



Central Statistics Office
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Measuring Ireland's Progress

Volume 2, 2003 - Background Report

Published by the Stationery Office, Dublin, Ireland.

To be purchased from the:

Central Statistics Office, Information Section, Skehard Road, Cork,

Government Publications Sales Office, Sun Alliance House,
Molesworth Street, Dublin 2,

or through any bookseller.

© Government of Ireland 2003

Material compiled and presented by the
Central Statistics Office.

Reproduction is authorised, except for commercial
purposes, provided the source is acknowledged.

ISBN 0-7557-1534-9

Contents

	Page
Preface	5
Chapter 1 Conceptual Approach to identifying Key Progress Indicators	
1.1 Introduction and report outline	8
1.2 Identifying the users	8
1.3 A statistical framework	8
1.4 Types of indicators	11
1.5 Qualities of a good indicator	11
1.6 How many indicators	11
Chapter 2 Recent National and International Activity on Statistical Indicators	
2.1 Introduction	20
2.2 Recent national work	20
2.3 Recent work by international agencies	22
2.4 Indicator reports by National Statistical Institutes	24
Appendices	
Appendix 1 NESC National Progress Indicators	29
Appendix 2 NESC Indicators for Benchmarking the PPF	30
Appendix 3 National Competitiveness Council – Annual Competitiveness Report	33
Appendix 4 Combat Poverty Agency – Monitoring Progress on Poverty	39
Appendix 5 EU Structural Indicators	43
Appendix 6 EU Laeken Indicators for Social Inclusion	49
Appendix 7 Indicators for Sustainable Development	52
Appendix 8 OECD Society at a Glance	55
Appendix 9 UN Statistics Division, Social Indicators	60
Appendix 10 ONS Headline Indicators of Sustainable Development	63
Appendix 11 The Netherlands on the European Scale	64
Appendix 12 Measuring Australia’s Progress	67
Appendix 13 Comparison with other statistical indicator reports	69

Tables

Table A	Preliminary national progress indicators domains	9
Table B	Principal domains used in a selection of statistical frameworks	10
Table C	Numbers of indicators in selected national and international reports	12
Table D	Selected key indicators of national progress	13

Preface

This *Background Report* is the second of two Volumes being issued contemporaneously relating to the topic of national progress indicators. It discusses a range of issues that should be taken into account when deciding on which limited set of the many available indicators should be selected to give a reasonably meaningful and concise picture of progress in Ireland.

Most of the Report is given over to a review of some of the national and international work in the area of statistical indicators. Four Irish reports - by the National Economic and Social Council, National Competitiveness Council and Combat Poverty Agency - and five reports by international agencies such as the EU, UN and OECD are reviewed. Finally, the directions taken in this area of work by three national statistical offices (UK, Netherlands and Australia) are described.

This report sets the context for the initial selection of progress indicators for Ireland. The accompanying report (*Measuring Ireland's Progress Volume 1, 2003 – Indicators Report*) contains the statistical analyses based on the set of selected progress indicators.

Since this is the first attempt by the CSO at publishing a set of progress indicators for Ireland, and since alternatives might have been selected for inclusion, we are hoping for a lively feedback from users over the next few months. This will assist the preparation of subsequent reports. It is important to keep the set of indicators focused on the key issues measuring Ireland's progress. Hence when users propose additional indicators for inclusion, they should also indicate those of lower priority that might be excluded.



Donal Garvey
Director General

Chapter

1

**Conceptual Approach to
identifying Key Progress
Indicators**

1.1 *Introduction and report outline*

This chapter briefly reviews the conceptual approach adopted in determining which indicators to include in the preliminary set of key national progress indicators for Ireland. Consideration was given to the type of users of the Indicators report, to presenting a balanced and broad set of indicators, and to the statistical qualities required of a good indicator.

Chapter 2 reviews a number of recent national and international reports on statistical indicators.

The appendices contain the detailed indicators used in those reports. Appendix 13 contains a cross-reference between the selected indicators and the indicators used in three of the reports reviewed in Chapter 2 - the NESC National Progress Indicators report, the EU Structural Indicators, and the EU Laeken Indicators.

An accompanying volume to this report – Volume 1, 2003 - Indicators Report – presents the statistical analyses measuring Ireland's progress across the economic, social and environmental domains. The chosen indicators represent a preliminary selection made with the purpose of providing a context for broad discussions with the Social Partners and society generally during 2004 on the appropriateness and degree of focus of this preliminary selection.

1.2 *Identifying the users*

The accompanying Volume 1 report analyses the key indicators measuring the economic, social and environmental situation in Ireland. It should provide input into answering questions such as:

- ◆ Is the situation in Ireland improving on these three dimensions of progress?
- ◆ Is progress satisfactory across the three dimensions?
- ◆ Are there important areas where progress has not occurred?
- ◆ How does Ireland compare with other EU member states?

The progress indicators used in this report are intended to provide a high-level analysis of the situation in Ireland. Traditional statistical output is usually in the form of detailed publications relating to a specific statistical survey such as the Household Budget Survey or the Census of Population. Whereas those reports are principally aimed at a very focused user, the Indicators report accompanying this publication is written for users requiring a synoptic analysis of the economic, social and environmental situation in Ireland. This audience is perceived as including:

- ◆ Irish society generally;
- ◆ Government and the social partners;
- ◆ Policy-makers in the Public Service;
- ◆ Key national statistics users organisations such as NESC, CPA, and NCC;
- ◆ Multinational investment corporations; and
- ◆ Key international organisations and users.

1.3 *A statistical framework*

A statistical framework is an information structure that permits the statistical needs of users to be compared, and reconciled, with the available data sources. A framework can cover a specific area such as social statistics or the full range of economic, social and environmental statistics.

The selection of indicators in the accompanying report is intended to illustrate both progress within each of the three main frameworks and the inter-relationships between them. As indicated in the NSB *Strategy for Statistics 2003-2008*, the National Statistics Board and CSO are in the process of identifying the policy needs and the range of available official data within each of these frameworks.

There is no one set of domains that best describes a particular framework. Hence the emphasis was on constructing a framework that was comprehensive and appropriate for the particular task. Our starting point for selecting a framework for this report was the social framework used in the National Statistics Board's report on social and equality statistics¹. In Chapter 2, we review some of the work undertaken nationally and internationally on statistical indicators. The domains that were used in these indicator reports are summarised in Table B on the following page. The indicators listed under each domain in Table B are given in the Appendices.

In compiling the accompanying Indicators report, some of the domains used in the Board's social report were amalgamated, and new domains were added on the economy and innovation, in order to achieve a balanced presentation across the economy, society, and the environment.

Table A shows the ten domains that have been selected and used in the indicators report accompanying this publication. They have been selected as representing a reasonable balance of the three main frameworks and also as being broadly representative of the issues of importance to Ireland. The literature review of national and international practice in Chapter 2 did not reveal any established set of domains that could readily have been used for the new Indicators publication. However, emerging good practices such as a limited set of domains populated by a small number of indicators have been adopted. The 2003 indicators publication is an initial report that, hopefully, will generate considerable feedback. It is anticipated that an active national discussion, on whether the most appropriate small set of indicators has been selected, will take place during the next 12 months and that such a discussion will result in an improved and more focused 2004 report.

Table A Preliminary national progress indicators domains

Domain	Domain name
1	Economy
2	Innovation and technology
3	Employment and unemployment
4	Social cohesion
5	Education
6	Health
7	Population
8	Housing
9	Crime
10	Environment

¹ NSB, *Developing Irish Social and Equality Statistics to meet Policy Needs*, Stationery Office, Dublin, 2003

Table B Principal domains used in a selection of statistical frameworks

NESC-NPI	National Competitiveness Council	Structural Indicators	UN and EU Sustainable Development	ONS – Indicators of Sustainable Development	Measuring Australia's Progress
Commitment to EU/International organisations	Business environment; Sectoral aspects of competitiveness	Economic reform; General economic background	Economic development	Economy; Investment	Economic disadvantage and inequality; National wealth; National income
Successful adaptation to change; Utilisation and development of the information society	Enterprise, R&D and innovation	Innovation and research	Institutional development		
Economic inclusion	National performance indicators	Employment			Work
Social inclusion		Social cohesion	Social development	Poverty and Social Exclusion	Social attachment
Lifelong learning	Socio-economic environment			Education	Education and training
				Health	Health
				Housing	Housing
				Crime	Crime
Maintaining and managing the environment; Balanced regional development	Spatial aspects of competitiveness	Environment	Environmental development	Climate change; Air quality; River water quality; Wildlife; Land use; Waste	Biodiversity; Land clearance; Land degradation; Inland waters; Air quality; Greenhouse gases

1.4 *Types of indicators*

This report outlines the approach used to propose an initial selection of indicators of progress in economic, social and environmental conditions in Ireland. The notion of progress implies a comparison between the current situation and some previous period. The objective is to provide statistical information to show, where possible, the results or outcomes under a number of key, priority areas of critical interest for Irish society.

The indicators selected are, for the most part, focused on one specific aspect of societal outcomes. Some indicator reports use more composite measures, such as quality of life or a one-number index. For example, the Human Development Report, published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), uses an index that is calculated using statistics on life expectancy at birth; adult literacy; combined primary, secondary and tertiary educational gross enrolment and gross domestic product per capita. This information is combined to derive one composite indicator, the Human Development Index (HDI). Ireland was ranked 18th of 173 countries for this indicator in the 2002 Human Development Report. Composite indicators are less suitable as a measure of progress over time than single source indicators. Composite indicators also often lack clear methodological consensus.

1.5 *Qualities of a good indicator*

The European Commission identified seven criteria for the choice of the structural indicators²:

- ◆ Easy to read and understand;
- ◆ Policy relevant;
- ◆ Mutually consistent;
- ◆ Timely availability;
- ◆ Comparable across Member States and as far as possible with other countries;
- ◆ Selected from reliable sources; and
- ◆ Should not impose too large a burden on Member States and respondents.

1.6 *How many indicators*

In Chapter 2, we review a selection of national and international indicator sets. Table C summarises the numbers of indicators recommended or in use in these reports. The number varies widely from very focused reports such as the EU Laeken indicators (18) to more comprehensive and detailed reports such as OECD Society at a Glance (121).

² COM (2001) 619

Table C Numbers of indicators in selected national and international reports

Report	Number of main indicators (excl. disaggregations)
NESC National Progress Indicators	30
NESC Indicators for Benchmarking the PPF	80
NCC - Annual Competitiveness Report	160
Combat Poverty Agency – Monitoring Progress on Poverty	97
EU Structural Indicators	42
EU Laeken Indicators for Social Inclusion	18
UN & EU Indicators for Sustainable Development	63
OECD Society at a Glance	121
UN Statistics Division, Social Indicators	90
ONS Headline Indicators of Sustainable Development	22
The Netherlands on the European Scale	81
Measuring Australia's Progress	38

The general principle followed in preparing the accompanying indicators report has been to include a small number of high-quality indicators in each of the ten domains. Accordingly, the detailed indicators have been presented under 48 domain themes such as gross domestic product, literacy and waste management. A report with a large number of indicators would most likely fail to give the reader a clear sense of the direction and rate of progress. The broad range of available statistical reports provide material for users wishing to examine particular issues in an in-depth manner.

Certain indicators have also been presented in a disaggregated manner using classifications such as gender, region and age as appropriate. For some indicators, it may be preferable to use other classification variables such as family or household. However, the preferred disaggregation variable may not always be available. The statistical potential of administrative records in government departments and agencies is being examined by the CSO at present. While many of these sources may not be outcome oriented, it is expected that this work will lead to a fuller range of disaggregation variables being linked to key data sources.

The final set of chosen indicators (see Table D) has been selected to include a representative set of internationally relevant indicators as well as the key national progress indicators. The statistical data for the indicators are presented in Volume 1. The selection includes 16 of the 30 NESC National Progress Indicators, 26 of the 42 structural indicators and 10 of the 18 Laeken indicators.

The relationship between the preliminary selection of indicators and the indicators used in some of the national and international reports reviewed in Chapter 2 is presented in Appendix 13.

Table D Selected key indicators of national progress

Domain	Domain theme	Indicator	Indicator
1. Economy	1. Gross domestic product	1.1	Ireland: GDP and GNI at current market prices, 1993-2002
		1.2	EU: GDP and GNI at current market prices, 2002
		1.3	EU: GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards, 2000-2002
	2. Government debt	1.4	Ireland and Eurozone 12: General government consolidated gross debt, 1993-2002
		1.5	EU: General government consolidated gross debt, 2000-2002
	3. Public balance	1.6	Ireland and Eurozone 12: Public balance, 1996-2002
		1.7	Ireland: Central and Local Government current expenditure, 1992-2001
		1.8	EU: Public balance, 2000-2002
	4. Gross fixed capital formation	1.9	Ireland and EU 15: Gross fixed capital formation, 1993-2002
		1.10	EU: Gross fixed capital formation, 2000-2002
	5. International transactions	1.11	EU: Current account balance, 2000-2002
		1.12	EU: Direct investment flows, 2002
	6. International trade	1.13	EU: Exports of goods and services, 2000-2002
		1.14	EU: Imports of goods and services, 2000-2002
	7. Exchange rates	1.15	International: Bilateral euro exchange rates, 1999-2002
		1.16	Ireland: Trade weighted competitiveness indicator, 1999-2002
	8. Interest rates	1.17	Eurozone 12: Convergence of interest rates for short-term loans to enterprises, 1993-2002
		1.18	EU: Annual interest rates for short-term loans to enterprises, 2000-2002
	9. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices	1.19	Ireland and EU 15: Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, 1996-2002
		1.20	EU: Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, 2000-2002
10. Price levels	1.21	Ireland and EU 15: Comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes, 1992-2001	
	1.22	EU: Comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes, 1999-2001	
2. Innovation and technology	11. Science and technology graduates	2.1	Ireland: Science and technology graduates, per 1,000 of population aged 20-29, 1993-2001
		2.2	EU: Mathematics, science and technology PhDs awarded per 1,000 of population aged 25-34, 2000-2001

Domain	Domain theme	Indicator	
	12. Research and development expenditure	2.3	Ireland and EU 15: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, 1992-2001
		2.4	EU: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, 1991-2001
	13. Patent applications	2.5	Ireland and EU 15: Applications to the European Patent Office, 1992-2001
		2.6	EU: Applications to the European Patent Office, 2001
	14. Household internet access	2.7	Ireland: Private households with internet access, 1998-2003
		2.8	EU: Private households with internet access, 2002
3. Employment and unemployment	15. Employment rate	3.1	Ireland: Employment rates, 1994-2003
		3.2	EU: Employment rates by sex, 2002
	16. Labour productivity	3.3	Ireland: GDP and GNI in PPS per hour worked and per person employed, 1993-2002
		3.4	EU: GDP in PPS per person employed, 2001
	17. Unemployment rate	3.5	Ireland and EU 15: Unemployment rates, 1993-2002
		3.6	EU: Unemployment rates by sex, 2002
3.7		Ireland and EU 15: Long-term unemployment rates, 1992-2001	
3.8		EU: Long-term unemployment rates by sex, 2001	
18. Jobless households	3.9	Ireland: Population aged 18-59 living in jobless households, 1993-2002	
	3.10	EU: Population aged 18-59 living in jobless households, 2000-2002	
19. Older workers	3.11	EU: Employment rate of workers aged 55-64 by sex, 2001	
	3.12	EU: Average exit age from the labour force by sex, 2001	
4. Social cohesion	20. Voter turnout	4.1	Ireland: Numbers voting in Dáil elections, 1973-2002
		4.2	EU: Votes recorded at national parliamentary elections, 1981-2002
	21. Official development assistance	4.3	Ireland: Net official development assistance, 1993-2002
		4.4	EU: Net official development assistance, 2001
	22. Risk of poverty	4.5	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate, 1995-2000
		4.6	EU: At risk of poverty rate, 2000
		4.7	Ireland: Persons experiencing consistent poverty, 1998-2001
		4.8	EU: At persistent risk of poverty rate, 2000
4.9		EU: At risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time, 1996-2000	
23. Gender pay gap	4.10	EU: Female earnings as proportion of male earnings, 1998-2000	

Domain	Domain theme	Indicator	
5. Education	24. Education expenditure	5.1	Ireland: Real non-capital expenditure on education, 1998-2002
		5.2	Ireland: Student numbers by level, 1994-2002
		5.3	EU: Public expenditure on education, 1998-2000
	25. Pupil-teacher ratio	5.4	EU: Ratio of students to teachers, 2001
		5.5	EU: Average class size at ISCED levels 1 and 2, 2001
	26. Third level education	5.6	Ireland: Population aged 25-34 with 3 rd level education, 1999-2002
		5.7	EU: Population aged 25-34 with 3 rd level education by sex, 2002
	27. Literacy	5.8	Ireland: Student performance on the combined reading, mathematical and scientific literacy scales by sex, 2000
		5.9	EU: Student performance on the combined reading, mathematical and scientific literacy scales, 2000
	28. Early school leavers	5.10	Ireland: Early school leavers by labour force status and sex, 2002
		5.11	Ireland: Proportion of the population aged 20-64 with, at least, upper secondary education, 2002
		5.12	EU: Early school leavers, 2002
6. Health	29. Health care expenditure	6.1	Ireland: Non-capital public expenditure on health care, 1993-2002
		6.2	EU: Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP, 1998-2000
	30. Life expectancy	6.3	Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by sex, 1925-1997
		6.4	EU: Life expectancy at birth by sex, 2001
7. Population	31. Population distribution	7.1	Ireland: Population distribution by age group, 1994-2003
		7.2	Ireland: Household composition, 1994-2003
		7.3	EU: Population change, 1992-2001
	32. Migration	7.4	Ireland: Migration and natural increase, 1994-2003
		7.5	Ireland: Immigration by country of origin, 1994-2003
		7.6	Ireland and EU 15: Rate of natural increase of population, 1993-2002
	33. Age of population	7.7	Ireland: Average age of population for census years by sex, 1926-2002
		7.8	Ireland: Age dependency ratio, 1994-2003
		7.9	EU: Young and old as proportion of population aged 15-64, 2001
	34. Fertility	7.10	Ireland and EU 15: Total fertility rate, 1992-2001
		7.11	EU: Total fertility rate, 1991-2001

Domain	Domain theme	Indicator	
	35. Lone parent families	7.12	Ireland: Lone parent families with children aged under 20 by sex of parent, 1994-2003
		7.13	Ireland: Adult members of family units, 1994-2003
	36. Persons aged 65 and over living alone	7.14	Ireland: Persons aged 65 and over living alone by sex, 1994-2003
8. Housing	37. Dwelling completions	8.1	Ireland: Dwelling unit completions, 1993-2002
	38. Owner-occupiers	8.2	EU: Owner-occupiers, 1995-2000
		8.3	Ireland: Nature of occupancy of private households, 1961-2002
	39. Mortgages	8.4	Ireland: New housing loans, 1993-2002
		8.5	EU: Annual average interest rates for mortgages, 2000-2002
9. Crime	40. Headline offences	9.1	Ireland: Headline offences detection rates by Garda Division, 2000-2002
		9.2	Ireland: Headline offences recorded by Garda Division, 2002
		9.3	Ireland: Indictable/headline offences recorded, 1970-2002
	41. Homicide rate	9.4	Ireland: Homicides recorded, 1970-2002
		9.5	EU: Homicide rate per 100,000 population, 2000-2002
10. Environment	42. Greenhouse gases	10.1	Ireland: Total net greenhouse gas emissions (based on CO ₂ equivalents), 1990-2001
		10.2	EU: Net greenhouse gas emissions, 2000, and Kyoto 2008-2012 target
	43. Energy intensity of economy	10.3	Ireland: Gross inland consumption of energy at constant 1995 prices, 1992-2001
		10.4	EU: Gross inland consumption of energy at constant 1995 prices, 2000
	44. River water quality	10.5	Ireland: River water quality, 1987-2000
	45. Urban air quality	10.6	Ireland: Smoke concentrations in urban areas, 1985-2001
	46. Acid rain precursors	10.7	Ireland: Acid rain precursor emissions, 1999-2001
		10.8	Ireland: Acid rain precursor emissions, 1992-2001
	47. Waste management	10.9	Ireland: Waste collected and percentage landfilled by type, 1998-2001
		10.10	EU: Municipal waste collected and landfilled, 2000

Domain	Domain theme	Indicator
	48. Transport	10.11 Ireland: Private cars under current licence, 1993-2002 10.12 EU: Passenger cars per 1,000 population, 2000 10.13 Ireland and EU 15: Share of road in total inland freight transport, 1991-2000 10.14 EU: Share of road in total inland freight transport, 1999-2001 10.15 Ireland and EU 15: Index of inland freight transport volume, 1992-2001 10.16 EU: Index of inland freight transport volume, 1999-2001

Chapter

2

**Recent National and
International Activity on
Statistical Indicators**

2.1 Introduction

This chapter briefly reviews the recent work that has taken place nationally and internationally on statistical indicators. The approaches taken by the various national and international organisations provided the context in which a preliminary selection of key national progress indicators for Ireland was made. The conceptual basis behind this preliminary selection has been set out in Chapter 1.

2.2 Recent national work

In recent years, there has been a considerable amount of work undertaken in Ireland on statistical indicators. Two NESC reports contained recommendations on specific indicators to monitor the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness and to measure national progress. Other indicator reports are being published on a regular basis (e.g. National Competitiveness Council). In this section, we briefly review a selection of the work done nationally.

National Economic and Social Council

The NESC report proposing national progress indicators for Ireland³ took as its focus the identification of indicators to measure Ireland's progress towards sustainable development. The report proposed 18 headline indicators and 12 background indicators for this purpose (see Appendix 1).

Each indicator was linked to one or more of the dimensions of sustainability (economic, social and environmental development), and to one of the primary elements of the NESC vision for a successful society:

- ◆ Successful adaptation to change;
- ◆ Utilisation and development of the information society;
- ◆ Economic inclusion;
- ◆ Social inclusion;
- ◆ Lifelong learning;
- ◆ Balanced regional development;
- ◆ Commitment to EU/International organisations; and
- ◆ Maintaining and managing the environment.

The indicators were selected to allow international comparisons where possible, so that Ireland's progress could be placed in the context of other EU or OECD countries.

A separate study by the NESC⁴ identified indicators for benchmarking the progress of the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness⁵ (PPF). The headline indicators were selected on the basis of their continuing relevance to policy-making beyond the lifetime of the PPF. The report identified 20 headline indicators to measure progress under four operational frameworks of the PPF (see Appendix 2):

³ National Economic and Social Council, *National Progress Indicators for Sustainable Economic, Social and Environmental Development*, Stationery Office, Dublin, 2002

⁴ National Economic and Social Council, *Benchmarking the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness*, Stationery Office, Dublin, 2002

⁵ Department of the Taoiseach (2003), *Sustaining Progress, Social Partnership Agreement 2003-2005*

- ◆ Living standards and workplace environment;
- ◆ Prosperity and economic inclusion;
- ◆ Social inclusion and equality; and
- ◆ Successful adaptation to continuing change.

A further 60 background indicators were also identified to measure progress in a broader context and to provide information on topics such as labour market and education policies which have relevance to the PPF frameworks.

This report presented both national and international data for the indicators chosen. International comparison data were provided for the UK, Denmark and the Netherlands as well as the EU average. The UK was selected on the basis of trading relationships and historical influences, while Denmark and the Netherlands were selected as small EU countries that operate social partnership arrangements.

In the report, the NESCC made recommendations for headline indicators under the following themes:

- ◆ Life expectancy;
- ◆ Employment;
- ◆ Low income and poverty;
- ◆ GDP/GNP;
- ◆ ODA;
- ◆ Participation in continuing education and training;
- ◆ Housing stock; and
- ◆ Greenhouse gases.

National Competitiveness Council

In their Annual Competitiveness Report⁶, the National Competitiveness Council (NCC) selected indicators to measure competitiveness, which they define as “the ability to achieve success in markets leading to better standards of living for all”. The report focused on measurements at a national level. The 2002 report presented data for a total of 160 indicators (see Appendix 3). Of these, 39 headline indicators and 121 additional indicators were listed under the following six aspects of competitiveness:

- ◆ Business environment;
- ◆ Socio-economic environment;
- ◆ Enterprise, R&D and Innovation;
- ◆ Outputs;
- ◆ Spatial aspects of competitiveness; and
- ◆ Sectoral aspects of competitiveness.

The detailed tables in the report provided data and rankings for Ireland and 15 other OECD countries under each of the six aspects of competitiveness.

⁶ National Competitiveness Council, Annual Competitiveness Report, Stationery Office, Dublin, 2002

Combat Poverty Agency

A 2002 publication⁷ from the Combat Poverty Agency identified potential social indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of anti-poverty policies. This report related the indicators to the five thematic areas of the revised National Anti-Poverty Strategy (NAPS):

- ◆ Income and deprivation;
- ◆ Unemployment and work;
- ◆ Education and qualifications;
- ◆ Health; and
- ◆ Housing.

and to five cross-cutting themes:

- ◆ Children;
- ◆ Women;
- ◆ Older people;
- ◆ Urban; and
- ◆ Rural

The report used a matrix based on the five NAPS themes and the five cross-cutting themes to select and classify the selected indicators. It recommended that between 50 and 100 indicators be used in order to monitor the effectiveness of the NAPS and identified 97 indicators for this purpose (see Appendix 4).

2.3 *Recent work by international agencies*

As with the national situation, many international bodies either regularly publish indicator statistics or have made recommendations on which indicators should be compiled. Generally this work has been undertaken in a specific context such as monitoring social inclusion or structural change.

EU structural indicators

The Lisbon European Council invited the European Commission to draw up an annual report of progress in relation to employment, innovation, economic reform, and social cohesion. In response, a list of 42 structural indicators was drawn up (see Appendix 5). These indicators have been incorporated into the European Commission's Spring Report to the European Council since 2001 to support the key points of the report. The 42 indicators cover the following six domains:

- ◆ General economic background;
- ◆ Employment;
- ◆ Innovation and research;
- ◆ Economic reform;
- ◆ Social cohesion; and
- ◆ Environment.

⁷ Palmer G, Rahman M, Monitoring Progress on Poverty: A Policy Guide on the Use of Social Indicators, Combat Poverty Agency, 2002

When disaggregation by age, gender, etc. is taken into account, the actual number of indicators reported on increases to 107. The list of indicators is reviewed each year with an emphasis on maintaining a fixed number of indicators in order to present a very focused, high level report to the Council of Ministers. The Commission services are developing new composite indicators in areas such as the knowledge-based economy and entrepreneurship.

For the Spring Report 2004, the Commission has proposed a shortlist of 14 of the 42 indicators to provide more clarity in relation to the position of Member States relative to the most important Lisbon targets, and to achieve a better coverage of the acceding and candidate countries.

EU Laeken indicators for social inclusion

The use of indicators for measuring progress towards social inclusion was agreed at the Laeken European Council in December 2001. The Council approved an initial set of 18 common statistical indicators (ten primary and eight secondary indicators) addressing four dimensions of social inclusion (see Appendix 6):

- ◆ Financial poverty;
- ◆ Employment;
- ◆ Health; and
- ◆ Education.

These indicators provide a collective means for measuring the outcomes of national action plans for social inclusion throughout EU member states.

Indicators for sustainable development

Indicators for sustainable development have been developed by Eurostat in co-operation with the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (UNCSD) for the purpose of informing sustainable development policies and measuring progress towards sustainable development at a European level.

The UNCSD framework for indicators on sustainable development is founded on the concept of four dimensions of sustainable development:

- ◆ Social;
- ◆ Environmental;
- ◆ Economic; and
- ◆ Institutional.

Each dimension incorporates a number of themes such as equity, security, energy use and information access. There are 63 indicators, categorised under these dimensions (see Appendix 7).

OECD

The OECD has developed social indicators for the purposes of international comparison and assessment of social trends and policies. These indicators are presented in their annual publication "Society at a Glance" under four broad themes of:

- ◆ Self-sufficiency;
- ◆ Equity;
- ◆ Health; and

- ◆ Social cohesion

These themes are further sub-divided into 56 specific topics such as unemployment, crime, and poverty (see Appendix 8) which are portrayed by 121 detailed indicators.

UN Statistics Division

The UN Statistics Division has outlined the vital role of social indicators in developing effective social policy, informing decision-making in policy, and evaluating the impact of social and economic policy. They recommend the development of 90 social indicators under five broad areas of concern (see Appendix 9):

- ◆ Population and development;
- ◆ Eradicating poverty;
- ◆ Expansion of productive employment and reduction of unemployment;
- ◆ Social integration; and
- ◆ Status of women and men.

As an initial step in the development of social indicators, they suggested the compilation of a minimum national social data set of 15 indicators under the first three areas of concern.

2.4 *Indicator reports by National Statistical Institutes*

Recently National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) have become more involved in producing high-level indicator reports. NSIs have a vast expertise in compiling statistics and this places them in an ideal position to identify which indicators really identify economic and social trends. This section examines the approach taken by the national statistical institutes in the UK, the Netherlands and Australia.

Office for National Statistics

The ONS in the UK publish a wide range of economic and social data, including the monthly Economic Trends and the annual Social Trends. Social Trends contains over 300 indicators, mainly for the United Kingdom. The ONS also publishes data on 22 indicators of sustainable development under 15 domains (see Appendix 10):

- ◆ Total output of the economy (constant prices);
- ◆ Investment (% of GDP at current prices);
- ◆ Employment;
- ◆ Poverty and social exclusion;
- ◆ Education;
- ◆ Health;
- ◆ Housing;
- ◆ Crime;
- ◆ Climate change;
- ◆ Air quality;
- ◆ Road traffic;
- ◆ River water quality;

- ◆ Wildlife;
- ◆ Land use; and
- ◆ Waste.

Statistics Netherlands

A recent publication⁸ from Statistics Netherlands gives an overview of the Netherlands position in relation to the other EU member states. It compares the Netherlands with other European Union countries under 27 headings covering a broad range of topics such as fertility, health care costs, venture capital and holiday patterns (see Appendix 11). The publication presents 81 indicators in a variety of tables and graphs and includes a short commentary on the key message for the Netherlands under each heading.

Australian Bureau of Statistics

The publication *Measuring Australia's Progress* presented a set of indicators to contribute to the debate on how to best measure progress and quality of life. The indicators were arranged in a framework reflecting the components of the country's wealth in the broadest sense. These components were:

- ◆ Human capital;
- ◆ Social capital;
- ◆ Natural capital; and
- ◆ Produced and financial capital.

Under each component a small number of headline indicators were used to give an overall impression of progress or regress. Supplementary indicators gave more detailed information on each dimension of progress. A total of 13 headline indicators and 27 supplementary indicators were presented in the report, with each indicator supported by a detailed commentary (see Appendix 12).

⁸ Statistics Netherlands, *The Netherlands on the European Scale*, 2003

Appendices

Appendix 1 NESC National Progress Indicators

Theme	Headline Indicators	Background Indicators
1. Successful Adaptation to Change	1. Labour productivity 2. Per capita GNP/Annual GDP growth rates	1. Business investment in R&D
2. Utilisation and Development of the Information Society	3. Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D as a proportion of GDP 4. Proportion of households with access to a PC/Internet	2. IT graduates as a % of all graduates 3. Government appropriations and outlays on R&D as a proportion of GDP 4. Internet hosts per 1,000 population
3. Economic Inclusion	5. Employment rate 6. Unemployment rate 7. Labour force participation rate	5. Number of childcare places per 1,000 children aged under 5 years (pre-school) and 6-15 years (after-school)
4. Social Inclusion	8. Percentage of households living in consistent poverty 9. Households and persons experiencing relative income poverty 10. Retention rates to the end of upper secondary school 11. Disability-adjusted life expectancy at birth and 60 years 12. Housing stock and completions Local Authority and private	6. Income inequality measure 7. Number and proportion of public patients waiting 6 months or more (children) and 12 months or more (adults) for targeted specialities
5. Lifelong Learning	13. Participation in adult and continuing education and training	
6. Balanced Regional Development	14. Employment growth rates by region	8. Percentage FDI by region 9. Gross Value Added by region 10. Per capita expenditure on infrastructure
7. Commitment to EU/International Organisations	15. Total ODA as a percentage of GNP/GDP	
8. Maintaining and Managing the Environment	16. Greenhouse gas emissions 17. River water quality 18. Disposal and recovery of municipal waste	11. Vehicle numbers: cars per 1,000 capita 12. Household and commercial waste arising

PPF Operational Framework	Headline Indicators	Background Indicators
		24. New permanent jobs in foreign-owned companies assisted by State agencies by region
		25. Total Investment as % GNP and GDP
		26. Nominal Unit Labour cost (annual average % change)
		27. Manufacturing Export Diversification by Country and Sector
		28. Business Investment in R&D
		29. Government Appropriations and Outlays on R&D as a proportion of GDP
	9. Emission of basket of greenhouse gases relative to Kyoto limits	30. Household and commercial waste (tonnes p.a.)
		31. Waste Management Recycling % Landfill %
		32. Drinking Water Quality - compliance rates for coliforms Public Supplies Group Schemes
		33. River Water Quality
		34. Average time in minutes-per-day commuting to and from work
		35. Buses, coaches and cars per 1,000 population
	10. Infrastructure investment per capita. PROXY: Transport infrastructure investment per capita	36. Road infrastructure
		37. Rail infrastructure
	11. Housing unit stock and completions	38. Housing affordability indicator - % of gross income spent on housing
		39. Housing quality indicator
		40. Local Authority waiting lists
3. Social Inclusion and Equality	12. 'Consistent Poverty' - relative income poverty combined with basic deprivation measure (below 50% and 60% thresholds)	41. Social protection as % of GNP and GDP
	13. Relative income poverty - % of households below 40%, 50% and 60% low income thresholds	42. Income inequality: Share of top to bottom 10% of population, share of top to bottom 20% of population and Gini co-efficient
	14. Social welfare payments as % of adequacy benchmark	

PPF Operational Framework	Headline Indicators	Background Indicators
4. Successful Adaptation to Continuing Change	15. Disability-adjusted life expectancy (DALE) at birth and age 60	43. Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 live births) 44. Life Expectancy at birth, 40 and 65 years: Male and Female 45. Health Expenditure as % of GNP and GDP: Public and Private 46. % of Health Expenditure on Primary/Community Care 47. In-patient hospital waiting lists
	16. % of 25-44 and 45-64 age groups in continuing education and training	48. % of population (25-64) that has attained at least upper second-level education and sub-groups within this 49. % of adults at each literacy level Prose Document Quantitative 50. % of junior cycle entrants who completed upper second-level, % who completed school at lower second-level and % who left with no qualifications 51. Net enrolment in tertiary education (18-21)
	17. Employment rate (Male/Female)	52. Unemployment % of the Labour Force 53. Long-term unemployment as % of the labour force 54. Part-time employment as % of labour force: male and female
	18. Number of childcare places per 1,000 children aged 5 years and under (pre-school) and 6 to 15 years (after-school)	55. % of workers in enterprises adopting family-friendly practices such as job-sharing, work-sharing, part-time work, flexitime, flexi-place/teleworking and term-time working 56. Employment rate for men and women aged 20-44 with and without a child aged 0-5
	19. % of workers in the ICT sector	57. % of ICT-related exports 58. Internet hosts and on-line users per 1,000 population 59. % of schools linked to high-speed networks 60. IT graduates as a % of all graduates
	20. Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a % of GNP	

Appendix 3 National Competitiveness Council – Annual Competitiveness Report

Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator (headline indicators in bold)
1. Business Environment	1. Labour costs	1. Nominal compensation per employee (€000 per annum) 2. Nominal compensation per employee (% change) 3. Unit labour costs in the total economy (% annual change) 4. Unit labour costs in the total economy – projected (% annual change) 5. Hourly compensation costs for production workers in manufacturing (US\$) 6. Working days lost per 1,000 inhabitants per year due to industrial disputes 7. Cost of living index 8. Cost of housing index 9. Annual average % change in nationwide house prices 10. Urban house prices as a multiple of personal disposable income per head
	2. Costs and Prices	11. Composite business basket cost of calls (national and international) 12. Industrial electricity prices – 10 GWh per annum 13. Office rents: total occupation costs 14. Effective exchange rates (1995=100, average of daily rates) 15. National leased line prices – 2 mb/s, 2 km circuit, € per year 16. Fixed-to-fixed interconnection cost (national) - cents per minute 17. Fixed-to-fixed interconnection charges for call termination on fixed network – local level - cents per minute 18. Cost of internet use (30 minutes peak rate) 19. OECD business mobile basket - US\$ PPP excluding VAT 20. International fixed telephone costs – US\$ per 3 minutes in peak hours to USA 21. Automotive diesel oil prices for commercial use (US\$/toe) 22. Gas prices – Industrial Rate (excluding VAT 4186 GJ per annum) 23. Absolute interest rate spread – lending rate minus deposit rate - % points
	3. Economic policy, government and regulation	24. Total tax revenue (% GDP) 25. Standard/top corporate tax rate 26. Gross fixed capital formation as a % of GDP 27. Employees and employers social security contributions and personal income tax less transfer payments – married (% gross labour costs)

Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator (headline indicators in bold)
		28. Employees and employers social security contributions and personal income tax less transfer payments – single (% gross labour costs) 29. Employers social security contributions as % labour costs 30. Government spending (% GDP) 31. Current net lending (+) or borrowing (-) of general government as % of GDP 32. Overall employment protection against dismissal 33. Cost of forming a private limited company (euro) 34. Rating of Competition Authorities across countries
2. Socio-Economic Environment	4. Education and Skills	35. Public and private expenditure on educational institutions (% of GDP, % of GNP for Ireland) 36. Total enrolment in tertiary education growth (1995=100) 37. % of population aged 25-34 that has at least third level education 38. Number of science graduates at university level (per 100,000 in labour force 25-34) 39. Annual expenditure per student (US\$ PPP) – tertiary level 40. Ratio of students to teaching staff – public and private institutions – secondary level 41. Educational participation – age 16 (%) 42. % of 25-64 year olds participating in continuing education and training 43. % of population aged 25-64 that has at least upper secondary level education 44. % of students scoring at literacy level 3 or higher on the combined reading literacy scale 45. Student performance on mathematical literacy scale – mean score 46. Student performance on scientific literacy scale – mean score 47. Average number of foreign languages per pupil 48. Measure of ageing population – population aged 65 or over as % of total population 49. Measure of ageing population – forecasted population aged 65 or over as % of total population
	5. Information society	50. Broadband penetration per 100 population 51. Number of internet users per 1,000 people 52. Mobile telephone subscribers per 1,000 inhabitants 53. Technology Achievement Index 54. Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) as proportion of total lines 55. Telecommunications investment (% change) 56. Number of secure servers (per million population) 57. Value of on-line business-to-consumer transactions (US \$bn per 000 population) 58. Value of on-line business-to-business transactions (US \$bn per 000 population)

Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator (headline indicators in bold)
		59. % SMEs connected to the internet
		60. Total ICT expenditure (% GDP)
		61. ICT employment (% total business sector employment)
		62. Main telephone lines compound annual growth rate (CAGR)
		63. Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants
		64. Cellular mobile subscribers compound annual growth rate (CAGR)
		65. Cellular mobile subscribers as % of total telephone subscribers
		66. Internet hosts per 10,000 inhabitants
		67. Estimated PCs per 100 inhabitants
		68. % change in ISDN subscribers
	6. Transport Infrastructure	69. Average speed of business deliveries in capital/principal cities (minutes)
		70. Road haulage costs – vehicle excise duties for 40 te gvw articulated lorry (€)
		71. Rail infrastructure indicator
		72. Modal split by country – goods transport - % of tonne kilometres by road
		73. Modal split by country – goods transport - % of tonne kilometres by rail
		74. Length of road network per 1,000 km ²
		75. Length of motorway per 1,000 km ²
		76. Investment in transport infrastructure as % of GDP
		77. Average commute time to and from work (EU time use survey) – minutes per day
		78. Passenger kilometres on buses and coaches per person per year
		79. Length of railway lines - % electrified
		80. Number of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants
		81. % of tax added to the price of a small new passenger car
		82. Passenger cars – passenger km per person per year
		83. Road accidents per 1,000 population
	7. Environment and energy	84. CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP
		85. Waste recycling – paper and cardboard (as % of apparent consumption)
		86. Pollution abatement and control (total expenditure % GDP)
		87. Key protected areas (% total area)
		88. Nitrogenous fertilisers used (tonnes per square km of arable land)
		89. Public waste water plants (% population connected)
		90. Water quality of selected rivers: Dissolved oxygen – mg O ₂ /litre (average)

Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator (headline indicators in bold)
		91. Total final consumption of energy (per unit of GDP) % change
		92. Total final consumption of energy per capita
		93. Commercial energy use per capita (kg of oil equivalent)
		94. Municipal waste generated (kg per capita)
		95. Industrial waste per unit of GDP – tonnes per million US\$
	8. Social Capital	96. Income inequality (ratio of share of richest 20% to share of poorest 20%)
		97. Responsiveness of health systems – Level WHO Index
		98. Interpersonal trust – proportion of population indicating that people can generally be trusted
3. Enterprise, R&D and Innovation	9. Investment and capital	99. FDI inflow (% GDP)
		100. FDI outflow (% GDP)
		101. Cumulative venture capital raised (% GDP – GNP for Ireland)
		102. High tech investment as % of total investment
		103. Real total gross fixed capital formation - % growth
		104. FDI inflow (% market share in OECD)
		105. Share of foreign affiliates in manufacturing R&D
		106. Rate of return on capital (business sector) - %
		107. Average return on US investment abroad
		108. Venture capital – share of total venture capital technology investment in Europe by country
		109. Proportion of technology investments classified as venture capital technology investments
	10. R&D and innovation	110. Inventiveness Coefficient (resident patent applications per 10,000 population)
		111. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) % GDP
		112. Share of government budget allocated to R&D
		113. Business R&D expenditure (% GDP)
		114. Total new science and technology PhDs per 1,000 population (25-34 years)
		115. Patent applications to the EPO per million inhabitants
		116. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) - % annual change
		117. Government R&D expenditure (% GDP)
		118. Researchers per 1,000 population
		119. Science and engineering degrees (as % of total degrees)
	11. Productivity	120. Productivity per employee per annum (US\$ 000)
		121. Productivity (GDP per person employed per hour worked - US\$)

Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator (headline indicators in bold)
4. Outputs	12. Macroeconomic performance	122. Labour Productivity (% change)
		123. Productivity (% change)
		124. Productivity in Services (related GDP per person) – employed in Services, US\$000
		125. Productivity in Industry (related GDP per person) – employed in Industry, US\$000
		126. GDP per capita (current prices and PPP US\$)
		127. Real GDP growth - %
		128. Real GDP growth (past 5 years) - %
		129. Export performance for total goods (merchandise) - % change
		130. Export performance of commercial services (% change)
		131. Current account balance (% GDP)
		132. Consumer prices (% change)
		133. Employment growth (% change)
		134. Five year change in total employment (%)
5. Spatial Aspects of Competitiveness	13. Internationalisation	135. Male participation rate (% pop 15-64)
		136. Female participation rate (% pop 15-64)
		137. Part-time employment (% total employment)
5. Spatial Aspects of Competitiveness	14. Population	138. Standardised unemployment rate as % of total labour force
		139. Trade to GDP ratio (Export + Import of goods and services)/(2 x GDP)
		140. Real exports of goods and services (% change)
	15. Labour Market	141. Real imports of goods and services (% change)
		142. Actual and projected population of NUTS 2 Regions
		143. Actual and projected population of Regional Authority Areas
	16. Household incomes by region	144. Population in each province
		145. Estimated size of labour force by region
	17. Gross value added by region	146. Estimated unemployment rates by region
		147. Persons aged 15 years and over classified by NUTS 3 regions and ILO Economic Status
148. Estimates of disposable household income per person by region		
		149. Indices of disposable household income per person by region and county
		150. Gross value added per person at basic prices (€)

Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator (headline indicators in bold)
6. Sectoral Aspects of Competitiveness	18. House prices	151. Indices of GVA per person at basic prices
		152. GVA per person employed by region
		153. Average prices of new houses for which loans were approved
		154. Productivity per person-engaged unit per sector (€)
		155. Labour's share of gross output
		156. Industrial sector gross output (€)
		157. Sectoral output share
		158. Employment levels
		159. Employment levels - annual % change
		160. Productivity per unit per sector

Appendix 4 Combat Poverty Agency – Monitoring Progress on Poverty

NAPS theme	Sub-theme	Indicator
1. Income and Deprivation	1. Relative low income	1. Numbers below relative threshold 2. Income at the nth percentile
	2. Absolute low income	3. Numbers below fixed thresholds
	3. Deprivation	4. Lacking basket of necessities 5. Lacking particular necessities
	4. Combination of low income and deprivation	6. ESRI Index
	5. Duration	7. Numbers persistently on low income
	6. Reliance on benefits	8. Numbers reliant on state benefits for all or part of income over a substantial period of time 9. Levels of basic state benefits
	7. Financial difficulties	10. Numbers of people/households in debt 11. Numbers having self-reported financial difficulties
2. Unemployment and Work	8. Unemployment	12. Unemployment - ILO definition 13. Numbers economically inactive and wanting work 14. Numbers of workless households 15. Long-term unemployed
	9. Levels of income	16. Levels of income-benefit
	10. Low pay at work	17. Numbers earning less than minimum wage (excluding exempt categories) 18. Numbers earning below X% of average hourly rate
	11. Other aspects of quality of work	19. Lack of access to training 20. Job insecurity
	12. Polarisation of work	21. Polarisation of work by geography, family type, housing tenure, qualifications, etc.
3. Education and Qualifications	13. School leavers	22. Numbers leaving school lacking basic qualifications 23. Numbers lacking basic numeracy skills 24. Numbers lacking basic literacy skills
	14. Younger children	25. Numbers failing to achieve basic standards 26. Numbers lacking basic numeracy skills 27. Numbers lacking basic literacy skills
	15. Adults	28. Numbers lacking basic qualifications 29. Numbers lacking basic numeracy skills

NAPS theme	Sub-theme	Indicator
		30. Numbers lacking basic literacy skills
	16. Disrupted education	31. Early school leavers 32. Numbers permanently excluded from school 33. Truancy 34. Bullying 35. Children with special educational needs
4. Health	17. Overall mortality	36. Concentrations of premature mortality
	18. Quality of life	37. Long-standing illnesses or disabilities 38. Other measures of morbidity
	19. Healthy lifestyles	39. Obesity 40. Drug/solvent/alcohol misuse 41. Smoking (or cancer rates)
	20. Children's health	42. Low birthweight babies 43. Nutrition 44. Numbers of accidental deaths 45. Infant mortality 46. Respiratory illnesses 47. Immunisation take-up rates
	21. Mental health	48. Incidence of depression 49. Incidence of anxiety 50. Incidence of mental illness 51. Numbers of suicides
	22. Access to health care	52. Coverage of older people by social services 53. Other outcome-oriented indicators
5. Housing	23. Quantity	54. Homelessness 55. Numbers in temporary accommodation 56. Availability of affordable housing
	24. Quality	57. Numbers of houses affected by dampness 58. Incidence of overcrowding
	25. Fuel poverty	59. Cost of essential utilities e.g. gas, electricity
	26. Risk	60. Repossessions of homes due to repayment problems 61. Numbers of households with mortgage arrears

NAPS theme	Sub-theme	Indicator	
6. Children	27. Polarisation	62. Dissatisfaction with local area 63. Other indicators disaggregated by housing tenure 64. Numbers without household insurance	
	28. Health	65. Relevant indicators from health theme, including child specific indicators	
	29. Education	66. Relevant indicators from education theme, including child specific indicators	
	30. Income	67. Income indicators for households with children	
	31. Work	68. Work indicators for households with children	
	32. Social stability	69. Numbers in care 70. Numbers in institutions, criminal and non-criminal 71. Numbers convicted of a criminal offence 72. Under-age pregnancies 73. Divorces among couples with children	
7. Women	33. Women	74. Other indicators split by gender 75. Other indicators for groups of concern e.g. lone parents, female heads of household	
	34. Gender differentials	76. Pay differences for equivalent jobs 77. Proportion of women who are economically dependent on their partner	
8. Older people	35. Older people	78. Other indicators disaggregated by age 79. Other indicators disaggregated by pensioner type	
	36. Income	80. Numbers relying solely on state benefits	
	37. Health	81. Numbers of deaths in winter versus number in summer	
	38. Isolation	82. Extent to which older people participate in civic organisations 83. Numbers of undiscovered accidents 84. Numbers who lack a telephone	
	39. Anxiety	85. Numbers afraid of going out 86. Numbers who worry about being burgled 87. Numbers who worry about paying bills for essential services	
	40. Support	88. Coverage of social care 89. Waiting times for essential operations	
	9. Urban	41. Urban	90. Relevant indicators by type of ED (population density and level of deprivation) 91. Relevant indicators by size of conurbation, geographical region
		42. Access to services	92. Access to banks 93. Access to village shops

NAPS theme	Sub-theme	Indicator
	43. Isolation	94. Time taken to reach essential services 95. Lack of car ownership 96. Access to public transport 97. Levels of participation in civic society

Appendix 5 EU Structural Indicators

Heading	Indicators	Indicator including disaggregation (Spring Report 2004 shortlist in bold)
1. General Economic Background	1. GDP	1. GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), (EU 15=100) 2. Growth rate of GDP at constant prices (1995=100) - Percentage change on previous year
	2. Labour productivity	3. Labour productivity - GDP in PPS per person employed relative to EU 15 (EU 15=100) 4. Labour productivity - GDP in PPS per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU 15=100)
	3. Employment growth	5. Total employment growth - Annual percentage change in total employed population 6. Employment growth - females - Annual percentage change in female employed population 7. Employment growth - males - Annual percentage change in male employed population
	4. Inflation rate	8. Inflation rate - Annual average rate of change in Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)
	5. Unit labour cost growth	9. Unit labour cost growth - Growth rate of the ratio: compensation per employee in current prices divided by GDP (in current prices) per total employment
	6. Public balance	10. Public balance - Net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector as a percentage of GDP
	7. General government debt	11. General government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP
2. Employment	8. Employment rate and employment rate of older workers	12. Total employment rate - Employed persons aged 15-64 as a share of the total population of the same age group 13. Employment rate - females - Employed women aged 15-64 as a share of the total female population of the same age group 14. Employment rate - males - Employed men aged 15-64 as a share of the total male population of the same age group 15. Total employment rate of older workers - Employed persons aged 55-64 as a share of the total population of the same age group 16. Employment rate of older workers - females - Employed women aged 55-64 as a share of the total female population of the same age group 17. Employment rate of older workers - males - Employed men aged 55-64 as a share of the total male population of the same age group
	9. Average exit age from the labour force	18. Total average exit age from the labour force - weighted by the probability of withdrawal from the labour market 19. Average exit age from the labour force - females - weighted by the probability of withdrawal from the labour market 20. Average exit age from the labour force - males - weighted by the probability of withdrawal from the labour market

Heading	Indicators	Indicator including disaggregation (Spring Report 2004 shortlist in bold)
	10. Gender pay gap	21. Gender pay gap in unadjusted form - Average gross hourly earnings of females as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of males
	11. Tax rate on low-wage earners	22. Total income tax on gross wage earnings - plus employee and employer social security contribution as a percentage of labour costs for a low-wage earner
	12. Life-long learning	23. Life-long learning - total - Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey 24. Life-long learning - females - Percentage of the women aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey 25. Life-long learning - males - Percentage of the male population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey
	13. Accidents at work	26. Accidents at work; serious - total - Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100) 27. Accidents at work; serious - females - Index of the number of serious accidents at work for women per 100 thousand females in employment (1998=100) 28. Accidents at work; serious - males - Index of the number of serious accidents at work for men per 100 thousand males in employment (1998=100) 29. Accidents at work; fatal - Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100)
	14. Unemployment rate	30. Total unemployment rate - Unemployed persons as a share of the total active population 31. Unemployment rate - females - Unemployed women as a share of the female active population 32. Unemployment rate - males - Unemployed men as a share of the male active population
3. Innovation and Research	15. Spending on human resources (Public expenditure on education)	33. Spending on Human Resources (public expenditure on education) as a percentage of GDP Percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education
	16. R&D expenditure	34. GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) as a percentage of GDP 35. GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) by source of funds - industry - Percentage of GERD financed by industry 36. GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) by source of funds - government - Percentage of GERD financed by government 37. GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) by source of funds - abroad - Percentage of GERD financed by abroad
	17. Level of Internet access	38. Level of Internet access - households - Percentage of households who have Internet access at home 39. Level of Internet access - enterprises - Percentage of enterprises who have Internet access
	18. Science and technology graduates	40. Total tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 of population aged 20-29 41. Female tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 of female population aged 20-29 42. Male tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 of male population aged 20-29

Heading	Indicators	Indicator including disaggregation (Spring Report 2004 shortlist in bold)
4. Economic Reform	19. Patents	43. Patents EPO - Number of patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) per million inhabitants 44. Patents USPTO - Number of patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) per million inhabitants
	20. Venture capital investments	45. Venture capital investments - early stage - relative to GDP, breakdown by investment stages 46. Venture capital investments - expansion and replacement - relative to GDP, breakdown by investment stages
	21. ICT expenditure	47. ICT expenditure - IT expenditure - Expenditure on Information Technology as a percentage of GDP 48. ICT expenditure - Telecommunications expenditure - Expenditure on Telecommunications Technology as a percentage of GDP
	22. Comparative price levels and price convergence	49. Comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes (EU 15=100) 50. Price convergence between EU Member States - Coefficient of variation of comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes
	23. Prices in the network industries	51. Price of telecommunications - local calls - Price level and evolution in the telecommunications market (in Euro per 10 min call) 52. Price of telecommunications - national calls - Price level and evolution in the telecommunications market (in Euro per 10 min call) 53. Price of telecommunications - calls to USA - Price level and evolution in the telecommunications market (in Euro per 10 min call) 54. Electricity prices - industrial users - Price level and evolution in the electricity market (in Euro per kWh) 55. Electricity prices - households - Price level and evolution in the electricity market (in Euro per kWh) 56. Gas prices - industrial users - Price level and evolution in the gas market (in Euro per Gigajoule) 57. Gas prices - households - Price level and evolution in the gas market (in Euro per Gigajoule)
	24. Market structure in the network industries	58. Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market - as a percentage of the total generation 59. Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications - local calls (including calls to the Internet) - as a percentage of the total market 60. Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications - long distance calls - as a percentage of the total market 61. Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications - international calls - as a percentage of the total market 62. Market share of the leading operator in mobile telecommunications - as a percentage of the total market

Heading	Indicators	Indicator including disaggregation (Spring Report 2004 shortlist in bold)
5. Social Cohesion	25. Public procurement	63. Public procurement - Value of public procurement which is openly advertised, as a percentage of GDP
	26. Sectoral and ad hoc State aid	64. Sectoral and ad hoc State aid - as a percentage of GDP
	27. Market integration	65. Market integration - Convergence of interest rates - mortgages. Coefficient of variation of annual interest rates across the EU member States
		66. Market integration - Convergence of interest rates - short term loans to enterprises. Coefficient of variation of annual interest rates across the EU member States
		67. Market integration - Convergence of interest rates - medium and long-term loans to enterprises. Coefficient of variation of annual interest rates across the EU member States
		68. Market integration - Trade integration of goods – average value of imports and exports of goods, as a percentage of GDP
		69. Market integration - Trade integration of services – average value of imports and exports of services, as a percentage of GDP
		70. Market integration - Trade integration of FDI – average value of inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment, as a percentage of GDP
		71. Business investment - Gross fixed capital formation by the private sector as a percentage of GDP
	28. Business investment	72. Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio) - The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.
29. Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)	73. At-risk-of-poverty rate - before social transfers - total - The share of persons with equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.	
30. At-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers	74. At-risk-of-poverty rate - after social transfers - total - The share of persons with equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income	
	75. At-risk-of-poverty rate - before social transfers - females - The share of women with equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.	
	76. At-risk-of-poverty rate - after social transfers - females - The share of women with equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income	
	77. At-risk-of-poverty rate - before social transfers - males - The share of men with equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.	

Heading	Indicators	Indicator including disaggregation (Spring Report 2004 shortlist in bold)
		78. At-risk-of-poverty rate - after social transfers - males - The share of men with equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income
	31. At persistent risk-of-poverty rate	79. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate - total - The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. The threshold is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income. 80. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate - females - The share of women with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. The threshold is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income. 81. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate - males - The share of men with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. The threshold is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.
	32. Dispersion of regional employment rates	82. Dispersion of regional employment rates - total - Coefficient of variation of employment rates across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries 83. Dispersion of regional employment rates - females - Coefficient of variation of female employment rates across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries 84. Dispersion of regional employment rates - males - Coefficient of variation of male employment rates across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries
	33. Early school-leavers	85. Early school-leavers - total - Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training 86. Early school-leavers - females - Percentage of the female population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training 87. Early school-leavers - males - Percentage of the male population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training
	34. Long-term unemployment rate	88. Long-term unemployment rate - Long-term unemployed (over 12 months) as a percentage of the total active population aged 15-64 89. Long-term unemployment rate - females - Long-term unemployed women (over 12 months) as a percentage of the female active population aged 15-64 90. Long-term unemployment rate - males - Long-term unemployed men (over 12 months) as a percentage of the male active population aged 15-64
	35. Population in jobless households	91. Population in jobless households - persons aged 0-65 - Persons living in households with no member in employment as a share of total population (excluding persons in households where all members are aged less than 18 years, or 18-24 years and in education, or 65 years and more and not working) 92. Population in jobless households - persons aged 0-60 - Persons living in households with no member in employment as a share of total population (excluding persons in households where all members are aged less than 18 years, or 18-24 years and in education, or 60 years and more and not working)

Heading	Indicators	Indicator including disaggregation (Spring Report 2004 shortlist in bold)
6. Environment	36. Greenhouse gases emissions	93. Greenhouse gases emissions; percentage change since base year 1990 and Kyoto Targets 2008-12 - Index 1990=100, based on CO₂ equivalents
	37. Energy intensity of the economy	94. Energy intensity of the economy - Gross inland consumption of energy divided by GDP (at constant prices, 1995=100) - kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) per 1000 Euro
	38. Transport	95. Volume of freight transport relative to GDP - Index of inland freight transport volume relative to GDP; measured in tonne-km / GDP (in constant 1995 Euro), 1995=100
		96. Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP - Index of inland passenger transport volume relative to GDP; measured in passenger-km / GDP (in constant 1995 Euro), 1995=100
		97. Modal split of freight transport - Percentage share of road in total inland freight transport (road, rail and inland waterways), tonne-km
		98. Modal split of passenger transport - Percentage share of car transport in total inland passenger transport (cars, buses, coaches and trains), passenger-km
	39. Urban air quality	99. Urban air quality - Population exposure to air pollution by ozone - Percentage of urban population exposed to concentration levels exceeding target values
		100. Urban air quality - Population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter (PM10) - Percentage of urban population exposed to concentration levels exceeding limit values
	40. Municipal waste	101. Municipal waste collected - measured in kg per person per year
		102. Municipal waste landfilled - measured in kg per person per year
		103. Municipal waste incinerated - measured in kg per person per year
	41. Share of renewable energy	104. Share of renewable energy - Contribution of electricity from renewables to total electricity consumption
	42. Protection of natural resources	105. Protection of natural resources – Fish stocks in European marine waters – Percentage of catches from stocks considered to be outside ‘safe biological limits’
106. Protection of natural resources - Protected Areas for biodiversity - Habitats Directive; Areas proposed under the Habitats Directive as a percentage of total area		
107. Protection of natural resources - Protected Areas for biodiversity - Birds Directive; Area proposed under the Birds Directive as a percentage of total area		

Appendix 6 EU Laeken Indicators for Social Inclusion

Indicator	Definition
Primary Indicators	
1a. At-risk-of-poverty rate with breakdown by age and gender	<p>Percentage of individuals living in households where the equivalised total net household income is below 60% of the national median equivalised total net household income.</p> <p>Age groups are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0-15 16-24 25-49 50-64 65+ <p>Gender breakdown for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all categories total
1b. At-risk-of-poverty rate with breakdown by most frequent activity status and gender	<p>Percentage of individuals aged 16+ living in households where the equivalised total net household income is below 60% of the national median equivalised total net household income.</p> <p>Most frequent activity status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employed Self-employed Unemployed Retired Inactives-other <p>Gender breakdown for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all categories total
1c. At-risk-of-poverty rate with breakdown by household type	<p>Percentage of individuals living in households where the equivalised total net household income is below 60% of the national median equivalised total net household income.</p> <p>Household types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 person household, under 30 yrs old 1 person household, 30-64 1 person household, 65+ 2 adults without dependent child; at least one person 65+ 2 adults without dependent child; both under 65 other households without dependent child single parent, 1+ dependent children 2 adults, 1 dependent child 2 adults, 2 dependent children 2 adults, 3+ dependent children other households with dependent children Total

Indicator	Definition
1d. At-risk-of-poverty rate with breakdown by tenure status	Percentage of individuals living in households where the equivalised total net household income is below 60% of the national median equivalised total net household income. Tenure status categories are: Total Owner occupier Paying tenant Other tenant
1e. At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)	The value of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (60% of the national median equivalised total net household income) in PPS, Euro and national currency for: Total population Single person household Household with 2 adults, 2 children
2. Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 quintile ratio	Ratio between the sum of equivalised total net household income of the top 20% of the income distribution to the bottom 20%.
3. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate with breakdown by gender	Percentage of individuals living in households where the equivalised total net household income was below 60% of the national median equivalised total net household income in year N and at least two years from years N-1, N-2, N-3: Gender breakdown + total
4. Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap	Difference between the median equivalised total net household income of individuals below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold: Gender breakdown + total
5. Regional cohesion	Coefficient of variation of employment rates at NUTS 2 level.
6. Long term unemployment rate	Total long-term unemployed population (more than 12 months; ILO definition) as proportion of total active population: Gender breakdown + total
7. Persons living in jobless households	Persons aged 0-65 (0-60) living in households where none is working out of the persons living in eligible households. Eligible households are all except those where everybody falls in one of these categories: aged less than 18 years old aged 18-24 in education and inactive aged 65 (60) and over and not working
8. Early school leavers not in education or training	Share of total population of 18-24 year olds having achieved ISCED level 2 or less and not attending education or training: Gender breakdown + total
9. Life expectancy at birth	Number of years a person may be expected to live, starting at age 0, for Males and Females.

Indicator	Definition
10. Self defined health status by income level	Ratio of the proportions in the bottom and top quintile groups (by equivalised income) of the population aged 16 and over who classify themselves as in a bad or very bad state of health on the WHO definition: Gender breakdown + total
Secondary Indicators	
11. Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	Percentage of individuals living in households where the equivalised total net household income is below 40%, 50% and 70% of the national median equivalised total net household income
12. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time	Base year ECHP 1995: At-risk-of-poverty rate for year N calculated using the at-risk-of-poverty threshold for year N (=indicator 1) At-risk-of-poverty rate for year N calculated using the at-risk-of-poverty threshold for base year multiplied by the inflation factor between base year-1 and year N-1
13. At-risk-of-poverty rate before transfers with breakdown by gender	At-risk-of-poverty rate where total net household income is calculated as follows: Income excluding all social transfers Income including retirement pensions and survivors pensions but excluding all other social transfers Income including all social transfers (= indicator 1) Gender breakdown + total
14. Inequality of income distribution Gini coefficient	The ratio of cumulative shares of the population arranged according to the level of their equivalised total net household income, to the cumulative share of the total amount received by them
15. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate (alternative threshold) with breakdown by gender	Percentage of individuals living in households where the equivalised total net household income was below 50% of the national median equivalised total net household income in year N and at least two years from years N-1, N-2, N-3: Gender breakdown + total
16. Long term unemployment share	Total long-term unemployed population (more than 12 months; ILO definition) as proportion of total unemployed population: Gender breakdown + total
17. Very long term unemployment rate	Total very long-term unemployed population (more than 24 months; ILO definition) as proportion of total active population: Gender breakdown + total
18. Persons with low educational attainment	Educational attainment rate of ISCED level 2 or less for adult education By age groups: 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 Gender breakdown + total

Appendix 7 Indicators for Sustainable Development

Dimension	Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator					
1. Social	1. Equity	1. Poverty	1. Population living below poverty line					
			2. Measures of income inequality					
			3. Unemployment rate					
			4. Youth unemployment rate					
			5. Social benefits per capita					
		2. Health	2. Health	6. Gender Equality	6. Female to male wage ratio			
				3. Child Welfare	7. Child welfare			
				4. Nutrition Status	8. Nutritional status of population			
				5. Illness	9. Mortality due to selected key illnesses			
				6. Mortality	10. Infant mortality			
				11. Life expectancy at birth				
	3. Education	3. Education	7. Sanitation	12. Population connected to sanitation system				
			8. Healthcare delivery	13. National health expenditure				
				14. Immunisation against childhood diseases				
			9. Education level	15. Level of educational attainment				
			10. Literacy	16. Low qualification levels				
	2. Environmental	4. Housing	4. Housing	17. Number of rooms per capita				
				18. Household composition				
				5. Security	5. Security	19. Reported crimes		
						6. Population	6. Population	20. Population growth rate
								21. Population density
22. Net migration rate								
7. Atmosphere		7. Atmosphere	23. Per capita emissions of greenhouse gases					
			24. Consumption of ozone depleting substances					
			25. Air pollutants in urban areas					
8. Land		8. Land	26. Agricultural area and organic farming					
			27. Nitrogen balances					
	28. Use of agricultural pesticides							
	18. Forests		18. Forests	29. Total forest area				
				30. Wood harvesting ratio				

Dimension	Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator
3. Economic	9. Ocean, Sea and Coasts	19. Urbanisation	31. Growth of built-up area
		20. Coastal zone	32. Eutrophication of coasts and marine waters
		21. Fisheries	33. Fish catches by selected over-exploited species
	10. Fresh Water	22. Water quantity	34. Intensity of water use
		23. Water quality	35. BOD concentration in selected rivers 36. Quality of bathing water
	11. Biodiversity	24. Ecosystem	37. Protected area as a % of total area
		25. Species	38. Number of threatened species
	12. Economic Structure	26. Economic performance	39. Per capita GDP
			40. Investment share in GDP
			41. Value added by main sectors
			42. Inflation rate
		27. Trade	43. Net current account 44. EU and international markets
		28. Financial status	45. Public debt 46. Aid to developing countries
13. Consumption and Production Patterns		29. Material consumption	47. Material consumption
		30. Energy use	48. Per capita gross inland energy consumption 49. Renewable energy sources 50. Intensity of energy use
		31. Waste generation and management	51. Generation and disposal of municipal waste 52. Generation of industrial waste 53. Generation and disposal of hazardous waste 54. Generation and disposal of radioactive waste 55. Recycling of waste: paper and glass 56. Waste treatment and disposal facilities
32. Transportation		57. Passenger transport by mode 58. Freight transport by mode	
33. Environmental expenditures	59. Environmental protection expenditures		

Dimension	Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator
4. Institutional	14. Institutional Capacity	34. Information access	60. Internet access
		35. Communication infrastructure	61. Communication infrastructure
		36. Science and Technology	62. Expenditure on research and development
		37. Natural disaster preparedness and response	63. Risks to human and natural capital

Appendix 8 OECD Society at a Glance

Heading	Sub-heading	Indicator
1. General Context	1. National income	1. OECD unweighted average GDP per capita in US dollars using PPPs
		2. GDP per capita and social expenditure per capita (in US dollars using PPPs) in 1998
	2. Age dependency ratio	3. Old age ratios since 1980
		4. Young age ratios since 1980
		5. Old age ratio and adjusted old age ratio in 2000
	3. Foreign and foreign-born population	6. Stocks of foreign-born population in selected OECD countries
		7. Stocks of foreign population in selected OECD countries
	4. Fertility rates	8. Total fertility rates
		9. Mean age of women at first childbirth
		10. Completed fertility by year of birth of the mother (1930-1965)
	5. Divorce rates	11. Divorce indicators
6. Refugees and asylum-seekers	12. Inflows of asylum seekers and refugees	
7. Lone parent families	13. Lone-parent families - trends	
	14. Composition of households by type of household in 1996	
2. Self-Sufficiency	8. Type of household employment	15. Evolution of the female employment/population ratio since 1980
		16. Share of temporary employment in total dependent employment in OECD countries, 1983-2000
		17. Employment indicators – Employment /population ratio in 2001
	9. Unemployment	18. Unemployment rates from 1980 to 2000 (men and women aged 15-64)
		19. Incidence of long-term unemployment by duration since 1980
		20. Unemployment indicators, 2001
	10. Jobless households	21. Non-employment rates among working-age households in 1996, 2000, 2001, and difference between 2001 and 1996
		22. Non-employment rates among working-age households with children 1996, 2000 and 2001
	11. Working mothers	23. Employment rates for mothers with at least one child under 6, 1989 and 2001
		24. Women's employment rates by presence of children in 2000, as a percentage of persons aged 25-54
		25. Share in part-time employment for mothers with youngest child under 6, other mothers and all women, 2001, percentages
12. Working disabled persons	26. Employment rate by severity of disability, percentage of population aged 20-64, late 90s	
	27. Relative employment rate of disabled to non-disabled persons, late 90s	

Heading	Sub-heading	Indicator
	13. Educational attainment	28. Percentage distribution of the population aged 25 to 64, by level of educational attainment in 2001 29. Percentage of the population that has attained a specific level of education by age group and gender in 1999
	14. Student performances	30. Student performance on the combined reading, scientific and mathematical literacy scales and expenditure on educational institutions up to age 15 31. Student performance on the combined reading, mathematical and scientific literacy scales, by gender
	15. Students with impairments	32. Students in cross-national category A (impairments) receiving additional resources in primary and lower secondary education as a percentage of all students in primary and lower secondary education 33. Distribution of students with impairments by location, 1999, percentages 34. Share of male children in primary and lower secondary education by location 1999, percentages
	16. Resources of disabled adults	35. Personal income of disabled persons age 20-64 relative to that of non-disabled persons, late 90s, income ratio 36. Income from work for disabled persons, and income for disabled persons out of work
	17. Replacement rates	37. Net replacement rates for four family types, over a five-year period and two earnings levels 1999 38. Net replacement rates for two family types at APW earnings level
	18. Jobless youth	39. Proportion of young people not in school neither or employment, by age and gender, in 1984, 1998 and 2001
	19. Retirement ages	40. Average age of withdrawal from the labour force for three selected countries (France, Japan and United States) 41. Average age of withdrawal from the labour force by gender for periods 1983-88 and 1994-99
	20. Activation policies	42. Spending on labour market programmes, Active measures, 1985-2001 (as a percentage of GDP) 43. Spending on labour market programmes, Passive measures, 1985-2001 (as a percentage of GDP) 44. Spending on labour market programmes, 1985 to 2001 (share of active measures in total spending)
	21. Spending on education	45. Expenditure on education per student in 1999 46. Expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP in 1999
	22. Early childhood education and care	47. Enrolment rates at the ages of 3 to 6 in educational institutions, 2000 48. Proportion of young children who use day care facilities up to mandatory schooling age, 1998/1999
	23. Literacy	49. Adult population by level of document literacy, 1998 50. Distribution of the population with at least moderate literacy scores by age and gender, 1998
	24. Tax wedge	51. Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions, average rate in % 52. Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions, in percentage of gross earnings
3. Equity	25. Old age income	53. Percentage of mean disposable income of people aged 65+ with that of those aged 18-64 54. High poverty risk among retirement population age in Mexico, Turkey, Greece and Italy, mid-1990s

Heading	Sub-heading	Indicator
	26. Child poverty	55. Share of children living in households earning less than 50% of median income 56. Poverty rates for children, households with children and by household type, percentages
	27. Public social expenditure	57. Public social spending, 1980-1998 (as a % of GDP) 58. Public social expenditure in 1998 (as a % of GDP) 59. Public social expenditure by broad social policy area, 1980 (as a % of GDP) 60. Public social expenditure by broad social policy area, 1998 (as a % of GDP)
	28. Net social expenditure	61. From Gross to Net public social expenditure, 1997 (as a percentage of GDP at factor cost) 62. Gross and net social expenditure, 1997 (as a percentage of GDP at factor cost)
	29. Benefit recipiency	63. Benefit recipiency ratios for the working age population, 1980-1999, percentages 64. Benefit recipiency ratio for the working age population (15-64) in 1999, by gender
	30. Disability benefits	65. Disability benefit recipiency rates 1999 by benefit programme, percentage of population aged 20-64 66. General increase in disability benefit recipiency rates of the population aged 20-64, 1980-1999 67. Variation in age specific disability benefit recipiency rates 1999, per 1000 in each age group
	31. Relative poverty	68. Proportion of people with low income, mid-1980s to mid-1990s 69. Relative poverty risk indices by age group, mid-1980s to mid-1990s 70. Poverty persistence: percentage of the population who is poor over or during a six-year period
	32. Income inequality	71. Evolution of the Gini coefficient between mid 1980s and mid 1990s (elasticity =< 0.5) 72. Sources of income (working age population only)
	33. Low paid employment	73. Incidence of low pay and earnings dispersion, mid to late 1990s 74. Trends in the incidence of low pay in selected OECD countries, 1975-1999
	34. Gender wage gap	75. Trends in gender wage gap in selected OECD countries, 1975-2000
	35. Minimum wages	76. Trends in the ratio of adult minimum wages to median full-time earnings, 1975-2000
	36. Private social expenditure	77. Private social expenditure, 1980-1997 (as a percentage of GDP) 78. Private social expenditure broken down by type of expenditure in selected OECD countries, 1997 (as a percentage of GDP)
4. Health	37. Potential years of life lost	79. Potential years of life lost in the last four decades
	38. Low birth weight	80. Low birth weight, percentage of total live births 81. Live births by birth weight in Australia, Japan and Korea
	39. Health adjusted life expectancy	82. Healthy life expectancy (HALE) estimates for 2001
	40. Health care expenditure	83. Annual real growth per capita for GDP and total health expenditure, 1990-2000, percentages 84. Health care expenditure in 1990 and 2000 as a percentage of GDP

Heading	Sub-heading	Indicator
	41. Responsibility for financing health care	85. Public and private funding of health expenditure per capita in 2000, in US\$ PPPs 86. Public and private sources of fund for health care in 2000, percentages 87. Public spending as a percentage of total health care expenditure, 1980-2000
	42. Life expectancy	88. Trends in life expectancy at birth, men, 1960-2000 89. Trends in life expectancy at birth, women, 1960-2000 90. Trends in life expectancy at age 65, men, 1960-2000 91. Trends in life expectancy at age 65, women, 1960-2000
	43. Infant mortality	92. Maternal and infant mortality, 1960-2000
	44. Disability-free life expectancy	93. Disability-free life expectancy at birth 94. Disability-free life expectancy at age 65
	45. Accidents	95. Road traffic accidents 96. Accident severity by road-user category, number of persons killed per 1,000 casualties
	46. Older people living alone or in institutions	97. Share of older persons living alone, 1960-1995 98. Percent of the population in long-term care institutions by age group 99. Share of population aged 65 and over in institutions, mid-1990s
	47. Health infrastructure	100. Acute care beds per 1,000 people, 1960-2000 101. Practising physicians - Density per 1,000 people, 1960-2000
5. Social Cohesion	48. Strikes	102. Days not worked per 1000 salaried employees 103. Multi-year averages in days not worked per 1000 employees (or salaried workers)
	49. Suicide	104. Suicide rate by gender and age, per 100,000 persons 105. Variation in suicide rates for under 25 years old
	50. Crime	106. Victimization in the year preceding the survey: percentage victimised once or more 107. Vehicle-related crimes in 2000 108. Contact crimes and burglaries in 2000
	51. Juvenile crime	109. Official age of criminality responsibility 110. Prevalence of juvenile crimes in 1997 111. Share of male juvenile crimes, 1997, percentages
	52. Teenage births	112. Teenage births, income inequality and school drop-out, 1998
	53. Prisoners	113. Convicted adults admitted to prisons, Rates per 100,000 people
	54. Drug use and related deaths	114. Drug-related deaths per 1,000,000 people 115. Annual prevalence of use of cannabis and amphetamines, 1999

Heading	Sub-heading	Indicator
	55. Group membership	116. Density of associational activity, 1990-1991 117. Average number of groups to which respondents belong 118. Type of groups to which respondents belong
	56. Voting	119. Parliamentary elections and voter turnout as a percentage of the voting population 120. Voter turnout in parliamentary elections since 1945 as the percentage of the voting age population 121. Turnout among first-time voters and voters aged 30 or older

Appendix 9 UN Statistics Division, Social Indicators

Area of concern	Indicator (Minimum national social data set in bold)
1. General	1. Population estimates by sex, age and, where appropriate and feasible, ethnic group
2. Population and development	2. Life expectancy at birth, by sex 3. Infant mortality, by sex 4. Child mortality, by sex 5. Maternal mortality 6. Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 g at birth, by sex 7. Average number of years of schooling completed, by urban/rural, sex and, where possible, by income classes 8. Percentage of pregnant women who have at least one ante-natal visit 9. Percentage of pregnant women who have a trained attendant at delivery 10. Percentage of pregnant women immunised against tetanus 11. Contraceptive prevalence rate 12. Incidence and prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases 13. Quality of family planning services 14. Access to, and quality of, maternal health services 15. Incidence of female genital mutilation
3. Eradicating Poverty	16. Physical and mental health 17. Literacy 18. Family conditions 19. Unemployment 20. Social exclusion and isolation 21. Homelessness 22. National and international causes underlying poverty
4. Absolute poverty	23. Number of people per room, excluding kitchen and bathroom 24. Access to safe water 25. Access to sanitation 26. Monetary value of the basket of food needed for minimum nutritional requirement 27. Percentage of the population in poverty (poverty or poverty line defined nationally) 28. Access to services related to health, nutrition, and community or environmental infrastructure 29. Income 30. Education

Area of concern	Indicator (Minimum national social data set in bold)
5. Relative poverty	31. Possibility of entering the labour force 32. Food 33. Food prices 34. Access to productive assets, especially land and water 35. Geographic location 36. Public transfers 37. Families below a minimum standard of income (poverty line) 38. Poverty gap 39. Families with less than 25 per cent and 40 per cent of mean income 40. Gini coefficients (summary measure of inequality in income distribution) 41. Income share of lowest income quintile 42. Income share of highest income quintile
6. Expansion of productive employment and reduction of unemployment	43. GDP per capita 44. Household income per capita (level and distribution) 45. Unemployment rate, by sex 46. Employment-population ratio, by sex and, where appropriate, formal and informal sector 47. Wage employment as a percentage of the population aged 16-64, for males and females separately where possible 48. Formal sector employment as a percentage of total employment 49. Median and average length of job tenure in years, for males and females separately where possible 50. Index of real wages in manufacturing and in the economy as a whole where possible 51. Ratio of average wage in the formal sector to GDP (or total wage bill) per person employed in the economy 52. Wage dispersion in manufacturing industries, measured by the coefficient of variation, for males and females separately where possible 53. Ratio of average female to average male wage in manufacturing and in the economy as a whole where possible 54. Unpaid work outside of the market economy 55. Non-wage compensation (fringe benefits) 56. Time-use 57. Precariousness of employment 58. Visible underemployment 59. Invisible underemployment 60. Training data, including informal kinds of training

Area of concern	Indicator (Minimum national social data set in bold)
7. Social integration	61. Number of people in vulnerable groups 62. Age/gender structure 63. Occupational profile 64. Economic activity profile 65. Income levels 66. Position within overall income distribution 67. Housing standards/amenities, such as access to safe water, sanitation and floor space per person 68. Health status, such as infant mortality rate, age-specific mortality rates, expectation of life and nutritional intake 69. Educational standards, such as adult literacy rate, number of years of formal education and participation rates (for children) 70. Crime victimisation rate 71. Proportion eligible to vote
8. Status of women and men	72. Population and households by gender 73. Health by gender 74. Diseases and causes of death by gender 75. Education by gender 76. Enrolment rates by gender 77. Drop-out rates by gender 78. Higher level education by subject by gender 79. Time-use by gender 80. Child care by gender 81. Gainful employment by gender 82. Wage, salary and income by gender 83. Individual and household income by gender 84. Informal sector by gender 85. Income control by gender 86. Access to land and credit by gender 87. Influence and power by gender 88. Decision-making by gender 89. Time-use by gender 90. Violence and crime by gender

Appendix 10 ONS Headline Indicators of Sustainable Development

Domain	Indicator
1. Total output of the economy (constant prices)	1. GDP per head 2. GDP (1970=100 at constant 1995 prices)
2. Investment (% of GDP at current prices)	3. Social investment at current prices and total investment at constant prices (percentage of GDP)
3. Employment	4. Proportion of working age people in employment
4. Poverty and social exclusion	5. Percentage of single elderly households experiencing fuel poverty 6. Percentage of working age people with no qualifications 7. Percentage of working age people in workless households 8. Percentage of children living in low-income households (after housing costs)
5. Education	9. Percentage of UK population with five GCSEs at grade C or better at age 19
6. Health	10. Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for men and women, 1981-1999
7. Housing	11. Percentage of households living in non-decent housing
8. Crime	12. Theft of or from vehicles 13. Burglary in dwellings 14. Robbery
9. Climate change	15. Emissions of basket of greenhouse gases 16. Emissions of carbon dioxide
10. Air quality	17. Days when air pollution is moderate or high: rural average; and urban average
11. Road traffic	18. Total road traffic volume (billion vehicle kilometres for: cars and taxis; and other vehicles)
12. River water quality	19. Assessment of river quality: Good or fair chemical quality; and Biological river quality
13. Wildlife	20. Index of population of wild birds (1970=100): All species; Woodland species; and Farmland species
14. Land use	21. Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land
15. Waste	22. Waste arising and management: Landfill; Other disposal; Other recovery; Energy recovery; Recycling; and Total

Appendix 11 The Netherlands on the European Scale

Domain	Indicator
1. Population	1. Population (m) 1995 and 2002 and area (1000 km ²) by EU Member States 2. Population density (inhabitants per km ²) 3. Ageing populations, 1995 and 2001 (% of total population aged 65 years or older)
2. Fertility	4. Fertility (children per woman) by EU Member States, 1960, 1975, 1990 and 2001 5. Mother's average age at birth of first child, 1999 6. Fertility (children per woman), 1995 and 2001
3. Life expectancy	7. Life expectancy at birth by gender by EU Member States, 1995 and 2001 (years) 8. Female life expectancy at birth (years) 9. Life expectancy at birth by gender, 2001 (deviation from EU average in years)
4. Asylum requests	10. Asylum requests by EU Member States, 000 11. Asylum requests per 1,000 inhabitants (average 1995-2001) 12. Asylum requests, 1995-2001 (1995=100)
5. Economy	13. Economic growth by EU Member States, average per annum 1995-2000 and 2001 (%) 14. GDP 2001 (billion euro) 15. Share in EU GDP, 2001
6. Prosperity	16. GDP per capita by EU Member States, 1995 and 2001 (EU 15=100) 17. GDP per capita, 2001 (EU 15=100) 18. GDP per capita, EU members and candidate members, (EU 15=100)
7. Income inequality	19. Income inequality by EU Member States, 1995 and 1999 20. Share of relative poverty, 1999 (% of population) 21. Share of relative poverty – poverty and long-term poverty, 1999 (% of population)
8. International trade	22. Trade integration by EU Member States, 2001 (% of GDP) 23. Trade integration, 2001 (% of GDP) 24. Share in EU trade, 2001 (%)
9. Prices	25. Inflation by EU Member States, HICP 1996-2000 annual average and 2001(%) 26. Inflation, HICP 2001 (%) 27. Relative price levels, 2001 (EU 15=100)
10. Government surplus and government debt	28. Government debt by EU Member States, 1995, 2001 and change 2001/1995 (% of GDP) 29. Government surplus/deficit, 2001 (% of GDP) 30. Government surplus/deficit, 1996-2001 (% of GDP)

Domain	Indicator
11. Government revenues and government spending	31. Government revenues and expenditure, 1995 and 2001 (% of GDP)
	32. Government expenditure (OECD definition), 2001 (% of GDP)
	33. Changes in government expenditure (OECD definition), 1995-2001 (% of GDP)
12. Health care costs	34. Per capita spending on health care by EU Member States, 1995 and 2000 (EU 15=100)
	35. Per capita spending on health care, 2000 (euro)
	36. Price increases for medical services, average 1996-2001 (%)
13. Unemployment	37. Unemployment by EU Member States, 2001 (% of labour force)
	38. Unemployment, 2001 (% of labour force)
	39. Unemployment, change 2001/1995 (% points)
14. Employed and self-employed	40. Employees by EU Member States, 1995 and 2001 (% of employed persons)
	41. Employees, 2001 (% of employed persons)
	42. Share of employees, change 2001/1995 (% points)
15. Part-time jobs	43. Part-time jobs by EU Member States, 1995 and 2001 (% of all jobs)
	44. Part-time jobs (% of all jobs)
	45. Share of part-time jobs, change 2001/1995 (% points)
16. Labour productivity	46. Labour productivity by EU Member States, average per annum 1995-2000 and 2001 (% change)
	47. Labour productivity, average 1995-2001 (% change)
	48. GDP, employment, labour productivity, average 1995-2001 (%)
17. Investment and consumption	49. Fixed capital formation by EU Member States, 1995 and 2000 (% of GDP)
	50. Fixed capital formation, 2000 (% of GDP)
	51. Composition of GDP by spending category (households, government, FCC and other), 2001 (% of GDP)
18. Venture capital	52. Venture capital by EU Member States, 1995 and 2001 (% of GDP)
	53. Venture capital, (% of GDP)
	54. Venture capital, 1995-2001 (% of GDP)
19. R&D spending	55. R&D spending by EU Member States, private and public sectors (% of GDP)
	56. R&D spending (% of GDP)
	57. R&D spending EU 15 and selected countries, 1995-2000 (% of GDP)
20. Business and the internet	58. Companies and the internet by EU Member States (access, sales, e-markets sales), 2001 (% of total)
	59. Companies with access to the internet, 2001 (%)
	60. Companies and the internet for 12 countries, 2001 (% with internet sales, % with internet access)

Domain	Indicator
21. The internet at home	61. Proportion of households with access to the internet, 2000 and 2002 and change 2002/2000 by EU Member States
	62. Proportion of households with access to the internet, 2002 (%)
	63. Price for 40 hours internet connection, peak rate (standing charge, variable charge and provider), 2001 (dollars)
22. Energy use	64. Energy consumption by EU Member States, per euro of GNP, 1995 and 2000 (MJ and PJ)
	65. Per capita energy consumption, 2000 (GJ)
	66. Energy consumption by source, 2000 (%)
23. Environment	67. Emission of greenhouse gases by EU Member States, Kyoto target 2008-2012 and 2000 (1990=100)
	68. Emission of greenhouse gases, 2000 (distance from Kyoto target 2008-2012 and national reduction in %)
	69. Emission of greenhouse gases (% change since 1990)
24. Farm land	70. Agricultural land by EU Member States, 1995, 1999 and 2000 (% of total land area)
	71. Agricultural land, 2000 (% of total land area)
	72. Agricultural land per capita, 2000 (ha)
25. Housing	73. Proportion of owner-occupiers by EU Member States, 1998 (%)
	74. Proportion of single-family dwellings, 1998 (%)
	75. Proportion of owner-occupiers in the Netherlands, 1950-2000 (%)
26. Holidays	76. Holiday destinations within the EU (NE/WCE/SE) (excluding domestic) by EU Member States, 2000 (%)
	77. Domestic holidays, 2000 (%)
	78. Holiday destinations abroad (EU, other Europe, outside Europe), 2000 (%)
27. Revenues from and payments to the EU	79. Payments to and revenues from EU by EU Member States, 2001 (billion euro)
	80. Net position, amount paid to minus amount received from EU, (% of GNP) – total and excluding administrative payments
	81. Payments to the EU (% of GNP)

Appendix 12 Measuring Australia's Progress

Headline dimension	Indicator (headline indicators in bold)
1. Health	1. Life expectancy at birth 2. Proportions of people surviving to ages 50 and 70; Infant mortality rate; Burden of disease
2. Education and training	3. People aged 25-64 years with a vocational or higher education qualification 4. Education participation rate for those aged 15-19; Year 7/8 to Year 12 apparent retention rate
3. Work	5. Unemployment rate 6. Extended labour force underutilisation rate; Long-term unemployment rate; Retrenchment rate; Casual employees; People in part-time jobs; People in jobs with longer hours (50 hours a week or more); Average hours per week, full-time workers
4. Biodiversity	7. Extinct, endangered and vulnerable birds and mammals
5. Land clearance	8. Annual area of land cleared
6. Land degradation	9. Salinity, assets at risk in areas affected or with a high potential to develop salinity
7. Inland waters	10. Water management areas, proportion where use exceeded 70% of sustainable yield 11. Water diversions: Murray-Darling Basin; River condition (biota) index; Net water use; River environment index
8. Air quality	12. Fine particle concentrations, days health standards exceeded, selected capital cities 13. Highest one hour averages of SO ₂ , selected regional centres; Days when ozone concentrations exceeded guidelines, selected capital cities; Consumption of ozone depleting substances
9. Greenhouse gases	14. Net greenhouse gas emissions 15. Total greenhouse gas emissions (including land clearance); CO ₂ equivalent emissions, net, per capita and per \$ GDP
10. National wealth	16. Real national net worth per capita 17. Real national assets and liabilities per capita; Real net capital stock per capita; Economically demonstrated resources (minerals and energy) per capita; Real net foreign debt
11. National income	18. Real net national disposable income per capita 19. Real Gross Domestic Product per capita; Proportion of the population in work; Terms of trade
12. Economic disadvantage and inequality	20. Real equivalised average weekly disposable income of households in the second and third deciles of the income distribution 21. Real equivalised average weekly disposable income of groups of higher income households; Children without an employed parent; Real equivalised weekly disposable income of households at selected income percentiles; Ratios of income of households at selected income percentiles; Share of total income received by households in low and high income groups; Gini coefficient; Proportion of households with income below both the half mean and half median income of all households
13. Housing	22. Households with housing affordability problems; Households with insufficient or spare bedrooms

Headline dimension	Indicator (headline indicators in bold)
14. Crime	23. Unlawful entry with intent and assault (victimisation rates) 24. Homicide rate; Imprisonment rates
15. Social attachment	25. Attendance at live performances; Participation in organised sports; Voluntary work; Marriage and divorce rates; Persons living alone; Waking-time spent alone; Homelessness; Suicide and drug-related death rates (indicators in the Work dimension are also relevant)
Supplementary dimension	Indicator
16. Land use	26. Native forest area
17. Marine ecosystems	27. Estuarine condition index; Oil spill sightings and national plan responses
18. Invasive species	28. Birds and mammals threatened by invasive species; Distribution of weeds of national significance
19. Waste	29. Quantities of solid waste disposed of at landfills
20. Consumption	30. Real final consumption expenditure per capita
21. Saving	31. Net national saving as a proportion of GDP
22. Inflation	32. Consumer price index; Domestic final demand price index
23. Capital formation	33. Real gross fixed capital formation per capita
24. Productivity	34. Multifactor productivity; Labour productivity
25. Knowledge and innovation	35. Research and development expenditure, as a proportion of GDP; Expenditure on education, as a proportion of GDP; Managers and professionals, as a proportion of total employment; Investment in software, as a proportion of GDP; Proportion of businesses with Website or Homepage
26. Competitiveness	36. Real effective exchange rate
27. Openness	37. Ratio of imports to GDP; Ratio of foreign investment inflow to GDP
28. Communication and transport	38. Computer ownership and internet access, households; Passenger vehicles per 1,000 people
29. Culture and leisure	39. No indicators
30. Governance, democracy and citizenship	40. No indicators

Appendix 13 Comparison with other statistical indicator reports

CSO Domain theme	NESC National Progress Indicators	EU Structural Indicators	EU Laeken Indicators
1. Gross domestic product	H2. Per Capita GNP/Annual GDP growth rates	1. GDP	
2. Government debt		7. General government debt	
3. Public balance		6. Public balance	
4. Gross fixed capital formation			
5. International transactions			
6. International trade			
7. Exchange rates		27. Market integration	
8. Interest rates			
9. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices		4. Inflation rate	
10. Price levels		22. Comparative price levels and price convergence	
11. Science and technology graduates	B2. IT graduates as a % of all graduates	18. Science and technology graduates	
12. Research and development expenditure	H3. Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D as a proportion of GDP	16. Research and Development expenditure	
13. Patent applications		19. Patents	
14. Household internet access	H4. Proportion of households with access to a PC/Internet	17. Level of Internet access	
15. Employment rate	H5. Employment rate	8. Employment rate and employment rate of older workers	5. Regional cohesion
16. Labour productivity	H1. Labour productivity	2. Labour productivity	
17. Unemployment rate	H6. Unemployment rate	14. Unemployment rate 34. Long-term unemployment rate	16. Long term unemployment share
18. Jobless households		35. Population in jobless households	7. Persons living in jobless households

CSO Domain theme	NESC National Progress Indicators	EU Structural Indicators	EU Laeken Indicators
19. Older workers		9. Average exit age from the labour force	
20. Voter turnout			
21. Official development assistance	H15. Total ODA as a percentage of GNP/GDP		
22. Risk of poverty	H8. Percentage of households living in consistent poverty H9. Households and persons experiencing relative income poverty	30. At-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers 31. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate	13. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers with breakdown by gender 3. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate with breakdown by gender 4. Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap 12. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time
23. Gender pay gap		10. Gender pay gap	
24. Education expenditure		15. Spending on human resources (Public expenditure on education)	
25. Pupil-teacher ratio			
26. Third level education			
27. Literacy			
28. Early school leavers		33. Early school leavers Percentage of the population aged 20-24 having completed at least upper secondary education	18. Persons with low educational attainment 8. Early school leavers not in education or training
29. Health care expenditure			
30. Life expectancy			9. Life expectancy at birth
31. Population distribution			
32. Migration			
33. Age of population			
34. Fertility			

CSO Domain theme	NESC National Progress Indicators	EU Structural Indicators	EU Laeken Indicators
35. Lone parent families			
36. Persons aged 65 and over living alone			
37. Dwelling completions	H12. Housing stock and completions Local Authority and private		
38. Owner-occupiers			
39. Mortgages			
40. Headline offences			
41. Homicide rate			
42. Greenhouse gases	H16. Greenhouse gas emissions	36. Greenhouse gases emissions	
43. Energy intensity of economy		37. Energy intensity of the economy	
44. River water quality	H17. River water quality		
45. Urban air quality		39. Urban air quality	
46. Acid rain precursors			
47. Waste management	H18. Disposal and recovery of municipal waste B12. Household and commercial waste arising	40. Municipal waste	
48. Transport	B11. Vehicle numbers: cars per 1,000 capita	38. Transport	