



Reinhard Mohn Prize 2017

Estonia

Analyses from the Bertelsmann Stiftung program Shaping Sustainable Economies

Dear readers,

The world is growing ever more closely together. However, the effects of globalization are ambiguous. Widespread economic growth and gains in prosperity go hand in hand with unexpected upheavals in politics and society, and with threatening crises in the global economic and financial system. This requires new models and integrated strategies that will bring the aim of economic productivity into harmony with the aim of a rising quality of life and increased participation for all people. Future generations' needs for productive economic, social, and ecological systems must also be taken into account.

Sustainable economic growth and social justice must become guiding principles of sociopolitical efforts worldwide. Both principles are intimately tied to democracy and good governance. The perpetual organizational challenge in a sustainable market economy lies in balancing out social, economic, and ecological demands in the interplay of global processes of transformation.

With the aid of evidence-based analyses, we work out global as well as national strategy and organizational proposals to this end. We then further elaborate these in dialogue with national and international experts and responsible actors from politics, economics, and civil society.

Among other countries, Estonia stands at the focal point of our work in a number of respects. A range of our projects deal with various questions in connection with this country. In this fact sheet, we therefore offer a number of exemplary insights into our analyses.

We wish you enjoyable reading.

Dr. Stefan Empter and Andreas Esche
Program management, Shaping Sustainable Economies

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Estonia and Globalization

Findings from the Globalization Report by Bertelsmann Stiftung

Estonia is among the countries that have made the strongest gains in economic, political, and social integration with the rest of the world since the fall of the Iron Curtain.

The “Globalization Report 2016” gathers data on the progress made by 42 countries in globalization between 1990 and 2014 on the basis of the so-called Globalization Index, which is closely aligned with the KOF Index of Globalization created by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich. Along with indicators on economic globalization, this contains aspects of social globalization (tourism, migration) and political globalization (institutionalized integration, foreign relations, etc.). From the data gathered, a Globalization Index value can be developed for each country and year, ranging from 0 to 100. The higher the index value, the higher the degree of the country’s integration with the other countries in the world.

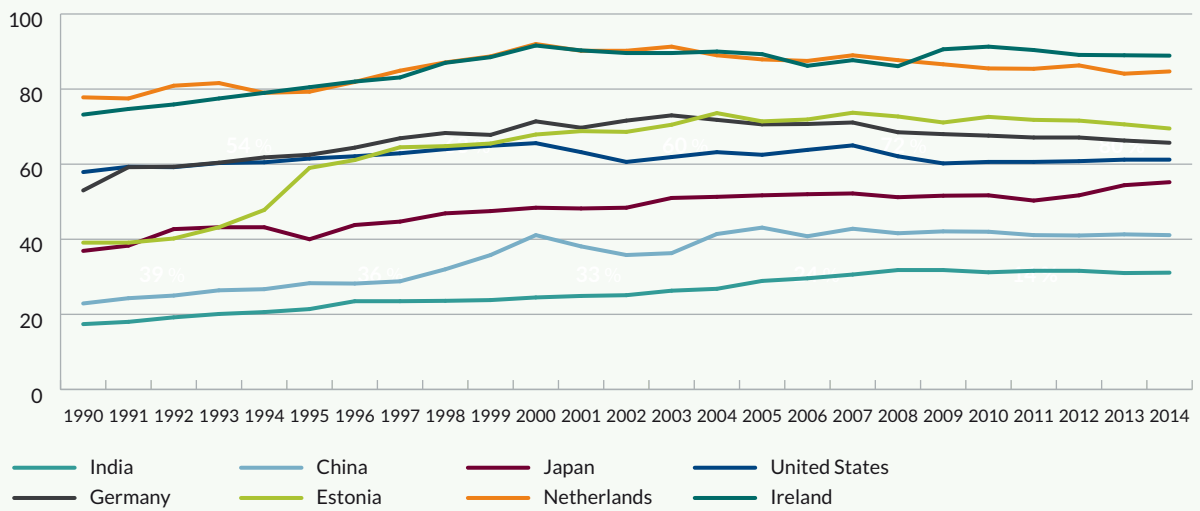
Measured in this way, Estonia’s level of globalization achieved a value of around 39 index points in 1990. By 2014, the index value had risen by more than 30 points, to 69.5. This was the fourth-strongest growth among all 42 countries examined (see table 1).

As a result of Estonia’s strong increase in worldwide interconnection, the country achieved a higher degree of globalization in 2014 than did Germany. At the beginning of the period examined, the Estonian value was still about 14 points below the German value (see figure 1).

Estonia’s advancing globalization led to a per capita real gross domestic product for 2014 of around 685 euros more than it would have been without this progress in economic, political, and social interconnection. For the entire period examined, from 1990 to 2014, globalization-related growth in real gross domestic product adds up to around 10,600 euros per inhabitant.

In a second step, with the aid of regression analyses, the Globalization Report calculates the influence that increased globalization has per capita on the growth of real gross domestic product (GDP) – i.e., inflation-adjusted GDP. Applied to the 42 examined national economies over the period from 1990 to 2014, the calculations yield the following result: a one-point gain in the Globalization Index

FIGURE 1 Course of the Globalization Index values for selected countries in the period 1990 to 2014



Source: Prognos 2016

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TABLE 1 Change in the Globalization Index from 1990 to 2014 in selected countries, ranked by absolute increase in the index value

Rank	Country	1990	2014	Difference
1	Romania	21.4	58.0	36.6
2	Bulgaria	28.6	64.3	35.7
3	Hungary	44.2	75.6	31.4
4	Estonia	39.1	69.5	30.4
5	Slovenia	35.8	62.1	26.3
:	:	:	:	:
17	China	22.9	41.1	18.2
:	:	:	:	:
24	India	17.4	31.1	13.7
25	Germany	53.0	65.7	12.7
:	:	:	:	:
38	United Kingdom	69.7	74.6	4.9
39	Belgium	79.6	83.6	4.0
40	Norway	66.3	70.1	3.8
41	United States	57.9	61.2	3.3
42	Argentina	32.5	33.5	1.0

Source: Prognos 2016

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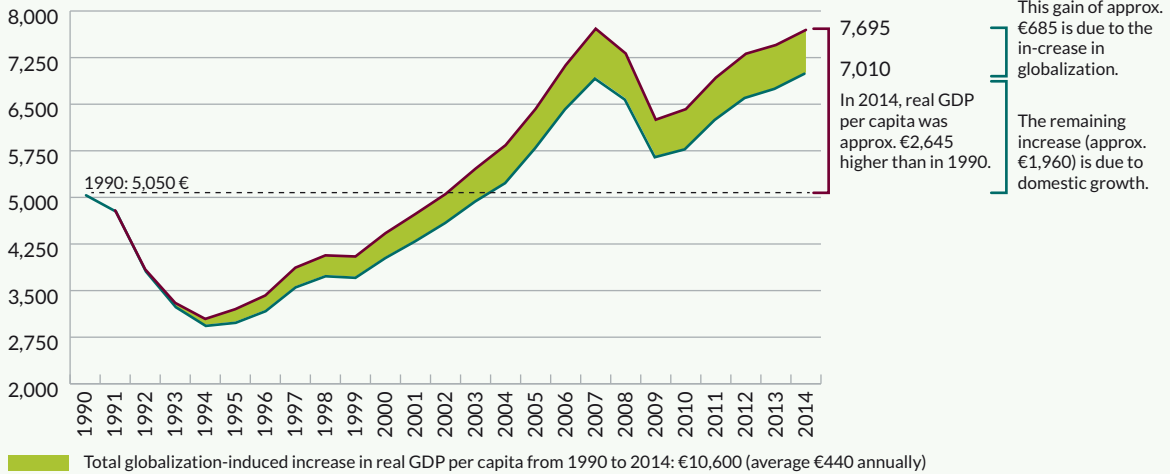
value corresponds to an increase of around 0.3 percentage points in the growth rate of real GDP per capita.

For Estonia, this gives rise to the following developments (see also figure 2):

- In 1990, real GDP per capita in Estonia was 5,050 euros.
- By 2014, this had risen to 7,695 euros (a gain of 2,645 euros).
- Without the advances in globalization in terms of the Globalization Index used here, real per capita GDP in 2014 would only have achieved a value of about 7,010 euros.
- As a consequence of Estonia's increasing globalization between 1990 and 2014, real per capita GDP in 2014 was thus 685 euros higher than it would have been without this progress in globalization.
- Over the entire period, GDP growth in Estonia adds up to 10,600 euros per capita.
- Distributed over the 24 years of the period examined, this resulted in an average annual per capita GDP in Estonia that was about 440 euros higher due to globalization.

FIGURE 2 Development of real GDP per capita in Germany with and without advances in globalization

Figures in euro



Source: Prognos 2016

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TABLE 2 Ranking of globalization-induced GDP growth in the period 1990 to 2014 in selected countries

Rank	Country	Cumulative GDP increase per capita from 1990 in euros*	Average annual GDP increase per capita from 1990 in euros*
1	Japan	35,300	1,470
2	Switzerland	32,700	1,360
3	Finland	32,100	1,340
4	Denmark	29,100	1,210
5	Ireland	27,100	1,130
6	Germany	27,000	1,130
7	Israel	24,900	1,040
8	Austria	21,100	800
9	Greece	21,100	800
10	Sweden	20,400	850
:	:	:	:
12	Italy	18,800	780
:	:	:	:
18	United Kingdom	16,200	680
19	France	15,600	650
20	Canada	15,500	650
:	:	:	:
23	USA	11,700	490
24	Estland	10.600	440
:	:	:	:

39	Brazil	2,900	120
40	Russia	2,800	120
41	China	1,700	70
42	India	400	20

* real values based on year 2000; rounded values

Source: Prognos 2016

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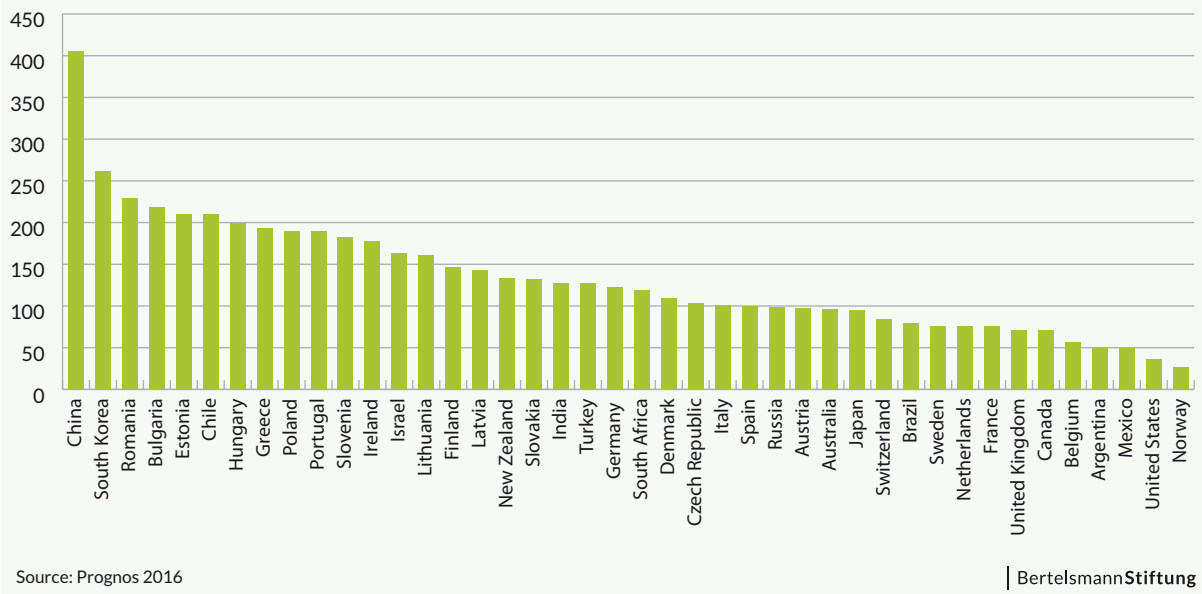
The relatively low absolute globalization-related GDP growth in Estonia – as measured against the country’s high increase in globalization – can be attributed to its low GDP at the start of the period examined.

The situation looks very different when these increases are viewed in relationship to the per capita GDP in 1990. The cumulative gain of 10,600 euros in Estonia’s per capita GDP over the entire period represents a rise of 210 percent from 1990 – the fifth-highest value among all 42 countries (see figure 5). This illustrates the importance the advances in globalization have for Estonia.

Further information can be found in Bertelsmann Stiftung’s “Globalization Report 2016”:

<https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/de/publikationen/publikation/did/globalisierungsreport-2016/>.

FIGURE 3 Cumulative GDP increase per capita in relation to GDP per capita in 1990, in percent



Estonia and the Global Goals

Findings from the SDG Index and Dashboards by Bertelsmann Stiftung and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network

The Estonian government, along with those of all 193 UN member countries, has signed on to the UN Global Goals for Sustainable Development. At the largest summit in history, the heads of state came together in 2015 in New York to agree on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be reached by 2030. These targets provide the follow-up framework to the Millennium Development Goals, which have led to tangible progress in developing countries.

The Agenda 2030 will apply to rich and poor countries alike in the quest for economic, social, and environmental sustainability.

The SDG Index assesses country performance with respect to these goals and shows best practices to provide a platform for peer learning. It is featured in an annual report produced by Bertelsmann Stiftung in cooperation with the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network led by UN Special Advisor on the SDGs, Prof. Jeffrey Sachs.

Estonia ranks 21st out of 149 countries assessed by the 2016 SDG Index. It performs very well on 45 of the 77 indicators. However, with an overall score of 74.5, the country still has much work ahead to achieve the SDG endpoints established for 2030. With the addition of 14

FIGURE 4 SGD DASHBOARD



indicators specific to the 34 member countries of the OECD, Estonia's score drops to 68.5. Through consistent efforts over the last two decades, Estonia has succeeded in becoming a highly digitized and innovative country. This is reflected in its performance on SDG 9: industry, innovation, and infrastructure – for which it has received a “green”

for most indicators on our SDG Dashboard. Furthermore, Estonia already exceeds SDG targets on numerous measurements. In both health care and education, its policies are serving the nation’s children and youth well. The country has among the lowest incidences of neonatal and under-five child mortality: 1.5 and 2.9 per 1,000 live births, respectively (corresponding global rank: 7 and 9). An Estonian child of school entrance age can expect an average of 16.5 years of schooling. Estonian youth are among the most well-educated in the world, with a literacy rate of 99.9 percent (global rank: 3) and an average PISA score of 526 (OECD rank: 4).

In addition, 85.8 percent of adults have attained at least an upper secondary education and 36.8 percent have gone on to complete post-secondary education. Successes can also be seen in both marine and terrestrial conservation. The country has protected 62.5 percent of domestic marine sites critical for maintaining biodiversity (global rank: 9). Given this, a high share of marine species and key habitats are being effectively conserved, placing Estonia second in the Ocean Health Index’s goal of supporting healthy marine ecosystems. The country also places among the top nations on the IUCN Red List for its measurable achievements in combating the extinction of threatened species.

Notwithstanding these successes, Estonia faces major policy challenges. Health and well-being is threatened by the nation’s elevated share of daily smokers: 26 percent of the population aged 15 and older (OECD rank: 31). In comparison, among the best-performing countries (Sweden, Iceland, and Mexico), less than 12 percent of the population smokes daily. Furthermore, the number of homicides annually (5 per 100,000) and the share of the population incarcerated (238 per 100,000) – both comparatively high – demonstrate an urgent need for effective policy reforms to the criminal justice system. Beyond public health and safety, the SDG Index also reports two major shortcomings related to environmental sustainability. First, energy-related CO₂ emissions (14 tons per capita) far exceed the SDG target (less than 2 tons per capita). Second, the country has witnessed extensive forest loss, with a 9.7 percent decrease in forest area (global rank: 66).

You can access the full report and accompanying material here: www.sdginde.org

The next report will be launched ahead of the UN High-level Political Forum in July 2017.

TABLE 3 Estonia – Performance by indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG 1		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (%)	0	●
Poverty line 50% (%)	12	●
SDG 2		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	1.2	●
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.7	●
Prevalence of stunting, under-5s (%)	n/a	●
Prevalence of wasting, under-5s (%)	n/a	●
Sust. Nitrogen Management Index (0–1)	0.7	●
Prevalence of adult obesity (%)	22.6	●
SDG 3		
Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births)	2.9	●
Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	9	●
Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births)	1.5	●
Physician density (per 1000)	3.2	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000)	20	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000)	7	●
Adolescent fertility (births per 1000)	15.6	●
Subjective wellbeing (0–10)	5.4	●
Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)	67	●
Infants who receive 8 WHO vaccines (%)	93	●
Daily smokers (% aged 15+)	26	●
SDG 4		
Expected years of schooling (years)	16.5	●
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds (%)	99.9	●
Net primary school enrolment rate (%)	94.8	●
Population with tertiary education (%)	36.8	●
PISA score (0–600)	526	●
Share upper secondary education (%)	85.8	●
SDG 5		
Women in national parliaments (%)	23.8	●
Female years of schooling (% male)	104.4	●
Female labor force participation (% male)	79.2	●
Unmet demand for contraceptives (%)	23.2	●
Gender wage gap (% male wage)	n/a	●
SDG 6		
Access to improved water (%)	99.6	●
Access to improved sanitation (%)	97.2	●
Freshwater withdrawal (%)	12.7	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
SDG 7		
Access to electricity (%)	100	●
Access to non-solid fuels (%)	88.8	●
CO ₂ from fuels & electricity (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	●
Renewable energy in final consumption (%)	14.5	●
SDG 8		
Automated teller machines (per 100,000)	76.8	●
Adjusted growth rate (%)	1.5	●
Youth not in emp., education, training (%)	14.6	●
Child labor (%)	0	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	64.6	●
SDG 9		
R&D expenditures (% GDP)	2.2	●
R&D researchers (per 1000 employed)	7.1	●
Logistics Performance Index (1-5)	3.3	●
Quality of overall infrastructure (1-7)	5	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100)	77.4	●
Internet use (%)	84.2	●
Patent applications (per million)	13.3	●
SDG 10		
Gini index (0-100)	36	●
Palma ratio	1.2	●
PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)	6.2	●
SDG 11		
PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	9.1	●
Rooms per person	1.5	●
Improved water source, piped (%)	100	●
SDG 12		
Wastewater treated (%)	75.3	●
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/person/year)	1.2	●
SDG 13		
CO ₂ emissions from energy (tCO ₂ /capita)	14	●
Climate change vulnerability (0-1)	0	●
SDG 14		
Ocean Health Index – Clean waters (0-100)	72.9	●
Ocean Health Index – Biodiversity (0-100)	97.5	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100)	75	●
Marine sites, completely protected (%)	62.5	●
Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (%)	40.7	●
SDG 15		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	●
Annual change in forest area (%)	9.7	●
Terrestrial sites, completely protected (%)	45.2	●
SDG 16		
Homicides (per 100,000)	5	●
Prison population (per 100,000)	238	●
Feel safe walking at night (%)	67.2	●
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	70	●
Registered births (%)	100	●
Government efficiency (1-7)	4.4	●
Property rights (1-7)	5.4	●
SDG 17		
Official development assistance (% GNI)	n/a	●
Tax revenue (% GDP)	n/a	●
Health, Education & R&D spending (% GDP)	13.1	●
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org . Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the metadata. The colours green, yellow and red indicate whether the country has already achieved the goal (green), is in a „caution lane“ (yellow), or is seriously far from achievement as of 2015 (red).		
Source: SDG Index & Dashboards. A Global Report. Bertelsmann Stiftung & Sustainable Development Solutions Network BertelsmannStiftung		

Governance in Estonia

Findings from the Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) by Bertelsmann Stiftung

In governance, Estonia ranks 21st out of 41 countries assessed by the 2016 SGI, with a score of 6.33. This places it just below the average, marginally worse than in our previous two assessments. Among its Baltic State peers, it ranks above Latvia but below Lithuania. The SGI considers two areas of governance – the public sector’s capacity to act and the competence of democratic arrangements to hold government accountable – and assesses these across 40 indicators. Estonia ranks 23rd on the former (executive capacity) and 20th on the latter (executive accountability), the same positions it held in our 2015 edition. Since the 2014 SGI, Estonia has consistently scored better than its Baltic State neighbors on executive accountability, but worse on executive capacity.

The institutional structures of the democratic state are well established and stable. This has allowed for principled development of the government’s executive capacity, with checks and balances. In their 2014 assessment, the SGI country experts commended the government for making remarkable advancements in responsive decision-making and good governance. The executive established guidelines for consulting with the public in 2011 (the government’s “Good Engagement Practices” policy) and for periodic regulatory impact assessments (RIAs) in 2012. In comparison, Estonia’s Baltic State peers have struggled to advance effective accountability policies. In Latvia, the parliament’s capacity to exercise oversight of the executive is underdeveloped. In Lithuania, the general public and organized civil society continue to be afforded only limited involvement in the processes of policymaking.

Estonia’s telecommunications infrastructure has enabled exceptionally widespread Internet access. This broad access has unlocked new opportunities for political participation and for policymakers to consult and inform citizens. Seizing on these opportunities, Estonia has become a global leader in e-government. For example, in the 2015 parliamentary elections, 30.5 percent of voters cast their ballot online, up from 24 percent in 2011. In addition, online participation in policymaking – through petitions and legislation proposals – is increasing in popularity.

In 2012, for example, an online deliberation platform called the Rahvakogu (People’s Assembly) was launched to crowdsource ideas for improving elections, party financing,

and public participation. The Rahvakogu also gathered a nationally representative sample of 314 individuals for a face-to-face deliberative event (Deliberation Day). The Rahvakogu process demonstrates that combining crowdsourcing mechanisms with face-to-face deliberations can be a valuable tool for increasing government openness and engaging with the public.

As the use of public-engagement practices has grown, however, they have become more corporatist and, as a consequence, their impact varies widely. Most worryingly, the country experts note in their most recent two assessments that some earlier initiatives to promote good governance and responsive decision-making have been put on hold, including those aiming for inclusive evaluations of RIA results, quality assurance (QA) standards for municipal public services, and the creation of web-based public tools to track the implementation of the governing coalition’s program. Estonia additionally continues to lack any legal process for citizens to initiate referenda. Its neighbor Latvia has established a legislative framework for referenda, though poor implementation has severely hampered bringing a referendum to a vote.

Regarding executive capacity, Estonia’s prime minister is comparatively weak and the capacity of the Government Office’s Strategy Unit remains modest. In their 2016 assessment, the country experts find that “Estonia tends to overproduce strategies” while failing to coordinate the various strategies in circulation. In Lithuania, in comparison, strategic planning is well institutionalized and government ministries work collaboratively with the prime minister’s office. The policy fragmentation in the Estonian executive could be ameliorated by merging smaller-scale strategies into the 30-year national strategy “Sustainable Estonia 21,” better coordinating actions between the ministries and the prime minister’s office, and granting citizens a broader role in policy evaluation.

TABLE 4 Sustainable Governance Indicators 2016: Governance

Rank	Country	Score				Change from	
		SGI 2014	SGI 2015	SGI 2016		2014	2015
1	Norway	8.41	8.41	8.44		+0.03	+0.03
2	Finland	8.45	8.44	8.38		-0.08	-0.06
3	Denmark	8.35	8.33	8.35		+0.00	+0.02
4	Sweden	8.45	8.48	8.35		-0.11	-0.14
5	New Zealand	7.51	7.55	7.53		+0.02	-0.03
6	Luxembourg	7.38	7.45	7.38		-0.00	-0.07
7	United States	7.39	7.39	7.37		-0.02	-0.02
8	United Kingdom	6.96	7.05	7.25		+0.28	+0.19
9	Canada	7.16	7.13	7.13		-0.04	-0.00
10	Germany	7.28	7.29	7.05		-0.23	-0.24
11	Australia	7.21	7.05	7.04		-0.17	-0.01
12	Switzerland	6.97	6.87	6.94		-0.02	+0.07
13	Poland	6.71	6.74	6.83		+0.12	+0.09
14	Iceland	6.89	6.87	6.81		-0.08	-0.06
15	Ireland	6.53	6.67	6.68		+0.14	+0.00
16	Austria	6.65	6.69	6.67		+0.03	-0.01
17	Lithuania	6.50	6.53	6.46		-0.03	-0.07
18	Israel	6.40	6.29	6.44		+0.04	+0.16
19	Belgium	6.35	6.40	6.42		+0.07	+0.01
20	Spain	6.29	6.47	6.41		+0.12	-0.05
	OECD/EU average	6.38	6.38	6.37			
21	Estonia	6.44	6.35	6.33		-0.11	-0.03
22	Netherlands	6.49	6.43	6.29		-0.19	-0.14
23	Latvia	6.34	6.22	6.24		-0.11	+0.01
24	Japan	6.02	6.08	6.17		+0.15	+0.09
25	Italy	5.84	6.06	6.16		+0.32	+0.10
26	Czech Republic	5.96	6.08	6.07		+0.11	-0.01
27	South Korea	6.14	6.16	6.02		-0.12	-0.14
28	Mexico	6.12	6.17	6.00		-0.12	-0.16
29	Chile	6.21	6.00	5.87		-0.34	-0.14
30	France	5.91	5.72	5.86		-0.06	+0.14
31	Malta	5.44	5.62	5.76		+0.32	+0.14
32	Portugal	5.74	5.57	5.57		-0.17	+0.00
33	Turkey	5.64	5.55	5.45		-0.19	-0.10
34	Slovenia	5.43	5.45	5.43		-0.00	-0.02
35	Slovakia	5.48	5.41	5.32		-0.16	-0.09
36	Bulgaria	5.21	5.04	5.10		-0.11	+0.06
37	Croatia	4.89	4.83	4.91		+0.02	+0.08
38	Hungary	5.15	5.03	4.84		-0.32	-0.20
39	Greece	4.97	5.03	4.77		-0.20	-0.26
40	Romania	4.55	4.49	4.72		+0.17	+0.23
41	Cyprus	3.97	4.33	4.31		+0.34	-0.02

Source: Own research

BertelsmannStiftung

Social Justice in Estonia

Findings from the EU Social Justice Index by Bertelsmann Stiftung

Estonia ranks 13th among the 28 EU countries assessed by the 2016 SJI. Its score of 6.15 places it above the average. Compared to its Baltic State peers, it consistently ranks above both Lithuania and Latvia. While its peers have been improving year over year, however, Estonia scores marginally worse than in our previous two assessments. Methodologically, the SJI comprises 28 quantitative and eight qualitative indicators, each associated with one of six dimensions of social justice. Across these six dimensions, Estonia places among the top ten in three dimensions (equitable education, intergenerational justice, and labor market access), but in the bottom third in our health dimension.

The Estonian education system has had admirable successes in delivering high-quality, equitable opportunity, placing fourth in each of our past three assessments. The successful decoupling of students' academic performance from socioeconomic background (rank: 1) is exemplary of this. More generally, the OECD's 2012 PISA test demonstrated the excellence of the education system, which placed second behind Finland. The average Estonian student scored about three points less than the average Finnish student and 34 points higher than the EU average. As a result, the education system has yielded a well-educated labor force: nearly 91 percent of the working-age population have attained at least an upper secondary education (rank: 4). While educational outcomes are generally excellent, the SGI country experts warn that higher educational attainment in Estonia does not correlate with better employability to the extent that it does in other countries. In response, "recent policy measures strengthening links between education and training and the labor market, such as involving companies and social partners in VET curricula development, including entrepreneurship skills in university curricula, and providing adults with low-level skills better access to lifelong learning, have sought to ensure that the provision of education keeps pace with the changing needs of the economy."

Estonia has also demonstrated commendable aptitude in balancing the policy needs of the present with those of the future, placing fourth in 2014, 2015, and 2016. This policymaking tendency toward intergenerational justice is an attribute shared by all the Nordic and Baltic countries.

For example, the SGI researchers observe that "Estonia has one of the most generous parental benefit systems in the OECD, entitling parents to benefits equal to her/his previous salary for 435 days." Such progressive social policies have been maintained alongside the lowest levels of public debt in the EU – even throughout the financial crisis. Though higher than in 2008, the government's current gross debt (10.1 percent of GDP) outperforms second-place Luxembourg by more than 10 percentage points. In comparison, the average public debt level in the EU is 87.4 percent of GDP, with Greece registering a debilitating 178.4 percent. Estonia's environmental achievements, however, have been more mixed. Although it substantially increased the share of renewable energy used, from 17.1 percent in 2007 to 26.5 percent (2014, rank: 8), this is still well below the 38.7 percent reported by both Finland and Latvia.

Most alarmingly, the country ranks second to last in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, at 16 tons of climate-warming gases per capita (reported in CO₂ equivalents). While most countries have lower emissions today than they did in 2005, Estonia is one of only four countries that have actually increased their GHG emissions. In contrast, its Baltic State neighbors release just one third of the amount of Estonia's emissions per capita, with Lithuania ranking second-best (3.4 tons per capita).

In line with its peers Latvia and Lithuania, Estonian policymakers have failed to ensure both the quality and inclusiveness of the health-care system (rank: 23). The medical needs of the population are not being sufficiently met. In 2014, 11.3 percent reported not getting medical attention because of cost, distance, or long waiting lists (rank: 27). We also observe considerably fewer healthy life years among Estonians: just 55.3, or six years less than the EU average and 18 years less than the average Swede. As poor health policy performance appears to be a commonality among the Baltic States, Estonia could benefit from collaborating with its neighbors to jointly develop policy prescriptions that reflect the unique needs of the region.

TABLE 5 EU Social Justice Index 2016

Rank	Country	Score				Change from	
		SJI 2014	SJI 2015	SJI 2016		2014	2015
1	Sweden	7.48	7.40	7.51		+0.03	+0.11
2	Finland	7.08	7.29	7.17		+0.09	-0.12
3	Denmark	7.17	7.13	7.16		-0.01	+0.03
4	Czech Republic	6.66	6.74	6.85		+0.19	+0.11
5	Netherlands	7.00	6.91	6.80		-0.20	-0.11
6	Austria	6.67	6.64	6.67		+0.00	+0.03
7	Germany	6.67	6.57	6.66		-0.01	+0.09
8	Luxembourg	6.60	6.50	6.57		-0.03	+0.07
9	Slovenia	6.39	6.35	6.51		+0.12	+0.16
10	France	6.16	6.22	6.27		+0.11	+0.05
11	Belgium	6.16	6.21	6.18		+0.02	-0.03
12	United Kingdom	6.00	6.01	6.16		+0.16	+0.15
13	Estonia	6.24	6.29	6.15		-0.09	-0.14
14	Poland	5.38	5.54	5.81		+0.43	+0.27
EU average		5.62	5.63	5.75			
15	Lithuania	5.43	5.46	5.69		+0.26	+0.23
16	Malta	5.40	5.36	5.57		+0.17	+0.21
17	Slovakia	5.30	5.38	5.55		+0.25	+0.17
18	Ireland	5.09	5.16	5.40		+0.31	+0.24
19	Croatia	4.69	4.95	5.07		+0.38	+0.12
20	Cyprus	5.10	5.03	5.04		-0.06	+0.01
21	Latvia	4.64	4.70	5.04		+0.40	+0.34
22	Portugal	4.95	4.81	4.97		+0.02	+0.16
23	Hungary	4.54	4.47	4.96		+0.42	+0.49
24	Italy	4.56	4.63	4.78		+0.22	+0.15
25	Spain	4.78	4.75	4.76		-0.02	+0.01
26	Bulgaria	3.83	3.85	4.03		+0.20	+0.18
27	Romania	3.72	3.54	3.91		+0.19	+0.37
28	Greece	3.58	3.64	3.66		+0.08	+0.02

* weighted scores

Source: Own research

| BertelsmannStiftung

List of contributing projects by Bertelsmann Stiftung

- **Global Economic Dynamics (GED)**

In order to foster global economic integration, we have to better understand the causes and effects of complex economic dynamics and their interconnections. Using econometric modeling, we carry out macroeconomic analyses to assess the costs and benefits of economic globalization.

www.ged-project.de

- **Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI)**

The SGI is a platform built on a cross-national survey of sustainable governance that identifies reform needs in 41 EU and OECD countries. The EU Social Justice Index is part of this project to measure social justice in Europe.

www.sgi-network.org

- **Transformationsindex (BTI)**

With its international comparative survey of good governance, democracy under the rule of law, and a social market economy in 129 developing and transition countries, the BTI identifies strategies for successful transformation and development.

www.bti-project.org

- **Sustainable Development Goals Index – die Agenda 2030 erfolgreich umsetzen**

Bertelsmann Stiftung and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) launched the SDG Index and Dashboards – Global Report to provide a report card for tracking Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) progress and ensuring accountability. The report shows how leaders can deliver on their promise.

www.sdgindex.org

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