

1. Indicators of the basic principles

Cohort fertility rate – the average number of children born per woman throughout her reproductive life. The indicator is calculated by summing the number of children born to women in the cohort over their lifetime and dividing it by the number of living women in the cohort. A cohort is a group of women born in the same year. The “Estonia 2035” strategy considers women aged 40.

Population figure – the number of people living in Estonia as at the beginning of the year (January 1). The population of Estonia includes Estonian citizens, persons with undetermined citizenship and foreign nationals who live in Estonia for at least a year.

Population living outside of Harju and Tartu counties – the share of the population who live outside of Harju and Tartu counties. The goal is that the share of the population living in Harju and Tartu counties should not increase in comparison with the share of the population living elsewhere in Estonia. Therefore, the share of the population living outside of Harju and Tartu counties is monitored as a separate indicator.

Participation in cultural activities – the share of the population aged 15 and over who participated in cultural activities (excl. sports competitions) in the past 12 months.

People who speak Estonian as their mother tongue – the share of the population who speak Estonian as their mother tongue among the population aged 15–74 in Estonia.

People who use the Estonian language – the share of the population who use Estonian among the population aged 15–74 in Estonia.

Residents who consider Estonia safe – the share of the population aged 15 and over who consider Estonia a safe country. The source of the indicator is the Survey of the Public Opinion on Internal Security conducted by the Ministry of the Interior.

Perceived risk of becoming ill or disabled – the share of the respondents who perceive becoming ill or disabled as a risk. The source of the indicator is the OECD Risks that Matter survey.

Perceived risk of struggling to meet all expenses – the share of the respondents who perceive struggling to meet all expenses as a risk. The source of the indicator is the OECD Risks that Matter survey.

Perceived risk of losing a job – the share of the respondents who perceive losing a job as a risk. The source of the indicator is the OECD Risks that Matter survey.

Gender Equality Index – the index measures gender equality in EU countries in six core domains: power, time, knowledge, health, money, and work. Gender equality is scored on a scale of 1 to 100 where 1 indicates complete inequality and 100 indicates complete equality between women and men. The source of the indicator is the European Institute for Gender Equality.

Net emissions of greenhouse gases (including LULUCF, i.e. the land use, land use change and forestry) – the total net greenhouse gas emissions of, taking into account the impact of the forestry and land use sector. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and fluorinated greenhouse gases, or F-gases, (hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)) emitted as a result of human activities. In the forestry and land use sector, removals of CO₂ from the atmosphere are generally higher than emissions of CO₂, which has an impact on total net emissions.

2. Indicators of goals: person

Healthy life years – the mean number of years a newborn child is expected to live without limitation in functioning and without disability if the mortality and health indicators of the population remain unchanged.

The indicator in the strategy “Estonia 2035” is calculated separately for men and women. The indicator also shows disparities between counties for males and females compared to the Estonian average.

Active person indicator – the share of the population aged 18–65 who are studying or working and have participated in cultural activities or voluntary work.

Participation in formal and non-formal learning – the share of the 25–64-year-old Labour Force Survey participants who were engaged in formal and non-formal learning in the four weeks preceding the survey. Formal education provides the core knowledge, skills and competences that are recognised in society and the acquisition of which is usually formally assessed (pre-primary and basic education; general and vocational education; higher education (incl. master’s and doctoral studies)). Non-formal education is provided on the basis of specific training programmes and is intended for specific groups (occupational training, language learning, art classes, etc.).

Participation in informal learning – the share of the 25–64-year-old Labour Force Survey participants who were engaged in informal learning in the 12 months preceding the survey. Informal learning encompasses any unstructured learning in the workplace or with family and friends.

3. Indicators of goals: society

Caring and cooperation indicator – the share of survey participants who agreed with at least three of the four statements (answering “like me” or “very much like me”). The source of the indicator is the European Social Survey.

The statements are as follows:

1. He thinks it is important that every person in the world should be treated equally. He believes everyone should have equal opportunities in life.
2. It is important to him to listen to people who are different from him. Even when he disagrees with them, he still wants to understand them.
3. It is very important to him to help the people around him. He wants to care for their well-being.
4. It is important for him to consider other people opinion and find compromises when making important decisions.

Contacts between different groups of society – the average number of contacts between Estonians and persons of other ethnic nationalities in various spheres of life. Contacts or their absence are assessed based on how many interactions per month a person has with persons with a different mother tongue in 6 spheres of life: friends, family, leisure, internet, neighbours, work. The source of the indicator is the Estonian Integration Monitoring of the Ministry of Culture.

Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate – the share of the population whose equivalised disposable income was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold for the given year and at least two out of the preceding three years. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is 60%.

4. Indicators of goals: economy

Research and development expenditure in private sector – the share of the private sector research and development expenditure in the GDP. Research and development means creative and systematic work undertaken for the generation and application of new knowledge.

Labour productivity compared to the EU average – the productivity per person employed as a ratio to the European Union average shows the GDP per person employed compared to the European Union average.

GDP per capita outside of Harju county as a share of the EU average – the GDP per capita generated in Estonia (excl. Harju county) compared to the EU average. Differences in price levels and exchange rates have been taken into account.

Resource productivity – the ratio of domestic material consumption to gross domestic product (GDP). The indicator shows the amount of economic benefit in euros generated per kilogramme of material consumed in the country. Domestic material consumption is defined as the quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.

5. Indicators of goals: living environment

Satisfaction with the living environment – the share of the population who are satisfied with their living environment.

Regional differences in satisfaction with the living environment – the difference in satisfaction with the living environment between the local governments of the highest decile and the local governments of the lowest decile.

Environmental trend index – the share of improving environmental trends in the environmental indicators of sustainable development for Estonia. The trends of 36 indicators in total are assessed compared to the base year (2000 or first year available).

Deaths due to accidents, poisoning and physical trauma – the number of deaths from accidents, poisoning and trauma per 100,000 inhabitants. It includes causes of death corresponding to codes V01–Y89 in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10).

6. Indicators of goals: governance

Government effectiveness – the sub-indicator of the Good Governance Index captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. The source of the indicator is the World Bank.

Regulatory quality – the sub-indicator of the Good Governance Index captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. The source of the indicator is the World Bank.

Voice and accountability – the sub-indicator of the Good Governance Index captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. The source of the indicator is the World Bank.

Trust in local government – the share of citizens who trust local government. The source of the indicator is Eurobarometer.

Trust in Government of the Republic – the share of citizens who trust the Government of Estonia. The source of the indicator is Eurobarometer.

Trust in Riigikogu – the share of citizens who trust the Parliament of Estonia (Riigikogu). The source of the indicator is Eurobarometer.

Position in the Global Presence Index ranking – shows where Estonia ranks in terms of global visibility/presence in economic, military, and other areas. The source of the indicator is the Elcano Royal Institute for International and Strategic Studies.

- Economic presence – exports of energy products, primary goods, and manufactured goods as well as exports of services and the stock of foreign direct investment abroad are taken into account.
- Military presence – the number of military personnel deployed in international missions and bases overseas is considered. The weighted sum of military equipment (aircraft carriers, big ships, destroyers, frigates, nuclear-powered submarines, amphibious ships, medium and heavy strategic aeroplanes, and tanker aircraft) is taken into account.
- Soft presence – the number of international immigrants and non-resident tourists, and achievements in sports are considered. Exports of cultural goods, number of mentions in news of main international press agencies (Associated Press, Reuters, AFP, DPA, ITAR-TASS, EFE, ANSA, Xinhua), and internet bandwidth (Mbps) are taken into account. External income for the use of intellectual property and the number of foreign-oriented patents are looked at closely. In the domain of science, the number of articles, notes, and reviews published in various fields are considered. In education, the number of foreign students in tertiary education is looked at, and under development cooperation, the total gross flows of official development aid are taken into account.

Local government expenditures – the share of local government spending in public expenditure.

7. Indicators of necessary changes: skills and the labour market

Population with professional and vocational education – the share of the population aged 25–64 with professional or vocational education.

Labour force participation rate – the share of the labour force among the working-age population (aged 15–74).

Difference in labour force participation rate between counties – the difference between the Estonian average and the county with the lowest share of the labour force.

Gender pay gap – the difference in the average hourly gross wages and salaries of men and women. To calculate the gender pay gap, the average hourly gross wages and salaries for women are subtracted from the average hourly gross wages and salaries for men, and the result is divided by the average hourly gross wages and salaries for men.

Persons aged 25–34 with tertiary education – the share of the population aged 25–34 who have higher or equivalent education (ISCED levels 5–8). Tertiary education includes short cycle tertiary education, Bachelor's or equivalent level, Master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level.

8. Indicators of necessary changes: sustainability of the population, health and social protection

Income quintile share ratio – the ratio of the total income received by the top income quintile to the total income received by the bottom income quintile. Income quintile is a fifth of the population ranked by the total annual equivalised disposable income. The fifth of the population with the smallest total equivalised disposable income is in the lowest quintile and the fifth of the population with the highest income in the top quintile. Equivalised disposable income is household's disposable income divided by the sum of household members' equivalence scales.

Overweight or obese population – the share of overweight or obese people in the population. Body mass index is the measure of a person's weight relative to height. A body mass index over 25 means that the person is considered overweight or obese. A person is considered overweight if his or her body mass index is 25.0–29.9 and obese if the body mass index is equal to or greater than 30.

Population aged 16 and over with a high care burden – the share of the population aged 16 and over who have a high burden of care. It means that they need to spend at least 20 hours per week to assist or care for another member of the household.

9. Indicators of necessary changes: economy and climate

Number of researchers and engineers in the private sector – the number of researchers and engineers employed full-time in the private sector per 1,000 inhabitants.

Estonia's position in the IMD World Competitiveness Index ranking – shows where Estonia ranks in the IMD World Competitiveness Index. The index expresses the country's capacity to create and sustain the environment in order to ensure competitiveness of the private sector. The source of the indicator is the International Institute for Management Development.

Circular material use rate – the share of the circular use of materials in overall material use.

Renewable energy – the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption. Renewable energy sources include hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, wave and tidal energy, biomass, landfill gas, gas from wastewater treatment and biogas. Final energy consumption refers to the consumption of energy that is obtained and consumed after all interim conversions into other forms of energy (electricity, heat, fuel). Final consumption excludes the use of fuel as a raw material, power plant consumption and losses.

10. Indicators of necessary changes: space and mobility

Accessibility indicator – accessibility of public service buildings, such as museums, libraries, cultural institutions, youth centres, and hobby schools, to residents of a municipality. In addition, the indicator shows the availability of services and information for people with special needs. By its nature, the indicator is an index and the source of it is the Ministry of Finance's web application Minuomavalitsus.ee.

Population who consider their neighbourhood safe – the share of people aged 15 and over who consider their neighbourhood safe. The source of the indicator is the Survey of the Public Opinion on Internal Security conducted by the Ministry of the Interior.

Greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector – greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion in the transport sector in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. The transport sector includes road, railway, water, and air transport within Estonia. Emissions from ships sailing in international waters and aircraft flying on international routes are not included.

Employed persons commuting by public transport, by bicycle or on foot – the share of employed persons who go to work every day by public transport, by bicycle or on foot.

Energy consumption of residential and non-residential buildings – the energy consumption in residential, commercial and public service buildings.

11. Indicators of necessary changes: governance

Satisfaction with public digital services among private persons – the satisfaction with public e-services (e-self-service, webpage, e-mail, smart application, social media) among 85% of the population of Estonia. The source of the indicator is the public service catalogue of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications.

Satisfaction with local government services – the precise methodology and definition of the indicator are under development.

Population with a doctoral degree – the share of the population aged 25–64 who have a doctoral degree (have completed residency training or received a PhD) at the beginning of the year.