

UNECE Meeting on Environmental Indicators

United Nations, Geneva

31 August to 2 September 2009



Modern presentation formats and tools for effective dissemination of environmental indicators

Stephen Hall

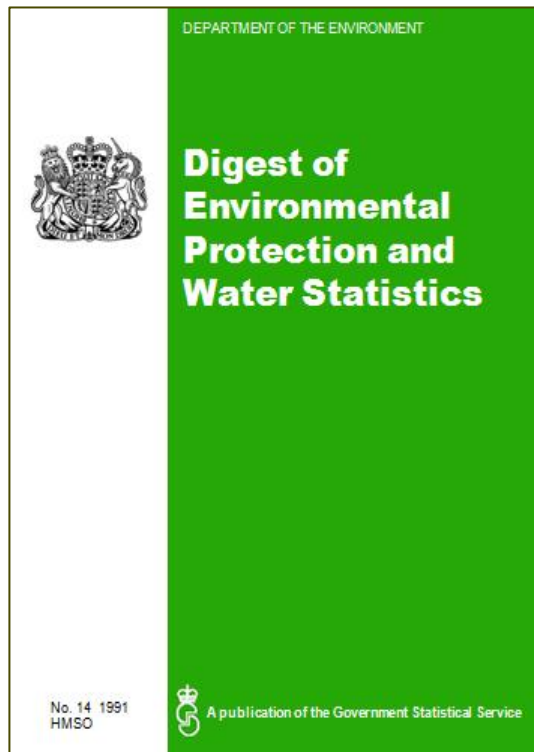
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

United Kingdom

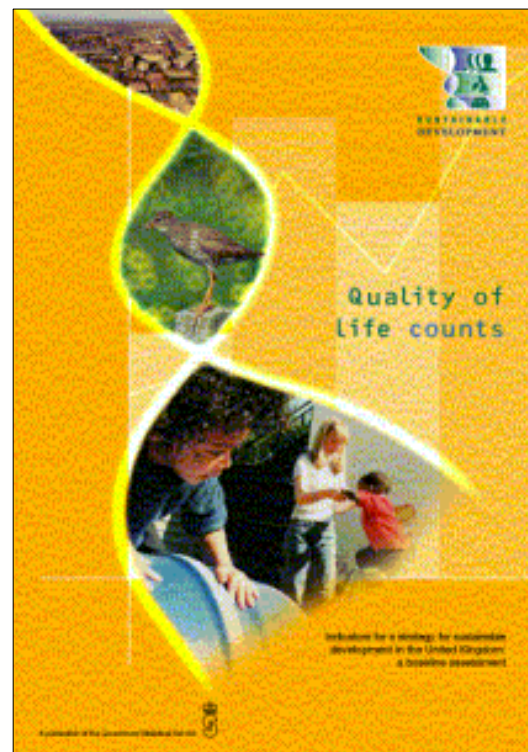
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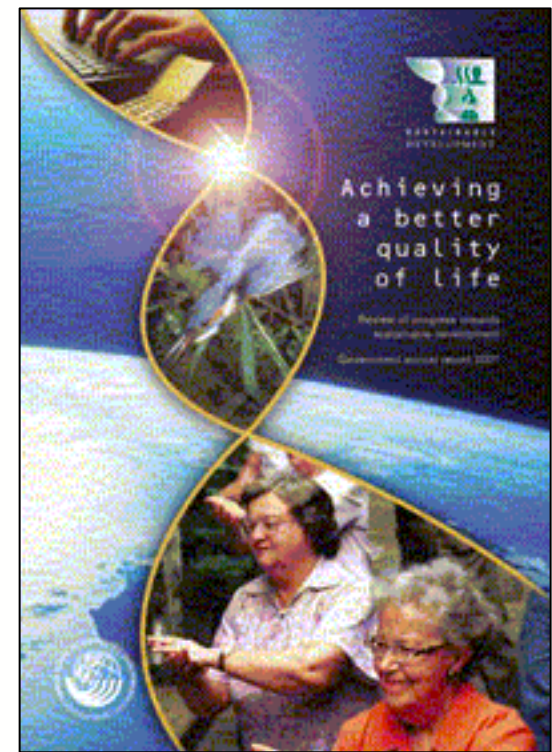
Printed reports



1978 - 1998



1999 & 2004



2000 - 2004

Leaflets – UK first in 2001



defra
Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs

Quality of Life Barometer

Annual Report 2003

Sustainable development is about ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come.



The 15 Headline indicators of sustainable development – a quality of life barometer – provide an overview of progress in meeting the objectives of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy – *A better quality of life* (May 1999).

Headline indicators – assessment of progress

	since 1990	since Strategy
Economic output	✓	✓
Investment	✓	✓
Employment	✓	✓
Poverty & social exclusion	✗	✓
Education	✓	✓
Health	✓	✓
Housing - conditions	✓	✓
Crime - robbery	✗	✓
- vehicle & burglary	✗	✓
Climate change	✓	✓
Air quality	✓	✗
Road traffic - total traffic volumes	✗	✗
- traffic per GDP	✗	✗
River water quality	✓	✓
Wildlife - farmland birds	✓	✓
- woodland birds	✗	✓
Land use	✗	✓
Waste - household waste	✗	✗
- all arisings & management	✗	✗

Key:

- Significant change, in direction of meeting objective
- No significant change
- Significant change, in direction away from meeting objective
- Insufficient or no comparable data

Where a trend is unacceptable, the government will adjust its policies, and look to others to join it in taking action. A full assessment of progress can be found in the fourth Government Annual Report on Sustainable Development 2003, *Achieving a Better Quality of Life*. Data and further details on the Headline and a wider core set of indicators are available on the website below.

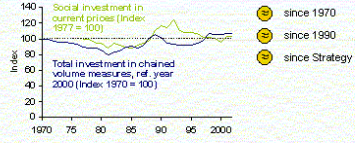
www.sustainable-development.gov.uk
For additional copies of this leaflet, please call 020 7082 8621

H1 ECONOMIC OUTPUT



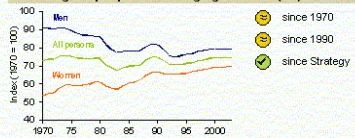
- 27% increase in real GDP per head between 1990 and 2002
- 2.0% per year on average.
- Real GDP per head increased by 1.4% in 2002, and has increased by 9% since 1998.

H2 INVESTMENT



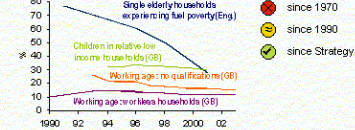
- Total real investment relative to GDP rose from 16.3% in 1990 to 17.2% in 1998, and was 17.2% in 2002.
- Social investment (railways, hospitals, schools etc.) was around 2% of GDP in 1990 and 1.7% in 2002 (only available on a current price basis).

H3 EMPLOYMENT



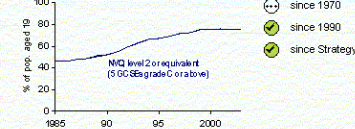
- The percentage of working age people in work was 74.7% in 2003 – the same as in 1990.
- The percentage for 2003 was 0.3 percentage points up on 2002 and was an increase on the 1999 figure of 73.9%.

H4 POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



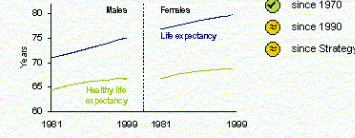
- 11.5% of working age people were in workless households in 2003, reduced from 12.8% in 1998, 14.8% were without qualifications, down from 16.7 in 1999.
- 30% of children were in relatively low-income households (after housing costs) in 2001-2, reduced from 34% in 1996-7.
- 28% of single elderly households experienced fuel poverty in 2001, reduced from 77% in 1991 and 61% in 1996.

H5 EDUCATION



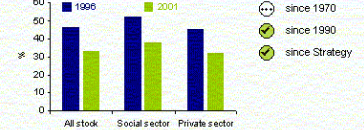
- In 2003, 76.1% of 19 year-olds achieved NVQ level 2 or equivalent (5 GCSEs grade C), up from 52% in 1990, and 74.5% in 1999. The 2003 figure was the same as that for 2001 (the previous highest level).

H6 HEALTH



- Between 1990 and 1999 healthy life expectancy increased only slightly, from 65.1 to 66.6 years for men and from 68.3 to 68.9 years for women.
- Overall life expectancy (75.1 years for men, 80.0 years for women) has increased more than healthy life expectancy, so an increasing proportion of those extra years are in poor health.

H7 HOUSING CONDITIONS



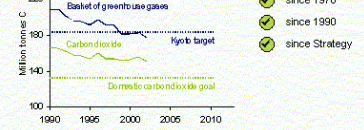
- Between 1996 and 2001, non-decent housing fell from 52% to 38% and from 45% to 32% in the social and private sectors, respectively.
- Between 1991 and 1996 there was no significant change across a broad range of condition measures. As housing conditions have changed for the better since 1996, the overall assessment is that there has been an improvement since 1990.

H8 CRIME



- Both the British Crime Survey and recorded crime show that burglary and vehicle crimes fell substantially from the early 1990s: from 1990 such recorded crimes fell by 17% and 23% respectively (BCS indicates falls from 1991 of 29% and 38%).
- By 2002-3, recorded robbery had risen to 108,000 from 67,000 in 1998-9 but was 11% lower than the previous year.

H9 CLIMATE CHANGE



- Emissions of the 'basket' of six greenhouse gases (on which progress is assessed) fell by 12% between 1990 and 2001, and provisionally by 14% to 15% between 1990 & 2002.
- CO₂ emissions for 2002 were provisionally 9% lower than in 1990.

PB 7940 REVISED 03/04

2001 - 2004



Evening Standard

**Crime up, roads
worse but life is
better says Labour**



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Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs



THE TIMES

**Life is better despite
crime, illness and
cars, says Labour**



Eveni

THE TIMES

The Express

**Quality of life is better?
But what about all the
robbery and the jams**

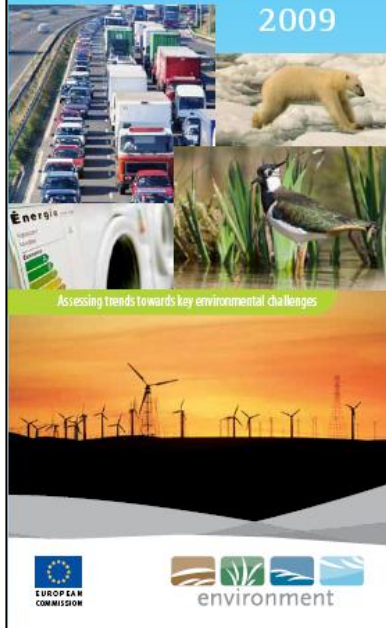
Leaflets – EU Environment



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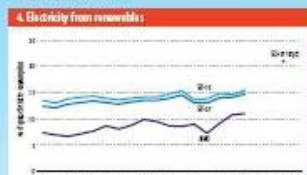
Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs

EU environment-related indicators 2009



The EU aims at improving energy efficiency by 20% by 2020. Energy intensity (kg oil equivalent per unit of GDP) has consistently decreased in the EU since the 1970s (EU-15 in 1976 was around 200 kg oil equivalent per 1000€ GDP).

Energy intensity has fallen in the new Member States since 1995. In EU-15 it has decreased by around 70% since 1980. Luxembourg and Ireland have decreased by more than 80%, the most Spain by less than 50%, while Portugal is the only one that has increased. Denmark, the most energy efficient country in the EU (noting agricultural subsidies), has reduced energy intensity by almost 25% compared to 1990.



The EU aims at producing 20% of electricity from renewable sources by 2010. In 2008 16.6% of electricity was produced from renewables, compared to 7.1% in 1990. The main sources for electricity were followed by biomass and wind.

While the target is ambitious, some Member States have made good progress. Denmark has seen steady growth, increasing from 0.6% in 1990 to 24% in 2008. The next best performer is which has increased by more than 10 percentage points. In 2008 Austria and Sweden produced more than 80% of their electricity from renewable sources, followed by Latvia at 37.7%.

For 2010 the EU has set itself the target of obtaining 20% of its energy from renewable sources (20% share was 9.2% in 2004). To achieve this, legislation setting differentiated national targets was agreed in 2008.



The EU aims at halving the loss of biodiversity by 2010. Common birds, which are considered to be a highly representative of biodiversity and the integrity of ecosystems, have declined by more than 10% in EU since 1990. Without a significant additional effort, the EU will fail to meet its target (7).

Common farmland birds, a good indicator of trends in farmland biodiversity, have declined by around 50%, partly due to signs of pesticides and herbicides. The relative stabilisation during the last 10 years is partly due to the introduction of set-aside areas in the EU-15, while well designed agri-environmental measures can reverse biodiversity at EU level.



In 2007 15% of total catches were outside safe biological limits, indicating an improvement since 1990. Recreational and exotic catches were generally in poor condition all along. The best performer, even if they improved in 2007.

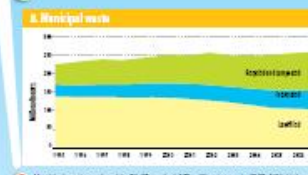
Some important pelagic stocks, which normally sustain large catches, fell outside biological limits for the first time in 2007, causing the large reduction in the indicator for this year. The fall in industrial stocks in 2007 is a double-edged sword for fishing and sea food.

Key documents: The 2008 State of the Environment Report (2008) and the 2008 State of the Environment Report (2008) and the 2008 State of the Environment Report (2008). For more information on the 2008 State of the Environment Report, visit the website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/indicators/>.



The Common Agricultural Policy funds organic farming because of its positive effects on the environment, its impact on microclimate and human health. In 2007 4.1% of EU-27 farmland was organic, up from 0.6% in 1990. Austria has the highest share of organic farming with 17.4% in 2007, followed by Latvia with 9.5%. It represents for 10% of the total organic farmland in EU-27.

Although there is a big difference between the EU-15 (4.6%) and the EU-27 (4.1%), in recent years organic farming has been rising quickly in EU-15, comparable to that in EU-27 during the 1990s.



Municipal waste produced in EU-27 reached 228 million tonnes in 2007, 14% higher than in 1990. Around 40% was sent to landfill (decreasing from 50% in 1990) and almost 20% was incinerated (up from almost 10% in 1990). Municipal waste management varies widely between Member States. Less than 50% is landfilled in some countries – Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium – while more than 85% is disposed of in this way in others – Latvia, Lithuania, Cyprus and Malta. In 2007 each EU citizen produced on average of 522 kg of municipal waste. In 2008 EU-27 produced around 3 billion tonnes of waste, including milky waste, 6.6 tonnes per capita.

In 2007 158 million tonnes of municipal waste was recycled (7), twice as much as in 1995. Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria lead the recycling of municipal waste, with more than 50%. Denmark has the highest share of municipal waste recycled (55%).



All pollutants such as sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and ammonia (NH₃) have harmful effects on human health and the environment. They cause damage to crops and forests, acidification, eutrophication, smog formation and increase risks for acid precipitation, directly and through formation of particulate matter and ground level ozone. The National Emissions Ceiling (NEC) Directive sets national targets for reducing emissions of SO₂, NO_x, NMVOC and NH₃ by 2010. The EU air pollution ceilings aims to reduce levels of these and other air pollutants in 2010.

Compared to 1990 levels, in 2008 the EU-27 had reduced emissions of SO₂ by 70%, NO_x by 24%, NMVOC by 44% and NH₃ by 27%. For NO_x however, some Member States are expected to exceed their national emissions in 2010 (6), partly because demand for road transport has grown faster than anticipated.



Airborne particulate matter has serious impacts on human health, reducing average life expectancy in the EU by about 10 years (10). People living in cities in many EU countries, the concentration of particulate matter (PM₁₀) is in some places 50 times higher than the maximum allowed (10). The high value in 2002 was particularly due to unfavourable weather conditions.

High levels of ground level ozone are very dangerous for human health, as ozone is responsible for respiratory diseases. In particular affecting vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and the most sensitive of those (11). It has increased since 2004 (9). Ground level ozone is affected by air pollution and weather conditions.

10. From WHO (2006) <http://www.who.int/csr/don/060906.html>
11. From WHO (2006) <http://www.who.int/csr/don/060906.html>

2004 -



Leaflets - Finland



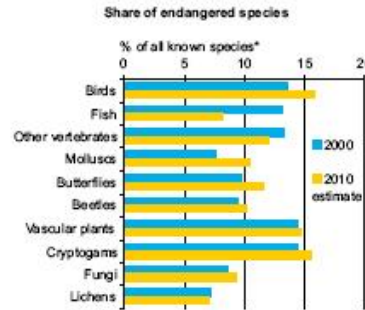
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For nature -
for humankind:
Biological diversity trends
in Finland



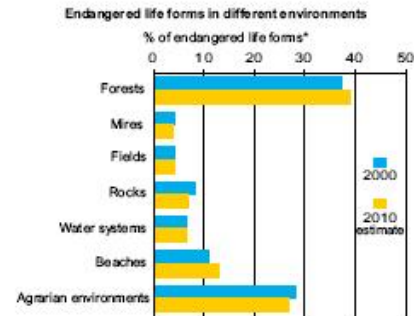
The threatened Clossed Apollo (*Parnassius moonecyne*) butterfly is held in a natural reserve. It is protected by both Finnish legislation and EU-directive.

NUMBER OF THREATENED SPECIES INCREASES



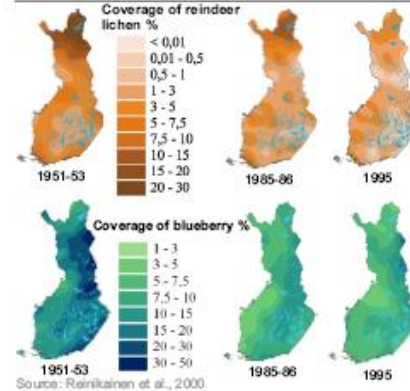
*Including life forms for which information was extensively obtained in the 2000 evaluation.
Source: Evaluation of the Finnish National Action Plan for Biodiversity

PORTION OF THREATENED SPECIES GREATEST IN FORESTS AND FARMLAND AREAS

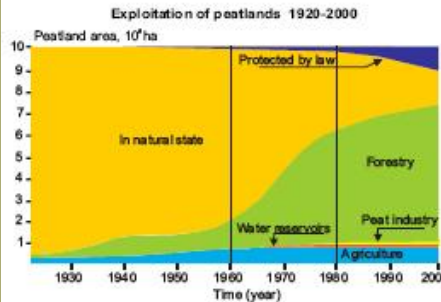


*All life forms, including those for which data was previously insufficient.
Source: Evaluation of the Finnish National Action Plan for Biodiversity

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE COVERAGE OF CERTAIN FOREST SPECIES

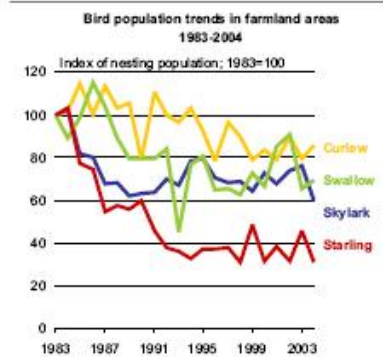


PEATLANDS INTENSELY EXPLOITED



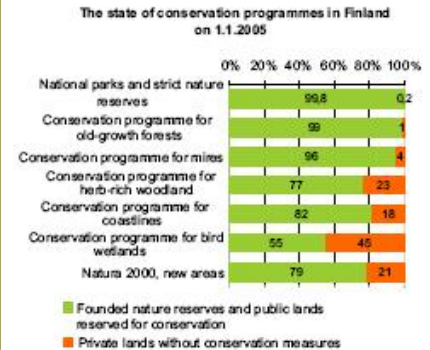
Source: Heikkilä, R. & Lindholm, T. 2000. Conservation of the biodiversity of mires in Finland. -Teoks.: Rochefort, L. & Daigle, J.-Y. (ed.) Sustaining our peatlands. Proceedings of the 11th International Peat Congress, s. 1038-1043

CHANGES IN FARMLAND BIRD POPULATIONS



Source: Finnish Museum of Natural History, Zoological Museum

DEGREE OF ENFORCEMENT VARIES BETWEEN DIFFERENT CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES



Source: Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation Unit

2004 -

Leaflets - Finland



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Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs

Kestävän kehityksen näkökulma Suomen ilmasto- ja energia-politiikassa

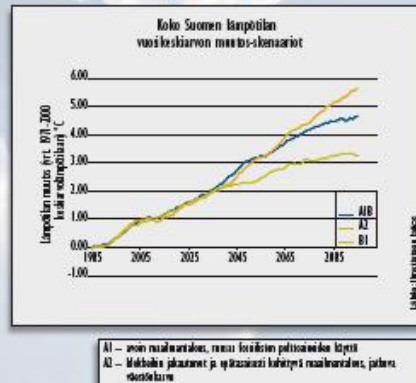
Kestävän kehityksen toimikunnan kokous 28.10.2008



NÄKYKÖ ILMASTONMUUTOS?



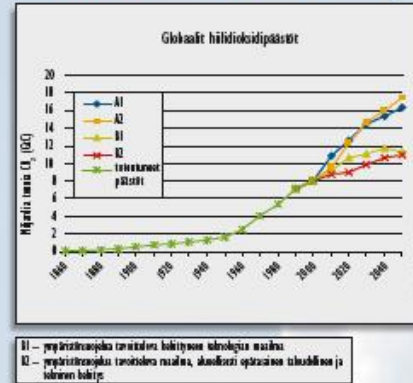
LÄMPÖTILAN ENNUSTETAAN NOUSEVAN 3-6 ASTETTA



TARVITAAN NOPEITA PÄÄSTÖVÄHENNYKSIÄ



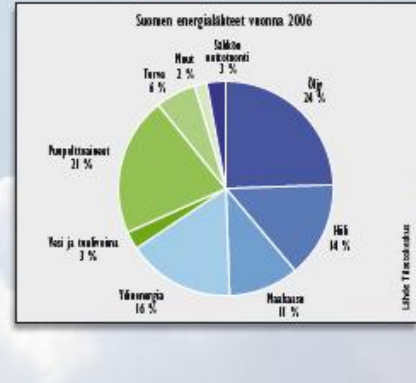
MAAILMAN PÄÄSTÖT JATKAVAT KASVUAAN



SUOMEN TEOLLISUUS ON ENERGIA-INTENSIVISTÄ

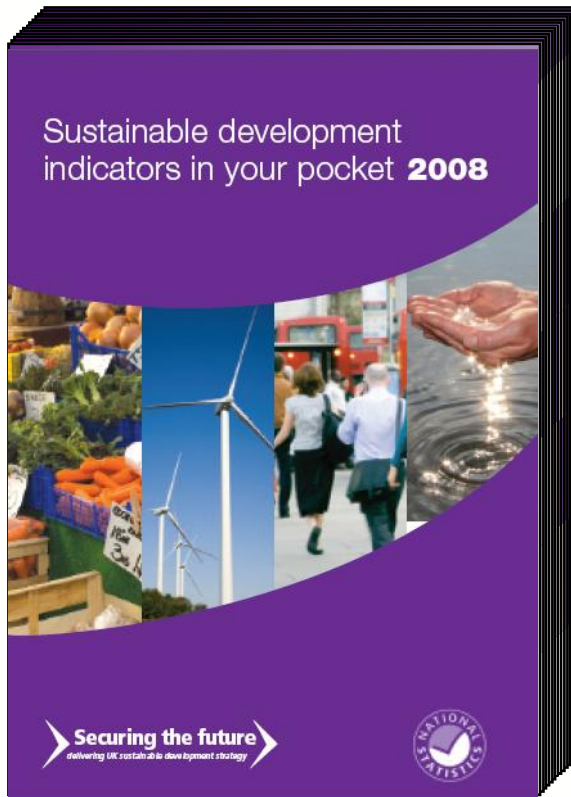


NYKY-SUOMI RIPPUVAINEN FOSSILISISTA ENERGIÄLÄHTEISTÄ



2004 -

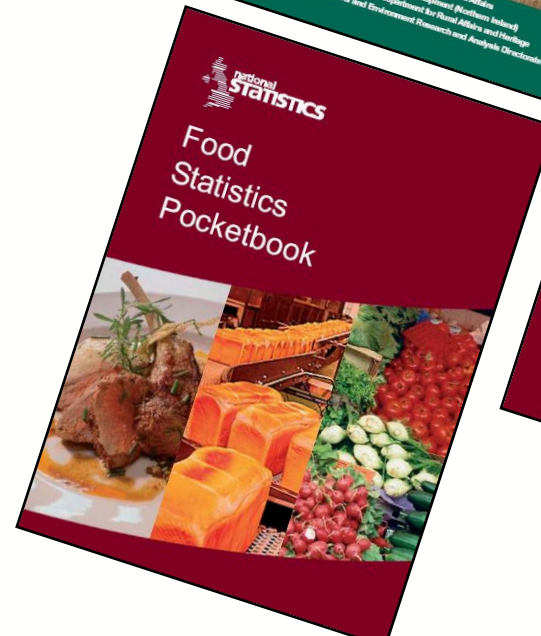
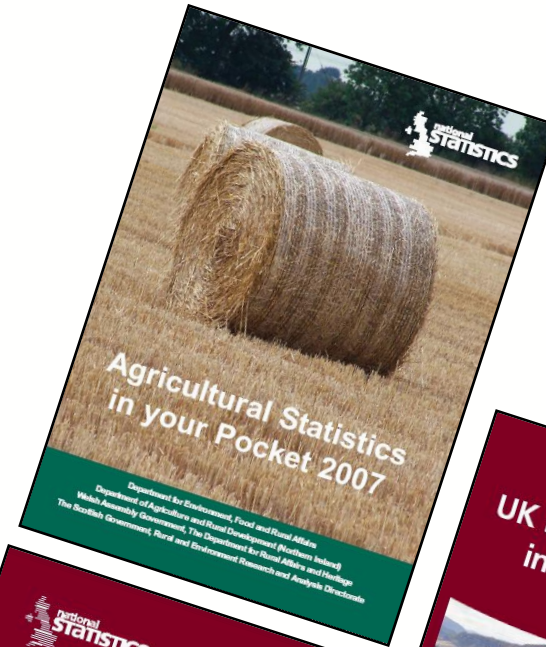
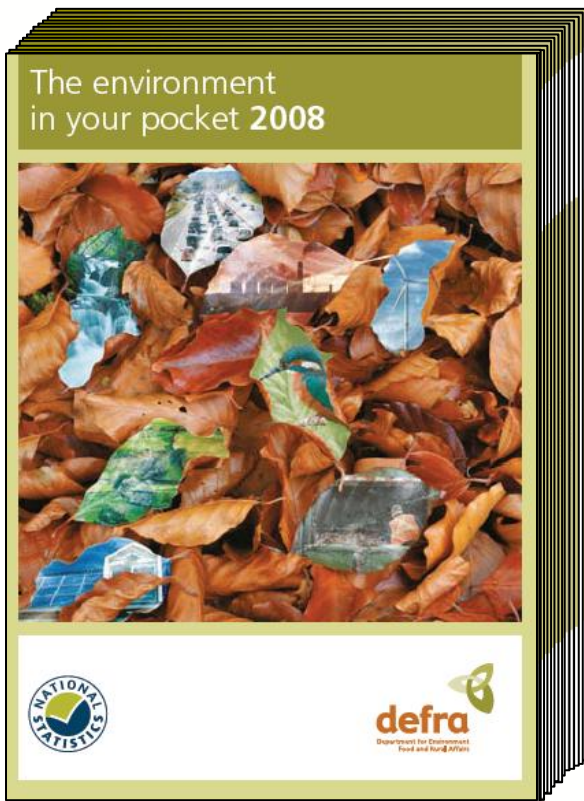
Pocket booklets



- 68 SD indicators
- Simple presentation
- ‘Traffic light’ assessments
- Pie-chart summaries
- 60,000 copies per year

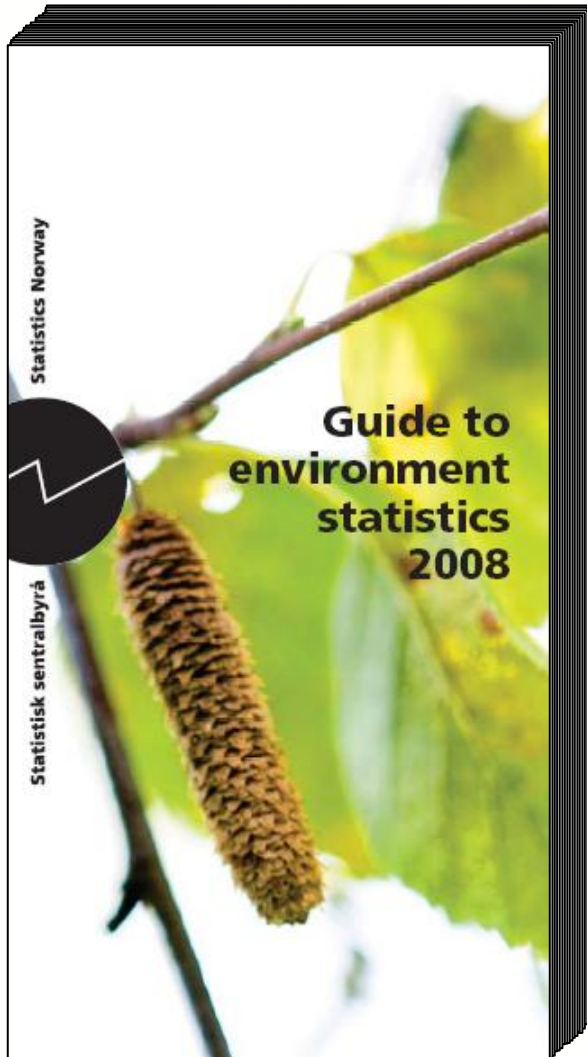
2004 -

Pocket booklets



1997 -

Publications – Norway



- New free booklet in 2008
- Simple charts
- Simple tables
- No commentary (but links)



Publications – Norway



Source: Emission inventory from Statistics Norway and Norwegian Pollution Control Authority.

Emissions of carbon monoxide by source. 1990-2006*. 1 000 tonnes

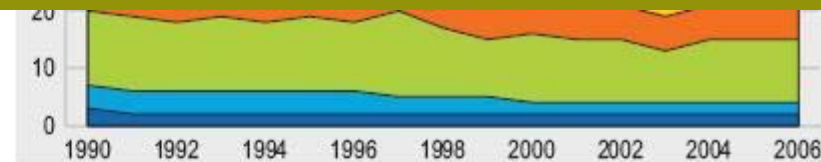
	1990	1995	2000	2006*
Total	868	735	566	421
Road traffic: exhaust	553	434	277	172
Housing	152	159	163	145
Other sources	162	142	126	104

Source: Emission inventory from Statistics Norway and Norwegian Pollution Control Authority.

More information at www.ssb.no

Natural Resources and the Environment	http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/01/sa_nrm/nrm2008/kap9-air.pdf
Latest article	http://www.ssb.no/svoveln_en/ http://www.ssb.no/aqassn_en/
StatBank Norway	Click on "More tables in StatBank" in Latest article

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Source: Emission inventory from Statistics Norway and Norwegian Pollution Control Authority.

Emissions of heavy metals. 1990-2005. kg

	1990	1995	2000	2005
Lead	187 457	23 459	9 014	7 569
Mercury	1 506	877	756	690
Cadmium	1 112	985	690	542
Copper	22 131	19 001	19 531	20 676
Chromium	12 548	11 122	8 444	2 692
Arsenic	3 144	2 947	2 439	1 470

Source: Emission inventory from Statistics Norway and Norwegian Pollution Control Authority.

More information at www.ssb.no

Natural Resources and the Environment	http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/01/sa_nrm/nrm2008/kap9-air.pdf
Latest article	http://www.ssb.no/milgiftn_en/
StatBank Norway	Click on "More tables in StatBank" in Latest article

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Links to main report and other information

Publications – Norway



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Part 3 Pollution and environmental problems

Nature of Resources and the Environment 2008

Air pollution and climate change

9. Air pollution and climate change

Preliminary calculations show that in 2007, greenhouse gas emissions in Norway were almost 11 per cent higher than in 1990. From 2006 to 2007, these emissions rose by 2.7 per cent, after declining during the two previous years. The rise in greenhouse gas emissions since 1990 is mainly due to the growth in emissions from oil- and gas-related activities and road traffic.

Emissions of greenhouse gases, acidifying substances and ecological toxins contribute to a number of environmental problems, for example climate change, acidification, depletion of the ozone layer, the formation of ground-level ozone and disease in humans and animals. Some emissions result in local environmental problems, whereas other pollutants are transported over long distances and result in regional or global problems (see boxes 9.2, 9.3, 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11, 9.12 and 9.13).

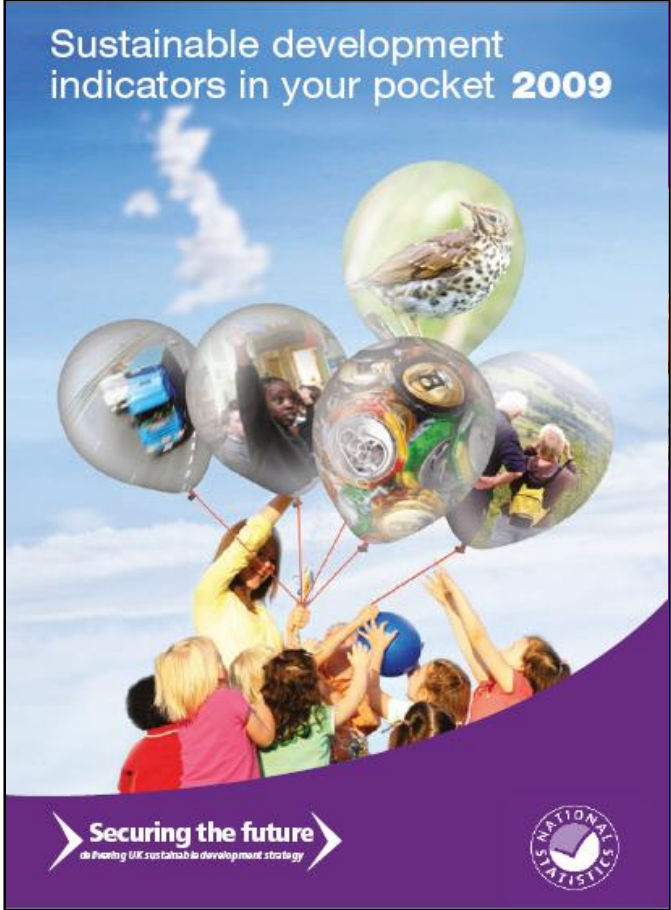
International cooperation is essential as a means of reducing emissions that have regional or global effects. Norway is party to various multilateral environmental agreements, and is committed to reducing emissions of the most important air pollutants.

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) sets out quantitative commitments for reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries. Under the Protocol, each developed country has an assigned amount of emissions for the period 2008–2012 (see Box 9.5).

There are eight protocols under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution. One of them is the Gothenburg Protocol, which is intended to reduce acidification, eutrophication and the formation of ground-level ozone by introducing emission ceilings for acidifying substances and ozone precursors. Norway has also undertaken to reduce its emissions of certain other substances under the LRTAP Convention.

The Norwegian emission inventory (see Box 9.1) makes it possible to identify the major sources of each pollutant and to follow emission trends over time. This information is important when considering which measures to implement and evaluating their effects. Figures from the emission inventory are used to evaluate whether Norway has met its commitments under multilateral environmental agreements.

Developing more 'eye-catching' covers



Websites – United Kingdom



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| Research & analysis | Rural affairs | Sustainable development | Wildlife & countryside

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e-Digest of Environmental Statistics

Environment protection

e-Digest

- [What's New](#)
- [Introduction](#)
- [Regional Data](#)

Publications

- [Environment in your pocket](#)
- [Municipal Waste](#)
- [Survey of Public Attitudes](#)
- [Environmental Protection Expenditure](#)

References

- [Help](#)
- [Statistics Glossary](#)

Contents

What's New? - [Air quality indicator for sustainable development: 2008 final results](#)

This section of the Defra website provides summary statistics on the environment in the United Kingdom. Statistics are presented on a number of Topics in the form of Key Facts summarising information and providing links to pages with detailed information, the data and to other web sites.

What's new: a list of recent changes to the e-Digest material presented here.

Publication scheme: schedule for e-Digest data - a list of National Statistics releases

Data and key facts by Topic include:

- [Air quality - List of data](#)
- [Coastal and marine waters - List of data](#)
- [UK Environmental Protection Expenditure by Industry Survey](#)
- [Climate Change - List of data](#)

Websites – United Kingdom

e-Digest

Air Quality

- Data Tables
- Internet Links
- Definitions

e-Digest Statistics about Air Quality

Contents

What's New? - Air quality indicator for sustainable development: 2008 final results

This topic provides information on trends in emissions and ambient concentrations of atmospheric pollutants in the United Kingdom.

National Statistics	
16/07/2009 - Air quality indicator for sustainable development: 2008 final results (PDF)	This section presents the latest National Statistics publications on air quality and air pollutant emissions.
13/02/2009 - UK emissions of air pollutants: 2007 additional results (PDF)	
29/01/2009 - Air quality indicator for sustainable development: 2008 provisional results (PDF)	
08/01/2009 - UK emissions of air pollutants: 2007 results (PDF) Note: Following some results being reported to the European Commission and submitted to Ministers inadvertently, the release date for the 2007 statistical release was brought forward. The National Statistician and the UK Statistics Authority were informed. The Authority have issued a statement .	
Background	
Summary of main pollutants	This section provides information about the pollutants covered, and also describes how they are monitored. The methodologies underlying monitoring of air pollutant emissions and estimation of emissions using inventory methodology are described separately.
Air pollution UK Sustainable Development indicator	
Monitoring air quality	

e-Digest

Air Quality

- + Data Tables
- + Internet Links
- + Definitions

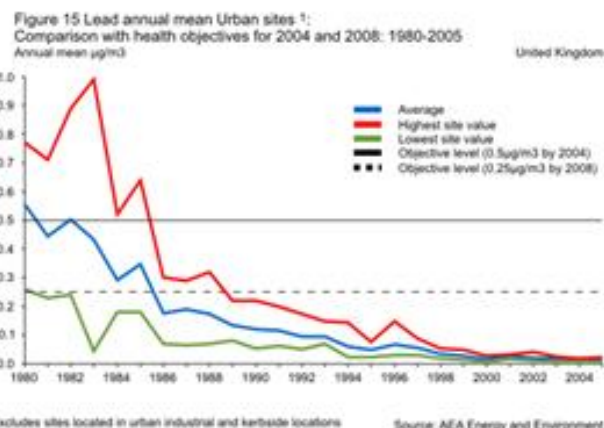
e-Digest Statistics about Air Quality

Concentrations of Metals

Table 25 shows trends in estimated emissions of 9 metals. Emission estimates for all these fell by at least 48 per cent between 1990 and 2006. The largest falls were for lead (96 per cent) and cadmium (84 per cent). A more detailed breakdown of heavy metal emissions can be found on the NAEI Website.

Emissions of lead from petrol-engine road vehicles fell virtually to zero in 2000 following reductions in the amount of lead in petrol in the 1980s, the increase in uptake of unleaded petrol in the 1990s, and the ban at the end of 1999 of leaded petrol for general sale.

Table 26 shows trends in annual average lead concentrations and exceedances against the Air Quality Strategy's objective at selected sites. These networks provide lead concentration measurements for a range of kerbside, urban and rural locations. Concentrations are currently measured around three industrial works in Walsall (IM and Brookside sites) and Newcastle (Elswick sites) to monitor compliance with the EC Lead Directive 82/884 which limits annual mean airborne lead concentrations to $2.0\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. This Directive was repealed from 1 January 2005, when the first Daughter Directive (99/30/EC) limit value of $0.5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ applied.



The Air Quality Strategy sets objectives for human health that by the end of 2004 the annual mean should not exceed $0.5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and that by 2008 it should not exceed $0.25\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. In 2006, none of the sites exceeded either the 2004 or the 2008 targets. Figure 15 shows trends in concentrations at urban sites (excluding industrial and kerbside sites) in comparison with the objective levels for the annual mean.

Several new sites were put into place around industrial sites to assist in the implementation of the fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC), following a year long study to find those sites closest to the target values for arsenic, cadmium and nickel in that Directive. Table 27a and Table 27b show the historic and current concentrations for other trace elements monitored in the heavy

You are here: [Homepage](#) > [Sustainable Development](#) > [SD in Government](#) > [Reviewing progress](#) > [List of indicators](#) > **Indicator 15**

Sustainable consumption and production

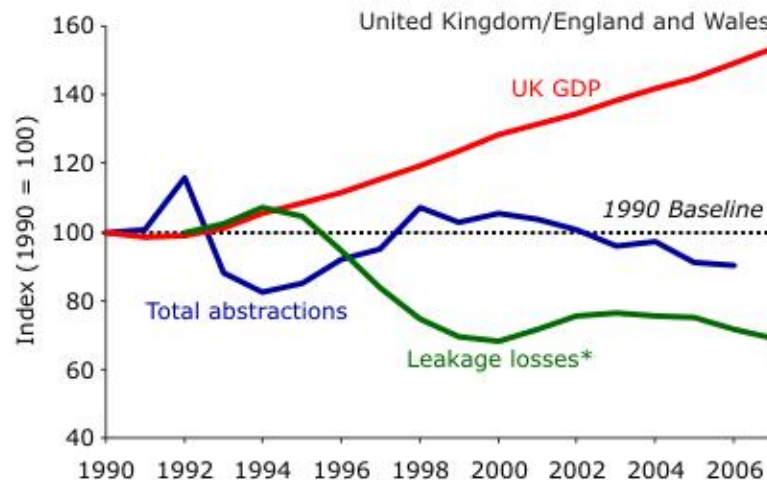
Reviewing progress

National indicators

- Framework indicators
- Sustainable consumption and production
- Climate change and energy
- Natural resources
- Sustainable communities

15. Water resource use

Total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water, leakage losses and Gross Domestic Product, 1990 to 2007



*Most water companies are now operating at their Economic Level of Leakage. This is the level of leakage at which it would cost more for

Sustainable Development Indicators in Your Pocket



Useful links

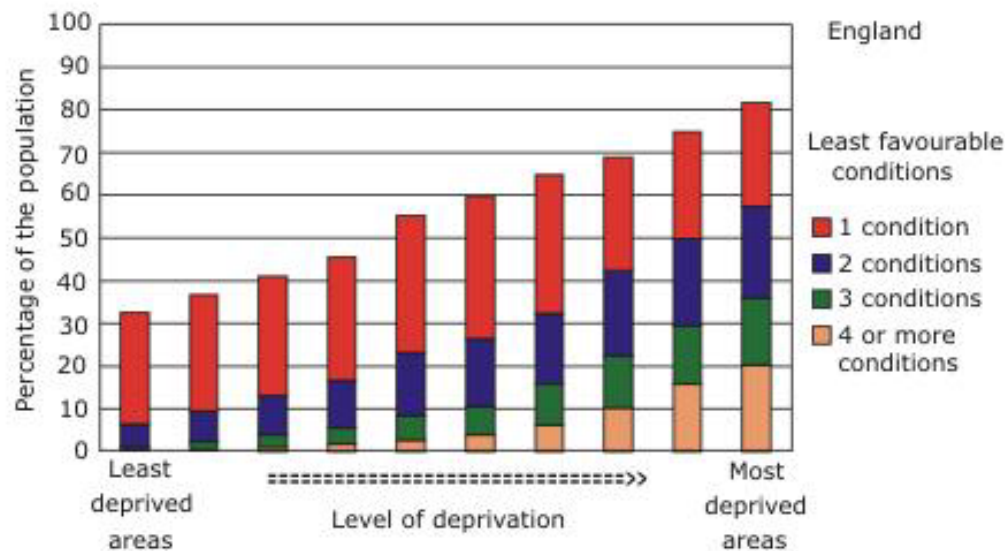
- [Methods Used](#)
- [Data and resources](#)
- [Contact for indicator queries](#)

Websites – United Kingdom

Creating sustainable communities and a fairer world

60. Environmental equality

Populations living in areas with, in relative terms, the least favourable environmental conditions, 2000-7



Note: Level of deprivation is determined by the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Eleven environmental conditions or characteristics have been included: river water quality, air quality, green space, habitat favourable to biodiversity, flood risk, litter, detritus, housing conditions, road accidents, and presence of 'regulated sites' (e.g. waste management, industrial, or landfill sites, or sewage treatment works). For each of these conditions the population living in areas with, in relative terms, the 10 per cent least favourable conditions have been determined. Data range mainly from 2005 to 2007-8.

Source: Defra, Environment Agency, CLG

Websites - Norway



State of Environment Norway


[Topics](#)

[Goals and indicators](#)

[Maps and data](#)

Goals and indicators

 [Norwegian](#)

 [Print](#)

Alien species

Alien species,

Animals and plants

Ensure sustainable harvesting,
Safeguard endangered species,

Biological diversity

Maintain a healthy environment,

Climate change

Prevent climate change,
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions,

Nature and land use

Safeguard cultural landscapes ,
Managing soil resources,
Protect endangered and vulnerable habitats,
Protect representative habitats,

Noise

Reduce noise annoyance indoors,
Reduce noise annoyance outdoors,

Oil pollution

Avoid acute oil spills, Avoid damaging oil spills,

Outdoor recreation



State of Environment Norway

Topics

Goals and indicators

Maps and data

 [Norwegian](#)  [Print](#)

Strategic objective

Everyone will have the opportunity to take part in outdoor recreation as a healthy and environmentally sound leisure activity that provides a sense of well-being both near their homes and in the countryside.

Goals and indicators

Alien species

Animals and plants

Biological diversity

Climate change

Cultural heritage

Depletion of the ozone layer

Eutrophication

Hazardous substances

Local air quality

Long-range air pollution

Nature and land use

Noise

Oil pollution

National targets

Indicators

Status

Keep up traditions

The tradition of outdoor recreation based on the right of access to uncultivated land will be kept up by all sections of the population.

Public attitudes to and knowledge of rights and responsibilities in the countryside

[Right of access, responsible conduct, use of map and compass, etc.](#)

Proportion of the population who take part in outdoor recreation activities

[Outdoor recreation, adults](#)

Encourage young people

Children and young people will be given the opportunity to develop skills in outdoor recreation activities


Proportion of children and young people who take part in outdoor recreation activities

[Outdoor recreation, children](#)

[Pupils attending outdoor activity centres](#)

[Day care centres and primary schools outside at least one day a week](#)

Outdoor recreation, adults

 Norwegian

 Print

Related goal

The tradition of outdoor recreation based on the right of access to uncultivated land will be kept up by all sections of the population.

Goals and indicators

Alien species

Animals and plants

Biological diversity

Climate change

Cultural heritage

Depletion of the ozone layer

Eutrophication

Hazardous substances

Local air quality

Long-range air pollution

Nature and land use

Noise

Oil pollution

Outdoor recreation

Polar regions

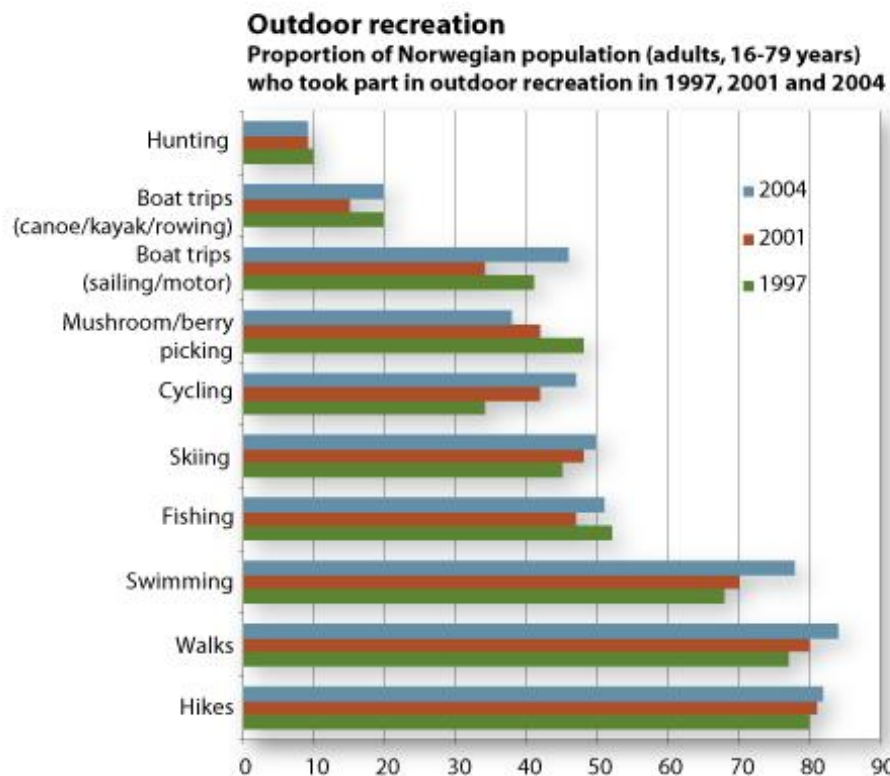
Radioactive pollution

Waste and waste recovery

Water quality

RELATED TOPICS

► [Outdoor recreation](#)



Source: Statistics Norway, 2008
www.environment.no

Websites - Austria



Foto: Masterfile

Suchbegriff(e) Einträge/Seite 10

Home > Messen & Bewerten > Monitoring Nachhaltiger Entwicklung in Österreich > Das österreichische Indikatorenset

Das österreichische Indikatorenset









< zurück

drucken >

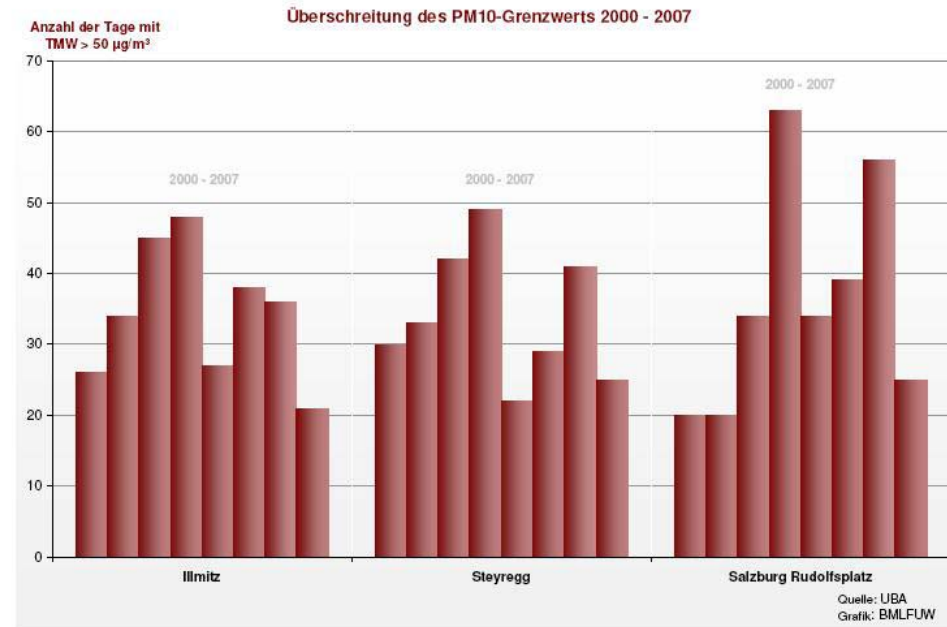
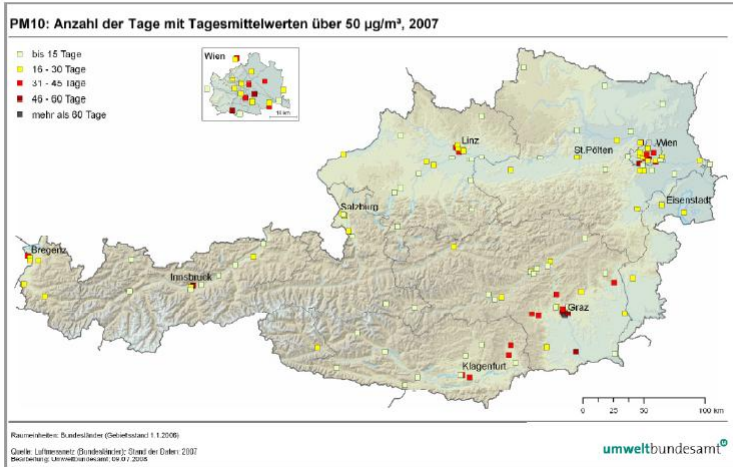
Indikatoren für die gesamthafte Bewertung Nachhaltiger Entwicklung in Österreich

Bereich Mensch/Gesellschaft

Themenfelder	Headline-Indikatoren	Weitere Indikatoren	Download
1 Ernährung	ER 1 Body-Mass-Index	ER 2 Gesundheitsverhalten	 207,07 kB  2 kB
		ER 3 Verkaufszahlen von Biolebensmitteln	 60,65 kB  2 kB
		ER 4 Pestizidrückstände + Dioxin, PCB, Schwermetalle und Quecksilber auf Lebensmitteln	 340,32 kB  111,62 kB

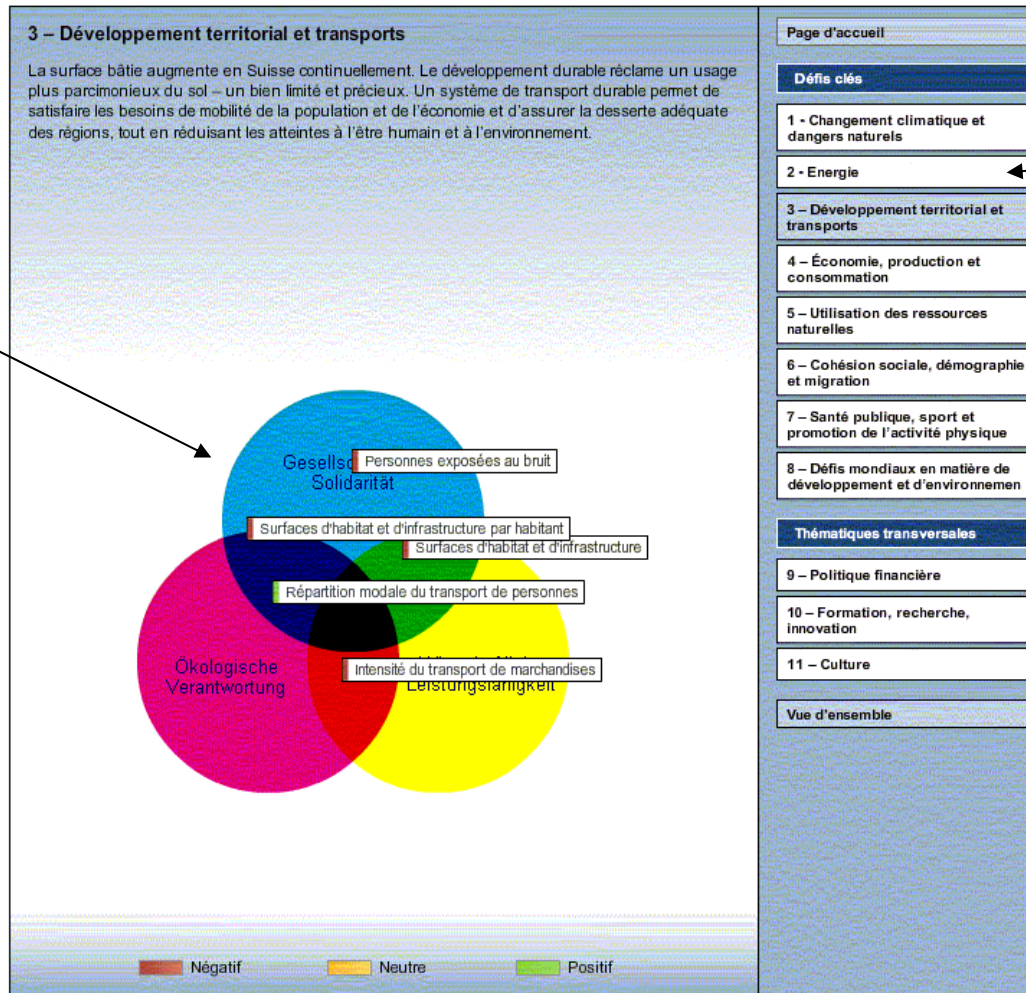
Auf dem Weg zu einem Nachhaltigen Österreich – Indikatoren-Bericht

LU 1 Überschreitungen des Grenzwerts für PM10



Websites - Switzerland

Tableau de bord du développement durable -



Indicators of the key challenges

Key challenges in sustainable development strategy






Websites - Switzerland

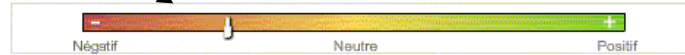
Tableau de bord du développement durable -

3 – Développement territorial et transports

La surface bâtie augmente en Suisse continuellement. Le développement durable réclame un usage plus parcimonieux du sol – un bien limité et précieux. Un système de transport durable permet de satisfaire les besoins de mobilité de la population et de l'économie et d'assurer la desserte adéquate des régions, tout en réduisant les atteintes à l'être humain et à l'environnement.

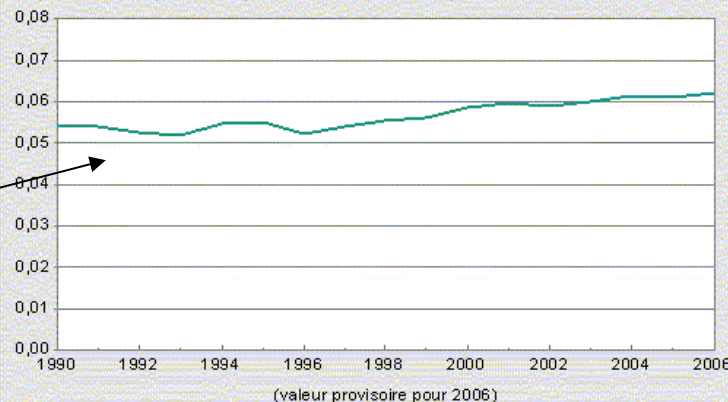
Indicateurs ::

-  Surfaces d'habitat et d'infrastructure
-  Surfaces d'habitat et d'infrastructure par habitant
-  Répartition modale du transport de personnes
-  Personnes exposées au bruit
-  Intensité du transport de marchandises



Intensité du transport de marchandises

Prestations de transport de marchandises (route et rail) par rapport au produit intérieur brut aux prix de l'année précédente, année de référence 2000, en tonnes-kilomètres / Fr.



Source: Office fédéral de la statistique

© OFS

Fermer

Informations supplémentaires

Page d'accueil

Défis clés

1 - Changement climatique et dangers naturels

2 - Energie

3 – Développement territorial et transports

4 – Économie, production et consommation

5 – Utilisation des ressources naturelles

6 – Cohésion sociale, démographie et migration

7 – Santé publique, sport et promotion de l'activité physique

8 – Défis mondiaux en matière de développement et d'environnement

Thématiques transversales

9 – Politique financière

10 – Formation, recherche, innovation

11 – Culture

Vue d'ensemble

Summary evaluation of the 5 indicators

Chart for each indicator

Link to the full indicator and further information

Websites - Switzerland

Tableau de bord du développement durable -



Die vorliegende Seite präsentiert die Indikatoren zur Nachhaltigkeit in einer Weise, die nicht barrierefrei ist. Einen barrierefreien Zugang finden Sie unter dem [Menupunkt «Indikatoren und Postulate»](#)

Overview
of the key
challenges

Websites – EEA



Indicators

- » [Indicators home](#)
- » [Indicators by theme](#)
- » [Key messages by themes](#)
- » [Core Set of Indicators \(CSI\)](#)
- » [CSI data sets](#)
- » [CSI policy questions](#)
- » [List only CSI figures](#)
- » [Why a core set of indicators?](#)

EEA Core Set of Indicators

Latest indicator assessments grouped by topic

Agriculture



- [CSI 026 - Area under organic farming - Assessment published Nov 2005](#)
- [CSI 025 - Gross nutrient balance - Assessment published Nov 2005](#)

Air pollution



- [CSI 001 - Emissions of acidifying substances \(version 2\) - Assessment published Dec 2008](#)
- [CSI 002 - Emissions of ozone precursors \(version 2\) - Assessment published Dec 2008](#)
- [CSI 003 - Emissions of primary particles and secondary particulate matter precursors \(version 2\) - Assessment published Dec 2008](#)
- [CSI 004 - Exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas \(version 2\) - Assessment published Dec 2008](#)

Indicators


- » Indicators home
- » Indicators by theme
- » Key messages by themes
- » Core Set of Indicators (CSI)
- » CSI data sets
- » CSI policy questions
- » List only CSI figures
- » Why a core set of indicators?

CSI 004 - Exceedance of air quality limit values in urban areas (version 2) - Assessment published Dec 2008

Assessment versions

- **Published (reviewed and quality assured):**
 - [Assessment published Dec 2008 \[Latest version\] \[This version\]](#)
- **Draft (not yet published - not quality assured):**
 - [Assessment DRAFT created May 2009](#)

Key policy question

 **What progress is being made in reducing concentrations of air pollutants in urban areas to below the limit values (for SO₂, NO₂ and PM₁₀) or the target values (for ozone) defined in air quality legislation?**

Key message

- **Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)**

In the period 1997-2006, 18-50% of the urban population was potentially exposed to ambient air concentrations of particulate matter (PM₁₀) in excess of the EU limit value set for the protection of human health (50 microgram/m³ daily mean not be exceeded more than 35 days a calendar year). There was no discernible trend over the period (Figure 1).
- **Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)**

In the period 1997-2006, 18-42% of the urban population was potentially exposed to ambient air nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) concentrations above the EU limit value set for the protection of human health (40 microgram NO₂/m³ annual mean). There was a slight downwards trend over the period (Figure 1).
- **Ozone (O₃)**

In the period 1997-2006, 14-61% of the urban population in Europe was exposed to ambient ozone concentrations exceeding the EU target value set for the protection of human health (120 microgram O₃/m³ daily maximum 8-hourly average, not to be exceeded more than 25 times a calendar year). The 61% of the

Methodology, data sources and references
See this indicator specification for methodology, data sources, rationale and more relevant details.

Websites – EEA

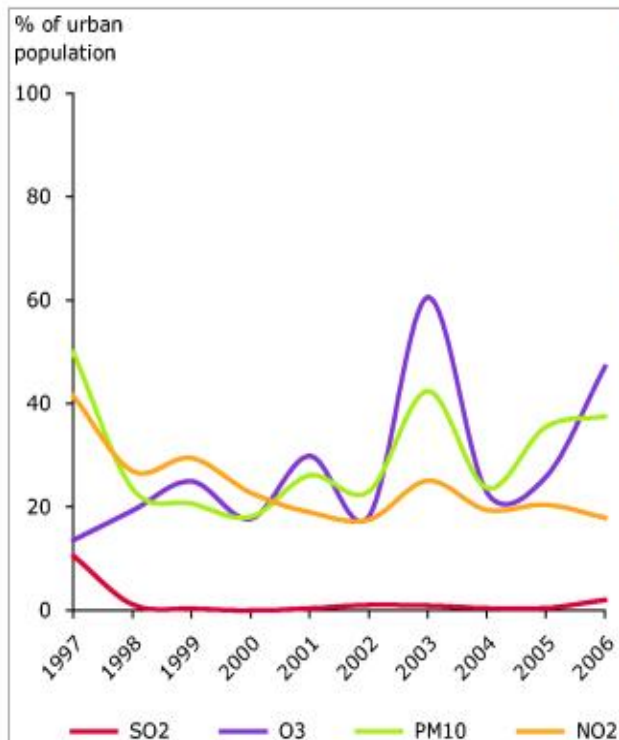


Fig. 1: Percentage of urban population resident in areas where pollutant concentrations are higher than selected limit/target values, EEA member countries, 1997-2006 (Ver. 3.00)

Note: Rationale for selection of pollutant and corresponding limit/target values for CSI 004 is given in the [justification for indicator selection](#).

Targets

- * A limit value for PM₁₀ of 50 microgram/m³ (24 hour average, i.e. daily), not to be exceeded more than 35 times a calendar year.
- * An annual mean limit value for nitrogen dioxide of 40 microgram NO₂/m³.
- * A target value for ozone of 120 microgram O₃/m³ as daily maximum of 8 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 25 days per calendar year, averaged over three years.
- * A limit value for sulphur dioxide of 125 microgram SO₂/m³ as an daily average, not to be exceeded more than three times a calendar year.

Data source: AirBase
[Downloads and more info](#)

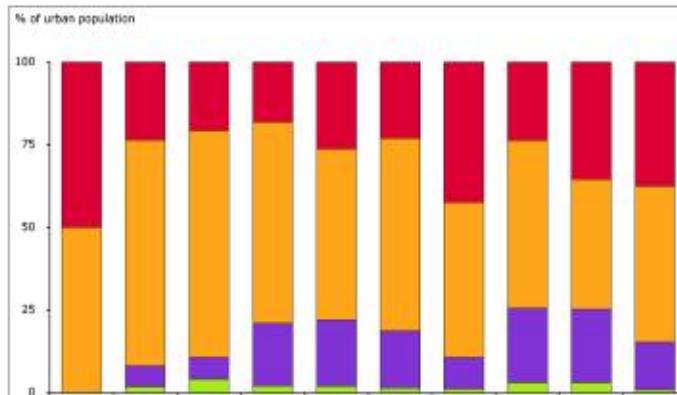


Fig. 2: Percentage of population resident in urban areas potentially exposed to PM₁₀ concentration levels exceeding the daily limit value, EEA member countries, 1997-2006 (Ver. 4.00)

Note:

For years before 1997 representative monitoring data is not available. Over the years 1997-2006 the total population for which exposure estimates are made, increases from 26 to 102 million people due to an increasing number of monitoring station reporting air quality data. Year-to-year variations in exposure classes are partly caused by the changes in spatial coverage.

Data source: AirBase
[Downloads and more info](#)

Websites - Eurostat

Sustainable development indicators

Introduction

▼ Indicators

Socio-economic development

Sustainable consumption and production

Social inclusion

Demographic Changes

Public Health

Climate Change and Energy

Sustainable Transport

Natural Resources

Global Partnership

Good Governance

▼ Documents

Indicators

Strategies and policy

Quality















▼ Links

Indicators and policy

Research and development

Theme 2: Sustainable Consumption and Production

Key SDS challenges: Sustainable consumption and production; Conservation and management of natural resources

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Sub-theme: RESOURCE USE AND WASTE	
		3. Components of domestic material consumption (QP) 
		4. Domestic material consumption by material (QP) 
		5. Municipal waste treatment, by type of treatment method (QP) 
	2. Municipal waste generated (QP) 	6. Generation of hazardous waste, by economic activity (not yet available)
		7. Emissions of acidifying substances by source sector (QP) 
		8. Emissions of ozone precursors by source sector (QP) 
		9. Emissions of particulate matter by source sector (QP) 
	Sub-theme: CONSUMPTION PATTERNS	
	10. Electricity consumption by households (QP) 	11. Final energy consumption by sector (QP) 
		12. Consumption of certain foodstuffs per inhabitant 
		13. Motorisation rate 
	Sub-theme: PRODUCTION PATTERNS	
		15. Eco-label awards (QP) 
		16. Area under agri-environmental commitment (QP) 
1. Productivity (QP) 	Resource	

Websites - Eurostat

← → ↻ ☆ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/graphSeries.do?toolbox=series&tab=graph&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tsdpc210

Customize Links Windows Marketplace YouTube - I Like Life

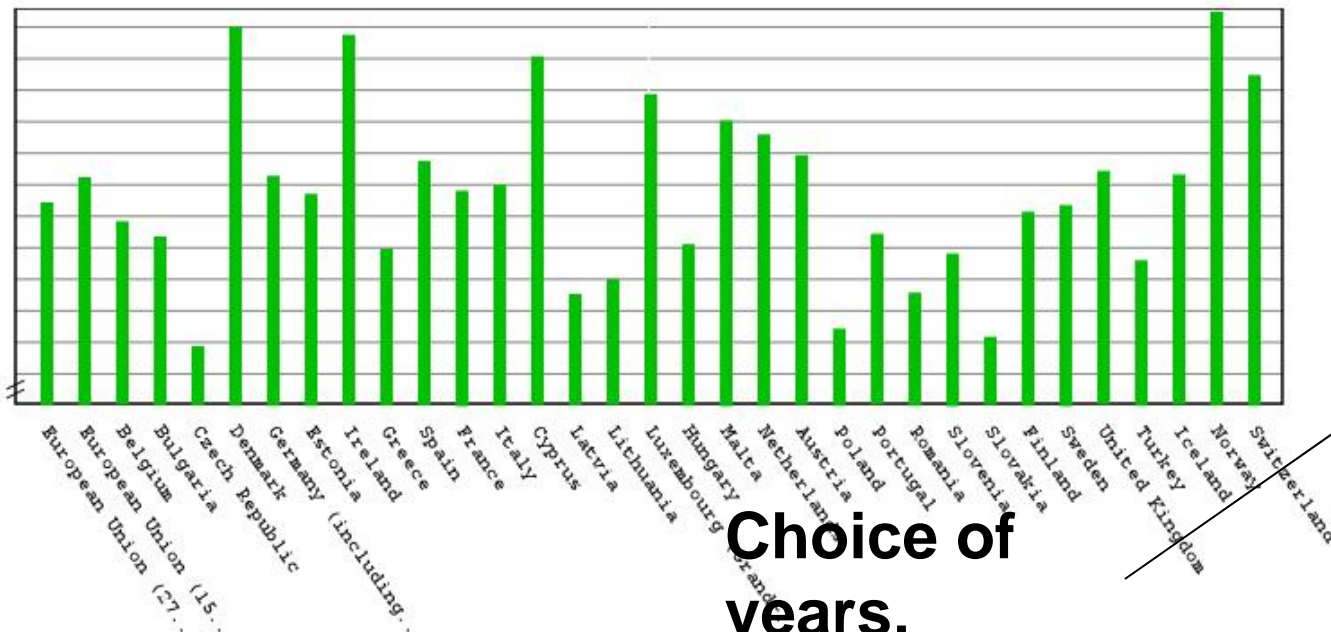
Table Graph Map



v1.2.1 (P)

Municipal waste generated - kg per capita

This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste generated. It consists of waste coll ... [more](#)



**Choice of
years,
countries &
chart type**

Hide toolbox

Legend Types Data Label&Sort

time

- 2007
- 2006
- 2005
- 2004
- 2003
- 2002
- 2001
- 2000
- 1999
- 1998
- 1997
- 1996

Last Data

geo

- European Union (27)
- European Union (15)
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Germany (including ex-GDR)
- Estonia
- Ireland
- Greece
- Spain
- France

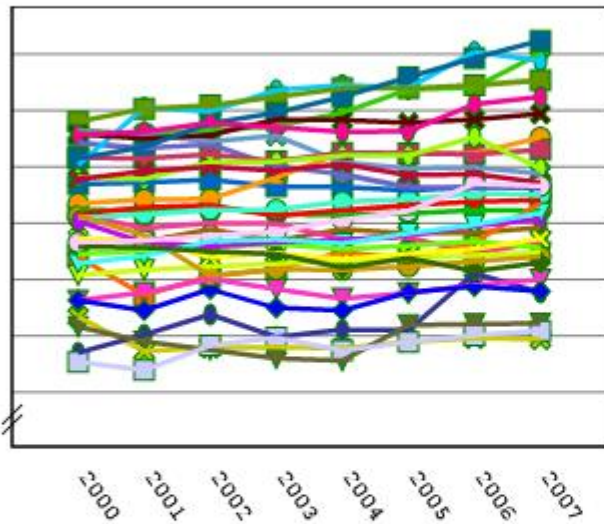
Refresh

Websites - Eurostat

Table ▾ Graph ▾ Map ▾

Municipal waste generated - kg per capita

This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste generated. It consists of waste coll ... [more](#)



**Needs
intelligent user
to produce
meaningful
charts**

Websites - Eurostat

Table ▾

Graph ▾

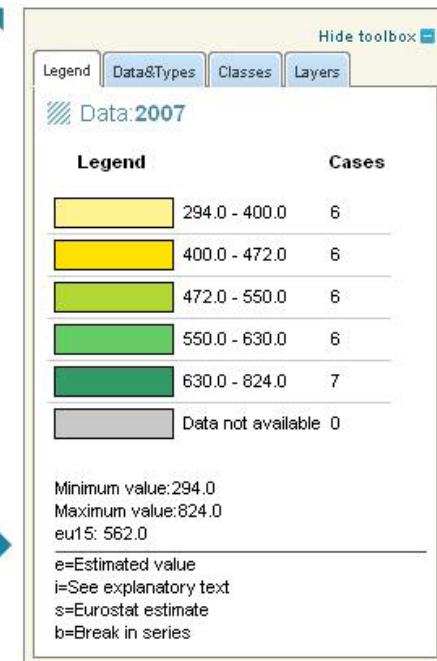
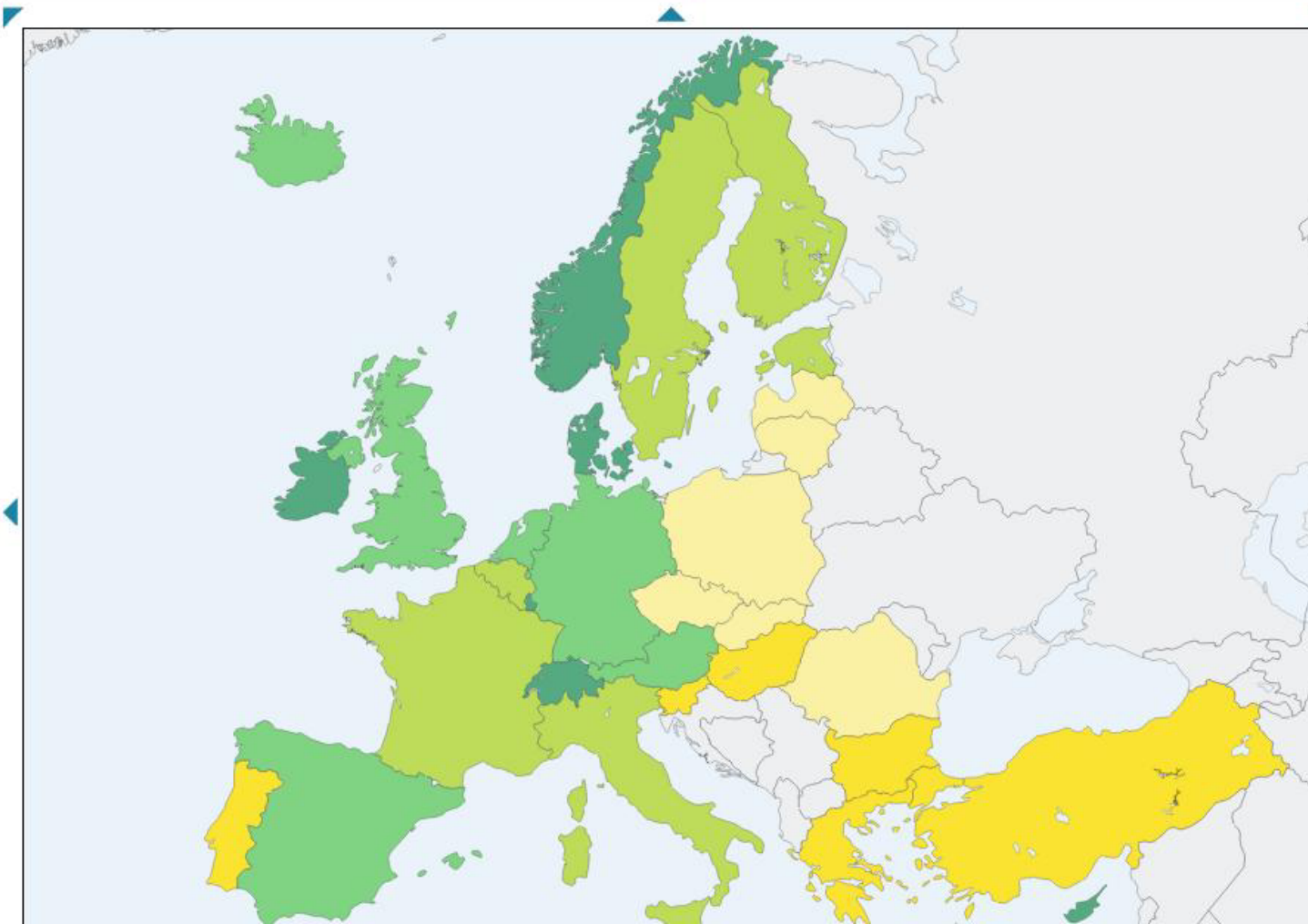
Map ▾



v1.2.1 (P) Online support Legal

Municipal waste generated - kg per capita

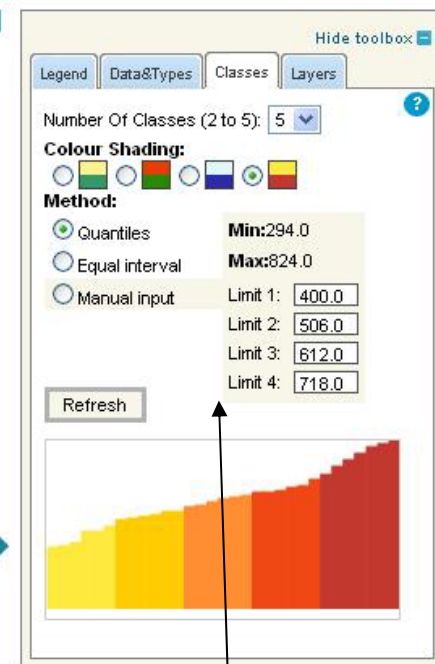
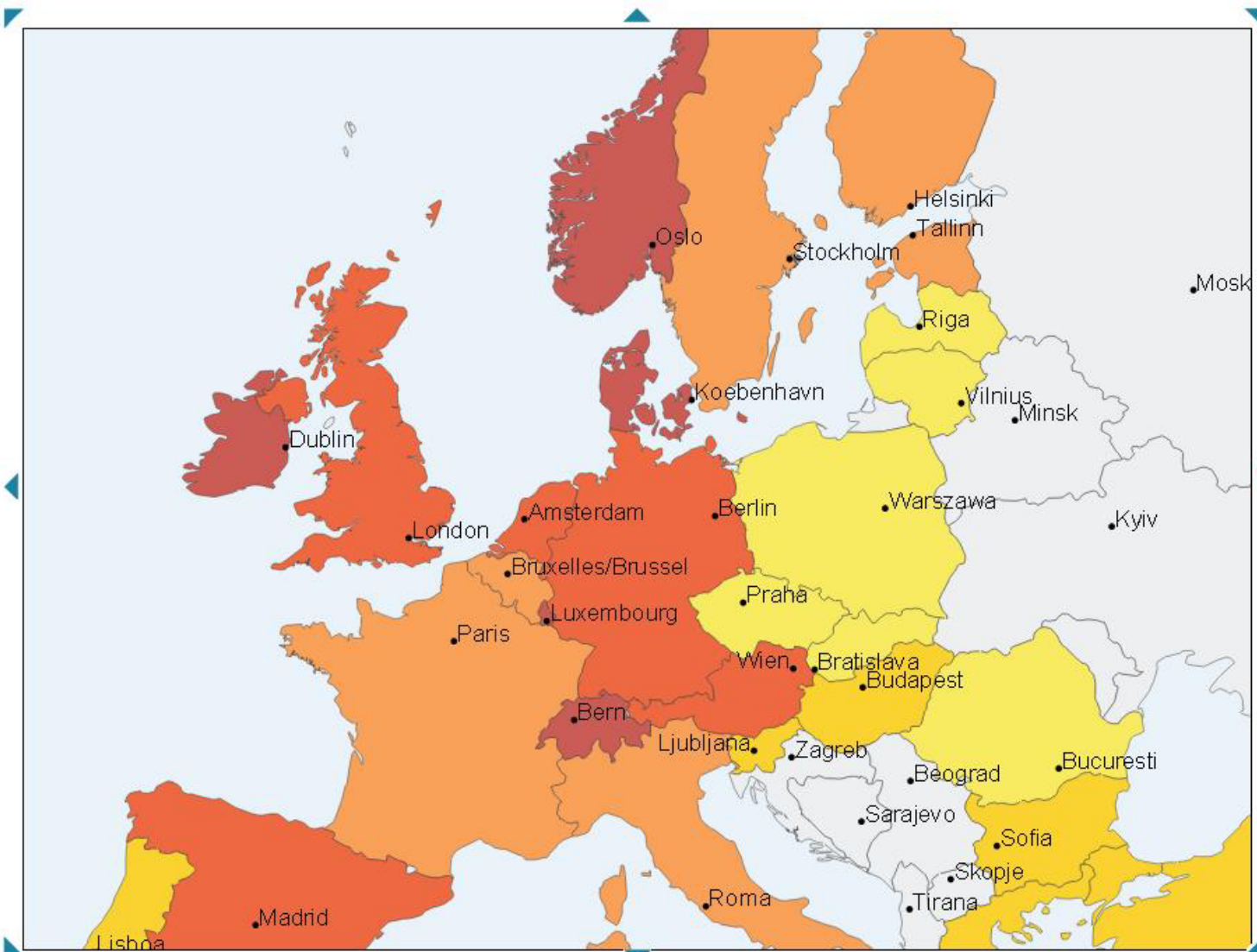
This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste generated. It consists of waste coll ... [more](#)



Websites - Eurostat

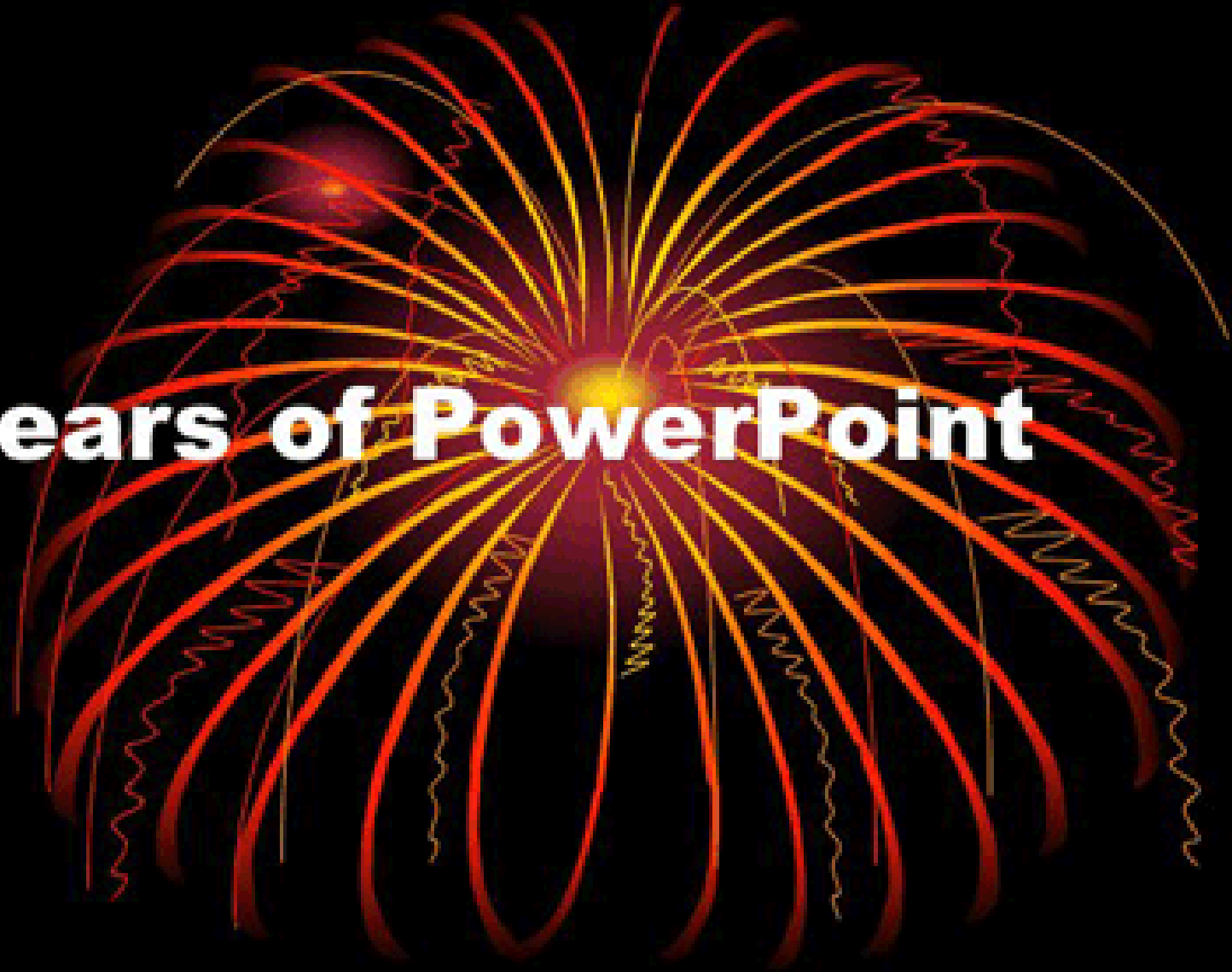
Municipal waste generated - kg per capita

This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste generated. It consists of waste coll ... [more](#)



**Can change
scale,
colours and
presentation**

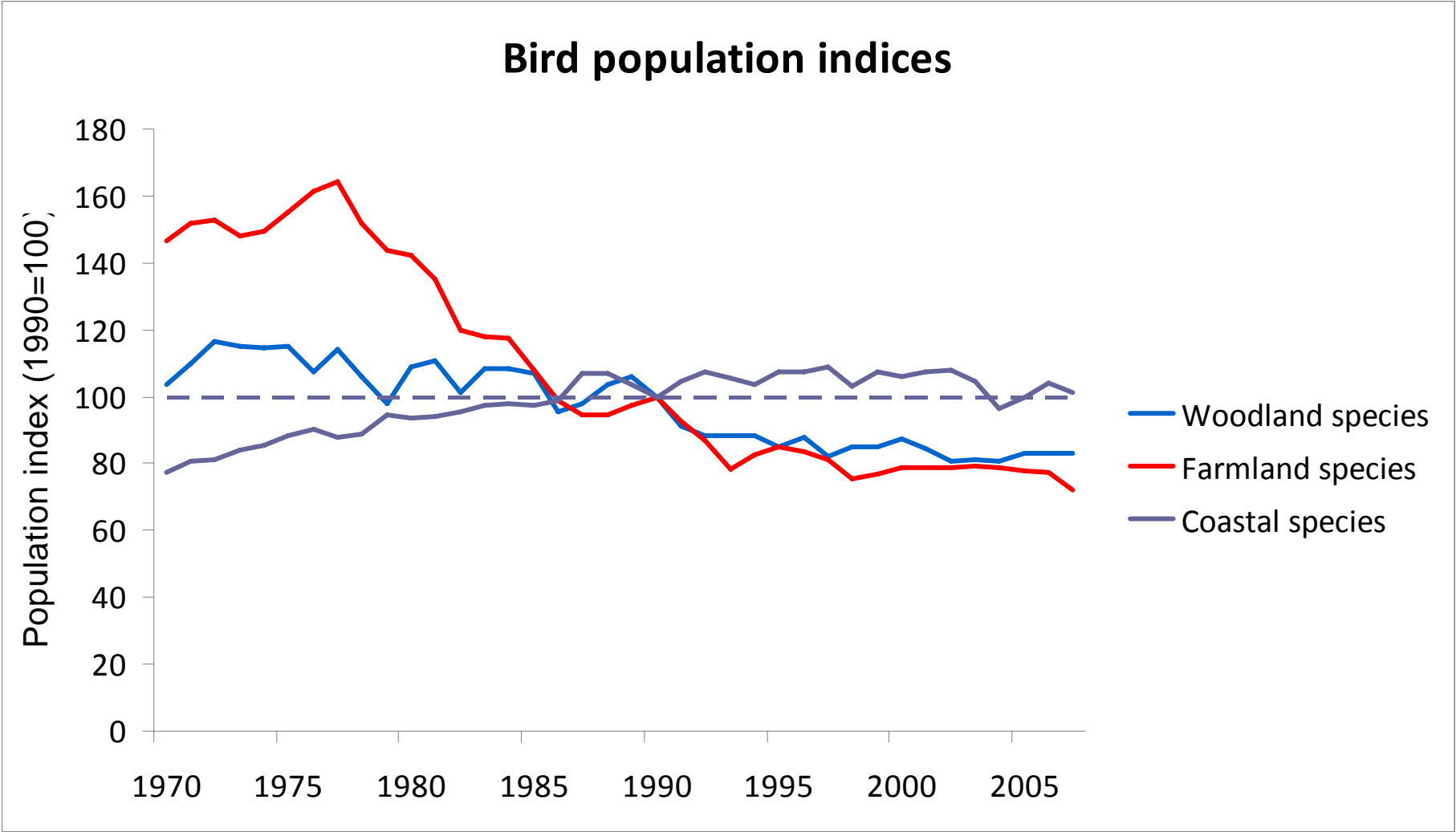
25 years of PowerPoint



- ‘Essential’ tool for presentations ?
- It needs to be used with care !
 - Reading and listening distracts the audience
 - Information overload
 - Bullet point problem

- It can be helpful in presenting indicators
- Graphics and animation can help emphasise the stories

Chart animations





defra

Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs



'We've never been so happy since
we got wild birds'

Chart animations

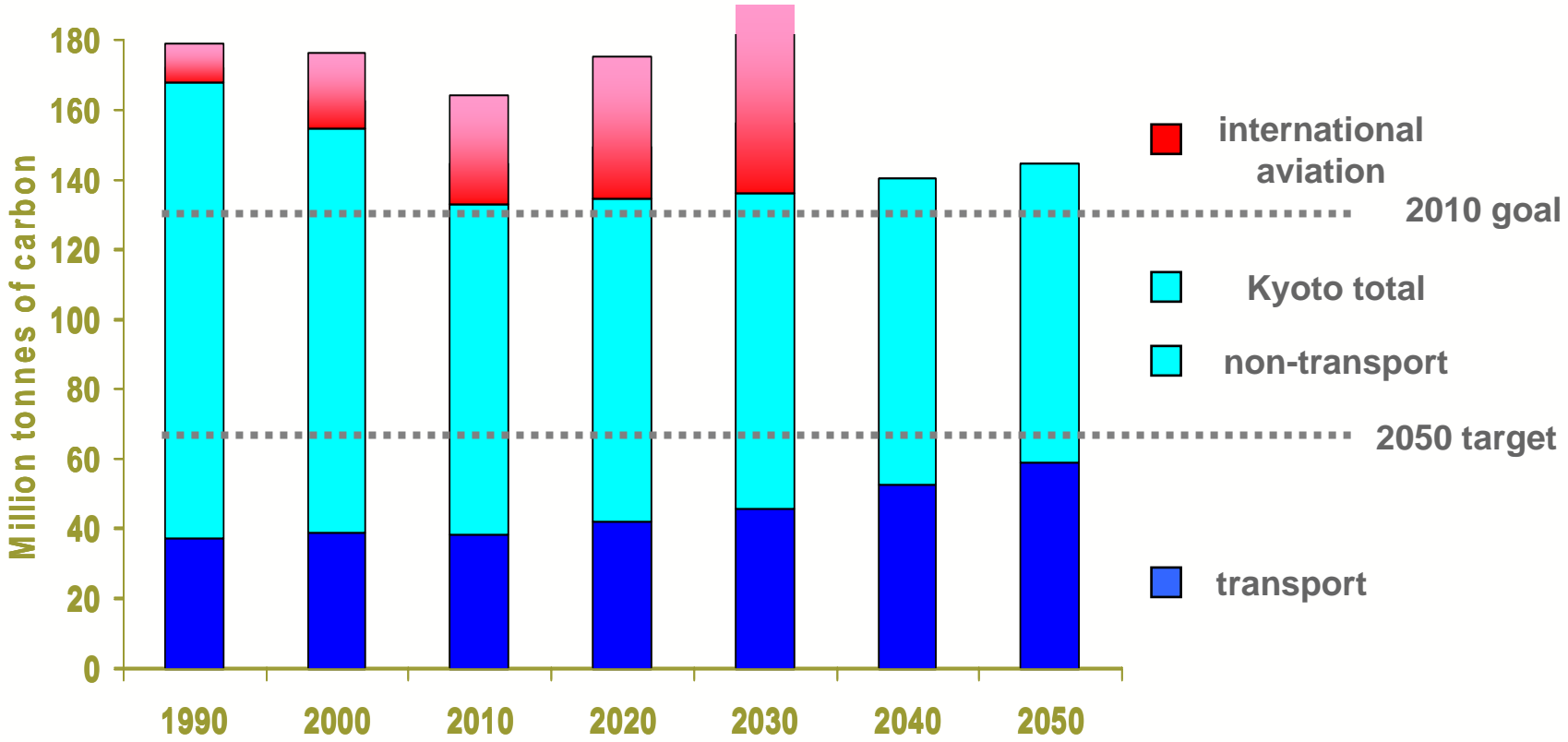
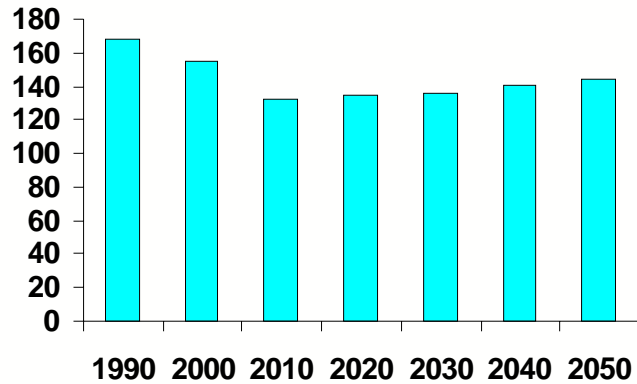


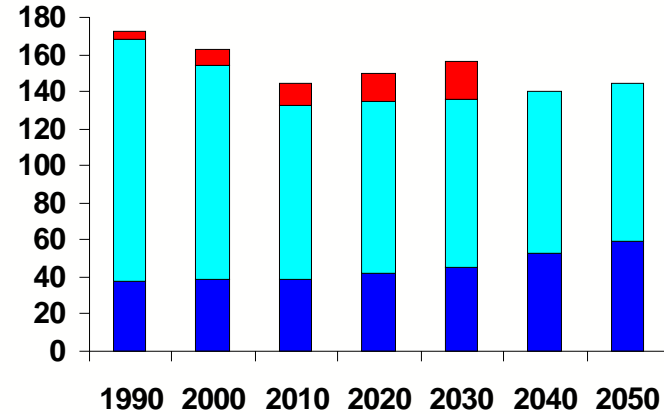
Chart animations - overlaying



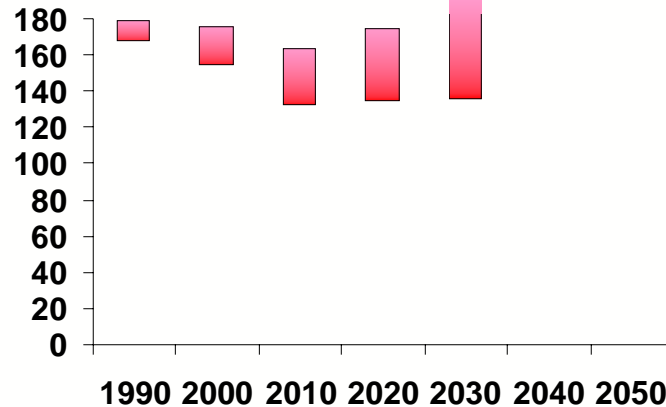
1



2



3



Conclusions

- For publications consider:
 - Simplicity
 - Accessibility
 - Attractiveness
 - Size
- Websites: more work is needed
- PowerPoint is great but use with care

References

UK e-Digest:

www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics

UK Environment in your pocket:

www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/eiyp

UK Sustainable development indicators:

www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress

UK Sustainable development indicators in your pocket:

www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/sdiyp.htm

EU Environment-related indicators leaflets

[//ec.europa.eu/environment/indicators/index_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/indicators/index_en.htm)

Finland leaflets

www.environment.fi/default.asp?node=15132&lan=EN

Norway website

www.environment.no/Goals-and-indicators/

Norway publications

www.ssb.no/english/subjects/01/sa_nrm/

Austria website and reporting

www.nachhaltigkeit.at/article/articleview/72258/1/25770/

www.nachhaltigkeit.at/article/archive/25773

Switzerland website

www.bfs.admin.ch/

(Dashboard to be published on 18/09/2009)

EEA website

[//themes.eea.europa.eu/indicators](http://themes.eea.europa.eu/indicators)

Eurostat website

[//epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/sdi/introduction](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/sdi/introduction)

BBC article on PowerPoint

[//news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/magazine/8207849.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/magazine/8207849.stm)