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**Working Paper**

## List of well-being indicators

WWWforEurope Working Paper, No. 2

**Provided in Cooperation with:**

WWWforEurope - WelfareWealthWork, Wien

*Suggested Citation:* Kettner, Claudia; Köppl, Angela; Stagl, Sigrid (2012) : List of well-being indicators, WWWforEurope Working Paper, No. 2, WWWforEurope, Vienna

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/125657>

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## List of well-being indicators

Working Paper no 2

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**December 2012**



Funded under Socio-economic Sciences & Humanities

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## ***List of well-being indicators***

### ***Work Package 202***

### ***Milestone 30 “List of well-being indicators suitable for inclusion in socio-ecologically extended macroeconomic models”***

### ***Working Paper no 2***

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*THEME SSH.2011.1.2-1*

*Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities Europe  
moving towards a new path of economic growth  
and social development - Collaborative project*

## List of well-being indicators

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### Abstract

This milestone presents a pool of available indicators and indicator systems which go beyond the narrow concepts of national economic accounts as well as a structuring of the indicators and indices according to central areas of well-being. The milestone builds the basis for Task 202.2, where a subset of indicators will be selected based on different theoretical frameworks, e.g. services / functionings, needs. Some of the indicators will be included in the macro-economic models in order to account for key dimensions of sustainability.

### Contribution to the Project

The list aims to identify a set of well-being indicators suitable for inclusion in macroeconomic models and useful for policy advice.

The concept of sustainable development goes beyond well-being, but is related to it. Due to the multidimensionality of both concepts they show a high complexity. Sets of indicators are considered an appropriate tool to reduce this complexity and to account for the interaction between society, economy and the biophysical environment. Systems of indicators for sustainable development were developed by a number of international institutions including the EU and the UN.

On the basis of our assessment carried out in task 202.1, WU, WIFO and UAB jointly examined candidate indicators of well-being suitable to augment or replace GDP. For this purpose we reviewed journal papers as well as project reports on suitable dimensions of well-being and sustainability. Another step that follows during the modelling process is to explore how best to expand macroeconomic analyses as to account for key dimensions of sustainability.

**Keywords:** Beyond GDP; biophysical constraints; indicators; social-ecological transition; welfare state; well-being

**Jel codes:** D63, E01, I32, O44

## List of well-being indicators

The concept of sustainable development includes wellbeing but goes beyond it. Both are multidimensional concepts as they aim to capture the complexity of socio-ecological systems. Sets of indicators are considered an appropriate tool to reduce this complexity and to account for the interaction between society, economy and the biophysical environment. Systems of indicators for sustainable development were developed by a number of international institutions including the EU and the UN.

The following list presents areas of well-being and a corresponding pool of available indicators and indicator systems which go beyond the narrow concepts of national economic accounts.<sup>1</sup> The specific indicators listed here have in common that data are available for one or more EU countries. For the full list see the Appendix. The indicator list will be a contribution to a wider review within the project on suitable dimensions of well-being and sustainability and expand their analyses. A selection of indicators will be based on an assessment in the light of different theoretical frameworks, e.g. services and functionings, needs (Task 202.1).

The service / functionings-based approach can be illustrated by the energy system. Here the focus lies on energy service indicators instead of energy flows as it is not the quantity of energy used by households and companies that is relevant to welfare, but rather the energy services delivered. In buildings, for example, the energy required to deliver a “well-tempered living space” depends on the thermal quality of the building (thermal transmittance of walls, windows, rooftops, etc.) and the heating system. In this framework indicators reflect services, stocks and flows. Where appropriate, indicators differentiated by men and women will be developed.

### Pool of indicators and indicator systems

- Indicator Systems
  - EU Sustainable Development Indicators (EU SDIs)
  - UN Indicators for Sustainable Development (UN ISDs)
  - OECD Better Life Indicators (BLIs)
  - IEA / IAEA Indicators for Sustainable Energy Development (ISEDs)
  - Indicators of the Environmental Performance Index (EPIs)
  - Millennium Assessment Ecosystem Service Indicators (ESIs)
  - PASHMINA Indicators<sup>2</sup>
- Composite Indices
  - Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) / Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW)

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<sup>1</sup> It has to be noted that the three categories (indicator systems, composite indicators, Material follows) exhibit some overlaps (the EPI framework and MFA e.g. do also provide composite indices).

<sup>2</sup> Indicators compiled within the FP7 project PASHMINA. A short description of the indicator system is provided in the Appendix.

- Genuine Savings (GS)
- Human Development Index (HDI)
- NAMEA and Material flow accounts
  - National Accounting Matrix including Environmental Accounts (NAMEA)
  - Material flow accounts (MFA)

**Table 1. Areas of well-being and corresponding indicators / indicator systems**

Area	Considered in
Energy and Emissions	
Total	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, BLIs, ISEDs, NAMEA, MFA, PASHMIMA, GP / ISEW
Housing	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, BLIs, ISEDs, NAMEA, PASHMINA
Transport	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, ISEDs, PASHMINA
Industry and Services	EU SDIs, ISEDs, NAMEA, PASHMINA
Energy supply	EU SDIs, ISEDs, NAMEA, PASHMINA
Environment and Resources	
Material consumption, waste and recycling	EU SDIs, EPIs, ISEDs, NAMEA, MFA, GP / ISEW, GS,
Land use	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, ISEDs, ESSIs, EPIs, PASHMINA, GP / ISEW
Water	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, ESSIs, EPIs, GP / ISEW
Livestock and biodiversity	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, BLIs, ESSIs, EPIs,
Equity	
Income, social security, poverty	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, BLIs, ISEDs,
Work	EU SDIs, BLIs,
Energy	ISEDs
Water	EU SDIs, UN ISDs,
Health	EU SDIs, UN ISDs,
Health	
Health status	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, BLIs, HDI
Influencing factors (e.g. nutritional status, (indoor) air pollution)	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, EPIs
Work, Income and Consumption	
Income and Consumption	BLIs, EU SDIs, GP / ISEW
Work	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, BLIs,

**Table 1. Areas of well-being and corresponding indicators / indicator systems (continued)**

Area	Considered in
Production	
Economic structure	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, NAMEA, ISEDs, PASHMINA
Innovation	EU SDIs, UN ISDs,
Security	
Physical security	UN ISDs, BLIs
Education	
Education	EU SDIs, UN ISDs, ISEW, GPI / ISEW, Genuine Savings, HDI
Governance and Civic Engagement	
Good governance	EU SDIs, UN ISDs
Civic engagement	EU SDIs, BLIs
Life Satisfaction	BLIs

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme FP7/2007-2013 under grant agreement n° 290647.



## Annex

### A. Indicator Systems

- [A.1.](#) EU Sustainable Development Indicators
- [A.2.](#) UN Indicators for Sustainable Development
- [A.3.](#) OECD Better Life Index Indicators
- [A.4.](#) IEA / IAEA Indicators for Sustainable Energy Development
- [A.5.](#) EPI Indicators
- [A.6.](#) Millennium Assessment Ecosystem Service Indicators
- [A.7.](#) PASHMINA Indicators

### B. Composite Indices

- [B.1.](#) Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) / Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW)
- [B.2.](#) Genuine Savings
- [B.3.](#) Human Development Index

### C. NAMEA and Material flow accounts

- [C.1.](#) National Accounting Matrix including Environmental Accounts (NAMEA)
- [C.2.](#) Material flow accounts (MFA)

### D. References

## A.1 EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Headline Indicator	Level II Indicator	Level III Indicator
<b>SDI-Theme: Socioeconomic Development</b>		
Real GDP per capita, growth rate and totals		
<i>Sub-theme: Economic development</i>		
	Investment by institutional sectors (total, government, household, business)	Dispersion of regional GDP per inhabitant Net national income Household saving rate
<i>Sub-theme: Innovation, competitiveness and eco-efficiency</i>		
	Growth rate of labour productivity per hour worked	Total R&D expenditure Real effective exchange rate Turnover from innovation Energy intensity of the economy
<i>Sub-theme: Employment</i>		
	Total employment rate	Employment rate, by gender Employment rate, by highest level of education attained Dispersion of regional employment rates, by gender Unemployment rate, by gender Unemployment rate, by age group
<i>Indicators to be developed</i>		
Genuine savings Eco-innovations		

## A.1. EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (continued)

Headline Indicator	Level II Indicator	Level III Indicator
<b>SDI-Theme: Sustainable Consumption and Production</b>		
Resource productivity		
<i>Sub-theme: Resource use and waste</i>		
	Municipal waste generated	Components of domestic material consumption Domestic material consumption by material Municipal waste treatment, by type of treatment method <i>Generation of hazardous waste, by economic activity</i> Emissions of acidifying substances by source sector Emissions of ozone precursors by source sector Emissions of particulate matter by source sector
<i>Sub-theme: Consumption patterns</i>		
	Electricity consumption of households	Final energy consumption, by sector Consumption of certain foodstuffs per inhabitant Motorisation rate
<i>Sub-theme: Production patterns</i>		
	Organisations and sites with EMAS registration	Eco-label awards Area under agri-environmental commitment Area under organic farming Livestock density index
<b>Contextual indicators</b>		
Number of households (for sub-theme Consumption patterns)		
Household expenditure per inhabitant, by category (for sub-theme Consumption patterns)		
<b>Indicators to be developed</b>		
Total material consumption		
Green public procurement		
Share of consumption of products with an ecolabel / Awareness of ecolabels		
Nitrogen balance		
Ethical financing		
Share of industrial production from enterprises with a formal environmental management system		
Share of production of products with an ecolabel		
Energy and material use per unit of output, by industrial sector		

## A.1. EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (continued)

Headline Indicator	Level II Indicator	Level III Indicator
<b>SDI-Theme: Social Inclusion</b>		
At-risk-of-poverty rate, by gender		
<i>Sub-theme: Monetary poverty and living conditions</i>		
	At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate	At-risk-of-poverty rate, by age group At-risk-of-poverty rate, by household type Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap Inequality of income distribution
<i>Sub-theme: Access to labour market</i>		
	People living in jobless households, by age group	In-work poverty Total long-term unemployment rate Unadjusted gender pay gap
<i>Sub-theme: Education</i>		
	Early school-leavers	At-risk-of-poverty rate, by highest level of education attained Persons with low educational attainment, by age group Life-long learning Low reading literacy performance of pupils Individuals' level of computer skills Individuals' level of internet skills
<b>Contextual indicator</b>		
Public expenditure on education (for sub-theme Education)		
<b>Indicators to be developed</b>		
Child well-being		
Material deprivation		
Adequacy of housing conditions		

## A.1. EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (continued)

Headline Indicator	Level II Indicator	Level III Indicator
<b>SDI-Theme: Demographic Changes</b>		
Employment rate of older workers		
<i>Sub-theme: Demography</i>		
	Life expectancy at age 65, by gender	Total fertility rate Crude rate of net migration
<i>Sub-theme: Old-age income adequacy</i>		
	Aggregate replacement ratio	At-risk-of-poverty rate of elderly people
<i>Sub-theme: Public finance sustainability</i>		
	General government debt	Average exit age from the labour market
<b>Contextual indicators</b>		
Old-age-dependency ratio (for sub-theme Demographic changes)		
Projected old-age dependency ratio (for sub-theme Demographic changes)		
Projected evolution of EU-27 age-related public spending – baseline scenario (for sub-theme Public finance sustainability)		
Projected evolution of theoretical income replacement ratios (for sub-theme Public finance sustainability)		
Expenditure on care for the elderly (for sub-theme Public finance sustainability)		
<b>Indicators to be developed</b>		
Health expenditure on old age		

## A.1. EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (continued)

Headline Indicator	Level II Indicator	Level III Indicator
<b>SDI-Theme: Public Health</b>		
Healthy life years and life expectancy at birth, by gender		
<i>Sub-theme: Health and health inequalities</i>		
	Death rate due to chronic diseases, by gender	Healthy life years and life expectancy at age 65, by gender Suicide death rate, by age group Suicide death rate, males by age group Suicide death rate, females by age group Self reported unmet need for medical examination or treatment, <i>Dispersion of regional death rates</i>
<i>Sub-theme: Determinants of health</i>		
	Index of production of toxic chemicals, by toxicity class	Population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter Population exposure to air pollution by ozone Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise Serious accident at work
<b>Indicators to be developed</b>		
Incidence of chronic diseases		
Childhood health/diseases		
Deaths due to infectious food-borne diseases		
Index of apparent consumption of chemicals by toxicity class		
Dioxins and PCBs in food and feed		
Pesticide residues in food		
Overweight people, by age group		
Present smokers, by gender and by age group		
Work with a high level of job strain/stress		
Monetary damage of air pollution as % of GDP		

### A.1. EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (continued)

Headline Indicator	Level II Indicator	Level III Indicator
<b>SDI-Theme: Climate Change and Energy</b>		
Greenhouse gas emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> e)		
Share of renewables in gross inland energy consumption		
<i>Sub-theme: Climate change</i>		
	Greenhouse gas emissions by sector	Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption Projections of greenhouse gas emissions Global surface average temperature
<i>Sub-theme: Energy</i>		
	Energy dependency	Gross inland energy consumption, by fuel Electricity generated from renewable sources Share of biofuels in fuel consumption of transport Combined heat and power generation Implicit tax rate on energy
<i>Indicators to be developed</i>		
Radioactive waste		
External costs of energy use		

## A.1. EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (continued)

Headline Indicator	Level II Indicator	Level III Indicator
<b>SDI-Theme: Sustainable Transport</b>		
Energy consumption of transport		
<i>Sub-theme: Transport and mobility</i>		
	Modal split of passenger transport Modal split of freight transport	Volume of freight transport Volume of passenger transport Energy consumption by transport mode <i>Modal share of investment in transport infrastructure</i>
<i>Sub-theme: Transport impacts</i>		
	Greenhouse gas emissions by transport mode People killed in road accidents	Emissions of ozone precursors from transport Emissions of particulate matter from transport Average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per km from new passenger cars
<b>Contextual indicator</b>		
Price indices for transport (for sub-theme Transport and mobility)		
<b>Indicators to be developed</b>		
Vehicle-km by road		
Use of public transport		
External costs of transport activities		
Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas (to appear either in this theme or in Natural resources, depending on the type of indicator that is developed)		



### A.1. EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (continued)

Headline Indicator	Level II Indicator	Level III Indicator
<b>SDI-Theme: Natural Resources</b>		
Common bird index		
Fish catches taken from stocks outside safe biological limits		
<b>Sub-theme: Biodiversity</b>		
	Sufficiency of sites designated under the EU Habitats Directive	<i>Deadwood on forest land</i>
<b>Sub-theme: Freshwater resources</b>		
	Surface and groundwater abstraction as a share of available resources	Population connected to urban wastewater treatment Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers
<b>Sub-theme: Marine ecosystems</b>		
	<i>Concentration of mercury in fish and shellfish</i>	Size of fishing fleet
<b>Sub-theme: Land use</b>		
	Built-up areas Forest increment and fellings	Forest trees damaged by defoliation <i>Percentage of total land area at risk of soil erosion</i>
<b>Indicators to be developed</b>		
Biodiversity Index		
Abundance and distribution of selected species		
Change in status of species of European interest		
Red List Index for European species		
Index of toxic chemical risk to aquatic environment /		
Concentration of organic matter as chemical oxygen demand of rivers		
Effective fishing capacity and quotas		
Structural support to fisheries and % allocated to promote environmentally friendly fishing practices		
Sea grasses		
Critical load exceedance for nitrogen		

## A.1. EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (continued)

Headline Indicator	Level II Indicator	Level III Indicator
<b>SDI-Theme: Global Partnership</b>		
Official development assistance as share of gross national income		
<i>Sub-theme: Globalisation of trade</i>		
	EU Imports from developing countries, by income group	EU Imports from developing countries, by group of products EU Imports from least-developed countries, by group of products Aggregated measurement of support for agriculture
<i>Sub-theme: Financing for sustainable development</i>		
	Total EU financing for developing countries, by type	Foreign direct investment in developing countries, by income group Official development assistance, by income group Untied official development assistance Bilateral official development assistance dedicated to debt Bilateral official development assistance dedicated to social services Bilateral official development assistance dedicated to
<i>Sub-theme: Global resources management</i>		
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per inhabitant in the EU and in developing countries	
<b>Contextual indicators</b>		
<i>Population living on less than 1USD a day (for sub-theme Financing for sustainable development)</i>		
<i>Official development assistance per capita in donor and recipient countries (for sub-theme Financing for SD)</i>		
<i>Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (for sub-theme global resource management)</i>		
<b>Indicators to be developed</b>		
Sales of selected fair-trade-labelled products		
Share of global greenhouse gas emissions from countries having agreed limits on their emissions		
Contribution of the Clean Development Mechanism to greenhouse gas emission reductions in developing countries		
Global footprint		

### A.1. EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (continued)

Headline Indicator	Level II Indicator	Level III Indicator
<b>SDI-Theme: Good Governance</b>		
<i>Sub-theme: Policy coherence and effectiveness</i>		
	New infringement cases, by policy area	Transposition of Community law by policy area
<i>Sub-theme: Openness and participation</i>		
	Voter turnout in national and EU parliamentary elections	E-government on-line availability E-government usage by individuals
<i>Sub-theme: Economic instruments</i>		
	Shares of environmental and labour taxes in total tax revenues	
<b>Contextual indicator</b>		
Level of citizens' confidence in EU institutions (for sub-theme Policy coherence and effectiveness)		
<b>Indicators to be developed</b>		
Administrative cost imposed by legislation		
Impact assessment		
Openness and participation		
Level of involvement of consumer groups and companies		
Public consultations		
Proportion of environmentally harmful subsidies		

Source: SEC(2005) 161 final; Šteinbuka and Wolff (2007), Eurostat (2009).

## A.2. UN INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Dimension / Subtheme	Indicator
<b>Social dimension</b>	
<b>Theme: Equity</b>	
Poverty	Percent of Population Living below Poverty Line Gini Index of Income Inequality Unemployment Rate
Gender Equality	Ratio of Average Female Wage to Male Wage
<b>Theme: Health</b>	
Nutritional Status	Nutritional Status of Children
Mortality	Mortality Rate Under 5 Years Old Life Expectancy at Birth
Sanitation	Percent of Population with Adequate Sewage Disposal Facilities
Drinking Water	Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water
Healthcare Delivery	Percent of Population with Access to Primary Health Care Immunization Against Infectious Childhood Diseases Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
<b>Theme: Education</b>	
Education Level	Children Reaching Grade 5 of Primary Education Adult Secondary Education Achievement Level
Literacy	Adult Literacy Rate
<b>Theme: Housing</b>	
Living Conditions	Floor Area per Person
<b>Theme: Security</b>	
Crime	Number of Recorded Crimes per 100,000 Population
<b>Theme: Population</b>	
Population Change	Population Growth Rate Population of Urban Formal and Informal Settlements

## A.2. UN INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Dimension / Subtheme	Indicator
<b>Environmental Dimension</b>	
<b>Theme: Atmosphere</b>	
Climate Change	Emissions of Greenhouse Gases
Ozone Layer Depletion	Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances
Air Quality	Ambient Concentration of Air Pollutants in Urban Areas
<b>Theme: Land</b>	
Agriculture	Arable and Permanent Crop Land Area Use of Fertilizers Use of Agricultural Pesticides
Forests	Forest Area as a Percent of Land Area Wood Harvesting Intensity
Desertification	Land Affected by Desertification
Urbanization	Area of Urban Formal and Informal Settlements
<b>Theme: Oceans, Seas and Coasts</b>	
Coastal Zone	Algae Concentration in Coastal Waters Percent of Total Population Living in Coastal Areas
Fisheries	Annual Catch by Major Species
<b>Theme: Fresh Water</b>	
Water Quantity	Annual Withdrawal of Ground and Surface Water as a Percent of Total Available Water
Water Quality	BOD in Water Bodies Concentration of Faecal Coliform in Freshwater
<b>Theme: Biodiversity</b>	
Ecosystem	Area of Selected Key Ecosystems Protected Area as a % of Total Area
Species	Abundance of Selected Key Species

## A.2. UN INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Dimension / Subtheme	Indicator
<b>Social Dimension</b>	
<b>Theme: Economic Structure</b>	
Economic Performance	GDP per Capita Investment Share in GDP
Trade	Balance of Trade in Goods and Services
Financial Status	Debt to GNP Ratio Total ODA Given or Received as a Percent of GNP
<b>Theme: Consumption and Production Patterns</b>	
Material Consumption	Intensity of Material Use
Energy Use	Annual Energy Consumption per Capita Share of Consumption of Renewable Energy Resources Intensity of Energy Use
Waste Generation and Management	Generation of Industrial and Municipal Solid Waste Generation of Hazardous Waste Generation of Radioactive Waste Waste Recycling and Reuse
Transportation	Distance Travelled per Capita by Mode of Transport
<b>Institutional Dimension</b>	
<b>Theme: Institutional Framework</b>	
Strategic Implementation of SD	National Sustainable Development Strategy
International Cooperation	Implementation of Ratified Global Agreements
<b>Theme: Institutional Capacity</b>	
Information Access	Number of Internet Subscribers per 1000 Inhabitants
Communication Infrastructure	Main Telephone Lines per 1000 Inhabitants
Science and Technology	Expenditure on Research and Development as a Percent of GDP
Disaster Preparedness and Response	Economic and Human Loss Due to Natural Disasters

Source: UNCSO (2001).

### A.3. OECD Better Life Indicators

Dimension of well-being / Topic	Headline indicator	Secondary indicator
<b>Quality of Life</b>		
<b>Civic engagement</b>		
	Voter turnout Consultation on rule-making	Participation in other types of political activities Trust in institutions
<b>Social connections</b>		
	Social network (Quality of support network)	Frequency of social contact Time spent volunteering Trust in others
<b>Education</b>		
	Educational attainment Students' cognitive skills	Education expectancy Lifelong learning Students' civic skills
<b>Environment</b>		
	Air pollution	Environmental burden of disease Satisfaction with the quality of local environment Access to green spaces
<b>Health</b>		
	Life expectancy at birth Self-reported health	Infant mortality rate Self-reported longstanding illness Self-reported limitations in daily activities Overweight and obesity
<b>Life satisfaction</b>		
	Life satisfaction Affect balance	
<b>Personal security</b>		
	Homicide rate Assault rate	Violence against children Feeling of security

### A.3. OECD Better Life Indicators (continued)

Dimension of well-being / Topic	Headline indicator	Secondary indicator
<b>Subjective well-being</b>		
	Employees working very long hours	Commuting time
	Time devoted to leisure and personal care	Satisfaction with allocation of time
	Employment rate of mothers with children of compulsory school age	
<b>Material Living Conditions</b>		
<b>Income and Wealth</b>		
	Household disposable income	Household final consumption
	Household financial wealth	Subjective evaluation of material well-being
<b>Jobs and Earnings</b>		
	Employment rate	Involuntary part-time employment
	Long-term unemployment rate	Employees working on temporary contracts
	Personal earnings	Work accidents
<b>Housing</b>		
	Rooms per person	Housing cost overburden rate
	Dwellings with basic facilities	Satisfaction with housing

Source: OECD (2011).



#### A.4. IEA/IAEA INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Dimension / Category	Indicator
<b>Economic Dimension</b>	
<b>Indirect driving forces</b>	
	Population: total; urban GDP per capita <b>End-use energy prices with and without tax/subsidy</b> Shares of sectors in GDP value added Distance travelled per capita : total, by urban public transport mode Freight transport activity : total, by mode Floor area per capita Manufacturing value added by selected energy intensive industries
<b>Indirect driving forces (within energy sector)</b>	
	<b>Energy intensity: manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, commercial &amp; public services, residential sector</b> Final energy intensity of selected energy intensive products <b>Energy mix: final energy, electricity generation, primary energy supply</b> <b>Energy supply efficiency: fossil fuel efficiency for electricity generation</b> Status of deployment of pollution abatement technologies: extent of use, average performance
<b>Direct driving forces</b>	
	<b>Energy use per unit of GDP</b> <b>Expenditure on energy sector: total investments, environmental control, hydrocarbon exploration &amp; development, R&amp;D , net energy import expenses</b>
<b>State</b>	
	<b>Energy consumption per capita</b> <b>Indigenous energy production</b> <b>Net energy import dependence</b>

#### A.4. IEA/IAEA INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Dimension / Category	Indicator
<b>Social Dimension (Energy accessibility and affordability)</b>	
Indirect driving forces	
	Income inequality
Indirect driving forces (within energy sector)	
	Ratio of daily disposable income/ private consumption per capita of 20% poorest population to the prices of electricity and major household fuels
Direct driving forces	
	<b>Fraction of disposable income/ private consumption spent on fuel and electricity by: average population; group of 20% poorest population</b>
State	
	<b>Fraction of households: heavily dependent on non-commercial energy; without electricity</b>

#### A.4. IEA/IAEA INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Dimension / Category	Indicator
<b>Environmental Dimension</b>	
<b>Direct driving forces</b>	
<b>Air pollution</b>	<p><b>Quantities of air pollutant emissions (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, particulates, CO, VOC)</b>  <b>Quantities of greenhouse gas emissions</b>            Radionuclides in atmospheric radioactive discharges</p>
<b>Water pollution</b>	<p>Discharges into water basins: waste/storm water, radionuclides, oil into coastal waters</p>
<b>Waste</b>	<p><b>Generation of solid waste</b>  <b>Generation of radioactive waste</b></p>
<b>Land</b>	<p><b>Land area taken up by energy facilities and infrastructure</b></p>
<b>Energy resources depletion</b>	<p><b>Fraction of technically exploitable capability of hydropower currently not in use</b>  <b>Proven recoverable fossil fuel reserves</b>            Proven uranium reserves</p>
<b>Deforestation</b>	<p><b>Intensity of use of forest resources as fuel wood</b></p>
<b>State</b>	
<b>Air pollution</b>	<p><b>Ambient concentration of pollutants in urban areas : SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, suspended particulates, CO, ozone</b>            Land area where acidification exceeds critical load</p>
<b>Waste</b>	<p><b>Accumulated quantity of solid wastes to be managed</b>  <b>Accumulated quantity of radio-active wastes awaiting disposal</b></p>
<b>Accident risks</b>	<p><b>Fatalities due to accidents with breakdown by fuel chains</b></p>
<b>Energy resources depletion</b>	<p>Life time of proven fossil fuel reserves            Life time of proven uranium reserves</p>
<b>Deforestation</b>	<p>Rate of deforestation</p>

*Source: IEA/IAEA (2001); IAEA et al. (2005)*

## A.5. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (EPI) 2010

Policy Category	Indicators
<b>Objective: Environmental Health</b>	
Environmental burden of disease	Environmental burden of disease
Air pollution (effects on humans)	Indoor air pollution Outdoor air pollution
Water (effects on humans)	Access to water Access to sanitation
<b>Objective: Ecosystem Vitality</b>	
Air Pollution (effects on ecosystem)	Sulfur dioxide emissions per populated land area Nitrogen oxides emissions per populated land area Non-methane volatile organic compound emissions per populated land area Ecosystem ozone
Water (effects on ecosystem)	Water quality index Water stress index Water scarcity index
Biodiversity & Habitat	Biome protection Marine protection Critical habitat protection
Forestry	Growing stock change Forest cover change
Fisheries	Marine trophic index Trawling intensity
Agriculture	Agricultural water intensity Agricultural subsidies Pesticide regulation
Climate Change	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita (including land use emissions) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per electricity generation Industrial greenhouse gas emissions intensity

Source: EPI (2010).

## A.6. MILLENIUM ASSESSMENT - ECOSYSTEM SERVICE INDICATORS

Service	Category	Indicator
<b>PROVISIONING SERVICES</b>		
<b>Food</b>	<b>Crops</b>	Crop production
		Dietary energy supply
		Employment in crop production and processing
		Value of crop production
	<b>Livestock</b>	Livestock production
		Livestock products production
		Value of livestock products production
<b>Capture fisheries</b>	Employment in the marine products sector	
	Fish meal in animal feed	
	Fish products as a percent of total animal protein in peoples' diets	
	Total fish catch	
	Total marine production	
	Total value of marine products	
<b>Aquaculture</b>	Value of coastal products used for jewellery and curios	
	Fish production from aquaculture	
<b>Wild foods</b>	Total aquaculture production (including non-fish products)	
	Number of wild species used for human food	
<b>Biological raw materials</b>	<b>Timber and other wood products</b>	Employment in forest sector
		Forest biomass production
Round wood production		
Value of forest products		
Volume of forest products used for local crafts		
	<b>Fibres and resins, animals skins, sand, and ornamental resources</b>	Wood pulp production
		Employment in fibres production
		Fibres production
		Production of wildlife-derived skins, wool and feathers
		Value of fibres production
<b>Biomass Fuel</b>		Charcoal production
		Fuel wood production
		Industrial energy production from forest systems
		Monetary value of fuel production

**A.6. MILLENIUM ASSESSMENT - ECOSYSTEM SERVICE INDICATORS (continued)**

Service	Category	Indicator
Freshwater resources		Population served by renewable water resource Renewable water supply Renewable water supply accessible to humans Water storage capacity
Genetic resources		Investment into natural products prospecting Number of species that have been the subject of major investment or have become a commercial product Value of genetic resources
Biochemicals, natural medicines, and pharmaceuticals		Number of organisms from which drugs have been derived  Value of pharmaceutical products developed in natural systems

**A.6. MILLENIUM ASSESSMENT - ECOSYSTEM SERVICE INDICATORS (continued)**

Service	Category	Indicator
<b>REGULATING SERVICES</b>		
<b>Regulating</b>	<b>Air quality regulation</b>	Flux in atmospheric gases Atmospheric cleansing (tropospheric oxidizing)
Climate regulating	<b>Global climate regulation</b>	Atmospheric gases flux (CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , etc)
		Carbon accumulation
		Carbon uptake
		Cloud formation
		Evapotranspiration
		Carbon sequestration capacity
	<b>Regional and local climate regulation</b>	Surface albedo
		Canopy stomatal conductance
	<b>Water regulation</b>	Cloud formation
		Evapotranspiration
<b>Erosion regulation</b>	<b>Water regulation</b>	Soil water infiltration Soil water storage
	<b>Erosion regulation</b>	<i>No Indicators Identified</i>
<b>Water purification and waste treatment</b>	<b>Water purification and waste treatment</b>	Amount of waste processed by ecosystems
		Capacity of ecosystem to process waste
		Value of ecosystem waste treatment and water purification
		Disease vector predator populations
<b>Disease regulation</b>	<b>Disease regulation</b>	Estimated change in disease burden as a result of changing ecosystems
		Population increase in disease vectors mosquitoes following ecosystem conversion
		<i>No Indicators Identified</i>
<b>Soil quality regulation</b>	<b>Soil quality regulation</b>	<i>No Indicators Identified</i>
		<i>No Indicators Identified</i>
		<i>No Indicators Identified</i>
<b>Pest regulation</b>	<b>Pest regulation</b>	<i>No Indicators Identified</i>
		<i>No Indicators Identified</i>
<b>Pollination</b>	<b>Pollination</b>	<i>No Indicators Identified</i>



### A.6. MILLENNIUM ASSESSMENT - ECOSYSTEM SERVICE INDICATORS (continued)

Service	Category	Indicator
	Natural hazard regulation	Changes in seasonality of flood events Economic losses associated with natural disasters Flood attenuation potential: residence time of water in rivers, reservoirs, and soils Floodplain water storage capacity Soil capacity to transfer groundwater Soil water storage capacity Trends in number of damaging natural disasters
<b>CULTURAL SERVICES</b>		
	Aesthetic/ ethical values  Spiritual and religious values Recreation and ecotourism	Comparative value of real estate near cleaner water bodies Comparative value of real estate nearer to nature Number of nature/rural visitors Willingness to pay for improved water quality in local waterbodies <i>No Indicators Identified</i> Nature and/or rural tourism employment Number of recreational anglers and hunters Spending on nature tourism Total recreational value Visitors to natural areas

Source: Millennium Assessment Report (2005).

### A.7. PASHMINA ENERGY INDICATORS

	Households	Passenger transport	Freight transport	Manufacturing	Services	Energy supply
<b>Context</b>	Households Household size Stock of appliances Stock of heating systems Floor area p.c. Household income Income inequality Energy prices	Stock of vehicles Energy prices Public pkm Private pkm Km of road / km of rail	Stock of trucks Energy prices Tkm road Tkm rail Tkm ship Km of road / km of rail	Share of GVA in GDP Energy prices	Share of GVA in GDP Energy prices	Installed RES capacity Energy imports Electricity imports FEC
<b>Energy services</b>	Space heating and lighting - proxy: floor area Hot water - proxy: population Other (e.g. cooking) - proxy: number of appl.	Mobility - proxy: pkm	Mobility - proxy: tkm	GVA	GVA	
<b>Energy productivity</b>	Energy services by service type per FEC	Pkm per FEC	Tkm per FEC	GVA per FEC	GVA per FEC	Energy efficiency of fossil generation
<b>Energy use and provision</b>	FEC per household  FEC by activity and energy source (percentage shares)	FEC by energy source and transport mode	FEC by energy source and transport mode	FEC by energy source	FEC by energy source	TO by energy source and installation type TI by energy source and installation type
<b>Environmental aspects</b>	Air pollutants GHG emissions	Air pollutants GHG emissions	Air pollutants GHG emissions	Air pollutants GHG emissions	Air pollutants GHG emissions	Air pollutants GHG emissions Agricultural land used for energy production Radioactive waste
<b>Social aspects</b>	Share of energy costs in average household income  Share of energy costs in household income of lowest 20%	Share of transport costs in average household income  Share of transport costs in household income of lowest 20%				

### A.7. PASHMINA ENERGY INDICATORS (continued)

<b>Drivers</b>	<p>GDP</p> <p>Population</p> <p>HDD</p> <p>Energy/environmental R&amp;D capital stock</p> <p>Distance to target - RES</p> <p>Distance to target - GHG</p> <p>Realisation of RES potentials</p> <p>Oil and gas burden</p>
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Source: Kettner et al. (2011).

#### Short description of the PASHMINA indicator set

The PASHMINA system of energy indicators is based on the following principles:

- It focuses on the role of energy services, flows and related stocks.
- We choose a sectoral structure for the representation of indicators as this structure allows for a comprehensive and detailed analysis of specific status and impacts regarding respective stocks, energy flows and energy services as well as underlying driving forces (disaggregated by sectors in order to identify specific conditions).

Energy services play a crucial role for the development of sustainable energy structures. It is not the quantity of energy demanded by households and companies that is relevant for welfare and development, but the amount and quality of the energy services consumed. These energy services, such as nutrition, housing, mobility and information, are provided by products (food, houses, fuel and media) combined with a wide range of capital stocks (as buildings, arable land, cars and the internet).

A given level of energy services can be provided by different combinations of technologies and energy flows. The range of available technologies and energy sources thus opens up a spectrum of options, which result in different amounts of energy flows and greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) for any given level of services. From a sustainability point of view energy services should hence be provided with the lowest possible input of (fossil) fuels and minimal greenhouse gas emissions.

As there is a strong connection between energy consumption and economic and social development we focus on indicators based on energy services that can be traced back through the energy system to energy consumption, taking into account the relevant technologies. We hence develop energy indicators starting from services that are related to the major components of final energy demand and which will be complemented by key indicators for electricity and heat production.

In the PASHMINA system of energy indicators, the indicators are arranged in a matrix system. The columns illustrate the six sectors for which the indicators are provided: energy supply, manufacturing, services, households, passenger transport and freight transport, representing the major drivers for energy use.

The rows illustrate the different levels of the energy system: The first row summarises the contextual indicators which include information on the respective relevant stocks and supplementing data (like the share of energy imports, energy prices, etc.). In the second row indicators are summarised that describe or are used to approximate energy services, such as the gross value added (GVA) of the manufacturing and the service sector as well as the number of tonne-kilometres (tkm) and passenger-kilometres (pkm). For the household sector three different energy service indicators are used: the floor area for space heating and lighting; the number of persons living in the household as approximation for hot water demand and the number of appliances as proxy for other energy services (e.g. cooking or ICT). Energy intensities – i.e. the amount of final energy per energy service – and energy efficiencies of fossil energy generation are then depicted. The next indicator row gives the energy flows – transformation input and output as well as final energy consumption – that are the result of the energy services demanded and the energy efficiencies that are defined by the quality of the capital stocks. The last two rows provide information on environmental aspects (the ecological impacts of energy use and supply, such as emissions of GHG and air pollutants) and social aspects (the economic impacts of energy use for housing and passenger transport).

## **B.1. GENUINE PROGRESS INDICATOR (GPI) / INDEX OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC WELFARE (ISEW)**

### **Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW)**

- + Personal consumption weighted by income distribution index
  - + Value of household work
  - + Services of consumer durables
  - + Services of streets and highways
  - + Public expenditure on health and education
  - Cost of consumer durables
  - Private expenditure on health and education
  - Advertising expenditure
  - Costs of commuting
  - Cost of urbanisation
  - Cost of automobile accidents
  - Cost of water pollution
  - Cost of air pollution
  - Cost of noise pollution
  - Loss of wetlands
  - Loss of agricultural land
  - Use of non-renewable natural resources
  - Value of long-term environmental hazards
  - +/- Net capital growth
  - +/- Changes in international position
- 
- = **ISEW**

Genuine Progress Indicator

- + Personal consumption weighted by income distribution index
  - + Value of household work and parenting
  - + Value of higher education
  - + Value of volunteer work
  - + Services of consumer durables
  - + Services of highways and streets
  - Cost of crime
  - Loss of leisure time
  - Cost of unemployment
  - Cost of consumer durables
  - Cost of commuting
  - Cost of household pollution abatement
  - Cost of automobile accidents
  - Cost of water pollution
  - Cost of air pollution
  - Cost of noise pollution
  - Loss of wetlands
  - Loss of farmland
  - /+ Loss of forest area and damage from logging roads
    - Depletion of non-renewable energy resources
    - Carbon dioxide emissions damage
    - Cost of ozone depletion
  - +/- Net capital investment
  - +/- Net foreign borrowing
- 
- = **GPI**

Source: Hoffren (2012).

## **B.2. GENUINE SAVING / ADJUSTED NET SAVING**

Gross National Savings	
- Consumption of fixed capital	
<hr/>	
Net National Savings	
+ Education expenditures	
- Energy depletion	
- Mineral depletion	
- Net forest depletion	
- PM <sub>10</sub> damage	
- CO <sub>2</sub> damage	
<hr/>	
Genuine Savings	

*Source: World Bank (2012).*

### B.3. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

	Sub-Index	Indicator
<b>HDI</b>	Life expectancy index	Life expectancy in years
	Education index	Mean years of schooling Expected years of schooling
	GNI index	Per capita income (in PPP)

Source: UNDP (2012).



### C.1. NATIONAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX INCLUDING ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTS (NAMEA)<sup>3</sup>

<b>Economic figures</b>	
Production value	
Gross value added	
Labour force	
<b>Environmental material flows</b>	
<b>Material input</b>	
Fossil materials	Domestic extraction Imports
Biomass	Domestic extraction (excl. wood) Domestic extraction of wood Imports (excl. wood and wood products) Imports of wood and wood products
Mineral materials	Domestic extraction of metallic minerals Domestic extraction of non-metallic minerals Imports of metallic minerals Imports of non-metallic minerals
<b>Energy consumption</b>	
Emission-relevant non-renewable energy sources	
Crude oil	
Emission-relevant renewable energy sources	
Non emission-relevant renewable energy sources	
Other non emission-relevant energy sources	
<b>Air emissions</b>	
SO <sub>2</sub>	
NO <sub>x</sub>	
NM VOC	
CH <sub>4</sub>	
CO	
CO <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub> from fossil sources CO <sub>2</sub> from biogenic sources CO <sub>2</sub> from other sources
N <sub>2</sub> O	
NH <sub>3</sub>	
PM <sub>10</sub>	
<b>Hazardous wastes</b>	
<b>Non-hazardous wastes</b>	

<sup>3</sup> The tables are provided for different industry branches as well as for households and agriculture.

### C.1. NATIONAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX INCLUDING ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTS (NAMEA) continued

Environmental expenditure
Environmental protection expenditure
Protection of ambient air and climate
Waste management
Environmental taxes
Energy taxes
Transport taxes
Resource taxes
Pollution taxes

Source: Statistics Austria (2009).

## C.2. MATERIAL FLOW ACCOUNTS

Classification of material inputs (broad categories)	
Domestic extraction (used)	
	Fossil fuels
	Minerals
	Biomass
Imports	
	Raw materials
	Semi-manufactured products
	Finished products
	Other products
	Packaging material imported with products
	Waste imported for final treatment and disposal
Memorandum items for balancing (oxygen for combustion, etc.)	
Unused domestic extraction	
	Unused extraction from mining and quarrying
	Unused biomass from harvest
	Soil excavation and dredging
Indirect flows associated to imports	
	Raw material equivalents of imported products
	Unused extraction associated to imported products

## C.2. MATERIAL FLOW ACCOUNTS (continued)

Classification of material outputs (broad categories)	
Emissions and wastes	
	Emissions to air
	Waste landfilled
	Emissions to water
Dissipative use of products and dissipative losses	
	Dissipative use of products
	Dissipative losses
Exports	
	Raw materials
	Semi-manufactured products
	Finished products
	Other products
	Packaging material exported with products
	Waste exported for final treatment and disposal
Memorandum items for balancing	
	Water vapour from combustion
	Water evaporation from products
	Respirations of humans and livestock (CO <sub>2</sub> and water vapour)
Disposal of unused domestic extraction	
	Unused extraction from mining and quarrying
	Unused extraction from biomass harvest
	Soil excavation and dredging
Indirect flows associated to exports	
	Raw material equivalents of exported products
	Unused extraction associated to exported products

### C.2. MATERIAL FLOW ACCOUNTS (continued)

Classification of material stock changes		
<b>Total (gross) additions</b>		
Infrastructure and buildings		Construction minerals Metals Wood Other construction materials
Other (machinery, durable goods, etc.)		Metals Other minerals
<b>Removals (incl. losses)</b>		
Infrastructure and buildings by demolition		Construction minerals Metals Wood Other construction materials
by dissipative losses		Construction minerals Metals Wood Other construction materials
Other (machinery, durable goods, etc.) by discard		Metals Other minerals
by dissipative losses		Metals Other minerals
<b>Net additions to material stock</b>		
Infrastructure and buildings		Construction minerals Metals Wood Other construction materials
Other (machinery, durable goods, etc.)		Metals Other minerals

## C.2. MATERIAL FLOW ACCOUNTS (continued)

### Key indicators

DMI (Direct Material Input) = Domestically extracted raw materials + imports

DMC (Domestic Material Consumption) = Domestic extraction (used) + Imports - Exports

PTB (Physical Trade Balance) = Imports - Exports

TMC (total material consumption) = TMR (Domestic extraction (used and unused) + Imports + indirect flows imported) - Exports - indirect flows exported

*Source: European Communities (2001).*

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## **Project Information**

### **Welfare, Wealth and Work for Europe**

#### **A European research consortium is working on the analytical foundations for a socio-ecological transition**

##### **Abstract**

Europe needs a change: The financial crisis has exposed long neglected deficiencies in the present growth path, most visibly in unemployment and public debt. At the same time Europe has to cope with new challenges ranging from globalisation and demographic shifts to new technologies and ecological challenges. Under the title of Welfare, Wealth and Work for Europe – WWWforEurope – a European research consortium is laying the analytical foundations for a new development strategy that enables a socio-ecological transition to high levels of employment, social inclusion, gender equity and environmental sustainability. The four year research project within the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme funded by the European Commission started in April 2012. The consortium brings together researchers from 33 scientific institutions in 12 European countries and is coordinated by the Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO). Project coordinator is Karl Aiginger, director of WIFO.

For details on WWWforEurope see: [www.foreurope.eu](http://www.foreurope.eu)

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