

T: Sending the right signals

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Although understanding of sustainable development issues has increased, the proportion of people who had heard of the term “sustainable development” remained the same in 2001 as in 1996-7, at around a third.

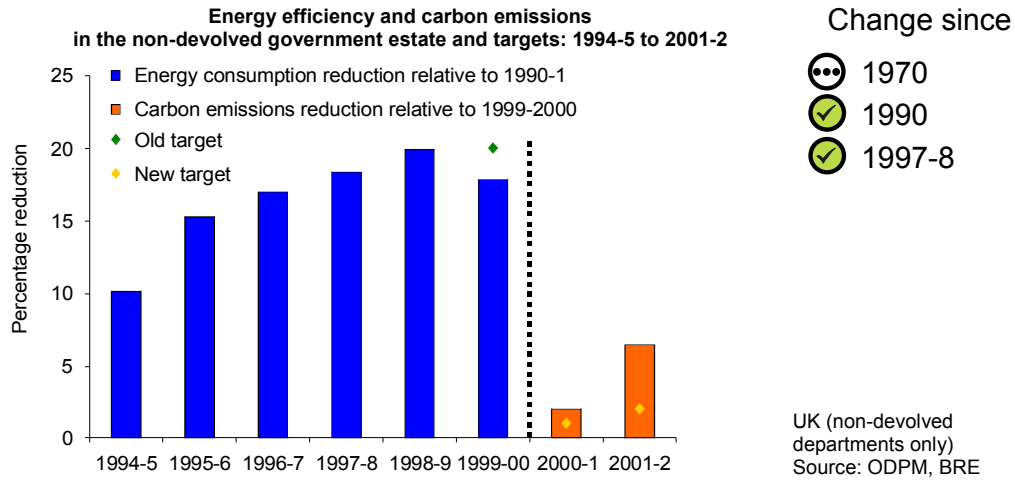
The proportion of women in public appointments and senior positions has increased significantly. However, there is still some way to go before parity with men is reached.

Between 1990-91 and 1999-00, energy efficiency in the UK government's non-devolved estate improved by 17.8 per cent.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
T1	Greening government operations		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
T2	Women in public appointments and senior positions	Public appointments	☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
		Senior civil servants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Senior police	≈	≈	✓	✓	✓
		Secondary school head-teachers	≈	✓	✓	✓	✓
T3	Prices of key resources - fuel	Industrial/domestic	na	na	na	na	na
		Petrol/diesel	na	na	na	na	na
T4	Real changes in the cost of transport		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
T5	Expenditure on pollution abatement		☹	☹	☹	☹	✓
T6	Enforcement of regulations	Water	☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
		Noise	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
		Wildlife	☹	≈	☹	✓	✓
T7	Public understanding and awareness		☹	≈	☹	✓	✓
T8	Awareness in schools		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
T9	Individual action for sustainable development		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓

Indicator: Greening government operations

T1

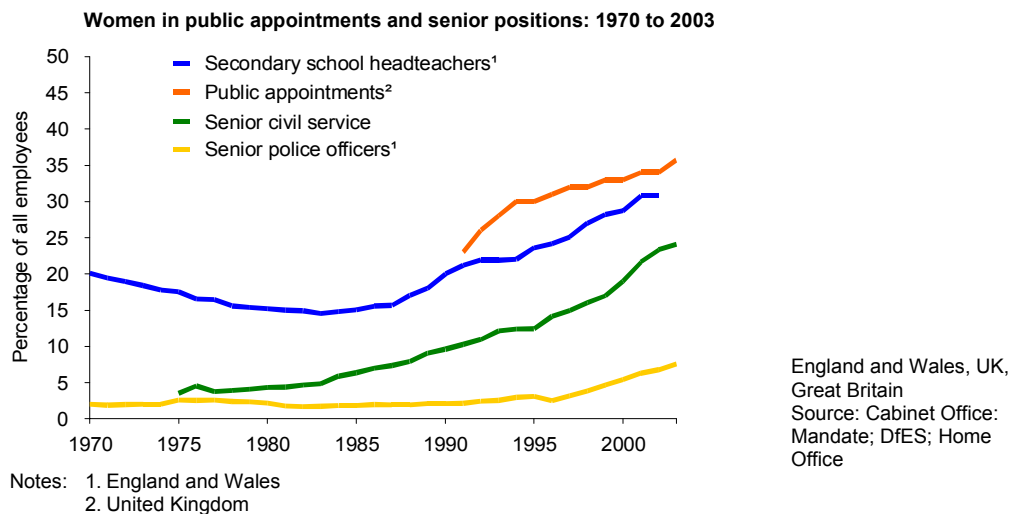


Objective: Integrating the environment into each Department’s policies and operations

- Between 1990-1 and 1999-00, energy efficiency in the UK government’s non-devolved estate improved by 17.8 per cent which, although a significant improvement, missed the Government target of 20 per cent.
- Between 1999-00 and 2001-2, carbon emissions from the non-devolved government estate reduced by 6.4 per cent, meeting the Government target of a 2 per cent reduction by 2001-2.

Indicator: Women in public appointments and senior positions

T2



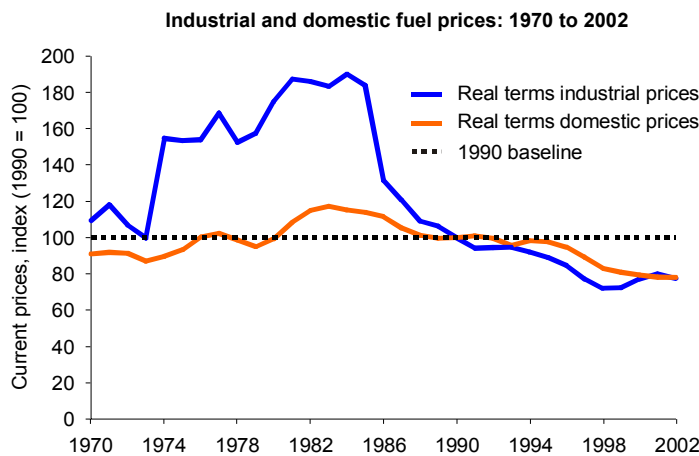
Public Appointments	Senior civil servants	Senior police	Secondary school head-teachers
Change since	Change since	Change since	Change since
☹️ 1970	✅ 1970	✅ 1970	✅ 1970
✅ 1990	✅ 1990	✅ 1990	✅ 1990
✅ 1998	✅ 1998	✅ 1999	✅ 1997

Indicator: Women in public appointments and senior positions (continued) **T2**

Objective: Help promote women’s interests and fairness at work

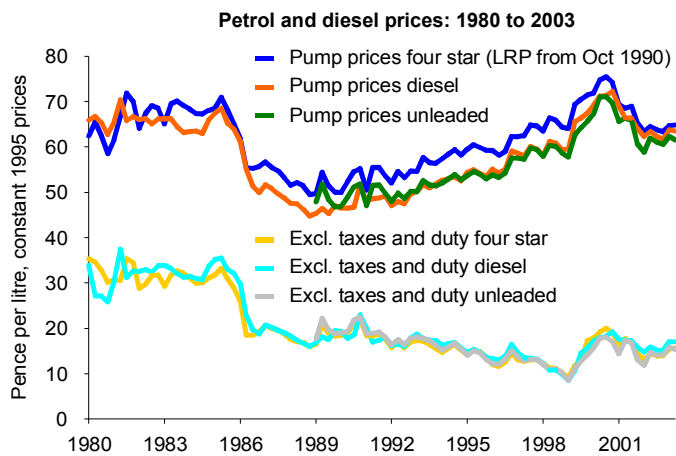
- The proportion of women in public appointments and senior positions has increased significantly since 1970, since 1990 and since the strategy. However, there is still some way to go before parity with men is reached.
- In 2002, 31 per cent of secondary school head teachers were female, while in 2003 24 per cent of senior civil servants, 8 per cent of senior police officers and 36 per cent of public appointees were women.

Indicator: Prices of key resources – fuel **T3**



Industrial/domestic
Contextual
indicator

United Kingdom
Source: DTI



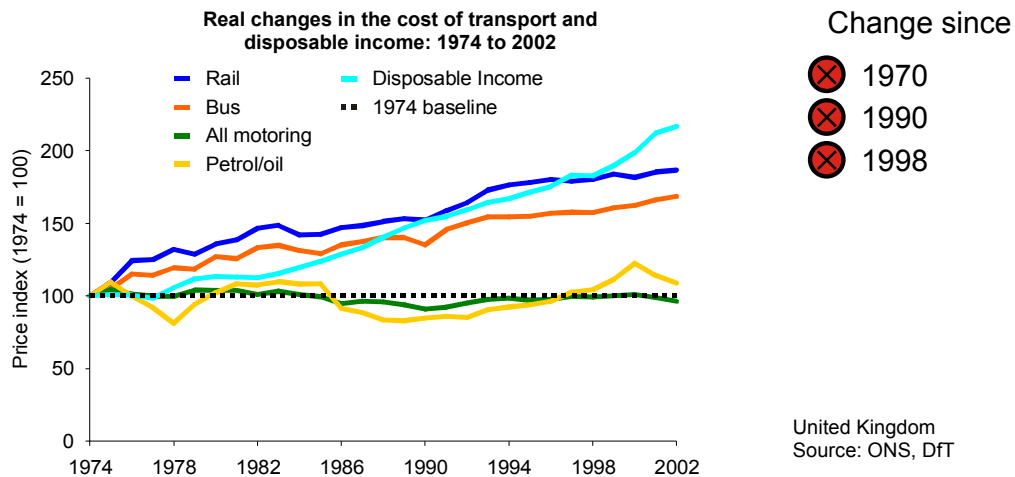
Petrol/diesel
Contextual
indicator

United Kingdom
Source: DTI

- Industrial and domestic fuel prices fell in real terms between 1984 and 2002 by 60 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.
- Petrol and diesel prices rose steadily in real terms between 1990 and 2000, then fell by over 10 per cent by 2003.

Indicator: Real changes in the cost of transport

T4

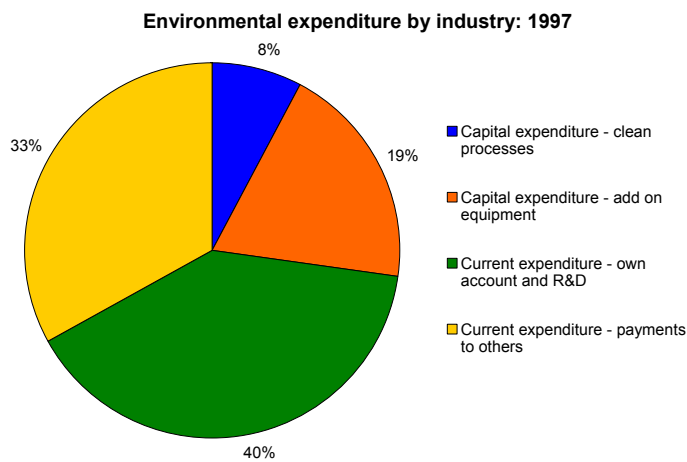


Objective: Explore the scope for using economic instruments to deliver more sustainable development, and avoid "perverse subsidies" which work against sustainable development

- Public transport fares rose by about 75 per cent in real terms between 1974 and 2002. In contrast, the real cost of motoring has remained virtually unchanged despite an increase in the real cost of fuel over the last decade.
- Between 1998 and 2002, rail and bus fares increased by 4 per cent and 7 per cent respectively, while motoring costs decreased by 3 per cent. In the same period disposable income rose by 19 per cent.

Indicator: Expenditure on pollution abatement

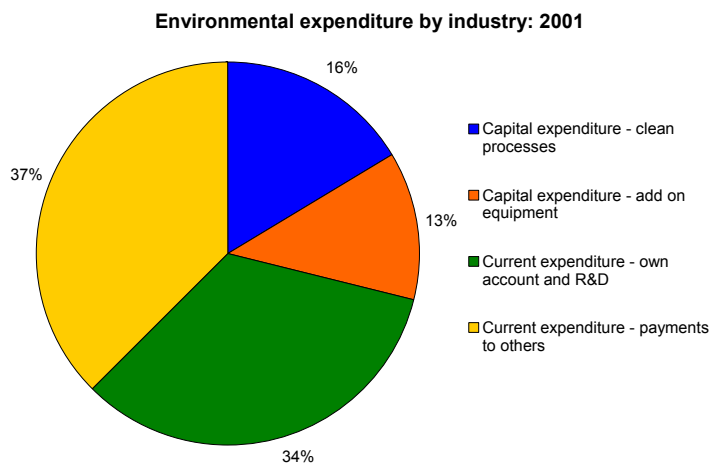
T5



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ☹️ 1990
- ✅ 1997

United Kingdom
Source: Defra



United Kingdom
Source: Defra

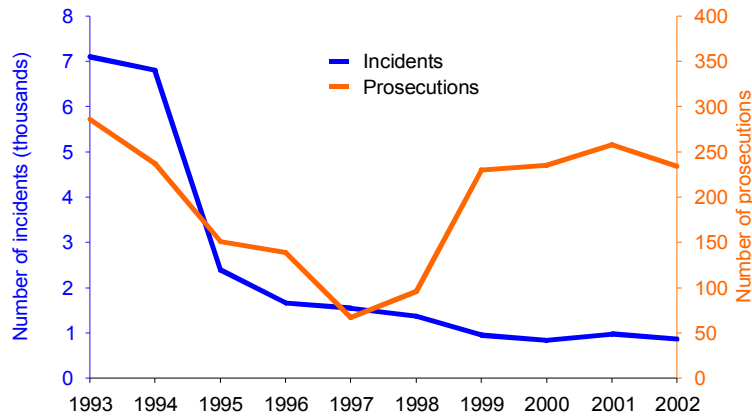
Objective: Cost-effective ways to comply with pollution abatement and aim to move to cleaner processes in the long term

- About £4 billion is spent on environmental protection by UK industry each year.
- Between 1997 and 2001, the proportion spent investing in clean processes increased from 8 per cent in 1997 to 16 per cent in 2001. Over the same period, the proportion spent on end-of-pipe investments fell from 16 per cent to 13 per cent.

Indicator: Enforcement of regulations

T6

Major and significant water pollution incidents and prosecutions: 1993 to 2002

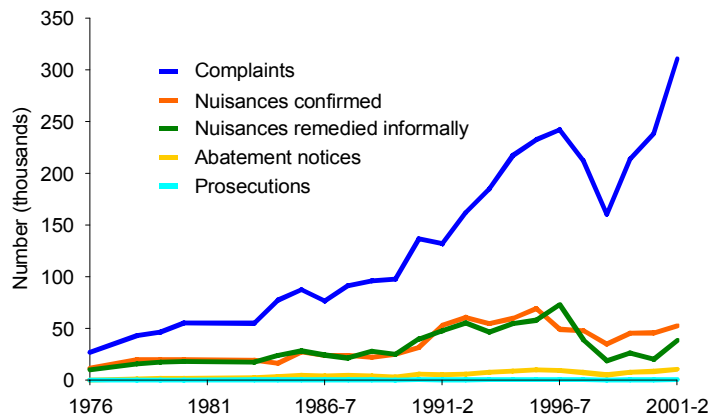


Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1997

England and Wales
Source: Environment Agency

Noise complaints and prosecutions: 1976 to 2001-2

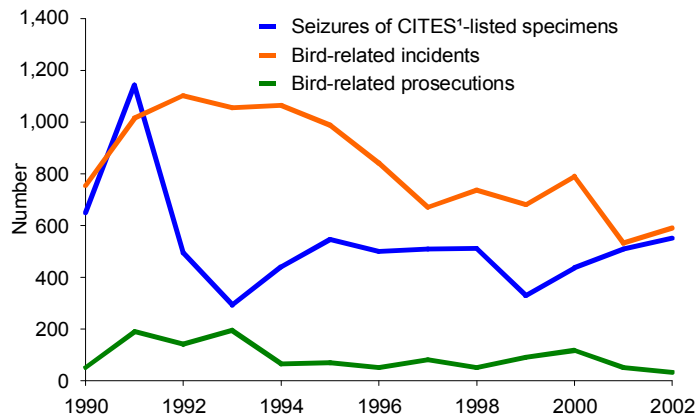


Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ☹️ 1990
- ☹️ 1997-8

England and Wales
Source: CIEH

Wildlife crime: 1990 to 2002



Change since

- ☹️ 1970
- ✅ 1990
- ✅ 1998

United Kingdom
Source: HM customs and Excise

Note: 1. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora

Indicator: Enforcement of regulations *(continued)*

T6

Objective: Where new regulation is used it will conform to the government’s principles of better regulation and be enforced effectively

Water

- Between 1997 and 2002, the number of major and significant water pollution incidents almost halved while the number of prosecutions more than trebled.
- The proportion of incidents that led to prosecutions increased from 4 per cent in 1993 to 27 per cent in 2002.

Noise

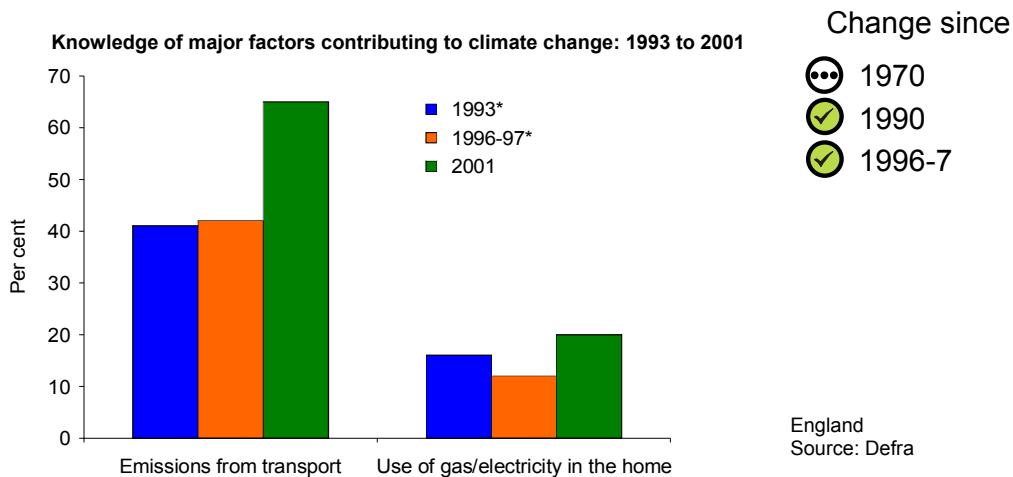
- Complaints about noise rose by 46 per cent between 1997-8 and 2001-2.
- The number of confirmed nuisances increased by 9 per cent and, of those, the number of prosecutions increased by 38 per cent and the number of abatement notices increased by 45 per cent.

Wildlife

- Between 1998 and 2002, the number of cases of seizures under CITES increased by 8 per cent.
- In 2002, the number of bird-related incidents and prosecutions were 20 per cent and 35 per cent lower than their respective 1998 levels.

Indicator: Public understanding and awareness

T7



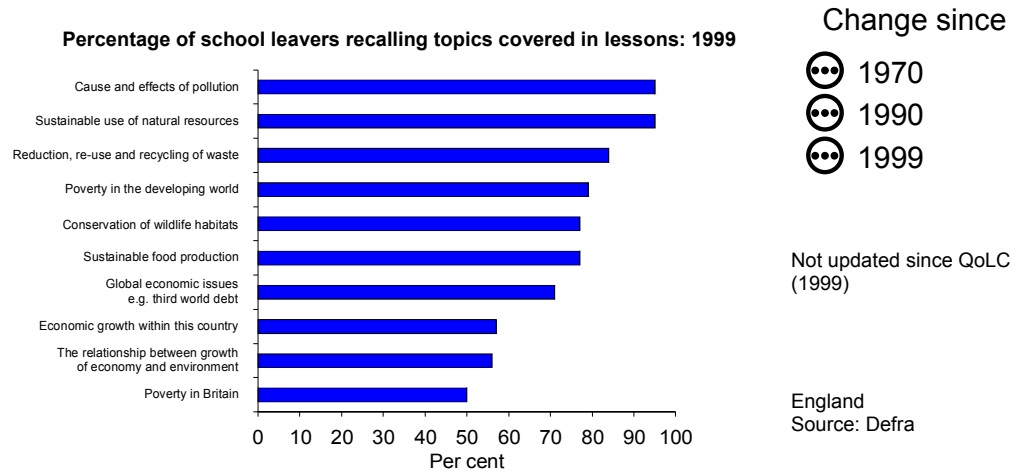
Note: * England and Wales

Objective: Improve awareness of sustainable development

- In a 2001 survey, 65 per cent of people identified transport emissions as a contributor to climate change, up from 42 per cent in 1996-7; and 20 per cent identified domestic gas and electricity, up from 12 per cent in 1996-7.
- Although understanding of sustainable development issues has increased, the proportion of people who had heard of the term “sustainable development” remained the same in 2001 as in 1996-7, at around a third.

Indicator: Awareness in schools

T8

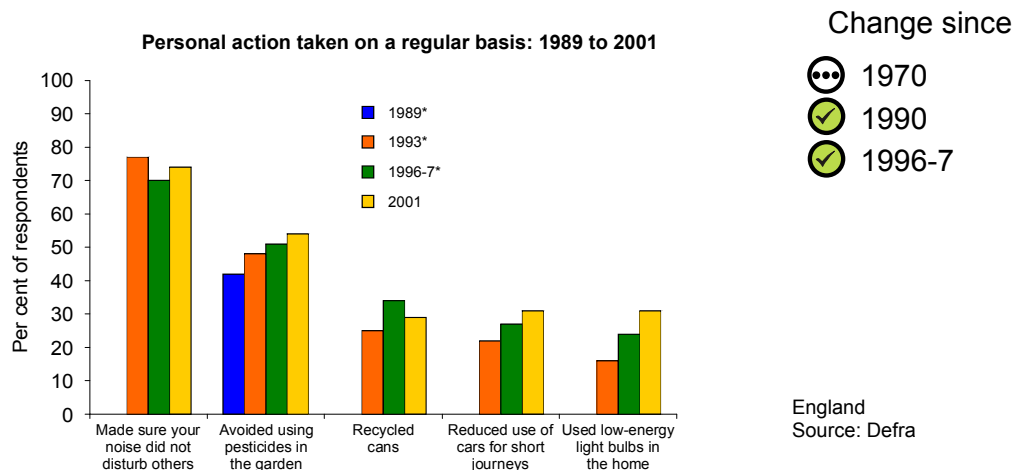


Objective: Improve awareness of sustainable development

- In a 1999 survey, most students recalled studying the cause and effects of pollution and the sustainable use of natural resources. The social and economic elements of sustainable development, and the relationship between economic growth and the environment were less well covered.
- The survey on which this indicator is based has not been repeated since 1999.

Indicator: Individual action for sustainable development

T9



Note: * England and Wales

Objective: Encourage individuals to do their bit

- In a 2001 survey, around 30 per cent of people had regularly reduced the use of their car for short journeys, or regularly recycled cans or used low-energy light bulbs. 54 per cent regularly avoided using garden pesticides and 74 per cent regularly made sure their noise did not disturb others.
- Generally, there were increases in the proportions of people regularly taking environmental actions compared with earlier surveys.