

Sustainable development indicators in your pocket **2009**



Securing the future
delivering UK sustainable development strategy



Sustainable development indicators in your pocket **2009**

An update of the
UK Government Strategy indicators



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This document and supporting data and material are also available on the UK Government sustainable development website www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress

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The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, *Securing the future*, was launched by the Prime Minister in March 2005, and builds on the 1999 strategy, *A better quality of life*. It sets out the goal of sustainable development as enabling all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations.

The Strategy outlined 68 indicators through which to review progress, along with other evidence, in four priority areas:

- Sustainable consumption and production
- Climate change and energy
- Protecting natural resources and enhancing the environment
- Creating sustainable communities and a fairer world

This National Statistics booklet presents and assesses the indicators – measures of everyday concerns including health, housing, jobs, crime, education and our environment.

It aims to be a useful and accessible reference for experts, to help illustrate the breadth and challenges of sustainable development to those less familiar with the concept, and to encourage readers to find out more.

It has been possible to update almost all of the indicators with new data. In some instances it has been necessary to change the indicator presentation or data used but in most cases the indicators are consistent with earlier editions. The most significant change in this edition is a revision to one

of the base years against which progress in the indicator is assessed. Previously 1999 was one of the baseline years used. In order to continue to be able to provide an assessment of short-term change, this has been brought forward to 2003, whilst retaining a second longer-term baseline of 1990. A summary of the differences between the assessments comparing the 1990 and 1999 baselines has been provided in an annex to aid comparison with earlier editions.


The 2008 edition was accompanied by a user questionnaire, and the responses and comments have been much appreciated. They have provided a better understanding of the booklet's readership and how they use it. A summary of the responses is published on the UK Government Sustainable Development website at: www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/


Almost all the responses were very positive and some have prompted revisions to the presentation and content. These include:

- the colour scheme used for the charts
- a list of data providers
- a glossary of terms (available on the website)
- selected regional and international comparative indicators. A full set of regional and international indicators are available as before on the UK Government Sustainable Development website at: www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/

Overall messages from the indicators

Not everyone is able to look at a graph and immediately understand the messages, so it is useful to be able to summarise what the indicator measures tell us. To highlight whether or not things are moving in the right or wrong direction, a set of traffic lights is used:

 = clear improvement

 = little or no change

 = clear deterioration

 = insufficient or no comparable data

The traffic lights are determined by comparing the measure in the latest year with its position in an earlier base year – in most cases 1990 and 2003 (in previous editions 1999). Between the base year and current position the measure may have deteriorated and then improved, or vice versa. The traffic lights only reflect the overall change in the measure from the base year to the latest position and do not reflect fluctuations during the intervening years.

From page 24 onwards each indicator is represented as a chart, with traffic light assessments and commentary to explain the main messages and support the assessments.

Many of the indicators are comprised of more than one component measurement, and in all there are 126 assessed indicator measures making up the 68 indicators.

The indicators are first and foremost intended to communicate and highlight progress in key issues for sustainable development and for the priority areas, and along with other evidence to help identify where action is required.

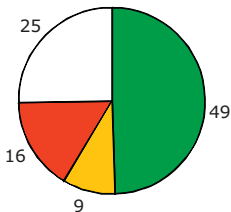
It may be also desirable to use the indicators to gain an overall impression of progress but it is not practicable or meaningful to combine all 126 disparate indicator measures into a single index of sustainable development. Aside from the technical difficulties involved, some indicator measures are more important or challenging than others and key messages would be lost.

However to gain some indication of the extent to which overall change is in the right or wrong direction, it may be informative to quantify the number of traffic lights that are green, amber or red across all the indicator measures. This approach forms the basis of the following summaries.

Pages 11 to 16 present summaries of the accumulative traffic lights for all 68 indicators in the Strategy and separately for each of the four priority areas. A number of indicators support more than one priority area, so there is some overlap in the messages the summaries convey.

Indicator measures do not contribute to the summaries if (a) they are used in another indicator and are already counted within the same summary; (b) their trends are strongly influenced by or directly reflect other measures within the same summary; or (c) they are for contextual purposes. For more details see the UK Government sustainable development website.

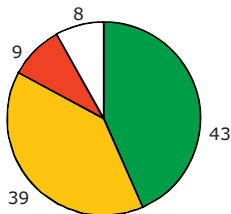
Changes in measures since 1990²



■ Showing improvement

■ Showing little or no change

Changes in measures since 2003²



■ Showing deterioration

Insufficient data

¹ Based on 99 of 126 measures, comprising 68 indicators

² Or nearest year for which data are available

Compared with the position in 2003, 43 measures show improvement, 9 showed deterioration, whilst 39 showed little or no change.

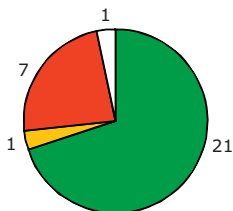
A wide range of measures show improvement including renewable electricity, carbon dioxide emissions from domestic energy use, water resource use, chemical water quality, waste and land recycling, farming management, crime, fear of crime, mortality rates, infant mortality differences, road accidents, rough sleepers and homeless households.

Those measures showing deterioration since 2003 are specifically:

- aviation emissions of greenhouse gases
- shipping emissions of greenhouse gases
- fossil fuels used for electricity generation
- energy supply (consumption exceeding UK production)
- farmland bird populations
- community participation
- range of life expectancy between local authority areas
- ozone pollution in urban areas
- households living in fuel poverty

Also showing deterioration but not included in the summaries is the background measure on carbon dioxide emissions from electricity generation.

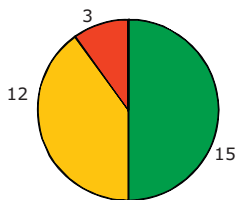
Changes in measures since 1990²



■ Showing improvement

■ Showing little or no change

Changes in measures since 2003²



■ Showing deterioration

□ Insufficient data

¹ Based on 30 of 49 measures, comprising 25 indicators

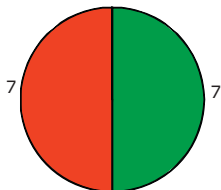
² Or nearest year for which data are available

Indicators for *sustainable consumption and production* (SCP) mainly cover emissions, resource use and waste. 15 measures show improvement compared with 2003 rising to 21 measures compared with 1990. Those showing improvement include, emissions of nitrogen oxide and particulates from road transport, carbon dioxide emissions from domestic energy use, water resources, waste and land recycling.

Measures showing deterioration since 2003 are greenhouse gases from aviation and shipping as well as farmland bird populations.

Indicators supporting SCP are highlighted by the vertical tab on the edge of each page.

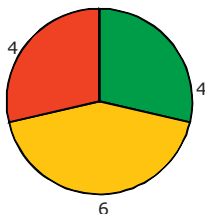
Changes in measures since 1990²



■ Showing improvement

■ Showing little or no change

Changes in measures since 2003²



■ Showing deterioration

□ Insufficient data

¹ Based on 14 of 23 measures, comprising 15 indicators

² Or nearest year for which data are available

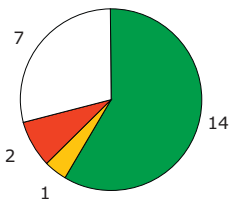
Indicators for *climate change and energy* (CCE) mainly cover greenhouse gas emissions, electricity generation and energy supply. 4 measures show improvement since 2003, 6 show little or no change, and 4 show deterioration.

Those showing improvement since 2003 include renewable electricity, sulphur dioxide emissions from electricity generation, carbon dioxide emissions from domestic and manufacturing energy use.

Those showing deterioration are aviation and shipping emissions of greenhouse gases, energy supply and fossil fuels used in electricity generation.

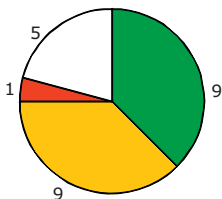
Indicators supporting CCE are highlighted by the vertical tab on the edge of each page.

Changes in measures since 1990²



■ Showing improvement
■ Showing little or no change

Changes in measures since 2003²



■ Showing deterioration
□ Insufficient data

¹ Based on 24 of 29 measures, comprising 16 indicators

² Or nearest year for which data are available

Indicators for *natural resource protection* (NRP) mainly cover wildlife and biodiversity, farming, land use, fish stocks, air pollution and rivers. 9 measures show improvement since 2003, 1 shows deterioration and 9 measures show little or no change.

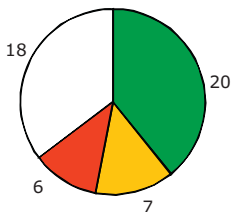
Those showing improvement since 2003 include chemical river quality, farming management, emissions from agriculture fertilizer and ammonia, land recycling and dwelling density.

Farmland bird populations have declined since 2003, whilst woodland, seabird and wintering wetland bird populations have seen little or no change.

Indicators supporting NRP are highlighted by the vertical tab on the edge of each page.

Creating sustainable communities and a fairer world (CSC)¹

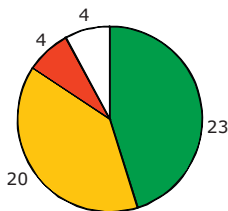
Changes in measures since 1990²



■ Showing improvement

■ Showing little or no change

Changes in measures since 2003²



■ Showing deterioration

□ Insufficient data

¹ Based on 51 of 67 measures, comprising 39 indicators

² Or nearest year for which data are available

Indicators for *creating sustainable communities* (CSC) mainly cover poverty, health, crime, access, mobility, and local and domestic environments. 23 measures show improvement since 2003, 20 show little or no change, and 4 show a deterioration.

Those showing improvement include households in temporary accommodation, crime, fear of crime, mortality rates, infant mortality differences and road accidents.









Those showing deterioration are the difference in life expectancy between local authorities, community participation, ozone pollution in urban areas and households experiencing fuel poverty.














Indicators supporting CSC are highlighted by the vertical tab on the edge of each page.

UK Framework indicators

Another means of getting an overview of progress is to select a small set of key indicators. A framework for sustainable development *One future – different paths* is shared by the UK Government and the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Twenty 'UK Framework indicators' (all included in the UK Strategy's 68 indicators) cover key impacts and outcomes that reflect the priority areas shared across the UK. A summary of these indicators is below.

Indicator number and title		Change since 1990 ¹	Change since 2003 ²	Direction in latest year*
1. Greenhouse gas emissions				✓
13. Resource use				≈
18. Waste arisings				✓
20. Bird populations	Farmland			✗
	Woodland			≈
	Seabird			✗
27. Fish stock sustainability				≈
28. Ecological impacts of air pollution	Acidity			✗
	Nitrogen			✗
30. River quality	Biological			≈
	Chemical			✓

Indicator number and title		Change since 1990 ¹	Change since 2003 ²	Direction in latest year*
32. Economic output				≈
37. Active community participation				≈
38. Crime	Vehicle related thefts	 1991		≈
	Burglary	 1991		≈
	Violent	 1991		✓
40. Employment				≈
41. Workless households				≈
43. Childhood poverty	Before housing cost			≈
	After housing cost			≈
45. Pensioner poverty	Before housing cost			≈
	After housing cost			≈
47. Educational attainment			 2004	✓
49. Health inequality	Infant mortality gap	 1994		✓
	Life expectancy gap	 1991		✗

Indicator number and title		Change since 1990 ¹	Change since 2003 ²	Direction in latest year*
55. Mobility	Walking/cycling	 1995-7		✓
	Public transport use	 1995-7		✓
59. Social justice				
60. Environmental equality				
68. Wellbeing				

 = clear improvement since base year

 = little or no change since base year

 = clear deterioration since base year

 = insufficient or no comparable data

*The third column, *Direction of change in latest year* (comparing the latest and penultimate years for which data are available) is provided to give an indication only and may not represent a clear improvement or deterioration. This is presented only in this summary table and not within the body of this booklet and only for the UK Framework Indicators. Indication of change is based on a 1 per cent threshold over which change in the indicator value was deemed to warrant a tick or cross. Exceptions are where recent figures are known not to represent a genuine change owing to methodological issues.

¹ Year as shown if not 1990

² Year shown if not 2003

Presentation of the Indicators

For each indicator, one or more charts are provided that show the data from 1990, or the earliest available year after 1990. In many cases a small chart additionally will be shown within the main chart to illustrate the longer-term change – going back as far as 1970 if data are available. The presentation of the charts has been simplified as far as possible. For example on the x-axis not all years for which data are presented have been indicated.

The indicator measures may be shown as an index, which means that the value of the measure for a base year, mainly 1990 (and 1970 for the small longer-term charts), is treated as representing 100 (per cent). Subsequent or preceding values of the measure are then shown in relation to that base value – in effect as a percentage of it. This allows trends in measures with different units to be more easily compared.

The traffic lights assessments are shown beneath the charts. If trends in individual measures are moving in the same direction then for ease of presentation traffic lights may be shared, although the measures will have been assessed individually.

A short statistical commentary on the indicator is then provided to highlight and explain the trends and assessment.

Deciding the traffic lights

For most indicator measures it will be very clear whether there has been an improvement or a deterioration, and hence whether a green or red traffic light is warranted. However where the amounts of change are small it can be

difficult to judge whether they are sufficient to indicate that there has been a clear improvement or deterioration.

So as a basic rule of thumb where an indicator measure has changed by less than 3 per cent, the traffic light has been set at amber, indicating little or no change. The choice of 3 per cent as the threshold is somewhat arbitrary but has proven to be helpful in deciding on the most appropriate traffic light. There are a few exceptions to this rule, where for example the indicator measure has been historically stable and/or almost at the level it can be expected to achieve. In such cases a smaller amount of change may be regarded as indicating an improvement or deterioration. In one or two cases the level of change may be greater than 3 per cent but the traffic light is nevertheless amber. This will apply where the limits of data collection imply that a larger percentage change is necessary for it to be regarded as showing a clear change.

For each indicator, where possible, two traffic light assessments of progress have been made by comparing the latest data with the position at two baselines (or the closest year available):

- since 1990
- since 2003

The 'since 2003' assessment provides a short term assessment of change. It is also for the moment the latest year from which it is practicable to make a consistently robust assessment of change across the indicators.

Determining the baselines

The choice of baselines is also to some extent arbitrary. We could just as reasonably use 1991 and 2000 as

baselines, but the assessments are after all only intended to help communicate the more detailed information shown by the indicators themselves.

Owing to year on year variation the position in 1990 or 2003 may be unrepresentative of the trend and could unduly influence our assumptions about the degree of progress made. To reduce the impact of the precise baseline year where possible a three-year average around the baseline year has been used. So the assessment of change since 1990 will be based on a comparison of the latest year's data with the average of data for 1989-1991, and similarly change since 2003 based on a comparison with an average of 2002-2004, if data are available.

Geographic coverage

Within the indicator set there is some variation in the geographic coverage of the indicators. Though the aim has been to cover the whole of the UK i.e. England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, where it is appropriate to do so, for some indicators it has been necessary to restrict the presentation to England, England and Wales, or Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland).

Data collection must be related to the specific policy and monitoring needs of each administration, and so it will not be necessarily possible for indicators to be applied consistently across the UK.

The administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each have their own strategy document for sustainable development and these are supported by indicators. See www.scotland.gov.uk, www.wales.gov.uk and www.doeni.gov.uk respectively.

Regional and international indicators

Equivalent indicators at the regional level in England and for international comparisons complement the 68 national indicators published in this booklet. Some selected examples of these regional and international measures are presented in Annexes in this booklet, after the national indicators.

All the regional and international indicators are published on the UK Government Sustainable Development website.

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

In addition there are links to a wide range of international websites that provide comparative data and analysis and EU and global trends.

Data used for the indicators

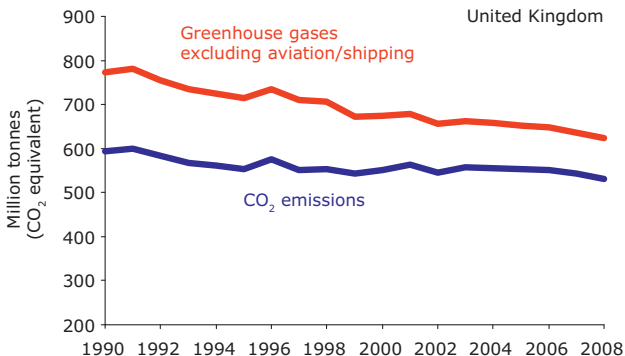
Most of the data used to compile the indicators come from Government sources and are National Statistics. The assessments of progress and the compilation of the compendium and website have been undertaken by statisticians within the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), in collaboration with statisticians and other colleagues within other Government departments and within the Devolved Administrations.

All the indicators are presented on the UK Government Sustainable Development website, along with the data, information on data sources, and the basis of assessment. Contact details for enquiries are at the back of this booklet.

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

1. Greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions and carbon dioxide emissions, 1990 to 2008



Note: 2008 data are provisional

Source: Defra, DECC, AEA Energy and Environment

Greenhouse gas emissions

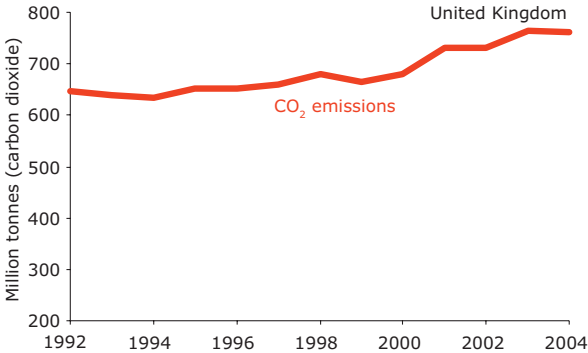
since: 1990 ✓ 2003 ✓

CO₂ emissions

since: 1990 ✓ 2003 ✓

- Emissions of the 'basket' of six greenhouse gases in 2008 were provisionally estimated to be 624 million tonnes (CO₂ equivalent), 20 per cent below emissions in 1990.
- Emissions of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas, were provisionally estimated at some 532 million tonnes, just over 10 per cent lower than in 1990. Emissions decreased by about 2 per cent between 2007 and 2008.

Carbon dioxide emissions associated with UK consumption, 1992 to 2004

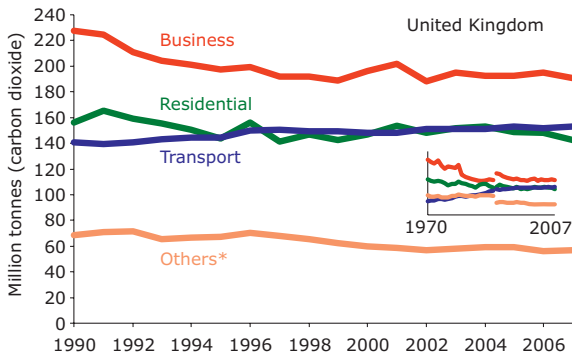


Source: Defra, SEI, ISA

- This is a contextual indicator for the carbon dioxide emissions shown in the previous indicator, which are generated by activities occurring within the UK, i.e. from energy use in the home, transportation and the production of goods and services in the UK.
- The carbon dioxide emissions shown above are those associated with UK consumption of all goods and services, whether or not the emissions are generated within the UK. Such emissions increased by 115 million tonnes (18 per cent) between 1992 and 2004. They include emissions from international travel and the production and transportation of imported goods, but not emissions from production of goods for UK export.
- Increasingly, the UK imports from countries where carbon emissions per product are higher than it would be in the UK, and there has also been an increase in the overall volume and diversity of products being consumed in the UK. (This chart comes from a one-off study and has not been updated.)

2. Carbon dioxide emissions by end user

CO₂ emissions from business, residential, transport sectors (excluding international aviation and shipping), 1990 to 2007



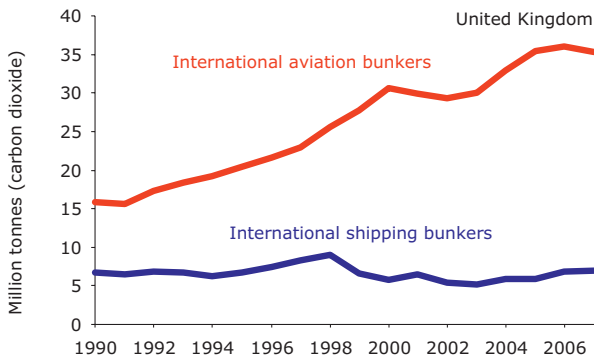
* Origin mostly of public, industrial and agricultural sectors
Source: DECC, AEA Energy and Environment

Business	since: 1990	✓	2003	≈
Residential	since: 1990	✓	2003	✓
Transport	since: 1990	✗	2003	≈

- End user emissions include emissions from electricity generation and fuel processing reassigned to consumers. By 2007 the percentage of total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions accounted for by business, residential users, and the transport sector were 35, 26 and 28 per cent respectively.
- Between 1990 and 2007, total CO₂ emissions fell by 8 per cent. Much of this decline has come from a reduction in emissions attributable to business which declined by 16 per cent. Emissions attributable to residential users have declined by 9 per cent since 1990, but those attributable to transport have risen by 9 per cent.

3. Aviation and shipping emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions from UK-based international aviation and shipping fuel bunkers, 1990 to 2007



Source: AEA Energy & Environment

Aviation bunkers	since: 1990	⊗	2003	⊗
Shipping bunkers	since: 1990	⊗	2003	⊗

- Greenhouse gas emissions from international aviation and shipping can be estimated from refuelling from bunkers at UK airports and ports (whether by UK or non-UK operators).
- Between 1990 and 2007 emissions from aviation fuel use more than doubled to over 35 million tonnes (carbon dioxide equivalent). High altitude aviation has a greenhouse effect over and above that of these greenhouse gas emissions alone, but is not reflected in this indicator. Although, UK shipping operators purchase most of their fuel outside the UK, emissions from UK shipping bunker fuel have risen slightly above their 1990 levels.

SCP

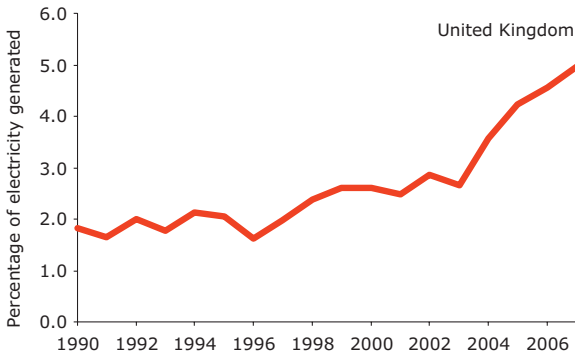
CCE

NRP

CSC

4. Renewable energy

Renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total electricity, 1990 to 2007



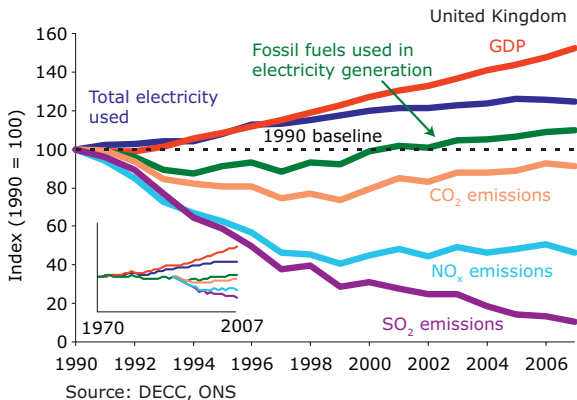
Source: DECC

Renewable electricity since: 1990 2003

- In 2007, renewable sources represented 5.0 per cent of all electricity generated, increasing from 1.8 per cent in 1990.
- Between 1990 and 2007 generation from non-hydro sources (wind, wave, solar and biofuels) increased from being 10 per cent of all renewable electricity generated to over 75 per cent.

5. Electricity generation

Electricity generated, CO₂, NO_x and SO₂ emissions by electricity generators and GDP, 1990 to 2007

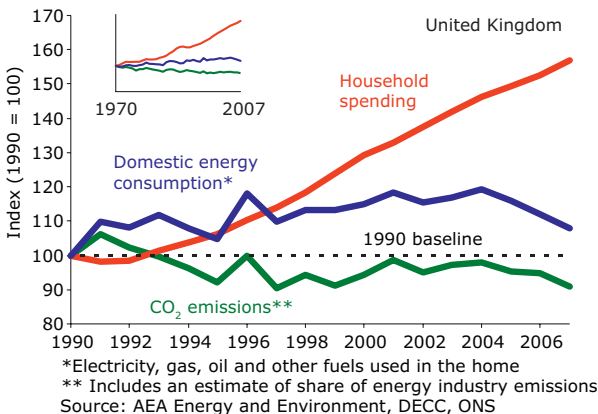


Electricity used	since: 1990	⊗	2003	≈
Fossil Fuels used	since: 1990	⊗	2003	⊗
CO ₂ emissions	since: 1990	✓	2003	⊗
NO _x emissions	since: 1990	✓	2003	≈
SO ₂ emissions	since: 1990	✓	2003	✓

- Between 1990 and 2007 electricity consumption rose by 24 per cent, and fossil fuel used in electricity generation rose by 12 per cent, though it had fallen in the early 1990s.
- Associated carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from electricity generators all fell between 1990 and 1999, by 27 per cent, 60 per cent and 72 per cent respectively. However, CO₂ and NO_x have both increased since then, reflecting an increase in the use of fossil fuels.

6. Household energy use

Domestic CO₂ emissions, domestic energy consumption and household spending, 1990 to 2007

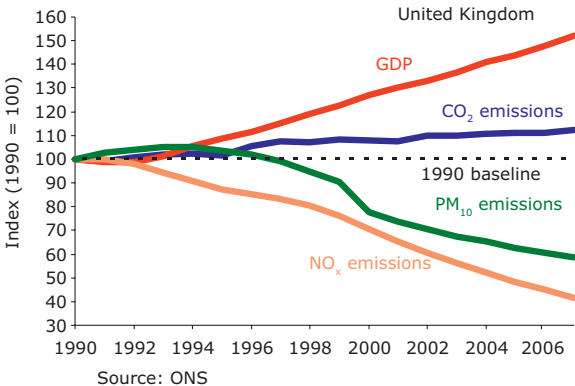


Domestic CO₂ emissions since: 1990 2003

- Household energy consumption increased by 8 per cent between 1990 and 2007. However, since 2004, when it was at a high of 19 per cent above the 1990 level, household energy consumption has decreased. The associated domestic carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions decreased by 9 per cent between 1990 and 2007, with some fluctuations in the intervening years. The reduction in emissions is largely the result of electricity generators switching from coal to gas or nuclear fuels.
- There are links between energy use and household spending (through the purchase of domestic appliances and direct spending on electricity and gas). Household spending (household final consumption expenditure) has increased steadily and in 2007 was 57 per cent higher than in 1990.

7. Road transport

CO₂, NO_x, PM₁₀ emissions and Gross Domestic Product, 1990 to 2007



CO ₂ emissions	since: 1990	✗	2003	⚠
NO _x , PM ₁₀ emissions	since: 1990	✓	2003	✓

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from all road transport rose by 13 per cent between 1990 and 2007, compared with GDP growth of 52 per cent. (Supporting indicators overleaf show the emissions from private cars and heavy goods vehicles included in the total above).
- By 2007 emissions of both nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and particulates (PM₁₀) were respectively 58 per cent and 43 per cent lower than in 1990.

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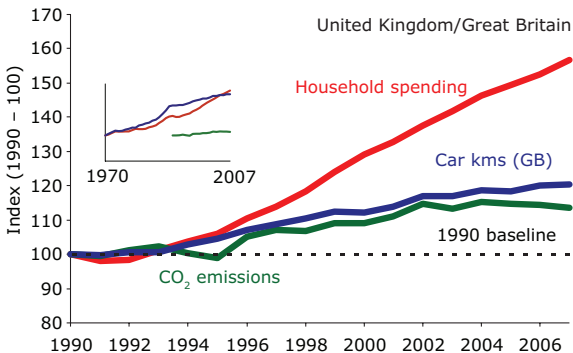
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8. Private cars

Private car CO₂ emissions and car-kilometres and household spending, 1990 to 2007



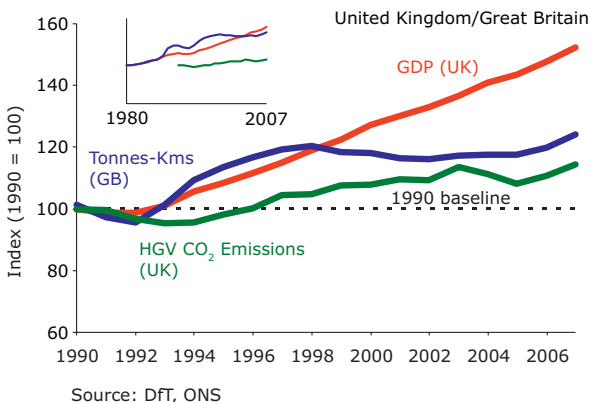
Source: DFT, ONS

CO₂ emissions since: 1990  2003 

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from private cars increased by 13 per cent between 1990 and 2007.
- Over the same period road traffic volume (measured as total car-kilometres travelled) increased by 20 per cent. Road traffic volume increased in line with household spending (household final consumption expenditure) until the mid-1990s but this relationship has since weakened.

9. Road freight

Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) CO₂ emissions, freight moved and Gross Domestic Product, 1990 to 2007



CO₂ emissions since: 1990  2003 

- Freight moved (tonne-kilometres) increased roughly in line with economic growth (Gross Domestic Product) until 1998. Since then freight moved has remained stable while GDP has increased by 28 per cent.
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) rose until 1998, but thereafter broadly stabilised in line with freight moved. Overall, emissions increased by 14 per cent between 1990 and 2007, compared with economic growth of 52 per cent over the same period.

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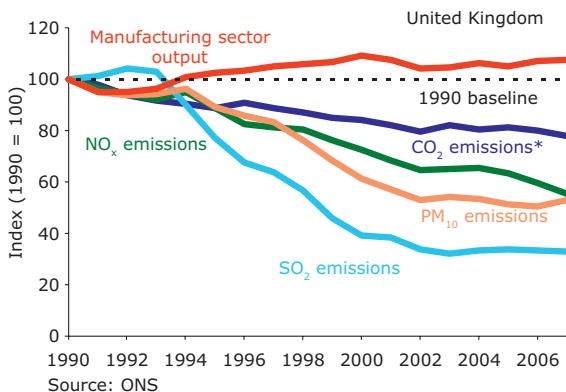
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10. Manufacturing sector

CO₂, NO_x, SO₂, PM₁₀ emissions and output, 1990 to 2007



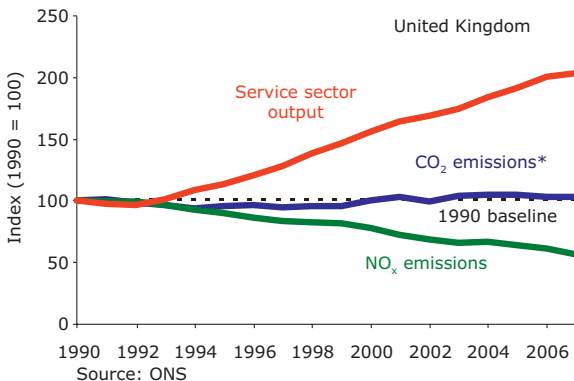
*Includes an estimate of share of emissions from electricity generation

CO ₂ , NO _x emissions	since: 1990	✓	2003	✓
SO ₂ , PM ₁₀ emissions	since: 1990	✓	2003	⊕

- Manufacturing accounts for roughly 13 per cent of UK Gross Value Added (monetary output), employs about 10 per cent of UK workers and is responsible for 27 per cent of UK carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.
- Manufacturing GVA rose by 8 per cent between 1990 and 2007. Despite reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) by 20 per cent, nitrogen oxides (NO_x) by 38 per cent, particulates (PM₁₀) by 47 per cent and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) by 67 per cent, were made over the same period.

11. Service sector

CO₂, NO_x emissions and output, 1990 to 2007



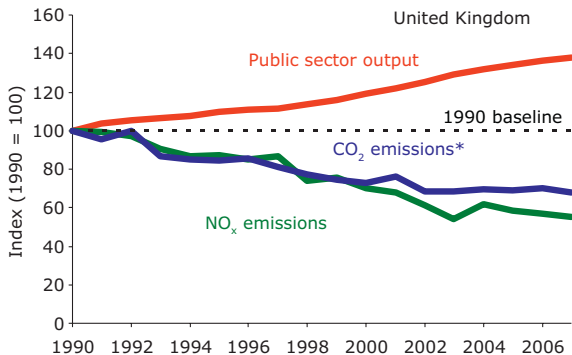
*Includes an estimate of share of emissions from electricity generation

CO ₂ emissions	since: 1990		2003	
NO _x emissions	since: 1990		2003	

- The service sector is the largest and fastest growing UK sector. It employs over half of the workforce and generates just under half of Gross Value Added (monetary output).
- Service sector GVA increased rapidly in the 1990s and in 2007 was 103 per cent higher than in 1990. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the sector's energy use increased by 4 per cent between 1990 and 2007. However, emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) reduced steadily over the period and by 2007 were 43 per cent less than in 1990. (Note that the public sector is not included here. Figures for the public sector are shown overleaf.)

12. Public sector

CO₂, NO_x emissions and output, 1990 to 2007



*Includes an estimate of share of emissions from electricity generation

Source: ONS

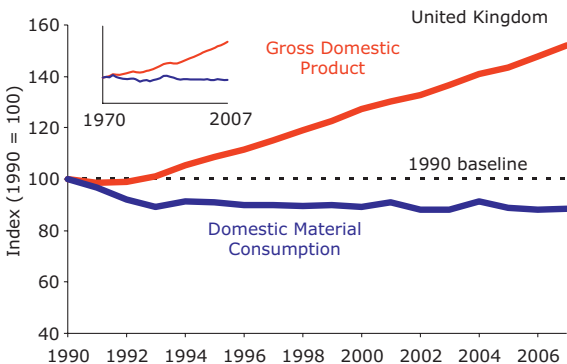
CO₂ emissions since: 1990  2003 

NO_x emissions since: 1990  2003 

- The public sector generates about 16 per cent of UK Gross Value Added (monetary output), employs a quarter of workers, and produces 5 per cent of UK carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.
- Public sector GVA rose by 38 per cent between 1990 and 2007. CO₂ emissions from the sector's energy use and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions, fell by 29 per cent and 44 per cent respectively in the same period.

13. Resource use

Domestic Material Consumption and Gross Domestic Product, 1990 to 2007



Source: ONS

Resource use since: 1990  2003 

- Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is the total mass of materials directly consumed by the economy (indirect material use such as waste from manufacture of imported goods are not accounted for).
- The economy (Gross Domestic Product) grew by 53 per cent in real terms between 1990 and 2007. In contrast DMC was 12 per cent lower in 2007 than in 1990 having remained relatively stable since 1993 – with reductions in use of UK resources balanced by increases in imports. Whilst this shows that the economy has grown without a direct increase in resources, since net imports have risen significantly over the period it is likely that the associated waste has also increased.

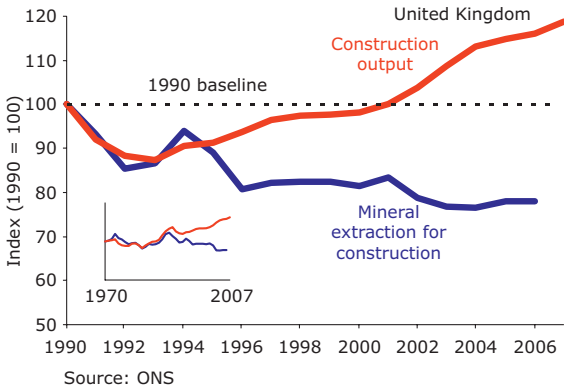
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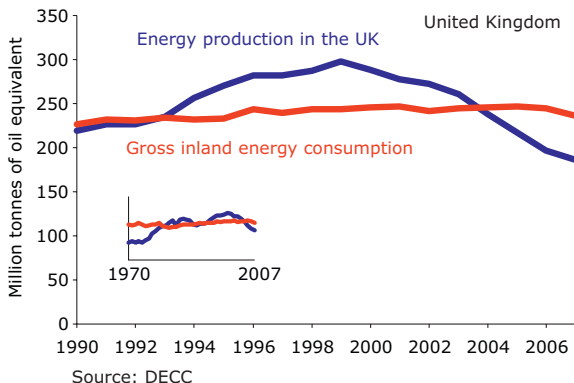
Stone, sand and gravel extraction: construction output and extraction of construction materials, 1990 and 2007



- This is a contextual indicator for Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) overleaf. Mineral extraction, primarily used for construction, accounted for 40 per cent of DMC in 2007. The level of construction mineral extraction decreased by 20 per cent between 1990 and 2007.
- The amount of material extracted and the value of output (GVA) from the construction industry were closely linked until the late 1980s. However, since 1994 the two have diverged markedly, with output value increasing steadily whilst being less dependent on minerals extraction.

14. Energy supply

UK indigenous energy production and gross inland energy consumption, 1990 to 2007



Production over consumption

since: 1990



2003



- The UK's indigenous energy production (i.e. within the UK) has broadly met or exceeded gross inland energy consumption during the 1990s.
- Since 1999 indigenous energy production has fallen from being 22 per cent above consumption, with the UK a net exporter of energy, to 21 per cent less than consumption, with the UK a net importer of energy.

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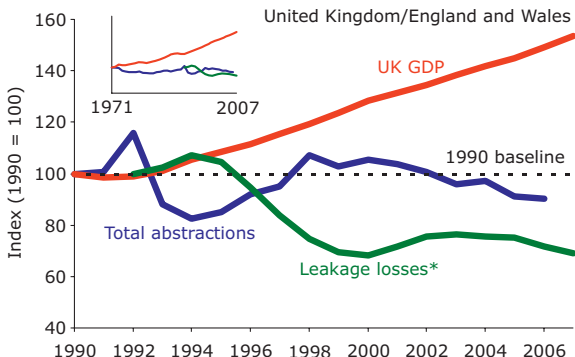
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15. Water resource use

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



*Most water companies are now operating at their Economic Level of Leakage. This is the level of leakage at which it would cost more for a water company to further reduce its leakage than to produce water from an alternative source, and balances the needs of consumers and the environment.

Source: EA, OFWAT, ONS

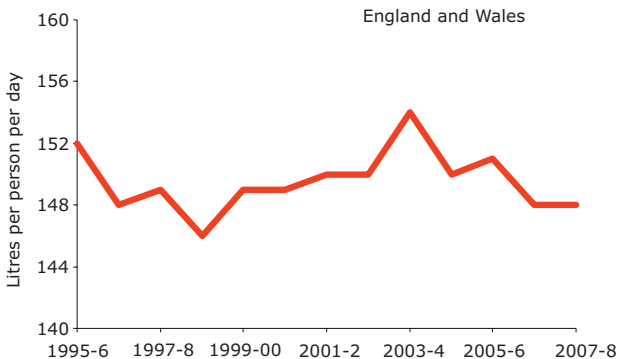
Abstractions since: 1990 2003

Leakage losses since: 1992-3 2003-4



- In 2006, 35 billion litres of water were abstracted per day from non-tidal surface and ground water sources in England and Wales. Although this is a decrease since 1971, abstraction had been lower during the early 1980s.
- In the mid-1990s abstractions increased in line with economic growth. A recent decline has led to abstractions below 1990 levels.
- Leakage losses increased in the early 1990s but in 2007-8 leakage losses were 31 per cent lower than in 1992-3.

16. Domestic water consumption

Litres per person per day, 1995-6 to 2007-8



Source: OFWAT

Water consumption since: 1995-6  2003-4 

- Household water consumption accounts for around two-thirds of water in the public supply (excluding leaks).
- Households consumed an average of 148 litres per person each day in 2007-8. Annual changes in consumption rates are largely owing to summer weather, and 2003-4 was particularly warm and dry. It is believed that there has been no clear underlying increase in per person consumption rates. (Data prior to 1995-6 are less reliable owing to early data collection systems and have been excluded.)

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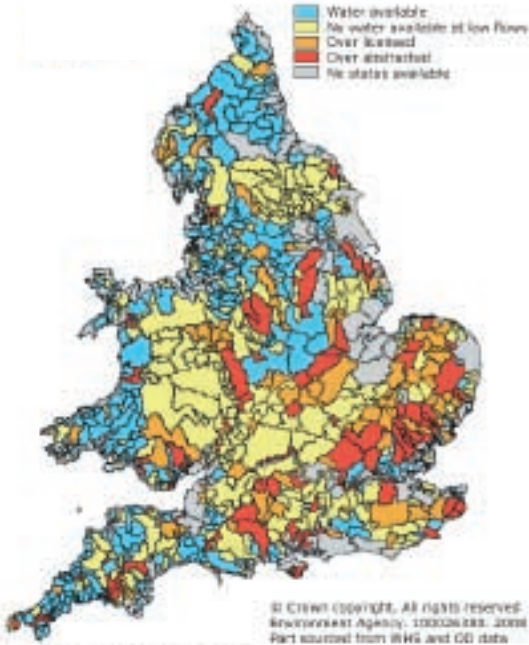
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17. Water stress

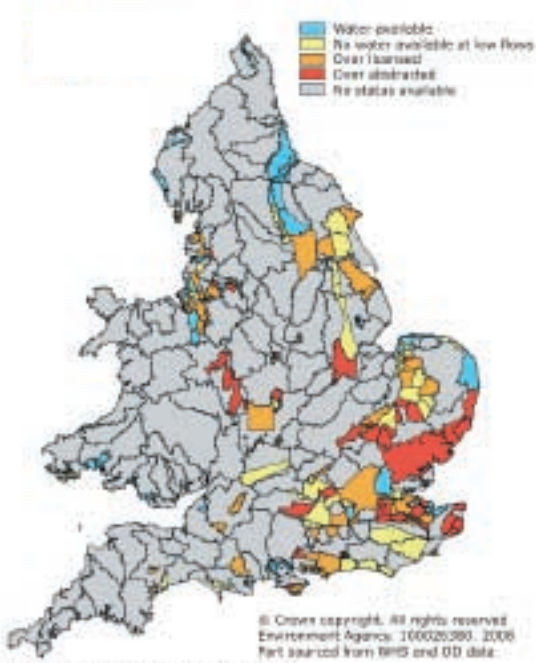
Resource availability status at low flows for units of surface water and/or surface water combined with groundwater, in Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Areas, 2008



Source: EA

- The UK is commonly perceived as wet, but the population density is high, and rainfall varies across the country. For each person, therefore, there is relatively little water available, especially in the south east and some urban areas.

Resource availability status for units of groundwater in Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Areas 2008



Source: EA

- The maps illustrate Environment Agency Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) areas as of March 2008 where the first map shows surface water (or where surface water interacts significantly with groundwater). The second shows where groundwater was assessed separately to surface water.

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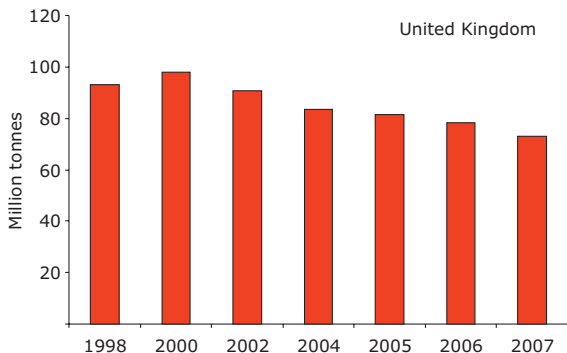
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- The following definitions apply to the resource availability status categories:
 1. Water available: Water is likely to be available at all flows including low flows. Restrictions may apply.
 2. No water available: No water is available for further licensing at low flows. Water may be available at higher flows with appropriate restrictions.
 3. Over licensed: Current actual abstraction is such that no water is available at low flows. If existing licences were used to their full allocation they could cause unacceptable environmental damage at low flows. Water may be available at high flows, with appropriate restrictions.
 4. Over abstracted: Existing abstraction is causing unacceptable damage to the environment at low flows. Water may still be available at high flows, with appropriate restrictions.
- This indicator will be further developed as the CAMS project continues to assess changes in status over time.

18. Waste

Total UK waste from all sectors disposed of in landfill sites, 1998 to 2007



Notes: UK total is compiled by using figures from constituent countries. Before 2005, England and Wales data were on a financial year basis. In combining figures from all countries for 1998-2004, these data have been allocated to the calendar year in which the majority of the financial year fell.

The figures for Northern Ireland contributing to the totals up to 2004 and to the 2007 total are estimates

Source: Defra

Waste going to landfill since: 1990  2003 

- In 2007 in the UK, around 73 million tonnes of waste were disposed of in landfill sites. This includes waste produced by households, commerce and industry and construction and demolition.
- This is a decrease of 19.5 per cent since 2002 when 91 million tonnes of waste were disposed of in landfill sites.

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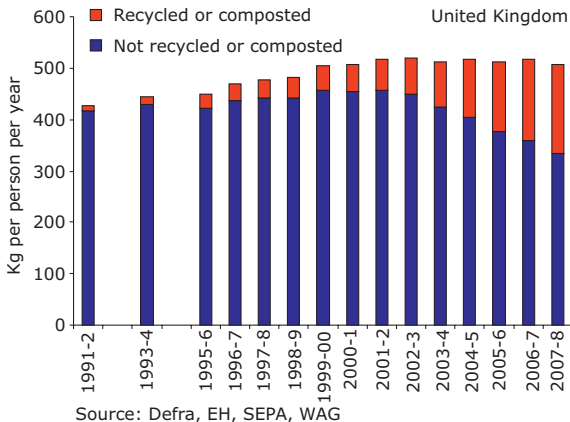
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19. Household waste per person

(a) arisings (b) recycled or composted, 1991-2 to 2007-8



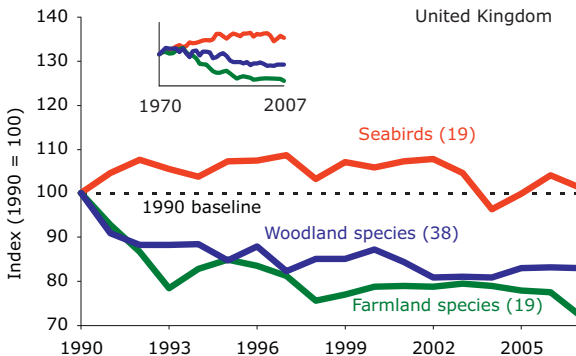
Waste arisings since: 1991-2  2003 

Recycled or composted since: 1991-2  2003 

- Between 2003-4 and 2007-8 household waste per person decreased by 0.9 per cent, with each person generating about half a tonne on average.
- The amount of waste recycled or composted has increased, and accounted for 34 per cent of household waste in 2007-8.
- There has been a year on year decrease in the amount of non-recycled waste per person over the last six years. It is now at the lowest level since estimates were first made in 1983-4 – most of this goes to landfill.

20. Bird populations

Bird population indices (a) farmland birds, (b) woodland birds and (c) seabirds, 1990 to 2007



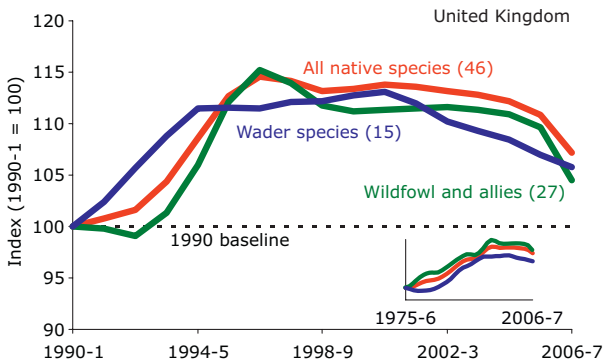
Note: Figures in brackets give the number of species included in each category

Source: RSPB, BTO, Defra

Farmland birds	since: 1990	⊗	2003	⊗
Woodland birds	since: 1990	⊗	2003	⊘
Seabirds	since: 1990	⊘	2003	⊘

- Farmland bird populations fell by 51 per cent between 1970 and 2007 and by 28 per cent between 1990 and 2007.
- In 2007, woodland bird populations were 20 per cent lower than in 1970 and 17 per cent lower than in 1990.
- The UK's breeding seabird populations are of international importance. Populations increased between 1970 and 1987 by 37 per cent and have remained stable since then.

Bird population indices: (d) wintering wetland birds, 1990-1 to 2006-7



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

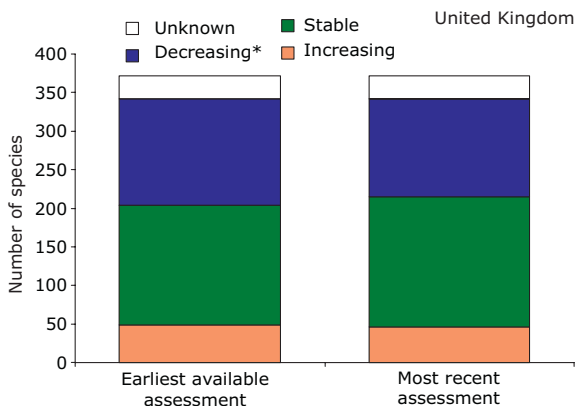
Source: BTO, RSPB, EA

Wintering wetlands birds since: 1990  2003 

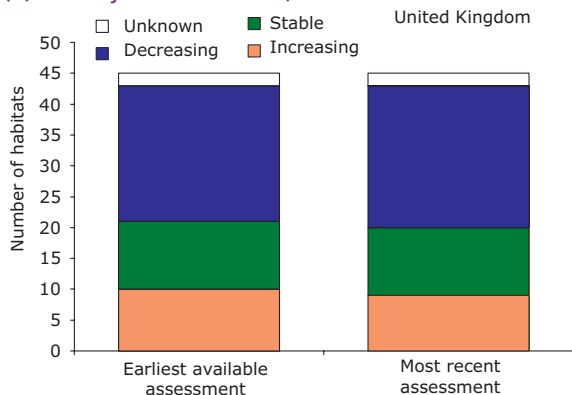
- The UK's wintering wetland birds have international importance. The overall wetland birds population increased by 57 per cent between 1975-6 and 2006-7. The population increased by 7 per cent between 1990-1 and 2006-7.
- Between 1975-6 and 2006-7, wader populations increased by 44 per cent. During the same period wildfowl populations increased by 62 per cent, although they decreased by 5 per cent between 2005-6 and 2006-7.

21. Biodiversity conservation

(a) Priority Species status, 1999 to 2008



(b) Priority Habitat status, 1999 to 2008



Notes: *'Decreasing' includes 17 species assessed as lost within the 'earliest available assessments' and 20 species assessed as 'lost' within the 'most recent assessments'.

Based on 371 listed Priority Species and 45 listed Priority Habitats.

Source: JNCC, UK Biodiversity Partnership, Defra

Priority species that are stable or increasing

since: 1990  2003 

Priority habitats that are stable or increasing

since: 1990  2003 

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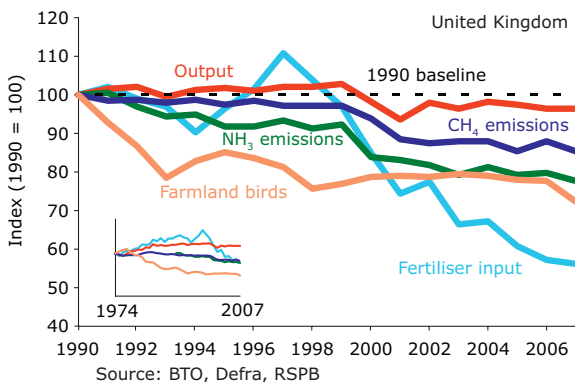
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- Priority Species and Habitats are those that have been identified as being most in need of conservation action in the UK. Their status has been assessed once every three years since 1999. (For the purposes of this publication, the change in assessments since 1999 has been treated as indicative of change since 1990.)
- Comparison of the earliest available and most recent assessment for each species show that the number either 'stable' or 'increasing' (in number or extent) has risen by 3.5 per cent from 202 to 214. The number decreasing (or lost) fell from 137 to 125.
- In 2008, an assessment was made for 287 species, and, 88 were declining and 6 had been lost from the UK since the Plan was published in 1994. Those that are stable may have populations well below target levels.
- Comparison of the earliest available and most recent assessment for each habitat show the number either 'stable' or 'increasing' (in extent) has fallen by 2.5 per cent from 21 to 20. In 2008, an assessment was made of 35 habitats; 15 (44 per cent) were declining in extent.

22. Agriculture sector

Fertiliser input, farmland bird population, and ammonia and methane emissions and output, 1974 to 1990



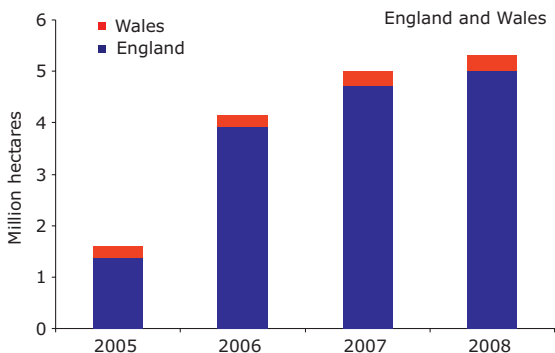
Fertiliser use, NH ₃ emissions	since: 1990	✓	2003	✓
CH ₄ emissions	since: 1990	✓	2003	≈
Farmland birds	since: 1990	✗	2003	✗

- Between 1990 and 2007 output from UK agriculture changed little, but in 2007 it was 17 per cent higher than in the mid-1970s. By 1997 fertiliser use had risen by over half compared with the mid-1970s but thereafter was considerably reduced. Methane (CH₄) and ammonia (NH₃) emissions have fallen – by 15 and 22 per cent respectively since 1990.
- In 2007 farmland bird populations were 28 per cent lower than in 1990, and were 52 per cent lower than in 1974.

23. Farming and environmental stewardship

Land covered by environmental schemes, 1992 to 2008

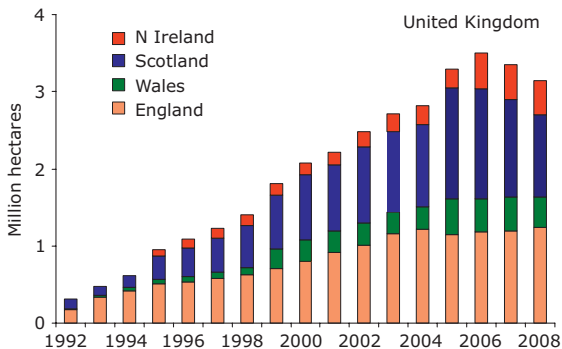
(a) Entry level schemes



Notes: Entry level schemes have less strict criteria for qualification than other agri-environment schemes like the Higher Level Schemes.

Source: WAG, CCW, NE

(b) Higher level schemes



Notes: Higher level or targeted agri-environment schemes have stricter criteria for qualification than other agri-environment schemes such as the Entry Level Scheme in England.

Source: WAG, CCW, SE, NE, DARD, Defra

Stewardship schemes

since: 1992  2003 

- The entry level schemes aim to encourage large numbers of farmers, across all farmland, to implement simple and effective environmental management on their farms. An area of over 5.3 million hectares was covered by entry level schemes in England and Wales.
- Environmental stewardship schemes require farmers to demonstrate good environmental practice. 'Higher Level' schemes aim to deliver significant environmental benefits in high priority situations and areas and involve complex management regimes. Such schemes covered 3.1 million hectares in the UK in 2008, compared with 1.8 million in 1999.

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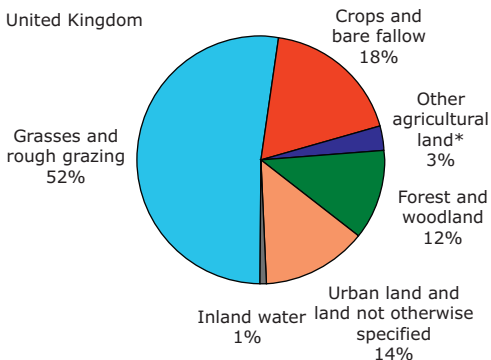
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24. Land use

Area covered by agriculture, woodland, water or river, urban, 2006



*Set aside and other land on agricultural holdings. Excludes woodland.

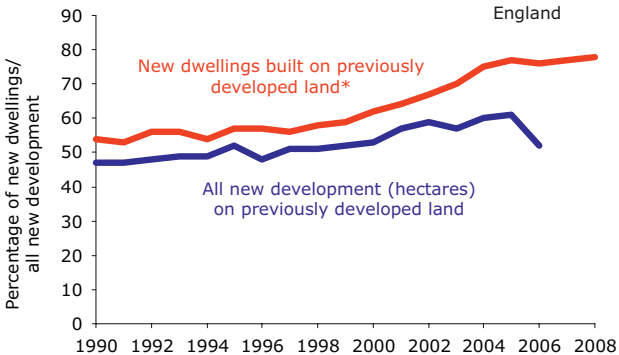
Source: Defra, Ordnance Survey, Forestry Commission, Forest Service

Contextual indicator

- In 2006, 52 per cent of land in the UK was either grass or rough grazing, and 18 per cent of land was covered by crops or left as bare fallow. Other forms of agriculture accounted for 3 per cent of land.
- Twelve per cent of UK land area was forest and woodland whilst 14 per cent of land area was urban land or 'land not otherwise specified'. Inland water covered 1 per cent of UK land area.

25. Land recycling

(a) new dwellings built on previously developed land or through conversions (b) all new development on previously developed land, 1990 to 2008



*Includes conversions. Up to 2002 the conversion of existing buildings was estimated to add three percentage points, from 2003 the process of estimation has been elaborated

Source: CLG

Land recycling for dwellings since: 1990  2003 

- The percentage of new dwellings arising from building on previously developed land or through the conversion of existing buildings increased from 54 per cent in 1990 to 78 per cent in 2008 (provisional estimate).
- The percentage of all new development (not just residential) occurring on previously developed land (measured by land area) increased from 47 per cent in 1990 to 52 per cent in 2006.

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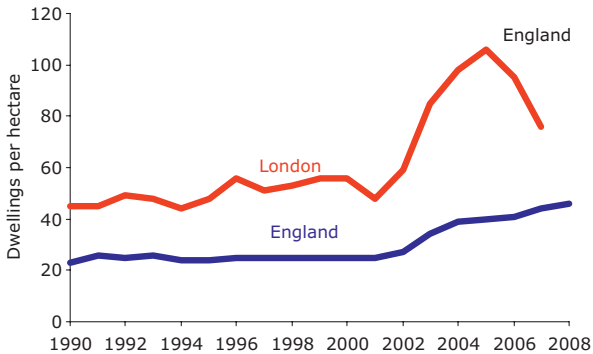
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26. Dwelling density

Average density of new housing, 1990 to 2008



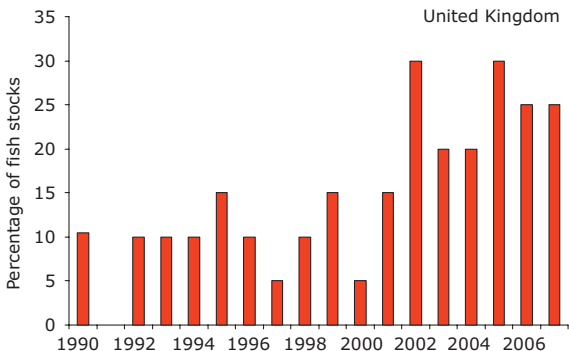
Source: CLG

New dwelling density since: 1990 2003

- The density of newly built dwellings in England remained fairly constant between 1990 and 2001, at an average of 25 new dwellings per hectare. Recently, however, density has increased and in 2008 the figure was 46 new dwellings per hectare (provisional estimate).
- For London, dwelling density rose from 48 new dwellings per hectare in 1990 to 56 in 2000. After a drop in 2001, density rose to 106 new dwellings per hectare in 2005. It has since fallen to 75 dwellings per hectare in 2007.

27. Fish stocks

Sustainability of fish stocks around the UK, 1990 to 2007



Note: Based on 20 stocks for which accurate time series are available, derived from stock assessment reports.

Source: International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science

Fish stocks harvested sustainably

since: 1990



2003



- Sustainable fisheries are essential for a healthy and diverse marine ecosystem. They are also important for a vibrant and long term fishing industry.
- During the 1990s the percentage of fish stocks considered to be harvested sustainably and at full reproductive capacity was no more than 10 per cent, but had increased to 25 per cent in 2007.
- Despite these increases, between 70 to 75 per cent of UK fish stocks have either reduced reproductive capacity or have been harvested unsustainably each year since 2001.

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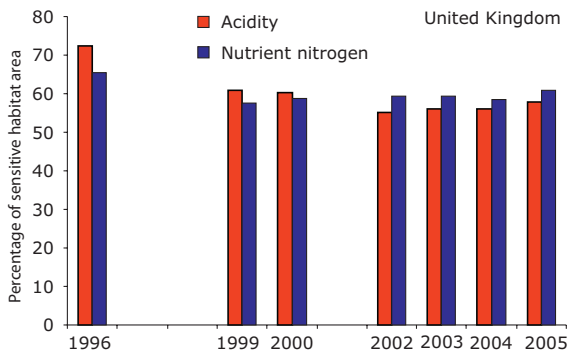
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28. Ecological impacts of air pollution

Area of sensitive UK habitats exceeding critical loads for acidification and eutrophication, 1996 to 2005



Notes: Since 2000 inclusion of nitric acid deposition increases the area of critical load exceedence compared with earlier periods; 3-year average deposition is used to reduce substantial year to year variability.

Source: Centre for Ecology and Hydrology

Area affected by acidity since: 1990 (⋯) 2003 (☹)

Area affected by nitrogen since: 1990 (⋯) 2003 (☹)

- Critical loads are thresholds above which the deposition of pollutants causing acidification and eutrophication (e.g. excessive freshwater algae growth due to nitrogen) causes significant harm to the environment. The pollutants come mainly from burning fossil fuels and waste from farm animals. Around a third of UK land area is sensitive to acid deposition, and a third to eutrophication (with some sensitive to both).

- In 1996, the percentage of sensitive habitat area where acid deposited exceeded critical loads was 73 per cent. Between 2000 and 2003 this declined from 60 to 56 per cent, but increased in 2005 to 58 per cent.
- The percentage of sensitive habitat area subject to critical loads of nitrogen pollution increased between 2003 and 2005 from 59 to 61 per cent, but was down from 65 per cent in 1996.

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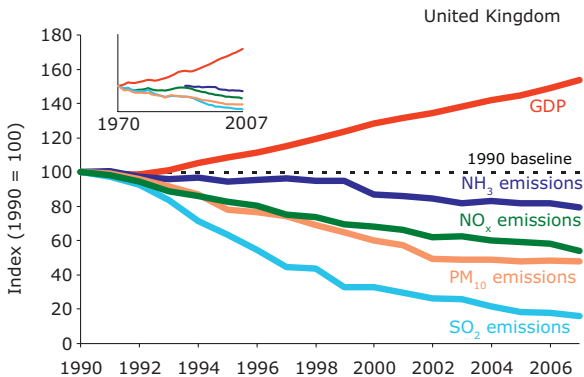
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29. Emissions of air pollutants

NH₃, NO_x, PM₁₀ and SO₂ emissions and GDP, 1990 to 2007



Source: EA, AEA Energy and Environment, ONS

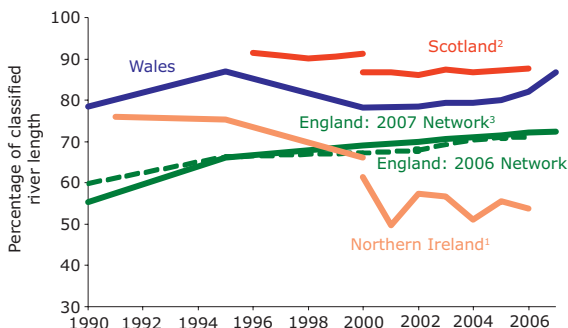
NH₃, NO_x, SO₂ emissions since: 1990 ✓ 2003 ✓

PM₁₀ emissions since: 1990 ✓ 2003 ≈

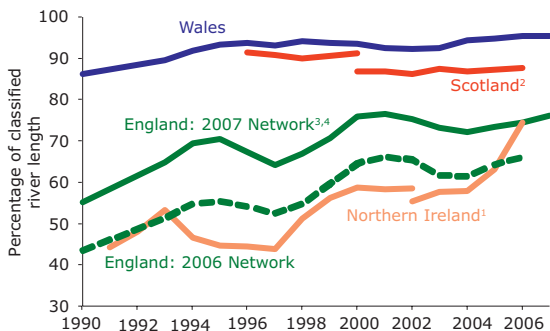
- Between 1990 and 2007 emissions of air pollutants were reduced: ammonia (NH₃) by 21 per cent, nitrogen oxides (NO_x) by 46 per cent, particulates (PM₁₀) by 52 per cent and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) by 84 per cent.
- During this period, the economy (Gross Domestic Product) grew by 54 per cent.

30. River quality

(a) Rivers of good biological quality, 1990 to 2007







(b) Rivers of good chemical quality, 1990 to 2007



Notes:

1. The length of rivers monitored in Northern Ireland more than doubled between 1995 and 2000.
2. In 2000 Scottish River Classification Network changed to chemical, biological and aesthetic quality.
3. From 2007, England gathered General Quality Assessment (GQA) based on a smaller monitoring network than in previous years.
4. From 2007, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) ceased to be monitored in England for the purposes of assessing Chemical water quality.

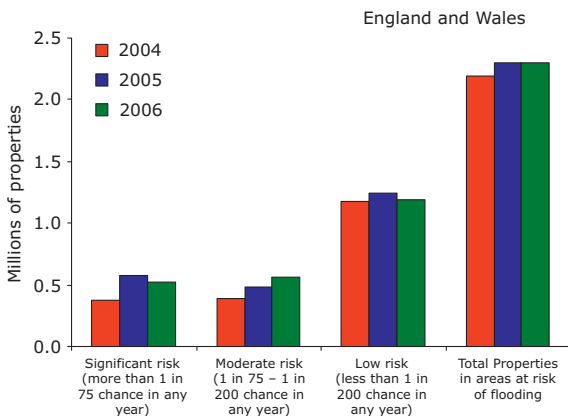
Source: EA, SEPA, NIEA

Biological quality	since: 1990		2003	
Chemical quality	since: 1990		2003	

- Between 1990 and 2007 the percentage of rivers of good biological quality in England rose from 55 to 72 per cent. Similarly, 76 per cent of English rivers were of good chemical quality in 2007, compared with 55 per cent in 1990.
- In 2007, 87 per cent of rivers in Wales were of good biological quality. In all years since 1993 over 90 per cent of rivers in Wales have been of good chemical quality.
- In 2006, 54 per cent of rivers in Northern Ireland were of good biological quality, and 74 per cent of rivers were of good chemical quality.
- In Scotland, the percentage of rivers of good quality has remained stable at around 88 per cent between 2000 and 2006, based on a combined chemical, biological and aesthetic assessment.
- The traffic light assessments are based on the biological and chemical quality of rivers in England only. It is not possible to produce aggregate UK measures.
- River quality is to be classified under the EU Water Framework Directive from 2007 onwards. This indicator will in due course be changed to reflect the new classification.
- Scotland and Northern Ireland are now also focusing on the EU Water Framework Directive classification, gathering relevant data and developing new indicators. Further updates to this indicator are not currently available.

31. Flooding

Number of properties in areas at risk of flooding, 2004 to 2006



Source: Environment Agency, Defra

Properties

at risk of flooding

since: 1990



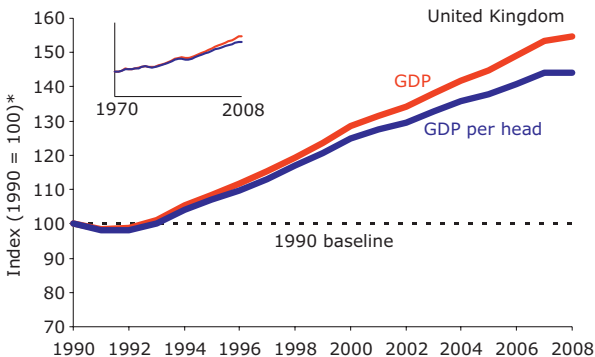
2003



- In England and Wales an estimated 2.3million properties (9 per cent of all properties) lie in areas at risk of flooding in 2006. Of these, just over 500,000 are in areas where the risk of flooding is greater than a 1 in 75 chance in any year.
- Risks are the likelihood of flooding occurring given existing flood defences and do not reflect the extent to which flooding may be serious enough to cause damage.
- To compile this indicator the Environment Agency used a new National Property dataset based on the extent of properties in 2005. It does not therefore take account of the properties built after 2004.

32. Economic growth

Gross Domestic Product, 1990 to 2008



*chained volume measures re-referenced to 1990=100

Source: ONS

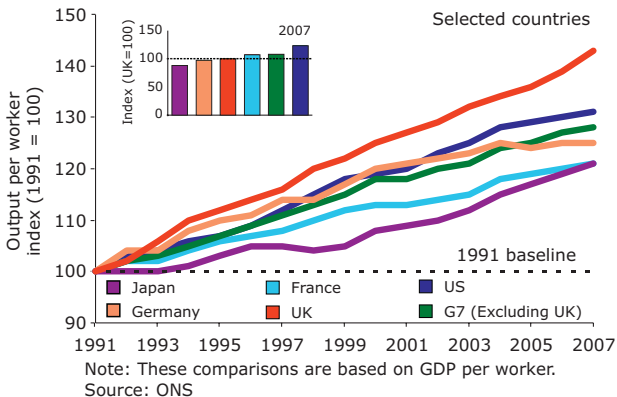
Contextual indicator

Economic growth since: 1990 2003

- Between 1990 and 2008, GDP grew in real terms by 55 per cent. GDP increased steadily from the early 1990s, with a 12 per cent rise between 2003 and 2008. GDP per head increased by 44 per cent between 1990 and 2008 and by 9 per cent from 2003 to 2008.
- In the first quarter of 2009 GDP contracted (not shown) and was 4.1 per cent lower than the first quarter of 2008.

33. Productivity

International comparisons of productivity growth, 1991 to 2007



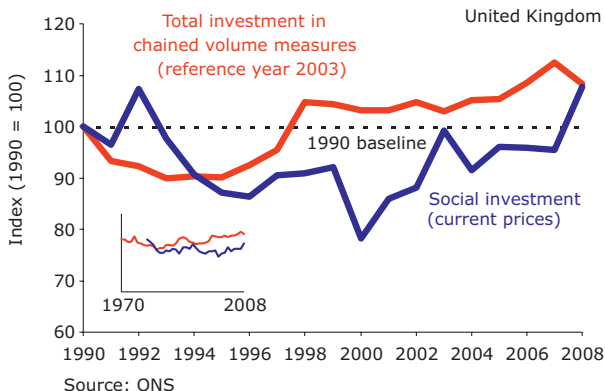
Contextual indicator

Output per worker since: 1991 2003

- Between 1991 and 2007, the UK experienced faster productivity growth (as measured by GDP per worker) than all other G7 countries. During the period output per worker in the UK increased by 43 per cent compared with the G7 average (excluding the UK) of 28 per cent.
- In 2007 GDP per worker in the US and France was higher than in the UK (by 23 per cent and 7 per cent respectively), Germany had a similar output to the UK, whilst Japan's GDP per worker, was 12 per cent lower than the UK.

34. Investment

(a) total investment (b) social investment relative to GDP, 1990 to 2008



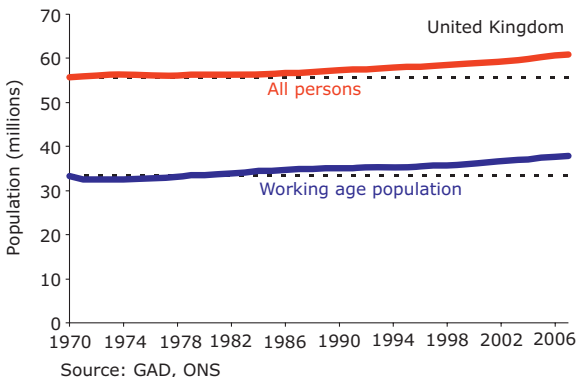
Contextual indicator

Total investment	since: 1990	✓	2003	✓
Social investment	since: 1990	⋮	2003	⋮

- Total investment relative to GDP grew by 5 per cent in real terms between 1990 and 1998, thereafter remained stable until 2006. It increased to 12 per cent in 2007 and was 8 per cent in 2008. In 2008 social investment, defined here as government investment in new buildings, vehicles and other capital expenditure for the health sector, schools, higher education, water, sewerage, rail and buses, was 1.8 per cent of GDP at current prices.
- An increasing proportion of social investment now comes from the private sector. This makes the current indicator difficult to assess.

35. Demography

Population and population of working age, 1970 to 2007

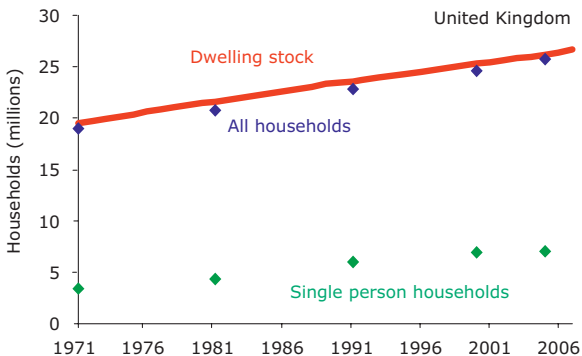


Contextual indicator

- The overall population of the UK is estimated to be almost 61 million in 2007, up from 55.6 million in 1970 and 57.2 million in 1990.
- The working age population of the UK is estimated to be 37.9 million in 2007, up from 35.1 million in 1990 and 32.6 million in 1972 (the current definition of working age was introduced in this year).
- In 2007, 62 per cent of the total population is estimated to be of working age. The corresponding figures for 1972 and 1990 were 58 and 61 per cent respectively.

36. Households and dwellings

Households, single person households and dwelling stock, 1971 to 2007



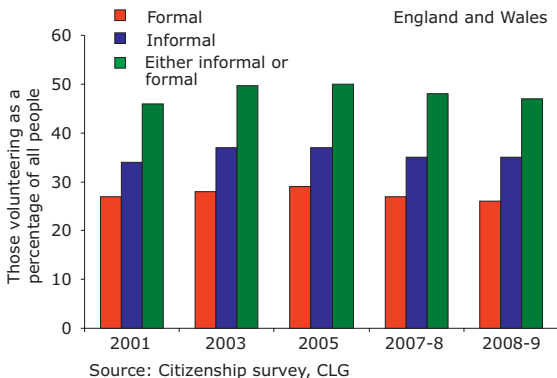
Note: Household numbers from 1996 are estimates based on the Labour Force Survey. Earlier estimates using the 1971, the 1981, and 1991 Census are also shown, but these figures are not strictly comparable

Contextual indicator

- The number of UK households increased by 6.7 million between 1971 and 2006, from 19.0 to 25.7 million. Approximately 60 per cent of the increase was owing to an increase in the number of single person households, from 3.4 million in 1971 (18 per cent of households) to 7.1 million in 2006 (28 per cent of households).
- In 1971 there were about 19.5 million dwellings, rising to 26.7 million in 2007.

37. Active community participation

Informal and formal volunteering at least once a month in the last 12 months, 2001 to 2008-9



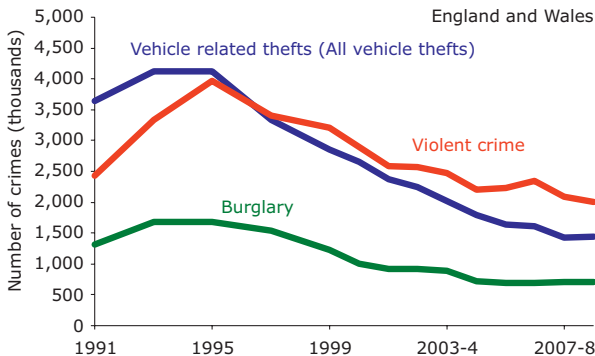
Active community participation

since: 1992 (⋯) 2003 (X)

- In 2008-9, 26 per cent of people volunteered *formally* (giving unpaid help through groups, clubs, organisations, to benefit other people or the environment) at least once a month in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2001 (27 per cent).
- In 2008-9, 35 per cent of people volunteered *informally* (giving unpaid help as an individual to people who are not relatives) at least once a month in the last 12 months, a similar proportion to 2001 (34 per cent).
- Overall 47 per cent of people regularly (at least once a month) volunteered formally or informally in 2008-9, a similar proportion to 2001 (46 per cent), but down by 3 percentage points since 2003 when it was 50 per cent.
- In Scotland (not shown) 30 per cent of all adults have taken part in volunteering activities in 2007.

38. Crime

Number of crimes: (a) vehicle thefts (b) domestic burglary (c) violent crime, (Crime Survey) 1991 to 2008-9



Notes: Estimates from the British Crime survey are now being used to assess crime trends since 1991 for all categories of crime - recorded crime data for the UK are shown overleaf for context.

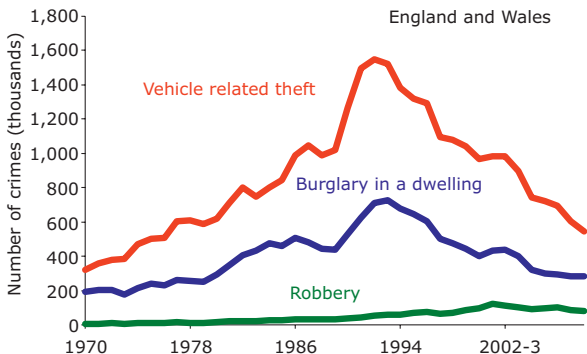
Source: BCS, Home Office

Number of crimes since: 1990 2003

- The British Crime Survey (BCS) provides the best guide to long term trends in crime as it has been carried out using a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting of crime to the police, recording practices or police activity.
- In England and Wales between 1991 and 2008-9 estimates from the BCS indicate vehicle-related thefts fell by 61 per cent, burglary by 46 per cent and violent crime by 17 per cent. BCS violence in 2008-9 was 19 per cent below levels estimated in 2003-4.

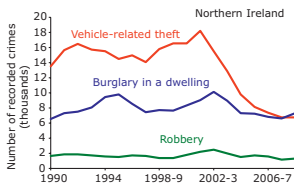
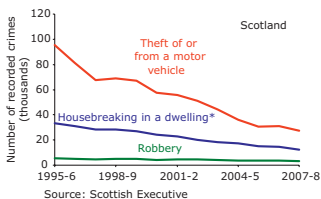
Recorded crime for (a) vehicle-related thefts (b) domestic burglary (c) robbery, 1970 to 2008-9

Contextual indicator



Notes: Long term trends in police recorded crime can be difficult to interpret as they have been influenced by changes in counting rules introduced in E&W/NI in 1998 and the introduction of new National Crime Recording Standards from April 2002 in E&W/NI and from April 2004 in Scotland

Source: Home Office



Notes: From 1st April 2002, most attempted thefts/unauthorised taking of motor vehicles are recorded as vehicle interference due to a change in the Home Office counting rules.

Source: PSNI

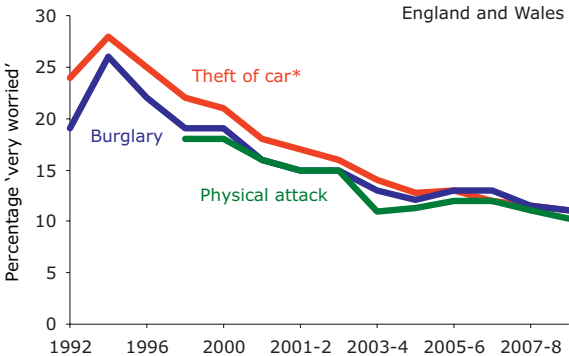
- The number of crimes recorded by the police can be difficult to interpret because trends have been influenced by counting rule changes in 1998, the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in 2002 (2004 for Scotland), and the inclusion of British Transport Police figures, all of which have tended to increase the number of crimes recorded.
- Recording has been consistent since 2002-3 in England and Wales, and overall police recorded vehicular related theft, burglary and robbery have all fallen between 2002-3 and 2008-9.

Recorded vehicle theft and robbery in Northern Ireland decreased between 1990 and 2008-9 by 50 per cent and, 21 per cent respectively. Recorded burglary in Northern Ireland increased by 11 per cent within the same period. (From 1995 burglary included attempted burglary.

- Differences in legal systems and police recording mean that the recorded crime figures for Scotland are not directly comparable with recorded crime figures for England and Wales. In Scotland, recorded vehicle theft and robbery decreased by 71 per cent and 43 per cent respectively between 1995-6 and 2007-8. Recorded housebreaking in a dwelling fell by 63 per cent between 1995-6 and 2007-8.

39. Fear of crime

(a) car crime (b) burglary (c) physical attack, 1992 to 2008-9



Notes: *Based on car owners

Source: BCS, Home Office

Fear of crime

since: 1992



2003



- The percentage of people saying that they were “very worried” about theft of their car fell from 24 per cent in 1992 to 11 per cent in 2008-9, and those “very worried” about burglary fell from 19 per cent in 1992 to 11 per cent. In 2008-9, 10 per cent of people were “very worried” about physical attack, down from 18 per cent in 1998.
- Fear of physical attack fell by 12 percentage points for women since 1998, while fear of burglary and theft of their car fell by 9 and 11 percentage points respectively. A similar decline was seen for men with regards theft of their car, but with a decrease of 6 percentage points for burglary, and little change for physical attack. However fear of physical attack in men was already relatively low in 1998 (8 per cent), and in 2008-9 it was still the case that fewer men than women were “very worried” about all 3 types of crime.

SCP

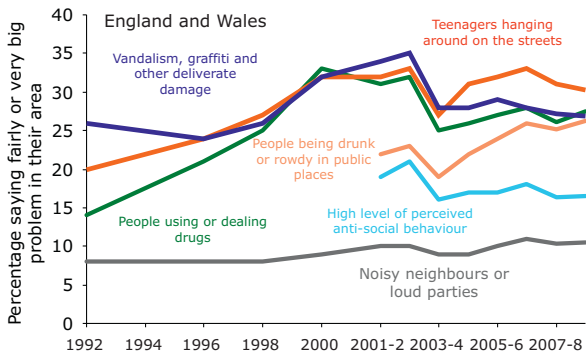
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Anti-social behaviour*

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, 1992 to 2008-9



Notes: The overall measure, high level of perceived anti-social behaviour, is based on an index where respondents are defined as experiencing a high level of anti-social behaviours based on their answers to the more specific components.

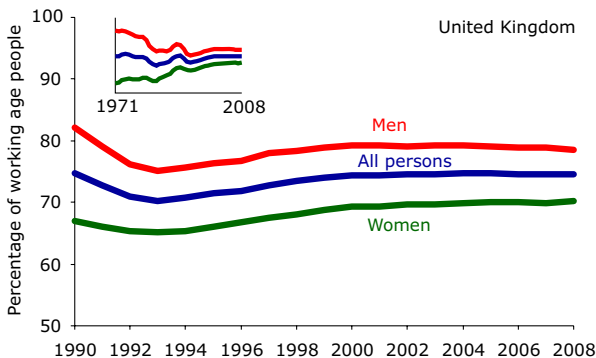
Source: BCS, Home Office

- Between 2001-2 and 2008-9 the overall percentage of people with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in their area fell from 19 to 17 per cent.
- Perceptions of drug use or dealing being a fairly or very big problem rose between 1992 to 2000 from 14 to 33 per cent but has since fallen and in 2008-9 was 28 per cent. Similarly, perceptions of teenagers hanging around on the streets being a fairly or very big problem rose between 1992 and 2000 from 20 to 32 per cent and in 2008-9 was 30 per cent.

*Contextual wellbeing measure – see indicator 68 on page 119 for more details

40. Employment

People of working age in employment, 1990 to 2008



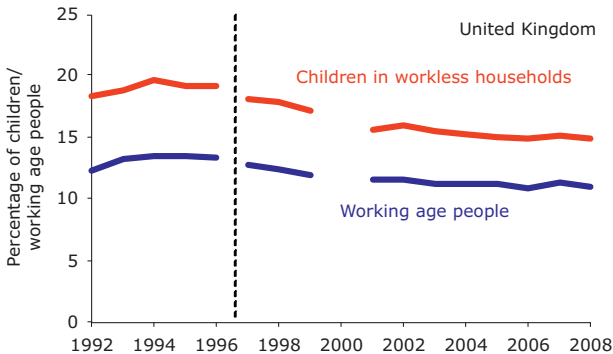
Source: ONS

Employment rate since: 1990  2003 

- In 2008, the percentage of people aged between 16 and 59/64 years in employment was 74.5 per cent, similar to 1990 and 2003. In the January to March 2009 quarter (not shown) the percentage was 73.6 per cent, lower than the previous annual estimates.
- There was a reduction in the percentage of men aged between 16 and 64 years in employment between 1971 and 1993, from 91.4 to 75.1 per cent. The percentage increased to 78.5 per cent in 2008. In the January to March 2009 quarter, it was 77.2 per cent.
- Between 1971 and 2008, the percentage of women aged between 16 and 59 years in employment rose steadily, from 56.3 to 70.2 per cent. However, in the first three months to March 2009, the percentage of women in employment was 69.6 per cent.

41. Workless households

Population living in workless households (a) children (b) working age, 1992 to 2008



Notes: Labour Force Survey data are on a calendar year quarter basis from 1997 onwards (April-June quarters shown). Before 1997, data are for March-May quarters. Data for 1998 and 2000 are unavailable.

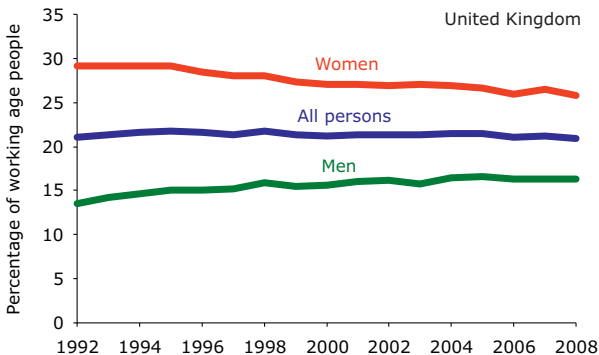
Source: ONS

Workless households since: 1990 (⋯) 2003 (🌀)

- The percentage of working-age people who live in households where no-one works has fallen gradually since the mid 1990s, from 13.2 per cent in 1997 to 11.4 per cent in 2008.
- The percentage of children living in working age households where no-one works has fallen in a similar way, from 18.8 per cent in 1997 to 15.4 per cent in 2008.
- Data for 1996 and before are not strictly comparable but suggest a decline in workless households since the early nineties.

42. Economically inactive

Percentage of people of working age who are economically inactive, 1992 to 2008



Notes: Percentage as in Apr-Jun quarter each year. The 2006 edition used Mar-May quarters but changes to ONS reporting means all Labour Force Survey series are now on a calendar quarter basis

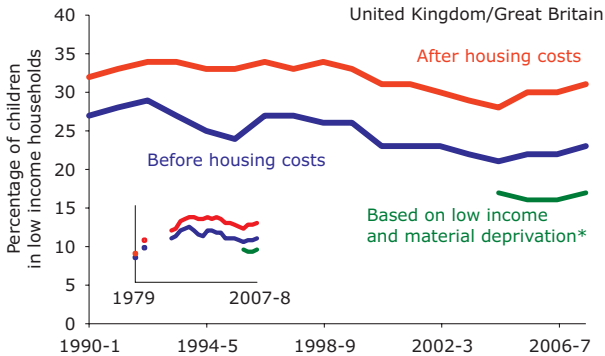
Source: ONS

Economically inactive since: 1992  2003 

- People who are economically inactive (neither employed nor actively seeking work) have accounted for between 21 and 22 per cent of the working age population since 1992.
- 7.8 million people were economically inactive in 2008, up from 7.3 million in 1992. Of these 7.9 million, 41 per cent were male and 59 per cent were female.
- In 2008, the percentage of men economically inactive rose from 13.5 per cent to 16.3 per cent. The percentage for women fell from 29.2 per cent to 25.8 per cent.

43. Childhood poverty

Children in relative low-income households (a) before housing costs (b) after housing costs, 1990-1 to 2007-8



Notes: Based on 60 per cent of median income relative income thresholds.

*New measure developed by DWP based on thresholds for material deprivation (ability to afford common goods) in combination with a higher before housing costs low income threshold.

Source: DWP

Childhood poverty:

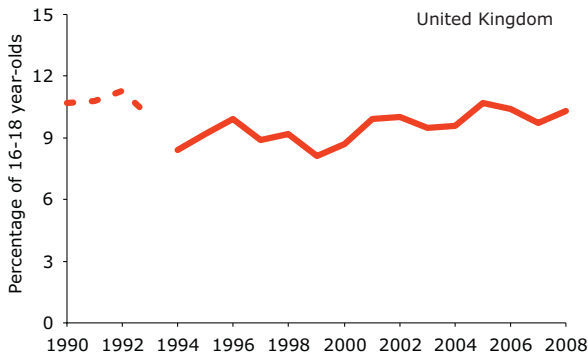
Before housing cost since: 1990  2003 

After housing cost since: 1990  2003 

- In 2007-8, 23 per cent of children were living in households with relative low-incomes before taking housing costs into account, down from 27 per cent in 1996-7.
- After additionally taking housing costs into account, 31 per cent of children were regarded as living in households with relative low incomes, down from 34 per cent in 1996-7.
- In terms of low income and material deprivation, there has been little change since 2004-5.

44. Young adults

16-18 year olds not in employment, education or training, 1992 to 2008



Note: The break in time series is owing to changes in the Source of further and higher education data.

Source: ONS

Not in employment, education or training since: 1994  2003 

- The percentage of 16-18 year olds not in employment, education or training has increased slightly from 8.4 per cent in 1994 to 10.3 per cent in 2008. Although not directly comparable owing to different data sources, the percentage in 2008 was close to the level in 1990 of 10.7 per cent.
- After two years of declining, the proportion increased in 2008.

SCP

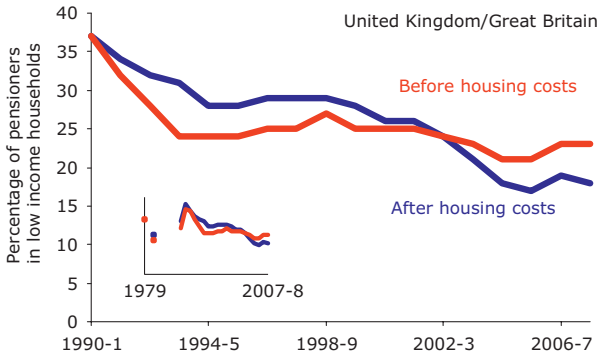
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45. Pensioner poverty

Pensioners in relative low-income households (a) before housing costs (b) after housing costs, 1990-1 to 2007-8



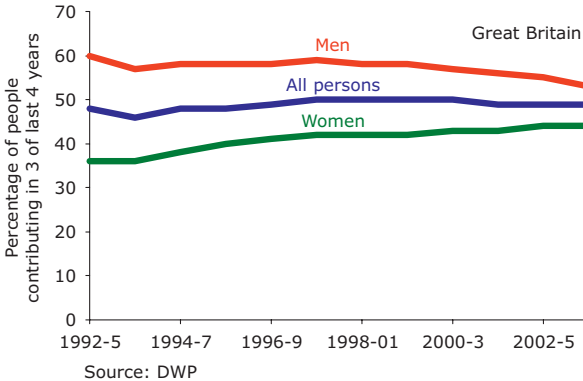
Pensioner poverty:

Before housing cost	since: 1990	✓	2003	⚠
After housing cost	since: 1990	✓	2003	✓

- In 2007-8, 23 per cent of pensioners were living in households with relative low-incomes before taking housing costs into account, compared with 24 per cent in 1994-5.
- After additionally taking housing costs into account, 18 per cent of pensioners were living in households with relative low incomes, down from 28 per cent in 1994-5.

46. Pension provision

Proportion of working age people contributing to a non-state pension in at least three years out of the last four, 1992-5 to 2003-6



People contributing to a non-state pension since: 1992  2003 

- In 2003-6, 49 per cent of all working age people in Great Britain had contributed to a non-state pension in at least three years out of the last four. This figure has remained fairly constant over the past decade.
- The proportion of men contributing to a pension has fallen over this period from 60 per cent in 1992-5 to 53 per cent in 2003-6. For women the proportion increased from 36 per cent in 1992-5 to 44 per cent in 2003-6.

SCP

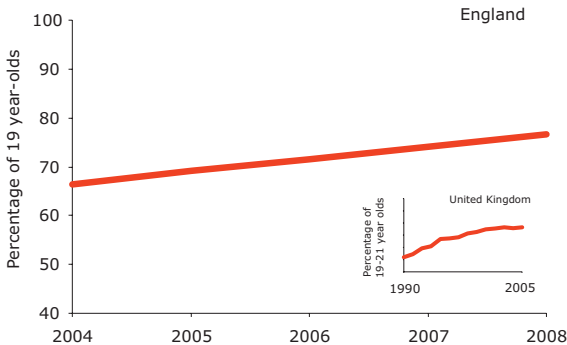
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47. Education

19 year-olds with level 2 qualifications and above, 1990 to 2008



Note: Prior to 2004, a different data source was used.

The previous measure produced consistently higher estimates of attainment which are not directly comparable with the measure Used after 2004.

Source: ONS, DCSF

Percentage with Level 2 qualifications

since: 1990 2004

- Level 2 qualification refers to achievement of 5 GCSEs A* to C, NVQ2 or equivalent.
- The method of data collection for this indicator changed in 2004, therefore data prior to 2004 are not directly comparable with the later years.
- In 1990, 52 per cent of 19-21 year olds in UK had achieved Level 2 qualifications, according to the old measure. In 2008 the figure for 19 year olds in England was 77 per cent, indicating an increase despite the new measure producing consistently lower estimates.
- Between 2004 and 2008 the percentage of 19 year olds attaining Level 2 qualifications increased from 66 per cent to 77 per cent.

48. Sustainable development education

Indicator to be developed

- It has not been possible to find a simple way of measuring progress on education for sustainable development.
- Research in 2008 indicated that evidence of sustainable development could be inferred from changes in three areas: *Policy* – reviewing and re-orienting education policies, *Programme and Practice* – integration, leadership and building personal and social capacity, *Personal and Social* – developing understanding and skills.
- For each, evidence will be sought on:
 1. Policy: Government departments responsible for education, training and the environment, and those guided by education policy (e.g. Ofsted, exam boards and Local authorities)
 2. Programme and practice: Individual universities, colleges, schools and third sector bodies providing training.
 3. Personal and social change: Individual universities, colleges, schools and third sector bodies providing training through a range of approaches including inspections, research and evaluation studies, alongside data gathered from ongoing attitudinal surveys.
- This third category of evidence, particularly any survey evidence of attitudinal change or levels of knowledge, will be most relevant and presented here when data are available.

SCP

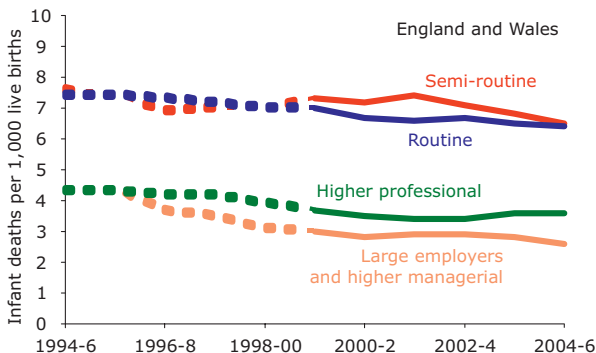
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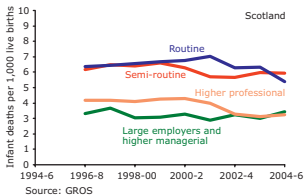
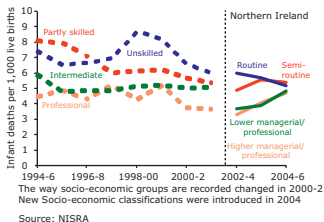
49. Health inequality

(a) Infant mortality: differences between socio-economic groups, 1994-6 to 2004-6

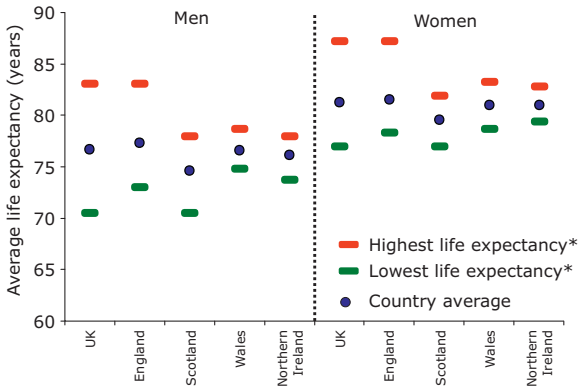


Notes: The way socio-economic groups are recorded changed in 2001

Source: ONS



(b) Life expectancy: differences in average life expectancy between local authority areas, 2004-6



* Highest and lowest average amongst Local Authority Districts

Source: ONS

Infant mortality differences

since: 1994  2003 

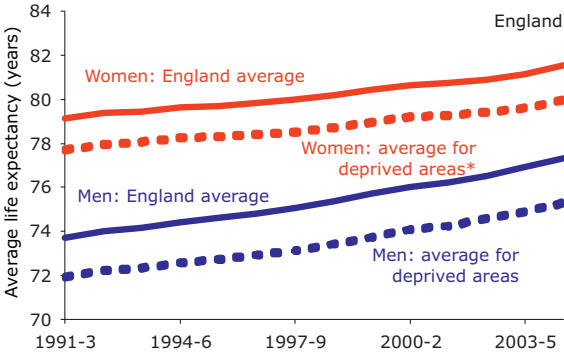
Life expectancy differences

since: 1991  2003 

- Although infant mortality rates have fallen for all socio-economic groups in England and Wales, the difference between those socio-economic groups with the lowest and highest rates has widened. In England and Wales in 1994-6, there were 3.3 more infant deaths per 1,000 live births for those in semi-routine occupations than for those who were large employers or higher managerial. In 2004-6 the difference was 3.9 infant deaths per 1000 live births, although the difference had narrowed slightly since the previous year.

- In Scotland, overall infant mortality rates have declined slightly since 1996-8. The difference between socio-economic groups with the highest and lowest rates has fallen too. In 2004-6 there were 2.7 more infant deaths per 1,000 live births for those in semi-routine occupations compared with higher professional occupations.
- In Northern Ireland the overall infant mortality rate fell between 1994-6 and 2004-6. During this period, the difference narrowed between those with the highest rate, in routine occupations, and those with the lowest, higher managerial or professional.
- Average life expectancy can be estimated for each local authority area. Comparing across the UK, overall average life expectancies in England, Wales and Northern Ireland are broadly similar, but the average is lower in Scotland.
- Although overall average life expectancy has increased (see Healthy life expectancy overleaf), the differences in average expected years of life between local authorities with the highest and lowest averages have widened.
- In 1991-3 (not shown) the difference in average life expectancy for men between local authority areas in the UK with the highest and lowest average life expectancy was 9.7 years. This widened to 12.6 years in 2004-6. For women the difference was 7.5 years in 1991-3 and widened to 10.2 years in 2004-6.

(c) Life expectancy: differences in average life expectancy between deprived areas in England and the national average, 1991-3 to 2004-6



*Deprived areas are classified as the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators.

Source: ONS

Contextual indicator

- In 2004-6, in comparison with average life expectancy in England, life expectancy in areas with the worst health and deprivation was 2.0 fewer years for men, and 1.6 fewer years for women.
- The gap between life expectancy for men and women is also greater in areas with the worst health and deprivation; in 2004-6 it was 4.7 years compared with the England average of 4.2 years.

SCP

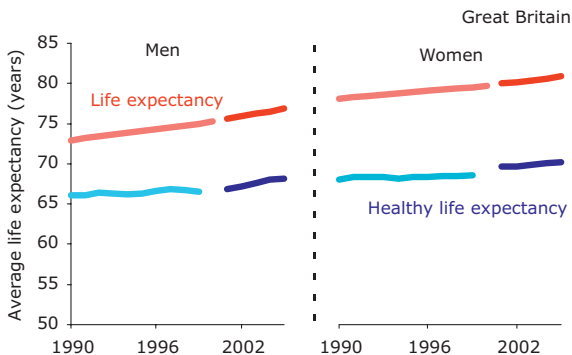
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50. Healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy (a) men and (b) women, 1990 to 2005



Notes: Healthy life expectancy estimates not available for 1996, 1998 and 2000. The methodology was revised in 2001

Source: ONS

Healthy life expectancy

since: 1990



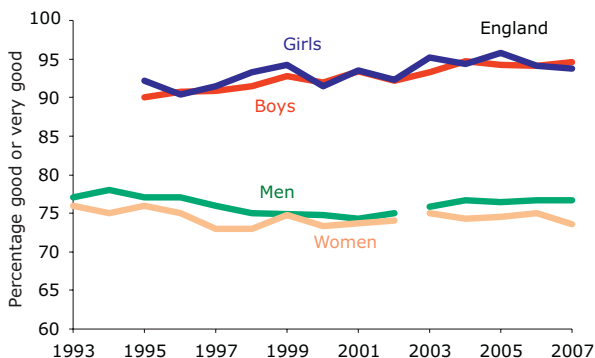
2003



- Average life expectancy for men in 2005 was 76.9 years and for women 81.3 years. Since 1990 average life expectancy had increased by 4.3 years for men and by 3.1 years for women.
- In 2005 average healthy life expectancy (based on self-assessed general health from the General Household Survey) was 68.2 years for men, an increase of 2.4 years since 1990, and was 70.5 years for women, an increase of 2.4 years since 1990.
- Over the period 1990 to 2005, both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy increased. However, healthy life expectancy did not increase at the same rate as life expectancy meaning not all the extra years of life gained were healthy.

Self-reported general health*

(a) Self-reported general health, 1993 to 2007



Notes: The boys and girls categories encompass those aged 2-15. Data for boys and girls were weighted to adjust for the probability of selection. Data for men and women up to 2002 are unweighted. Data from 2003 onwards for all have been weighted for non response.

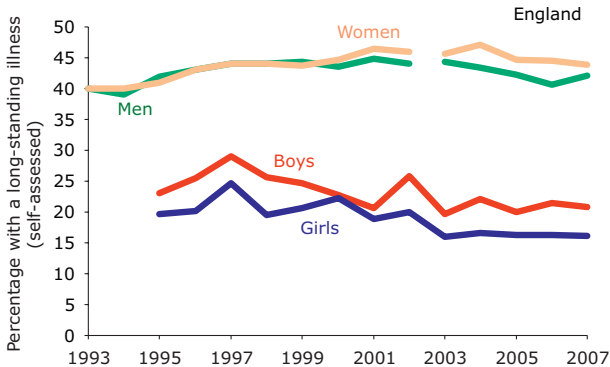
Source: The NHS Information Centre for health and social care

- Between 1993 and 2007, the proportion of people reporting very good and good general health has fluctuated between 74 and 78 per cent among men and between 73 and 76 per cent among women. In 2007 the proportions were 77 per cent for men and 74 per cent for women.
- Since 1995, the proportion of boys reporting their health as very good or good has risen from 90 per cent to 95 per cent. Similarly, the proportion of girls has risen from 92 to 94 per cent during the same period.

*Contextual wellbeing measure – see indicator 68 on page 119 for more details.

Self-reported long-standing illness*

(b) Self-reported long-standing illness, 1993 to 2007



Notes: The boys and girls categories encompass those aged 2-15. Data for boys and girls were weighted to adjust for the probability of selection. Data for men and women up to 2002 are unweighted. Data from 2003 onwards for all have been weighted for non response.

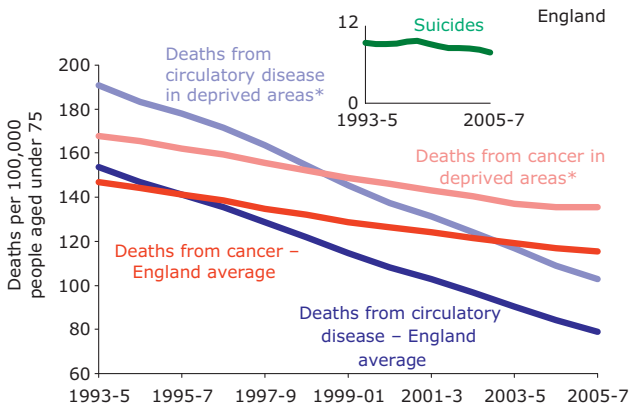
Source: The NHS Information Centre for health and social care

- The proportion of men reporting at least one long-standing illness rose from 40 per cent in 1993 to 44 per cent in 2003, but has decreased gradually over the last four years and was 42 per cent in 2007. Amongst women those reporting at least one long-standing illness rose from 40 per cent in 1993 to 47 per cent in 2004 but has since decreased and in 2007 was 44 per cent.
- In 2007 the proportion of boys self-reporting a long-standing illness was 21 per cent, compared with 16 per cent of girls. The proportions in 1995 were 23 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

*Contextual wellbeing measure – see indicator 68 on page 119 for more details.

51. Mortality rates

Death rates from (a) circulatory disease and (b) cancer, below 75 years for England and for deprived areas, and (c) suicides, 1993-5 to 2005-7



*Deprived areas are classified as the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators

Source: DH, ONS

Death rates since: 1993-5 2002-4

- Deaths from circulatory diseases and cancer (below 75 years) decreased by 49 and 21 per cent respectively between 1993-5 and 2005-7. The decline in death rates is also reflected in deprived areas, but they remain higher than the England average: 103 compared with 79 people per 100,000 from circulatory diseases and 133 compared with 115 people per 100,000 from cancer.
- The death rate from suicide and undetermined injury in England fell from 9.4 per 100,000 in 1993-5 to 7.9 in 2005-7.

Measure to be developed

- The Department of Health is exploring the development of an indicator relating to people with Severe Mental Illness (SMI). This will involve combining mortality and mental illness data. It will focus attention on looking after the physical health of people with SMI.
- The indicator will emphasise the interconnection between mental and physical health. For example, taking regular exercise should be beneficial in improving the physical health of those with SMI but, in addition, there may well be a direct benefit to their mental health.
- The indicator would also be important from an inequalities perspective because, for example, those on lower incomes or the unemployed are more likely to have SMI, and ultimately higher mortality rates for those with SMI compared to the general population.
- This would be a new data set requiring linkage between ONS mortality data and the Mental Health Minimum Data Set (MHMDS), and therefore this indicator is currently under development.

*Contextual wellbeing measure – see indicator 68 on page 119 for more details.

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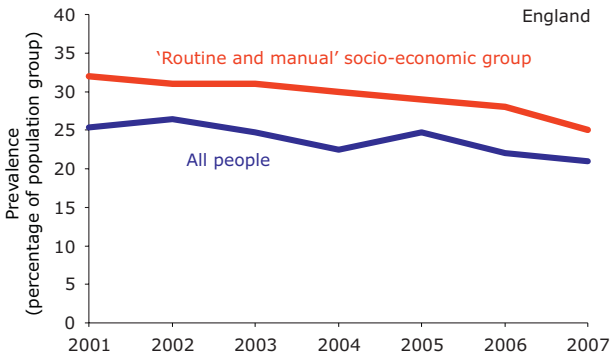
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52. Smoking

Prevalence of smoking (a) all adults (b) 'routine and manual' socio-economic groups, 2001 to 2007



Source: DH

Difference in prevalence

of smoking

since: 1990



2003



- Between 2001 and 2007 the prevalence of smoking in the routine and manual socio-economic group showed a reduction of 7 percentage points compared with the population as a whole which showed a reduction of 4 percentage points.
- Smoking was more common in lower socio-economic groups. In 2007, 25 per cent of 'routine and manual' workers smoked compared with 21 per cent of the population as a whole.
- This difference in prevalence between both groups had varied between 4 and 7 percentage points over this period.

SCP

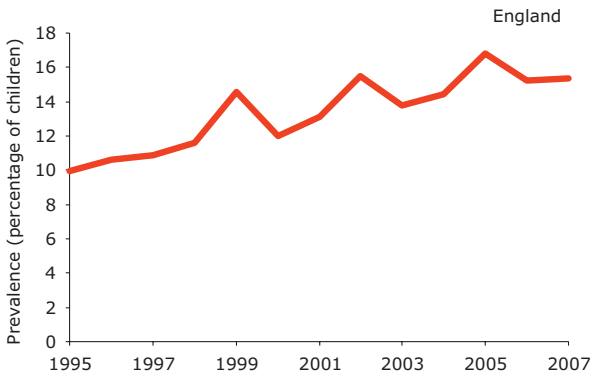
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53. Childhood obesity

Prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year-olds, 1995 to 2007



Source: DH

Prevalence of obesity

since: 1995



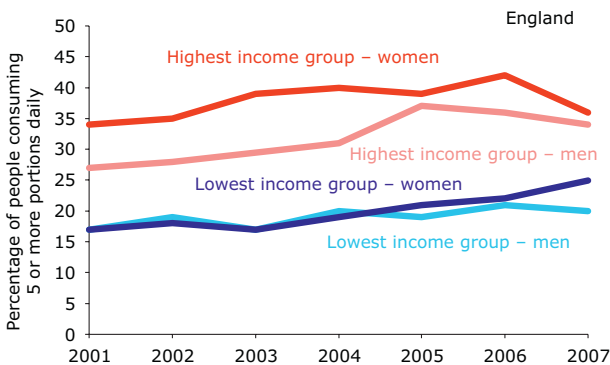
2003



- Obesity is a condition where weight gain poses a serious threat to health. Childhood obesity has been linked to a number of illnesses later on in life.
- The prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year-olds increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent between 1995 and 2007. It was at 17 per cent in 2005.

54. Diet

Proportion of people consuming (a) five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day, 2001 to 2007



Source: DH

Consumption in low income groups

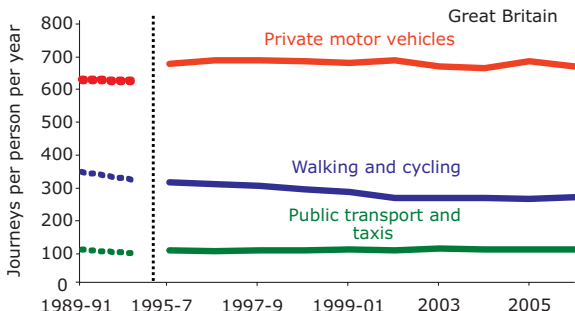
Men since: 1990 2003

Women since: 1990 2003

- Overall, in each year from 2001 to 2007, more women consumed five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day than men, and consumption was greatest in the highest income groups.
- In 2007, 20 per cent of men and 25 per cent of women in the lowest income quintile were consuming five or more portions compared with 17 per cent for both in 2001. However, this is still below the 34 per cent of men and 36 per cent of women in the highest income group consuming five or more portions a day in 2007.

55. Mobility

(a) Number of trips per person by mode, 1989-91 to 2006

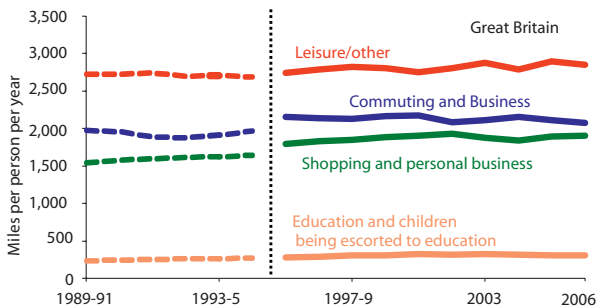


Note: Figures for 1995 onwards are based on weighted data and are not directly comparable with earlier years. The effect of weighting is broadly to uplift the number of trips by approximately 4%.

The sample size of the survey tripled in 2002.

Source: DfT

(b) Distance travelled per person per year by broad trip purpose, 1989-91 to 2006



Note: Figures for 1995 onwards are based on weighted data and are not directly comparable with earlier years. The effect of weighting is broadly to uplift the distance travelled by approximately 4%.

The sample size of the survey tripled in 2002.

Source: DfT

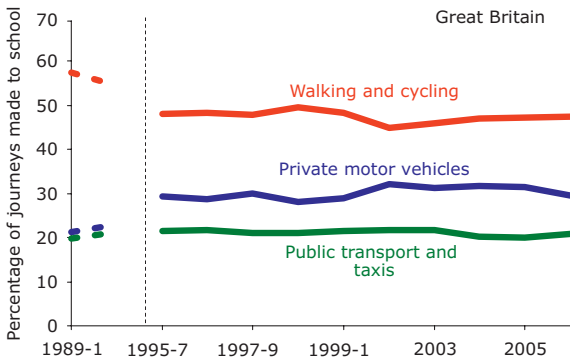
Walking and cycling since: 1995-7  2003 

Public transport and taxis since: 1995-7  2003 

- The average number and percentage of total trips made by walking or cycling has declined from 311 trips per person (29 per cent of all journeys) in 1995-7 to 265 trips per person (26 per cent of all journeys) in 2006.
- There has been little change in the average number of trips made by private motor vehicles. However owing to declines in trips by other modes, in percentage terms such trips increased slightly from 62 per cent of trips in 1995-7 to 65 per cent in 2006. The number and percentage of trips using public transport changed little between 1995-7 and 2006.
- In 2006, an average of 7,133 miles were travelled per person, up by 2 per cent since 1995-7. (This is domestic travel by residents in Great Britain. It excludes international travel and travel by visitors to the UK.) The greatest total distance travelled was for leisure purposes (2,853 miles), an increase of 4 per cent since 1995-7.
- Between 1995-7 and 2006 total distance travelled increased for shopping and personal business trips by 6 per cent. During the same period there was a 9 per cent increase in distance travelled for education and escorting children to education, and a 4 per cent decrease in distance travelled for commuting and business.
- There are other transport-related indicators showing environmental and other impacts in this booklet.

56. Getting to school

How children get to school, 1989-91 to 2006



Note: Figures for 1995 onwards are based on weighted data and are not directly comparable with earlier years. One of the effects of weighting is to reduce the proportion of school trips which are walked by about 1 percentage point and to increase the proportion by car by a similar amount. Short walks are believed to be under-recorded in 2002 and 2003.

The sample size of the survey tripled in 2002

Source: DfT

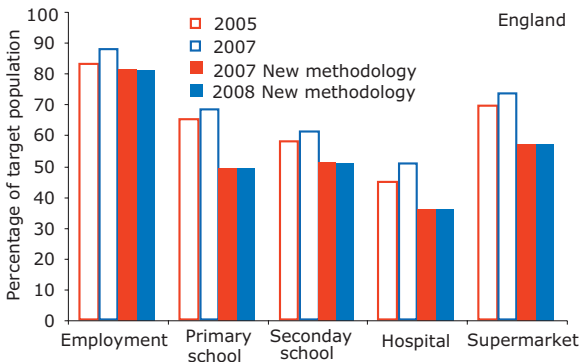
Children walking or cycling to school

since: 1995-7  2003 

- Walking or cycling are still the main ways for children to get to school. The percentage of trips to school which are made on foot or by bicycle has fallen since the 1980s but has changed little over the last ten years, as 49 per cent in 1995-7, and 48 per cent in 2006.
- Similarly, the proportion going to school by private motor vehicle has seen little change since 1995-7, accounting for 30 per cent of trips in 2006. The percentage of children travelling to school by public transport also remained stable over this period at about 21 per cent.

57. Accessibility

Access to key services at the neighbourhood level by foot and public transport 2005 to 2008

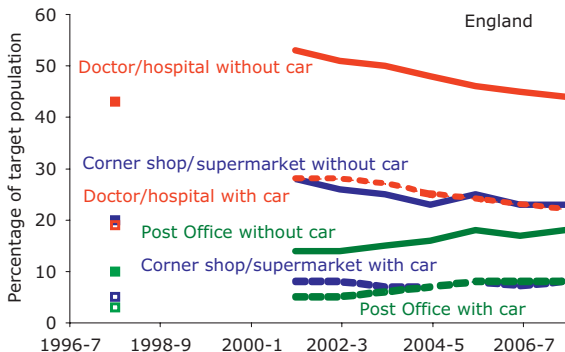


Note: Based on the proportion of the target population with access to a service by public transport or walking, weighted by the travel time. This index takes into account the relative willingness of people to travel to each key service and takes values between 0 and 100, where 100 represents where the whole target population can access the service and 0 represents where none of the target population can access the service.

Source: DfT

- This new indicator has been developed in liaison with DfT and is presented for the first time. Owing to changes in methodology, data for 2005 to 2007 are not comparable with later data.
- Between 2005 and 2007, accessibility to all five services improved. The accessibility of employment centres improved by 4.7 index points, primary schools by 3 index points, secondary schools by 3.1 index points, hospitals by 6.2 index points and supermarkets by 4 index points.
- Figures for 2007 and 2008 show little change for all five services.
- Shown overleaf is the previous indicator based on CLG data.

Access to key services (households perceiving difficulty), 1997-8 to 2007-8



Source : CLG

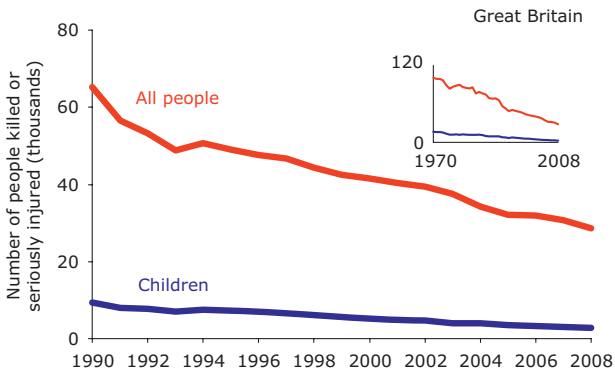
Differences in access with and without car

since: 1990  2003 

- The gap between households with and without cars in perceiving difficulty in accessing key services has changed little between 1997-8 and 2007-8.
- The proportions of households in 2007-8 perceiving difficulties in accessing corner shops or supermarkets showed little change since 1997-8 for those with and without cars.
- Between 1997-8 and 2007-8 there was an increase in households perceiving difficulty in accessing post offices (from 10 per cent to 18 per cent for households without cars and from 3 to 8 per cent for those with cars). During this period perceived difficulty in accessing a doctor or a hospital changed little for households with and without cars, although higher percentages saw difficulty in intervening years.

58. Road accidents

Number of people and children killed or seriously injured, 1990 to 2008



Source: DfT

Number killed or seriously injured

since: 1990 2003

- In 1970 over 100,000 people were killed or seriously injured in road accidents reported to the police. In 2008 the total was just over 28,500 – a decrease of 72 per cent. Over the same period road traffic has grown by about 150 per cent.
- The number of children killed or seriously injured in accidents fell from 16,600 in 1970 to 2,800 in 2008 (a drop of 82 per cent).

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59. Social justice

Indicator to be developed

- The Government Equalities Office (GEO) and the Equalities and Human Rights Commission are jointly developing a framework for the measurement of inequality. This will aim to measure outcomes, discrimination and the degree of choice and control people have in achieving specific aspects of life.
- Indicators are being developed across 10 dimensions and for all the equality strands of gender, disability, ethnicity, religion and belief, age and sexual orientation.

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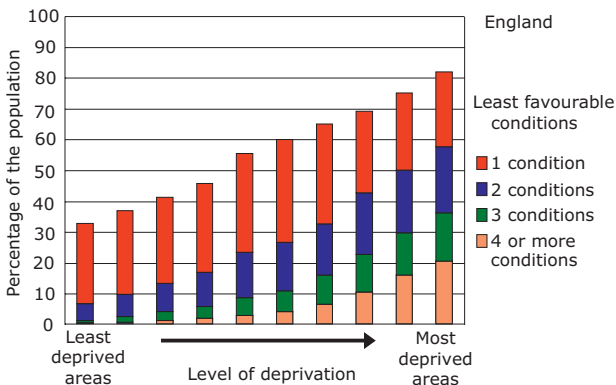
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60. Environmental equality

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



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

Data range mainly from 2005 to 2007-8.

Source: Defra, Environment Agency, CLG

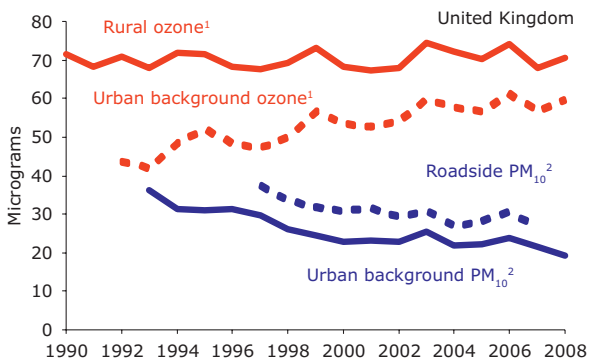
Environmental equality since: 1990 (⋯) 2003 (⋯)

- Analysis of selected environmental conditions or characteristics shows that a higher proportion of people in the most deprived areas in England may live in areas with multiple environmental conditions that are in relative terms the 'least favourable', compared with populations living in less deprived areas.

- Around 0.3 per cent of populations in the least deprived areas experience 4 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'. This rises to around 20 per cent of populations in the most deprived areas. Around 33 per cent of populations in the least deprived areas experience at least one environmental condition that is 'least favourable'. This rises to 82 per cent of populations in the most deprived areas.
- 'Environmental Equality' is a 'UK Framework Indicator'. Its future development will need to reflect the different needs and issues in each country of the UK.

61. Air quality and health

(a) annual levels of particles and ozone, 1990 to 2008

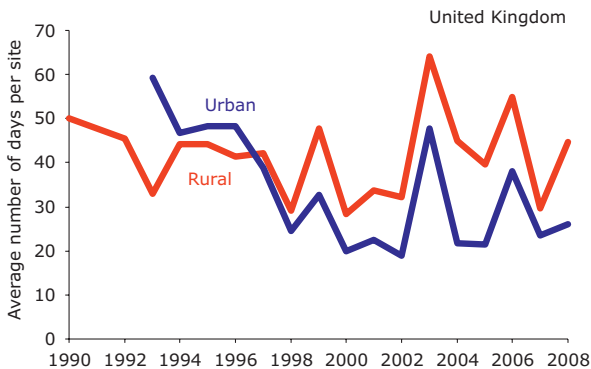


1. Ozone: annual mean of the daily maximum 8 hour running mean concentration.

2. PM₁₀: annual mean concentration.

Source: Defra, AEA Energy and Environment

(b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher, 1990 to 2008











Source: Defra, AEA Energy and Environment

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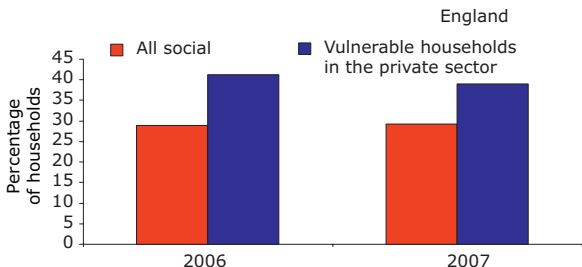
Urban PM ₁₀ concentrations	since: 1990		2003	
Roadside PM ₁₀ concentrations	since: 1990		2003	
Urban ozone concentrations	since: 1990		2003	
Rural ozone concentrations	since: 1990		2003	

- The two types of air pollution believed to have the most significant impacts on public health are long-term exposure to particulate matter (PM₁₀) and daily peak ozone levels.
- Annual average particulate levels have been steadily decreasing since monitoring began in 1993. There is an upward trend in background urban ozone levels, which may be due to the reduction in urban emissions of nitrogen oxides that destroy ozone close to their emission source.
- The number of days when air pollution was assessed as being moderate or higher was lower in 2008 than in 1990 for rural areas and 1993 for urban areas (first available data). However, both rural and urban sites show a high degree of variability between years.
- The weather can cause significant variation from year to year in the number of days of moderate or higher air pollution. The hot summer and other pollution episodes in 2003 and 2006 led to an unusually high number of pollution days.

62. Housing conditions

(a) social sector homes (b) vulnerable households in the private sector in homes below the decent homes standard, 1996 to 2007

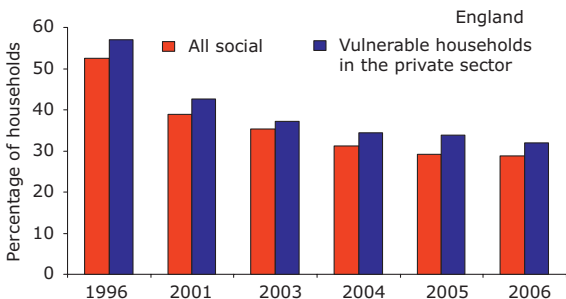
2006 & 2007 (updated definition)



Note: Decent homes figures based on the updated definition of the standard incorporating the Housing Health and Safety Rating System as the statutory component.

Source: CLG

1996 & 2006 (original definition)



Note: Decent homes figures incorporating the original definition of the standard incorporating Fitness as the statutory component.

Source: CLG

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Homes below standard

Social sector homes since: 1991  2003 

Vulnerable households in the private sector since: 1991  2003 

- Under an updated definition of the decent homes standard, in 2007, 1.1 million dwellings, 29 per cent of those in the social sector, were below the Decent Homes Standard.
- 34 per cent of owner-occupied and 45 per cent of private rented dwellings were below the updated definition of the Decent Homes Standard in 2007 (not shown).
- 1.2 million vulnerable households, 39 per cent of those living in private sector properties, were in dwellings that were below the updated definition of the Decent Homes Standard in 2007.
- Between 1991 (not shown) and 1996 there was no change in housing conditions across a broad range of measures.

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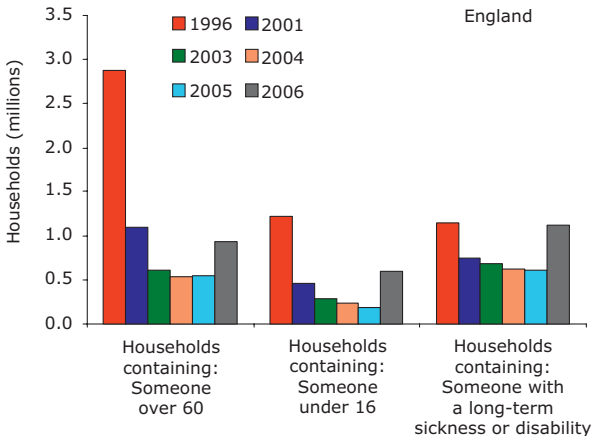
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63. Households living in fuel poverty

Households living in fuel poverty with someone (a) aged 60 or over (b) aged under 16 (c) disabled/long-term sick, 1996 to 2006



Source: DECC, CLG

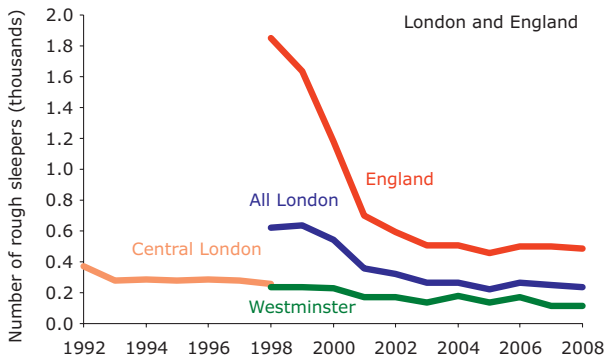
Households in fuel poverty since: 1990 ⋮ 2003 ⊗

- A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth (usually defined as 21 degrees centigrade for the main living area, and 18 degrees centigrade for other occupied rooms). This broad definition of fuel costs also includes modelled spending on water heating, lights, appliances and cooking.
- The number of 'households containing someone over 60' which were 'fuel poor' has decreased by 55 per cent between 1996 and 2006. However there was an increase between 2005 and 2006. Higher fuel prices were primarily responsible for this increase.

- The number of 'households containing someone under 16' which were fuel poor has decreased by 68 per cent between 1996 and 2006. There was a increase of 110 per cent between 2005 and 2006.
- The number of 'Households containing someone with a long-term sickness or disability' which were fuel poor decreased by 20 per cent between 1996 and 2006. However in the intervening years, after a reduction, there was an increase of 51 per cent between 2005 and 2006.

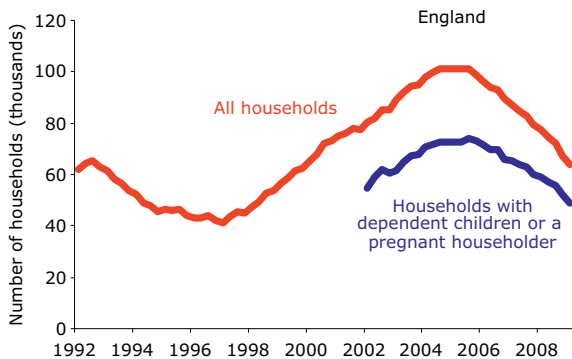
64. Homelessness

(a) estimate of the number of rough sleepers, 1992 to 2008



Note: Snapshot estimate based on street counts in areas with a known or suspect rough sleeping problem. November each year for 1992-6; May 1997 and then June each year for 1998 onwards.

(b) number of households in temporary accommodation (i) total (ii) households with children, 1992 to 2009



Note: Four quarterly data points have been plotted on the graph. The data point corresponding to the year on the x-axis is the data point for the first quarter of that year.

Rough sleepers since: 1992  2003 

Homeless households since: 1992  2003 

- In June 1998 there were 621 rough sleepers in London and 1,850 in England overall.
- By June 2008, the number of rough sleepers had fallen to 238 in London and 483 in England overall.
- There were 64,000 households in temporary accommodation in England as at March 2009. This figure increased from 41,250 in 1997, but has fallen from 101,070 in 2005. (This relates to households in temporary accommodation, as arranged by a local housing authority as a discharge of their statutory homelessness functions.)

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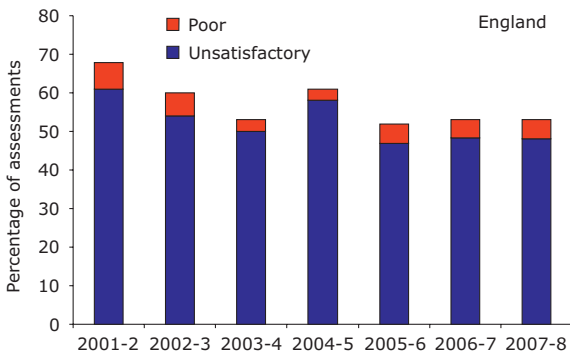
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65. Local environmental quality

Assessment of local environmental quality, 2001-2 to 2007-8



Source: Defra, ENCAMS

Unsatisfactory or poor quality

since: 1990  2003 

- A sample of sites were assessed in terms of litter, dog-fouling, detritus, weeds, fly-tipping, fly-posting, graffiti, physical appearance, condition and maintenance etc.
- Fifty-three per cent of local environments in England were deemed to be of 'unsatisfactory' (48 per cent) or 'poor' (5 per cent) quality in 2007-8. This has decreased from 68 per cent in 2001-2 but was the same as in 2003-4.
- In 2007-8 the remaining 47 per cent of assessed sites were classed as 'satisfactory' (19 per cent) or 'good' (28 per cent).

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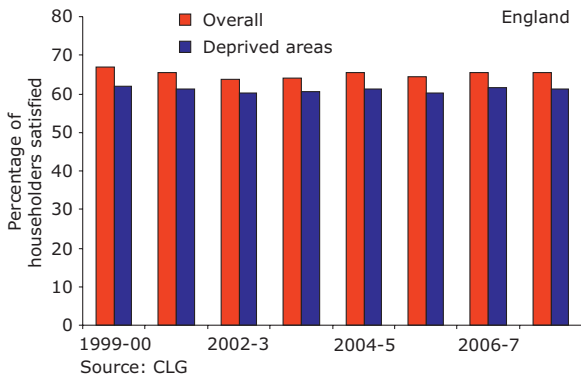
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66. Satisfaction in local area

Percentage of households satisfied with the quality of the places in which they live (a) overall (b) in deprived areas, 1999-00 to 2007-8



All households satisfied since: 1990  2003 

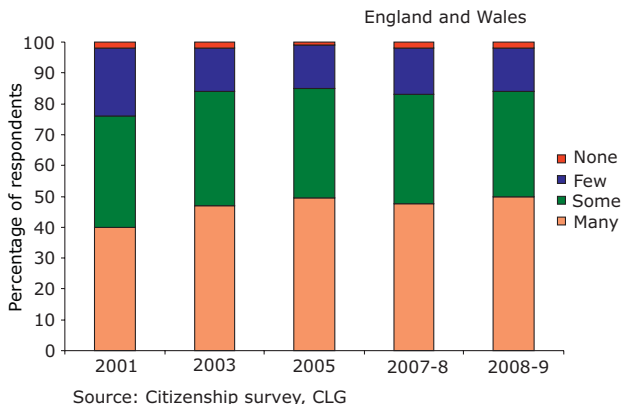
Neighbourhood Renewal

Fund Areas satisfied since: 1990  2003 

- Across a range of issues, an average of 66 per cent of households were satisfied with their local area in 2007-8, a small increase compared with 64 per cent in 2003-4. Traffic was identified as a problem by 52 per cent of households, litter/rubbish by 43 per cent and vandalism/hooliganism by 39 per cent in 2007-8.
- Across the same range of issues, an average of 61 per cent of households in Neighbourhood Renewal Fund Districts were satisfied with their local area in 2007-8, similar to earlier years.

Trust in neighbourhoods*

Number of people who are felt to be trustworthy in the neighbourhood, 2001 to 2008-9



- Between 2001 and 2008-9, the percentage of people who said they trusted “many” people in their neighbourhood rose from 40 per cent to 50 per cent.
- Overall the percentage of people who said they trusted at least “some or “many” people increased from 76 per cent in 2001 to 84 per cent in 2008-9.

*Contextual wellbeing measure – see indicator 68 on page 119 for more details.

SCP

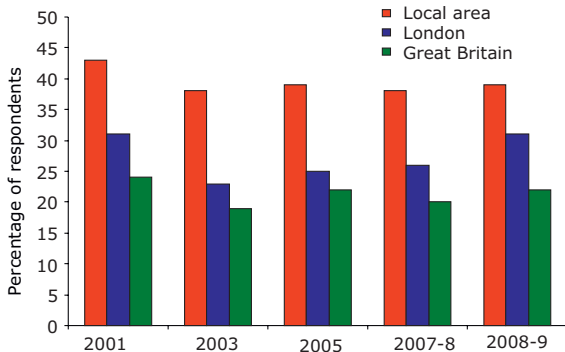
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Influencing local or national decisions*

Number of people who agree they are able to influence decisions affecting: their local area, London and Great Britain, 2001 to 2008-9



Note: Only those who lived in London were asked about decisions affecting London

Source: Citizenship survey, CLG

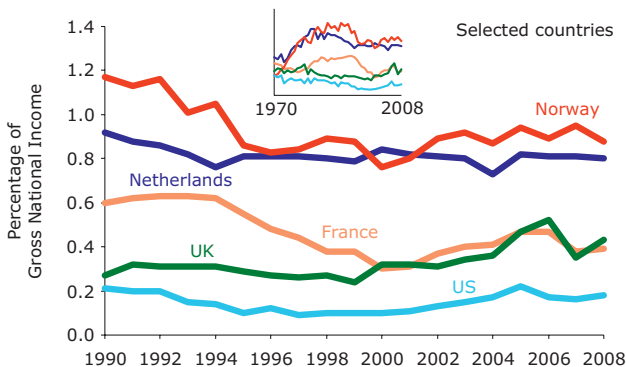
- Between 2001 and 2008-9, the percentage of people who felt they could influence decisions affecting their local area fell from 43 per cent to 39 per cent.
- The percentage of people who felt they could influence decisions affecting London remained unchanged from 2001 (31 per cent), and the percentage of people who felt they could influence decisions affecting Great Britain fell from 24 per cent in 2001 to 22 per cent in 2008-9.

*Contextual wellbeing measure – see indicator 68 on page 119 for more details.

67. UK International assistance

Net Official Development Assistance

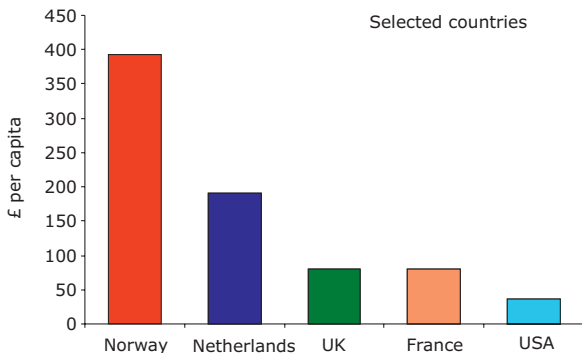
(a) per cent of Gross National Income, 1990 to 2008



Note: 2008 figures are preliminary

Source: DfID, OECD

(b) per capita 2007, UK and selected countries



Source: DfID, OECD

Level of UK assistance since: 1990  2003 

- In the 2008 preliminary figures the UK Government contributed 0.43 per cent of Gross National Income (GNI) as official development assistance (ODA), an increase from 0.27 per cent of GNI in 1990 and 0.34 per cent in 2003. France contributed 0.39 per cent, the Netherlands 0.80 per cent and Norway 0.88 per cent of their GNI. In 2007 the UK contribution was 0.35 per cent.
- The UK contribution in 2007 was the equivalent (at 2007 constant prices) of £81 per person. France contributed the equivalent of £80, the Netherlands £190 and Norway £393 per person in 2007.

SCP

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The 2005 Sustainable Development Strategy set out a commitment for Government to explore the concept of wellbeing. Wellbeing is a broad concept with many varying definitions. Here, it is understood to be a positive physical, social and mental state; it is not just the absence of pain, discomfort and incapacity. It requires that basic needs are met, that individuals have a sense of purpose, that they feel able to achieve important personal goals and participate in society. It is enhanced by conditions that include supportive personal relationships, strong and inclusive communities, good health, financial and personal security, rewarding employment, and a healthy and attractive environment.

Wellbeing cannot be fully measured by any single indicator. There are numerous factors that influence an individual's wellbeing. It is only possible to identify and measure some of them.

Wellbeing is already integral to sustainable development and so there are a number of existing indicators, presented earlier in this booklet, that have been identified as being particularly relevant to understanding wellbeing. These existing indicators have been selected based on evidence for an influence on wellbeing, and wherever possible, are those that indicate the number and/or types of people affected rather than general conditions such as air quality. In some cases supplementary measures have been added to support the relevant existing sustainable development indicator.

List of wellbeing measures

Those measures that are numbered are existing sustainable development indicators, along with any related supplementary wellbeing measures.

- 39. Fear of crime
 - Perceptions of anti-social behaviour
- 41. Workless households
- 43. Childhood poverty
- 45. Pensioner poverty
- 47. Education
- 50. Healthy life expectancy
 - Self-reported general health status
 - Self-reported long-standing illness
- 51. Mortality rates (suicide)
 - Mortality rates for those with severe mental illness
- 57. Accessibility
- 59. Social justice
- 60. Environmental equality
- 62. Housing conditions
- 66. Satisfaction with local area
 - Trust in people in neighbourhood
 - Influencing decisions in the local area
- 68. Wellbeing

SCP

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The measures included here as part of the Wellbeing indicator, cover life satisfaction and other factors relating to wellbeing which are not otherwise covered above.

- Overall life satisfaction
- Overall satisfaction with aspects of life
- Positive and negative feelings
- Engagement in positive activities
- Child wellbeing
 - Local environment
 - Positive and negative feelings
 - Feelings of safety
 - Health and physical activity
 - Bullying
- Physical activity
- Green space
- Cultural participation
- Positive mental health

Life satisfaction

An important aspect not covered by existing indicators is life satisfaction. Survey questions about overall life satisfaction and satisfaction with different aspects of life resonate well as a means of measuring wellbeing. In some ways they are an overall 'outcome' measure reflecting economic wellbeing, health, education, access to services etc. Such measures like these are widely used around the world.

It is acknowledged that they have some limitations. In particular the measures are numerically constrained (typically as a score between 0 and 10) so that comparisons over longer periods of time and between countries are difficult. However, independent research concluded that life satisfaction measures should provide reliable information about wellbeing in a policy context.

SCP

New survey questions were developed and results were published for the first time in 2007. Some of these questions are now being included in other major government surveys, which will not only provide updates on life satisfaction but enable life satisfaction measures to be investigated alongside other aspects of life. For the overall life satisfaction measure, results from the *DH healthy foundations life-stage segmentation research* were used to provide an update for 2008. The Defra 2009 survey of Public Attitudes and Behaviours towards the Environment provides updates for 2009 from which life satisfaction and greenspace results are published here for the first time.

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Where results on aspects of life are reported, it should be noted that in isolation the survey results presented should not be regarded as the primary source of data on some of the issues covered. Other data sources may have been specifically designed to gather information on particular aspects of life. The purpose of the survey questions was to be able to bring these aspects together within the overall context of life satisfaction. For various reasons, relating to sample size, context, questionnaire design etc. results from the survey questions for a given factor may in some cases differ from the results of other surveys designed specifically to explore that factor.

Wellbeing is also a UK Framework indicator, shared by the UK Government and the Devolved Administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Measures presented here predominantly relate only to England. The UK Government and Devolved Administrations will continue to work together to integrate wellbeing measures into the UK Framework Indicators.

Child wellbeing

Measures that are broadly equivalent to selected wellbeing measures for adults have been compiled as measures of child wellbeing. These are based on questions from the 2008 “Tell Us” survey children in school years 6, 8 and 10, run by the Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted). A measure on bullying is included for the first time.

Positive mental health

Some results from work done by the National Health Service in Scotland on positive mental health are presented as an initial stage in developing agreed measures of positive mental health.

(a) Overall life satisfaction

Percentage of people reporting overall life satisfaction ratings, on a scale from 0 to 10, 2007 to 2009



Source: Defra, DH

- In 2009, when people were asked to rate their satisfaction with their lives, by using a scale from 0 – 10 (with 0 meaning very dissatisfied and 10 very satisfied), the average overall life satisfaction rating for England was 7.4 out of 10. This is very close to the value of 7.5 in 2008 and 7.3 in 2007. The 2007 European Social Survey used the same question, gave an average for Great Britain of around 7 (not shown).
- Twenty-nine per cent of people rated their overall life satisfaction as 9 or 10 out of 10 in 2009, compared with 30 per cent in 2008 and 25 per cent in 2007.
- Research suggests that average overall life satisfaction changes little over time in developed countries. At present there is no clear consensus about why this is the case.

(b) Overall life satisfaction, by socio-economic class

Percentage of people reporting overall life satisfaction ratings, on a scale from 0 to 10, by socio-economic class, 2009



Notes: National Statistics Socio-Economic Class is a classification system based on occupation that was developed for the 2001 Census

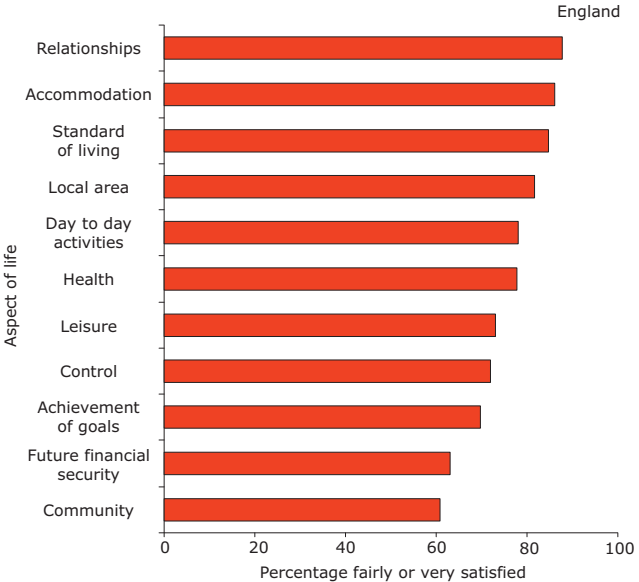
Source: Defra

- The satisfaction rating becomes more informative when looked at by socio-demographic variables, for example by National Statistics Socio-Economic Class based on occupation.
- In 2009, for the combined social grades 'A' and 'B' (hitherto referred to as group AB, e.g. A: doctors, solicitors, accountants and B: teachers, nurses, police officers), making up 22 per cent of the population, the average rating was 7.6. For those in group D (manual works, shop workers, apprentices) and group E (casual labourers, state pensioners and the unemployed) making up 40 per cent of the population, the overall average rating was 7.0.

- The proportions of those in group E rating themselves as 0 (which could be interpreted as extremely dissatisfied), whilst a low proportion (about 1 per cent), was about four times higher than for other groups, and the proportion rating themselves as 7 or higher (broadly interpreted as satisfied) were lower than for other groups – 63 per cent respectively compared with 79 per cent of those in group AB.
- In 2007, when asked what are the most important things affecting their lives (not shown), without prompting the most common responses people gave were 'Being able to spend time with friends and family', mentioned by 44 per cent of people, 'Health', 31 per cent, 'Personal relationships', 23 per cent, 'Work life', 'study' and/or 'Day to day activities', 20 per cent and 'Standard of living' or 'Money', 13 per cent (all not shown).

(c) Overall satisfaction with selected aspects of life

Percentage of people fairly or very satisfied with selected aspects of life, 2007

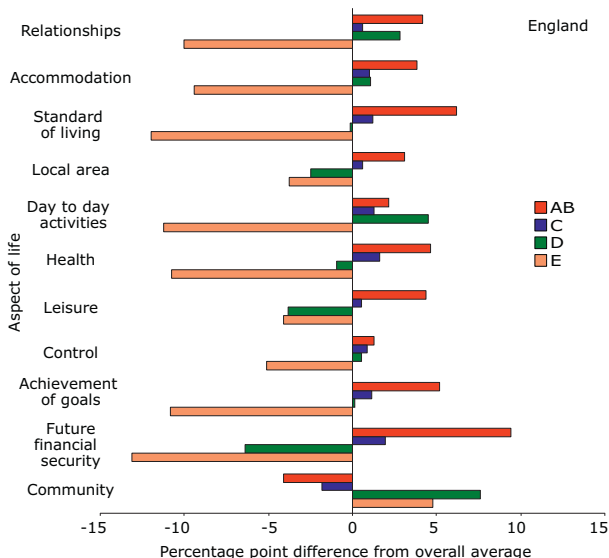


Source: Defra

- Overall, when prompted, the highest proportions of people said that they were fairly or very satisfied with their 'relationships' or their 'accommodation', with over 85 per cent of people fairly or very satisfied with these aspects of their life.
- Fewest people were fairly or very satisfied with their 'future financial security' and with 'feeling part of a community', with less than 65 per cent being fairly or very satisfied with these aspects.

(d) Satisfaction with aspects of life, by social grade

Percentage of people fairly or very satisfied with selected aspects of life, by social grade, 2007



Notes: Social grade is a classification based on occupation developed from the National Readership Survey.

Examples of occupation in each grade include:

AB: Doctor, solicitor, accountant, teacher, nurse, police officer;

C: Junior manager, student, clerical worker, foreman, plumber, bricklayer;

D: Manual workers, shop workers, apprentices;

E: Casual labourers, state pensioners, unemployed.

Separate grades A and B, and C1 and C2, have been joined (to AB and C) due to very similar distributions.

The results presented here show the difference between each group and the overall average presented on the previous chart

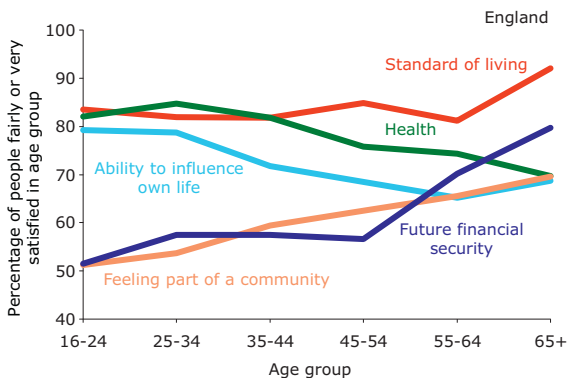
Source: Defra

- Using social grade classification, within social group E (e.g. casual labourers, state pensioners, unemployed) proportionately fewer people were fairly or very satisfied with almost all of the selected aspects of life, compared with other social grades.

- For 'standard of living', 'day to day activities', 'health', 'achievement of goals' and 'future financial security', the proportions of people in group E who were fairly or very satisfied were at least 10 percentage points below the overall average.
- For most aspects of life the proportions of people in group AB (e.g. doctors, solicitors, accountants and teachers, nurses, police officers) who were fairly or very satisfied were higher than in all other groups. The exceptions were for 'day to day activities', for which a higher proportion of people in group D (e.g. manual workers, shop workers, apprentices) were fairly or very satisfied and for 'feeling part of the community' for which proportions fairly or very satisfied in both groups D and E were higher. Sixty-nine per cent of those in group D and 65 per cent of those in group E were fairly or very satisfied with 'feeling part of the community', compared with 57 per cent of those in group AB.
- In terms of dissatisfaction (not shown on charts) the highest proportions of people were dissatisfied with their 'future financial security', 'feeling part of a community' or their 'health' – with over 10 per cent of people fairly or very dissatisfied with these aspects of their life.
- A greater proportion of people in group E expressed dissatisfaction with all aspects of life compared with other social grades. This was particularly marked for 'future financial security' and 'health'. Although group E showed a comparatively high proportion of people being satisfied with 'feeling part of their community', group E also showed the highest proportion, 18 per cent, who were dissatisfied.

(e) Satisfaction with aspects of life, by age

Percentage of people fairly or very satisfied with selected aspects of life, by age, 2007

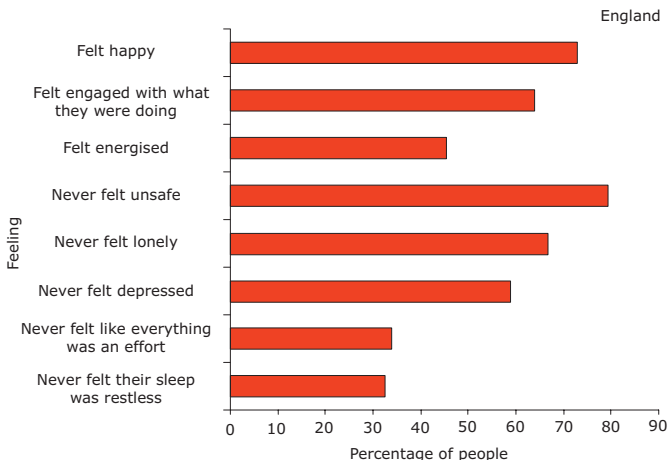


Source: Defra

- Ninety-two per cent of those aged 65 and over were fairly or very satisfied with their 'standard of living', and 80 per cent were with their 'future financial security'. These were higher than respective overall averages of 85 per cent and 63 per cent fairly or very satisfied with these aspects of life.
- The group with the highest proportion of people fairly or very satisfied with their health was 25-34 year olds – 85 per cent compared with an overall average of 78 per cent. Proportions of those fairly or very satisfied tended to decline with age for this aspect of life and similarly with their 'ability to influence their own life'.
- Older age groups were more likely to be fairly or very satisfied with 'feeling part of a community' – 70 per cent those aged 65 and over being satisfied with this aspect of life compared with an overall average of 61 per cent, and 51 per cent of 16-24 year olds.

(f) Positive and negative feelings

Percentage of people (a) experiencing specified positive feelings everyday or most days, (b) never experiencing specified negative feelings, in the last two weeks, 2007

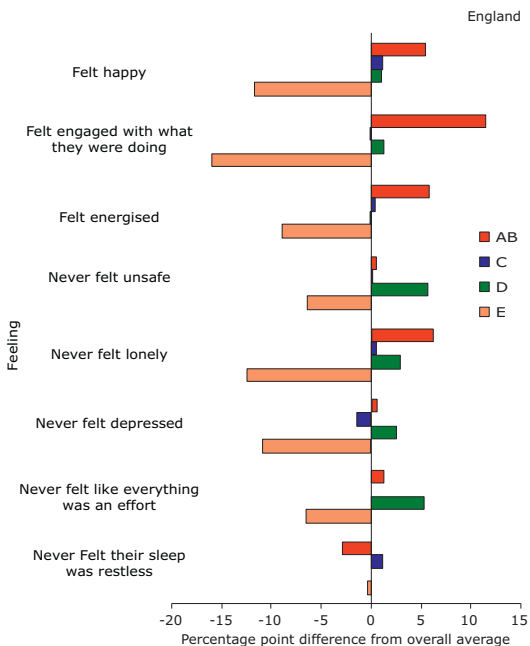


Source: Defra

- Seventy-three per cent of people said that they felt 'happy' everyday or most days during the past two weeks.
- Fifty-nine per cent of people said that they had never felt 'depressed', 67 per cent had never felt 'lonely' and 79 per cent had never felt 'unsafe', during the last two weeks.
- Thirty-four per cent had never felt like 'everything was an effort', and 33 per cent, had never felt that their 'sleep was restless', in the last two weeks. Whilst 16 per cent felt like 'everything was an effort' and 24 per cent felt that their 'sleep was restless' everyday or most days during the past two weeks (both not shown).

(g) Positive and negative feelings, by social grade

Percentage of people (a) experiencing specified positive feelings everyday or most days, (b) never experiencing specified negative feelings, in the last two weeks, by social grade, 2007



Notes: Social grade is a classification based on occupation developed from the National Readership Survey. Examples of occupation in each grade include:
 AB: Doctor, solicitor, accountant, teacher, nurse, police officer;
 C: Junior manager, student, clerical worker, foreman, plumber, bricklayer;
 D: Manual workers, shop workers, apprentices;
 E: Casual labourers, state pensioners, unemployed.
 Separate grades A and B, and C1 and C2, have been joined (to AB and C) due to very similar distributions.

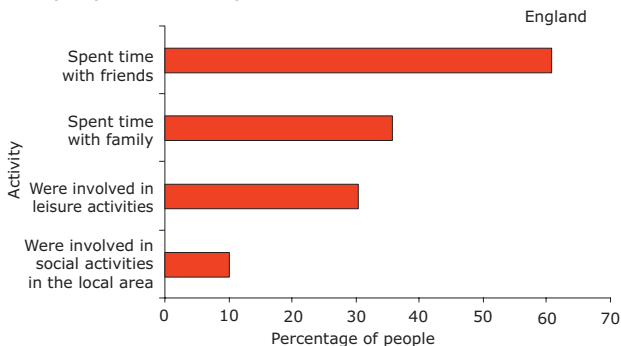
The results presented here show the difference between each group and the overall average presented on the previous chart

Source: Defra

- By social grade, the proportion of social group E (e.g. casual labourers, state pensioner, unemployed) experiencing positive feelings was much lower than the average, and the proportion of group AB (e.g. doctors, solicitors, accountants and teachers, nurses, police officers) experiencing positive feelings was much higher than the average. In particular in feeling 'engaged with what they were doing', 76 per cent of group AB had felt this way everyday or most days during the last two weeks compared with 58 per cent of group E.
- The proportions of people in group E who had never experienced negative feelings in the two weeks was much lower than average with 11 per cent fewer never feeling 'depressed', 12 per cent fewer never feeling 'lonely' and 6 per cent fewer never feeling 'unsafe' during the last two weeks.
- The proportion of people in group E regularly experiencing negative feelings was much higher than average (not shown), with 12 per cent feeling 'depressed', 11 per cent feeling 'lonely' and 24 per cent feeling like 'everything was an effort' everyday or most days during the last two weeks.

(h) Engagement in positive activities

Percentage of people engaging in specified activities everyday or most days in the last 2 weeks, 2007

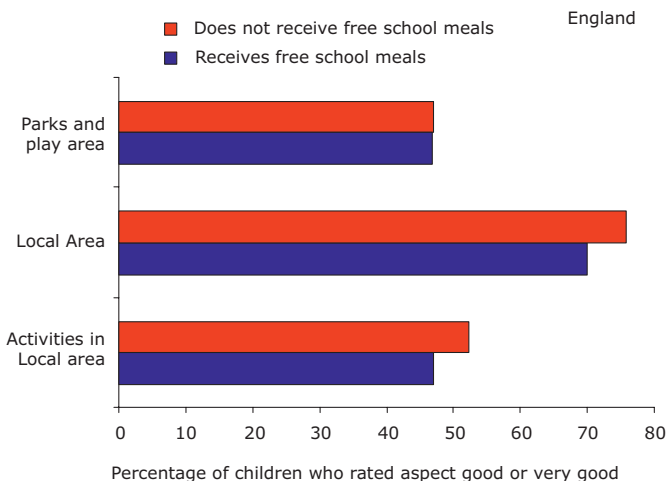


Source: Defra

- Overall, 61 per cent of people 'spent time with family' everyday or most days, and 36 per cent of people 'spent time with friends' every day or most days during the last two weeks.
- Overall, 30 per cent of people said that they 'participated in leisure activities' everyday or most days in the last two weeks, and 10 per cent of people said that they 'engaged in social activities in the local area' everyday or most days.
- There was little difference between social grades.

(i) Child wellbeing

Percentage of children who rated aspects of the local environment as very or fairly good, 2008



Source: Ofsted

- Overall, when prompted, 75 per cent of children thought their local area was a very or fairly good place to live.
- Just under half of children (47 per cent) thought that their local parks and playing areas and just over half (52 per cent) thought that the activities in the local area were very or fairly good. However 12 per cent thought that local activities were very poor and 15 per cent thought that the parks and play areas were very poor.

- Sixteen per cent of children received free school meals. For these children, proportionately fewer rated their local area as very or fairly good as a place to live, 6 percentage points lower than the average.
- Furthermore, fewer (5 percentage points) of those who received free school meals than average rated local activities as very or fairly good. There was little difference in perceptions about parks and playing areas.

SCP

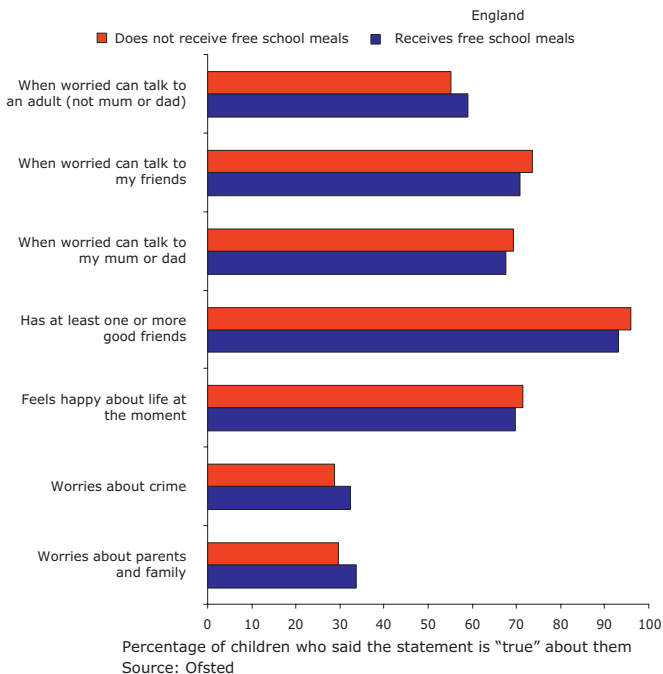
CCE

NRP

CSC

Positive and negative feelings

Percentage of children who said that a variety of positive and negative feelings were true about them, 2008

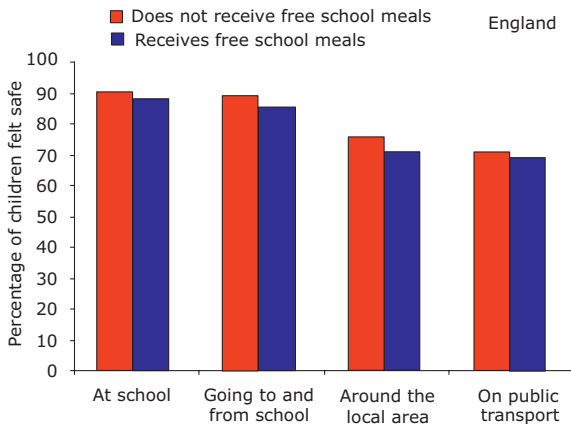


- 71 per cent of children said that they "felt happy about life at the moment", and 95 per cent said that they had "At least one or more good friends".
- 30 per cent worried about parents and family and 29 per cent worried about crime.

- 69 per cent of children said they can talk to their mum or dad when worried about something. In addition, 56 per cent said they could talk to another adult and 73 per cent said they could talk to friends when worried.
- Generally, the proportion of those who received free school meals who said that the positive feelings were true about them were slightly less than average, and the proportion who said that the negative feelings were true about them were slightly larger than average, although in many cases this differences was only about 1 per cent.

Feelings of safety

Percentage of children who felt very or fairly safe in a range of local locations, 2008



Source: Ofsted

- In 2008, 90 per cent of children said they felt very or quite safe at school and 89 per cent going to and from school.
- 75 per cent of children said they felt very or quite safe around the local area. 70 per cent of children said they felt very or quite safe on public transport.
- 10 per cent of children said they felt a bit or very unsafe at school and 30 per cent said they felt a bit or very unsafe on public transport. When only those who received free school meals are considered, this rises slightly to 12 per cent and 31 per cent respectively.

SCP

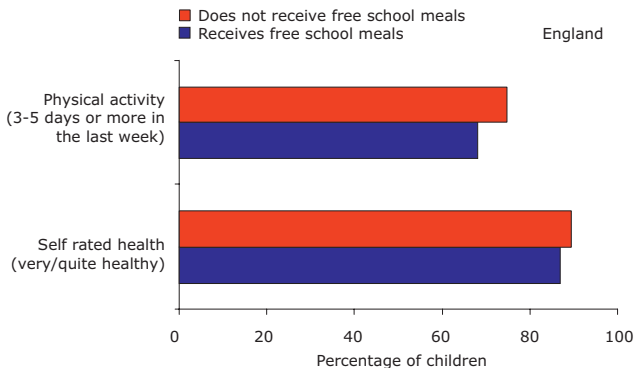
CCE

NRP

CSC

Health

Percentage of children who report being healthy and who report taking part in regular physical activity, by whether receive free school meals, 2008

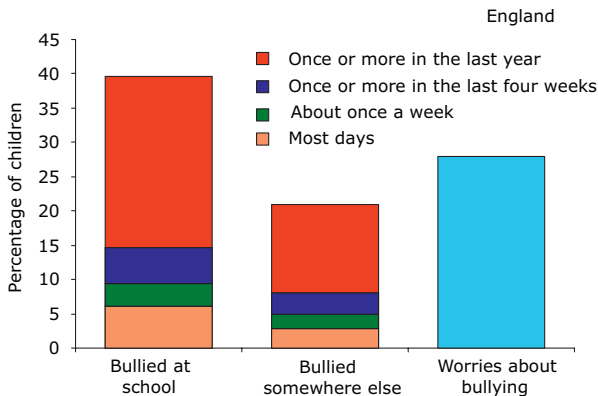


Source: Ofsted

- Overall, 89 per cent of children rated themselves as very or quite healthy, and 74 per cent said they spent “3-5 days” or more “spent at least 30 minutes doing sports or other active things in the last seven days”.
- Approximately 2 per cent fewer of those receiving free school meals rated themselves as very or quite healthy, and 7 per cent fewer reported doing regular physical activity.

Bullying

Percentage of children who report being bullied at school or somewhere else and children who report being worried about being bullied

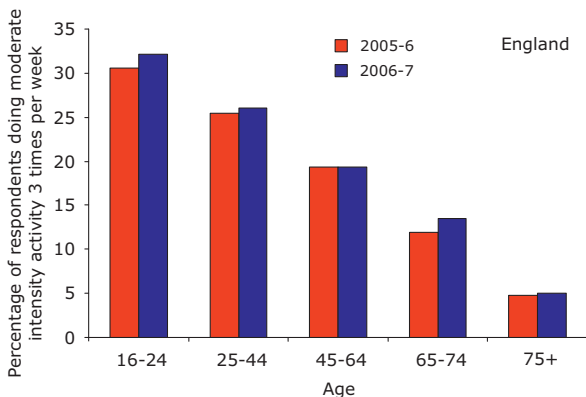


Source: Ofsted

- 28 per cent of children said that they were worried about bullying. The proportion was 6 percentage points higher for those who received free school meals compared with children who did not (not shown).
- 39 per cent of children said they had been bullied at least once in the last year at school and 21 per cent of children had been bullied somewhere else. 6 per cent of children said they were bullied most days at school and 3 per cent were bullied most days somewhere else.
- Children who received free school meals (not shown) were more likely to say they had been bullied on most days (9 per cent at school and 5 per cent somewhere else) compared with children who did not receive free school meals (6 per cent at school and 2 per cent somewhere else).

(j) Physical activity

Number of people participating regularly in sporting activity, 2005-6 to 2006-7

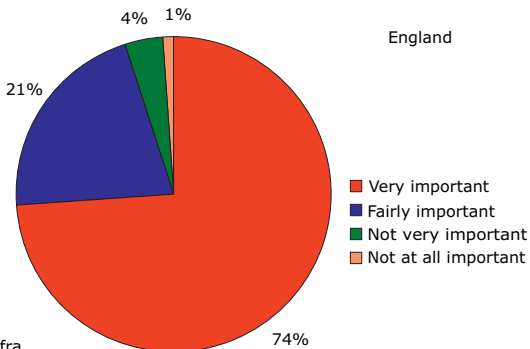


Source: DCMS

- During 2006-7, 22 per cent of all adults took part in moderate intensity sporting activity for at least 30 minutes on at least 3 separate days during the past week, showing no change since 2005-6.
- This rose to 32 per cent for 16-24 year olds. Regular physical activity tended to be lower with age. However, 5 per cent of those aged 75 and over took part in moderate intensity sporting activity 3 times per week.

(k) Green space

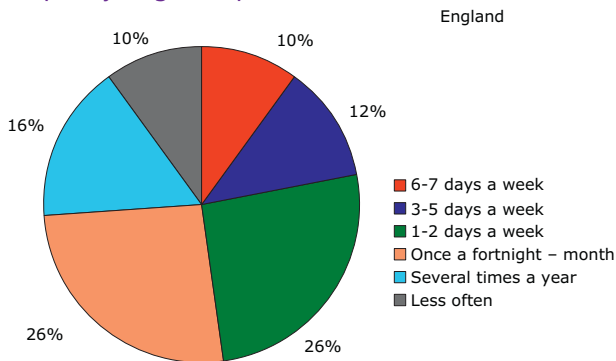
Importance of green space, 2009



Source: Defra

- Over 95 per cent of people thought that it was very or fairly important to have green spaces near to where they live

Frequency of green space use, 2009

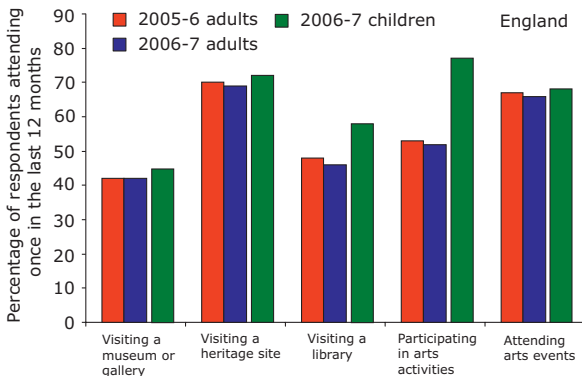


Source: Defra

- Twenty-two per cent of people visited green space 3 or more times a week. 26 per cent visited less than once a month.

(I) Cultural participation

Number of people participating in cultural activities at least once in the last 12 months, 2005-6 to 2006-7



Notes: Adults are defined as 16+, children 11-15

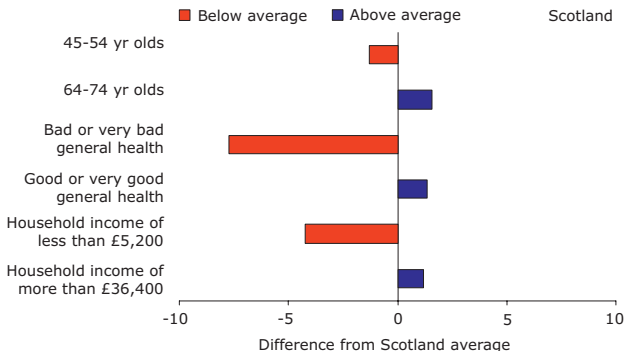
For children, proportions shown are for those who reported participating outside of school lessons for greatest comparability with those shown for adults

Source: DCMS

- During 2006-7 42 per cent of adults reported visiting a museum or gallery and 69 per cent a heritage site at least once.
- Participation across the range of activities shown remained stable between 2005-6 and 2006-7, with the only significant changes being slight decreases in participation in arts activities and visits to libraries.
- Participation was higher among children for all activities, particularly for visiting a library, 58 per cent compared with 46 per cent of adults, and for participating in arts activities, 77 per cent compared with 52 per cent of adults.

(m) Positive mental health

Measure to be developed



Source: NHS Health Scotland

- This measure will assess mental health from a positive perspective rather than poor mental health or mental illness and research commissioned by NHS Health Scotland has developed a potential measure, the Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well Being Scale (WEMWBS). This asks survey respondents to score how often a set of 14 positive statements applies to them on a 5 point frequency scale. Scores are summed to give an overall score between 14 and 70.
- WEMWBS was included for the first time in a Scottish survey in 2006. The average total score for Scotland was 51, i.e. a score which might involve scoring 3 or 4 out of 5 on the 14 mental wellbeing statements.
- The chart above shows the differences in the average total score for selected sub-groups compared with the overall average total score. This shows that those experiencing bad or very bad general health, and those with a household income of less than £5,200 scored themselves lower than the average.

Some national indicators can help to highlight the international dimension of sustainable development, e.g. greenhouse gas emissions (page 24), resource use (page 37), and international aid (117). However to bring a stronger international perspective a set of 46 international measures has been compiled to complement the national set (corresponding to 32 indicators).

See: www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/international/

The international measures do not always correspond exactly with the national measures owing to limitations in data availability and differences in methodology, data collection and/or definition between countries and organisations. Caution is therefore required when making international comparisons.

Data for the UK and up to 12 other developed countries, have been compiled from the databases of various international organisations including the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Commission (Eurostat), the United Nations, and the World Bank. Countries were selected based upon whether there was high data availability and whether the country was deemed to be sufficiently comparable to the UK i.e. in economic terms. They are Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States.

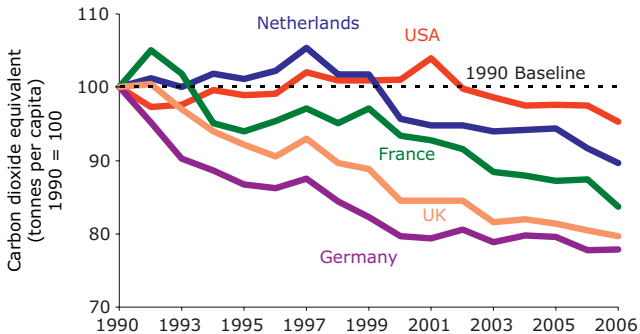
Where possible each indicator is presented using two charts. The first shows an index of the measure for 5 or 6 selected countries since 1990, in effect showing a percentage change of the measure over time. These charts enable comparisons of the trend over time to be made, rather than comparisons of the magnitude of the measure. A second chart will show the most recent value of the measure for all 13 countries to give a snapshot of the current status of the measure in each country.

Selected indicators are presented on the following pages.

See national indicator 1. Greenhouse gas emissions (page 24)

(a) Index of emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases* per capita between 1990 and 2006

UK and selected countries

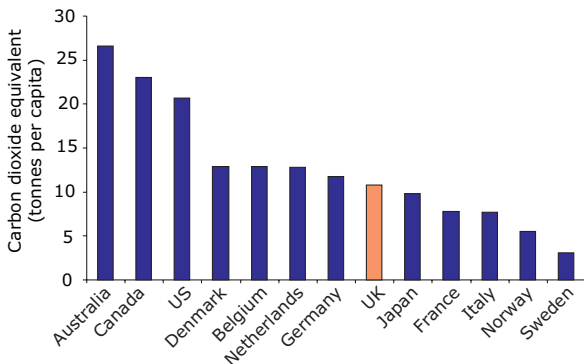


Source: UNFCC Greenhouse Gas Inventory

*The basket comprises the six main gases with a direct greenhouse effect: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) including LULUCF/LUCF.

(b) Emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases* per capita, 2006

UK and selected countries

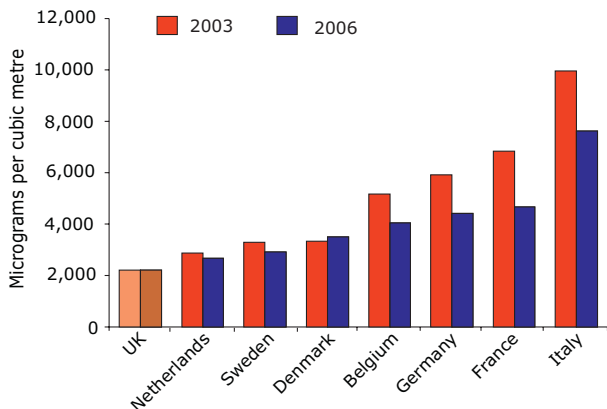


Source: UNFCC Greenhouse Gas

- Between 1990 and 2006, UK greenhouse gas emissions per capita decreased by 20 per cent, the third largest decrease of the 13 selected countries after Norway and Germany. Six other countries also showed reductions emissions, whilst, Canada, and Sweden saw increases. There were little change in emissions in Italy and Japan
- In the shorter term greenhouse gas emissions per capita in the UK fell by 2.81 per cent between 2003 and 2006, the seventh largest decrease of the 13 countries selected. The largest decrease was from Sweden (31.2 Per cent).
- In 2006 the UK emitted 10.79 tonnes of greenhouse gases per person, less than half that of the Canada and Australia, but approximately a third more than Sweden which had the lowest emissions. Of the 13 countries the UK was ranked sixth.

See national indicator 61. Air quality and health (page 105)

(a) Urban population exposure to ozone, 2003 and 2006
UK and selected countries



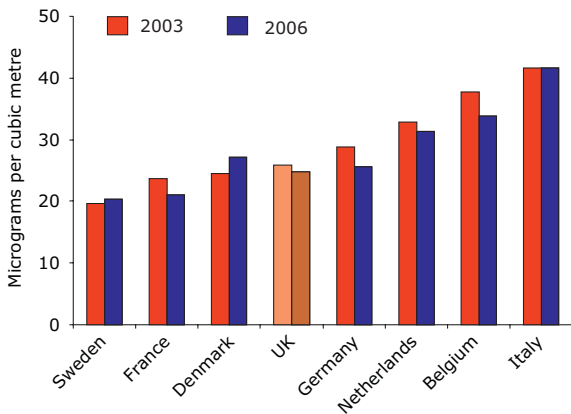
Note: Population-weighted yearly sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold (70 micrograms per m³) at urban background stations in agglomerations.

Source: Eurostat

- In 2006 urban exposure to ozone in the UK was 2,189 micrograms per cubic metre, the lowest of the eight compared countries and slightly down from 2,197 in 2003. In Italy, where exposure was highest, it was over 3 times higher.

(b) Urban population exposure to particulate matter, 2003 and 2006

UK and selected countries



Note: Population-weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter at urban background stations in agglomerations.

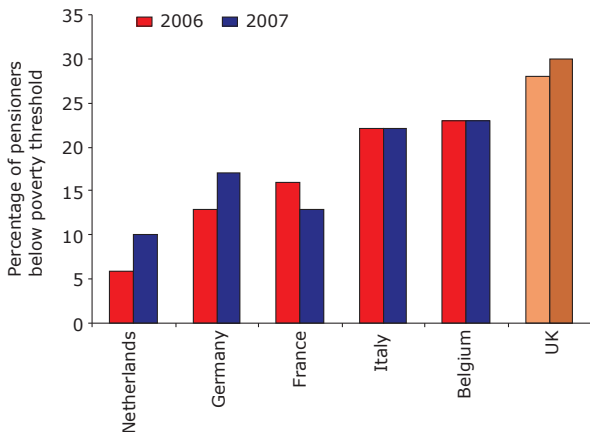
Source: Eurostat

- In 2006 exposure to particulate matter in the UK was 24.8 micrograms per cubic metre, down from 25.9 in 2003. The UK level was the third lowest of the eight compared countries after Sweden and France in 2006.

See national indicator 45. Pensioner poverty (page 80)

At risk of poverty rate for persons of 65 years and over, 2006 and 2007

UK and selected countries



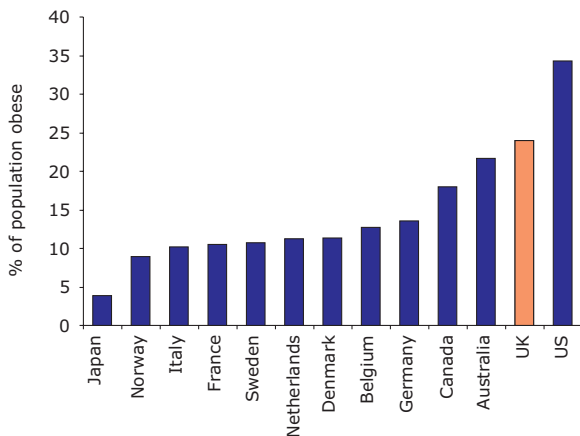
Source: Eurostat

- Note that Eurostat country figures are based on different methodologies and definitions.
- There was little change in the percentage of pensioners at risk of poverty in the UK between 2006 and 2007. There were increases in two countries and no change in Italy and Belgium, whilst France saw a decrease in pensioner poverty within the period.
- In 2007, 30 per cent of persons aged 65 and over were at risk of poverty in the UK, the highest of the 6 compared countries. In the Netherlands this figure was 10 per cent and the EU average (not shown) was 21 per cent.

See national indicator 53. Childhood obesity (page 94)

Percentage of population aged 15 or over classified as obese, 2006 or latest available year

UK and selected countries



Source: OECD

* Note that latest available year vary for individual selected countries, therefore data are not directly comparable.

- Of the 13 selected countries, the UK had the second highest percentage of persons aged 15 or over classified as obese in 2006 – 24 per cent. The highest percentage was in the United States where 34 per cent were classed as obese. In Japan, the country with lowest percentage of obese people, this figure was 4 per cent in 2005.

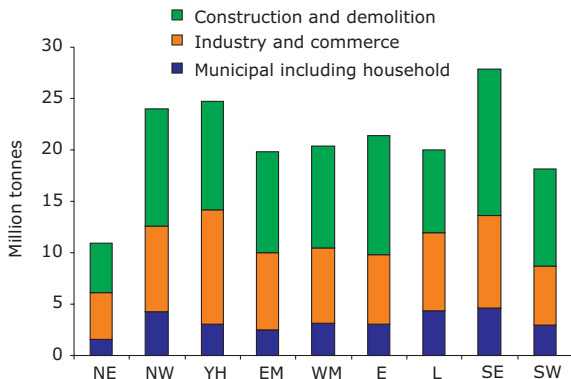
For 46 of the national indicators it is possible to produce figures for the regions of England, known as the Government Office Regions of North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, London, South East and South West.

See: www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/regional/

The regional measures do not always correspond exactly with the national measures in terms of definition or time period (the regional data can be several years behind the national indicator) owing to limitations in data.

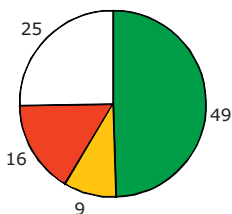
An example is presented below.

See national indicator 18 and 19 Waste (page 46).
Waste arisings by sector, 2004-5



- In 2004-5 around 187 million tonnes of waste were produced by construction and demolition, industry and commerce and the municipal sector (which includes household waste).
- 48 per cent was construction and demolition waste, 36 per cent industrial and commercial waste, and 16 per cent was municipal waste.
- Regionally the proportion of total waste that was from construction and demolition waste ranged from 40 per cent of total waste in London to 54 per cent in the East of England.
- Waste from industry and commerce varied between 31 per cent of waste in the South West to 45 per cent of waste in Yorkshire and the Humber.
- Municipal waste ranged from 12 per cent in Yorkshire and the Humber and the East Midlands to 22 per cent in London.
- The highest proportion of the England's total waste (15 per cent) was from the South East, whilst the North East produced the least (just 6 per cent of the national total).

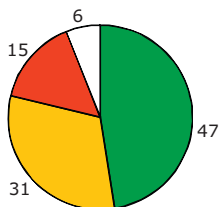
Changes in measures since 1990²



■ Showing improvement

■ Showing little or no change

Changes in measures since 1999²



■ Showing deterioration

Insufficient data

¹ Based on 99 of 126 measures, comprising 68 indicators

² Or nearest year for which data are available

Compared with the position in 1999, 47 measures show improvement (representing under half of those for which it is possible to make an assessment), 31 show little or no change, whilst 15 show deterioration.

Measures showing improvement since 1999 include renewable electricity, emissions of air pollutants, manufacturing and public sector emissions, waste recycling, agricultural emissions and land stewardship, land recycling, crime, fear of crime, mortality rates, road accidents, housing conditions and rough sleepers.

Those measures showing deterioration since 1999 are specifically:

- aviation emissions of greenhouse gases
- fossil fuels used for electricity generation
- nitrogen oxide emissions from electricity generation
- carbon dioxide emissions from the service sector
- carbon dioxide emissions from private cars
- carbon dioxide emissions from road freight
- energy supply (consumption exceeding UK production)
- farmland bird populations
- wintering wetland bird populations
- area affected by nitrogen
- range of life expectancy between local authorities
- walking and cycling
- ozone pollution in urban areas
- households living in temporary accommodation
- households living in fuel poverty

Other background measures showing deterioration are:

- carbon dioxide emissions from road transport
- electricity generation (to meet demand)
- carbon dioxide emissions from electricity generation

We gratefully acknowledge the many organisations that have provided data in order to compile the indicators in the booklet. These include:

AEA	AEA Energy and Environment www.aeat.co.uk
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology www.bto.org
Cefas	Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science www.cefas.co.uk
CEG	The Centre for Ecology & Hydrology www.ceh.ac.uk
CLG	Department for Communities and Local Government www.communities.gov.uk
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Northern Ireland) www.dardni.gov.uk
DCSF	Department for Children, Schools and Families www.dcsf.gov.uk
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change www.decc.gov.uk
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs www.defra.gov.uk
DfID	Department for International Development www.dfid.gov.uk
DfT	Department for Transport www.dft.gov.uk

DH	Department of Health www.dh.gov.uk
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions www.dwp.gov.uk
EA	Environment Agency www.environment-agency.gov.uk
ENCAMS	Environmental Campaigns
Eurostat	European Statistics www.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu
FC	Forestry Commission www.forestry.gov.uk
GAD	Government Actuaries Department www.gad.gov.uk
Gros	General Register Office of Scotland www.gro-scotland.gov.uk
Home Office	Home Office, British Crime Survey www.homeoffice.gov.uk
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea www.ices.dk
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee www.jncc.gov.uk
NE	Natural England www.naturalengland.org.uk

NHS	National Health Service (The Information Centre for Health & Social Care) www.ic.nhs.uk
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency www.ni-environment.gov.uk
Nisra	Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency www.nisra.gov.uk
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development www.oecd.org
OFWAT	Office of Water Services www.ofwat.gov.uk
ONS	Office for National Statistics www.statistics.gov.uk
PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland www.psni.police.uk
RSPB	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds www.rspb.org.uk
SE	Scottish Executive (Scottish Government) www.scotland.gov.uk
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency www.sepa.org.uk
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change www.unfccc.int
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government www.new.wales.gov.uk

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