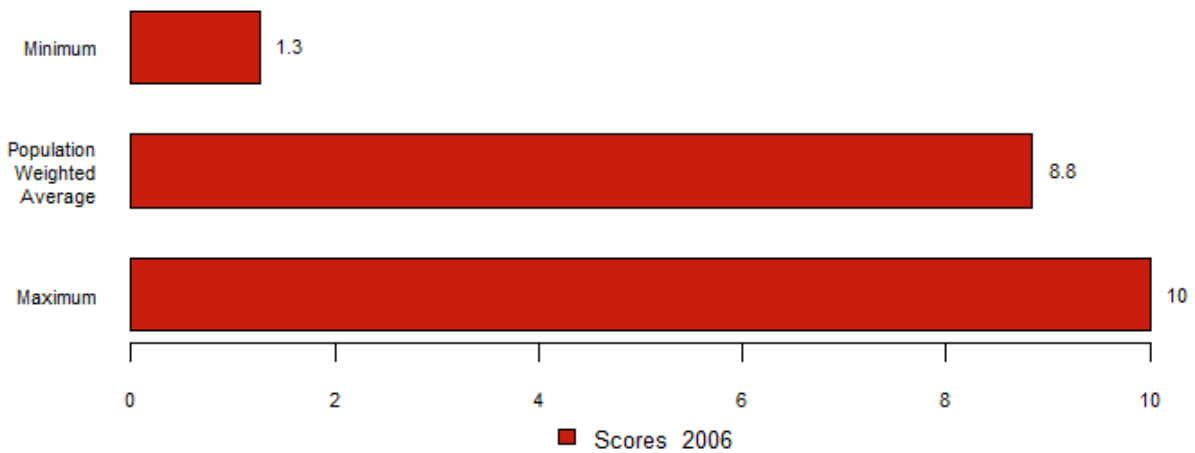


Indicator 1 - Sufficient Food

Prevalence of undernourishments is the percentage of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. Data showing as 2.5 may signify a prevalence of undernourishment below 2.5%.

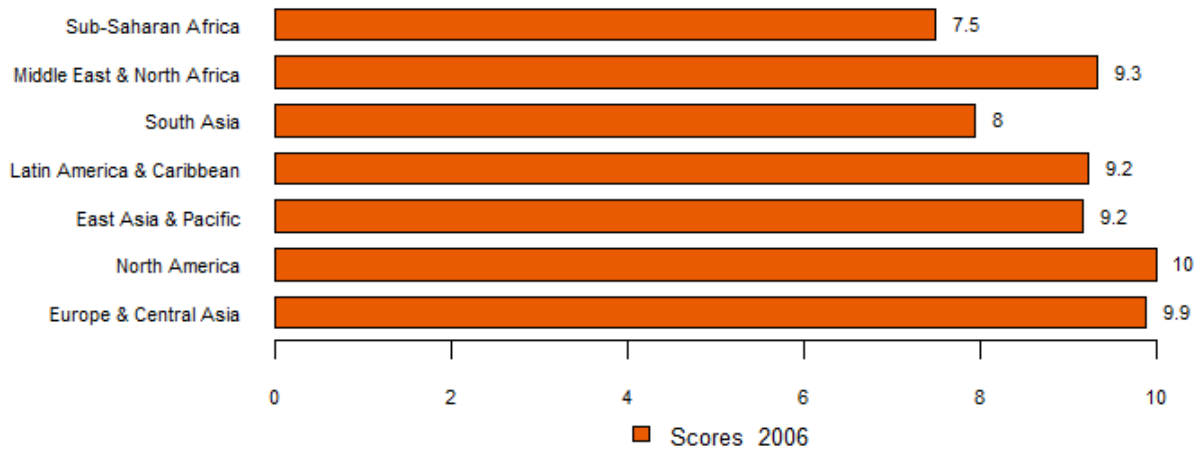
Indicator	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2006
Target	0% undernourished people

Sufficient Food - world

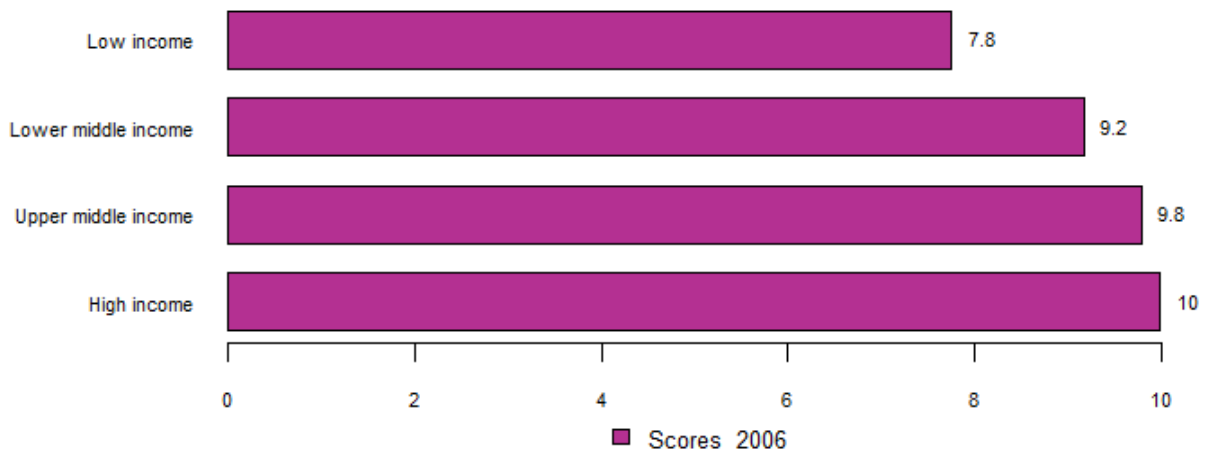




Sufficient Food - by regions*



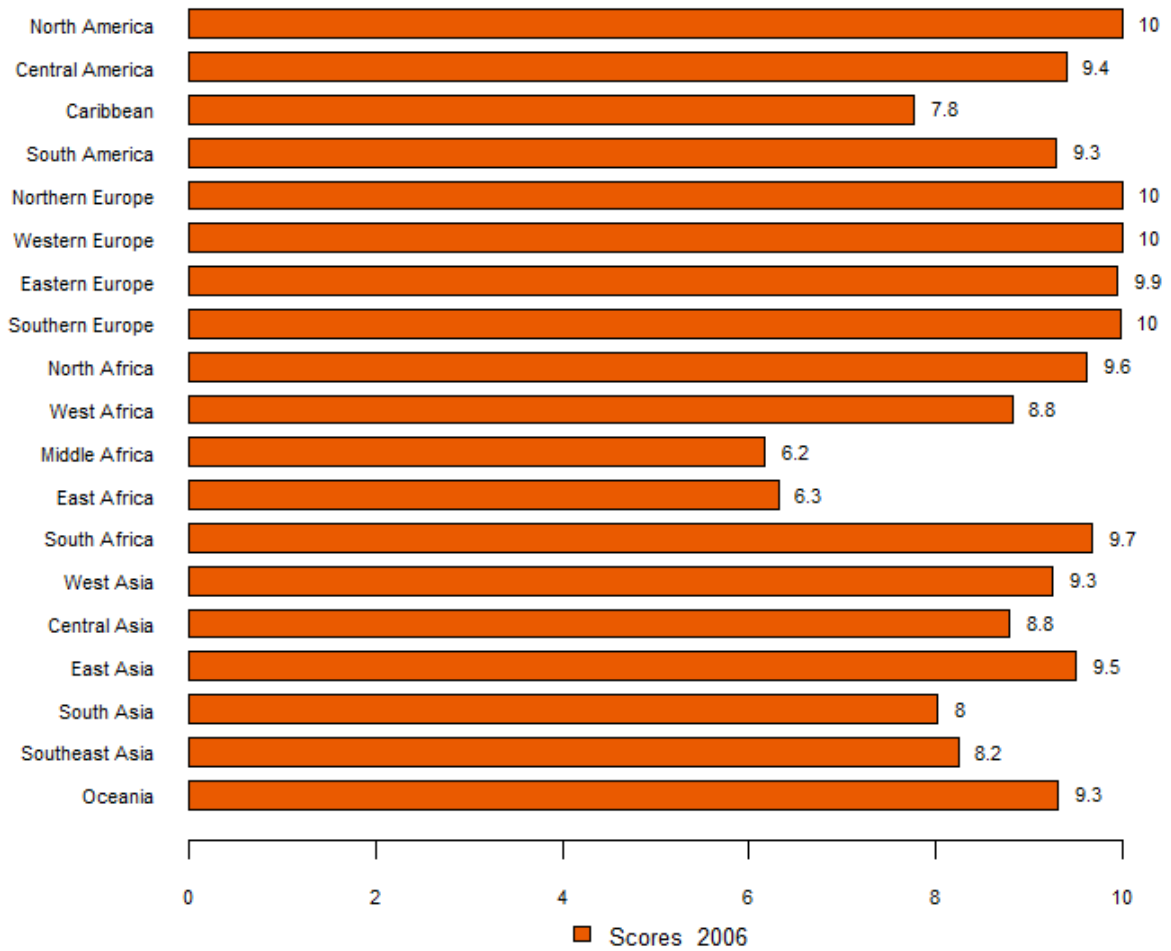
Sufficient Food - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition



Sufficient Food - by regions**



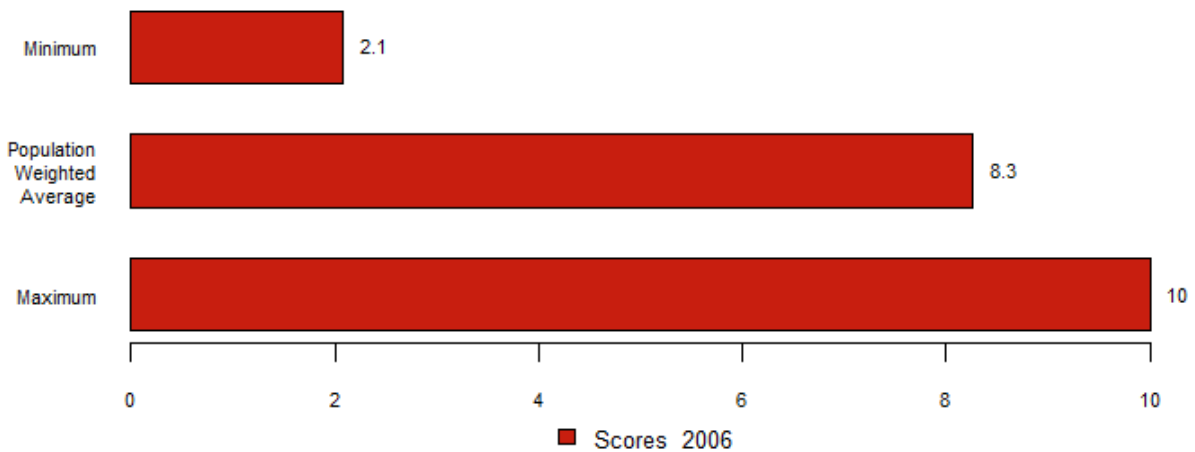
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 2 - Sufficient Drinking Water

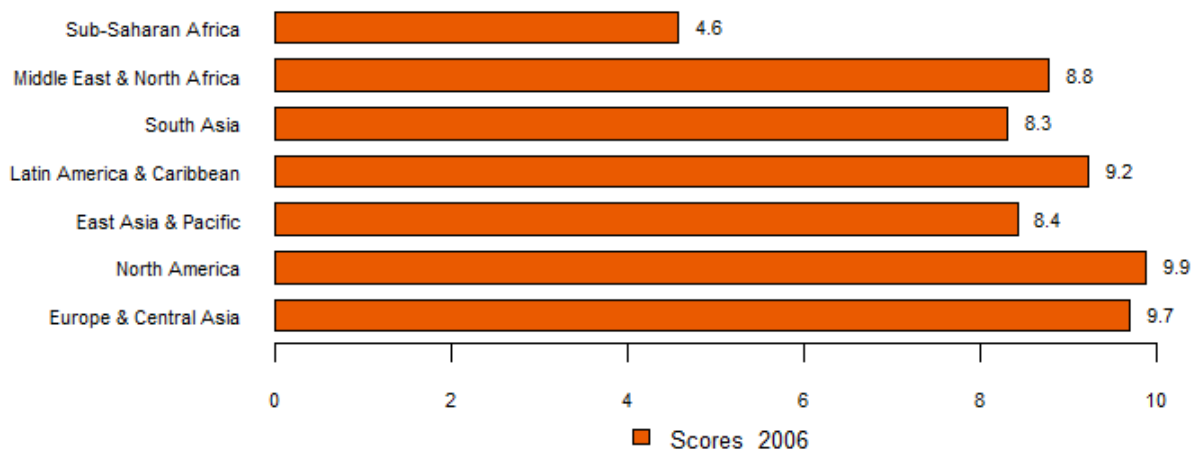
The percentage of people using at least basic water services. This indicator encompasses both people using basic water services as well as those using safely managed water services. Basic drinking water services is defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water.

Indicator	People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2006
Target	100%

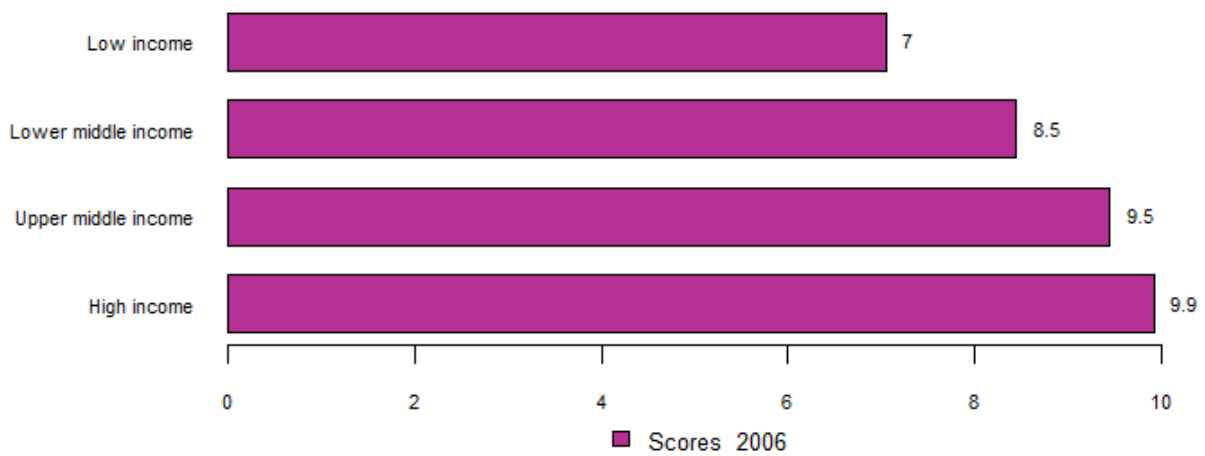
Sufficient Drinking Water - world



Sufficient Drinking Water - by regions*

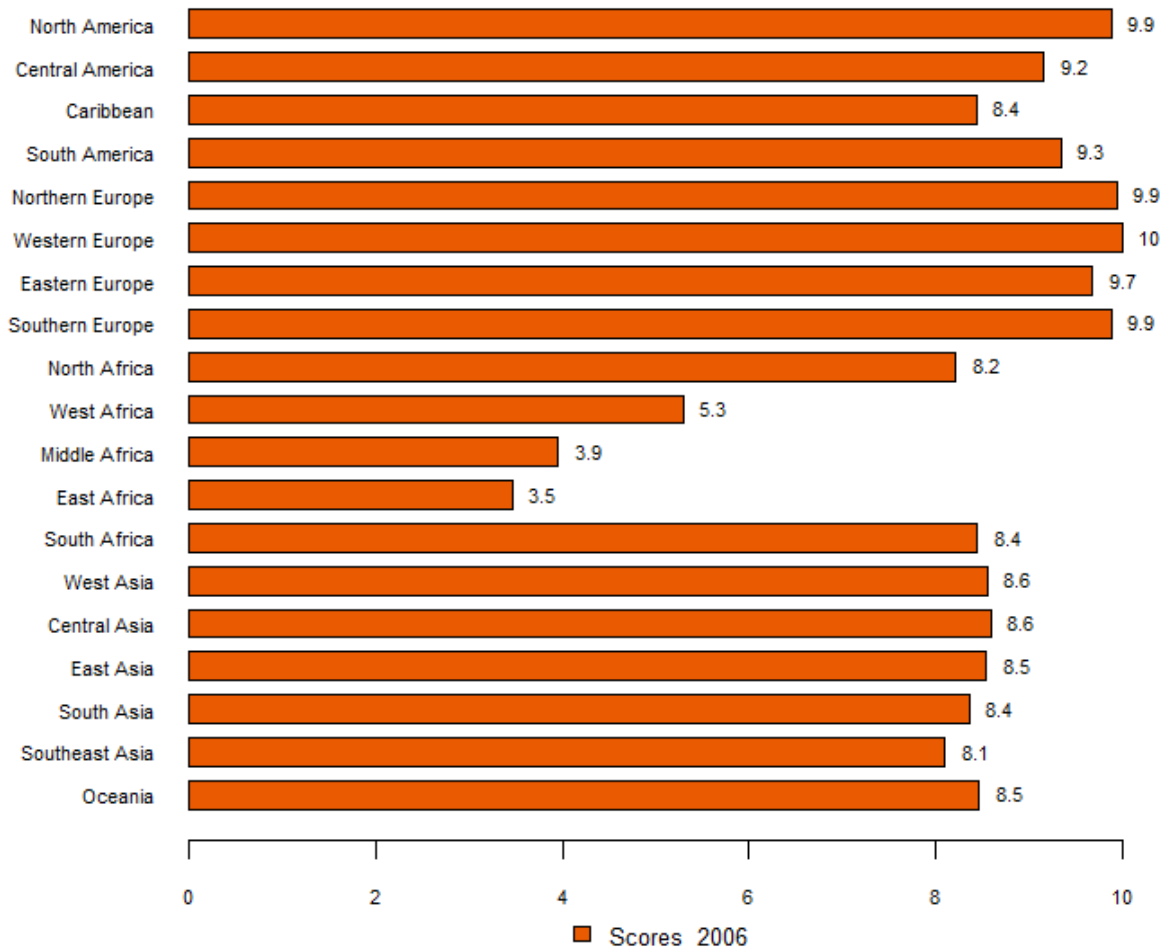


Sufficient Drinking Water - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Sufficient Drinking Water - by regions**



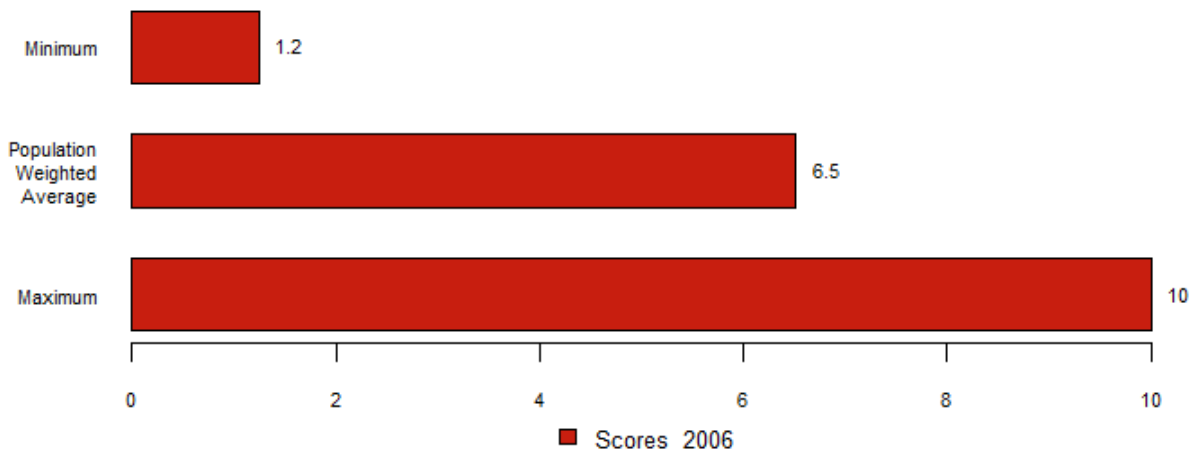
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 3 - Safe Sanitation

The percentage of people using at least basic sanitation services, that is, improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. This indicator encompasses both people using basic sanitation services as well as those using safely managed sanitation services. Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

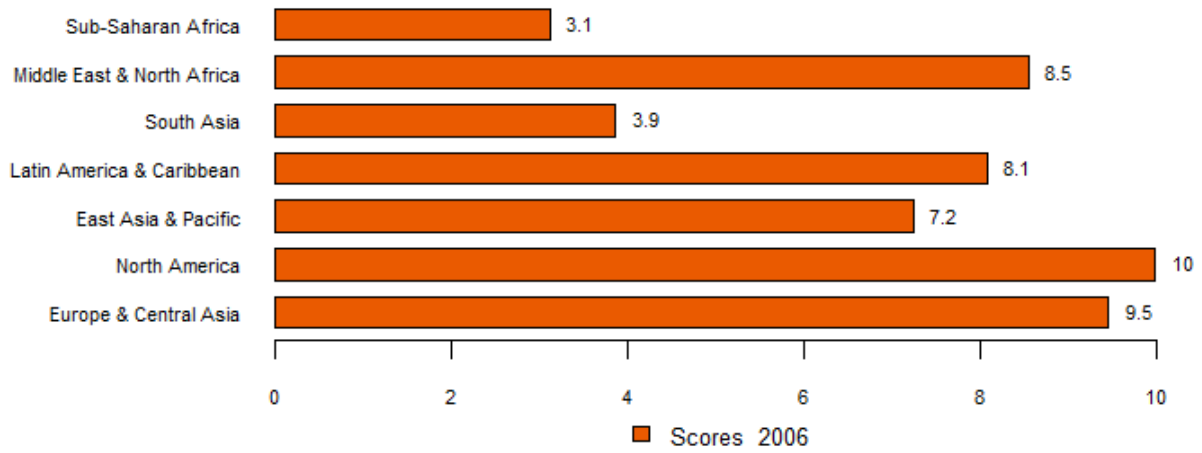
Indicator	People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2006
Target	100%

Safe Sanitation - world

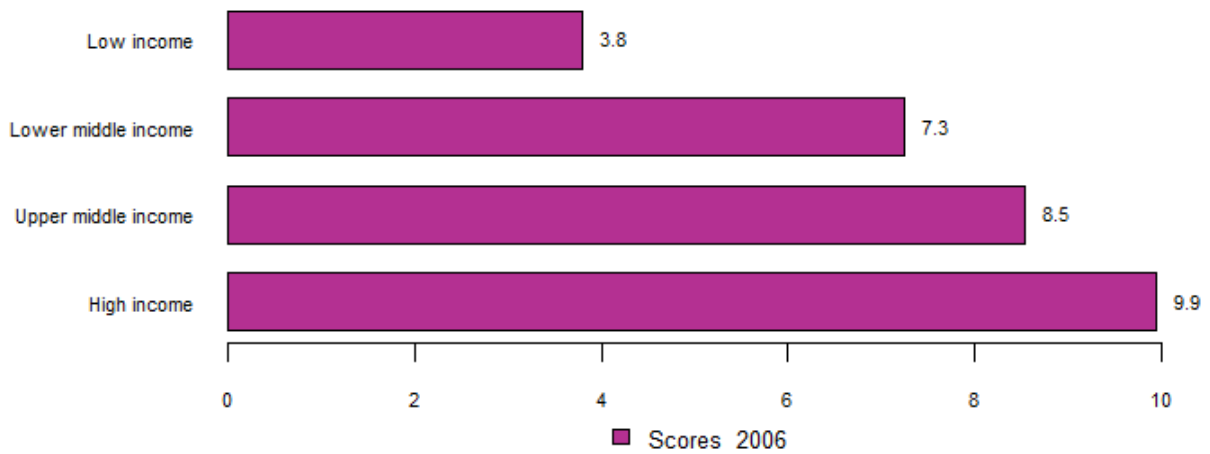




Safe Sanitation - by regions*



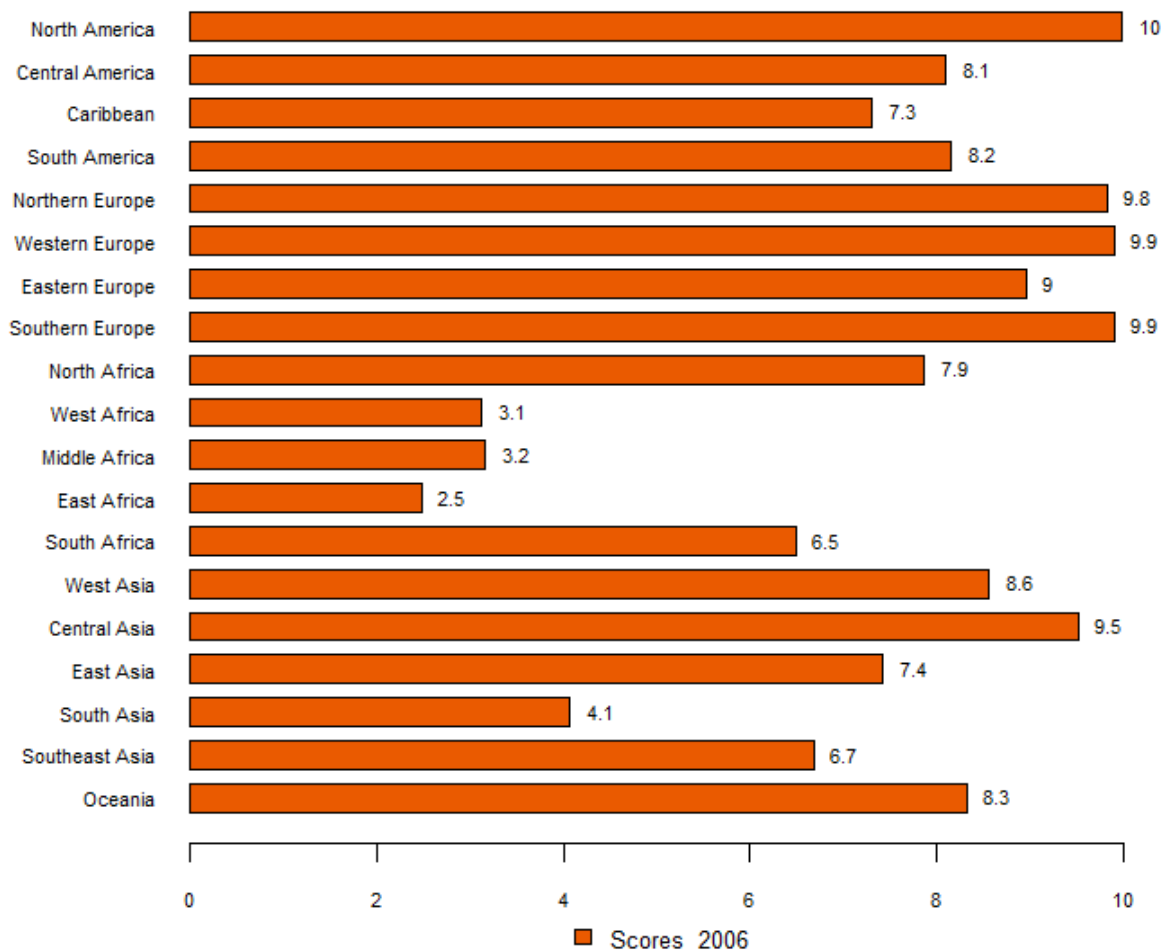
Safe Sanitation - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition



Safe Sanitation - by regions**



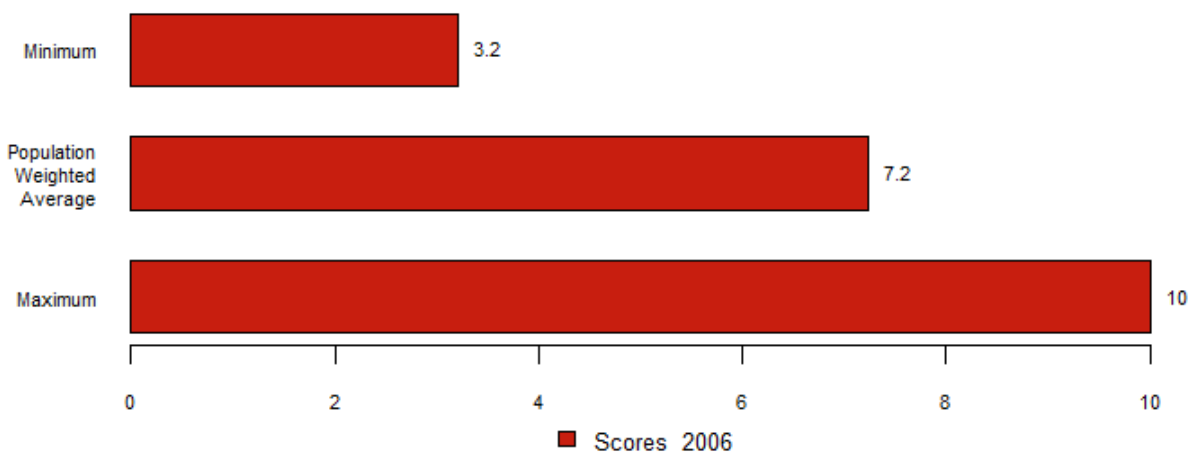
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 4 - Education

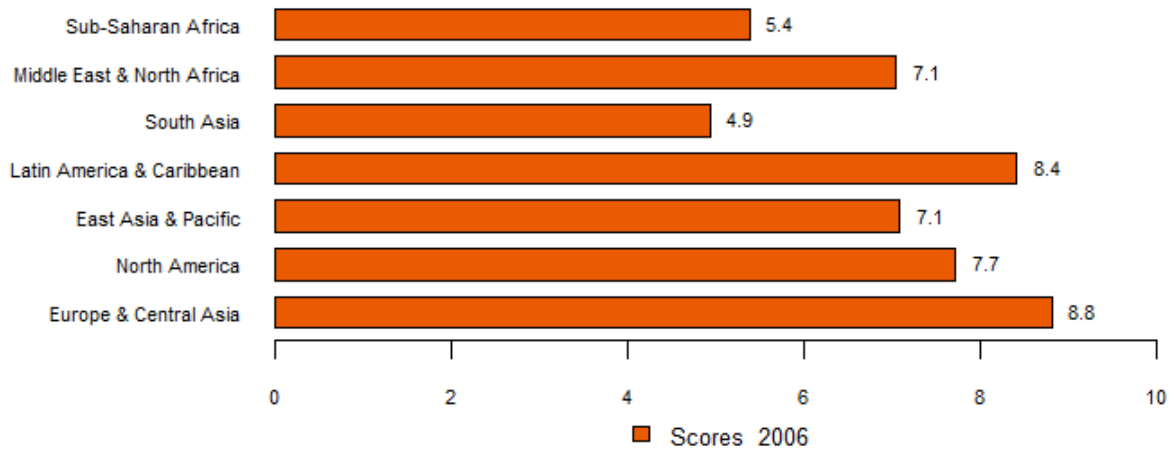
Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. Gross enrolment ratio can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Indicator	Gross enrolment ratio, primary and secondary, both sexes (%)
Source	Unesco
Year of data	2006
Target	100%

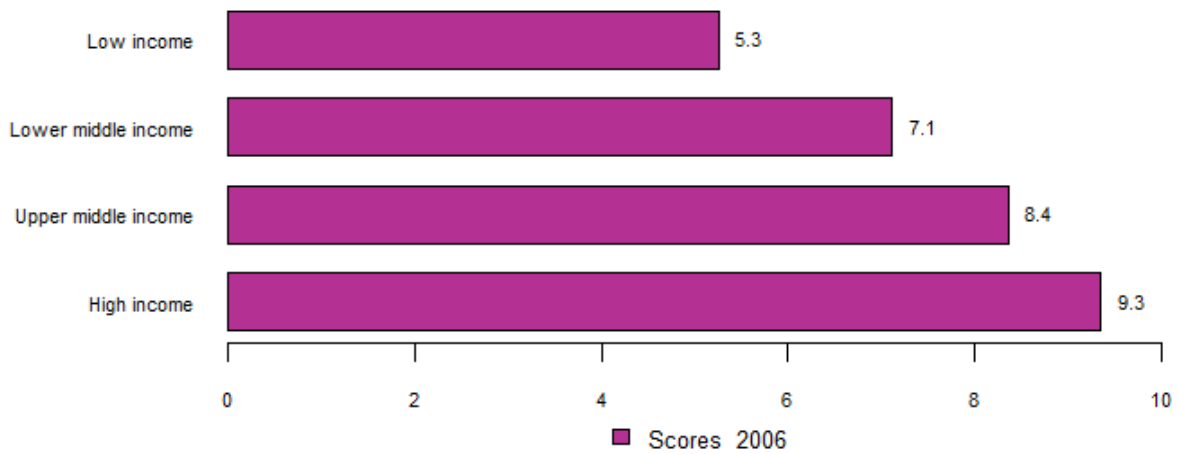
Education - world



Education - by regions*

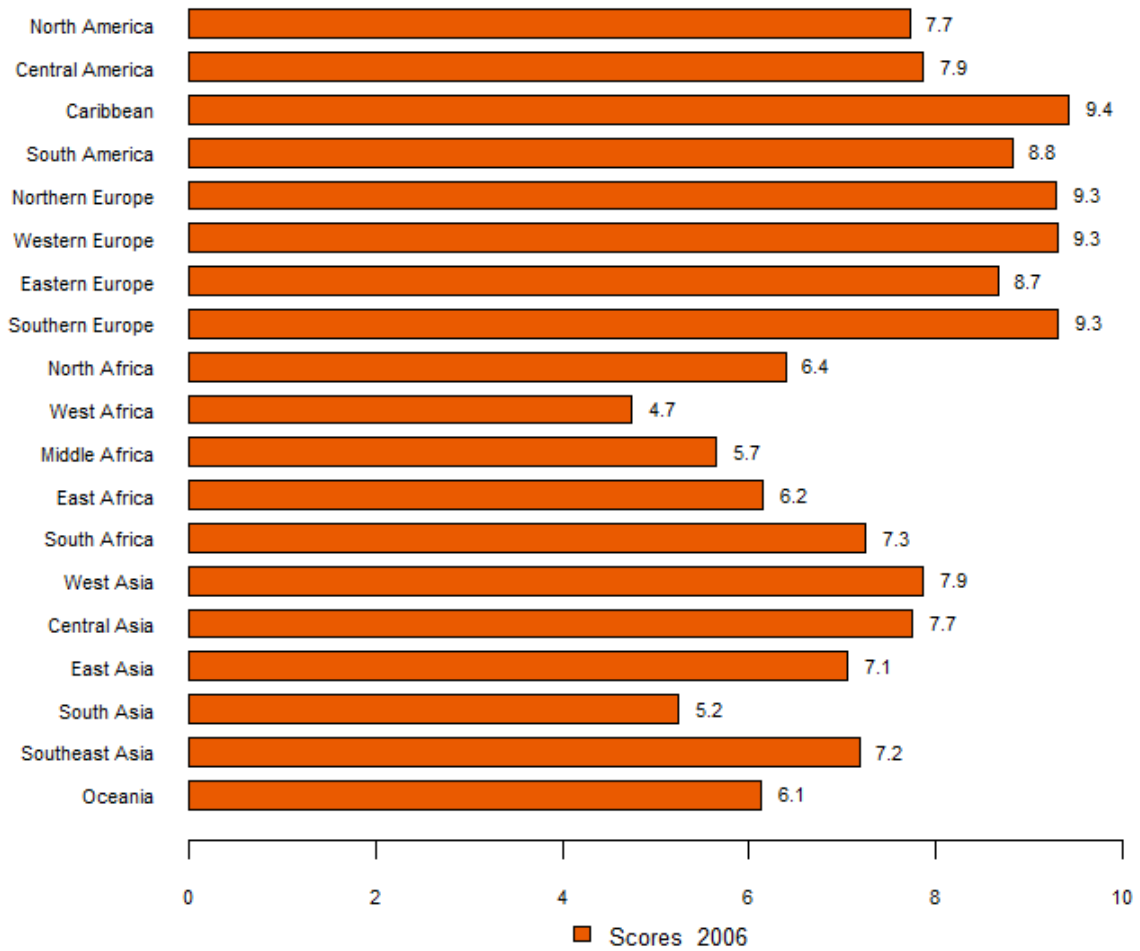


Education - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Education - by regions**



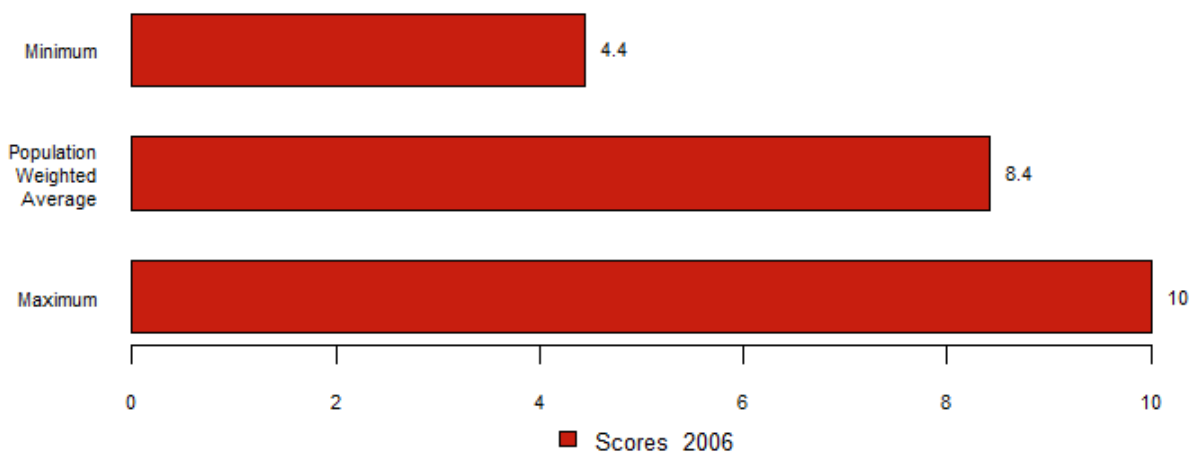
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 5 - Healthy Life

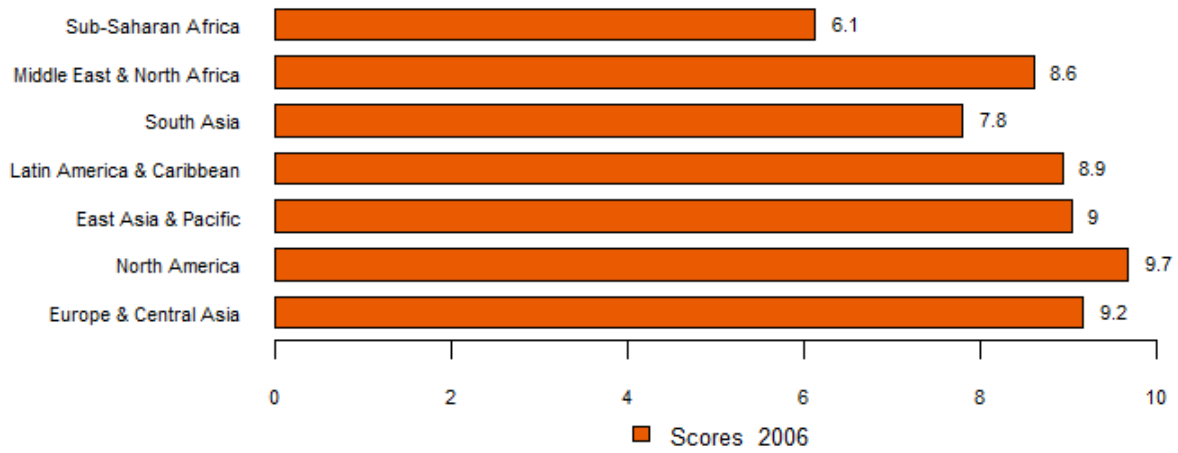
Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Indicator	Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2006
Target	The actual maximum

Healthy Life - world



Healthy Life - by regions*

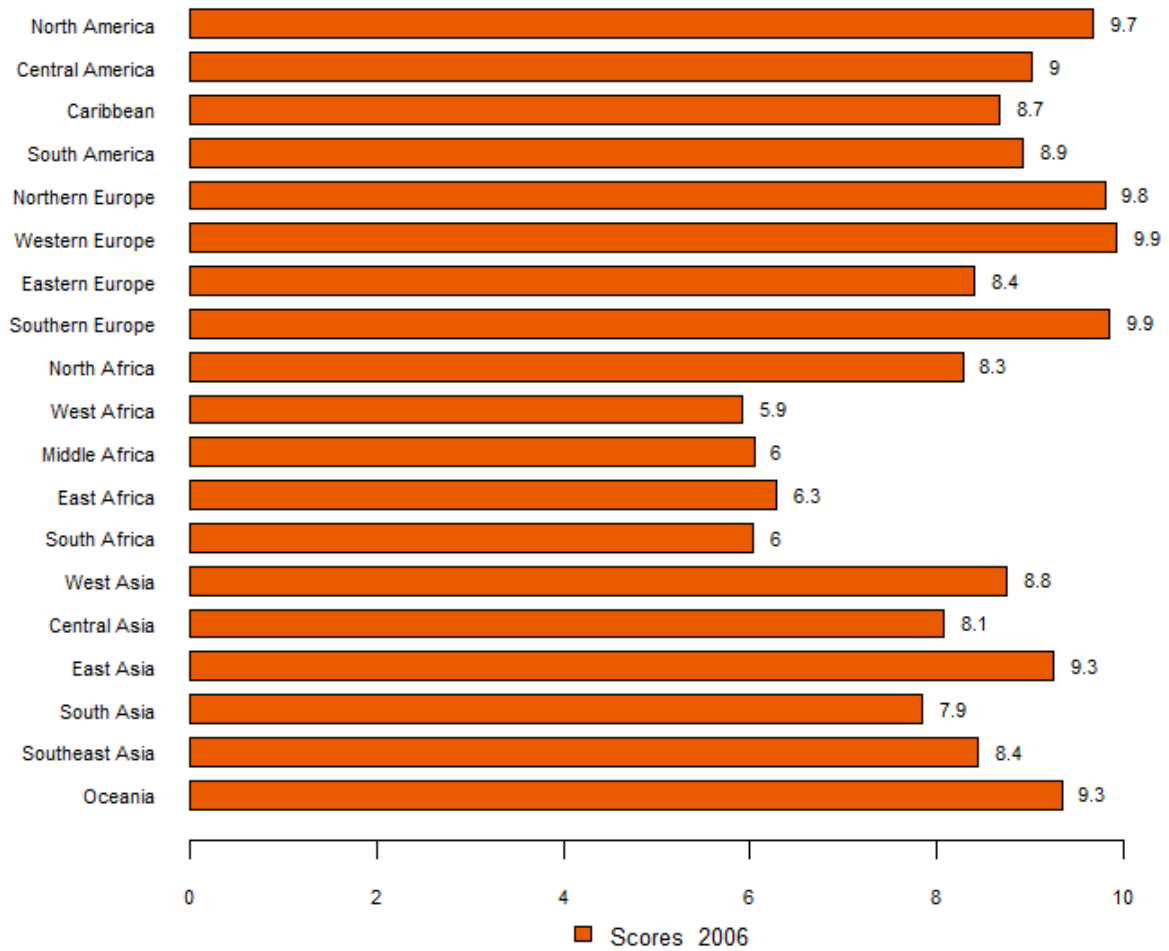


Healthy Life - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Healthy Life - by regions**



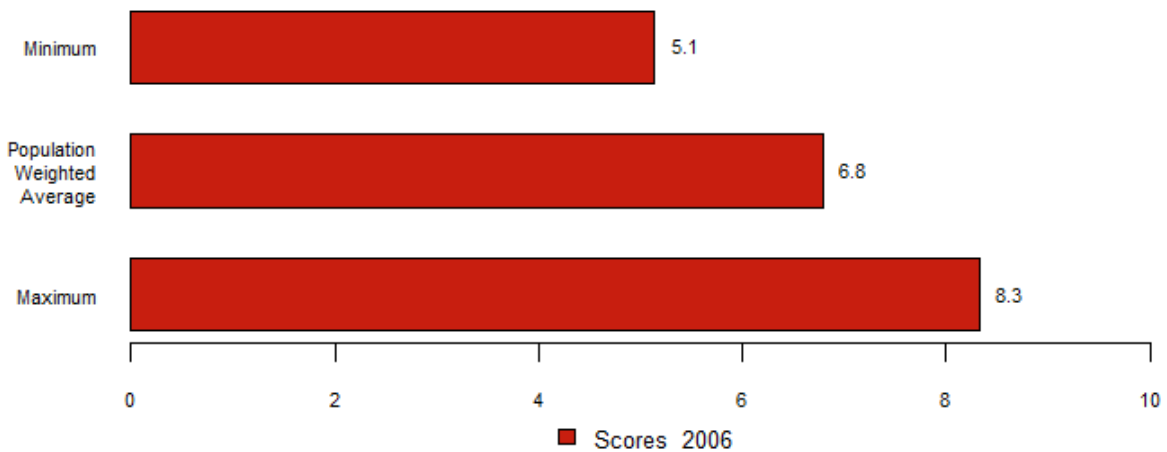
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 6 - Gender Equality

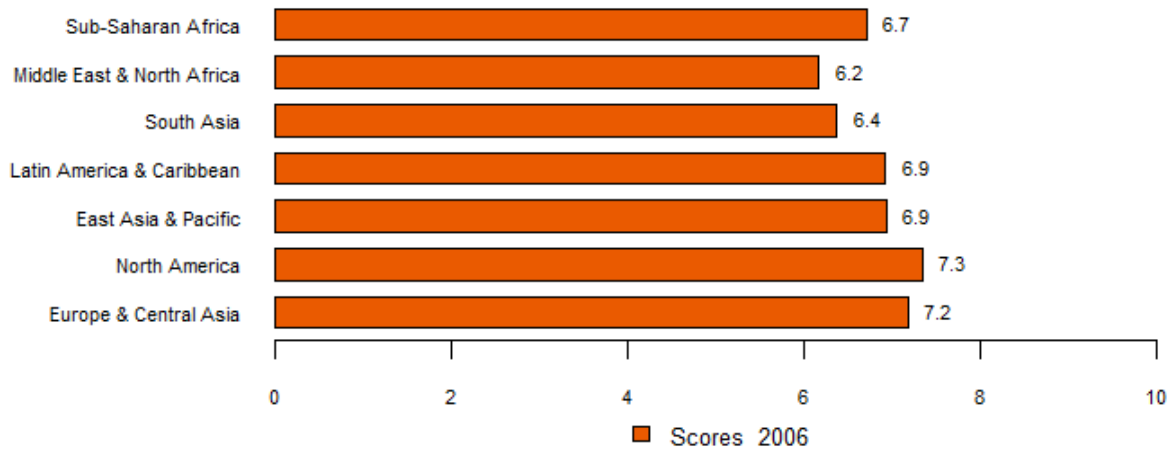
The Gender Gap Index, yearly published by World Economic Forum, is a comprehensive index, based on 14 indicators aggregated into 4 categories: 1. Economic participation and opportunity (salaries, participation levels and access to high-skilled employment). 2. Educational attainment (access to basic and higher level education). 3. Health and survival (life expectancy and sex ratio). 4. Political empowerment (representation in decision-making structures).

Indicator	Gender Gap Index
Source	World Economic Forum
Year of data	2006
Target	1 on the scale of 0 to 1

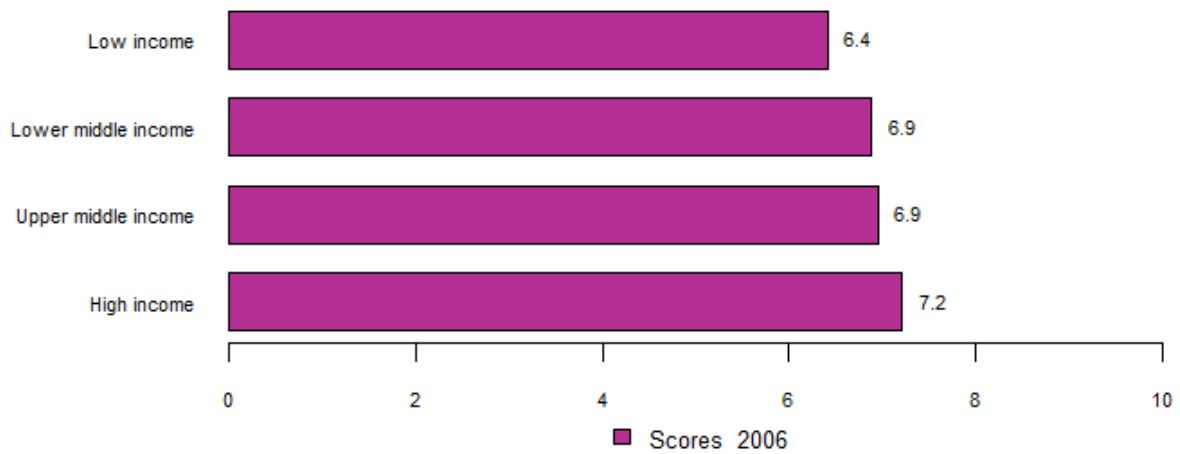
Gender Equality - world



Gender Equality - by regions*

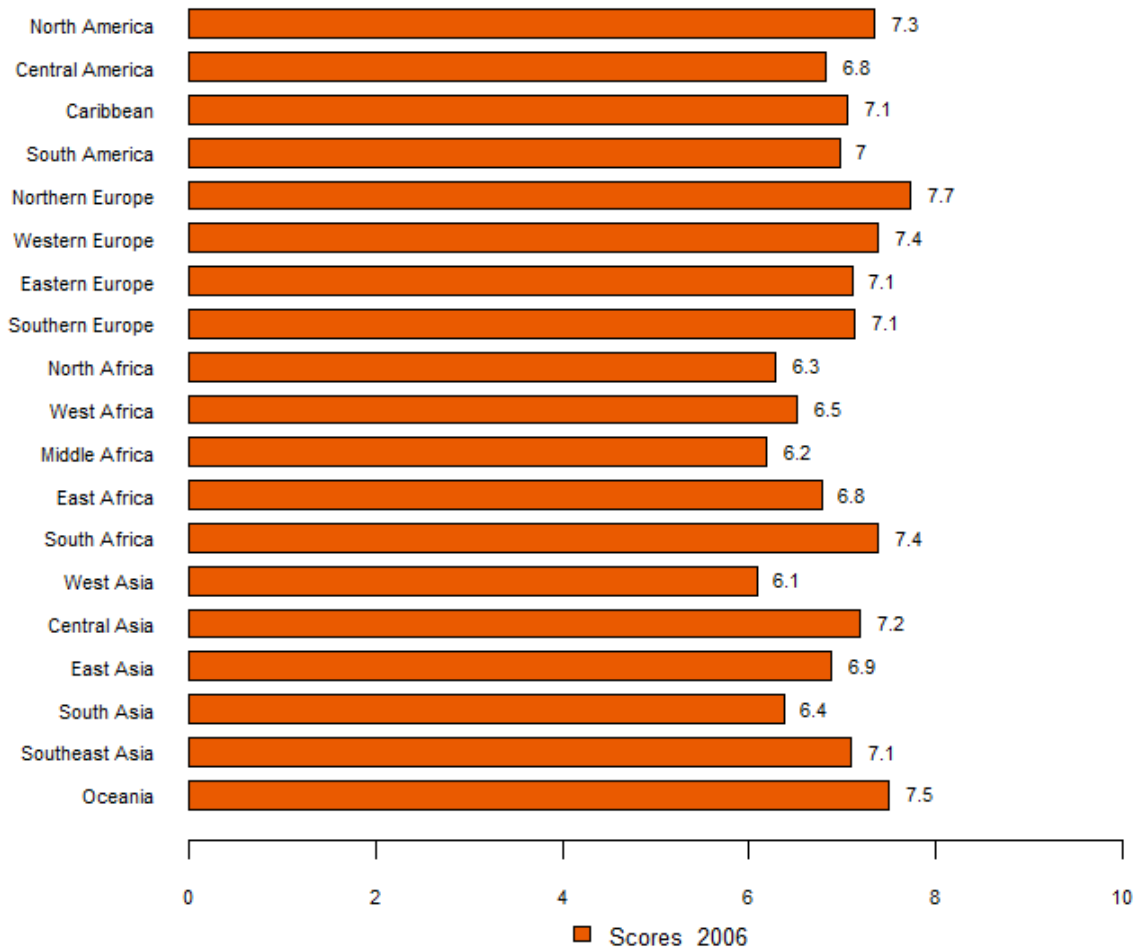


Gender Equality - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Gender Equality - by regions**



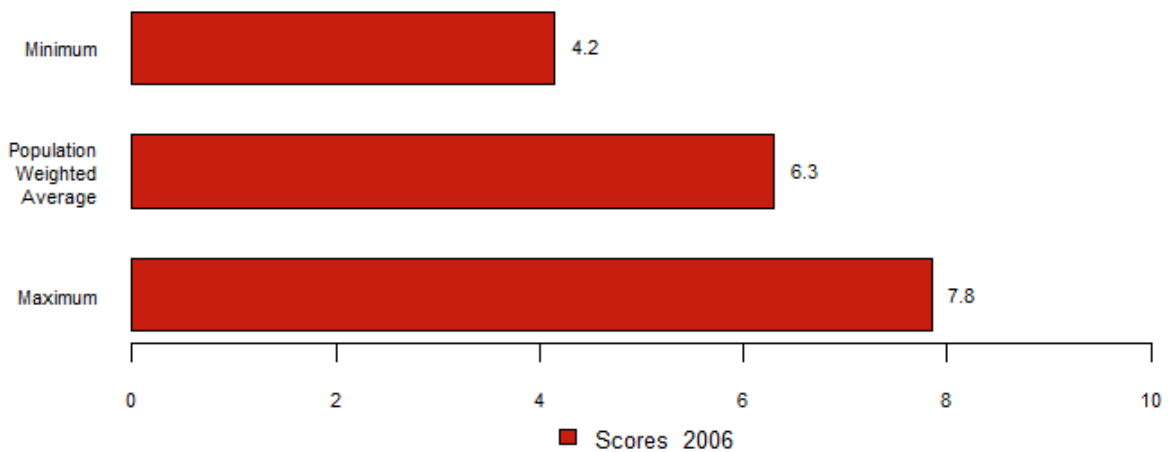
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 7 - Income Distribution

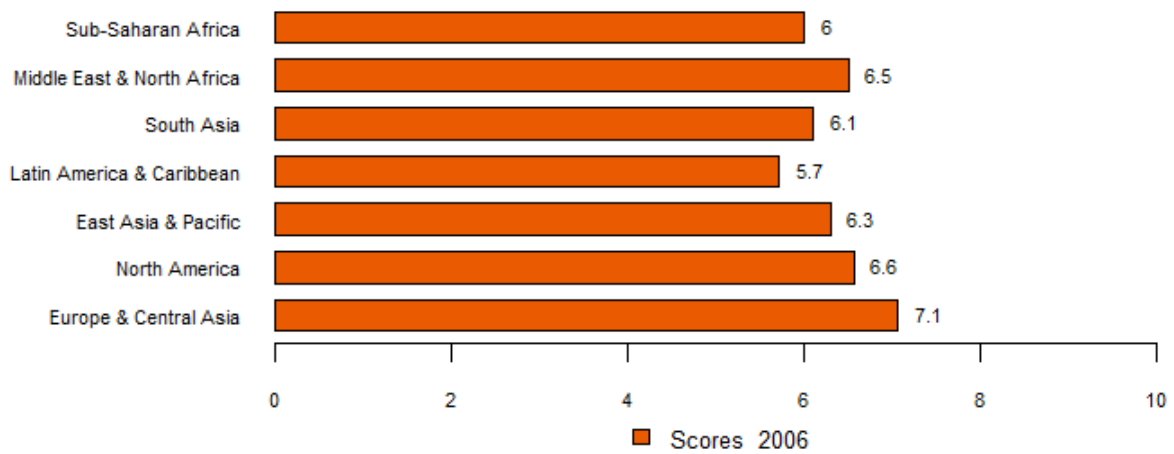
This indicator assesses the level of equality of the distribution between the people in a country. A low level of inequality is supposed to contribute to a stable society, whereas a high level of inequality provokes unrest or worse in a society.

Indicator	gini_disp
Source	Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID)
Year of data	2006
Target	The actual lowest ratio

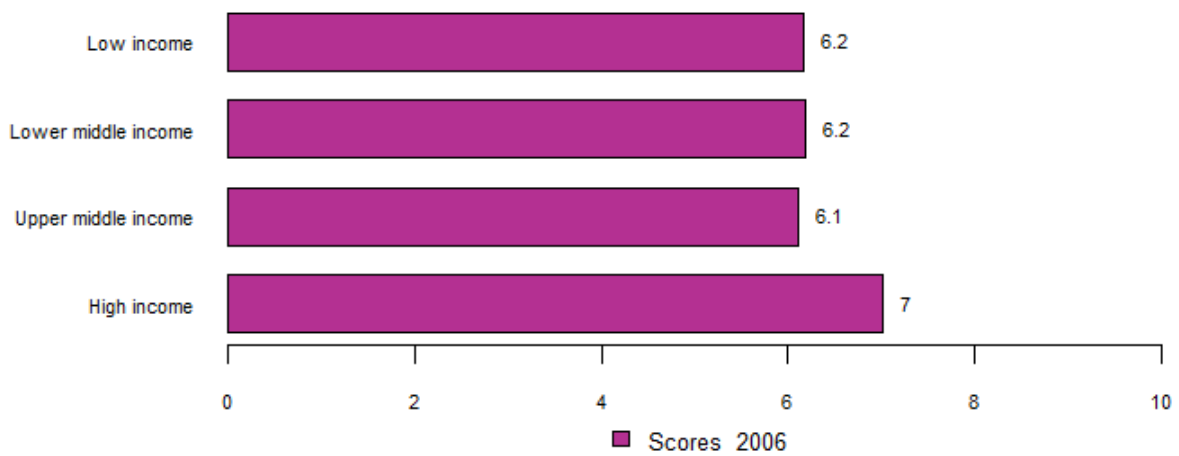
Income Distribution - world



Income Distribution - by regions*

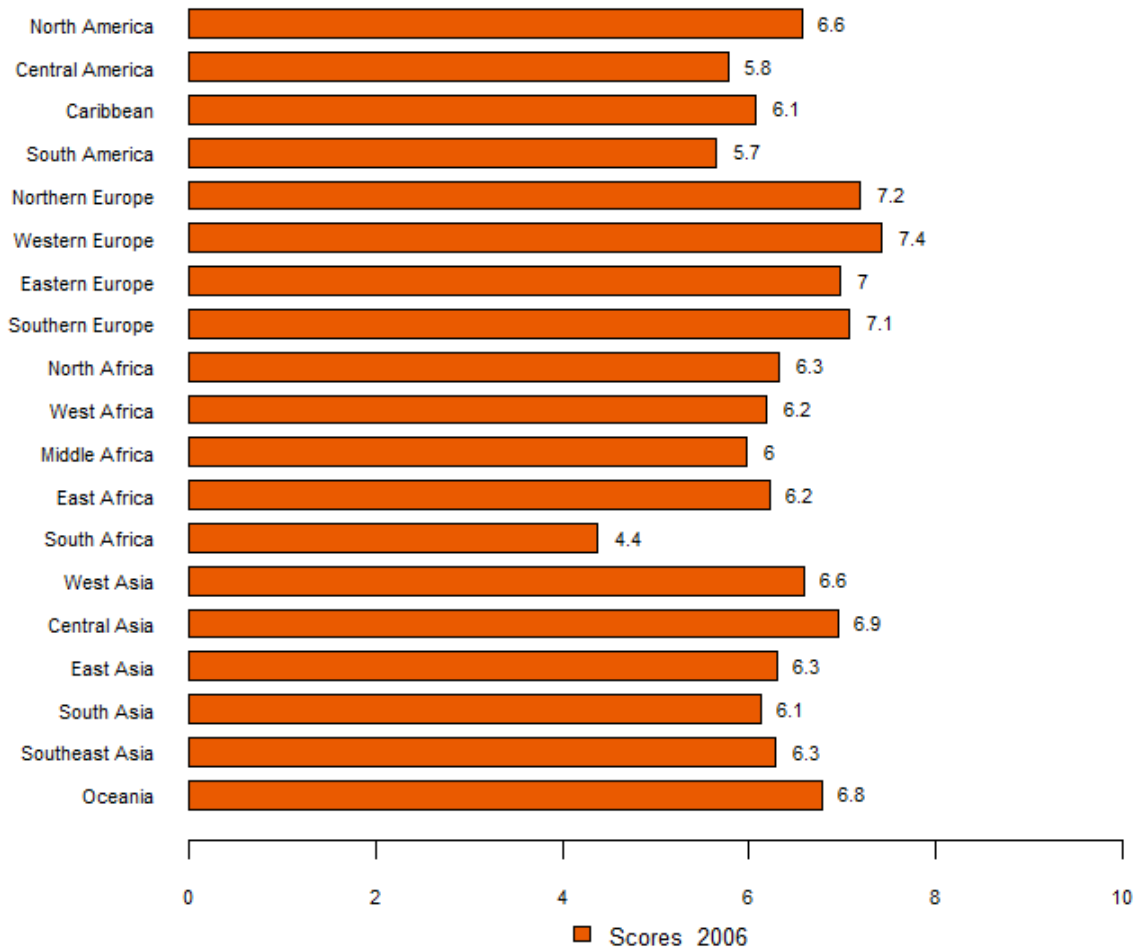


Income Distribution - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Income Distribution - by regions**



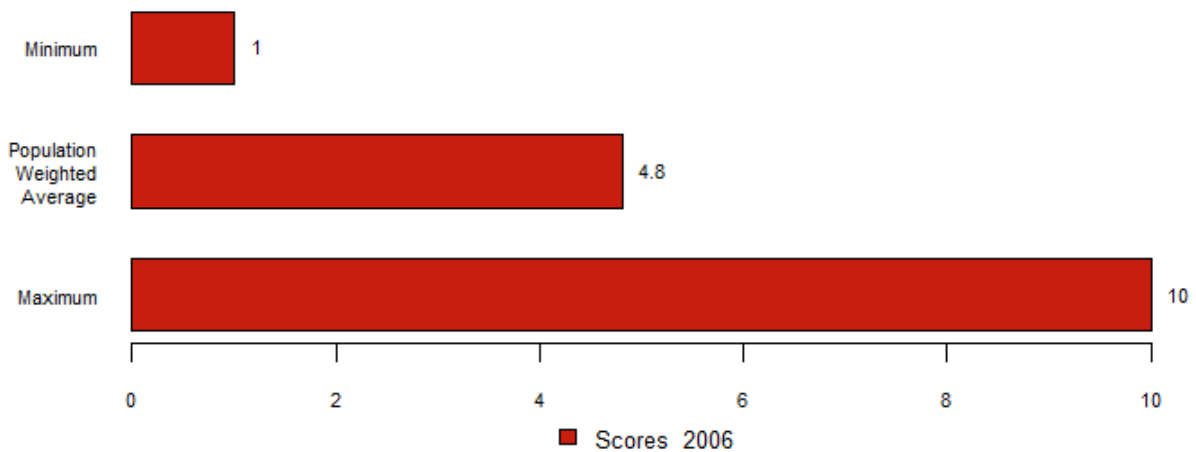
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 8 - Population Growth

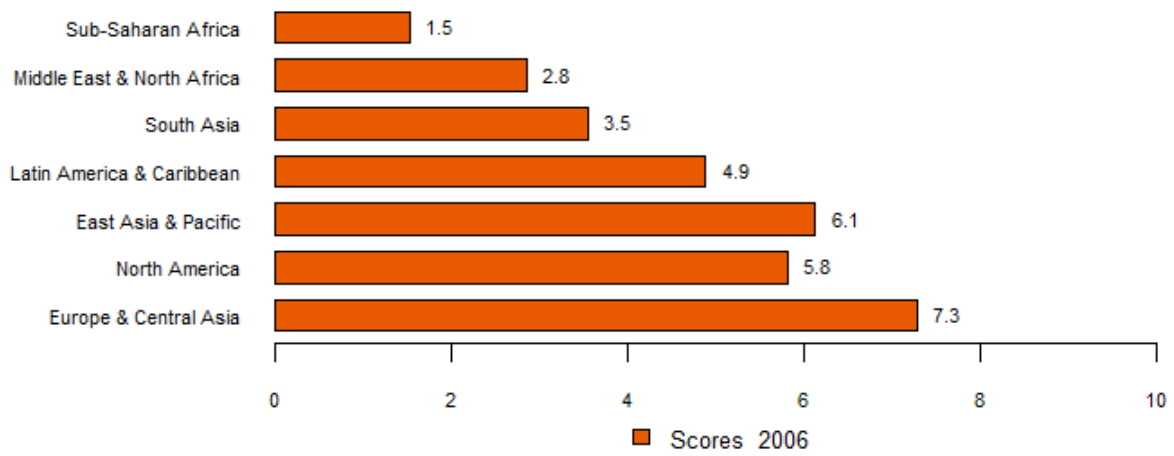
Annual population growth rate. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Indicator	Population growth (annual %)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2002-2006
Target	No further increase of population

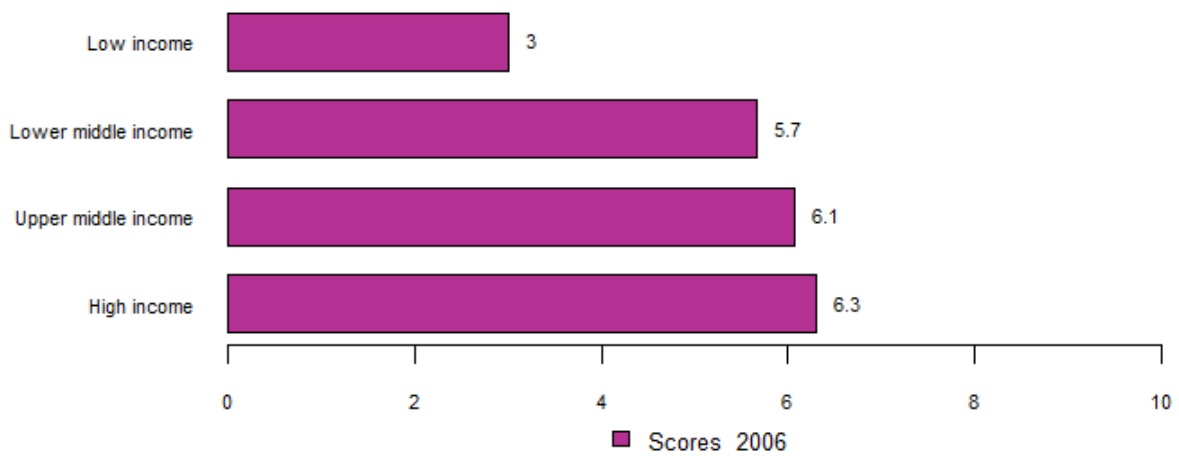
Population Growth - world



Population Growth - by regions*

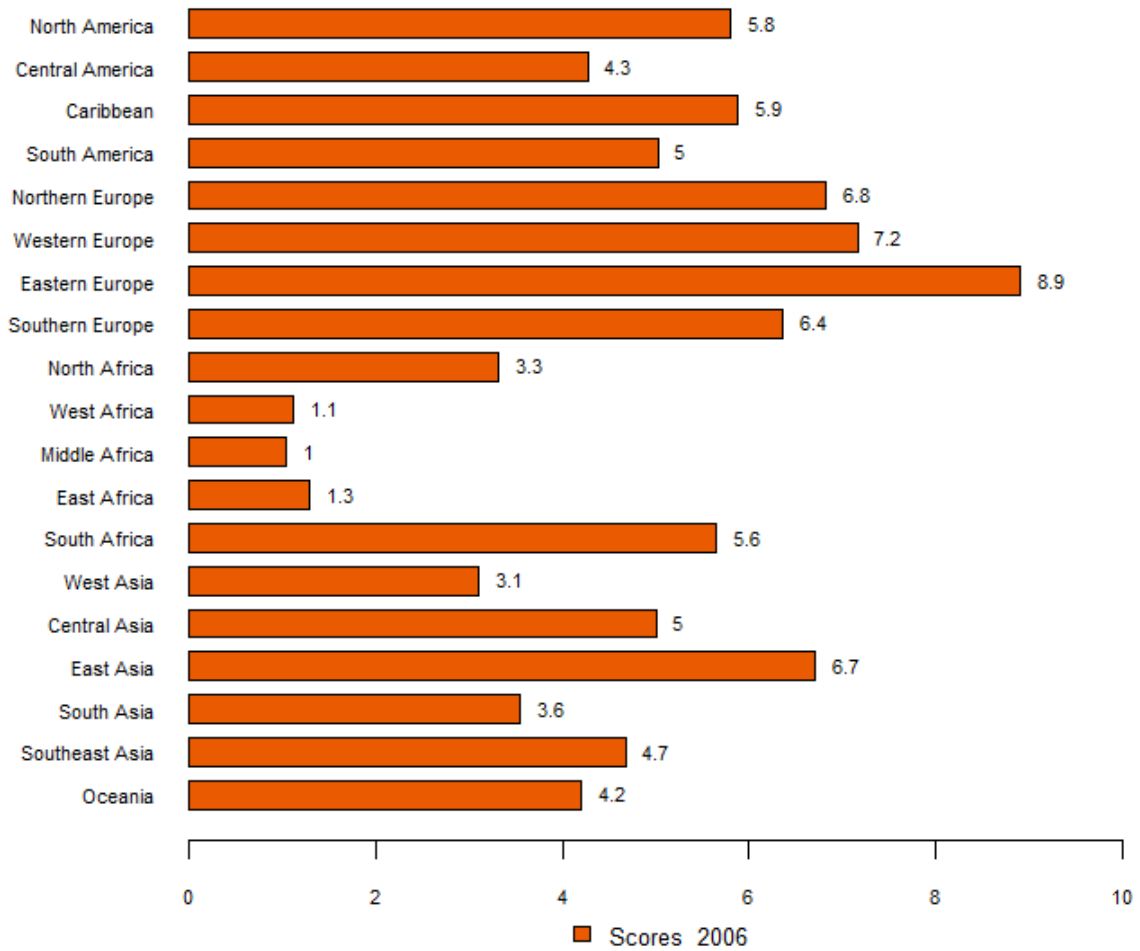


Population Growth - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Population Growth - by regions**



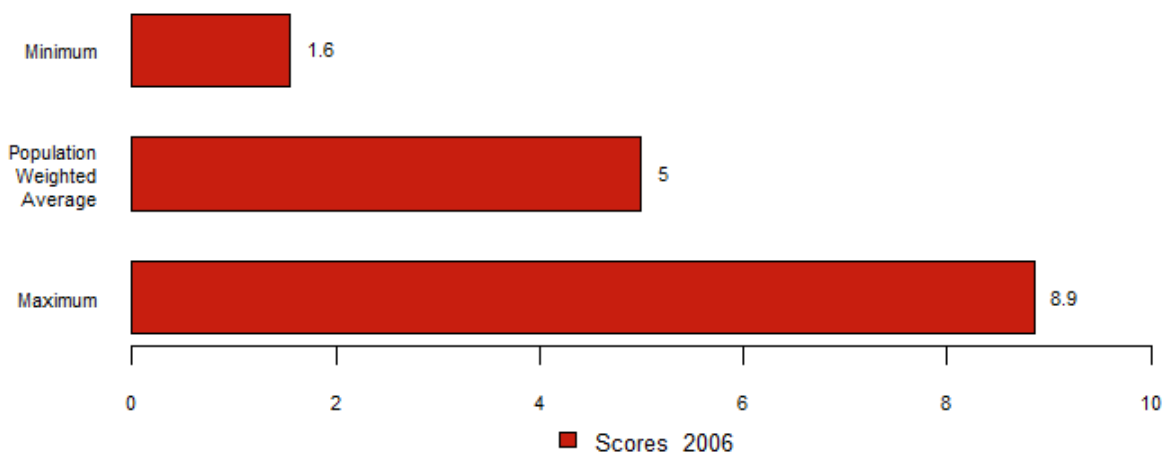
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 9 - Good Governance

Yearly the World Bank publishes the level of Good Governance, based on the assessment of six major issues: 1. Voice and Accountability, 2. Political Stability, 3. Government Effectiveness, 4. Regulatory Quality, 5. Rule of Law and 6. Control of Corruption. The World Bank uses a scale of +2.5 to -2.5 for each item, so by adding up one gets a scale of +15 to -15. For the SSI these six issues have been integrated into one indicator, expressing the level of Good Governance.

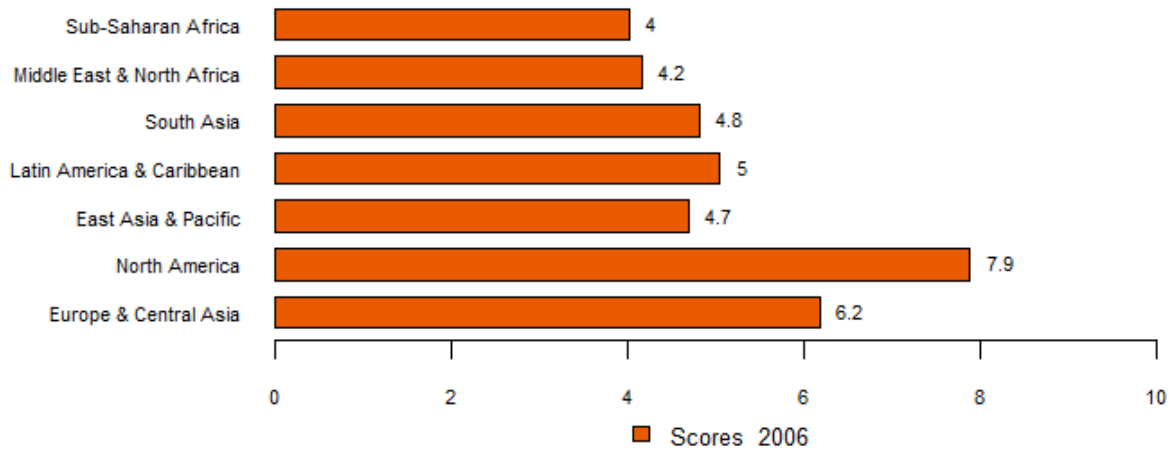
Indicator	Sum of the values of the six Worldwide Governance Indicators
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2006
Target	The maximum score corresponds with 15, on the World Bank scale of -15 to +15

Good Governance - world

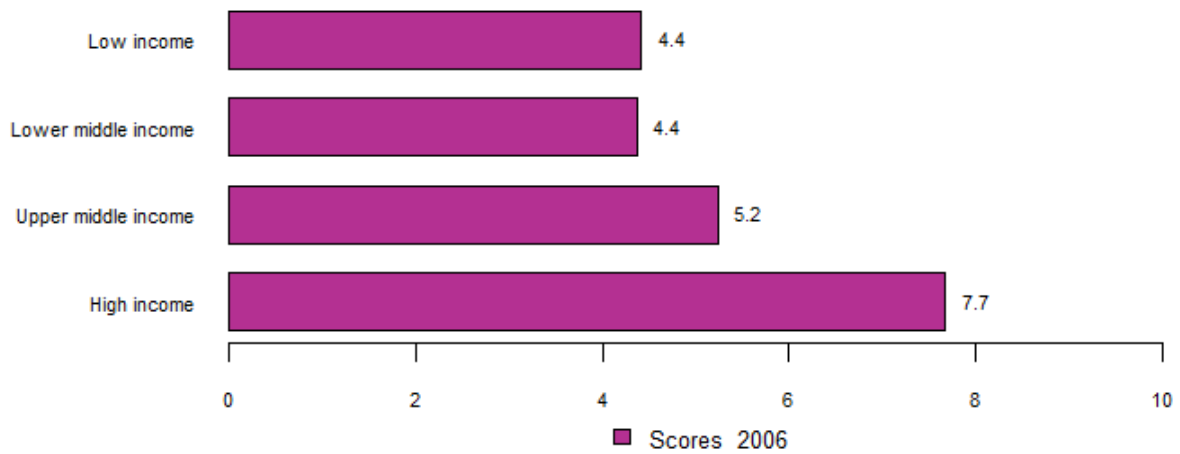




Good Governance - by regions*



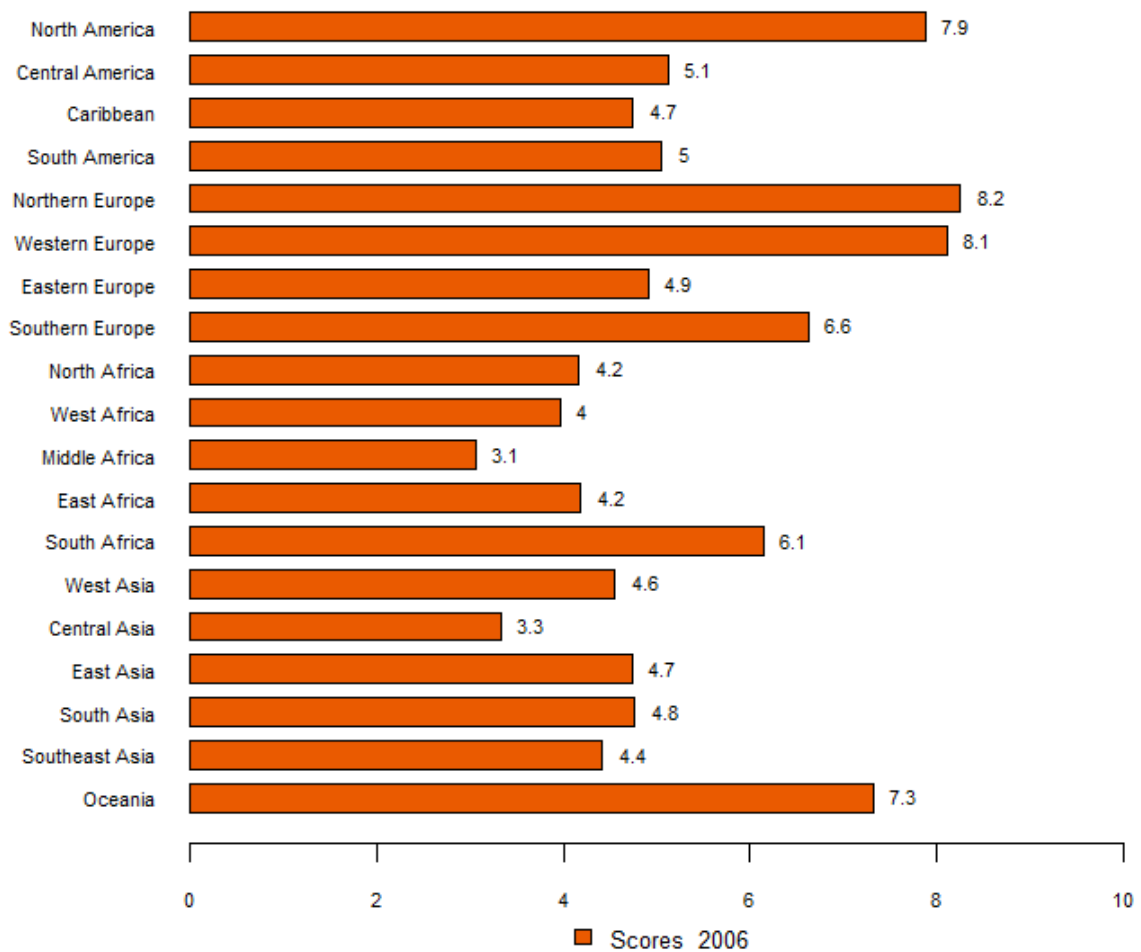
Good Governance - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition



Good Governance - by regions**



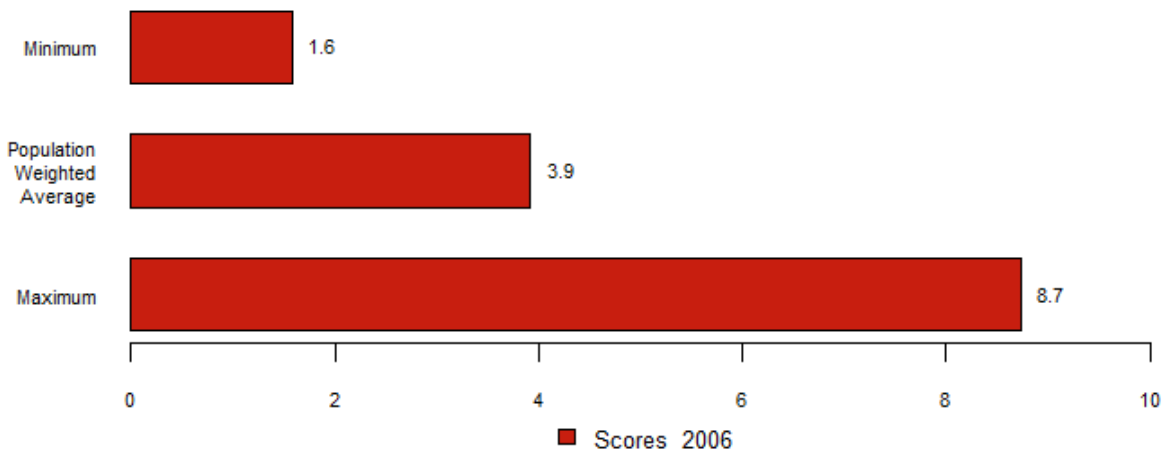
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 10 - Biodiversity

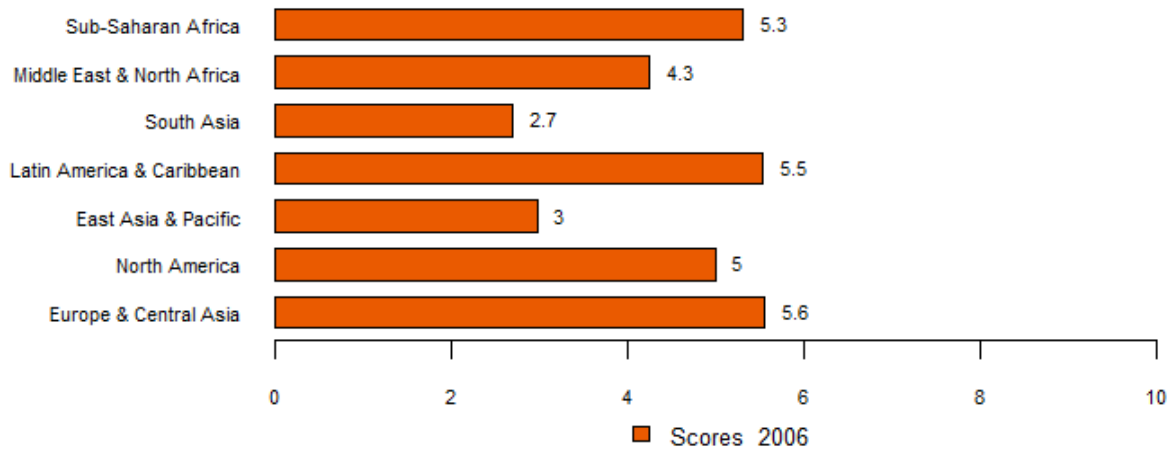
Biodiversity is expressed by twelve sub indicators: Marine KBA Protection, Marine Habitat Protection, Marine Protection Stringency, Protected Areas Representativeness Index, Species Protection Index, Terrestrial Biome Protection, Terrestrial KBA Protection, Protected Area Effectiveness, Protected Human Land, Red List Index, Species Habitat Index, Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience

Indicator	Biodiversity & Habitat (BDH)
Source	Environmental Performance Index (EPI)
Year of data	2006
Target	100%

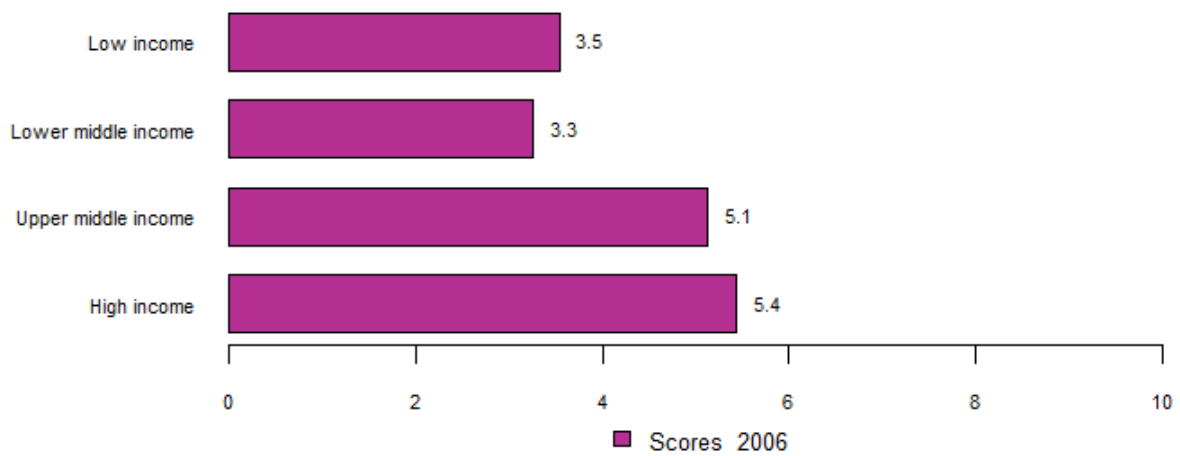
Biodiversity - world



Biodiversity - by regions*

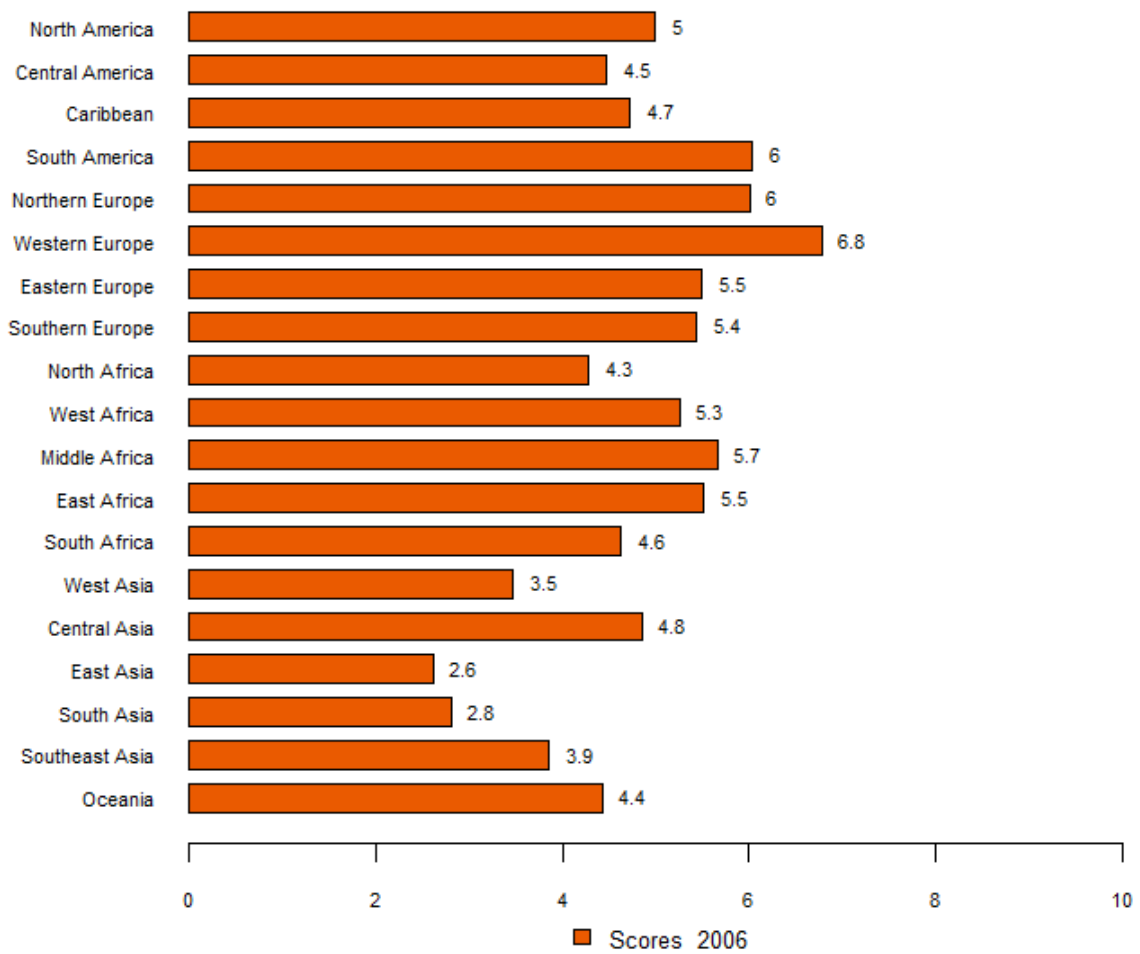


Biodiversity - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Biodiversity - by regions**



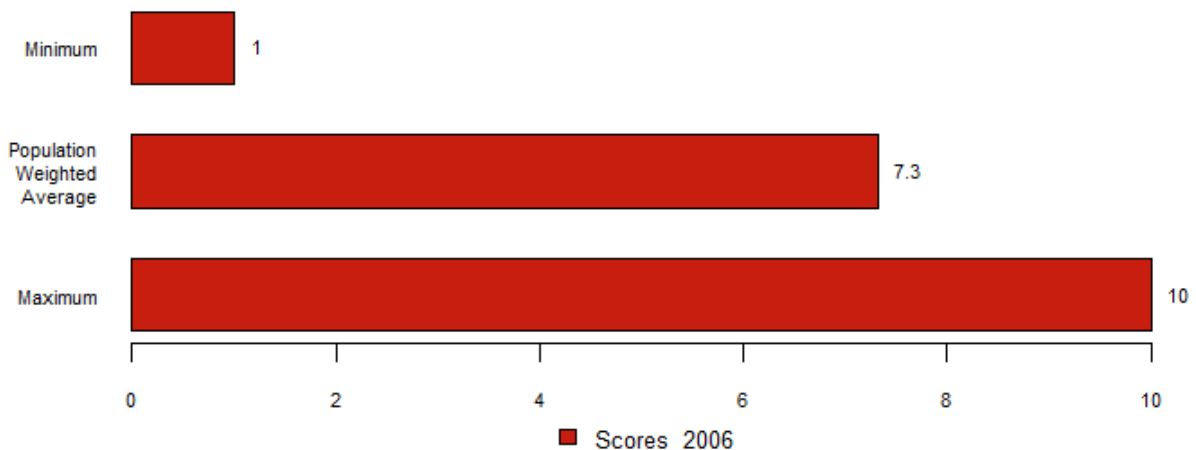
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 11 - Renewable Water Resources

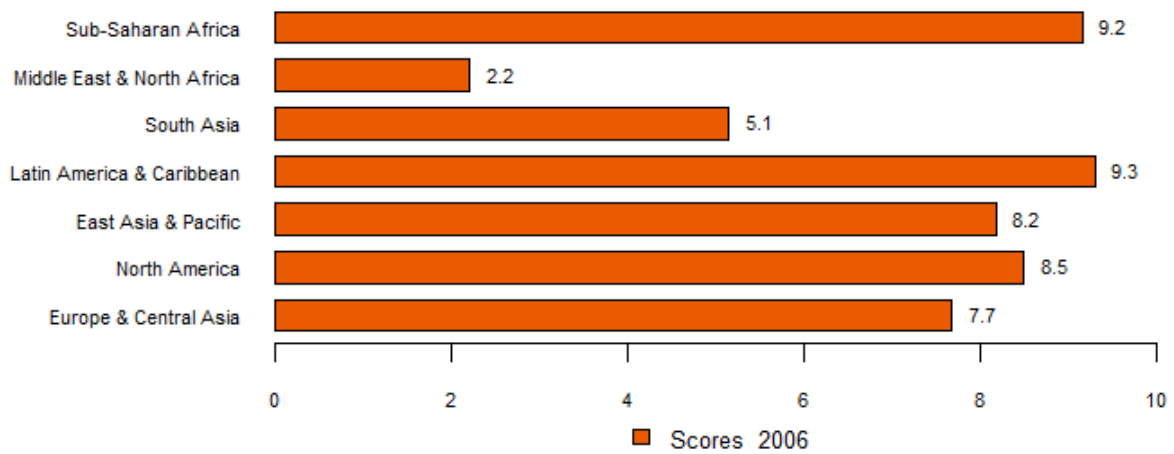
Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes.

Indicator	Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2006
Target	No specific target has been formulated

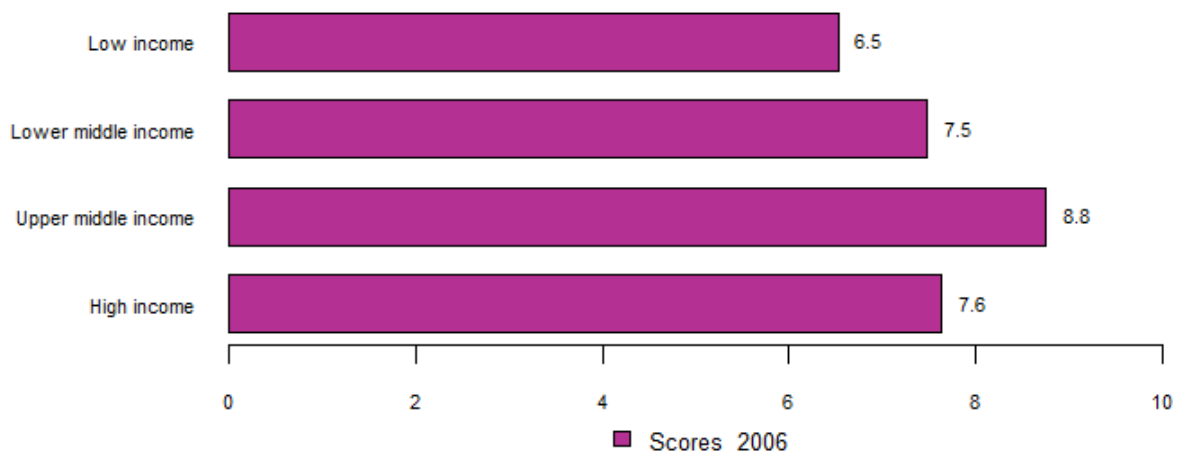
Renewable Water Resources - world



Renewable Water Resources - by regions*

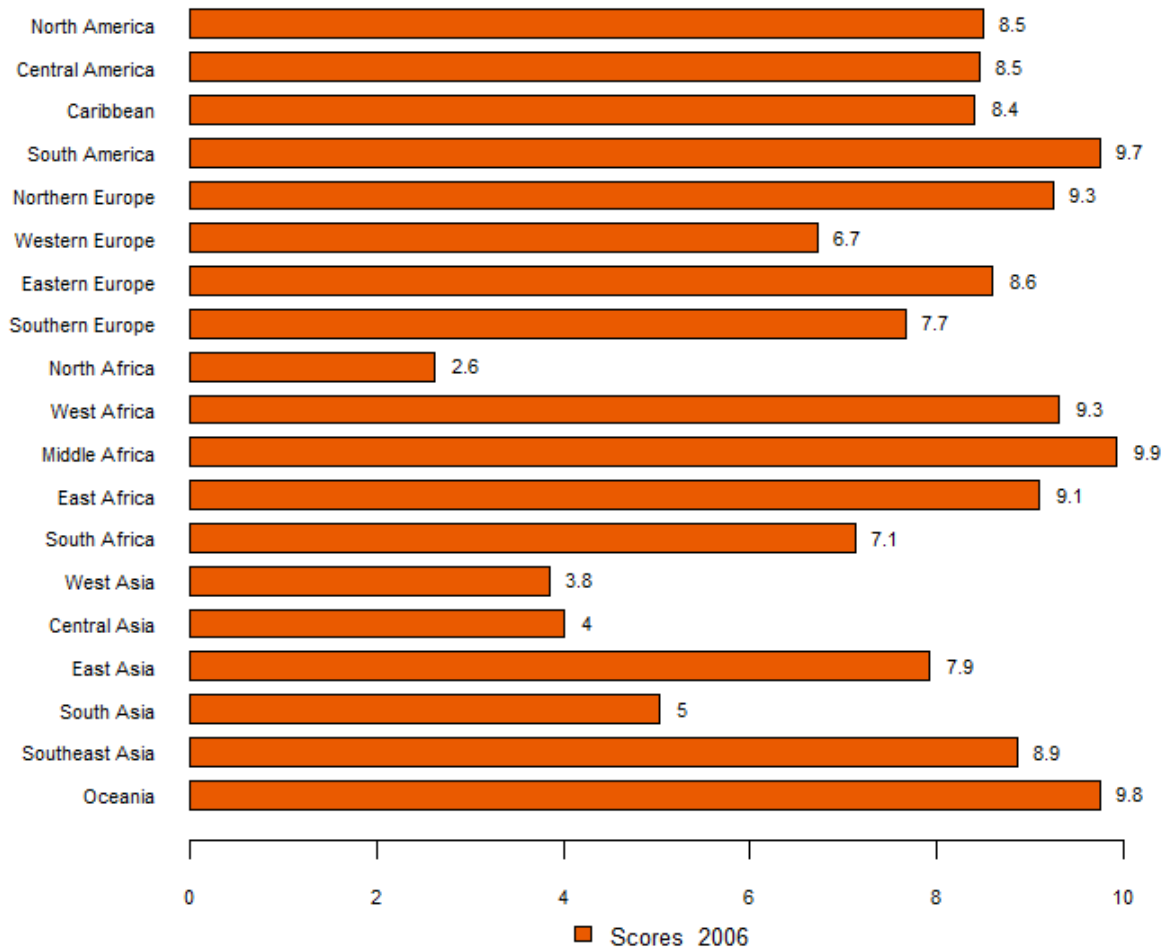


Renewable Water Resources - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Renewable Water Resources - by regions**



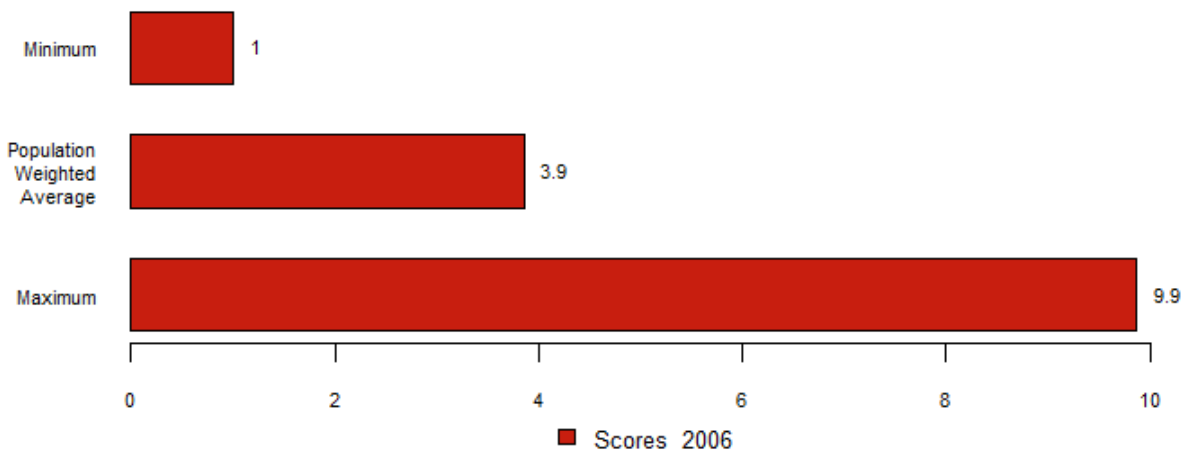
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 12 - Consumption

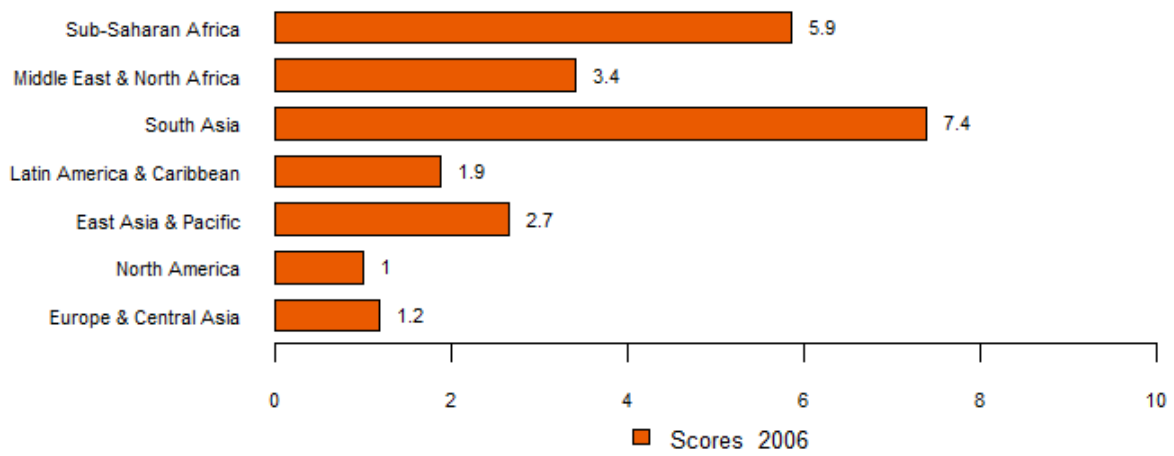
As a proxy for consumption the Ecological Footprint has been used which is a measure of how much area of biologically productive land and water an individual, population, or activity requires to produce all the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it generates, using prevailing technology and resource management practices.

Indicator	Ecological Footprint (gha per person)
Source	Global Footprint Network
Year of data	2006
Target	0.9 gha (global hectares)

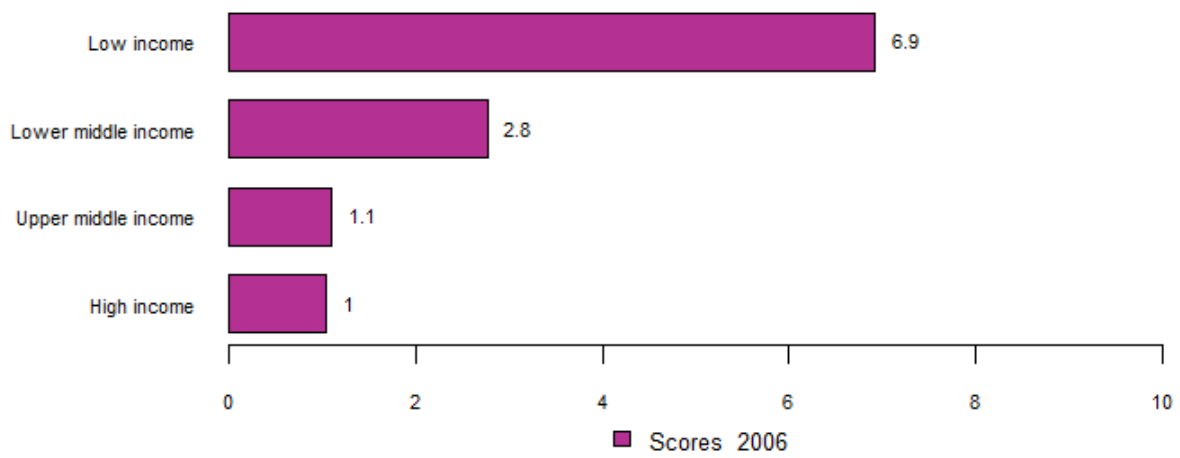
Consumption - world



Consumption - by regions*

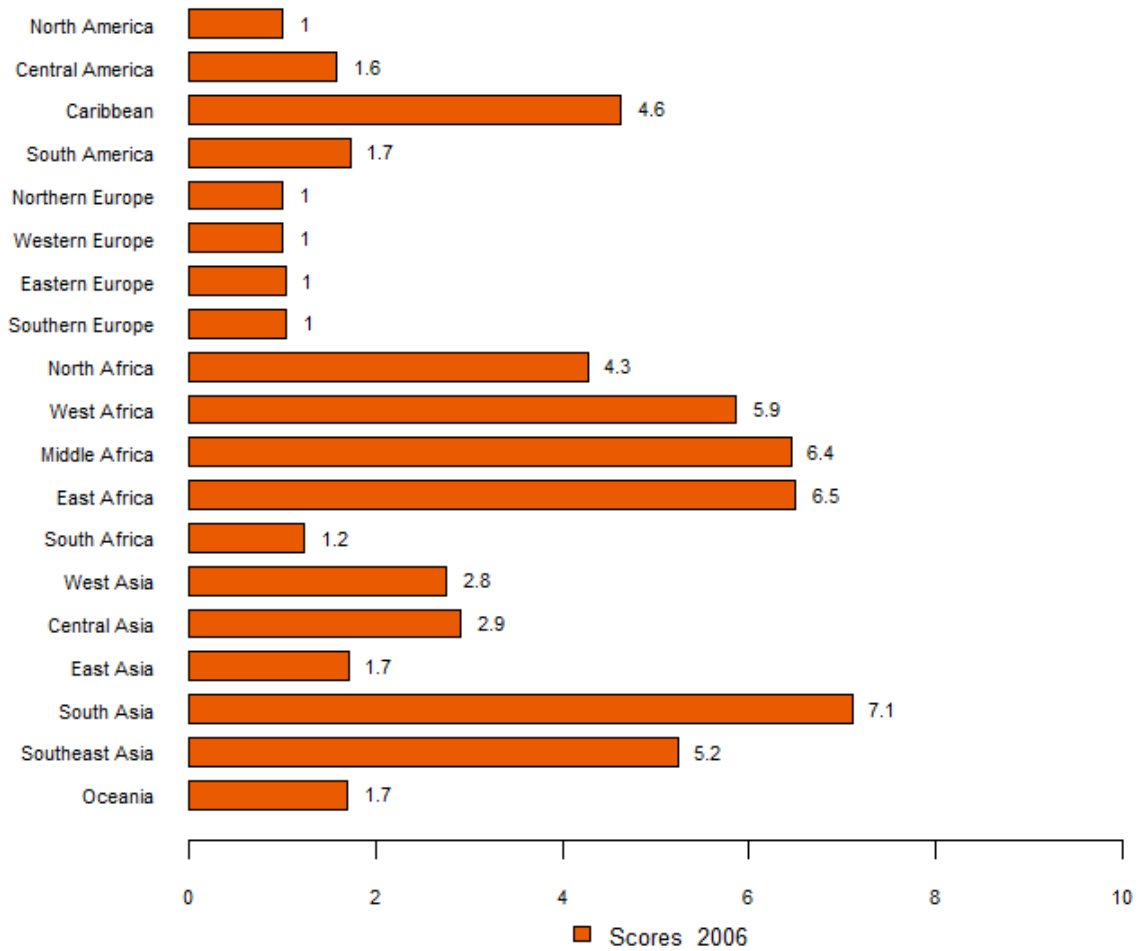


Consumption - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Consumption - by regions**



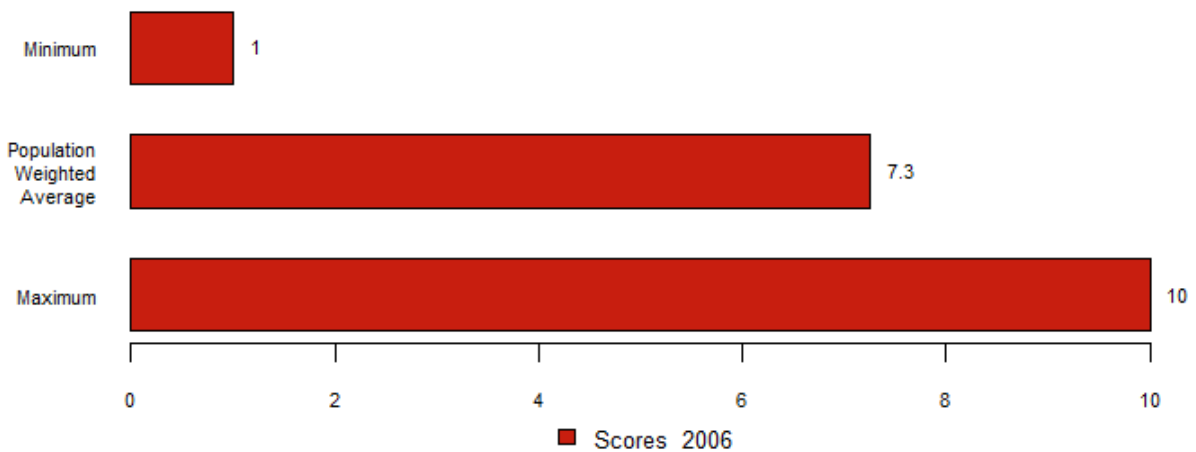
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 13 - Energy Use

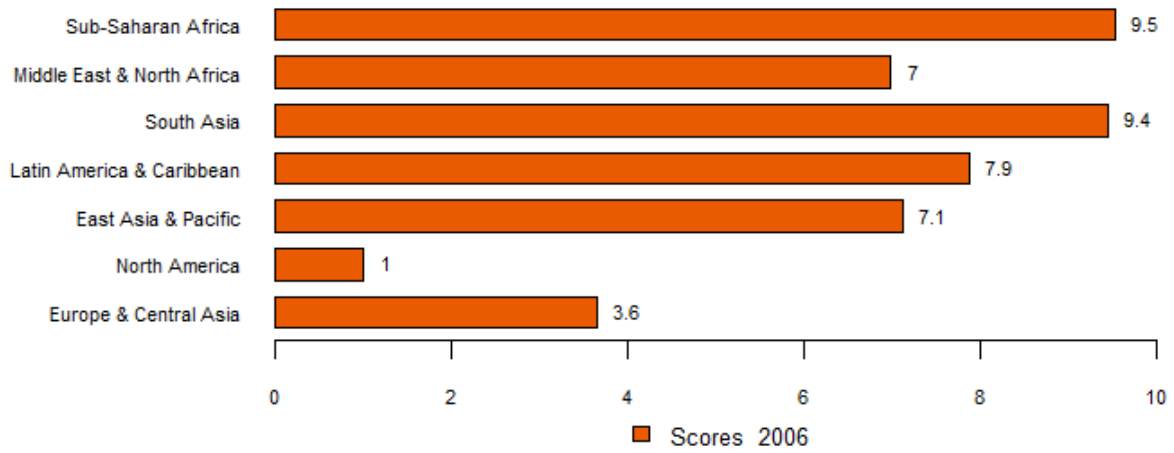
Total energy consumption includes the consumption of petroleum, dry natural gas, coal, net nuclear, hydroelectric, and non-hydroelectric renewable electricity.

Indicator	Consumption (per capita) in MTOE
Source	EIA
Year of data	2006
Target	No special target

Energy Use - world



Energy Use - by regions*

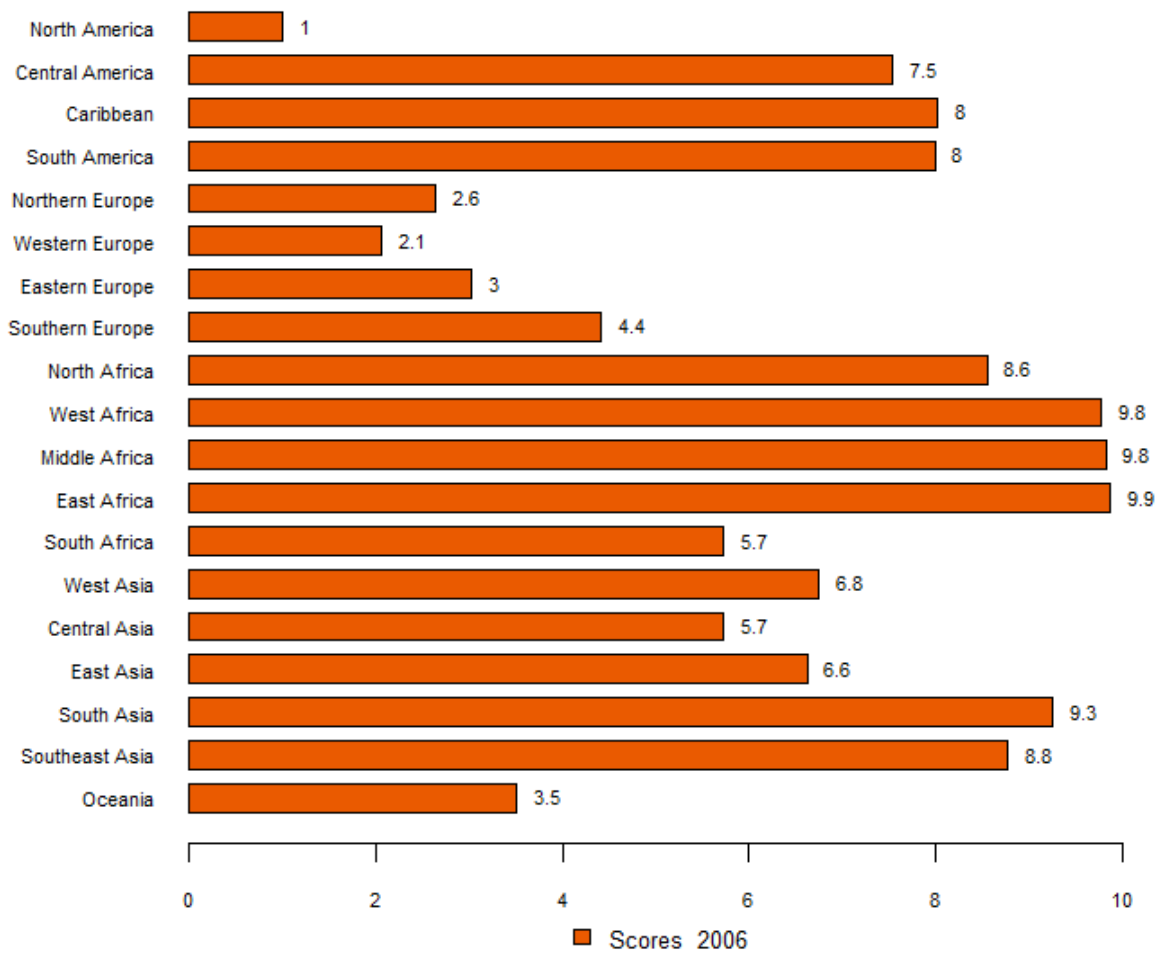


Energy Use - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Energy Use - by regions**



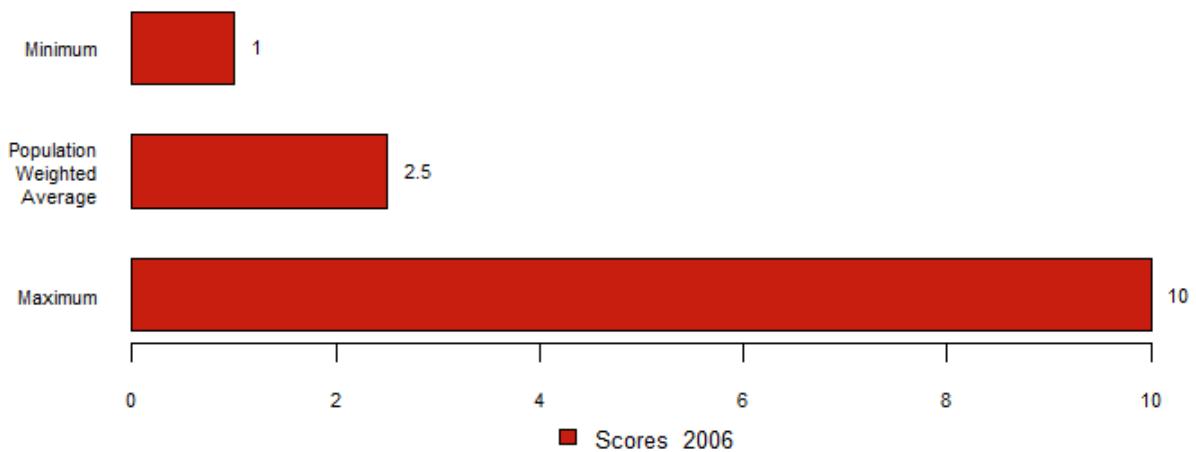
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 14 - Energy Savings

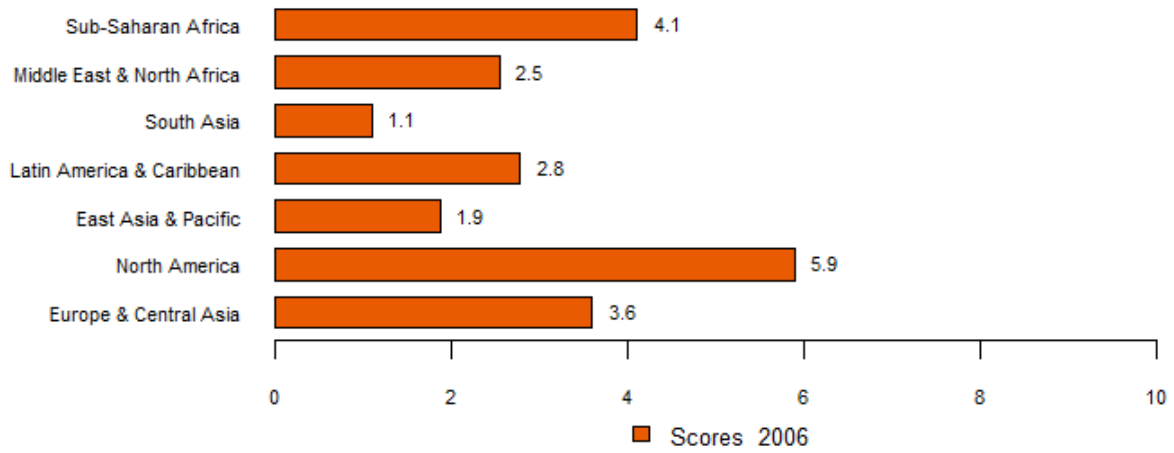
In many places and regions around the world targets are set to reduce the consumption of energy. The results of energy use reduction plans and activities can be monitored by this indicator.

Indicator	Change in energy usage per capita within five years in %
Source	EIA
Year of data	2002-2006
Target	No special target

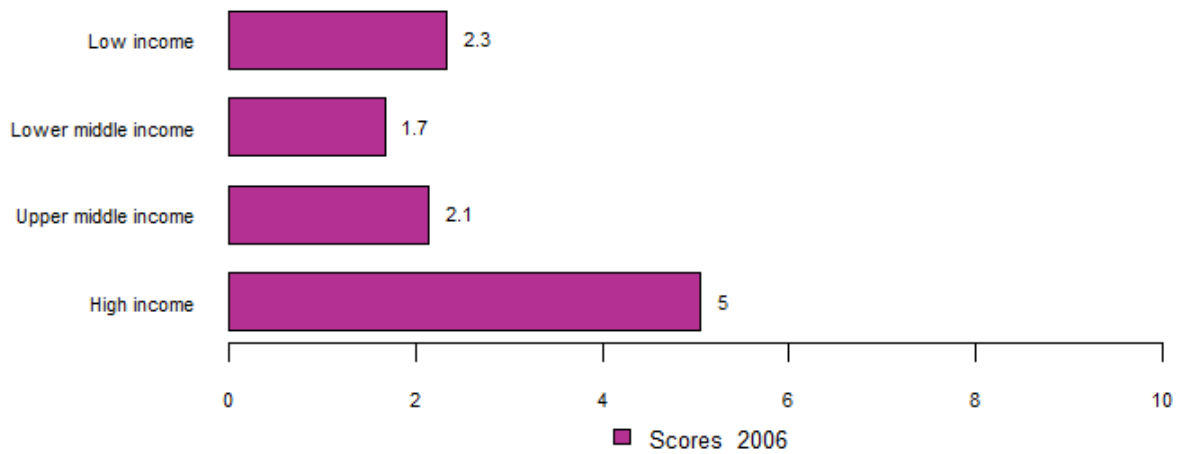
Energy Savings - world



Energy Savings - by regions*

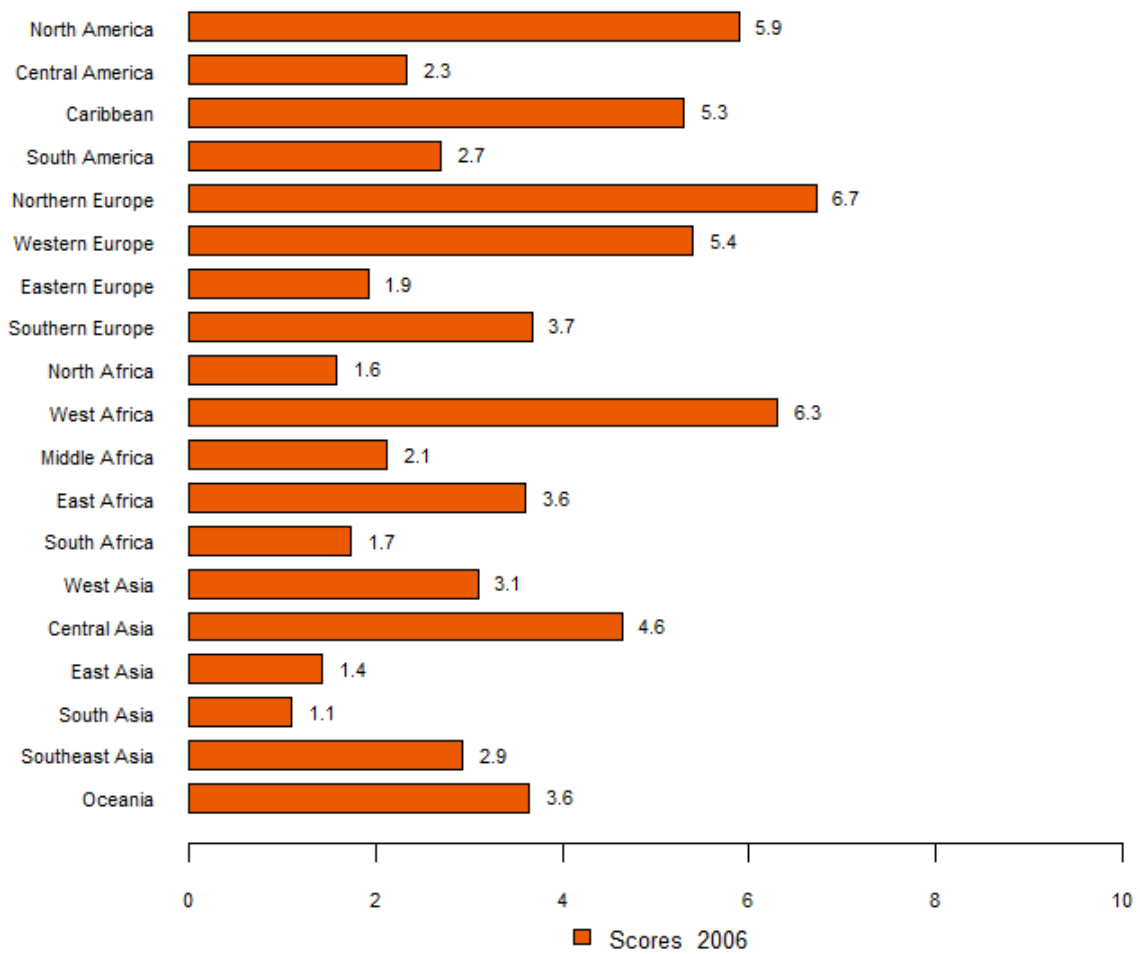


Energy Savings - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Energy Savings - by regions**



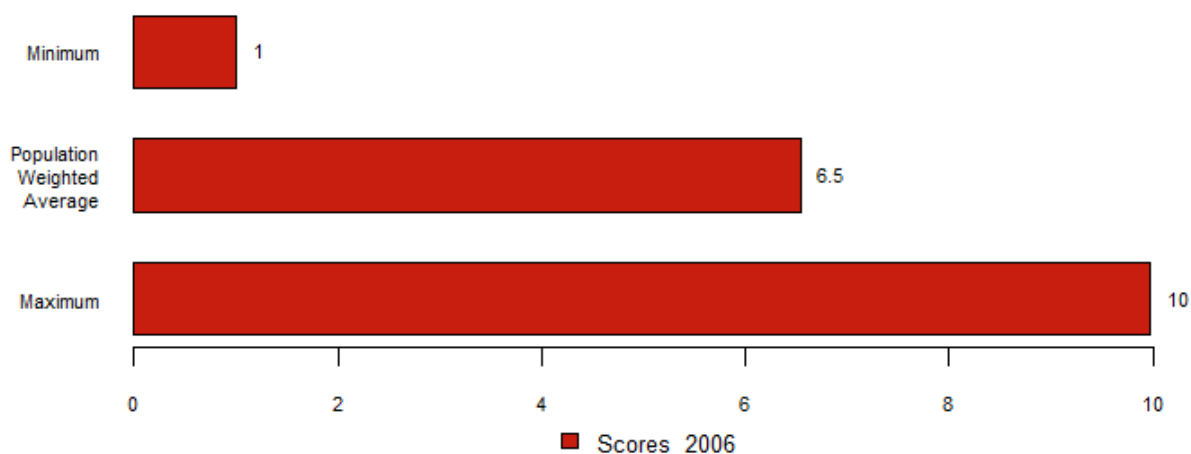
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 15 - Greenhouse Gases

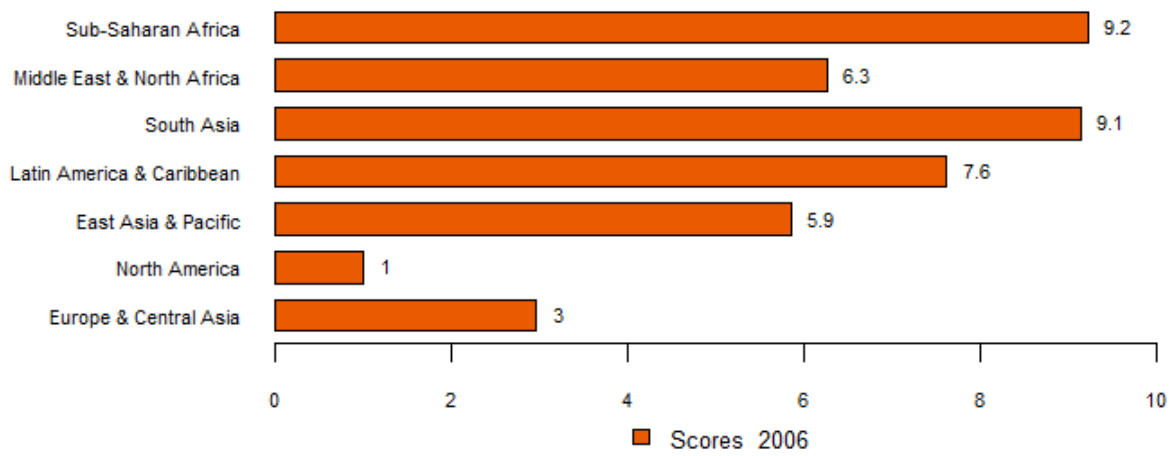
This indicator uses the common measure for Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHG): the amount of emitted CO₂. Thus other GHG emissions, like CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆, are not included.

Indicator	CO ₂ per capita
Source	IEA
Year of data	2006
Target	≤ 2 ton CO ₂ per capita per year

Greenhouse Gases - world



Greenhouse Gases - by regions*

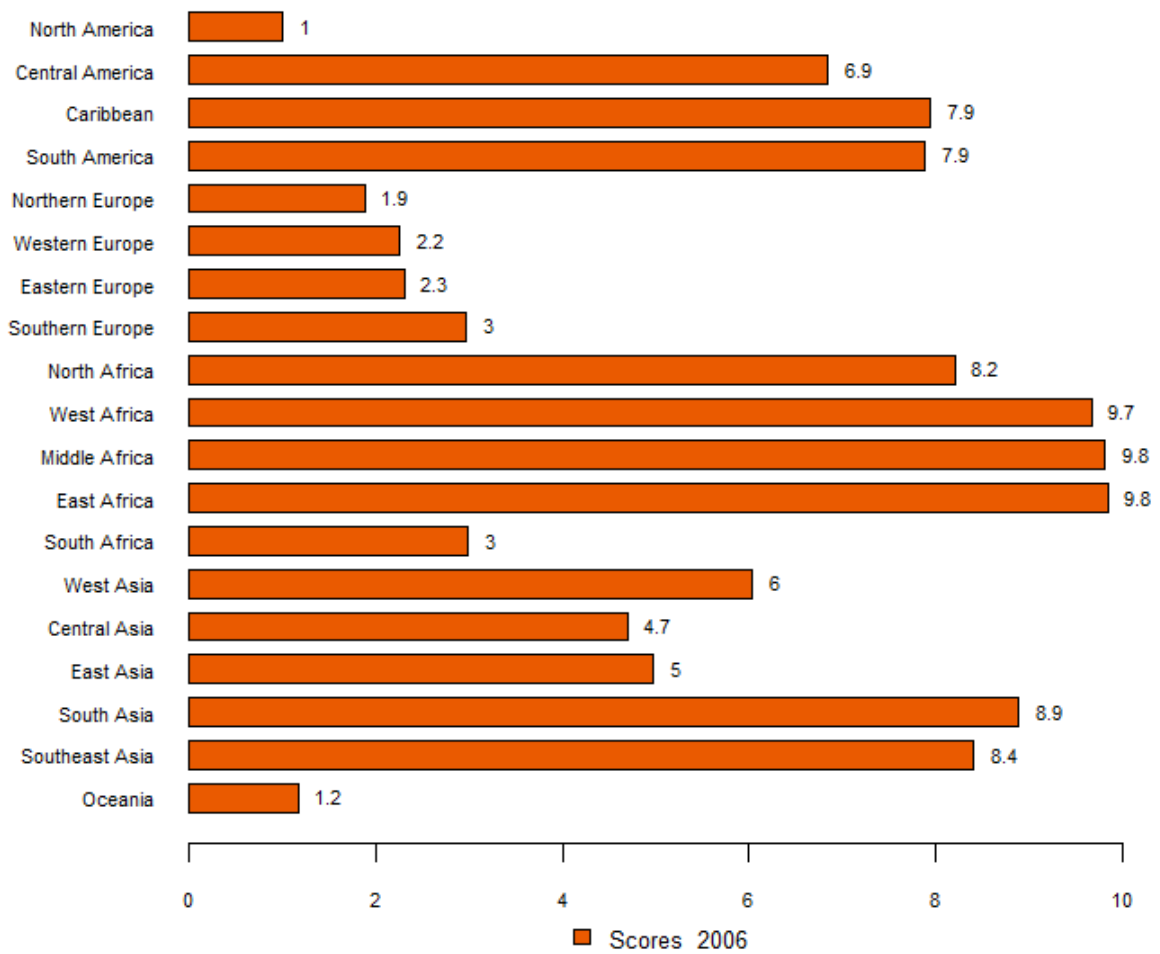


Greenhouse Gases - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Greenhouse Gases - by regions**



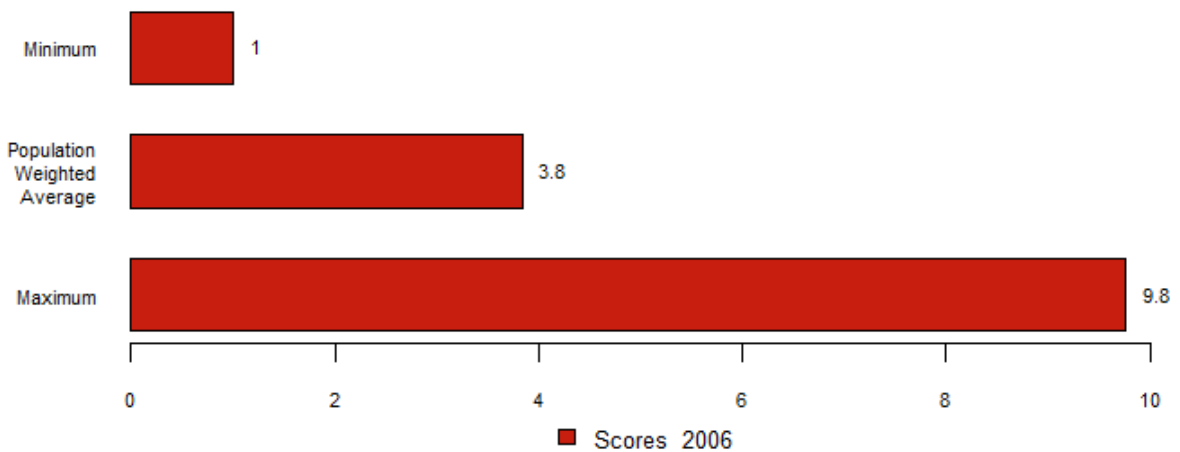
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 16 - Renewable Energy

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

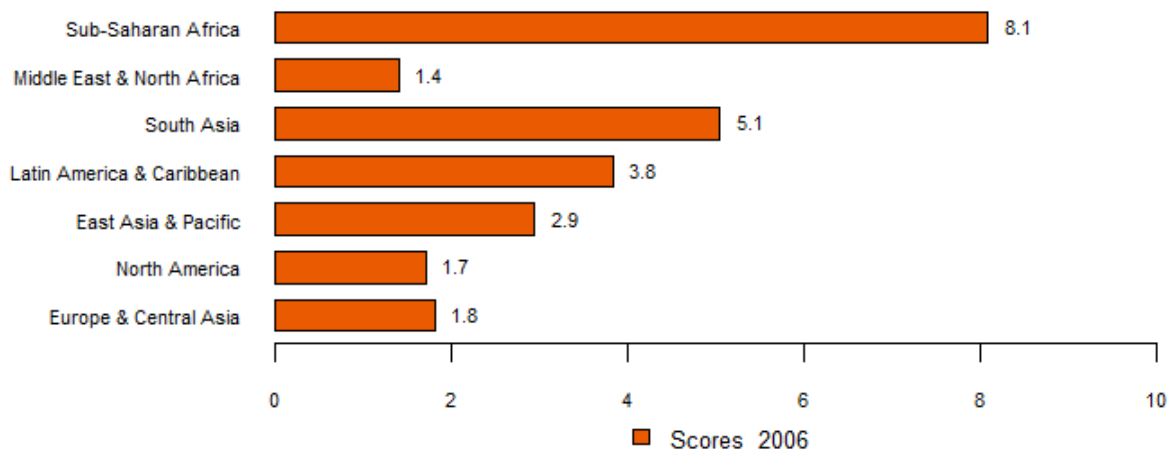
Indicator	Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2006
Target	100%

Renewable Energy - world

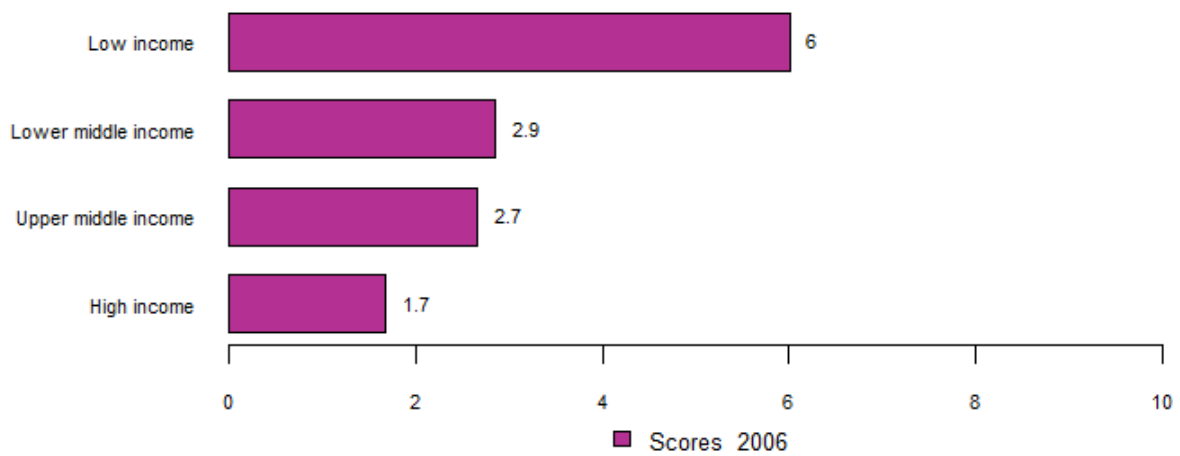




Renewable Energy - by regions*



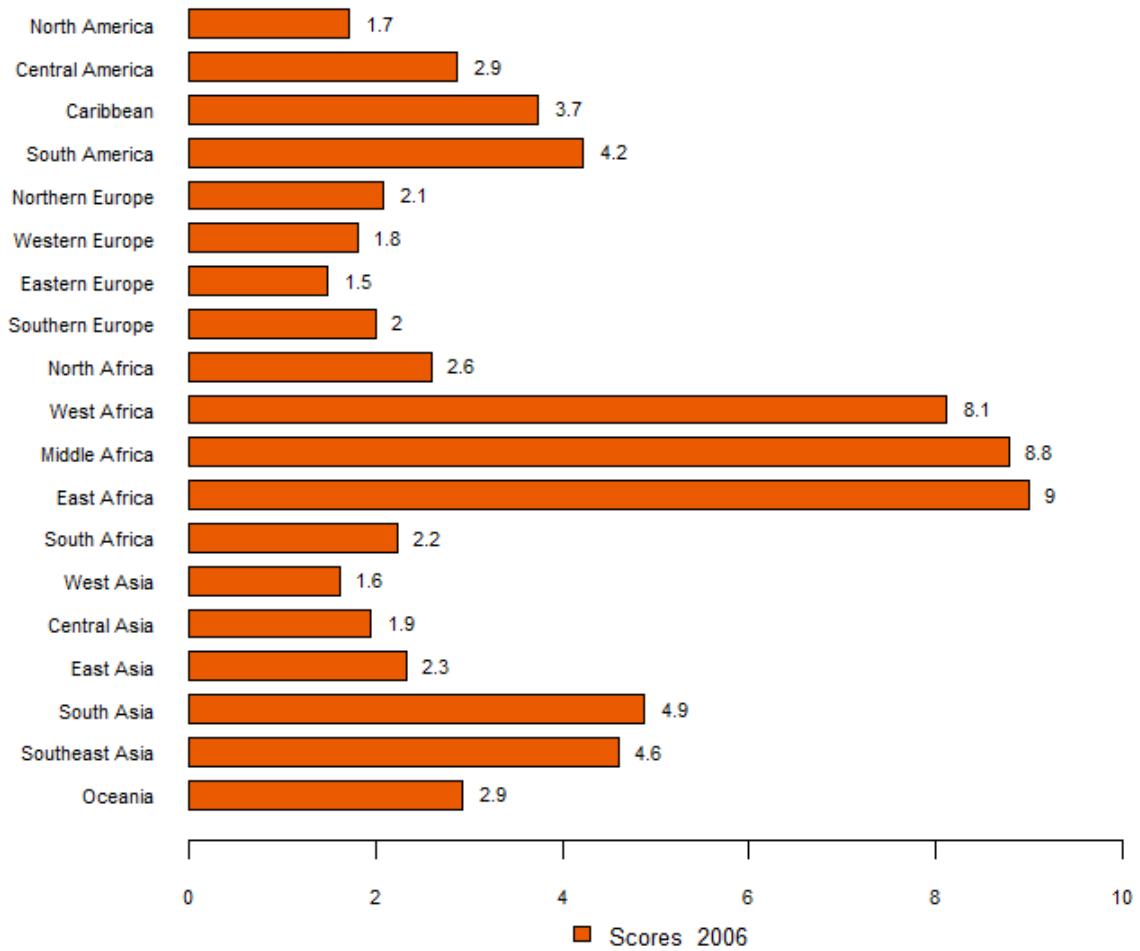
Renewable Energy - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition



Renewable Energy - by regions**



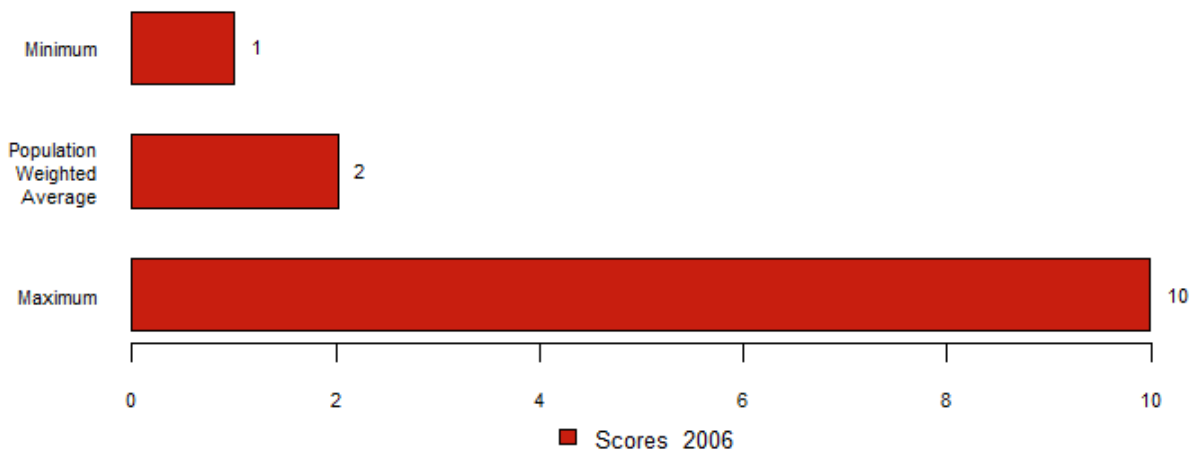
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 17 - Organic Farming

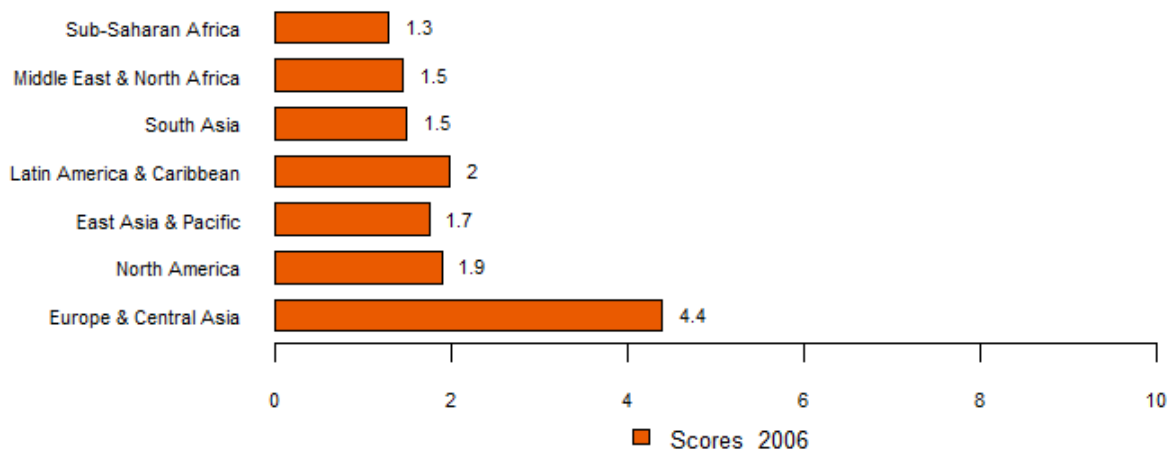
Organic Farming is expressed by the area of fully converted and in-conversion organically cultivated land as the percentage of total agricultural area.

Indicator	Organic area share of total farmland [%]
Source	FiBL
Year of data	2006
Target	20%

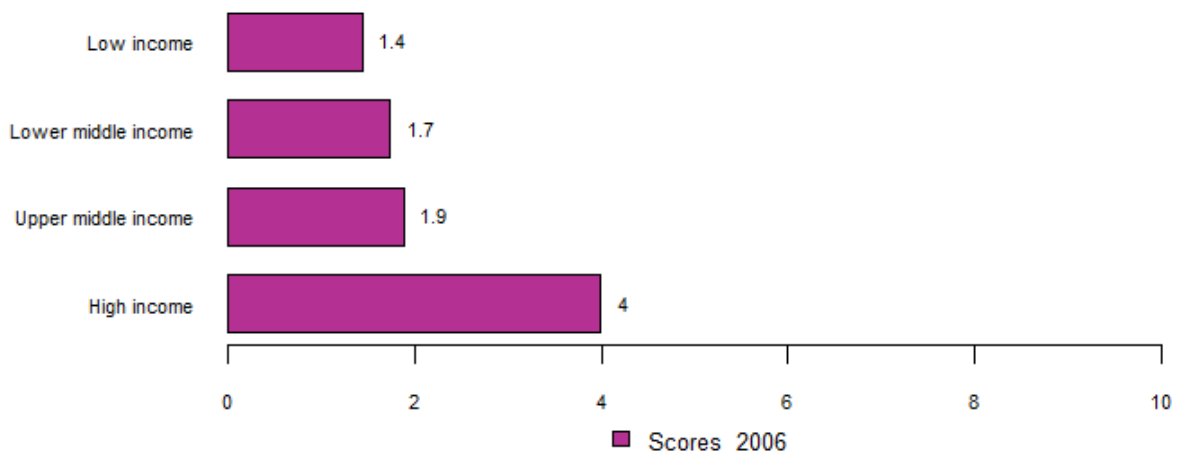
Organic Farming - world



Organic Farming - by regions*

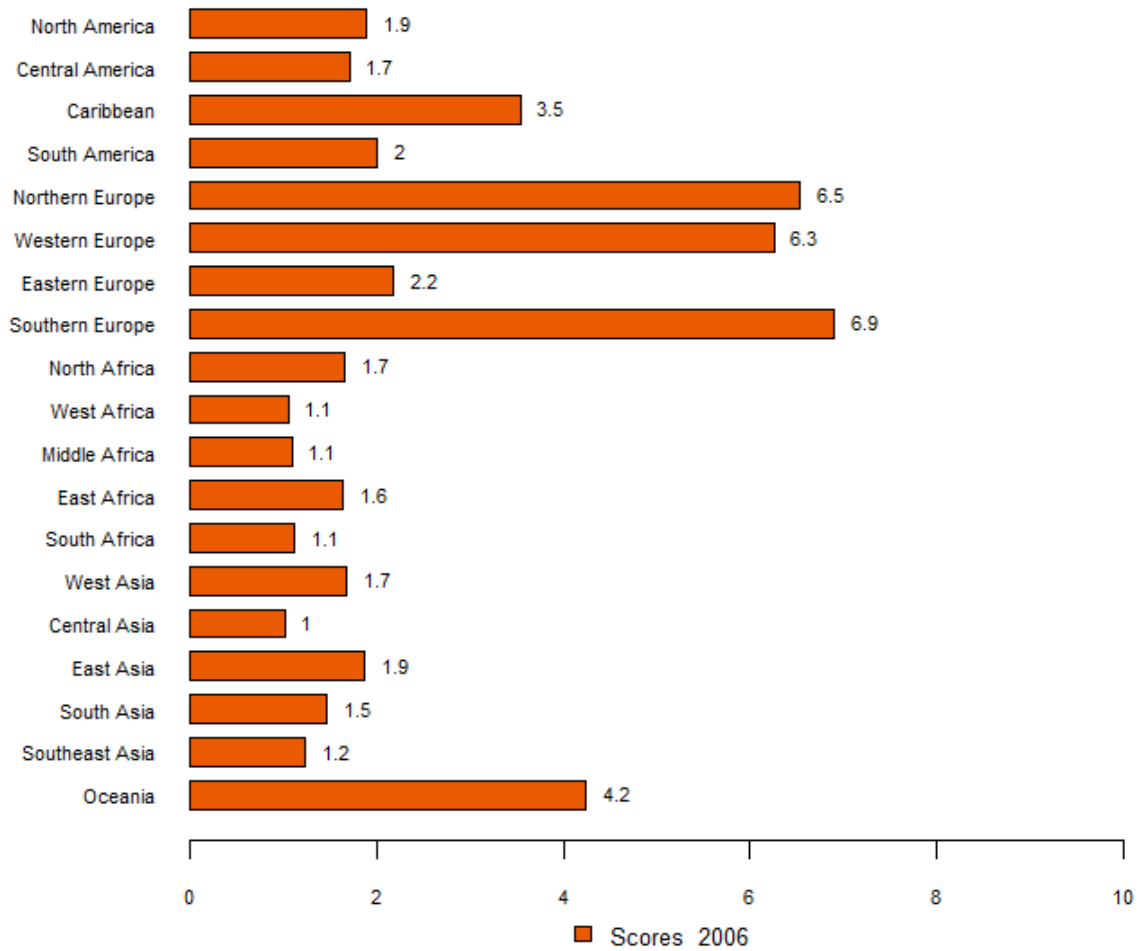


Organic Farming - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Organic Farming - by regions**



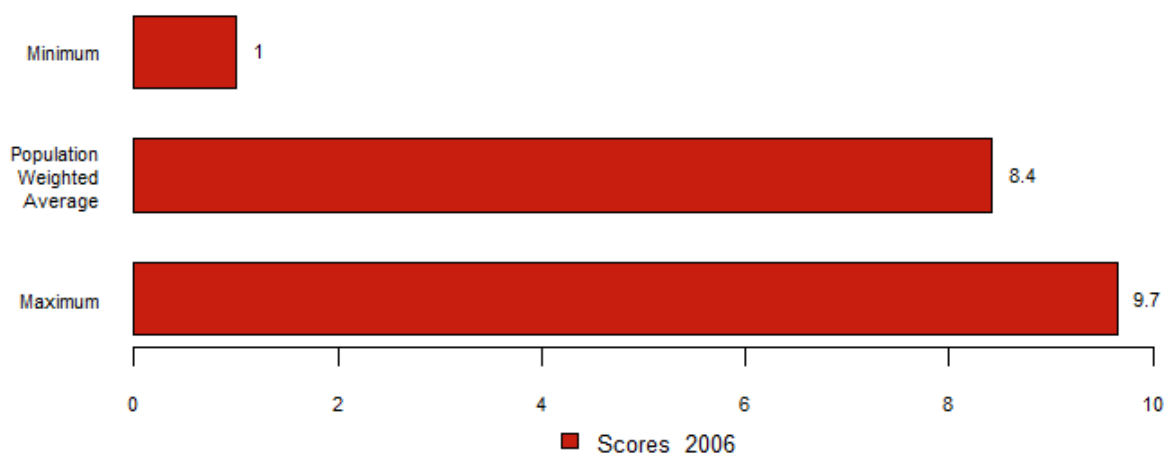
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 18 - Genuine Savings

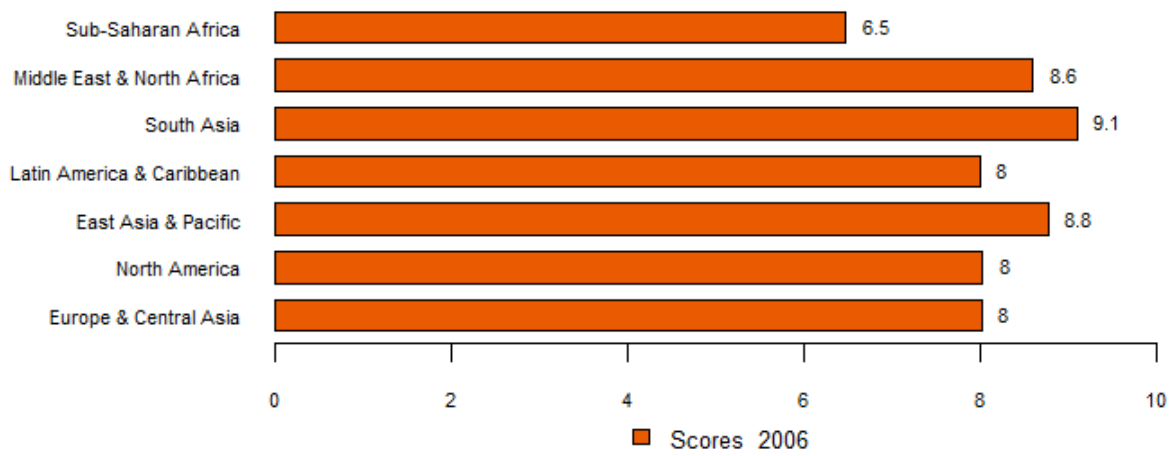
Adjusted net savings are equal to net national savings plus education expenditure and minus energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and carbon dioxide and particulate emissions damage.

Indicator	Adjusted net savings, including particulate emission damage (% of GNI)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2006
Target	No special target

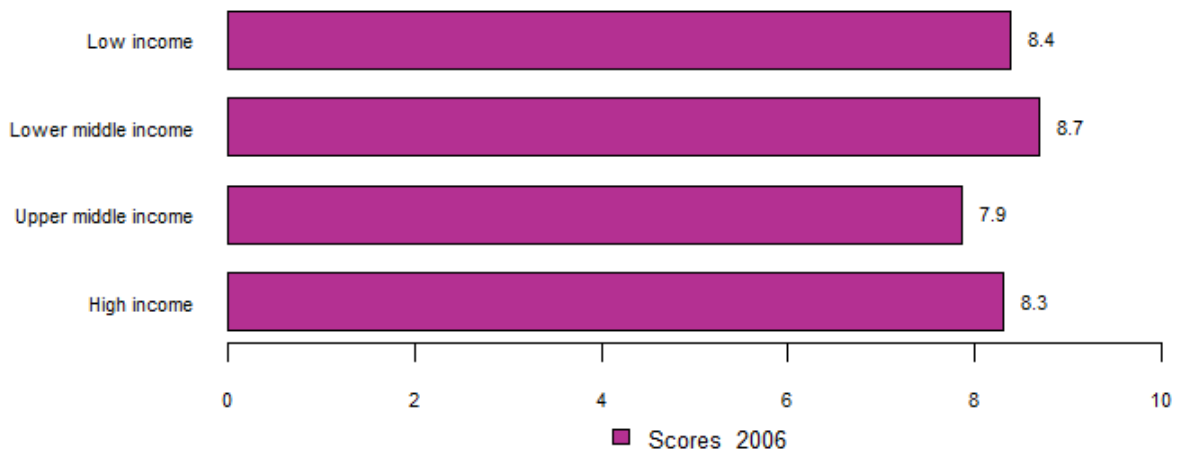
Genuine Savings - world



Genuine Savings - by regions*

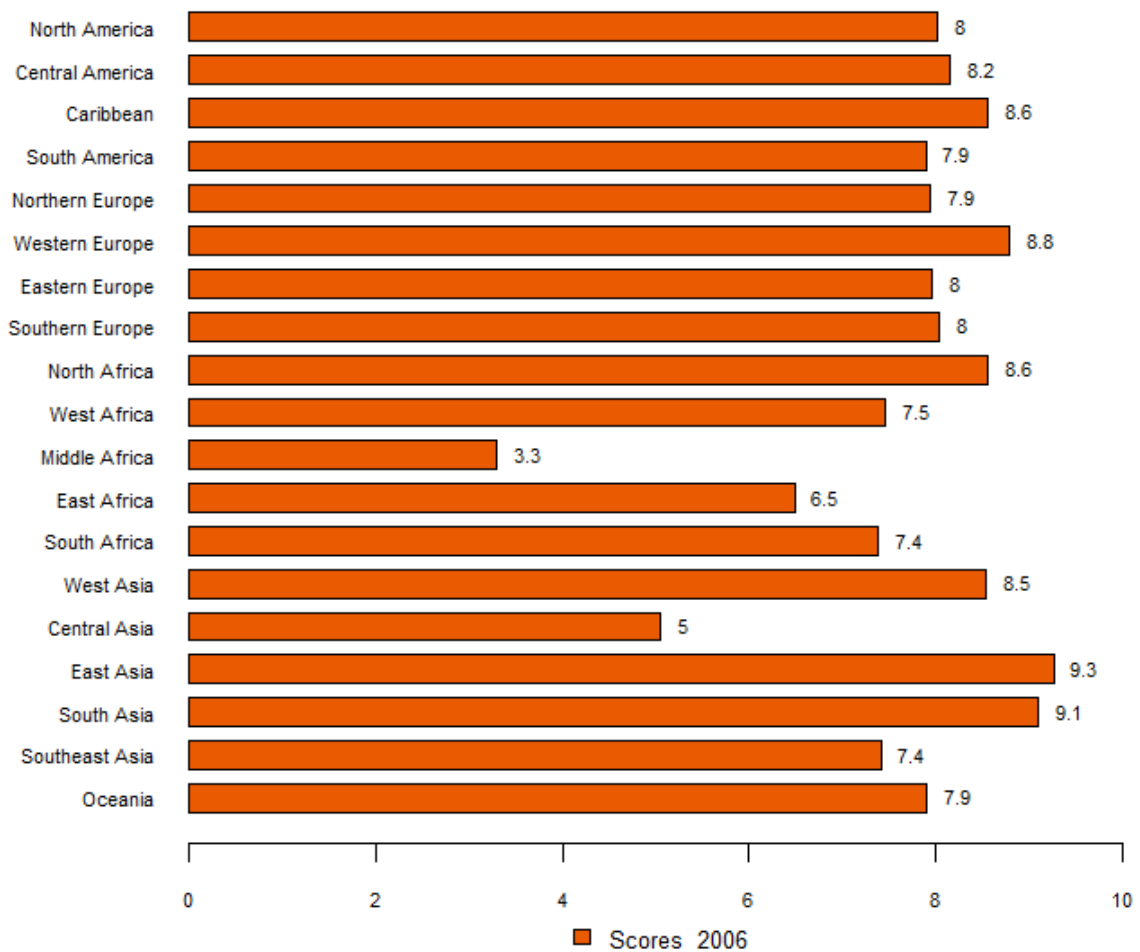


Genuine Savings - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Genuine Savings - by regions**



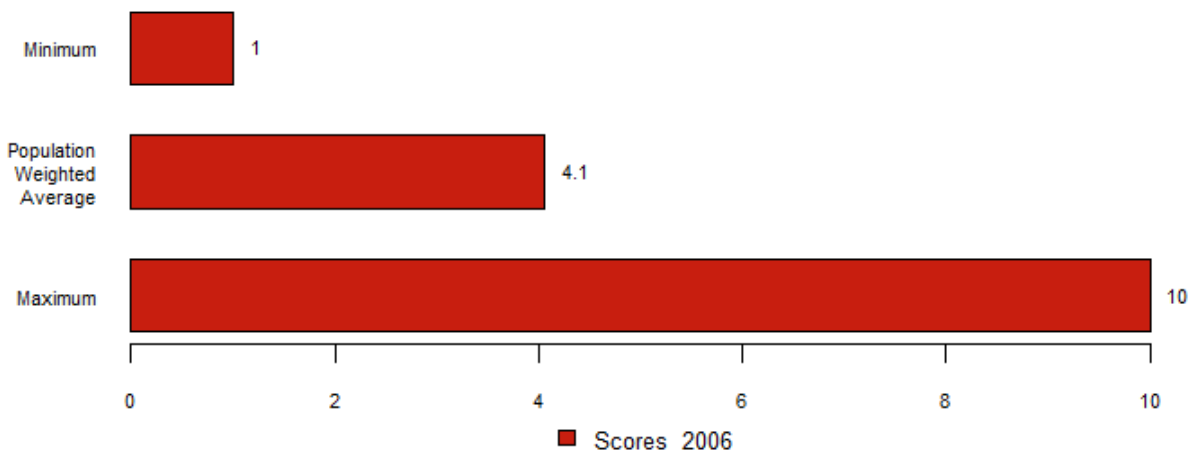
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 19 - GDP

This indicator provides per capita values for gross domestic product (GDP) expressed in current international dollars converted by purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the country plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. conversion factor is a spatial price deflator and currency converter that controls for price level differences between countries. Total population is a mid-year population based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

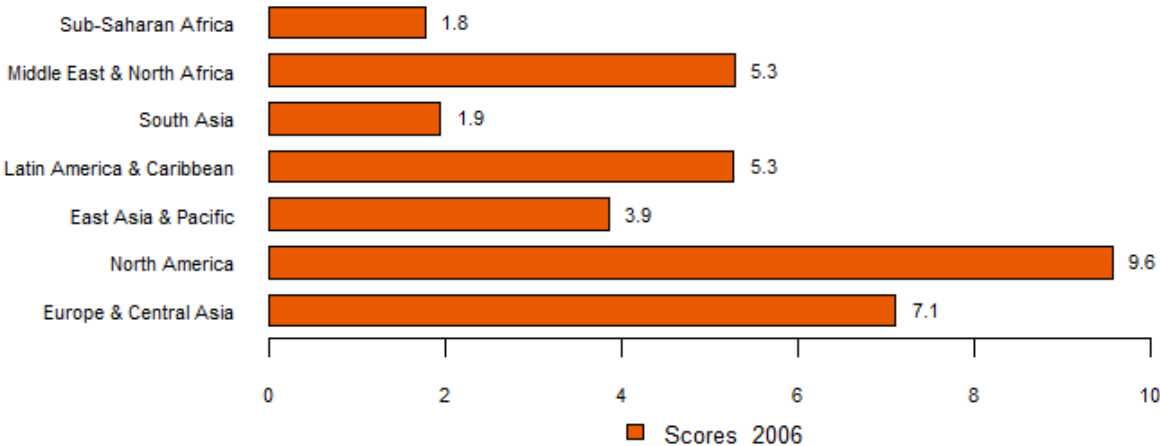
Indicator	GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2006
Target	No special target

GDP - world

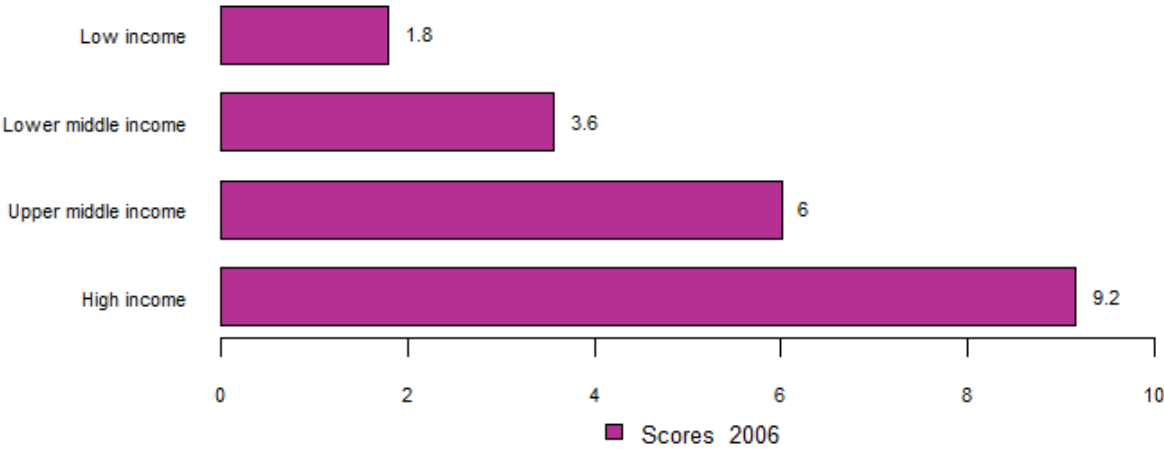




GDP - by regions*



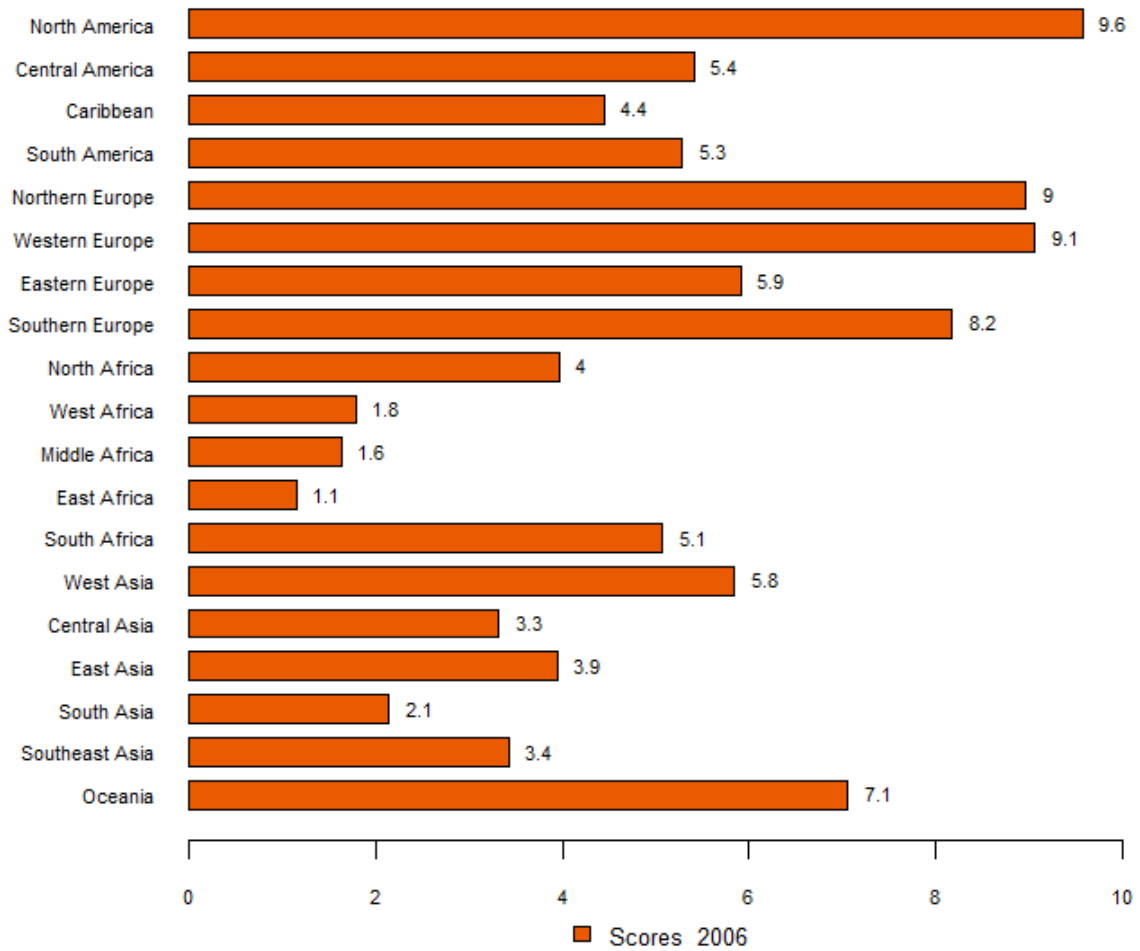
GDP - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition



GDP - by regions**



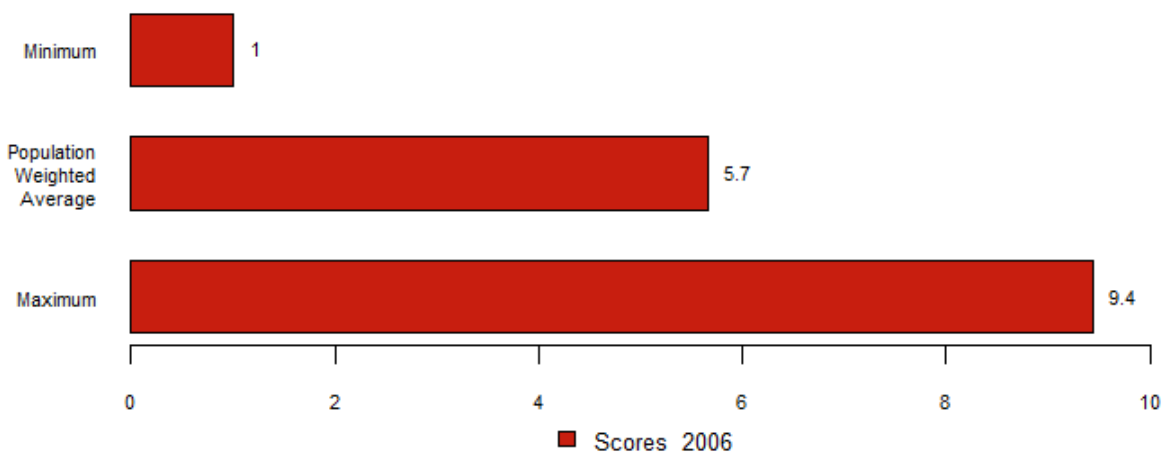
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 20 - Employment

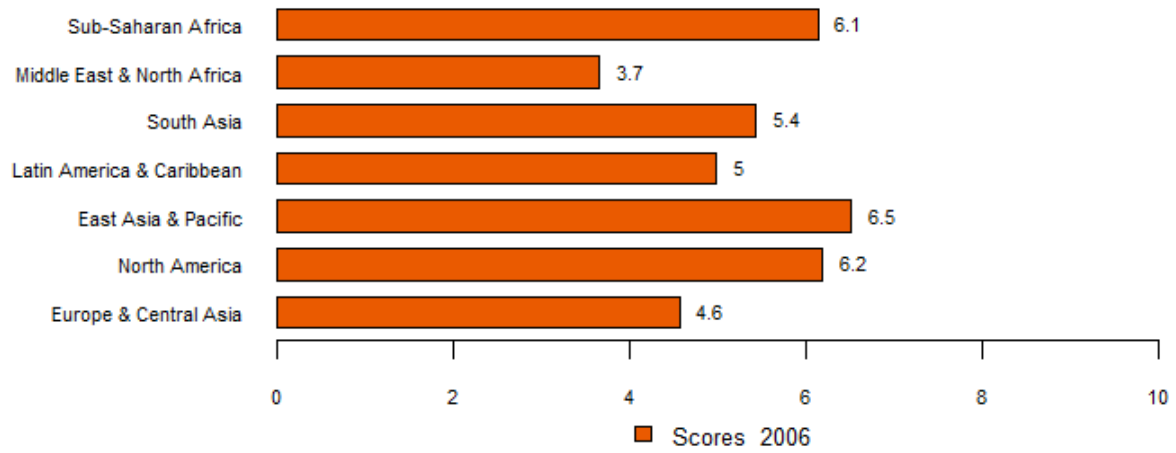
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Indicator	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)
Source	Worldbank
Year of data	2006
Target	0% unemployed people

Employment - world



Employment - by regions*

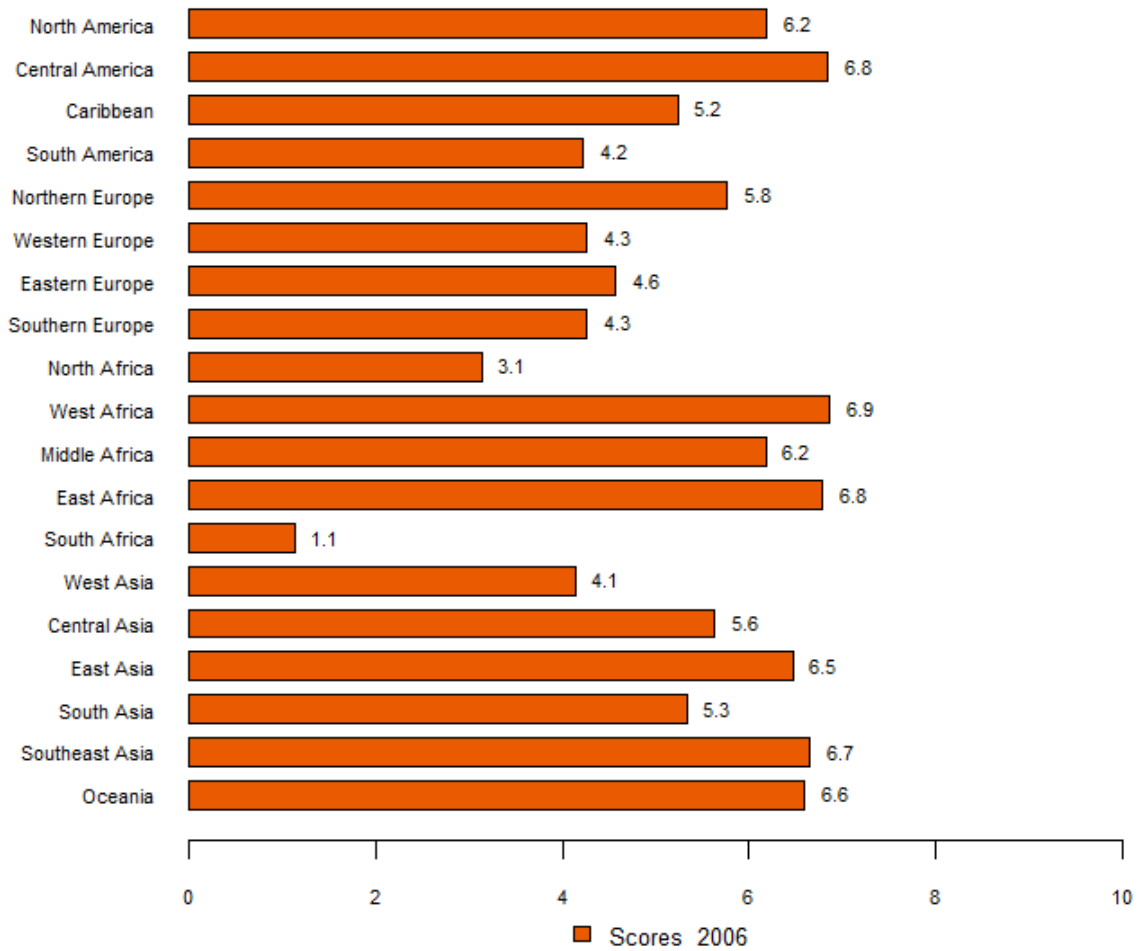


Employment - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Employment - by regions**



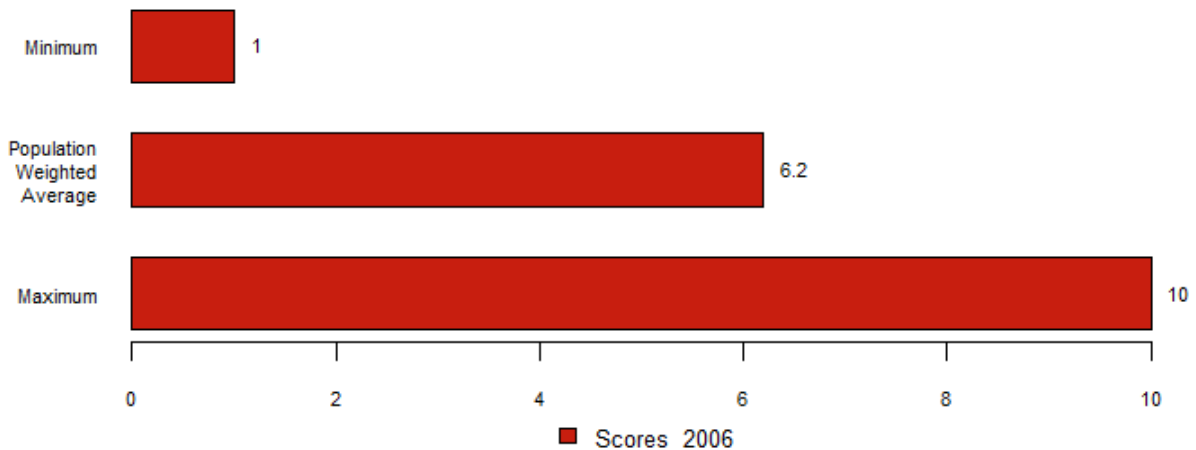
**UN 2006 definition

Indicator 21 - Public Debt

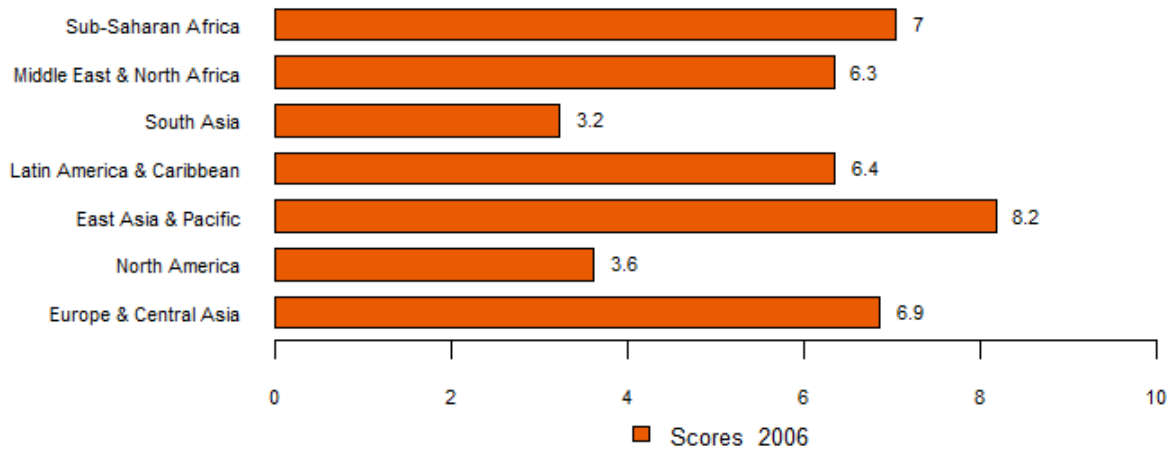
All liabilities that require future payment of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor. This includes debt liabilities in the form of special drawing rights, currency, and deposits; debt securities; loans; insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee programs; and other accounts payable.

Indicator	Gross Debt
Source	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Year of data	2006
Target	2.5 % of GDP

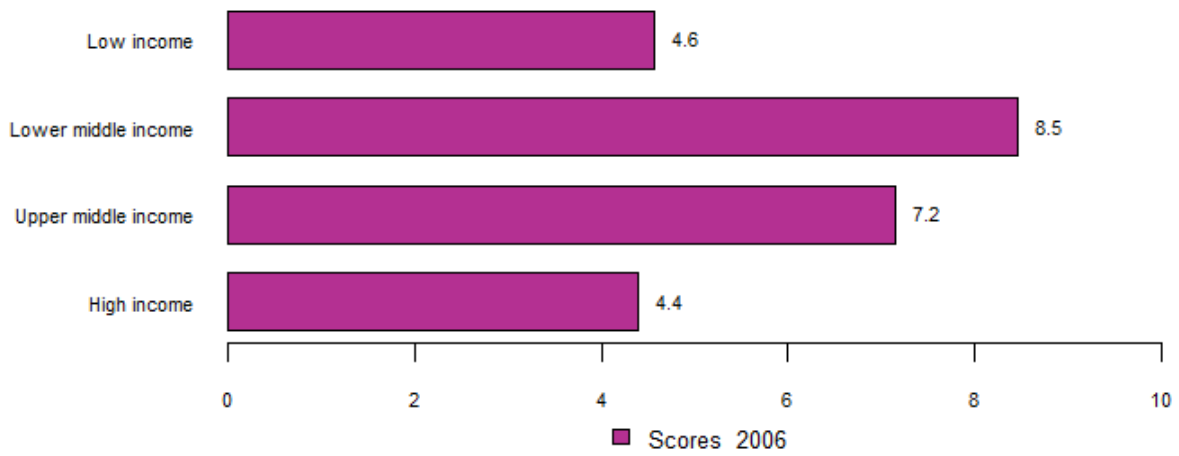
Public Debt - world



Public Debt - by regions*

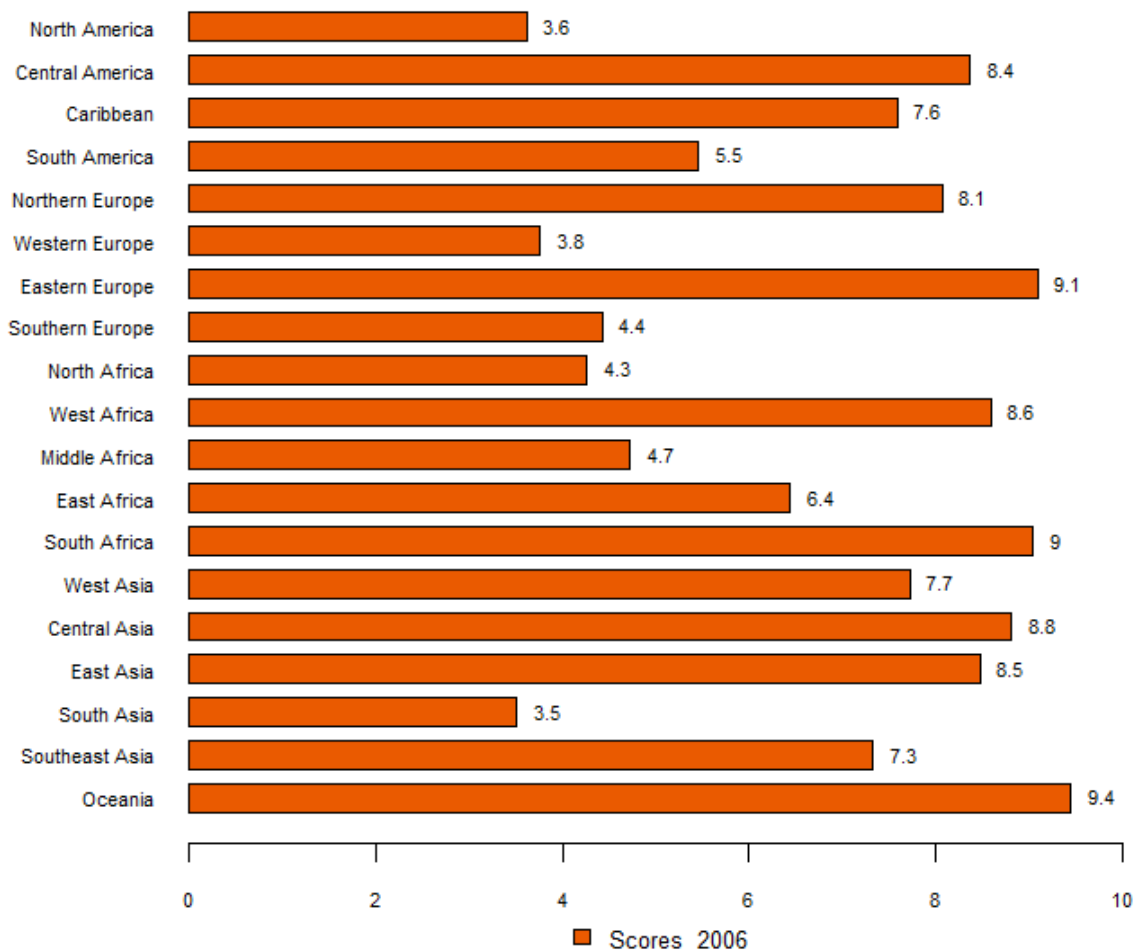


Public Debt - by income class*



*Worldbank 2006 definition

Public Debt - by regions**



**UN 2006 definition