

## Comparative Summary of Existing Indicator Sets

### Part 3 - Other Examples

	<b>The Wellbeing of Nations</b>	<b>The State of the Nation's Ecosystems</b>	<b>Calvert-Henderson Quality of Life Indicators</b>	<b>Eurostat</b>	<b>Environmental Sustainability Index</b>
<b>1. Overview Information</b>					
a. Initiator, Institutional Home, Date Project Established	Robert Prescott-Allen supported by IDRC and IUCN.  October 11, 2001	The Heinz Center; initially asked by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy  1995 the idea emerged but work began in late 1997	Initiator: The Calvert Group. Institutional home: Flynn Research  1994	The Council of the EU and the European Statistical System (ESS) created Eurostat; Statistical Law of 1997.  1997	Global Leaders for Tomorrow, World Economic Forum, CIESIN and Yale Center for Env. Law and Policy  1999
b. Scale and Aggregation	National (all countries)  High level of aggregation to come up with a score for each country.	National (U.S.)  Low level of aggregation (e.g., measures phosphorus, total cropland, waterborne disease outbreaks, timber harvest, etc.)	National (U.S.)  Unbundled indicators	National and regional (EU Member States)	National (all countries)  High level of aggregation. A single score assigned to each country.
c. Scope and Resulting Indicator Categories (see crosswalk for list of indicators)	Human and ecosystem well-being.  Human well-being index has 5 dimensions: 1. Health and Population 2. Household and National Wealth 3. Knowledge and Culture 4. Community (Freedom, Governance, Peace and Order) 5. Equity (Household and	Measures only the ecosystems conditions ('state,' not 'pressures' or 'responses').  Six major ecosystem types and 10 indicator categories.  Ecosystem types: 1. Coastal Waters 2. Farmlands 3. Forests	Systems approach to measuring quality of life as defined by 12 domains: 1. Education 2. Employment 3. Energy 4. Environment 5. Health 6. Human Rights 7. Income 8. Infrastructure 9. National Security	Primarily economic with some social and environment.  9 main themes: 1. General statistics 2. Economy & finance 3. Population & social conditions 4. Industry, trade & services 5. Agriculture & fisheries	Primarily environmental with 5 categories: 1. Environmental Systems 2. Reducing Stresses 3. Reducing Human Vulnerability 4. Social and Institutional Capacity

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	<p>Gender)</p> <p>Ecosystem well-being index includes 5 dimensions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land (Diversity and Quality)</li> <li>2. Water (Inland and Sea)</li> <li>3. Air (Local Air Quality, Global Atmosphere)</li> <li>4. Species and Genes (Wild and Domesticated Diversity)</li> <li>5. Resource Use (Energy, Materials and Resource Sectors)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Grasslands and Shrublands</li> <li>5. Urban and Suburban Areas</li> <li>6. Fresh Waters</li> </ol> <p>The 10 indicator categories are classified into 4 groupings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. System Dimensions</li> <li>2. Chemical and Physical Conditions</li> <li>3. Biology</li> <li>4. Human Use</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Public Safety</li> <li>11. Recreation</li> <li>12. Shelter</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. External trade</li> <li>7. Transport</li> <li>8. Environment &amp; energy</li> <li>9. Science &amp; technology</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Global Stewardship</li> </ol>
d. Goals, Targets, and Benchmarks	No	No goals or targets for the indicators. More of a status report that sets the basis for future benchmarking.	No	No	No goals, targets or benchmarks established. Primarily intended to compare countries' env. performance.
e. Framework/ Concepts	Sustainability based on human well-being and ecosystem well-being. Uses different indexes to aggregate impacts. Performance scores from 0 to 100. Weights given to each impact and then summed.	Focuses only on the 6 major ecosystem types and uses 10 indicator categories. At least one indicator is used for each category and ecosystem. Ten 'core national indicators' provide a broad view.	Conceptual "model" for domains organizes key concepts and historical data. Data are from the U.S. government, supplemented by private sector data where blind spots exist. Time series reflect salient moments in history for each indicator.	9 main themes; 100 indicators of different type – index, simple, monthly, annual, %, etc.	The ESI comprises 22 equally weighted indicators in the above five categories. Each indicator combines 2-6 variables for a total of 67 underlying variables.

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f. Presentation and Communication	Indicators presented in printed report. Not available online.	Book format; not available online. About half of the indicators either have no data or represent a single point in time (no trend data). Data gaps clearly explained.	Printed book available for purchase; also available on website with graphs and text.	Indicators available online through tables and graphs. No data manipulation possible.	Indicators available both in book format and online. Data cannot be manipulated.
<b>2. Indicator Development Process</b>					
a. Purpose of and Audience for Indicators	Educational, inform decision-makers. Audience – can be any: from municipality to the world	To provide periodic trustworthy information about the nation's lands, waters and living resources. Main users are government, NGOs, academia, etc.	A desk reference for social scientists, practitioners, and policy-makers interested in a more expanded view of nation's well-being over time.	EU, European nations, governments, businesses, the education sector, journalists, the public. Users: governments, businesses, the education sector, journalists, the public.	International level decision-making; provide information to be able to compare countries' performance.
b. Organizational Setup and Participation	Developed by Robert Prescott-Allen in consultation with some experts.	Co-operative, consultative, collaborative process  Small in-house staff and a larger team of part-time collaborators from government, the private sector, environmental organizations, and academia.	Developed by Patrice Flynn, Jon Lickerman, and Hazel Henderson along with experts in the 12 respective domains of quality of life.	1997 Treaty of Amsterdam and the Statistical Law. Participants - EU states national statistical offices.	Consultation with indicator experts and national statistical offices but no wide collaboration and consultation.  Developed by GLT, CIESIN and YCELP; Consultation with indicator experts from around the world.

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c. Authority/ Institutional Arrangements for Ongoing Reporting/Funding	Unknown	Still working to create a mechanism for updating the report on regular basis – every five years  Joint support from government, industry, and private foundations.	Calvert Group (sponsor), Hazel Henderson, Flynn Research (to update & maintain website), and Advisory Board chaired by Jon Lickerman (to provide ongoing commentary on the state of each domain).	Part of the European Statistical System (ESS); Director General; 730 staff in 1999; budget of 154 million Euro in 1998.  EU	Unknown but so far 2001 and 2002 ranking published.
<b>3. Results</b>					
a. Achievements, Known Impacts	First report published in October 2001. 180 countries evaluated and ranked on their sustainability performance.	The first State of the Nation's Ecosystems Report was published in 2001. 102 indicators presented of which for 59 there was sufficient data to support periodic reporting. Broad participation – design committee; work groups; senior advisors; in-house staff.	Indicators are being used as a model and data source in U.S. and abroad. Calvert-Henderson Quality of Life Indicators: A New Tool for Assessing Trends (book released in 2000). Calvert-Henderson.com (website launched in 2001).	Harmonisation of reported information by Member States	Published 2001 and 2002 reports. Evaluated and ranked 122 countries for their environmental sustainability.
b. Lessons learned			Growing demand for annual updates of data and commentary available on the website: Calvert-Henderson.com.		Some of the critique: too many socio-economic indicators; too many 'capacity' indicators; not enough on global indicators, etc.

1. The Wellbeing of Nations, A Country-by-Country Index of Quality of Life and the Environment, by Robert Prescott-Allen, 2001, Island Press.  
<http://www.iucn.org>
2. The State of the Nation's Ecosystems, Measuring the Lands, Waters, and Living Resources of the United States, Review Draft by the Heinz Center, November 2001.
3. Calvert-Henderson Quality of Life Indicators. Hazel Henderson, Jon Lickerman, and Patrice Flynn, Editors. Calvert Group, Ltd., 2000.  
<http://www.Calvert-Henderson.com>
4. Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities situated in Luxembourg. Its task is to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. [http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/datashop/print-catalogue/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&service=about\\_catalogue](http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/datashop/print-catalogue/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&service=about_catalogue)
5. 2001 Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI), An initiative of the Global Leaders of Tomorrow Environment Task Force, World Economic Forum, Annual Meeting 2001, Davos, Switzerland. <http://www.ciesin.org/indicators/ESI/>