

Developing new indicators: results of survey, September 2011

Comments (unedited except to preserve anonymity)

Q14. Are there any gaps in the current indicator set that you think need addressing in order to summarise performance on sustainable development?	Q15. Are there issues covered by existing indicators which could be better covered if the indicators were further developed/improved? If so, how?	Q16. Have you previously used the SD indicators? If so, how?
	Fly Capture is not a useful use of resources and should be re-thought. At most a one of survey or sample should be taken as a snapshot. Constant documentation of fly tipping is a luxury compared to more important issues that could be focussed on	
Something to cover a diverse local economy eg. variety of local shops not just domination by large retail companies in the neighbourhood. Also some assessment of whether people feel they can make a difference to their local area and influence society and our democratic structures and processes.	Its more a case of how much importance you attach to the indicators as there's always going to be a degree of interplay and play off between different indicators. They should remain as indicators to be used intelligently to support, not dictate, common sense decision making and judgements. Some measure of how well these various issues are being interlinked and delivered on the ground and some recognition of sensible play offs where appropriate.	Some of the indicators have been used in organisational reporting.
		Yes -environmental training
waste per person, As most authorities do not have an accurate headcount could be a vague indicator		
Street Cleaning performance		
More indicators around a sustainable food system		
	Reduce the reliance on self assesment for things like Environmental Quality. Asses this nationalaly to avoid bias and to provide comparable results i.e scrap NI195 and use an outside body to make the assesment!	
	Household waste per head - should just be reduction in waste not tonnage recycled - need to move away from tonnage based indicators (waste recycled etc...) to ecological footprint/carbon indicators around waste to ensure adherence to waste heirarchy	

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<p>environemtnal impact of the food we eat. Imports of food which could be grown in the UK.</p>		<p>Yes, to argue for planning developments and to secure funding for community projects.</p>
	<p>Combine current greenhouse gas reporting with the Carbon Reduction Commitment - currently two seperate reporting regimes with considerable overlap - but not the same. Or to reduce the reporting burden make the CRC a straight tax on fuel use at point of purchase. Councils spent a huge amount of time measuring/calculating CRC emissions - this time would have been better spent on implementing enrgy efficiency measures.</p>	<p>Carbon emissions data very valuable in assessing progress</p>
<p>Understanding of literacy, and importance of political literacy in widest and deepest terms of involvement in citizenship, agency and education as sustainable development. Vital need, as I see it, for media and political literacy to be an essential component of every discipline.</p>	<p>Need for teacher education to address this political literacy at every level, not shying from it as is the British tradition of 'politely' avoiding explicit discussion of values. Thus important for those in policy and research to prioritise the rationale, justifications, philosophic and theoretical bases. This would address the constant findings in research that teachers report a lack of confidence and competence in Ed for Sust Dev.</p>	<p>I am using some of these SD ideas in my own research into the personal and professional development of the critical global educator, and regret that ESD as an educational enterprise is some distance from Citizenship Studies. The political remit of Citizenship Studies, thanks to Crick Report etc, needs to be integrated into the ESD and Development Ed goals, currently fragmented in teacher training and education in general.</p>

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<p>A major gap is the moral/ethical and spiritual dimensions of sustainability. Social justice is mentioned as a potential area for developing new indicators, but there is also an urgent need to develop indicators for other ethical values such as trustworthiness, integrity, respect, and unity in diversity (i.e. community cohesion, especially in multicultural areas). Such values can be expressed both as indicators relating to perceptions (e.g. "People feel that their opinions are respected within their local community" or "People feel that they can trust their neighbours"), or to concrete actions (e.g. "Local authorities take conscious action to encourage people to express their opinions"). Values-based indicators should not be equated with subjective wellbeing, although the two are closely related. Another critically important gap is the extent to which people are, and feel, connected to their natural environment. This could be measured using indicators such as the number of people who take outdoor exercise regularly, participate in nature-related activities (e.g. watching birds or other wildlife), or just spend time relaxing in natural environments. This is especially crucial for children, in the light of recent research on "nature deficit disorder" and its implications for current and future mental health (e.g. Louw's "Last Child in the Woods" and Roszak's work on ecopsychology).</p>	<p>The Society strand is underdeveloped, in comparison to the environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. In particular, 'informal and formal volunteering' is inadequate as an indicator of community participation. People may participate in all manner of clubs, societies and groups within their local community, but regard it as leisure rather than volunteering. In the light of the Government's policies aimed at creating a "Big Society", it is also vital to examine people's inner motivation for volunteering and the extent to which they feel empowered to effect change in society. This is closely linked to what might be termed "a healthy human spirit", namely an individual's ability to see their own potential; to view their life as full of meaning and purpose; and to make a conscious decision to become an active contributor to society rather than a passive consumer.</p>	<p>I am a member of a research team working to develop new values-based SD indicators. These have been tested in diverse civil society organisations worldwide, often in combination with existing SD indicators.</p>
<p>Greater integration with regard to indicators & the design of sustainable development and key requirements.</p>	<p>Indicators overlap - less generic and target focussed</p>	<p>Yes - to develop strategy</p>

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I believe that N.I. 195 should have stayed in terms of measurement of environment cleanliness.		
		Environmental Quality
Pollution incidents - number of/year and a target to reduce these.		Yes - work towards them.
The number of social vs. environmental indicators is disproportionate. I.e. there should be more social and cultural indicators. There is little or nothing for instance on civic engagement. Furthermore, many of the quality of the environment indicators are only linked to environmental or ecosystem health. There is little recognition in the indicator set of the relationship between environmental and human health. Finally, a lot of politicians and members of the public are mentioning the importance of values in how we make decisions and portray what is important. It would be nice to see a bit more on human relationships, the way in which organisations are managed, the importance even of CSR in the public and private sectors.	Some indicators suggest identifying impacts (e.g. of air pollution) - I think the indicators listed would benefit from developing more that identify impacts, or at least make them explicit and give us a reasoning behind measuring such things.	
Governance Accountability responsibility	Most of those aren't indicators at all, they are topic headings.	Working on development planning
Apparently nothing about how much embodied energy/carbon/water UK is importing from other countries in products and raw materials. We need to understand our global impact - not just our national impact.		

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Indicators should also be considered for the following: - Sustainable Food - Culture and Heritage	It is not clear from the Questionnaire if the intention is to select indicators that would be the headline indicator for each category or to select an overall list of indicators that would all be treated the same.	
ways to assess progress on implementation of eg climate act	environmental justice / inequalities	for training work with NGOs and local councils
I believe there is scope to introduce a measure of concerning the quantity and quality of green infrastructure.	I believe the indicator measuring sustainable development education could be developed by utilising using data regarding the number of Eco-Schools and the number of children developing an understanding sustainable development through the Eco-Schools programme.	We have used the Local Environmental Quality Survey of England (LEQSE) has to monitor standards of local environmental quality in England since 2003 for Defra. This provides data not only to Government which is in the national interest but is equally as useful to local authorities and the communities they serve.
A measure of urban development on "brownfield" land as opposed to rural and green belt land. A measure of biofuels penetration in the aviation and road freight sectors.		Yes. In the industrial sector: mining, minerals processing, electricity generation, oil and gas production.
	There needs to be a very tight and explicit definition of 'well-being' provided. What does Defra define as well-being, what is the plenty line?	
Illegal dumping / flytipping of waste Reduction in resource use / recycling rates in manufacturing	links between local environmental quality / health & wellbeing / crime and local provision of services (actual and perceived)	delivering services

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Indicators need to be looked at in relation to each other not as separate pieces of information. Other indicators could be underlying indicators that are key determinants of the indicators mentioned. Nothing on childrens vision, hopes optimism for the future. How do they see the future?		yes, with regional strategies and consultations at regional, sub regional and local level to build up an evidence base
	Better indicators on biodiversity and nature conservation.	To benchmark local authority progress on sustainable development.
		Yes, as a basis for developing climate change adaptation indicators
Litter and recycling		NI 195, LEQ surveying
There is emphasis on emissions and causes of climate change, but we should also consider ways of measuring adaptations to climate impacts, i.e. how well prepared is society as a whole, and different business sectors	Yes - types of waste and methods of recycling and waste treatment to encourage cradle-to-cradle supply chains and materials use. For example, the UK glass-making sector would be more sustainable if we recycled clear glass separately - needs to be collected separately to coloured glass by local authorities.	Yes, for national and project-based or area-wide reporting on 'state' and trends in relation to sustainability
Sustainable economic development. Contribution made by voluteers from Carers to Hobby providers.	Mis-use of productivity as a synonym of GVA. Procutivity should be measured in manhours not £.	To gain an insight into progress towards sustainable living.

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<p>The glaring omission is SOIL. In particular soil organic matter - SOM - understanding and declaring this priority indicator has a critical knock on to the totality of sustainability - carbon sequestration, CC mitigation, ecosystem functioning, bird population, biodiversity, crop yields, food and human health, animal welfare, flood/drought mitigation to name but a few. The other is economic inequality. Sweden operates at a factor circa 10 between average pay and max salary of the top earners – there is no mass exodus of “talent”. In the UK the ratio is 84 at the last look. Suggest that this is a formulae for social unrest and disorder – despite Blair being “relaxed” about it.</p>		<p>Largely in training to illustrate what unsustainable indicators are in a finite resource constrained world.</p>
	<p>WHAT IS "WELL BEING" GET REAL - GIVE ME SOME HARD MEASURES LIKE GDP, AIR POLLUTION, TONNES OF WASTE, ETC YOU CANT MEASURE "ATTITUDES" AS A SERIOUS INDICATOR</p>	

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<p>If you want to keep it simple and reduce beaurocracy just use the total measure rather than breaking it all down into so much detail for example, just measure CO2, not CO2 emissions by end user - for me its not important if its produced by services, industry or households, its total CO2 that counts, a tonne from a business does as much harm as a tonne from a car or a tonne from a home, breaking it all down to descreet variables is overly complex and doesnt add and value especially when categories are subjective e.g. most of rolls-royce business is services - designing and servicing engines not making them, equally bizarely mcdonalds counts as manufacturing because they MAKE burgers rather than counting a service provider, so things like this support further by arguement not to look into the crevices of every nook and cranny for detail but to look at the grand total / big picture</p>	<p>what about the governments committment to big society ? why not measure hrs of volunteering and or no of social enterprises or charities in the UK and the greenest government ever? well lets see more on that front please</p>	<p>yes use them all the time for research and development of policy and strategies</p>
<p>I think the loss of key targets on brownfield land re-use and housing density are backward steps and these should be returned</p>		<p>I use them regularly in my research and I cover the issues with SD indicators in my teaching to undergraduate and postgraduate students</p>
<p>something on foreign ownership of firms ? we cannot be self sufficient ergo sustainable if the russians own our gas, the germans own our power plants and the arabs own our football clubs etc, ownership matters, another thing would be the proportion of community ownership in things like green energy where community share issues should be encouraged</p>		

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Consumption based (Scope 3) CO2 emissions per capita and/ or net carbon imports. Ecological footprint of the UK and by sector.		
	my priority is fuel poverty because its simultaneous a social, economic AND environmental measure, saves having many many indicators if you pick ones like that because they are all encompassing	
The survey should take into account how the ever increasing cost and availability of fuel for transport and heating will impact on all of the factors		
Gap between rich and poor and gap between highest and lowest paid	Food waste at all stages of food chain	Not directly
energy performace of new buildings	green house gas, air quality, renewable energy generation and consumption could probably be streamlined into few indicators as there is a lot of overlap on these indicators.	Yes - reference and base lining
there does appear to be nothing on trees and woodlands, % area covered by forest is a good one I guess, but i would like to see something to encourage tree planting e.g. no of trees planted p.a.	"frontline" environmental issues that matter to real people are litter, dog fouling etc, not climate change and aviation etc please do not put any more reprotng requirements on the public sector for energy etc, we are already doing too much data gathering	Yes on press releases and such
Assumiong it doesnt come under mobility, an investigation into e.g.distances travelled to find work/ go to work.	there should be bettesr explanation of the assumptions made. e.g. does temperature rise because of grater CO2 or is greater CO2 because of increased temperature. If an individual reduces air travel, that doesnt necessarily mean air travel by the plane is reduced.	Used to indicate 'sustainabilty' of own business as a comparator
		to encourage environmental improvements

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measure GHG not just CO2 - many gases e.g. methane 20 x worse too much focus on households, big business bigger consumers, so why measure hh waste, hh water use, hh energy, its trivial relative to other sectors	There is a big issue nationally with dust / particulates, we measure the wrong ones, PM10 is big enough to get into the lung, but not as deep penetration as the more harmful PM2.5, so please measure these smaller particles because they are more harmful for public health	i use some of this data, but not from the SD indicators, e.g. recycling stats are published independantly via the old BVPI system, so that data will be there anyway regardless of your very nice booklet - i have found the waste stats good to hold my LA to account for their low performance and used this to successfully lobby for new services to be installed
(1) There's a need for indicators of income and wealth distribution. Generally, social indicators less well developed than environmental and economic indicators. (2) No evidence here that indicators have been developed with a view to enabling inter-regional and international comparisons.		Various, both change over time and inter-regional and international comparisons.
Biodiversity, woodland cover, carbon sequestration	Some indicators overlap, well being indicator may well pick up and composite some other indicators e.g fuel poverty.	yes, part of a team which developed the sustainable development framework and the SD toolkit for the East of England. Developing indicators was the hardest elemtn proxys were never quite right!
Food security, social cohesion		State of the region-type reports
Access to (and use of) quality green space	Sustainable development education - needs an indicator. Suggest: proportion of students/pupils/classes developing/monitoring their own SD indicators on an annual basis. Participation: current 'volunteering' indicator seems rather clumsy and inaccurate; better to find out what proportion of people engage in SD (e.g. setting/monitoring indicators that are relevant to them). Measured by sample survey, the baseline would be very low but progress here would actually mean something for SD.	
Environmental limits being breached		

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<p>The indicator set needs to be based on the 10 principles of One Planet Living (BioRegional Development Group and WWF) and these 10 principles then need to become cross cutting accounting responsibilities for all government departments</p>	<p>Yes. We need to know the total picture for many issues - eg total electricity generated and consumed - not just that coming from renewables - because otherwise the focus may be on generating more renewable energy which just meets growing demand without reducing the GHG emissions from other generation options. Also - we need to know total waste generated (easy - from households and business) ; and have that broken down into what happens to it - so that the word 'recycling' doesn't end up meaning waste to energy for example (Waste to energy should fall as recycling increases) Vital to know water stress - but also need some way of assessing how much water is locked in the land as a measure of soil fertility and biomass content etc Simialry - we need a measure of upland areas in permanent afforestation because historically as populations have faced climate change and growth on pressure of respurces - they have turned to chopping down the trees and this has resulted in soil erosion / flooding and the demise of the population (eg Mayas / Easter Islanders - but japan realised they were doing this and stopped the practice in time) There are strong signs of the adverse impact of this in the UK already with upland forests being chopped down for 'biomass' and conversion to wind farms - with already increased surface water run off resulting in flooding.Councillors are often to be heard saying how we should be farming upland areas more intensively - they don't realise the long term impact of this - and frankly - neither does central government I think! The Indicators would be more meaningful if based on the BioRegional Development Group and WWF One Planet Living ten principles.</p>	<p>To be honest - they don't do anything and have a very low credibility rating with SD practitioners - eg in Wales the latest SD indicators produced show an improved biodiversity which perhaps would be news to the UN.... see http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-14075969 which states that "Last year Wales - along with every other country in the world - missed the target set by the United Nations to halt the decline of biodiversity."</p>

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	alot of these things arent even green issues they are social issues	
Its difficult to whittle this list down any as all of the indicators relate to different areas and all are just as important as each other really. Indicators of inequality are very powerful I think so I would like to see an economic inequality indicator (gap between top 10% and bottom 10% perhaps?). I also think that there are a few other areas where more data would be good: mental health access to greenspace something around justice eg prison populations, re-offending rates, youth detention, number of independent inquiries into police? social capital (eg how many ppl do you know in your neighbourhood) political trust/enagement	Ongoing development of the wellbeing indicators, how to measure river quality with the Water Framework Directive, more on economic and social inequalities. Also the homelessness indicators are pretty dire - we all know there are more than 400 people sleeping rough in the UK, this indicator needs more explanation as to how it is measured.	I used them in my previous job to benchmark Yorkshire's progress against the national average. Unfortunately my organisation was closed down by the ConDems so I am not yet sure how much I will be able to use them in my new role however I do always find them fascinating and they provide a useful context and snapshot of where we are as a nation on a wide range of issues.
Measure of imports: energy, food, machinery - the more imported the less sustainable Home grown/ produced food Use of fossil fuels - the more used the less sustainable Organic food as a percentage of all food		
Not sure how to phrase but there needs to be an accountability indicator which responds to training and learning on sustainable development so that the skills and knowledge are there - similar to the Academy of Sustainable Communities work on climate change, cohesion, procurement	CO2 emissions at source are critical to dealing with climate change as well as distinction between mitigation and adaptation	In designing learning and training materials

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	At present there is an indicator of CO2 emissions associated with UK consumption used as a contextual indicator for indicator 1. this is essential, and I'm concerned that it is not mentioned in your survey. This must be included if you are including indicator 1.	Yes, several times in teaching undergraduates and masters level postgraduates.
Use of existing instruments for measuring sustainability of building stock (i.e. DECs and/or EPCs) in order to enhance their use and make them more meaningful.		
[Company name removed to retain anonymity] is presently looking at potential gaps in the current social and environmental equality indicators and will provide a response on this in our stakeholder consultation submission.	As before [Changed from 'As above']	Yes. My organisation [Company name removed to retain anonymity] uses all of the social and environmental justice indicators as part a useful baseline and information tool on environmental justice and creating a clean and healthy environment for everyone. They are useful discussion points for civil society participation on rights and responsibilities (as part of our outreach programme) and our research work.
		Yes, as part of MSC thesis on Environmental Performance Indicators

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<p>Waste is too focused on household waste, lets look at construction and demolition and commercial waste more please as its a bigger issue in some ways</p>	<p>get rid of smoking get rid of fear of crime dont impose too much data collection on people its onnerous dont add the public sector energy use in because this creates a huge burden on nbhs and local government ot measure thius when they could be doing other things like delivering frontline services instead!! reduce number of indicators focus on which ones take most effort to collect e.g. you have to produce data on unemployment anyway so it may as well stay in but the Wellbeing surveys and all that nonsense is a discreet extra peice of work so get rid of that that said it would be an absolute travesty if you dont prioritise recyctling of brownfield land, this is a massive issue in the UK, we must reduce building on the greenfield sites, but also protect some brownfield sites which have ecological or historical value im concerned there is nothing to protect heritage too, i would like to see something on museam visits, cultural value of buildings, no of national trust members or number of listed buildings to reflect that area a bit more please</p>	<p>We have used the data when making planning applications for commercial purposes and consultancy studies e.g. developing waste straegies for LA's</p>
		<p>Broad benchmarks of condition and performance</p>
<p>By not applying sufficient weight to CO2 emmissions allows for treatment of waste solutions to economically justify burning useful materials for energy (eg plastics) rather than their recycling.</p>		
<p>Food waste</p>		<p>Yes. To help my company prioritise focus areas</p>

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<p>SD should probably be summarized as other indicators e.g. HDI considers only 3 elements Longevity (life expectancy), education and purchase power parity (PPP). SD should ascertain the main indicators that all the other indicators -sub indicators lead to/or are directed towards e.g. CFCs emission,environmental use, and probably natural processes and nature balances not to forget actual environmental audit elements.</p>	<p>There should like a broad categorization of related elements to help give the general trends on their improvement and degeneration.</p>	<p>we have been able to use SD indicators in some of the programmes at [Company name removed to retain anonymity]</p>
<p>Investment in R&D for sustainable businesses. Innovation. Entrepreneurship, especially in SD businesses and social entrepreneurship. Lifelong learning and changing jobs throughout life. Parenting - supporting parents to work, supporting birth choices and healthy births. Energy independence - national, local and individual - no longer relying on oil producing countries and national grid distribution.</p>	<p>Indicators need to be flexible, simple and internationally calibrated. Indicators should encourage, recognise and reward innovation and entrepreneurship.</p>	
<p>Yes. Human population totals and age profile, reported against a population policy or objective.</p>	<p>Yes. 1. The indicator list makes no distinction between 'leading' and 'lagging' indicators. 2. Businesses use indicators and performance measures to indicate progress towards a stated outcome or goal; apart from loose, well meaning generalities, I'm not clear that the UK Government has outlined a Vision of where it wants to get to by, say, 2020. It will therefore remain difficult for any systematic prioritisation of this indicator list to be completed. 3. Resource usage seems oddly defined, and possibly irrelevant in a world where resource inputs are globally rather than nationally sourced. See comments in 2 that unless an objective or target outcome is articulated, the value of this measure appears questionable</p>	

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Ecological data limited to birds, use other species,	waste is not the issue, its waste to landfill that is the problem, if its going for recycling or anaerobic digestion, i see that as a positive not a problem, its no longer waste, its a resource reuse of brownfield land is crucial to have in there but it needs to NOT include back gardens please!	gave out lots of the sd booklets at an event / conference i organised so it was handy freebie / hand out / informaiton giving
Innovation is needed for sustainability so it would be good if there was an indicator that highlighted organisations who were able to be innovitve when it come to sustainability.	Birds and fish are part of biodiversity we need to look at them as part of ecosystems. Maybe it should be land dependant biodiversity or water dependant biodiveristy.	Yes as a way of comparing year on year results. It they keep changing it will deminish their usefulness.
regarding waste - need to look at total waste production and recycling, and not just focus on household waste, as we always do.		
not sure why so many social indicators for an environmental concept		
Stuff like "social justice" is subjective, please only measure hard numbers for waste, energy and water, not interesting in peoples "feelings" about things	If you can get more qualitative data on these things by all means measure them but questionarres about feelings on crime and subjective measures of wellbeing are scientific mumbo jumbo and have no role here	yes, the data gets reproduced on our website as part of showing local environmental quality in a context
Ecological footprint. Sustainability of Public Transport Walking Cycling Consumption based emissions Local and sustainable materials sustainable food	Diet - sustainble food	

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<p>Agree that the long list of indicators becomes unwieldy so a means to group them to suggest sets of overall direction would be helpful. However, the majority of the overall NI list were each keenly relevant to their particular community of interest. Too few and too crude and they can become meaningless and risk distorting reality rather than reflecting it.</p>	<p>The climate change adaptation indicator (NI188) was recognised as producing a simple overall 'level' but was too focussed on process. Grouping a set of relevant indicators including flood risk planning, community flood plan development, commitment to high levels of sustainable design (CSH level 4 and above) and low carbon technologies would be more helpful. Above all, the agreed indicators have to have nationally agreed and comparable criteria and should be measuring activity that a local council and community need to be undertaking and monitoring anyway. Good management and use of public resources needs to be constantly monitored and improved - not as a bureaucratic burden but as good business practice.</p>	<p>Yes, within a London borough. Indicators always have to be viewed as indicative rather than perfect and comprehensive, but on sustainability the 'National Indicator' approach did ensure a clear and concise summary of the local position which senior management and local politicians could grasp quickly, see the direction of travel and be able to compare with elsewhere. We did generate a local "State of the Environment" report with some additional topics or local variations but aimed for data that was available anyway. For example, number of car club vehicles. As noted, any council activity should be keeping note of what is done and whether it is effective, so well conceived national and local indicators need not of themselves generate extra work.</p>
<p>Green jobs. Training and vocational education. Access to and participation in faith group/spiritual development. Family wealth - including all capitals. Sustainable schools - future.</p>	<p>Education, learning and training needs reconsidering in light of Green Economy agenda. Volunteering needs reconsidering in light of RIO. aspects of Diversity including biodiversity.</p>	<p>yes</p>
<p>There is nothing on the quality of the built environment, townscapes aesthetics, old buildings, bridges, design quality, speak to [Company name removed]</p>	<p>not sure smoking and all those social things are worth including in here, this should focus on the green issues, other departments will deal with health and equality type issues anyway they have legal protection more so than the environment does</p>	<p>yes - general monitoring of progress and benchmarking my local council against national average so i can hold them to account</p>

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<p>Accessibility of local services by sustainable transport. Provision of public transport- to include distance to bus stops/railway stations, frequency of service, availability of services throughout the day. Losses of soil carbon through disturbance of permanent vegetative cover (grassland, heathland, native woodland) and drainage. Light pollution.</p>	<p>The BAP habitats information does not indicate to what extent local sites (county designations) are included. As identified by Lawton, the SSSI system does not provide a coherent and resilient natural environment. The extent to which linkages are established between our local sites and SSSIs (and internationally designated sites) is an important indicator of progress towards forming Strategic Nature Areas. The SNA approach must not assume that small local sites are unimportant</p>	<p>Yes. To consider in relation to local environmental issues</p>
<p>Ecological footprint. One of the fundamental points of sustainable development is living within one-planet resource limits - this is not captured, and ecological footprint provides the best available measure. Please check against the revised Aichi Biodiversity Targets under CBD - all these should be integrated into the broad framework.</p>	<p>The detail of wellbeing is important - it needs to capture faith in the future, and other aspects of psychological wellbeing including nature experience and 'flow' (a need modern compassion-psychology and Buddhism so clearly underline). I'd like 'local environmental quality' to take native plant/insect diversity into account - it continues to decline, largely unnoticed. There is natural-history data on plants, birds, butterflies etc. - it needs to be put together simply for local decision-makers to detect trends.</p>	<p>I suspect I looked at them whilst working on indicators for the mainstreaming of biodiversity into government decisionmaking in China (an EU-funded project). It's important we have a scheme we can proudly hold up for international scrutiny. Thanks.</p>
<p>adaptation to climate change</p>		<p>yes, local authority reporting</p>
<p>Obesity amongst adults</p>		<p>Working on creating a sustainable borough</p>
<p>Difficult, but how about measuring the culture of sustainable development i.e. peoples behaviours, values and principles. People act on these.</p>	<p>Add a one line description for each indicator e.g. what does 'social justice' mean as an indicator ?</p>	

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I use a lot of the national indicators along with other data for our own monitoring purposes. I work in planning and it would be useful to monitor renewable energy installed - however this would be a major task and not sure how it could be captured due to not all installations requiring planning permission. I think everything else is quite well covered but perhaps not gathered enough.	A lot of authorities monitor on a smaller level and this data could be used nationally. Renewable energy for example could be further improved by looking into type of energy. Also, code for sustainable homes could be monitored better - this would cover a few indicators - water consumption, energy efficiency etc.	For planning monitoring purposes, helping produce suitable planning policies and setting out our position compared to national indicators for the sustainability appraisal.
Speed and scale of change against what is needed.	A better sense of what 'good' looks like - i.e. if successful across the board, would make a significant impact on the progress we need to make.	
Income inequality Fraud and tax evasion Political engagement (voting levels) Public behaviours (% or ratio change on recycling rates/energy efficiency/cycling etc) Public attitudes to sustainable development		Several times in international context (to encourage similar indicators in SA/Brazil, China etc) To explain the criteria for 'greenest government ever'
	more emphasis on biodiversity	
Poss ecosystem services indicators in line with NEWP		
Something on the historical environment may be a good idea e.g. Number of Listed Buildings in the UK	fate of recycling import v export as a measure of self sufficiency	yes for pr and awareness - big stat makes a big point
Possibly some indication of wastage e.g. volume of food waste, or leakage from pipes.	Not sure, as have not seen detail of indicators.	
Could be helpful to report in terms of footprint for resource use, waste, etc. allowing quick and easy comparisons with other countries.		I have browsed them for interest.
		for benchmarking and establishing company indicators

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<p>The indicators need to be transposed into a meaningful unit to influence behaviour. Tonnes of CO2 does not 'speak' to the lay person. Results need comparing to areas such as GDP, other countries performance, etc. Where the indicator is linked to a target, the target details should be included. For my MSc dissertation I looked at the usefulness of the CO2 indicator by interviewing colleagues. The unanimous conclusion was that their behaviour was only really influenced by monetary considerations. Domestically environmental decisions were taken based on the amount of money they could save and not the amount of CO2.</p>	<p>Terms are used that are not always explained, ie, GHG and CO2, some form of glossary is required. Also detail as to the level of accuracy and the reason for any exclusions is missing.</p>	<p>Used them in a work situation to compare performance with the national average for CO2 production.</p>
<p>Something relating to sufficient supply of affordable home. The hidden homeless are often ignored. House prices are kept artificially high due to profits wanted by private house builders and the vested interests of existing home owners. You might also like consider income inequality as this has a bearing on many other factors such as health, mortality and crime</p>		<p>Yes in my work</p>
<p>Access to the commons, such as greenspace Marine/aquatic biodiversity and water quality Work/life balance (time for family, community and self)</p>	<p>Environmental quality presently excludes environmental services provision and the value it delivers to address air and water quality, moderate air temperatures and flood risk and boosts agriculture via pollination.</p>	<p>To inform and direct conservation delivery</p>
<p>given the direction and concern about government policy in planning then access to greenspace is missing.</p>		<p>Yes, I have previously used in SD presentations to show how things are moving.</p>
<p>workforce demographics</p>		
<p>Insulation standards of private housing</p>		<p>Ecological reports</p>

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	An update on the UK's total net GHG impact would be very helpful.	I use the indicators closely to see - year on year - how the UK is making progress on sustainability.
I think there is a need to get back to some basics in sustainable development before we get much further along the road. For example the brougha about the Government's proposed changes to planning legislation, much needs to be given to thinking FORWARD to 2040 - 2050 and not looking backwards and to what is happening NOW.	Several of them. I think that whilst this is quite a good exercise there are geographical differences which enter in at quite an early stage which need to be incorporated, if not now in future thinking.	Not so far, being long retired! Was a lecturer at [Text removed to retain anonymity]
	i see this as a further attempt by this government to dilute environmental protection, if you dont monitor it and report on it, it simply will not be prioritised for funding etc	
home composting - growing your own - food imports, self sufficiency and nationally can we feed our self, self sufficiency in energy too not importing it from France, what gets measured gets managed so focus on priority issues, right now thats jobs, jobs, jobs, some measure of financial investment into the green economy might be an idea e.g. as a % of all investment what is green investment, what is ethical investment, etc, subjective i know but ultimately critical		yes to educate and inform and inspire people and we have used them with the council on developing local planning policy and community strategies
	there are probably big overlaps but it depends on the metrics used	I have used these and others in assessing the sustainability of different regeneration projects
It would always appear that new regulations are based oh households and not businesses, if businesses are enticed into doing more I think it will be taken home also, especially if explained to people in simple terms		