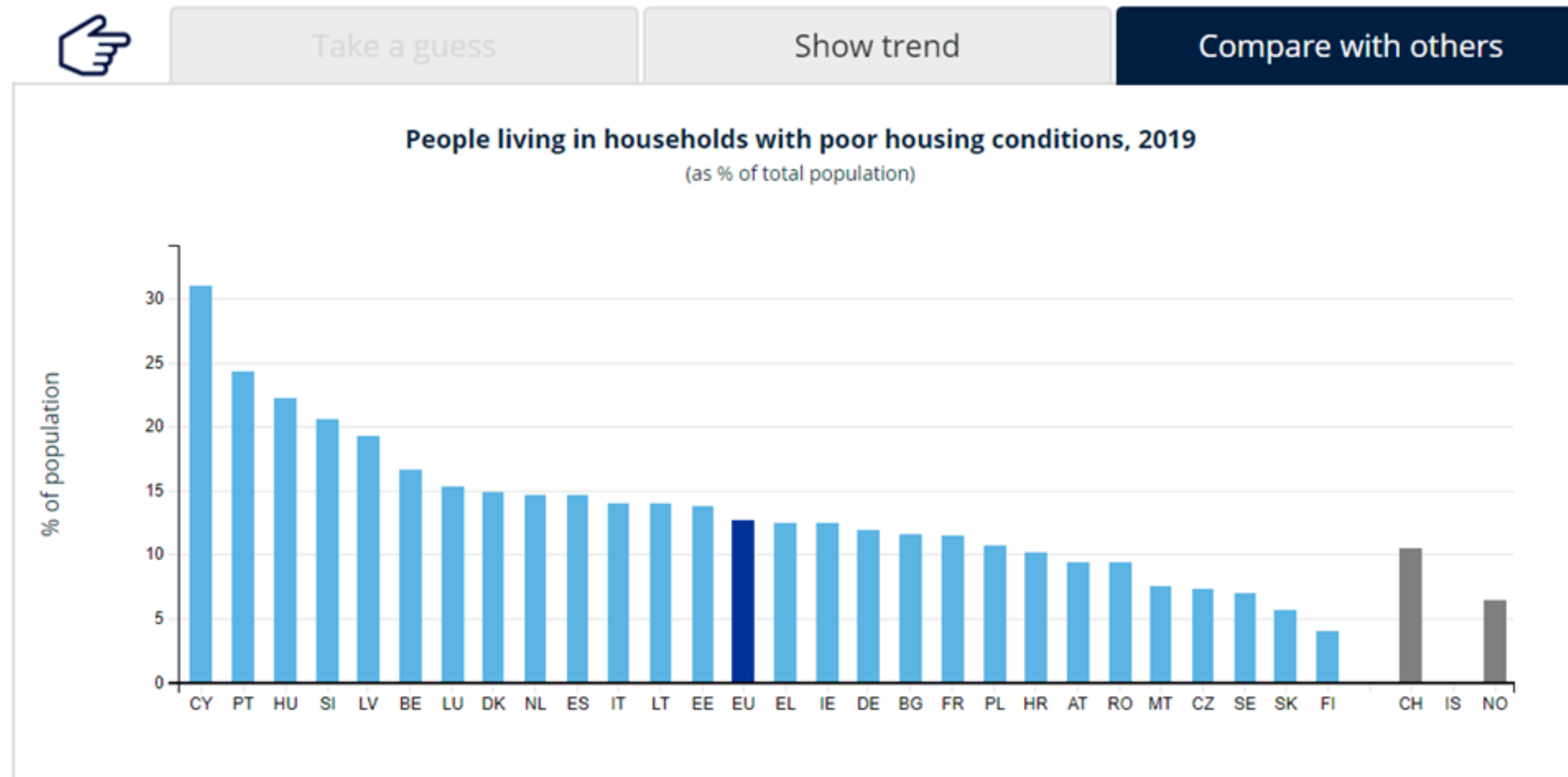


# Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

## SDG 1- No Poverty



Poor housing conditions is assessed as the share of the population experiencing at least one of the following basic deficits in their housing condition: a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor.

Source: Interactive website of European countries' progress towards SDGs  
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/index.html/>

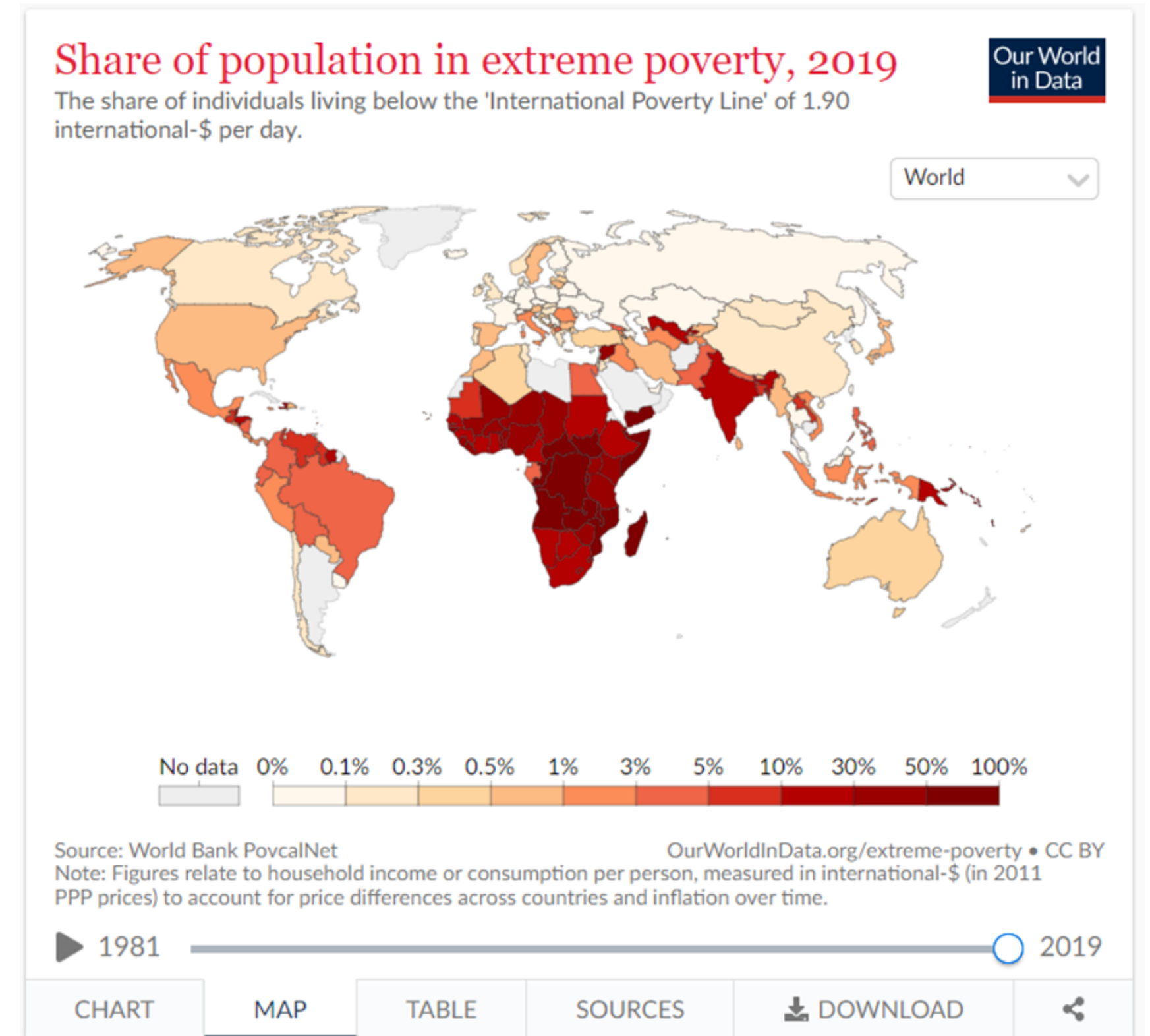
# Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

## SDG 1- No Poverty

A person is considered to be in extreme poverty if they live on less than 1.90\* international dollars per day.

International dollars is a hypothetical currency that adjust for price differences between countries, therefore it considers the amount of goods and services that it can buy and living standards across countries.

\*The World Bank updated the International Poverty Line in October 2015



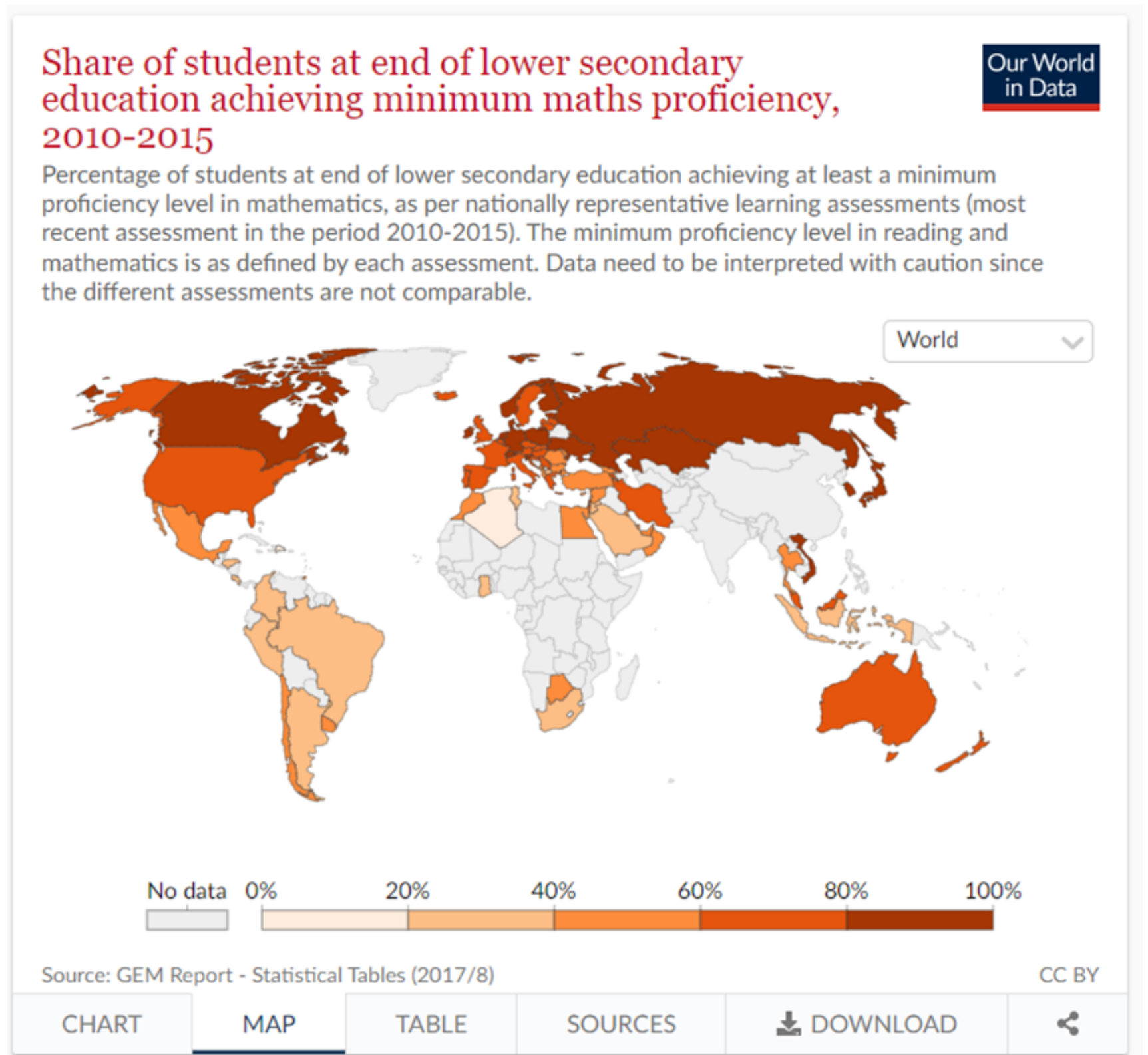
Source: Interactive website of countries' progress for each SDGs indicator available. <https://sdg-tracker.org/no-poverty>

# Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

## SDG 4- Quality Education

Lower secondary education is also known as middle school, intermediate school or junior high school (International Standard Classification of Education/ ISCED 2).

The duration and classification of each level of the ISCED can vary greatly across countries, therefore data need to be interpreted with caution due to problems when comparing statistics across countries.

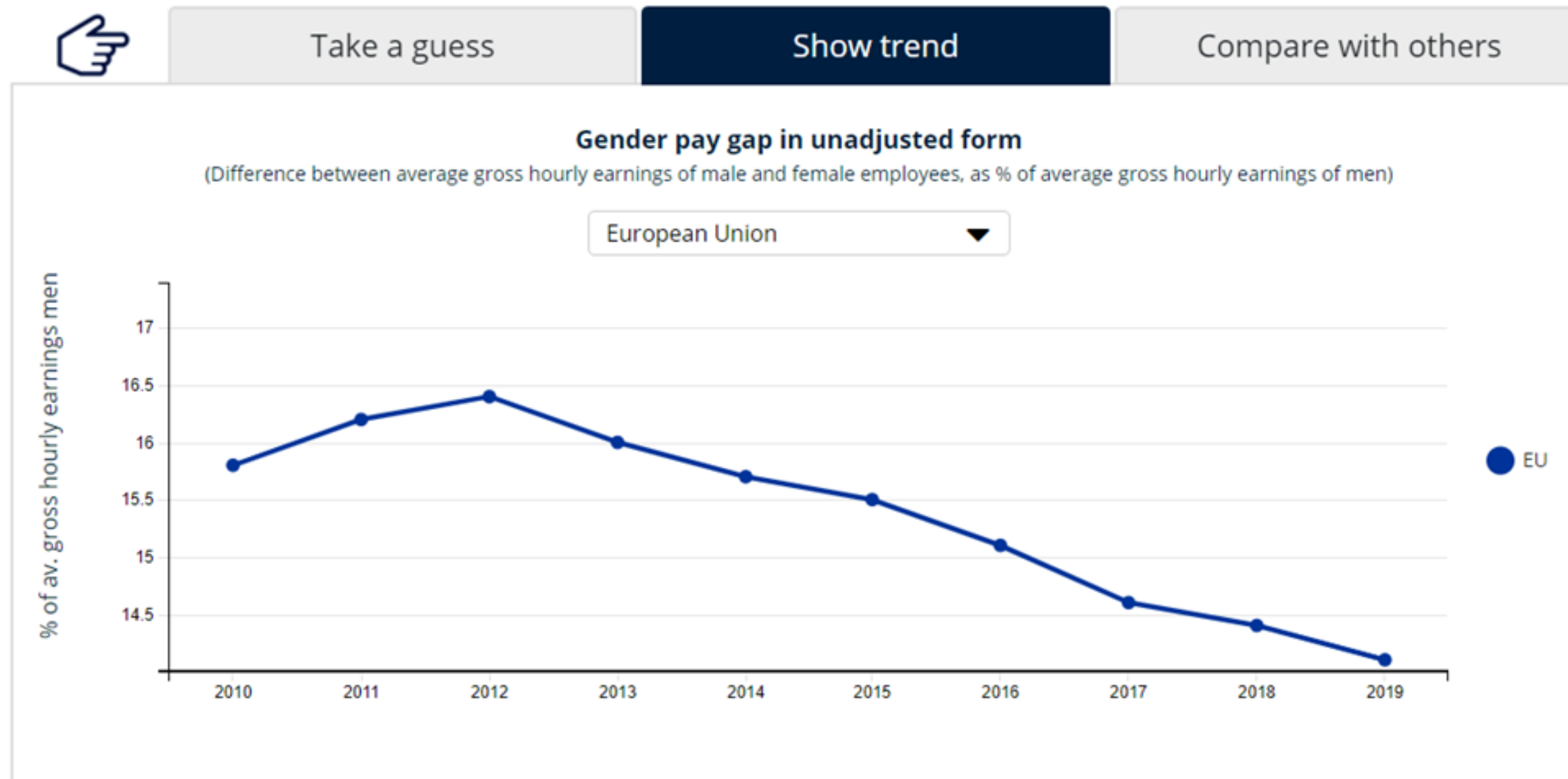


Source: Interactive website of countries' progress for each SDGs indicator available. <https://sdg-tracker.org/quality-education>

# Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

## SDG 5- Gender Equality

The gender pay gap\* refers to the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female employees, as % average gross hourly earnings of men.



***The formula for calculating the gender pay gap is as follows:***

$$\frac{\text{(Gross hourly earnings of male - Gross hourly earnings of female)}}{\text{(Gross hourly earnings of male)}}$$

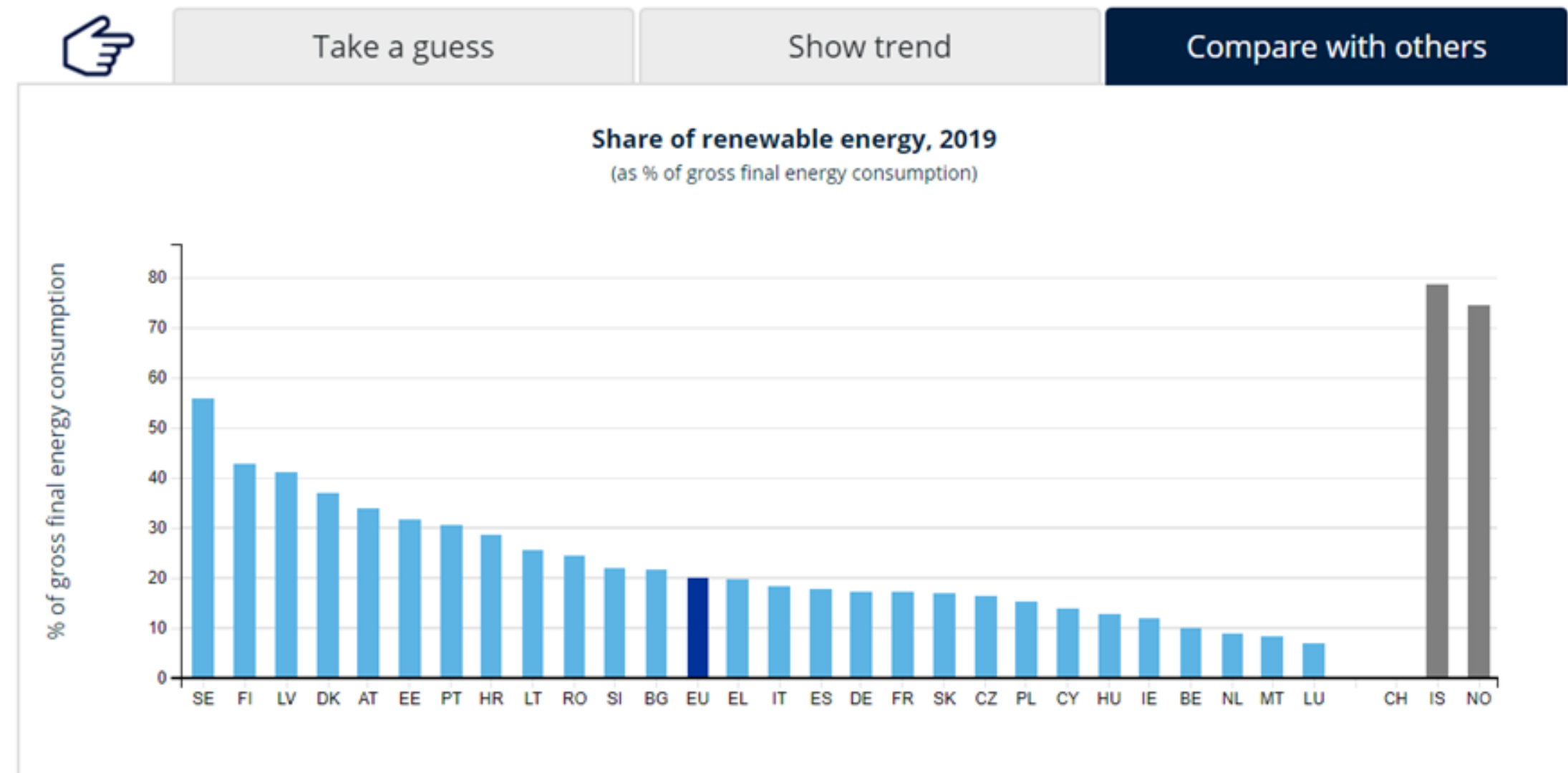


# Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

## SDG 7- Affordable and Clean Energy

Renewable and clean energy sources include wind, solar and biomass, and they emit no or low greenhouse gases and have lower impact on air pollution.

Gross final energy consumption refers to energy used by end-consumers (people in their houses, stores, facilities) plus grid losses (energy lost during transmission of electricity) and self-consumption of power plants.



Source: Interactive website of European countries' progress towards SDGs  
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/index.html>

# Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

## SDG 8- Decent work and economic growth

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) can be defined as the sum of Consumption, Investment, Government Spending, and the difference between the Country's Exports and Imports.



Source: Interactive website of European countries' progress towards SDGs. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/index.html>

# Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

## SDG 12- Responsible Consumption and Production

Material footprint indicates the quantity of material extraction required to meet the consumption of a country. It comprises biomass, fossil fuels, metal and non-metal ores.



Source: Interactive website of countries' progress for each SDGs indicator available.  
<https://sdg-tracker.org/sustainable-consumption-production>