



2022 Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context

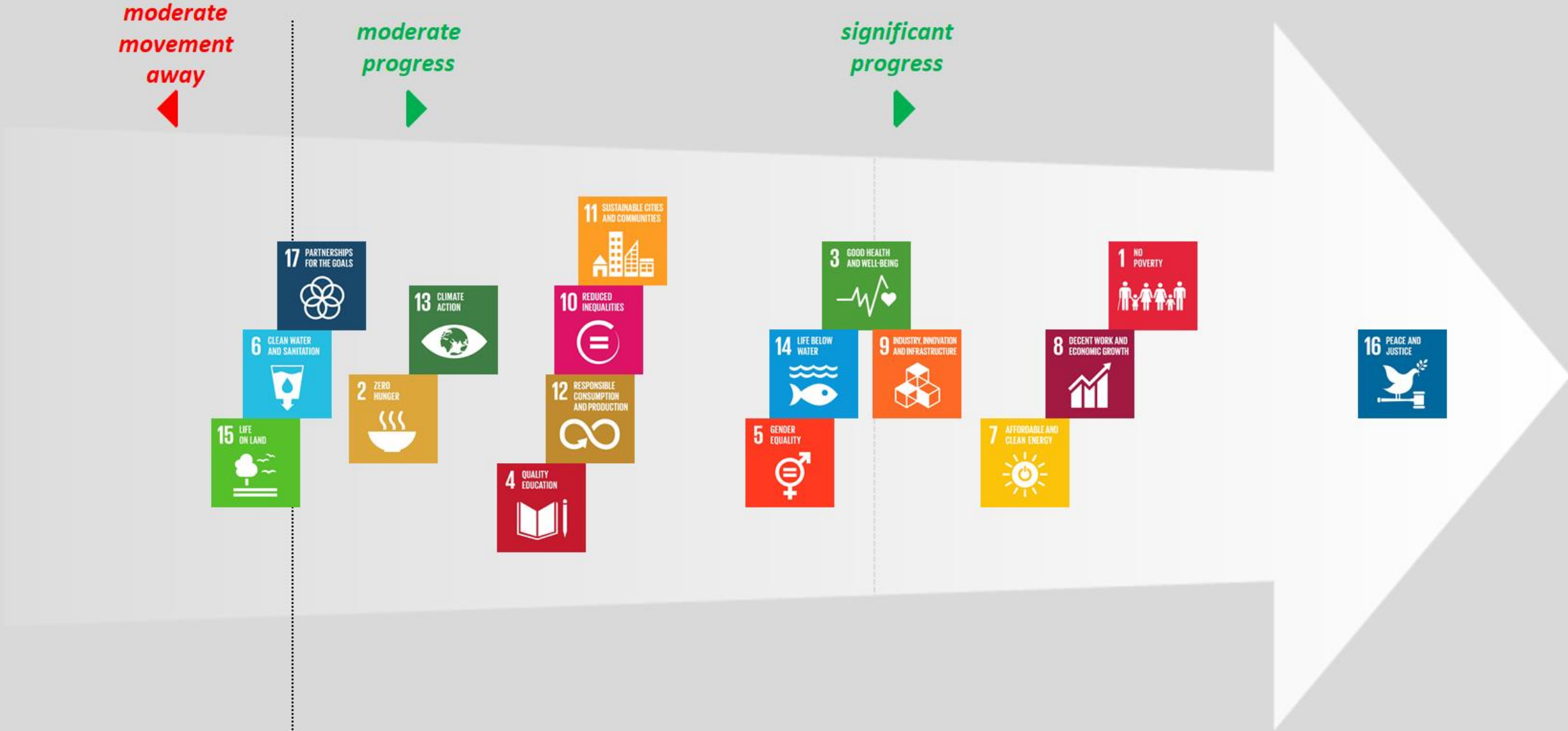
Miriam Blumers – Eurostat, unit E.2



*Online Event
24 May 2022*

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

(Data mainly refer to 2015-2020 and 2016-2021)



Key results 2022 - best performers

SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions

- Deaths due to homicide and population reporting crime, violence and vandalism went down
- Population considering the justice system in their country to be sufficiently independent as well as government expenditure on law courts increased



SDG 1 – No poverty

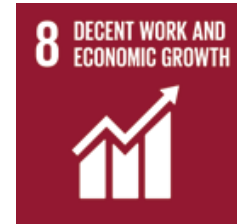
- Considerable improvement in all poverty dimensions*
- Fewer people face problems meeting their basic needs*

*Data do not yet fully reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

Key results 2022 - best performers

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

- Shows clear signs of recovery after the pandemic's impact - record high employment rate (73.1%) in 2021
- Share of young people neither in employment nor in education and training fell in 2021, but more progress needed to be on track towards 2030 target



SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy

- remarkable drop in energy consumption due to COVID-19 related restrictions, 2020 energy efficiency and renewable energy targets met
- Imports of fossil fuels still cover more than half of the EU's energy demand

Key results 2022 - middle field



SDG 14 – Life below water

- First goal-level assessment
- Favourable trends in marine conservation and sustainable fisheries
- Mixed trends in the area of ocean health



Key results 2022 – least progress

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals

- Mixed picture: unfavourable trends in financial governance
- New record high of EU's official development assistance





SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation

- Overall neutral assessment
- Progress on access to sanitation, trends regarding water quality less favourable

SDG 15 – Life on land

- Forest area and terrestrial protected areas increased slightly
- Pressures on biodiversity intensified

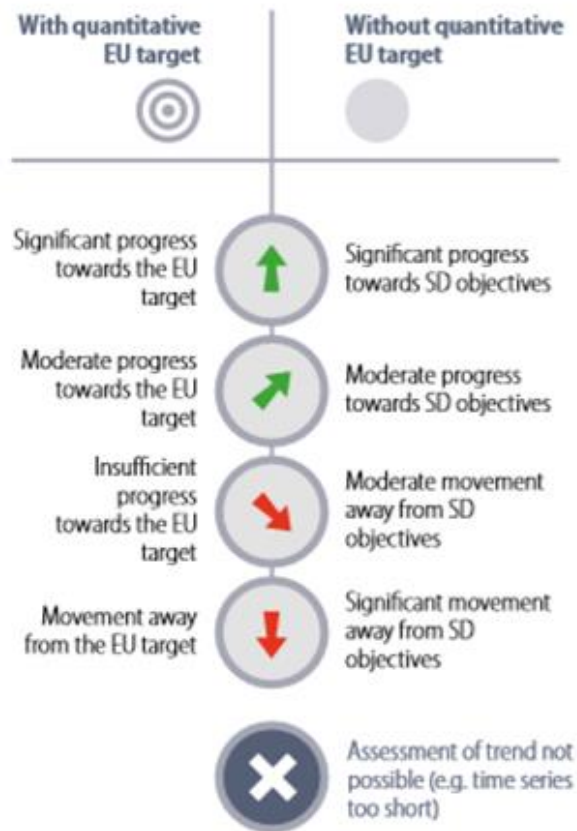


UN SDG indicators (as of February 2022) 	EU SDGs indicators (2022 set) 
Structured along 17 goals and 169 targets	Structured along 17 goals
231 indicators	101 indicators; 67 aligned with UN SDG indicators
59% (136 indicators) “ready to use” (tier I internationally established methodology and standards, data regularly produced for at least 50% of countries)	100% “ready to use”
17 multipurpose indicators	31 multipurpose indicators
Comprehensive reviews in 2020 and 2025	Reviewed annually

Annual review of EU SDG indicator set

- Consultation of
 - Directorates General of the Commission (e.g. ENV, EMPL), EEA
 - Eurostat specialist units
 - Committees of EU Member States (EMCO-IG, SPC-ISG)
 - National statistical institutes
 - Civil society
- Main purpose of 2022 review:
Align the indicator set with the 8th Environment Action Programme and the new targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan

Trend assessment methodology



Assessment of individual indicator trends...

...with an existing quantitative policy target:
„Is the EU on track to reach the target?“

...without a quantitative target:
„Is the EU moving in the right direction with regards to...?“

Indicators assessed against quantitative targets

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

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

Indicator assessment

Table 16.1: Indicators measuring progress towards SDG 16, EU

Indicator	Long-term trend (past 15 years)	Short-term trend (past 5 years)
Peace and personal security		
Standardised death rate due to homicide	↑	↑
Population reporting crime, violence or vandalism in their area	↑ ⁽¹⁾	↑
Access to justice		
General government total expenditure on law courts	↑	↑
Perceived independence of the justice system: very of fairly good	:	↑
Trust in institutions		
Corruption Perceptions Index	:	:
Population with confidence in EU institutions	↓	↑


Table 15.1: Indicators measuring progress towards SDG 15, EU

Indicator	Long-term trend (past 15 years)	Short-term trend (past 5 years)
Ecosystem status		
Share of forest area	:	↑ ⁽¹⁾
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (*)	↑ ⁽²⁾	↑ ⁽²⁾
Phosphate in rivers (*)	↑ ⁽³⁾	↓ ⁽³⁾
Land degradation		
Soil sealing index	:	:
Estimated severe soil erosion by water	↑ ⁽⁴⁾	↑ ⁽⁵⁾
Biodiversity		
🌐 Terrestrial protected areas	:	↑
Common bird index	↓ ⁽⁶⁾	↓ ⁽⁶⁾
Grassland butterfly index	↓ ⁽⁷⁾	↓ ⁽⁷⁾

Goal assessment

Table 16.1: Indicators measuring progress towards SDG 16, EU


Indicator	Long-term trend (past 15 years)	Short-term trend (past 5 years)
Peace and personal security		
Standardised death rate due to homicide	↑	↑
Population reporting crime, violence or vandalism in their area	↑ ⁽¹⁾	↑
Number of courts	↑	↑
Number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants	:	↑
Number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants	:	:
Number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants	↓	↑



The gauge chart for SDG 16 shows a needle pointing towards the 'PROGRESS' side, indicating positive movement away from the 'MOVEMENT AWAY' side.

Table 15.1: Indicators measuring progress towards SDG 15, EU

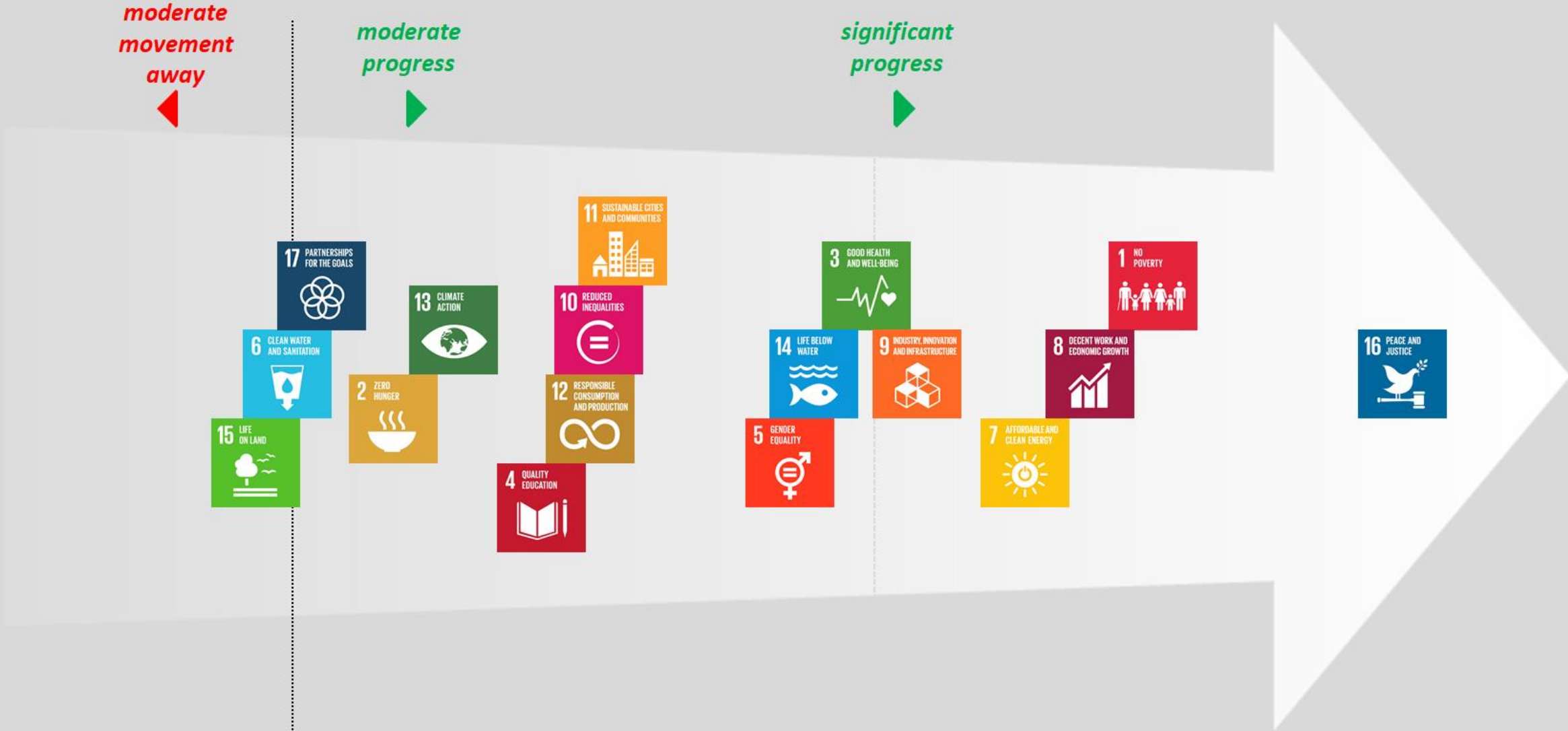
Indicator	Long-term trend (past 15 years)	Short-term trend (past 5 years)
Ecosystem status		
Share of forest area	:	↑ ⁽¹⁾
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (*)	↑ ⁽²⁾	↑ ⁽²⁾
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (*)	↑ ⁽³⁾	↓ ⁽³⁾
Number of protected areas	:	:
Number of protected areas	↑ ⁽⁴⁾	↑ ⁽⁵⁾
Number of protected areas	:	↑
Number of protected areas	↓ ⁽⁶⁾	↓ ⁽⁶⁾
Number of protected areas	↓ ⁽⁷⁾	↓ ⁽⁷⁾



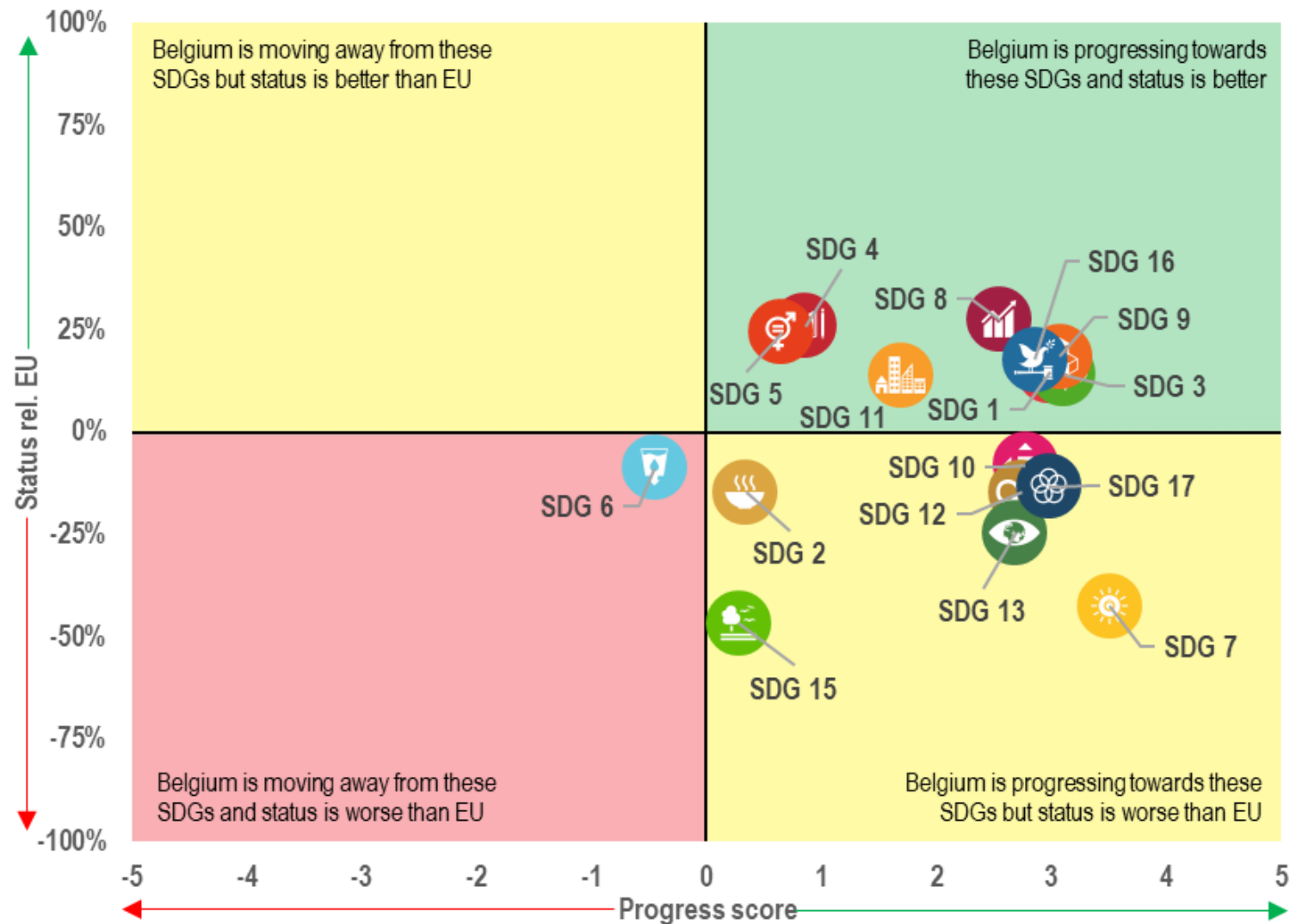
The gauge chart for SDG 15 shows a needle pointing towards the 'PROGRESS' side, indicating positive movement away from the 'MOVEMENT AWAY' side.

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

(Data mainly refer to 2015-2020 and 2016-2021)



Member State overview

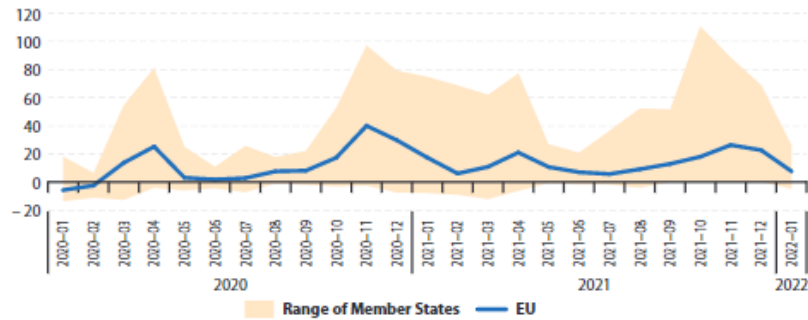


1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnership for the goals

Impact of Covid-19 on SDGs

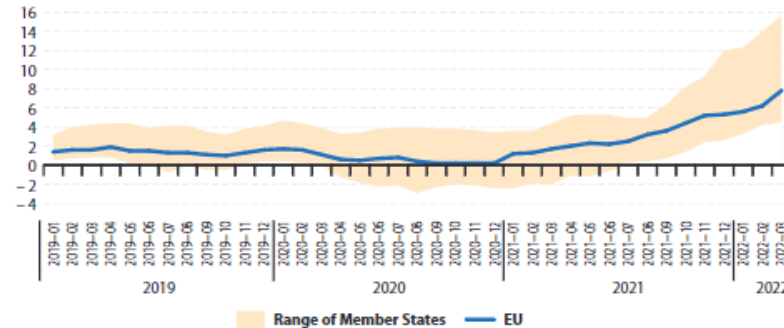
Analysis covering all three dimensions: social, economic, environmental

Figure C.1: Excess mortality, EU, 2020–2022
(% of additional deaths compared with average monthly deaths in 2016–2019)



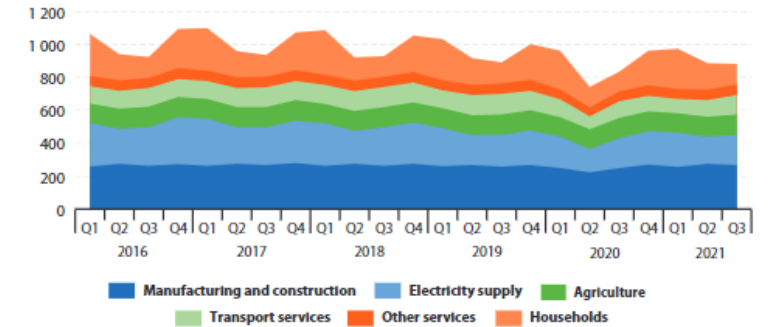
Note: Provisional data.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mesxt)

Figure C.2: Inflation rate, EU, 2019–2022
(annual rate of change in%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: PRC_HICP_MANR)

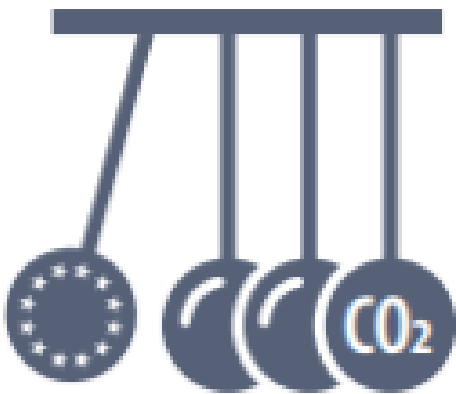
Figure C.6: Quarterly greenhouse gas emissions, by economic activity, EU, 2016–2021
(million tonnes of CO₂-equivalent)



Note: Estimated data.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ENV_AC_AIGG_Q)

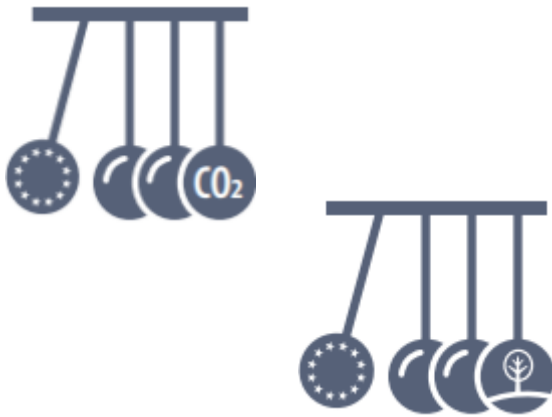
Assessment of spillover effects

The impacts that activities in one sector, region or country have on other sectors, regions or countries are called **spillover effects**.

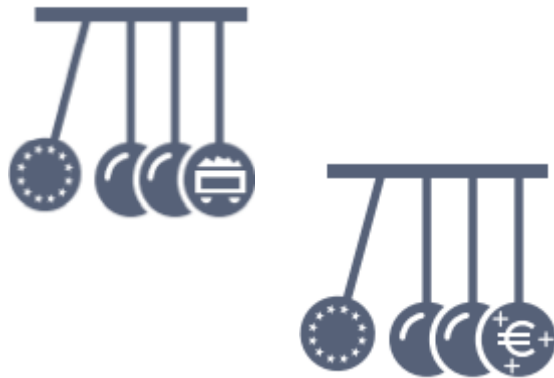


*In 2018, the EU had **6%** of the world population but emitted directly **9%** of the worldwide CO₂ emissions and its consumption triggered **10 %** of the CO₂ emissions around the world.*

Assessment of spillover effects



EU's share of global consumption of materials extracted (7 %), CO₂ emitted (10 %) and land used (5 %) seems to be relatively small and not significantly larger than its share of global population (around 6 %), while its share of global Gross Value Added (17 %) is substantially larger.



Over the past decade the EU's negative balance for CO₂ emissions and materials has slightly decreased while the land footprint spillover effect has increased.

Communication package



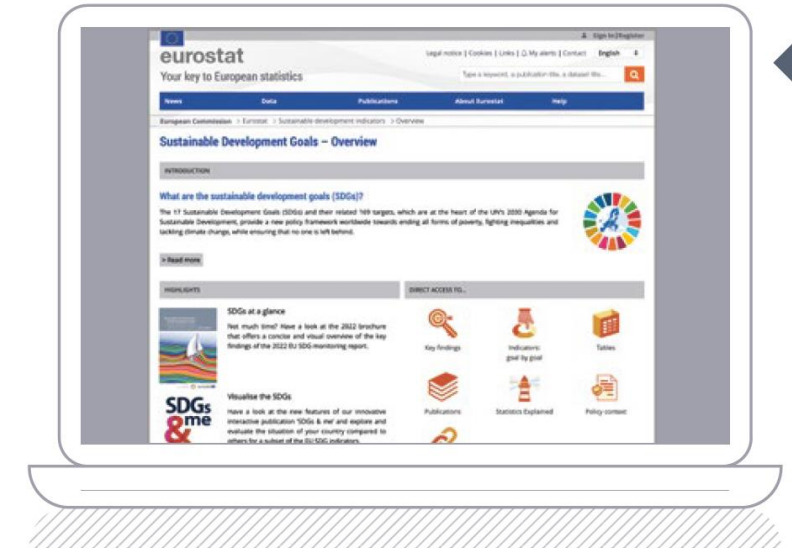
Interested in obtaining all the details?

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>).

Thank you

[Overview - Sustainable development indicators - Eurostat \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu)



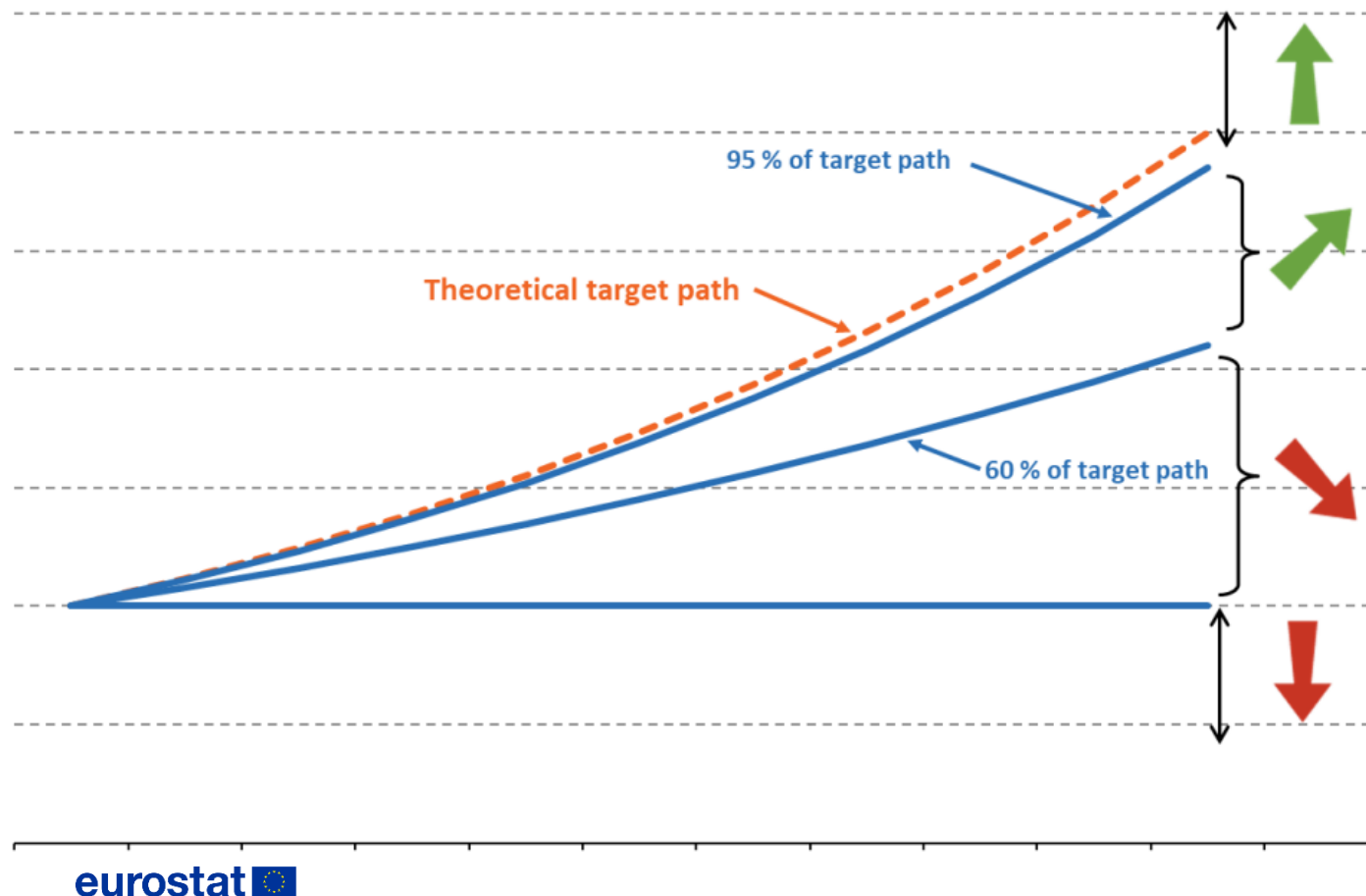
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Assessment of indicator trends

Figure 1: Thresholds for assessing indicators against a quantitative target (example of a target that requires the indicator to increase)



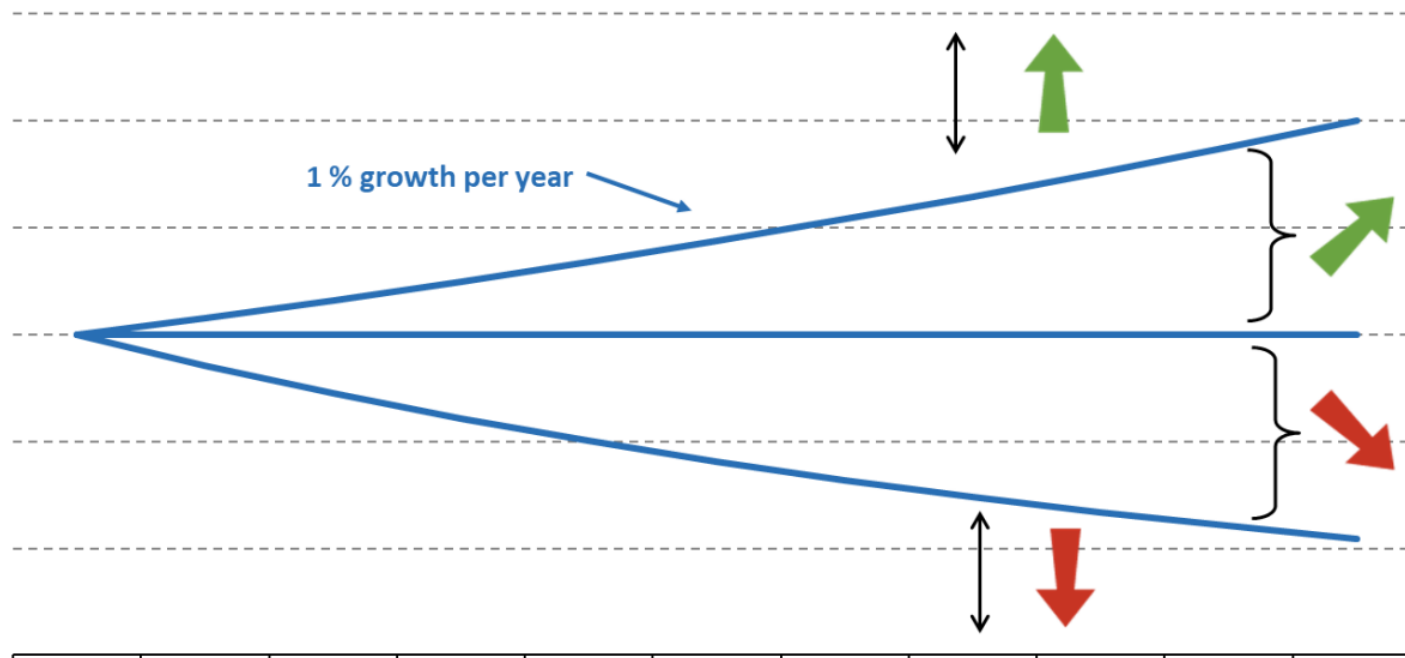
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

$$CAGR = \left(\frac{y_t}{y_{t_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t-t_0}} - 1$$

t_0 = base year,
 t = most recent year,
 y_{t_0} = indicator value in base year,
 y_t = indicator value in most recent year

Assessment of indicator trends

Figure 2: Thresholds for assessing indicators without quantitative targets (example of an indicator where the desired direction is an increase)

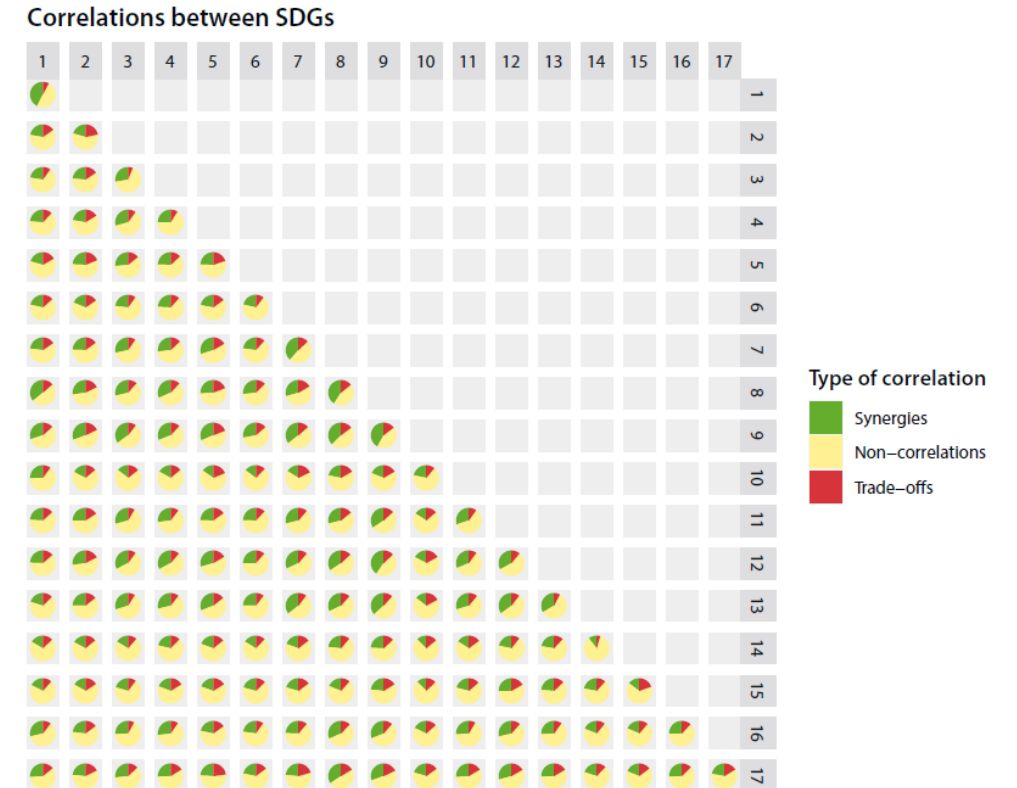


- 1 % threshold is easy to communicate
- Eurostat has used it for many years

The interlinked nature of the SDGs

- Quantitative approach to identify interlinkages and trade-offs between the SDGs:
 - More positive than negative interlinkages
 - Almost two-thirds are not significantly correlated with each other

Figure 20.1: Visualisation of SDG interlinkages based on shares of positive correlations, negative correlations and non-correlations between the indicator pairs.



The interlinked nature of the SDGs

Figure 20.2: Indicator pairs with a positive relationship across the majority of Member States



Figure 20.3: Indicator pairs with negative relationships across many Member States

