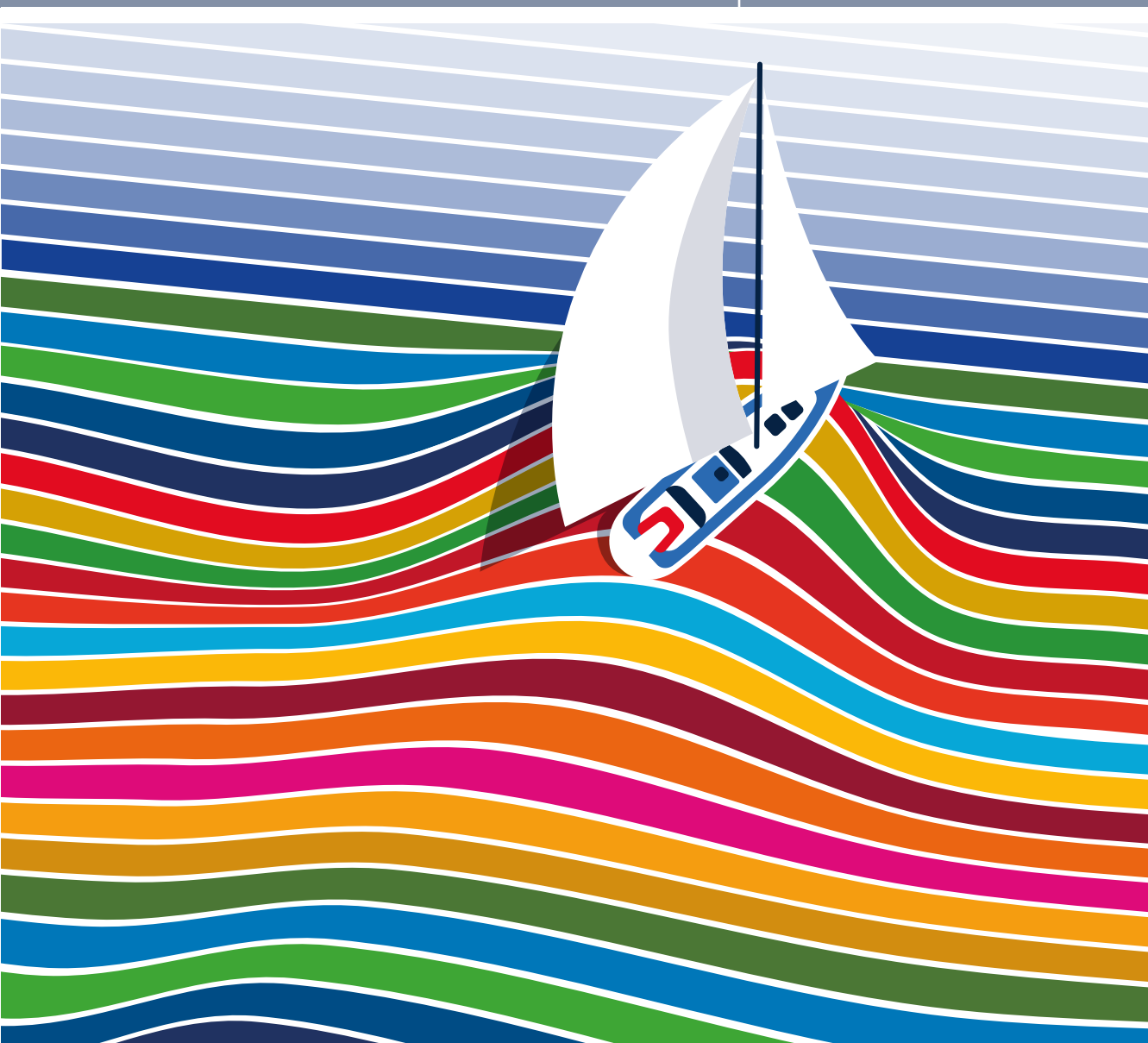


Sustainable development in the European Union

Overview of progress towards
the SDGs in an EU context

2022 edition



EUROSTAT
SUPPORTS THE SDGs



eurostat 

Printed by Imprimeries Bietlot Freres
Manuscript completed in May 2022
6th edition

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2022



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Theme: General and regional statistics

Collection: Compact guides

Print ISBN 978-92-76-46575-1 doi:10.2785/353721 KS-06-22-017-EN-C

PDF ISBN 978-92-76-46576-8 doi:10.2785/76551 KS-06-22-017-EN-N

Acknowledgements

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Production

Carolyn Avery, Felicity McDonald (ENDS, Haymarket Media Group Ltd)

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Sustainable development in the EU

Sustainable development has been at the heart of European policy for a long time, firmly anchored in the European Treaties. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015, have given a new impetus to global efforts to achieve sustainable development. The EU has fully committed itself to delivering on the 2030 Agenda and its implementation, as outlined in '[The European Green Deal](#)' ⁽¹⁾ and the Commission Staff Working Document '[Delivering on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals](#)' ⁽²⁾. Regular monitoring of progress towards the SDGs in an EU context is essential for this purpose.

EU SDG indicator set

This regular monitoring is based on the EU SDG indicator set, developed in cooperation with a large number of partners and stakeholders. The indicator set comprises 101 indicators distributed over the 17 SDGs. 31 of these are multi-purpose indicators and monitor more than one goal.

Monitoring progress towards the SDGs in an EU context

This brochure presents a statistical overview of the most recent trends of the EU SDG indicators over a five-year period ('short-term'); the specific years depend on data availability for the individual indicators. It shows EU progress towards the SDGs for the individual indicators and presents the average progress for each of the 17 SDGs, based on the mean score of the selected indicators for the respective goal, including the multi-purpose indicators ⁽²⁾. Studies and reports that consider current status rather than progress, different indicators or different time spans may come to different conclusions.

⁽¹⁾ European Commission (2019), *The European Green Deal*, COM(2019) 640.

⁽²⁾ European Commission (2020), *Delivering on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals — A comprehensive approach*, SWD(2020) 400 final, Brussels.

How has the EU progressed towards the SDGs?

On average, over the respective past five years of available data — based on the mean scores of the selected indicators — the EU made progress towards most goals. Progress on some goals was faster than on others, and within goals, movement away from the sustainable development objectives also occurred in specific areas. A more detailed description of individual indicator trends can be found on the following pages and in the full report ‘[Sustainable development in the European Union — 2022 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context](#)’.

As in previous years, the EU continued to make the strongest progress towards fostering peace and personal security within its territory and improving access to justice and trust in institutions (SDG 16). Significant progress was also visible for the goals on reducing poverty and social exclusion (SDG 1), on the economy and the labour market (SDG 8), on clean and affordable energy (SDG 7) and on innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9). It is important to note that in the area of poverty (SDG 1), available data partly refer to the period up to 2019 only and therefore do not yet fully take into account the pandemic’s impacts. In contrast, the favourable assessment of SDG 7 is strongly influenced by a remarkable reduction in energy consumption in

2020 as a result of COVID-19 related restrictions on public life and lower economic activity.

The EU has also achieved good progress towards the goals on health and well-being (SDG 3), life below water (SDG 14) and gender equality (SDG 5). Progress towards the remaining nine goals was markedly slower, as shown in the figure on the next page. Trends in the areas of sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), quality education (SDG 4), climate action (SDG 13) and zero hunger (SDG 2) paint a somewhat mixed but on average moderately favourable picture of EU progress.

The overall assessment of EU progress for the remaining three goals on partnerships for the goals (SDG 17), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) and life on land (SDG 15) is more or less neutral, meaning they are characterised by an almost equal number of sustainable and unsustainable developments. For SDG 15, the aggregation of the individual indicator trends shows a slight movement from the respective sustainable development objectives over the past five years, indicating that ecosystems and biodiversity remain under pressure from human activities.


Overview of EU progress towards the SDGs over the past 5 years, 2022

(Data mainly refer to 2015–2020 or 2016–2021)



EU indicator trends


The following thematic chapters present short-term indicator trends for each of the 17 SDGs. These trends are assessed following specific quantitative rules. For indicators with quantitative EU targets, the brochure assesses their progress towards those targets.

This applies to 22 out of the 101 indicators, mainly in the areas of climate, energy and education. Indicators with an associated quantitative EU target are marked with the following symbol .


Target values for each indicator are listed in the Annex. All other indicators are analysed according to the direction and speed of change.

The assessment of indicator trends is presented visually in the form of arrows. The direction of the arrows shows whether an indicator has moved towards or away from the sustainable development objectives. Depending on the presence or absence of a quantitative EU target, the indicators are assessed differently. The following presentation illustrates the different cases.




Significant progress towards the EU target 
or
Significant progress towards SD objectives




Moderate progress towards the EU target 
or
Moderate progress towards SD objectives



Insufficient progress towards the EU target 
or
Moderate movement away from SD objectives



Movement away from the EU target 
or
Significant movement away from SD objectives

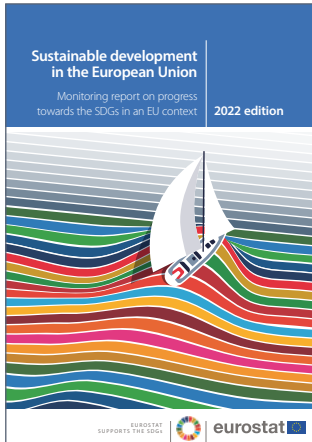


Assessment of trend not possible
(for example, time series too short)

Eurostat's publication '[Sustainable development in the European Union — 2022 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context](#)' describes the methodology applied and provides a detailed analysis of progress for the individual indicators.

The 2022 EU SDG communication package

The brochure is part of an EU SDG communication package which comprises a number of products:



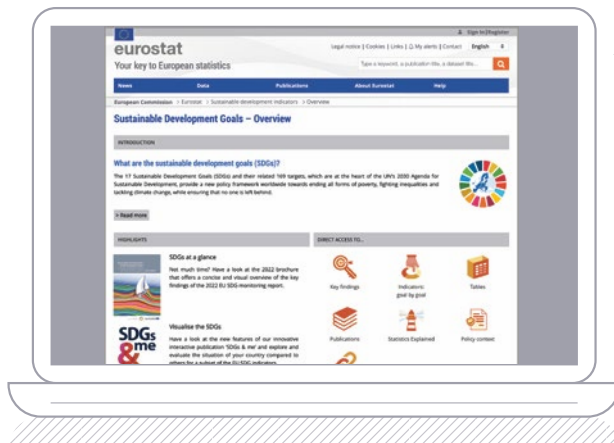
Interested in obtaining all the details?

The [2022 EU SDG monitoring report](#) provides a detailed description of EU progress towards the 17 SDGs in an EU context.



Curious why the SDGs matter to you?

The 2022 EU SDG digital publication 'SDGs & me' presents the SDGs in a visual and personalised way, based on a selection of indicators across all 17 SDGs.



Looking for the full overview of all Eurostat SDG products and direct access to all Eurostat SDG publications, indicators, key findings, data and much more?

Eurostat SDG dedicated section (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview>).

1 NO POVERTY



SDG 1 calls for the eradication of poverty in all its manifestations. It envisions shared prosperity, a basic standard of living and social protection benefits for people everywhere, including the poorest and most vulnerable. The goal seeks to ensure equal rights and access to economic and natural resources.

Assessment of short-term trends



Target 1.4
Risk of poverty or social exclusion



Target 1.3
Material and social deprivation



Target 1.2
Low work intensity



Target 1.1
Unmet need for medical care



Target 1.5
Housing cost overburden



Target 1.6
Housing deprivation



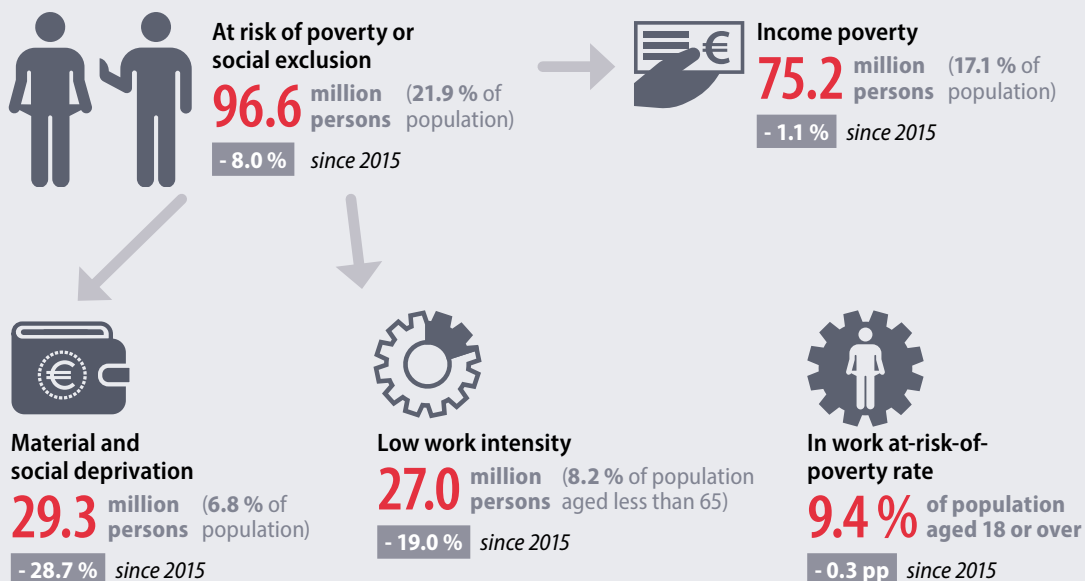
Target 1.1
Income poverty



Target 1.2
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate

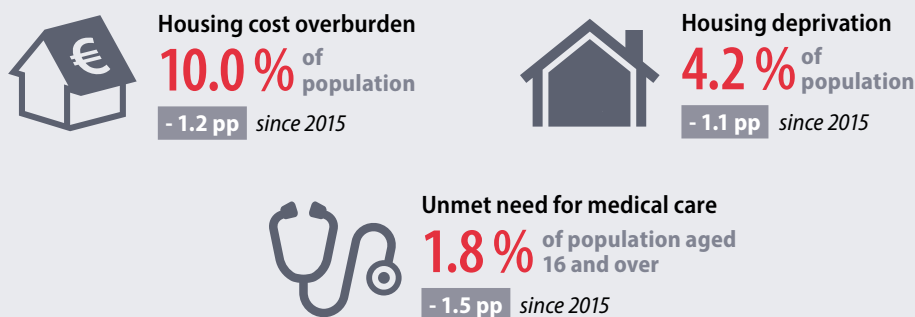
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

in 2020



BASIC NEEDS

in 2020



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_01_10](#), [sdg_01_20](#), [sdg_01_31](#), [sdg_01_40](#), [sdg_01_41](#), [sdg_01_50](#), [sdg_11_11](#) and [sdg_03_60](#))

2 ZERO HUNGER



SDG 2 seeks to end hunger and malnutrition and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food.

Realising this goal largely depends on promoting sustainable food production systems, as well as increased investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research and development.

Assessment of short-term trends



Agricultural factor income



Government support to agricultural R&D



Organic farming



Ammonia emissions from agriculture



Severe soil erosion by water



Use of more hazardous pesticides



Nitrate in groundwater



Farmland bird index



Obesity rate

MALNUTRITION



Obesity rate in 2019

16.5 % of population
aged 18 or over

+ 1.1 pp since 2014

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Agricultural factor income
in 2021

136.7 Index,
2010 = 100

+ 23.0 index points since 2016



Government support to
agricultural R&D in 2020

EUR 3 217 million

+ 23.5 % since 2015



Organic farming in 2020

9.1 % of utilised
agricultural area

+ 2.5 pp since 2015



Use of more hazardous pesticides
in 2019

88 Index,
2015–2017 = 100

- 9 index points since 2014

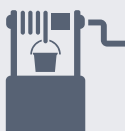
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Ammonia emissions
from agriculture in 2019

3.2 million tonnes

- 1.6 % since 2014



Nitrate in groundwater in 2019

21.2 mg NO₃ per litre

+ 2.7 % since 2014



Severe soil erosion by water
in 2016

196 853 km²

- 0.9 % since 2010



Farmland bird index in 2020

75.6 Index, 2000 = 100

- 4.4 index points since 2015

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_02_10](#), [sdg_02_20](#), [sdg_02_30](#), [sdg_02_40](#), [sdg_02_52](#), [sdg_02_60](#), [sdg_06_40](#), [sdg_15_50](#) and [sdg_15_60](#))

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



SDG 3 aims to ensure health and promote well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending epidemics of major communicable diseases; and reducing non-communicable and mental diseases. It also calls for behavioural and environmental health-risk factors to be reduced.

Assessment of short-term trends



Smoking prevalence



Suffering from noise



Deaths due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis



Avoidable mortality



Fatal accidents at work



Unmet need for medical care



Healthy life years at birth



Self-perceived health



Years of life lost due to PM_{2.5} exposure



Road traffic deaths



Obesity rate

HEALTHY LIVES



Healthy life years at birth *in 2019*

64.6 years

+ 0.6 years since 2016



Self-perceived health *in 2020*

69.5 % of population aged 16 or over feeling in (very) good health

+ 2.8 pp since 2015

HEALTH DETERMINANTS



Smoking prevalence *in 2020*

25 % of population aged 15 or over

- 2.0 pp since 2014



Obesity rate *in 2019*

16.5 % of population aged 18 or over

+ 1.1 pp since 2014



Suffering from noise *in 2020*

17.2 % of population

- 1.1 pp since 2015



Years of life lost due to PM_{2.5} exposure *in 2019*

762 per 100 000 persons

- 16.4 % since 2014

CAUSES OF DEATH



Avoidable mortality *in 2017*

252.1 per 100 000 persons aged less than 75

- 8.9 % since 2012



Death rate due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis *in 2017*

2.6 per 100 000 persons

- 29.1 % since 2012



Fatal accidents at work *in 2019*

1.7 per 100 000 workers

- 13.0 % since 2014



Road traffic deaths *in 2020*

4.2 per 100 000 persons

- 23.6 % since 2015

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE



Unmet need for medical care *in 2020*

1.8 % of population aged 16 and over

- 1.5 pp since 2015

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_03_11](#), [sdg_03_20](#), [sdg_03_30](#), [sdg_02_10](#), [sdg_11_20](#), [sdg_11_51](#), [sdg_03_42](#), [sdg_03_41](#), [sdg_08_60](#), [sdg_11_40](#) and [sdg_03_60](#))

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



SDG 4 seeks to ensure access to equitable and quality education through all stages of life, as well as to increase the number of young people and adults having relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. The goal also envisages the elimination of gender and income disparities in access to education.

Assessment of short-term trends



🎯 Tertiary educational attainment



🎯 Early school leavers



Adult learning



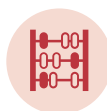
🎯 Early childhood education



🎯 Adults with at least basic digital skills



🎯 Low achievers in reading



🎯 Low achievers in mathematics



🎯 Low achievers in science

BASIC EDUCATION



Early childhood education in 2020

93.0 % of children aged 3 and over

+ 1.1 pp since 2015



Early school leavers in 2021

9.7 % of population aged 18 to 24

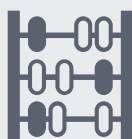
- 0.9 pp since 2016

Low achievers in reading, mathematics or science in 2018
% of 15-year-old students



22.5 %

+ 2.5 pp since 2015



22.9 %

+ 0.7 pp since 2015



22.3 %

+ 1.2 pp since 2015

TERTIARY EDUCATION



Tertiary educational attainment in 2021

41.2 % of population aged 25 to 34

+ 4.4 pp since 2016

ADULT EDUCATION



Adult learning in 2021

10.8 % of population aged 25 to 64

+ 0.5 pp since 2016

DIGITAL SKILLS



Adults with at least basic digital skills in 2021

54 % of individuals aged 16 to 74

± 0 pp since 2016

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_04_31](#), [sdg_04_10](#), [sdg_04_40](#), [sdg_04_20](#), [sdg_04_60](#) and [sdg_04_70](#))

5 GENDER EQUALITY



SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, violence and any harmful practices against women and girls in the public and private spheres. It also calls for the full participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of political and economic decision-making.

Assessment of short-term trends



Gender pay gap



Gender gap for inactivity due to caring responsibilities



Women in parliaments



Women in senior management



Gender employment gap



Gender gap for tertiary educational attainment



Gender gap for early school leavers



Physical and sexual violence

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



Physical and sexual violence
in 2012

8 % of women
aged 15 to 74

EDUCATION

in 2021



Gender gap for early school
leavers

3.5 pp to the disadvantage
of men
+ 0.5 pp since 2016



Gender gap for tertiary
educational attainment

11.1 pp to the disadvantage
of men
+ 0.3 pp since 2016

EMPLOYMENT



Gender employment gap in 2021
to the disadvantage
of women

10.8 pp
- 0.3 pp since 2016



Gender pay gap in 2020

13.0 % of average
gross hourly
earnings of men

- 2.5 pp since 2015

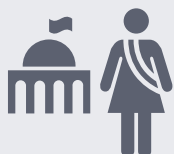


Gender gap for inactivity due to caring
responsibilities in 2021

21.7 pp to the disadvantage
of women
- 2.4 pp since 2016

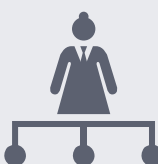
LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

in 2021



Women in parliaments

33.1 % of seats
+ 4.7 pp since 2016



Women in senior management

30.6 % of board
members
+ 7.0 pp since 2016

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



SDG 6 calls for ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and ending open defecation. It also aims to improve water quality and water-use efficiency and to encourage sustainable abstractions and supply of freshwater.

Assessment of short-term trends



Lack of sanitary facilities



Population connected to waste water treatment



Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers



Nitrate in groundwater



Bathing water quality (inland)



Phosphate in rivers



Water exploitation

SANITATION



Lack of sanitary facilities
in 2020

1.5 % of population
- 0.7 pp since 2015



Population connected to
waste water treatment
in 2019

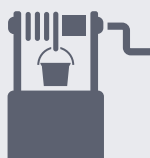
80.9 % of population
+ 3.1 pp since 2014

WATER QUALITY



Biochemical oxygen demand
in rivers in 2019

2.5 mg O₂ per litre
- 2.7 % since 2014



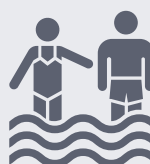
Nitrate in groundwater
in 2019

21.2 mg NO₃ per litre
+ 2.7 % since 2014



Phosphate in rivers in 2019

0.06 mg PO₄ per litre
+ 13.2 % since 2014



Bathing water quality in 2020

77.7 % of inland water
bathing sites with
excellent water
quality
- 3.4 pp since 2015

WATER USE EFFICIENCY



Water exploitation in 2017

8.4 % of renewable water
resources
- 0.02 pp since 2012

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_06_10](#), [sdg_06_20](#), [sdg_06_30](#), [sdg_06_40](#), [sdg_06_50](#), [sdg_14_40](#) and [sdg_06_60](#))

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



SDG 7 calls for ensuring universal access to modern energy services, improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy. To accelerate the transition to an affordable, reliable and sustainable energy system that fulfils these demands, countries need to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology and to promote investment in resource- and energy-efficient solutions and low-carbon energy infrastructure.

Assessment of short-term trends



Primary energy consumption



Final energy consumption



Energy productivity



Renewable energy



Inability to keep home warm



Energy consumption in households



Energy dependency

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

in 2020



Primary energy
consumption

1 237 Mtoe

- 8.6 % since 2015



Final energy
consumption

907 Mtoe

- 5.4 % since 2015



Energy consumption
in households

555 kgoe

+ 0.5 % since 2015



Energy productivity

EUR 8.6 per kgoe

+ 10.6 % since 2015

ENERGY SUPPLY

in 2020



Renewable energy

22.1 % of gross
final energy
consumption

+ 4.3 pp since 2015



Energy dependency

57.5 % of imports in gross
available energy

+ 1.4 pp since 2015

ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ENERGY



Inability to keep home warm in 2020

8.2 % of population

- 1.4 pp since 2015

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_07_10](#), [sdg_07_11](#), [sdg_07_20](#), [sdg_07_30](#), [sdg_07_40](#), [sdg_07_50](#) and [sdg_07_60](#))

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



SDG 8 recognises the importance of sustained economic growth and high levels of economic productivity for the creation of well-paid quality jobs, as well as resource efficiency in consumption and production. It calls for opportunities for full employment and decent work for all alongside the eradication of forced labour, human trafficking and child labour, and the promotion of labour rights and safe and secure working environments.

Assessment of short-term trends



Real GDP per capita



Investment share of GDP



Employment rate



Long-term unemployment rate



Inactivity due to caring responsibilities



Fatal accidents at work



In work at-risk-of-poverty rate



Not in employment, education or training

ECONOMIC GROWTH



Real GDP per capita
in 2021

EUR 27 810

+ 5.3 % since 2016



Investment share of GDP
in 2020

22.3 % of GDP

+ 1.7 pp since 2015

EMPLOYMENT



Employment rate in 2021

73.1 % of population
aged 20 to 64

+ 3.5 pp since 2016



Not in employment, education
or training in 2021

13.2 % of population
aged 15 to 29

- 1.3 pp since 2016



Long-term unemployment
rate in 2021

2.8 % of population in
the labour force

- 1.5 pp since 2016



Inactivity due to caring
responsibilities in 2021

21.4 % of population aged
20 to 64 outside the
labour force

- 0.4 pp since 2016

DECENT WORK



Fatal accidents at work
in 2019

1.7 per
100 000 employees

- 13.0 % since 2014



In work at-risk-of-poverty rate
in 2020

9.4 % of population aged
18 or over

- 0.3 pp since 2015

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG 9 calls for building resilient and sustainable infrastructure and promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialisation. It also recognises the importance of research and innovation for finding lasting solutions to social, economic and environmental challenges.

Assessment of short-term trends



R&D personnel



Patent applications



Target Tertiary educational attainment



Air emissions intensity of industry



Environmental goods and services



Target High-speed internet connection



Target R&D expenditure



Collective inland passenger transport



Rail and waterways inland freight transport

R&D AND INNOVATION



R&D expenditure in 2020

2.3 % of GDP

+ 0.2 pp since 2015



R&D personnel in 2020

1.4 % of population in the labour force

+ 0.2 pp since 2015



Tertiary educational attainment in 2021

41.2 % of population aged 25 to 34

+ 4.4 pp since 2016

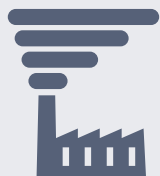


Patent applications in 2021

67 713 applications to the EPO

+ 9.1 % since 2016

SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRY



Air emissions intensity of industry (PM_{2.5}) in 2019

0.07 g per euro

- 12.5 % since 2014



Environmental goods and services in 2019

2.3 % of GDP

+ 0.2 pp since 2014

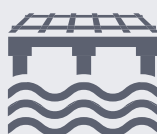
SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE



Collective inland passenger transport in 2019

17.2 % of passenger-km

- 0.6 pp since 2014



Rail and waterways inland freight transport in 2019

23.7 % of freight tonne-km

- 2.4 pp since 2014



High-speed internet connection in 2021

70.2 % of households

+ 45.0 pp since 2016

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_09_10](#), [sdg_09_30](#), [sdg_04_20](#), [sdg_09_40](#), [sdg_09_70](#), [sdg_12_61](#), [sdg_09_50](#), [sdg_09_60](#) and [sdg_17_60](#))

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



SDG 10 addresses inequalities within and among countries. It calls for nations to reduce inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status within a country. The Goal also addresses inequalities among countries, including those related to representation, and calls for the facilitation of orderly and safe migration and mobility of people.

Assessment of short-term trends



Urban-rural gap for people at risk of poverty or social exclusion



Disparities in disposable household income



Citizenship gap for NEET rate



Income share of bottom 40 %



Citizenship gap for income poverty



Citizenship gap for employment rate



Income distribution



Disparities in GDP per capita



At-risk-of-poverty gap



Citizenship gap for early leavers from education



Asylum applications

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES



Income distribution in 2020

5.24 income quintile share ratio ⁽¹⁾

+ 0.02 pp since 2015



At-risk-of-poverty gap in 2020

26.5 % distance to poverty threshold

+ 1.1 pp since 2015



Income share of bottom 40 % of the population in 2020

20.9 % of income

± 0.0 pp since 2015



Urban-rural gap for people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2020

0.9 pp higher rate in rural areas

- 2.2 pp since 2015

INEQUALITIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES



Disparities in GDP per capita in 2021

44.8 % variation coefficient

+ 0.2 pp since 2016



Disparities in disposable household income in 2020

25.4 % variation coefficient

- 3.8 pp since 2015

MIGRATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION



Asylum applications in 2021

1 196 per million inhabitants

- 54.5 % since 2016



Citizenship gap for income poverty in 2020

23.8 pp to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens

- 0.5 pp since 2015



Citizenship gap for early leavers from education in 2021

17.6 pp to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens

+ 0.1 pp since 2016



Citizenship gap for NEET rate in 2021

12.5 pp to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens

- 2.4 pp since 2016



Citizenship gap for employment rate in 2021

14.9 pp to the disadvantage of non-EU citizens

± 0 pp since 2016

(1) Lower numbers mean less inequality.

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_10_41](#), [sdg_10_30](#), [sdg_10_50](#), [sdg_01_10a](#), [sdg_10_10](#), [sdg_10_20](#), [sdg_10_60](#), [sdg_01_20a](#), [sdg_04_10a](#), [sdg_08_20a](#) and [sdg_08_30a](#))

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



SDG 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that offers opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and green public spaces, while reducing resource use and environmental impact.

Assessment of short-term trends



Housing deprivation



Suffering from noise



Reported occurrence of crime



Years of life lost due to PM_{2.5} exposure



Recycling of municipal waste



Population connected to wastewater treatment



Road traffic deaths



Collective passenger transport



Settlement area

QUALITY OF LIFE IN CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Housing deprivation in 2020

4.2 % of population

- 1.1 pp since 2015



Years of life lost due to PM_{2.5} exposure in 2019

3.4 million years lost

- 15.6 % since 2014



Suffering from noise in 2020

17.2 % of population

- 1.1 pp since 2015



Reported occurrence of crime in 2020

10.9 % of population

- 2.3 pp since 2015

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY



Road traffic deaths in 2020

18 788 people

- 22.9 % since 2015



Collective passenger transport in 2019

17.2 % of total inland passenger-km

- 0.6 pp since 2014

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



Recycling of municipal waste in 2020

47.8 % of total waste generated

+ 2.9 pp since 2015



Population connected to wastewater treatment in 2019

80.9 % of population

+ 3.1 pp since 2014



Settlement area in 2018

703.4 m² per capita

+ 3.3 % since 2015

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_11_11](#), [sdg_11_51](#), [sdg_11_20](#), [sdg_16_20](#), [sdg_11_40](#), [sdg_09_50](#), [sdg_11_60](#), [sdg_06_20](#) and [sdg_11_31](#))

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



SDG 12 envisions sustainable production and consumption based on advanced technological capacity, resource efficiency and reduced global waste. It calls on researchers, businesses and policy to develop sustainable production methods and promotes responsible consumption among consumers.

Assessment of short-term trends



Energy productivity



Environmental goods and services



Circular material use



Consumption of hazardous chemicals



CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars



Material footprint



Generation of waste

DECOUPLING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM ECONOMIC GROWTH



Consumption of hazardous chemicals *in 2020*

217.9 million tonnes

+ 0.2 % since 2015



Material footprint *in 2019*

6.5 billion tonnes

+ 5.2 % since 2014



Energy productivity *in 2020*

EUR 8.6 per kgoe

+ 10.6 % since 2015



CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars *in 2020*

108.2 g of CO₂ per km

- 9.2 % since 2015

GREEN ECONOMY



Environmental goods and services *in 2019*

2.3 % of GDP

+ 0.2 pp since 2014

WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT



Circular material use *in 2020*

12.8 % of material input for domestic use

+ 1.5 pp since 2015



Generation of waste *in 2018*

1 820 kg per capita

+ 5.9 % since 2012

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_12_10](#), [sdg_12_21](#), [sdg_07_30](#), [sdg_12_30](#), [sdg_12_61](#), [sdg_12_41](#) and [sdg_12_50](#))

13 CLIMATE ACTION



SDG 13 seeks to implement the commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and deliver on the Green Climate Fund. It aims to strengthen countries' resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and the resulting natural disasters with a special focus on supporting least-developed countries.

Assessment of short-term trends



🎯 Renewable energy



Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy signatories



Climate-related expenditure



🎯 Net greenhouse gas emissions



🎯 CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars



GHG removals from land use and forestry



Climate-related economic losses

CLIMATE MITIGATION

in 2020



Net greenhouse gas emissions ⁽¹⁾

66.4 Index, 1990 = 100

- 10.6 index points since 2015



GHG removals from land use and forestry ⁽¹⁾

248.0 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent

- 16.8 % since 2015



Renewable energy

22.1 % of gross final energy consumption

+ 4.3 pp since 2015



CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars

108.2 g of CO₂ per km

- 9.2 % since 2015

CLIMATE IMPACTS AND ADAPTATION



Climate-related economic losses in 2020

EUR 12.9 billion

+ 11.3 % since 2015



Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy signatories in 2021

44.0 % of population

+ 5.3 pp since 2016

FINANCING CLIMATE ACTION



Climate-related expenditure in 2020 ⁽²⁾

EUR 23.4 billion

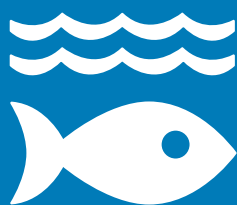
+ 45.4 % since 2015

⁽¹⁾ 2020 data are provisional estimates based on the EEA approximated GHG inventory for the year 2020.

⁽²⁾ Data refer to EU Member States, the European Commission and the European Investment Bank.

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_13_10](#), [sdg_13_21](#), [sdg_07_40](#), [sdg_12_30](#), [sdg_13_40](#), [sdg_13_60](#) and [sdg_13_50](#))


14 LIFE BELOW WATER



SDG 14 aims to protect and ensure the sustainable use of oceans. This includes the reduction of marine pollution and the impacts of ocean acidification, the ending of overfishing and the conservation of marine and coastal areas and ecosystems. SDG 14 has strong interdependencies with a broad range of other SDGs, as oceans sustain coastal economies and livelihoods and contribute to food production, while at the same time functioning as a sink for land- and sea-based pollution.

Assessment of short-term trends



 **Marine protected areas**



Trends in fish stock biomass



Bathing water quality (coastal)



Trends in fishing pressure



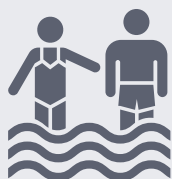
Global mean surface seawater acidity



Marine eutrophication

OCEAN HEALTH

in 2020



Bathing water quality
88.4 % of coastal bathing sites with excellent water quality

+ 1.4 pp since 2015



Global mean surface seawater acidity
8.05 pH value

- 0.1% since 2015



Marine eutrophication
0.20 % of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ)

- 0.34 pp since 2015

MARINE CONSERVATION



Marine protected areas in 2019

10.7 % of marine area

+ 3.3 pp since 2016

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

in 2019



Trends in fish stock biomass

127 Index, 2003 = 100

+ 20 index points since 2014



Trends in fishing pressure

1.12 model-based median value of fishing pressure (F/F_{MSY}) ⁽¹⁾

-1.8 % since 2014

⁽¹⁾ Values above 1 indicate overfishing.

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_14_40](#), [sdg_14_50](#), [sdg_14_60](#), [sdg_14_10](#), [sdg_14_21](#) and [sdg_14_30](#))

15 LIFE ON LAND



SDG 15 seeks to protect, restore and promote the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial, inland-water and mountain ecosystems. This includes efforts to sustainably manage forests and halt deforestation, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, halt biodiversity loss and protect threatened species.

Assessment of short-term trends



 **Terrestrial protected areas**



Forest area



Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers



Severe soil erosion by water



Common bird index



Phosphate in rivers



Grassland butterfly index



Soil sealing index

ECOSYSTEM STATUS



Biochemical oxygen demand
in rivers in 2019

2.50 mg O₂ per litre

- 2.7 % since 2014



Phosphate in rivers in 2019

0.060 mg PO₄ per litre

+ 13.2 % since 2014



Forest area in 2018

43.5 % of total
land area

+ 0.9 pp since 2015

LAND DEGRADATION



Severe soil erosion by water
in 2016

5.3 % of the total non-
artificial erosive area

- 0.01 pp since 2010



Soil sealing index in 2018

108.3 Index, 2006 = 100

BIODIVERSITY



Terrestrial protected areas in 2021

26.4 % of land area

+ 2.8 pp since 2016



Common bird index in 2020

90.4 Index, 2000 = 100

- 1.0 index points since 2015



Grassland butterfly index in 2018

78.6 Index, 2000 = 100

- 4.9 index points since 2013

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_06_30](#), [sdg_06_50](#), [sdg_15_10](#), [sdg_15_50](#), [sdg_15_41](#), [sdg_15_20](#), [sdg_15_60](#) and [sdg_15_61](#))

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



SDG 16 calls for peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, protection of the most vulnerable, the rule of law and good governance at all levels. It also envisions transparent, effective and accountable institutions.

Assessment of short-term trends



Homicide rate



Reported occurrence of crime



Expenditure on law courts



Perceived independence of judiciary



Confidence in EU institutions



Corruption Perceptions Index

PEACE AND PERSONAL SECURITY



Homicide rate in 2017

0.7 per 100 000 persons

- 0.2 per 100 000 since 2012



Reported occurrence of crime in 2020

10.9 % of population

- 2.3 pp since 2015

ACCESS TO JUSTICE



Expenditure on law courts in 2020

EUR 45 155 million

+ 14.5 % since 2015



Perceived independence of judiciary in 2021

54 % of population perceived it very good or fairly good

+ 4 pp since 2016

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS



Corruption Perceptions Index in 2021

Member States perceptions range from

42–88

Score scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)



Confidence in EU institutions in 2021

European Parliament

50 % of population

+ 6 pp since 2016

European Commission

47 % of population

+ 8 pp since 2016

European Central Bank

47 % of population

+ 12 pp since 2016

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_16_10](#), [sdg_16_20](#), [sdg_16_30](#), [sdg_16_40](#), [sdg_16_50](#) and [sdg_16_60](#))

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SDG 17 calls for a global partnership for sustainable development. The goal highlights the importance of global macroeconomic stability and the need to mobilise financial resources for developing countries from international sources, as well as through strengthened domestic capacities for revenue collection. It also highlights the importance of trade for developing countries and equitable rules for governing international trade. SDG 17 furthermore emphasises the importance of access to science, technology and innovation, in particular internet-based information and communications technology.

Assessment of short-term trends



Official development assistance



Imports from developing countries



High-speed internet connection



General government gross debt



Financing to developing countries



Environmental taxes

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP



Official development
assistance *in 2020* ⁽¹⁾

0.50 % of gross national
income (GNI)

+ 0.08 pp since 2015



Financing to developing
countries *in 2020*

EUR 101.6 billion

- 37.2 % since 2015



Imports from developing
countries *in 2021*

EUR 1 082 billion

+ 44.2 % since 2016

FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE WITHIN THE EU



General government
gross debt *in 2021*

88.1 % of GDP

+ 3.9 pp since 2016



Environmental taxes *in 2020*

5.6 % of total tax revenues

- 0.6 pp since 2015

ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY



High-speed internet
connection *in 2021*

70.2 % of households

+ 45.0 pp since 2016

⁽¹⁾ Data include EU Member States and EU institutions.

Source: Eurostat (online data sources: [sdg_17_10](#), [sdg_17_20](#), [sdg_17_30](#), [sdg_17_40](#), [sdg_17_50](#) and [sdg_17_60](#))

Annex

EU SDG indicators assessed against quantitative EU targets

Code	Name	Target value	Target year	SDGs
sdg_01_10	Risk of poverty or social exclusion	-15 million people	2030	1
sdg_02_40	Organic farming	25 % of utilised agricultural area	2030	2
sdg_02_52	Use of more hazardous pesticides	-50 % of 2015–2017 average level	2030	2
sdg_04_10	Early school leavers	9 % of population aged 18 to 24	2030	4
sdg_04_20	Tertiary educational attainment	45 % of population aged 25 to 34	2030	4 9
sdg_04_30	Early childhood education	96 % of children aged 3 and over	2030	4
sdg_04_40	Low achievers in reading, mathematics or science	15 % of 15-year-old students	2030	4
sdg_04_70	Adults with at least basic digital skills	80 % of individuals aged 16 to 74	2030	4
sdg_07_10, sdg_07_11	Primary and final energy consumption	+32.5 % efficiency	2030	7
sdg_07_40	Renewable energy	32 % of gross final energy consumption	2030	7 13

Code	Name	Target value	Target year	SDGs
sdg_08_20	Not in employment, education or training	9 % of population aged 15 to 29	2030	8
sdg_08_30	Employment rate	78 % of population aged 20 to 64	2030	8
sdg_09_10	R&D expenditure	3 % of GDP	2030	9
sdg_11_40	Road traffic deaths	-50 % of 2010 level	2020	3 11
sdg_11_51	Years of life lost due to PM _{2.5} exposure	-55 % of 2005 level	2030	3 11
sdg_11_60	Recycling of municipal waste	60 % of total municipal waste generated	2030	11
sdg_12_30	CO ₂ emissions from new passenger cars	95 g CO ₂ per km	2021	12 13
sdg_13_10	Net greenhouse gas emissions	-55 % of 1990 level	2030	13
sdg_14_10	Marine protected areas	30 % of marine area	2030	14
sdg_15_20	Terrestrial protected areas	30 % of land area	2030	15
sdg_17_10	Official development assistance	0.7 % of GNI	2030	17
sdg_17_60	High-speed internet connection	100 % of households	2030	9 17

Getting in touch with the EU

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https://europa.eu/european-union/contact/meet-us_en

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Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

— by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),

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— by email via: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

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Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at: https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en

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Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see https://europa.eu/european-union/contact/meet-us_en).

EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1952 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>

Open data from the EU

The EU Open Data Portal (<http://data.europa.eu/euodp/en>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes.

Sustainable development in the European Union

Overview of progress towards the SDGs in an EU context

This brochure is a 'light' version of Eurostat's publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union — 2022 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context', conveying its main messages in a visual and concise way. The brochure builds on the EU SDG indicator set which comprises around 100 indicators structured around the 17 SDGs. It presents a statistical overview of trends for each indicator, described on the basis of a set of specific quantitative rules and focusing on short-term trends over the past five years. For a detailed presentation of the EU trends and a description of the methodology, please refer to the full Eurostat SDG publication.

For more information

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>