

# Appendixes

## Appendix 1. Resources on the Internet: A Directory

### A. Indicators Systems

#### Competitiveness

wbln0018.worldbank.org/psd/compete.nsf  
www.imd.ch/wcy/methodology/methodology.cfm

#### Governance

www.transparency.de/

#### Index-Driven

www.undp.org/hdro/indicators.html  
www.who.dk

#### Needs-Based

www.regeneration.detr.gov.uk/98ild/

#### Performance-Based

www.telco-cpi.org.uk/  
www.reggen.vic.gov.au/  
www.anao.gov.au/bpgs.html  
www.pc.gov.au/service/gtepubs.html  
www.moe.edu.sg/esp/edunews/pr03097.htm  
www.info.gov.hk/jud/performance/index.htm  
www.urbanobservatory.org/indicators/analysis/  
www.hsd.ait.ac.th/ihsa/si/a13lc/bombay/ui.html

#### Policy-Based

www.ccsd.ca/lp.html  
www.obm5.treas.gov.ab.ca/comm/perfmeas/  
www.gov.calgary.ab.ca/finance

#### Poverty Monitoring

www.worldbank.org/poverty/data/povmon.htm

#### Systems Approach

www.who.dk/healthy-cities/  
venus.hq.nasa.gov/iwgsdi/sdi\_ol\_framework.html

#### Sustainable Development

venus.hq.nasa.gov/iwgsdi/sdi\_ol\_framework.html

### B. Sustainability Indicators

#### Agenda 21

The most widespread indicators movement, sustainable development indicators, has been the successful outcome of recommendations from Agenda 21, the policy document of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) Rio Conference, which recommends that sustainability monitoring systems be put in place. This has initiated a process of sustainability monitoring in many countries and communities.

[www.unep.org/Documents/Default.asp?DocumentD=52](http://www.unep.org/Documents/Default.asp?DocumentD=52)

Agenda 21 reporting includes direct reporting through a system of indicators and country profiles developed by the UN

Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD), the United Nations Environment Programme, and a great many independent activities known under the collective title of State of the Environment (SoE) Reports. This has generally involved the publication of yearbooks, and occasionally the development of comprehensive indicators systems, usually making reference to a sectoral, strategic policy, and/or systems approach. The SCOPE Project (Moldan and Billharz 1997) effectively synthesizes all international research in the area.

[www.un.org/esa/sustdev/worklist.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/worklist.htm)

[www.unep.ch/earthw/indstat.htm](http://www.unep.ch/earthw/indstat.htm)

#### COUNTRIES

Most developed countries, and many states/provinces and cities, have independently engaged in sustainable development debates and consultations, and many have produced SoE Reports, which investigate human components of sustainability as well as the physical components. Some of the most noteworthy national activities have been

**Canada.** SoE reporting through reports and brochures carried out by Environment Canada is generally regarded as state of the art. A comprehensive indicators database has been developed on most environmental aspects and this has been coupled with excellent outreach activities.

[www.ec.gc.ca/ind/English/History/histor\\_e.htm](http://www.ec.gc.ca/ind/English/History/histor_e.htm)

[www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/English/tools/ind\\_data.cfm](http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/English/tools/ind_data.cfm)

The IISDNet Working Group on Sustainable Development Indicators has been working on composite indexes of sustainability using clusters of related variables, similar to the approach used in the Cities Data Book.

[iisd1.iisd.ca/cgsdi/](http://iisd1.iisd.ca/cgsdi/)

**United States.** In the US, an Inter-Agency Working Group on Sustainable Development Indicators (IWGSDI) has developed a framework to identify, organize, and integrate national SDIs, selecting 32 key indicators from a much larger set, to monitor the capacity of the US to meet present and future needs.

**Australia.** One national SoE Report (1997) has been published, together with several comprehensive state reports, for Queensland and New South Wales. The national report included a system of indicators developed specifically for human settlements, and this has been subject to considerable peer review and further development (as discussed in Newton et al. 1998).

**Hong Kong, China.** Hong Kong, China has a system of Social Indicators of Quality of Life and also a system of Sustainability Indicators sponsored by the Government.

<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/hkiaps/INDICA/soc4~1.htm>

[http://www.info.gov.hk/planning/susdev/report\\_6/e\\_index.htm](http://www.info.gov.hk/planning/susdev/report_6/e_index.htm)

#### CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

As well as national sustainability studies, of which there are relatively few at present, an increasing number of cities and municipalities are undertaking community sustainability studies, encouraged by the Local Agenda 21 initiative. In such cases (see for example Besleme and Mullin 1997; Farrell and Hart 1998), the community selects those indicators it considers most important for monitoring issues such as economic security, ecological integrity, and quality of life. The resultant material is used to raise public awareness, identify achievable goals, make trends visible,

and help individuals, communities, and their governments establish priorities (several case studies are found in OECD 1997).

The US maintains an excellent network of city indicators initiatives and newsletters, for example the Urban Quality Indicators newsletter. These local government initiatives are mostly concerned with sustainability, as already discussed, and various performance measurement exercises and community empowerment initiatives. Some of the best known and well developed of these are the Sustainable Seattle, maintained by the YMCA, which sought to establish indicators by public consultation that would “capture the hearts as well as the minds” of Seattle citizens, and included such Seattle-specific indicators as “number of days you can see the Rockies,” or “wild salmon running in streams;” and the Sustainability Plan for San Francisco, which combines an excellent strategic planning approach with sustainability. The Sustainable State of New Jersey indicators are based on a strategic approach to city goals, with indicators divided into thematic goal categories.

[people.mw.mediaone.net/cyoakam/index.html](http://people.mw.mediaone.net/cyoakam/index.html)

[www.andromeda.rutgers.edu/~ncpp/cdgp/commun.htm](http://www.andromeda.rutgers.edu/~ncpp/cdgp/commun.htm)

[www.sustainable-city.org/](http://www.sustainable-city.org/)

[www.njfuture.org/HTMLSrc/SSR/GoalsAndIndicators.html](http://www.njfuture.org/HTMLSrc/SSR/GoalsAndIndicators.html)

### C. Web-Based Statistical Collections

Most of the major multilateral agencies conduct general statistical activities partly as an information function or as part of yearbooks, but increasingly as a formal part of policy goal setting. The indicators programs of these agencies are linked to organizational policy and strategy development, but generally are not associated with a specific indicators approach.

- *World Bank Development Indicators 2000*. This database is available on CD-ROM and diskette. The 1995 *Social Indicators of Development* may be accessed at [www.ciesin.org/](http://www.ciesin.org/)
- *Regional Social Indicators for East Asia* has been developed as a monitoring system following the East Asia Crisis, at [www.worldbank.org/eapsocial/indicat/index.htm](http://www.worldbank.org/eapsocial/indicat/index.htm).
- *The United Nations Statistical Division* is the ultimate world authority for harmonized international data definitions. It maintains demographic data and social indicators. This can be found at [www.un.org/Depts/unsd/statcom/statcom.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/statcom/statcom.htm), and maintains links with all member country statistical offices.
- OECD maintains a database of development indicators and extensive data and metadata resources. This can be found at [www.oecd.org/dac/Indicators/index.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/Indicators/index.htm) and [www.oecd.org/std/](http://www.oecd.org/std/).
- *UNCHS (Habitat) Statistical Programme* maintains several downloadable collections, including the *Human Settlements Data Collection* (time series of mostly national data) and *Citibase*, the results of a postal data survey of 3,500 cities in 1994/95. This can be found at [www.unchs.org/unon/unchs/habrdd/statprog.htm](http://www.unchs.org/unon/unchs/habrdd/statprog.htm).
- *UNICEF Progress of Nations Report* contains a range of social indicators and league tables of country performance against various indicators. These can be found at [www.unicef.org/pon97/stat2.htm](http://www.unicef.org/pon97/stat2.htm).
- *World Resources Institute*: The environmental and social database of this influential think tank is available at [www.wri.org/facts/data-tables.html](http://www.wri.org/facts/data-tables.html), and interactively at

[www.ciesin.org/](http://www.ciesin.org/).

- *ESCAP Statistical Division* maintains a time series database of social indicators in the Asian and Pacific region at [unescap.org/stat/index.htm](http://unescap.org/stat/index.htm).
- *Eurostat*, the statistical arm of the European Union, maintains several extensive databases, including the NewCronos metadata system, which provides a good sectoral cataloguing system for social indicators.

A number of other general and sectoral databases from multilateral organizations including ILO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO, and APEC, etc. are detailed in the Web Resources listing, along with a listing of national statistical offices in the Asian and Pacific region.

### D. National and Local Collections

At the national or city level, some of the main activities with index links in the Web Resources listing are

- **Australia**. Many national and state departments and authorities maintain websites with sectoral statistics; for example as part of the Australian Productivity Commission evaluation and reporting systems, Environment Australia, Health Indicators in the ACT, the Bureau of Transport Economics, the City of Melbourne, most public utilities, etc.
- **Hong Kong, China**. There are social indicators for quality of life and sustainability indicators.
- **Japan**. There are economic/business and consumer confidence, industrial and business statistics, demographic and employment time series, science and technology indicators, and gender indicators.
- **India**. India was active in the Habitat II Indicators preparation. India has been a focus for Global Urban Observatory training and indicators collection activities.
- **Indonesia**. There are the Asian crisis poverty surveys and health indicators.
- **Nepal**. There are aspects and incidence of Nepal poverty; and the development database for Nepal regions.
- **Singapore**.
- **Taipei, China**. There are urban and regional development indicators, and science and technology indicators.
- **Thailand**. An indicators approach is encouraged by the strength of the central planning agency, the National Economics and Social Development Board, for a comprehensive if rather undirected statistical system, and a move towards more decentralized forms of local government (which until the 1994 reforms were organs of the National Department of Local Administration) involving less control and more accountability. Some of the main activities have been the Rural Database, the Village Basic Needs Indicators, an online Health Indicators system, Poverty Indicators, and a new Performance Indicators for the Local Government scheme which will require submission of financial and other data by all local governments in Thailand by 2000.
- **US**. Many pertinent government and commercial data websites are maintained in the US, including national level databases such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development's *State of the Cities Report and Database*, [http://webstage1.aspensys.com/SOCDS/SOCDS\\_Home.htm](http://webstage1.aspensys.com/SOCDS/SOCDS_Home.htm).