



# Quality of Life Counts

Indicators for a strategy for sustainable development for the United Kingdom

**2004 Update**

Updating the baseline assessments made in 1999





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## Introduction

The 1999 sustainable development strategy for the UK 'A better quality of life' identified a set of headline and core indicators to be used to report on progress.

In December 1999 the UK Government published 'Quality of Life Counts' (QoLC 1999) – Indicators for a strategy for sustainable development for the United Kingdom to provide a baseline assessment from which progress might be judged.

A key feature of these indicators was the 15 headline indicators of sustainable development. Making up a 'quality of life barometer' of issues such as employment, education, health, crime, air quality, road traffic and waste these indicators were intended 'to provide a high level overview of progress, and be a powerful tool for simplifying and communicating the main messages for the public'. They lie at the centre of the Government's Annual Reports on progress 'Achieving a better quality of life' and have been updated regularly on the sustainable development website. They provide a means of holding the Government and the country as whole to account in making progress towards sustainable development, and on their establishment the Government pledged:

*'the Government's aim is for all the headline indicators to move in the right direction over time, or, where a satisfactory level has been reached, to prevent a reversal. Where a trend is unacceptable, the Government will adjust policies accordingly, and will look to others to join it in taking action.'*

Since 1999, QoLC has become a model and resource for a considerable number of other indicator initiatives at local, regional, national and international levels, and the indicators have been adopted in many other indicator sets. Through the publication of QoLC and the establishment of the set of headline indicators the UK is considered to be one of the leading countries in terms of indicator development.

For further information on the background to QoLC please refer to 'Indicators and the sustainable development strategy' in 1999 report.

The wider core indicators in QoLC were intended to be next brought together to provide a review of progress after five years, rather than be updated together every year. However, many of the indicators were based on others already used across Government for policy monitoring, and so have continued to be reported and updated more frequently elsewhere. Many of the indicators have also been adopted as part of other more recent indicator sets developed for other purposes.

In this updated compilation of the indicators, as many of the original QoLC indicators as possible have now been updated and brought together again. They are intended to provide a more comprehensive assessment of our progress towards sustainable development since the 1999 Strategy than can be provided by the headline indicators alone.

This update of all the QoLC indicators complements the Government's final Annual Report under the 1999 Strategy, 'Achieving a better quality of life – Government annual report 2003', and is intended to feed into the establishment of a new framework for sustainable development in the UK.

### **Geographic coverage**

The indicators in the original QoLC were intended to monitor progress in the UK as a whole where data availability and comparability allow. However, in some cases, indicators are presented for Great Britain, England and Wales or England only, if consistent data are not available for the UK.

In addition, the devolved administrations have developed indicators to monitor priorities and progress in their respective countries:

- The Scottish Executive has developed its own indicators to monitor progress as part of its 'Meeting the needs...' statement on sustainable development. These are available at:

[www.scotland.gov.uk/about/eraden/scu/00017108/home.aspx](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/about/eraden/scu/00017108/home.aspx)

- The Welsh Assembly has also developed indicators to monitor progress as part of its '*Learning to live differently*' Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales. These are available at:

[www.wales.gov.uk](http://www.wales.gov.uk)

- Northern Ireland is in the process of developing a set of indicators, which take account of recent consultations with non-governmental organisations and Local Authority representatives.

The choice of indicators reflects the priorities of the devolved administrations but they are in many cases consistent with the UK set of indicators, either directly with the headline indicators or the wider core indicators in QoLC. However, there are some indicators used by the devolved administrations that are not included in QoLC.

### **Updates to indicators**

As far as possible, the indicators in this compilation are based on updated data consistent with each indicator as they appeared in the original QoLC (1999). The exceptions are where the indicators were based on one-off surveys, or the original data series have since been discontinued, or the basis of measurement has changed.

### **Data sources and National Statistics**

Most of the data used to compile this updated compendium have come from Governmental sources and are National Statistics. In some cases, through necessity, data come instead from reputable outside organisations.

All of the indicator updates, the assessments of progress and the compilation of the compendium have been undertaken by statisticians in Defra, in collaboration with statisticians and other colleagues in other government departments.

All the data behind the indicators are available on the sustainable development website for more detailed scrutiny ([www.sustainable-development.gov.uk](http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk))

#### References

- 'A better quality of life: a strategy for sustainable development in the United Kingdom', DETR May 1999
- 'Quality of life counts – Indicators for sustainable development for the United Kingdom: a baseline assessment', DETR, December 1999
- 'Achieving a better quality of life – Review of progress towards sustainable development – Government annual report 2003', Defra, March 2004

## Indicator framework

The original structure of QoLC, dividing the indicators into families and linking them to the objectives in the 1999 Strategy, has been maintained.

The indicators are structured within six themes and 18 families:

1. *Assessing overall progress and priorities*

H - Headline Indicators

2. *A sustainable economy*

A - Doing more with less: improving resource efficiency

B - Economic stability and competitiveness

C - Developing skills and rewarding work

D - Sustainable production and consumption

3. *Building sustainable communities*

E - Promoting economic vitality and employment

F - Better health for all

G - Travel

J - Access

K - Shaping our surroundings

L - Involvement and stronger institutions

4. *Managing the environment and resources*

M - An integrated approach

N - Climate change and energy supply

P - Air and atmosphere

Q - Freshwater

R - Seas, oceans and coasts

S - Landscape and wildlife

5. *Sending the right signals*

T - Sending the right signals

6. *International co-operation and development*

U - International co-operation and development

In addition there are a further sixteen indicators providing further analysis of the relationship between economic, social and environmental issues.

Annex A lists all the indicators along with their associated objectives in the 1999 Strategy.

Annex B provides a list of key words to help identify the indicator that covers a particular issue.

For further information on the establishment of the indicators and the QoLC structure please refer to 'Criteria for sustainable development – framework and models' and 'Consultation to develop the indicators' in the 1999 report.

## Assessments of progress

The original QoLC (1999) established a system of traffic lights to show the baseline assessments for each indicator. This updated compilation uses a similar traffic light system.

For each indicator, where possible, an updated assessment of progress has been made by comparing the latest data with the position at three baselines:

- Since 1970
- Since 1990
- Since strategy baseline

For the third assessment, the 'strategy baseline' is the year for which data were available for the baseline assessment in QoLC in 1999, which in most cases was 1998 or 1997, but varies from indicator to indicator.

The traffic light assessments are as follows:

-  = significant change, in direction of meeting objective (improvement)
-  = no significant change (little or no change)
-  = significant change, in direction away from meeting objective (deterioration)
-  = insufficient or no comparable data

na = not applicable

revised = method of assessment has changed since QoLC (1999)

† = Indicator has been developed since QoLC (1999)

**The assessments of progress are made without reference to policy targets or other strategies put in place to tackle the issues behind the indicators. The assessments are not therefore based on the success or otherwise of such targets or strategies.**

**The assessments only relate to changes in the indicators since the baseline assessments made in QoLC (1999) taking into account the objectives in the 1999 Strategy.**

**It should be noted that a green 'traffic light' does not signify that the situation is now "sustainable", merely that progress has been made since the baseline. An amber 'traffic light' may reflect that progress was made prior to the baseline and can indicate that this level has been maintained, though this is not to say that further progress should not be expected.**

Some indicators are for contextual purposes only and assessments of progress have not been made. In a few cases indicators that were to be developed following QoLC (1999) have not yet been developed or in some cases the way an indicator has been assessed has been changed since QoLC (1999). In these instances 'na' (not applicable) will be shown instead of a traffic light assessment as appropriate. Indicators that were included in QoLC (1999)

only in outline and have since been developed are highlighted with the † symbol.

For most indicators it is very clear whether or not progress has been made, but in some cases it is difficult to judge whether the change is significant. For example, where there have been large year-to-year fluctuations, or where the indicator is at a very high level (e.g. 95 per cent) with little room for large improvement, or where the data have large margins of error. In general an increase or decrease of 3 per cent or more compared with baselines has been assessed as significant. However, this is not a fixed rule, because in making each 'traffic light' assessment, consideration has been given to the nature of the indicator and data variability and reliability.

### **Presentation of the indicators**

A summary of progress is provided which highlights the main messages taken from the indicators for each indicator family. This is followed by a table showing 'traffic light' assessments for each indicator as they appeared in the original QoLC together with the updated assessments based on the latest data available. The fifteen headline indicators are presented as a family of their own, but the assessments for them are also included the summary tables of the indicator family to which they most closely relate.

Following each family summary, each individual indicator is presented in a chart, along with the objective to which it relates in the 1999 Strategy. Accompanying each indicator chart are the traffic light assessments and a short statistical commentary to support them.

Commentary on each indicator has been kept to the minimum necessary to explain the trends, with very little reference to its policy context. For the background and policy relevance for each indicator please refer to the indicator as it appeared in QoLC (1999).

For more detailed information on the indicator's relevance and background reference should be made to the indicator as it appeared in QoLC (1999).

The data behind each indicator are available on the sustainable development website ([www.sustainable-development.gov.uk](http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk)).

## H: Headline Indicators

The fifteen headline indicators aim to show what progress is being made across the three pillars of sustainable development: economic (three indicators), social (five indicators), and environmental (seven indicators), and are intended to be considered together as a package. The complexity of the issues means that although there are fifteen indicators, four of them have split assessments to reflect separate trends and so there are nineteen assessments.

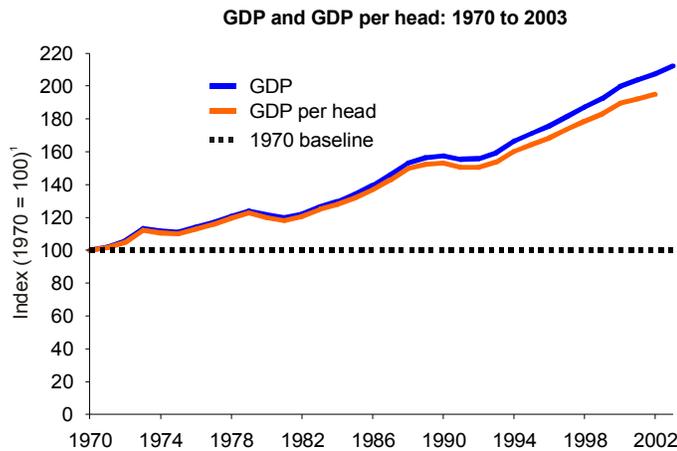
The headline indicators show:

- Between 1990 and 2003, GDP grew in real terms by 35 per cent.
- Total investment in real terms grew relative to GDP between 1990 and 1998, and has since remained relatively stable. Social investment (railways, hospitals, schools) was around 2.0 per cent of GDP in 1990, and was 1.7 per cent in 2002.
- In 2003, the percentage of working age people in work was 74.7 per cent, the same level as in 1990.
- In recent years the proportions of the population affected by poverty and social exclusion have been reduced.
- The percentage of 19 year-olds with 'level 2' qualifications was 76.1 per cent in 2003 compared with 52.0 per cent in 1990.
- Average life expectancy has increased, but healthy life expectancy has increased more slowly, so an increasing proportion of those extra years are in poor health.
- In 2001, 33 per cent of dwellings were non-decent, compared with 46 per cent in 1996.
- Both the British Crime Survey and recorded crime show reductions in vehicle thefts and domestic burglary over the last decade, whilst recorded robberies have increased - but robberies were lower in 2002-3 than the previous year.
- Emissions of the 'basket' of six greenhouse gases are provisionally estimated to have fallen by 14 per cent between the 1990 baseline and 2003
- Urban air quality has generally improved significantly since 1993, but in 2003 the hot summer and a number of significant pollution episodes earlier in the year led to an unusually high number of pollution days.
- Road traffic volumes have more than doubled since 1970, but road traffic intensity (vehicle kilometres per GDP) fell by 11 per cent between 1990 and 2003 — which demonstrates some uncoupling of road traffic and economic growth since 1990.
- The biggest improvements in both chemical and biological river quality since 1990 have been in English rivers, bringing more of them up to the standard seen in the rest of the UK.
- Farmland bird populations fell by 42 per cent between 1970 and 2002, and woodland bird populations fell by 15 per cent, though there are now signs that populations are stabilising.
- The percentage of new dwellings built on previously developed land or through conversion of existing buildings increased from 54 per cent in 1990 to 64 per cent in 2002.
- In 2000-1, around 220 million tonnes of controlled waste were produced by households, commerce and industry (including construction and demolition). Just under half was disposed of in landfill sites. Household waste accounts for about one sixth of all controlled waste. The amount not recycled or composted increased from 417 to 454 kilograms per person, or 9 per cent, between 1991-2 and 2001-2, even though proportionally more was recycled.

Ref. no.	Indicator	QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment			
		Change since		Change since			
		1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy	
H1	<b>Economic Output:</b> GDP and GDP per head	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
H2	<b>Investment:</b> Total and social investment relative to GDP	✗	✗	≈	≈	≈	
H3	<b>Employment:</b> Proportion of people of working age who are in work	≈	≈	≈	≈	✓	
H4	<b>Poverty &amp; social exclusion:</b> Indicators of success in tackling poverty and social exclusion	✗	≈	✗	≈	✓	
H5	<b>Education:</b> Qualifications at age 19	⊙	✓	⊙	✓	✓	
H6	<b>Health:</b> Expected years of healthy life	✓	≈	✓	≈	≈	
H7	<b>Housing:</b> Households living in non-decent housing	⊙	≈	⊙	✓	✓	
H8	<b>Level of crime</b>	Violent crime	✗	✗	Revised	Revised	Revised
		Vehicles and burglary	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
		Robbery	na	na	✗	✗	✗
H9	<b>Climate change:</b> Emissions of greenhouse gases	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
H10	<b>Air quality:</b> Days when air pollution is moderate or higher	⊙	✓	⊙	✓	✗	
H11	<b>Road traffic</b>	Traffic volume	✗	≈	✗	✗	✗
		Traffic intensity	✗	≈	✗	✓	✓
H12	<b>River water quality:</b> Chemical and biological river quality	≈	✓	✓	✓	✓	
H13	<b>Wildlife:</b> Populations of wild birds	Farmland birds	✗	✗	✗	✗	≈
		Woodland birds	✗	✗	✗	✗	≈
H14	<b>Land use:</b> New homes built on previously developed land	⊙	≈	⊙	✓	✓	
H15	<b>Waste</b>	Household waste	⊙	✗	⊙	✗	✗
		Waste arisings & management	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	≈

**Indicator: Economic output**

**H1**



Change since

- ✔ 1970
- ✔ 1990
- ✔ 1998

United Kingdom  
Source: ONS

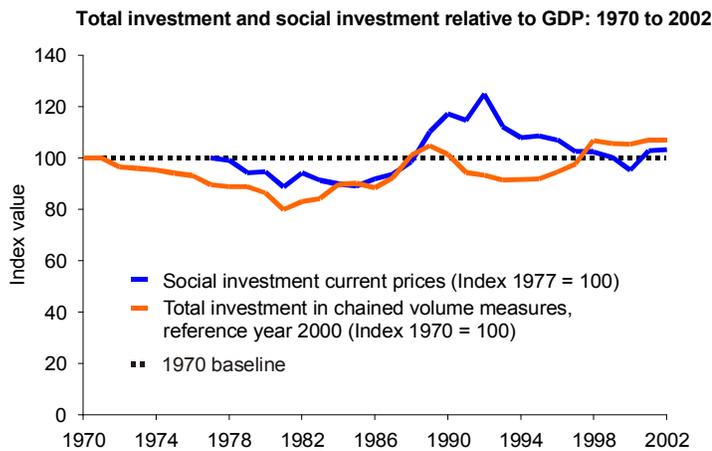
Note: 1. Chained volume measures rebased to 1970 = 100.

Objective: Our economy must continue to grow

- Between 1990 and 2003, GDP grew in real terms by 35 per cent. Output has increased steadily since the early 1990s, with a 13 per cent rise between 1998 and 2003.
- Output per head has increased at a slightly slower rate, by 27 per cent between 1990 and 2002 and just 9 per cent from 1998 to 2002, reflecting the fact that the population has also increased.

**Indicator: Investment**

**H2**



Change since

- ⊖ 1970
- ⊖ 1990
- ⊖ Strategy<sup>1</sup>

1. 1992 (social investment),  
1998 (total investment)

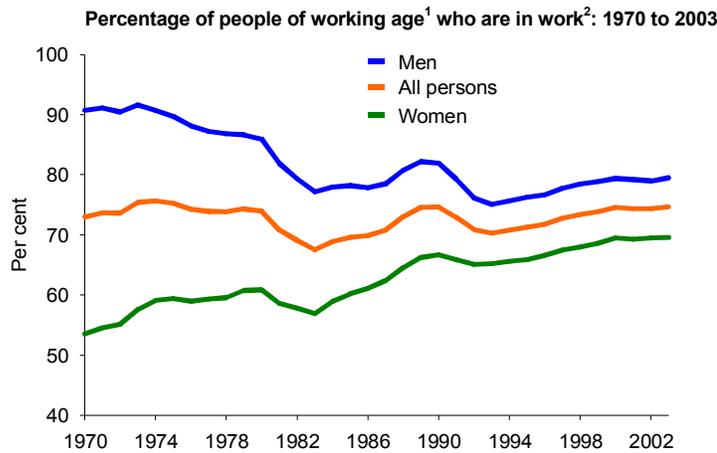
United Kingdom  
Source: ONS

Objective: Investment (in modern plant and machinery as well as research and development) is vital to our future prosperity

- Total investment in real terms grew by 5 per cent relative to GDP between 1990 and 1998, and has since remained relatively stable.
- Social investment (railways, hospitals, schools) in current prices was around 2.0 per cent of GDP in 1990, and was 1.7 per cent in 2002.

**Indicator: Employment**

**H3**



Change since

- 1970
- 1990
- 1999

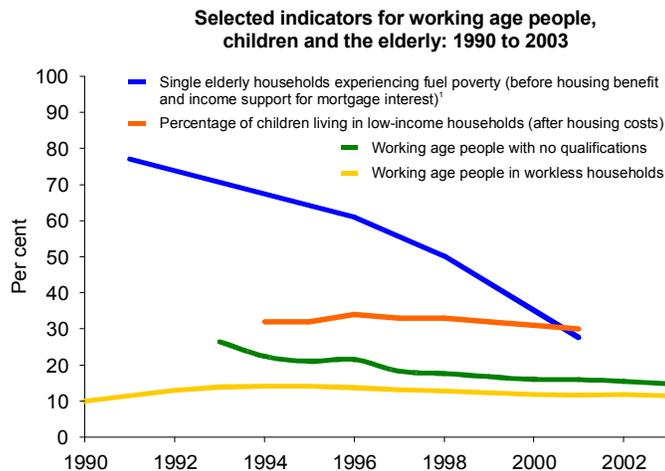
Notes: 1. From 1959-71 working age was 15-59/64; from 1972 onwards, 16-59/64.  
2. Rate as in May-July quarter each year (seasonally adjusted).

**Objective:** Maintain high and stable levels of employment so everyone can share greater job opportunities

- In 2003, the percentage of working age people in work was 74.7 per cent, the same level as in 1990, but an increase from 73.9 per cent in 1999.
- There was a reduction in the proportion of working age men in employment between 1970 and 2003, from 90.7 per cent to 79.5, but a small increase was seen from 78.9 per cent in 1999. The proportion of women in employment continues to increase.

**Indicator: Poverty and social exclusion**

**H4**



Change since

- 1970
- 1990
- Strategy<sup>2</sup>

2. 1996 (single elderly households experiencing fuel poverty), 1996-7 (Children in low-income households), 1998 (working age people in workless households), 1999 (working age people with no qualifications).

Great Britain  
Source: DWP, DTI

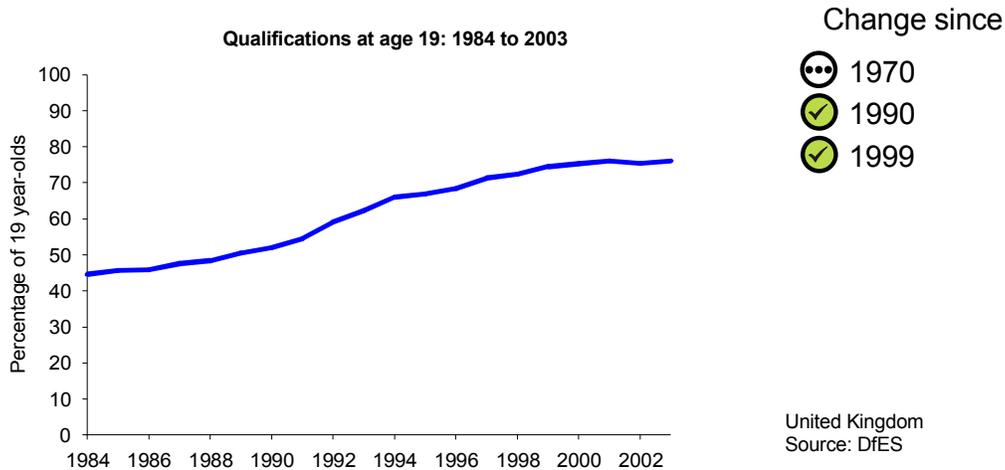
Note: 1. England.

**Objective:** Tackle poverty and social exclusion

- The proportion of working age people who live in households where no-one works has fallen gradually since the mid-1990s. There has been steady progress in reducing the proportion of working age people without a qualification, which has fallen from 26.4 per cent in 1993 to 14.8 per cent in 2003.
- The proportion of single elderly households experiencing fuel poverty fell from 77 per cent in 1991 to 28 per cent in 2001. The proportion of children living in households with relative low-incomes fell between 1996-7 and 2001-2, from 34 per cent to 30 per cent.

**Indicator: Education**

**H5**



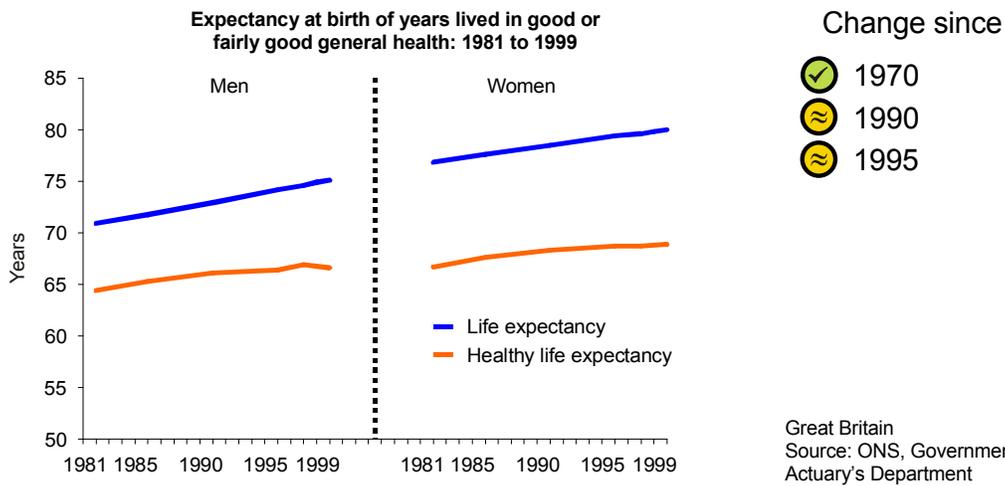
Notes: Spring quarter each year.  
 Percentage with level 2 qualifications, for example 5 GCSEs at grade C or above.

**Objective:** Equip people with the skills to fulfil their potential

- The percentage of 19 year-olds with level 2 qualifications (e.g. five GCSEs at grades C or above, NVQ level 2 or equivalent) was 76.1 per cent in 2003 compared with 52.0 per cent in 1990.
- At present, just under a quarter of young people do not achieve qualifications equivalent to level 2 by the age of 19, and a small minority, 7.4 per cent, achieve no qualifications at all by this age.

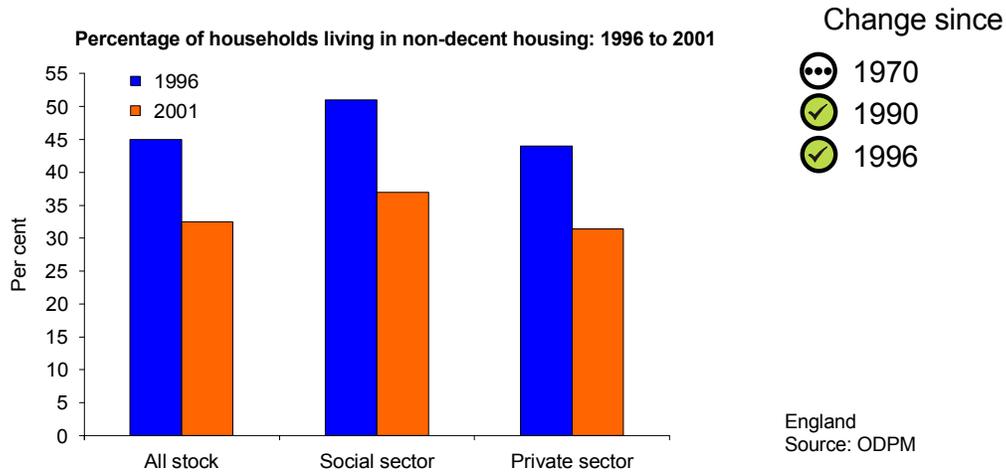
**Indicator: Health**

**H6**



**Objective:** Improve health of the population overall

- Between 1981 and 1999, average life expectancy increased from 70.9 to 75.1 years for men (by 4.2 years) and from 76.8 to 80.0 years for women (by 3.2 years). Over the same period healthy life expectancy increased from 64.4 to 66.6 years for men (by 2.2 years) and from 66.7 to 68.9 for women (by 2.2 years). Therefore, whilst overall life expectancy has increased, an increasing proportion of those extra years are in poor health.

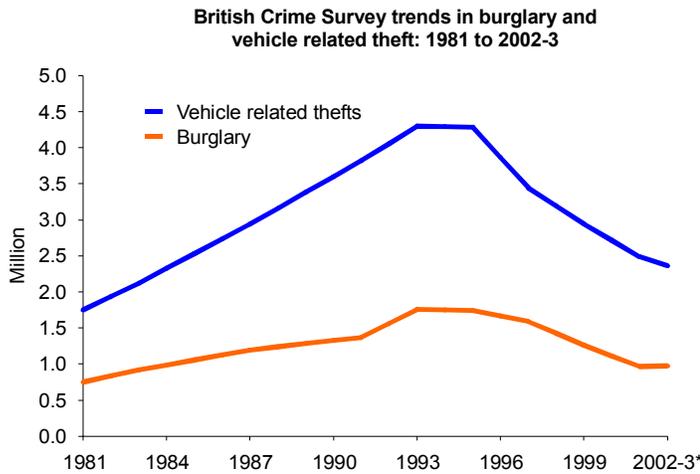
**Indicator: Housing - conditions****H7**

Objective: Improve the condition of housing stock (revised)

- Between 1996 and 2001 there was an improvement in the overall condition of housing in England. 45 per cent of households lived in non-decent dwellings in 1996, compared with 33 per cent in 2001.
- This improvement was seen in both the private and social sectors - 51 per cent of households in the social sector lived in non-decent housing in 1996 compared with 37 per cent in 2001, and in the private sector 31 per cent of households lived in non-decent dwellings in 2001, falling from 44 per cent in 1996.

**Indicator: Crime**

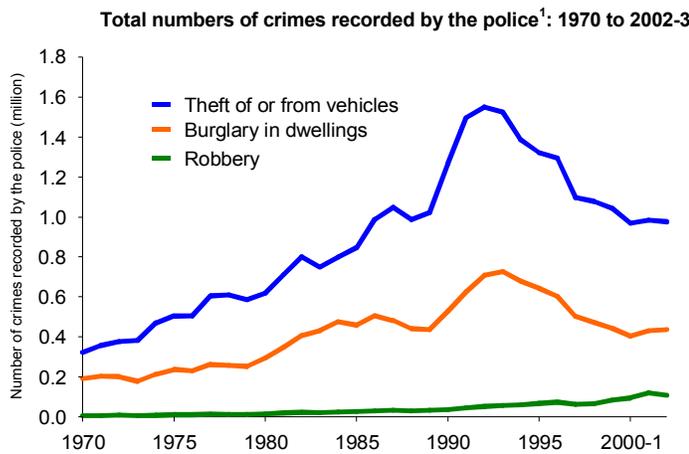
**H8**



Note: \* 2001-2 and 2002-3 data are interview-based.

- Vehicles and burglary**  
Change since
- ⊗ 1970
  - ⊙ 1990
  - ⊙ 1998-9
- Robbery**  
Change since
- ⊗ 1970
  - ⊗ 1990
  - ⊗ 1998-9

England and Wales  
Source: Home Office



Note: 1. 1970 to 1998-9 data are for the number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31<sup>st</sup> March 1998. After 1998-9, data are for the number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1998.

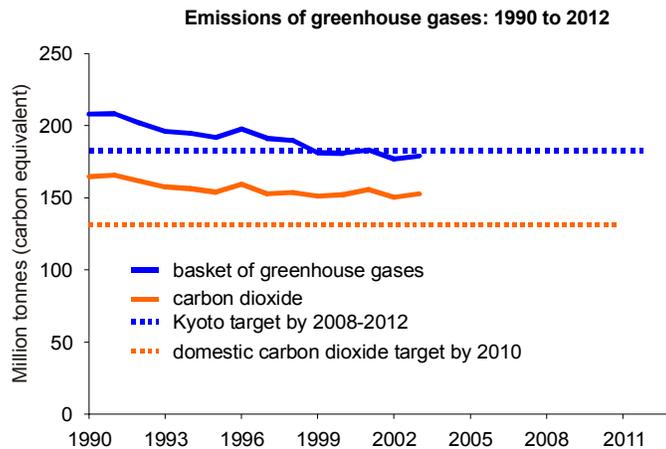
England and Wales  
Source: Home Office

**Objective: Reduce both crime and fear of crime**

- British Crime Survey (BCS) data show that vehicle thefts fell by 38 per cent and burglary fell by 29 per cent between 1991 and 2002-3. Recorded vehicle crime fell by 23 per cent, and burglary in dwellings fell by 17 per cent between 1990 and 2002-3.
- Between 1999 and 2002-3, the BCS shows that vehicle thefts fell by 20 per cent and domestic burglary fell by 23 per cent. Over the same period recorded vehicle crime fell by 9 per cent and recorded domestic burglaries fell by 8 per cent.
- The number of robberies recorded by the police increased from about 36,000 in 1990 to 67,000 in 1998-9 and 108,000 in 2002-3. However, 2002-3 represented a fall of 11 per cent from 2001-2 (equating to a 14 per cent fall once adjusted for the National Crime Recording Standard).

**Indicator: Climate change**

**H9**



Change since

- ✓ 1970
- ✓ 1990
- ✓ Strategy<sup>1</sup>

1. 1997 (basket of greenhouse gases), 1998 (carbon dioxide)

United Kingdom  
Source: NETCEN, Defra, DTI

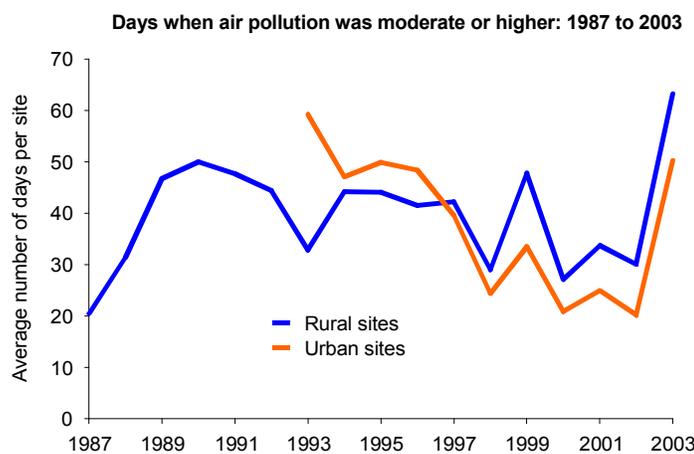
Note: 2003 estimates are provisional

**Objective:** Continue to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases now, and plan for greater reductions in the longer term

- Emissions of the 'basket' of six greenhouse gases are provisionally estimated to have fallen by 14 per cent between the 1990 baseline and 2003.
- Between 1997 and 2003, they are provisionally estimated to have fallen by about 6 per cent.
- Carbon dioxide emissions were about 7 per cent lower in 2003 than in 1990, following a rise of about 1.5 per cent between 2002 and 2003.

**Indicator: Air quality**

**H10**



Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ✓ 1990
- ☒ 1998

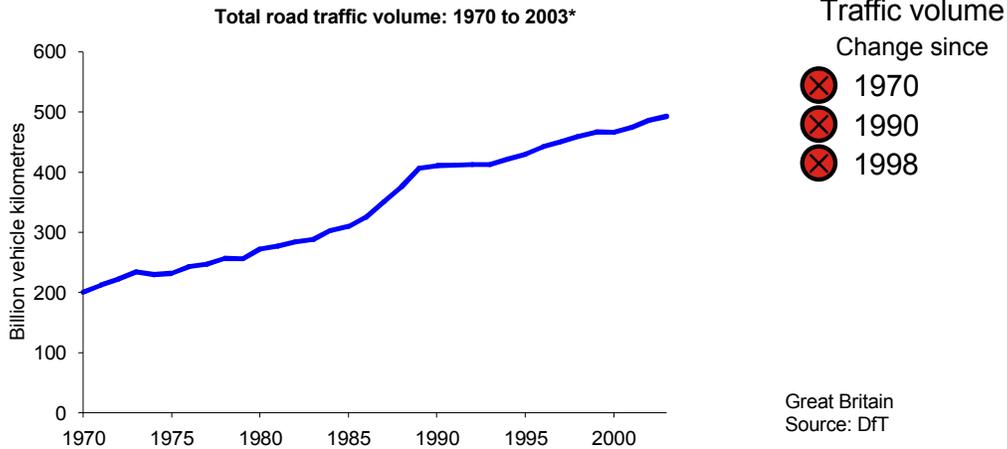
United Kingdom  
Source: Defra, NETCEN

**Objective:** Reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve through the longer term

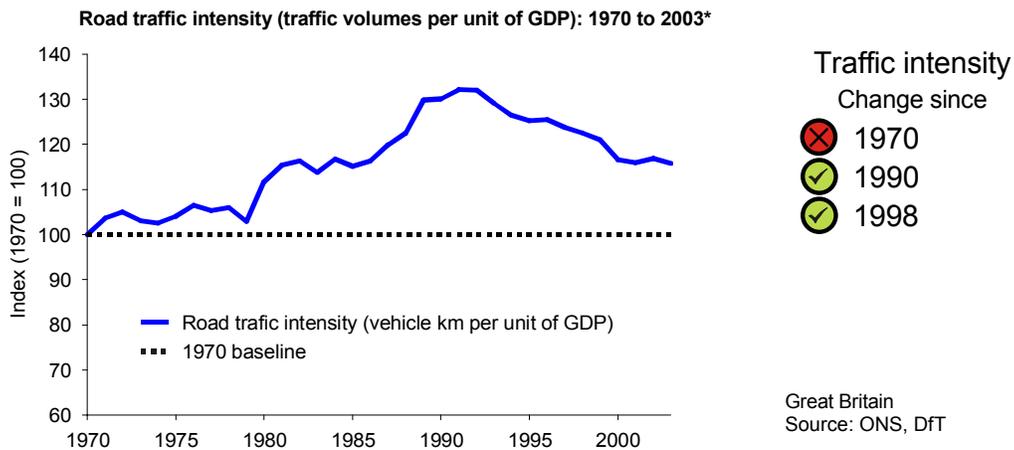
- Urban air quality has generally improved significantly since 1993, while rural air pollution, caused largely by ozone, has shown no overall trend.
- Shorter term trends can be masked by variation caused by the weather. The hot summer and other pollution episodes in 2003 led to an unusually high number of pollution days. The assessment reflects the high 2003 figures rather than being a conclusion about the underlying trend, which remains unclear.

**Indicator: Road traffic**

**H11**



Note: \* 2003 figure is provisional



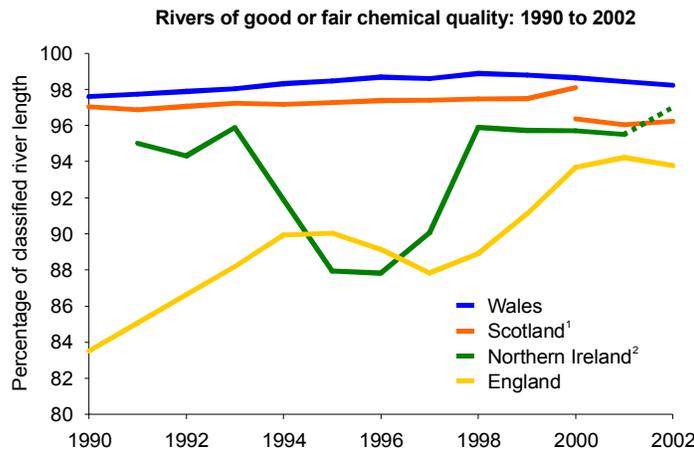
Note: \* 2003 figure is provisional.

**Objective:** Improve choice in transport; improve access to education, jobs, leisure and services; and reduce the need to travel

- Total road traffic in 2003 was provisionally estimated to be 20 per cent higher than in 1990, and 7 per cent higher than in 1998. It has more than doubled since 1970.
- Road traffic intensity (vehicle kilometres per GDP), however, fell by 11 per cent between 1990 and 2003 and by 5 per cent between 1998 and 2003, therefore showing some ‘decoupling’ between road traffic and economic growth since 1990.

**Indicator: River water quality**

**H12**



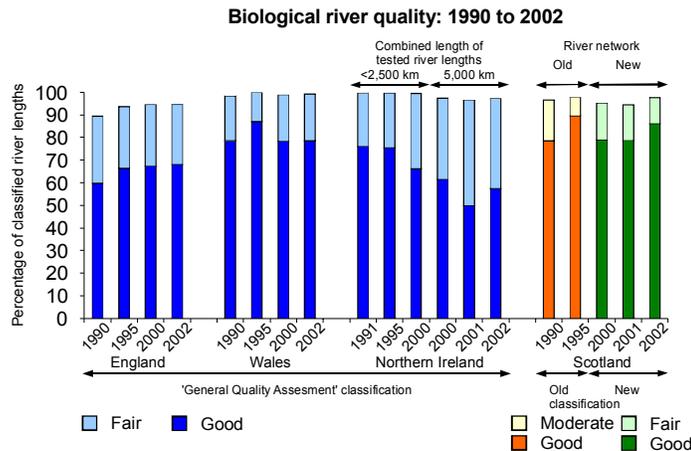
Change since

- ✓ 1970
- ✓ 1990
- ✓ Strategy<sup>3</sup>

3. 1998 (chemical water quality),  
1995 (biological water quality)

United Kingdom  
Source: EA, SEPA, EHS

Notes: 1. Scottish river classification network changed in 2000  
2. Northern Irish network expanded significantly in 2002



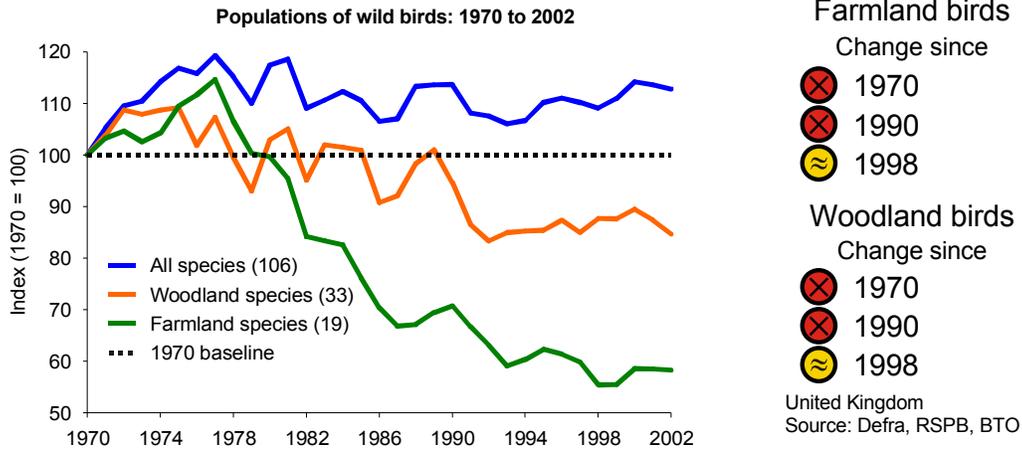
United Kingdom  
Source: EA, SEPA, EHS

**Objective: Improving river quality**

- The biggest improvements in both chemical and biological river quality since 1990 have been in English rivers, bringing more of them up to the quality seen in the rest of the UK.
- In 2002, 94 per cent of English rivers were of good or fair chemical quality, compared with 89 per cent in 1998. The chemical quality of rivers in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland has been maintained at high levels over this period.

**Indicator: Wildlife**

**H13**



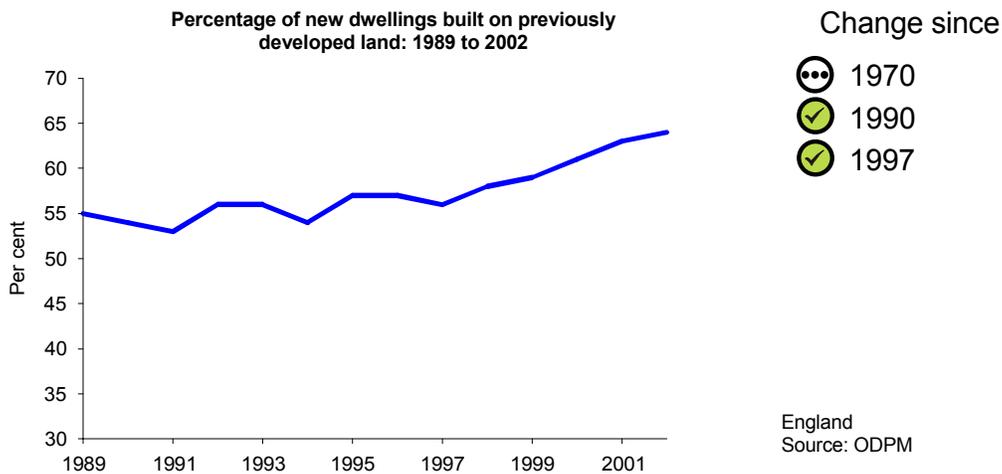
Note: Figures in brackets give the number of species included in each category

**Objective:** Reverse long-term decline in populations of farmland and woodland birds

- The overall population of British breeding birds has increased since 1970, but farmland and woodland birds have declined significantly.
- Farmland bird populations fell by 42 per cent between 1970 and 2002, and woodland bird populations by 15 per cent.
- Farmland bird populations increased by 5 per cent between 1998 and 2002. Woodland birds decreased by 3 per cent over the same period.

**Indicator: Land use**

**H14**



Note: Includes conversions which are estimated to add 3 percentage points

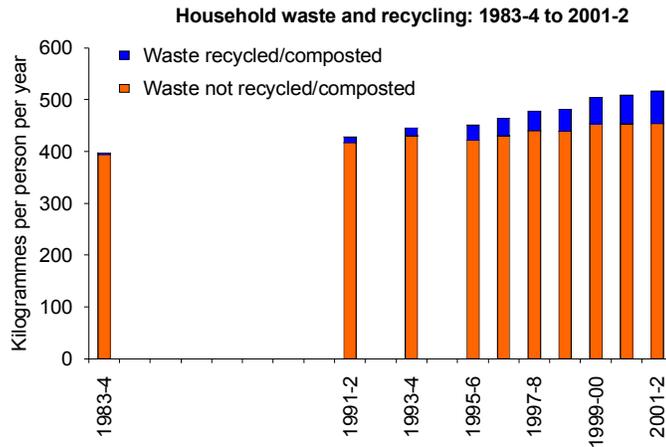
**Objective:** Re-using previously developed land, in order to protect the countryside and encourage urban regeneration

- The percentage of new dwellings built on previously developed land or through conversion of existing buildings increased from 54 per cent in 1990 to 64 per cent in 2002.

**Indicator: Waste**

**H15**

**Household waste**

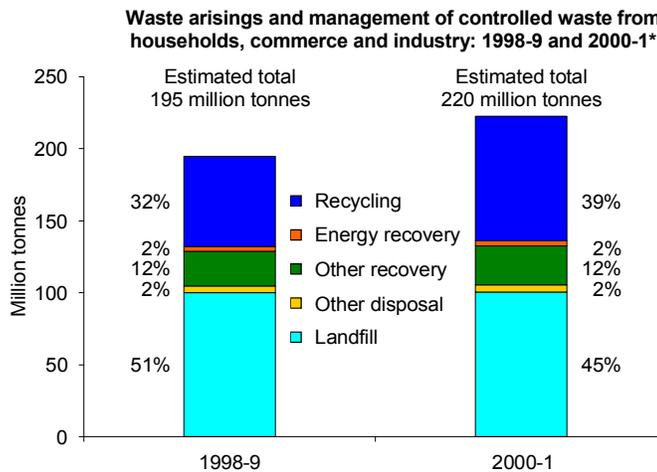


Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ☹️ 1990
- ☹️ 1997-8

England and Wales  
Source: EA, Defra

**Waste arisings and management**



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ☹️ 1990
- 😊 1998

United Kingdom  
Source: Defra et al<sup>i</sup>

Note: \* Includes estimated figures for industrial and commercial waste

**Objective:** Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery

- In 2000-1, around 220 million tonnes of controlled waste were produced by households, commerce and industry (including construction and demolition). Just under half was disposed of in landfill sites (lower chart).
- The increase in total arisings from 1998-9 to 2000-1 is not statistically significant.
- Household waste (upper chart) accounts for about one sixth of all controlled waste. The amount generated that was not recycled or composted increased from 417 to 454 kilograms per person, or 9 per cent, between 1991-2 and 2001-2.

<sup>i</sup> Defra, EA, ODPM, SEPA, WAG, NIEHS

### A: Doing more with less: improving resource efficiency

The amount of natural resources and products consumed by the UK economy has decreased by 10 per cent since 1970.

Between 1990 and 2002 the output of the economy increased by 31 per cent whilst energy consumption only increased by about 6 per cent. Household energy use has increased broadly in line with household growth.

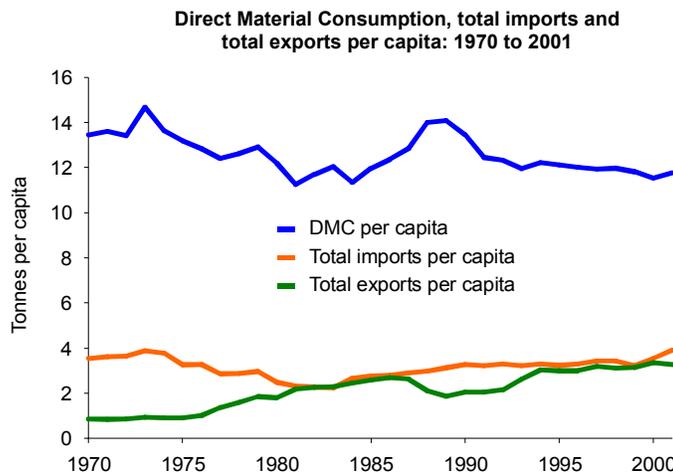
Over the last few years, household waste has grown by 2 to 3 per cent per year. In 2001-2, over half a tonne was generated per person. The proportion recycled has risen from 9 per cent in 1998-9 to 12 per cent in 2001-2. A total of 75 million tonnes of waste was generated by industry and commerce in England and Wales in 1998-9. Industry recycled 45 per cent of its waste and commerce recycled around a quarter.

Between 1990 and 2001, aluminium can recycling increased from 5 per cent to over 40 per cent of cans consumed. The rate of paper recycling increased from 32 per cent to 37 per cent of consumed material.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
A1	UK resource use <sup>†</sup>		☹	☹	☑	☑	≈
A2	Energy efficiency of economy		☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
A3	Energy use per household		≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
H15	Waste (headline)	Waste arisings & management	☹	☹	☹	☹	≈
A4	Waste by sector <sup>†</sup>		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
A5	Household waste and recycling	Waste arisings	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
		Recycling	☹	☑	☹	☑	☑
A6	Materials recycling	Scrap metal	☹	≈	☹	≈	≈
		Paper & board	☹	☑	☹	☑	≈
		Glass	☹	☑	☹	☑	☑
A7	Hazardous waste		☹	≈	☹	☹	≈

**Indicator: UK resource use<sup>†</sup>**

**A1**



Change since

- ✔ 1970
- ✔ 1990
- ≈ 1997

<sup>†</sup> New since QoLC (1999)

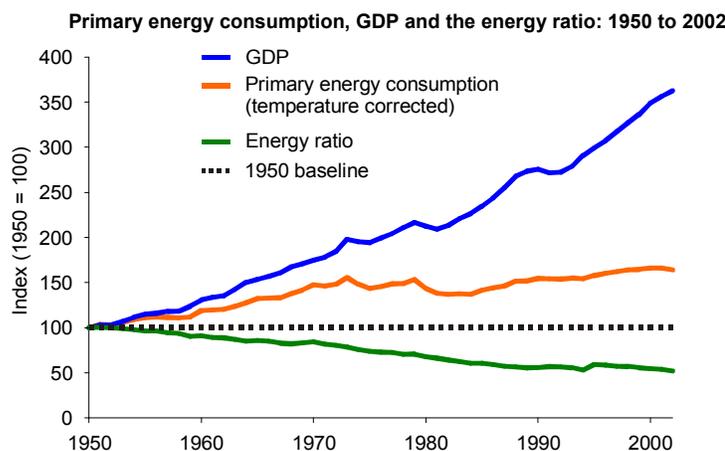
United Kingdom  
Source: ONS

Objective: Greater resource efficiency

- Direct material consumption (DMC) measures the amount of natural resources and products directly consumed by the UK economy by adding together the mass of materials used. It includes all renewable and non-renewable natural resources (except water) extracted domestically or abroad and imported for UK consumption, but excludes exported goods.
- Since 1970, despite fluctuations DMC has decreased by about 10 per cent. Imports have remained roughly constant, while exports have tripled over the same period.

**Indicator: Energy efficiency of economy**

**A2**



Change since

- ✔ 1970
- ✔ 1990
- ✔ 1998

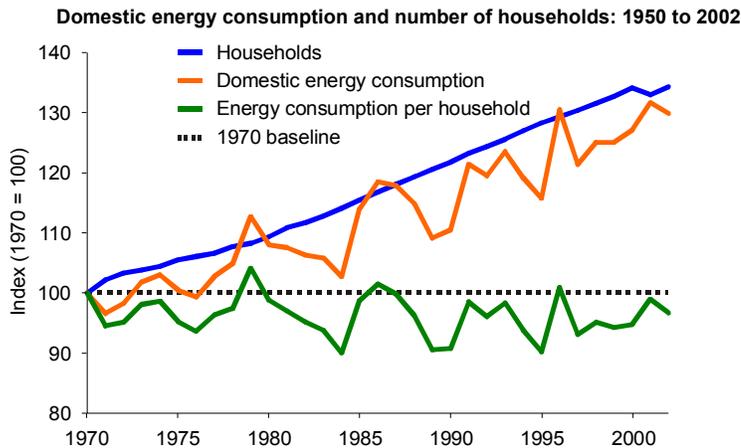
United Kingdom  
Source: DTI, ONS

Objective: Energy efficiency of the economy

- Between 1990 and 2002, the output of the economy increased by 31 per cent whilst energy consumption only increased by about 6 per cent.
- Energy consumption per unit of GDP (the energy ratio) has fallen over the same period by 19 per cent.
- In 2002 the Energy ratio was 10 per cent lower than its level in 1998.

**Indicator: Energy use per household**

**A3**



Change since

- 1970
- 1990
- 1997

United Kingdom  
Source: DTI, ODPM, BRE

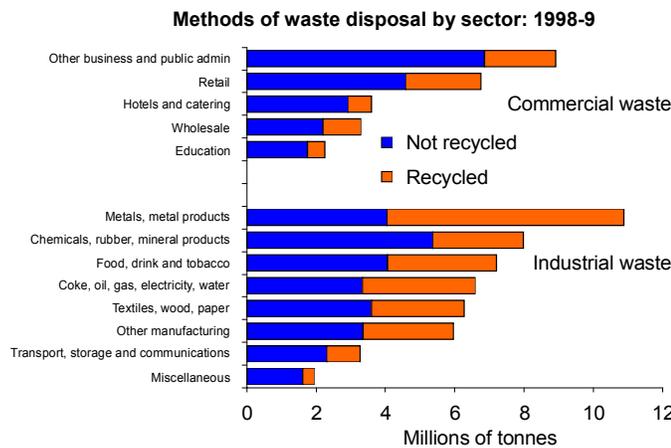
Note: Estimates for households for 2001 and 2002 are based on mid-year population estimates that take into account 2001 Census results. Estimates for 1982 onwards are subject to revision following revisions to population estimates, hence the apparent fall in numbers of households

Objective: Energy efficiency of the economy

- Energy use per household has fluctuated between +4 and -10 per cent of the 1970 level, and there has been no clear change. Household energy use has therefore increased broadly in line with household growth.
- Temperature changes from year to year cause variations in household energy use. For example, energy use per household was 8 per cent lower in 1997 than in 1996 (which had a colder winter).

**Indicator: Waste by sector†**

**A4**



Change since

- 1970
- 1990
- Strategy

† New since QoLC (1999)

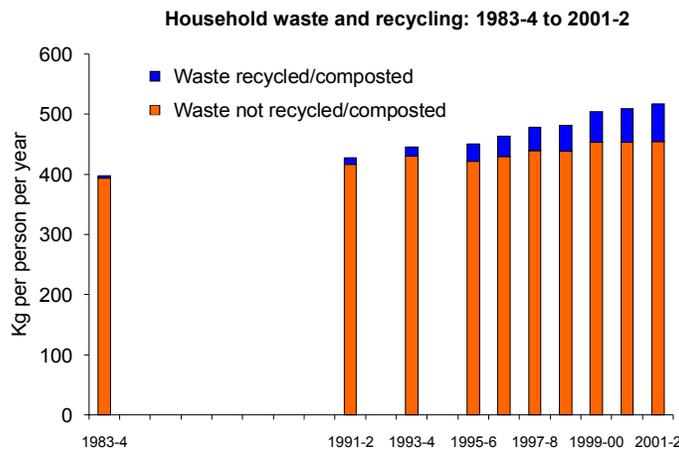
England and Wales  
Source: Environment Agency

Objective: Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery

- A total of 75 million tonnes of waste was generated by industry and commerce in England and Wales in 1998-9.
- Industry produced about twice as much waste as commerce but it also recycled more; industry recycled 45 per cent of the estimated 50 million tonnes of waste it generated, while commerce recycled about a quarter of its estimated 25 million tonnes.

**Indicator: Household waste and recycling**

**A5**



**Waste arisings**

Change since



**Recycling**

Change since



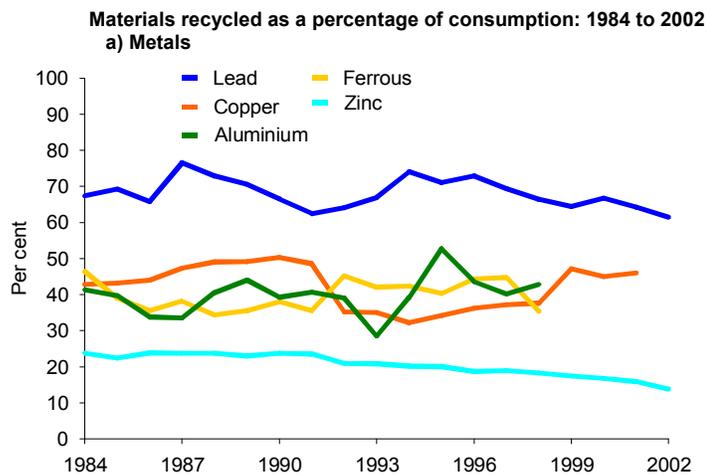
England and Wales  
Source: Defra, EA

**Objective:** Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery

- Recently, household waste has grown by 2 to 3 per cent per year. In 2001-2, over half a tonne was generated per person. Whilst the total has increased, so has the proportion recycled; from 9 per cent in 1998-9 to 12 per cent in 2001-2.
- Despite the fact that non-recycled waste represents a decreasing proportion of all waste, overall increases in waste generation mean that the actual amount still increased by about 4 per cent between 1998-9 and 2001-2. The majority of this was disposed to landfill.

**Indicator: Materials recycling**

**A6**



**Scrap metal**

Change since



United Kingdom  
Source: British Steel et al<sup>1</sup>

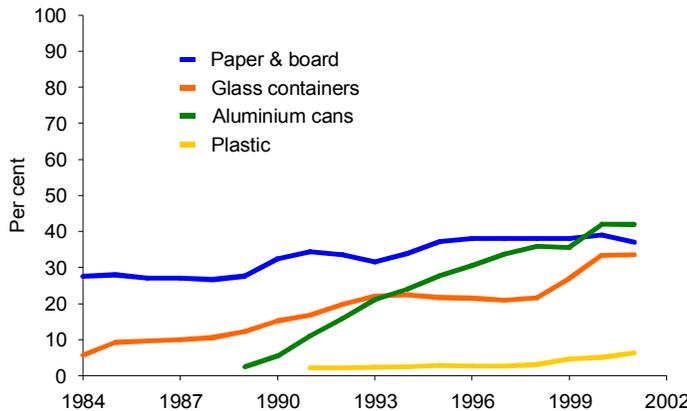
**Objective:** Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery

- Trends in recycling rates vary with scrap metal type. The recycling rate for copper increased by about a fifth between 1998 and 2001, but recycling rates for both zinc and lead fell (1998 – 2002: by nearly a quarter and 7 per cent respectively).

**Indicator: Materials Recycling (continued)**

**A6**

Materials recycled as a percentage of consumption: 1984 to 2001  
b) Other materials



**Paper and board**

Change since



**Glass**

Change since



United Kingdom  
Source: Defra et al<sup>ii</sup>

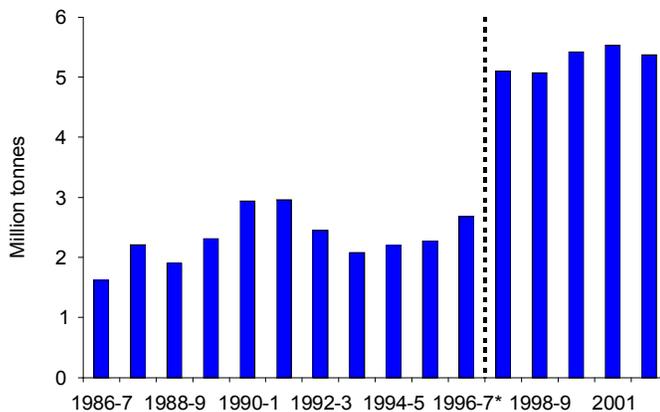
**Objective:** Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery

- Between 1990 and 2001, aluminium can recycling increased from 5 per cent to over 40 per cent of cans consumed. The rate of paper recycling increased from 32 per cent to 37 per cent of consumed material.

**Indicator: Hazardous waste**

**A7**

Special waste arisings: 1986-7 to 2001



Change since



United Kingdom  
Source: Environment Agency

Note: \* The definition of special waste changed in October 1996.

**Objective:** Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery

- Prior to 1997-8, the amount of hazardous waste generated was between 2 and 3 million tonnes per year.
- The definition of hazardous waste was extended in 1996 to include further waste types such as waste oil. Since then the level of waste generation has stayed roughly constant at between 5 and 5.5 million tonnes per year.

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Additional Notes

- i. World Bureau of Metal Statistics, Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau, Aluminium Federation
- ii. Paper Federation of Great Britain Ltd, British Glass Manufacturers Confederation & British Glass, Aluminium Can Recycling Association; British Plastics Federation

## B: Economic stability and competitiveness

Since 1999, inflation has been relatively stable, remaining within 1.4 to 3.1 per cent. The current rate for 2003 is 2.6 per cent.

Borrowing rose to 8 per cent of GDP in the early 1990s, became negative in 1998 and rose slightly in 2002 to around 1 per cent of GDP.

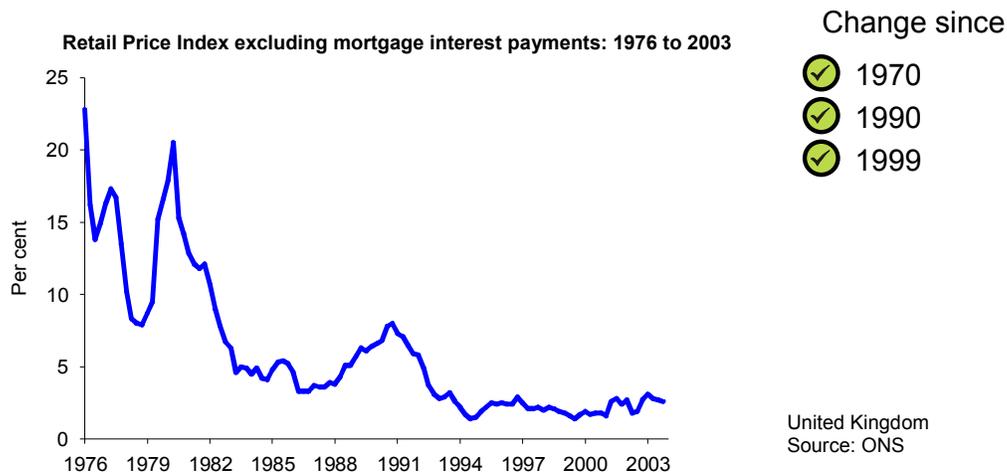
Labour productivity in other G7 countries was on average 14 per cent higher than the UK in 2001. Labour productivity in the UK has improved since 1992 in comparison with France, the United States and Japan, but worsened compared with Germany. UK exports and imports both grew strongly in almost every year between 1970 and 2002, even though exports fell slightly in real terms in 2002.

Social investment (railways, hospitals, schools etc.) at current prices was around 2.0 per cent of GDP in 1990 and was 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2002.

Ref. no.	Indicator	QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
		Change since		Change since		
		1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
H1	Economic Output: GDP and GDP per head (headline)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B1	Rate of inflation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B2	Public sector net borrowing	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
	Net debt	✓	✗	✓	≈	✓
B3	Labour productivity	✓	✓	✓	✓	≈
B4	UK imports, exports and trade balance	✓	✓	✓	✓	≈
	Balance of payments	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
H2	Investment: Total and social investment relative to GDP (headline)	✗	✗	≈	≈	≈
B5	Social investment as a per cent of GDP	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

**Indicator: Rate of inflation**

**B1**

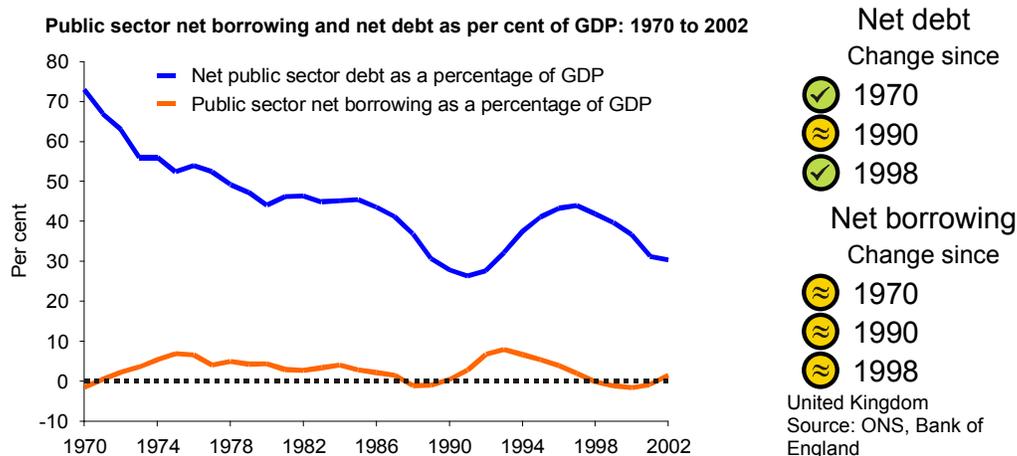


Objective: Deliver low inflation

- After periods of high, volatile inflation in the 1970s and early 1980s, when inflation topped 20 per cent, the Retail Price Index has since remained in single figures.
- Since 1999, inflation has remained low, within 1.4 to 3.1 per cent.
- The current rate for 2003 is 2.6 per cent.

**Indicator: Public sector net borrowing and debt**

**B2**

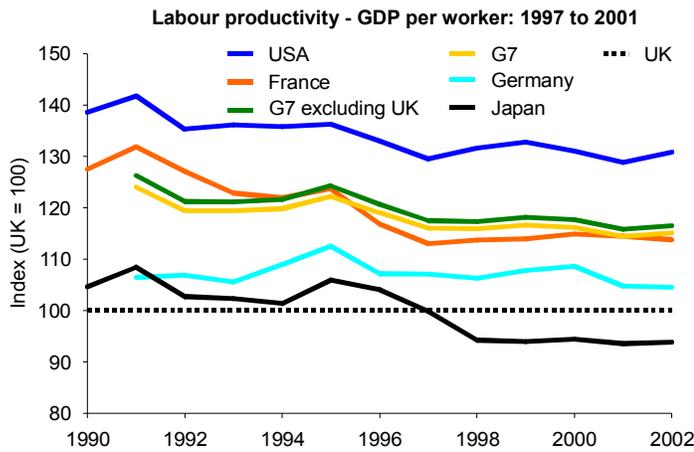


Objective: Government borrowing at stable and prudent level

- Borrowing and debt, relative to GDP in current market prices, have both fluctuated substantially over the last 30 years.
- Borrowing rose to 8 per cent of GDP in the early 1990s, became negative in 1998 and rose slightly in 2002 to around 1 per cent of GDP.
- Net debt fell from 73 per cent of GDP in 1970 to 26 per cent in 1991, rose to 44 per cent in 1997 and has since declined to 30 per cent of GDP in 2002.

**Indicator: Labour productivity**

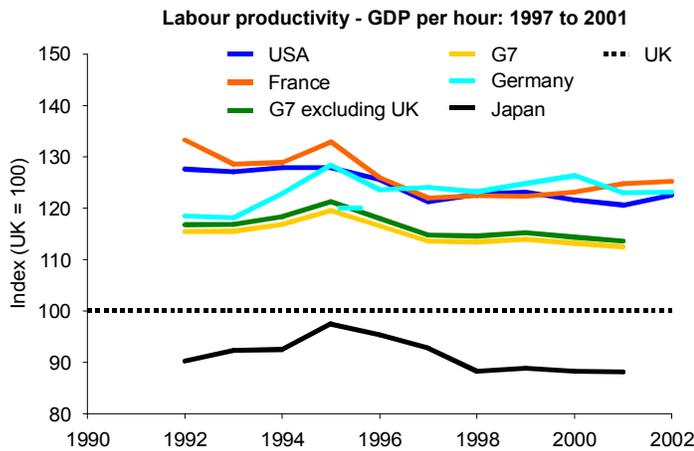
**B3**



Change since

- ✔ 1970
- ✔ 1990
- ≈ 1997

Selected countries  
Source: National Statistics



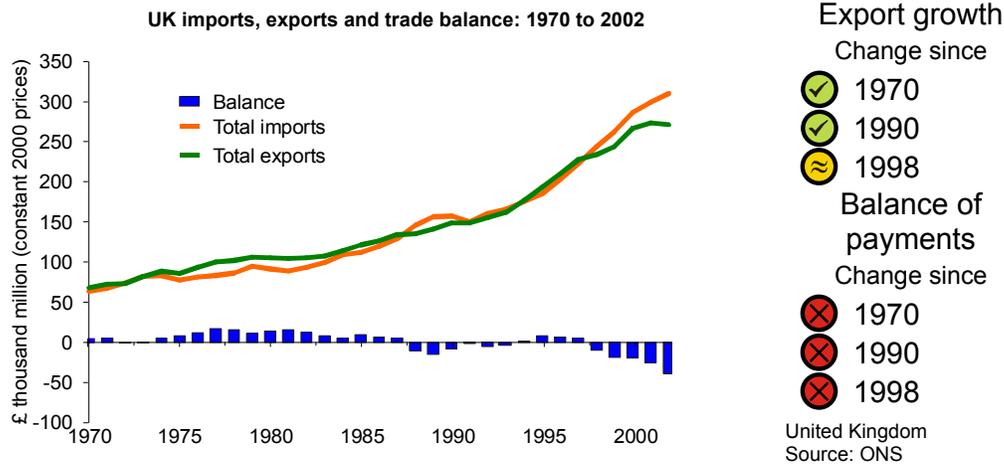
Selected countries  
Source: National Statistics

**Objective: Promote UK competitiveness**

- In 2001, labour productivity in the other G7 countries was on average about 14 per cent higher than in the UK, based on output per hour worked. It was 15 per cent higher in 1997 and 17 per cent higher in 1992.
- Labour productivity in the UK has improved since 1992 in comparison with France, the United States and Japan, but worsened compared with Germany.

**Indicator: UK imports, exports and trade balance**

**B4**

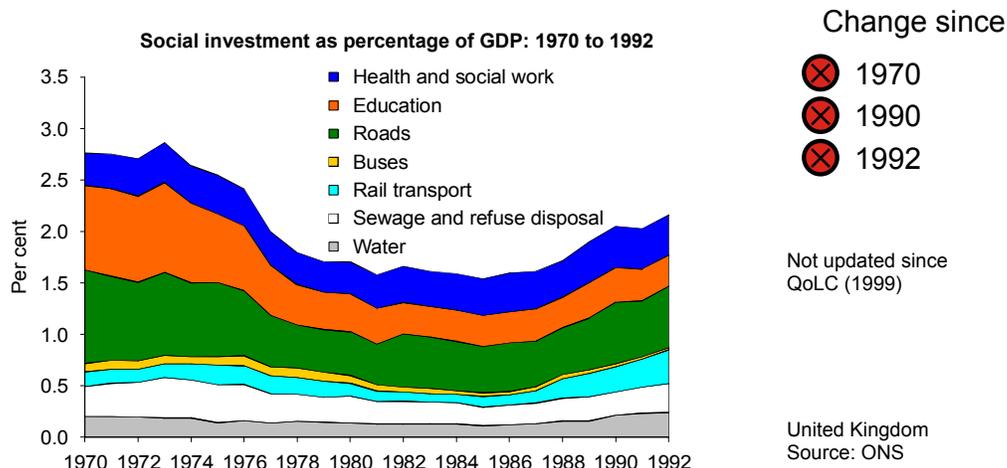


Objective: Promote UK competitiveness

- UK exports and imports both grew strongly in almost every year between 1970 and 2002, even though exports fell slightly in real terms in 2002.
- There was an increasingly negative trade balance between 1998 and 2002, reaching the equivalent of over 10 per cent of imports for the first time in 2002.

**Indicator: Social investment as a per cent of GDP**

**B5**



Objective: Investment (in modern plant and machinery, as well as research and development) is vital to our future prosperity

- Social investment (railways, hospitals, schools etc.) at current prices was around 2.0 per cent of GDP in 1990, decreasing to 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2002 (see Headline indicator H2).
- Estimates of social investment disaggregated by asset type for 1993 and later years are not available, so this chart has not been updated since the last publication.

### C: Developing skills and rewarding work

The percentage of 16 year-olds in England achieving no qualifications has decreased to 5.2 per cent in 2002-3, compared with 6.8 per cent in 1990-1. In the 2002 National Adult Learning Survey, 24 per cent of respondents had done no learning in the previous 3 years.

12 per cent of working age people lived in workless households in 2003. The proportion of people of working age out of work (unemployed) for more than two years has decreased steadily over the last decade.

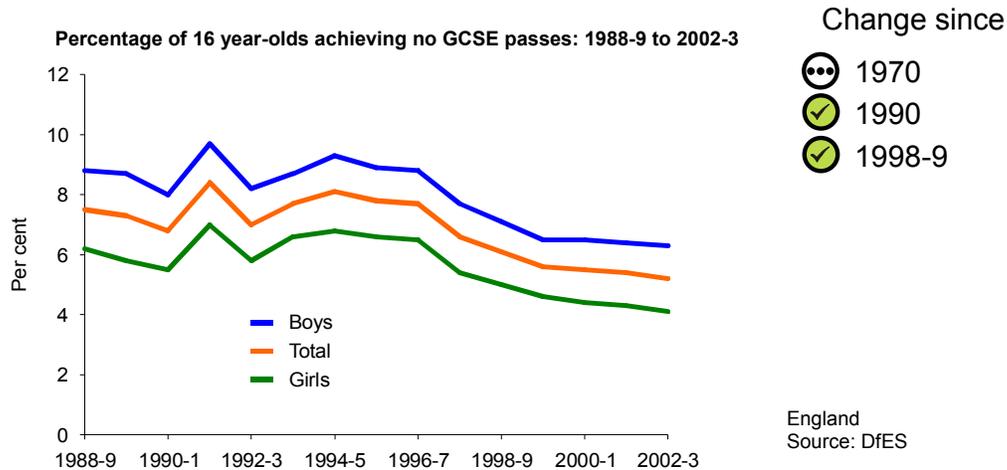
In 2003, 22 per cent of people in employment were working over 45 hours per week, down from 26 per cent in 1990.

Fatal injury rates at work have declined by approximately 20 per cent since 1998-9, but major injury rates have shown a slight increase in recent years.

Ref. no.	Indicator	QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
		Change since		Change since		
		1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
H5	Education: Qualifications at age 19 (headline)	☹	☑	☹	☑	☑
C1	16 year-olds with no qualifications	☹	☑	☹	☑	☑
C2	Adult literacy/numeracy	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
C3	Learning participation	☹	☹	☹	☹	≈
C4	Businesses recognised as Investors In People	☹	☑	☹	☑	☑
H3	Employment: Proportion of people of working age who are in work (headline)	≈	≈	≈	≈	☑
C5	Proportion of people of working age in workless households	☹	≈	☹	✗	☑
C6	Proportion of people of working age out of work for more than two years	☹	≈	☹	☑	☑
C7	Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active	☹	≈	☹	☑	☑
C8	People in employment working long hours	☹	≈	☹	☑	☑
C9	Low pay <sup>†</sup>	☹	☹	☹	☹	☑
C10	Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness	☹	☑	☹	☑	≈
C11	UK companies implementing ethical trading codes of conduct	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹

**Indicator: Sixteen year-olds with no qualifications**

**C1**

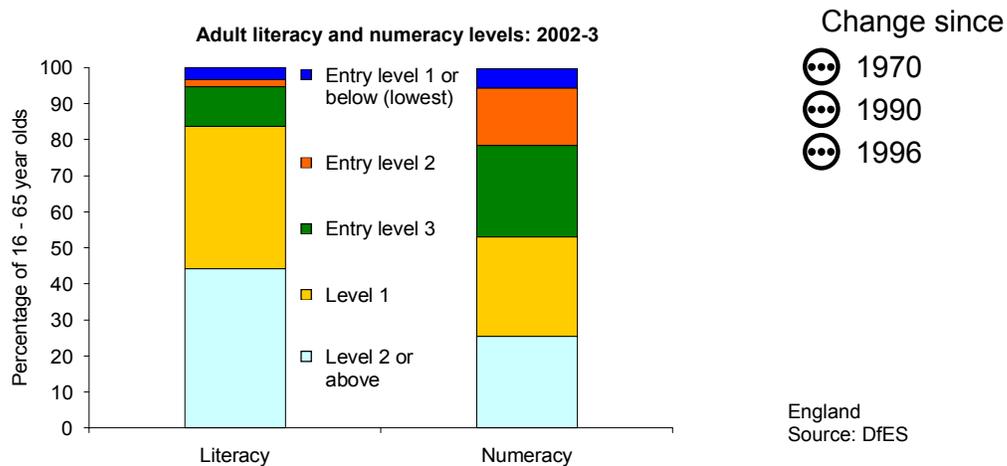


**Objective:** Raise educational standards at all levels and close the widening gap between high and low achievers

- The percentage of 16 year-olds in England achieving no qualifications has decreased to 5.2 per cent in 2002-3, compared with 6.1 per cent in 1998-9 and 6.8 per cent in 1990-1. However, a 2 percentage point gap between the sexes has persisted, with more boys achieving no qualifications than girls.
- Overall, 94.8 per cent of 16 year olds gained at least one GCSE at grade A\* to G or equivalent.

**Indicator: Adult literacy/numeracy**

**C2**



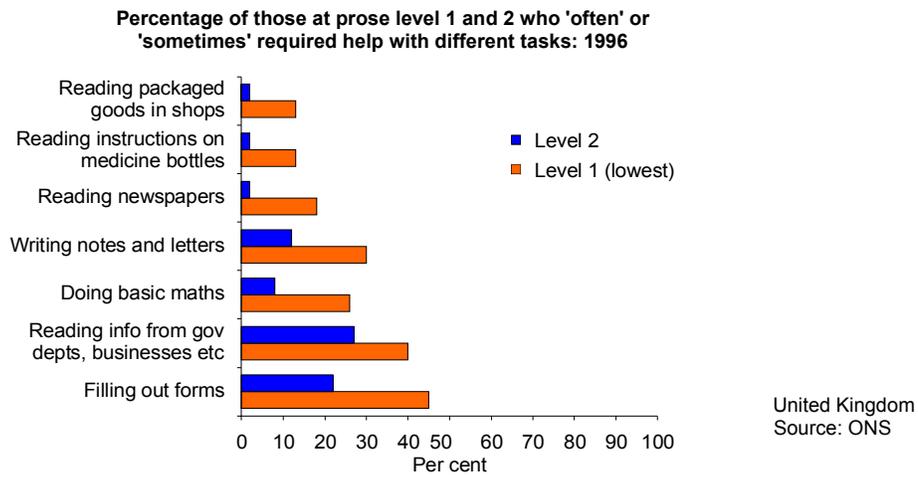
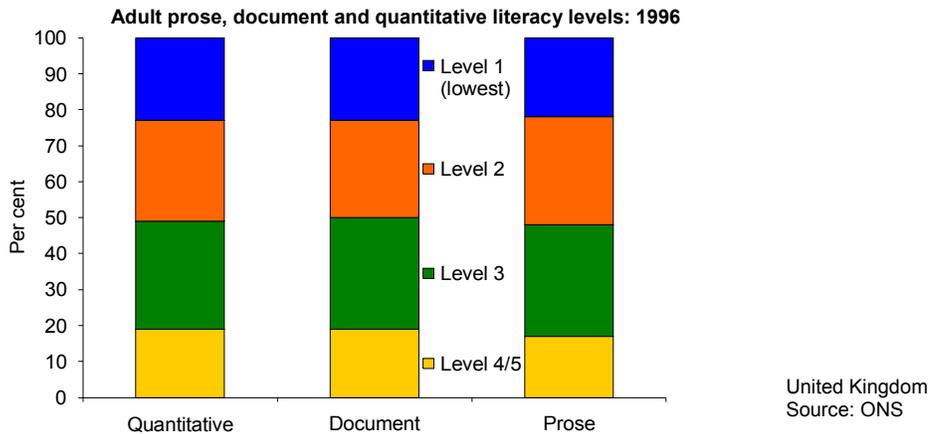
Note: The definitions used here are not directly comparable with those used in 1996

**Objective:** Raise educational standards at all levels and close the widening gap between high and low achievers

- Figures from a 2002-3 survey of adult literacy and numeracy in England show that about 16 per cent of respondents were assessed to have a relatively low level of literacy (entry level 3 or below). The proportion assessed to have relatively low numeracy was 47 per cent.

**Indicator: Adult literacy/numeracy (continued)**

**C2**

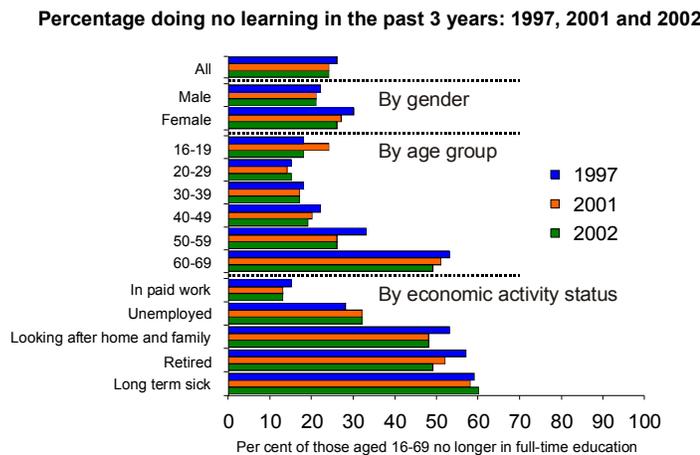


**Objective:** Raise educational standards at all levels and close the widening gap between high and low achievers

- In a one-off survey in 1996, over a fifth of all adults of working age in the UK were estimated to have low literary and numeracy skills. Prose, document and quantitative literacy were measured. The two surveys are not comparable so it has not been possible to make an assessment of progress.

**Indicator: Learning participation**

**C3**



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ☹️ 1990
- 🤔 1997

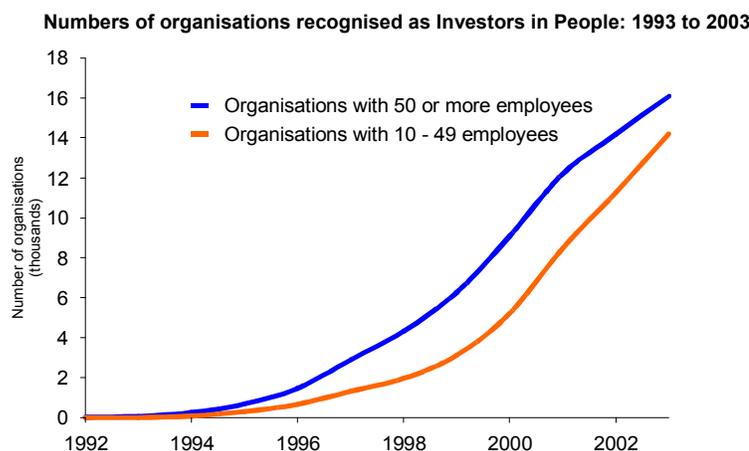
England and Wales  
Source: DFES

**Objective:** To become a learning society – in a rapidly changing world people need the skills to adapt, and opportunities to update them throughout their lives

- In the 2002 National Adult Learning Survey, 24 per cent of respondents had done no learning in the previous 3 years. In 1997, the figure was 26 per cent.
- Although non-participation rates decreased by 8 percentage points for retirees over this period, non-participation rates were the same as those in 1997 for younger respondents (those aged 16 – 29), the long-term sick and the unemployed.

**Indicator: Businesses recognised as Investors in People**

**C4**



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1999

United Kingdom  
Source: Investors in People

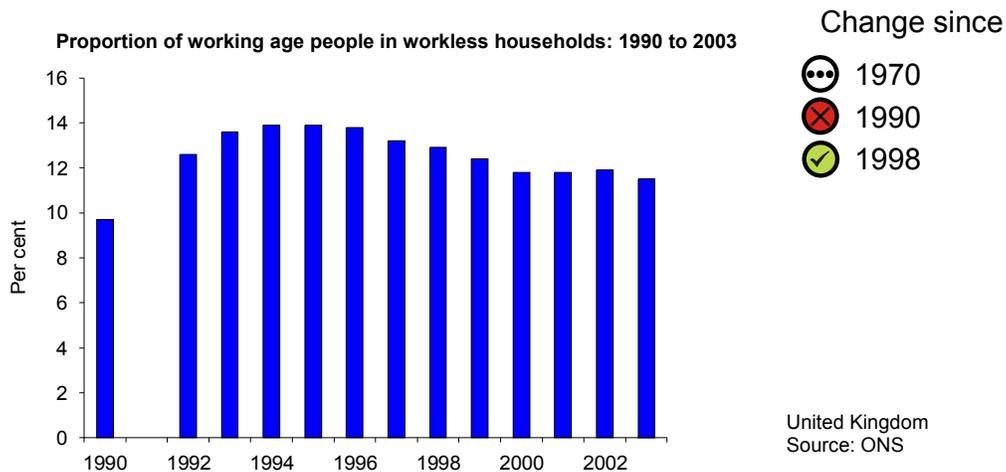
Note: Figures at 31<sup>st</sup> March each year.

**Objective:** Boost workplace learning

- By March 2003, 16,080 organisations with 50 or more employees had been recognised as Investors in People, increasing from 6,269 in 1999.
- 14,200 organisations with between 10 and 49 employees had also been recognised, increasing from 3,117 in 1999.

**Indicator: Proportion of people of working age in workless households**

**C5**



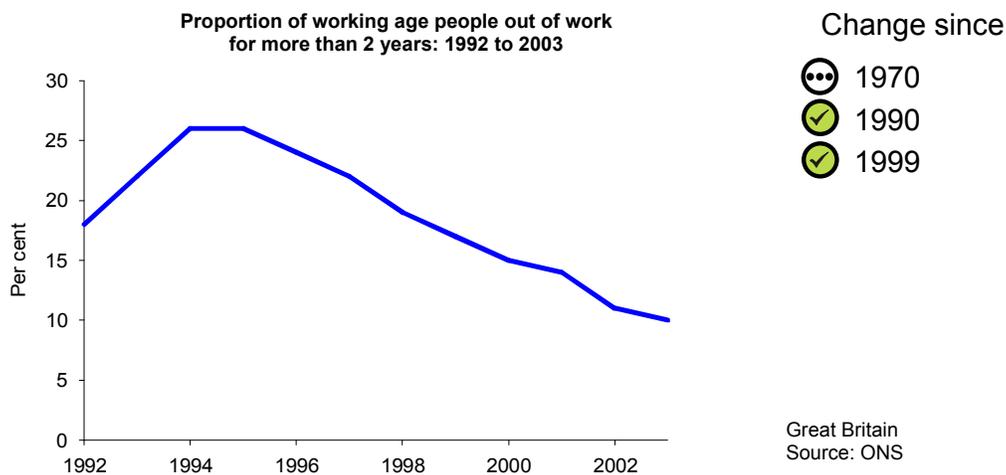
Note: Rate for the spring quarter of each year

**Objective:** Maintain high and stable levels of employment so everyone can share greater job opportunities

- The proportion of working age people in workless households fell slightly from 13 per cent in 1998 to 12 per cent in 2003.
- Owing partly to an increase in single adult households, the proportion of working age adults in workless households was higher in 2003 than in 1990.

**Indicator: Proportion of people of working age out of work for more than two years**

**C6**

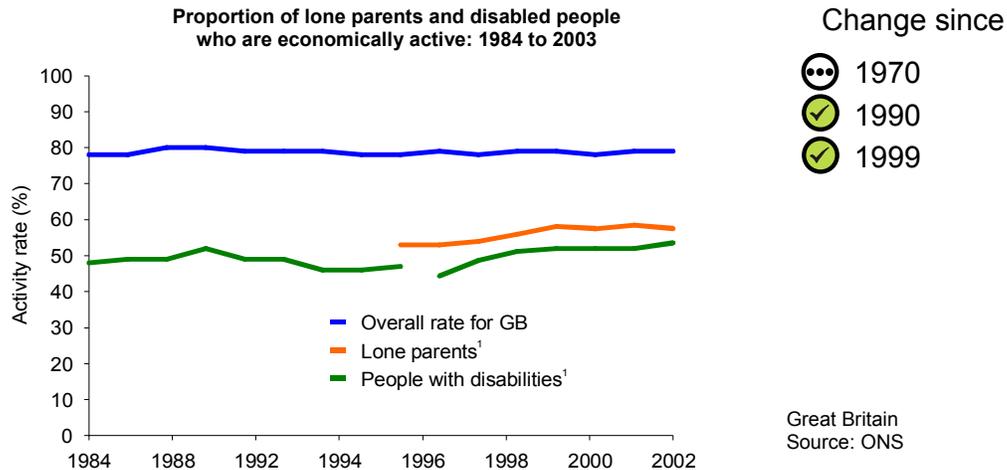


**Objective:** Maintain high and stable levels of employment so everyone can share greater job opportunities

- The proportion of people of working age out of work (unemployed) for more than two years has decreased steadily over the last decade.
- In 2003, the proportion was just over 10 per cent, compared with 17 per cent in 1999, 26 per cent in 1994 and 17 per cent in 1992.

**Indicator: Proportion of lone parents, long term ill and disabled people who are economically active**

**C7**



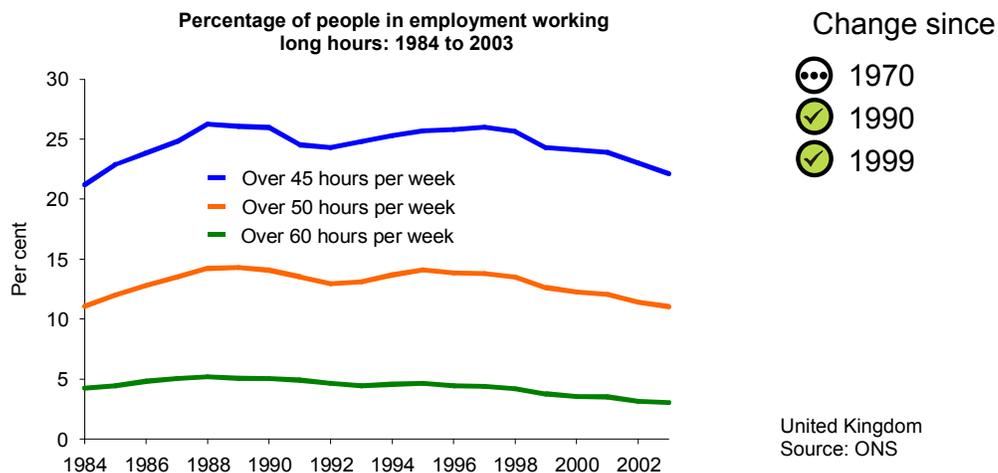
Notes: 1. Data have not been adjusted to reflect 2001 census population data. Disability data up to 1996 are not compatible with rates for 1997 onwards due to definitional changes.

**Objective:** Maintain high and stable levels of employment so everyone can share greater job opportunities

- Between 1999 and 2003, economic activity rates (employed or unemployed seeking work) have remained at a fairly constant level overall for Great Britain, while those for lone parents have risen from 56 to 58 per cent and those for people with disabilities have risen from 51 to 54 per cent.

**Indicator: People in employment working long hours**

**C8**



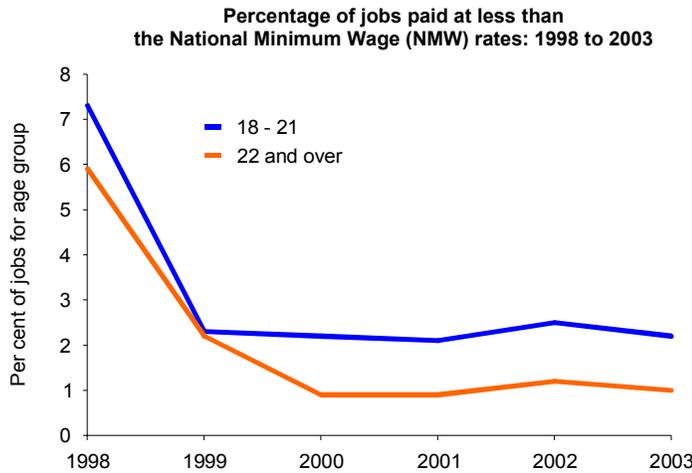
Note: Data have not been adjusted to reflect 2001 census population data

**Objective:** Fairness at work

- Between 1999 and 2003, the proportion of people in employment working over 45 hours per week fell from 24 per cent to 22 per cent, down from 26 per cent in 1990. The proportion of those working over 50 hours per week fell from 14 per cent in 1990 to 13 per cent in 1999 and 11 per cent in 2003.
- The proportion of those working over 60 hours per week fell steadily from 5 per cent in 1990 to 3 per cent in 2003.

**Indicator: Low pay<sup>†</sup>**

**C9**



Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ☹ 1990
- ✅ 1999

<sup>†</sup> New since QoLC (1999)

United Kingdom  
Source: ONS

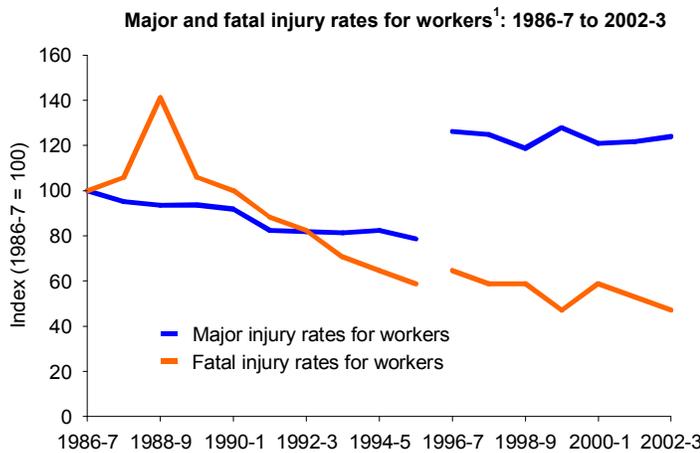
Note: Rate for the spring quarter of each year

**Objective: Fairness at work**

- The National Minimum Wage (NMW) was introduced in 1999 and several years will be needed to assess the full effects.
- In 1998, 7.3 per cent of 18 - 21 years olds were in jobs paying less than the NMW, this fell to 2.3 per cent in 1999 and was 2.2 per cent in 2003.
- Of those aged 22 years old or more, 5.9 per cent were in low paying jobs in 1998, falling to 2.2 per cent in 1999 and down to 1.0 per cent in 2003.

**Indicator: Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness**

**C10**



Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ⚡ 1998-9

Great Britain  
Source: HSE

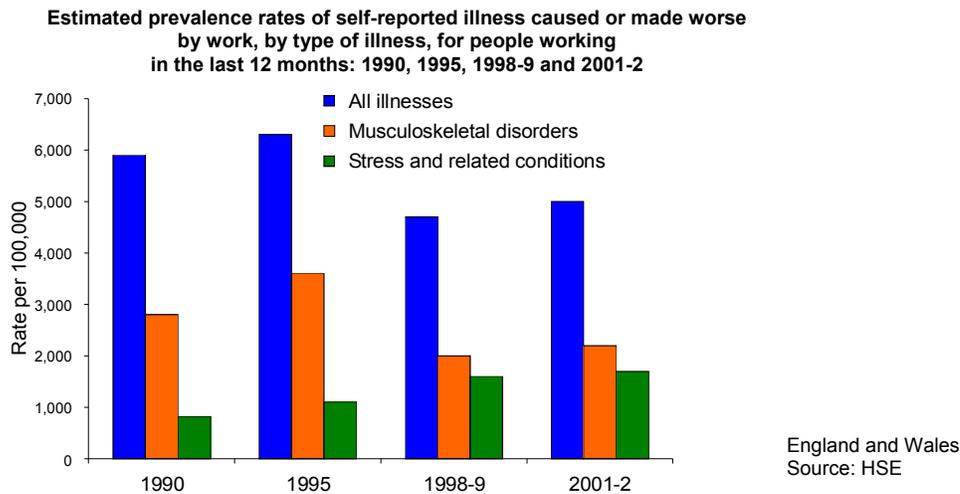
Note: 1. Definitions of major and fatal injury were changed in 1996-7, and data for earlier years are not directly comparable.

**Objective: Maintain a safe and healthy environment for workers**

- Fatal injury rates have declined by approximately 20 per cent since 1998-9, from 1.0 per 100,000 workers to 0.8 per 100,000 workers in 2002-3.
- Major injury rates have shown a slight increase in recent years - from 108.3 per 100,000 workers in 1998-9 to 113.0 in 2002-3.

**Indicator: Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness (continued)**

**C10**



Note: Bone, joint or muscle problems are referred to as musculoskeletal disorders.

Objective: Maintain a safe and healthy environment for workers

- The overall rate of self-reported work-related all illness prevalence has fallen from 5,900 per 100,000 workers in 1990 to 5,000 in 2001-2.

**Indicator: UK companies implementing ethical trading codes of conduct** **C11**

Objective: Raise quality of life of workers in global supply chains of companies importing into the UK

Information is available on the number of corporate members of the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) who reported on performance in evaluating the compliance of suppliers and the corrective actions taken. However, an indicator which reflects the implementation of ETI codes of conduct across the whole supply chain still needs to be developed.

**D: Sustainable production and consumption**

Forty five per cent of all consumer spending in 2002 was on recreation and transport (mainly spending on the purchase and running of cars).

Water consumption per head in households increased by 7 per cent between 1992 and 2002 in England and Wales. However average demand, as measured by water put into public supply, was 4 per cent lower in 2002 than in 1993, partly as a result of a reduction in leakage.

New refrigerators in 2002 consumed on average 36 per cent less electricity than new models bought in 1989.

Pesticide residues in food have continued to fall.

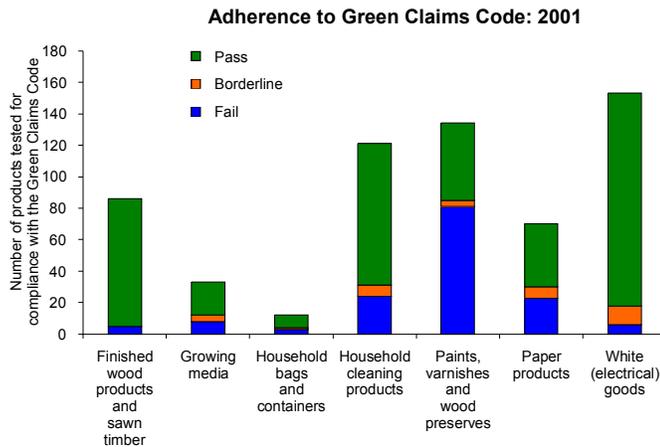
Overseas flights by UK residents more than quadrupled between 1980 and 2002, and visits to the UK by air more than doubled.

Total freight movement increased by 81 per cent between 1970 and 2001. In 2001, 64 per cent of freight transport was by road, similar to the proportion in 1970, whilst the proportion moved by rail fell from 18 per cent to 8 per cent.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QoLC 1999		QoLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
D1	Consumer information †		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
D2	Consumer expenditure		na	na	na	na	na
D3	Energy and water consumption by sector/Waste and hazardous emissions by sector †		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
D4	Adoption of environmental management systems (ISO 14001) and the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
D5	Corporate environmental engagement		☹	✓	☹	☹	✓
D6	Environmental reporting		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
D7	Household water use and peak demand	Peak water demand	☹	≈	Revised	Revised	Revised
		Average water demand	na	na	☹	✓	≈
		Household water consumption	☹	✗	☹	✗	≈
D8	Thermal efficiency of housing stock		✓	✓	☹	✓	✓
D9	Primary aggregates per unit of construction value		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
D10	Construction and demolition waste going to landfill		☹	☹	☹	☹	✓
D11	Energy efficiency of new appliances		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
D12	Pesticide residues in food		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
D13	Area under agreement under the Environmentally Sensitive Area and Countryside Stewardship agri-environment schemes		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
D14	Area converted to organic production		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
D15	Energy efficiency of road passenger travel		≈	≈	✓	✓	✓
	Average fuel consumption of new cars		☹	≈	✓	✓	✓
D16	Sustainable tourism		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
D17	Leisure trips by mode of transport		☹	≈	✗	✗	≈
D18	Overseas travel		☹	✗	✗	✗	✗
D19	Chemical releases to the environment		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
D20	Freight transport by mode		✗	✗	✗	✗	≈
D21	Heavy goods vehicle mileage intensity		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**Indicator: Consumer information†**

**D1**



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ☹️ 1990
- ☹️ Strategy

† New since QoLC (1999)

United Kingdom  
Source: ECOTEC

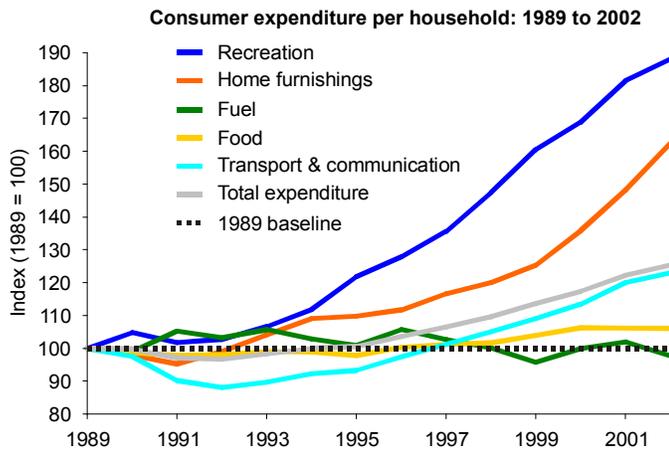
**Objective:** Give consumers better information and encourage purchasing initiatives which help to move the market

- In 2001, 25 per cent of the 609 products tested were assessed as not complying with the Green Claims Code. A further 6 per cent were assessed as borderline.
- Over 60 per cent of the paints, varnishes and wood preservatives covered by the survey were reported as failing to adhere to the code.

**Indicator: Consumer expenditure**

**D2**

Contextual indicator



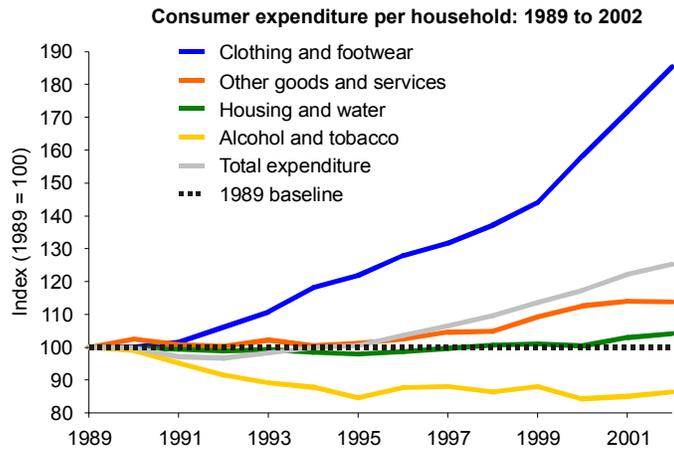
United Kingdom  
Source: ONS, ODPM

- 45 per cent of all consumer spending in 2002 was on recreation and transport (mainly spending on the purchase and running of cars).

**Indicator: Consumer expenditure (continued)**

**D2**

Contextual indicator



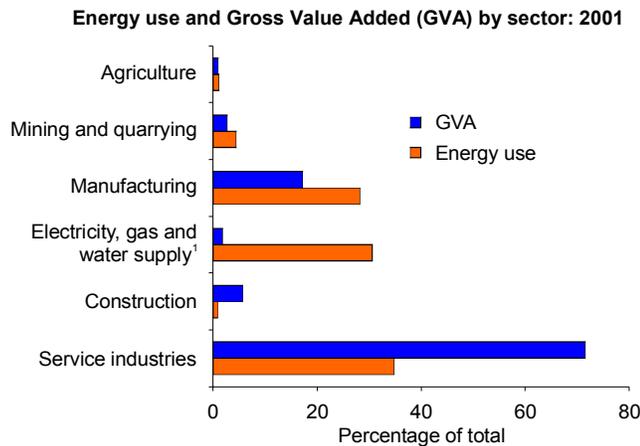
United Kingdom  
Source: ONS, ODPM

- Between 1998 and 2002, spending in all areas except alcohol and tobacco and fuel increased in real terms.
- Growth in spending in real terms between 1998 and 2002 has been greatest in clothing and footwear (35 per cent) and home furnishing and appliances (35 per cent).

**Indicator: Energy and water consumption by sector; waste and hazardous emissions by sector†**

**D3**

Change since



- 1970
- 1990
- Strategy

† New since QoLC (1999)

United Kingdom  
Source: ONS

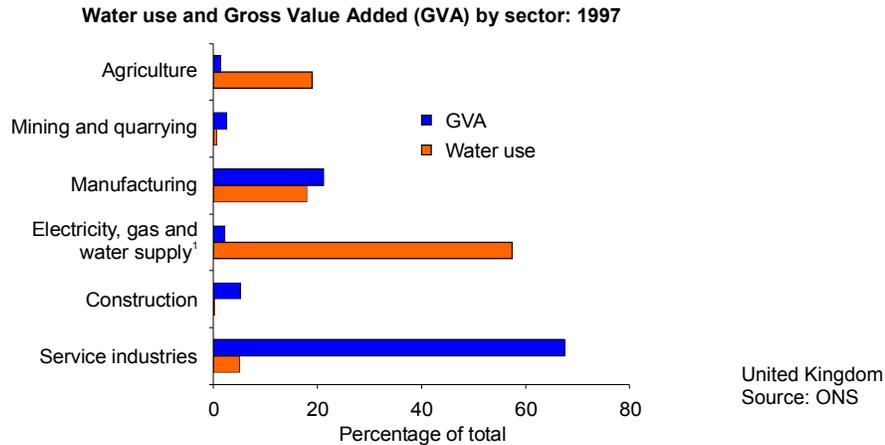
Note: 1. Does not include energy supplied to customers but includes conversion losses from electricity generation

Objective: Take-up of best practice in key sectors

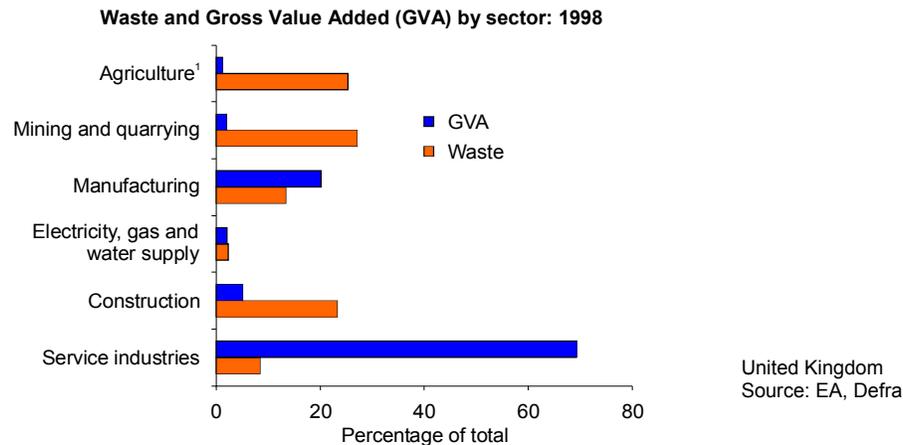
- The service sector generates 72 per cent of GVA, the manufacturing sector 17 per cent and the electricity, gas and water supply sector 2 per cent. They each account for around one third of energy use.

**Indicator: Energy and water consumption by sector; waste and hazardous emissions by sector**  
(continued)

**D3**



Note: 1. Does not include water put into public supply except for leakage

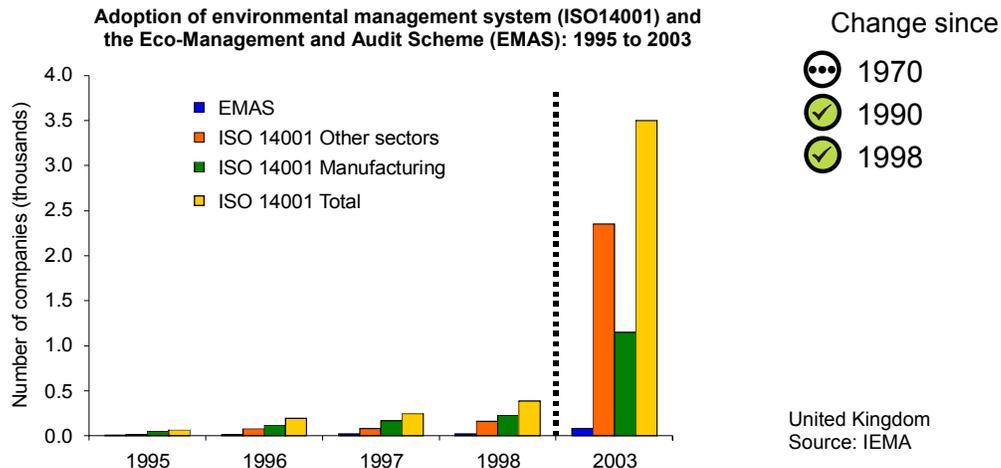


Note: 1. Agricultural waste includes both natural and non-natural waste

**Objective: Take-up of best practice in key sectors**

- The electricity and water supply sectors accounts for more than half of water use (mainly cooling water for power stations, much of which is returned, and leakage from water supply) but only 2 per cent of GVA.
- The manufacturing and agricultural (mostly fish farming) sectors each account for about one fifth of water use. Manufacturing contributes about one fifth of GVA and agriculture one per cent.
- The service industry generates under 10 per cent of waste but over two thirds of total GVA. Mining and agriculture generate over half of total waste but only 3 per cent of GVA.
- QoLC (1999) also proposed an indicator for hazardous emissions by sector. A suitable aggregate measure for hazardous emissions has not been developed.

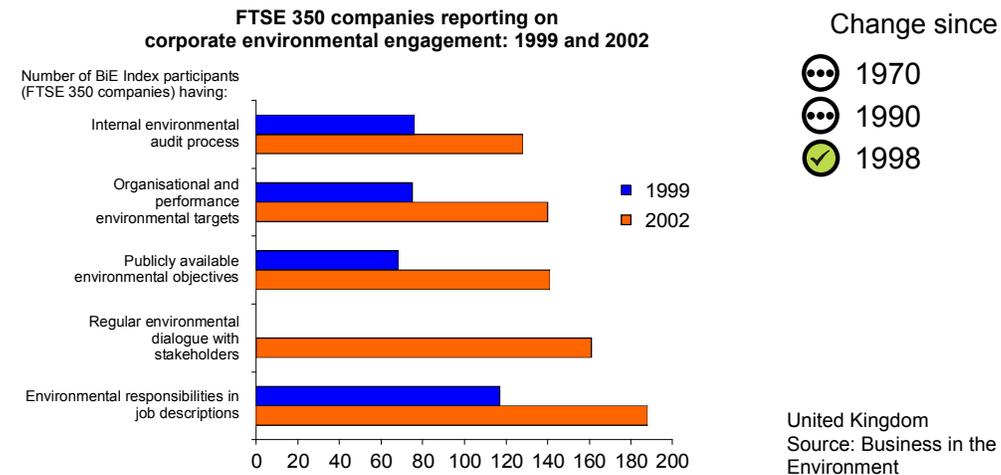
**Indicator: Adoption of environmental management systems (ISO 14001) and the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) D4**



**Objective (revised):** Encourage businesses to assess environmental impacts, set targets, commit to a programme of continuous improvement and report publicly on progress

- In 2003, approximately 3,000 organisations had achieved certification for ISO14001, increasing from 387 in 1998. EMAS registrations increased from 21 in 1998 to 80 in 2003.
- There are no data available for the number of EMAS registrations or the take-up of ISO14001 by UK organisations for the period 1999 to 2002.

**Indicator: Corporate environmental engagement D5**



**Objective:** Encourage businesses to assess environmental impacts and set targets and produce environmental reports

- In 1999, 133 participants from the FTSE 350 companies in the Business in the Environment (BiE) index reported on corporate environmental engagement. This rose to 206 in 2002.
- The number of participants with publicly available environmental objectives more than doubled over this period. Those with environmental targets, internal environmental audit processes and environmental responsibilities in job descriptions also increased significantly.

**Indicator: Environmental reporting**

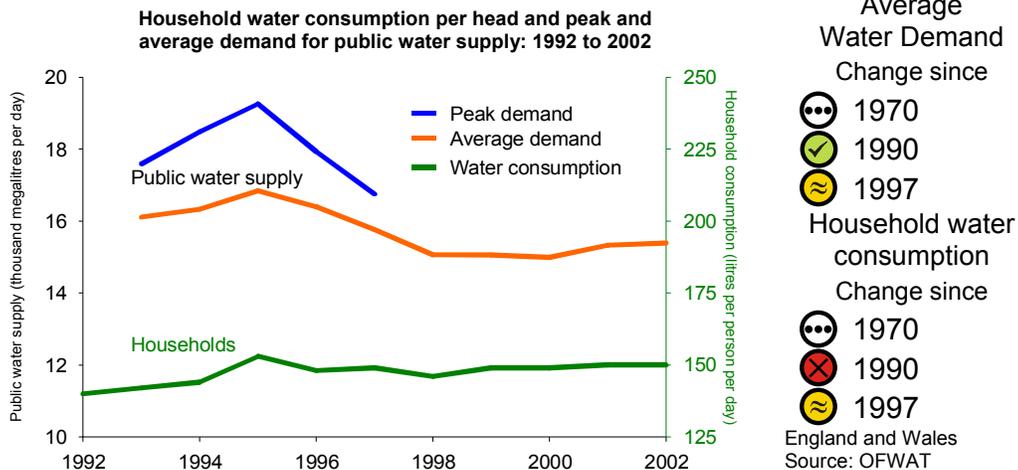
**D6**

**Objective:** Encourage businesses to assess environmental impacts and set targets, and produce environmental reports

- Progress against the reporting elements of this indicator can be assessed through reference to a variety of information sources. These include research by Defra which showed that by the end of 2001:
  - 99 companies were reporting on their environmental performance including at least some data on their key impacts
  - 140 companies fell short of full reporting but had, at the least, a publicly available statement about their environmental engagement
  - 71 companies had signalled their intention to either start reporting, or improve their current reporting.
- An independent survey by consultants Salterbaxter & Context showed that, of the FTSE 250 companies, 132 companies reported on environmental performance in 2002-3 compared with 105 in 2001-2.
- A recent report by NextStepConsulting showed that 42 per cent of the FTSE350 companies published a full stand-alone report in Spring 2004, compared with 33 per cent in Spring 2003.
- Data sources for reviewing progress against this indicator will continue to be monitored, particularly in the light of the Government’s intention to introduce regulations in 2004 to require company directors to report annually on all issues relevant to achieving business objectives, including the environment, through a new operating and financial review (OFR).

**Indicator: Household water use and peak demand**

**D7**

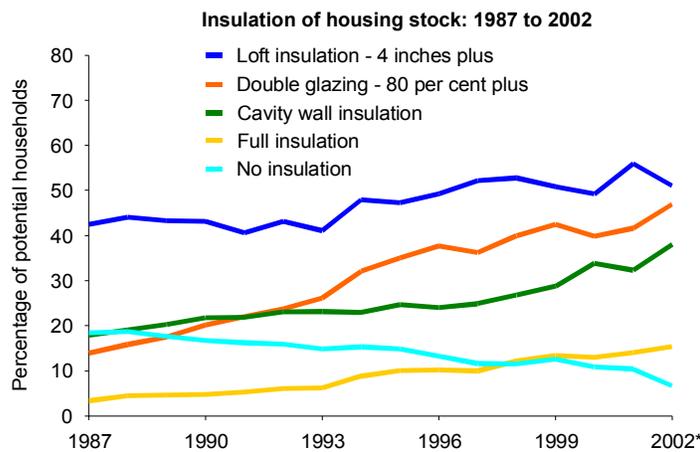


**Objective:** Need housing which is more energy efficient, uses fewer resources and creates less waste

- Water consumption per head in households increased by 7 per cent between 1992 and 2002 in England and Wales.
- Average demand, as measured by water put into public supply, was 4 per cent lower in 2002 than in 1993, partly as a result of a reduction in leakage.
- In 2002, average demand was 2 per cent lower than in 1997, while water consumption per head was one per cent higher.

**Indicator: Thermal efficiency of housing stock**

**D8**



Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1998

Great Britain  
Source: BRE

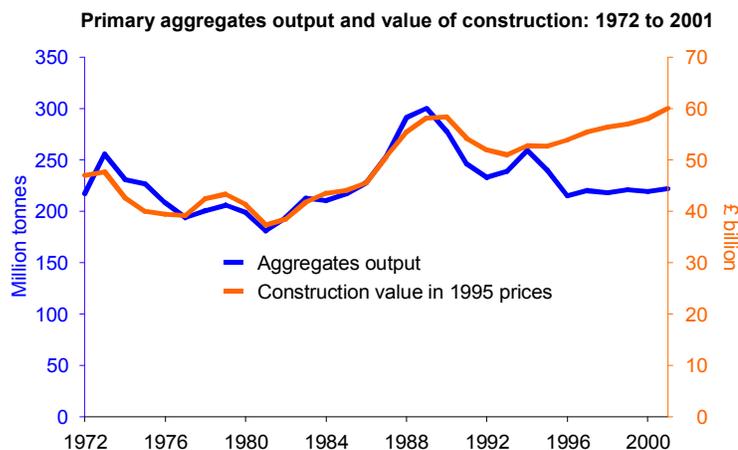
Note: \* Provisional data for no insulation and for full insulation.

Objective: Need housing which is more energy efficient and uses fewer resources

- Fifteen per cent of houses were fully insulated in 2002, compared with 3 per cent in 1987 and 10 per cent in 1998.
- The percentage of houses with no insulation fell from 18 per cent in 1987 to 12 per cent in 1998 and 7 per cent in 2002.
- By 2002, 47 per cent of houses had at least 80 per cent of windows double-glazed, compared with 14 per cent in 1987.

**Indicator: Primary aggregates per unit of construction value**

**D9**



Change since

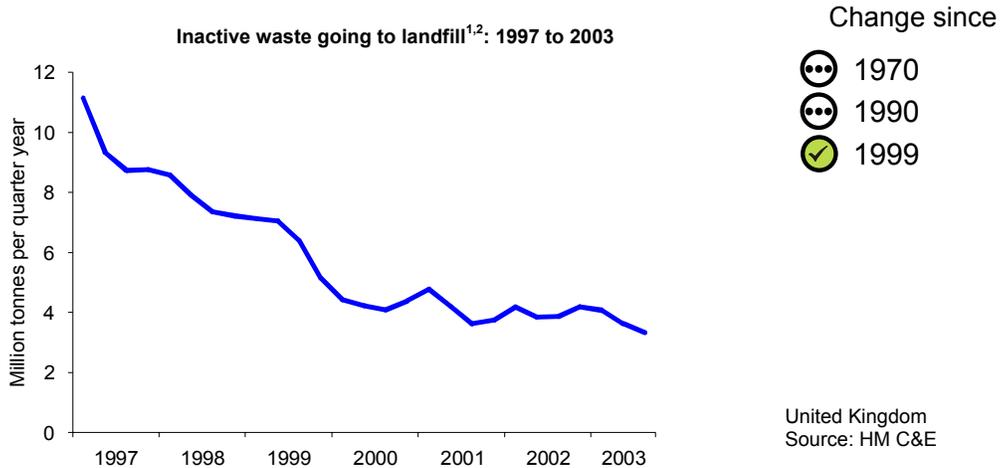
- ☹ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1998

Great Britain  
Source: ODPM

Objective: Greater use of sustainable construction materials

- Prior to 1994, aggregate output and construction value trends largely mirrored each other. Since then they have diverged, with construction values increasing while aggregate outputs fell and then stabilised.
- Between 1998 and 2001, the value of construction increased by 7 per cent to £60 billion. However, the amount of aggregates quarried increased by only 2 per cent to around 220 million tonnes. This represents a fall from 3.9 to 3.7 million tonnes per £billion construction value.

**Indicator: Construction and demolition waste going to landfill** **D10**

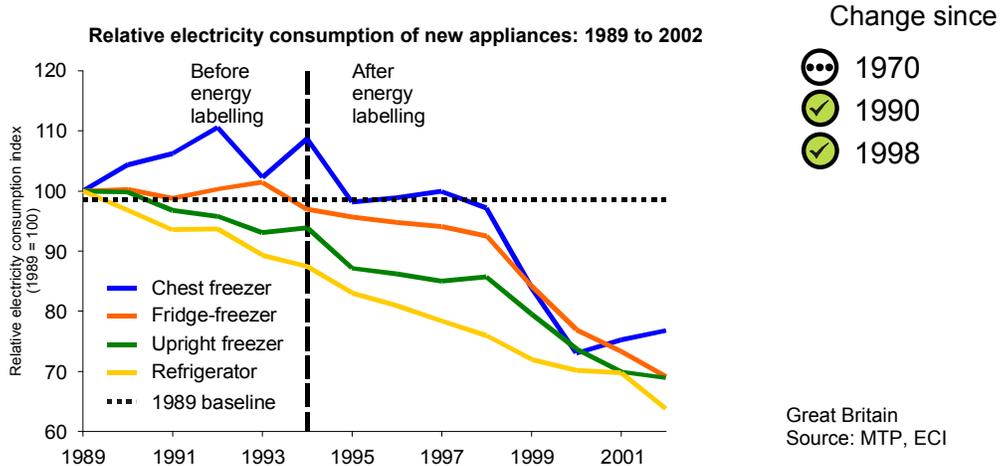


Note: 1. Also includes some unidentified inactive industrial waste  
 2. From 1<sup>st</sup> October 1999 excludes waste used to restore landfill sites or backfill quarries

Objective: Greater use of sustainable construction materials

- Landfill Tax was introduced in October 1996 and since then the amount of construction and demolition waste disposed to landfill has fallen considerably.
- In the third quarter of 2003 around 3.3 million tonnes of construction, demolition and other inert waste was sent to landfill - about a third less than in the final quarter of 1999 (when changes were made to the coverage of the tax).

**Indicator: Energy efficiency of new appliances** **D11**

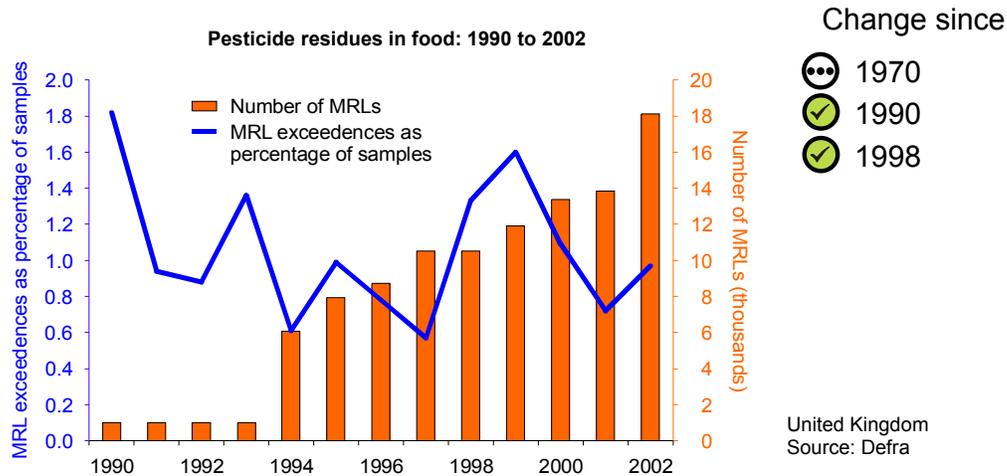


Objective: Need more efficient appliances

- New cold appliances continue to show improvements in efficiency since 1998, particularly on the introduction of EU-wide minimum efficiency performance standards in 1999.
- The greatest improvements among cold appliances were for refrigerators, with new models in 2002 consuming on average 36 per cent less electricity than new models in 1989.

**Indicator: Pesticide residues in food**

**D12**

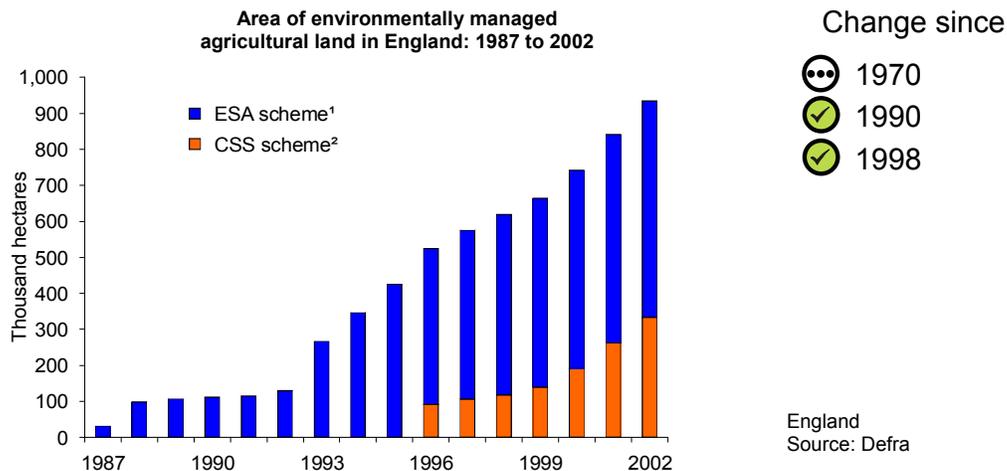


**Objective:** Minimise the impact of pesticides on human health

- In 2002, 1.0 per cent of assessed samples exceeded the Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for pesticides, down from 1.8 per cent in 1990 and 1.3 per cent in 1998
- The proportion of exceedances has fallen despite an increase in the number of MRLs, from 1,000 in 1990 to 10,500 in 1998 and over 18,000 in 2002.

**Indicator: Area under agreement under the Environmentally Sensitive Area and Countryside Stewardship Agri-Environment schemes**

**D13**



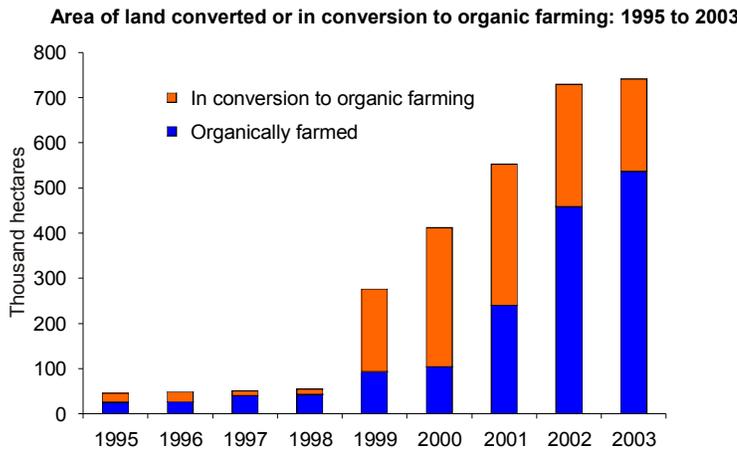
Notes: 1. Number of thousand hectares agreed and paid for in the same year  
 2. Number of thousand hectares paid for in the financial year following the agreement year

**Objective:** Encourage environmentally sensitive land management by farmers

- Since the introduction of the Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and Countryside Stewardship (Agri-Environment) schemes, 934,000 hectares of land in England have agreements and funds.
- Since 1998, 315,000 hectares of land have been agreed and funded.

**Indicator: Area converted to organic production**

**D14**



Change since

- ⊙ 1970
- ⊙ 1990
- ⊙ 1999

United Kingdom  
Source: Defra

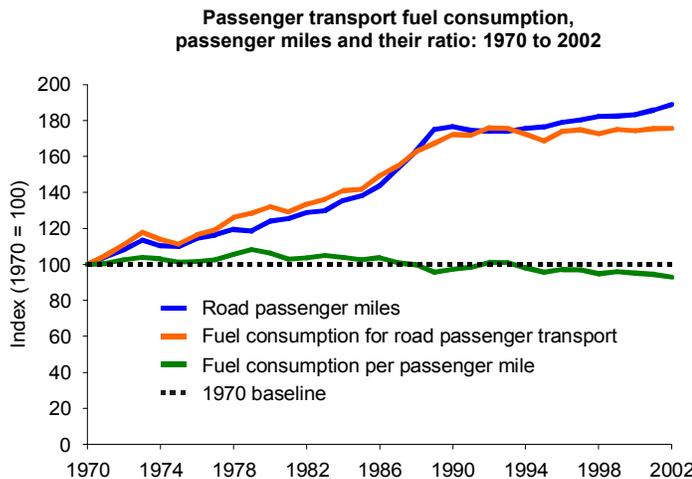
Note: Figures as at April each year

Objective: Organic production methods

- The area of land converted or in conversion to organic production has dramatically increased since 1999.
- In 2003, 537,000 hectares were organically farmed and a further 204,000 hectares were in conversion to organic farming – a total of 741,000 hectares, compared with 276,000 hectares in 1999 and just 55,000 hectares in 1998.

**Indicator: Energy efficiency of road passenger travel/Average fuel efficiency of new cars**

**D15**



Energy efficiency of road passenger travel

Change since

- ⊙ 1970
- ⊙ 1990
- ⊙ 1998

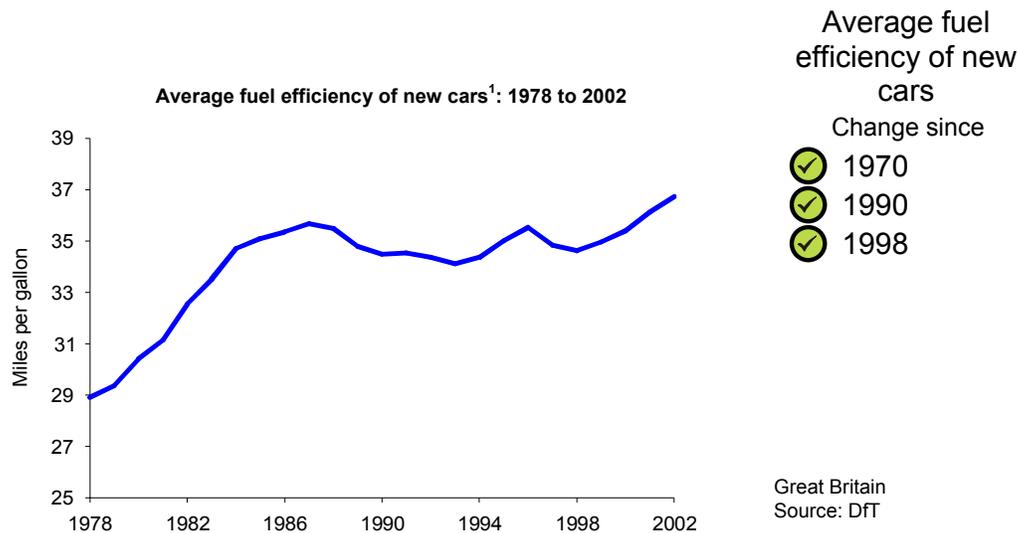
United Kingdom  
Source: DfT, DTI

Objective: Encourage production, marketing, purchase and use of vehicles that are more fuel efficient

- Between 1970 and 2002, the distance travelled by road passengers increased by 89 per cent and fuel use increased by 76 per cent. Fuel consumption per road passenger mile has historically remained fairly constant but in 2002 was 7 per cent lower than in 1970.
- Between 1998 and 2002, fuel consumption per road passenger mile decreased by 2 per cent.

**Indicator: Energy efficiency of road passenger travel/Average fuel efficiency of new cars**  
(continued)

**D15**



Note: 1. Excludes diesel and four wheel drive cars

**Objective:** Encourage production, marketing, purchase and use of vehicles that are more fuel efficient

- The average fuel efficiency of new cars improved from 29 miles per gallon in 1978 to 37 miles per gallon in 2002, the highest it has been.
- Between 1998 and 2002, average fuel efficiency improved by 6 per cent.

**Indicator: Sustainable tourism**

**D16**

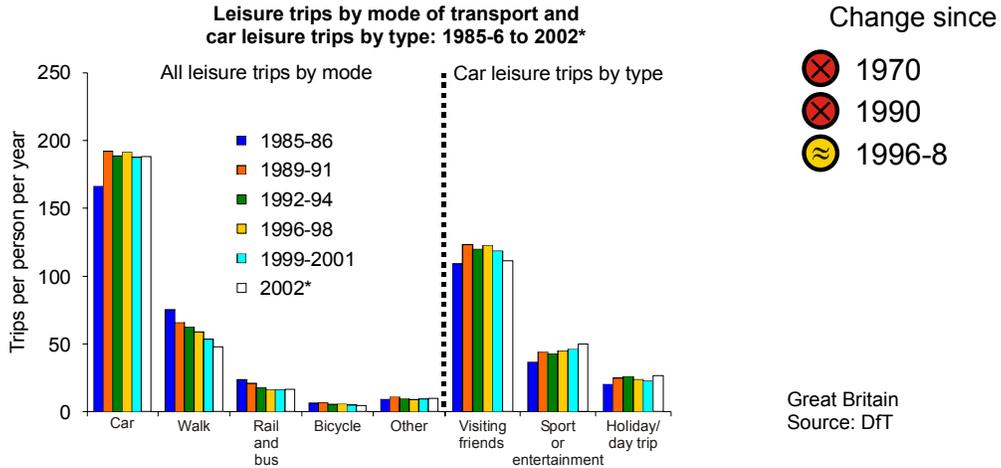
**Objective:** UK tourism industry to grow significantly in ways which are economically, socially and environmentally friendly

A set of national sustainable tourism indicators for England was developed by the English Tourism Council (ETC) in 2001. Produced annually, these were an initial attempt to measure long-term progress towards tourism becoming more sustainable.

Since April 2003, the remit of VisitBritain (ETC's successor) has changed. Therefore, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport is currently considering how sustainable tourism indicators fit in with its wider review of tourism statistics.

**Indicator: Leisure trips by mode of transport**

**D17**



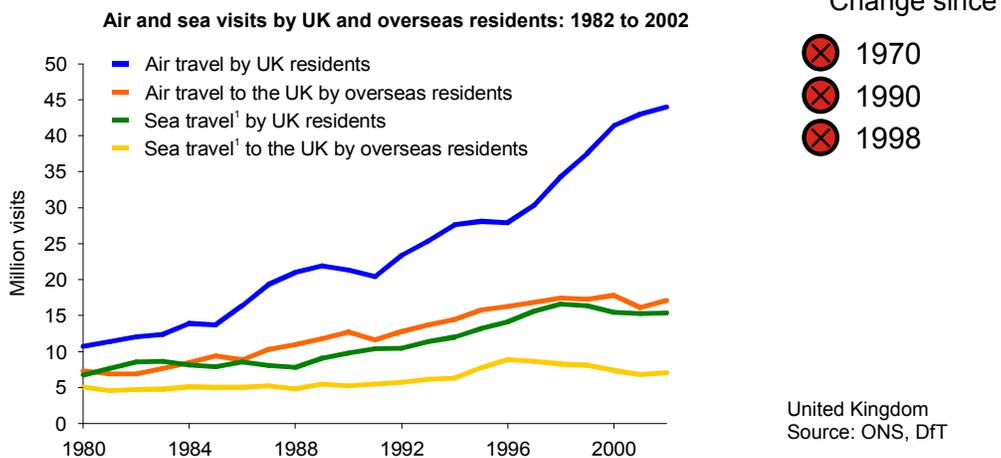
Note: \* 2002 figures are provisional

Objective: Address transport issues; integrate tourism with public transport

- Leisure trips by car rose by about 16 per cent in the second half of the 1980s, but then levelled off in the 1990s.
- Leisure trips by public transport have fallen by about 31 per cent since 1985-6, but have changed very little since 1996-8.
- Since 1996-8, journeys by bicycle and by foot have dropped by 23 per cent and 19 per cent respectively.

**Indicator: Overseas travel**

**D18**



Note: 1. Sea travel includes the Channel Tunnel from 1995.

Objective: Address transport issues

- Overseas flights by UK residents more than quadrupled between 1980 and 2002, and visits to the UK by air more than doubled.
- Although air travel by UK residents has continued to increase significantly since 1998, the number of overseas visitors to the UK by air was 2 per cent lower in 2002 than in 1998, partly due to the aftermath of the 11<sup>th</sup> September terrorist attacks.

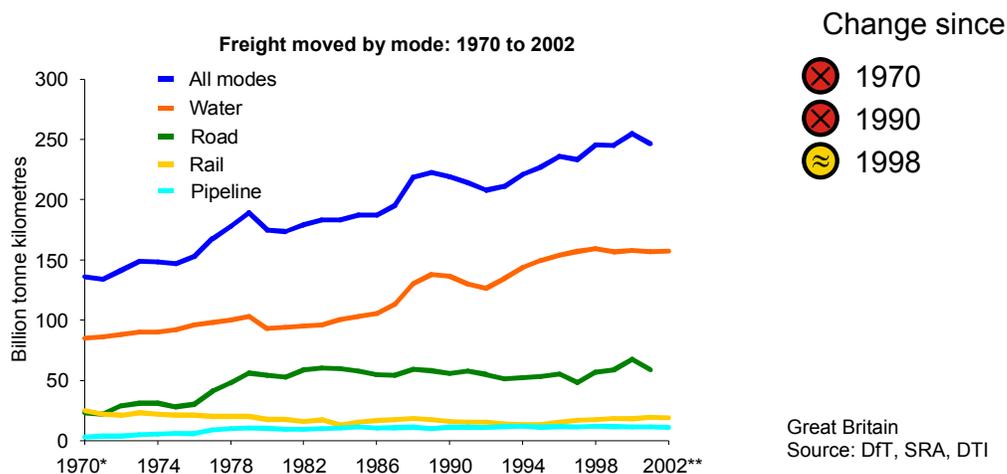
**Indicator: Chemical releases to the environment****D19**

Objective: Reduce environmental impact of chemicals

The UK Chemicals Strategy included a commitment to develop a set of indicators as a way of measuring the strategy's aims. The Chemicals Stakeholder Forum, set up under the strategy, has overseen a project which proposed a set of indicators and suggested ways in which they might be taken forward. The project report, "Performance Indicators for the UK Chemicals Strategy" is available from the Defra web site ([www.defra.gov.uk/environment/chemicals/csf/papers.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/chemicals/csf/papers.htm)).

The UK chemicals strategy is, however, currently under review together with the Stakeholder Forum and further development of the indicators will be dependant on the outcome of this. Nevertheless, the project report offers suggestions for indicators that could be more widely used for measuring the effectiveness of chemicals policy.

The incidence of certain chemicals in the environment is covered by other indicators in QoLC, including: persistent organic pollutants (M1); dangerous substances in water (M2); selected air pollutants (P1, P2); sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions (P3).

**Indicator: Freight transport by mode****D20**

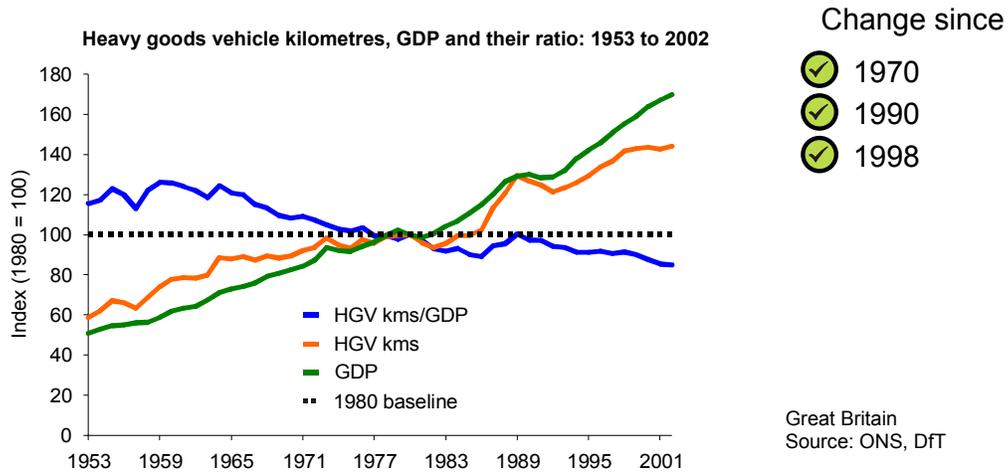
Notes: \* Water data from 1972 onwards are not comparable with earlier information.  
\*\* Water data are not available.

Objective: Develop distribution systems which support economic growth, protect the environment and benefit society

- Total freight moved increased by 81 per cent between 1970 and 2001.
- In 2001, 64 per cent of freight transport was by road, similar to the 1970 share, whilst the proportion moved by rail fell from 18 per cent to 8 per cent.
- Between 1998 and 2002, rail freight increased by 8 per cent while road freight remained fairly constant.

**Indicator: Heavy goods vehicle mileage intensity**

**D21**



**Objective:** Develop distribution systems which support economic growth, protect the environment and benefit society

- Although road freight has shown a strong increase, road freight intensity as measured by Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) kilometres per GDP has tended to decline since the mid 1960s.
- This is in part due to a shift towards the use of larger articulated vehicles carrying a greater payload.

## E: Promoting economic vitality and employment

Since 1990, Gross Value Added (GVA) per head, a measure of economic activity, has been increasing relative to the UK average in the East of England, London, the South East and Northern Ireland, but decreasing in the rest of the UK.

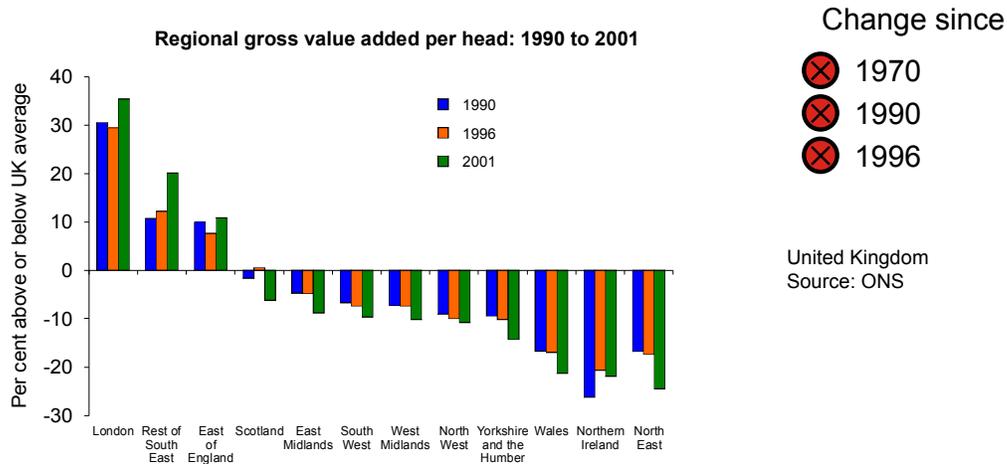
Between 1998 and 2001, growth in new businesses net of closures was strongest in London and the South East of England and weakest in Wales.

Between 1999 to 2003, the employment rate for ethnic minorities remained below the overall rate. However, over the last 10 years the unemployment rate for ethnic minorities has decreased by 7 percentage points.

Ref. no.	Indicator	QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
		Change since		Change since		
		1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
E1	Regional variations in GDP	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
E2	Index of local deprivation	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
H4	Poverty: Indicators of success in tackling poverty and social exclusion (headline)	✗	≈	✗	≈	✓
E3	Teenage pregnancies	✓	≈	✓	✓	✓
	Truancies and exclusions from school	☹	≈	☹	✓	✓
E4	New business start-ups net of closures	☹	✓	☹	✓	≈
E5	Ethnic minority employment and unemployment	☹	≈	☹	≈	≈

**Indicator: Regional variations in GDP**

**E1**

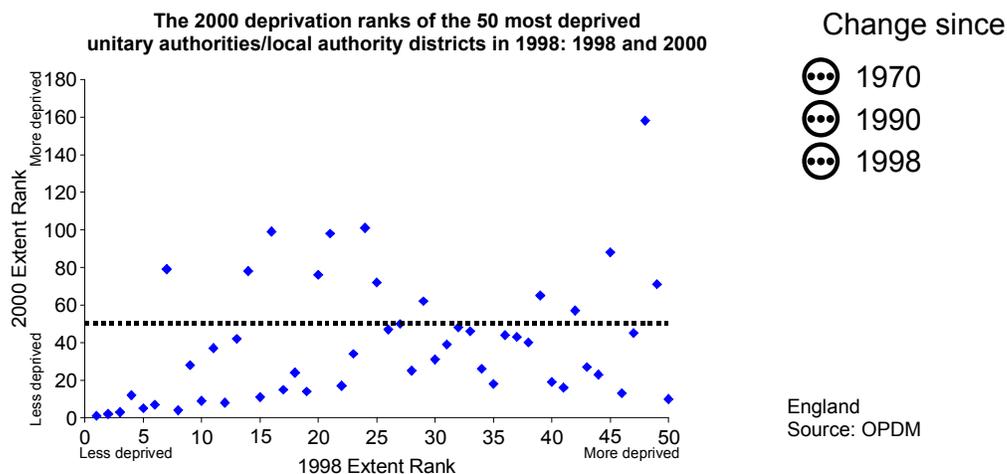


**Objective:** Improve economic performance and enhance regional competitiveness

- Since 1990, Gross Value Added (GVA) per head has been increasing relative to the UK average in the East of England, London, the South East and Northern Ireland, but decreasing in the rest of the UK.
- In 2001, the North East, Wales and Northern Ireland had per capita GVAs which were more than 20 per cent below the UK average while GVAs for the South East and London were more than 20 per cent above average.

**Indicator: Index of local deprivation**

**E2**

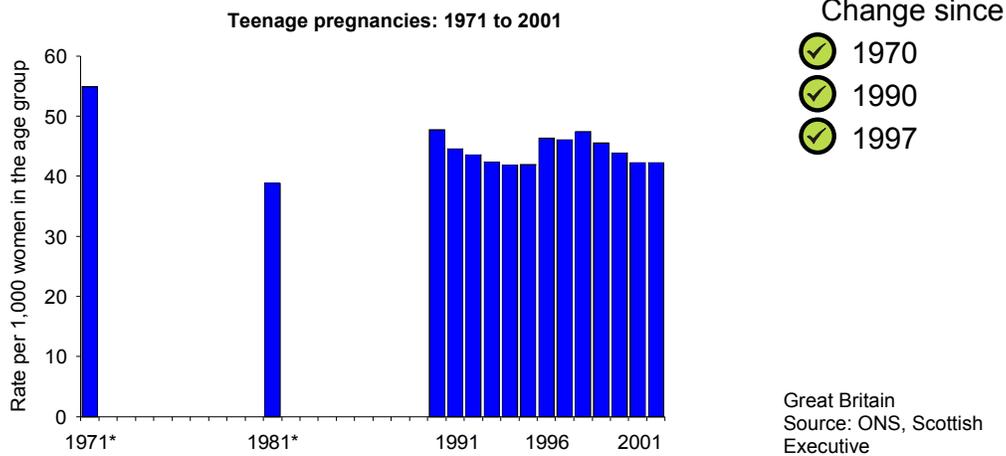


**Objective:** Closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest

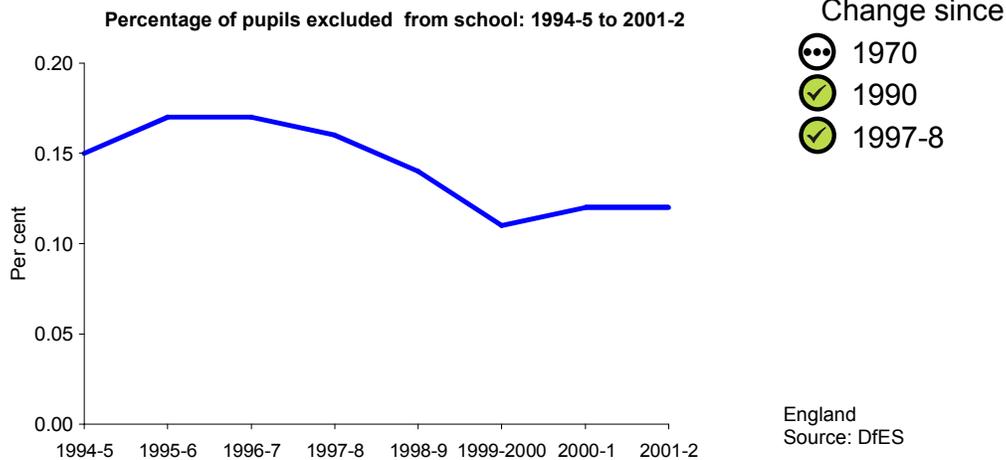
- Differences in data and formulation mean that the 1998 and 2000 indices of deprivation are not readily comparable.
- The chart indicates that only 13 (26 per cent) of the unitary authorities/local authority districts which were identified as being amongst the 50 most deprived in 1998 were no longer amongst the 50 most deprived in 2000. However, it is not clear whether the changes in status shown are due to better data or represent real changes in the status of authorities, and the extent rank measure shown here is only one way (of several) of measuring deprivation.

**Indicator: Truancies and exclusions from school;  
Teenage pregnancies**

**E3**



Note: \* Data for 1971 and 1981 are not strictly comparable with those for later years

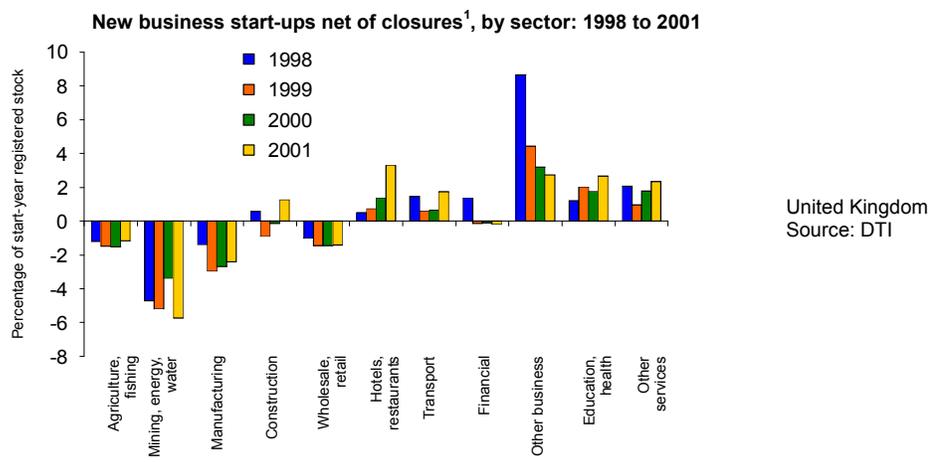
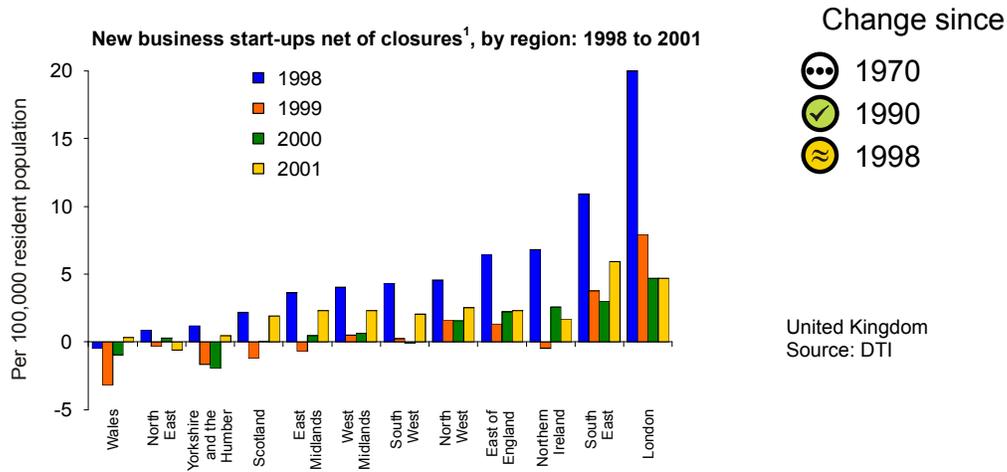


**Objective: Tackling poverty and social exclusion**

- In 2001 there were around 43 conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 17, but around 4 fewer than in 1997 and 5 fewer than in 1990.
- The percentage of pupils excluded from school fell by a quarter (from 0.16 to 0.12 per cent) between 1997-8 and 2001-2.
- Truancies have been roughly stable since records began in the early 1980s at 0.7 per cent of half days missed per year through unauthorised pupil absence (not shown).

**Indicator: New business start-ups net of closures**

**E4**



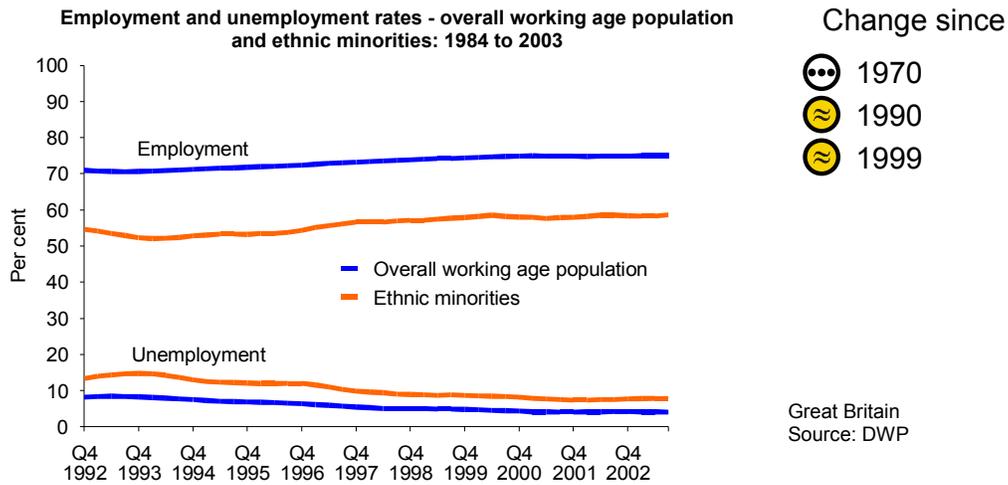
Note: 1. 2001 rates are based on the 2000 resident population

Objective: Promoting local business diversity

- Between 1998 and 2001, growth in new businesses net of closures was strongest in London and the South East of England and weakest in Wales. This compares with 1984 when all regions saw overall net closures (not shown).
- For the UK as a whole, growth was concentrated in the hotel, restaurant and other services sectors, with losses in the more industrial sectors and in retailing.

**Indicator: Ethnic minority employment and unemployment**

**E5**



**Objective: Reducing disproportionate unemployment among ethnic minorities**

- Between 1999 to 2003, the employment rate for ethnic minorities remained 17 percentage points below the overall rate. The unemployment gap has remained at 4 percentage points.
- Over the last 10 years the unemployment rates for ethnic minorities and the overall working age population have decreased by 7 and 4 percentage points respectively.

**F: Better health for all**

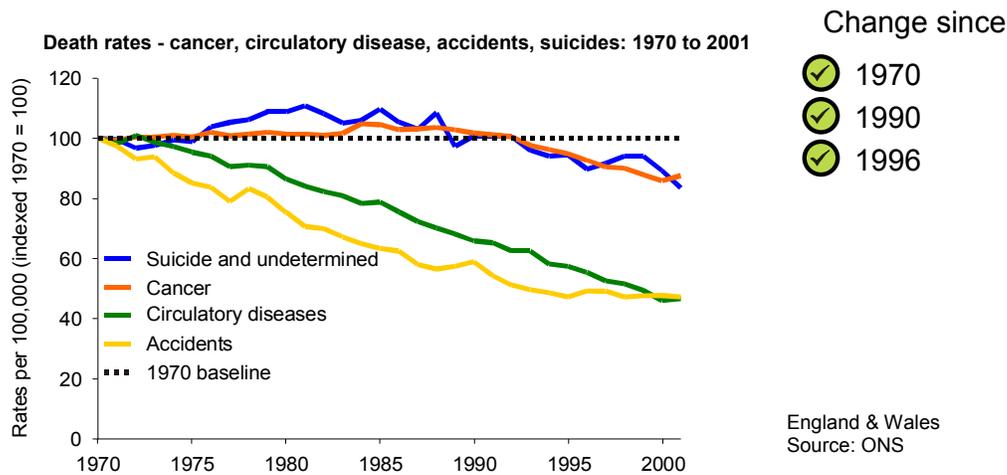
Life expectancy for people of all social classes has increased but differences for different social groups remain. In 1997-9, a professional woman could expect to live an average of 5.7 years longer than an unskilled woman, whilst the equivalent gap for men was 7.4 years.

Death rates from circulatory diseases (people under 75) and accidents have halved since the 1970s and death rates from cancer and suicides have fallen during and since the 1990s. However, overall healthy life expectancy has not increased to the same extent as life expectancy so a higher proportion of the extra years of life are spent in poor health.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
H6	Health: Expected years of healthy life (headline)						
F1	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides						
F2	Respiratory illness						
F3	Health inequalities	Life expectancy for women					
		Life expectancy for men					
F4	NHS hospital waiting lists						

**Indicator: Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides**

**F1**

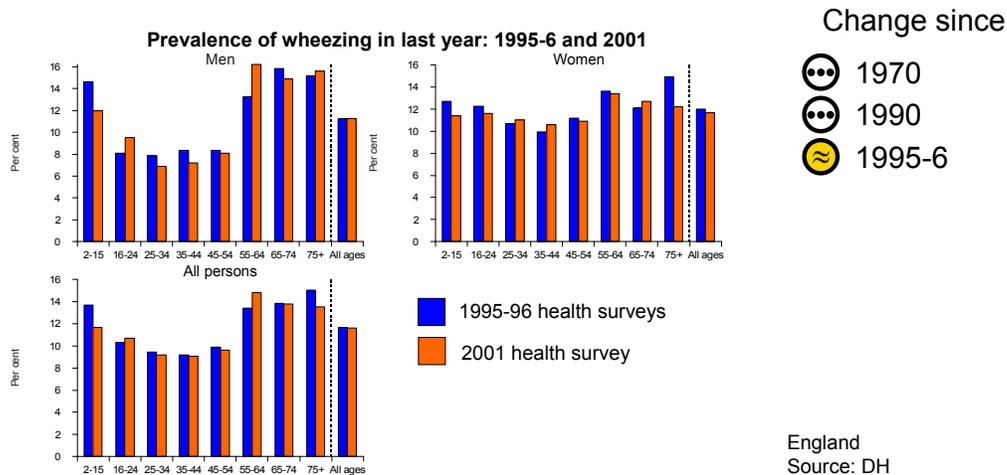


Objective: Deliver key health targets

- Death rates from circulatory diseases (people under 75) and accidents have halved since the 1970s and death rates from cancer and suicides have fallen during and since the 1990s.
- In 2001, death rates per 100,000 were 520 for circulatory diseases, 399 for cancer, 18 for accidents and 32 for suicides and undetermined deaths.

**Indicator: Respiratory illness**

**F2**

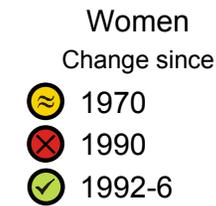
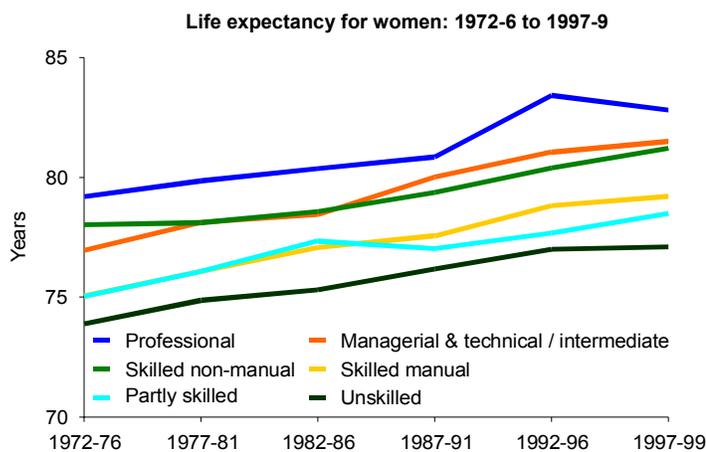


Objective: Environmental factors affecting health

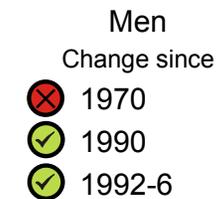
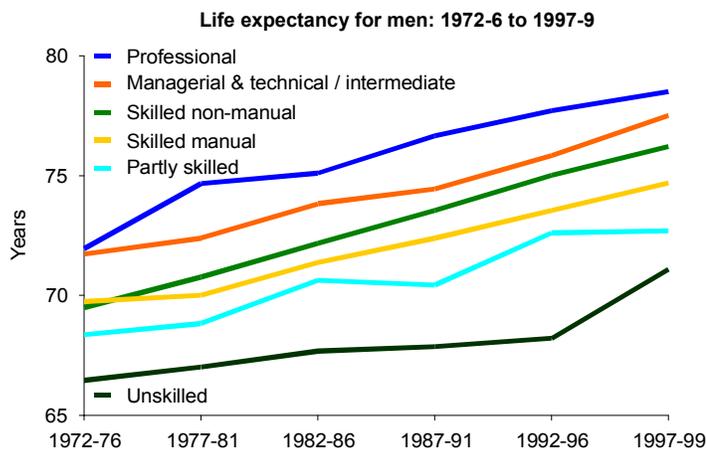
- Overall, the prevalence of severe wheezing was almost unchanged between the 1995-96 and 2001 health surveys. In 2001, 11.7 per cent of people surveyed had experienced severe wheezing in the last year.
- Changes in wheezing prevalence varied for men and women, and differed significantly with age.

**Indicator: Health inequalities**

**F3**



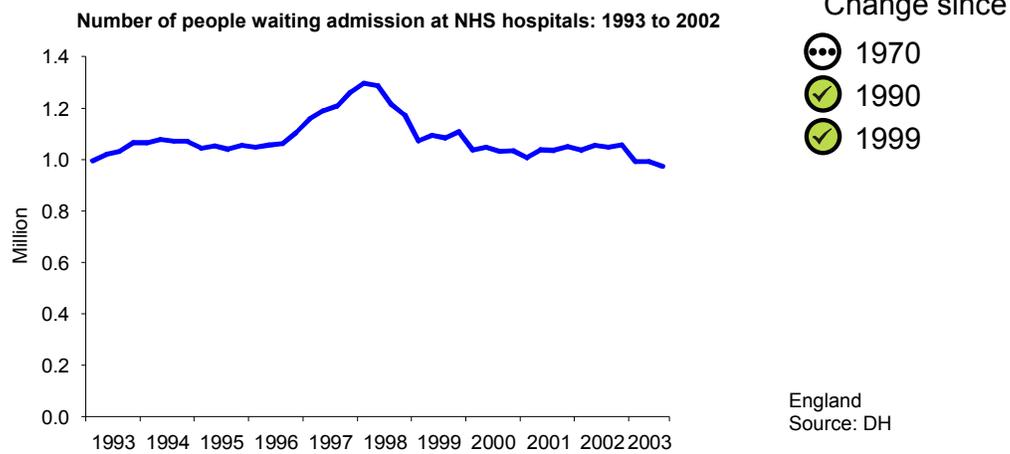
England and Wales  
Source: ONS



England and Wales  
Source: ONS

**Objective:** Address major factors leading to health inequalities

- Life expectancy for people of all social classes increased between 1972-6 and 1997-9 but differences between life expectancy for different social groups remain.
- In 1997-9 a professional woman could expect to live an average of 5.7 years longer than an unskilled woman, whilst the equivalent gap for men was 7.4 years.

**Indicator: NHS Hospital waiting lists****F4**

**Objective:** Provide people with access to effective healthcare, based on patients' needs, and not on where they live or their ability to pay

- Waiting lists fell by 121,000 between June 1999 and September 2003.
- In September 2003 there were nearly 974,000 people on NHS waiting lists – slightly fewer (21,000) than in March 1993.

## G: Travel

The average journey lengths for leisure, commuting, shopping and education have all increased. The number of trips per person per year by car increased by 20 per cent in the second half of the 1980s, but by only a further 5 per cent in the last decade.

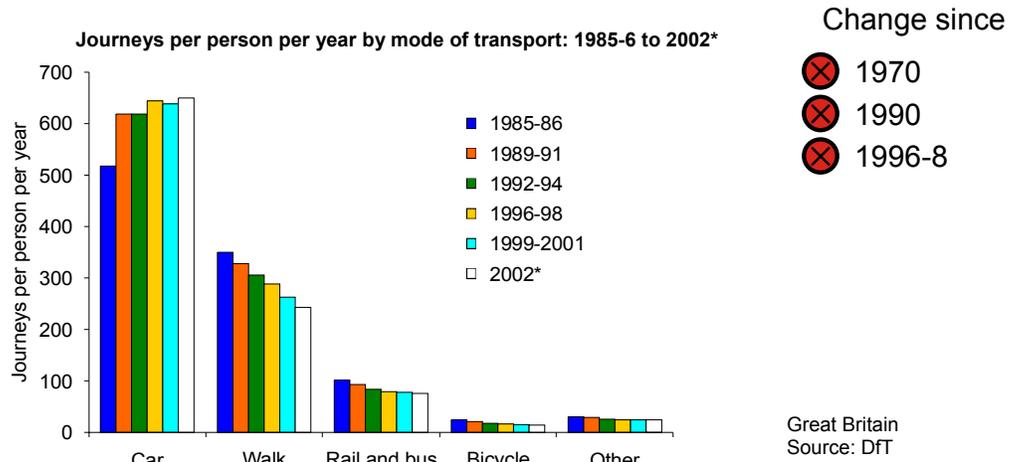
Between 1985-6 and 2002, the percentage of children aged 5 - 16 travelling to school by car doubled from 16 to 32 per cent. Walking is still the main way for children to get to school even though the percentage walking fell from 56 per cent in 1985/86 to 44 per cent in 2002.

Distances travelled increased for all income groups, with the largest increase being for the lowest income group. However, those in the highest income group still travelled more than 3 times as far as those in the lowest.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
H11	Road traffic (headline)	Traffic volume					
		Traffic intensity					
G1	Passenger travel by mode						
G2	How children get to school						
G3	Average journey length by purpose						
G4	Traffic congestion						
G5	Distance travelled relative to income						

**Indicator: Passenger travel by mode**

**G1**



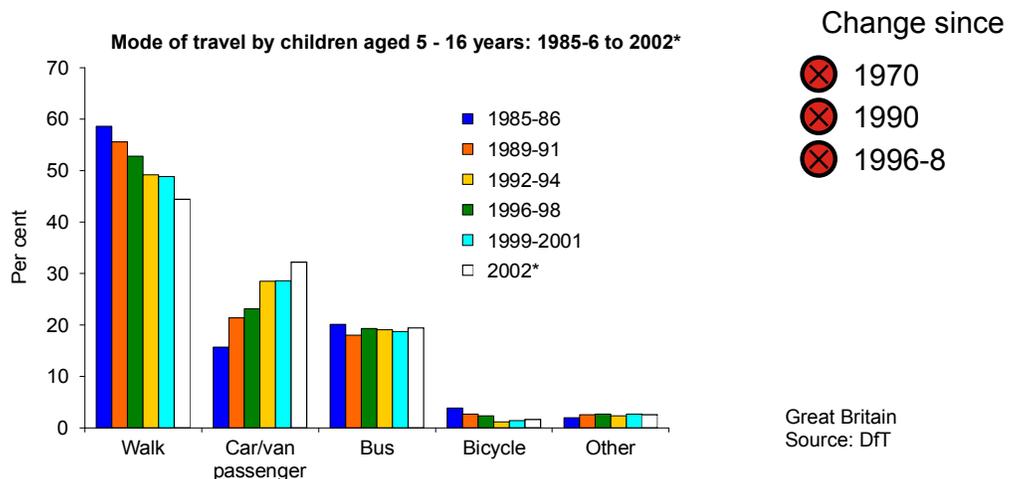
Note: \* Provisional data.

**Objective:** Improve choice in transport; improve access to education, jobs, leisure and services; and reduce the need to travel

- Between 1985-6 and 2002, the number of trips that were mainly on foot fell by 31 per cent and the number of bicycle trips fell by 40 per cent.
- The number of trips per person per year by car increased by 20 per cent in the second half of the 1980s, but by only 5 per cent more in the last decade.
- The percentage of journeys per person per year by car increased from 61 per cent in 1996-8 to 64 per cent in 2002.

**Indicator: How children get to school**

**G2**



Note: \* Provisional data.

**Indicator: How children get to school (continued)**

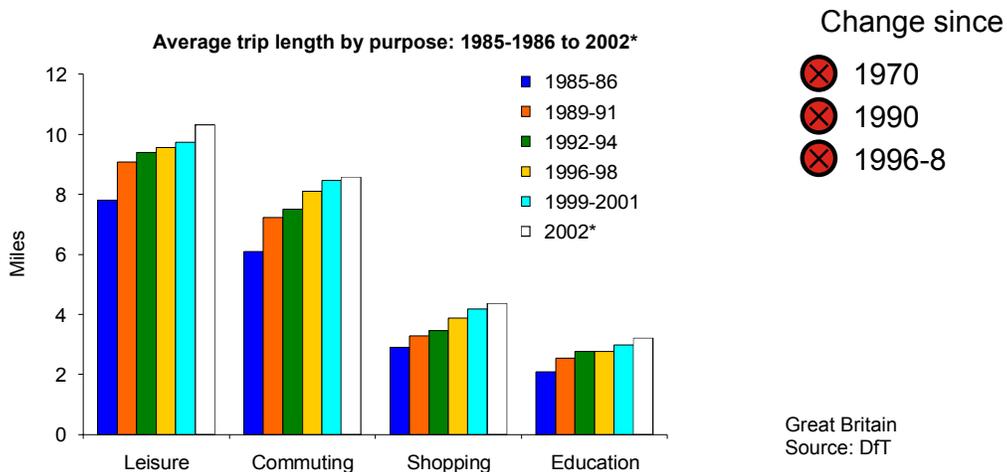
**G2**

Objective: Improve choice in transport; improve access to education, jobs, leisure and services; and reduce the need to travel

- Between 1985-6 and 2002, the percentage of children aged 5 - 16 travelling to school by car doubled from 16 to 32 per cent. The percentage walking or cycling fell commensurately.
- Walking is still the main way for children to get to school even though the percentage walking fell from 56 per cent in 1985-6 to 44 per cent in 2002.
- Between 1996-8 and 2002, the percentage of children walking to school decreased by 10 per cent while the percentage taken by car increased by 13 per cent.

**Indicator: Average journey length by purpose**

**G3**



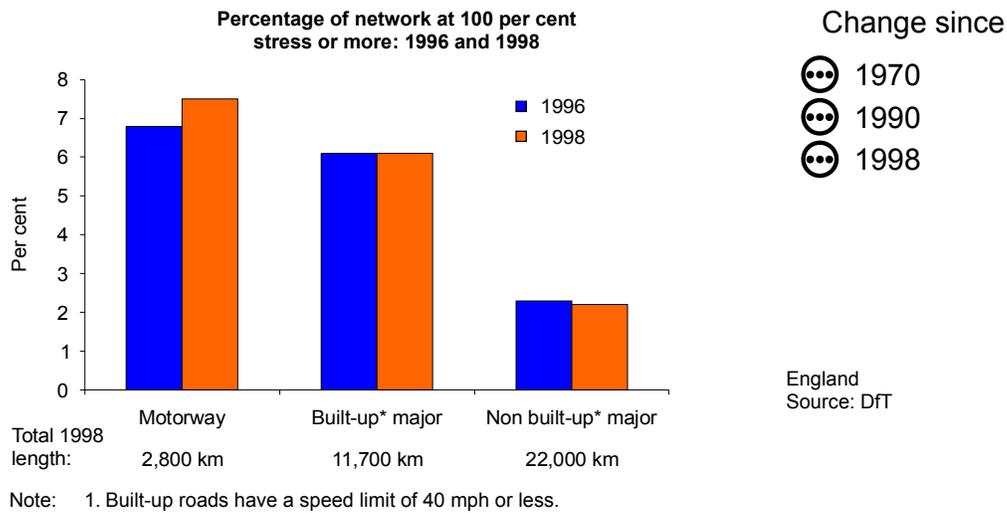
Note: \* Provisional data.

Objective: Improve choice in transport; improve access to education, jobs, leisure and services; and reduce the need to travel

- Between 1985-6 and 2002, the average distances travelled by people for commuting, education and shopping all increased by between a third and a half.
- Between 1996-8 and 2002, the average journey lengths for leisure, commuting, shopping and education increased by 8 per cent, 6 per cent, 12 per cent and 16 per cent respectively.

**Indicator: Traffic congestion**

**G4**



Change since

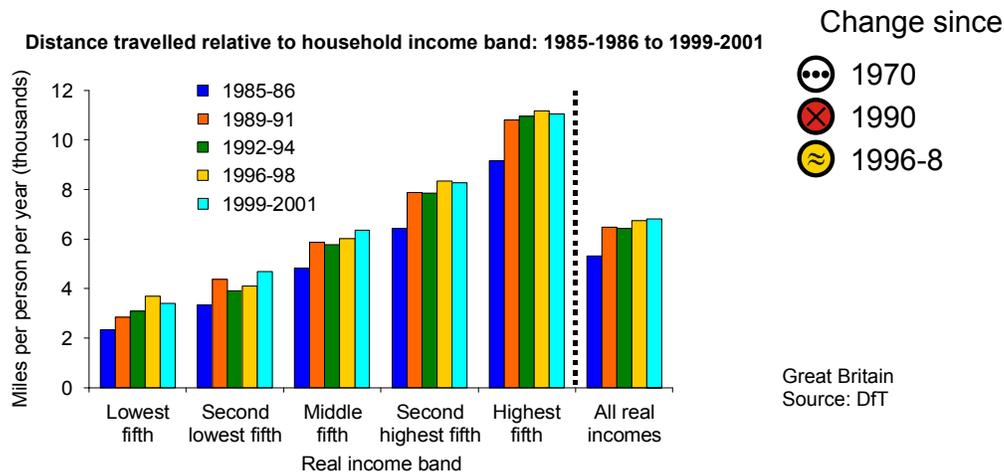
- ☹ 1970
- ☹ 1990
- ☹ 1998

Objective: The cost of traffic congestion

- The Department for Transport is developing new data sources and new indicators of congestion as part of the current review of the 10 Year Plan for Transport.

**Indicator: Distance travelled relative to income**

**G5**



Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ☹ 1990
- ☹ 1996-8

Objective: The link between rising prosperity and increased travel must be broken

- Between 1989-91 and 1999-2001, distance travelled increased for all income groups, with the largest increase being for the lowest income group (20 per cent), and the smallest increase being for those with the highest incomes (2 per cent). However, those in the highest income group still travelled more than 3 times as far as those in the lowest.
- There was relatively little change, and no clear pattern of change, in distances travelled for different income groups between 1996-8 and 1999-2001.

**J: Access**

In a 2001-2 survey, more households without a car reported access difficulties to amenities than those who had a car - 47 per cent had difficulty getting to a hospital, compared with 26 per cent with a car. By 2000, 86 per cent of rural parishes had no GP based in the parish, 71 per cent had no general store, 46 per cent no post office and 76 per cent no daily bus service.

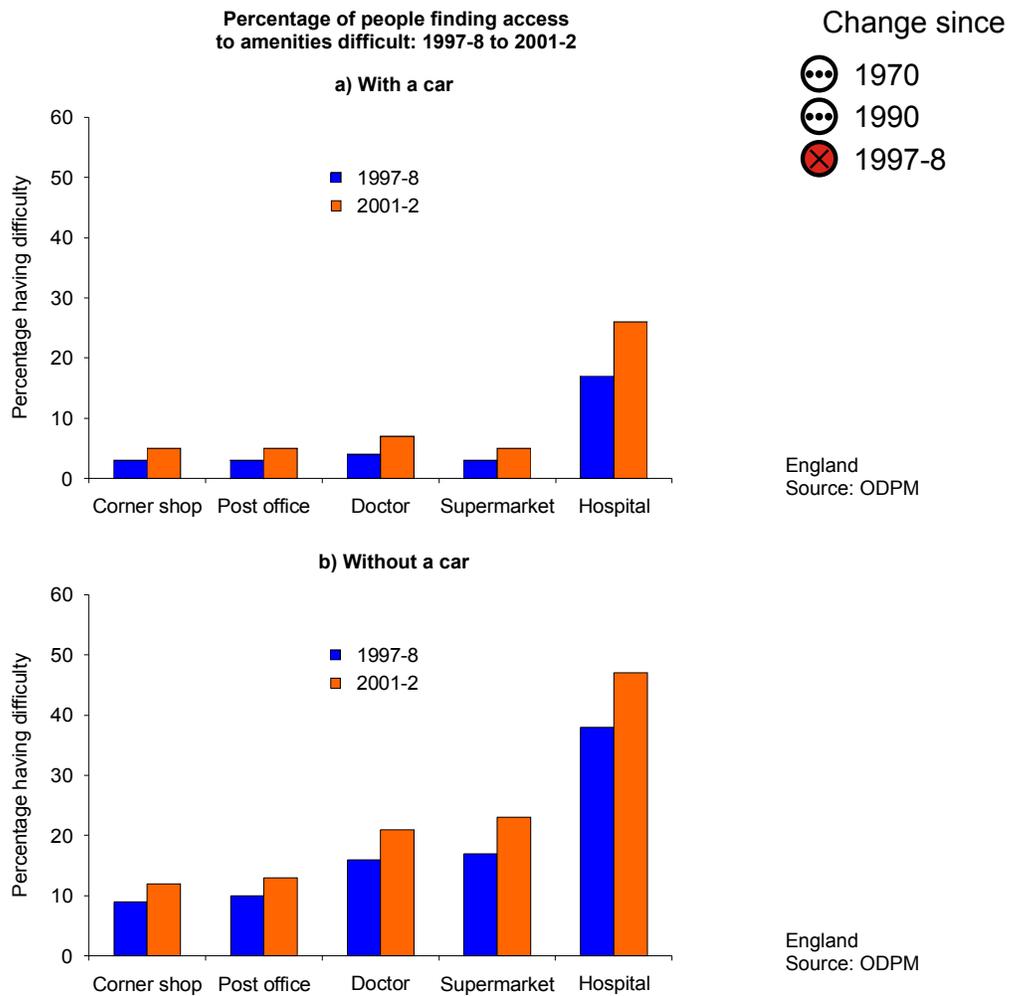
In a 2001 survey of disabled people, 16 per cent had difficulty going shopping, and 10 per cent difficulty going to a cinema, pub or restaurant. The proportions with difficulty accessing goods and services had changed little since 1996.

The number of households in temporary accommodation in England had risen to 94,000 by 2003. The number of 'fuel poor' households fell by around 60 per cent between 1996 and 2001.

Ref. no.	Indicator	QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
		Change since		Change since		
		1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
J1	People finding access difficult	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
J2	Access to services in rural areas	☹	≈	☹	☹	☹
J3	Access for disabled people	☹	☹	☹	☹	≈
J4	Participation in sport and cultural activities	☹	≈	☹	☹	☹
H7	Housing: Households living in non-decent housing (headline)	☹	≈	☹	✓	✓
J5	Temporary accommodation	☹	≈	☹	☹	☹
	Rough sleepers	☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
J6	Fuel poverty	☹	✓	☹	✓	✓

**Indicator: People finding access difficult**

**J1**

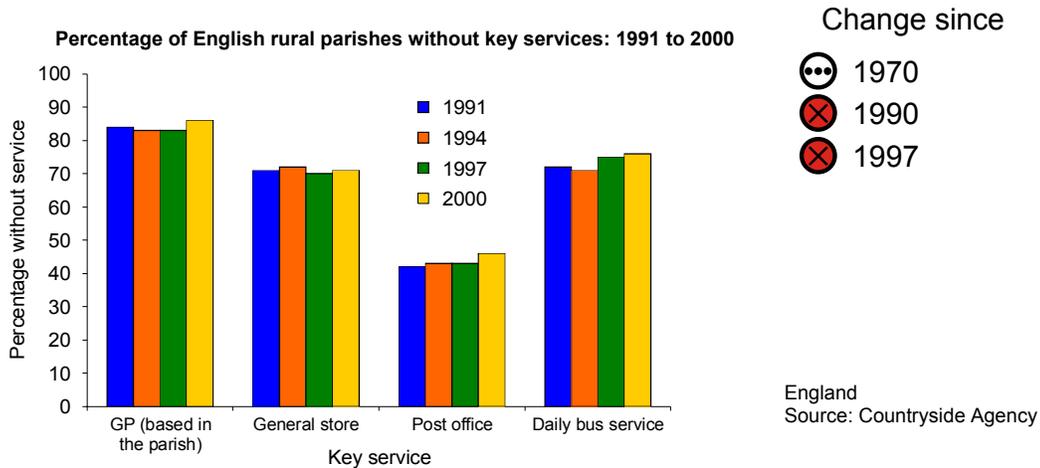


**Objective: Need better access to services**

- In a 2001-2 survey, more households without a car reported access difficulties to amenities than those who had a car - 47 per cent had difficulty getting to a hospital, compared with 26 per cent with a car.
- Compared with 1997-8, 9 per cent more households said that access to hospitals was difficult, with or without a car, and households with difficulties accessing supermarkets without a car increased from 17 to 23 per cent.

**Indicator: Access to services in rural areas**

**J2**

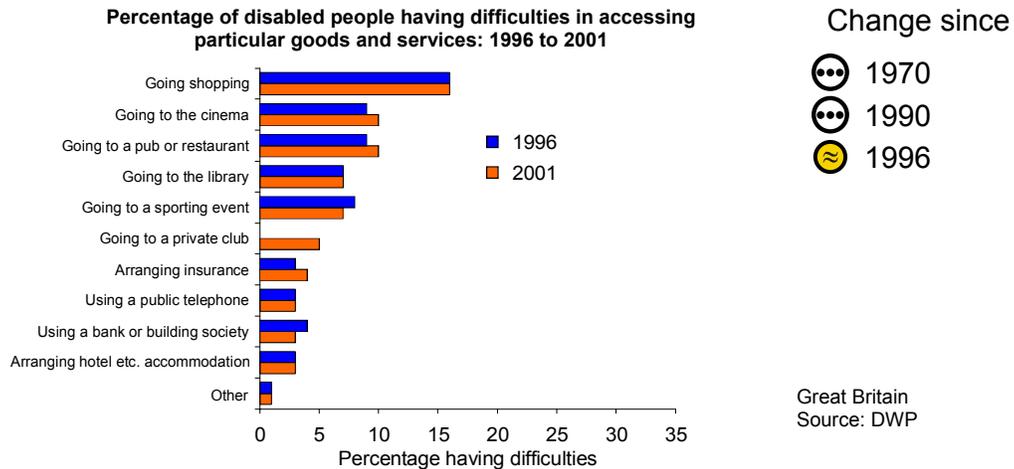


**Objective:** Need better access to services

- Between 1991 and 2000, 4 per cent of rural parishes lost their post office (3 per cent since 1997); 2 per cent lost their GP (3 per cent since 1997, after a 1 per cent gain); 4 per cent lost a daily bus service (1 per cent since 1997).
- By 2000, 86 per cent of rural parishes had no GP based in the parish, 71 per cent had no general store, 46 per cent no post office and 76 per cent no daily bus service.

**Indicator: Access for disabled people**

**J3**

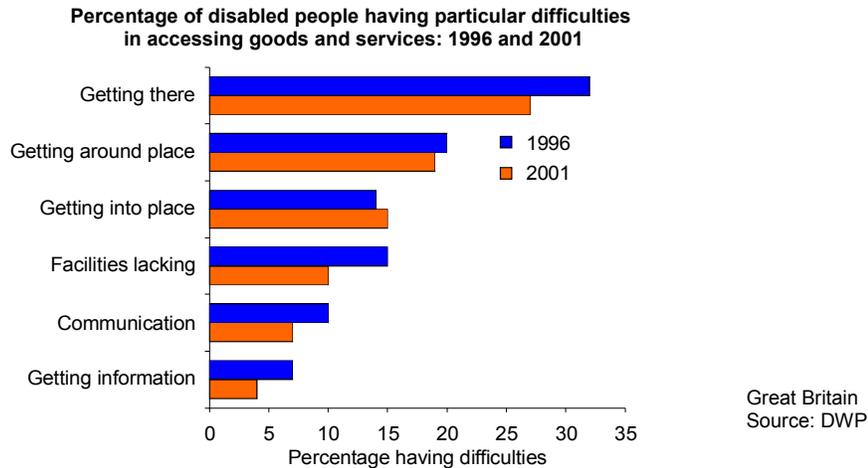


**Objective:** Ensure that disabled people have access to a wider range of goods, services and facilities

- In a 2001 survey of disabled people, 16 per cent had difficulty going shopping, 10 per cent going to a cinema, pub or restaurant. The proportions with difficulty accessing goods and services had changed little since 1996.

**Indicator: Access for disabled people (continued)**

**J3**

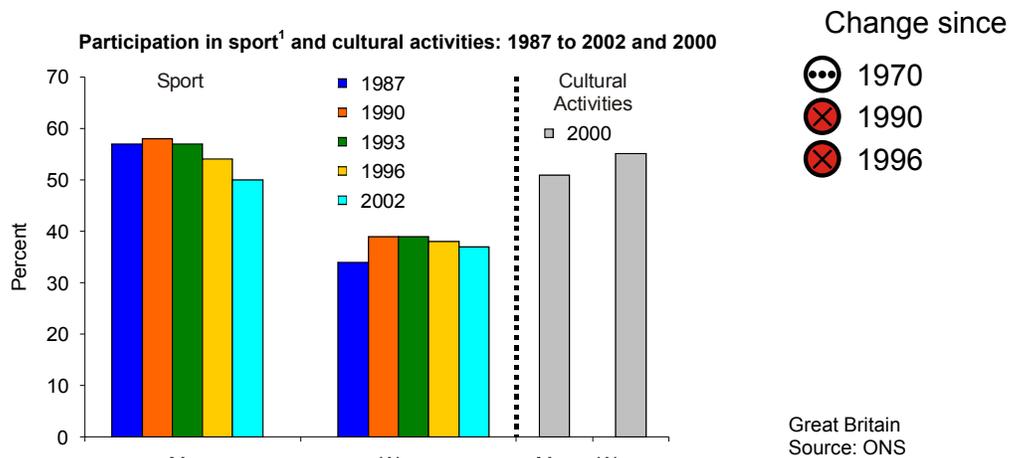


Objective: Ensure that disabled people have access to a wider range of goods, services and facilities

- Of those disabled people having particular difficulties accessing goods and services in 2001, 27 per cent had difficulty getting there (down 5 percentage points since 1996), 19 per cent had difficulties getting around the place and 15 per cent had difficulties getting into the place. There were improvements in facilities, communication and information compared with 1996.

**Indicator: Participation in sport and cultural activities**

**J4**



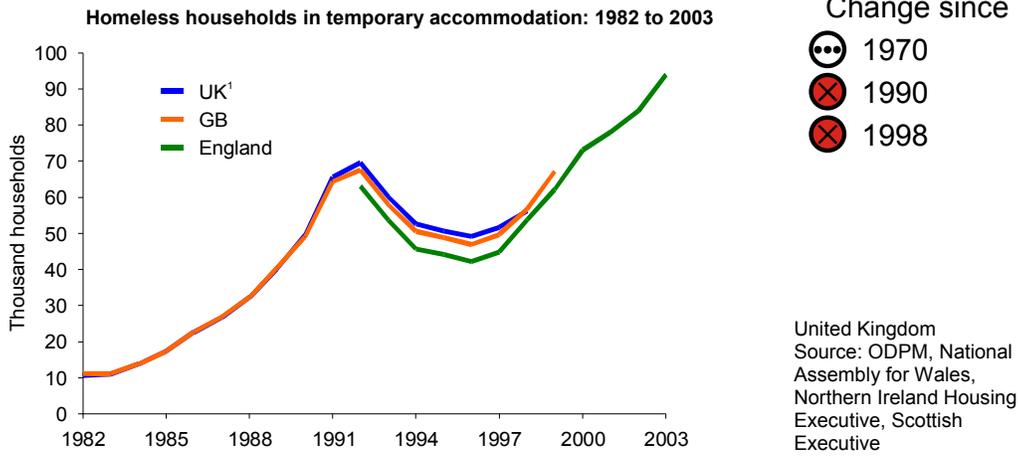
Note: 1. People aged 16 and over participating in at least one activity (excluding walking) in a 4-week period.

Objective: Arts and sport should be accessible to everyone

- Participation in sport and games decreased between 1990 and 2002 among men, with relatively little change for women. However, a difference in participation rates between men (50 per cent in 2002) and women (37 per cent in 2002) remained.
- Data on cultural activities from the 2000 Time Use Survey show the opposite gender split, with 55 per cent of women and 51 per cent of men participating, although the difference is smaller than for sports.

**Indicator: Temporary accommodation/  
Rough sleepers**

**J5**



Note: 1. Northern Ireland data available from 1990 only



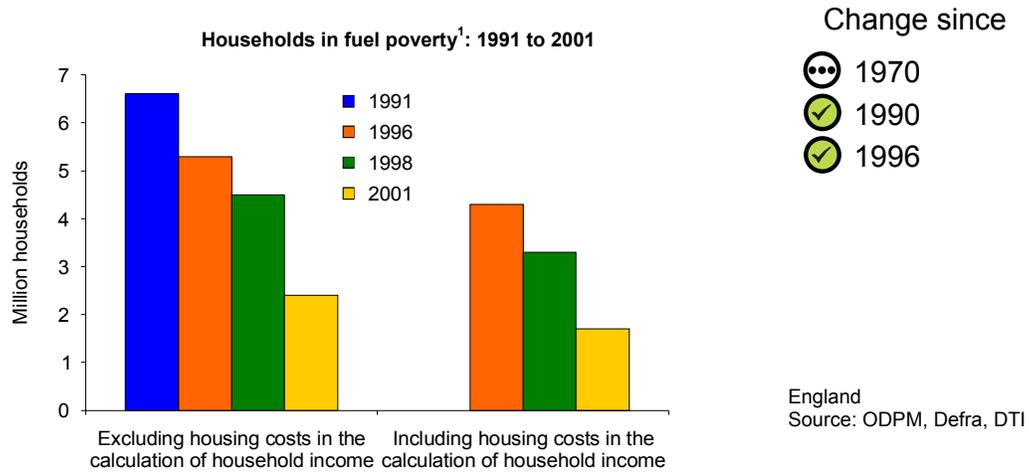
Note: 1. Selected areas of Central London only (west End, Victoria, Waterloo, and South Camden).

**Objective:** Ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent home

- The number of households in temporary accommodation in England in 2003 was 94,000, having risen by 40,000 since 1998, and 31,000 since 1992.
- In 1992 there were 254 rough sleepers in selected areas of Central London. The number of rough sleepers in the whole of London has fallen from 621 in 1998 to 267 in 2003.

**Indicator: Fuel poverty**

**J6**



Note: 1. Households are fuel poor if they need to spend more than 10 per cent of their income to keep warm

**Objective:** Improving significantly the energy efficiency of all residential accommodation

- In 2001, 1.7 million households in England were ‘fuel poor’, needing to spend more than 10 per cent of their income on fuel to keep warm.
- The number of fuel poor households fell by around 60 per cent between 1996 and 2001.

## K: Shaping our surroundings

The overall population of the UK had increased to 59.1 million by 2001 and is projected to rise to 65.4 million by 2051. The number of households in Great Britain was estimated to be 24.1 million in 2001 and is projected to rise to 26.2 million by 2011. Household numbers are driven by population growth, changes in the age structure of the population, and changes in family structures and lifestyles.

In 1990, 34 per cent of new retail floorspace was created in town centres. By 2000 this had increased to 51 per cent of the total each year.

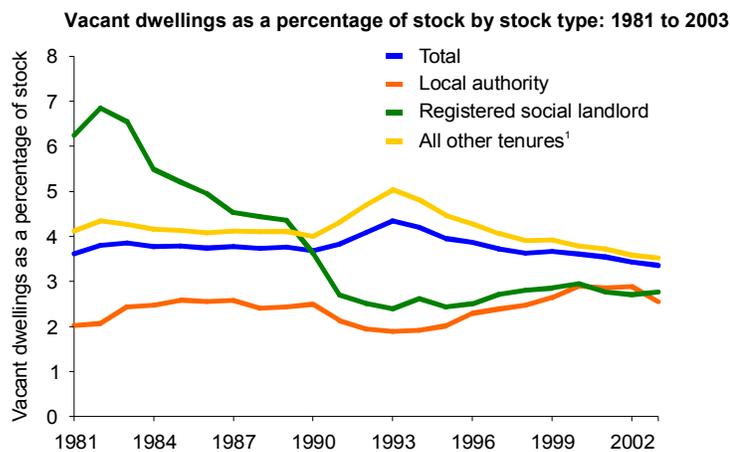
In 2003, 3.6 per cent of grade I and II\* listed buildings in England were considered to be at risk through neglect or decay.

In the 2002-3 British Crime Survey, 15 per cent of people were very worried about physical attack, down from 18 per cent in 1998. 22 per cent of women said they were very worried, down from 27 per cent, but there was little change amongst men.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QoLC 1999		QoLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
H14	Land use: New homes built on previously developed land (headline)		☹	≈	☹	✓	✓
K1	Vacant land and properties and derelict land	Vacant dwellings	☹	≈	☹	≈	✓
		Derelict land	≈	≈	☹	☹	☹
K2	New retail floor space in town centres and out of town		✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
K3	Population growth		na	na	na	na	na
K4	Household growth		na	na	na	na	na
K5	Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay		☹	☹	☹	☹	≈
K6	Quality of surroundings		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
K7	Access to local green space <sup>†</sup>		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
K8	Noise levels		☹	☹	☹	✗	✗
H8	Level of crime (headline)	Violent crime	✗	✗	Revised	Revised	Revised
		Vehicles and burglary	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
		Robbery	na	na	✗	✗	✗
K9	Fear of crime	Physical attack	☹	☹	☹	☹	✓
		Burglary/theft of car	☹	≈	☹	✓	✓

**Indicator: Vacant land and properties and derelict land**

**K1**



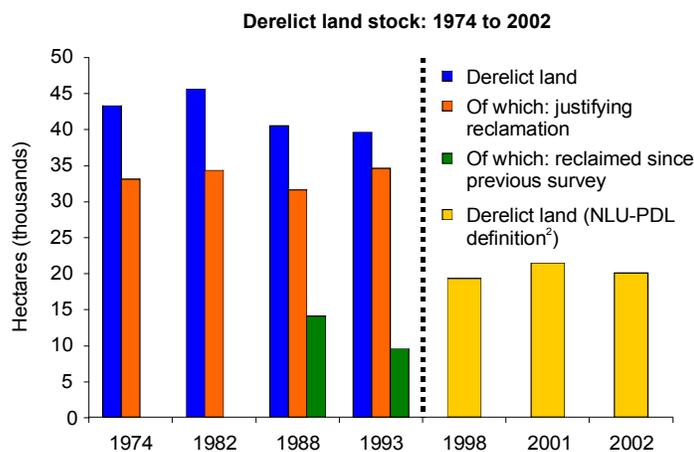
**Vacant dwellings**

Change since



England  
Source: ODPM

Note: 1. Includes a small amount of publicly-owned properties.



**Derelict land**

Change since



England  
Source: ODPM

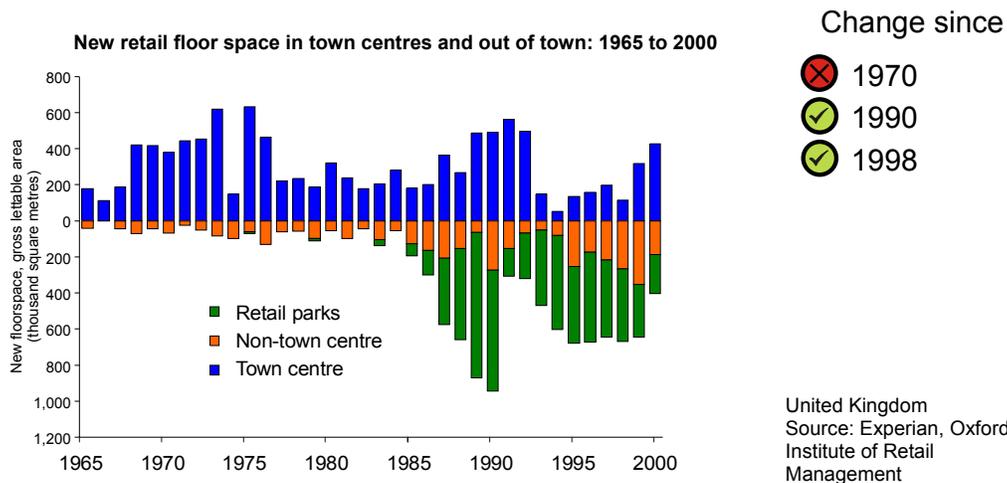
Note: 2. National Land Use Database of Previously Developed Land

**Objective: Bring empty homes back into use and convert buildings to new uses**

- In 2003 there were nearly 720,000 vacant dwellings (3.4 per cent of stock), virtually unchanged from 1990 but 4.4 per cent less than the 1998 figure of more than 750,000.
- Vacant social stock was just under 15 per cent of total vacant dwellings in 2003.
- The definition of derelict land changed in 1998 and it is not possible to compare recent data with the older series.

**Indicator: New retail floor space in town centres and out of town**

**K2**



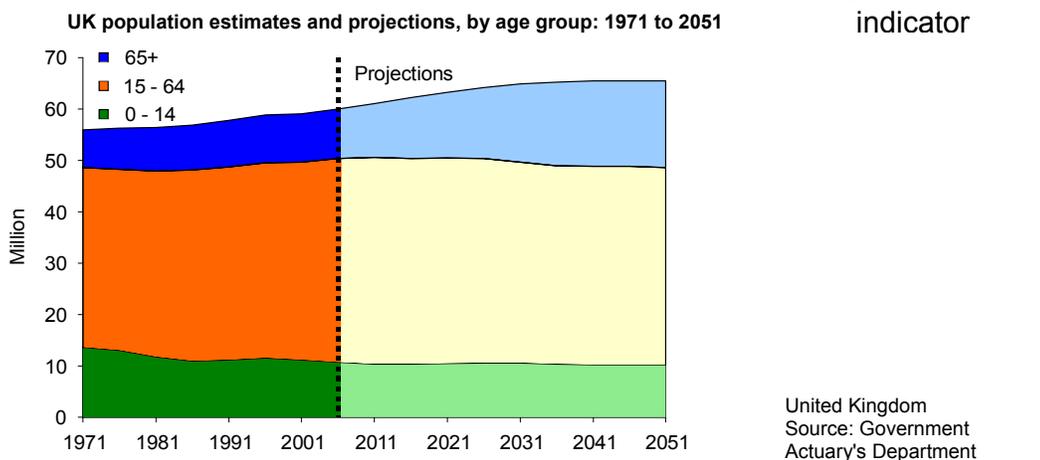
**Objective:** Shopping leisure and entertainment, offices and other key centre uses should, wherever possible, be located within existing centres

- In 1990, 34 per cent of all new retail floor space was in town centres. By the year 2000 this had increased to 51 per cent. Between 1998 and 2000, the proportion of new retail floor space created in town centres increased more than 2 and a half times - from 15 per cent to 51 per cent of the total each year.
- In 2000, the proportion of new retail floor space in town centres was 29 percentage points lower than in 1970. At that time, 85 per cent of all new retail floor space was created in town centres.

**Indicator: Population growth**

**K3**

Contextual indicator

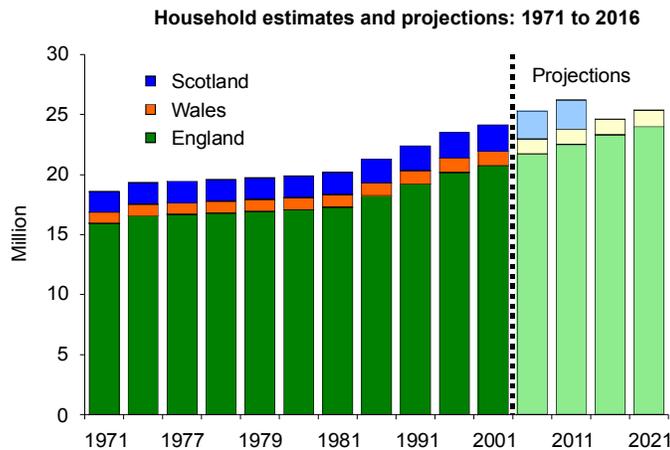


- The overall population of the UK was estimated to be 59.1 million in 2001, up from 57.8 million in 1991, and is projected to rise to 65.4 million by 2051.
- Those aged 65 and over currently account for 16 per cent of the population. This is projected to rise to 26 per cent by 2051.

**Indicator: Household growth**

**K4**

Contextual indicator



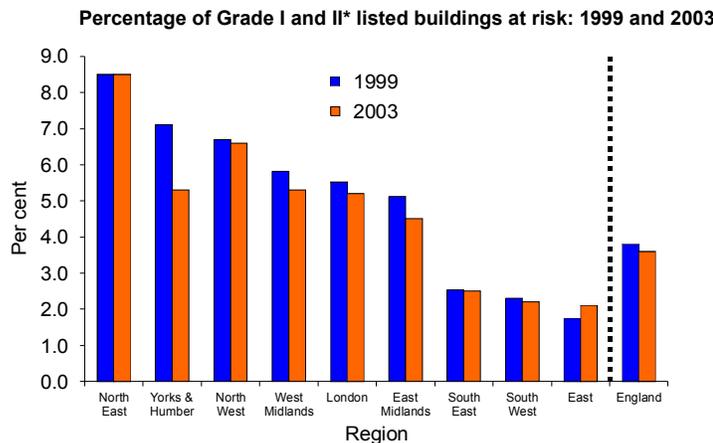
Great Britain  
Source: ODPM, National Assembly for Wales, Scottish Executive

- The number of households in Great Britain was estimated to be 24.1 million in 2001, up from 22.4 million in 1991, and is projected to rise to 26.2 million by 2011.
- Household numbers are driven by population growth, changes in the age structure of the population, and changes in family structures and lifestyles. Single person households have increased substantially in recent decades.

**Indicator: Buildings of grade I and II\* at risk of decay**

**K5**

Change since



- 1970
- 1990
- 1999

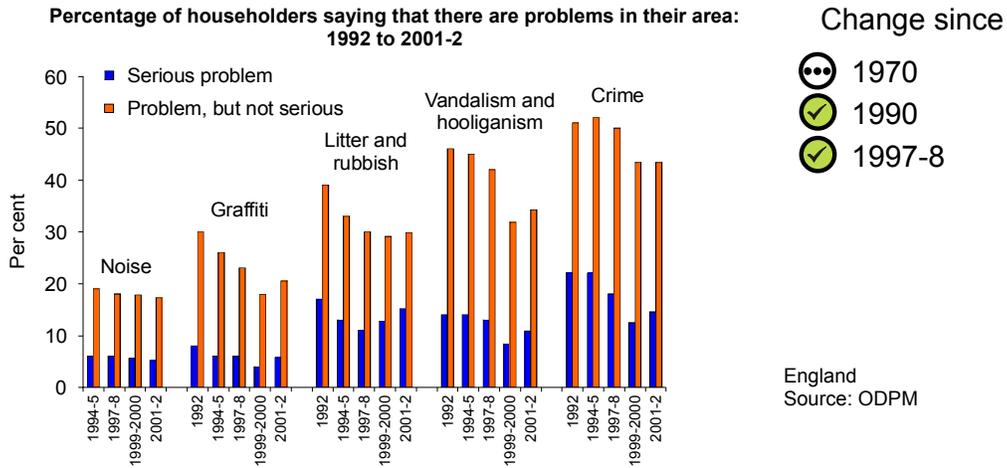
England  
Source: English Heritage

Objective: Ensure that development takes account of history and look for opportunities to conserve local heritage

- In 2003, 3.6 per cent of grade I and II\* buildings in England were considered to be at risk through neglect or decay, compared with 3.8 per cent in 1999.
- The percentage at risk was lowest in the East of England, the South West and the South East, and highest in the North East.

**Indicator: Quality of surroundings**

**K6**

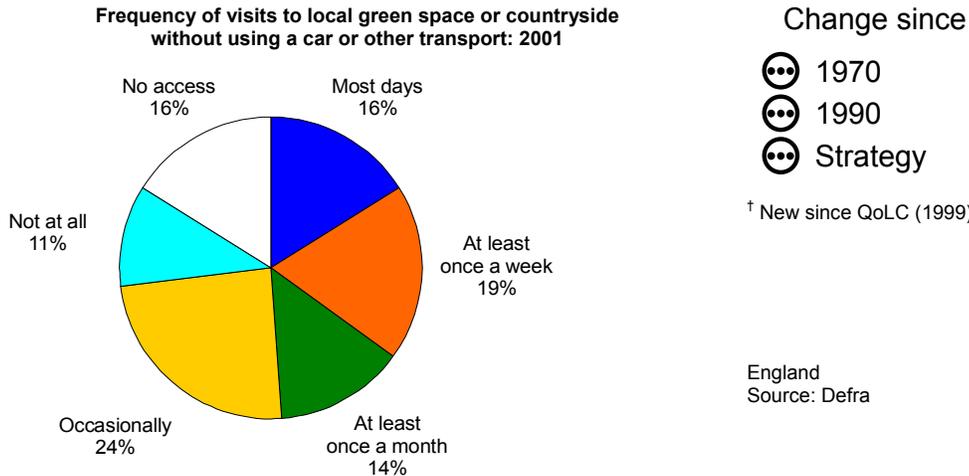


**Objective:** Attractive streets and buildings, low levels of traffic, noise and pollution, green spaces, and community safety

- In general, the percentage of householders saying there were problems in their area has decreased steadily since the early 1990s.
- Since 1997-8, the percentage of householders identifying non-serious problems has decreased for all problem types except litter and rubbish. In 2001-2, the percentage of householders identifying serious litter problems in their area increased, and those identifying a serious graffiti problem was the same as in 1997-8.

**Indicator: Access to local green space<sup>†</sup>**

**K7**



**Objective:** Attractive streets and buildings, low levels of traffic, noise and pollution, green spaces, and community safety

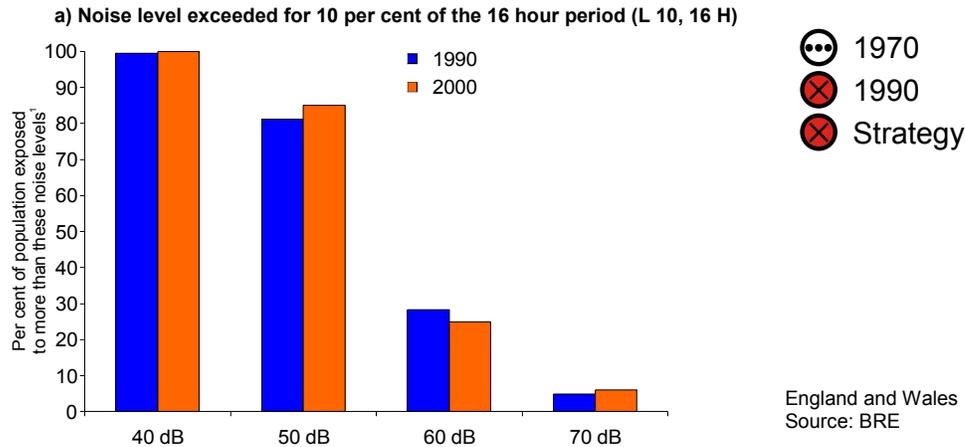
- In a 2001 survey, 84 per cent of people said they had access to local green space or countryside without using a car or other transport.
- Excluding visits that just involved passing through or for work, 16 per cent visited their local green space or countryside most days and a further 19 per cent did so at least once a week. 11 per cent of people did not visit their local green space or countryside even though they had access.

**Indicator: Noise levels**

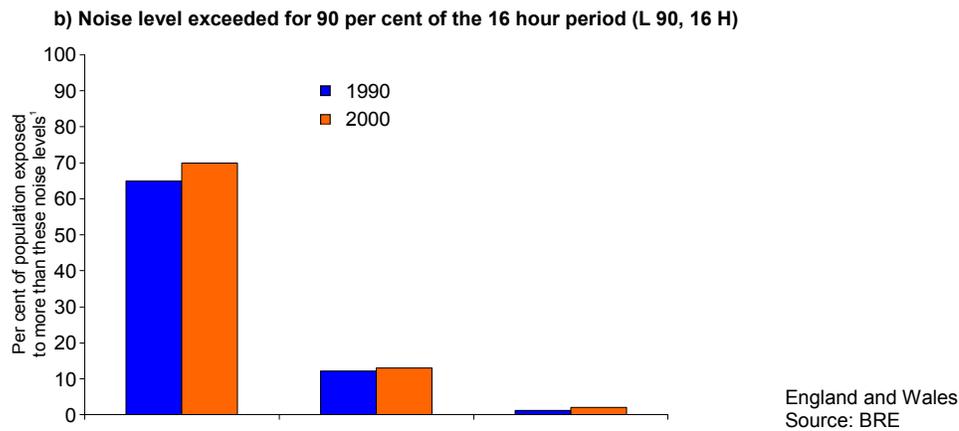
**K8**

**Population exposure to different noise levels outside the home: 1990 and 2000**

Change since



Note: 1. Measured over 16 hour period (17:00 – 23:00) 1 metre from the dwelling



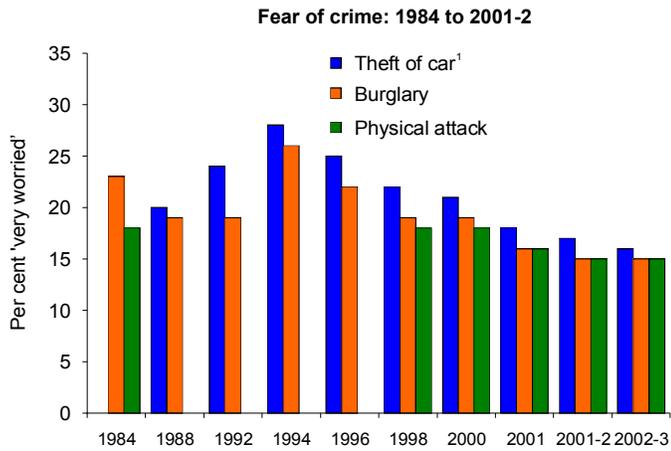
Note: 1. Measured over 16 hour period (17:00 – 23:00) 1 metre from the dwelling

**Objective:** Attractive streets and buildings, low levels of traffic, noise and pollution, green spaces

- The proportion of the population exposed to noise levels exceeding 50 decibels for more than 10 per cent of a sixteen hour period increased from 81 per cent in 1990 to 85 per cent in 2000.
- The proportion of the population exposed to 40 decibels or more of background noise (noise exceeded for more than 90 per cent of a sixteen hour period) increased from 64 per cent in 1990 to 70 per cent in 2000.

**Indicator: Fear of Crime**

**K9**



Note: 1. Based on car owners only

**Physical attack**

Change since



1970



1990



1998

**Burglary/theft of car**

Change since



1970

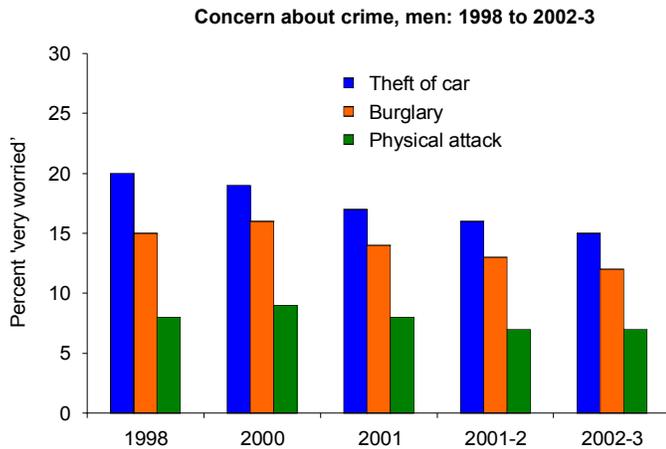


1990

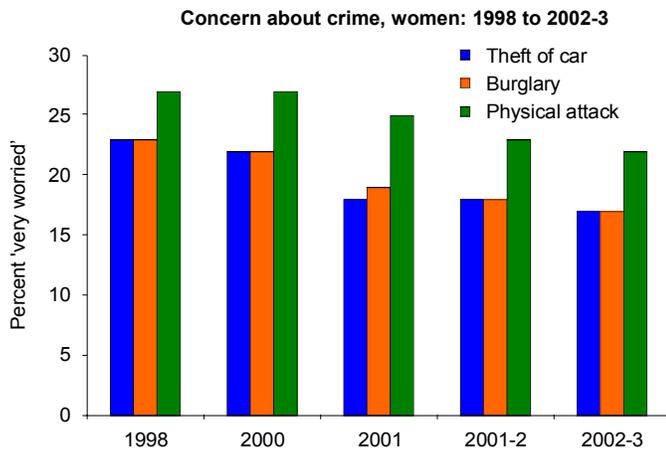


1998

England and Wales  
Source: Home Office



England and Wales  
Source: Home Office



England and Wales  
Source: Home Office

**Objective: Reduce both crime and fear of crime**

- In the 2002-3 British Crime Survey 15 per cent of people were very worried about physical attack, down from 18 per cent in 1998. 22 per cent of women said they were very worried, down from 27 per cent, but there was little change amongst men.
- The proportions of people very worried about car theft and burglary fell for both men and women, and have done so since the early 1990s.

**L: Involvement and stronger institutions**

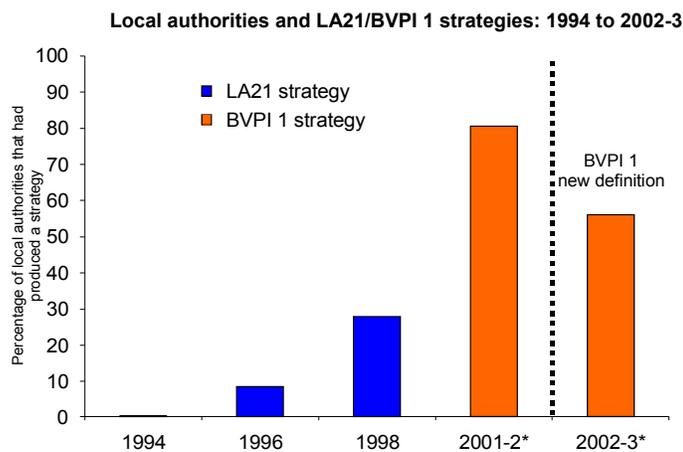
The percentage of households that had participated in voluntary activity in the last year decreased by a quarter between 1996-7 and 2001-2. Household participation rates tend to increase with an area's level of affluence.

In England in 1997-98, 46 per cent of all households thought that their area had a lot of community spirit.

Ref. no.	Indicator	QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
		Change since		Change since		
		1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
L1	Number of local authorities with LA21 strategies					
L2	Voluntary activity					
L3	Community spirit					

**Indicator: Number of local authorities with LA21 strategies**

**L1**



Change since

- ✔ 1970
- ✔ 1990
- ✔ 1998

United Kingdom (LA 21) and England (BVPI 1)  
Source: IDeA, ODPM, Audit Commission

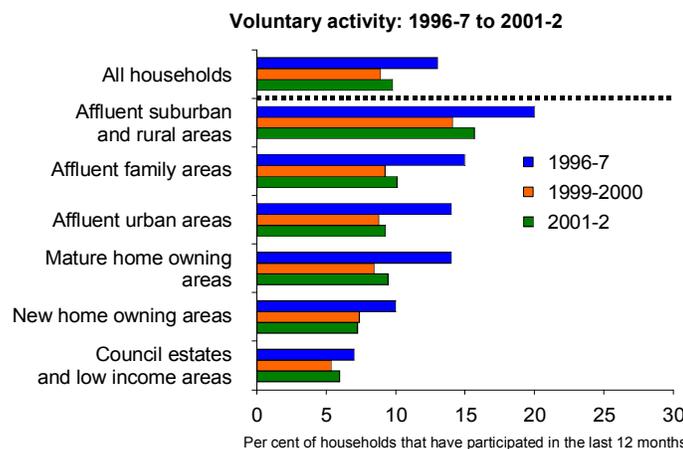
Note: \* 2001-2 and 2002-3 data are for England only.

**Objective:** All local communities to have sustainable development strategies in place by 2000

- An LA21 strategy is a local action plan for sustainable development. In 2001-2 LA21 strategies became absorbed into the Best Value Performance Indicator scheme as BVPI 1.
- The guidance for framing BVPI 1 strategies changed between 2001-2 and 2002-3. The revision meant that between 2001-2 and 2002-3 there was an apparent fall in the percentage of English authorities with BVPI 1 strategies – from 81 per cent to 56 per cent.

**Indicator: Voluntary activity**

**L2**



Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ☹ 1990
- ☹ 1996-7

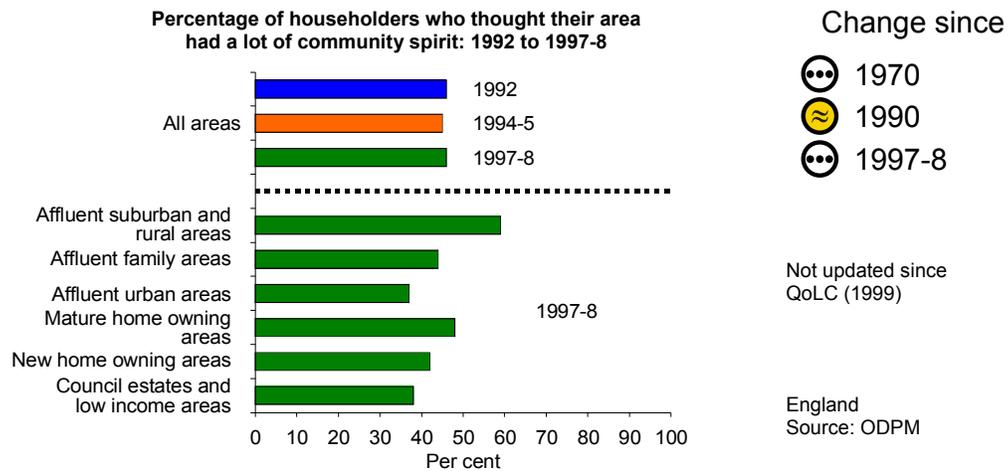
England  
Source: ODPM

**Objective:** Voluntary and community activity can promote social inclusion and cohesion

- The percentage of households that had participated in voluntary activity in the last year decreased by a quarter between 1996-7 and 2001-2.
- Household participation rates tend to increase with an area's level of affluence. In 2001-2, 6 per cent of households in council estates and low income areas participated in voluntary activity compared with 16 per cent of households in affluent suburban and rural areas.

**Indicator: Community Spirit**

**L3**



**Objective:** Help build a sense of community by encouraging and supporting all forms of community involvement

- The question on which these data are based has not been asked since 1997-98.
- In England in 1997-8, 46 per cent of all households thought that their area had a lot of community spirit, similar to the proportions reported in earlier surveys in 1992 (46 per cent) and in 1994-5 (45 per cent).

### M: Managing the environment and resources

In 2001, estimated dietary intakes of dioxins and PCBs were under one tenth and under one twentieth of their respective 1982 levels, whilst concentrations in air have decreased significantly since the early 1990s.

In 2001, UK stocks of high level radioactive waste were 9 per cent higher than they were in 1998 and 16 per cent higher than in 1991.

UK aerial radioactive emissions and emissions to water have continued to fall, by 41 per cent and 19 per cent respectively since 1990.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
M1	Concentrations of persistent organic pollutants		☹	☺	☹	☺	☺
M2	Dangerous substances in water	Lindane, Cadmium	☹	☺	Revised	Revised	Revised
		Mercury, DDT	☹	≈	Revised	Revised	Revised
		HCH, DDT	na	na	☹	☺	☺
		Cadmium	na	na	☹	☺	≈
		Mercury	na	na	☹	≈	≈
M3	Radioactive waste stocks	High level	☹	≈	☹	☹	☹
		Intermediate level	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
M4	Discharges from the nuclear industry	Discharges to air	☹	☺	☹	☺	☺
		Discharges to water	☹	☺	☹	☺	☺

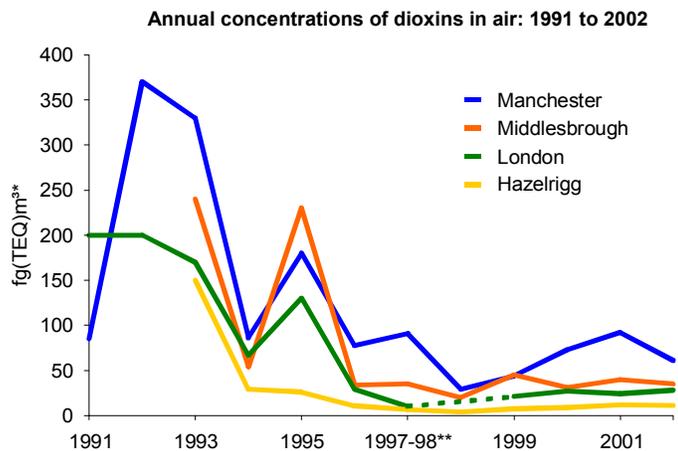
**Indicator: Concentrations of persistent organic pollutants**

**M1**

Change since

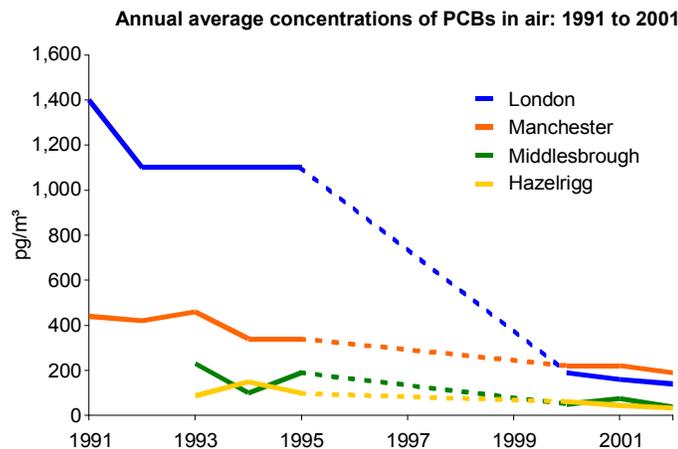
- ☹ 1970
- ☺ 1990
- ☺ Strategy<sup>1</sup>

1. 1998-9 (dioxins),  
1995 (PCBs),  
1992 (dietary intakes)



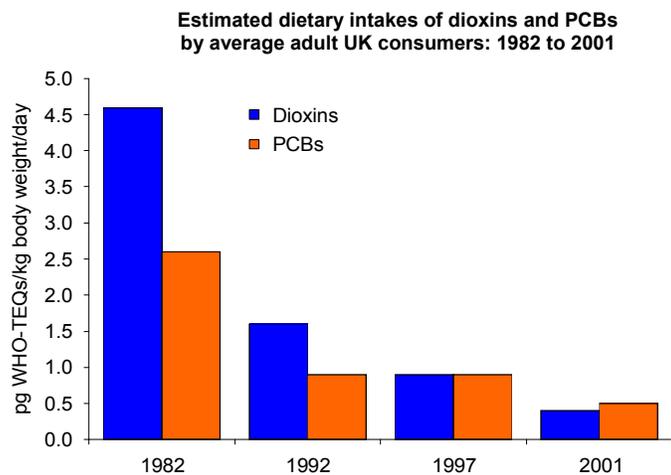
England and Wales  
Source: NETCEN

Note: \* Congeners which were not detected have been included as if they were present at the detection limit.  
\*\* Q2-Q1 inclusive (e.g. 1996-97 included Q2-Q4 1996 and Q1 1997).



England and Wales  
Source: NETCEN

Note: Data not available between 1996 and 1999



United Kingdom  
Source: Food Standards Agency, Defra

**Objective:** Must not store up pollutant problems for the future

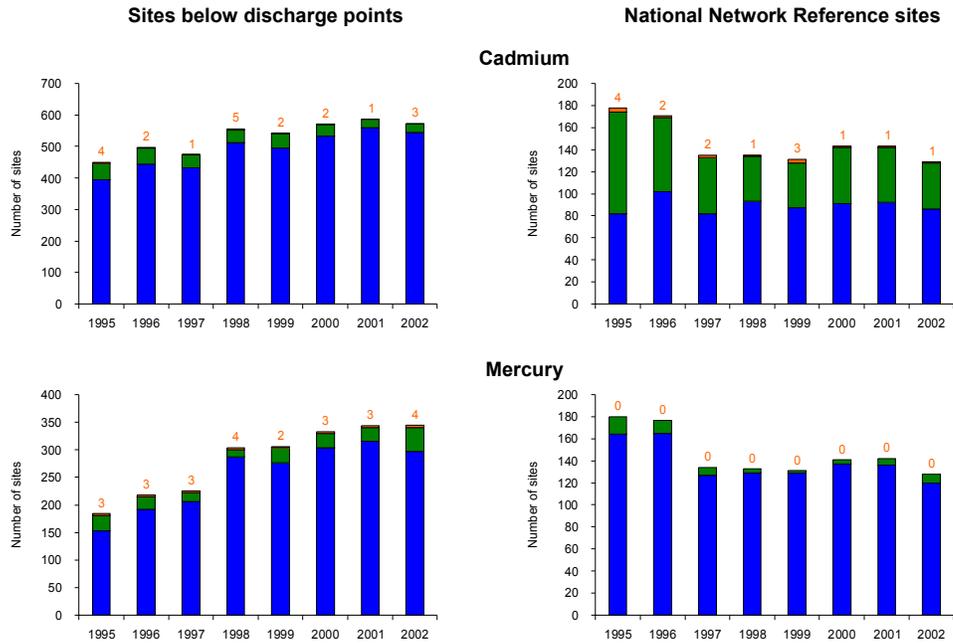
- Annual concentrations of dioxins in air have decreased substantially since the early 1990s, while showing relatively little change since the late 1990s.
- From 1995 to 2002, annual average concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in air fell by between 40 and 90 per cent at the four available monitoring sites.
- In 2001, estimated dietary intakes of dioxins and PCBs were under one tenth and under one twentieth of their respective 1982 levels.

M: 2

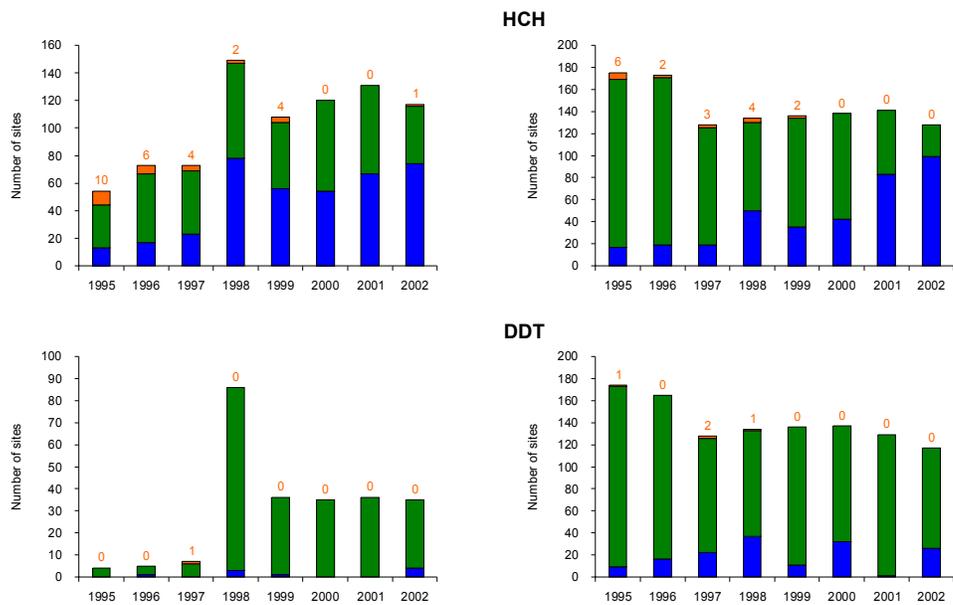
**Indicator: Dangerous substances in water**

**M2**

**Exceedences of Enviromental Quality Standards for selected List 1 Substances: 1995 to 2002**  
**a) Heavy metals**



**b) Pesticides**



**Key**

- Greater than the EQS (number also shown above bar on chart)
- Between 10% of EQS and the EQS
- Less than 10% of the EQS

England and Wales  
 Source: Environment Agency

**Indicator: Dangerous substances in water (continued)**

**M2**

Cadmium	Mercury	HCH, DDT
Change since	Change since	Change since
☹️ 1970	☹️ 1970	☹️ 1970
✅ 1990	⚠️ 1990	✅ 1990
⚠️ 1997	⚠️ 1997	✅ 1997*

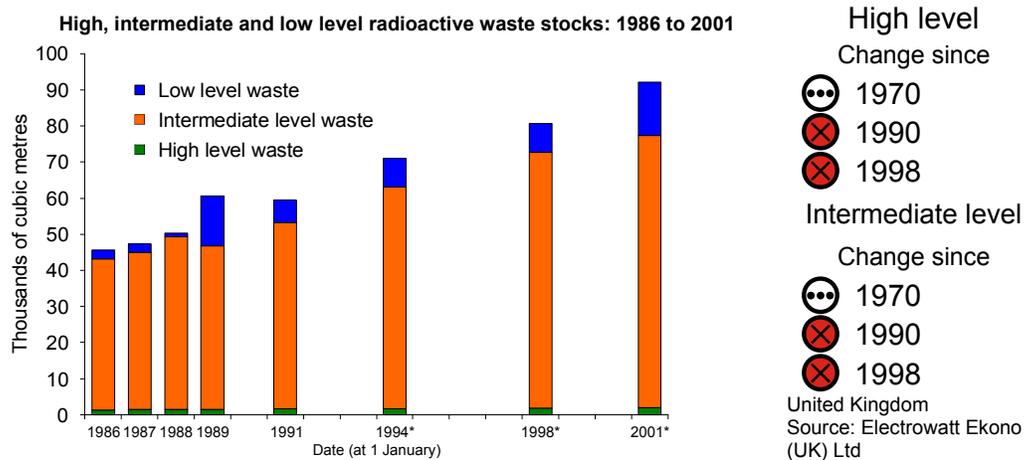
\* No HCH in QoLC (1999)

Objective: Must not store up pollutant problems for the future

- This indicator is assessed in terms of the number of EQS (Environmental Quality Standard) failures. Only a very small proportion of sites show failures of EQSs. In the charts, the number of failures is also shown above the bar for clarity.
- Exceedences of HCH (including lindane) and DDT have reduced to the point where there are not normally any exceedences of EQSs.
- Most failures for mercury below discharge points reflect the legacy of past industrial activity<sup>1</sup>. There have been no failures at National Network Reference sites.
- The trend for cadmium failures is unclear. There have been fewer at National Reference Network sites, but there were three below discharge points in 2002.

**Indicator: Radioactive waste stocks**

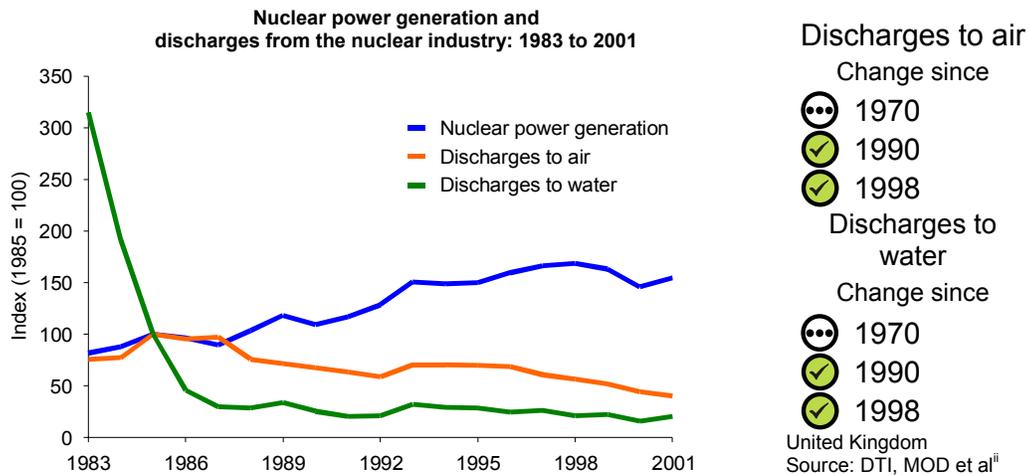
**M3**



Note: \* stocks as at 1<sup>st</sup> April

Objective: Must not store up pollutant problems for the future

- In 2001, UK stocks of high level radioactive waste were 9 per cent higher than in 1998 and 16 per cent higher than in 1991.
- Stocks of intermediate level waste were 6 per cent higher than in 1998 and 46 per cent higher than in 1991.

**Indicator: Discharges from the nuclear industry****M4**

Objective: Must not store up pollutant problems for the future

- UK aerial radioactive emissions fell by 29 per cent between 1998 and 2001, and by 41 per cent since 1990. Emissions to water fell by 2 per cent between 1998 and 2001 and by 19 per cent since 1990.
- Over the longer term, since 1983, aerial emissions have fallen by 47 per cent and water emissions by 93 per cent. At the same time electricity production from nuclear sources has increased by 89 per cent.

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Additional Notes

- i. 2 sites below discharge points failing EQS have been added to the data for 1995-7 for consistency with the more recent data. They were not shown in the original edition of QoLC. These reflect the effect of mercury still in the sediment of the Trent & Mersey Canal from historic discharges.
- ii. FSA, SEPA, CEFAS, BNFL, UKAEA, British Energy Generation, Amersham plc. Figures have been revised owing to methodological change.

## N: Climate change and energy supply

The average global surface temperature has risen by more than 0.6 °C since the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The ten hottest years on record have all occurred since 1990.

Overall carbon dioxide emissions have decreased by 18 per cent since 1970, but there has been little change since 1998.

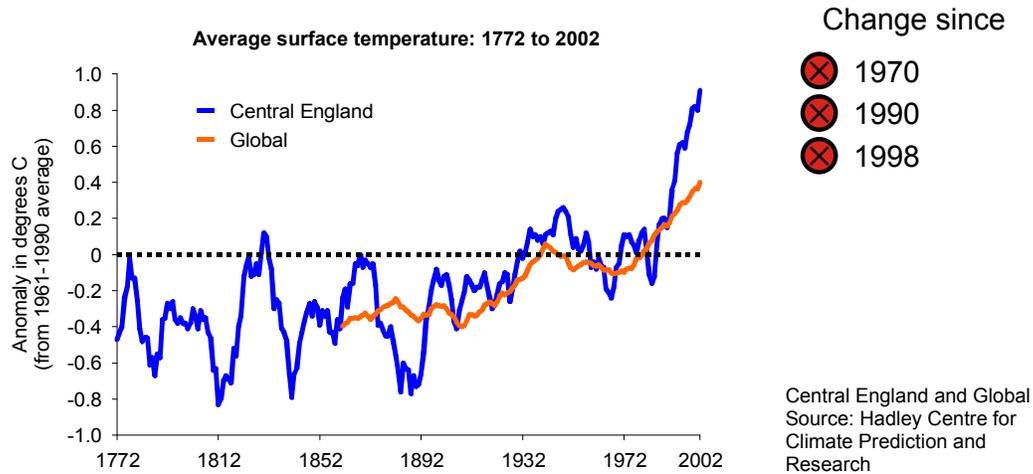
Transport emissions have doubled since 1970, but have remained relatively static since 1998 - due mainly to improved fuel efficiency. Non-transport emissions fell by a third since 1970, owing to reductions by industry and power generators, but have changed little since 1998.

In 2002, around 3.0 per cent of the electricity available in the UK was generated from renewable sources, compared with 2.5 per cent in 1998. Estimated oil and gas reserves have both dropped by about one quarter since 1998.

Ref. no.	Indicator	QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment			
		Change since		Change since			
		1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy	
N1	Rise in global temperature	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
N2	Sea level rise	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
H9	Climate change: Emissions of greenhouse gases (headline)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
N3	Carbon dioxide emissions by end user	Transport	✗	✗	✗	✗	≈
		Non-transport	✓	✓	✓	✓	≈
N4	Electricity from renewable sources	⊙	✓	⊙	✓	✓	
N5	Depletion of fossil fuels	⊙	≈	⊙	✗	✗	

**Indicator: Rise in global temperature**

**N1**

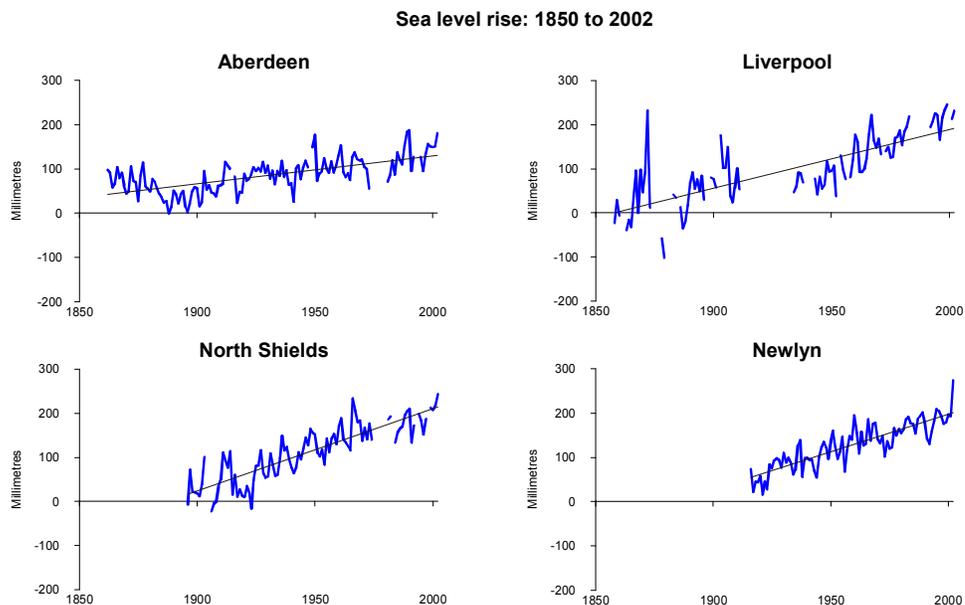


**Objective:** Climate change must be kept within limits to which global society can accommodate

- The average global surface temperature has risen by more than 0.6 °C since the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The ten hottest years on record have all occurred since 1990.
- It is expected that global temperatures will rise by between 1.5 and 6 °C by the end of the 21st Century.
- Since the late 19th century, the annual mean central England temperature has risen by about 1.3 °C. Six of the seven warmest years since 1772 have occurred since 1990.

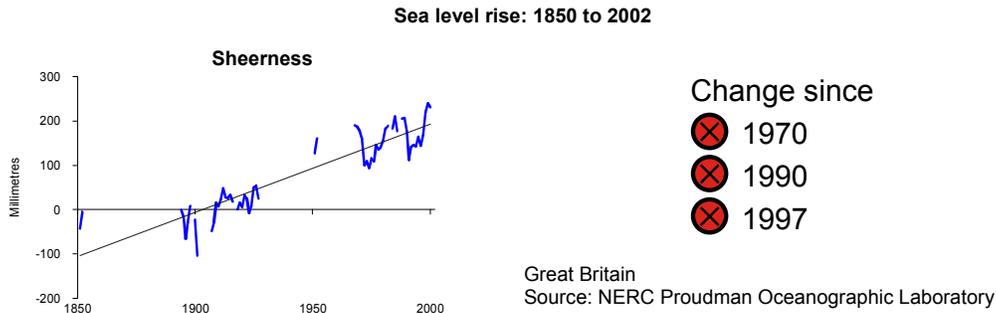
**Indicator: Sea level rise**

**N2**



**Indicator: Sea level rise (continued)**

**N2**

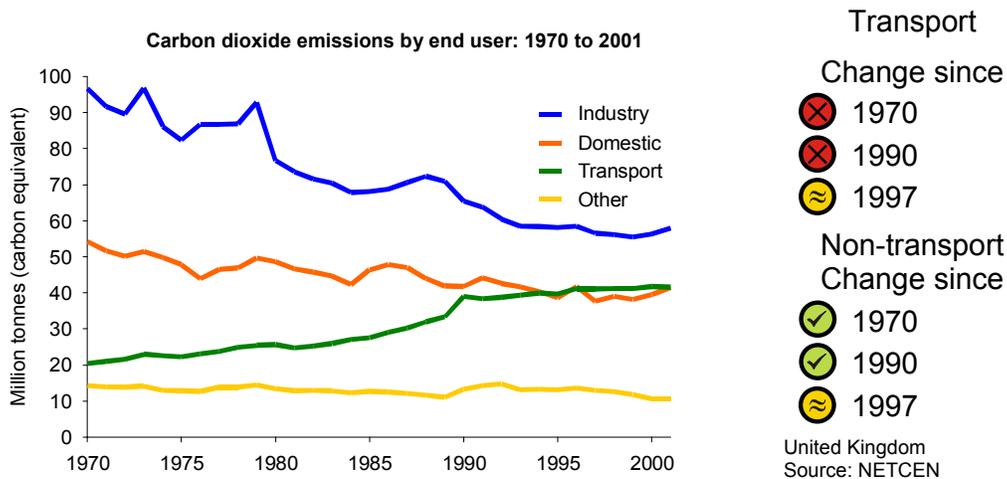


**Objective:** Assess vulnerability to changed weather patterns and higher sea levels and develop adaptation strategies

- All the sites shown indicate a rise in historic mean sea level, ranging from 0.6 mm per year at Aberdeen to 2.0 mm per year at Sheerness.
- This reflects a real sea level rise of approximately 1 mm per year combined with geographical differences due to long-term geological movements (these are causing the south and east to sink and the north to rise).

**Indicator: Carbon dioxide emissions by end user**

**N3**

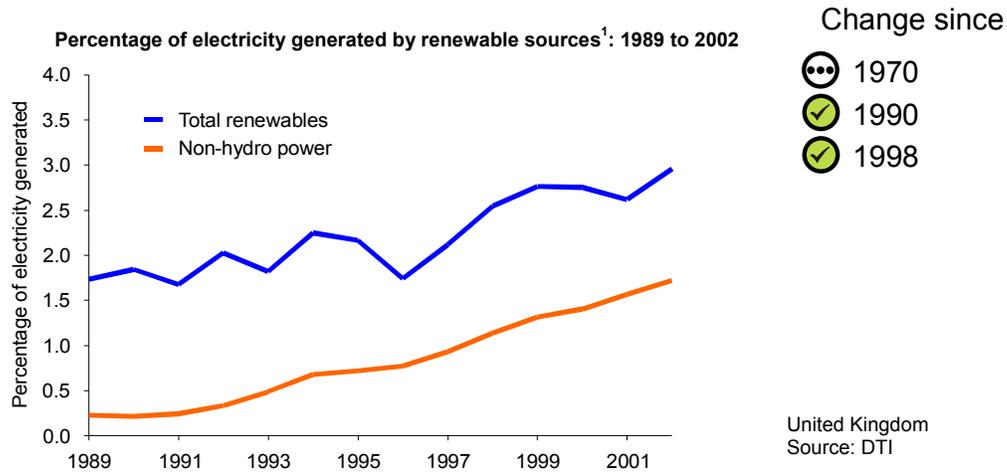


**Objective:** Continue to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases now, and plan for greater reductions in longer term

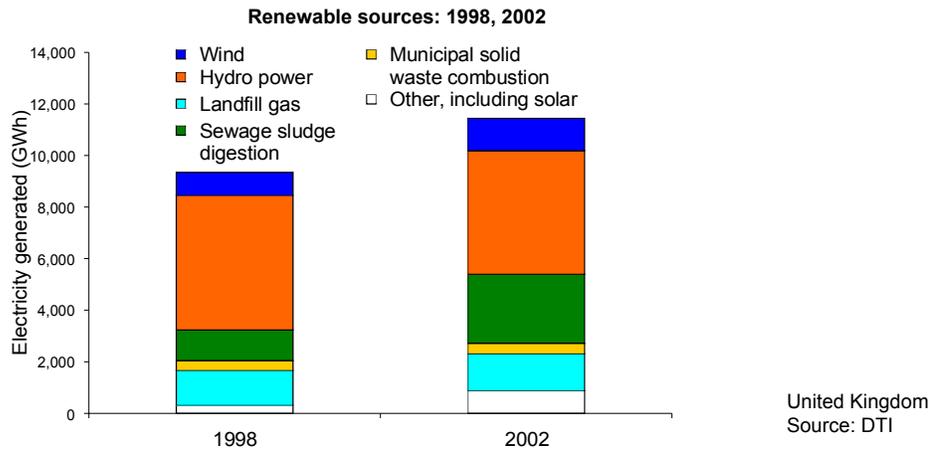
- Overall carbon dioxide emissions have decreased by 18 per cent since 1970, but there has been little change since 1998.
- Transport emissions have doubled since 1970, but have remained relatively static since 1998 - due mainly to improved fuel efficiency.
- Non-transport emissions fell by a third since 1970, owing to reductions by industry and power generators, but have changed little since 1998.

**Indicator: Electricity from renewable resources**

**N4**



Note: 1. The falls in generation in 1993, 1996 and 2001 were due to periods of drier than average weather which resulted in less power from hydro sources.



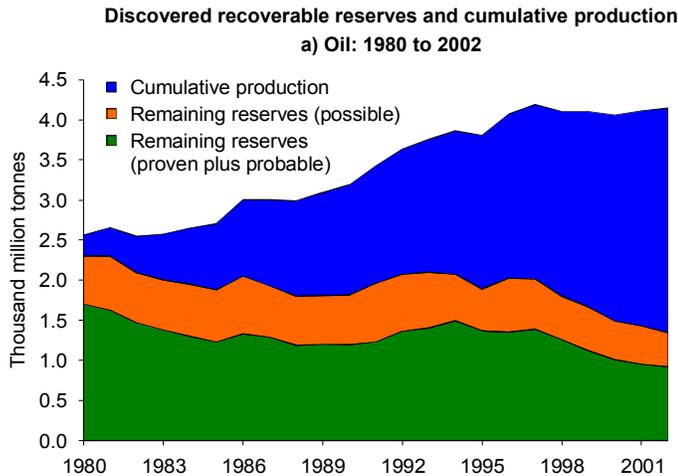
**Objective:** In the longer term more energy will have to come from new and renewable sources

- Total electricity generated from renewable resources increased by about 60 per cent between 1990 and 2002, while that generated from non-hydro renewables increased eight-fold.
- In 2002, around 3.0 per cent of the electricity available in the UK was generated from renewable sources, compared with 2.5 per cent in 1998, and a UK target of 5 per cent in 2003.

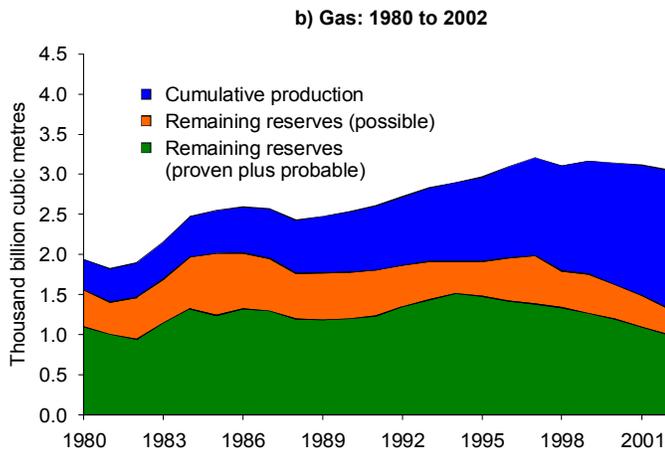
**Indicator: Depletion of fossil fuels**

**N5**

Change since



United Kingdom  
 Source: DTI



United Kingdom  
 Source: DTI

**Objective: Fossil fuel resources managed in an environmentally acceptable way**

- Estimated oil and gas reserves have both dropped by about one quarter since 1998.
- In earlier years, estimates of remaining reserves had stayed at broadly similar levels despite the large increase in oil and gas extracted, due to new discoveries being made and new technology allowing exploitation of discoveries previously regarded as not viable.

**P: Air and atmosphere**

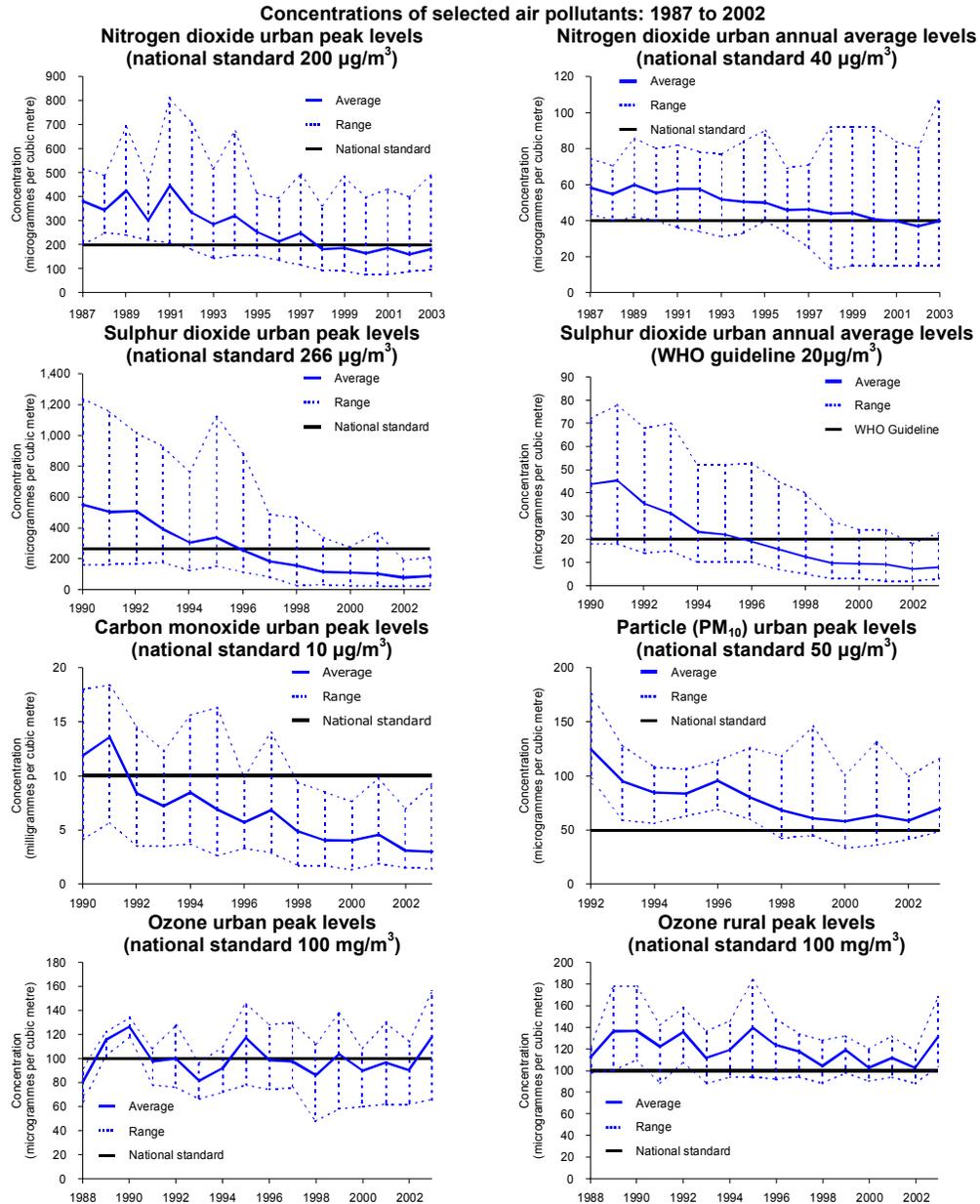
With decreases in emissions, concentrations of pollutants other than ozone have been falling since 1990, and in most cases have continued to decrease over more recent years, although some trends may be levelling off. However, ground level rates of ozone formation are subject to fluctuation as they are heavily dependent on the weather.

There have been significant reductions in emissions of nitrogen dioxides, carbon monoxide and particulates from urban road transport. There have also been significant reductions in sulphur dioxide emissions and an associated reduction in acid deposition. Chlorine loading of ozone depletors in the stratosphere has fallen since 1994.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
H10	Air quality: Days when air pollution is moderate or higher (headline)	Urban	☹	✓	☹	✓	✗
		Rural	☹	≈	☹	≈	✗
P1	Concentrations of selected air pollutants	SO <sub>2</sub> , CO	☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
		NO <sub>2</sub> , Particulates	☹	✓	☹	✓	≈
		Ozone	☹	≈	☹	≈	≈
P2	Emissions of selected air pollutants	CO	✓	✓			
		NO <sub>x</sub>	☹	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Particulates	≈	✓			
P3	Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
P4	Acidification in the UK	Sulphur deposition	☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
		Sensitive lakes	☹	≈	☹	✓	✓
P5	Ozone depletion	Chlorine loadings from ozone depletors	✗	≈	✗	≈	✓
		Ozone levels	☹	≈	☹	≈	≈

**Indicator: Concentrations of selected air pollutants**

**P1**



United Kingdom  
Source: NETCEN

NO<sub>2</sub>, Particulates

SO<sub>2</sub>, CO

Ozone

Change since

Change since

Change since



1970  
1990  
1998



1970  
1990  
1998



1970  
1990  
1998

**Indicator: Concentrations of selected air pollutants**  
(continued)

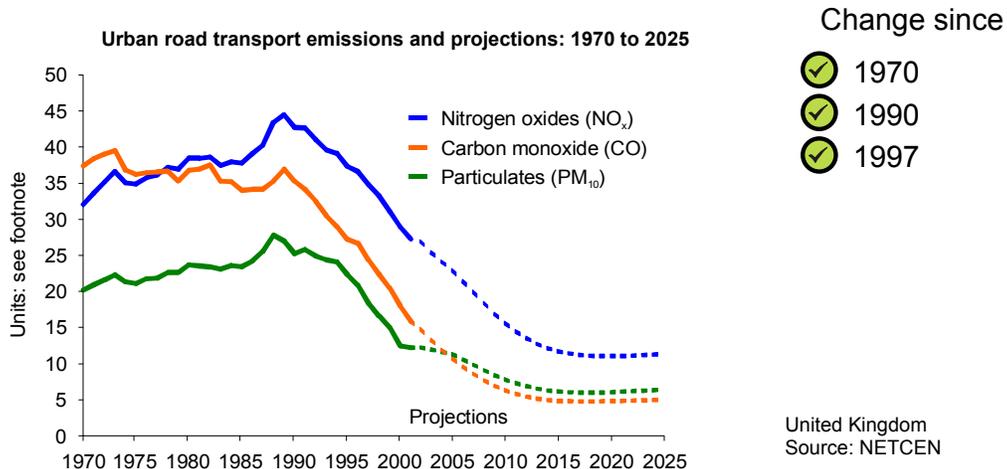
**P1**

Objective: Reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve through the longer term

- Pollutants other than ozone have been reducing since 1990, and in most cases have also decreased since 1998, although some trends may be levelling off.
- Ground level ozone formation is heavily dependent on the weather. As a result it varies greatly from year to year and there is no clear trend.
- The hot summer in 2003 caused high ozone levels, and also contributed to higher particulate pollution.

**Indicator: Emissions of selected air pollutants**

**P2**



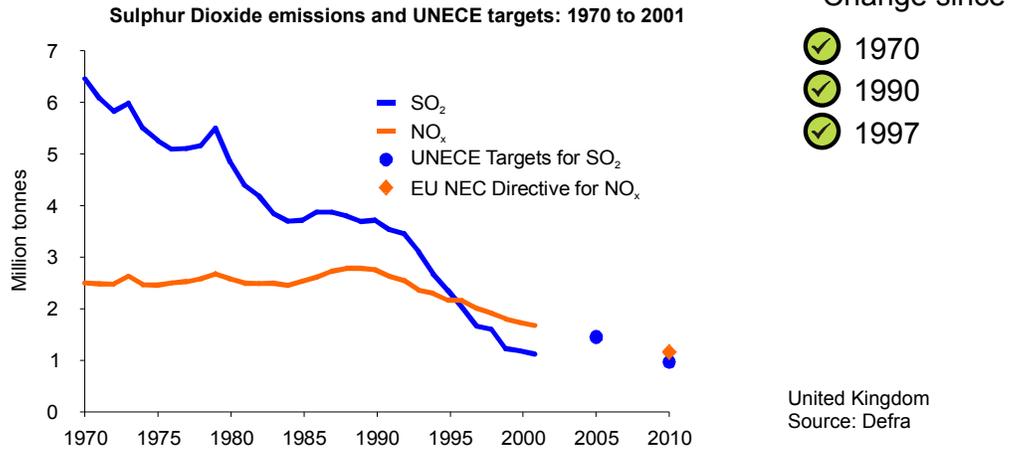
Note: Units: CO = 100,000 tonnes; NO<sub>x</sub> = 10,000 tonnes; PM<sub>10</sub> = 1,000 tonnes

Objective: Reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve through the longer term

- Between 1990 and 2001 urban road transport emissions of nitrogen oxides fell by 36 per cent, emissions of particulates fell by 52 per cent and emissions of carbon monoxide fell by 55 per cent.
- New 2001-based projections have been made for all three pollutants since the Strategy; those for carbon monoxide and particulates have been revised significantly downwards.

**Indicator: Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions**

**P3**

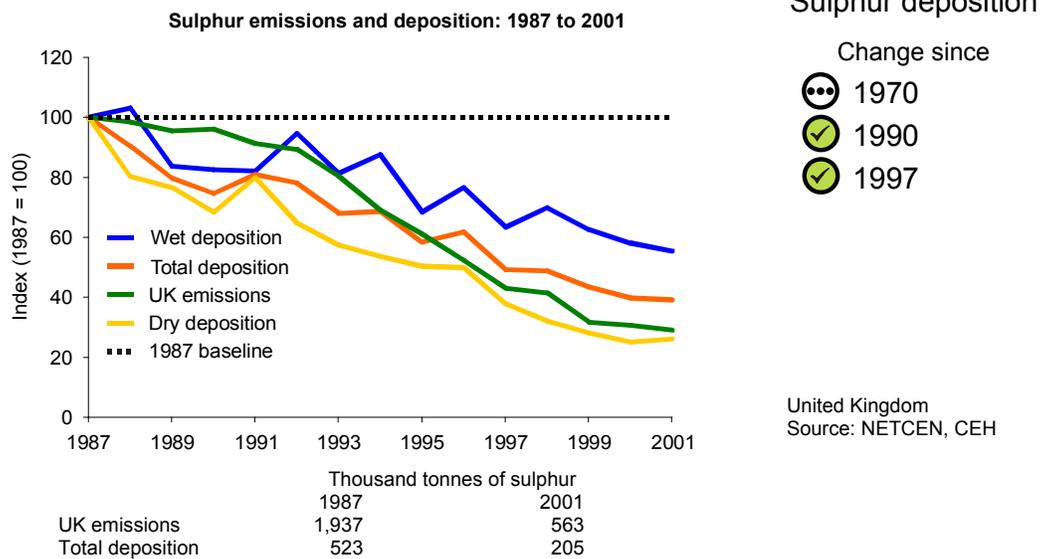


Objective: Ensure that polluting emissions do not cause harm to human health or the environment

- Between 1970 and 2001, sulphur dioxide emissions fell by 83 per cent and nitrogen oxides emissions by 33 per cent.
- Between 1998 and 2001, sulphur dioxide emissions fell by 30 per cent, and nitrogen oxides emissions by 12 per cent.

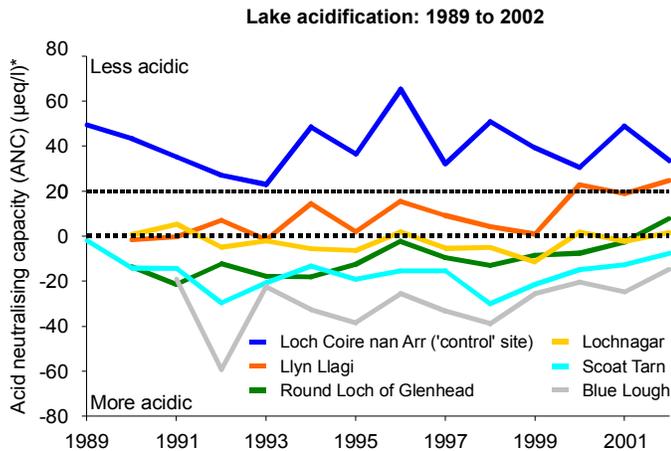
**Indicator: Acidification in the UK**

**P4**



**Indicator: Acidification in the UK (continued)**

**P4**



**Sensitive lakes**

Change since

- 1970
- 1990
- 1998

United Kingdom  
Source: Defra

Note: \* For individual sites the greater the negative value the more severe the acidification; damage to fish populations is unlikely to occur above an ANC of 20

**Objective:** Ensure that polluting emissions do not cause harm to human health or the environment

- In response to a fall of 71 per cent in sulphur dioxide emissions between 1987 and 2001, dry sulphur deposition fell by 74 per cent and wet sulphur deposition by 45 per cent.
- Recent sulphur emissions reductions have been accompanied by improvements in lake water chemistry, although it is too soon to be sure if this represents a sustained trend.

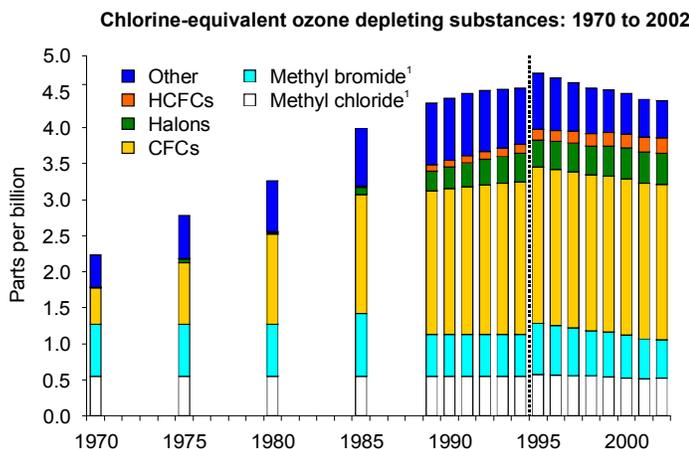
**Indicator: Ozone depletion**

**P5**

**Chlorine loadings from ozone depletors**

Change since

- 1970
- 1990
- 1998

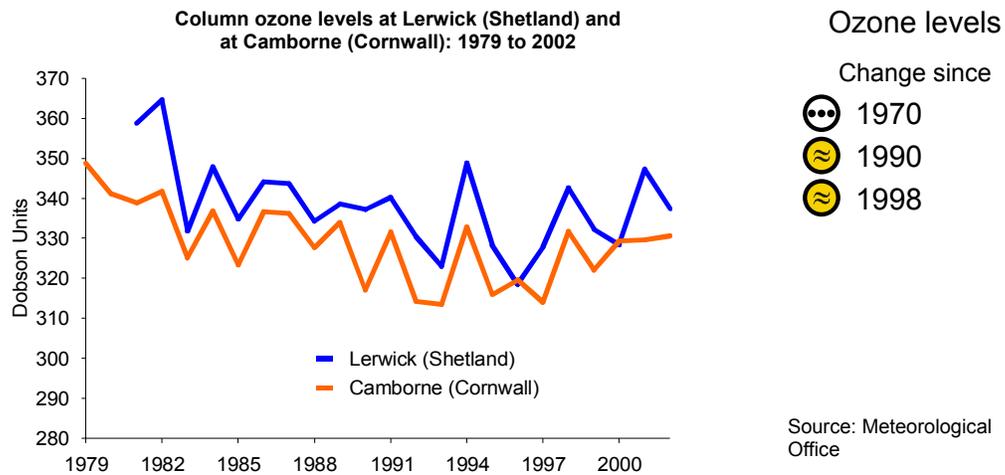


Northern Hemisphere  
Source: Defra, Meteorological Office

Notes: 1. Natural emissions of methyl chloride and methyl bromide account for around 30 per cent of the total loadings. Estimates have been revised back to 1995. Data for 1994 and earlier may therefore not be exactly comparable with more recent estimates.

**Indicator: Ozone depletion** (*continued*)

**P5**



**Objective:** Controls on ozone depleting substances

- The chlorine loading in the stratosphere more than doubled from 1974 to a peak in 1994. It then started to decline.
- Column ozone measurements in the UK have fluctuated, but have generally decreased since the early 1980s. It appears that this trend may have levelled off in recent years.

**Q: Freshwater**

There have been significant improvements in both chemical and biological river quality in English rivers since 1990, bringing more of them up to the standard found in the rest of the UK.

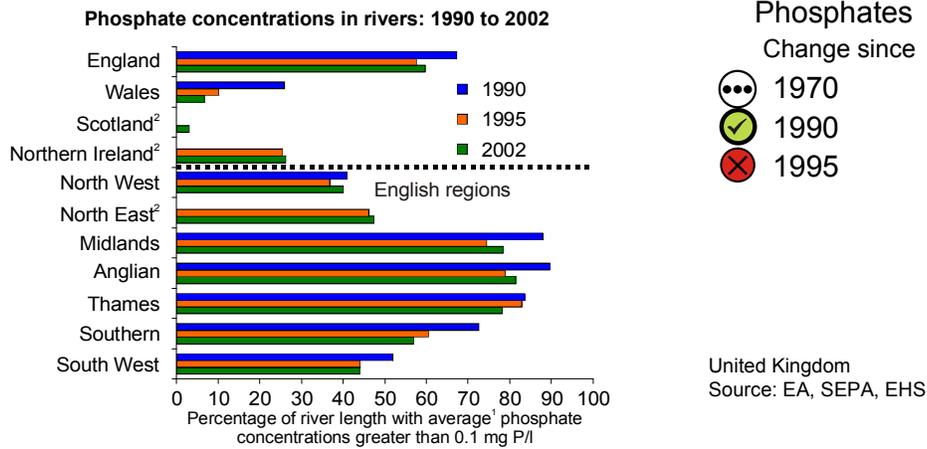
In 2001, abstractions for public water supply were 8 per cent lower than in 1991.

In 2002-3, 30 per cent less of the water put into the supply by water companies in England and Wales was lost through leakage than in 1994-5.

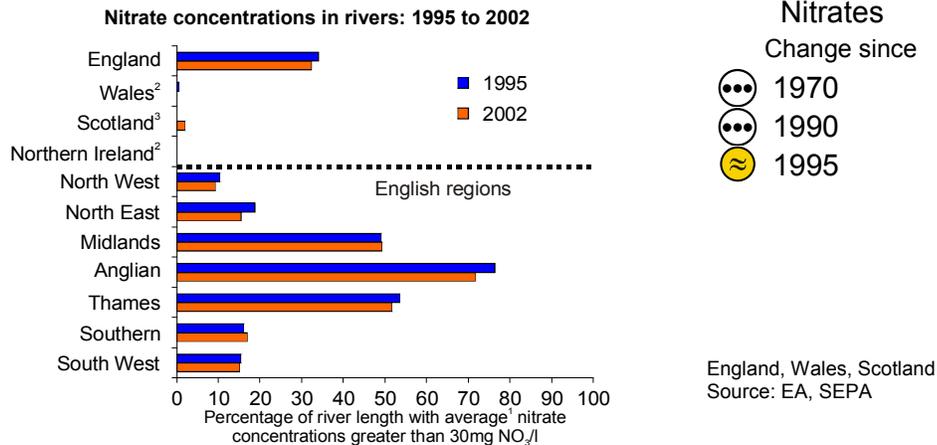
Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
H12	River water quality: Chemical and biological river quality (headline)						
Q1	Nutrients in water	Phosphates					
		Nitrates					
Q2	Water demand and availability						
Q3	Water affordability						
Q4	Water leakage						
Q5	Abstractions by purpose	Public water supply					
		Other					
Q6	Sites affected by water abstraction						

**Indicator: Nutrients in water**

**Q1**



Notes: 1. Three year averages ending in the year shown. Annual average for Scotland.  
2. No comparable data for Scotland in 1990 or 1995; or for either Northern Ireland or the North East region in 1990.



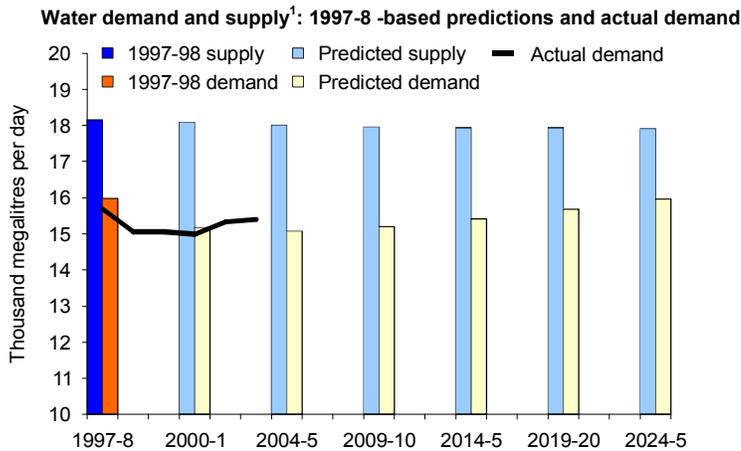
Notes: 1. Three year averages ending in the year shown. Annual average for Scotland.  
2. Wales had no river length above 30 mg nitrate/litre in 2002, Northern Ireland had none in 1995 or 2002.  
3. No comparable data for Scotland in 1995.

**Objective: Improving river quality**

- Higher levels of nitrate and phosphate tend to be in central and eastern England, reflecting pressures due to geology, sewage effluent and agriculture.
- Between 1995 and 2002, the percentage of river length with more than 0.1 mg phosphorus per litre increased overall in England, and increased slightly in Northern Ireland, but fell in Wales.
- There was relatively little change in the percentage of river length with nitrate concentrations above 30 mgNO<sub>3</sub>/l in most regions between 1995 and 2002.

**Indicator: Water demand and availability**

**Q2**



Change since

- 1970
- 1990
- 1997-8

England and Wales  
Source: Environment Agency, Ofwat

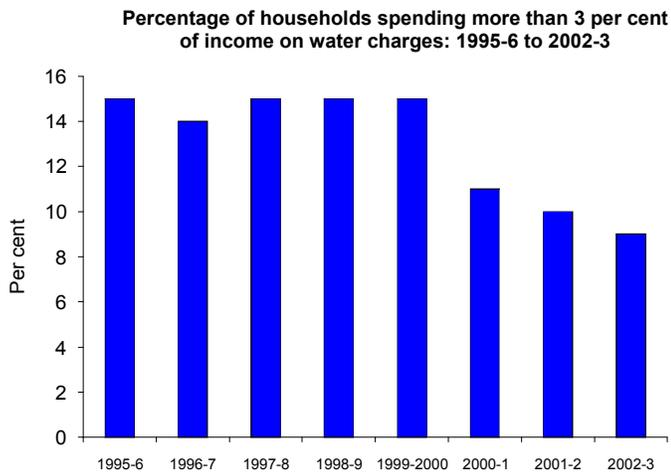
Note: 1. Supply = Water Available For Use (WAFU); demand = distribution input.

Objective: Safeguarding resources and ensuring affordable supplies

- Projections for England and Wales show a decreasing margin between supply and demand up to 2024-5, even allowing for planned demand management methods, and before allowing for climate change. New projections taking account of updated demand management plans are being made as part of the current periodic review of the water industry. These will be available later in 2004.
- Actual demand fell by 4.4 per cent between 1997-8 and 2000-1, since when it has increased slightly. In 2002-3, demand was 1.8 per cent below 1997-8 levels.

**Indicator: Water affordability**

**Q3**



Change since

- 1970
- ✓ 1990
- ✓ 1997-8

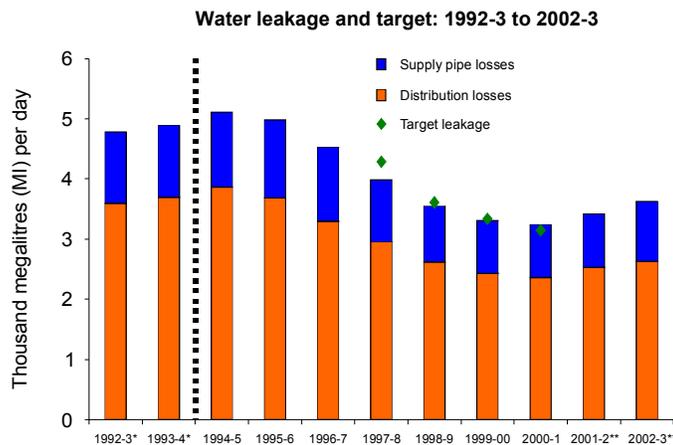
Great Britain  
Source: DWP

Objective: Safeguarding resources and ensuring affordable supplies

- Between 1997-8 and 2002-3, the proportion of households spending more than three per cent of their income on water charges fell by 6 percentage points - from 15 per cent to 9 per cent.
- Prior to 1999, the proportion of households spending more than three per cent of income on water charges was fairly constant at around 15 per cent.

**Indicator: Water leakage**

**Q4**



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- 🌀 1998-9

England and Wales  
Source: Ofwat

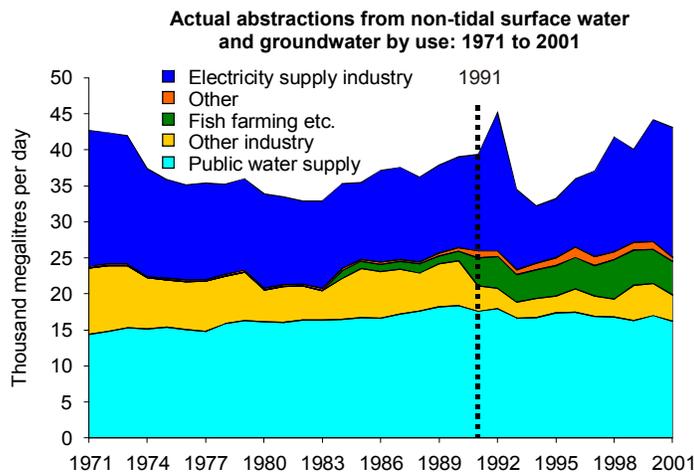
Notes: \* Figures for 1992-3 and 1993-4 are on a different basis from subsequent years and slightly understate leakage.  
\*\* Targets were not set for all regions in these years.

Objective: Avoiding waste of water

- In 2002-3, 3,623 mega litres (MI) per day of water put into the supply by water companies in England and Wales were lost through leakage. This compares with 5,112 MI per day in 1994-5, a fall of 30 per cent.
- In 2002-3, total leakage was at a similar level to total leakage in 1998-9 but was 12 per cent higher than in 2001-2.

**Indicator: Abstractions by purpose**

**Q5**



Public water supply

Change since

- ❌ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1997

Other

Change since

- 🌀 1970
- ❌ 1990
- ❌ 1997

England and Wales  
Source: Defra

Note: Data collected before 1991 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

Objective: Avoiding waste of water

- In 2001, abstractions for public water supply were 13 per cent higher than in 1971 but 8 per cent lower than in 1991.
- Electricity supply industry abstractions have varied greatly since 1990, but recently seem to have been increasing, and in 2001 were very similar to the 1971 level.
- Total abstractions for all other purposes decreased during the 1970s, but have since increased again.

**Indicator: Sites affected by water abstraction****Q6**

Objective: Ensure that abstraction controls play a full part in protecting the best wildlife and amenity sites.

The Environment Agency has been working with others to identify and catalogue abstractions contributing to unacceptably low flows in rivers and the drying out of wetlands, and where necessary to identify solutions.

At present, approximately 780 possible sites in England and Wales have been identified. However, on investigation not all of these will necessarily be found to be unacceptable or to require remedial action. It is not currently possible to construct a suitable indicator from this list.

**R: Seas, oceans and coasts**

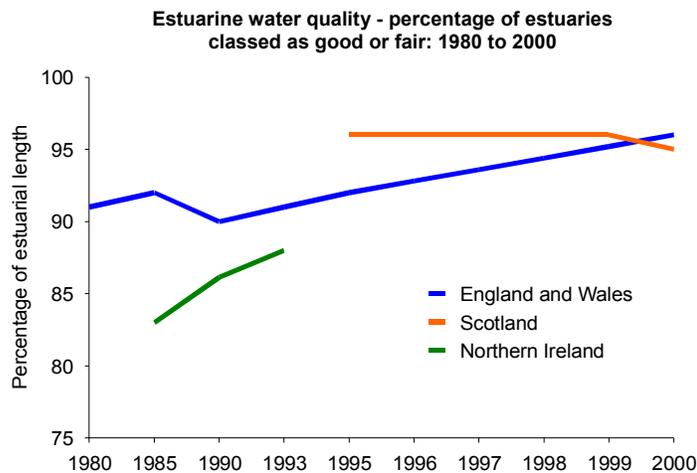
Over 95 per cent of the estuaries in Great Britain were classified as having good or fair water quality in 2000. The last decade has seen a substantial decline in most marine inputs of metals, nutrients and organic substances via rivers and direct coastal discharges.

Between 1998 and 2002 there was a slight improvement in the proportion of reported fish stocks around the UK assessed to be within safe biological limits, from 24 per cent to 29 per cent. However, the proportion of fish resources considered to be fully- or over- exploited has steadily increased over the last fifty years.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
R1	Estuarine water quality, marine inputs	Estuarine water quality	☹	☑	☹	☑	☑
		Marine inputs	☹	☑	☹	☑	≈
R2	Compliance with Bathing Water Directive		☹	☑	☹	☑	☑
R3	Biodiversity in coastal/marine areas <sup>†</sup>		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
R4	Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits		☒	≈	☹	☹	≈
R5	State of the world's fisheries		☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

**Indicator: Estuarine water quality, marine inputs**

**R1**

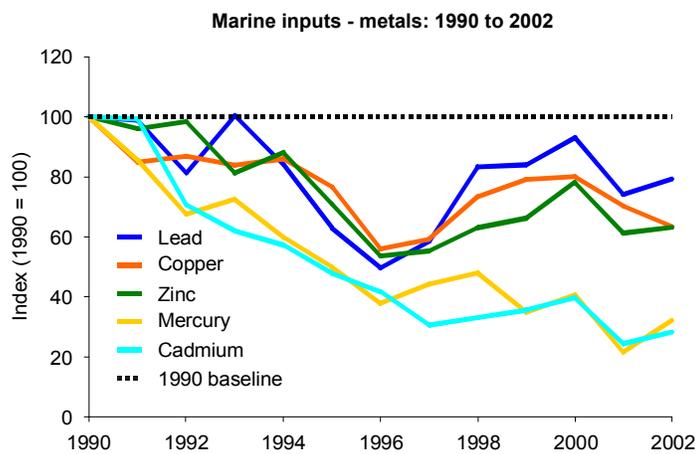


**Estuarine water quality**

Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1997

United Kingdom  
Source: Environment Agency, SEPA, DoE(NI)

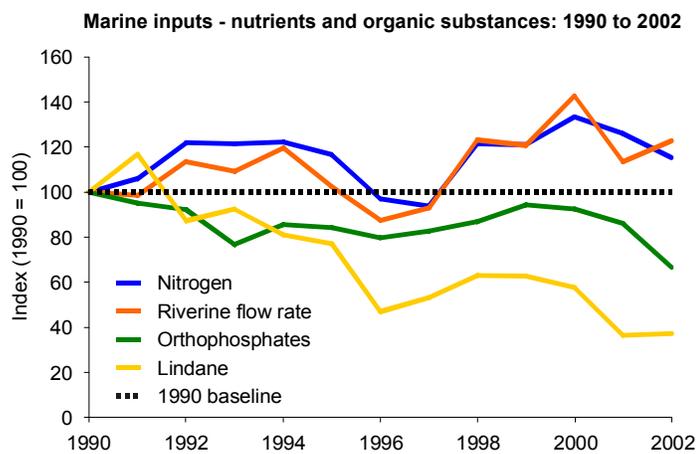


**Marine inputs**

Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- 🌀 1997

United Kingdom  
Source: Environment Agency, SEPA, DoE(NI)



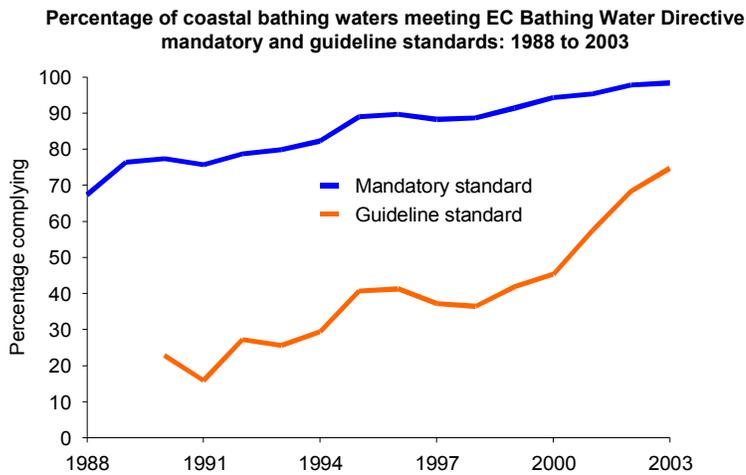
United Kingdom  
Source: Environment Agency, SEPA, DoE(NI)

**Objective:** Reduce or eliminate inputs of hazardous and radioactive substances of most concern

- Over 95 per cent of estuaries in Great Britain were classified as good or fair in 2000, with the England and Wales proportion up from 90 per cent in 1990.
- The last decade has seen a substantial decline in most marine inputs of metals, nutrients and organic substances via rivers and direct coastal discharges.
- Between 1997 and 2002 there has been an increase in some marine inputs, reflecting a corresponding increase in riverine flows.

**Indicator: Compliance with Bathing Water Directive**

**R2**



Change since

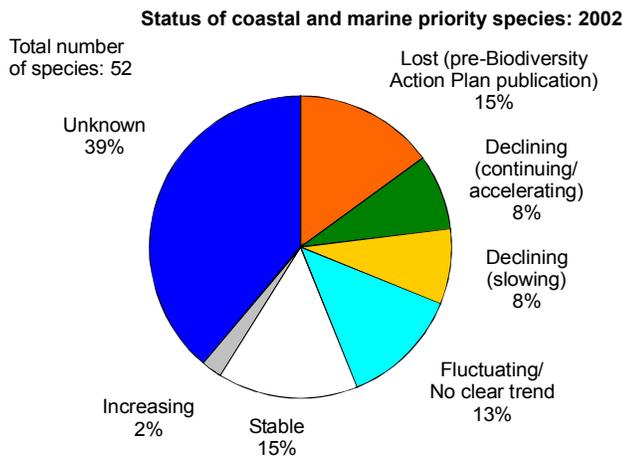
- ☹️ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1999

Objective: Aim to raise consistent compliance with European Bathing Water Directive

- Compliance with the mandatory coliform standards of the European Bathing Water Directive at coastal waters in the UK was 98 per cent in 2003 compared with 77 per cent in 1990 and 91 per cent in 1999.
- The Directive’s tougher, non-mandatory, guideline standards were met at 75 per cent of UK coastal bathing beaches in 2003 compared with 23 per cent in 1990 and 42 per cent in 1999.

**Indicator: Biodiversity in coastal/marine areas<sup>†</sup>**

**R3**



Change since

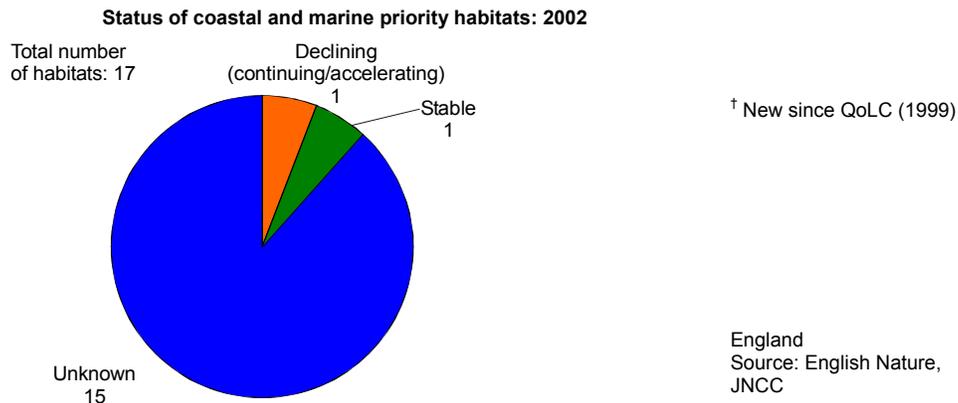
- ☹️ 1970
- ☹️ 1990
- ☹️ Strategy

<sup>†</sup> New since QoLC (1999)

England  
Source: English Nature, JNCC

**Indicator: Biodiversity in coastal/marine areas<sup>†</sup>**  
(continued)

**R3**

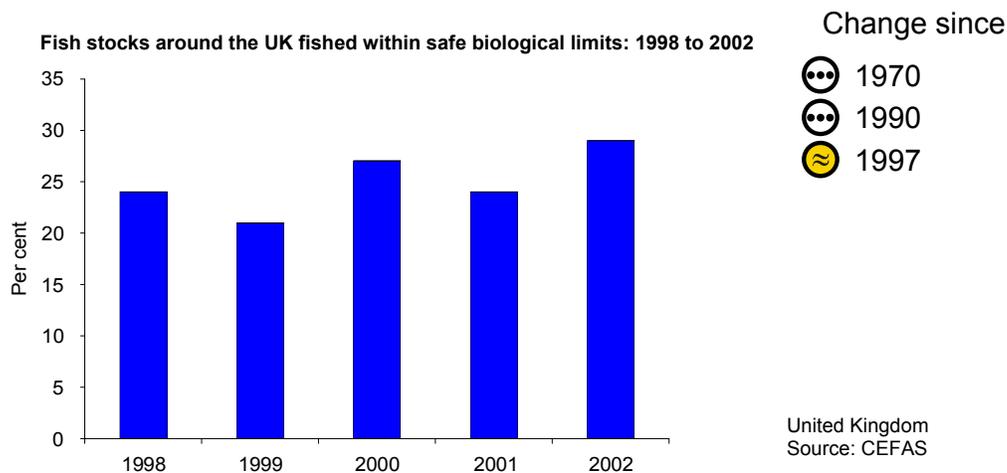


Objective: Protection of marine habitats and species

- Only one priority species was assessed as increasing in 2002 with 8 declining. The trend was either fluctuating or unknown for 27 species (52 per cent), so an overall assessment of progress has not been made.
- In 2002, 15 out of the 17 priority coastal and marine habitats had a status reported as unknown.

**Indicator: Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits**

**R4**



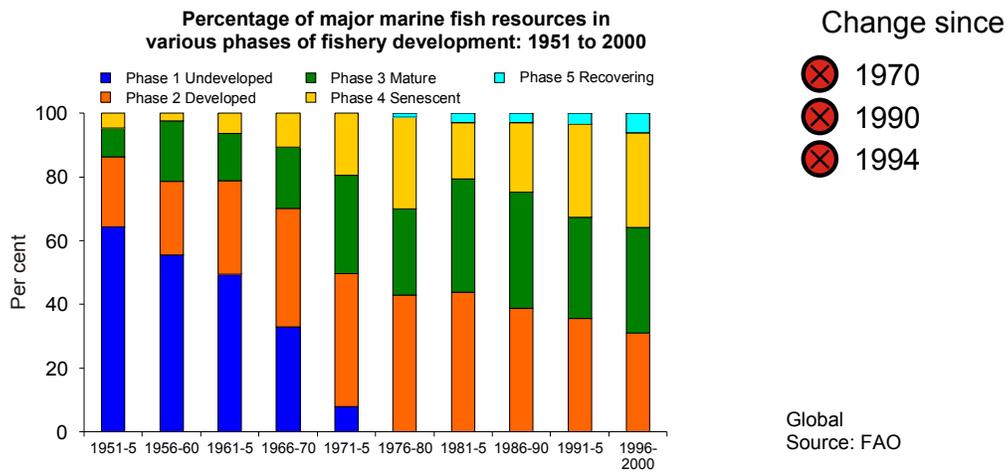
Note: Data shown in this chart are not consistent with those shown in the last publication due to a redefinition of "biologically safe limits".

Objective: Improve the management and conservation of fish stocks

- Between 1998 and 2002 there was a slight increase in the proportion of reported fish stocks around the UK assessed to be within safe biological limits, from 24 per cent to 29 per cent. However, the absolute number of stocks assessed to be within safe limits has not changed and it is uncertain whether the apparent improvement in the percentage represents a long-term trend.

**Indicator: State of the world’s fisheries**

**R5**



**Objective:** Work with other countries to achieve effective management and conservation of fish stocks

- The proportion of fish resources considered to be fully- or over-exploited has steadily increased over the last fifty years.
- By 2000, approximately 60 per cent of major world fish resources were considered to be in urgent need of management action (mature or senescent) to halt increases in fishing capacity or to allow resources to recover.

**S: Landscape and wildlife**

Between 1990 and 1998, significant decreases were identified in plant species diversity in infertile and fertile grassland habitats and in tall grass and herb vegetation types.

In Great Britain in 2003, nearly half of lower plants and a third of vascular plants were 'threatened' or nationally scarce, whilst 16 per cent of vertebrates were considered 'threatened'.

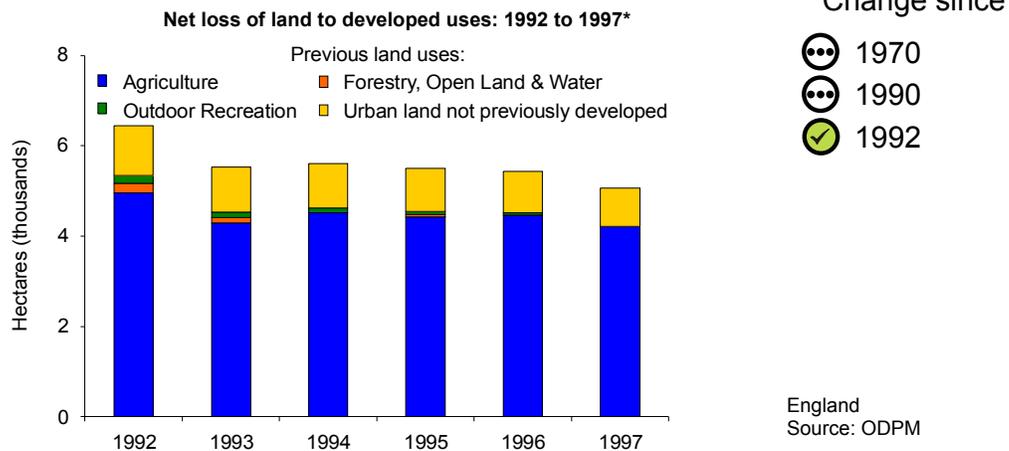
Although the overall area of woodland has increased over the last century, the area of ancient semi-natural woodland has declined and such woodlands have become increasingly fragmented.

The proportion of aggregates used that come from recycled material has increased from 10 per cent in 1989 (UK) to nearly a quarter in 2001 (England).

Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
S1	Net loss of soils to development		☹	☹	☹	☹	☑
S2	Concentrations of organic matter in agricultural top soils		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
H13	Wildlife: Populations of wild birds (headline)	All species	☑	≈	☑	≈	≈
		Woodland birds	≈	☹	☹	☹	≈
		Farmland birds	☹	☹	☹	☹	≈
S3	Trends in plant diversity		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
S4	Biodiversity action plans		☹	☹	☹	☹	☑
S5	Landscape features	Hedges	☹	☹	☹	≈	≈
		Walls, banks, etc	☹	☹	☹	≈	≈
		Ponds	☹	≈	☹	☑	☑
S6	Extent and management of SSSIs	Extent	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
		Management	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
S7	Countryside quality		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
S8	Access to the countryside <sup>†</sup>		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
S9	Native species at risk		na	na	na	na	na
S10	Area of woodland in the UK		☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
S11	Area of ancient semi-natural woodland in GB		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
S12	Sustainable management of woodland <sup>†</sup>		☹	☹	☑	☑	☑
S13	Number of countries with national forest programmes		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
S14	Amount of secondary/recycled aggregates used compared with virgin aggregates <sup>†</sup>		☹	☹	☹	☑	☹
S15	Mineral working site land covered by restoration and aftercare conditions		≈	≈	☹	☹	☹

**Indicator: Net loss of soils to development**

**S1**



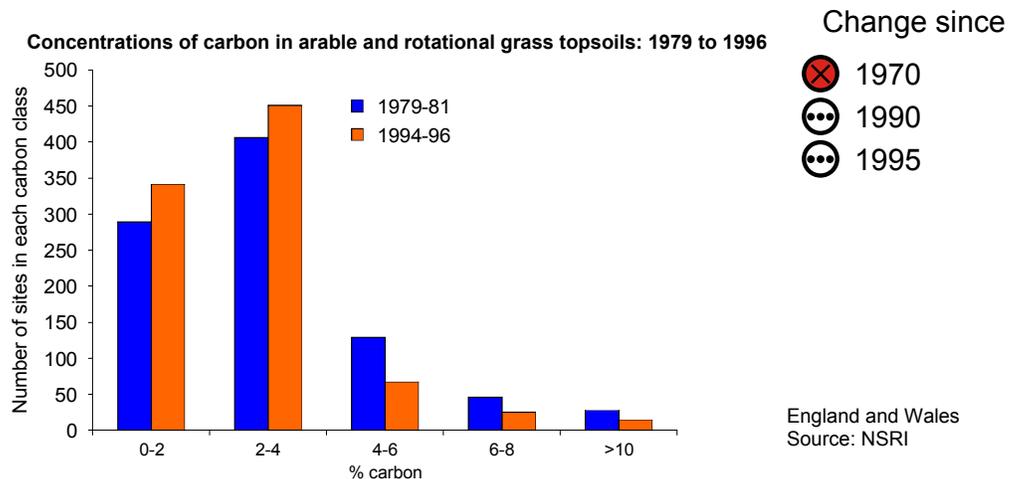
Note: \* 5-year moving averages.

Objective: Minimise the loss of soils to new development

- There are considerable fluctuations in the annual figures reported during 1990 to 1999, so five-year moving averages have been used.
- In England, this measure indicates that the net change of land to developed uses fell from 6,450 hectares in 1992 to 5,000 hectares in 1997.
- A majority of the land becoming developed was previously used for agricultural purposes.

**Indicator: Concentrations of organic matter in arable and rotational grass topsoils**

**S2**



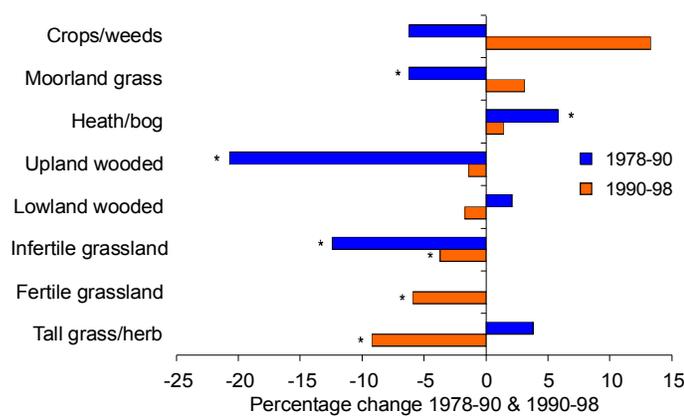
Objective: Soil protection

- In the fifteen year period up to 1996, there was an increase in the proportion of arable and rotational grass topsoils found to have 'low' carbon concentrations.

**Indicator: Trends in plant diversity**

**S3**

**Changes in mean species numbers within major vegetation groups: 1978 to 1998**



Change since

- ⊗ 1970
- ⊗ 1990
- ⊗ 1978-90

Great Britain  
Source: Defra, CS2000

Note: \* statistically significant changes.

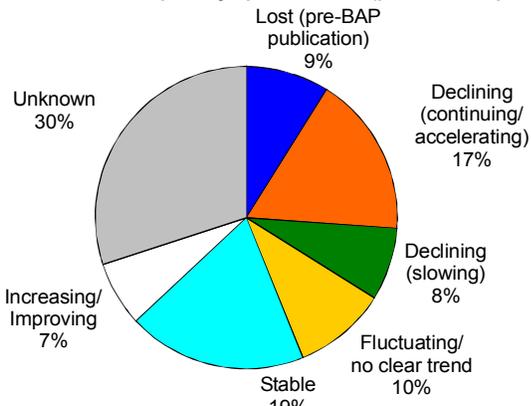
Objective: Reverse the decline in UK wildlife and habitats

- Between 1978 and 1990, there were significant declines in plant species diversity in moorland grass, infertile grassland and upland woodland habitats, and an increase in diversity in heath and bog vegetation types.
- Between 1990 and 1998, significant decreases were identified in plant species diversity in infertile and fertile grassland habitats and in tall grass and herb vegetation types.

**Indicator: Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs)**

**S4**

**Status of priority species: 2002 (per cent of species)**



Total number of species: 347

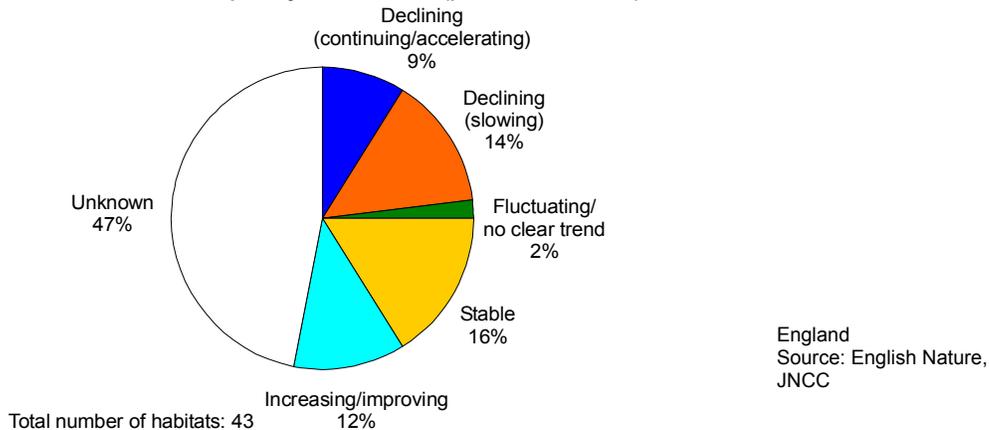
Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ☹ 1990
- ☑ 1999

England  
Source: English Nature, JNCC

**Indicator: Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) S4**  
(continued)

Status of priority habitats: 2002 (per cent of habitats)

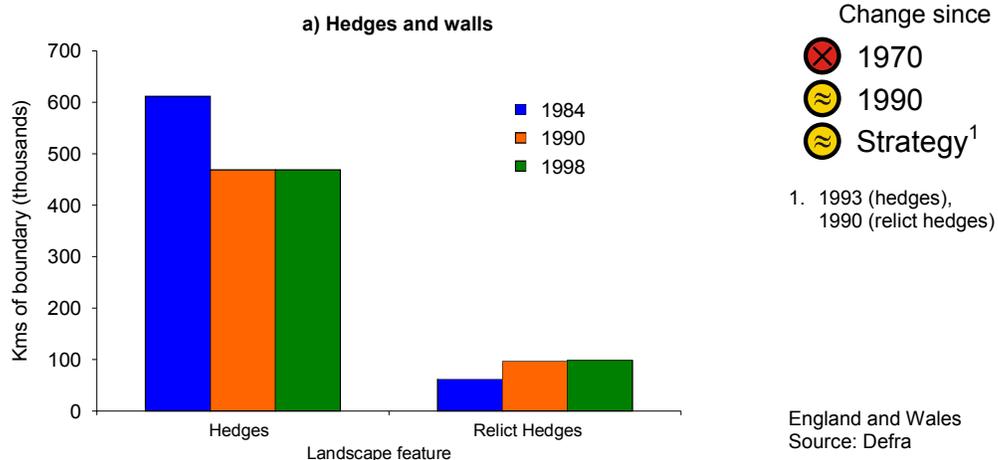


**Objective (revised):** To reduce the proportion of priority habitats and species for which status is unknown. To halt and ultimately to reverse the decline in England's priority species and habitats.

- The information for this indicator now reflects an assessment of the current status of priority species and habitats covered by Biodiversity Action Plans.
- In 2002, 34 per cent of priority species and 42 per cent of priority habitats were found to be increasing/improving, stable or declining (slowing).
- About 17 per cent of priority species and 9 per cent of priority habitats were assessed as being in continuing or accelerating decline in 2002.

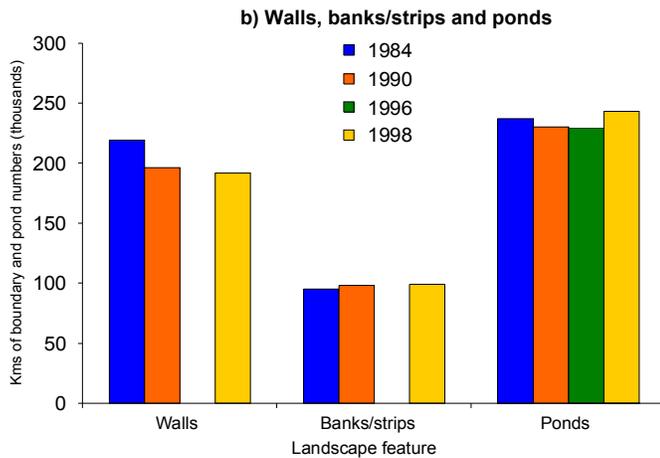
**Indicator: Landscape features – hedges, stone walls and ponds S5**

Changes in characteristic countryside features: 1984 to 1998



**Indicator: Landscape features – hedges, stone walls and ponds** *(continued)*

**S5**



Walls, banks etc.

Change since



1970



1990



1990

Ponds

Change since



1970



1990



1996

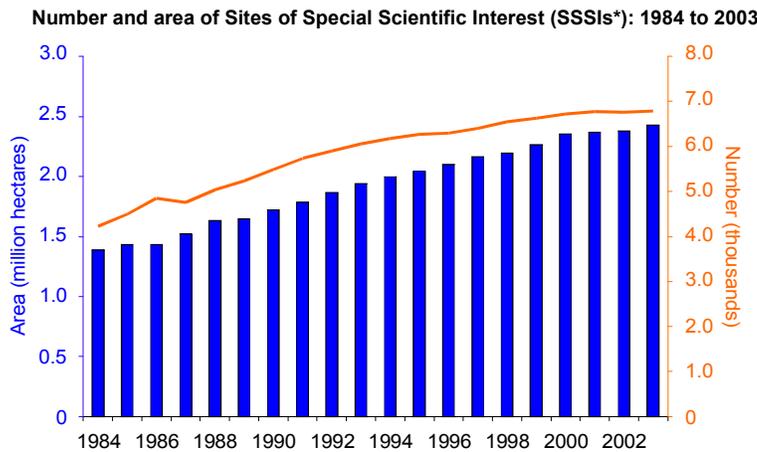
Great Britain  
Source: Defra

**Objective:** Protection for individual landscape features, such as hedges, dry stone walls and ponds

- The length of hedges and walls in Great Britain reduced between 1984 and 1990, but has since stabilised.
- The length of banks and strips has remained fairly constant throughout the period, whereas between 1996 and 1998 the number of ponds increased by 6 per cent.

**Indicator: Extent and management of SSSIs**

**S6**



Extent

Change since



1970



1990

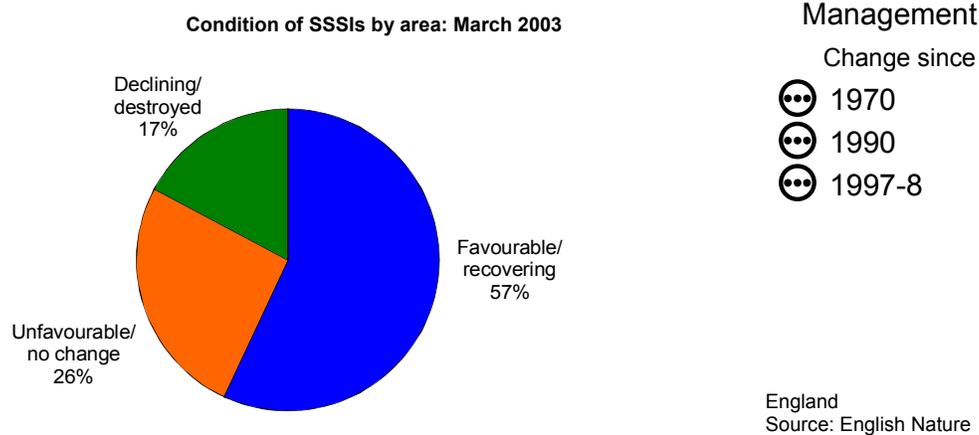


1999

United Kingdom  
Source: English Nature,  
CCW, SNH, DOE(NI), JNCC

Note: \* In Northern Ireland SSSIs are known as ASSIs.

**Indicator: Extent and management of SSSIs S6**  
(continued)



**Objective (revised):** To increase the proportion of SSSI designated land in favourable condition.

- Since 1999, the number of SSSIs in the UK has increased by 2 per cent, from 6,625 to 6,782 in 2003.
- The total area of land designated as SSSIs has risen from 2,263 thousand hectares in 1999 to 2,427 thousand hectares in 2003, an increase of 7 per cent.
- Based on information available as at March 2003, just over half of English SSSIs were assessed as being in a “favourable/recovering” condition. However, there is insufficient information to make an assessment of overall progress.

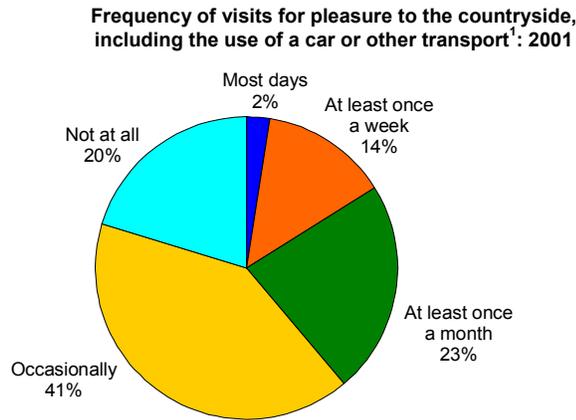
**Indicator: Countryside quality S7**

**Objective:** Protecting the wider landscape

This indicator is still under development. The research project Countryside Quality Counts, which relates to England, is due to report later in 2004.

**Indicator: Access to the countryside<sup>†</sup>**

**S8**



Change since



<sup>†</sup> New since QoLC (1999)

England  
Source: Defra

Note: 1. Excluded trips to the countryside for proper holidays, to play golf or use other sporting facilities and trips to the beach.

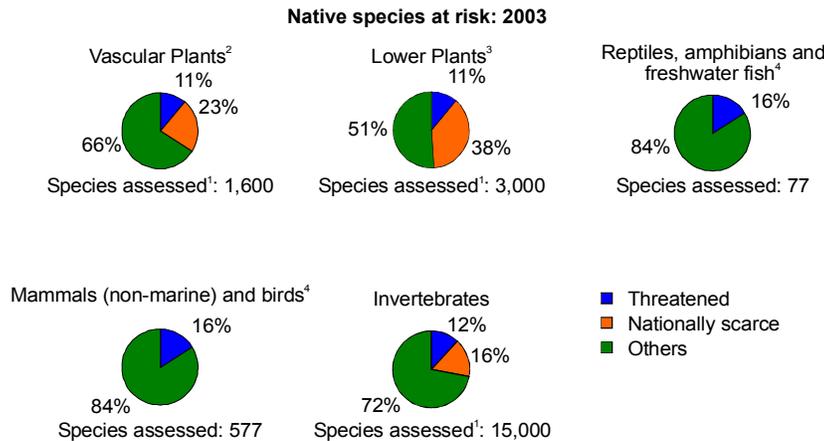
**Objective:** Promoting public access and enjoyment of the landscape

- In a 2001 survey, 80 per cent of respondents said they had visited the countryside for pleasure in the last 12 months. Ranging from most days to less frequently, 39 per cent had visited at least once a month.
- The most commonly mentioned reasons for visiting the countryside were tranquillity (58 per cent), scenery (46 per cent), open space (40 per cent), fresh air (40 per cent) and plants and wildlife (36 per cent).

**Indicator: Native species at risk**

**S9**

Contextual  
Indicator

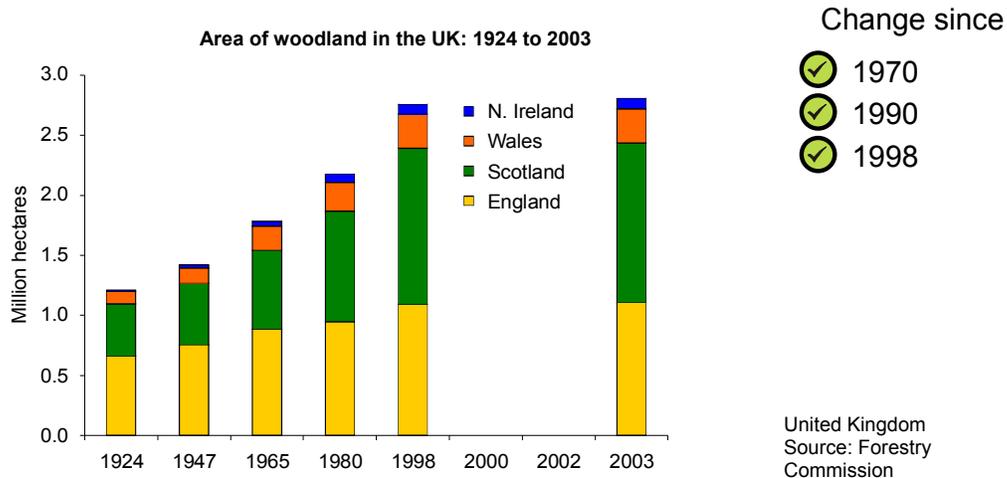


Note: 1. Numbers are estimated for invertebrates, vascular plants, and lower plants.  
2. Nationally scarce includes nationally threatened and nationally rare.  
3. Mosses, liverworts, lichens and stoneworts.  
4. Reptiles, amphibians, mammals and birds have not been formally assessed against IUCN criteria.

- In Great Britain in 2003, 16 per cent of mammals and birds, and 16 per cent of reptiles, amphibians and freshwater fish, were assessed as 'threatened'.
- Nearly half of lower plants, and a third of vascular plants were assessed as threatened or nationally scarce in 2003.

**Indicator: Area of woodland in the UK**

**S10**



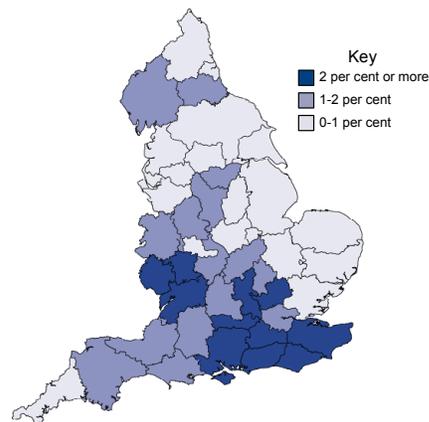
Objective: Continuing expansion of UK woodland area

- The area of woodland in the UK has increased over the last century.
- In 1998, the area of woodland in the UK was 2,758 thousand hectares. By 2003, this had risen by 2 per cent to 2,807 thousand hectares.
- Northern Ireland has seen a six-fold increase in the area of woodland since 1924.

**Indicator: Area of ancient semi-natural woodland**

**S11**

Concentrations of ancient and semi-natural woodland: 1999



Change since

- ⊙ 1970
- ⊙ 1990
- ⊙ 1999

Not updated since QoLC (1999)

England  
Source: English Nature

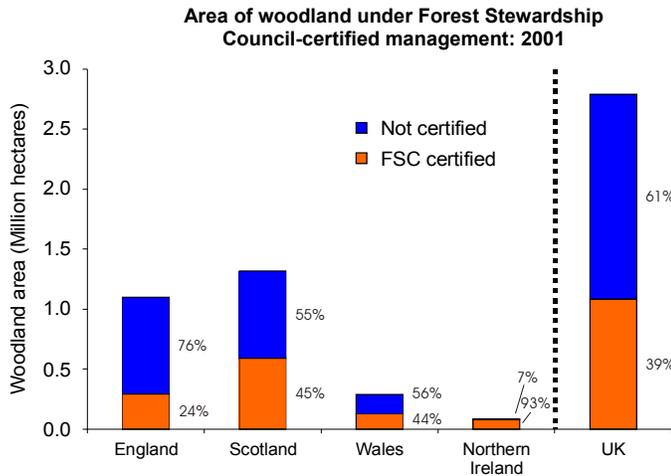
Note: Excludes woodlands smaller than 2 hectares.

Objective: Protecting and expanding ancient and semi-natural woodlands

- Updated data for this indicator are not available.
- The area of ancient semi-natural woodland has declined over the last century and the woodlands have become increasingly fragmented.
- In 1999, the area of ancient semi-natural woodland in GB was around 300,000 hectares, 1.4 per cent of total land area.

**Indicator: Sustainable management of woodland†**

**S12**



Change since

- ✔ 1970
- ✔ 1990
- ✔ Strategy

† New since QoLC (1999)

United Kingdom  
Source: Forestry Commission

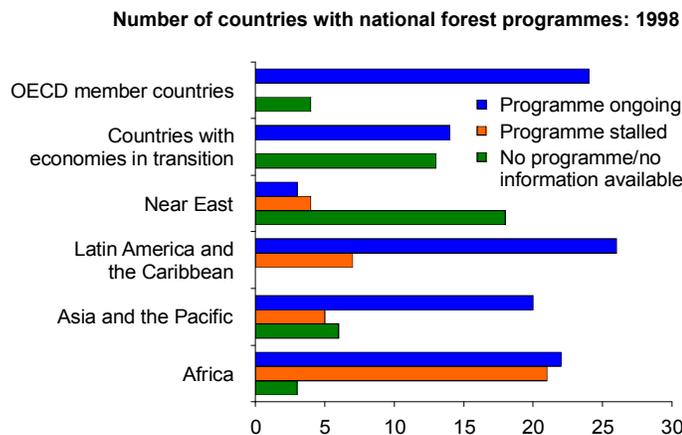
Note: Certified areas are as recorded at the time of certification and can include some non-woodland areas.

Objective: Better management of existing woodlands

- Forest certification is a process of inspecting woodland to see if it is being managed according to an agreed set of standards. It is still possible for woodland to be sustainably managed without being certified.
- In 2001, 291 thousand hectares in England, 590 thousand hectares in Scotland, 126 thousand hectares in Wales and 77 thousand hectares of the total woodland area in Northern Ireland were FSC certified.

**Indicator: Number of countries with national forest programmes**

**S13**



Change since

- ⊙ 1970
- ⊙ 1990
- ⊙ 1998

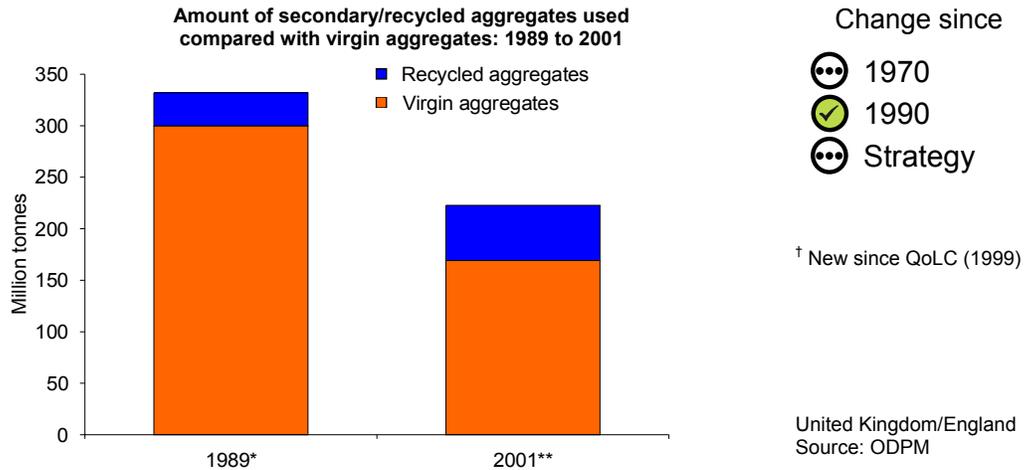
Not updated since QoLC (1999)

Global  
Source: FAO

Objective: Sustainable forestry management overseas

- “National forest programme” is a general term for a wide range of national approaches to the achievement of sustainable forest management.
- Of the 190 countries surveyed, 77 per cent (146) had a national forest programme adopted by the intergovernmental panel on forests, of which 25 per cent (37) had stalled.

**Indicator: Amounts of secondary/recycled aggregates used compared with virgin aggregates<sup>†</sup> S14**

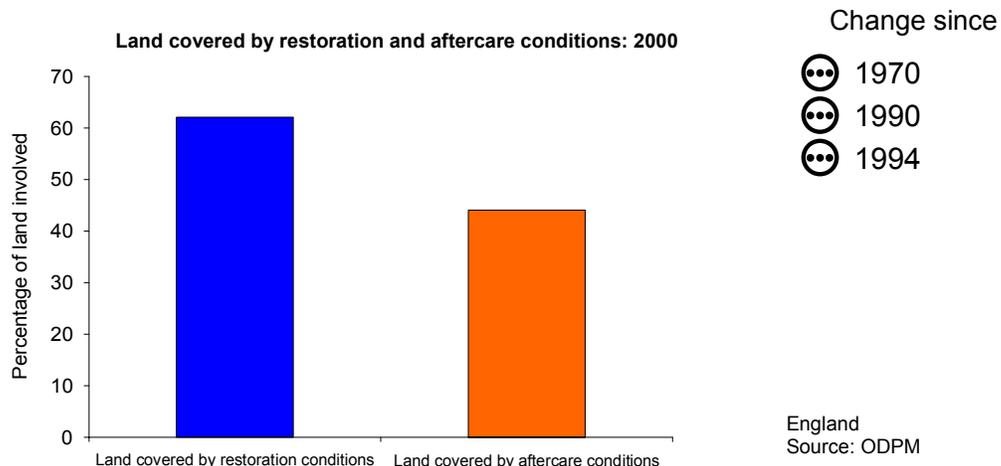


Notes: \* UK.  
 \*\* England.

**Objective:** Aim to maximise efficient use of materials and greater use of recycled and waste materials

- Figures for 1989 show that around 330 million tonnes of aggregates were used in the UK of which about 10 per cent were recycled materials. 2001 figures for England only show that nearly a quarter of the approximately 220 million tonnes of aggregates used in England in 2001 were recycled materials.
- Construction and demolition waste make up more than two thirds of recycled aggregates. The remaining recycling is from the use of secondary material and asphalt planings.

**Indicator: Mineral working site land covered by restoration and aftercare conditions S15**



**Objective:** All mineral working sites are restored to a standard suitable for a specific beneficial afteruse

- In 2000, 62 per cent of the land permitted for mineral extraction working was covered by restoration conditions, and 44 per cent was covered by aftercare conditions.
- Information for earlier years about the conditions attached to permissions for mineral working sites is not available on a consistent basis.

## T: Sending the right signals

Public transport fares rose by about 75 per cent in real terms between 1974 and 2002. In contrast, the real cost of motoring has remained virtually unchanged despite an increase in the real cost of fuel over the last decade.

Although understanding of sustainable development issues has increased, the proportion of people who had heard of the term “sustainable development” remained the same in 2001 as in 1996-7, at around a third.

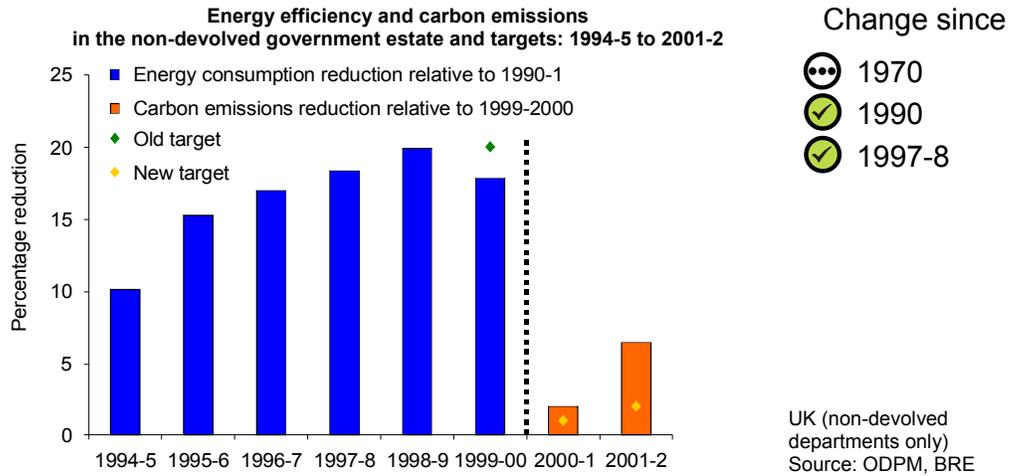
The proportion of women in public appointments and senior positions has increased significantly. However, there is still some way to go before parity with men is reached.

Between 1990-91 and 1999-00, energy efficiency in the UK government's non-devolved estate improved by 17.8 per cent.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
T1	Greening government operations		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
T2	Women in public appointments and senior positions	Public appointments	☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
		Senior civil servants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Senior police	≈	≈	✓	✓	✓
		Secondary school head-teachers	≈	✓	✓	✓	✓
T3	Prices of key resources - fuel	Industrial/domestic	na	na	na	na	na
		Petrol/diesel	na	na	na	na	na
T4	Real changes in the cost of transport		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
T5	Expenditure on pollution abatement		☹	☹	☹	☹	✓
T6	Enforcement of regulations	Water	☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
		Noise	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
		Wildlife	☹	≈	☹	✓	✓
T7	Public understanding and awareness		☹	≈	☹	✓	✓
T8	Awareness in schools		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
T9	Individual action for sustainable development		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓

**Indicator: Greening government operations**

**T1**

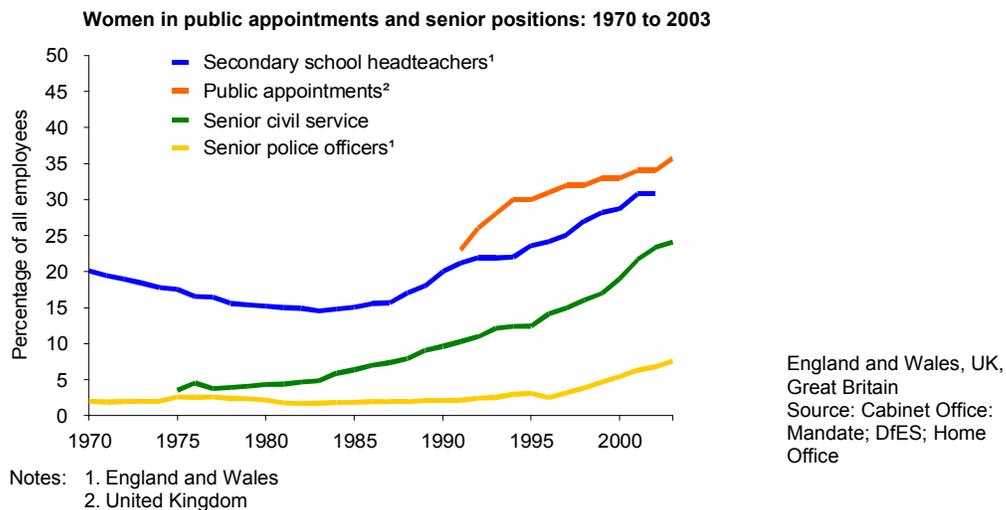


**Objective:** Integrating the environment into each Department’s policies and operations

- Between 1990-1 and 1999-00, energy efficiency in the UK government’s non-devolved estate improved by 17.8 per cent which, although a significant improvement, missed the Government target of 20 per cent.
- Between 1999-00 and 2001-2, carbon emissions from the non-devolved government estate reduced by 6.4 per cent, meeting the Government target of a 2 per cent reduction by 2001-2.

**Indicator: Women in public appointments and senior positions**

**T2**



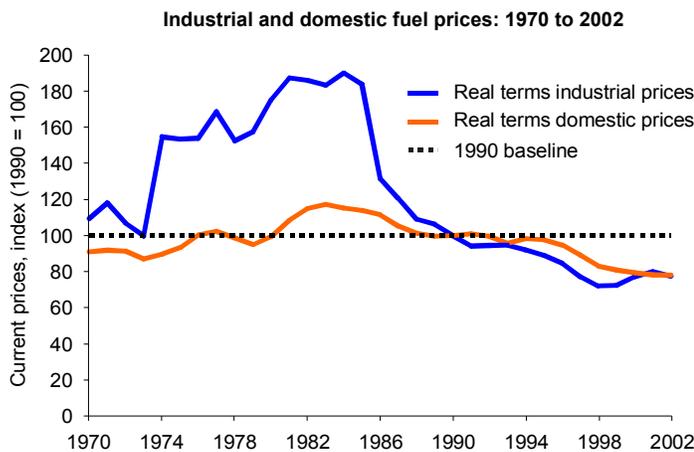
Public Appointments	Senior civil servants	Senior police	Secondary school head-teachers
Change since	Change since	Change since	Change since
1970	1970	1970	1970
1990	1990	1990	1990
1998	1998	1999	1997

**Indicator: Women in public appointments and senior positions** (continued) **T2**

Objective: Help promote women’s interests and fairness at work

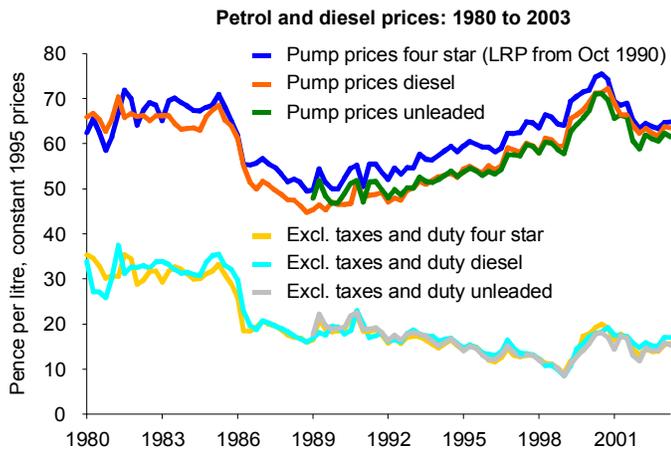
- The proportion of women in public appointments and senior positions has increased significantly since 1970, since 1990 and since the strategy. However, there is still some way to go before parity with men is reached.
- In 2002, 31 per cent of secondary school head teachers were female, while in 2003 24 per cent of senior civil servants, 8 per cent of senior police officers and 36 per cent of public appointees were women.

**Indicator: Prices of key resources – fuel** **T3**



Industrial/domestic  
Contextual  
indicator

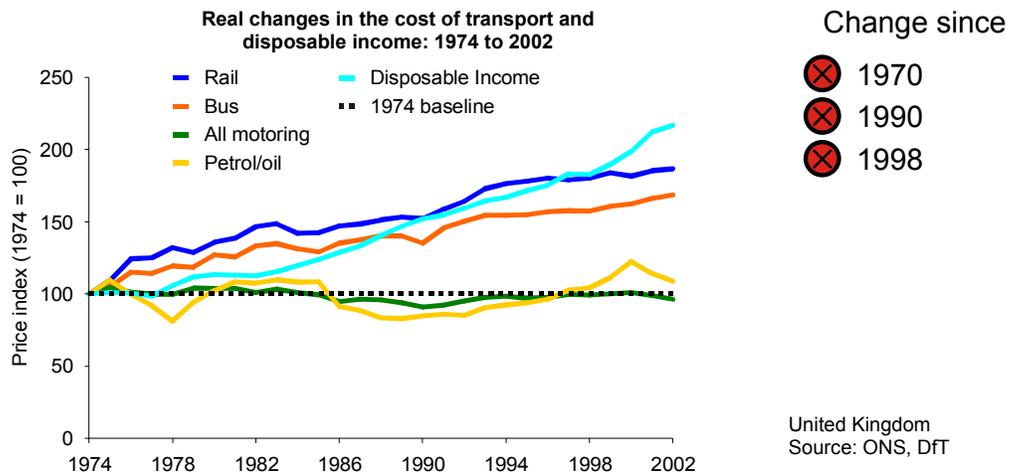
United Kingdom  
Source: DTI



Petrol/diesel  
Contextual  
indicator

United Kingdom  
Source: DTI

- Industrial and domestic fuel prices fell in real terms between 1984 and 2002 by 60 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.
- Petrol and diesel prices rose steadily in real terms between 1990 and 2000, then fell by over 10 per cent by 2003.

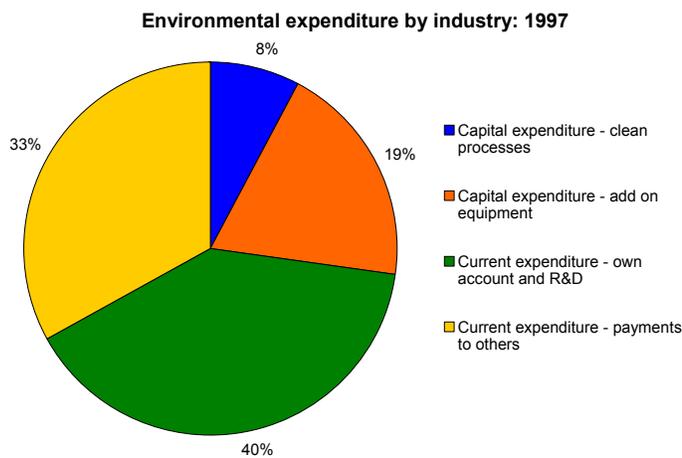
**Indicator: Real changes in the cost of transport****T4**

**Objective:** Explore the scope for using economic instruments to deliver more sustainable development, and avoid "perverse subsidies" which work against sustainable development

- Public transport fares rose by about 75 per cent in real terms between 1974 and 2002. In contrast, the real cost of motoring has remained virtually unchanged despite an increase in the real cost of fuel over the last decade.
- Between 1998 and 2002, rail and bus fares increased by 4 per cent and 7 per cent respectively, while motoring costs decreased by 3 per cent. In the same period disposable income rose by 19 per cent.

**Indicator: Expenditure on pollution abatement**

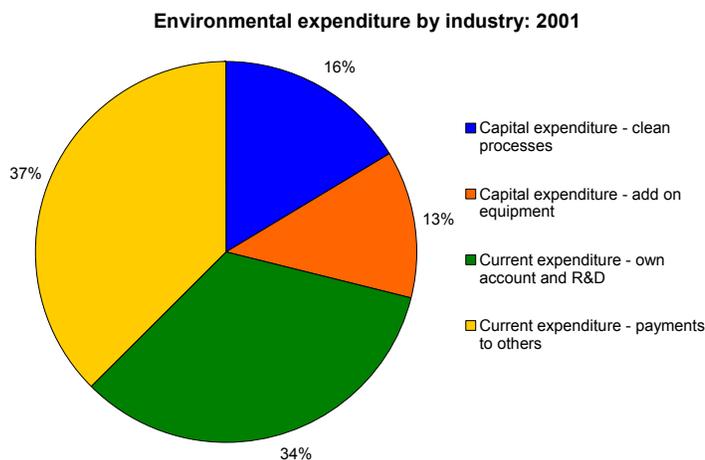
**T5**



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ☹️ 1990
- ✅ 1997

United Kingdom  
Source: Defra



United Kingdom  
Source: Defra

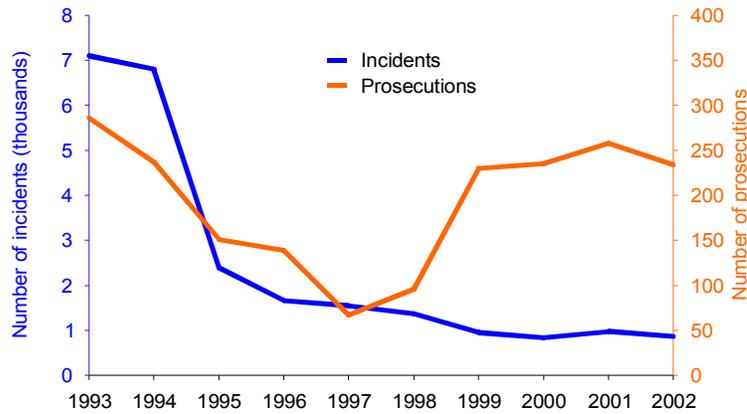
**Objective:** Cost-effective ways to comply with pollution abatement and aim to move to cleaner processes in the long term

- About £4 billion is spent on environmental protection by UK industry each year.
- Between 1997 and 2001, the proportion spent investing in clean processes increased from 8 per cent in 1997 to 16 per cent in 2001. Over the same period, the proportion spent on end-of-pipe investments fell from 16 per cent to 13 per cent.

**Indicator: Enforcement of regulations**

**T6**

**Major and significant water pollution incidents and prosecutions: 1993 to 2002**

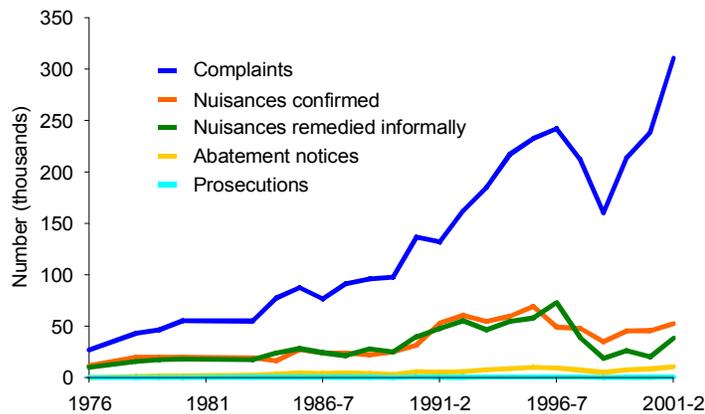


Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1997

England and Wales  
Source: Environment Agency

**Noise complaints and prosecutions: 1976 to 2001-2**

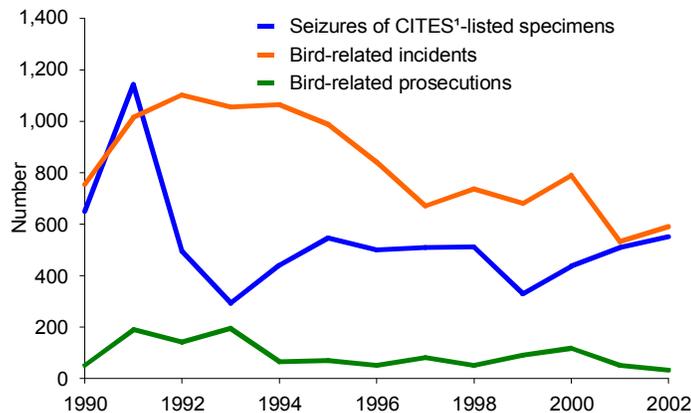


Change since

- ❌ 1970
- ❌ 1990
- ❌ 1997-8

England and Wales  
Source: CIEH

**Wildlife crime: 1990 to 2002**



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1998

United Kingdom  
Source: HM customs and Excise

Note: 1. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora

**Indicator: Enforcement of regulations** *(continued)*

**T6**

Objective: Where new regulation is used it will conform to the government’s principles of better regulation and be enforced effectively

**Water**

- Between 1997 and 2002, the number of major and significant water pollution incidents almost halved while the number of prosecutions more than trebled.
- The proportion of incidents that led to prosecutions increased from 4 per cent in 1993 to 27 per cent in 2002.

**Noise**

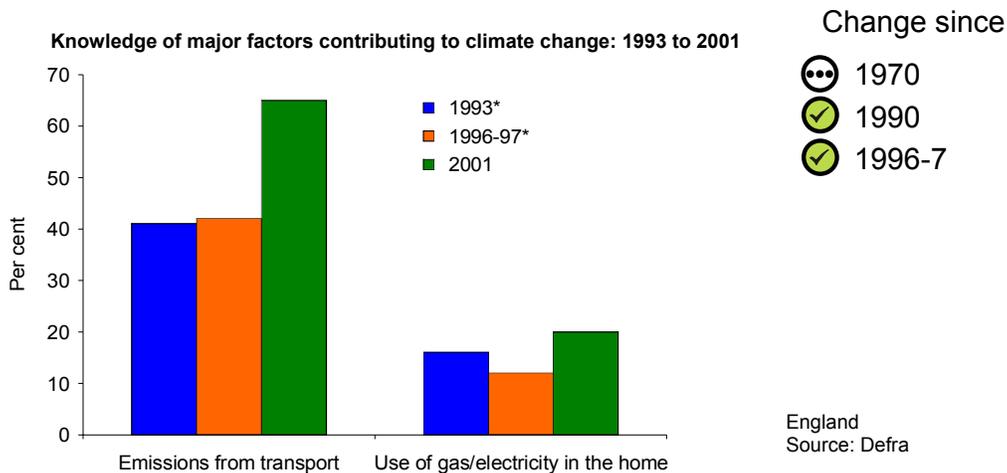
- Complaints about noise rose by 46 per cent between 1997-8 and 2001-2.
- The number of confirmed nuisances increased by 9 per cent and, of those, the number of prosecutions increased by 38 per cent and the number of abatement notices increased by 45 per cent.

**Wildlife**

- Between 1998 and 2002, the number of cases of seizures under CITES increased by 8 per cent.
- In 2002, the number of bird-related incidents and prosecutions were 20 per cent and 35 per cent lower than their respective 1998 levels.

**Indicator: Public understanding and awareness**

**T7**



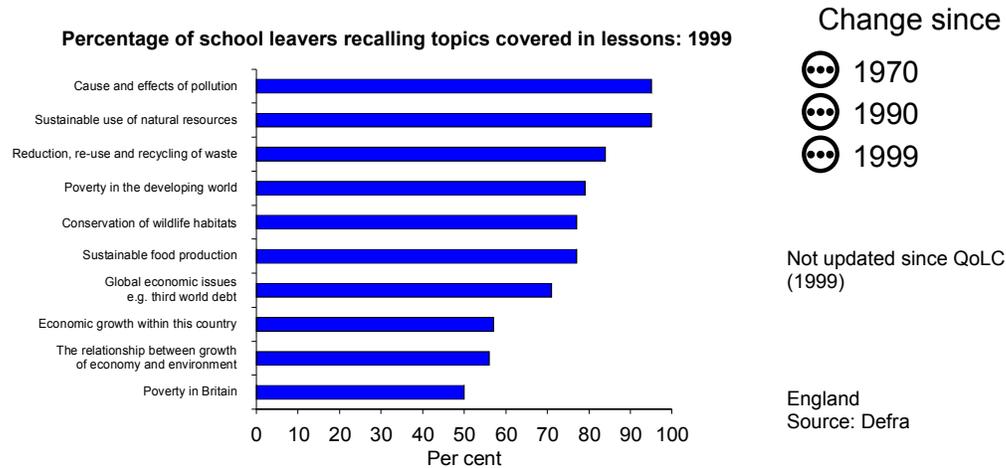
Note: \* England and Wales

Objective: Improve awareness of sustainable development

- In a 2001 survey, 65 per cent of people identified transport emissions as a contributor to climate change, up from 42 per cent in 1996-7; and 20 per cent identified domestic gas and electricity, up from 12 per cent in 1996-7.
- Although understanding of sustainable development issues has increased, the proportion of people who had heard of the term “sustainable development” remained the same in 2001 as in 1996-7, at around a third.

**Indicator: Awareness in schools**

**T8**

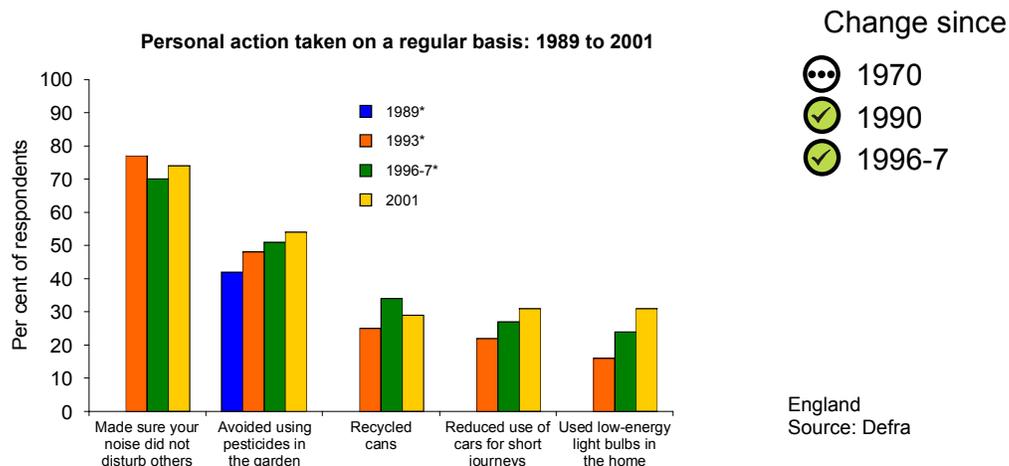


Objective: Improve awareness of sustainable development

- In a 1999 survey, most students recalled studying the cause and effects of pollution and the sustainable use of natural resources. The social and economic elements of sustainable development, and the relationship between economic growth and the environment were less well covered.
- The survey on which this indicator is based has not been repeated since 1999.

**Indicator: Individual action for sustainable development**

**T9**



Note: \* England and Wales

Objective: Encourage individuals to do their bit

- In a 2001 survey, around 30 per cent of people had regularly reduced the use of their car for short journeys, or regularly recycled cans or used low-energy light bulbs. 54 per cent regularly avoided using garden pesticides and 74 per cent regularly made sure their noise did not disturb others.
- Generally, there were increases in the proportions of people regularly taking environmental actions compared with earlier surveys.

## U: International co-operation and development

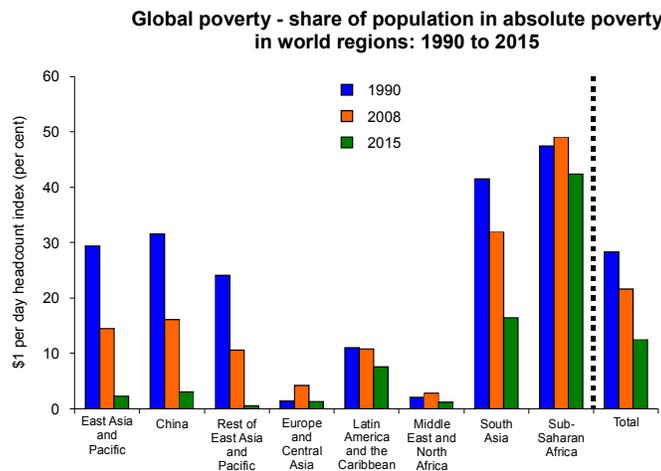
The percentage of people living in extreme poverty (on less than \$1 per day) is projected to decline to around 22 per cent by 2008. The world's population had reached 6 billion by the year 2000. Fertility rates are declining globally but the planet's population is projected to be close to 9 billion by 2050.

The UK is one of relatively few countries to have reduced carbon dioxide emissions per head since 1990. UK emissions per head in 1999 were similar to the EU average, just under half those of the United States, and 2.3 times the average for the world as a whole.

Ref. no.	Indicator	QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
		Change since		Change since		
		1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
U1	Global poverty	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
U2	Net Official Development Assistance (ODA)	☹	☹	☹	☺	☺
U3	Global population	na	na	na	na	na
U4	UK public expenditure on global environment protection	☹	☺	☹	☺	☺
U5	Implementation of multilateral environmental agreements	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
U6	International emissions of carbon dioxide per head	na	na	na	na	na
U7	World and UK materials consumption levels per head	na	na	na	na	na

**Indicator: Global poverty**

**U1**



Change since

- 1970
- 1990
- 1993

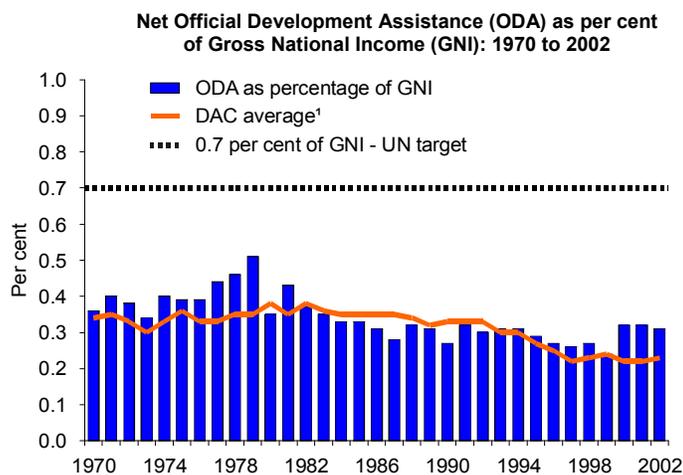
Global Source: World Bank

**Objective:** Work with others to eliminate global poverty and raise living standards in developing countries

- The percentage of people living in extreme poverty (on less than \$1 per day) is projected to decline between 1990 and 2008, from 28.3 to 21.6 per cent. Thereafter it is projected to reduce further to 12.5 per cent of the world's population.
- Poverty reduction rates are projected to vary considerably across the globe. Absolute poverty is projected to decline relatively rapidly in Asia but more slowly in other regions. Indeed, poverty rates are projected to rise in Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa by 2008.

**Indicator: Net Official Development Assistance**

**U2**



Change since

- ⊗ 1970
- ⊙ 1990
- ⊙ Strategy<sup>1</sup>

1. 1998 (ODA as percentage of GNP), 1997 (ODA)

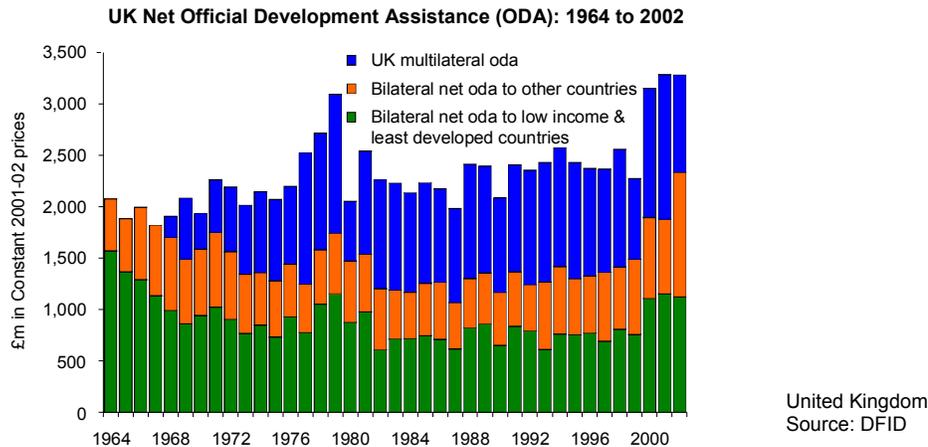
United Kingdom Source: DFID

Note: 1. Donor countries of OECD's Development Assistance Committee

**Objective:** Work with others to eliminate global poverty and raise living standards in developing countries

- ODA as a percentage of GNI rose by 15 per cent between 1998 and 2002 to 0.31 per cent of GNI. However, this figure is lower than those of the 1970s and it is also lower than the UN target of 0.7 per cent.

**Indicator: Net Official Development Assistance (continued)** **U2**

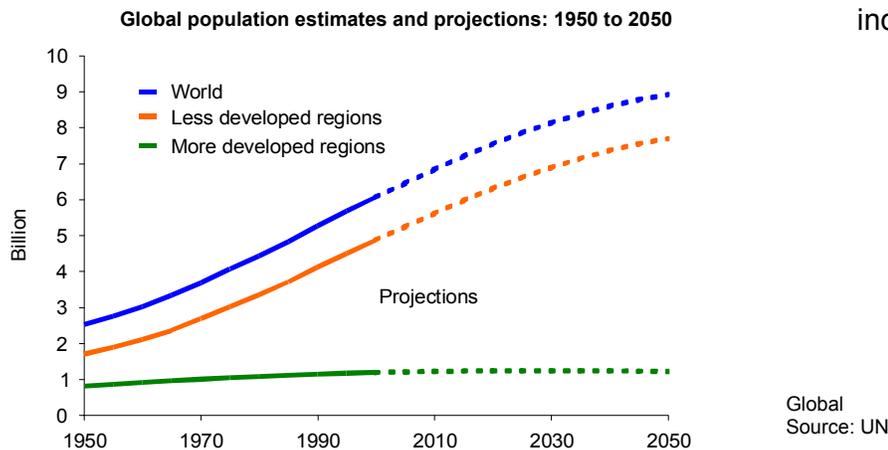


**Objective:** Work with others to eliminate global poverty and raise living standards in developing countries

- The majority of UK ODA is direct country-to-country assistance (bilateral ODA): in 2002, 71 per cent of all ODA was of this type.

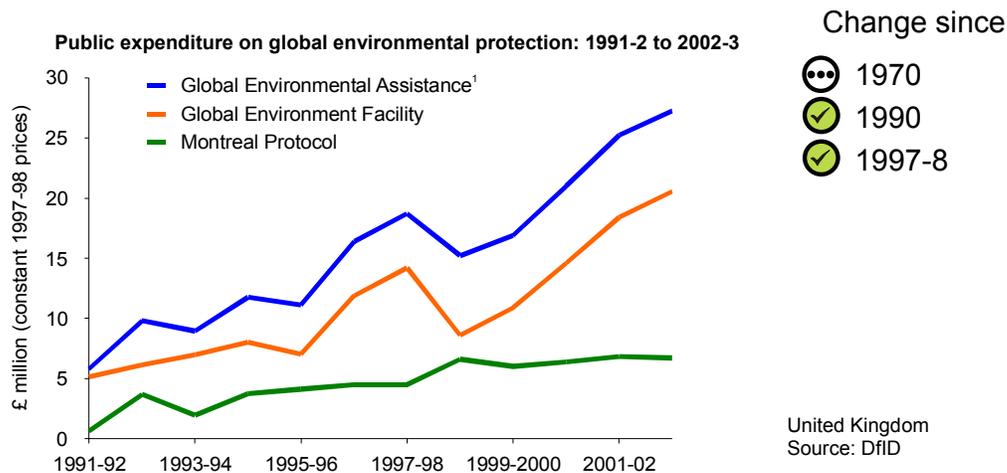
**Indicator: Global Population** **U3**

Contextual indicator



- The world’s population had reached 6 billion by the year 2000. Although fertility rates are declining globally and numbers of older people are rising significantly, current projections suggest that the planet’s population will be close to 9 billion by 2050.
- Population growth is concentrated in less developed regions: populations in more developed regions are projected to reach a peak in 2025 – 2035 and then decline slightly.

**Indicator: UK public expenditure on global environment protection U4**



Note: 1. sum of GEF & Montreal Protocol expenditure

**Objective:** Work with others to tackle global pressures on the environment and resources

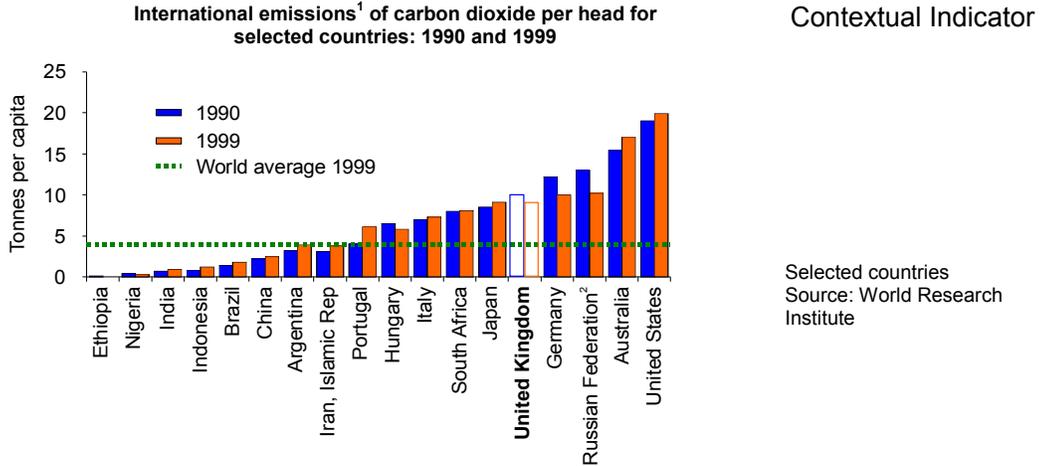
- UK public spending on global environmental assistance under the Montreal Protocol and the Global Environment Facility increased five fold in real terms between 1991-2 and 2002-3.
- In 2002-3, the UK committed £27.3m to global protection, approximately 45 per cent more than in 1997-8 when £18.7m was committed.

**Indicator: Implementation of multilateral environmental agreements U5**

**Objective:** International conventions aimed at protecting the environment: UK commitment to Multilateral Environmental Agreements

This indicator needs to be considered further. An indicator which simply counts all agreements to which the UK is a party would not reflect the level or extent of implementation, nor the impacts and costs in the UK.

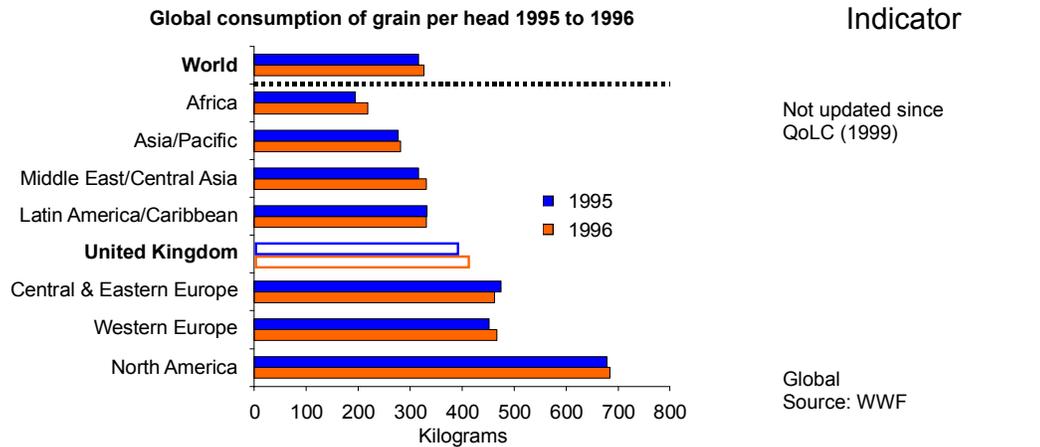
**Indicator: International emissions of carbon dioxide per head U6**



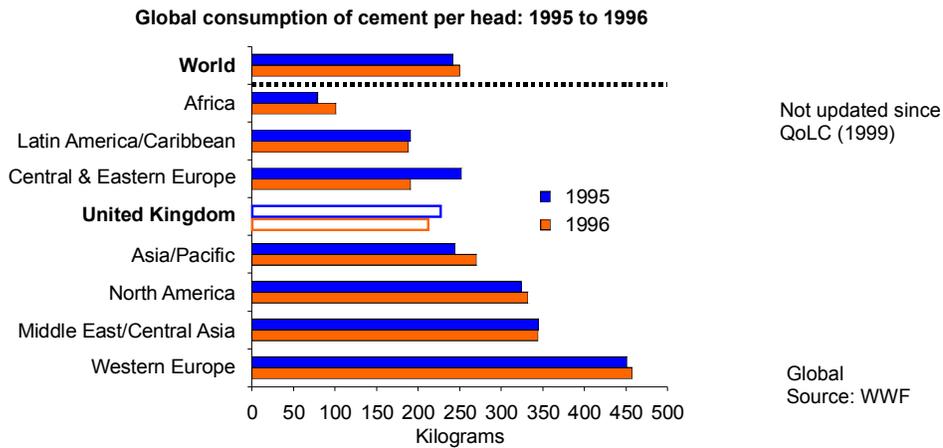
Notes: 1. Emissions from fossil fuel burning and cement manufacture  
2. Russian Federation's 1992 figure is shown in place of 1990

- The UK is one of relatively few countries to reduce carbon dioxide emissions per head since 1990.
- The UK, with 1.0 per cent of the world's population, emitted 2.3 per cent of global CO<sub>2</sub> in 1999.
- UK emissions per head in 1999 were similar to the EU average, just under half those of the United States, and 2.3 times the average for the world as a whole.

**Indicator: World and UK materials consumption per head U7**



**Indicator: World and UK materials consumption per head** (continued) **U7**



Objective: Contextual indicator

- The data this indicator is based on have not been updated since 1996.
- The data were chosen to be indicative of renewable and non-renewable resources (grain and cement respectively).
- There was greater per capita consumption of grain in the UK than the global average, and less consumption of cement. UK consumption was less than other developed parts of the world such as Western Europe and North America.

## **Indicators providing further analysis**

In addition to the 147 headline and core indicators there are 16 indicators that provide further analysis by looking at relationships between issues and examines whether they have been uncoupled. In particular, the indicators look more closely at the inter-play between economic, social and environment trends.

### **Energy**

Between 1970 and 2002, GDP increased by 107 per cent while energy consumption only increased by 11 per cent. In general, energy consumption has risen much more slowly than GDP.

There has been some success in uncoupling energy consumption from carbon dioxide emissions, mainly because of a switch from coal and oil to gas and nuclear power in power stations.

### **Households**

Between 1970 and 2002, domestic energy consumption rose by 30 per cent, roughly in line with the number of households which rose by 34 per cent.

Between 1990 and 2001, household numbers increased by 9 per cent, while household waste increased by 26 per cent and household water use decreased by 8 per cent.

### **Industry**

Since 1970, output (Gross Value Added) from the industrial sector has risen by almost 50 per cent, while its energy use, water use, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions have all fallen by between 40 and 55 per cent and its SO<sub>2</sub> emissions have fallen by 85 per cent. Employment in the sector fell by about 50 per cent.

Since 1998, the number of employees in the industrial sector has fallen by 14 per cent while output has increased by about 1 per cent.

### **Services**

Between 1978 and 2002, service sector Gross Valued Added increased by 92 per cent while employment increased by 42 per cent.

Since 1998, service sector GVA and employment have experienced increases of 13 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, while energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have both decreased by 7 per cent.

### **Transport**

Between 1970 and 2002, road traffic increased by 142 per cent and GDP by 107 per cent. Carbon dioxide emissions from road transport had increased by 130 per cent by 2001.

Since 1974, car passenger travel has almost doubled, while the cost of travelling by car has changed relatively little.

The total weight of goods carried by road has changed relatively little since 1970, but freight traffic (tonne kilometres) has risen by 85 per cent and the energy consumed in transporting goods by 144 per cent. This reflects transportation over greater distances, and of bulkier, but less dense goods - offsetting efficiencies such as the use of large articulated vehicles.

### **Agriculture**

Farmland bird populations fell by 50 per cent between 1974 and 1998, while output rose by 23 per cent and fertiliser use by 44 per cent.

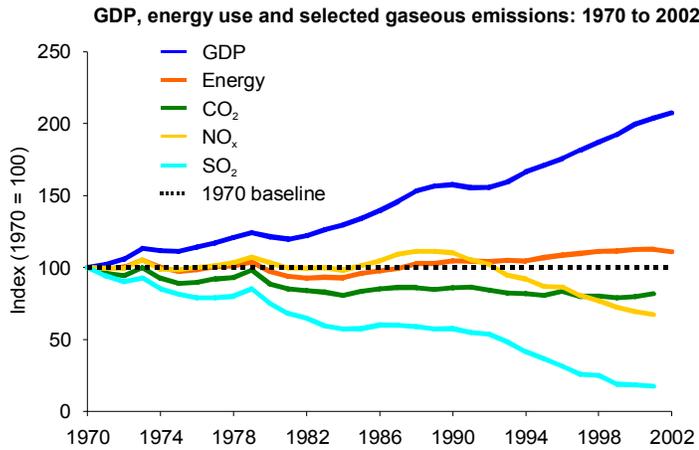
Fertiliser use, volume output and employment have fallen since the mid-1990s, while hedgerow loss has been halted and farmland bird populations have shown signs of stabilising.

### **Poverty and social exclusion**

There has been a steady rise in the proportion of people earning less than average income since the late 1970s. By 2001 about 65 per cent of people fell into this category.

The proportion of people with low incomes (those with less than 40 - 60 per cent of average income) increased markedly during the latter half of the 1980s but has remained roughly constant since 1990. In 2001, 29 per cent of people earned less than 60 per cent of average income, 19 per cent earned less than half of average income, and 9 per cent earned less than 40 per cent of average income.

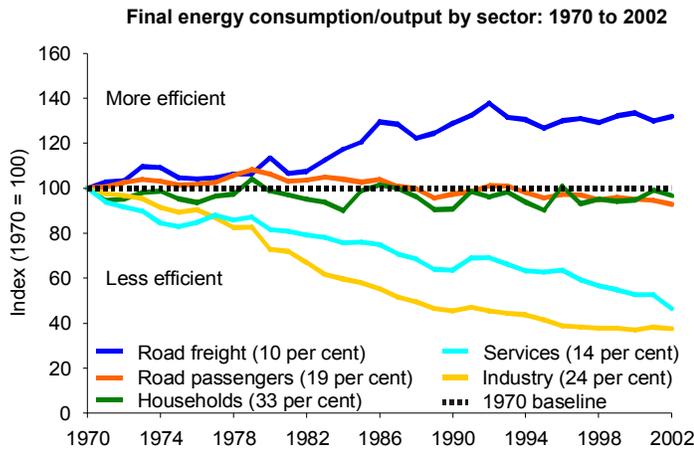
**Indicator: Uncoupling economic growth from energy consumption and environmental impacts** **a**



Coverage: United Kingdom  
 Source: DTI, ONS, NETCEN

- Between 1970 and 2002, GDP increased by 107 per cent while energy consumption only increased by 11 per cent. In general, energy consumption has risen much more slowly than GDP.
- There has been some success in uncoupling energy consumption from carbon dioxide emissions, mainly because of a switch from coal and oil to gas and nuclear power in power stations.

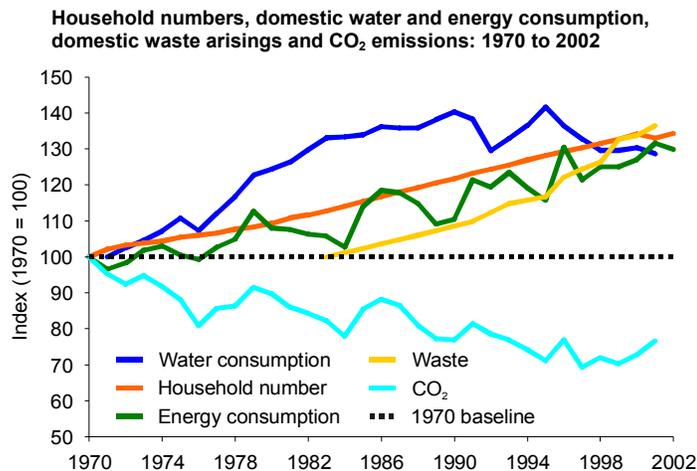
**Indicator: Sectoral final energy consumption/output<sup>1</sup>** **b**



Notes: 1. Road freight output is freight tonne kms; road passenger output is passenger kms; output for services and industries are the value added by that sector; household “efficiency” is domestic energy consumed per household. Percentage in brackets is percentage share of total energy consumption.

Coverage: United Kingdom, except road passengers and road freight which are Great Britain  
 Source: DfT, DTI, ONS, BRE

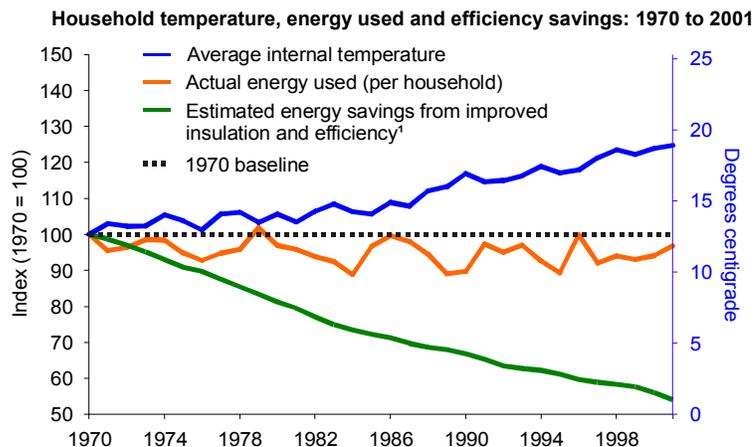
- Between 1970 and 2002, there were large improvements in energy efficiency in both industrial (62 per cent) and service (62 per cent) sectors.
- Over the same period, road freight energy efficiency declined by 32 per cent.
- Since 1998, only the service sector has shown a significant change in energy efficiency; an improvement of 18 per cent.

**Indicator: Environmental impacts of households****c**

Coverage: United Kingdom

Source: DTI, ODPM, Ofwat, NETCEN

- Between 1970 and 2002, domestic energy consumption rose by 30 per cent, roughly in line with the number of households which rose by 34 per cent.
- Between 1990 and 2001, household numbers increased by 9 per cent, while household waste increased by 26 per cent and household water use decreased by 8 per cent.

**Indicator: Household energy use and efficiency****d**

Note: 1. Calculated as actual energy use divided by the energy that would have been used if 1970 insulation efficiency standards had been maintained.

Coverage: Great Britain

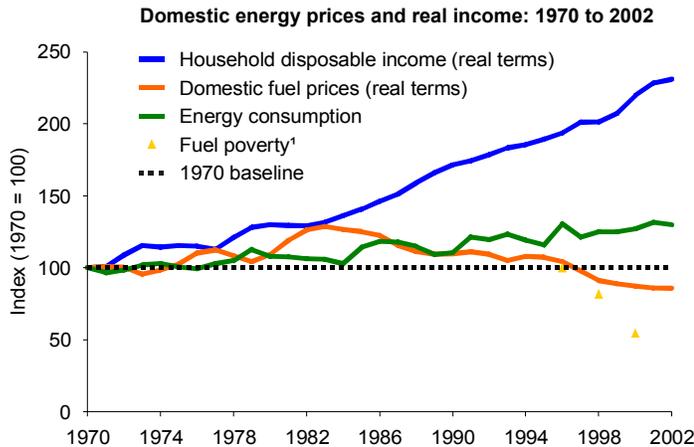
Source: BRE

- Between 1970 and 2001, the average internal temperature of a household has increased from 13 °C to 19 °C.
- In the same period there have been improvements in insulation and efficiency that have meant that the actual energy used per household remained relatively constant.

Further analysis: 4

**Indicator: Domestic energy prices and real income**

e



Note: 1. Index for fuel poverty (1996 = 100)

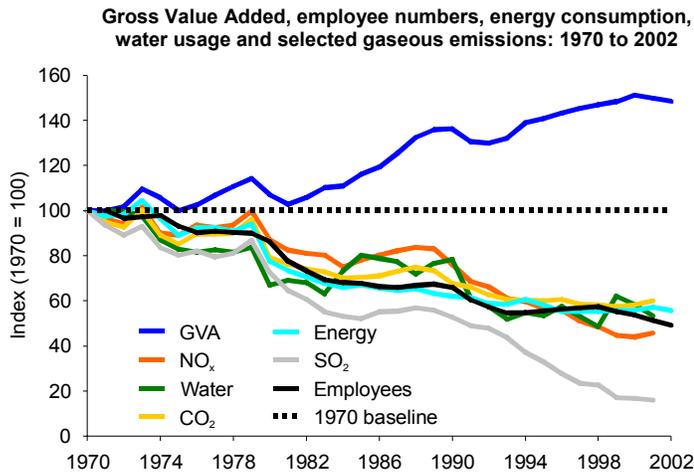
Coverage: United Kingdom

Source: DTI, ONS

- Energy prices have fallen in real terms since the early 1980s, while real incomes have on average been rising.
- The number of households in fuel poverty has fallen from 5.5 million in 1996 to 3.0 million in 2001.

**Indicator: Industrial sector: output, employees, energy consumption and environmental impacts**

f

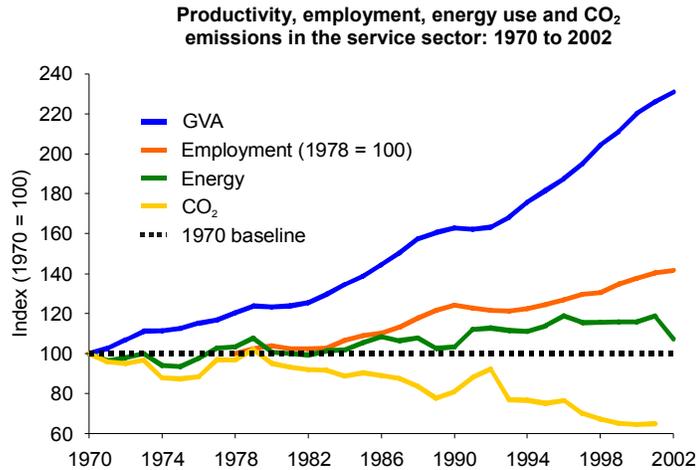


Coverage: United Kingdom

Source: ONS, DTI, OFWAT, EA, NETCEN

- Since 1970, output (GVA) from the industrial sector has risen by almost 50 per cent, while its energy use, water use, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions have all fallen by between 40 and 55 per cent and its SO<sub>2</sub> emissions have fallen by 85 per cent. Employment in the sector fell by about 50 per cent.
- Since 1998, the number of employees in the industrial sector has fallen by 14 per cent while output has increased by about 1 per cent.

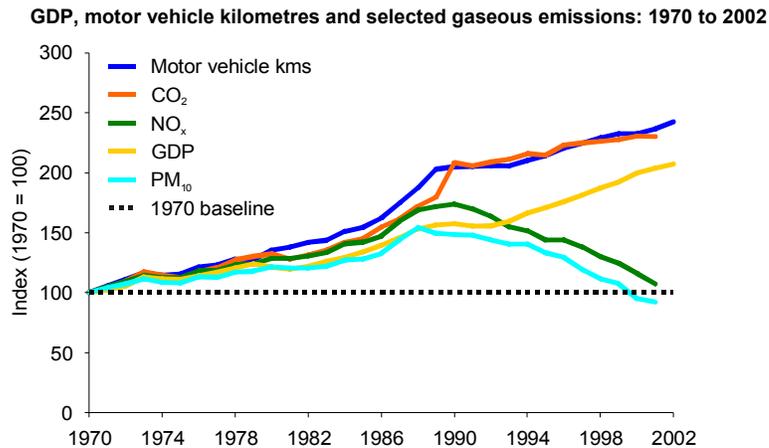
**Indicator: Services sector: output, employment, energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub>** **g**



Coverage: United Kingdom  
Source: DTI, ONS, NETCEN

- Between 1978 and 2002, service sector Gross Valued Added (GVA) increased by 92 per cent, whilst employment in the sector increased by 42 per cent.
- Since 1998, service sector GVA and employment have experienced increases of 13 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, while energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have both decreased by 7 per cent.

**Indicator: Uncoupling road traffic from economic growth and environmental impacts** **h**

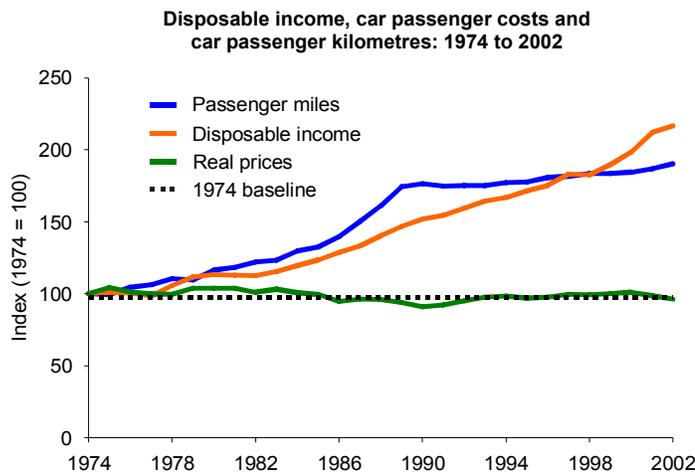


Coverage: United Kingdom, except motor vehicle kms (Great Britain)  
Source: DfT, ONS, NETCEN

- Between 1970 and 2002, road traffic increased by 142 per cent and GDP by 107 per cent. Carbon dioxide emissions attributable to road transport had increased by 130 per cent by 2001.
- Both nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and particulate (PM<sub>10</sub>) emissions attributable to road transport have decreased since the late 1980s. In 2001, NO<sub>x</sub> emissions were still 7 per cent above their 1970 level but PM<sub>10</sub> emissions were 8 per cent below their 1970 level.

**Indicator: Personal travel (cars)**

**j(i)**

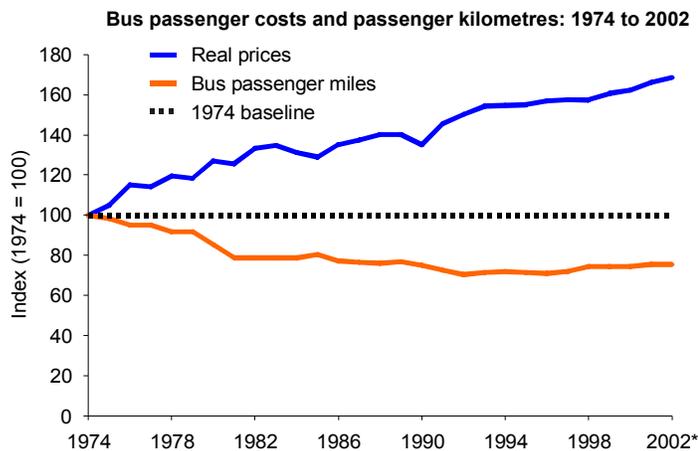


Coverage: United Kingdom, except car passenger kilometres (Great Britain)  
 Source: ONS, DfT

- Since 1974, car passenger travel has almost doubled, while the cost of travelling by car has changed relatively little.
- There has been little change in either car passenger travel or its cost since 1998, but disposable incomes have risen by 19 per cent.

**Indicator: Personal travel (buses)**

**j(ii)**



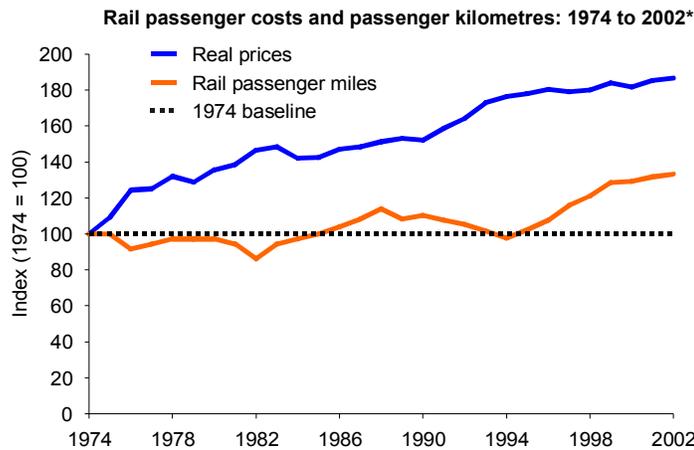
Note: \* 2002 figure for passenger miles is provisional

Coverage: United Kingdom (real prices) and Great Britain (bus passenger kilometres)  
 Source: ONS, DfT

- The real cost of travelling by bus has increased by 69 per cent since 1974 and by 7 per cent since 1998.
- Bus passenger travel declined between 1974 and 1992, since when there has been a modest increase. In 2002, passenger mileages were 25 per cent below the 1974 level, compared with 30 per cent below in 1992 and 26 per cent below in 1998.

**Indicator: Personal travel (rail)**

**j(iii)**



Note: \* Financial years. Includes National Rail, urban metros and modern trams.

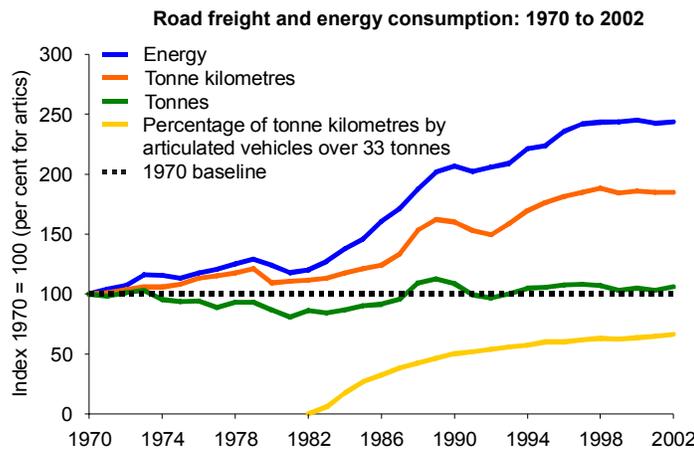
Coverage: United Kingdom (real prices) and Great Britain (rail passenger kilometres)

Source: ONS, DfT

- The real cost of travelling by train increased by 87 per cent between 1974 and 2002, but rose by only 4 per cent between 1998 and 2002.
- Rail passenger travel has increased by 33 per cent since 1974, and by 10 per cent since 1998.

**Indicator: Road freight: volumes and energy consumption**

**k**



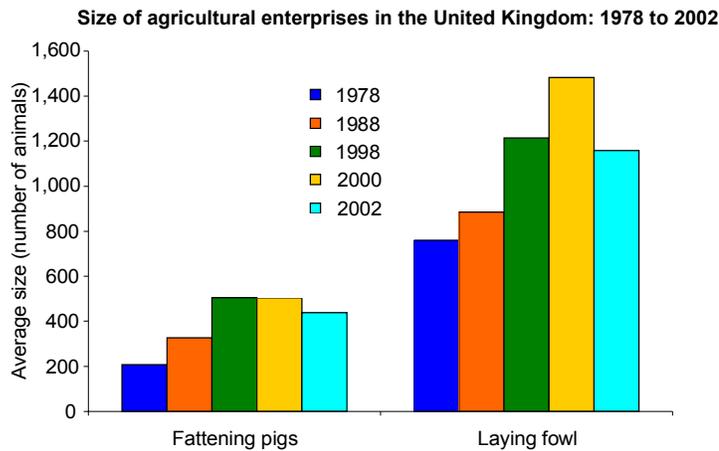
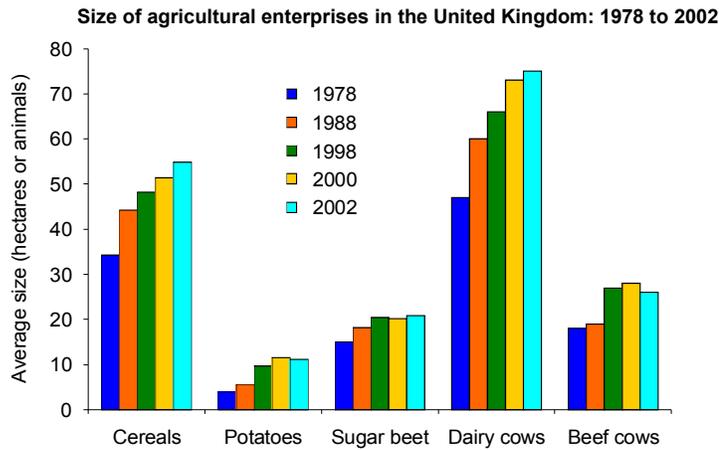
Coverage: United Kingdom energy, Great Britain tonnes and tonne kilometres

Source: DfT, DTI

- The total weight of goods carried by road has changed relatively little since 1970, but freight traffic (tonne kilometres) has risen by 85 per cent and the energy consumed in transporting goods by 144 per cent. This reflects transportation over greater distances, and of bulkier, but less dense goods - offsetting efficiencies such as the use of large articulated vehicles.
- Since 1998, there has been relatively little change in the energy, tonne kilometres, tonnes lifted and percentage share of articulated vehicles over 33 tonnes.

**Indicator: Size of agricultural enterprises in the United Kingdom**

I



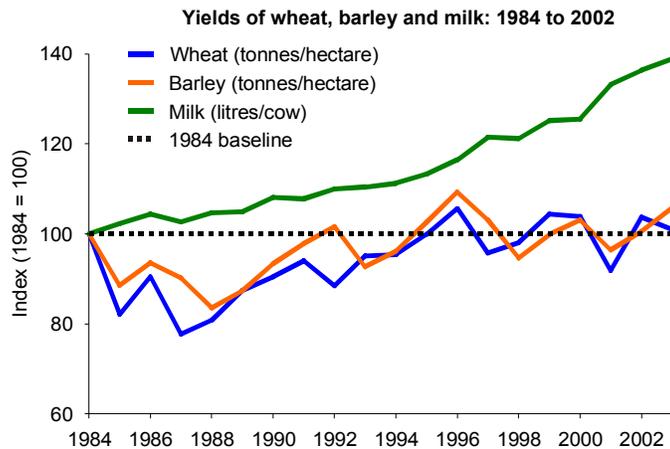
Coverage: United Kingdom

Source: Defra

- The size of dairy and cereal farming enterprises continued to grow between 2000 and 2002.
- Enterprises with laying fowl and fattening pigs decreased in size between 1998 and 2002.

**Indicator: Agricultural yields and output**

m

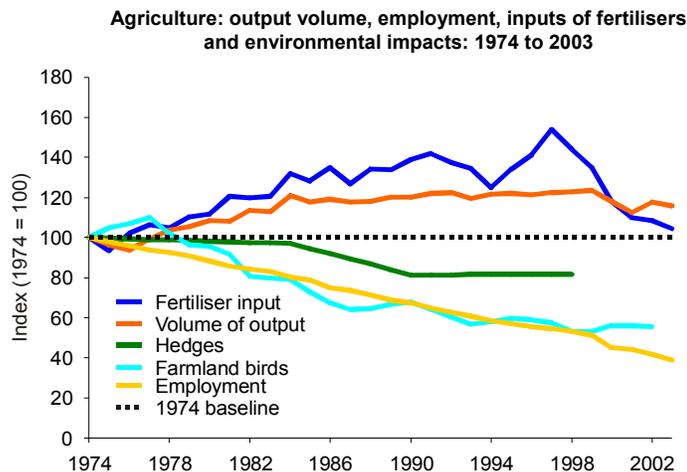


Coverage: United Kingdom  
Source: Defra

- Between 1984 and 2003, barley and milk yields increased by 6 and 39 per cent respectively while wheat yields showed little change (up 1 per cent).

**Indicator: Agriculture: output volume, employment, inputs of fertilisers and environmental impacts**

n

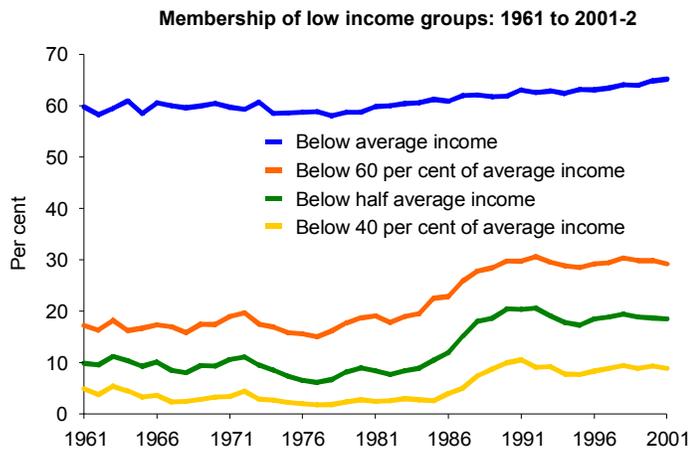


Coverage: United Kingdom  
Source: Defra

- Farmland bird populations fell by 50 per cent between 1974 and 1998, while output rose by 23 per cent and fertiliser use by 44 per cent.
- Fertiliser use, volume output and employment have fallen since the mid-1990s, while hedgerow loss has been halted and farmland bird populations have stabilised.

**Indicator: Percentage of people whose income is below various fractions of average income**

p



Coverage: United Kingdom

Source: Institute of Fiscal Studies

- There has been a steady rise in the proportion of people earning less than average income since the late 1970s. By 2001 about 65 per cent of people fell into this category.
- The proportion of people with low incomes (those with less than 40 - 60 per cent of average income) increased markedly during the latter half of the 1980s but has remained roughly constant since 1990. In 2001, 29 per cent of people earned less than 60 per cent of average income, 19 per cent earned less than half of average income, and 9 per cent earned less than 40 per cent of average income.

**Annex A****Complete list of objectives and indicators within the 1999 Strategy**

<b>Objective and 1999 Strategy paragraph reference</b>	<b>Ref no</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>H Headline indicators</b>		
<b>Maintaining high and stable levels of economic growth and employment</b>		
Our economy must continue to grow (3.12)	H1	Total output of the economy (GDP and GDP per head)
Investment (in modern plant machinery, as well as research and development) is vital to our future prosperity (3.14)	H2	Total and social investment as a percentage of GDP
Maintain high and stable levels of employment so everyone can share greater job opportunities (Box after 1.8)	H3	Proportion of people of working age who are in work
<b>Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone</b>		
Tackling poverty and social exclusion (7.17)	H4	Indicators of success in tackling poverty and social exclusion
Equip people with the skills to fulfil their potential (3.16)	H5	Qualifications at age 19
Improve health of the population overall (3.17)	H6	Expected years of healthy life
Reduce the proportion of unfit housing stock (3.18)	H7	Homes judged unfit to live in
Reduce both crime and fear of crime (3.19)	H8	Level of crime
<b>Effective protection of the environment</b>		
Continue to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases now, and plan for greater reductions in the longer term (3.20)	H9	Emissions of greenhouse gases
Reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve through the longer term (3.21)	H10	Days when air pollution is moderate or higher
Improve choice in transport; improve access to education, jobs, leisure and services; and reduce the need to travel (7.29)	H11	Road traffic
Improving river quality (8.30)	H12	Rivers of good or fair quality
Reverse the long-term decline in populations of farmland and woodland birds (3.24)	H13	Populations of wild birds
Re-using previously developed land, in order to protect the countryside and encourage urban regeneration (3.25)	H14	New homes built on previously developed land
<b>Prudent use of natural resources</b>		
Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery (box after 6.11)	H15	Waste arisings and management

<b>Objective and 1999 Strategy paragraph reference</b>	<b>Ref no</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>A Doing more or less: improving resource efficiency</b>		
Greater resource efficiency (6.5)	A1	UK resource use
Energy efficiency of the economy (6.13)	A2	Energy efficiency of economy
	A3	Energy use per household
Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery (box after 6.11)	H15	Waste arisings and management
	A4	Waste by sector
	A5	Household waste and recycling
	A6	Materials recycling
	A7	Hazardous waste
<b>B Economic stability and competitiveness</b>		
Our economy must continue to grow (3.12)	H1	Total output of the economy (GDP and GDP per head)
Deliver low inflation (6.16)	B1	Rate of inflation
Government borrowing at stable and prudent level (6.16)	B2	Public sector net borrowing and net debt
Promote UK competitiveness (6.18)	B3	Labour productivity
	B4	UK imports, exports, trade balance
Investment (in modern plant and machinery, as well as research and development) is vital to our future prosperity (3.14)	H2	Total and social investment as a percentage of GDP
Also invest in social assets (3.14)	B5	Social investment as a per cent of GDP
<b>C Developing skills and rewarding work</b>		
Equip people with the skills to fulfil their potential (3.16)	H5	Qualifications at age 19
Raise educational standards at all levels and close the widening gap between high and low achievers (6.26)	C1	16 year-olds with no qualifications
	C2	Adult literacy/numeracy
To become a learning society - in a rapidly changing world people need the skills to adapt, and opportunities to update them throughout their lives (6.22)	C3	Learning participation
Boost workplace learning (6.29)	C4	Businesses recognised as Investors In People
Maintain high and stable levels of employment so everyone can share greater job opportunities (Box after 1.8)	H3	Proportion of people of working age who are in work
	C5	Proportion of people of working age in workless households
	C6	Proportion of people of working age out of work for more than two years
	C7	Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active
Fairness at work (6.34)	C8	People in employment working long hours
	C9	Low pay
Maintain a safe and healthy environment for workers (6.36)	C10	Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness
Raise quality of life of workers in global supply chains of companies importing into the UK (6.40)	C11	UK companies implementing ethical trading codes of conduct

Objective and 1999 Strategy paragraph reference	Ref no	Indicator
<b>D Sustainable production and consumption</b>		
Give consumers better information and encourage purchasing initiatives which help to move the market (6.42)	D1	Consumer information
Contextual indicator	D2	Consumer expenditure
Take-up of best practice in key sectors (6.47)	D3	Energy and water consumption by sector/Waste and hazardous emissions by sector
Encourage businesses to assess environmental impacts and set targets, and produce environmental reports (6.47)	D4	Adoption of environmental management systems (ISO 14001) and the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)
Need housing which is more energy-efficient, uses fewer resources and creates less waste (6.50)	D5	Corporate environmental engagement
Greater use of sustainable construction materials (6.52)	D6	Environmental reporting
Need housing which is more energy-efficient, uses fewer resources and creates less waste (6.50)	D7	Household water use and peak demand
Greater use of sustainable construction materials (6.52)	D8	Thermal efficiency of housing stock
Need more efficient appliances (6.55)	D9	Primary aggregates per unit of construction value
Minimise the impact of pesticides on human health (6.63)	D10	Construction and demolition waste going to landfill
Encourage environmentally sensitive land management by farmers (8.56)	D11	Energy efficiency of new appliances
Organic production methods (6.62)	D12	Pesticide residues in food
Encourage production, marketing, purchase and use of vehicles that are more fuel efficient (Box after 6.69)	D13	Area under agreement under the Environmentally Sensitive Area and Countryside Stewardship agri-environment schemes
UK tourism industry to grow significantly in ways which are economically, socially and environmentally beneficial (6.71)	D14	Area converted to organic production
Address transport issues; integrate tourism with public transport (6.71)	D15	Energy efficiency of road passenger travel/Average fuel consumption of new cars
Reduce environmental impact of chemicals (Box after 6.72)	D16	Sustainable tourism
Develop distribution systems which support economic growth, protect the environment and benefit society (Box after 6.72)	D17	Leisure trips by mode of transport
Develop distribution systems which support economic growth, protect the environment and benefit society (Box after 6.72)	D18	Overseas travel
Develop distribution systems which support economic growth, protect the environment and benefit society (Box after 6.72)	D19	Chemical releases to the environment
Develop distribution systems which support economic growth, protect the environment and benefit society (Box after 6.72)	D20	Freight transport by mode
Develop distribution systems which support economic growth, protect the environment and benefit society (Box after 6.72)	D21	Heavy goods vehicle mileage intensity
Develop distribution systems which support economic growth, protect the environment and benefit society (Box after 6.72)	<b>BUILDING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES</b>	
<b>E Promoting economic vitality and employment</b>		
Improve economic performance and enhance regional competitiveness (7.6)	E1	Regional variations in GDP
Closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest (7.13)	E2	Index of local deprivation
Tackling poverty and social exclusion (7.17)	H4	Indicators of success in tackling poverty and social exclusion
Promoting local business diversity (7.11)	E3	Truancies and exclusions from school/teenage pregnancies
Reducing disproportionate unemployment among ethnic minorities (7.16)	E4	New business start-ups net of closures
Reducing disproportionate unemployment among ethnic minorities (7.16)	E5	Ethnic minority employment and unemployment

Objective and 1999 Strategy paragraph reference	Ref no	Indicators
<b>F Better health for all</b>		
Improve health of the population overall (3.17)	H6	Expected years of healthy life
Deliver key health targets (7.23)	F1	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides
Environmental factors affecting health (7.20) Address major factors leading to health inequalities (7.22)	F2	Respiratory illness
	F3	Health inequalities
Provide people with access to effective healthcare, based on patients' needs, and not on where they live or their ability to pay (7.21)	F4	NHS hospital waiting lists
<b>G Travel</b>		
Improve choice in transport; improve access to education, jobs, leisure and services; and reduce the need to travel (7.29)	H11	Road traffic
	G1	Passenger travel by mode
	G2	How children get to school
	G3	Average journey length by purpose
	G4	Traffic congestion
The cost of traffic congestion (7.26) The link between rising prosperity and increased travel must be broken (7.28)	G5	Distance travelled relative to income
<b>J Access</b>		
Need better access to services (7.28)	J1	People finding access difficult
	J2	Access to services in rural areas
Ensure that disabled people have access to a wider range of goods, services and facilities (7.34)	J3	Access for disabled people
Arts and sport should be accessible to everyone (7.39)	J4	Participation in sport and cultural activities
Reduce the proportion of unfit (housing) stock (3.18)	H7	Homes judged unfit to live in
Ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent home (7.53)	J5	Temporary accommodation/rough sleepers
Improving significantly the energy efficiency of all residential accommodation (7.49)	J6	Fuel poverty
<b>K Shaping our surroundings</b>		
Re-using previously developed land, in order to protect the countryside and encourage urban regeneration (3.25)	H14	New homes built on previously developed land
Bring empty homes back into use and convert buildings to new uses (7.56)	K1	Vacant land and properties and derelict land
Shopping, leisure and entertainment, offices and other key town centre uses should, wherever possible, be located within existing centres (7.57)	K2	New retail floor space in town centres and out of town
Contextual indicators	K3	Population growth
	K4	Household growth

Objective and 1999 Strategy paragraph reference	Ref no	Indicators
<b>K Shaping our surroundings</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
Ensure that development takes account of history and look for opportunities to conserve local heritage (7.70)	K5	Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay
Attractive streets and buildings, low levels of traffic, noise and pollution, green spaces, and community safety (7.54)	K6	Quality of surroundings
Reduce both crime and fear of crime (3.19)	K7	Access to local green space
	K8	Noise levels
	H8	Level of crime
	K9	Fear of crime
<b>L Involvement and stronger institutions</b>		
All local communities to have sustainable development strategies in place by 2000 (7.79)	L1	Number of local authorities with LA21 strategies
Voluntary and community activity can promote social inclusion and cohesion (7.95)	L2	Voluntary activity
Help build a sense of community by encouraging and supporting all forms of community involvement (7.96)	L3	Community spirit
<b>MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES</b>		
<b>M An integrated approach</b>		
Must not store up pollutant problems for the future (8.6)	M1	Concentrations of persistent organic pollutants
	M2	Dangerous substances in water
	M3	Radioactive waste stocks
	M4	Discharges from the nuclear industry
<b>N Climate change and energy supply</b>		
Climate change must be kept within limits which global society can accommodate (8.8)	N1	Rise in global temperature
Assess vulnerability to changed weather patterns and higher sea levels and develop adaptation strategies (8.17)	N2	Sea level rise
Continue to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases now, and plan for greater reductions in the longer term (3.20)	H9	Emissions of greenhouse gases
In the longer term more energy will have to come from new and renewable sources (8.14)	N3	Carbon dioxide emissions by end user
Fossil fuel resources managed in an environmentally-acceptable way (8.15)	N4	Electricity from renewable sources
	N5	Depletion of fossil fuels
<b>P Air and atmosphere</b>		
Reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve through the longer term (3.21)	H10	Days when air pollution is moderate or higher
	P1	Concentrations of selected air pollutants
	P2	Emissions of selected air pollutants
Ensure that polluting emissions do not cause harm to human health or the environment (8.19)	P3	Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions
Controls on ozone depleting substances (8.28)	P4	Acidification in the UK
	P5	Ozone depletion

Objective and 1999 Strategy paragraph reference	Ref no	Indicators
<b>Q Freshwater</b>		
Improving river quality (8.30)	H12	Rivers of good or fair quality
Safeguarding resources and ensuring affordable supplies (8.29)	Q1	Nutrients in water
Avoiding waste of water (8.30)	Q2	Water demand and availability
	Q3	Water affordability
	Q4	Water leakage
	Q5	Abstractions by purpose
Ensure that abstraction controls play a full part in protecting the best wildlife and amenity sites (8.30)	Q6	Sites affected by water abstraction
<b>R Seas oceans and coasts</b>		
Reduce or eliminate inputs of hazardous and radioactive substances of most concern (8.35)	R1	Estuarine water quality, marine inputs
Aim to raise consistent compliance with the European Bathing Water Directive (Box after 8.46)	R2	Compliance with Bathing Water Directive
Protection of marine habitats and species (8.40)	R3	Biodiversity in coastal/marine areas
Improve the management and conservation of fish stocks (8.44)	R4	Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits
Work with other countries to achieve effective management and conservation of fish stocks (8.46)	R5	State of the world's fisheries
<b>S Landscape and wildlife</b>		
Minimise the loss of soils to new development (8.50)	S1	Net loss of soils to development
Soil protection (8.50)	S2	Concentrations of organic matter in agricultural topsoils
Reverse the long-term decline in populations of farmland and woodland birds (3.24)	H13	Populations of wild birds
Reverse the decline in UK wildlife and habitats (8.53)	S3	Trends in plant diversity
	S4	Biodiversity action plans
Protection for individual landscape features such as hedges, dry stone walls and ponds (8.56)	S5	Landscape features - hedges, stone walls and ponds
Strengthen protection for special sites (8.57)	S6	Extent and management of SSSIs
Protecting the wider landscape (8.56)	S7	Countryside quality
Promoting public access and enjoyment of the landscape (8.56)	S8	Access to the countryside
Contextual indicator	S9	Native species at risk
Continuing expansion of UK woodland area (8.60)	S10	Area of woodland in the UK
Protecting and expanding ancient and semi-natural woodlands (8.60)	S11	Area of ancient semi-natural woodland in GB
Better management of existing woodlands (8.60)	S12	Sustainable management of woodland
Sustainable forestry management overseas (8.60)	S13	Number of countries with national forest programmes
Aim to maximise efficient use of materials and greater use of recycled and waste materials (8.62)	S14	Amount of secondary/ recycled aggregates used compared with virgin aggregates
All mineral working sites are restored to a standard suitable for a specific beneficial afteruse (8.62)	S15	Land covered by restoration and aftercare conditions

Objective and 1999 Strategy paragraph reference	Ref no	Indicators
<b>SENDING THE RIGHT SIGNALS</b>		
<b>T Sending the right signals</b>		
Integrating the environment into each department's policies and operations (5.2)	T1	Greening government operations
Help promote women's interests (box after 5.6) and fairness at work (6.34)	T2	Women in public appointments and senior positions
Contextual indicator	T3	Prices of key resources - fuel
Explore the scope for using economic instruments to deliver more sustainable development, and avoid perverse subsidies which work against sustainable development (5.7, 5.9)	T4	Real changes in the cost of transport
Cost-effective ways to comply with pollution abatement and aim to move to cleaner processes in the long term (5.10, 5.13)	T5	Expenditure on pollution abatement
Where new regulation is used it will conform to the government's principles of better regulation and be enforced effectively (5.10)	T6	Enforcement of regulations
Improve awareness of sustainable development (5.14)	T7	Public understanding and awareness
Encourage individuals to do their bit (5.14)	T8	Awareness in schools
	T9	Individual action for sustainable development
<b>INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>U International co-operation and development</b>		
Work with others to eliminate global poverty and raise living standards in developing countries (Box before 9.1)	U1	Global poverty
Contextual indicator	U2	Net Official Development Assistance (ODA)
Work with others to tackle global pressures on the environment and resources (Box before 9.1)	U3	Global population
International conventions aimed at protecting the environment: UK commitment to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (9.21)	U4	UK public expenditure on global environment protection
Contextual indicators	U5	Implementation of multilateral environmental agreements
	U6	International emissions of carbon dioxide per head
	U7	World and UK materials consumption levels per head

**Annex B****Index of all the indicators by key word**

<b>Key word</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	
Access difficulties	People finding access difficult	J1
Access, countryside	Access to the countryside	S8
Access, disabled people	Access for disabled people	J3
Access, local green space	Access to local green space	K7
Access, rural services	Access to services in rural areas	J2
Accidents, death rates	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	F1
Accommodation, temporary	Temporary accommodation/rough sleepers	J5
Acidification	Acidification in the UK	P4
Action, individual	Individual action for sustainable development	T9
Adult literacy/numeracy	Adult literacy/numeracy	C2
Aggregates, primary	Primary aggregates per unit of construction value	D9
Aggregates, secondary/recycled	Amount of secondary/recycled aggregates used compared with virgin aggregates	S14
Air pollutants, concentrations	Concentrations of selected air pollutants	P1
Air pollutants, emissions	Emissions of selected air pollutants	P2
Air pollution	Days when air pollution is moderate or higher	H10
Appliances, energy efficiency	Energy efficiency of new appliances	D11
Authorities with LA21 strategies	Number of local authorities with LA21 strategies	L1
Awareness and understanding	Public understanding and awareness	T7
Awareness in schools	Awareness in schools	T8
Bathing water	Compliance with Bathing Water Directive	R2
Biodiversity, action plans	Biodiversity action plans	S4
Biodiversity, coastal/marine areas	Biodiversity in coastal/marine areas	R3
Birds, wild	Populations of wild birds	H13
Borrowing, public sector	Public sector net borrowing and net debt	B2
Buildings, Grade I and II*	Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay	K5
Business start-ups	New business start-ups net of closures	E4
Businesses, Investors in People	Businesses recognised as Investors In People	C4
Cancer, death rates	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	F1
Carbon dioxide emissions, international	International emissions of carbon dioxide per head	U6
Carbon dioxide emissions, UK	Carbon dioxide emissions by end user	N3
Cars, fuel consumption	Energy efficiency of road passenger travel/Average fuel consumption of new cars	D15
Chemical releases	Chemical releases to the environment	D19
Circulatory disease, death rates	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	F1
Closures, business	New business start-ups net of closures	E4
Coastal/marine biodiversity	Biodiversity in coastal/marine areas	R3
Community spirit	Community spirit	L3
Competitiveness/productivity	Labour productivity	B3
Concentrations, air pollutants	Concentrations of selected air pollutants	P1
Concentrations, organic matter	Concentrations of organic matter in agricultural topsoils	S2
Concentrations, persistent organic pollutants	Concentrations of persistent organic pollutants	M1
Congestion, traffic	Traffic congestion	G4
Construction waste	Construction and demolition waste going to landfill	D10
Consumer expenditure	Consumer expenditure	D2

Key word	Indicator	
Consumer information	Consumer information	D1
Consumption of materials	World and UK material consumption levels per head	U7
Contaminants, inputs into the sea	Estuarine water quality, marine inputs	R1
Cost of transport	Real changes in the cost of transport	T4
Countryside quality	Countryside quality	S7
Countryside Stewardship Scheme	Area under agreement under the Environmentally Sensitive Area and Countryside Stewardship agri-environment schemes	D13
Countryside, access to	Access to the countryside	S8
Crime	Level of crime	H8
Crime, fear of	Fear of crime	K9
Cultural activities	Participation in sport and cultural activities	J4
Dangerous substances in water	Dangerous substances in water	M2
Death rates	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	F1
Decay risk of listed buildings	Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay	K5
Depletion, fossil fuels	Depletion of fossil fuels	N5
Depletion, ozone	Ozone depletion	P5
Deprivation, index of local	Index of local deprivation	E2
Derelict land	Vacant land and properties and derelict land	K1
Development assistance	Net Official Development Assistance (oda)	U2
Development, loss of soils	Net loss of soils to development	S1
Disabled people, access	Access for disabled people	J3
Disabled people, economically active	Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active	C7
Discharges, nuclear industry	Discharges from the nuclear industry	M4
Distance travelled	Distance travelled relative to income	G5
Diversity, plant	Trends in plant diversity	S3
Economically active groups	Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active	C7
Electricity from renewable resources	Electricity from renewable sources	N4
Emissions, air pollutants	Emissions of selected air pollutants	P2
Emissions, carbon dioxide, international	International emissions of carbon dioxide per head	U6
Emissions, carbon dioxide, UK	Carbon dioxide emissions by end user	N3
Emissions, greenhouse gases	Emissions of greenhouse gases	H9
Emissions, sulphur dioxide/nitrogen oxides	Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions	P3
Employment, days lost through illness, etc.	Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness	C10
Employment, long hours worked	People in employment working long hours	C8
Employment, overall	Proportion of people of working age who are in work	H3
Energy consumption	Energy and water consumption by sector/Waste and hazardous emissions by sector	D3
Energy efficiency, economy	Energy efficiency of economy	A2
Energy efficiency, new appliances	Energy efficiency of new appliances	D11
Energy efficiency, road passenger travel	Energy efficiency of road passenger travel/Average fuel consumption of new cars	D15
Energy use, household	Energy use per household	A3
Enforcement of regulations	Enforcement of regulations	T6
Environment, chemical releases to	Chemical releases to the environment	D19
Environmental agreements	Implementation of multilateral environmental agreements	U5
Environmental engagement	Corporate environmental engagement	D5

Key word	Indicator	
Environmental management systems	Adoption of environmental management systems (ISO 14001) and the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)	D4
Environmental protection expenditure	UK public expenditure on global environment protection	U4
Environmental reporting	Environmental reporting	D6
Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes	Area under agreement under the Environmentally Sensitive Area and Countryside Stewardship agri-environment schemes	D13
Estuarine water quality	Estuarine water quality, marine inputs	R1
Ethical trading	UK companies implementing ethical trading codes of conduct	C11
Ethnic minority, employment/unemployment	Ethnic minority employment and unemployment	E5
Expenditure, consumer	Consumer expenditure	D2
Expenditure, pollution abatement	Expenditure on pollution abatement	T5
Exports	UK imports, exports, trade balance	B4
Fatalities, work	Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness	C10
Fish stocks, UK	Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits	R4
Fish stocks, world	State of the world's fisheries	R5
Floorspace, retail	New retail floorspace in town centres and out of town	K2
Food, pesticides residues	Pesticide residues in food	D12
Forest programmes	Number of countries with national forest programmes	S13
Freight transport	Freight transport by mode	D20
Fuel consumption	Energy efficiency of road passenger travel/Average fuel consumption of new cars	D15
Fuel poverty	Fuel poverty	J6
Fuel prices	Prices of key resources - fuel	T3
Fuels, fossil, depletion	Depletion of fossil fuels	N5
GDP and GDP per head, total economy	Total output of the economy (GDP and GDP per head)	H1
GDP, regional variations	Regional variations in GDP	E1
Global temperature rise	Rise in global temperature	N1
Green housekeeping	Greening government operations	T1
Green space, access	Access to local green space	K7
Greenhouse gases, emissions	Emissions of greenhouse gases	H9
Hazardous emissions	Energy and water consumption by sector/Waste and hazardous emissions by sector	D3
Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste	A7
Health inequalities	Health inequalities	F3
Health, death rates	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	F1
Health, hospital waiting lists	NHS hospital waiting lists	F4
Health, respiratory illness	Respiratory illness	F2
Healthy life expectancy	Expected years of healthy life	H6
Heavy goods vehicle mileage	Heavy goods vehicle mileage intensity	D21
Hedges	Landscape features - hedges, stone walls and ponds	S5
Homes unfit	Homes judged unfit to live in	H7
Homes, new	New homes built on previously developed land	H14
Hospital waiting lists	NHS hospital waiting lists	F4
Household growth	Household growth	K4

Key word	Indicator	
Household waste	Household waste and recycling	A5
Household water use	Household water use and peak demand	D7
Houses, vacant	Vacant land and properties and derelict land	K1
Housing, thermal efficiency	Thermal efficiency of housing stock	D8
Illness, working days lost	Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness	C10
Imports	UK imports, exports, trade balance	B4
Inequalities, health	Health inequalities	F3
Inflation	Rate of inflation	B1
Injuries, work	Work fatalities and injury rates; working days lost through illness	C10
Investment, social	Social investment as a per cent of GDP	B5
Investment, total	Total and social investment as a per cent of GDP	H2
Investors In People	Businesses recognised as Investors In People	C4
Journey lengths by purpose	Average journey length by purpose	G3
LA21 strategies	Number of local authorities with LA21 strategies	L1
Land , vacant and derelict	Vacant land and properties and derelict land	K1
Land, restoration and aftercare	Land covered by restoration and aftercare conditions	S15
Landscape features	Landscape features - hedges, stone walls and ponds	S5
Leakage, water	Water leakage	Q4
Learning participation	Learning participation	C3
Leisure trips, mode of transport	Leisure trips by mode of transport	D17
Life expectancy	Expected years of healthy life	H6
Listed buildings	Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay	K5
Literacy/numeracy	Adult literacy/numeracy	C2
Local deprivation	Index of local deprivation	E2
Lone parents, economically active	Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active	C7
Long hours, people working	People in employment working long hours	C8
Long-term ill people, economically active	Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active	C7
Long-term unemployment	Proportion of people of working age out of work for more than two years	C6
Low pay	Low pay	C9
Management of woodland	Sustainable management of woodland	S12
Marine biodiversity	Biodiversity in coastal/marine areas	R3
Marine inputs	Estuarine water quality, marine inputs	R1
Material consumption	World and UK material consumption levels per head	U7
Materials recycling	Materials recycling	A6
New business start-ups	New business start-ups net of closures	E4
New homes	New homes built on previously developed land	H14
Nitrogen oxide emissions	Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions	P3
Noise levels	Noise levels	K8
Nuclear industry discharges	Discharges from the nuclear industry	M4
Nutrients in water	Nutrients in water	Q1
Organic matter concentrations	Concentrations of organic matter in agricultural topsoils	S2
Organic production areas	Area converted to organic production	D14
Output	Total output of the economy (GDP and GDP per head)	H1

Key word	Indicator	
Overseas development assistance	Net Official Development Assistance (oda)	U2
Overseas travel	Overseas travel	D18
Ozone depletion	Ozone depletion	P5
Participation in sport/cultural activities	Participation in sport and cultural activities	J4
Participation, learning	Learning participation	C3
Passenger travel	Passenger travel by mode	G1
Pay, low	Low pay	C9
Persistent organic pollutants	Concentrations of persistent organic pollutants	M1
Pesticide residues in food	Pesticide residues in food	D12
Plant diversity	Trends in plant diversity	S3
Pollutants, air/concentrations	Concentrations of selected air pollutants	P1
Pollutants, air/emissions	Emissions of selected air pollutants	P2
Pollutants, persistent organic	Concentrations of persistent organic pollutants	M1
Pollution abatement expenditure	Expenditure on pollution abatement	T5
Ponds	Landscape features - hedges, stone walls and ponds	S5
Population growth, UK	Population growth	K3
Population, global	Global population	U3
Poverty and social exclusion	Indicators of success in tackling poverty and social exclusion	H4
Poverty, fuel	Fuel poverty	J6
Poverty, global	Global poverty	U1
Prices of fuel	Prices of key resources - fuel	T3
Primary aggregates	Primary aggregates per unit of construction value	D9
Production, organic	Area converted to organic production	D14
Public appointments of women	Women in public appointments and senior positions	T2
Public awareness and understanding	Public understanding and awareness	T7
Public sector net borrowing and debt	Public sector net borrowing and net debt	B2
Qualifications, 16 year-olds without	16 year-olds with no qualifications	C1
Qualifications, at age 19	Qualifications at age 19	H5
Quality of surroundings	Quality of surroundings	K6
Radioactive waste stocks	Radioactive waste stocks	M3
Recycled/secondary aggregates	Amount of secondary/recycled aggregates used compared with virgin aggregates	S14
Recycling	Materials recycling	A6
Recycling and household waste	Household waste and recycling	A5
Regional GDP	Regional variations in GDP	E1
Regulation enforcement	Enforcement of regulations	T6
Renewable sources, electricity	Electricity from renewable sources	N4
Residues, pesticides in food	Pesticide residues in food	D12
Resource use	UK resource use	A1
Respiratory illness	Respiratory illness	F2
Restoration and aftercare	Land covered by restoration and aftercare conditions	S15
Retail floorspace	New retail floorspace in town centres and out of town	K2
River quality	Rivers of good or fair quality	H12
Road traffic	Road traffic	H11
Rough sleepers	Temporary accommodation/rough sleepers	J5
Rural services	Access to services in rural areas	J2
School exclusions	Truancies and exclusions from school/teenage pregnancies	E3
School trips	How children get to school	G2

Key word	Indicator	
School truancy	Truancies and exclusions from school/teenage pregnancies	E3
Sea level rise	Sea level rise	N2
Secondary/recycled aggregates used	Amount of secondary/recycled aggregates used compared with virgin aggregates	S14
Semi-natural/ancient woodland	Area of ancient semi-natural woodland in GB	S11
Senior positions, women	Women in public appointments and senior positions	T2
Sites affected by water abstraction	Sites affected by water abstraction	Q6
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Extent and management of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	S6
Social exclusion	Indicators of success in tackling poverty and social exclusion	H4
Social investment	Social investment as a per cent of GDP	B5
Soils, loss	Net loss of soils to development	S1
Soils, organic matter concentrations	Concentrations of organic matter in agricultural topsoils	S2
Species at risk	Native species at risk	S9
Sport	Participation in sport and cultural activities	J4
Start-ups, business	New business start-ups net of closures	E4
Stone walls	Landscape features - hedges, stone walls and ponds	S5
Suicide, death rates	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	F1
Sulphur dioxide emissions	Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions	P3
Surroundings	Quality of surroundings	K6
Sustainable development action	Individual action for sustainable development	T9
Teenage pregnancies	Truancies and exclusions from school/teenage pregnancies	E3
Temperature, rise	Rise in global temperature	N1
Temporary accommodation	Temporary accommodation/rough sleepers	J5
Thermal efficiency	Thermal efficiency of housing stock	D8
Tourism	Sustainable tourism	D16
Trade balance	UK imports, exports, trade balance	B4
Traffic congestion	Traffic congestion	G4
Traffic, road	Road traffic	H11
Transport costs	Real changes in the cost of transport	T4
Transport, freight	Freight transport by mode	D20
Transport, HGV mileage intensity	Heavy goods vehicle mileage intensity	D21
Travel, distance relative to income	Distance travelled relative to income	G5
Travel, journey lengths	Average journey length by purpose	G3
Travel, leisure trips	Leisure trips by mode of transport	D17
Travel, overseas	Overseas travel	D18
Travel, passenger	Passenger travel by mode	G1
Travel, school trips	How children get to school	G2
Travel, traffic congestion	Traffic congestion	G4
Truancies and exclusions	Truancies and exclusions from school/teenage pregnancies	E3
Understanding and awareness	Public understanding and awareness	T7
Unemployment, ethnic minority	Ethnic minority employment and unemployment	E5
Unemployment, long-term	Proportion of people of working age out of work for more than two years	C6
Unemployment, workless households	Proportion of working age people in workless households	C5
Unfit homes	Homes judged unfit to live in	H7
Vacant properties	Vacant land and properties and derelict land	K1
Voluntary activity	Voluntary activity	L2

<b>Key word</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	
Waste	Waste and hazardous emissions by sector/Energy and water consumption by sector	D3
Waste arisings	Waste arisings and management	H15
Waste by sector	Waste by sector	A4
Waste, construction and demolition	Construction and demolition waste going to landfill	D10
Waste, hazardous	Hazardous waste	A7
Waste, household	Household waste and recycling	A5
Waste, radioactive stocks	Radioactive waste stocks	M3
Waste, recycling	Household waste and recycling	A5
Water abstraction, sites affected	Sites affected by water abstraction	Q6
Water abstractions by purpose	Abstractions by purpose	Q5
Water affordability	Water affordability	Q3
Water consumption	Energy and water consumption by sector	D3
Water consumption	/Waste and hazardous emissions by sector	
Water consumption	Household water use and peak demand	D7
Water demand and availability	Water demand and availability	Q2
Water leakage	Water leakage	Q4
Water, Bathing Water Directive compliance	Compliance with Bathing Water Directive	R2
Water, estuarine, quality	Estuarine water quality, marine inputs	R1
Water, nutrients in	Nutrients in water	Q1
Water, river, quality	Rivers of good or fair quality	H12
Wild birds	Populations of wild birds	H13
Women, public appointments	Women in public appointments and senior positions	T2
Woodland area	Area of woodland in the UK	S10
Woodland, ancient semi-natural	Area of ancient semi-natural woodland in GB	S11
Woodland, management	Sustainable management of woodland	S12
Work, people in	Proportion of people of working age who are in work	H3
Workless households	Proportion of working age people in workless households	C5