



EUROPE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023/24

European Elections, Europe's Future and
the Sustainable Development Goals

*Includes the SDG Index for the European Union,
its member states, and partner countries*



A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication data

European Elections, Europe's Future and the Sustainable Development Goals.
Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/2024

© Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, Adolf Kloke-Lesch, Phoebe Koundouri, Angelo Riccaboni, 2024

ISBN: 978-0-903200-15-8 (paperback)

ISBN: 978-0-903200-16-5 (pdf)

Published by Dublin University Press Dublin, Ireland, 2024

www.dublinuniversitypress.com

Design: Pica Publishing Ltd, New York, London, Paris. www.pica-publishing.com

The rights of Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, Adolf Kloke-Lesch, Phoebe Koundouri, Angelo Riccaboni to be identified as the authors of this work has been asserted in accordance with the Copyright and Related Rights Act, 2000 (Ireland) and as defined by the U.S. Copyright Office.

This work is in copyright. It is subject to statutory exceptions and to the provisions of relevant licensing agreements; with the exception of the Creative Commons version, the link for which is provided below, no reproduction of any part of this work may take place without the written permission of the authors.

An open access online version of this work is published at <https://doi.org/10.25546/104407> under a Creative Commons Open Access license CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0. This license requires that re-users give credit to the creators. It allows re-users to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, for non-commercial purposes only. If others modify or adapt the material, they must license the modified material under identical terms. To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0>. When citing this work, please include a reference to the DOI <https://doi.org/10.25546/104407>.

All versions of this work may contain content reproduced under license from third parties. Permission to reproduce this third-party content must be obtained from these third parties directly.

Dublin University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



EUROPE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023/24

European Elections, Europe's Future and
the Sustainable Development Goals

*Includes the SDG Index for the European Union,
its member states, and partner countries*



Acknowledgements

The *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24* (5th edition) was prepared by a team of independent researchers at the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) in collaboration with SDSN Europe and the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC). It builds on the methodology of the annual Sustainable Development Report, including the SDG Index and Dashboards. This year's edition aims to provide a useful contribution towards strengthening Europe's SDG leadership ahead of key European elections taking place in June 2024 and the Summit of the Future to be convened by the UN Secretary-General in September 2024.

The report was coordinated by Guillaume Lafortune, SDSN's Vice President and Head of its Paris Office, in collaboration with Adolf Kloke-Lesch (Co-Chair of SDSN Europe). Lead authors include Guillaume Lafortune, Adolf Kloke-Lesch, Grayson Fuller (SDSN), Phoebe Koundouri (SDSN Europe) and Angelo Riccaboni (SDSN Europe), with major inputs from Phoebe Koundouri (SDSN Europe) and Angelo Riccaboni (SDSN Europe). Grayson Fuller led the statistical work, with support from Leslie Bermont Díaz, Juliana Torres Cortes and Samory Touré (SDSN). The report benefited from the support and active participation of the EESC and its member organizations. In particular, we would like to thank Peter Schmidt, Judith Carreras Garcia and Monica Guarinoni from the EESC, as well Maria Nikolopoulou and Antje Gerstein, rapporteur and co-rapporteur of the exploratory opinion on SDGs at the EESC. For their input and support at various stages, we also thank the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung European Union office, and in particular Imme Scholz, Roderick Kefferpütz and Lisa Sandtner. We are grateful to Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs (SDSN and Columbia University) for his insights at various stages, and to María Cortés Puch, Andrija Erac, Zofia Kunysz, Gaëlle Desclotres, Eamon Drumm, Max Gruber, Ruben Andino, Alyson Marks and Sonja Neve at SDSN for outreach, dissemination, and communications support. For their inputs and active participation during the SDSN and EESC workshop on 08 November 2023, we thank Enrico Giovannini (ASVIS), Lucian Cernat (Secretariat General, European Commission), Gabriel Castañares (Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU), David Donoghue (Fellow at ODI), Fabiana Maraffa (European Youth Forum), Ricardo Rio (Mayor of Braga) and Stefano Marta (OECD). We thank all the contributors and signatories of the joint statement / call for action published on 25 January 2024.

The Europe Sustainable Development Report is co-designed and co-created by and with civil society in Europe. This year's edition builds on three workshops and one online public consultation organized between April and November 2023. On 04 April 2023, the SDSN and EESC organized a hybrid workshop on 'How to Strengthen EU's leadership for the SDGs' which brought together more than 600 participants, including panellists from the European Parliament, the European Commission, current and incoming Council presidencies, civil society organizations, scientific institutions, and international organizations. Further workshops were held on 12 September 2023 (online) and on 8 November 2023 at the European Economic and Social Committee in Brussels (hybrid format), bringing together scientists, experts and practitioners from all over Europe. The opening chapter and joint statement also benefited from several rounds of consultations with partners.

The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of any organizations, agencies or programmes of the United Nations or the European Union. They may also not reflect the opinions of SDSN's Leadership Council members and their host institutions.

Pica Publishing Ltd provided design and editorial services and prepared the manuscript for publication.

January 2024

Published by Dublin University Press

Recommended citation:

Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, Adolf Kloke-Lesch, Phoebe Koundouri and Angelo Riccaboni (2024). *European Elections, Europe's Future and the SDGs: Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24*. Paris: SDSN and SDSN Europe and Dublin: Dublin University Press, <https://doi.org/10.25546/104407>



Contents

Acknowledgements	ii
Part 1. Towards a new European Deal for the Future: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in a Fragmented and and Multipolar World	1
Ten priority actions for the upcoming European elections and the next leadership of the European Union	1
Endnotes	9
References	10
Part 2. Performance of European Countries Against the SDGs	15
2.1 The SDG Index score over time	15
2.2 The 2023/24 SDG index ranking and dashboards for Europe	17
2.3 The Leave-No-One-Behind Index and convergence process in Europe	17
2.4 The International Spillover Index	21
Endnotes and References	27
Annex 1. Methodology	30
Background	30
Methods summary	32
Endnotes and References	39
Country Profiles	40

Figures and Tables

Figure 1 Performance on the SDG Index: EU average and performance across European countries, 2010–2022	16
Figure 2 Status of SDG targets by Europe sub-region (% trend indicators)	16
Figure 3 SDG Progress in the EU and pre-pandemic trend	17
Figure 4 The 2023/24 SDG Index Scores and Rankings by country and subregions	18
Figure 5 The 2023/24 SDG Dashboards	19
Figure 6 Leave no one behind index score for Europe	22
Figure 7 Number of countries showing decline, stagnation and progress across the four LNOB Index sub-dimensions, 2019-2022	23
Figure 8 SDG Index and Dashboards: global, regional and subnational editions (2016–2023)	24
Figure 9 SDG Index scores versus International Spillover Index scores, by world regions	26
Figure 10 Trade-related spillover impacts from EU demand, by impact area and final consumer goods or services (top ten, %)	26
Table A1 Main data gaps in tracking the SDGs in the EU	31
Table A2 Groupings of European countries by subregion	33
Table A3 Spillover indicators and categories	34
Table A4 The 'leave no one behind' Index: indicators and categories	35
Table A5 Indicators used in the Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24	36



**Towards a new European Deal
for the Future: Achieving
the Sustainable Development
Goals in a Fragmented and
Multipolar World**

Part 1.

Towards a new European Deal for the Future: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in a Fragmented and Multipolar World

Ten priority actions for the upcoming European elections and the next leadership of the European Union

In June 2024, the citizens of the European Union (EU) will not only elect the new European Parliament and chart the way to the formation of the next European Commission, both in charge until 2029, but also lay the foundations for the future of the EU and its global role well into the next decade. Political parties campaigning for the European elections and the future leaders of the EU have historic responsibilities. European citizens and civil society, political parties and European institutions need to enhance European democracy, social cohesion and prosperity within planetary boundaries and strengthen the EU's global engagement for a cooperative world order. Decisive actions must be taken in the EU and globally before 2030 to avoid irreversible environmental and dangerous social tipping points and to maintain a chance of attaining key global goals, including the 2030 Agenda with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement. The incoming EU leaders will also be responsible for determining the next EU seven-year budget (2028–2035) and negotiating the next global agenda for sustainable development to continue the SDGs beyond 2030.

In today's fragmented and multipolar world, the EU's leadership of global cooperation to achieve sustainable development is critical.

We identify ten priority actions to accelerate SDG implementation in the EU and internationally and support a strong and unified EU response to today's geopolitical, social, environmental, technological, and financial challenges. We call on the political parties competing for the European Parliament to embrace these ten priority actions in their respective campaigns and platforms. These priority actions are **jointly directed at the next European Parliament, the next European Commission, the European Council, and the member states.**

A world in crisis calls for a new European deal for the future

In a world experiencing multiple overlapping crises, sustainable development faces strong headwinds, globally and in Europe. Geopolitical tensions, wars, and security crises in Ukraine, the Middle East, the Sahel, South Sudan and many other parts of the world are causing humanitarian disasters and represent major impediments to global cooperation. Humanity is eroding the biological and physical resilience of the Earth's systems. Scientific evidence points to increased likelihood of reaching dangerous and irreversible environmental tipping points during

this decade.¹ Around the globe, social cohesion is under pressure. Inequality, poverty, and hunger are mounting, contributing to societal polarization, populism, and unrest. Civil society, including academic institutions, is becoming more constrained amid intensifying political tensions. Challenging economic conditions and fiscal-space issues make it particularly difficult for low- and middle-income countries to respond to crises, and roughly half of the countries in the world lack the fiscal space needed to adequately invest in the SDGs. Over 50 countries, comprising 3.3 billion people, are in the grip of debt crises, spending more annually on debt service than on health care.² The international financial architecture is failing to channel global savings to SDG investments at the pace and scale needed.

Progress on sustainable development is strained in a world plagued by wars, terrorism, financial crises, and societal polarization. Yet the SDGs – adopted by all UN Member States in 2015 and oriented towards 2030 – provide a common agenda that can and should bring humanity together and help to chart a way out of these crises. The goals call for integrated actions to promote social and economic prosperity, environmental sustainability, and global cooperation. At the midpoint of the Agenda, however, none of the 17 SDGs are on track to be achieved globally by 2030.³ Of their 169 individual targets, 85% are declining or show insufficient progress.⁴

Despite these challenges, the SDGs still garner political traction both internationally and locally.⁵ Multiple UN assessments and academic studies have found that the goals are still financially and technically attainable. They remain the world's only globally accepted set of goals for sustainable development. In its September 2023 *New Delhi Leaders' Declaration*, the G20 reaffirmed its commitment to full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to accelerating progress towards the SDGs. And at the UN SDG Summit later that month, all Member States similarly resolved that the 2030 Agenda remains their overarching roadmap for achieving sustainable

development and overcoming the world's current crises.⁶ In December 2023, at COP28 in Dubai, all countries present emphasized that the interconnected global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss must be addressed in the broader context of achieving the SDGs, including a call to transition energy systems away from fossil fuels to achieve net zero by 2050.⁷ Young generations all over the world are increasingly concerned about the consequences of climate change and want to hold governments and private companies accountable for their actions. The UN Summit of the Future: Multilateral Solutions for a Better Tomorrow, to take place in September 2024, aims to reinforce UN and global governance structures to better address old and new challenges and to formulate a 'Pact for the Future' to help advance achievement of the SDGs by 2030.⁸ The next UN SDG Summit is scheduled for September 2027.

What is really needed are coalitions of thought leaders who can build viable political coalitions to push for truly sustainable – and more-equitable – development, both globally and in Europe.⁹

Back in 2015, the EU and its member states demonstrated this kind of thought leadership when they championed the negotiations and eventual adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, alongside the Paris Climate Agreement.¹⁰ Yet although some policy and technical agencies of the European Commission were mobilized to develop integrated SDG actions and monitoring processes, the EU and its member states initially dragged their feet when it came to implementing the SDGs.¹¹ While the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) had called for a European 'Green and Social Deal' from the start, it wasn't until after the European Parliament elections in 2019 and the formation of the current Commission that the EU launched a truly ambitious transformation agenda, becoming – via the European Green Deal – the first continent to commit to achieving net zero emissions by mid-century.¹² In July 2023, the EU delivered to the UN its first

voluntary review of the EU's progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda, including civil society contributions coordinated by the EESC.¹³ European regulations on sustainability are now frequently regarded as a global benchmark, influencing the behaviour of institutions, consumers, investors, businesses, farmers, NGOs, and social organisations.

However, the EU still needs to develop a comprehensive plan if it is to truly integrate the European Green Deal for a climate-neutral Europe, as well as other transformations, into a broader overarching strategy to achieve the SDGs, including their social and international dimensions, as repeatedly called for by the European Parliament, the EESC, and civil society at large.¹⁴ Targets, timelines, roadmaps and integrated long-term planning are required to clarify how the EU proposes to achieve the 17 SDGs in a holistic manner – rather than segmenting the goals to tackle them individually. In a step in the right direction, on 22 November 2023, the European Parliament adopted a series of amendments to EU Treaties aimed at strengthening SDG implementation within the EU and in the Union's external actions.¹⁵ These amendments incorporate more ambitious provisions to reduce global warming, safeguard biodiversity, promote non-discrimination and diversity, improve health and education outcomes, ensure full employment, and accelerate social progress.

As this report shows, insufficient progress has been made in Europe on the SDGs related to climate, sustainable food systems, and responsible production and consumption. The EU and its member states also score poorly on the International Spillover Index. For several years now, the SDSN and partners have documented the unequal progress on sustainable development *across* European countries – and convergence among them has stalled¹⁶ – while the Leave-No-One-Behind Index also highlights persistent gaps in living conditions and opportunities across population groups *within* European countries that must also be urgently addressed.

Not only have the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and geo-economic tensions shifted political priorities and financial resources in Europe, but societal fragmentation and political polarization are growing across the region, leading to pushbacks against more ambitious legislation in the EU to implement the European Green Deal and other policies that aim to promote social cohesion and equality.¹⁷ However, this is not the time to backtrack or water down what has already been agreed upon and accomplished. Instead, European citizens and political parties should use the upcoming elections to lay the groundwork for a new **European Deal for the Future** that responds to the multiple crises by deepening implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement and 2030 Agenda along with the SDGs in an ambitious, integrated, and coherent manner, including a longer-term perspective for the EU extending into mid-century.

We call on the incoming European Parliament, the next European Commission, and the European Council to adopt, within a year following the election, a Joint Political Statement reaffirming the EU's Commitment for the SDGs and preparing for the next decades of global sustainable development.

In issuing this statement, the three pillars of EU governance would reaffirm their commitment to the 2030 Agenda towards achieving the SDGs in a fragmented multipolar world faced with multiple planetary, security, financial and societal crises. This would also send a clear and strong message to the rest of the world about the importance Europeans place on the universal SDG vision and framework. Furthermore, such a joint political statement should pave the way to outlining the EU's position on the global agenda for sustainable development post-2030 ahead of the next SDG Summit in 2027. The tasks of sustainable development – ensuring human well-being and security, social inclusion and justice, environmental sustainability, global cooperation, and peace – are not just tasks towards 2030. The EU played a vital role leading up to the adoption of the SDGs, joining key developing

countries to push for a truly global agenda for sustainable development that would call on all nations to transform themselves and the world. It should similarly be clear now about the necessity of pursuing an ambitious global agenda for sustainable development beyond 2030, possibly aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement, and oriented towards 2050. Just as the Rio+20 Summit of 2012 kicked off negotiations on the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, the UN SDG Summit in 2027 will have to pave the way for a new deal on the future of people and the planet for the coming decades.

For the EU, we identify ten priority actions: addressing internal SDG priorities, the EU's international leadership, and how to get the job done:

1. Respond to the Grave Danger of Negative 'Social Tipping Points' – Significantly Reduce the Risk of Poverty and Social Exclusion of European Citizens. Widespread public support is needed to carry out major transformations for sustainable development, including restructuring the economy towards sustainable and inclusive well-being and the transition to a more just society.¹⁸ Scientific evidence shows that humanity has breached safe planetary limits, necessitating urgent shifts in societal and economic structures to balance environmental stewardship with decent living conditions. Unless the SDGs are actively pursued, geophysical tipping points combined with technological disruptions could ignite disastrous social conflicts within and between nations. We must acknowledge the real risk of negative 'social tipping points', beyond which peaceful governance and co-existence break down, as they did during and between World Wars I and II. In this regard, a new European Deal for the future should incorporate ambitious climate and biodiversity targets as well as raising the ambition of social and economic targets – including to reduce at least by half the proportion of Europeans living in or at risk of poverty or social exclusion, as called for by SDG 1 (No Poverty) – as well as ensuring access for all to high-quality health care and education.

By building on the European Green Deal and the European Pillar of Social Rights, this strategy could lead to a truly integrated implementation of the SDGs and form a new 'European social contract'.¹⁹ The EESC in particular has long advocated for a European Green and Social Deal. The effective functioning of European democracies and institutions, which are at the heart of the sustainable development transition, depends on the capacity of EU leadership and member states to provide equal opportunities, protect the most vulnerable, and boost education and skills for all. The latest OECD/PISA results show a decline in learning outcomes of 15-year-old students, with only 7% in OECD countries (including many EU member states) reaching the highest proficiency levels in reading – a level that enables them to clearly distinguish between fact and opinion.²⁰ In this post-truth era, strengthening the European Education Area and enhancing science literacy should remain top priorities for the next European Commission, in combination with national education policy reforms. The new Social Partner Summit, to be jointly convened by the European Commission and the Belgian Presidency at Val Duchesse in the first half of 2024, should be used as a good opportunity to advance these strategic discussions and promote social inclusion as both an outcome and an enabler of sustainable development.

2. Double down Efforts to Achieve Net-zero Emissions in the EU by 2050, with Major Breakthroughs by 2030. The European Green Deal and the European Climate Law together established a clear pathway for decarbonizing the energy system in the EU: cut greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels) and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. In 2019, the EU became the first regional organization to adopt a bold commitment to achieving net zero emissions domestically by 2050. Today, 150+ countries have some form of net-zero target.²¹ Investments in renewable energy generation (primarily solar, wind, geothermal, and hydropower) combined with the expansion of integrated and digital power grids can support a clean, efficient, and reliable

energy transformation in the EU – one that addresses the base-load issue and promotes the EU's strategic interests and security. Yet measures that delay or work against energy-system decarbonization, or that jeopardize the development of more sustainable food systems (farm-to-fork), weaken the EU's position internationally and potentially hamper global efforts to achieve the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement.²² Scientific tools already exist that can support this transformation, including the latest generation of integrated assessment models and pathways.* Several guidelines and regulations have also been produced to help companies align with the SDGs, including those in the food and land sector, responsible globally for more than a quarter of total GHG emissions.²³ In parallel, pathways and policy actions for climate adaptation and resilience within the EU should be strengthened.²⁴

3. Strengthen Regional and Local Authorities in Achieving the SDGs – Regularly Monitor and Report SDG Progress at All Levels.

The principle of 'subsidiarity' emphasizes the importance of tackling problems at the level closest to the intended outcomes. Sustainable development requires global cooperation and financing, for instance, to safeguard the Global Commons and deal with the costs of human-induced climate change in vulnerable countries. While nation-states still bear the greatest responsibilities for implementation of the SDGs, regional organizations such as the EU or ASEAN can support a massive scale-up of investments in major infrastructure, including in transportation and renewable energy grids, and reduce costs through increased regional integration and collaboration. According to UN estimates, 65% of the SDG targets cannot be

achieved without the involvement of regional and local authorities, who manage a large share of public investments).²⁵ The EU should encourage and develop the capacities of these subnational entities to implement the SDGs. Furthermore, it should push for monitoring progress on the SDGs at all levels. Ahead of the 2027 UN SDG Summit, the next European Commission should prepare a second voluntary review, based on participatory processes and extensive stakeholder engagement, to present the new European Deal for the Future to the international community as the EU's SDG action plan. Building on the excellent work of the Committee of the Regions and urban organizations, more voluntary local reviews of European regions and cities should also be prepared: capitalising on robust data systems including geospatial technologies and identifying specific policy and financing challenges that these subnational authorities face in implementing the SDGs.²⁶

4. Curb Negative International Spillovers and Support the Transformation Towards a Sustainable Trade System.

The EU's unsustainable consumption and supply chains continue to generate negative spillover effects on other countries.²⁷ For example, around 40% of the greenhouse gases caused by the EU are emitted abroad; the EU's consumption can be linked to 1.2 million people in forced labour and more than 4,000 fatal workplace accidents each year;²⁸ biofuel mandates in Europe and other major economies have accelerated tropical deforestation and land displacement in other parts of the world; and the export of toxic pesticides and waste lead to negative health impacts abroad. Macroeconomic and financial policies also generate negative spillovers, including through unfair tax competition, profit

* The SDSN Global Climate Hub presented several reports during COP28 in December 2023 supporting the EU's strategic approach to SDG implementation: Modelling Net-Zero Pathways (Koundouri et al., 2023b) offers crucial insights into achieving net-zero emissions across EU countries, the UK, and the Balkans, serving as a vital guide for tailored climate strategies; Twin Skills for the Twin Transition (Koundouri et al. 2023a) outlines essential green digital skills and jobs needed for the net-zero transition, aligning with the EU's green and digital transformation goals; and the SDSN Senior Working Group's report, Transforming Our World: Interdisciplinary Insights on the Sustainable Development Goals (Koundouri et al., 2023c) provides an in-depth interdisciplinary analysis, crucial for shaping policies for an inclusive, green and digital recovery post COVID-19. These three reports collectively offer a comprehensive framework to bolster the EU's efforts in meeting the SDGs more effectively.

shifting and financial secrecy.²⁹ Transformative policies under the European Green Deal must be designed in ways that are not harmful to other regions, and that allow for jointly designed co-transformation. Building on efforts made by the current European Parliament, Commission and Council, notably via the adoption and implementation of the EU Due Diligence Regulation, future EU leaders must acknowledge, measure and curb negative spillovers and work closely with businesses and partner countries to foster more responsible production and consumption. Guided by the *Better Regulation* guidelines and toolbox, the EU should also increase efforts to include the SDGs in policy design and evaluation. The adoption of time-bound targets on imported carbon-emissions (and other imported impacts) at the EU and member states levels would be an important step forward. Protective border measures should also be carefully designed to avoid the EU being accused of 'hidden protectionism'. In general, the EU and its member states should take active roles in driving forward the reform of the World Trade Organization and developing shared, sustainable trade rules for global prosperity, people, and planet.³⁰

5. Leverage Team Europe for Global SDG Diplomacy –Strengthen Diverse and Universal Formats Especially the United Nations. In a world of multipolarity and multiple orders, the EU should turn its global role and broad networks into powerful tools of global transformation. Instead of pursuing narrow, short-sighted geopolitical and geo-economic narratives, the EU can bolster its long-term strategic autonomy by forging cooperative alliances with a diverse range of partners and aligning its external policies with the global common good, as exemplified and documented in the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs.³¹ As the EU's external action should not operate in a strategic vacuum, the 2016 Global Strategy needs to be reviewed and reinvigorated.³² The 'Team Europe' approach must move beyond being an operational toolbox for the EU's and member states' engagement with partners, and be transformed into an

instrument of global SDG diplomacy.³³ As the mission of the SDGs calls for coalitions that work across geopolitical fault lines, effective alliances for the SDGs cannot be forged solely from within the EU and the G7. Instead, the EU and its member states should jointly strive to strengthen and reform diverse and global alliances and frameworks, and especially those of the United Nations. To ensure a successful 2024 UN Summit of the Future, the EU should work closely with its co-facilitators, the Permanent Representatives of Germany and Namibia to the UN, to advance multilateralism reform in support of sustainable development and future generations, foster enablers of SDG acceleration such as digitalization and access to finance, tackle obstacles to SDG implementation, and reinforce international standards conducive to the SDGs, including Beyond GDP.³⁴ The African Union's full membership in the G20, **turning the G20 into a G21**, is a significant step towards a more inclusive global governance. The EU should work closely with the G21 presidencies of Brazil (2024) and South Africa (2025) as well as the G7 Presidencies of Italy (2024) and Canada (2025), to bring the SDG agenda back on track. Within both groups, the EU, France, Germany and Italy should form a dedicated 'Team Europe for the SDGs' to work towards an open and cooperative international order that advances global sustainable development.

6. Step up Europe's Multilateral Role – Lead Global Efforts to Reform the Global Financial Architecture. The EU should significantly step up its institutional role in the global financial architecture (the complex system of public and private finance that channels the world's savings to its investments) now and in the run-up to the fourth international conference on financing for sustainable development – the 2025 'Addis +10' conference. Although the EU and its member states provide close to USD 100 billion, or more than 45%, of global Official Development Assistance, EU institutions channel just 5 to 6 percent of this to the multilateral system, and almost exclusively as earmarked funding.³⁵ If the EU wants to strengthen a cooperative

world order and live up to its ambition as a global player, it should gradually become a major, core contributor to the multilateral system, both politically and financially – from the UN Sustainable Development Group to the Multilateral Development Banks. In this context, Team Europe must take a leading role in reforming the global financial architecture. Crucial to this will be a significant increase in paid-in capital to multilateral development banks, including the World Bank, which will need to operate at a much higher scale. To ensure that existing as well as the required additional financial resources are used for sustainable investments, international finance institutions must fully integrate achieving the SDGs and safeguarding the planetary boundaries into their core mandates, and monitor these for all countries, rich and poor alike. To mobilize the financial means for a strengthened global financial architecture, global taxes to finance climate efforts and the SDGs should also be seriously considered. This idea has recently garnered some momentum, including among some European leaders and at the United Nations.³⁶

7. Re-focus the EU's International Partnerships on the SDGs – Move towards Mutually Transformative Cooperation.

After initially committing to align its development cooperation with the SDGs, various challenges have since led the EU to deliver more short-term driven, piecemeal responses, with a shift in substantive focus that has brought its own objectives in other policy areas much more to the fore – from the external dimensions of the European Green Deal or the fight against COVID 19 to the Global Gateway Initiative as the hallmark of a 'geopolitical Commission'. The EU has deployed significant financial, humanitarian, and emergency assistance in response to the war in Ukraine, the second-largest developing country in Europe, including creating a 'Ukraine Facility', while the energy crisis has led to a wave of new EU energy partnerships around the globe. Although it is commendable to see budgets being used flexibly to respond to crisis situations, this obviously undermines long-term strategic plans.³⁷ Given the changing global landscape,

it is critical to establish a new Consensus on the EU's international partnerships towards achieving the SDGs.³⁸ In an interconnected world, transformations both within the EU and in its relationships with global partners often depend on each other. Thus, future cooperation must progressively become mutually transformative, giving voice and means to all partners, including as part of the European financial architecture, as well as regarding policy initiatives and developments in the EU that have a significant impact on them.³⁹ In doing so, the EU might live up to its objective of shifting from development cooperation to international partnership, and moving beyond postcolonial patterns of 'donor-recipient relations'. Although budgets may become tighter, the EU should not walk away from its global commitments. The Global Gateway must meet its objective of mobilizing €300 billion by 2027 to support the financing of high-quality, sustainable, and SDG-focused infrastructures worldwide. Furthermore, the EU should follow the call of its High-level Expert Group for a new model for strategic engagement between the EU and partner countries to transform their respective sustainable development challenges into a mutual opportunity.⁴⁰

8. Mobilize the Financial Means for Transformations toward a Sustainable Future.

To finance the European Green Deal and respond to multiple crises and challenges (including the COVID pandemic, migration, the war in Ukraine and the impact of new technologies), the EU has redirected its current seven-year budget and complemented it with the NextGenerationEU financing instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility: amounting to a total package of more than two trillion euros.⁴¹ This financial firepower should be reinforced and used to implement the new European Deal for the Future, including enhancing its global dimension. The next Multiannual Financial Framework, for 2028–2035, must integrate, maintain, and even increase the total level of financing to sufficiently fund the required transformation deep into the next decade. Falling back to pre-pandemic budget levels would jeopardize the EU's position as

a global sustainability trailblazer. In terms of its member states, the EU Council has so far reaffirmed the Stability and Growth Pact's reference values of a 3% deficit and 60% of GDP debt level.⁴² This was also reaffirmed by EU finance ministers in December 2023, who also emphasized the importance of incremental fiscal consolidation pathways and the relevance of considering investments in debt sustainability analysis. The EU fiscal rules were not designed to deal with such multiple crises and shocks, which have necessitated long-term and targeted reforms. Current and future reforms, as well as the application of EU fiscal rules for member states, must also support their transformation towards a sustainable future and promote *gradual* fiscal consolidation, medium-term budget perspectives linked with sustainability pathways, and fiscal transparency.

9. Institutionalize the Integration of the SDGs into Strategic Planning, Macroeconomic Coordination, Budget Processes, Research and Innovation Missions, and Other Policy Instruments. The next President of the European Commission should ask all new Commissioners to formally outline how they plan to implement the SDGs within their respective areas of responsibility, as the current President did at the beginning of her mandate. The adoption of a European Deal for the Future, with defined targets, timelines, and roadmaps to address environmental *and* social challenges, would provide clarity on how the EU intends to accomplish the SDGs by 2030, possibly incorporating a longer-term vision and ambitious headline targets for mid-century. As proposed in the EESC opinion on the SDGs adopted at the 25 October 2023 plenary meeting,⁴³ this strategic document could be based on a more operational SDG framework focussing on a set of key transformations already foreshadowed in the European Green Deal and the EU's voluntary review, supplemented by key transformations related to human and social development.⁴⁴ The next European Parliament and Commission must build on and expand efforts to integrate

the SDGs into various policy processes – including the European Semester (the EU's main instrument for macroeconomic coordination), the Better Regulation agenda, European Parliament resolutions and sustainable investment directives – as well as further leveraging the excellent data and monitoring work conducted notably by Eurostat (including its environmental and ecosystem accounts⁴⁵) as well as the European Environment Agency and the Joint Research Centre. The SDGs should also be central to EU research and innovation strategies, particularly the EU Missions under Horizon Europe.⁴⁶

10. Set up New Permanent Mechanisms for Structured and Meaningful Engagement with Civil Society, Including Youth, and within the European Parliament on SDG Pathways and Policies. The Multi-Stakeholder Platform on the SDGs established for 2017 to 2019 was not renewed by the current Commission, leaving a void for constructive and meaningful dialogue on SDG implementation with civil society, including trade unions, business associations, youth organisations, NGOs, and scientists. The EESC was tasked with channelling and presenting the views of civil society during the preparation of the 2023 EU voluntary review.⁴⁷ We urge the next Commission to establish, with the EESC, a convening space for regular and structured civil society dialogue – encouraging the participation of companies, trade unions, youth, and grassroots civil society organizations (EESC, 2023b). Such a space could contribute to strengthening the inclusivity of EU institutions and policymaking, while bolstering public support for the SDGs. Fostering dialogue and oversight on integrated SDG policies in the European Parliament will be equally important. Building on the efforts of the informal cross-parliamentary SDG Alliance, a special committee on the SDGs and on developing a new European Deal for the Future should be established. The European Parliament should also continue to monitor the EU's progress on the SDGs on an annual basis, via a dedicated resolution.⁴⁸

Endnotes

1. IPCC, 2023
2. UNCTAD, 2023
3. Sachs et al., 2023
4. UN News, 2023
5. OECD, 2023a
6. UN, 2023
7. UNFCCC, 2023
8. Beisheim and Weinlich, 2023
9. *Nature*, 2023; IGS, 2023
10. Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub, 2019
11. Kloke-Lesch, 2018
12. EESC, 2019
13. EESC, 2023a
14. EESC, 2023b
15. European Parliament, 2023a
16. Lafortune et al., 2022
17. Including recent failures to adopt more ambitious regulation on sustainable pesticide use (European Parliament, 2023b); see also Weise, 2023.
18. EESC, 2020 and 2023c
19. European Commission, 2023b
20. OECD, 2023b
21. Net Zero Tracker, <https://zerotracker.net/>
22. EESC, 2023d
23. Sachs et al., 2020
24. For examples, see IMPETUS, Turning climate commitments into action, <https://climate-impetus.eu/>
25. OECD, 2019 and 2022
26. SDSN, 2023
27. SDSN et al. 2023
28. Malik et al., 2021 and 2022
29. Alstadsæter et al, 2023
30. Trachtman et al., 2023; Gonzalez and Bourgeois, 2023
31. Dworkin, 2023; Aydintasbas et al, 2023; Kloke-Lesch and Hornidge, 2022
32. EU, 2016
33. Council of the EU, 2013
34. Beisheim and Weinlich, 2023
35. OECD, 2024
36. Caulcutt, Leali and De Villepin, 2023; Ryding, 2023
37. Koch and Keijzer, 2022
38. Replacing the 2017 European Consensus on Development, https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/european-development-policy/european-consensus-development_en.
39. Kloke-Lesch, 2021
40. European Commission, 2023d
41. Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027
42. Council of the EU, 2023
43. EESC, 2023a
44. Sachs et al., 2019
45. European Commission, 2022
46. European Commission, 2023e
47. EESC, 2023a
48. European Parliament, 2023c

References

- Alstadsæter, A., S. Godar, P. Nicolaides and G. Zucman (2023). *Global Tax Evasion Report 2024*. EU Tax Observatory: https://www.taxobservatory.eu/www-site/uploads/2023/10/global_tax_evasion_report_24.pdf
- Aydintasbas, A, J. Barnes-Dacey, S. Dennison, M. Dumoulin, F. Grare, M. Leonard, T. Murphy and J. I. Torreblanca (2023). *Strategic Interdependence: Europe's New Approach in a World of Middle Powers*. European Council on Foreign Relations: <https://ecfr.eu/publication/strategic-interdependence-europes-new-approach-in-a-world-of-middle-powers/>
- Beisheim, M. and S. Weinlich (2023). 'Accelerating the SDGs through the 2024 Summit of the Future'. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), *SDG Knowledge Hub*: <https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/accelerating-the-sdgs-through-the-2024-summit-of-the-future/>
- Caulcutt, C., G. Leali, and P. De Villepin (2023). 'Macron calls for an international taxation deal to finance climate efforts'. *Politico*: <https://www.politico.eu/article/france-emmanuel-macron-calls-for-international-taxation-to-finance-climate-efforts/>
- Council of the EU (2013). 'Council conclusions on the Team Europe approach': <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15684-2023-INIT/en/pdf>
- Council of the EU (2023). 'Economic governance framework: Council agrees its orientations for a reform'. Council of the European Union, Press Release, 14 March: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/03/14/economic-governance-framework-council-agrees-its-orientations-for-a-reform/>
- Dworkin, A. (2023). *Multilateral Development in Flux: Strengthening European Cooperation with the Global South*. European Council on Foreign Relations, Policy Brief: <https://ecfr.eu/publication/multilateral-development-in-flux-strengthening-european-cooperation-with-the-global-south/>
- EESC (2019). *EESC Opinion: Reflection Paper: Towards a Sustainable Europe by 2030*. European Economic and Social Committee, New York: <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/opinions/reflection-paper-towards-sustainable-europe-2030;>
- EESC (2020). *EESC Opinion: The Sustainable Economy We Need*. European Economic and Social Committee, New York: <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/opinions/sustainable-economy-we-need-own-initiative-opinion>
- EESC (2021). *EESC Opinion: No Green Deal without a Social Deal*. European Economic and Social Committee, New York: <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/opinions/no-green-deal-without-social-deal> (among other opinions)
- EESC (2023a). 'EESC contribution to the EU-level Voluntary Review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda'. European Economic and Social Committee, New York, Press release, 19 July: <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/news-media/news/eesc-contribution-eu-level-voluntary-review-implementation-2030-agenda>
- EESC (2023b). *EESC Opinion: EU and Agenda 2030: Strengthening the Implementation of the SDGs*. European Economic and Social Committee, New York: <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/opinions/eu-and-agenda-2030-strengthening-implementation-sdgs>
- EESC (2023c). *EESC Opinion: Advancing the EU's Just Transition Policy Framework, What Measures Are Necessary?*. European Economic and Social Committee, New York: <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/opinions/advancing-eus-just-transition-policy-framework-what-measures-are-necessary>
- EESC (2023d). *Towards COP 28 – EESC Contribution 1: The Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security*. European Economic and Social Committee, New York: https://www.eesc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/files/eesc_cop_contribution_1_food_and_agriculture.pdf
- EU (2016). *A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign And Security Policy – Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe*. European Union, External Action: https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/global-strategy-european-unions-foreign-and-security-policy_en
- European Commission (2022). *Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council: amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 as regards introducing new environmental economic accounts modules*. European Commission: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:ddb7c711-010b-11ed-acce-01aa75ed71a1.0010.02/DOC_1&format=PDF

- European Commission (2023a). 'The EU's Voluntary Review reaffirms commitment to delivering the Sustainable Development Goals at home and around the world European Union'. European Commission: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3801
- European Commission (2023b). *2023 Strategic Foresight Report*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2023: https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/strategic-planning/strategic-foresight/2023-strategic-foresight-report_en
- European Commission (2023c). '2023 State of the Union Address by President von der Leyen'. Strasbourg, European Commission: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_23_4426
- European Commission (2023d). 'Scaling up sustainable finance in low and middle-income countries - High-level expert group'. European Commission: https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/scaling-sustainable-finance-low-and-middle-income-countries-high-level-expert-group_en
- European Commission (2023e). 'EU Missions in Horizon Europe'. European Commission: https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe_en
- European Commission and HR (2021). *Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council on Strengthening the EU's Contribution to Rules-Based Multilateralism*. European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy: https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/joint-communication-european-parliament-and-council-strengthening-eu%E2%80%99s-contribution-rules-based_en
- European Parliament (2023a). *Proposals of the European Parliament for the Amendment of the Treaties*. Resolution of 22 November 2023 (2022/2051(INL)): https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2023-0427_EN.pdf
- European Parliament (2023b). 'No majority in Parliament for legislation to curb use of pesticides'. *News*: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20231117IPR12215/no-majority-in-parliament-for-legislation-to-curb-use-of-pesticides>
- European Parliament (2023c). *European Parliament resolution of 15 June 2023 on the implementation and delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals*. European Parliament Resolution 2023/2010(INI): https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2023-0250_EN.html
- FABLE (2023). 'FABLE pathways'. Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy Consortium: <https://fableconsortium.org/tools/fable-pathways/>
- G20 (2023). *G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration*. New Delhi, India, 9-10 September 2023, https://www.g20.in/content/dam/gtwenty/gtwenty_new/document/G20-New-Delhi-Leaders-Declaration.pdf
- Gonzalez, A. and Y. Bourgeois (2023). *Making Trade Work for Prosperity, People and Planet*. Foundation for European Progressive Studies: <https://feps-europe.eu/publication/making-trade-work-for-prosperity-people-and-planet/>
- IGS (2023). *Global Sustainable Development Report 2023: Times of Crisis, Times of Change, Science for Accelerating Transformations to Sustainable Development*. Independent Group of Scientists appointed by the Secretary-General, United Nations, New York: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/FINAL%20GSDR%202023-Digital%20-110923_1.pdf.
- IPCC (2023). *Climate Change 2023: AR6 Synthesis Report*. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>
- Kloke-Lesch, A. (2018). 'Why is the EU failing to champion the SDGs?'. Center for International Relations and Sustainable Development (CIRSD), *Horizons: Journal of International Relations and Sustainable Development* 2018: 12: <http://www.cirsd.org/en/horizons/horizons-summer-2018-issue-no-12/why-is-the-eu-failing-to-champion-the-sdgs>
- Kloke-Lesch, A. (2021). 'The untapped functions of international cooperation in the age of sustainable development'. In: Chaturvedi, S., et al. *The Palgrave Handbook of Development Cooperation for Achieving the 2030 Agenda*. Palgrave Macmillan: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-57938-8_7
- Kloke-Lesch, A. and A.-K. Hornidge (2022). 'Whatever it takes: Establish the global common good as Europe's strategic compass in a multipolar world'. In Lafortune et al. *Achieving the SDGs: Europe's Compass in a Multipolar World – Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022*, pp. 35–39. SDSN and SDSN Europe: <https://eu-dashboards.sdgindex.org/>

- Koch and Keijzer (2022). 'The EU's global crisis response: from Eurocentrism to stronger international partnerships?' European Think Tanks Group: <https://ettg.eu/blog-posts/the-eus-global-crisis-response-from-eurocentrism-to-stronger-international-partnerships/>
- Koundouri, P., C. Landis, E. Toli, K. Papanikolaou, M. Slamari, G. Epicoco, C. Hui, R. Arnold, S. Moccia (2023a). *Twin Skills for the Twin Transition: Defining Green & Digital Skills and Jobs*. Alliance of Excellence for Research and Innovation on Aephoria (AE4RIA) and ATHENA Research Centre, Sustainable Development Unit, <https://sway.office.com/zFibcjC5DEPbgc1V?ref=Link>
- Koundouri, P., et al. (2023b). Modelling Net Zero Pathways. SDSN Global Climate Hub: <https://unsdsn.globalclimatehub.org/un-sdsn-global-climate-hub-report-modelling-net-zero-pathways/>
- Koundouri, P., et al. (2023c). Transforming Our World: Interdisciplinary Insights on the Sustainable Development Goals, SDSN European Green Deal Senior Working Group
- Lafortune, G. and G. Schmidt-Traub (2019). *Exposing EU Policy Gaps to Address the Sustainable Development Goals*. Brussels, European Economic and Social Committee (EEESC), <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/3843ae62-ba79-11ea-811c-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>
- Lafortune, G., G. Fuller, L. Bermont Diaz, A. Kloke-Lesch, P. Koundouri, A. Riccaboni (2022). *Achieving the SDGs: Europe's Compass in a Multipolar World – Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022*. SDSN and SDSN Europe. France: Paris.
- Malik, A., G. Lafortune, C. J. Mora, S. Carter and M. Len (2022). *International Spillovers Embodied in the EU's Supply Chains: Tracking Forced Labour, Accidents at Work and Climate Impacts in the EU's Consumption of Fossil and Mineral Raw Materials*. GIZ, SDSN and University of Sydney: <https://irp.cdn-website.com/be6d1d56/files/uploaded/56690-1%20-%20SDSN%20Study%20-%20v3.pdf>
- Malik, A., G. Lafortune, S. Carter, M. Li, M. Lenzen and C. Kroll (2021). 'International spillover effects in the EU's textile supply chains: a global SDG assessment'. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 295/113037: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.113037>
- Nature (2023). 'The science is clear'. *Nature* Editorial, 29 August 2023: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-02686-3>.
- OECD (2019). *Effective Multi-level Public Investment: OECD Principles in Action*. Paris, OECD: https://www.oecd.org/effective-public-investment-toolkit/Full_report_Effective_Public_Investment.pdf
- OECD (2022). 'OECD toolkit for a territorial approach to the SDGs'. *OECD Regional Development Papers* No. 33, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/2913bae2-en>.
- OECD (2023a). *A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals: 5-Year Stocktake*. OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities (CFE): https://www.oecd.org/cfe/5_years_of_a_Territorial_Approach_to_the_SDGs.pdf
- OECD (2023b). *PISA 2022 Results (Volume I): The State of Learning and Equity in Education*. Paris, OECD: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2022-results-volume-i_53f23881-en
- OECD (2024). *Development Co-operation Profile. OECD:* <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/c0ad1f0d-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/c0ad1f0d-en>
- Ryding, T. (2023). 'Historic tax vote paves the way for a UN Tax Convention'. Eurodad: https://www.eurodad.org/historic_tax_vote_paves_the_way_for_a_un_tax_convention
- Sachs J. et al. (2020). *Fixing the Business of Food. How to Align the Agrifood Sector with the SDGs*. Barilla Foundation, UN SDSN, Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment, and Santa Chiara Lab University of Siena, <https://ccsi.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/content/docs/publications/Fixing-the-Business-of-Food-2020-Report.pdf>
- Sachs, J.D., G. Lafortune, G. Fuller, E. Drumm (2023). *Implementing the SDG Stimulus: Sustainable Development Report 2023*. Paris: SDSN, Dublin: Dublin University Press, 2023. 10.25546/102924
- Sachs, J.D., G. Schmidt-Traub, M. Mazzucato, et al. (2019). 'Six Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals'. *Nat Sustain* 2, 805–814: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0352-9>
- SDSN (2023). 'SDSN Partners with the Penn Institute for Urban Research to establish a Global Commission for Urban SDG Finance'. SDSN Global Commission for Urban SDG Finance, <https://www.unsdsn.org/sdsn-partners-with-the-penn-institute-for-urban-research-to-establish-a-global-commission-for-urban-sdg-finance>

-
- SDSN, Yale University, and the University of Tokyo (2023). *Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022: Tackling Environmental Spillovers*. SDSN, Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, and Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo: <https://gcsi.unsdsn.org>
- Trachtman, J. P., J. Y. Remy, D. Esty and T. Sutton (2023). *Villars Framework for a Sustainable Global Trade System*. Remaking Trade for a Sustainable Future, <https://remakingtradeproject.org/villars-framework>
- UN (2023). 'Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly', United Nations: <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/SDGSummit2023/political-declaration>
- UN News (2023). 'UN General Assembly adopts declaration to accelerate SDGs'. United Nations, New York, 18 September 2023: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/09/1140857>
- UNCTAD (2023). *A World of Debt: A Growing Burden to Global Prosperity*. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/osgmisc_2023d4_en.pdf
- UNFCCC (2023). 'Outcome of the first global stocktake'. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement Fifth session, United Arab Emirates, 30 November to 12 December 2023: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_L17_adv.pdf
- Weise, Z. (2023). 'Political Backing for EU Green Deal Fizzles Despite Heat Wave'. *Politico*, July 18: <https://www.Politico.Eu/Article/europes-green-center-cannot-hold-as-election-season-approaches/>



Performance of European Countries Against the SDGs

Part 2.

Performance of European Countries Against the SDGs

Since 2019, the Europe Sustainable Development Report has presented the SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe and provided an annual overview of the European Union's progress towards the SDGs, as well as the progress of 38 individual European countries (including all EU countries, EU candidate countries, and regional partner countries). The report highlights areas of success as well as opportunities for further improvement and uses the data to compare the progress of European sub-regions. The data and findings build on several rounds of consultations with scientists, experts and practitioners from across Europe, made possible in large part through the strong cooperation between the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC).

This year's edition covers the 27 EU member states, 6 EU candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Türkiye), the 4 countries of the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland), and the United Kingdom. Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine are not included in this year's edition due to their recent status as candidate countries and significant data gaps and lags. Detailed country profiles summarize the findings at EU and national levels.

The methodology of the ESDR is based on the global edition of the Sustainable Development Report. This methodology has been peer-reviewed by Cambridge University Press and Nature Geoscience, and statistically audited in 2019 by the European Commission Joint Research Centre.¹ The 2023/24 SDG Index for Europe comprises 109 indicators, derived from official and non-official statistics: for 95 of these, we have been able to evaluate progress made towards the SDG targets over time – from 2015 until the most recent data point available. Annex 1 provides more details about the methodology.

The database and data visualisation portals, as well as other tools and analytics to explore SDG pathways, policies and financing, are accessible on SDSN's SDG Transformation Center portal (www.sdgtransformationcenter.org).

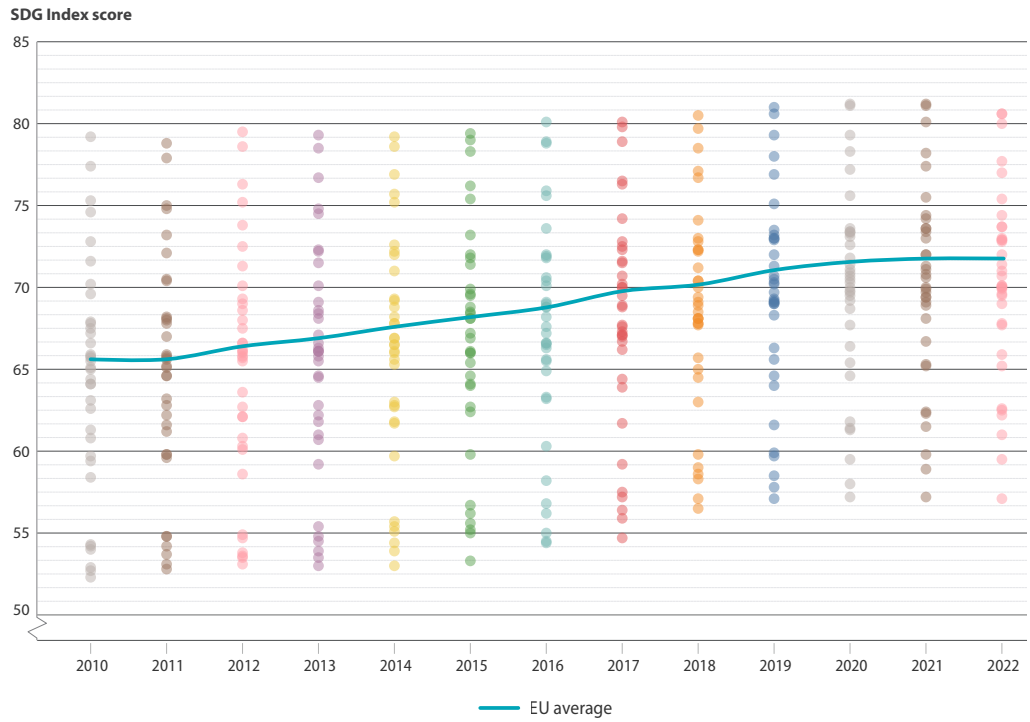
2.1 The SDG Index score over time

The average SDG Index score of EU countries in 2023 is 72 percent (Figure 1). This highly aggregated average may be sensitive to outliers and does not reflect trends over time. It is therefore also interesting to look at the results in terms of targets achieved or on track to be achieved. Halfway into the SDGs, we estimate that the EU has achieved or is on track to achieve a little over two-thirds of the SDG targets (Figure 2).

The EU average masks important disparities across European sub-regions and countries. The average SDG Index score ranges from more than 80% in some of the Northern European countries to around 60% in some of the Eastern European countries and 50% in some of the candidate countries. Less than one-third of the SDG targets have been achieved or are on-track to be achieved in candidate countries.

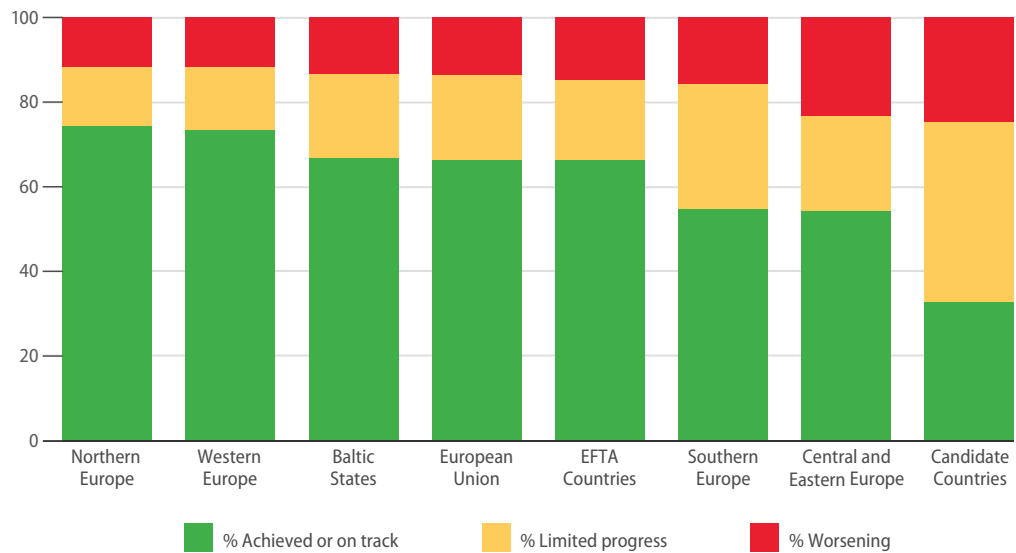
SDG progress in Europe has stalled since 2020. Even before the pandemic hit, progress in the EU was too slow to achieve all of the SDGs by 2030. Still, progress on the SDG Index was three times as fast over the period 2015–2019 (0.73 points per year) than over the period 2019–2022 (0.24 points per year) (Figure 3). Global SDG progress has also stalled since 2020 due to multiple crises, with some of the poorest and most vulnerable regions in the world showing reversals in SDG progress.²

Figure 1 | Performance on the SDG Index: EU average and performance across European countries, 2010–2022



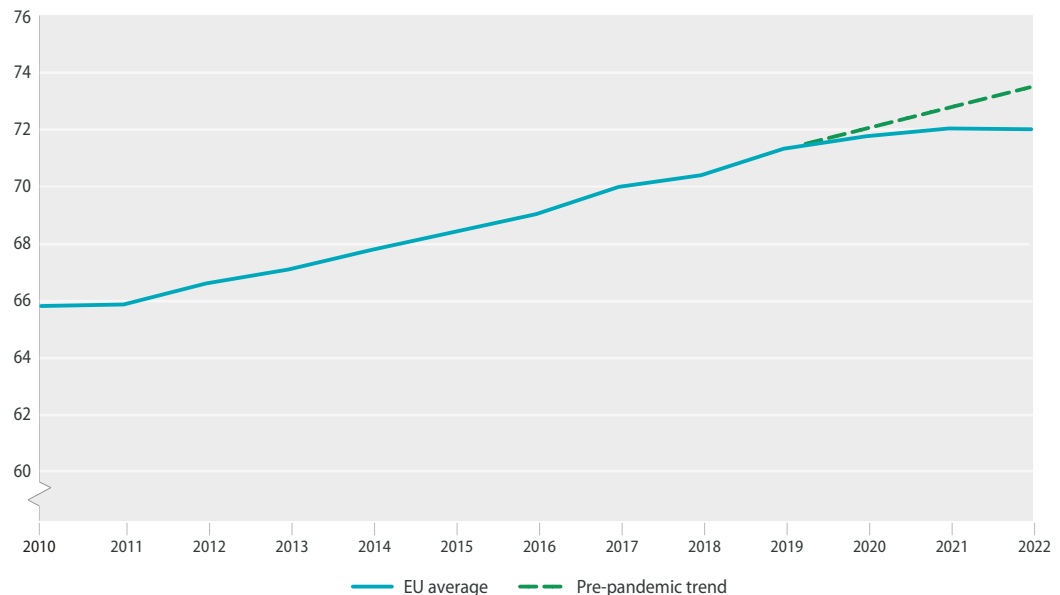
Note: The colored dots correspond to the average SDG Index scores of the 34 countries included in this year's Europe Sustainable Development Report.
Source: Authors

Figure 2 | Status of SDG targets by Europe sub-region (% trend indicators)



Source: Authors

Figure 3 | SDG Progress in the EU and pre-pandemic trend



Note: The pre-pandemic trend projection is extrapolated from the 2015–2019 SDG Index growth rate.

Source: Authors

2.2 The 2023/24 SDG index ranking and dashboards for Europe

The 2023/24 SDG Index for Europe is topped by Northern European countries. Finland ranks first for the fourth year in a row, followed by Sweden and Denmark – which all have scores close to or above 80 (out of 100). Finland also topped the 2023 global SDG Index and is, according to the World Happiness Report 2023, the happiest country in the world.³ Yet the SDG dashboards show that even these countries face major challenges (red dashboard rating) in achieving at least two goals.

Building on this year's dashboards and previous editions, we underline five major SDG challenges faced by the EU:

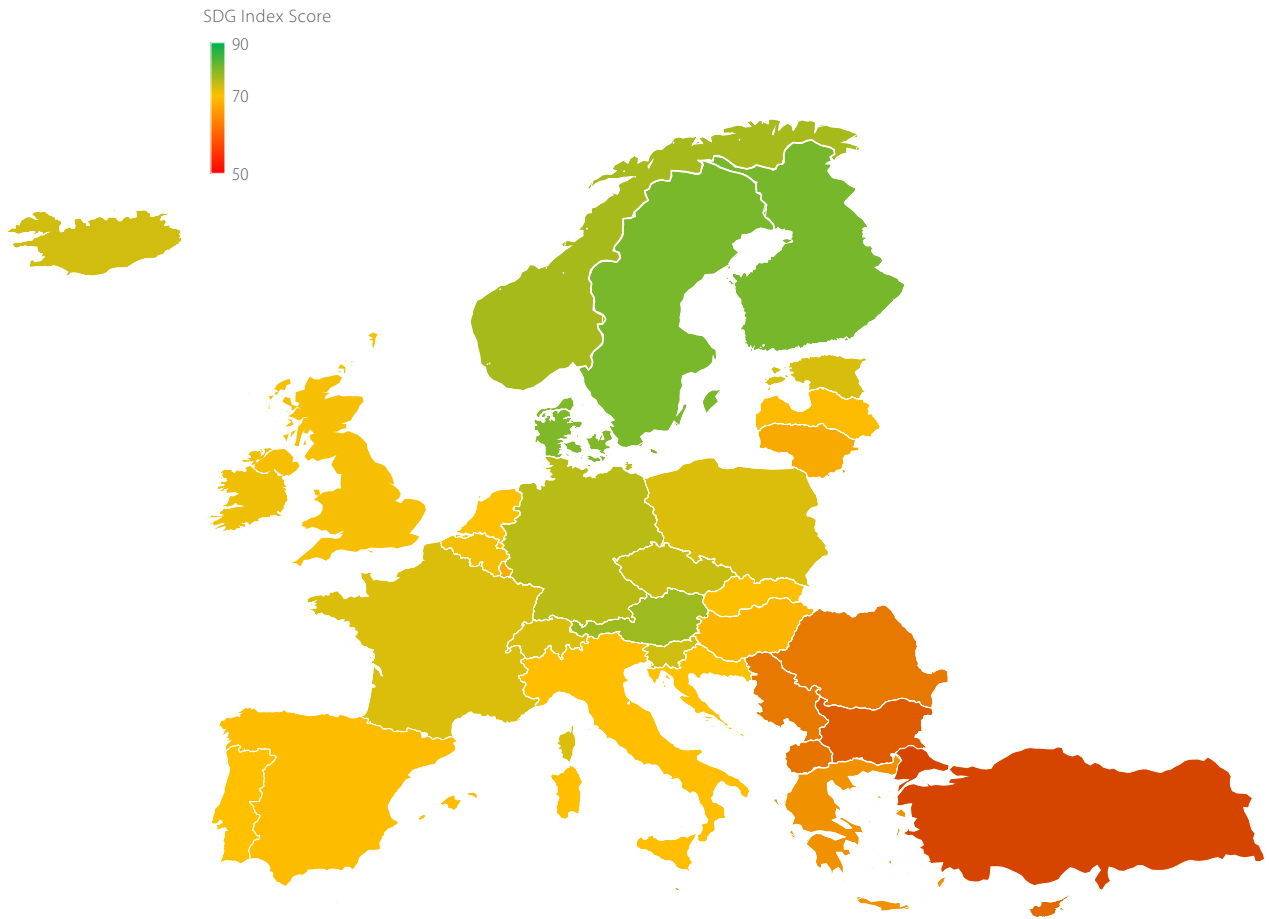
1. Multiple crises since 2020, which have led to **stagnation and even reversal of progress on Leave-No-One-Behind indicators**, especially measuring within-country inequalities
2. Persisting **challenges related to environmental and biodiversity goals**, including sustainable food and land systems (SDG 2, SDGs 12–15)

3. Negative impacts from unsustainable consumption and supply chains via **international spillover effects**
4. **Large gaps and a slow pace of convergence** in SDG outcomes across European countries
5. Slow progress: although some headway has been made on SDG goals and targets since 2015, overall **progress is too slow to achieve all of the SDGs** by 2030 (progress was already too slow even before 2020)

2.3 The Leave-No-One-Behind Index and convergence process in Europe

The SDGs call for addressing inequalities within and across countries. The 'leave no one behind' principle, which is incorporated into the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, is commonly invoked in reference to inequalities *within* each country. SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals) call for reducing inequalities *across* countries, and for increased partnerships. In Europe and by EU leadership, this is generally referred to as 'convergence'.

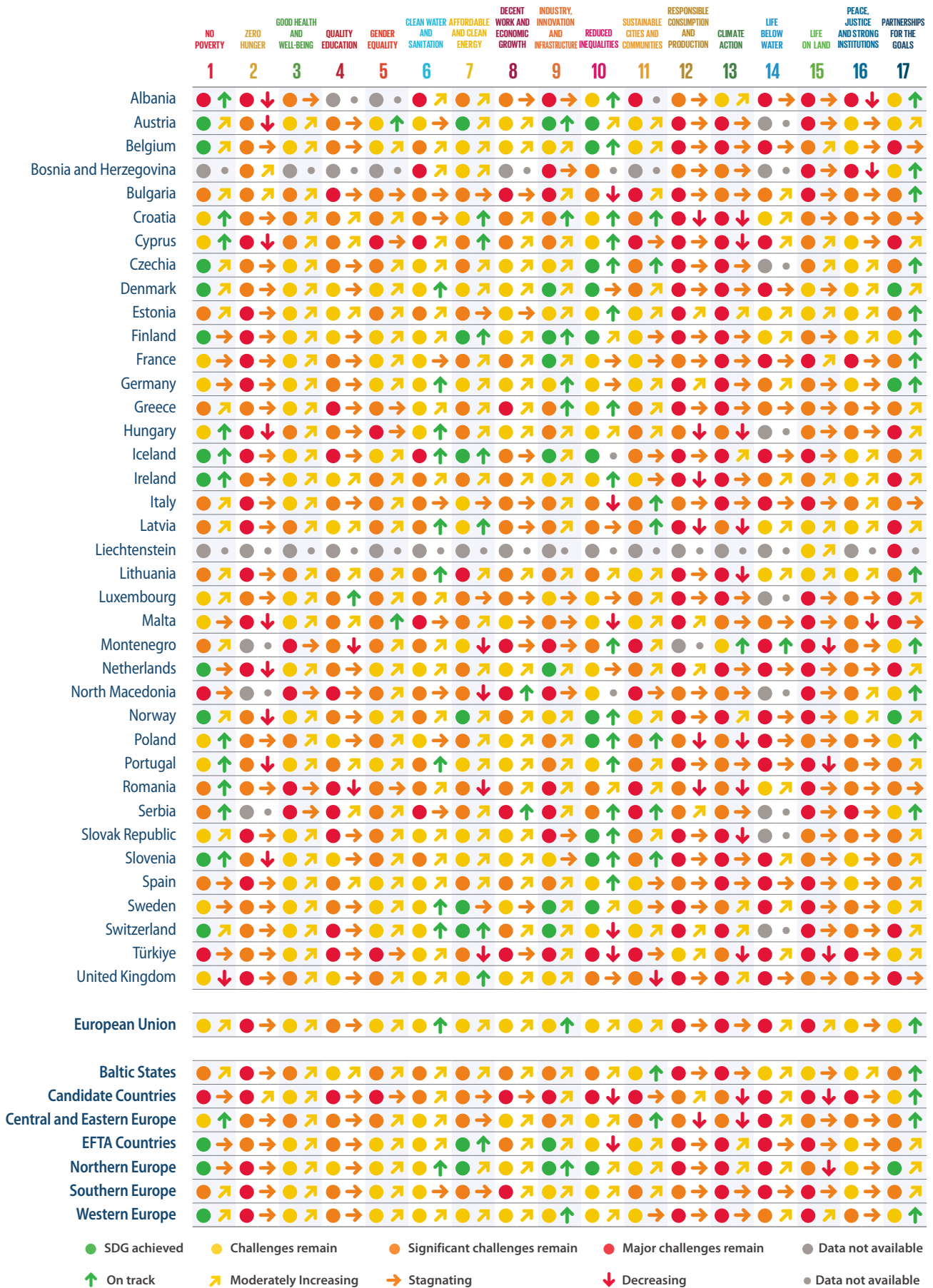
Figure 4 | The 2023/24 SDG Index Scores and Rankings by country



SDG Index Rank	Country	SDG Index Score
1	Finland	80.6
2	Sweden	80.6
3	Denmark	80.0
4	Austria	77.7
5	Norway	77.0
6	Germany	75.4
7	Czechia	74.4
8	Slovenia	73.7
9	Iceland	73.7
10	Estonia	73.0
11	Switzerland	72.9
12	France	72.9
13	Poland	72.8
14	Ireland	71.4
15	Belgium	71.0
16	United Kingdom	70.7
17	Slovak Republic	70.1
18	Netherlands	70.1
19	Croatia	70.0
20	Portugal	70.0
21	Italy	69.9
22	Spain	69.6
23	Latvia	69.5
24	Hungary	69.0
25	Luxembourg	67.8
26	Lithuania	67.7
27	Malta	65.9
28	Greece	65.2
29	Romania	62.6
30	Serbia	62.5
31	North Macedonia	62.2
32	Cyprus	61.0
33	Bulgaria	59.5
34	Türkiye	57.1
European Union		72.0

Source: Authors

Figure 5 | The 2023/24 SDG Dashboards



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

Source: Authors

The case for addressing both types of inequalities, within and across countries, has been reinforced by the COVID-19 pandemic and by the threats posed by geopolitical tensions and climate change, including rising energy and food prices that disproportionately affect the most vulnerable countries and population groups. The promotion of economic and social convergence among EU member states is at the core of the European project. This is more important than ever in the context of increasing geopolitical tensions and major crises, where EU-wide unity and solidarity are needed for decisive and swift actions.

To measure inequalities within countries, including their evolution over time, SDSN has developed a 'leave no one behind' – or LNOB – index for European countries (Box 1). From a global perspective, the EU is among the most equal regions in the world, offering the most advanced social protection system and universal access to basic services. The European version of the LNOB Index aims to capture persisting gaps and differences across European countries and to identify areas where policymakers must remain vigilant, due for instance to stagnation or reversal of progress in recent years.

Northern European countries obtain the highest scores on the 2023/24 European LNOB Index (Figure 6). Norway, Iceland and Finland are at the top of the index, with scores above 85 percent – mainly driven by low levels of income inequality and material deprivation in these countries. On the other hand, stark within-country inequalities are seen in the Baltic States and Central and Eastern European countries, which appear at the bottom of the 2023/24 Europe LNOB Index (with average scores of around 70). EU candidate countries face many difficulties in catching up with Europe in terms of the LNOB index, primarily due to their much higher rates of material deprivation and poverty.

Since the adoption of the SDGs, most European countries have made some progress in terms of the LNOB principle, although progress has stalled on a number of its dimensions since 2019. Central and Eastern European countries have advanced the most overall. Since 2019, however, only the LNOB sub-pillar related to gender equality has shown any significant progress. This shift has been driven by an increasing share of women in parliament and in management positions in many EU countries, including in countries starting from very low levels. Still, no EU country has fully achieved SDG 5 (Gender equality).

Box 1. The Leave-No-One-Behind Index (LNOB)

The LNOB Index measures inequalities within countries. It is composed of a subset of 32 indicators (all also used in the overall SDG Index and Dashboards) and reflects the progress of European countries on four main dimensions of inequality:

- **Extreme poverty and material deprivation** (e.g. poverty after social transfers, and disparities in health insurance coverage)
- **Income inequality and respect for fundamental labour rights**
- **Gender inequality** (e.g. gender pay and employment gaps, under-representation of women in leadership roles in the public and private sectors)
- **Access to and quality of services** (e.g. disparities across population groups in relation to key services including education and health)

The LNOB index is scored on a scale of 0 to 100, where higher scores represent better performance and therefore less inequality. More information on indicator sources and aggregation is accessible in the Methods' summary section.

A majority of European countries show no progress, or even a reversal in progress, on three out of four LNOB sub-dimensions (Figure 7). The situation is particularly alarming with regards to 'access and quality of services', where 32 of the 34 European countries covered by the Index show no progress or reversal in progress. This is partly driven by unequal health, education, and safety outcomes across population groups. Even countries that have been performing rather well, however, should remain vigilant to potential reversals of progress on LNOB in 2024, in the context of rising inflation and uncertain geopolitical and economic conditions globally and in Europe. Previous editions of this report have discussed the relationship between LNOB and sustainable development at large.⁴

SDSN and its partners have been documenting territorial inequalities in SDG performance for some years now. The SDG Indices and Dashboards reports for individual cities and regions underline differences in SDG achievements within countries and territories (Figure 8). SDSN Networks have published assessments for Greek, Italian and Spanish cities, and also for cities and regions in Benin, Brazil, Malaysia and the United States, among others.⁵ These tools provide a more comprehensive overview of SDG gaps and challenges at the territorial level.

The spread in performance on certain goals across European countries is still significant, suggesting that the convergence process remains too slow (or is driven mainly by large cities). As an example, SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) is at once the goal for which the greatest number of countries score 'green' on the dashboards (very high performance) and the one showing the most 'red' scores (very poor performance). Strengthening EU performance on SDG 9 will be key to improving productivity and living standards across the continent.

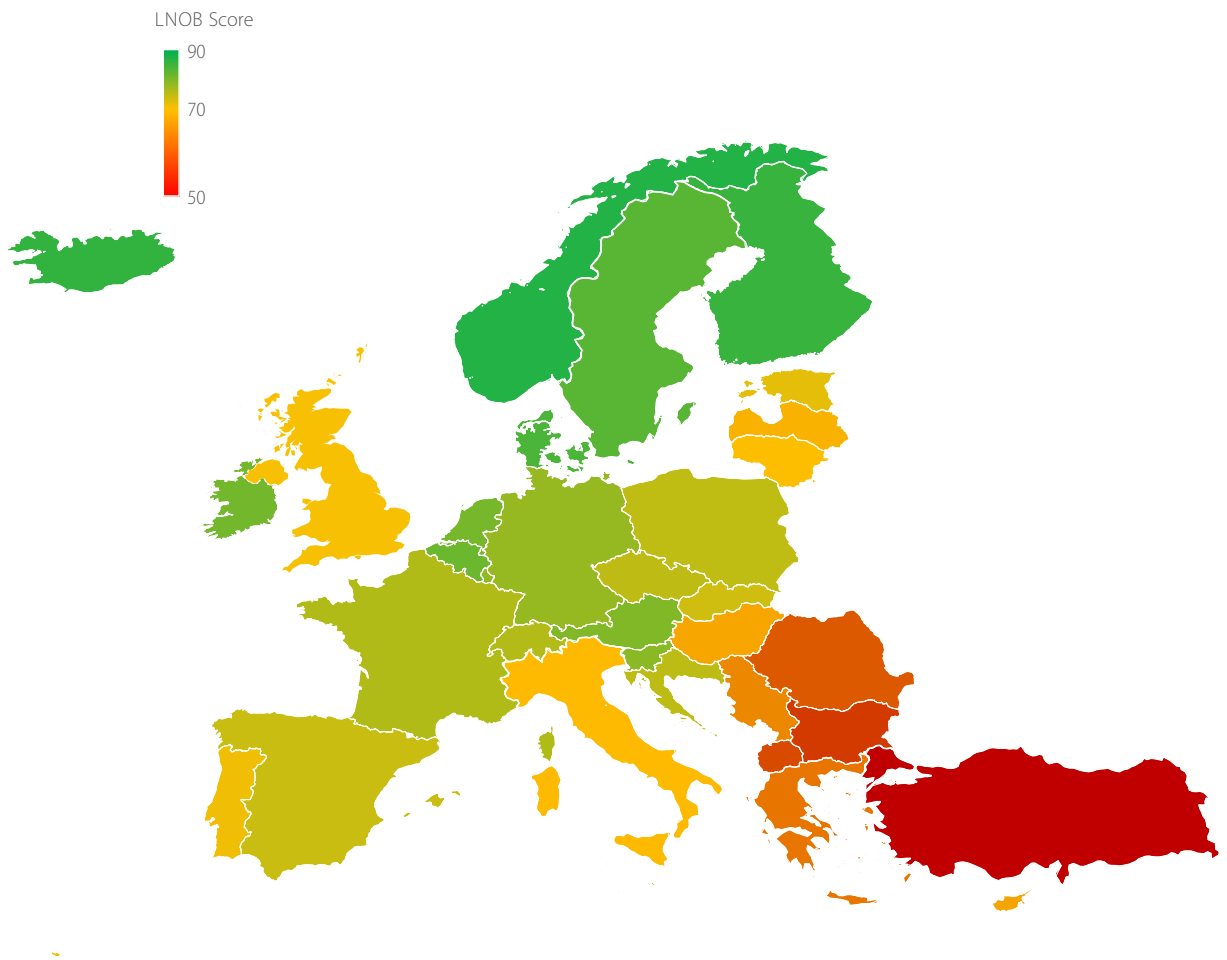
2.4 The International Spillover Index

The climate and biodiversity crises are driven by domestic action, but they are also impacted by activities that extend beyond national borders: through trade and other cross-border activities. In addition to environmental spillovers, which are driven by international trade and domestic policies, countries also generate economic, financial, social, and security spillovers.

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs recognize the importance of international spillovers in several crucial ways. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals) calls for 'policy coherence' for sustainable development, SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production) stresses the need for more sustainable production and consumption, and SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) demands the eradication of child labour and modern slavery. The SDSN, working with partners, has from the start incorporated international spillovers in our assessment of countries' progress towards the SDGs. This can explain certain differences in SDG Index results compared with those of other SDG monitoring instruments.⁶

Compared with other world regions, the EU – and OECD countries in general – tends to generate relatively large negative spillover effects. These are driven primarily by unsustainable supply chains, which lead to deforestation and other negative environmental and social impacts, serving the consumption needs of EU and OECD countries. Figure 10 describes trade-related impacts that can be attributed to specific consumer goods or services across sectors, building on SDSN et al (2023). In some European countries, unfair tax competition, tax havens and shifted profits of multinationals also explain relatively low (poor) international spillover scores.

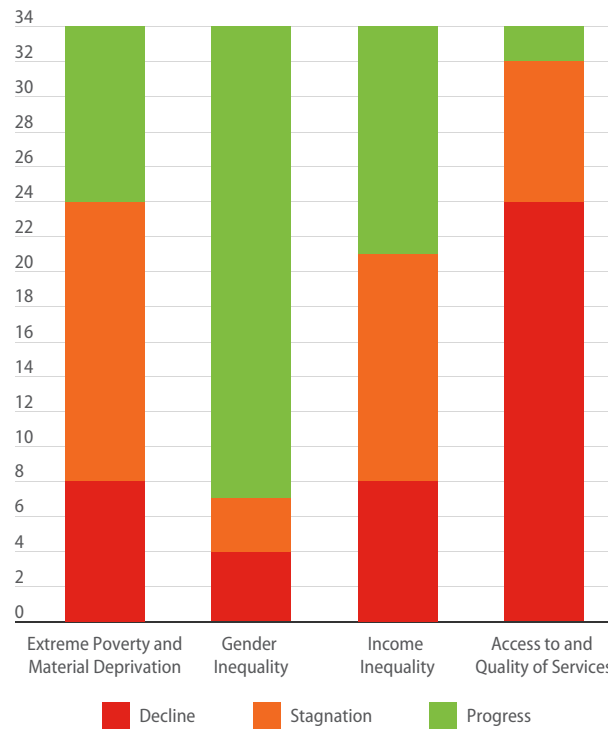
Figure 6 | Leave-No-One-Behind Index score for Europe



LNOB Index		LNOB Index					
Rank	Country	Score					
1	Norway	87.2	18	Poland	75.0	European Union	74.5
2	Iceland	86.1	19	Spain	74.2		
3	Finland	85.6	20	Slovak Republic	73.8		
4	Denmark	84.2	21	Estonia	72.1		
5	Sweden	83.0	22	Portugal	71.2		
6	Belgium	81.6	23	United Kingdom	70.5		
7	Ireland	81.1	24	Lithuania	69.8		
8	Netherlands	80.7	25	Italy	69.4		
9	Austria	79.9	26	Latvia	68.6		
10	Slovenia	79.3	27	Hungary	67.3		
11	Luxembourg	78.5	28	Cyprus	67.2		
12	Germany	78.2	29	Serbia	64.1		
13	Malta	77.5	30	Greece	62.2		
14	France	76.1	31	Romania	59.2		
15	Switzerland	76.0	32	North Macedonia	57.7		
16	Croatia	75.2	33	Bulgaria	56.0		
17	Czechia	75.1	34	Türkiye	42.2		

Source: Authors

Figure 7 | Number of countries showing decline, stagnation and progress across the four LNOB Index sub-dimensions, 2019-2022



Note: This chart focuses on the period 2019–2022 and covers the 34 countries with sufficient data to produce index scores. We consider a 1 percentage point increase in the LNOB score over the period as ‘progress’, a score change between – 1 and 1 as ‘stagnation’, and a 1 percentage point decrease as ‘decline’. A 1-point increase for countries starting from very low levels of equality may not reflect rapid progress, however, compared with a 1-point increase in a country starting from higher levels of equality.

Source: Authors

Curbing trade-related spillovers is a matter of making trade more sustainable and more consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the Global Biodiversity Framework, the High Seas Treaty and the SDGs – rather than simply restricting trade, which plays such a massive role in enabling developing countries to generate employment and socioeconomic development. Success requires a combination of better metrics and policies in importing countries coupled with support to exporting countries (particularly tropical forest countries) to transition towards more environmentally sustainable technologies and development

paths. Both sides – importers and exporters – must work closely together in partnership to tackle this shared challenge.⁷

Since 2017, the SDSN, in collaboration with various partners, has published numerous scientific articles and policy briefs exploring possible policy pathways to curb the negative spillovers generated by specific supply chains and countries.⁸ In September 2023, the *Villars Framework for a Sustainable Trade System*⁹ made eight recommendations for a comprehensive reform agenda for the World Trade Organization and the international trade system.

Figure 8 | SDG Index and Dashboards: global, regional and subnational editions (2016–2023)



Box 2. The international spillover index.

The 2023/24 European Spillover Index comprises 14 indicators that are all included in the overall SDG Index. It measures Europe's progress in reducing environmental and social spillovers embodied in trade, spillovers related to economic and financial flows across countries, and peacekeeping and security spillovers.

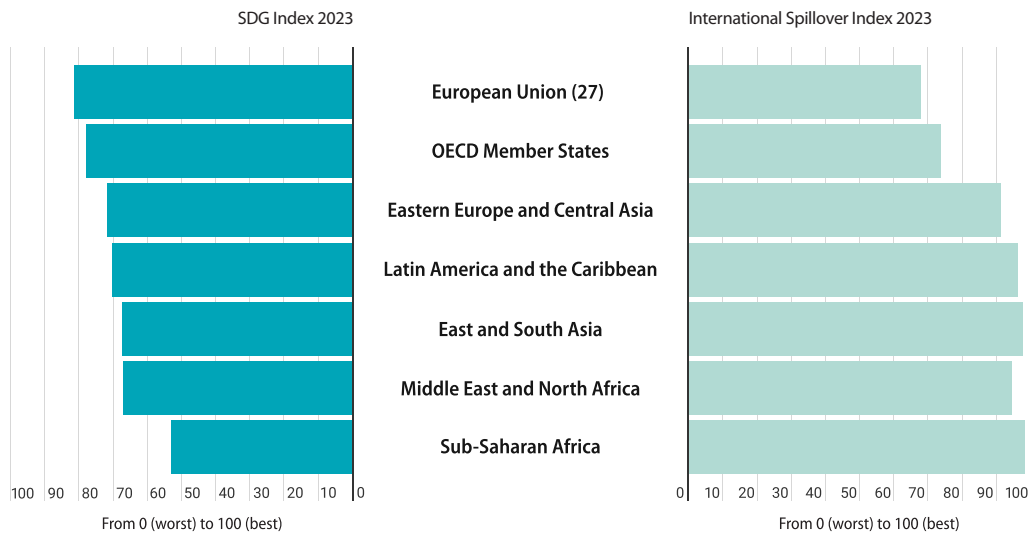
SDSN is working with partners to strengthen the availability and timeliness of data on international spillovers, including through flagship initiatives such as the Global Commons Stewardship Index, which measures countries' impacts beyond domestic concerns and specific supply chains studies, focusing for instance on food, textile and minerals.

Conceptually, international spillovers in the context of the SDGs can be grouped into four categories:

- **Environmental and social spillovers embodied in trade.** These cover international impacts related to pollution and the use of natural resources, as well as social impacts generated by the consumption of goods and services. Multi-regional input-output (MRIO) models, combined with satellite datasets, provide powerful tools to track impacts generated worldwide by consuming countries. This category of spillovers also includes exports of toxic pesticides and the illegal wildlife trade. They are particularly connected to SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDGs 12 through 15 (related to responsible consumption, climate and biodiversity), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals). They also indirectly affect all other SDGs.
- **Spillovers related to economic and financial flows.** These include unfair tax competition, corruption, banking secrecy, profit shifting, tax havens and stolen assets, which all undermine the capacity of other countries to leverage resources to achieve the SDGs. They also include positive spillovers (or handprints) such as international development finance (for example, ODA). These types of spillovers are closely related to SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals) – and indirectly to all other SDGs, notably through ODA.
- **Peacekeeping and security spillovers.** These include negative externalities such as organized international crime or exports of major conventional weapons or small arms, which can have a destabilizing impact on poor countries. Among the positive spillovers in this category are investments in conflict-prevention and peacekeeping. These spillovers are particularly related to SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals), but also indirectly connected with most of the SDGs, including poverty, hunger and health as well as other socio-economic goals.
- **Direct cross-border flows in air and water.** These cover effects generated through physical flows – for instance of air and water – from one country to another. Cross-border air and water pollution are difficult to attribute to a country of origin, and this remains an important data gap. Unfortunately, the International Spillover Index does not currently include any indicators to track these types of spillovers. They are particularly related to SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) and SDGs 12–15 on climate and biodiversity, but they also concern many other goals, including SDG 3 (Good health and well-being).

Further details on indicator sources and aggregation for the International Spillover Index are provided in the methodology annex and online.

Figure 9 | SDG Index scores versus International Spillover Index scores, by world regions



Source: Adapted from Sachs et al, 2023

Figure 10 | Trade-related spillover impacts from EU demand, by impact area and final consumer goods or services (top ten, %)

GHG Emissions

- Textiles & Clothing (8%)
- Gas Extraction (6%)
- Motor Vehicles & Trailers (5%)
- Electronics & Precision Instruments (5%)
- Furniture & Other Manufacturing (4%)
- Civil Engineering Construction (4%)
- Machinery & Equipment (4%)
- Health & Social Work Activities (4%)
- Building Construction (4%)
- Wholesale & Retail; Vehicle Repair (3%)

Deforestation

- Forestry & Logging (17%)
- Beverage Crops (13%)
- Cattle (5%)
- Fruits & Nuts (4%)
- Furniture & Other Manufacturing (4%)
- Hospitality (3%)
- Textiles & Clothing (3%)
- Building Construction (3%)
- Civil Engineering Construction (3%)
- Sawmill Products (3%)

Water Stress

- Textiles & Clothing (12%)
- Food Products & Other Feeds (7%)
- Vegetable Products (5%)
- Fruits & Nuts (5%)
- Leguminous Crops & Oil Seeds (4%)
- Fruit Products (3%)
- Hospitality (3%)
- Sugar, Chocolate, Confection (3%)
- Rice (2%)
- Furniture & Other Manufacturing (2%)

Source: SDSN, Yale University and the University of Tokyo (2023)

Endnotes

1. Sachs et al., 2022; Schmidt-Traub et al., 2017; Papadimitriou et al., 2019
2. Sachs et al., 2023
3. Helliwell et al., 2023
4. Lafortune et al., 2021
5. Andersen et al., 2020; Lafortune et al., 2019; Espey et al., 2018; Cavalli and Farnia, 2018; de la Mothe Karoubi et al., 2022
6. Lafortune et al., 2020
7. Ishii et al., 2023
8. Fuller and Bermont-Diaz, 2024; Malik et al., 2021a, 2012b and 2022
9. Trachtman et al., 2023

References

- Andersen, L., S. Canelas, A. Gonzales Rocabado, L. Peñaranda (2020). *Atlas Municipal de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible en Bolivia 2020*. Universidad Privada Boliviana, SDSN Bolivia.
- Cavalli, L. and L. Farnia (2018). *Per un'Italia sostenibile: l'ISDSN Italia SDGs City Index 2018*. Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei: <https://www.feem.it/en/publications/per-unitalia-sostenibile-isdns-italia-sdgs-city-index-2018/>
- De la Mothe Karoubi, E., S. Touré, G. Lafortune and G. Fuller (2022). Benin Sustainable Development Report 2022
- Espey, J., H. Dahmm, and L. Manderino (2018). *Leaving No U.S. City Behind: The U.S. Cities Sustainable Development Goals Index*. Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN): <https://www.unsdsn.org/news/2018/06/08/leaving-no-u-s-city-behind-the-2018-u-s-cities-sdgs-index>
- Fuller, G. and L. Bermont-Diaz (2024). *International Spillover Effects and Germany: An analysis of Germany's performance on spillovers and the policy options to manage them*. Paris: SDSN, 2024: <https://sdgtransformationcenter.org/reports/international-spillover-effects-and-germany>
- Helliwell, J. F., R. Layard, J. D. Sachs, J.-E. De Neve, L. B. Aknin, and S. Wang (2023). *World Happiness Report 2023*. Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).
- Ishii, N., G. Schmidt-Traub, G. Lafortune, J. Franke, F. Cornehl and A. von Preussen (2023). *Tackling International Spillovers: An Overview of Policy Options*. The Center for Global Commons at Tokyo University: https://cgc.ifi.u-tokyo.ac.jp/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/cgc_spillovers.pdf
- Lafortune G, M. Cortés Puch, A. Mosnier, G. Fuller, M. Diaz, A. Riccaboni, A. Kloke-Lesch, T. Zachariadis, E. Carli, A. Oger (2021). *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2021: Transforming the European Union to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals*. SDSN, SDSN Europe and IEEP, France: Paris.
- Lafortune, G., G. Fuller, G. Schmidt-Traub and C. Kroll (2020). 'How is progress towards the sustainable development goals measured? Comparing four approaches for the EU'. *Sustainability* 2020, 12(18), 7675; <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12187675>
- Lafortune, G., K. Zoeteman, G. Fuller, R. Mulder, J. Dagevos and G. Schmidt-Traub (2019). *SDG Index and Dashboards Report for European Cities*. Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the Brabant Center for Sustainable Development: <https://resources.unsdsn.org/sdg-index-and-dashboards-report-for-european-cities>
- Malik, A., G. Lafortune, C. J Mora, S. Carter and M. Len (2022). *International Spillovers Embodied in the EU's Supply Chains: Tracking Forced Labour, Accidents at Work and Climate Impacts in the EU's Consumption of Fossil and Mineral Raw Materials*. GIZ, SDSN and University of Sydney: <https://irp.cdn-website.com/be6d1d56/files/uploaded/56690-1%20-%20SDSN%20Study%20-%20v3.pdf>

-
- Malik, A., G. Lafortune, S. Carter, M. Li, M. Lenzen and C. Kroll (2021a). 'International spillover effects in the EU's textile supply chains: A global SDG assessment'. *Journal of Environmental Management* 295: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.113037>
- Malik, A., G. Lafortune, S. Dahir, Z. A. Wendling, S. Carter, M. Li and M. Lenzen (2021b). *Making Globalisation and Trade Work for People and Planet: International Spillovers Embodied in the European Union's (EU's) Food Supply Chains*.
- Papadimitriou, E., A. F. Neves, and W. E. Becker (2019). *JRC Statistical Audit of the Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboards*. European Commission. <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/jrc-statistical-audit-sustainable-development-goals-index-and-dashboards>.
- Sachs, J., C. Kroll, G. Lafortune, G. Fuller and F. Woelm (2022). *From Crisis to Sustainable Development, the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond: Sustainable Development Report 2022*. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009210058>, <https://www.sdgindex.org/reports/sustainable-development-report-2022/>
- Sachs, J.D., G. Lafortune, G. Fuller, E. Drumm (2023). *Implementing the SDG Stimulus: Sustainable Development Report 2023*. Paris: SDSN, Dublin: Dublin University Press, 2023. 10.25546/102924
- Schmidt-Traub, G., C. Kroll, K. Teksoz, D. Durand-Delacre and J. D. Sachs (2017). 'National baselines for the sustainable development goals assessed in the SDG Index and Dashboards'. *Nature Geoscience* 10 (8): 547–55. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo2985>.
- SDSN, Yale University and the University of Tokyo (2023). *Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022: Tackling Environmental Spillovers*. SDSN, Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, and Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo: <https://gcsi.unsdsn.org/>
- Trachtman, J. P., J. Y. Remy, D. Esty and T. Sutton (2023). *Villars Framework for a Sustainable Global Trade System*. Remaking Trade for a Sustainable Future, <https://remakingtradeproject.org/villars-framework>



Annex 1 Methodology

Annex 1. Methodology

Background

The *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24* provides a quantitative assessment of SDG priorities for the EU, EFTA countries, the UK and candidate countries. The data work was conducted between August and October 2023. Due to their recent accension to candidate-country status in December 2023 and limited data availability for now in European databases, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine are not covered in this year's edition but may be included in future editions. The 2023 SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe comprises 109 indicators, including 95 that permit an evaluation of progress over time. The same indicator set is used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings.

The SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe builds on the methodology of the Sustainable Development Report, developed by the SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung to track countries' performance on the 17 SDGs. The methodology has been peer-reviewed by Cambridge University Press¹ and *Nature Geoscience*² and has been statistically audited – during development of the 2019 global edition – by the European Commission Joint Research Centre.³ The SDG Index has been listed among the ten composite indices useful for policymaking by the European Parliamentary Research Service.

This European edition builds on the findings of the 2018 SDSN-EESC study, which called for independent monitoring of SDG performance in Europe.⁴ The report is co-designed by civil society and aims to complement the European Commission's reporting on the SDGs. Since 2016, the European Commission, via Eurostat, has released a dataset for the SDGs and published the annual report *Sustainable Development in the European Union*,⁵ which is the lead SDG monitoring report in the EU. The SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe complements the Eurostat report in five principal ways:⁶

1. It measures distance to pre-defined performance thresholds.
2. It monitors both *current* performance (latest year available) and *trends* over time.
3. It presents results on each of the 17 SDGs for all 27 EU member states, as well as for EFTA countries, the UK and candidate countries.
4. It uses more non-official data from peer-reviewed papers and civil society.
5. It covers extensively the issues of international spillovers and 'leave no one behind' principles (including via dedicated indices).

The selection of indicators and performance thresholds benefited from inputs submitted in various rounds of stakeholder consultations. A kick-off workshop was organized in September 2023, we then launched an online public consultation on preliminary data and results in November 2023, and held a workshop in Brussels on November 8, hosted by the EESC, to discuss the preliminary findings.

Changes to the 2023/24 edition

The *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24* covers 38 European countries, including the 27 EU member states and 11 partner countries. This year, the report includes a new indicator issued from geographic information systems (GIS) to better track access to key urban services. This edition also includes updates to the SDG 4 indicators issued from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). These updates incorporate the results of the newly released PISA 2022 and reflect the most recent PISA's focus on mathematics. The 2023/24 report also includes a refinement to the spillover indicator tracking imported GHG emissions (which previously tracked only CO₂ emissions). Our Codebook, available for download online, contains the full list of new and modified indicators as well as all indicator metadata. In addition to the indicator refinements,

we present for the first time an estimation of the percentage of SDG targets that are on track to be met by 2030, for all countries with sufficient data in their respective country profiles.

Data gaps and limitations

Another purpose of this report is to identify data gaps in tracking the SDGs. Compared to other regions, Europe is a data-rich environment. This is due in large extent to the work of the European Statistical System, continued collaboration across National Statistical Offices, and the leadership of the European Commission (via Eurostat). However, despite the strengths of the EU and partner countries in terms of data, there are gaps that need to be filled to track the SDGs at the national level in a comprehensive and timely way. Table A1 summarizes these main data gaps.

Table A1 | Main data gaps in tracking the SDGs in the EU

SDG	Desired metric	SDG	Desired metric
SDG 1	Robust international comparisons of homelessness	SDG 11	Geospatial indicators of access to transports Transboundary air pollution flows
SDG 2	Resource use efficiency (nutrients, water) Food loss and food waste	SDG 12	Environmental impact of material flows Hazardous Chemicals
SDG 3	More timely and better coverage for data on catastrophic health expenditure Government preparedness for pandemics and other critical risks	SDG 13	New registrations of free emissions vehicle Decarbonisation of new marginal gigawatts Headline indicator of climate resilience/adaptation
SDG 4	Student knowledge of sustainable development Quality of tertiary education	SDG 14	Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing
SDG 5	More timely data on violence against women (including domestic violence and feminicides)	SDG 15	Publicly available annual terrestrial population counts (e.g. for birds and butterflies) and data for other species Measures of biodiversity degradation within the EU Measures of biodiversity degradation abroad stemming from EU imports and supply chains.
SDG 6	Transboundary water pollution flows (e.g. in rivers)	SDG 17	Lead internationally comparable indicator of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
SDG 10	GINI coefficients adjusted for missing top income Inequalities faced by people with disabilities		

Source: Authors

Methods summary

Data Sources and Indicator Selection

Approximately 70% of the indicators come from official statistics (primarily services of the European Commission) and 30% from non-official data sources (NGOs, academia). The full list of sources by indicator is presented in Table A5. Five major criteria were used to inform the final indicator set for the *Europe Sustainable Development Report*:

1. The total number of indicators was limited to 100 (plus or minus 15%).
2. Simple, single-variable indicators were preferred, with straightforward policy implications.
3. Indicators must allow for high frequency monitoring.
4. Indicators must be statistically valid and robust.
5. Indicators must allow measurement of distance to targets (it must be possible to define optimal performance).

Method for defining performance thresholds (decision tree)

Performance thresholds ('upper bound') for each indicator were determined using the following decision tree:

1. Use **absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets**: e.g. zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality.
2. Apply **the principle of 'leave no one behind'** when no explicit SDG target is available.
3. When available, use **science-based or technical targets** that must be achieved by 2030 or later (for example, net-zero greenhouse gas emissions from energy by 2050, 80% yield gap closure).
4. For all other indicators, use **the average of the top performers**.

The lower bound (0%) was defined by the lowest 2.5th percentile, either from the global Sustainable Development Report or from the European countries included in the Europe-specific datasets.

Normalization

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

$$x' = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} * 100$$

where x is the raw data value; \max/\min denote the bounds for best and worst performance, respectively; and x' is the normalized value after rescaling. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 0. The rescaling equation ensured that higher values indicated better performance. In this way, the rescaled data became easy to interpret: a country with a score of 75 has covered three quarters of the distance from worst to best.

Weighting and aggregation

To compute the SDG Index, we first calculate scores for each goal using the arithmetic mean of the scores of the indicators for that goal. These goal scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the SDG Index score. Equal weights were used for aggregating indicator scores into the goal scores, and for aggregating goal scores into the overall index score.

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces

serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG (often called the ‘substitutability’ or ‘compensation’ issue). As a result, the SDG Dashboards are based only on the two variables on which a country performed worst – except for Goal 3, where the three worst indicators are used. The dashboards use a ‘traffic light’ colour scheme (green, yellow, orange and red) to illustrate how far a country is from achieving a particular goal. A red rating was applied only if both of the worst-performing indicators scored red. Similarly, in order to score green, all indicators under the goal must be green.

Trends

Using panel data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether – if continued into the future – this pace will suffice to achieve the SDG by 2030. To estimate SDG trends, we calculated the linear annual growth rates needed to achieve the goal (green threshold) by 2030 (2015–2030), which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period starting from the year of the adoption of the SDGs (e.g. 2015–2022).

A green arrow denotes ‘on track or maintaining performance above goal achievement’, the intermediate yellow and orange arrows denote insufficient progress, and a red arrow indicates movement away from the target. Countries that have already achieved an SDG target, but whose performance has worsened since 2015 are assigned an orange arrow ‘stagnation.’

Europe’s subregions

The EU aggregate includes the 27 EU Member States and is a population-weighted average. To calculate population-weighted averages for European subregions, countries are grouped as shown in Table A2.

The 2023 International Spillover Index for European countries tracks impacts generated by Europe on the rest of the world. The Index comprises 14 indicators, organized in three categories of international spillovers. The International Spillover Index score is calculated as an arithmetic average of a country’s scores on all of the indicators, weighted equally. The score was not generated for candidate countries.

Table A2 | Groupings of European countries by subregion

<u>Baltic States</u>	<u>Central and Eastern Europe</u>	<u>Candidate Countries</u>	<u>EFTA Countries</u>	<u>Northern Europe</u>	<u>Southern Europe</u>	<u>Western Europe</u>
Estonia	Bulgaria	Albania	Iceland	Denmark	Cyprus	Austria
Latvia	Czechia	Montenegro	Liechtenstein	Finland	Greece	Belgium
Lithuania	Croatia	North Macedonia	Norway	Sweden	Italy	France
	Hungary	Serbia	Switzerland		Malta	Germany
	Poland	Türkiye			Portugal	Ireland
	Romania				Spain	Luxembourg
	Slovak Republic					Netherlands
	Slovenia					

Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina is included in the report but is not yet included in the average for candidate countries due to its recent change of status and report production constraints. Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine have similarly only recently attained candidate status and are not yet included in the candidate countries’ average.

Source: Adapted from Euvoc

The Leave-No-One-Behind (LNOB) Index aims to measure countries' efforts to address material deprivation and inequalities across population groups. This year's LNOB index includes a subset of 32 indicators used in the SDG Index, grouped into four categories: poverty and material deprivation; income inequality; access to and quality of services for all; gender inequalities. Each LNOB category is calculated as the arithmetic average of each indicator. The LNOB

Index is calculated as an arithmetic average of scores obtained in each category.

Table A5 displays the complete indicator set used for the Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24. For the full metadata of all indicators included in the report, please consult the Codebook available online, or our interactive data visualization at sdgtransformationcenter.org.

Table A3 | Spillover indicators and categories

SPILLOVER CATEGORIES	SPILLOVER INDICATORS
Environmental and social impacts embodied into trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) • Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) • Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) • Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) • Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) • Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) • Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) • GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) • Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) • Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Economy and finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official development assistance (% of GNI) • Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) • Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)*

* The inclusion of an indicator on exports of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment in the context of current conflicts, but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally the trend towards disarmament recognized by the United Nations and by civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socioeconomic stability, and sustainable development.⁷

Source: Authors

Table A4 | The 'leave no one behind' Index: indicators and categories

LNOB CATEGORIES	LNOB INDICATORS
Access to and quality of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) • Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) • Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) • Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) • Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) • Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) • Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) • Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) • Population with at least basic digital skills (%) • Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) • Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) • Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) • Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)
Gender inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender employment gap (p.p.) • Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) • Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) • Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) • Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) • Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)
Income inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gini Coefficient • Palma ratio • Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)
Poverty and material deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing cost overburden rate (%) • In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) • Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) • People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) • People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) • Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) • Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) • Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) • Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%) • Severely materially deprived people (%)

Source: Authors

Table A5 | Indicators used in the Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24

SDG	Indicator	Optimum	Green	Red	Lower bound	Reference Year	Source
1	People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	0	15	22	25.6	2022	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0	1	5	21	2023	World Poverty Clock
1	Severely materially deprived people (%)	0	5	20	31.4	2020	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3	10	20	35.1	2019	Eurostat (EHIS)
2	Yield gap closure (%)	80	75	50	28	2021	Global Yield Gap Atlas
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.04	2.2	2.4	2.47	2017	Bonhommeau et al (2013)
2	Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	8	20	45	60	2021	EEA
2	Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0	0	50	550	2019	Public Eye & Unearthed (2020)
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83	80	70	54	2022	Eurostat
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0	4	7	11	2021	Eurostat
3	Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	150	300	500	600	2020	Eurostat
3	Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	80	65	40	25	2022	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
3	New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.6	10	75	561	2021	WHO
3	Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4	12	22	30	2020	Eurostat
3	Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	0	20	50	60	2022	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	25	50	130	2021	UNICEF et al
3	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0	18	82	369	2019	WHO
3	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0	3	15	20	2022	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
3	People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3	8	17	34	2021	DG MOVE
3	Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.4	4	12	20	2019	Eurostat (EHIS)
3	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100	90	80	41	2021	WHO/UNICEF
3	Smoking prevalence (%)	12	25	45	50	2020	DG SANTE
3	People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100	98	75	50	2022	OECD
3	Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	50	30	10	0	2022	Eurostat
3	Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	10	25	50	66	2022	OECD
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.6	6	5	3.3	2022	Gallup
4	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4	10	15	31	2022	Eurostat (EU-LFS)
4	Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	100	85	70	35	2021	Eurostat
4	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	525.6	493	400	350	2022	OECD
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52	40	20	0	2022	Eurostat (EU-LFS)
4	Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	12	20	33	53	2022	OECD
4	Adult participation in learning (%)	28	11	2	0	2022	Eurostat (EU-LFS)
4	Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.3	10.5	20	21.4	2022	OECD
5	Gender employment gap (p.p.)	0	10	25	41	2022	Eurostat (EU-LFS)
5	Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	0	14	30	40	2021	Eurostat (SES)
5	Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0	1.5	4	6	2022	Eurostat (EU-LFS)
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	50	40	20	12	2022	European Institute for Gender Equality

Table A5 | Indicators used in the Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24 (cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum	Green	Red	Lower bound	Reference Year	Source
5	Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	50	40	20	10	2022	European Institute for Gender Equality
5	Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	50	30	10	0	2022	Eurostat (EU-LFS)
6	Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0	1	10	30	2020	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	100	1000	4000	11000	2018	UNEP
6	Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1	15	40	80	2019	Eurostat
6	Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	100	80	30	20	2021	Eurostat
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	100	95	80	10.5	2022	WHO/UNICEF JMP
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100	90	65	14.1	2022	WHO/UNICEF JMP
7	Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	0	4	15	35	2022	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
7	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	50	30	10	3	2021	Eurostat
7	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0	1	1.5	5.9	2019	IEA
8	Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25000	20000	15000	10000	2022	Eurostat
8	Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	0.7	0.5	0.3	2022	World Justice Project
8	People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	0	2.5	4.5	5	2021	Eurostat
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0	0.1	0.9	1	2018	ILO & Lenzen et al (2022)
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8	12	15	27	2022	Eurostat (EU-LFS)
8	Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	3	5	10	18	2020	Eurostat (EU-LFS)
8	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0	20	260	280	2018	Malik et al (2022)
8	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	3.3	8	15	16	2022	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50	30	0	0	2023	Times Higher Education
9	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	240	80	10	3	2022	European Patents Office
9	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.3	2	1	0.4	2021	Eurostat
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	3	2	1.8	2018	World Bank
9	Households with broadband access (%)	96	80	70	60	2022	Eurostat
9	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	10	20	26	2022	Eurostat
9	R&D personnel (% of active population)	2	1	0.5	0.3	2021	Eurostat
9	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	80	60	40	25	2021	Eurostat
9	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	0.7	0.05	0	2022	Scimago Journal Rank
10	Gini Coefficient	27.5	30	40	63	2022	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
10	Palma ratio	0.9	1	1.3	2.5	2020	OECD
11	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	6	35	50	65	2022	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
11	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	62	40	20	0	2021	Eurostat
11	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ₃)	5	10	15	20	2019	EEA
11	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	2.5	5	15	30	2022	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
11	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6	15	25	30	2020	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
11	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98	90	60	15	2022	SDSN (2023), based on Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M., & Verma, T. (2023)
12	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0	1	5	12	2021	UN Comtrade
12	Circular material use rate (%)	30	25	5	1	2021	Eurostat

Table A5 | Indicators used in the Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24 (cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum	Green	Red	Lower bound	Reference Year	Source
12	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	5.5	3.5	1	1	2021	Eurostat
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0	15	40	80	2018	Lenzen et al. (2022)
12	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2	20	50	100	2018	Lenzen et al. (2020)
12	Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0	5	10	30	2018	Lenzen et al. (2022)
12	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	0	10	20	70	2018	Lenzen et al. (2020)
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	100	8000	44000	2021	UN Comtrade
13	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	2	4	20	2021	Global Carbon Project
13	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	0	1	4	12	2021	Lenzen et al. (2022), EDGAR 6.0
14	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	100	80	50	25	2022	EEA
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0	10	20	90.7	2018	Sea Around Us & EPI
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	90	70	0	2022	BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC
14	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	0	5	25	90	2019	Sea Around Us
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0	5	15	20	2019	Sea Around Us
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	0.2	1	2	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012)
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1	0.99	0.96	0.6	2023	IUCN and Birdlife International
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	90	70	4.6	2022	BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC
15	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1	2	3	10	2020	EEA
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	1	3	10	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012)
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	90	70	0	2022	BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC
15	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	10	25	50	60	2020	EEA
16	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	90	75	50	20	2023	Reporters sans frontières
16	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	60	40	13	2022	Transparency International
16	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4	10	20	24	2020	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
16	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.3	1.5	4	23	2020	Eurostat
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)*	0	1	2.5	3.4	2021	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
16	Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0	2	10	15	2020	Eurostat (EU-SILC)
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7	30	50	75	2019	UNODC
16	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	0.65	0.5	0.1	2022	World Justice Project
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	0.7	0.4	0.3	2022	World Justice Project
16	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	0.7	0.5	0.45	2022	World Justice Project
17	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1	0.7	0.4	0.1	2022	OECD (DAC)
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	100	85	50	25	2019	World Bank
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0	0	-30	-70	2019	Zucman (2022)
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40	60	70	100	2021	Tax Justice Network (2021)

Source: Authors

*The inclusion of an indicator on exports of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment in the context of current conflicts, but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally the trend towards disarmament recognized by the United Nations and by civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socio-economic stability, and sustainable development.⁸

Endnotes

1. Sachs et al., 2021
2. Schmidt-Traub et al., 2017
3. Papadimitriou et al., 2019
4. Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub, 2018
5. Eurostat, 2023
6. Lafortune et al., 2020
7. UNODA, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008
8. UNODA, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008

References

- Amnesty International (2008). *Blood at the Crossroads: Making the Case for a Global Arms Trade Treaty*. London, UK: Amnesty International Publications. <https://controlarms.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/act300112008en.pdf>
- Eurostat (2023). *Sustainable Development in the European Union: Monitoring Report on Progress towards the SDGs in an EU Context: 2023 Edition*. European Commission. Statistical Office of the European Union Publications Office, LU. www.doi.org/10.2785/403194
- Lafortune, G., G. Fuller, J. Moreno, G. Schmidt-Traub and C. Kroll (2018). 'SDG Index and Dashboards. Detailed Methodological paper'. Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network, Paris.
- Lafortune, G., G. Fuller, G. Schmidt-Traub and C. Kroll (2020). 'How is progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals measured? Comparing four approaches for the EU'. *Sustainability*, 12(18), 7675.
- Lafortune, G., and G. Schmidt-Traub (2018). 'Exposing EU policy gaps to address the Sustainable Development Goals'. European Economic and Social Committee.
- Papadimitriou, E., A. R. Neves, W. Becker, the European Commission and Joint Research Centre (2019). *JRC Statistical Audit of the Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboards*.
- Sachs, J., C. Kroll, G. Lafortune, G. Fuller and F. Woelm (2021). *Sustainable Development Report 2021*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
- Schmidt-Traub, G., C. Kroll, K. Teksoz, D. Durand-Delacre and J. D. Sachs (2017). 'National baselines for the Sustainable Development Goals assessed in the SDG Index and Dashboards', *Nature Geoscience*, 10(8), 547–555.
- UNODA (2018). *Securing our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*. United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. <https://s3.amazonaws.com/unoda-web/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/sg-disarmament-agenda-pubs-page.pdf>



Annex 2

**Country profiles for
the EU, its Member States
and partner countries**

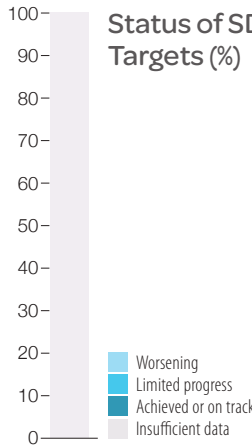
Overall Performance



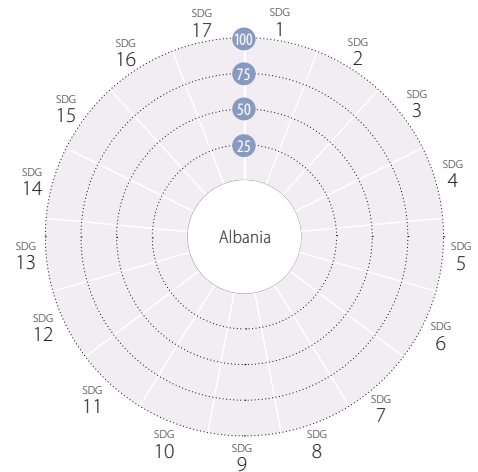
Index Score



Status of SDG Targets (%)



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

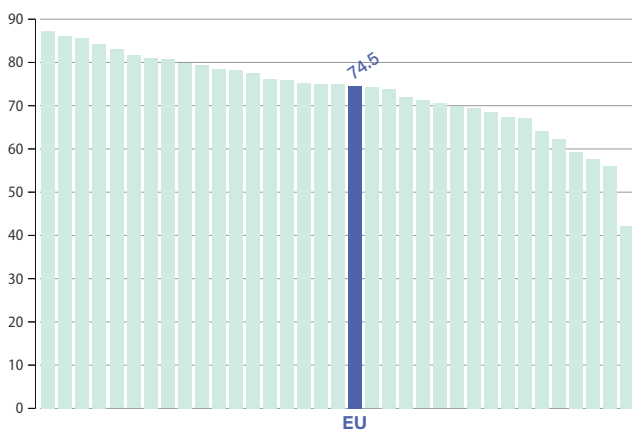


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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

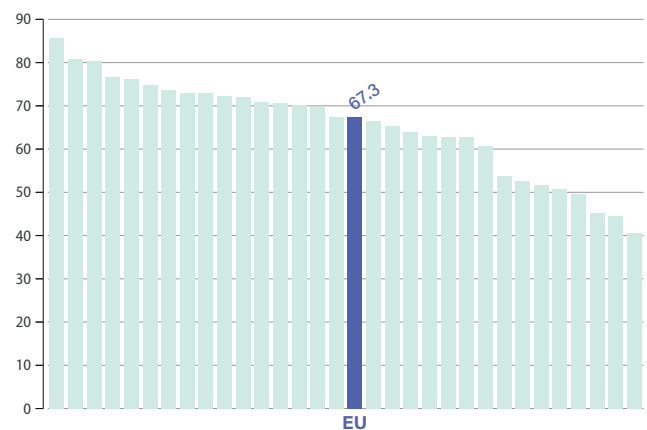
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



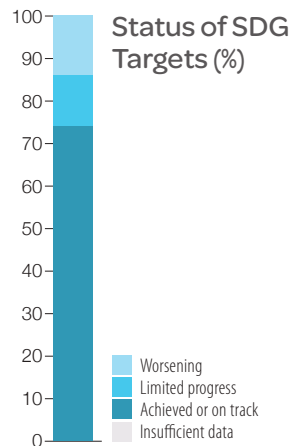
SDG 1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG 8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	21.8	2020	●	●	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	26.9	2018	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	5.3	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	12.7	2020	●	●	
Severely materially deprived people (%)	34.7	2020	●	●	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	* 21.7	2016	●	●	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	1.1	2021	●	→	
Yield gap closure (%)	44.1	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.38	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	●	
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●	Households with broadband access (%)	98.4	2022	●	●	
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2022	●	●	
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	NA	NA	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.5	2021	●	↓	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	24.2	2021	●	●	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.7	2020	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2022	●	↗	
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	82.8	2020	●	●	Gini Coefficient	33.2	2020	●	●	
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2021	●	→	Palma ratio	1.13	2019	●	↑	
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	6.0	2021	●	●	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	66.1	2020	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	18.7	2021	●	●	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	92.5	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●	
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	7.7	2020	●	●	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	3.8	2020	●	●	
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	22.0	2020	●	●	
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	82.2	2022	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	2021	●	↓	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2016	●	●	
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.9	2018	●	●	
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2022	●	↗	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	39.3	2018	●	→	
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.4	2018	●	●	
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	14.3	2018	●	→	
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG 13 – Climate Action					
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	367.5	2022	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	NA	NA	●	●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2021	●	↑	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	73.9	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	1.9	2021	●	→	
Adult participation in learning (%)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG 14 – Life Below Water					
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	4.5	2022	●	●	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	67.2	2022	●	↑	
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2022	●	→	
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	6.8	2018	●	●	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	75.2	2019	●	→	
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	NA	NA	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	23.8	2019	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.7	2021	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG 15 – Life on Land					
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓	
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.7	2022	●	→	
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	2.9	2020	●	●	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	7.7	2020	●	↗	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,528.0	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●	
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1.3	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.6	2022	●	↑	
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	21.6	2021	●	→	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	70.7	2022	●	→	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	56.3	2022	●	↗	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.9	2023	●	↓	
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	→	
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	35.8	2020	●	●	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	0.7	2020	●	●	
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	41.4	2021	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2004	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2011	●	●	
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	●	
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	44.9	2019	●	↗	
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2022	●	→	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.56	2022	●	↓	
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.50	2022	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.43	2022	●	↓	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	NA	NA	●	●	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.4	2019	●	↑	
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●

* Imputed data point

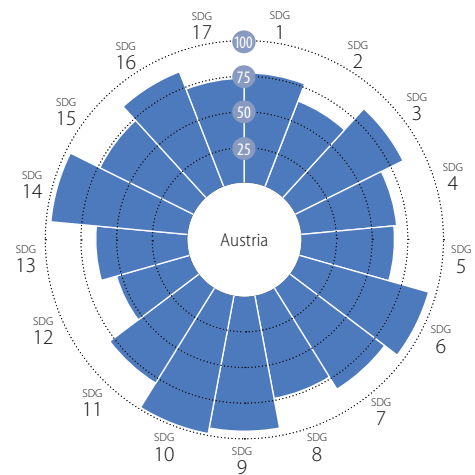
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

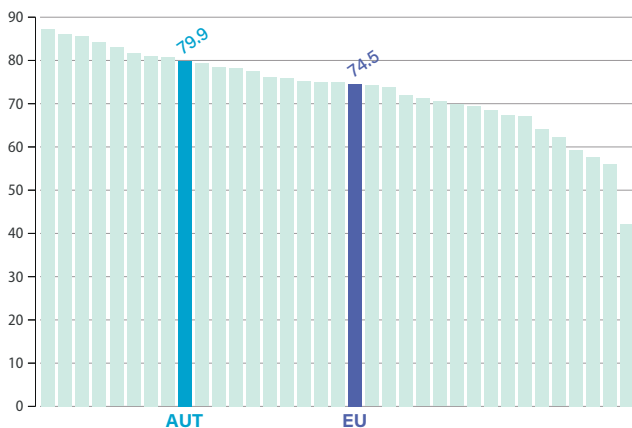


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

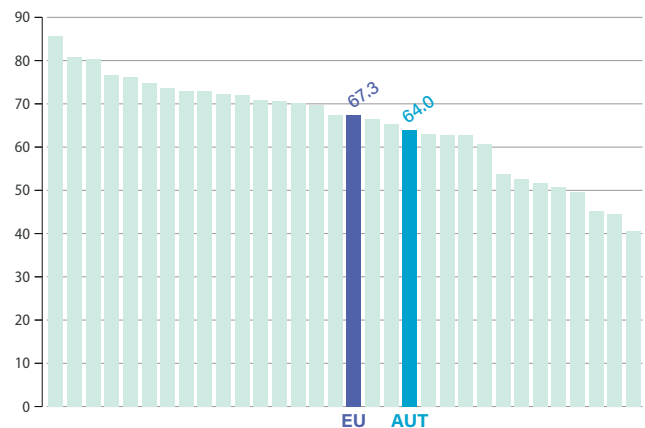
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



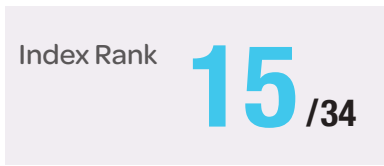
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

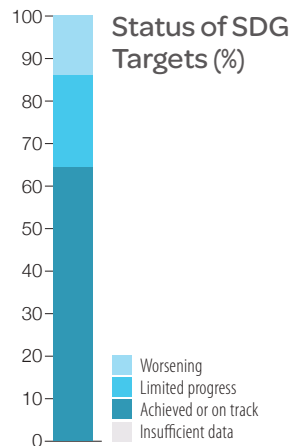


SDG	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty	People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.8	2022	●	→
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.6	2023	●	↑
	Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.7	2020	●	↑
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.1	2019	●	↓
	Yield gap closure (%)	70.0	2021	●	●
	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.41	2017	●	↓
	Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	23.5	2021	●	→
	Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	6.7	2019	●	●
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.1	2022	●	→
	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.7	2021	●	→
	Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	235.4	2020	●	↑
	Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	70.1	2022	●	↑
	New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2021	●	↑
	Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2020	●	↑
	Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	18.5	2022	●	↑
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2021	●	↑
	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	17.5	2019	●	●
	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.8	2022	●	→
	People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2021	●	↑
	Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	2.3	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2021	●	↓	
Smoking prevalence (%)	25	2020	●	↑	
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2021	●	↑	
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	22.7	2022	●	↑	
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	15.8	2022	●	↑	
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2022	●	→	
SDG 4 – Quality Education	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.4	2022	●	→
	Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	89.0	2021	●	↑
	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	486.3	2022	●	↓
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.1	2022	●	↑
	Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	24.9	2022	●	↓
	Adult participation in learning (%)	15.8	2022	●	↑
	Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	19.4	2022	●	↓
	SDG 5 – Gender Equality	Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.8	2022	●
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)		18.8	2021	●	↔
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)		0.9	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		41.4	2022	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)		33.2	2022	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	19.3	2022	●	↔	
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.5	2020	●	→
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	3,598.2	2018	●	●
	Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.1	2019	●	↑
	Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	99.1	2021	●	→
	Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9	2022	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.7	2022	●	↑	
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.7	2022	●	→
	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	36.4	2021	●	↑
	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Gross disposable income (€/capita)	2,825	2021	●	↑
	Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2022	●	↑
	People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	2.9	2021	●	↑
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↓
	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.1	2022	●	→
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.4	2020	●	↑	
SDG 8 – (continued)	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	137.9	2018	●	●
	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.2	2022	●	↓
SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	59.9	2023	●	↑
	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	266.0	2022	●	↑
	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.2	2021	●	↑
	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
	Households with broadband access (%)	93.2	2022	●	↑
	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3.3	2022	●	↑
	R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2021	●	↑
	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	65.6	2021	●	●
	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.3	2022	●	↑
	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities	Gini Coefficient	27.8	2022	●
Palma ratio		0.95	2019	●	↑
SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	38.5	2022	●	↓
	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	62.5	2021	●	↑
	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	12.0	2019	●	↑
	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	7.4	2022	●	→
	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	9.1	2020	●	↑
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.6	2022	●	●	
SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	19.7	2021	●	↓
	Circular material use rate (%)	12.3	2021	●	→
	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	4.4	2020	●	↑
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.1	2018	●	●
	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	40.4	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.3	2018	●	●	
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	41.3	2018	●	↓	
SDG 13 – Climate Action	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	224.3	2021	●	●
	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.3	2021	●	→
	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	8.6	2021	●	↓
SDG 14 – Life Below Water	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	96.9	2022	●	↑
	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG 15 – Life on Land	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	→
	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.9	2022	●	→
	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.5	2020	●	→
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.5	2018	●	●
	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2022	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	21.1	2020	●	↑	
SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.3	2023	●	→
	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	71	2022	●	→
	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.7	2020	●	↑
	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2020	●	↑
	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.13	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.6	2020	●	→	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.0	2019	●	↑	
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2022	●	→	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2022	●	↓	
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2022	●	→	
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.39	2022	●	↔
	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.1	2019	●	↑
	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	4.7	2019	●	↑
	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	●	●

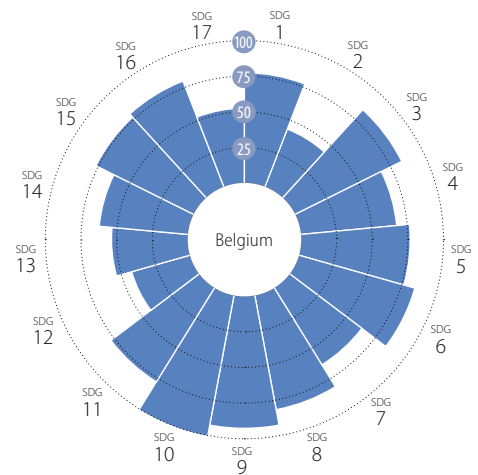
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

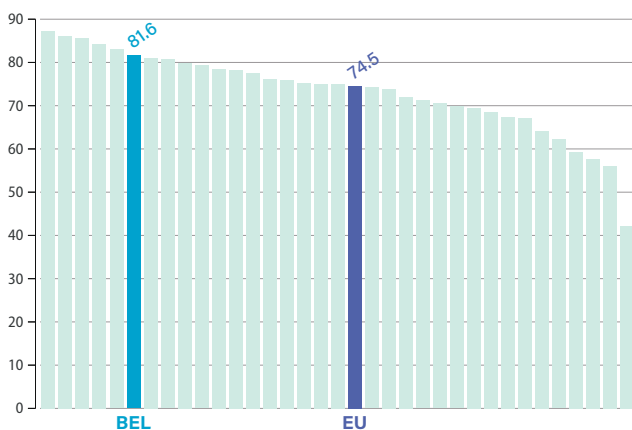


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

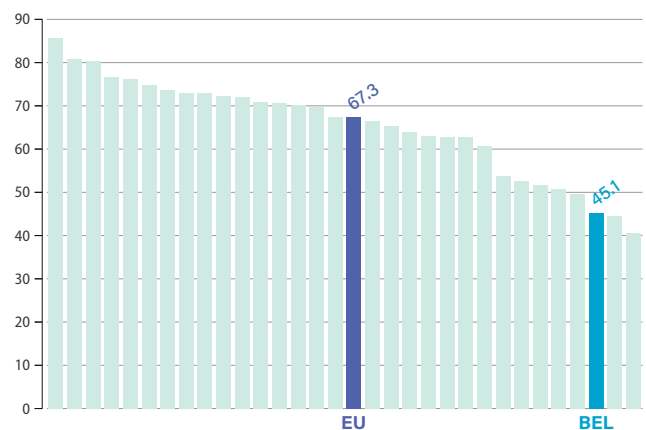
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

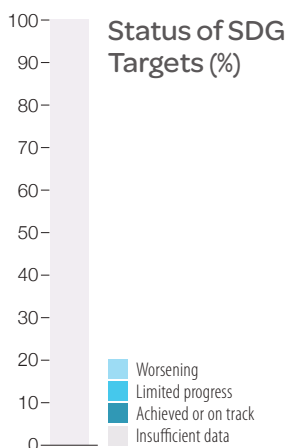


SDG 1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG 8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.2	2022	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	138.2	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.7	2023	●	→	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	3.6	2022	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.9	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	62.6	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.3	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	224.1	2022	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	77.2	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.2	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.38	2017	●	↗	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	45.0	2021	●	→	Households with broadband access (%)	94.4	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	487.2	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.2	2022	●	→
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	2.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.8	2022	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	56.9	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.6	2021	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.1	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	239.8	2020	●	→	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	75.3	2022	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	24.9	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.90	2019	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	15.2	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	29.6	2022	●	→	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	20.5	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	55.5	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.3	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	11.1	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.8	2022	●	↑	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	7.7	2022	●	↗
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	15.7	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	7.6	2019	●	↗	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.3	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	↑	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	21	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	28.7	2021	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.6	2022	●	→	Circular material use rate (%)	20.5	2021	●	↗
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	46.2	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	1.7	2020	●	→
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	17.9	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.4	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	40.7	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.9	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	6.4	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	61.4	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	97.9	2021	●	→	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	486.3	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4.8	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	51.4	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.3	2021	●	→
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	25.0	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	12.8	2021	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	10.3	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	21.8	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	76.6	2022	●	↓
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.6	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.9	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	5.0	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	40.3	2019	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.6	2022	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	34.3	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	43.8	2022	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	39.3	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	18.7	2022	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	→
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.9	2022	●	↗
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.3	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	6,802.1	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.7	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	5.8	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.7	2022	●	↗
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	84.0	2021	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	28.7	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.7	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.9	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.5	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	73	2022	●	→
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.1	2022	●	→	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	10.8	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	13.0	2021	●	↗	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.30	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	5.2	2020	●	↗
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	27,726	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.6	2018	●	↓
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2022	●	↑	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2022	●	→
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.1	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2022	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.2	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.6	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.45	2022	●	→
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.4	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-37.8	2019	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73	2021	●	●

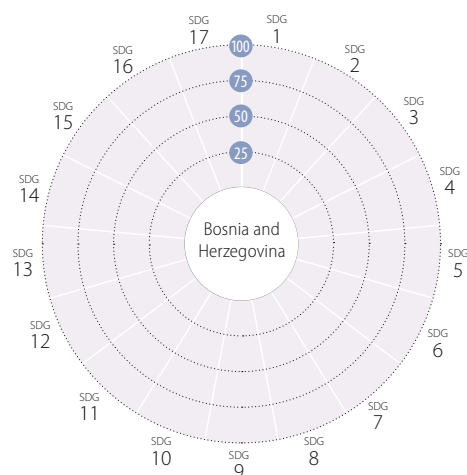
Overall Performance



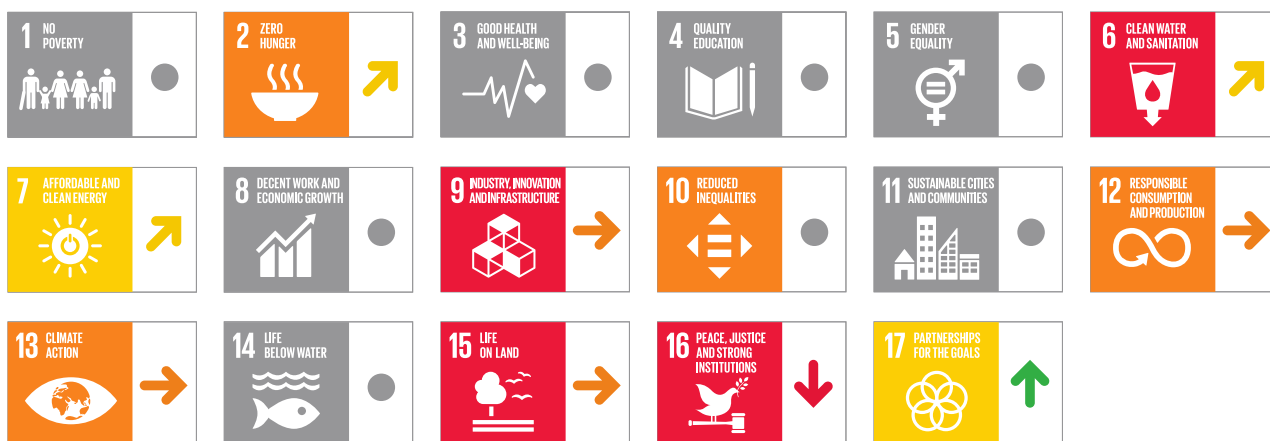
Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

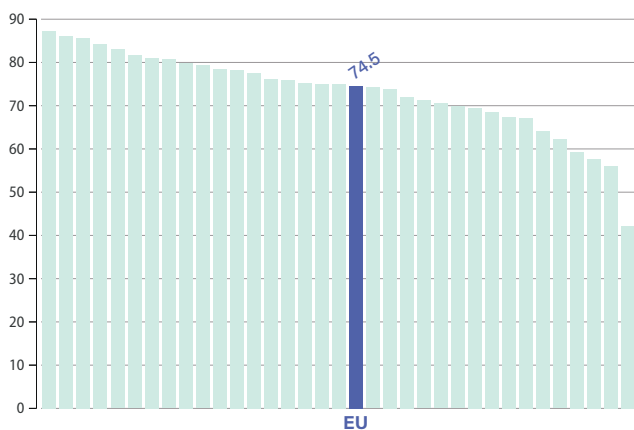


- Major challenges (Red square)
- Significant challenges (Orange square)
- Challenges remain (Yellow square)
- SDG achieved (Green square)
- Information unavailable (Grey square)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

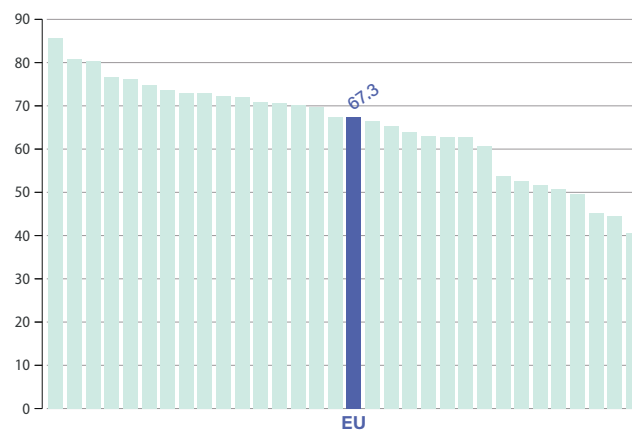
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	1.8	2023	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	* 17.9	2016	●	●
Yield gap closure (%)	67.5	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.26	2017	●	↗
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	25.0	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	113.9	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	2021	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	NA	NA	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	402.6	2018	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	NA	NA	●	●
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	NA	NA	●	●
Adult participation in learning (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	NA	NA	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.6	2021	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	15.1	2022	●	●
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,518.9	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.4	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	29.6	2019	●	↗
Population using safely managed water services (%)	87.0	2022	●	↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	54.6	2018	●	●

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	36.6	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	→

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2022	●	↓
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	31.1	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.2	2023	●	●
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.2	2020	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	75.5	2021	●	●
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
R&D personnel (% of active population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	36.3	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	* 33.0	2011	●	●
Palma ratio	1.27	2011	●	●

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	0.0	2017	●	●
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	75.4	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.8	2021	●	↗
Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	49.0	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	40.4	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	17.8	2018	●	↓

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	68.8	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2021	●	↗
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	1.9	2021	●	→

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.2	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

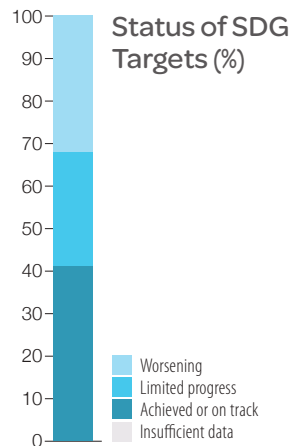
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.4	2023	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	34	2022	●	↓
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.23	2013	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.8	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2022	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.42	2022	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2022	●	↓

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

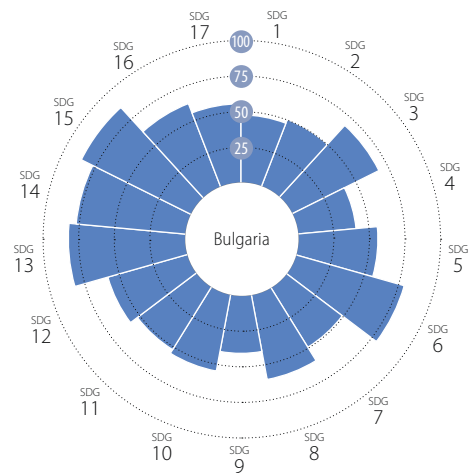
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.2	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

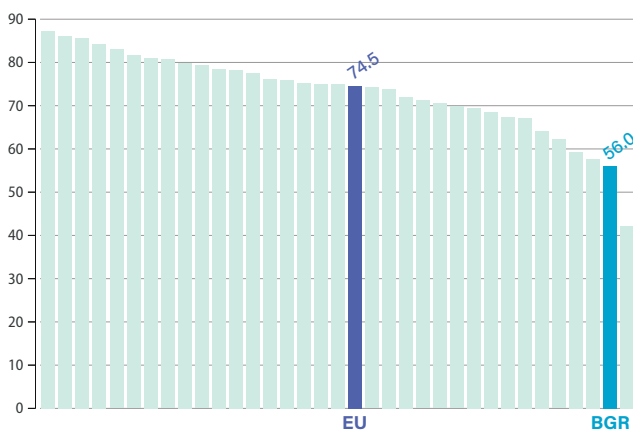


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

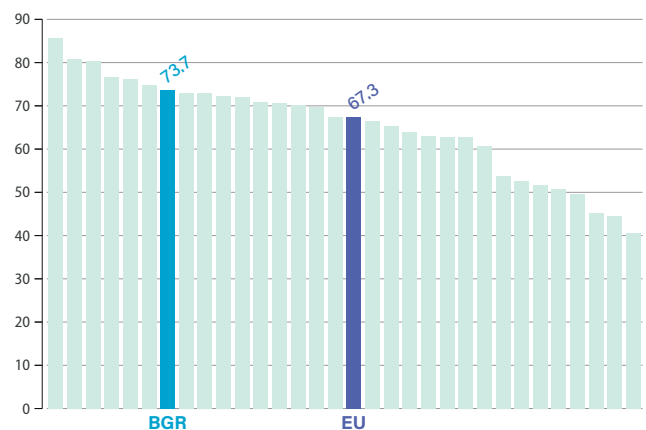
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

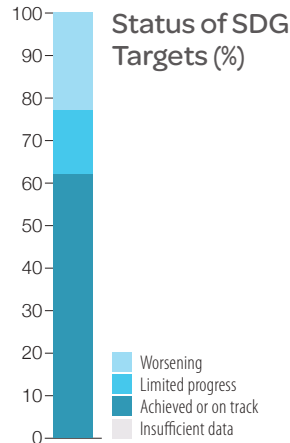


SDG	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG 1 – No Poverty	People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.9	2022	●	↓	
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	1.4	2023	●	↑	
	Severely materially deprived people (%)	19.4	2020	●	↑	
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.6	2019	●	↔	
	Yield gap closure (%)	56.2	2021	●	●	
	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.36	2017	●	→	
	Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	7.6	2021	●	↑	
	Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	541.7	2019	●	●	
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	2022	●	↓	
	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.5	2021	●	→	
	Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	529.4	2020	●	↓	
	Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	68.2	2022	●	↑	
	New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2021	●	↑	
	Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2020	●	↑	
	Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	31.0	2022	●	↓	
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.3	2021	●	↑	
	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	62.9	2019	●	●	
	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG 4 – Quality Education	People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2021	●	↑	
	Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.7	2019	●	↑	
	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	
	Smoking prevalence (%)	38	2020	●	↓	
	People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	11.2	2022	●	↑	
	Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	34.0	2021	●	↑	
	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2022	●	↔	
	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.5	2022	●	↑	
	Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	79.4	2021	●	↓	
SDG 5 – Gender Equality	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	414.2	2022	●	↓	
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.8	2022	●	↔	
	Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	53.6	2022	●	↓	
	Adult participation in learning (%)	1.7	2022	●	↓	
	Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	17.2	2022	●	↓	
	Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.7	2022	●	→	
	Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	12.2	2021	●	↑	
	Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.9	2022	●	→	
	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.8	2022	●	→	
	Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	14.8	2022	●	↓	
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	28.9	2022	●	↓	
	Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	7.0	2020	●	↑	
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,269.6	2018	●	●	
	Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1.6	2019	●	→	
	Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	65.1	2020	●	↔	
	Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.7	2022	●	→	
	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	73.5	2022	●	↔	
	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	22.5	2022	●	↑
		Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	17.0	2021	●	↓
		CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↓
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Gross disposable income (€/capita)	10,508	2017	●	●	
	Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2022	●	↓	
	People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	2.9	2021	●	↑	
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↓	
	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	15.1	2022	●	↑	
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.1	2020	●	↑		
SDG 8 – (continued)	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	45.5	2018	●	●	
	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.7	2022	●	↓	
SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	19.3	2023	●	↔	
	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	6.6	2022	●	→	
	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.8	2021	●	↓	
	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↓	
	Households with broadband access (%)	87.3	2022	●	↑	
	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	9.4	2022	●	↑	
	R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.8	2021	●	↔	
	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	31.1	2021	●	●	
	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2022	●	↑	
	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities	Gini Coefficient	38.4	2022	●	↓
Palma ratio		1.89	2019	●	↓	
SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	43.5	2022	●	↔	
	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	28.2	2021	●	↓	
	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	19.6	2019	●	↑	
	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	15.1	2022	●	↓	
	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	11.0	2020	●	↑	
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	88.6	2022	●	●		
SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9	2021	●	→	
	Circular material use rate (%)	4.9	2021	●	→	
	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.5	2020	●	↑	
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	46.3	2018	●	●	
	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	46.8	2018	●	↓	
SDG 13 – Climate Action	Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.3	2018	●	●	
	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.0	2018	●	↔	
	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	24.4	2021	●	●	
	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.1	2021	●	→	
	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	3.1	2021	●	→	
SDG 14 – Life Below Water	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	92.7	2022	●	↑	
	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.7	2022	●	↑	
	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	73.2	2019	●	→	
	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.6	2019	●	→	
SDG 15 – Life on Land	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	●	↓	
	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.3	2022	●	↑	
	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	3.0	2020	●	→	
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	●	●	
SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.7	2022	●	↑	
	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	30.5	2020	●	→	
	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2023	●	↓	
	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	43	2022	●	→	
	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	19.1	2020	●	↑	
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2020	●	↑	
	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.17	2021	●	●	
	Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.1	2020	●	↓	
	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.7	2019	●	→	
	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2022	●	↓	
	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2022	●	→	
	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.51	2022	●	→	
	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.27	2022	●	↔	
	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.3	2019	●	↑	
	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	●		

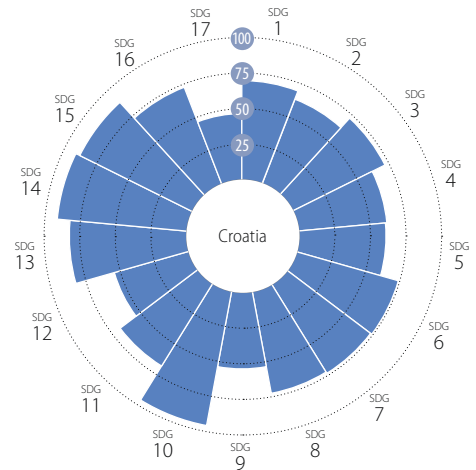
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

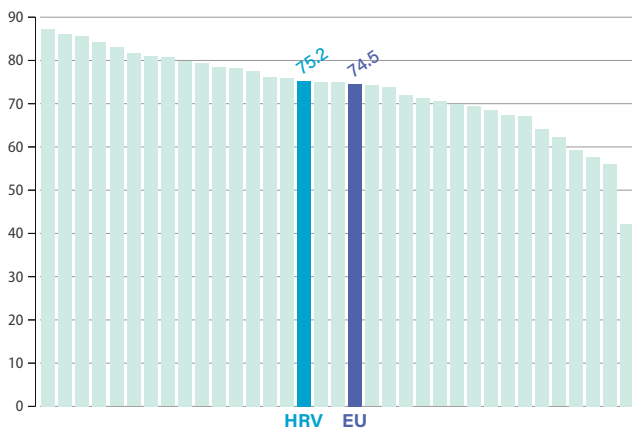


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

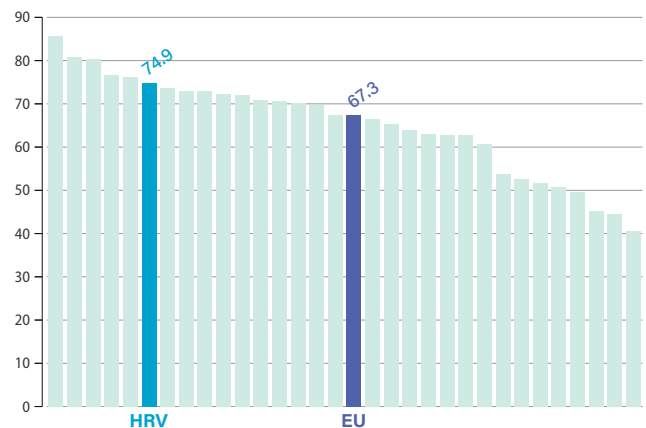
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.0	2022	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.1	2023	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	6.9	2020	●	↑

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.0	2019	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	65.2	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.37	2017	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	17.7	2021	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.7	2022	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.7	2021	●	→
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	395.2	2020	●	↓
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	63.2	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.2	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	44.0	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.3	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.5	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	7.4	2021	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	4.0	2019	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	36	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	27.2	2022	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	9.4	2021	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6	2022	●	↑

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	2.3	2022	●	↑
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	77.8	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	473.8	2022	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	35.5	2022	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	32.9	2022	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	4.4	2022	●	→
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.0	2022	●	↓

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	9.5	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.1	2021	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.5	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32.5	2022	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	27.6	2022	●	↗
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	14.5	2022	●	↓

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,905.6	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.2	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	31.4	2021	●	↓
Population using safely managed water services (%)	85.4	2007	●	●
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.0	2021	●	→

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.0	2022	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	31.3	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	↑

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	16,433	2021	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2022	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	2.2	2021	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.3	2022	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	7.5	2020	●	↑

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	58.4	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	4.7	2022	●	↑

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	24.1	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	8.3	2022	●	→
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.2	2021	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	85.5	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	10.6	2022	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.9	2021	●	↑
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	66.8	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	28.5	2022	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.02	2019	●	↑

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	31.5	2022	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	31.4	2021	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	16.0	2019	●	↑
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	3.8	2022	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	9.4	2020	●	↑
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	89.5	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	6.7	2021	●	↓
Circular material use rate (%)	5.7	2021	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	1.5	2021	●	↓
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.8	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	37.4	2018	●	↓
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.2	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	25.4	2018	●	↓

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	539.9	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	2021	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	4.2	2021	●	↓

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	95.6	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.9	2018	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.0	2022	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	13.6	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.6	2020	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2023	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	50	2022	●	↓
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	2.4	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2020	●	→
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.07	2017	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.4	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2022	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2022	●	→
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2022	●	↓

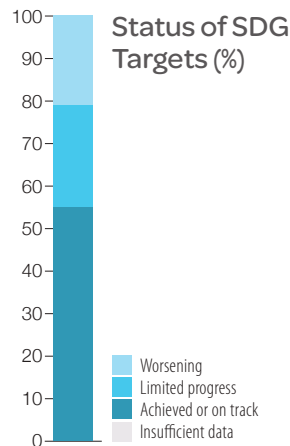
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.17	2022	●	→
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	68.4	2019	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	●	●

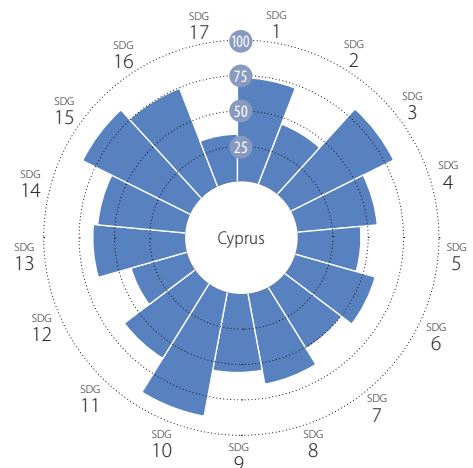
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends



- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

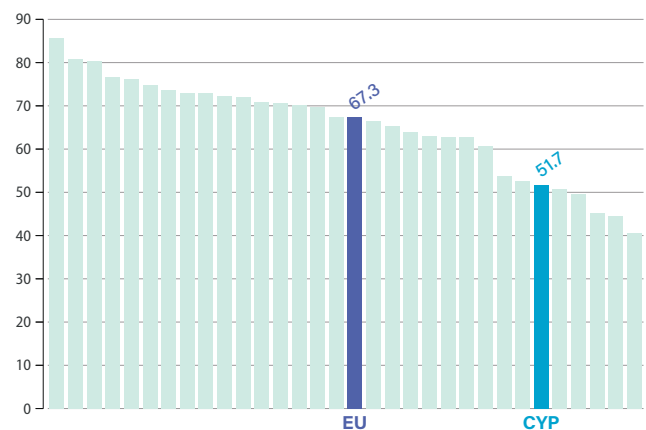
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.9	2022	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.2	2023	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	8.3	2020	●	↑

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.2	2019	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	39.3	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.38	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	45.9	2021	●	↓
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	2022	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	182.7	2020	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	77.8	2022	●	→
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	26.7	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.8	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.3	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2021	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.4	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2021	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	6.3	2022	●	→
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	9.9	2021	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.1	2022	●	→
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	85.8	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	403.4	2022	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	59.2	2022	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	53.2	2022	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	10.5	2022	●	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.9	2022	●	↑

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	12.1	2022	●	↓
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	9.7	2021	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.8	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.3	2022	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	10.2	2022	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	21.6	2022	●	→

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	9,197.4	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	113.0	2019	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	83.5	2020	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	76.8	2022	●	→

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	19.2	2022	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	18.4	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	21,545	2021	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2022	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.3	2021	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.7	2022	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	7.6	2020	●	↑

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	161.3	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.9	2022	●	↑

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.4	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	46.4	2022	●	→
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.9	2021	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	94.0	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2.8	2022	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.5	2021	●	→
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	48.3	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.0	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	29.4	2022	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.20	2019	●	↑

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	5.5	2022	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	15.3	2021	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	13.4	2019	●	↑
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	2.5	2022	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	39.1	2020	●	↓
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	91.0	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	10.2	2021	●	→
Circular material use rate (%)	2.8	2021	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	1.9	2020	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.8	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	35.3	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.5	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	84.5	2018	●	→

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.5	2021	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	8.6	2021	●	↓

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	99.2	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.1	2018	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.6	2022	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	22.3	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	21.4	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.3	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.2	2020	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.3	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	2022	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	7.8	2020	●	↑

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	68.6	2023	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	52	2022	●	↓
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	10.4	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2020	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.9	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2022	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2022	●	●

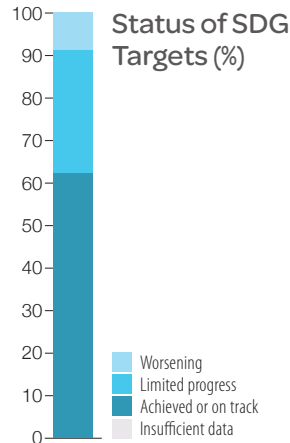
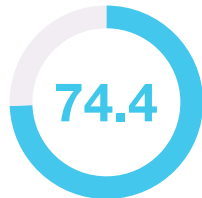
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.07	2021	●	↓
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.8	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	85	2021	●	●

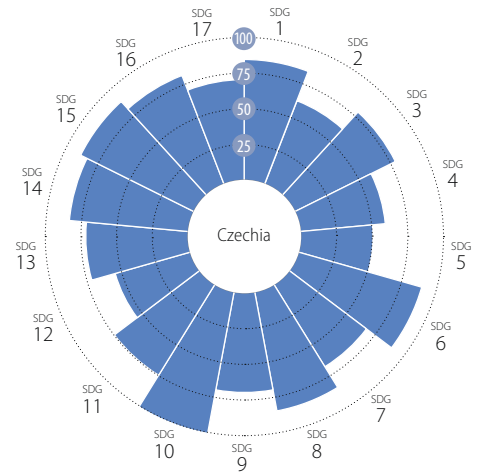
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

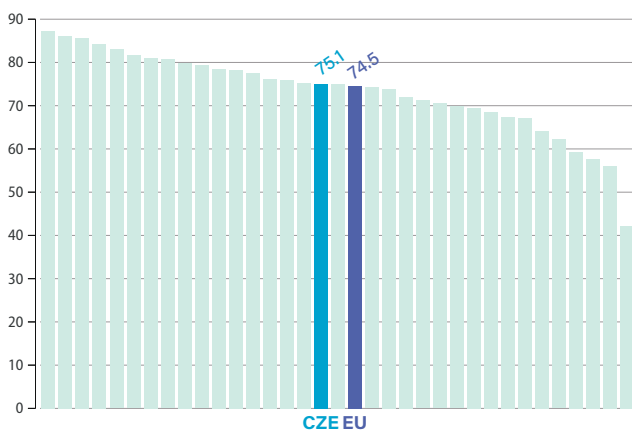


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

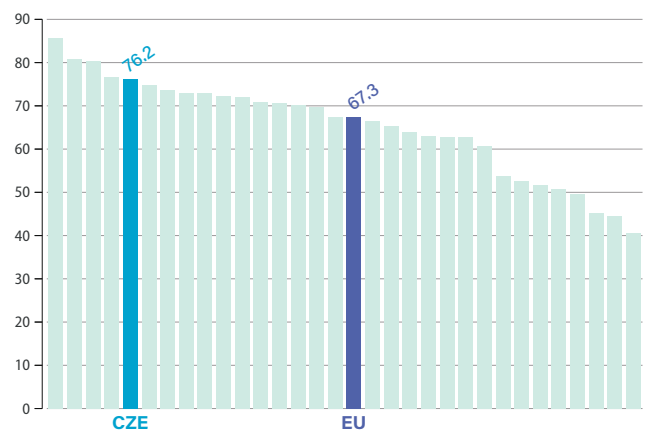
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	10.2	2022	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.2	2023	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.4	2020	●	↑

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.8	2019	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	57.9	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.38	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	17.5	2021	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.1	2022	●	↗
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.2	2021	●	↓
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	340.0	2020	●	→
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	68.0	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	39.5	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	32.5	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.3	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2021	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	3.9	2019	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2021	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	30	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	16.1	2022	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	12.7	2021	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	●	↑

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	6.2	2022	●	↑
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	84.2	2021	●	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	491.1	2022	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	34.6	2022	●	↗
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	25.5	2022	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	9.4	2022	●	↗
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	22.0	2022	●	→

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	14.9	2022	●	↗
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	15.0	2021	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.2	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.0	2022	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	20.8	2022	●	↗
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	10.9	2022	●	→

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,226.9	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	12.1	2019	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	84.7	2021	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.9	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	89.7	2022	●	↑

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.9	2022	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	17.7	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	21,926	2022	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2022	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.9	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.4	2022	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	2.6	2020	●	↑

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.4	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	3.4	2022	●	↑

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	20.8	2022	●	→
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.0	2021	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	2018	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	91.5	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4.3	2022	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.6	2021	●	↑
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	59.7	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	24.8	2022	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.84	2019	●	↑

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	29.3	2022	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	43.3	2021	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	14.4	2019	●	↑
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	6.9	2022	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6.8	2020	●	↑
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	94.2	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.7	2021	●	↗
Circular material use rate (%)	11.4	2021	●	↗
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.7	2020	●	↗
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	20.3	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	46.3	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.2	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	21.6	2018	●	→

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	463.7	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.2	2021	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	4.7	2021	●	→

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	76.9	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.7	2022	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.5	2020	●	↗
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.1	2022	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	18.7	2020	●	→

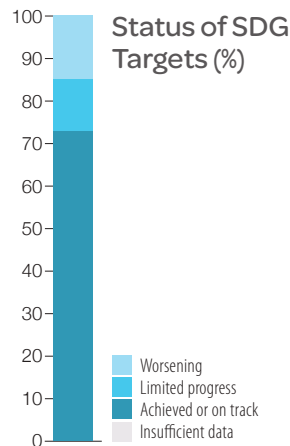
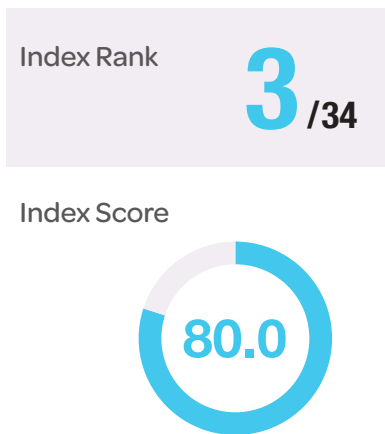
SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.6	2023	●	→
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2022	●	→
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	6.1	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.45	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.0	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.5	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2022	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2022	●	↗
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2022	●	→

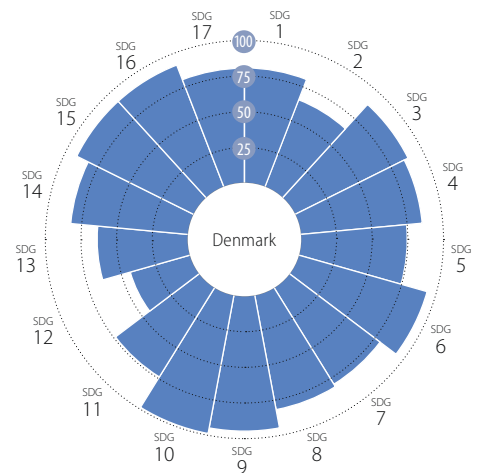
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.36	2022	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.1	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	2.8	2019	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	●

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

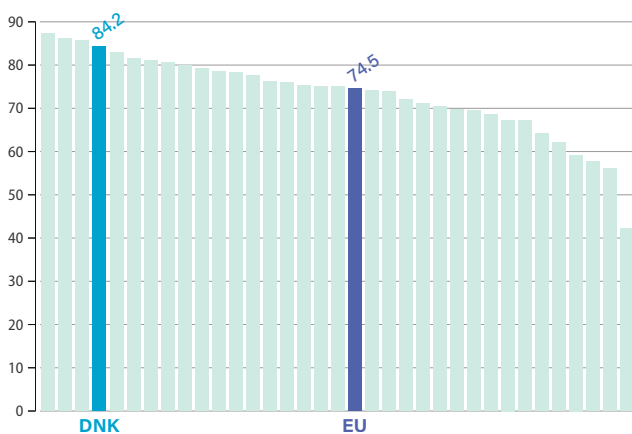


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

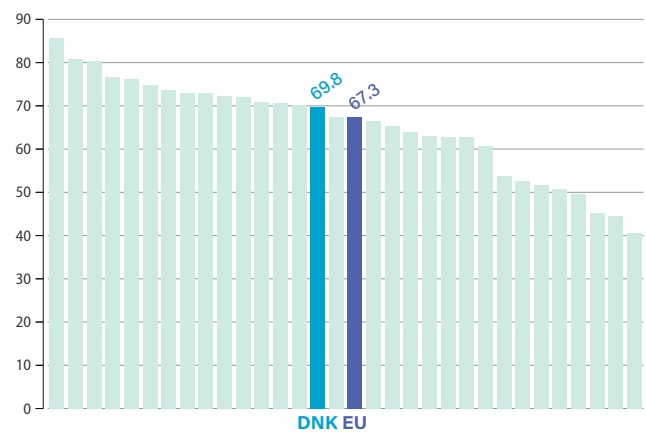
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

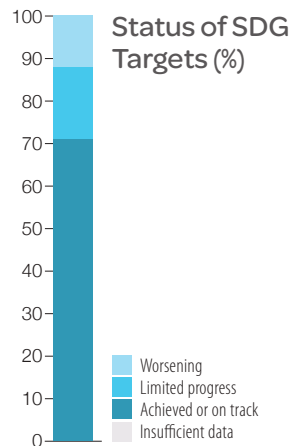


SDG 1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG 8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.4	2022	●	→	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	118.8	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.9	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.9	2022	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.4	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	65.6	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	453.2	2022	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	76.6	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.8	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.49	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	22.8	2021	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	95.2	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	1.8	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2.5	2022	●	→
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	2.1	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.3	2022	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	71.5	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.4	2021	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.4	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	209.3	2020	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	63.0	2022	●	↓	Gini Coefficient	27.7	2022	●	→
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.95	2019	●	→
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	22.7	2022	●	↓	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	24.7	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	57.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.9	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.0	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.1	2022	●	→	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	14.7	2022	●	→
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	16.8	2020	●	→
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	9.1	2019	●	→	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.6	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↑	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	16	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.8	2021	●	↔
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	7.8	2021	●	↓
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	66.4	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	3.5	2021	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	12.9	2022	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.7	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.5	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	80.0	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.2	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.0	2022	●	→	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	46.1	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	97.0	2021	●	→	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	490.6	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1019.0	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.0	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.1	2021	●	↔
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	20.4	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	10.1	2021	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	27.9	2022	●	→	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.2	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	94.3	2022	●	↑
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.7	2018	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.4	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.7	2022	●	→
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.2	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	29.8	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.6	2022	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.2	2019	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.5	2022	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	40.8	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	22.0	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	→
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6	2022	●	→
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	3,552.9	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	2.7	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.5	2022	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	97.8	2021	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.8	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.5	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	90	2022	●	↑
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.1	2022	●	↓	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.3	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	34.7	2021	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.38	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.4	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	27,123	2022	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.5	2019	●	↓
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2022	●	↑	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2022	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.4	2021	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.9	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.6	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.70	2022	●	→
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.1	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	5.6	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	●	●

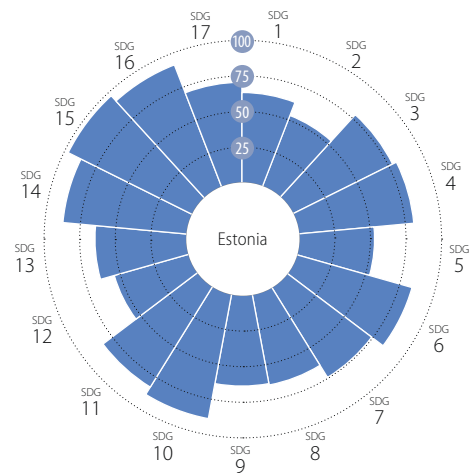
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

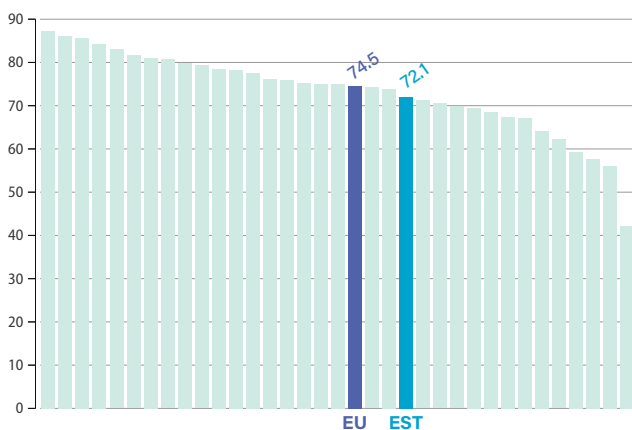


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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

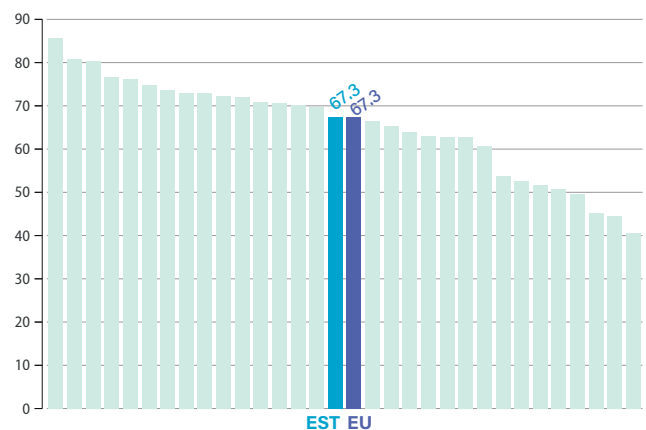
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

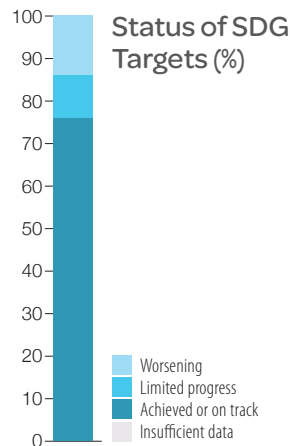
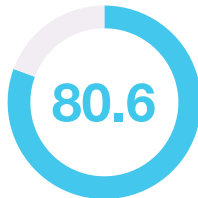


Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.8	2022	●	↓	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	122.8	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	3.1	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	10.5	2022	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.7	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	34.9	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	49.6	2022	●	↔
Yield gap closure (%)	40.7	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.8	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.47	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	9.2	2021	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	92.4	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3.1	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.0	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.2	2022	●	→	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	57.5	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.1	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	375.7	2020	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	57.8	2022	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	31.9	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.3	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.10	2019	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	16.3	2020	●	↓	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	43.8	2022	●	↓	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	21.4	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	30.3	2021	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.8	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	4.8	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.9	2022	●	→	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	4.9	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	10.2	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	2.9	2019	●	↑	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.9	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	18	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	11.7	2021	●	↔
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	96.1	2022	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	15.1	2021	●	↔
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	41.3	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	5.0	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	22.2	2022	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.7	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	52.7	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.8	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	51.5	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	91.5	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	515.6	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	27.2	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.9	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.9	2021	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	15.0	2022	●	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	8.5	2021	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	21.1	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.4	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	64.6	2022	●	→
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.6	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	2.9	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.6	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	20.5	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	6.9	2019	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.8	2022	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.4	2019	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.7	2022	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	10.3	2022	●	→	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	24.5	2022	●	↔	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	→
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.9	2022	●	↑
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	2.9	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.5	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	4,806.0	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	5.4	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.9	2022	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	82.0	2021	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	5.5	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.0	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.4	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.3	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	74	2022	●	↑
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	3.4	2022	●	→	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.5	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	38.0	2021	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2020	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.5	2019	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2015	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.2	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	17,576	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.8	2019	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2022	●	→	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2022	●	→
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	2.2	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.6	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	7.0	2020	●	→	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.54	2022	●	↑
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.1	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.4	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	70	2021	●	●

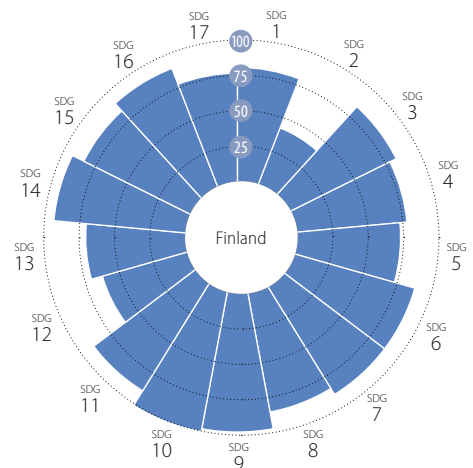
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

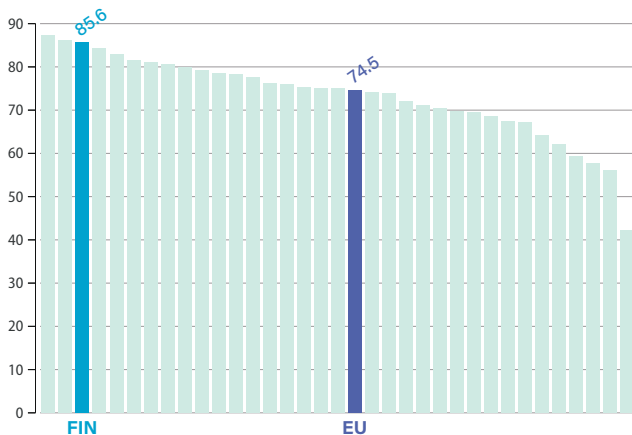


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

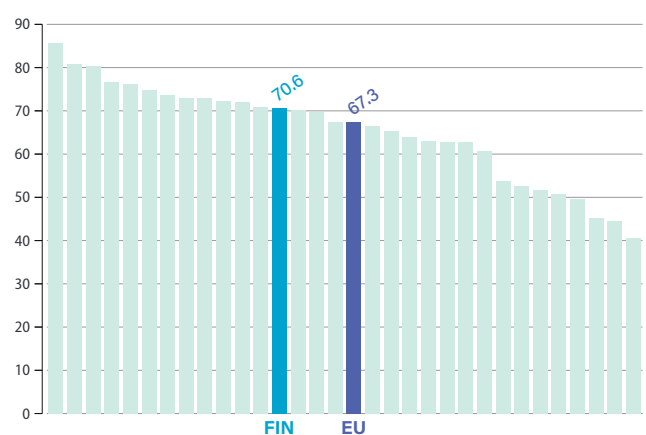
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



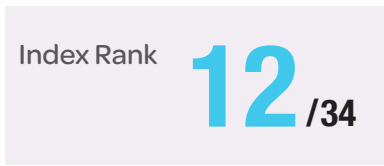
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

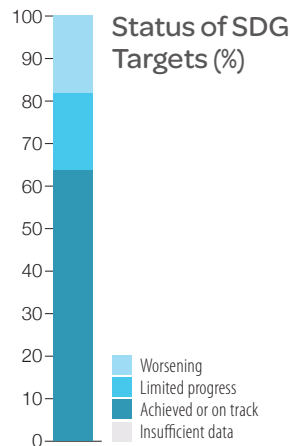
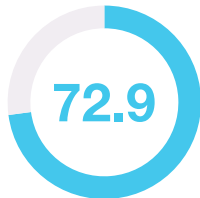


Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.7	2022	●	→	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	95.8	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.6	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	2.5	2022	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.6	2020	●	→	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	58.1	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.9	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	385.7	2022	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	51.5	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.0	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.57	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	12.0	2021	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	97.6	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	361.5	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.5	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	2.1	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.2	2022	●	→	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	78.2	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.3	2021	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	228.6	2020	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	64.5	2022	●	↓	Gini Coefficient	26.6	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.94	2020	●	→
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.6	2022	●	↑	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	22.6	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	39.0	2021	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7.4	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	5.1	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	5.0	2022	●	↓	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	5.4	2022	●	↓
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	4.5	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	11.0	2014	●	●	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.6	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2021	●	↓	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	15	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.6	2021	●	↔
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	2.0	2021	●	↓
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	64.5	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	6.4	2021	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	16.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	26.6	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.7	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	51.8	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.3	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.4	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	30.7	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	90.6	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	495.1	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.7	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.8	2021	●	↔
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	24.9	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	7.9	2021	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	25.2	2022	●	→	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.4	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	89.4	2022	●	↑
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.1	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	1.2	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.9	2022	●	→
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	16.5	2021	●	↔	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.3	2022	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	45.5	2022	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	36.1	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	23.8	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	2022	●	→
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.2	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	3,124.9	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.0	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1.4	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.8	2022	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	85.0	2021	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.0	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.9	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	87	2022	●	→
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.4	2022	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.0	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	43.1	2021	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.47	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	6.7	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	27,009	2022	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	21.5	2019	●	→
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2022	●	↑	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2022	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	0.8	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.3	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	7.8	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.57	2022	●	↑
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.5	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	4.8	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	60	2021	●	●

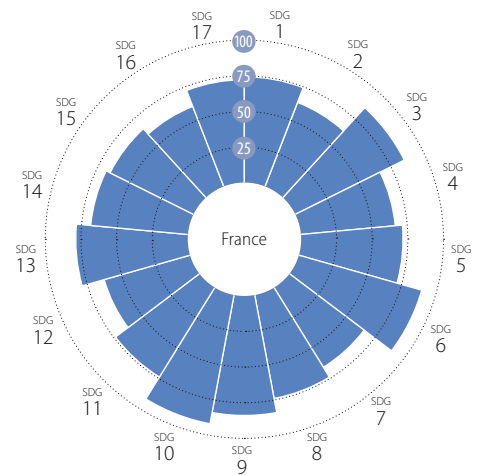
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

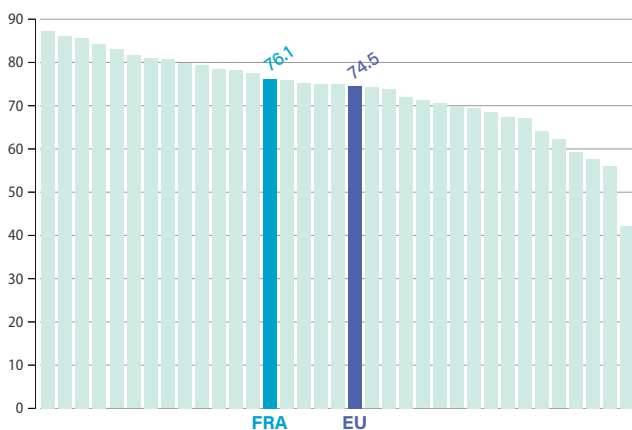


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

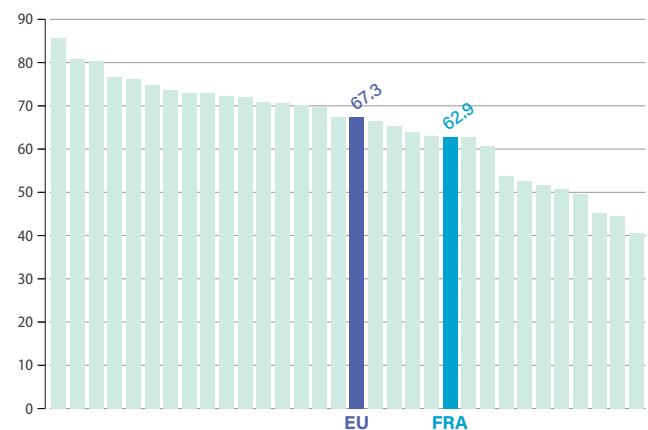
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



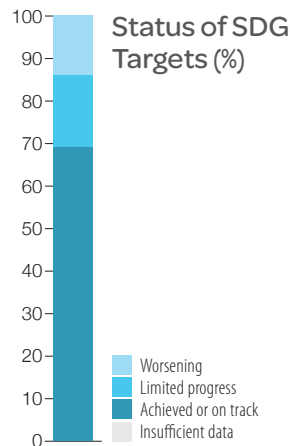
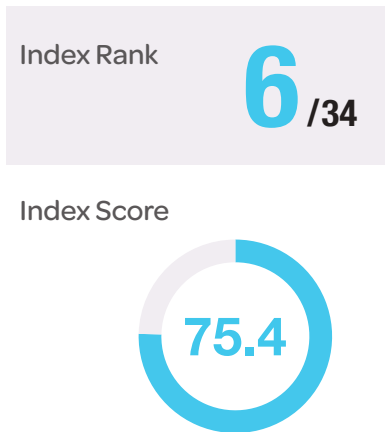
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

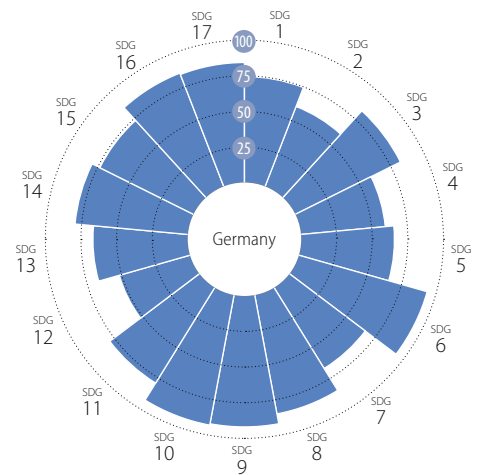


Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	15.6	2022	●	↓	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	67.7	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.3	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.5	2022	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.0	2020	●	→	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	74.7	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.0	2019	●	→	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	160.6	2022	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	77.3	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.2	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.48	2017	●	→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	17.6	2021	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	92.3	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	121.3	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2.3	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.3	2022	●	→	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	61.2	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.4	2021	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	201.7	2020	●	→	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	65.2	2022	●	→	Gini Coefficient	29.8	2022	●	→
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.7	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.08	2019	●	→
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.5	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.2	2022	●	↓	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	23.6	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	2021	●	→	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	43.8	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.5	2022	●	↓	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	6.5	2022	●	→
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	18.0	2020	●	↓
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	4.1	2019	●	●	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.4	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	↑	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	6.1	2021	●	→
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2022	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	19.8	2021	●	→
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	53.7	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.0	2020	●	→
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	8.9	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.9	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	47.3	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.1	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.6	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	19.9	2018	●	→
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	100.0	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	478.3	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.3	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.4	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.7	2021	●	→
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	28.8	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	5.1	2021	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	13.3	2022	●	→	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	21.5	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	75.9	2022	●	→
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.0	2018	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.8	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.9	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	15.4	2021	●	→	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	26.6	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.7	2022	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.6	2022	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	45.2	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	19.0	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↓
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.1	2022	●	↑
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.4	2020	●	→	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,875.2	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.1	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	2.8	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0	2022	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	79.9	2020	●	↓	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	19.2	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.7	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	89.7	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.7	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	72	2022	●	↑
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	10.7	2022	●	↓	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	17.7	2020	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	19.3	2021	●	→	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	4.50	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	10.8	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	27,247	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	29.8	2019	●	→
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2022	●	↑	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2022	●	↓
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	3.3	2021	●	↓	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2022	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2022	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.0	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	8.0	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.56	2022	●	↑
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.3	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	42.6	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	67	2021	●	●

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

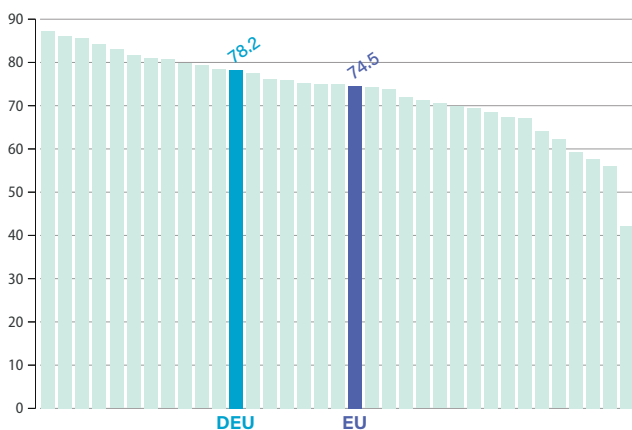


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

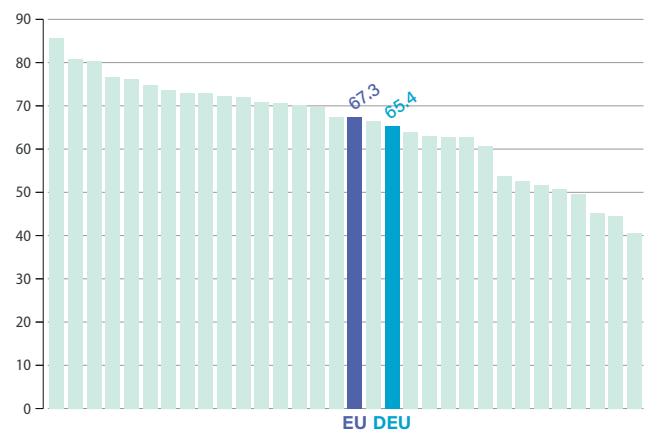
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



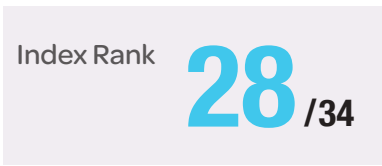
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

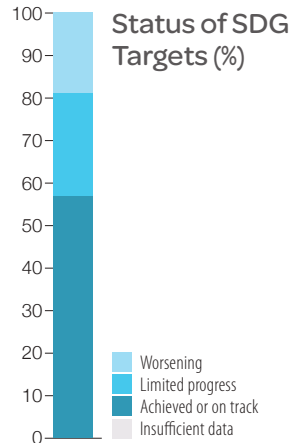
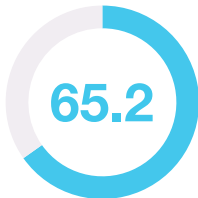


Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.7	2022	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.5	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.5	2023	●	→	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.0	2022	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.6	2020	●	↓	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	68.0	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.0	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	296.6	2022	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	77.2	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.1	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.44	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.4	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	25.5	2021	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	91.4	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	96.7	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.7	2022	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	52.1	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.8	2021	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	238.1	2020	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	64.3	2022	●	→	Gini Coefficient	28.8	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.09	2019	●	↓
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.3	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	26.4	2022	●	→	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	24.2	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	67.8	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14.7	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.9	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.2	2022	●	↑	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	11.8	2022	●	→
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	12.0	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	5.0	2019	●	↑	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.5	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2021	●	→	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	23	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	12.5	2021	●	→
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2021	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	12.7	2021	●	→
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	18.6	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.4	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	11.0	2022	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2022	●	→	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	34.4	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	12.2	2022	●	↓	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	29.1	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	93.1	2021	●	→	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	482.3	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	176.4	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	37.1	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.1	2021	●	→
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	29.5	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	7.2	2021	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.1	2022	●	→	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	18.7	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	90.2	2022	●	→
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.6	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.8	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2022	●	→
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	17.6	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	12.4	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	1.0	2022	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.0	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.1	2022	●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	37.2	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	19.0	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	→
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.1	2022	●	→
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	3,304.1	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.7	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	2.6	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.3	2022	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	96.3	2019	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	25.1	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.9	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.9	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	79	2022	●	→
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	6.6	2022	●	↓	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	8.2	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	19.2	2021	●	→	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.48	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.4	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	32,197	2022	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.1	2019	●	→
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2022	●	→	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2022	●	→
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	0.8	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2022	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.6	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	3.9	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.83	2022	●	↑
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.5	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	75.6	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	●

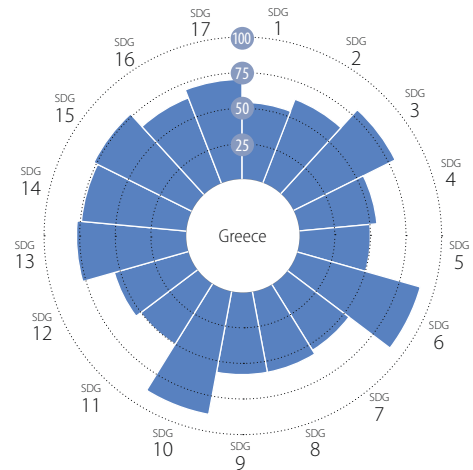
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

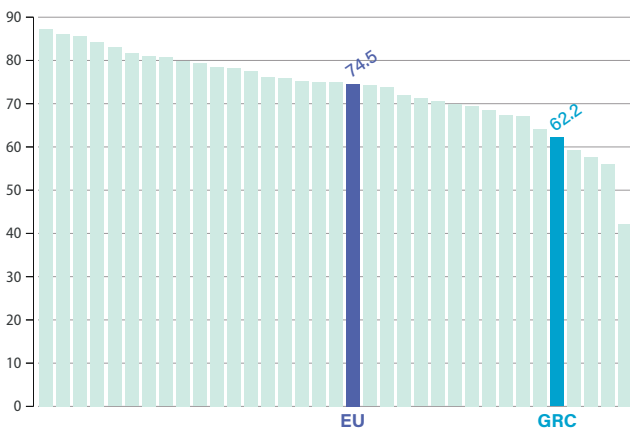


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

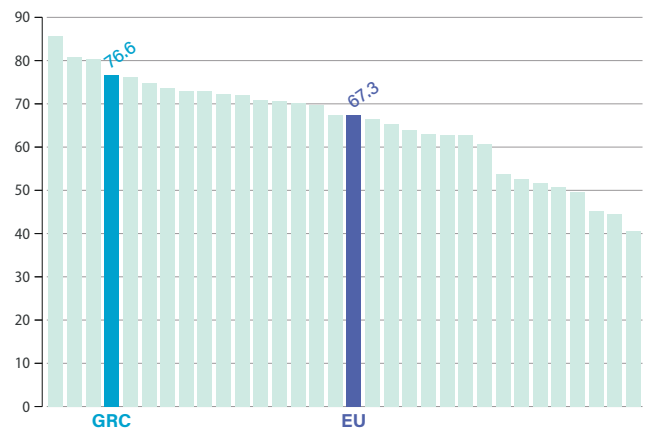
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.8	2022	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	2.4	2023	●	↗
Severely materially deprived people (%)	16.6	2020	●	↗

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.7	2019	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	50.6	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.38	2017	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	11.0	2021	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.7	2022	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.8	2021	●	→
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	245.3	2020	●	→
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	77.2	2022	●	↗
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2021	●	↗
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2020	●	↗
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	9.0	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2021	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23.1	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	10.0	2022	●	↗
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2021	●	↗
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.3	2019	●	↗
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	↗
Smoking prevalence (%)	42	2020	●	↘
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2021	●	↗
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	26.1	2022	●	↗
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	33.3	2021	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↗

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.1	2022	●	↗
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	68.8	2019	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	436.5	2022	●	↘
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	45.2	2022	●	↗
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	47.2	2022	●	↘
Adult participation in learning (%)	3.5	2022	●	→
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.8	2022	●	↘

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	21.0	2022	●	↘
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	10.4	2018	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	1.0	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.0	2022	●	↘
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	24.0	2022	●	↗
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	20.3	2022	●	↗

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2020	●	↗
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	3,365.4	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	13.3	2019	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	94.7	2021	●	↗
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9	2022	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.2	2022	●	↗

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	18.7	2022	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	21.9	2021	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	→

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	16,343	2021	●	↗
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2022	●	↗
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	0.9	2020	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↘
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	15.3	2022	●	↗
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	16.3	2020	●	↗

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	47.3	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	10.6	2022	●	↗

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.2	2023	●	↗
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	17.7	2022	●	→
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.5	2021	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↗
Households with broadband access (%)	85.5	2022	●	↗
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	14.4	2022	●	↗
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.3	2021	●	↗
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	53.6	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2022	●	↗

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	31.4	2022	●	↗
Palma ratio	1.14	2019	●	↗

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	42.2	2022	●	↘
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	21.0	2019	●	●
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	14.1	2019	●	↗
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	26.7	2022	●	↗
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	12.5	2020	●	↗
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.5	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.2	2021	●	↘
Circular material use rate (%)	3.4	2021	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.3	2020	●	↗
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	27.8	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	40.0	2018	●	↘
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.0	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	22.9	2018	●	↘

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	38.0	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.4	2021	●	↗
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	5.3	2021	●	↘

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	96.6	2022	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	64.1	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.6	2022	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	21.1	2019	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.7	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	●	↘
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.5	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.9	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	2022	●	↗
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.2	2023	●	↘
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	52	2022	●	↗
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	18.1	2020	●	↘
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2020	●	↗
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.28	2017	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↗
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.6	2019	●	↗
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2022	●	↘
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.43	2022	●	↘
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2022	●	↗

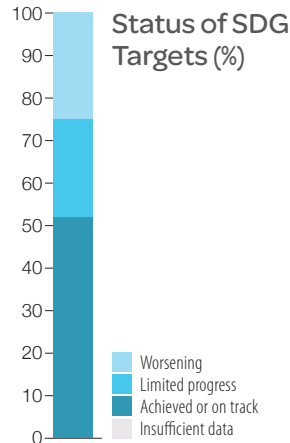
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.17	2022	●	→
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.4	2019	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	1.9	2019	●	↗
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	46	2021	●	●

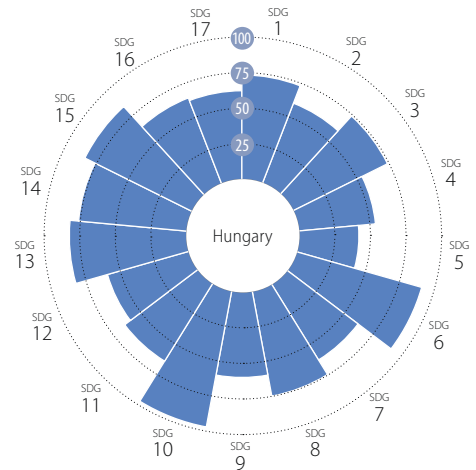
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

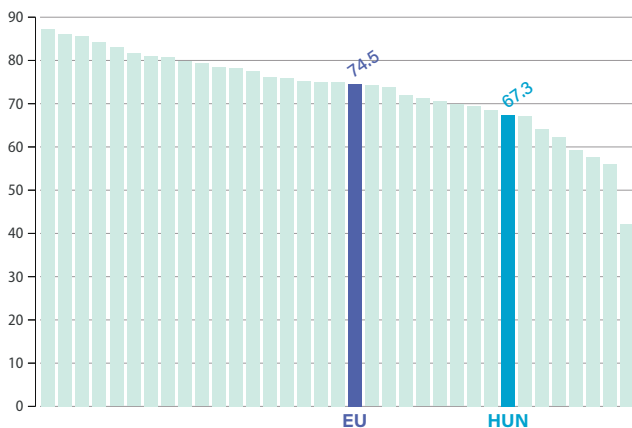


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

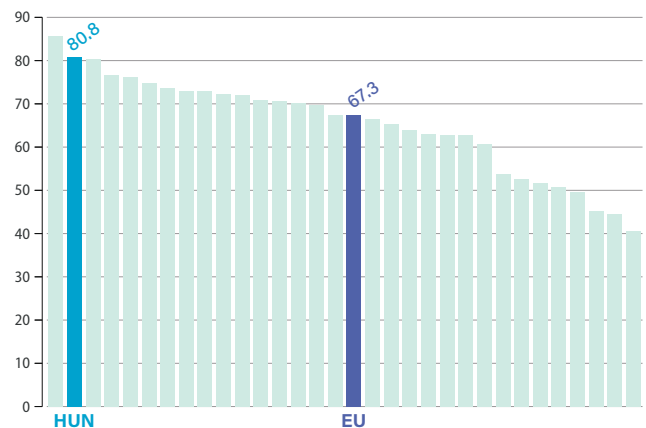
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



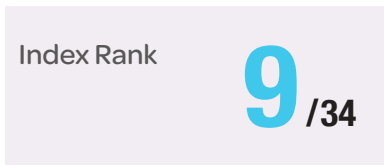
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

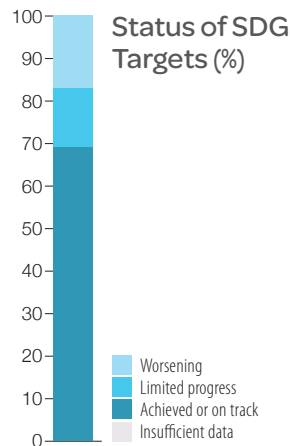
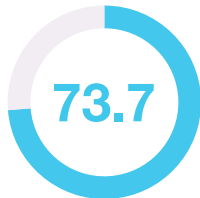


SDG 1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG 8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.1	2022	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.4	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	1.6	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.0	2022	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	8.0	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.5	2023	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.5	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	10.5	2022	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	65.1	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.7	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.42	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	13.9	2021	●	→	Households with broadband access (%)	91.4	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	15.8	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	8.1	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.2	2022	●	→	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	52.0	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.6	2021	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	530.0	2020	●	↓	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	63.1	2022	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	27.4	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.02	2019	●	→
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.1	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	26.5	2022	●	↓	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	23.8	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	34.9	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42.3	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	14.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.2	2022	●	↑	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	8.1	2022	●	→
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.6	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	20.4	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	3.7	2019	●	→	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.9	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	2016	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	95.0	2021	●	→	Circular material use rate (%)	6.8	2021	●	→
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	36.4	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	0.6	2020	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	27.6	2022	●	↓	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.0	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	44.0	2018	●	↓
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.2	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	12.4	2022	●	→	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	19.0	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	93.4	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.2	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	423.3	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	31.9	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.0	2021	●	↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	29.5	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	3.9	2021	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	7.9	2022	●	→	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	25.1	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	63.1	2022	●	↓
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	9.8	2022	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	17.3	2021	●	↓	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.6	2022	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.1	2022	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	10.4	2022	●	↓	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	13.6	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	→
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.3	2022	●	→
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.5	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	1,437.2	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1.3	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.7	2022	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	84.2	2021	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	87.8	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2023	●	↓
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2022	●	↓
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	4.7	2022	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.3	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	14.1	2021	●	↓	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2019	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.41	2013	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.7	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	17,170	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	16.5	2019	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2022	●	→	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2022	●	→
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	2.0	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.49	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.37	2022	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.8	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	4.3	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.28	2022	●	→
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.8	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	5.8	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72	2021	●	●

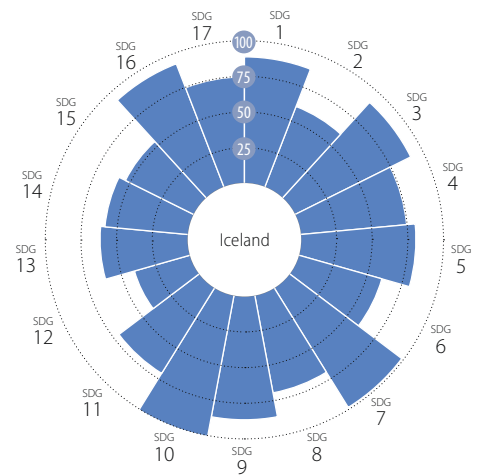
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

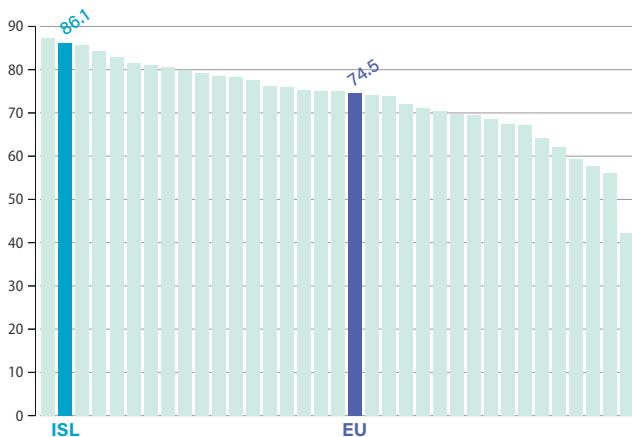


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow down)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow right)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow up-right)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow up)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

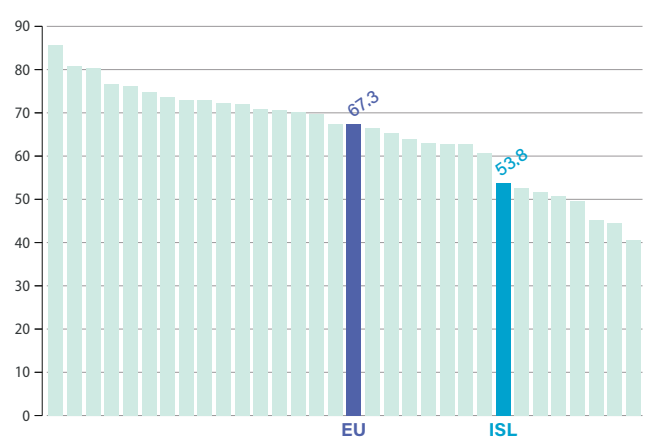
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

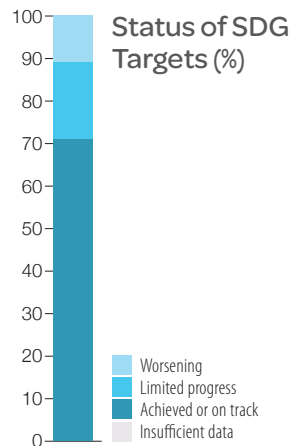
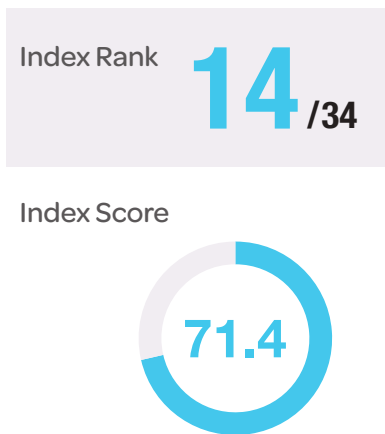
100 (best) to 0 (worst)



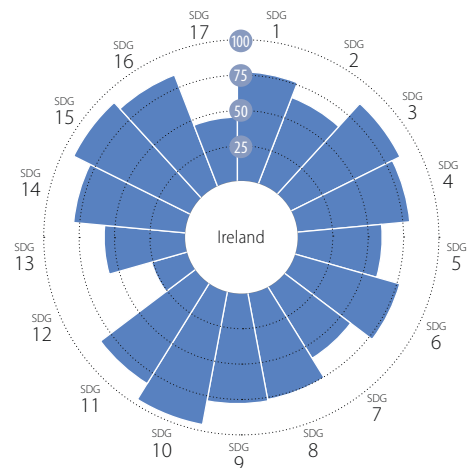
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	8.8	2018	●	●	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	194.4	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.1	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.0	2018	●	●
Severely materially deprived people (%)	0.7	2018	●	●	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	41.5	2023	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	127.6	2022	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.8	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.58	2017	●	→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	2.8	2021	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	98.4	2021	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	↑	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2021	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	2.2	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.1	2022	●	→	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	81.5	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	156.3	2020	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	76.7	2018	●	●	Gini Coefficient	23.2	2018	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.87	2017	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.6	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.1	2018	●	●	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	27.5	2018	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	26.4	2021	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	5.9	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	5.3	2018	●	●	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	8.9	2018	●	●
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	19.1	2018	●	●
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.5	2019	●	↑	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.2	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	↑	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	19.3	2021	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	37.8	2020	●	●	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	4.0	2020	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	14.9	2022	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	29.4	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2022	●	→	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	48.0	2018	●	↔
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.1	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	16.5	2022	●	↔	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	128.4	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	96.7	2021	●	→	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	447.3	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.2	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.1	2021	●	→
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	34.1	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	8.5	2021	●	↔
Adult participation in learning (%)	27.1	2022	●	→	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	9.3	2022	●	→	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	27.1	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.2	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.1	2022	●	→
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	10.4	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	38.3	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.3	2022	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.2	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	47.6	2022	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	44.8	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	20.3	2022	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	↓
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.6	2022	●	→
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2018	●	●	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	15,785.4	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.0	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.9	2022	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	1.0	2010	●	●	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.2	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	74	2022	●	→
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.0	2018	●	●	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	2.8	2018	●	●
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	85.8	2021	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.1	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.0	2018	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	19,033	2014	●	●	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.4	2018	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	0.0	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	5.3	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.5	2020	●	↓	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.34	2022	●	→
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.8	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.7	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

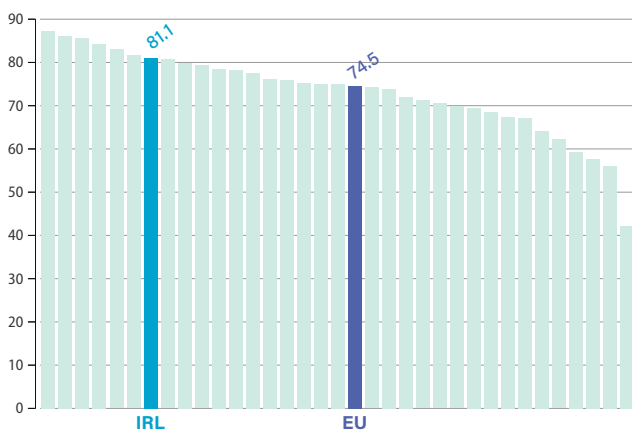


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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

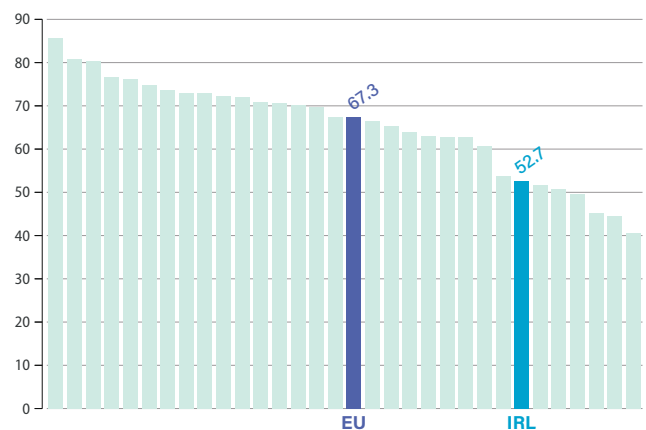
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



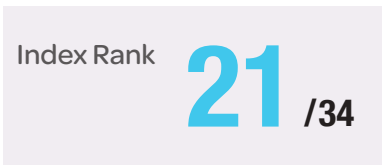
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

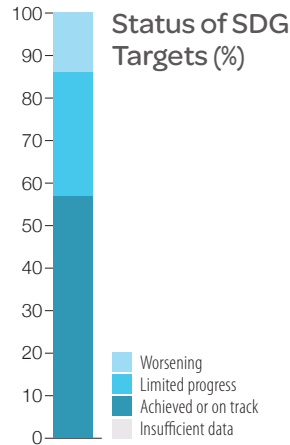


Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.0	2022	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	160.7	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.1	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.3	2022	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.1	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.8	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.2	2017	●	●	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	225.3	2022	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	74.5	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.1	2021	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.40	2017	●	↗	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	28.5	2021	●	→	Households with broadband access (%)	93.7	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	5.5	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.4	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	2021	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	69.1	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.7	2021	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.7	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	211.4	2020	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	80.1	2022	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	27.9	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.07	2018	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2020	●	→	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	24.0	2022	●	↓	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	8.4	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	40.8	2020	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.8	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	8.8	2019	●	→
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.8	2022	●	→	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	3.9	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.7	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	16.6	2020	●	↓
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	5.6	2019	●	↑	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.5	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	→	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	18	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	10.1	2021	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	2.0	2021	●	→
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	33.3	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	1.0	2020	●	→
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	10.7	2022	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	18.1	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	120.3	2018	●	↓
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.6	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	3.7	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	63.7	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	96.4	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.8	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	23.1	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	62.3	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.6	2021	●	→
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	19.0	2022	●	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	14.1	2021	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	11.8	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.0	2022	●	↗	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	79.1	2022	●	↑
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.2	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	11.3	2022	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.2	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	9.9	2020	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	17.0	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	1.3	2022	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.9	2019	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.9	2022	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	33.7	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	21.8	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2023	●	→
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.4	2022	●	↑
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2020	●	→	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.2	2020	●	→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	5,285.6	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.6	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.7	2022	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	62.3	2021	●	→	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	13.9	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.0	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	79.8	2022	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.9	2023	●	↑
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	77	2022	●	↑
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.2	2022	●	↗	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	11.3	2020	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	12.5	2021	●	→	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.39	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.9	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	23,433	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.1	2019	●	→
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2022	●	●	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2022	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.4	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2022	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.7	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.7	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.64	2022	●	↑
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-129.6	2019	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	77	2021	●	●

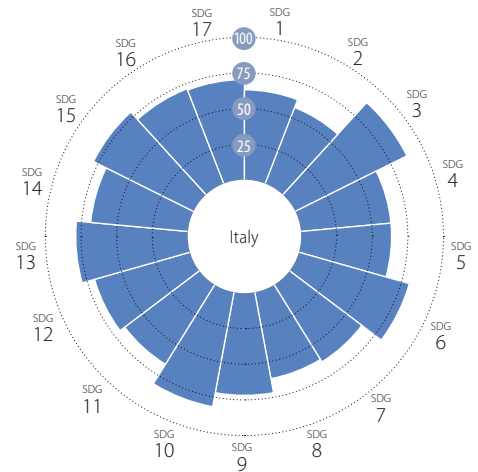
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

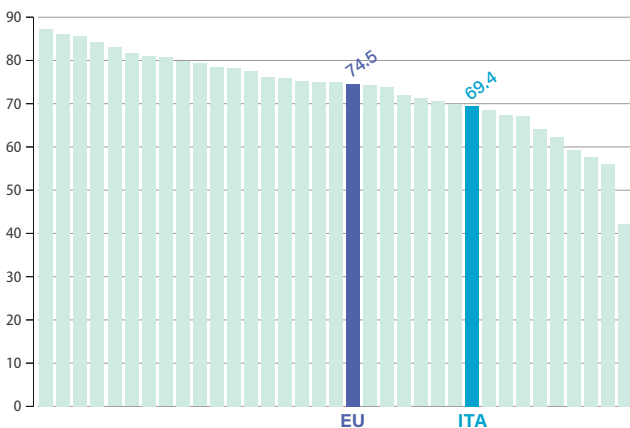


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



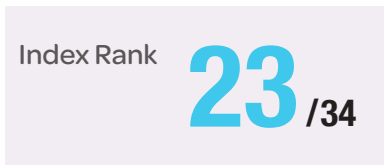
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

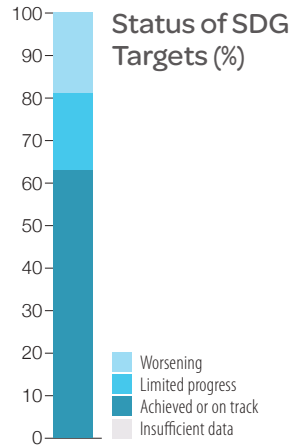
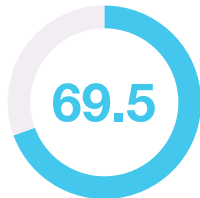


Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	20.1	2022	●	↓	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	50.7	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	2.9	2023	●	→	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	11.5	2022	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.9	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	59.4	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.7	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	82.4	2022	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	58.9	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.5	2021	●	↗
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.42	2017	●	→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	24.7	2021	●	→	Households with broadband access (%)	91.5	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	156.9	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4.6	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.0	2022	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	48.2	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.3	2021	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	197.1	2020	●	→	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	72.9	2022	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	32.7	2022	●	↓
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.26	2018	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	5.6	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	8.6	2022	●	↑	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	33.4	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	51.9	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	15.1	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.6	2022	●	↑	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	6.6	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	19.6	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.9	2019	●	↑	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.4	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	↑	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	23	2020	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.5	2021	●	→
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	18.4	2021	●	→
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	28.8	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	21.4	2022	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.7	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	29.9	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.0	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	11.5	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	20.2	2018	●	→
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	91.0	2021	●	→	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	476.8	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	48.3	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	29.2	2022	●	↗	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.5	2021	●	→
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	29.6	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	4.6	2021	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	9.6	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.5	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	89.6	2022	●	→
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.3	2018	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	19.7	2022	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0	2022	●	↗
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	5.0	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	41.2	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	1.8	2022	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	33.0	2022	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	42.6	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	16.0	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	●	↓
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.6	2022	●	→
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.5	2020	●	→	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.6	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	3,058.6	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.5	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	7.3	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4	2022	●	↗
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	59.6	2015	●	●	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	92.7	2022	●	→	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	79.0	2022	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.1	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2022	●	↑
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	8.8	2022	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	8.4	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	19.0	2021	●	→	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.40	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.1	2020	●	→
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	23,460	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.4	2019	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2022	●	→	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2022	●	↓
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	2.7	2021	●	↓	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2022	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	19.0	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	9.2	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.32	2022	●	→
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.8	2019	●	→
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	28.9	2020	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	●

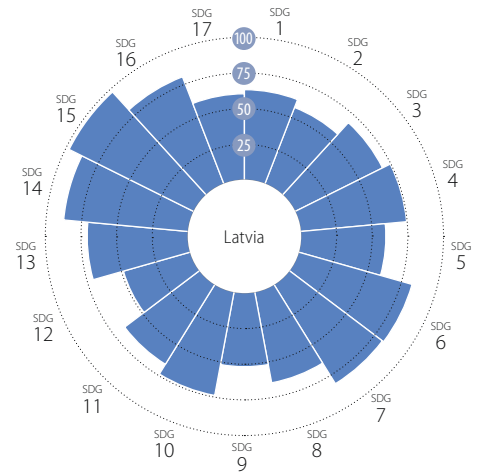
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

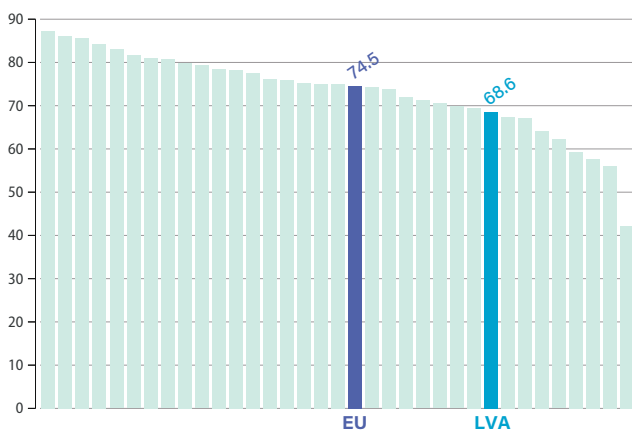


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

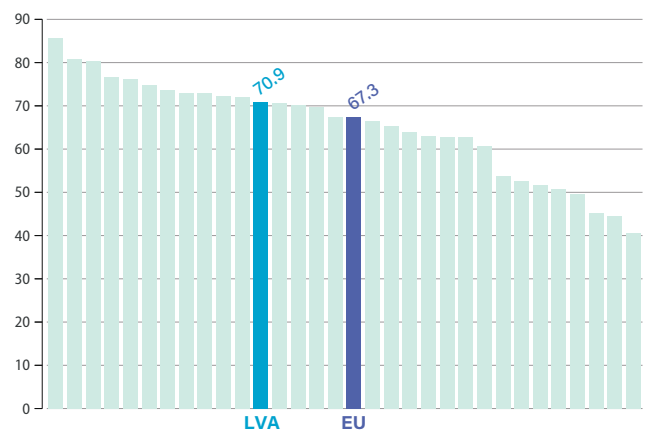
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

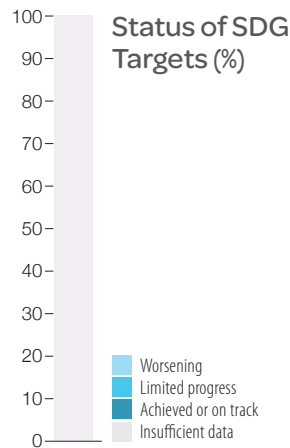


Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.5	2022	●	→	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	65.3	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.0	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.2	2022	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	7.3	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.7	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.0	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	11.7	2022	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	45.8	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.7	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.41	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	6.8	2021	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	91.4	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3.9	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8	2022	●	→	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	48.8	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	502.6	2020	●	↗	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	50.2	2022	●	→	Gini Coefficient	34.3	2022	●	→
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.46	2020	●	↓
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	15.6	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	40.5	2022	●	↓	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	45.8	2022	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	44.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.1	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	12.1	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	8.1	2022	●	↑	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	5.4	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	7.8	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	17.5	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	2.7	2019	●	→	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	92.6	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2021	●	↑	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	32	2020	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	7.6	2021	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	Circular material use rate (%)	6.2	2021	●	→
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	22.9	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.7	2020	●	↓
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	27.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.4	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	52.9	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.7	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	6.7	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	55.9	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	94.5	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	483.9	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.2	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	45.9	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2021	●	→
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	22.2	2022	●	→	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	8.5	2021	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	9.7	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.2	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	75.9	2022	●	↑
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.3	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	3.1	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.2	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.6	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	5.5	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	1.1	2022	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.7	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.3	2022	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	19.0	2022	●	↓	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	22.8	2022	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	→
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.3	2022	●	↑
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	7.0	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.5	2020	●	→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	3,666.4	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.4	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.4	2022	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	76.5	2021	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	3.9	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.1	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.2	2021	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.3	2023	●	↑
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	59	2022	●	↑
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.1	2022	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.3	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	42.1	2021	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.4	2020	●	→
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	17,880	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.8	2019	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2022	●	●	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2022	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	4.3	2021	●	↓	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2022	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.3	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	8.1	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.25	2022	●	↗
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.7	2019	●	→
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.4	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73	2021	●	●

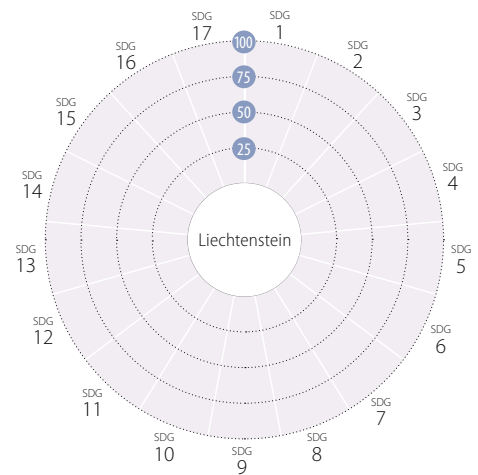
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

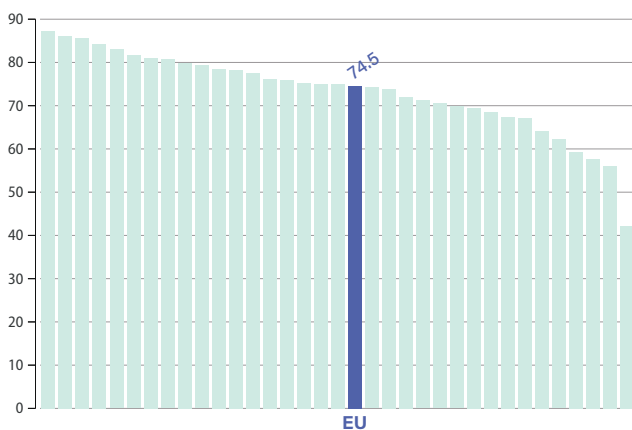


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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

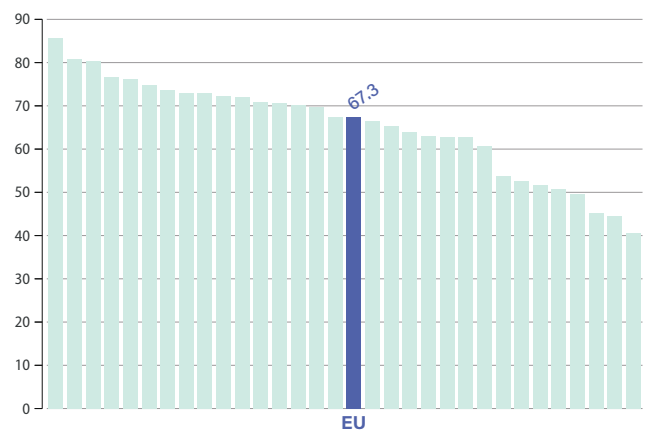
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Severely materially deprived people (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA	●	●
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	84.2	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	184.9	2020	●	→
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	15.5	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	48.0	2021	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	NA	NA	●	●
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	NA	NA	●	●
Adult participation in learning (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	NA	NA	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.0	2022	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	NA	NA	●	●
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.2	2022	●	↑

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2023	●	●
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	11,600.7	2022	●	↑
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Households with broadband access (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
R&D personnel (% of active population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.9	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2021	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.5	2023	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.7	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

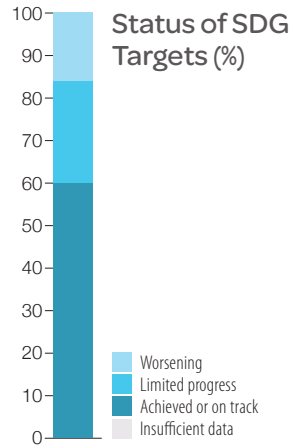
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.37	2018	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	71	2021	●	●

* Imputed data point

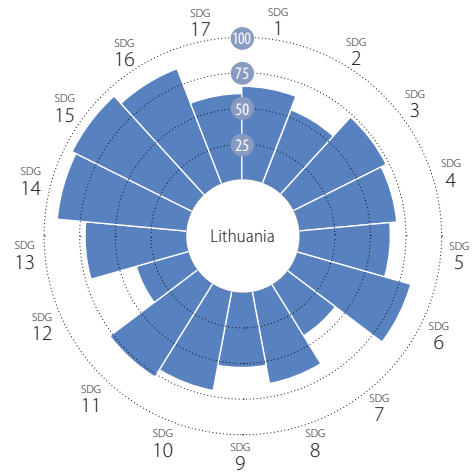
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

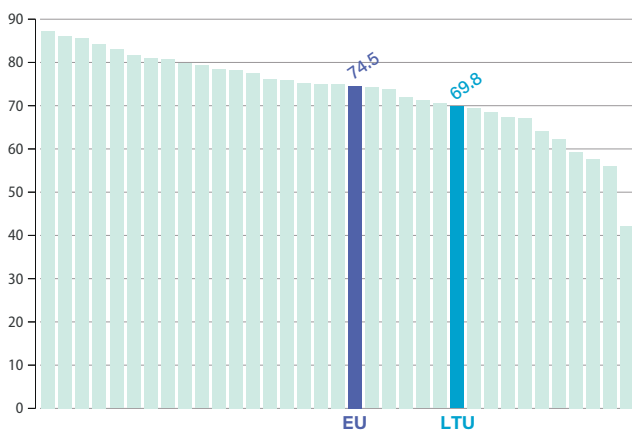


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

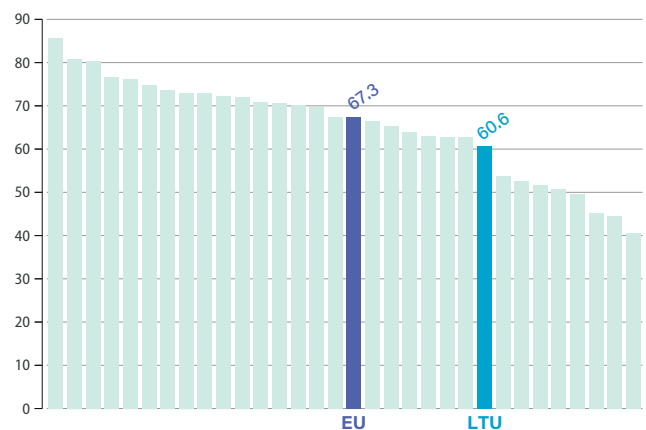
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	20.9	2022	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.0	2023	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	7.7	2020	●	↑

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.9	2019	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	45.6	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.49	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	12.4	2021	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2022	●	↗
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.6	2021	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	540.1	2020	●	→
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	48.1	2022	●	↗
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.0	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	21.3	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	46.7	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38.8	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.2	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2021	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	2.5	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2021	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.9	2022	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	44.0	2022	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	30.2	2022	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2022	●	↑

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.8	2022	●	↑
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	92.1	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.1	2022	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	58.2	2022	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	27.8	2022	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.5	2022	●	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	16.5	2022	●	↓

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	0.8	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	12.0	2021	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.5	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.7	2022	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	24.5	2022	●	↗
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	22.9	2022	●	↗

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	6.4	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	4,422.0	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.7	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	76.9	2021	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.0	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.3	2022	●	↑

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	17.5	2022	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	28.2	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.7	2019	●	→

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	20,999	2021	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2022	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	3.8	2021	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.7	2022	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	8.5	2020	●	→

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.9	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.6	2022	●	↑

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.7	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	27.8	2022	●	→
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.1	2021	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	87.7	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	8.3	2022	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.1	2021	●	↑
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	48.4	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	36.2	2022	●	→
Palma ratio	1.48	2019	●	↗

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	26.7	2022	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	44.3	2021	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	11.1	2019	●	→
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	3.5	2022	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	10.9	2020	●	↑
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	86.7	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	12.1	2021	●	↓
Circular material use rate (%)	4.0	2021	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.9	2020	●	↑
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	69.0	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.4	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	64.2	2018	●	↓

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.0	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.9	2021	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	7.8	2021	●	↓

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	89.3	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.5	2022	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	2.6	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.7	2022	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.1	2020	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.2	2022	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.8	2023	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	62	2022	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	3.3	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.07	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.9	2020	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.8	2019	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2022	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2022	●	●

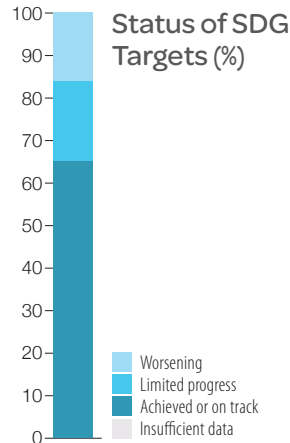
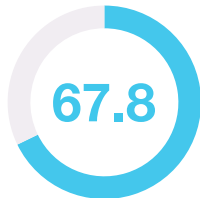
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.36	2022	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.9	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	57	2021	●	●

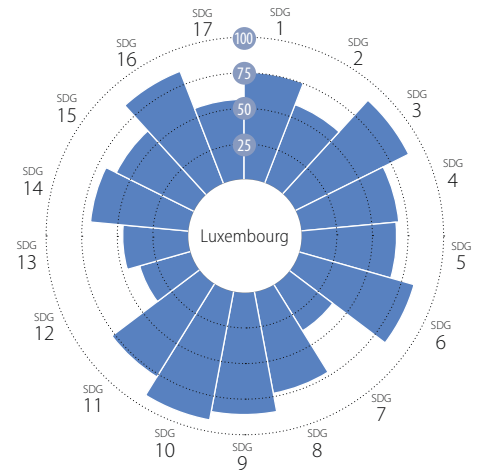
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

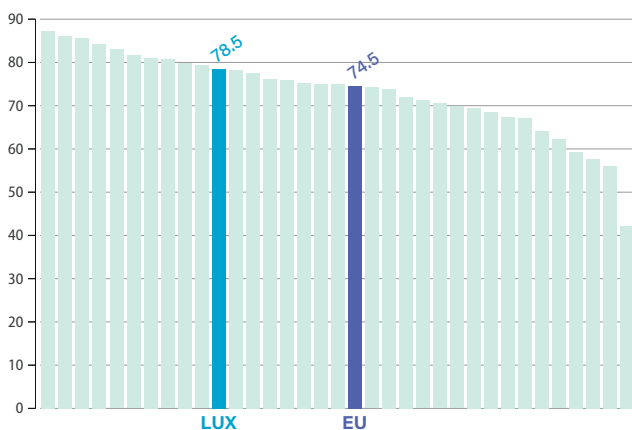


■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↘ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↕ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

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

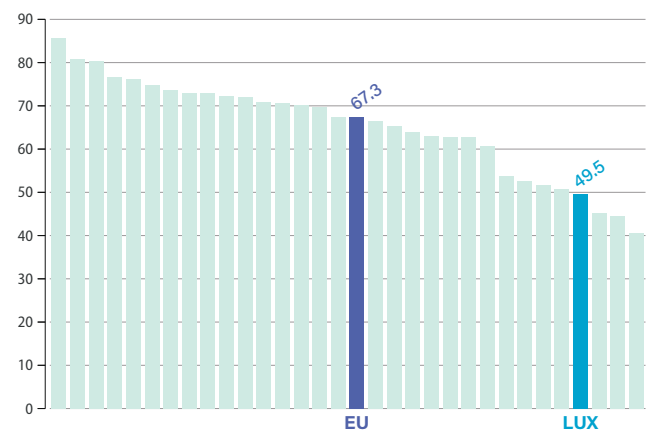
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	17.4	2022	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.0	2023	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.7	2020	●	↑

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5	2019	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	65.3	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.33	2017	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	42.5	2021	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.0	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	193.9	2020	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	74.4	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.1	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	12.1	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.5	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.8	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2021	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	10.5	2019	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2021	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	23	2020	●	→
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2022	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	40.7	2022	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	8.8	2022	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.2	2022	●	↑

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.2	2022	●	↑
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	88.9	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	476.7	2018	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	61.0	2022	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	27.2	2018	●	●
Adult participation in learning (%)	18.1	2022	●	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	18.9	2018	●	●

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	6.5	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	-0.2	2021	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.7	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.0	2022	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	22.0	2022	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	20.7	2022	●	→

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	9,563.0	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.5	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	97.0	2017	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.5	2022	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.8	2022	●	↑

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.1	2022	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	11.7	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	11.9	2019	●	↓

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	36,319	2021	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2022	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.7	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	6.8	2022	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	6.8	2020	●	→

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	124.6	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	12.9	2022	●	↓

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	57.3	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	531.5	2022	●	↑
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.0	2021	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2018	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	97.6	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.9	2022	●	→
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2021	●	→
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	69.1	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.3	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	29.5	2022	●	→
Palma ratio	1.11	2019	●	→

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	14.5	2022	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	55.3	2021	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.2	2019	●	↑
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	15.3	2022	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	15.4	2020	●	↓
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	99.4	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	18.1	2021	●	→
Circular material use rate (%)	3.8	2021	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	3.0	2020	●	↑
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.4	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	57.2	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.7	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	89.7	2018	●	↓

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	13.2	2021	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	20.7	2021	●	→

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	76.5	2022	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.3	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.9	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2022	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.0	2023	●	→
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	77	2022	●	→
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	11.0	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2020	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.0	2020	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	49.8	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2022	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2022	●	●

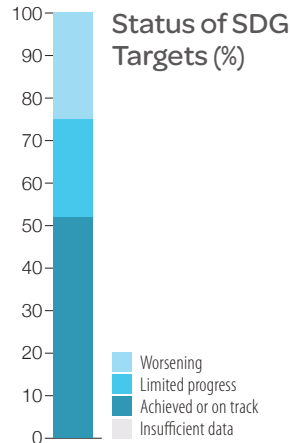
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.00	2022	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.2	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-64.4	2019	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	74	2021	●	●

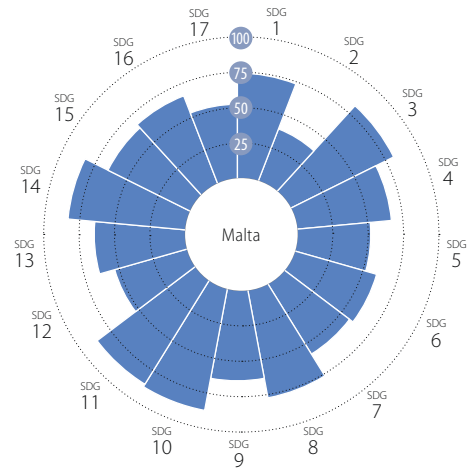
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

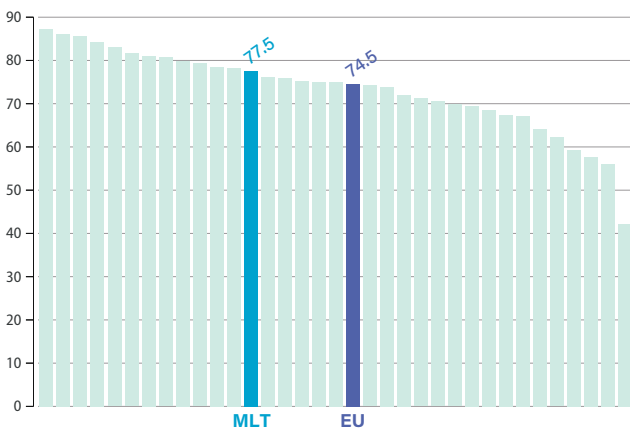


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

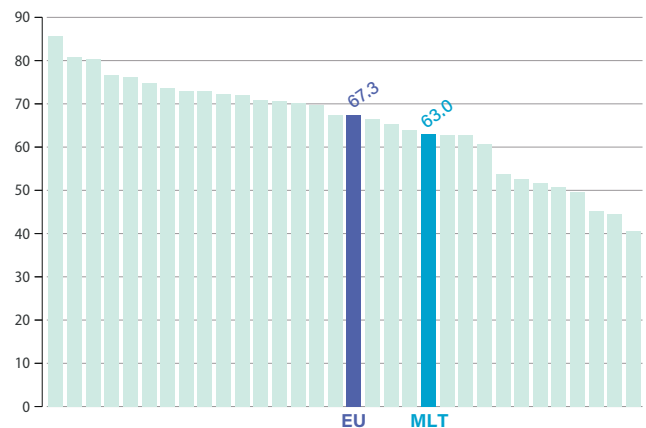
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



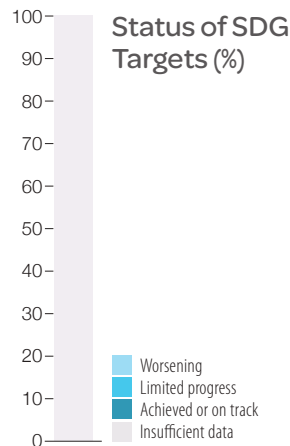
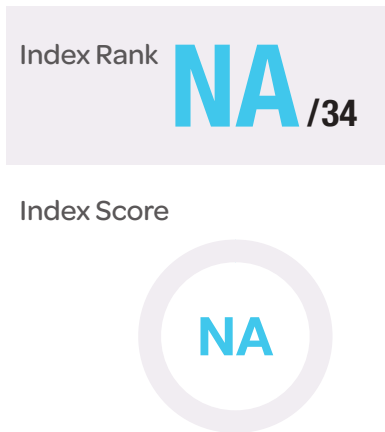
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

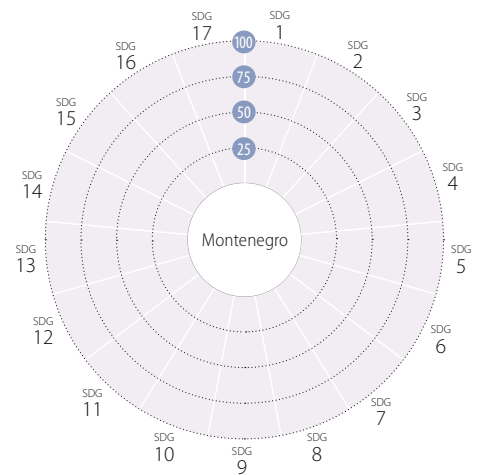


Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.7	2022	●	↓	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	61.5	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.3	2023	●	→	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.1	2022	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.3	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	34.8	2023	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.7	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	138.2	2022	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.6	2021	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.31	2017	●	→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	120.4	2021	●	↓	Households with broadband access (%)	93.4	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.7	2022	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	61.6	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	204.2	2020	●	→	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	76.7	2022	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	31.1	2022	●	↓
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2021	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.17	2019	●	↓
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2020	●	↓	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	30.8	2022	●	↓	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	3.9	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	13.6	2021	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.9	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.1	2022	●	↑	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	2.9	2022	●	→
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6.1	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	5.0	2019	●	↑	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98.5	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	↑	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	20	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.5	2021	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Circular material use rate (%)	11.4	2021	●	→
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	18.1	2022	●	→	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	1.3	2020	●	→
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	30.3	2020	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.9	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	●	→	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	17.0	2018	●	↑
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.7	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.1	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	66.0	2018	●	→
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	86.2	2021	●	→	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	459.0	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	42.4	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3	2021	●	→
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	32.6	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	15.9	2021	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	12.8	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.0	2022	●	↑	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	94.3	2022	●	→
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9	2018	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	13.1	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	10.5	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	8.7	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.7	2021	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.8	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.8	2022	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	15.5	2022	●	→	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	18.2	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	→
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.9	2022	●	↑
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	8,655.6	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	29.6	2019	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	7.4	2021	●	→	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	59.4	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8	2022	●	→	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.2	2022	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.8	2023	●	↓
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51	2022	●	↓
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.6	2022	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	11.4	2020	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	12.2	2021	●	→	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.11	2015	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.3	2020	●	→
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.5	2019	●	↓
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2022	●	●	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2022	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	3.3	2021	●	↓	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2022	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2022	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.2	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	4.4	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.28	2022	●	→
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.6	2019	●	→
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-10.2	2019	●	→
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	79	2021	●	●

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

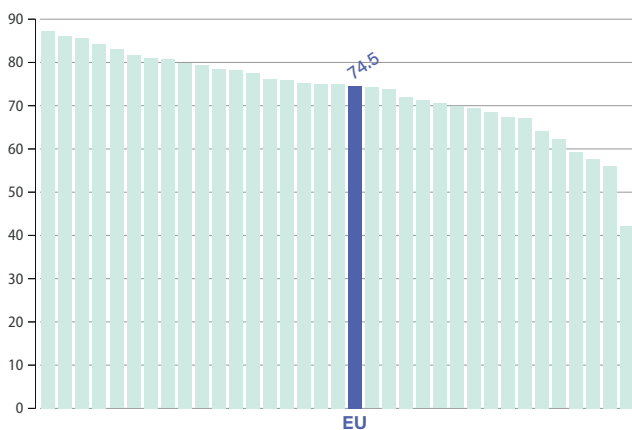


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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

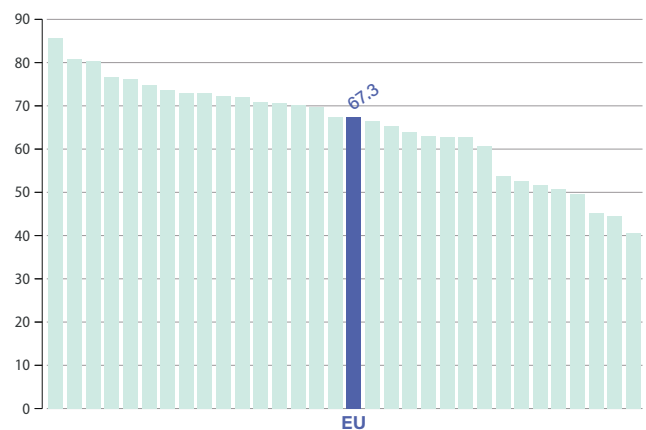
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	21.2	2021	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	1.7	2023	●	↗
Severely materially deprived people (%)	13.5	2020	●	→

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	* 23.3	2016	●	●
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.48	2017	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.8	2021	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	73.0	2021	●	↗
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2021	●	→
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	9.8	2021	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2021	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	115.2	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.7	2021	●	↗
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	18	2021	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6	2022	●	↗

SDG 4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	3.6	2020	●	●
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	NA	NA	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	404.6	2022	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.4	2020	●	●
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	59.5	2022	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	2.7	2020	●	●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	9.5	2022	●	→

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	12.9	2020	●	●
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	7.7	2014	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	3.7	2020	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.2	2021	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	22.4	2022	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	27.6	2018	●	●

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.9	2020	●	↗
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	NA	NA	●	●
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	85.1	2022	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	57.4	2022	●	↗

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	18.0	2021	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	39.9	2021	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	→

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2022	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	26.6	2020	●	●
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	17.9	2020	●	↓

SDG 8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.5	2021	●	↗

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.2	2023	●	●
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	0.0	2022	●	→
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.5	2018	●	●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	81.0	2022	●	●
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.2	2019	●	●
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	48.5	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2022	●	↗

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient	32.5	2021	●	↗
Palma ratio	1.55	2018	●	●

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	76.6	2021	●	↓
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	4.7	2021	●	●
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	8.0	2021	●	↗
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	22.4	2020	●	↗
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	88.4	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2021	●	↗
Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	213.2	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2021	●	↗
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	2022	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	22.2	2019	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.6	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.9	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.3	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.2	2022	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

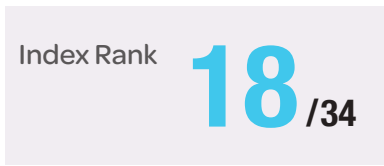
	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.3	2023	●	↗
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45	2022	●	→
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	3.7	2020	●	↗
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2017	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	5.4	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	33.7	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2022	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2022	●	●

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

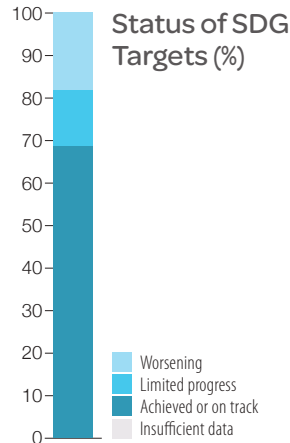
	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2019	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●

* Imputed data point

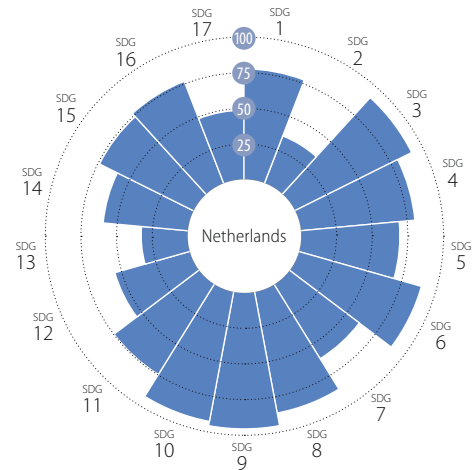
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

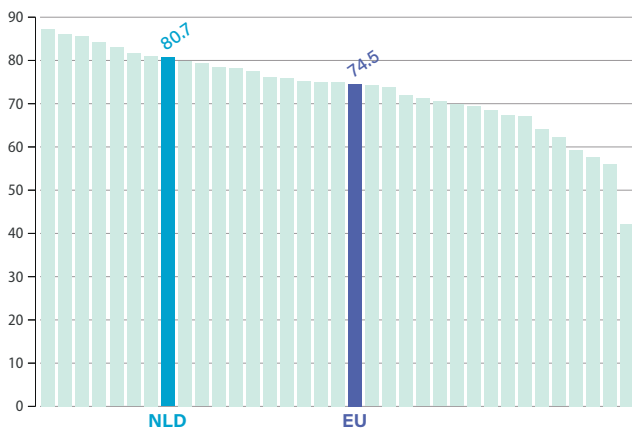


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

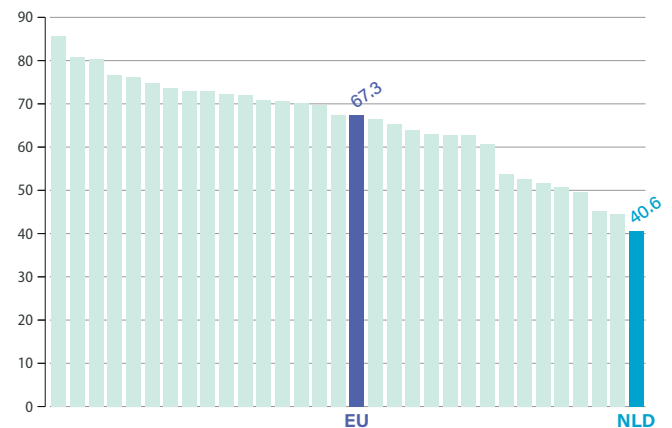
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



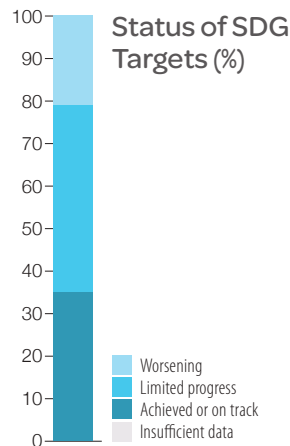
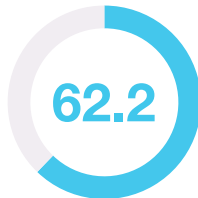
SDG 1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG 8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.5	2022	●	→	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	121.2	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.9	2023	●	→	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.0	2022	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.1	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	74.3	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.7	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	386.9	2022	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	76.2	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.3	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.52	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	57.8	2021	●	→	Households with broadband access (%)	98.3	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	468.5	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.2	2022	●	→
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	2022	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	80.9	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3	2021	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.8	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	200.4	2020	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	71.2	2022	●	→	Gini Coefficient	26.3	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.15	2020	●	↓
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.5	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	29.2	2022	●	↓	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	8.6	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	57.8	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.2	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.1	2022	●	↑	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	21.7	2022	●	↓
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	14.8	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	5.9	2019	●	●	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	94.2	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2021	●	→	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	12	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	24.5	2021	●	→
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2021	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	33.8	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	49.4	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.6	2020	●	↗
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	9.3	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.0	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	42.4	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.6	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	45.4	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	93.0	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	480.1	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	56.4	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.1	2021	●	↗
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	27.4	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	11.4	2021	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	26.4	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	15.1	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	75.0	2022	●	→
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	53.1	2018	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.9	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.6	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.5	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	39.2	2019	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.7	2022	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	18.7	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.0	2022	●	↓	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	41.6	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	19.4	2022	●	↗	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	●	↓
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.6	2022	●	↗
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	6,241.6	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	6.0	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	4.8	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2022	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	99.5	2021	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2022	●	→	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	80	2022	●	→
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.3	2022	●	↓	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	15.7	2020	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	13.0	2021	●	↗	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.94	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	7.4	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	30,283	2022	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.6	2019	●	→
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2022	●	↑	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2022	●	→
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	0.3	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2022	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	4.2	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	3.8	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.67	2022	●	↑
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.0	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-110.9	2019	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	74	2021	●	●

* Imputed data point

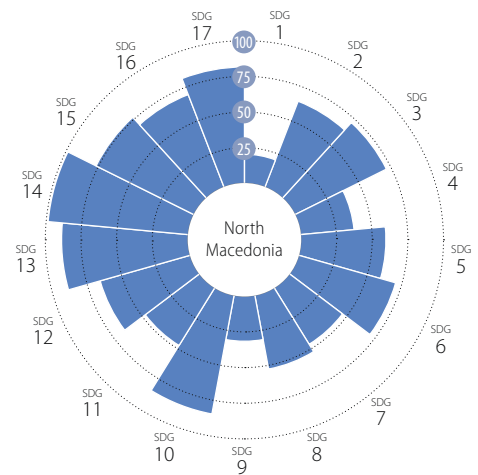
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

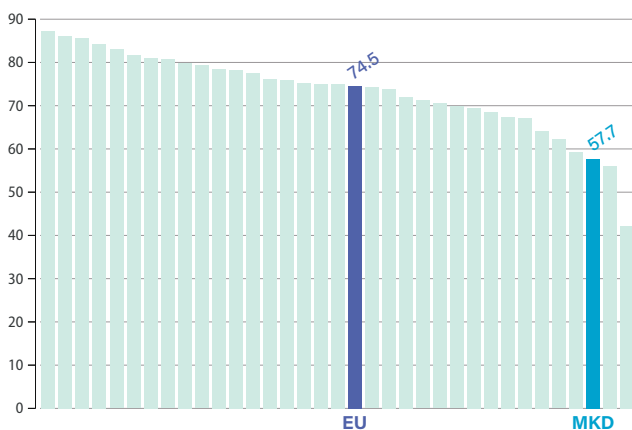


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

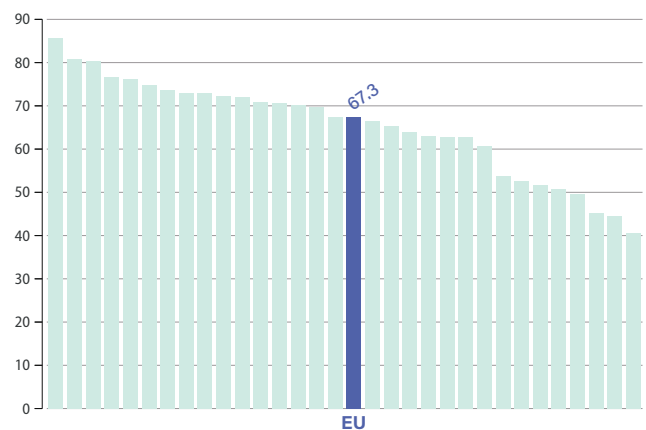
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	21.8	2020	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	13.6	2023	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	28.6	2020	●	→

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.5	2017	●	●
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.25	2017	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.2	2021	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	76.6	2020	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	6.1	2021	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	95.6	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.0	2020	●	●
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70	2021	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	4.8	2020	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2022	●	→

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.7	2020	●	●
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	35.1	2021	●	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	375.7	2022	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	37.7	2020	●	●
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	66.2	2022	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	2.6	2020	●	●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.5	2022	●	↓

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	19.9	2020	●	●
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	9.1	2014	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	1.7	2020	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	40.2	2021	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	23.7	2022	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	23.3	2020	●	●

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.6	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,349.8	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	3.2	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	80.4	2022	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	12.2	2022	●	↓

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	23.8	2020	●	●
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	17.3	2021	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	→

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2022	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	26.2	2020	●	●
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	16.4	2020	●	↑

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	25.3	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.9	2020	●	●

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.2	2023	●	●
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	1.1	2022	●	→
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.4	2020	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	83.7	2021	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4.7	2021	●	●
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.2	2020	●	→
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	38.1	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	31.4	2020	●	●
Palma ratio	1.24	2018	●	●

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	54.7	2020	●	●
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	0.0	2011	●	●
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	8.5	2020	●	●
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	13.0	2020	●	→
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	70.7	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.5	2021	●	→
Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	0.7	2020	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	27.1	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	24.0	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.8	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	17.0	2018	●	→

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3	2021	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	2.5	2021	●	→

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.1	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	3.3	2020	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6	2022	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

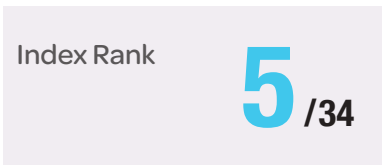
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.4	2023	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2022	●	↓
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.5	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2010	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.4	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2022	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2022	●	→
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2022	●	→

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

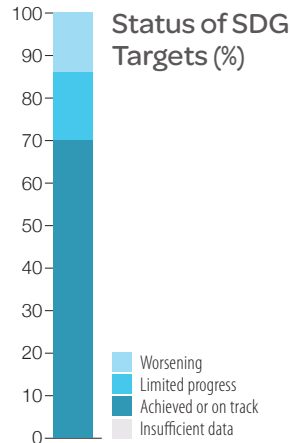
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●

* Imputed data point

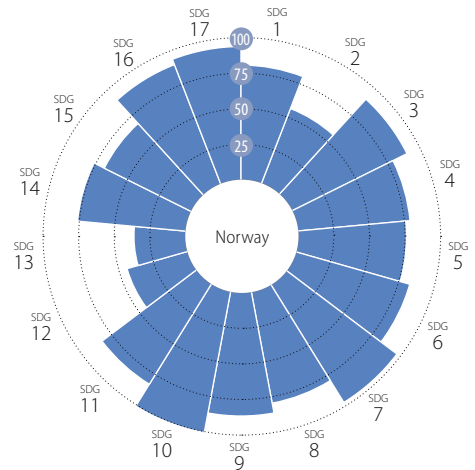
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

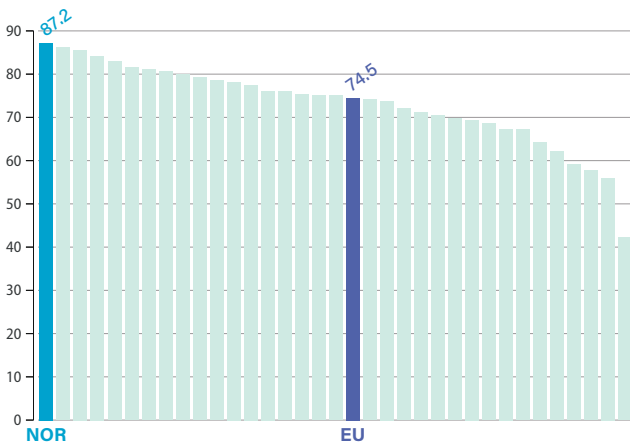


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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

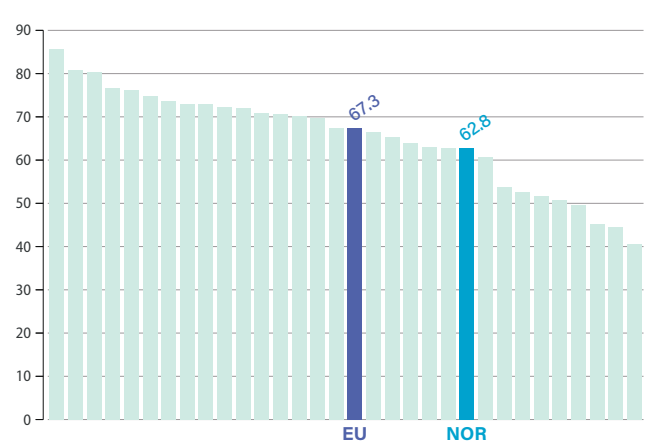
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

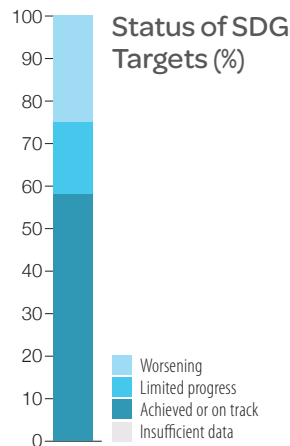
100 (best) to 0 (worst)



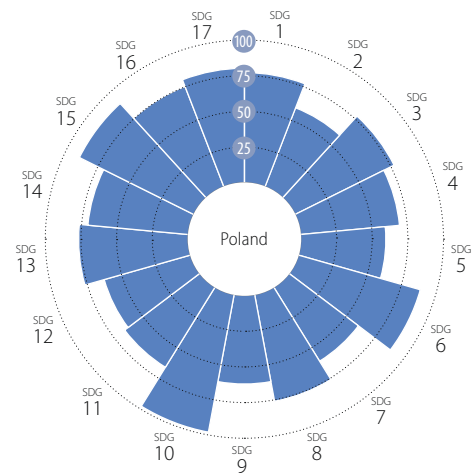
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)					
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.7	2020	●	●	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	177.5	2018	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.9	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.9	2020	●	●	
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.0	2020	●	→	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	56.9	2023	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.1	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	121.7	2022	●	↑	
Yield gap closure (%)	57.0	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.9	2021	●	↗	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.53	2017	●	→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2018	●	→	
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	28.9	2021	●	→	Households with broadband access (%)	99.0	2022	●	↑	
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.4	2022	●	↑	
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.6	2022	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	80.4	2021	●	●	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.2	2021	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.1	2022	●	↑	
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	171.8	2020	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	74.7	2020	●	●	Gini Coefficient	25.3	2020	●	●	
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.91	2020	●	↑	
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2020	●	→	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	18.0	2020	●	●	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	24.1	2020	●	●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	38.2	2021	●	↓	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7.9	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	6.5	2019	●	↑	
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.7	2020	●	●	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	9.4	2020	●	●	
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6.3	2020	●	↑	
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	11.0	2019	●	↓	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.4	2022	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	↑	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	12.2	2021	●	↓	
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	51.9	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	14.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	19.7	2018	●	●	
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.3	2022	●	→	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	46.5	2018	●	→	
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.5	2018	●	●	
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	13.2	2022	●	↓	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	54.8	2018	●	→	
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	97.3	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action					
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	474.4	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	85,576.2	2021	●	●	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	55.6	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.6	2021	●	→	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	31.5	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	7.0	2021	●	↗	
Adult participation in learning (%)	21.1	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water					
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	9.6	2022	●	↑	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.3	2018	●	↗	
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.7	2022	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.1	2022	●	→	
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.3	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	31.1	2019	●	↓	
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.3	2022	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.4	2019	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	45.0	2022	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●	
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	43.2	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land					
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	19.8	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	●	↓	
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.8	2022	●	→	
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	4,197.5	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.8	2018	●	●	
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.1	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.5	2022	●	→	
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	67.8	2021	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.8	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.1	2022	●	→	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	95.2	2023	●	↑	
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	84	2022	●	→	
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	0.8	2020	●	●	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4.1	2020	●	↑	
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	74.1	2021	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	●	→	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.3	2019	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.38	2021	●	●	
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.2	2020	●	↓	
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	30,056	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.7	2018	●	↑	
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2022	●	↑	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2022	●	↑	
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.3	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2022	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2022	●	↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	6.8	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	4.4	2020	●	→	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.86	2022	●	→	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.1	2019	●	↑	
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	8.1	2019	●	↑	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

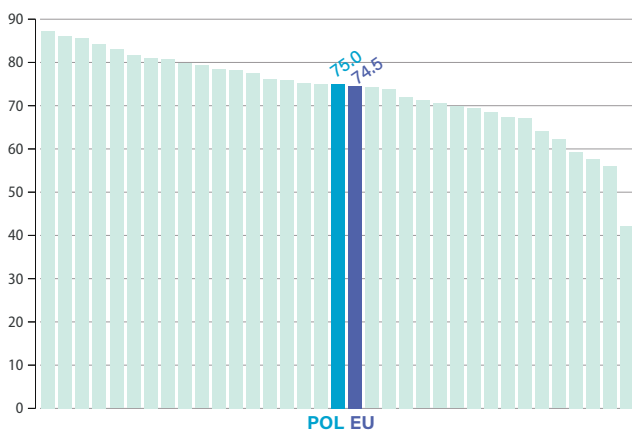


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

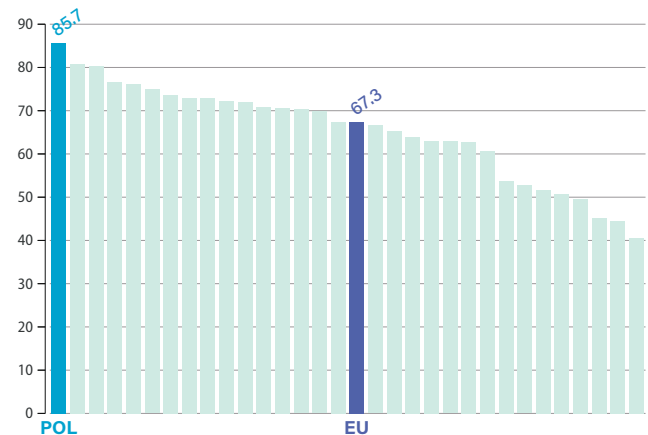
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

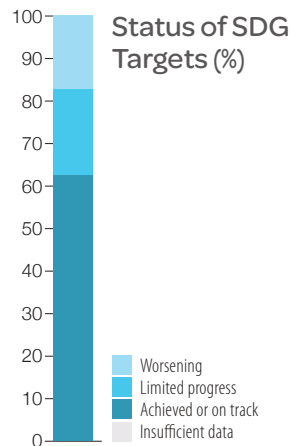


SDG 1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG 8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.7	2022	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	42.6	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	1.4	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.1	2022	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.6	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.4	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.0	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	16.3	2022	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	47.5	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.4	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.35	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	19.2	2021	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	93.3	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.4	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.1	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.4	2022	●	↓	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	45.0	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.7	2021	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	418.9	2020	●	↓	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	62.3	2022	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	26.3	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.99	2018	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.9	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	22.4	2022	●	↓	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	45.7	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	40.3	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.9	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	19.3	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.7	2022	●	↑	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	5.6	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6.0	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.1	2019	●	↑	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.4	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2021	●	↓	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	26	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.2	2021	●	→
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	96.7	2022	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	9.1	2021	●	↓
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	20.0	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.5	2020	●	→
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	18.0	2022	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.2	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	44.7	2018	●	↓
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.7	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.8	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.4	2018	●	→
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	90.4	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	492.3	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	331.7	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.5	2022	●	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6	2021	●	↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	23.0	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	3.5	2021	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	7.6	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	16.3	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	55.9	2022	●	↓
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.0	2018	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	12.9	2022	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2022	●	→
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	4.5	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	36.8	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.9	2022	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.5	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.5	2022	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	24.2	2022	●	→	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	16.7	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	●	↔
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.7	2022	●	→
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.3	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.7	2020	●	→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	1,347.9	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	8.7	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.7	2022	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	75.2	2021	●	↓	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	88.9	2022	●	↔	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.9	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.7	2023	●	↓
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	55	2022	●	↓
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	4.9	2022	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4.4	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	15.6	2021	●	↔	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.02	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	17,940	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.5	2019	●	→
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2022	●	↓	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2022	●	↓
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.6	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.49	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.53	2022	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.9	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	3.2	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.51	2022	●	↑
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.1	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	5.4	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	46	2021	●	●

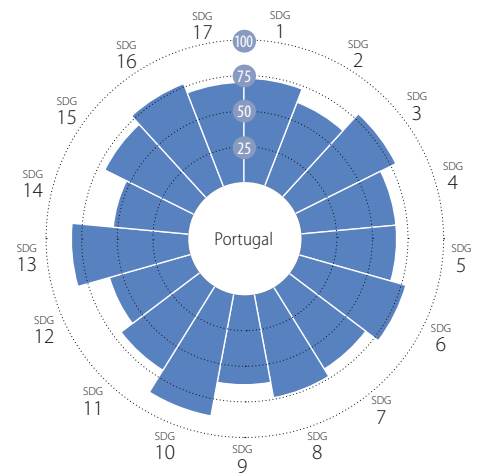
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

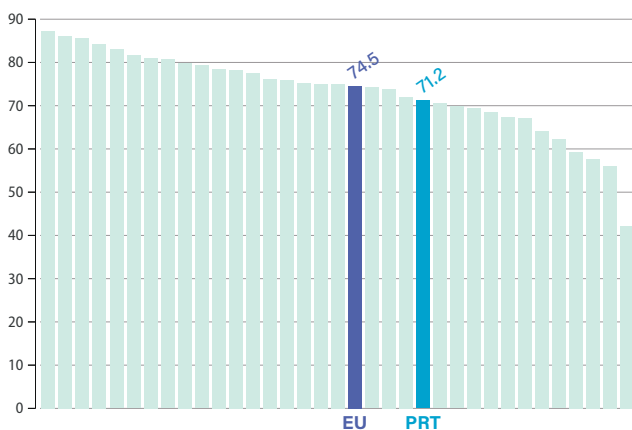


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

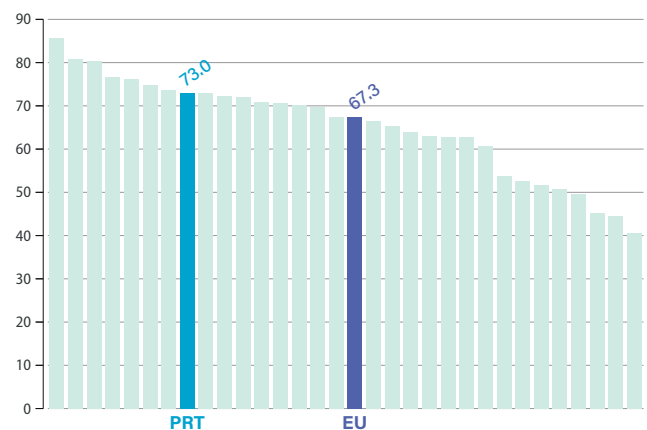
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.4	2022	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.4	2023	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.6	2020	●	↑

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.7	2019	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.45	2017	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	13.1	2021	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5	2021	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	224.8	2020	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	49.5	2022	●	→
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	8.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	24.2	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	6.4	2022	●	↓
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2021	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	4.0	2019	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2021	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	21	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	23.3	2022	●	→
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	28.6	2022	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2022	●	↑

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	6.0	2022	●	↑
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	90.5	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.6	2022	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	44.4	2022	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	29.7	2022	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	13.8	2022	●	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	18.2	2022	●	↓

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.6	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.9	2021	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.8	2022	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.7	2022	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	33.3	2022	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	20.4	2022	●	→

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	5,551.8	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	11.4	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	55.8	2009	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.2	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.8	2022	●	↑

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	17.5	2022	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	34.0	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	20,809	2022	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2022	●	↓
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.9	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.4	2022	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	6.9	2020	●	↑

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	10.3	2022	●	→

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.2	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	30.1	2022	●	→
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.7	2021	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	88.2	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	13.8	2022	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.4	2021	●	↑
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	55.2	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.2	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	32.0	2022	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.16	2019	●	↑

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	20.5	2022	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	30.4	2021	●	→
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	9.1	2019	●	↑
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	5.0	2022	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	25.2	2020	●	→
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.1	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.3	2021	●	→
Circular material use rate (%)	2.5	2021	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.4	2020	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.3	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	30.0	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.2	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	25.6	2018	●	↓

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	2021	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	4.3	2021	●	↓

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	84.8	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	68.9	2018	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.8	2022	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	27.9	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	25.7	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.3	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.6	2022	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	21.9	2020	●	→

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.6	2023	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	62	2022	●	→
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	6.6	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.23	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.1	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.5	2019	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2022	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2022	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2022	●	→

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.23	2022	●	→
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.5	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	3.5	2019	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49	2021	●	●

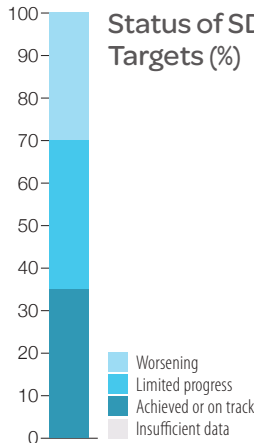
Overall Performance



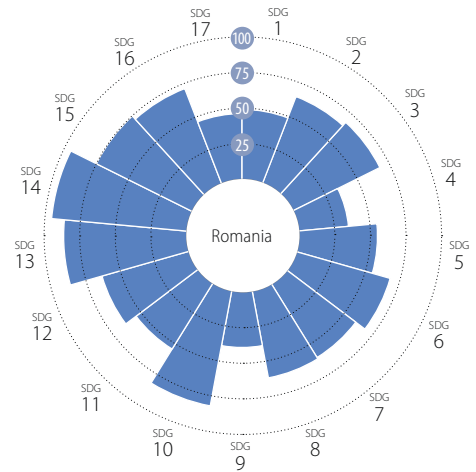
Index Score



Status of SDG Targets (%)



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

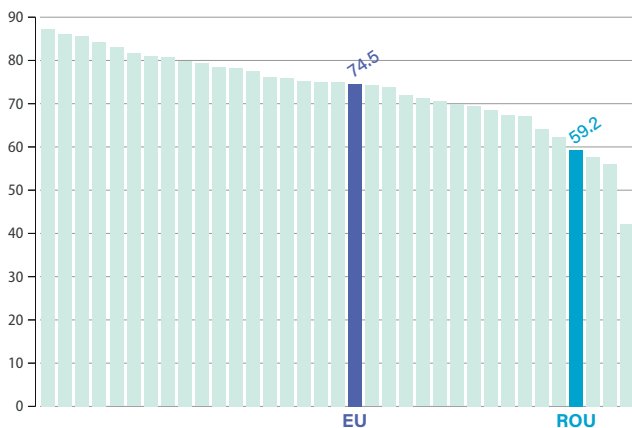


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

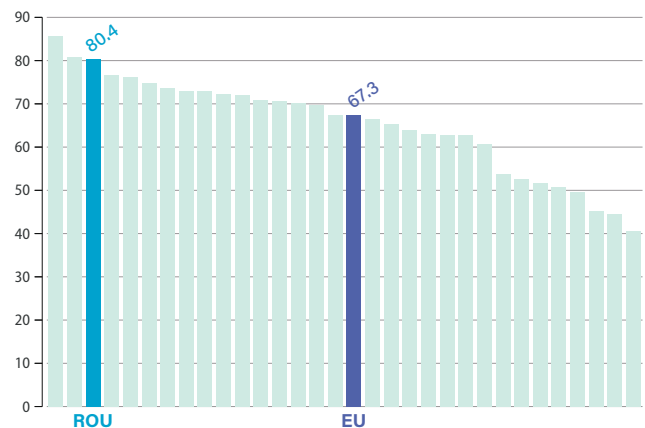
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

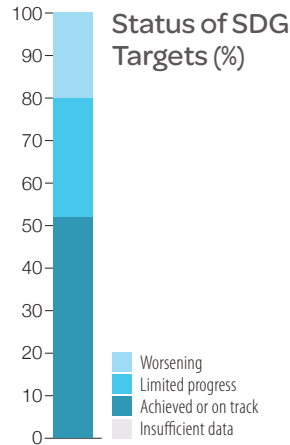


Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	21.2	2022	●	↗	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	30.6	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	4.7	2023	●	↗	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	14.5	2022	●	↗
Severely materially deprived people (%)	15.2	2020	●	↗	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.4	2023	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.9	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	2.4	2022	●	↗
Yield gap closure (%)	40.2	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.5	2021	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.33	2017	●	↗	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↗
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	10.8	2021	●	↗	Households with broadband access (%)	89.4	2022	●	↗
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	11.6	2022	●	↗
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.4	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.3	2022	●	↗	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	30.0	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.9	2021	●	↗	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2022	●	↗
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	593.2	2020	●	↓	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	73.3	2022	●	↗	Gini Coefficient	32.0	2022	●	↗
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0	2021	●	↗	Palma ratio	1.30	2019	●	↗
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.0	2020	●	↗	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	13.5	2022	●	↗	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	51.3	2022	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	2021	●	↗	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	11.3	2021	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.8	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	16.4	2019	●	↗
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	7.3	2022	●	↓	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	8.5	2022	●	↗
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	9.3	2021	●	↗	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	10.0	2020	●	↗
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	11.1	2019	●	↓	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	89.9	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2021	●	↗	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	30	2020	●	↓	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.7	2021	●	↗
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Circular material use rate (%)	1.4	2021	●	↓
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	8.1	2022	●	↗	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.6	2020	●	↓
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	20.9	2021	●	↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.0	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2022	●	↗	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	40.0	2018	●	↓
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.8	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	15.6	2022	●	↗	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.2	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	75.6	2021	●	↓	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	427.9	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	23.7	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	24.7	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1	2021	●	↗
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	48.6	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	3.1	2021	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.4	2022	●	↗	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	25.8	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	92.0	2022	●	↗
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	18.6	2022	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6	2022	●	↗
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	3.6	2021	●	↗	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	2.1	2011	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.3	2022	●	↗	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7	2019	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.0	2022	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	17.7	2022	●	↗	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	25.2	2022	●	↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	↗
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.0	2022	●	↗
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	21.2	2020	●	↗	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	3.4	2020	●	↗
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	1,948.6	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	9.0	2019	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.8	2022	●	↗
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	52.6	2021	●	↗	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	82.1	2022	●	↗	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	87.6	2022	●	↗	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.0	2023	●	↓
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	46	2022	●	↗
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	15.2	2022	●	↓	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	8.8	2020	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	23.6	2021	●	↓	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2020	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↗	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.54	2013	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.2	2020	●	↗
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.7	2019	●	↗
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2022	●	↓	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2022	●	↓
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	3.1	2021	●	↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.53	2022	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2022	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	19.8	2022	●	↗	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.0	2020	●	↗	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.14	2022	●	↗
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.5	2019	●	●
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	62	2021	●	●

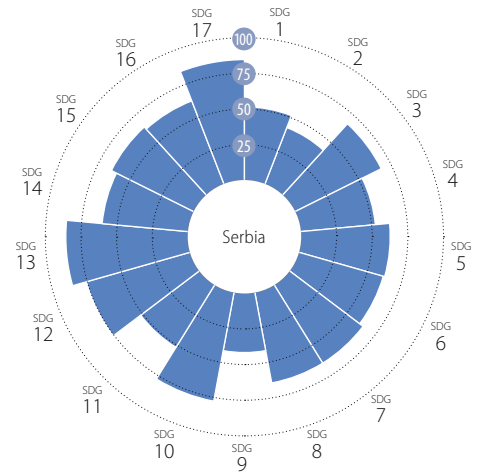
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

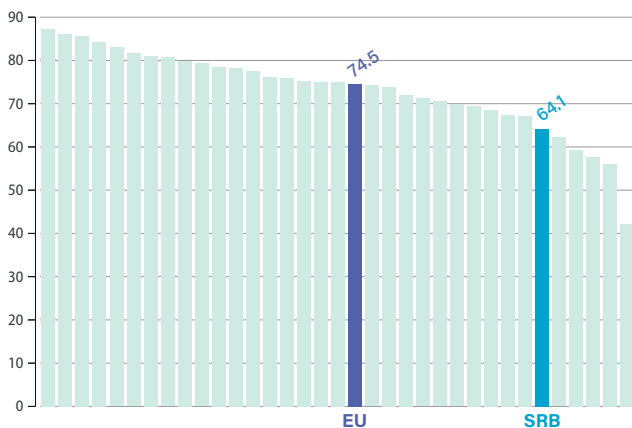


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

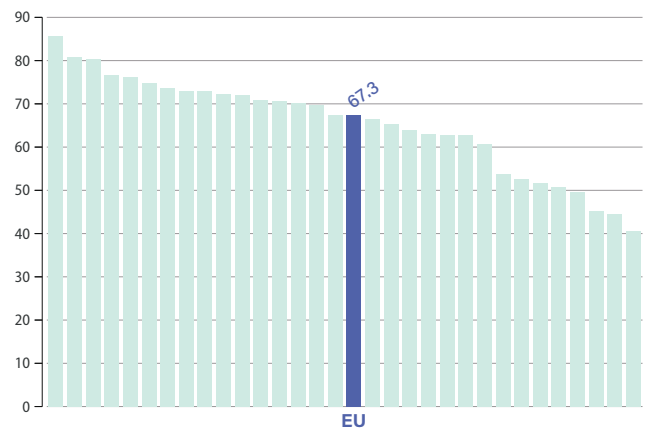
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

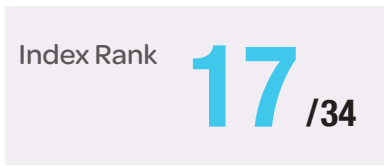
100 (best) to 0 (worst)



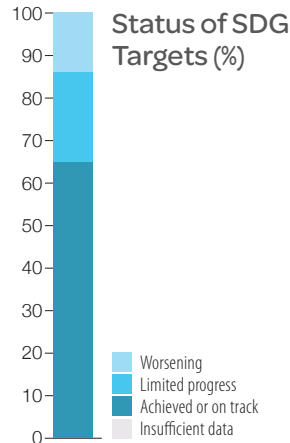
SDG 1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG 8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	21.2	2021	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	29.3	2018	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	4.2	2023	●	↔	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.4	2021	●	↑	
Severely materially deprived people (%)	13.5	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.2	2023	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.3	2019	●	●	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	1.8	2022	●	↔	
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.0	2021	●	↔	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.35	2017	●	↔	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↓	
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●	Households with broadband access (%)	83.2	2022	●	↑	
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2021	●	↓	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.8	2021	●	↓	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	43.9	2021	●	●	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.9	2021	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2022	●	↑	
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	488.7	2020	●	↓	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	63.7	2021	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	33.3	2021	●	↑	
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.38	2019	●	↑	
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	18.1	2021	●	↔	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	58.7	2021	●	↔	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.5	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	16.8	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	71.5	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●	
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	9.5	2021	●	↓	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	15.1	2021	●	↑	
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	11.4	2020	●	↑	
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.7	2019	●	●	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	86.0	2022	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	2021	●	↓	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2021	●	↑	
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	1.7	2022	●	↔	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	0.9	2020	●	↔	
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.0	2018	●	●	
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	11.5	2018	●	↑	
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.9	2018	●	●	
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.0	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	14.8	2018	●	↓	
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	67.5	2021	●	↔	SDG 13 – Climate Action					
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	442.6	2022	●	●	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	12.6	2021	●	●	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.4	2022	●	↔	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2	2021	●	↑	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	43.1	2022	●	●	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	2.9	2021	●	↓	
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.2	2022	●	↔	SDG 14 – Life Below Water					
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.4	2022	●	●	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	13.9	2022	●	↔	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	9.6	2018	●	●	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.9	2022	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.6	2021	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	●	●	
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	19.2	2022	●	↓	SDG 15 – Life on Land					
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	23.3	2022	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	●	↔	
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.4	2022	●	↔	
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.6	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.2	2020	●	↔	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	1,693.5	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.8	2018	●	●	
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	2.4	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.8	2022	●	↔	
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	14.7	2021	●	↔	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	11.6	2020	●	↑	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	75.1	2022	●	↔	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	25.4	2022	●	↓	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.2	2023	●	↓	
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	↓	
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	9.4	2021	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	9.5	2020	●	↑	
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	25.3	2021	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2020	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	2019	●	↔	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.26	2021	●	●	
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑	
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	11,821	2021	●	↔	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.2	2019	●	↔	
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2022	●	↑	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2022	●	↔	
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.40	2022	●	↔	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.36	2022	●	↓	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	15.1	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	9.1	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.8	2019	●	↑	
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●

* Imputed data point

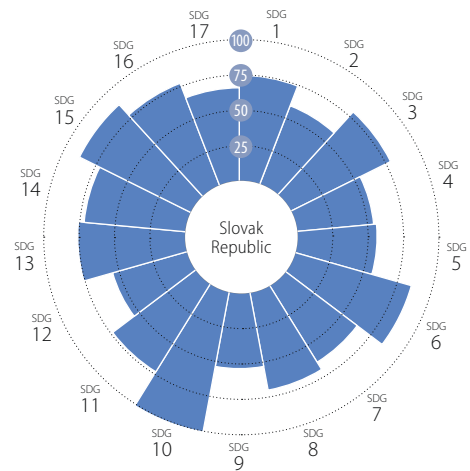
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

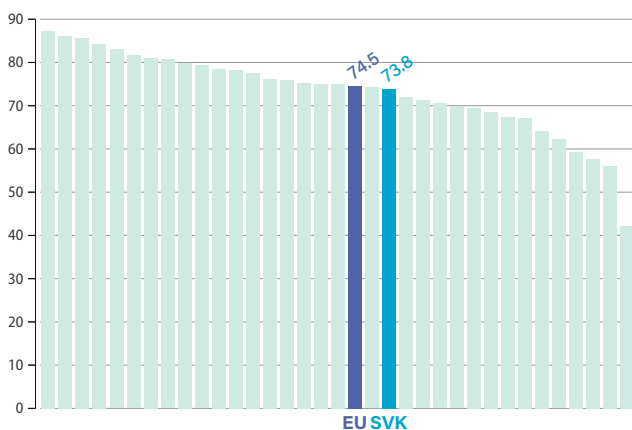


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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

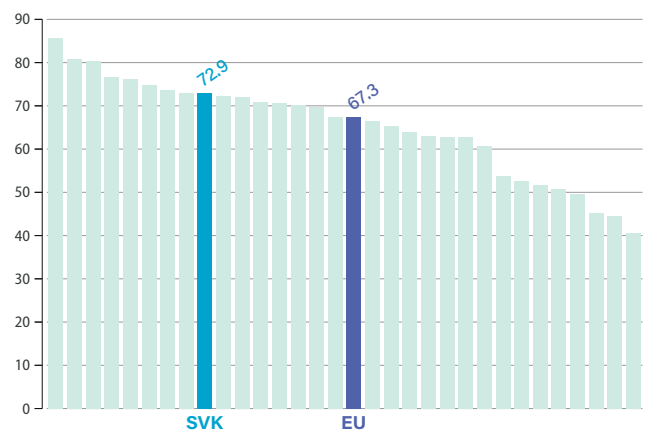
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.7	2022	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	1.0	2023	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.9	2020	●	↑

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7	2019	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	49.2	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.40	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	11.8	2021	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.2	2022	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.2	2021	●	→
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	431.3	2020	●	→
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	66.1	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	6.9	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	14.1	2021	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30.3	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.1	2022	●	↓
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2021	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.4	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	25	2020	●	→
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	95.0	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	18.7	2022	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	19.4	2021	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2022	●	→

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.4	2022	●	→
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	77.4	2021	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	457.7	2022	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	39.1	2022	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	33.2	2022	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	12.8	2022	●	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	25.7	2022	●	↓

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.1	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	16.6	2021	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.3	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.0	2022	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	30.3	2022	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	14.9	2022	●	→

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,602.6	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1.2	2019	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	69.9	2021	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	82.5	2022	●	→

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.1	2022	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	17.4	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	17,313	2022	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2022	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.5	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.3	2022	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	6.7	2020	●	↑

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	96.3	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.1	2022	●	→

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	28.8	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	9.0	2022	●	→
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.9	2021	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	90.7	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	7.1	2022	●	→
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.8	2021	●	↑
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	58.1	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	21.2	2022	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.71	2019	●	↑

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	57.9	2022	●	↓
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	48.9	2021	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	13.8	2019	●	↑
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	2.2	2022	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	4.9	2020	●	↑
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.2	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	7.4	2021	●	↓
Circular material use rate (%)	8.3	2021	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	1.6	2020	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.1	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	32.9	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.2	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	27.5	2018	●	↑

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	82.9	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.5	2021	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	5.5	2021	●	↓

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	59.4	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.1	2020	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3	2022	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	18.6	2020	●	↑

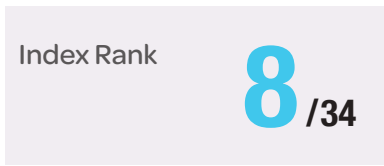
SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.2	2023	●	→
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	53	2022	●	→
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4.3	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.21	2020	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.3	2020	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.5	2019	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.50	2022	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2022	●	●

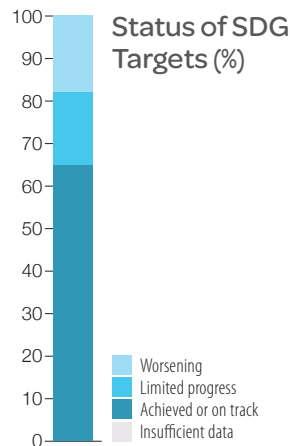
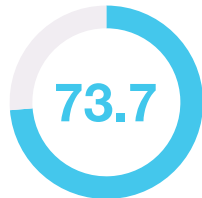
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.15	2022	●	→
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.6	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	1.0	2021	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55	2021	●	●

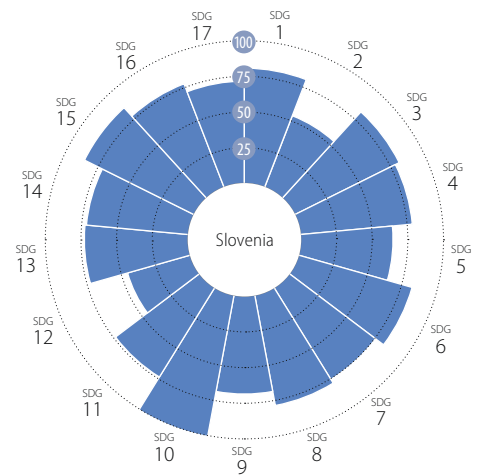
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

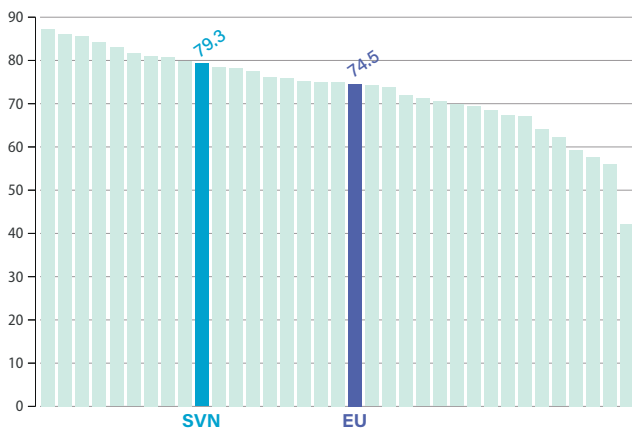


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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

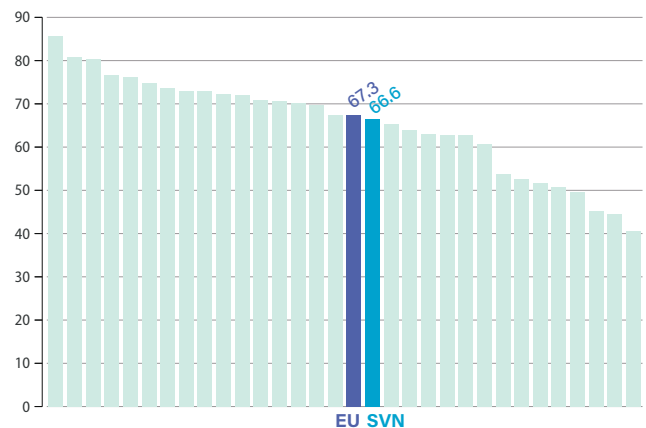
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



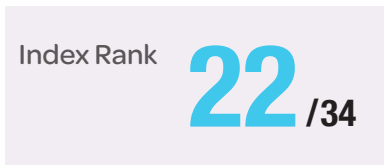
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

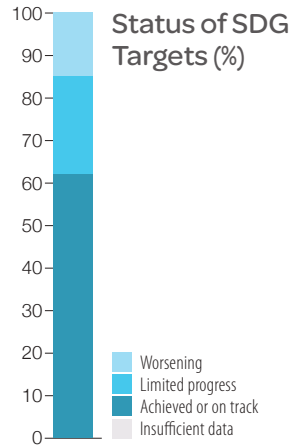


SDG 1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG 8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.1	2022	●	↑	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	105.2	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.8	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	4.8	2022	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.0	2020	●	↑	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.5	2023	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.9	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	58.4	2022	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	57.9	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.1	2021	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.40	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	35.7	2021	●	→	Households with broadband access (%)	92.6	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.6	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.3	2022	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	50.7	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4	2021	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.5	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	268.3	2020	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	67.8	2022	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	23.1	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.83	2019	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	26.0	2022	●	↓	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	18.9	2022	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	60.8	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18.8	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	15.3	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.1	2022	●	→	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	4.1	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	20.8	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	4.5	2019	●	↓	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.1	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2021	●	↓	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	27	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	63.7	2021	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	11.0	2021	●	→
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	26.6	2022	●	→	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	1.7	2020	●	→
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	12.7	2022	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.6	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	33.0	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.0	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.0	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	43.0	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	92.3	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	484.3	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	16.3	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	47.3	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.9	2021	●	→
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	24.6	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	6.7	2021	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	22.3	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	15.7	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	78.7	2022	●	↑
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	6.9	2022	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.7	2022	●	→
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	3.8	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	38.4	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.4	2022	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.6	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.5	2022	●	↔	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	23.1	2022	●	→	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.6	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	●	↓
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.9	2022	●	→
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	5,416.0	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.2	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.4	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.1	2022	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	67.6	2021	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	12.5	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.0	2022	●	↔	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.6	2023	●	↓
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2022	●	↓
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.6	2022	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.3	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	25.0	2021	●	↔	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2016	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.3	2020	●	→
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	21,183	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.8	2019	●	→
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2022	●	↑	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2022	●	→
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.5	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2020	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.4	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.0	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.27	2022	●	↔
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.9	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.4	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	52	2021	●	●

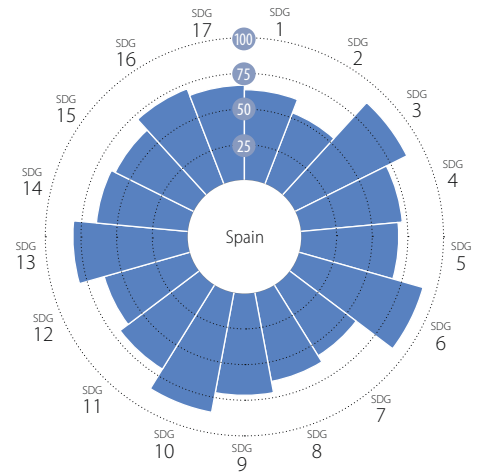
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

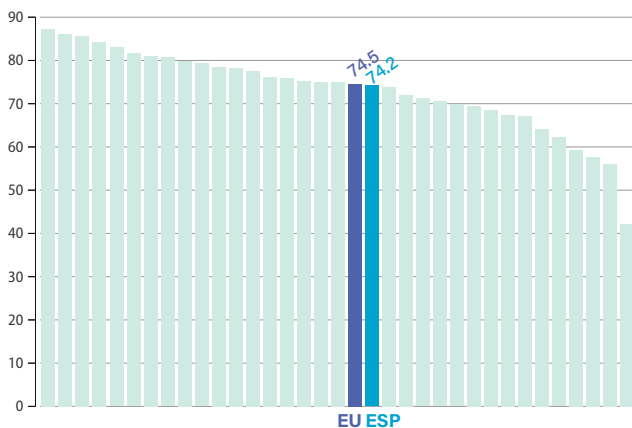


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

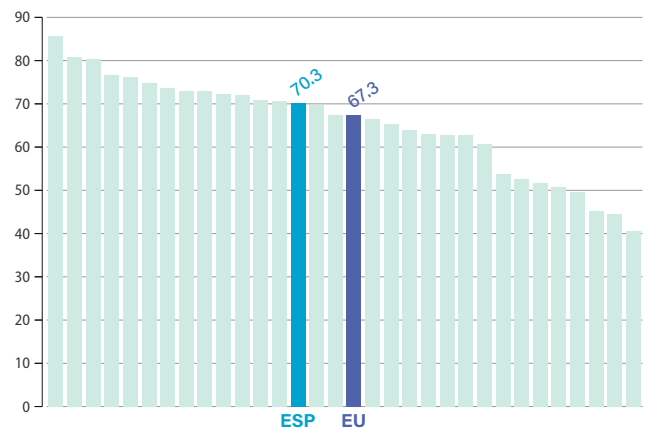
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



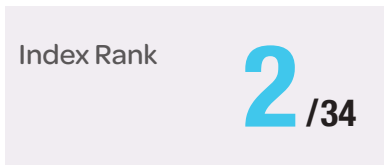
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

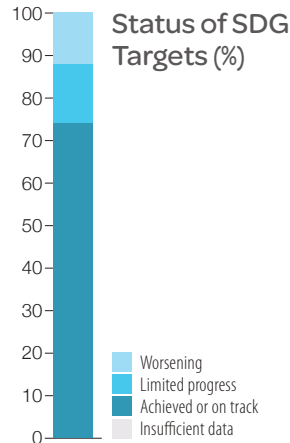
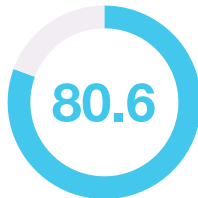


SDG 1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG 8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	20.4	2022	●	↗	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	54.3	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	2.0	2023	●	↗	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	11.7	2022	●	↗
Severely materially deprived people (%)	7.0	2020	●	→	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	58.8	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.0	2019	●	→	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	40.6	2022	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	45.8	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.4	2021	●	↗
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.42	2017	●	↓	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	18.8	2021	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	96.1	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	110.9	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4.1	2022	●	↑
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.1	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.2	2022	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	65.7	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	6.3	2021	●	↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	205.6	2020	●	→	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	70.1	2022	●	→	Gini Coefficient	32.0	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	1.19	2019	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.9	2020	●	→	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	15.3	2022	●	→	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	12.7	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	36.7	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.1	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	11.8	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2022	●	↑	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	9.2	2022	●	→
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	19.7	2020	●	↓
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.6	2019	●	↑	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.3	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	→	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	24	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.9	2021	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	8.0	2021	●	→
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	54.9	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	3.1	2021	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	21.0	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.1	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2022	●	→	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	43.3	2018	●	→
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.0	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	13.9	2022	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	20.9	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	96.0	2021	●	→	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.3	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	97.2	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.5	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.9	2021	●	↗
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	27.3	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	4.1	2021	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	15.3	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	14.2	2022	●	→	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	88.2	2022	●	↑
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	32.1	2018	●	→
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	10.9	2022	●	↗	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.9	2022	●	→
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	8.9	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	51.5	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	1.2	2022	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.0	2019	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.0	2022	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	35.7	2022	●	↑	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	18.0	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2023	●	↓
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	2022	●	→
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.2	2020	●	→	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	3.6	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,384.5	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.6	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	8.1	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.3	2022	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	86.9	2020	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.0	2022	●	↓	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.4	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60	2022	●	↑
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	17.1	2022	●	↓	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	14.1	2020	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	20.7	2021	●	↗	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.45	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.6	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	20,504	2021	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	16.2	2019	●	→
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2022	●	↑	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2022	●	→
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.9	2021	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2022	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.7	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	15.5	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.30	2022	●	↗
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.9	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	21.1	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	65	2021	●	●

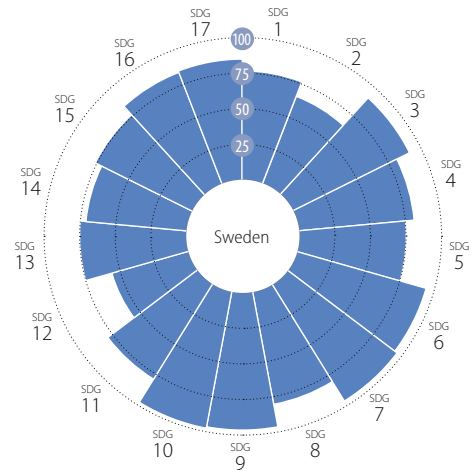
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

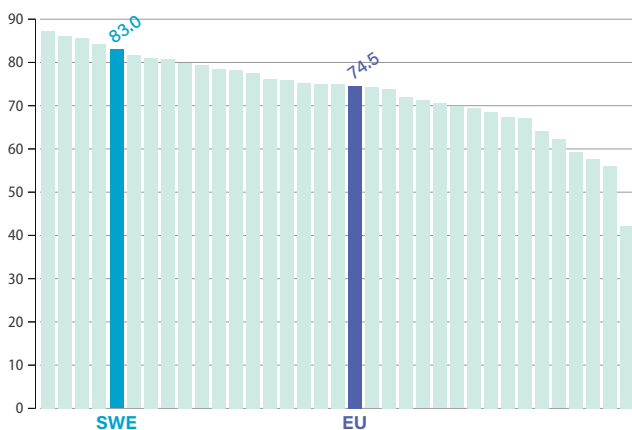


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

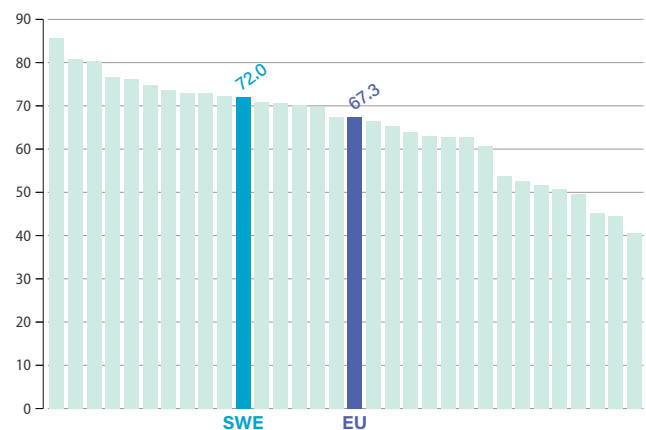
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



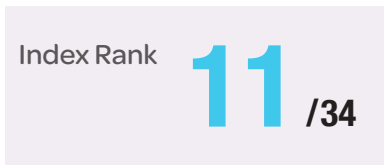
Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

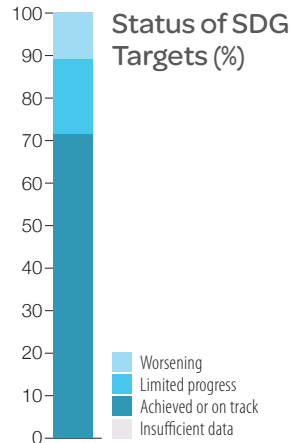
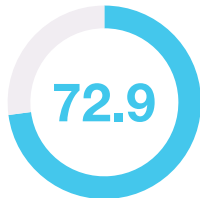


SDG 1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG 8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.0	2022	●	→	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	87.8	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	1.0	2023	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.5	2022	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.8	2020	●	→	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	69.6	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.3	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	481.8	2022	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	68.8	2021	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.4	2021	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.53	2017	●	→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	14.7	2021	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	94.3	2022	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3.7	2022	●	→
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	2.2	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.1	2022	●	↑	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	68.2	2021	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.9	2021	●	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.3	2022	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	185.4	2020	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	66.7	2022	●	→	Gini Coefficient	27.6	2022	●	→
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2021	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.98	2020	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.9	2020	●	↑	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.3	2022	●	→	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	39.0	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	39.5	2021	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	5.8	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.1	2022	●	→	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	9.1	2022	●	↓
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2021	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	7.1	2020	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	3.8	2019	●	↑	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	93.8	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2021	●	→	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Smoking prevalence (%)	7	2020	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.5	2021	●	→
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	6.6	2021	●	↓
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	48.7	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	4.1	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	13.1	2022	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.7	2018	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2022	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	36.0	2018	●	↔
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.7	2018	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.8	2022	●	→	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	29.0	2018	●	↓
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	96.1	2021	●	↑	SDG 13 – Climate Action				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	487.4	2022	●	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	82.0	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.4	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4	2021	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	27.2	2022	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	7.2	2021	●	↔
Adult participation in learning (%)	36.2	2022	●	↑	SDG 14 – Life Below Water				
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	15.0	2022	●	→	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	74.8	2022	●	↑
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.2	2018	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.8	2022	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.5	2022	●	→
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.2	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	21.6	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.4	2022	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.6	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	46.4	2022	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	35.2	2022	●	↔	SDG 15 – Life on Land				
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	22.9	2022	●	↔	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	●	↑
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.2	2022	●	→
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,676.0	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.2	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.4	2022	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	96.0	2020	●	↑	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.7	2022	●	↑	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.6	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.2	2023	●	→
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	83	2022	●	→
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	3.3	2022	●	→	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	13.8	2020	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	62.6	2021	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2020	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	2019	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.08	2021	●	●
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.3	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	26,866	2022	●	↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.1	2019	●	→
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2022	●	→	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2022	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	0.8	2021	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2022	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2022	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	5.6	2022	●	↑	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	8.3	2020	●	↓	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.89	2022	●	→
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.5	2019	●	↑
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	12.6	2019	●	↑
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	61	2021	●	●

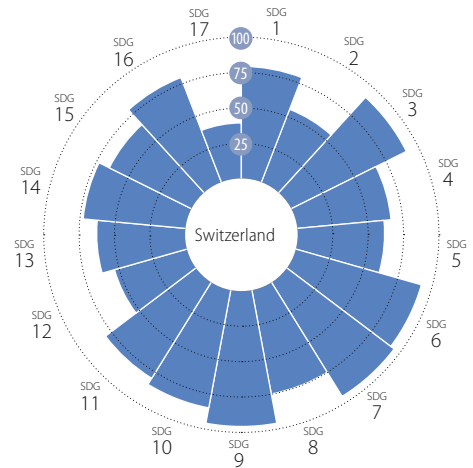
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

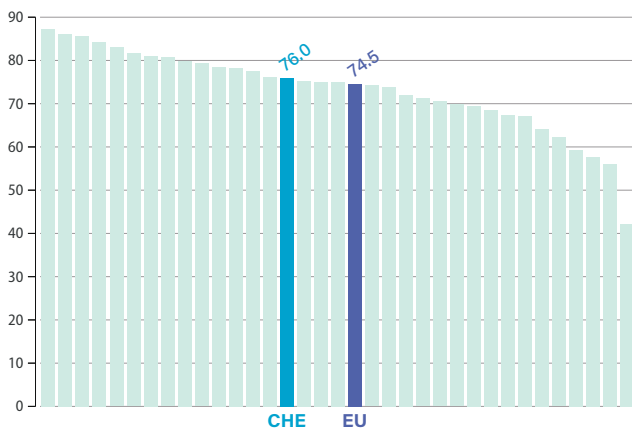


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

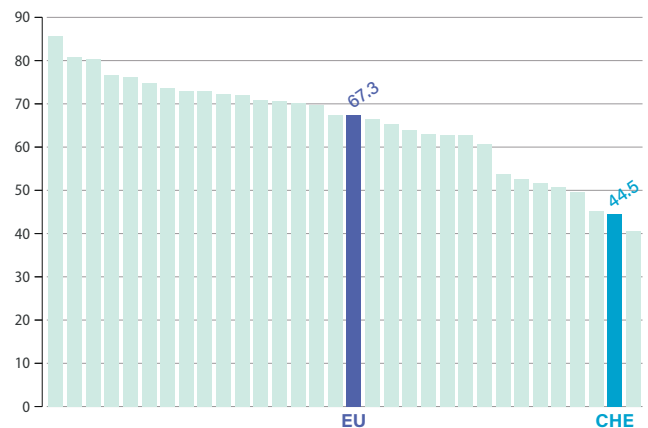
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.7	2021	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.7	2023	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.3	2020	●	↑

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	* 19.5	2016	●	●
Yield gap closure (%)	64.5	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.47	2017	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	32.9	2021	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.5	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.7	2021	●	→
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	164.9	2020	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	81.9	2021	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.3	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.6	2021	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.4	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.7	2021	●	→
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2021	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	22.3	2021	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2022	●	→

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	6.3	2022	●	→
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	49.8	2021	●	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	497.9	2022	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	51.3	2022	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	19.5	2022	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	22.0	2022	●	→
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	20.8	2022	●	↓

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.1	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	17.7	2021	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	1.4	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	15.9	2022	●	→

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	4,868.1	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.6	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	98.0	2013	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.7	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.8	2022	●	↑

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	0.4	2021	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.5	2019	●	↑

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	30,611	2021	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.1	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	6.3	2020	●	●
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	4.8	2020	●	↑

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	165.0	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.3	2021	●	↑

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	81.5	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	1,030.8	2022	●	↑
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.2	2019	●	●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	98.7	2021	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.6	2021	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2019	●	●
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	78.8	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.9	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	31.4	2021	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.21	2019	●	↓

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	13.0	2021	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	53.3	2021	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	9.2	2019	●	↑
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	14.8	2021	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	11.4	2020	●	↑
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	99.0	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	10.5	2021	●	↗
Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	3.3	2021	●	↓
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.9	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	23.4	2018	●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.7	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	41.9	2018	●	↗

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	2021	●	↗
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	11.3	2021	●	↗

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	78.1	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.8	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2022	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	14.7	2020	●	↑

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.4	2023	●	→
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	82	2022	●	→
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.2	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2020	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.24	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	44.2	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

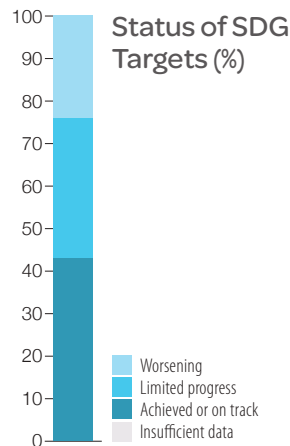
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.56	2022	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-111.9	2019	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	89	2021	●	●

* Imputed data point

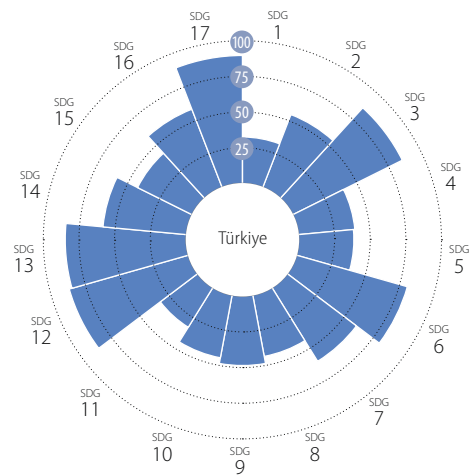
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

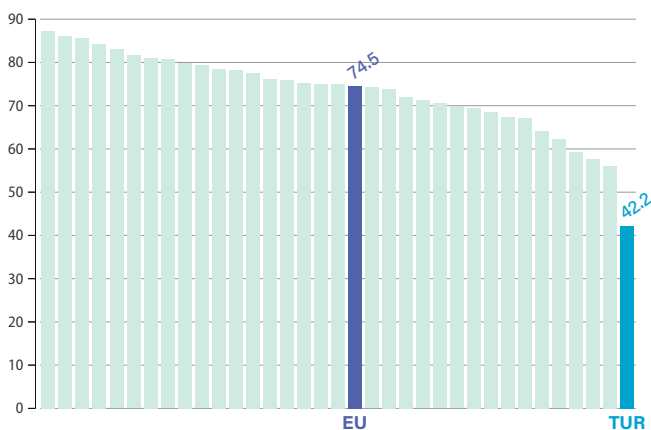


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

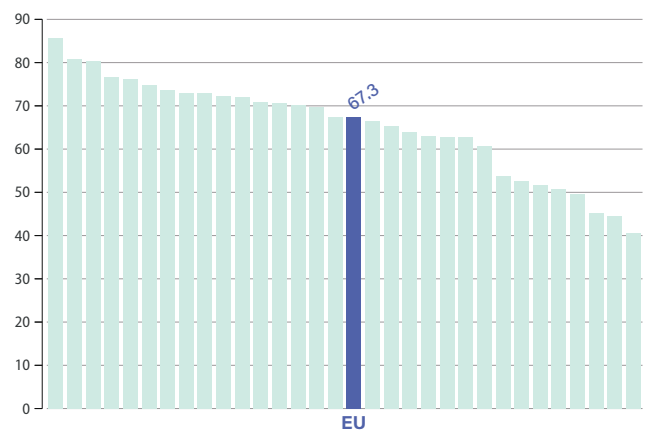
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



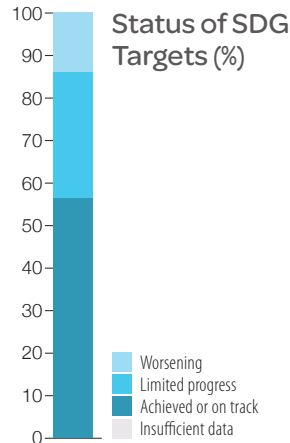
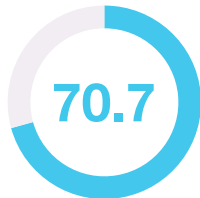
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
SDG 1 – No Poverty					SDG 8 – (continued)					
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.4	2021	●	→	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	20.1	2018	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	5.9	2023	●	↗	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	12.7	2021	●	→	
Severely materially deprived people (%)	27.4	2020	●	→	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
SDG 2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.9	2023	●	↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3	2019	●	↓	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	8.7	2021	●	→	
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.1	2021	●	↗	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.25	2017	●	↗	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	→	
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	23.2	2021	●	↓	Households with broadband access (%)	94.2	2022	●	↑	
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being					R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2020	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.1	2019	●	●	Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	34.0	2021	●	●	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.9	2019	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2022	●	↑	
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	285.0	2019	●	↑	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	67.3	2021	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	42.6	2021	●	↓	
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	2021	●	→	Palma ratio	2.01	2019	●	↓	
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2019	●	→	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	65.3	2021	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.0	2021	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	12.3	2021	●	→	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.5	2019	●	●	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●	
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	6.8	2021	●	↑	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	11.6	2021	●	↓	
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	34.7	2020	●	↗	
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.4	2019	●	↑	Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	74.7	2022	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2021	●	→	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	●	↑	
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.8	2021	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	51.9	2022	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●	
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	16.3	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	2018	●	●	
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2022	●	↓	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	33.7	2018	●	→	
SDG 4 – Quality Education					Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	●	●	
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	26.7	2020	●	●	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.0	2018	●	↑	
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	31.7	2021	●	↓	SDG 13 – Climate Action					
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	461.7	2022	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.3	2021	●	●	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	36.2	2020	●	●	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.3	2021	●	↓	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	38.7	2022	●	↗	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	2.7	2021	●	→	
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.8	2020	●	●	SDG 14 – Life Below Water					
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.6	2022	●	↓	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG 5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	57.5	2018	●	→	
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	38.1	2020	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.8	2022	●	→	
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	-1.3	2014	●	●	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	19.0	2019	●	↑	
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	2.8	2020	●	●	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.4	2019	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.3	2021	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	17.3	2022	●	→	SDG 15 – Life on Land					
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	16.8	2020	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	↓	
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3	2022	●	→	
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.9	2020	●	↑	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	974.3	2018	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●	
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	14.0	2019	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.2	2022	●	→	
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	61.1	2020	●	↗	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	NA	●	●	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.7	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.0	2023	●	↓	
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	↓	
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	20.5	2021	●	↓	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	9.8	2020	●	↑	
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2019	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.30	2021	●	●	
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑	
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,979	2021	●	↗	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.9	2019	●	→	
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.39	2022	●	↓	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2022	●	→	
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	NA	NA	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.40	2022	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.29	2022	●	↓	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	32.0	2020	●	●	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	13.2	2020	●	↓	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.79	2022	●	→	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.6	2019	●	↑	
					Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	5.7	2019	●	↑	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●

* Imputed data point

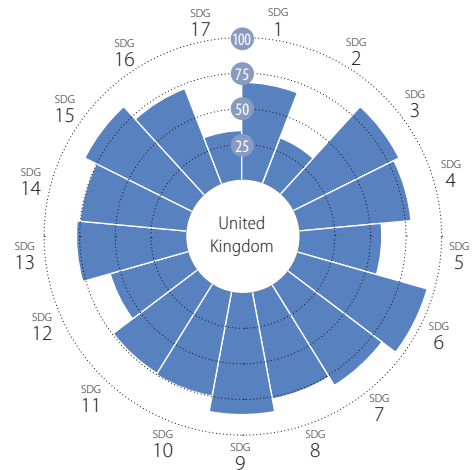
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

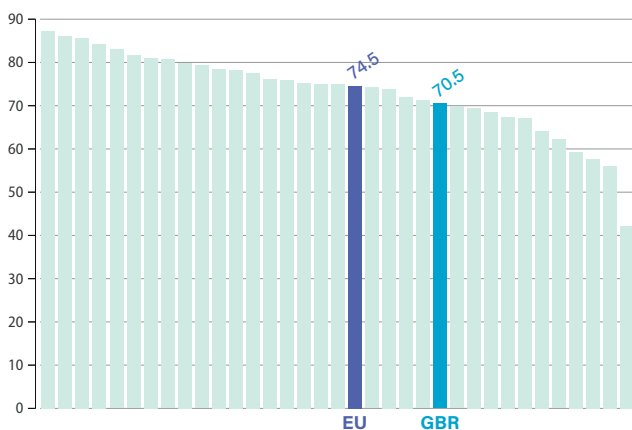


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow down)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow right)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow up-right)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow up)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

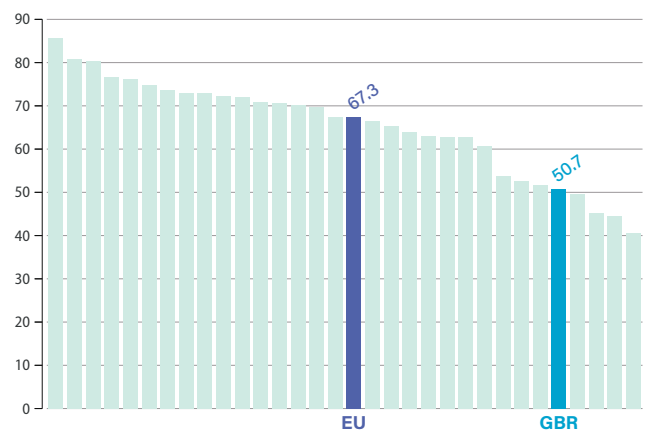
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.6	2018	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	1.5	2023	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.6	2018	●	●

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.0	2017	●	●
Yield gap closure (%)	67.8	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.41	2017	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	537.3	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.3	2018	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	6.8	2018	●	●
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	237.8	2018	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	73.2	2018	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.3	2021	↑	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	8.3	2018	●	●
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.9	2018	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	2021	↑	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.4	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.6	2018	●	●
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2018	●	●
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	9.7	2014	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2021	→	●
Smoking prevalence (%)	12	2020	↑	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2021	↑	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	21.5	2020	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	13.9	2022	↑	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2022	↑	●

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.9	2019	●	●
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	100.0	2019	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	494.4	2022	→	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.4	2019	●	●
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	24.3	2022	↓	●
Adult participation in learning (%)	14.8	2019	●	●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.0	2022	↑	●

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	19.8	2018	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.9	2019	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.1	2021	↗	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	37.8	2021	↑	●
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.1	2019	●	●

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2018	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2,688.5	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	NA	NA	●	●
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	100.0	2014	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8	2022	→	●
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.1	2022	↑	●

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.4	2018	●	●
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	↑	●

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	24,508	2019	●	●
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2022	↑	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	0.8	2018	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	→	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	3.8	2019	↑	●

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	83.5	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	10.3	2018	●	●

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	97.0	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.8	2019	●	●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	97.3	2020	●	●
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4.4	2020	●	●
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.5	2019	●	●
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.1	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	33.5	2018	●	●
Palma ratio	1.47	2020	→	●

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	9.8	2018	●	●
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	44.1	2018	●	●
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.2	2019	↓	●
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	15.1	2018	●	●
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	17.6	2018	●	●
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.9	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.8	2021	→	●
Circular material use rate (%)	16.4	2019	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.0	2018	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.1	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	30.9	2018	→	●
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	23.6	2018	↗	●

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,484.9	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.2	2021	↗	●
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	5.0	2021	↗	●

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	66.2	2019	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.1	2018	→	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.2	2022	→	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	29.9	2019	↓	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.7	2019	↑	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2023	→	●
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.4	2022	→	●
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.2	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.9	2022	↑	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.5	2023	→	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	73	2022	→	●
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	24.2	2018	●	●
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.20	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.9	2018	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2022	↓	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2022	↑	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2022	→	●

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

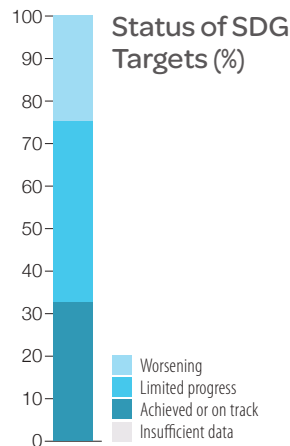
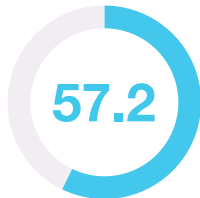
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.51	2022	↓	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.2	2019	↑	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-113.9	2018	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	93	2021	●	●

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

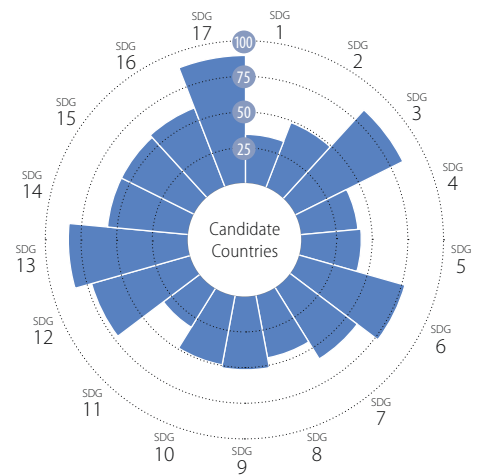
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

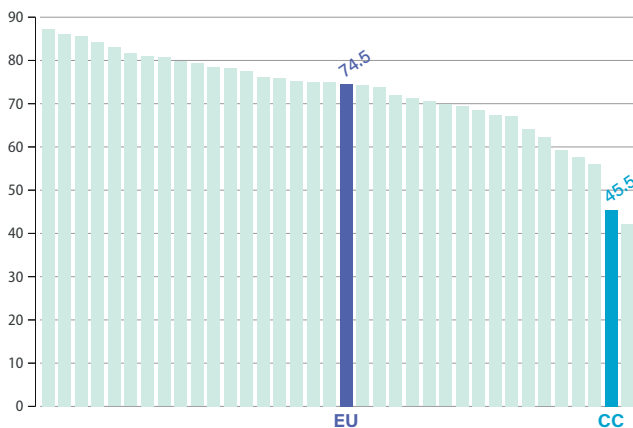


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

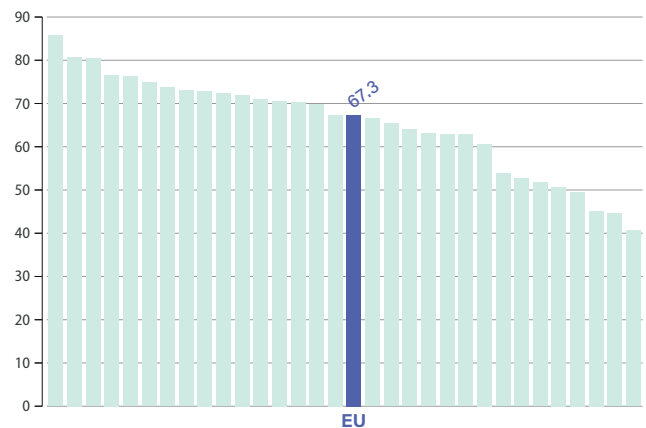
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.3	2022	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	5.9	2023	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	26.5	2020	●	→

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.7	2019	●	●
Yield gap closure (%)	44.1	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.27	2017	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	23.2	2021	●	●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.4	2022	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	2021	●	●
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	301.0	2020	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	67.7	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.6	2021	●	→
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2020	●	●
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	13.0	2022	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50.3	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	6.9	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.5	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2021	●	→
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.8	2022	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	47.0	2022	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	16.3	2022	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2022	●	↓

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	24.4	2022	●	●
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	34.5	2021	●	↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	455.4	2022	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	36.0	2022	●	●
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	40.8	2022	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.7	2022	●	●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.4	2022	●	↓

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	35.7	2022	●	●
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	0.0	2021	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	2.6	2022	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.0	2022	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	17.6	2022	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.5	2022	●	●

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.0	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	1,103.1	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	12.6	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	56.4	2021	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)	75.5	2022	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	72.5	2022	●	→

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	20.2	2022	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	28.3	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	→

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,652	2022	●	●
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2022	●	↓
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	30.5	2022	●	●
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	13.0	2020	●	↓

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	21.1	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	12.1	2022	●	→

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.1	2023	●	●
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	7.8	2022	●	→
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.1	2021	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	93.2	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2.0	2022	●	●
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2021	●	↑
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	34.7	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	41.3	2022	●	→
Palma ratio	1.92	2020	●	↓

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	64.7	2022	●	→
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	12.5	2021	●	●
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	11.5	2022	●	→
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	32.1	2020	●	→
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	75.8	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2021	●	↑
Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	0.9	2021	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.2	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	32.0	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	8.0	2018	●	↑

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3.6	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.0	2021	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	2.7	2021	●	→

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	67.2	2022	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	57.5	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.0	2022	●	↓
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	20.8	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.4	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	3.6	2020	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.6	2022	●	↓
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	11.6	2020	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.7	2023	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2022	●	↓
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	9.4	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2020	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.28	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	16.8	2019	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2022	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2022	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.30	2022	●	↓

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

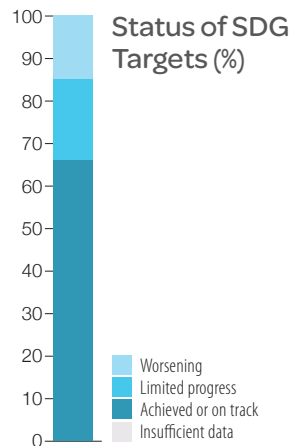
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.79	2022	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.3	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.0	2019	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0	2021	●	●

EFTA COUNTRIES

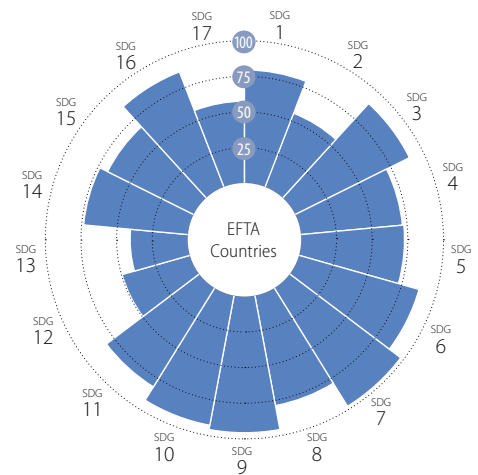
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

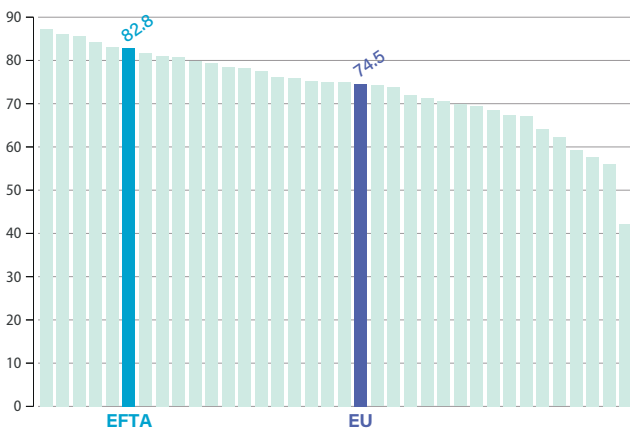


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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

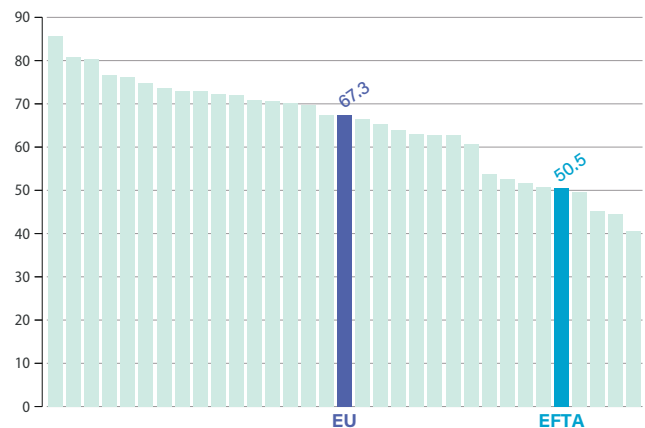
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.8	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	0.8	2023	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.5	2020	●	→

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.6	2019	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	61.6	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.49	2017	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	30.6	2021	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.1	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.1	2021	●	→
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	167.3	2020	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	79.1	2022	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.6	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	19.6	2021	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.8	2022	●	●
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2021	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	10.4	2019	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2021	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	51.0	2022	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	19.0	2022	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.1	2022	●	→

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	9.1	2022	●	→
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	68.7	2021	●	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	487.9	2022	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.6	2022	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	24.3	2022	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	21.8	2022	●	→
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	16.3	2022	●	↓

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.1	2022	●	↑
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	16.2	2021	●	↗
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	1.0	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	45.1	2022	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	43.3	2022	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.5	2022	●	→

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	4,897.6	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.4	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	84.3	2021	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.6	2022	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.5	2022	●	↑

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	0.6	2022	●	●
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	74.8	2021	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.4	2019	●	↑

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	30,107	2022	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2022	●	●
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.1	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	6.5	2022	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	4.7	2020	●	→

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	170.4	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.8	2022	●	●

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	71.1	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	697.6	2022	●	↑
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.7	2021	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2018	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	98.8	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.1	2022	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2021	●	↑
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	79.4	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.6	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	28.9	2022	●	●
Palma ratio	1.09	2020	●	↓

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	17.5	2022	●	●
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	47.0	2021	●	→
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	8.1	2019	●	↑
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	12.6	2022	●	●
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	9.7	2020	●	↑
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98.3	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	11.4	2021	●	→
Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	3.3	2021	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	18.9	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	32.7	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.6	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	48.9	2018	●	↗

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	31,958.6	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.5	2021	●	↗
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	9.6	2021	●	↗

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	78.1	2022	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9	2018	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.6	2022	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	31.6	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2023	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.1	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.9	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.6	2022	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	14.7	2020	●	●

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.4	2023	●	→
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	83	2022	●	→
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.9	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	●	→
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.86	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.6	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2022	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2022	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2022	●	●

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

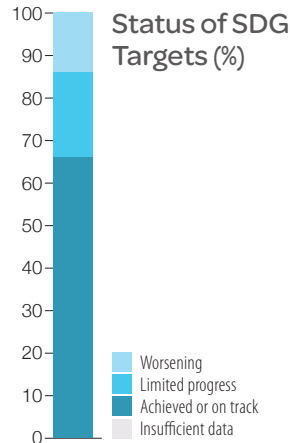
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.67	2022	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.9	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-67.2	2019	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54	2021	●	●

EUROPEAN UNION

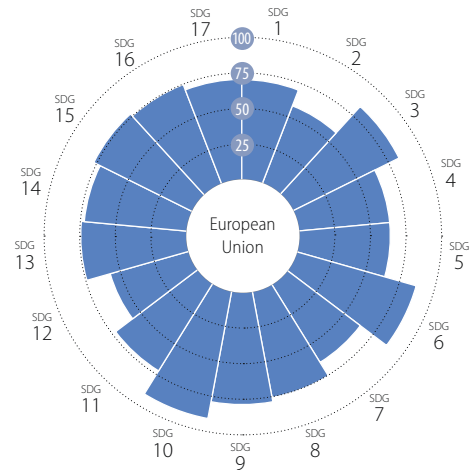
Overall Performance



Index Score



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

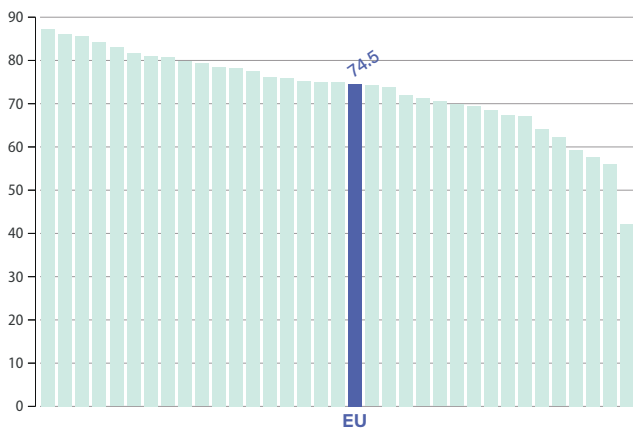


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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

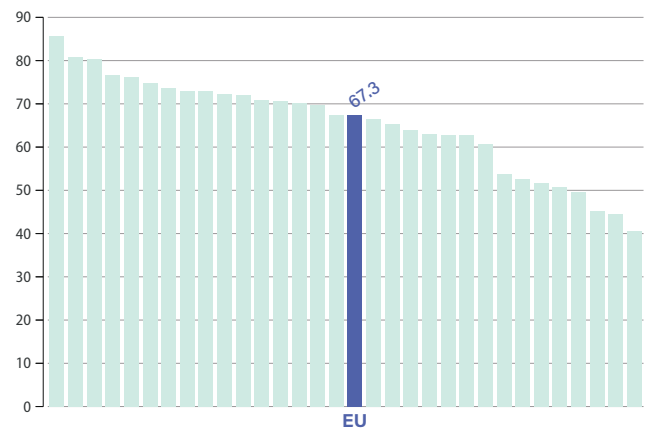
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SDG 1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.5	2022	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$6.85/day (%)	1.3	2023	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.9	2020	●	↑

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.4	2019	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	63.5	2021	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.43	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	22.1	2021	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	113.1	2019	●	●

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.8	2022	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5	2021	●	→
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)	271.5	2020	●	→
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	67.3	2022	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.4	2021	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.2	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.1	2022	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2021	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.3	2019	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.3	2022	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2021	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	3.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0	2021	●	→
Smoking prevalence (%)	24.4	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.4	2022	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	33.6	2022	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	16.6	2022	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2022	●	↑

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	9.6	2022	●	↑
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	91.9	2021	●	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.1	2022	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.7	2022	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)	29.5	2022	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	11.9	2022	●	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	17.6	2022	●	↓

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.)	10.6	2022	●	↗
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.5	2021	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	0.9	2022	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	33.5	2022	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	34.8	2022	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	18.7	2022	●	→

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.4	2020	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	3,115.3	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	5.5	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	80.3	2021	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.6	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.7	2022	●	↑

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	9.2	2022	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	21.2	2021	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↗

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income (€/capita)	24,775.1	2022	●	↑
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2022	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)	1.9	2021	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.9	2022	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	7.2	2020	●	↑

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	72.8	2018	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.6	2022	●	↑

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	57.6	2023	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	150.8	2022	●	↑
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.0	2021	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	92.4	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3.7	2022	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.5	2021	●	↑
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)	55.6	2021	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2022	●	↑

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	29.5	2022	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.12	2020	●	↗

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	28.1	2022	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	46.8	2021	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	12.6	2019	●	↑
Housing cost overburden rate (%)	9.1	2022	●	↗
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	14.5	2020	●	↑
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	95.2	2022	●	●

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	8.4	2021	●	→
Circular material use rate (%)	12.8	2021	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2.5	2021	●	↗
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.3	2018	●	●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	41.2	2018	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.0	2018	●	●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	25.8	2018	●	↓

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	133.0	2021	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.3	2021	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ equiv/capita)	5.9	2021	●	↓

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	82.3	2022	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.1	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.8	2022	●	↗
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	29.1	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.6	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0	2022	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.9	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.6	2022	●	↗
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	22.2	2020	●	↑

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.7	2023	●	→
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.5	2022	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	10.5	2020	●	↑
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.54	2021	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.7	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.8	2019	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2022	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2022	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2022	●	→

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.49	2022	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.9	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-7.5	2021	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	60.4	2021	●	●



EUROPE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023/24

European Elections, Europe's Future and
the Sustainable Development Goals

*Includes the SDG Index for the European Union,
its member states, and partner countries*

January 2024

© Sustainable Development Solutions Network

