



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

www.defra.gov.uk

Consultation on new Sustainable Development Indicators

Summary of consultation responses

5 March 2013

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This document/publication is also available on our website at: www.defra.gov.uk/consult

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Part I - Introduction

A new set of Sustainable Development Indicators were published for public consultation on 24th July to 15th October 2012. The indicators are intended to provide an overview of the UK's progress towards a more sustainable economy, society and environment.

The indicators are intended to provide an overview of national progress on key issues that are important economically, socially and environmentally in the long term. They are intended to complement the National Wellbeing Measures published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Sustainable Development Indicators have been widely used outside of central Government by academics, individuals, non-Governmental Organisations and businesses. This consultation gave stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the choice and the coverage of a new set. Feedback from stakeholders is essential to ensuring that the revised indicator set remains fit for purpose for those using them outside of Government.

302 responses were received from a number of sources and sectors including from: Central Government; Local and Regional Government; Agencies and Public Bodies; Businesses and Private Sector; Education; Charity and Voluntary and the General public. Additionally over 2,500 responses were received via a campaign response regarding protection of the Green Belt. A full list of respondents is available at Annex A. Annex B includes information relating to an online survey that we ran.

Defra is grateful to everyone who took the time and effort to respond. This summary is a high level overview of the main messages from the consultation responses. It tries to reflect the views offered but, inevitably, it is not possible to describe all the responses in detail. Every response has been read and considered by the policy team in Defra.

In addition to this public consultation, the Environmental Audit Committee (EAC) held an inquiry into Measuring Sustainable Development and Wellbeing. The committee took evidence from officials and published a report and recommendations on 29 November 2012. The Government will respond to the recommendations in April 2013.

The Government will give full consideration to the recommendations made by the EAC and the issues raised in this public consultation before providing a full Government response to this consultation later in the spring. Defra will then lead the work across Government to develop the final indicators for publication in Summer 2013.

Copies of responses to this consultation and this summary can be obtained from:

Defra
Information Resource Centre
Lower Ground Floor
Ergon House
17 Smith Square
London
SW1P 3JR

The consultation package, which included draft guidance, can be found online at:
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/consult>

Part II – Headline messages from the consultation

The following section provides a high level summary of some of the common themes emerging from the consultation responses:

- There appears to be broad support (from those who specifically commented) for the move towards a streamlined set of indicators comprising a small headline set and a number of supplementary indicators.
- A number of respondents commented on the need to ensure alignment with the ONS work on Measuring National Wellbeing and to ensure that duplication should be minimised, with some respondents calling for the Sustainable Development Indicators and the National Wellbeing measures to be pulled together into a single framework.
- There is support for the issues identified within the indicator set, although as to be expected there are a wide range of views and comments on the detail of how each issue should be measured.
- Stakeholders noted that there are a number of indicators still under development so in some cases felt unable to comment in any detail beyond indicating support (or otherwise) for the inclusion of the issue identified.
- The need to present more detailed value ranges or disaggregated data has emerged as a consistent theme within the responses and for the measures to reflect inequalities where possible, including economic and environmental. Respondents also noted the need to provide as much detail as possible on what exactly is being measured, why it is being measured and what is included within each indicator.
- Some stakeholders called for a greater focus on the measurement of ‘stocks’, including physical, environmental, financial and human capital. These respondents noted that any ‘stock’ measures should feature as headline indicators as the erosion of stocks could impact on the future sustainability of the economy, society and environment.
- As to be expected with a move to a more streamlined set of indicators, some respondents identified indicators that no longer feature in the set still worthy of inclusion.
- Over 2,500 respondents called for the Government to ensure that: *relevant data is published for the country as a whole, as well as each local authority, covering the proportion of all new housebuilding on brownfield land as well as how many new homes are built on a hectare of land.*
- The assessment of performance emerged as a common theme, with some stakeholders suggesting that the indicators need to be accompanied by targets (new and/or existing targets), thresholds or future reference points that would indicate whether we have reached unsustainable levels or potential tipping points.

Part III – Responses to the indicators

Headline indicators: economy

Economic Prosperity

Measure: GDP, GDP per head, and equivalised median (middle) household income before housing costs.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue and its presence as a headline indicator. However, there were a range of comments about the measures chosen for this issue. Some respondents felt that GDP growth itself is unsustainable and therefore not appropriate for measuring sustainable development. Others felt that a headline prosperity measure should focus on income inequality (i.e. the gap between the rich and the poor) rather than the headline UK GDP measures and the median income measure.

Other approaches to measuring headline economic activity were proposed, including the measurement of Net National Income.

Long term unemployment

Measure: Percentage of people who have been out of work for more than 12 months.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, for the indicator chosen and for its presence as a headline indicator.

However, a number of respondents did highlight the long term impacts associated with youth unemployment and workless households and the potential value of reflecting these issues in the indicator set.

Data on youth unemployment and workless households does feed into this single headline unemployment measure but is not currently presented in detail. The presentation of more detailed value ranges or disaggregated data has emerged as a consistent theme within the responses.

Poverty

Measure: To be developed (taking into account review of child poverty measures led by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)).

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue and for its presence as a headline indicator. However, stakeholders noted that this indicator is still under development so detailed comments were limited.

Due to the complex nature of poverty some stakeholders noted the potential overlaps with the social mobility, unemployment and prosperity indicators, as well as ONS's work on the measurement of National Wellbeing.

This indicator will reflect work being led by DWP to review the measurement of child poverty.

Knowledge and Skills

Measure: The value of knowledge and skills (as a proxy for human capital) per person of working age).

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and for its presence as a headline indicator.

However some respondents commented that this indicator should capture a more direct measure of availability of different types of skills in the economy.

It was also noted that this indicator does not provide any information on the type of education provided, including for example *Education for Sustainable Development*.

Headline indicators: society

Healthy Life Expectancy

Measure: Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy (men and women).

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, for the indicator chosen and for its presence as a headline indicator.

However, stakeholders commented on the need to ensure alignment with both the National Wellbeing Measures and the Department of Health's Public Health Outcomes Framework.

Further clarity was also requested on the definitions associated with this measure, specifically on what constitutes 'healthy life expectancy'.

Social Capital

Measure: to be developed.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue and for its presence as a headline indicator. However, stakeholders noted that this indicator is still under development so detailed comments were limited.

However, stakeholders noted the strong links between the concept of social capital and the measurement of National Wellbeing and the need to ensure alignment between the measures.

Some stakeholders also noted the challenges associated with producing a single measure of social capital, with some respondents recommending the development of a composite indicator. It was suggested that this indicator should focus on 'the feeling of not belonging' and engagement in cultural activities.

Social Mobility

Measure: Proportion of working-age population employed in higher-level occupations by social background (defined using father's occupational group).

Comments on this indicator:

There was support for the inclusion of this issue, for the indicator chosen and for its presence as a headline indicator.

However, some respondents did query the rationale for using only the 'father's occupational grouping' for defining social background.

Housing Provision

Measure: Net additions to the housing stock.

Comments on this indicator:

There was support for the inclusion of this issue, and for its presence as a headline indicator.

However, stakeholders did comment on the need for this assessment of housing provision to be set in the context of housing demand or need.

It was also noted that this indicator does not take account of affordability, housing design, numbers of second homes, regeneration of existing buildings or the number of properties that are unoccupied.

Headline indicators: environment

Greenhouse Gases

Measures:

- a) Greenhouse gas and carbon dioxide emissions generated within the UK.
- b) Carbon dioxide emissions associated with imported and UK produced goods and services consumed in the UK, and those generated directly by households.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, the measures chosen and for its presence as a headline indicator.

Some respondents queried why the Kyoto and Climate Change Act targets weren't presented alongside this data, and some suggested that these measures should be complemented by a measure of the energy intensity of the economy.

Natural Resource Use

Measure: Raw material consumption in non-construction sectors and GDP – experimental data.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, for the indicator chosen and for its presence as a headline indicator.

However, a number of respondents queried the exclusion of the construction sector from

this indicator and the lack of information about the types of materials captured in the headline data, including whether it is possible to split renewable and non-renewable resource consumption.

Wildlife and Biodiversity

Measure: Bird population indices – (a) farmland birds, (b) woodland birds, (c) seabirds and (d) water and wetland birds (this measure may be adjusted or clarified in light of indicators being developed to support the Natural Environment White Paper).

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, for the indicator chosen and for its presence as a headline indicator.

However, some respondents queried the focus on bird populations and suggested that this measure is too narrow for a headline wildlife and biodiversity measure.

Water Availability

Measure: To be identified, but illustrated by water resource availability assessed in river catchment abstraction management.

Comments on this indicator:

There was support for the inclusion of this issue, for the indicator chosen and for its presence as a headline indicator.

However, some respondents highlighted that any measure of water availability should reflect the needs of the natural environment and the impact of water abstraction on ecosystems.

Some respondents also noted that the indicator should be complemented by a measure of water use or demand.

Supplementary indicators: economy

Population Demographics

Measures:

- a) Total UK population and working age population
- b) Household Projections

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of both of these indicators. However, some respondents queried whether these projections take account of immigration numbers while some suggested that these measures should reflect population density and the ageing population.

Debt

Measure: Public sector net debts as a percentage of GDP.

Comments on this indicator:

There was support for the inclusion of this issue, but less support for the indicator chosen. A number of respondents suggested that this measure should be expanded to include

measures of personal debt.

Some respondents also felt that this issue was worth of upgrading to a headline measure because of its impact on future generations, although the survey results support its presence as a supplementary indicator.

Pension Provision

Measure: Total membership of occupational pension schemes.

Comments on this indicator:

There was support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

There were very few detailed comments on this indicator.

Physical Infrastructure

Measure: Physical capital stock as measured by total tangible assets.

Comments on this indicator:

There was support for inclusion of this issue and its presence as a supplementary indicator. However, there was less support for the indicator chosen, although the makeup of this indicator received little comment.

It was suggested by some that this should be upgraded to a headline indicator as this is a measure of physical capital stock.

Climate Change Adaptation

Measure: to be confirmed.

Comments on this indicator:

There was support for inclusion of this issue, and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

Some respondents also felt that this issue was worth of upgrading to a headline indicator – although the online survey results support its presence as a supplementary indicator.

This indicator has not yet been developed so there were limited comments on the detail, although some respondents did recommend using the previous Sustainable Development Indicators on flood risk. It was also suggested that consideration should be given to measuring the costs associated with severe weather and climate events.

Research and Development

Measures:

- a) Expenditure on research & development by UK businesses in cash and real terms
- b) Environmental protection expenditure research and development spending

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, for the indicators chosen and for its presence as a supplementary indicator.

However, it was suggested that the measure should be presented in real terms and also

standardised either by population but more preferably by size of the economy (GDP).

It was also noted that this measure does not provide information about whether investment is directed at supporting a sustainable green economy.

Environmental Goods and Service Sector

Measure: Sales of Low Carbon and Environmental Goods and Services.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, and support for the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

However, some respondents requested further clarification on the definition of the measures, i.e. if it includes carbon emissions associated with food production and transport (food miles). There was also some demand for the inclusion of some contextual information for this measure, for example information on the percentage of sales across all sectors.

Supplementary indicators: society

Avoidable Mortality

Measure: Mortality from causes considered avoidable.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, and support for the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

There were limited comments on the detail of this indicator but the links with the measurement of National Wellbeing were noted.

Obesity

Measure: Incidence of being overweight or obese in both children and adults.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, and support for the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

There were limited comments on the detail of this indicator but the links with the measurement of National Wellbeing were noted.

Lifestyles

Measures: To be identified.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, and support for the indicators presented and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

However, some respondents did offer some suggested amendments to these measures including focusing on fruit and vegetable consumption rather than amount purchased.

The strong link between this issue and the measurement of National Wellbeing was also noted.

Infant Health

Measure: Incidence of low birth weights.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for the inclusion of this issue, and support for the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

There were limited comments on the detail of this indicator but the links with the measurement of National Wellbeing were noted.

Air Quality

Measure: Days when air pollution is moderate or higher in the UK (this measure may be adjusted or clarified in light of indicators being developed to support the Natural Environment White Paper).

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

It was also noted that using particulate matter as the metric would align the indicator to the proposed Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator for air pollution.

Noise

Measure: Percentage of Population affected by noise (to be developed).

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

However, it was noted that the proposed noise indicator should be developed in line with the measure proposed in the National Wellbeing framework. It was suggested that this measure should focus on the loss of 'currently pleasant' environments in order to support the protection of quiet areas.

Fuel Poverty

Measure: Number of households in Fuel Poverty in England. A household is considered to be in fuel poverty if it would need to spend more than 10% of its income on energy to maintain a satisfactory heating regime.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

Some respondents noted the intention to revisit this indicator following the DECC-led consultation on this issue. Some respondents also noted the potential overlap between this and the headline poverty indicator.

Supplementary indicators: environment

CO2 Emissions by Sector

Measure: Carbon dioxide emissions by sector.

Comments on this indicator:

There was support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

There were limited detailed comments on this indicator.

Energy consumed in the UK generated from renewable sources

Measure: Renewable energy consumption as a percentage of capped final energy consumption.

Comments on this indicator:

There was support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

There were limited detailed comments on this indicator.

Housing Energy Efficiency

Measure: Energy efficiency ratings of existing and new housing

Comments on this indicator:

There was support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator. However it was noted that this measure does not clearly present the energy efficiency of the total housing stock.

Waste

Measure: Total waste from all sectors (including households) disposed of in landfill sites.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

There were few comments made on this issue although some respondents did note that this measure does not provide any information about waste recovery or waste incineration.

Land Use and Development

Measure: To be developed (using land use change and stock).

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue, and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

Respondents did note the intention to develop this indicator and as noted above, over 2,500 respondents called for the Government to ensure that: *relevant data is published for the country as a whole, as well as each local authority, covering the proportion of all new housebuilding on brownfield land as well as how many new homes are built on a hectare of land.*

It was also suggested that a headline indicator should be complemented by indicators on 'land recycling' and 'dwelling density' and the 'proportion of new dwellings on previously undeveloped land.'

Origins of Food Consumed in the UK

Measure: The origins of food consumed in the UK based on farm gate value of unprocessed food.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

However some respondents did note that this indicator does not tell us about some of the environmental impacts of our food consumption e.g. CO₂ impacts associated with food transport.

River Water Quality

Measure: To be identified by likely to cover rivers of good quality (to be based on data from the Water Framework Directive Monitoring).

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

Respondents noted that the measure was 'to be identified' so this received very few detailed comments.

Fish Stocks

Measure: Fish stocks harvested sustainably and at full reproductive capacity.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue, the indicator chosen and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

Some respondents did query whether the marine environment has been given sufficient coverage within the overall indicator set and whether this indicator should therefore be complemented by other measures.

Status of Species and Habitats

Measure: Indicator to be developed on status of priority species and habitats.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue, and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

Respondents noted that this indicator is set to be developed, and there were suggestions that the indicator should also seek to measure *connectivity between habitats and how well habitats are functioning, including some measurement of habitats maintained and created, such as hedgerows.*

UK Biodiversity Impacts Overseas

Measure: to be confirmed – based on a current research project on the global biodiversity impact of UK consumption of imported goods.

Comments on this indicator:

There was clear support for inclusion of this issue, and its presence as a supplementary indicator.

Respondents noted that the indicator needs developing so this received very few detailed comments.

Part IV – Other issues arising from the consultation

The consultation also asked the following questions:

Whether there are any significant gaps in this indicator set *and any suggestions of indicator data sources* (bearing in mind the need for streamlining and the relationship with other indicator sets)?

In addition to the issue identified above in Part II for a need to present more detailed value ranges or disaggregated data where possible a range of other potential gaps were identified by stakeholders, these include:

- The lack international comparison
- The need to focus inequalities where possible, including economic and environmental factors.
- Indicators of resilience and security in the supply chains for key resources which are important for national sustainability. Including measures of resource depletion projections, and the UK's dependency on overseas resources.
- Consideration of transport.
- Consideration of pollution levels of soils and water.
- Further indicators on the agricultural sector and the sustainability of the food supply.
- Consideration of carbon management and carbon sequestration.
- Consideration of the historic environment.
- Population projections and their drivers and consequences.

Whether it would be useful when presenting these indicators to highlight those indicators relevant to a particular theme so that they can pulled out as a subset e.g. as we have with those indicators relevant to a green economy. If so, which themes would you want to see highlighted?

Are there any 'policy specific' themes that you think should be explored in *our periodic (policy-specific) indicator reports*?

The responses were mixed on the value of highlighting themes within the Sustainable Development Indicators framework. While some felt that it was helpful, others suggested that the essence of sustainable development thinking requires the indicators to be considered together as a whole.

However, some suggestions for periodic reports included further investigation of:

- The Green Economy;
- Renewable Energy;
- Self sufficiency;
- Sustainable Transport;
- Sustainable Agriculture; and
- Land Use and development.

Should we continue with a traffic light assessment or use some other summary indication of progress?

Of those who answered this question on the online survey:

- 74% supported continuation of the current traffic light assessment (there were 58 responses to this question);
- 21% suggested using an alternative method; and
- 5% suggested that there should be no assessment of performance.

As noted in Part II of this summary, the assessment of performance attracted a range of qualitative comments with some stakeholders suggesting that the indicators need to be accompanied by targets (new and/or existing targets), thresholds or future reference points that would indicate whether we have reached unsustainable levels or potential tipping points.

Annex A – List of respondents

Archaeological Research Services
Association of Chief Police Officers
Bedford Borough Council
BSW Timber
Campaign to Protect Rural England
CAUSE YOU CAN LTD
Chartered Institute of Wastes Management
Climate Change Team, Peterborough City Council
Derbyshire Council
Environment Agency
Environmental Health, Kirklees Council
Hartlepool Borough Council
Health Protection Agency combined stakeholder response
Herefordshire County Council
Hertfordshire County Council
Institute for Archaeologists
Institute of Historic Building Conservation
Institution of Chemical Engineers
James Derounian, University of Gloucestershire
Keep Britain Tidy
Landscape Institute
Leeds City Council
Liveable Cities
Marine Management Organisation
Mark Yoxon, Open University
Mr James Semple, Councillor
Mr Jim McCallum
Mr John Meadley
Mr Simon Gershon
National Forestry Commission
National HMO (Houses in Multiple Occupation) Lobby
New Economics Foundation
NHS Sustainable Development Unit
Northern Ireland Department of Health
Northumberland County Council
North West Coastal Forum
North West Environment Link
Paignton Zoo
Population Matters
Prince's Regeneration Trust
Professor Richard Darton, Oxford University

Professor Stephen Martin
Prospect Union
RenewableUK
Royal Statistical Society, Environment Statistics section
Royal Town Planning Institute
Simon Bell, Chair in Innovation and Methodology, Open University
Somerset Council, Acoustics section
Sustainability and Climate Change, Price Waterhouse Coopers
Sustech Ltd
The Arts Council, England
The Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Management
The National Council for Voluntary Youth Services and Community Matters
The Office for National Statistics
The United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre
Welsh Government
William Scott, University of Bath
Willmott Dixon Re-Thinking
WWF-UK

2,666 individuals responded via a co-ordinated response to support the Campaign to Protect Rural England's call for Ministers to keep to their commitment, in the 2010 Coalition Agreement, to maintain protection of the Green Belt.

In addition to written comments to a dedicated mailbox, Defra ran a Survey Monkey online survey to capture whether there was broad support for the inclusion of the issues proposed and the indicators identified. Details of this are shown below in Annex B.

Annex B – Summary of responses to online survey

Defra ran a Survey Monkey online survey which sought views on whether each indicator should be presented as a headline or supplementary indicator, and how the indicators should be assessed. There were 242 responses to this survey which were anonymous.

Respondents by sector/perspective:

Organisation	Proportion of responses
Central Government	1%
Local/Regional Government	19.8%
Agency/Public Body	6.6%
Business/Private Sector	11.0%
Teacher/Education	5.5%
Charity/Voluntary	11.0%
General Public	26.4%
Other	18.7%
Total	100%

Headline indicators:

	Support inclusion of issue (i.e. agree or strongly agree)	Support indicator chosen for issue (i.e. agree or strongly agree)	Agree or strongly agree that it should be a headline indicator
ECONOMY			
Economic Prosperity	78%	53%	72%
Long term unemployment	83%	67%	79%
Poverty	87%	61%	77%
Knowledge and Skills	90%	65%	77%
SOCIETY			
Healthy life expectancy	89%	82%	84%
Social Capital	77%	53%	66%
Social Mobility	69%	55%	56%
Housing Provision	85%	59%	70%
ENVIRONMENT			
Greenhouse gases	92%	83%	93%
Natural Resource Use	95%	69%	94%
Wildlife and biodiversity	99%	76%	94%
Water availability	89%	67%	84%

Supplementary Indicators:

	Support inclusion of issue (i.e. agree or strongly agree)	Support indicator chosen for issue (i.e. agree or strongly agree)	Agree or strongly agree that it should be a supplementary indicator
ECONOMY			
Population demographics – total population	86%	85%	76%
Population demographics – households	81%	72%	78%
Debt	69%	50%*	61%
Pension provision	67%	58%	60%
Physical infrastructure	72%	55%	67%
Climate change adaptation	87%	57%	71%
Research and Development	85%	75%	84%
Environmental Goods and Service sector	82%	66%	66%

*(30% neither agree nor disagree)

	Support inclusion of issue (i.e. agree or strongly agree)	Support indicator chosen for issue (i.e. agree or strongly agree)	Agree or strongly agree that it should be a supplementary indicator
SOCIETY			
Avoidable mortality	71%	65%	67%
Obesity	70%	66%	65%
Lifestyles	73%	52%	69%
Infant health	81%	68%	74%
Air quality	97%	87%	93%
Noise	84%	70%	84%
Fuel Poverty	81%	70%	77%

	Support inclusion of issue (i.e. agree or strongly agree)	Support indicator chosen for issue (i.e. agree or strongly agree)	Agree or strongly agree that it should be a supplementary indicator
ENVIRONMENT			
CO emissions by sector	91%	83%	87%
Energy consumed in the UK generated from renewable sources	71%	82%	87%
Housing energy efficiency	92%	87%	88%
Waste	98%	79%	93%
Land use and Development	92%	86%	86%
Origins of food consumed in the UK	80%	70%	78%
River Water quality	95%	78%	90%
Fish stocks	93%	80%	86%
Status of Species and habitats	95%	78%	88%
UK biodiversity impacts overseas	86%	59%	81%

Assessing performance:

74% of respondents supported continuation of the current traffic light assessment (based on 58 responses to this question).