

**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE  
CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS**

Joint UNECE/OECD/Eurostat Working Group on Statistics for Sustainable  
Development  
Third meeting  
Geneva, 19-20 April 2007  
Item 11 of the Provisional Agenda

**INVESTIGATION OF COMMONALITIES IN EXISTING SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS**

Prepared by Stephen Hall, Defra, United Kingdom

1. In October 2006, in the conclusions of the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians, it was agreed that the joint UNECE/OECD/Eurostat Working Group on Statistics for Sustainable Development (WGSSD) should look at *“existing practices in countries that have adopted policy-based approaches to the measurement of sustainable development in order to reveal commonalities, and also commonalities with the capital approaches. The group should only highlight the commonalties rather than develop recommendations.”*
2. In November 2006, the Steering Committee of WGSSD proposed to establish a subgroup to look at existing sustainable development indicators; this proposal was agreed by the main working group.
3. Terms of reference for the subgroup were agreed by the Steering Committee in January 2007, and circulated to the working group (see Working Paper 3). The Steering Committee also reviewed the initial work intended for the subgroup and agreed that the subgroup’s progress would be in part dependent on a separate research study commissioned by Eurostat on the “Improvement of Structural and Sustainable Development indicator sets”.
4. The initial steps identified for the subgroup included the following:
  - (a) Determine the concept of commonality
  - (b) Decide if the Eurostat study is sufficient to deliver data needed to identify commonalities
  - (c) If so collect data from key countries not covered by the Eurostat study
  - (d) Decide whether to undertake separate analysis using other data on indicators.

5. Determining the concept of commonality is not a simple task as this could be considered at several levels:

- (a) Status of the indicator set – supporting a national strategy or other policy commitments, strictly statistically oriented ...
- (b) Framework – policy, capital, DPSIR...
- (c) Number of indicators and tiers in the set (e.g. headline / core)
- (d) Themes and sub-themes
- (e) Indicator definitions
- (f) Capital or not capital

6. Consideration will need to be also given to the countries covered by the analysis. Whilst ideally the review would cover all UNECE countries, this may not be practicable, nor worthwhile, in terms of the extra benefit of having a comprehensive assessment of all countries' indicator sets versus the considerable effort necessary to obtain the information. However, there may be a mechanism through UNECE where this process would be less onerous than envisaged.

7. Challenges are foreseen in terms of identifying genuine sustainable development indicators across all countries, given the potentially large number of policy documents, indicators sets, and languages involved. It is envisaged that analysis must be limited to documents and indicators that are expressly defined as sustainable development, and to exclude all others.

8. Identifying the underlying frameworks for indicators has its own complexity, as it may be insufficient to say that an indicator set is based on a policy framework. For example as has already been noted by WGSSD, the concept of capital pervades the policy thinking behind many, if indeed not all, policy-oriented indicator sets. However, it may not be practicable to delve that deeply into the policy thinking behind the indicators to get to the very basis of the concepts of sustainable development, if not explicitly expressed.

9. Interpreting indicator definitions to identify commonalities and map them to themes is going to be a challenge as indicators can be expressed in a variety of ways but in effect cover the same thing. Indicators will be in terms of absolute values, percentages, per capita, per GDP, per land area, as growth rates, monetised, as indices etc. However they might be in essence the same indicator. Some indicators will be potentially relevant for more than one theme, so the analysis will need to take account of this. Meanwhile some indicators undoubtedly will be expressed so vaguely that it will be very difficult to identify the intention behind them and either allocate them to a theme or compare them with other indicators.

10. Further consideration is required as to how this analysis is extended to look at commonalities with the capital approach, and what this means. It has already been noted that in the few cases examined so far the same sorts of indicators come out of a capital-based approach as come out of a 'policy-based' approach. It may be possible to come up with criteria which define when an indicator is a 'capital' indicator, and from this assess each of the existing indicators. In practice this could be ridiculously easy, with almost all indicators having some association with capital concepts. However earlier debates have suggested that indicators that appear to focus on short-term issues do not

fit with the concept of capital. So perhaps the main criteria will be whether indicators are short-term or long-term indicators.

11. It is envisaged that in practice the concept of commonality may only really come out through examination of the indicators, rather than being something that can be theorised rigorously. However it is important that the subgroup has some preconceptions of what should be looked for.

## **EUROSTAT INDICATOR STUDY**

12. The Eurostat study, undertaken by a university consortium in Vienna<sup>1</sup>, includes among other topics:

- (a) a systematic analysis of the priorities set by National Sustainable Development Strategies and their relation to the indicators used
- (b) the systematic comparison of the use of National Sustainable Development Strategy indicators between Member States, as well as, in particular, a comparison of the national strategies with the priorities and indicators used for the EU Sustainable Development Strategy.
- (c) the identification of trends in the use of indicators
- (d) delivering a database that provides systematic information on Member State and EU indicators
- (e) all Member States of the European Union, and candidate and EEA countries - in total 33 countries<sup>2</sup> are envisaged to be included.

13. Eurostat undertook to ensure that some early comparative analysis would be made available in time for the WGSSD meeting. The researchers have provided two spreadsheets representing some very early analysis. A description of the methodology, provided by the researchers, is at Annex A. The spreadsheets were only received by the author of this paper on 12 April and it has not been possible to consider the analysis in depth at this stage.

14. The first spreadsheet uses the EU Sustainable Development Indicators framework as the basis for comparison and allocates individual country indicators to the sub-themes and related indicators in the framework. The spreadsheet lists 741 indicators. (See Annex B for an illustrative extract)

15. The second spreadsheet broadly classifies individual country indicators that could not be allocated to sub-themes in the EU framework. This spreadsheet lists 307 indicators, for which some comparison has been possible, and a further 83 indicators for which comparisons are not possible. (See Annex C for an illustrative extract)

16. As a basic list of indicators the spreadsheets do not yet lend themselves to immediate analysis of commonalities. For example, for some countries there may be multiple indicators on broadly the same theme, so these would need to be discounted in

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<sup>1</sup> University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences and University of Economics and Business, Vienna

<sup>2</sup> The following countries have been excluded from the study as no current Sustainability Strategy respectively Sustainability indicators have been available: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Macedonia, Greece, Hungary, Lichtenstein, Spain and Turkey.

order to quantify the extent to which indicators are commonly used. One obvious constraint is that the analysis is focused strongly on mapping indicators to the themes of the EU framework, and a fairly large number of indicators do not fit into this framework. If looked at independently of the EU framework, a different set of themes could be potentially derived.

17. From the data presented so far it not possible to identify the extent to which indicators are similar, other than in terms of the theme that they are associated with. However the study will include in due course classifying the commonality between indicators using the criteria below:

Indicator classification for comparative analysis	Classification criteria
Completely identical	Indicator name, sub-classes and measurement units are identical.
Virtually identical	Indicator name is largely identical, sub-classes and measurement units differ partly.
Similar	The indicator addresses the same theme/topic but focuses on different aspects.
Different	The indicator is found in only one of the sets to be compared.

18. The Eurostat researchers have tried to resolve the difficulty in identifying and interpreting the indicator sets by consulting each country's representative of the EU's network of sustainable development experts (ESDN), which should alleviate many of the problems identified earlier. The Eurostat study is due to be completed in July 2007.

## OTHER DATA ON INDICATORS

19. In addition to the Eurostat study, the subgroup has at least two other potential sources of data on indicators. An analysis of sustainable development indicators was undertaken in an OECD Statistics Working Paper of 2002 "An Overview of Sustainable Development Indicators used by National and International Agencies"<sup>3</sup>. More usefully, Working Paper 8, submitted and presented by Statistics Norway at the November 2006 meeting of the working group, "Challenges in establishing sustainable development indicators"<sup>4</sup>, included an Annex which provided an updated list of the national and international sets of indicators, on which the 2002 paper had been based.

20. The list in the Annex can not be used directly to look at commonalities as it is in effect only the raw data on what indicators are being used by which country. However the UK has now entered all of the data into a spreadsheet and started to analyse the indicators in terms of the broad topics. The spreadsheet consists of 1,007 indicators covering 16 countries and 4 international indicator sets. There is some overlap with the indicators being examined in the Eurostat study, and it is noted that some countries'

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<sup>3</sup> Julie L. Hass, Frode Brunvoll, Henning Høie (2002)

<sup>4</sup> Working Paper 8, submitted by Statistics Norway, prepared by Julie Hass

indicator sets have evolved since the list was compiled. However the author of this paper considered that it was worth converting the data into a form that could be used by the subgroup for subsequent analysis. (See Annex D for an illustrative extract).

21. The UK additionally has a spreadsheet containing information on over 5,500 indicators used nationally and internationally, which was compiled in 2004 as an input to the development of a new set of sustainable development indicators for the UK. At present, the author considers that this is not in a readily usable form, and is potentially out of date, and so for the moment does not suggest that this is pursued as a further source of data.

## CONCLUSIONS

22. The combined analysis of the Eurostat study and the other source of information on sustainable development indicators should provide the means of identifying and quantifying commonalities between indicators sets, and if practicable commonalities with the concept of capital.

23. There remains the question as to whether this is enough to assess commonalities. The analysis, as presently envisaged, will not be assessing the indicators against theoretical concepts of sustainable development or capital. It will not be therefore challenging whether individual indicators are genuinely assessing sustainable development. This could be an additional or more explicit set of criteria with which to assess the indicators. For example it might be possible to assess where the indicators sit within the four ethical axes of sustainable development that were highlighted in Working Paper 8<sup>5</sup> for the November meeting:

- (a) Bio-centric versus anthropocentric
- (b) Local / national versus global (scale)
- (c) Hedonism versus ascetism (“wants” versus human needs)
- (d) Now versus future (time dimension)

24. However, this may in effect double the amount of work needed to properly assess existing indicators. This will need to be considered by WGSSD.

25. The conclusions of the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians said that WGSSD “*should only highlight the commonalties rather than develop recommendations*”. However, it is fairly obvious that to some extent the best or at least the most commonly used indicators are going to be identified by this work.

26. Moreover WGSSD is tasked with developing a menu of good sustainable development indicators and proposing a small set of indicators that might become the core for international comparisons. It is unlikely that the capital approach can comprehensively provide sustainable development indicators, and so it is envisaged that the resulting indicators that WGSSD in effect recommends will by necessity, if not by design, include a number of indicators that come out of the examination of commonalities in existing indicators. The analysis done in this respect will be therefore essential to the overall success of WGSSD.

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<sup>5</sup> Working Paper 8, submitted by Statistics Norway, prepared by Julie Hass

## ANNEX A

**Project: Improvement of the quality of the Structural and Sustainable  
Development Indicators; LOT 2: Analysis of national sets of indicators  
2006/S 148-159080**

**Comparison of national Sustainability Indicators for 21 countries  
(AT, CZ, DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, IS, IE, IT, LT, LV, LU, MT, NL, NO, RO, SK, SI,  
SE, UK)**

**Project leader: Ewald Rametsteiner  
Authors: Helga Pülzl and Markus Hametner**



**University of Natural Resources  
and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna**  
Department of Economic and Social  
Sciences

in cooperation with



**Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration**  
Research Institute for Managing Sustainability

1. Not only indicators stated in Sustainable Development Strategies have been compared so far as for some Sustainability indicators lists ESDN members pointed out that a more updated version was available in respective indicator reports, Progress reports or other form of document. The exact list of documents used, can be found below.

2. The documents used for the Indicator comparison:

- Austria: Monitoring Sustainable Development in Austria. Indicators for Sustainable Development
- Czech Republic: Progress Report on the Czech Republic Strategy for Sustainable Development
- Denmark: Indicator Report and SDS: Key indicators 2004. Denmark's National Strategy for Sustainable Development. A shared future - balanced development. A shared future - balanced development. Denmark's National Strategy for Sustainable Development
- Estonia: Estonian National Strategy on Sustainable Development - Sustainable Estonia 21
- Finland: Towards sustainable choices. A nationally and globally sustainable Finland. The national strategy for sustainable development
- France: Stratégie Nationale de Développement Durable 2003-2008. Douze indicateurs “phares” de développement durable
- Germany: Perspectives for Germany - Our Strategy for Sustainable Development
- Iceland: Welfare for the Future Iceland's National Strategy for Sustainable Development Statistical Indicators 2006
- Ireland: Sustainable Development - A Strategy for Ireland
- Italy: Environmental Action Strategy for Sustainable Development in Italy
- Latvia: Sustainable Development Indicators in Latvia 2003
- Lithuania: Resolution No.1160 on the approval and implementation of the national strategy for sustainable development
- Luxembourg: Indicateurs de développement durable – mise à jour août 2006
- Malta: A Sustainable Development Strategy for the Maltese Islands 2007-2016
- Netherlands: A National Strategy for Sustainable Development: What choices must the government make?
- Norway: Indicators for Policies to Enhance Sustainable Development
- Romania: National Sustainable Development Strategy
- Slovakia: National Strategy for Sustainable Development for the Slovak Republic
- Slovenia: Development Report 2006
- Sweden: Strategic Challenges. A Further Elaboration of the Swedish Strategy for Sustainable Development
- United Kingdom: Sustainable Development Indicators in your pocket 2006

3. The national sustainability indicators have been compared to EU sustainable development themes and indicators as outlined in COM 2005/161. The list of themes can be found below:

1. Investment
2. Competitiveness
3. Employment
4. Monetary poverty
5. Access to labour market
6. Other aspects of social exclusion
7. Pensions adequacy
8. Demographic changes
9. Public finance sustainability
10. Human health protection and life styles
11. Food safety and quality
12. Chemicals management
13. Health risks due to environment conditions
14. Climate Change
15. Energy
16. Eco-Efficiency
17. Consumption patterns
18. Agriculture
19. Corporate responsibility
20. Biodiversity
21. Marine Ecosystems
22. Fresh Water Resources
23. Land use
24. Transport Growth
25. Transport Prices
26. Social and environmental impact of transport
27. Policy Coherence
28. Public Participation
29. Globalisation of Trade
30. Financing for SD
31. Resource management

4. 307 sustainability indicators that do not relate to EU Sustainability indicators have been classified according to main topics addressed in order to be able to compare them to each other. For the remaining 83 national sustainability indicators no comparison was possible.



## ANNEX B

**Eurostat Study: Illustrative extract – Table 1 Comparison of SD indicators (with EU SD indicators)**

<b>Health risks due to environment conditions</b>	<b>Population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter</b>	Exceedances of the limit value for PM10	Austria	Monitoring Report
		Concentration of airborne particulate matter in Reykjavik 1995–2002 (g/m3)	Iceland	Indicator Report
		Good air quality days	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		PM10 concentrations in industrial and urban areas and in road infrastructure	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Local environment – health impacts	Netherlands	National Strategy for SD
		Air quality (Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and particles in groundlevel ozone)	Sweden	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Air quality and health: Roadside PM10	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		Air quality and health: Urban background PM10	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		Urban air quality; number of days per year when concentrations of nitrogen dioxide, solid particles and ground level ozone do not exceed allowable limits.	Lithuania	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Air quality and health: days when air pollution is moderate or higher in rural areas	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		Air quality and health: days when air pollution is moderate or higher in urban areas	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	<b>Population exposure to air pollution by ozone</b>	Exceedances of the ozone target value for the protection of human health	Austria	Monitoring Report
		Atmospheric ozone concentrations near Grensásvegur in Reykjavík (g/m3)	Iceland	Indicator Report

		Metropolitan town-leeward and rural areas O3 concentrations	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Average annual concentration of ground-level ozone at the rural background station in Rucava in 1994-2001 (ug/m3)	Latvia	Indicator Report
		Air quality and health: Rural ozone	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		Air quality and health: Urban background ozone	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		Concentration of air pollution (Index 1990=100) (The index comprises emissions of SO2, NOX, VOC and NH3. It states the average level of falling emissions as a percentage of their 1990 level.)	Germany	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Concentration of NO2, O3 and SO2 in the atmosphere in Reykjavik 1994–2000 (g/m3) (show annual means from a single observing station in Reykjavik, close to the city's main traffic artery.)	Iceland	Indicator Report
	<b>Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise and pollution</b>	Emissions of air pollutants (ambient levels of particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, benzene, lead, ozone, heavy metals and nitrogen oxides)	Malta	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Noise nuisance	Austria	Monitoring Report
		Percentage of population exposed to air traffic noise above the threshold levels	Austria	Monitoring Report
		Percentage of population exposed to railway noise above the threshold levels	Austria	Monitoring Report
		Percentage of the population exposed to street traffic noise above the threshold levels	Austria	Monitoring Report
		Exposure of population to transport-induced high noise	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Population exposure levels to daily noise	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy

	Population exposure levels to night noise	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Population exposure to acoustic pollution	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Traffic noise (Percentage of population bothered by traffic noise)	Sweden	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Air quality: exposure of urban population to atmospheric pollution	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy

<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>Greenhouse gas emissions by sector</b>	Projected GHG emissions up to 2020	Austria	Monitoring Report
		Greenhouse gas emissions	Austria	Monitoring Report
		Greenhouse gases/GDP	Denmark	Indicator Report
		Total gross greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO2 equivalents - and analysed between CO2, N2O, CH4, HFC, PFC and SF6	Denmark	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Total gross greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO2 equivalents in relation to GNP at constant prices	Denmark	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Total net (gross less sinks) greenhouse gas emissions in mill. tonnes CO2 equivalents	Denmark	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Greenhouse gas emissions (Million equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide; Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, F gases)	Finland	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Total greenhouse gas emissions	France	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Emissions of the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol (Index 100=1990)	Germany	National Sustainable Development Strategy

		Total emission of 6 greenhouse gases (including carbon sequestration) 1990–2000 (CO2 equivalent (Gg))	Iceland	Indicator Report
		CO Emissions	Ireland	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		CO2 Emissions	Ireland	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Aggregated emissions of green-house gases (6 gases) in terms of CO2 equivalents, as compared to Kyoto target	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Total quantity of emissions causing “greenhouse” effect in the country	Latvia	Indicator Report
		Emission of greenhouse gases in CO2 equivalent; total (mln. t.) and per area unit (km2) as well as per GDP unit (in total and according to the branches of economic activities)	Lithuania	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Emissions of greenhouse gases (tons of CO2 equivalents per year)	Luxembourg	Indicator Report
		Greenhouse effect	Netherlands	National Strategy for SD
		Norwegian emissions of greenhouse gases compared with the Kyoto target (Million tonnes CO2 -equivalents)	Norway	Indicator Report
		Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		Greenhouse gas emissions (excluding international aviation/shipping)	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		Gross emissions of greenhouse gases analysed between industry, transport, households, agriculture, and waste	Denmark	Indicator Report
		Emissions of GHGs divided by origin 1990–2000 (CO2 equivalent (Gg))	Iceland	Indicator Report
		CO2 emissions local share	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		CO2 eq emissions from losses of combustible	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		CO2 eq emissions per unit of energy produced	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy

		CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O emissions from waste treatment processes	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Sectoral proportion of greenhouse gas emissions in 1995 and 2001	Latvia	Indicator Report
		GHG emissions by sector (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent per annum)	Malta	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Greenhouse gases (Emissions that impact climate expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents)	Sweden	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		CH <sub>4</sub> emissions of the agriculture sector	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (includes an estimate of share of emissions from electricity generation) from the public sector	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from domestic	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from Electricity generation	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from industry	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from other sectors (mostly commercial and public sector)	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from transport sectors (excluding international aviation and shipping)	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		Domestic CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (including an estimate of share of energy industry emissions) from household energy use	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (adjusted) [of the energy sector]	Denmark	Indicator Report
		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in mill. tonnes actual and adjusted, and in relation to gross energy consumption	Denmark	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		Changes in industrial sector emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , and changes in GVA	Denmark	National Sustainable Development Strategy
		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (t CO <sub>2</sub> per capita)	Czech Republic	Progress Report
		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per GDP (t CO <sub>2</sub> / relevant GDP units.)	Czech Republic	Progress Report
		Carbon dioxide emissions from households (Total carbon dioxide emissions from households, direct, indirect and emissions in other countries)	Sweden	National Sustainable Development Strategy



## ANNEX C

**Eurostat Study: Illustrative extract – Table 2 Comparison of SD indicators**

<b>Access to service</b>	Access to key services (households perceiving difficulty): Corner shop/supermarket (with/without car)	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Access to key services (households perceiving difficulty): Doctor/hospital (with/without car)	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Access to key services (households perceiving difficulty): Post office (with/without car)	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Available access to services, historical - cultural goods and green areas	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Distance of certain services from homes of people aged 15–74: a comparison 79 between 1999 and 2004 (in km)	Finland	National Sustainable Development Strategy
<b>Accidents &amp; Disaster</b>	Disasters (floods, mudflows, avalanches)	Austria	Monitoring Report
	Environmental accident situations in 2001 (number)	Latvia	Indicator Report
	Number of municipalities for which the state of natural disaster have been declared	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Number of people stricken by extreme hydro-geological events	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Enterprises subject to industrial accident risk assessment in 2001	Latvia	Indicator Report
	Accidents and natural disasters on the Slovak territory	Slovakia	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Flooding: Number of properties in areas at risk of flooding	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Floodplain areas surface occupied by settlements and infrastructure facilities	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
<b>Air quality</b>	Atmospheric carbon monoxide concentrations near Grensásvegur in Reykjavík (mg/m3)	Iceland	Indicator Report
	Atmospheric concentrations of: SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , benzene, PM <sub>10</sub> , lead and BaP	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy

	Local plans and reports air improvement and emission cut	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Air concentrations: hourly and daily averages, yearly average and 98th percentile, winter average	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	The atmospheric concentration of CO2	Denmark	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	CO2, CH4, N2O, HFC, PFC, SF6 concentration in the atmosphere	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Levels of chlorine in the atmosphere	Ireland	National Sustainable Development Strategy
<b>Alcohol consumption</b>	Alcohol consumption (Alcohol consumption per inhabitant aged 15 and older measured as litres of 100 per cent alcohol)	Sweden	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Alcohol consumption per capita, alcoholism and drug addiction	Latvia	Indicator Report
<b>Bathing water</b>	Bathing areas where water quality is so poor that bathing is not recommended	Denmark	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Bathing Water Quality Monitoring Results (Freshwater Bathing Areas)	Ireland	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Bathing Water Quality Monitoring Results for Sea Water Bathing Areas	Ireland	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Number of "Blue Flag" beaches and marinas	Denmark	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Percentage of seawater meeting bathing water quality standards	Malta	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Percentage of bathing shoreline	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy



<b>Competitiveness</b>	Slovenia's world competitiveness by the IMD	Slovenia	Progress Report
	Slovenia's world competitiveness by the WEF	Slovenia	Progress Report
<b>Crime</b>	Burglaries involving a break-in (reported cases)	Germany	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	the Corruption Perceptions Index (non-dimensional scale of 0 to 10)	Czech Republic	Progress Report
	Crime	Netherlands	National Strategy for SD
	crime rate	Estonia	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Crime, violence or vandalism in the neighbourhood	Austria	Monitoring Report
	Fear of crime: Burglary	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Fear of crime: Car crime	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Fear of crime: Physical attack	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Fear of crime: Theft of car	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Number of recorded crimes	Latvia	Indicator Report
	Violence (Percentage of the population who say that they have been the victims of violence or the threat of violence in the past 12 months)	Sweden	National Sustainable Development Strategy

	The percentage of court cases lasting more than one year / three years (%)	Czech Republic	Progress Report
	Detected and prosecuted environmental crimes	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Executed legal seizures	Italy	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	An audit of enforcement mechanisms	Malta	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	BCS (British Crime Survey) burglary	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	BCS (British Crime Survey) vehicle-related thefts	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Recorded burglary in dwellings	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Recorded robbery	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
	Recorded theft of or from vehicles	United Kingdom	Indicator Report
<b>Culture</b>	Allocations to culture; part of GDP in percents.	Lithuania	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Capability of cultural memory	Estonia	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Consumption of culture (How often people read books, go to the cinema or attend the theatre)	Sweden	National Sustainable Development Strategy
	Cultural activities over the past 12 months	Austria	Monitoring Report

Cultural differences (multicultural society)	Netherlands	National Strategy for SD
degree of materialisation of the Estonian culture (in architecture, landscapes, sign environment)	Estonia	National Sustainable Development Strategy
intensity of the use of Estonian culture elements	Estonia	National Sustainable Development Strategy
Museum sites awarded a quality label	Austria	Monitoring Report
Number of carriers of the Estonian culture	Estonia	National Sustainable Development Strategy
Prominence of the Estonian culture (its translatability and distribution outside of Estonia)	Estonia	National Sustainable Development Strategy
Household expenditure on culture	Slovenia	Progress Report
the proportion of expenditures on culture in total public budget expenditures (%)	Czech Republic	Progress Report
Public expenditure on cultural activities	Austria	Monitoring Report

## ANNEX D

### Illustrative extract - Analysis of national and international Sustainable Development Indicators

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS				Broad topics							
				Income	Economy	Education	Population & Housing	Health	Energy	Waste & Consumption	Climate Change
<i>(using indicators as listed in a paper presented by Julie Hass to WGSSD in November 2006)</i>											
Country	Indicator set	Theme	Indicator								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Real gross national income per	51	97	45	35	103	59	66	42
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	2. Real gross per capita disposabl	1							
Australia	Headline sus	Value 2	1. Percentage of people aged 25-6			1					
Australia	Headline sus	Value 3	1. Disability adjusted years expect					1			
Australia	Headline sus	Value 4	1. Number of occasions where cor								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 4	2. Total SOX, NOX and particulate								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 5	1. Growth in multi-factor productivi		1						
Australia	Headline sus	Value 6	1. Real GDP per capita in 1999-20		1						
Australia	Headline sus	Value 7	1. National net worth, as at 30th Ju		1						
Australia	Headline sus	Value 8	1. Proportion of surface water mar								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 8	2. Proportion of surface water mar								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 9	1. Total area of all forest types at t								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 10	1. Percentage of major Commonw								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Renewable energy use as a pro						1		
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	2. Total renewable and non-renew						1		
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Net value of rural land (interim i								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Adult female full time (ordinary t	1							
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Percentage difference in the ye			1					
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Percentage difference in burden					1			
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	2. Percentage difference in burden					1			
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Percentage difference in the ye			1					
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Proportion of bio-geographic su								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	2. Proportion of (354) bio-geograp								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Number of extinct, endangered								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	2. Number of endangered ecologic								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Total net greenhouse gas emiss								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 1	1. Estuarine condition index: Prop								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 2	1. Proportion of assessed sites wh								
Australia	Headline sus	Value 2	1. Catchment condition index - pro								
Austria	Indicators for	Nutrition	1. Body mass index					1			
Austria	Indicators for	Nutrition	2. Health behaviour					1			
Austria	Indicators for	Nutrition	3. Sales figures for organic food					1			
Austria	Indicators for	Nutrition	4. Food contaminated with residue					1			
Austria	Indicators for	Living at	1. Close social and functional mix								
Austria	Indicators for	Living at	2. Housing costs relative to house	1							

[illegible]

\* \* \* \* \*