

Goal 1: No Poverty

Absolute poverty rate – the percentage shows the share of people with an equivalised disposable income below the absolute poverty threshold. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate – the percentage shows the share of the population whose equivalised disposable income was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the reference year and at least two out of the preceding three years. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is 60% of the median equivalised annual disposable income of household members. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate of households with children – the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate of households with at least one dependent child. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Household saving rate – the ratio of gross household saving to gross disposable income. Source: Eurostat.

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate – the percentage shows the share of people with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Agricultural productivity – agricultural factor income, i.e. the net value added at factor price per annual work unit. Source: Eurostat.

Share of organic agricultural area – the percentage shows the share of organic agricultural area in total agricultural area. Organic agriculture – environmentally sustainable production of agricultural produce, which maintains natural balance and is in compliance with the Organic Farming Act and other legislation. Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Share of organic production in total agricultural production – the percentage shows the share of monetary output in the agricultural sector from organic agriculture. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Sales of pesticides – the quantity of pesticides purchased abroad and sold in Estonia. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Use of fertilisers – the use of fertilisers (nitrogen, phosphorus) in kilograms per hectare of agricultural land. Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Life expectancy – the mean number of years that a person is expected to live if the mortality and health indicators of the population remain unchanged. Source: Statistics Estonia.

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. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Share of overweight or obese population – the percentage shows 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 of over 25 means that the person is considered overweight or obese. Source: National Institute for Health Development.

Number of persons who have died due to accidents, poisoning or physical trauma per 100,000 residents – deaths from accidents, injury, and poisoning. It includes causes of death corresponding to codes V01–Y89 in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Source: Statistics Estonia.

Fatal accidents at work per 100,000 inhabitants – people injured in an accident at work who have died as a result of this accident at work within a year from the accident. Source: Labour Inspectorate.

Amenable deaths – mortality which depends mainly on health care and could have been avoided with more timely and effective medical intervention. Source: National Institute for Health Development.

Preventable deaths – mortality which depends mainly on health care and could have been avoided with prevention. Source: National Institute for Health Development.

Deaths due to chronic diseases – deaths of people aged under 65 due to chronic diseases per 100,000 population. Chronic diseases – malignant neoplasms, ischaemic heart diseases, chronic lower respiratory diseases, diabetes mellitus, cerebrovascular diseases, and chronic diseases and cirrhoses of the liver. Source: Eurostat.

Incidence of communicable diseases – new cases of HIV, tuberculosis, and hepatitis C and B per 100,000 population per year. Source: Health Board.

Number of suicides per 100,000 inhabitants – deaths classified with codes X60–X84 from the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10). Source: Statistics Estonia.

Incidence rate of mental and behavioural disorders – the incidence of mental and behavioural disorders per 100,000 population. Source: National Institute for Health Development.

Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substances – mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use per 100,000 population. Source: National Institute for Health Development.

Consumption of alcohol – the quantity shows the consumption of pure, or 100% alcohol (absolute alcohol) per capita of population aged 15 and over per year. Alcohol bought and consumed in Estonia by tourists is excluded. Source: Estonian Institute of Economic Research, National Institute for Health Development.

Consumption of tobacco – the percentage shows the share of daily smokers among the population aged 16–64. Source: National Institute for Health Development.

Goal 4: Quality Education

Life-long learning among adults: participation in formal and non-formal learning – the percentage shows the share of the population aged 25–64 who have participated in formal and non-formal learning in the four weeks preceding the survey. Formal learning provides the core knowledge, skills, and competences that are recognised in the society, whereas their acquisition is usually formally assessed (preprimary and basic education; general and vocational education; higher education (incl. Master's and doctoral studies)). Non-formal learning is based on specific training programmes and intended for specific groups (occupational training, language learning, art classes, etc.). Source: Statistics Estonia.

Life-long learning among adults: participation in informal learning – the percentage shows the share of the population aged 25–64 who have participated in informal learning in the 12 months preceding the survey. Informal learning refers to any unstructured learning in the workplace or with family and friends. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Tertiary education – the percentage shows 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. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Adults with professional or vocational education – the percentage shows the share of the population aged 25–64 who have professional or vocational education. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Population with at least basic digital skills – the percentage shows the share of the population aged 16–74 who have used the internet in the past 3 months and who consider themselves to have at least basic digital skills in information processing, communication, problem solving, or using a certain programme. Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Top-performing students – the percentage shows the share of students who have reached achievement level 5 or 6 in the OECD's Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) survey in reading, mathematics, and science. Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Hobby education – the percentage shows the share of young people in hobby schools among 7–26, i.e. the share of the age group enrolled in at least one hobby school in the given academic year. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Early leavers from education and training – the percentage shows the share of the population aged 18–24 who have completed at most a lower secondary education and are not in further education or training (ISCED levels 0–2). Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Goal 5: Gender Equality

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. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Share of women in managerial positions – the percentage shows the share of women in managerial positions among all people in managerial positions. Managerial positions are classified under International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) Major Group 1 (Managers). Source: Statistics Estonia.

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. Source: European Institute for Gender Equality.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Properly treated wastewater – the quantity of properly treated wastewater in millions of cubic metres. Wastewater – water that is contaminated beyond the level of harmlessness and requires purification before being discharged into receiving water bodies. Source: Environment Agency.

Water quality in public water supply – the percentage shows the share of consumers receiving drinking water which meets all the quality requirements among all consumers connected to public water supply. Quality requirements include harmlessness to consumers' health and quality of service and apply to both microbiological and chemical parameters potentially harmful to human health. Source: Health Board.

Groundwater abstraction – the amount of groundwater abstracted per year in millions of cubic meters. Source: Environment Agency.

Surface water bodies in at least good overall status – the percentage shows the share of surface water bodies in at least good overall status among all surface water bodies. The status of surface water bodies is assessed on the basis of their ecological and chemical status. Source: Environment Agency.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Energy productivity – the ratio of the gross domestic product (GDP) to gross inland energy consumption in the calendar year. Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Energy dependency rate – energy dependence rate, i.e. the ratio of the difference between energy imports and exports to gross inland energy consumption. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Energy expenditure in households – the percentage shows the share of households' expenditure on electricity, gas, liquid and solid fuel, heat, and fuel for personal means of transport in the total expenditure of households. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption – the percentage shows the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption. Renewable energy is energy from non-fossil sources: wind, solar, geothermal, wave and tidal energy, hydropower, 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. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Real GDP growth – the percentage shows the year-on-year GDP growth at constant prices. Source: Statistics Estonia.

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. Source: Statistics Estonia.

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

Labour force participation rate – the percentage shows the share of the labour force in working-age population (aged 15–74). Source: Statistics Estonia.

Long-term unemployment rate – the percentage shows the share of people in the labour force who have been unemployed for a year or longer. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Youth not in employment, education, or training – the percentage shows the share of young people aged 15–24 not in employment, education, or training. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Population with a high burden of care – the percentage shows 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. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

Research and development expenditure – the percentage shows the share of research and development expenditure in the GDP. Research and development – creative work undertaken on a systematic basis to increase knowledge about humans, culture, and society, and apply this knowledge. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Private sector researchers and engineers – the number of researchers and engineers employed full-time in the private sector per 1,000 population. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Share of fast internet connections – the percentage shows the share of 100 Mbit/s or faster internet connections in the total number of fixed internet connections. Fixed internet connection – connections via fibre-optic, copper or coaxial cable in a house, apartment, office, etc. Source: European Commission.

Internet use – the percentage shows the share of people aged 16–74 who used the internet in the last three months at home, work, or elsewhere via any device (desktop or laptop computer, tablet, mobile or smart phone, smart watch, game console, e-reader). Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Carriage of passengers by rail – the percentage shows the share of passengers carried by trains in land transport in passenger kilometres. Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Carriage of passengers by passenger cars – the percentage shows the share of passengers carried by cars in land transport in passenger kilometres. Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Carriage of passengers by buses and trolleybuses – the percentage shows the share of passengers carried by buses and trolleybuses in land transport in passenger kilometres. Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Carriage of goods by rail – the percentage shows the share of goods transported by rail in total land transport in tonne-kilometres. Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Carriage of goods by road – the percentage shows the share of goods transported by road in total land transport in tonne-kilometres. Source: Statistics Estonia, Eurostat.

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Annual income per household member – household's total income in euros divided by the sum of equivalence scales. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Income inequality – 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 is in the top quintile. Equivalised disposable income is household's disposable income divided by the sum of household members' equivalence scales. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Persons with unmet needs for specialised medical care – the percentage shows the share of people aged 16 and over who needed specialised medical care in the past 12 months but did not get it. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Architectural monuments in good or satisfactory condition – the percentage shows the share of architectural monuments in good or satisfactory condition in the total number of architectural monuments. Architectural monuments are mainly manor buildings and parks, places of worship, and residential buildings, but also administrative buildings, fortification

architecture, schools, theatres, railway buildings, industrial buildings, and landmarks from windmills to lighthouses. Source: National Heritage Board.

Traffic accidents with casualties on roads – traffic accidents with casualties on roads – events in which people are injured or killed as a result of at least one vehicle moving on or leaving the road. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Emissions of fine particles (PM10) – a mixture of extremely small solid particles and liquid droplets, made up of a number of components and having a diameter under 10 micrometres (PM10). Fine particles originate mainly from the soil, road surfaces, and industrial enterprises. Particulate matter in ambient air causes respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and reduces the average life expectancy. Source: Environment Agency.

Emissions of ultrafine particles (PM2.5) – a mixture of extremely small solid particles and liquid droplets in the atmosphere, made up of a number of components and having a diameter under 2.5 micrometres (PM2.5). The main sources of ultrafine particles are motor vehicle emissions, combustion, and chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Particulate matter in ambient air causes respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and reduces the average life expectancy. Source: Environment Agency.

Green areas in cities – the percentage shows the share of the population in densely populated areas with very good access to public green areas. Public green areas include grassland, forests, bogs, and other green areas (cemeteries, parks, shrubbery), which are not private property and the area of which is at least 0.5 ha. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Satisfaction with the living environment – the percentage shows the share of the population who are satisfied with their living environment. Source: Statistics Estonia.

People commuting by public transport, by bicycle, or on foot – the percentage shows the share of people employed who go to work every day by public transport, by bicycle, or on foot. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Recycling rate of municipal waste – the percentage shows the share of recycled municipal waste in total municipal waste generation. Recycling includes recovery of materials, composting, and anaerobic degradation of waste. It does not include incineration of waste for energy production. Municipal waste – household waste and waste similar in nature and composition from sources such as shops, services, etc. Source: Environment Agency.

Waste generation – the annual generation of non-hazardous and hazardous waste as well as secondary waste originating from waste treatment facilities. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Generation of hazardous waste – waste which due to harmful effect may cause a hazard to human health, property, or the environment. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Implementation of environmental management systems – the number of private or public sector organisations which have achieved the certification of the environmental management systems' (EMS) international standard ISO 14001:2004 and its new version 14001:2015 and a certificate of registration with the eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) pursuant to the Regulation No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Circular material use rate – it shows the share of the circular use of materials in overall material use. Source: Eurostat.

Eco-innovation index as a share of the EU average – the index reflects the aggregated score given to a country's eco-innovation performance based on 16 indicators. Among other things, the index takes into account government R&D investments, supply of sustainable products or services, resource efficiency, exports of products and services from eco-industries, and the impact of environmental protection on the GDP. Source: European Commission.

Oil shale mining – the annual volume of oil shale mining. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Goal 13: Climate Action

Greenhouse gas emissions – greenhouse gas emissions to GDP ratio (kilograms per GDP euro) and emissions of greenhouse gases per capita (tonnes). Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), dinitrogen monoxide (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. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Net emissions of greenhouse gases (including LULUCF, i.e. the land use, land use change, and forestry sector) – it shows the total net emissions of greenhouse gases, including 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. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Greenhouse gases 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. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Goal 14: Life Below Water

Marine protected areas – the percentage shows the share of marine areas created to protect certain sea areas, their biota, and habitats in total marine area. For calculating the indicator, natural objects covering an area that are listed in Section 4 of the Nature Conservation Act have been included from Estonian marine waters: protected areas, limited-conservation areas, species protection sites, and protection zones of nature monuments. Source: Environment Agency.

Spawning stock biomass of Baltic herring in the Gulf of Riga – the size, in tonnes, of the economically significant population of a commercial fish species in the Baltic Sea – Gulf of Riga Baltic herring. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Spawning stock biomass reference point of Baltic herring in the Gulf of Riga – the spawning stock biomass reference point indicates the level below which specific management measures should be taken. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Spawning stock biomass of Baltic herring in the Baltic Proper – the size, in tonnes, of the economically significant population of a commercial fish species in the Baltic Sea – Baltic Proper Baltic herring. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Spawning stock biomass reference point of Baltic herring in the Baltic Proper – the spawning stock biomass reference point indicates the level below which specific management measures should be taken. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Spawning stock biomass of sprat in the Baltic Sea – the size, in tonnes, of the economically significant population of a commercial fish species in the Baltic Sea – Baltic Sea sprat. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Spawning stock biomass reference point of sprat in the Baltic Sea – the spawning stock biomass reference point indicates the level below which specific management measures should be taken. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Spawning stock biomass of Atlantic cod in Western Baltic – the size, in tonnes, of the economically significant population of a commercial fish species in the Baltic Sea – Western Baltic cod. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Spawning stock biomass reference point of Atlantic cod in Western Baltic – the spawning stock biomass reference point indicates the level below which specific management measures should be taken. Source: Ministry of the Environment.

Total phosphorus load to the sea – the quantity of total phosphorus, in tonnes, released into the Baltic Sea from Estonian land area. Source: Environment Agency.

Total nitrogen load to the sea – the quantity of total nitrogen, in tonnes, released into the Baltic Sea from Estonian land area. Source: Environment Agency.

Goal 15: Life on Land

Protected areas – the percentage shows the share of protected areas in land territory. Protected natural object – an area or individual object protected under the Nature Conservation Act, where human activity is restricted or prohibited (strict nature reserves). Protected natural objects – protected areas (national parks, nature reserves, protected landscapes and its special types of arboretums, parks, and forest stands), limited-conservation areas, species protection sites, protected nature monuments with protection zones, and natural objects protected at the municipal level. Source: Environment Agency.

Strictly protected forests – the percentage shows the share of protected forest land, including strictly protected in total forest land. Strict protection applies to strict nature reserves, natural and managed conservation zones, conservation zones of species protection sites, habitats of species in the protected category I, key habitats, and planned protection areas based on the planned regime. Source: Environment Agency.

Emissions of acidifying pollutants – the total anthropogenic emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and ammonia (NH₃) in tonnes of acidifying equivalent. Source: Environment Agency.

Habitat types in favourable conservation status – the percentage shows the share of habitat types of European Union interest in Estonia in favourable conservation status according to the Habitats Directive. Source: Environment Agency.

Species in favourable conservation status – the percentage shows the share of species of European Union interest in Estonia in favourable conservation status according to the Habitats Directive. Source: Environment Agency.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Perception of corruption – the Corruption Perception Index is calculated by Transparency International by combining the results of various surveys. Corruption is the misuse of one's position or power for personal gain. The broader definition regards corruption as a breach of trust. Source: Transparency International.

Unspecified citizenship – the percentage shows the share of people with unspecified citizenship in the total population. Person with unspecified citizenship – a person who has lost his/her previous citizenship due to the country of citizenship ceasing to exist and who has not realised the opportunity to obtain the citizenship of a successor state. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Neighbourhood safety – the percentage shows the share of people aged 15 and over who consider their neighbourhood safe. Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Violent deaths – the number of deaths due to assault per 100,000 population. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Victims of violence – the percentage shows the share of the population aged 15–74 who have fallen victim to a crime of violence within the last 12 months. Source: Ministry of Justice.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance – the percentage shows the share of official development assistance in the GDP. Official development assistance – government aid given to developing countries to promote their economic development and welfare. Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OECD.

General government structural balance – the percentage shows the structural balance of the general government budget, which is the revenue and expenditure of all levels of government (nominal budget balance), corrected by the effects of the economic cycle as well as one-off and temporary factors that could affect the balance. Source: Ministry of Finance.

General government debt – the percentage shows the share of general government consolidated debt in the GDP. General government consolidated debt comprises the general government sector liabilities outstanding at the end of the budgetary period, which are categorized as the following financial assets: currency and deposits, debt securities, and loans. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Environmental taxes – the percentage shows the share of environmental taxes in total taxes. Environmental taxes have been established in order to reduce negative impact on the environment, promote environmentally more sustainable consumption and production practices, and reduce environmental pollution. Source: Statistics Estonia.

18. Viability of Cultural Space

Natural increase – the difference between the number of live births and deaths. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Cohort fertility rate – it shows the average number of children of women aged 40, as at the beginning of the year. 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. Source: Statistics Estonia.

Speakers of Estonian – the number of people aged 15–74 who speak Estonian as their first domestic language. Source: Statistics Estonia.

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

Performers in cultural activities – the percentage shows the share of the population aged 15 and over who have participated as performers in at least one cultural activity (play-acting, creative writing, playing a musical instrument, photography or filming, arts, singing and dancing) in the past 12 months. Source: Statistics Estonia.