

A listing and content of extant population surveys to measure aspects of wellbeing: Australia and International

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Introduction

This report is produced under the auspices of the Australian National Development Index (ANDI) project. The aim is to document some of the most easily accessible population surveys concerning the measurement of wellbeing. This information is then available to assist both the preliminary qualitative investigation and subsequent decisions regarding the identification of 'wellbeing domains' for the on-going quantitative measurements.

Methodology

Table 1: Surveys sorted by Country/Organisation then by Name of Measure

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Australian Social Inclusion Board	98	Australia	<p>The Board's priorities for 2012-2013 include three new priority areas:</p> <p>1) providing advice to Government on how it can best respond to the emerging issue of older women and homelessness;</p> <p>2) providing advice to Government on approaches that may improve employment outcomes for very disadvantaged Job seekers; and</p> <p>3) consolidating the body of knowledge around improving the financial capability of disadvantaged Australians.</p> <p>The Board will also continue its current work on:</p> <p>1) service delivery reform and how services can meet the needs of the most disadvantaged;</p> <p>2) measurement and reporting of social inclusion indicators; and</p> <p>3) place-based interventions to assist disadvantaged people</p>			Not Found	2008-2011	unknown	Official Website		
Australian Social Trends	86	Australia	<p>1) population</p> <p>2) family and community</p> <p>3) health</p> <p>4) education and training</p> <p>5) work</p> <p>6) economic resources</p> <p>7) housing</p> <p>8) crime and justice</p> <p>9) culture and leisure</p> <p>10) other areas - including environment, religion, and transport and</p> <p>11) communication.</p>			Australian Social Trends is structured according to the ABS Wellbeing Framework which identifies areas of social concern, population groups and transactions among people and entities within their social environments.	1994-2012 Some domains only has data beginning from 2000	Australian Population	Official Website	2012 report	
Australian Wellbeing Index	89	Australia	<p>Personal Wellbeing Index :</p> <p>1) Health</p> <p>2) Personal relationships</p> <p>3) Safety</p> <p>4) Standard of Living</p> <p>5) Achieving in Life</p>			The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index is based on average levels of satisfaction with various aspects of personal and national life. Satisfaction is expressed as a percentage score, where 0 percent is completely dissatisfied and 100 percent is completely	2001-2012	Varies in each report	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			6) Feeling part of the community 7) Your security National Wellbeing Index: 1) Australian social conditions; 2) Australian economic situation; 3) The state of the Australian environment; 4) Australian business; 5) National security; and 6) Government.			satisfied. So a survey score of 76.5 percent on personal wellbeing means Australians, on average, feel 76.5 percent satisfied with their life. PWI- items are rated on an 11-point scale where 0= not at all satisfied and 10= completely satisfied.					
Black Dog Index	123	Australia				The final happiness score - currently set at 77 - 2012 measures happiness across all demographics, with the mean multiplied by 10 to give a score out of 100			Official Website	News Article	
Canberra Plan	121	Australia	1) The changing environment 2) Quality Health Care 3) A fair and safe community 4) Excellent education, quality teaching, and skills development 5) A strong dynamic economy			Not Found	2008	N.A.		Official Website	2008 report
Community Indicators Queensland	110	Australia	Healthy, safe and inclusive communities : personal health and wellbeing, community connectedness, lifelong learning, service availability Dynamic, resilient local economies: economic activity, employment, income and wealth, skills and work-life balance Sustainable built and natural environments: housing affordability, transport accessibility, water, biodiversity Culturally rich and vibrant communities: arts and cultural activities, sporting and recreational activities, cultural diversity Democratic and engaged communities: citizen engagement Demography: population size			Using combined mail-out and online methodologies, OESR collected the opinions and knowledge of a cross-section of the population in the regions of interest, randomly sampling approximately 1,000 households from each region. In addition, QCOSS and GU invited a non-random sample of residents (i.e., convenience sample) to participate in the survey, by issuing them with a direct link to a separate but similar web survey. This represents a supplementary sample to the household sample selected by OESR. 946 households completed a survey .	2011	946	Official Website	2011 results	Copy of Survey

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			and structure, population stability, diversity and family structure								
Community Indicators Report	119	Australia	1) personal health and well-being; 2) community connectedness; 3) early childhood; 4) personal and community safety; 5) lifelong learning; 6) service accessibility; 7) housing; and 8) income and wealth.			Community Indicator Framework, which was prepared by City staff and the consultant team and modelled on the 'Community Indicators Victoria' (CIV) project.				2010 Report	
Community Indicators Victoria	105	Australia	1) Personal Health and Wellbeing- Self-Reported Health; Subjective Wellbeing; Life Expectancy; Adequate Physical Exercise; Fruit Consumption; Vegetable Consumption; Obesity; Smoking Status; Risky Alcohol Consumption; Psychological Distress 2) Community Connectedness- Feeling Part of the Community; Social Support; Volunteering; Parental Participation in Schools 3) Early Childhood- Australian Early Development Index; Child Health Assessments; Immunisation; Breastfeeding 4) Personal and Community Safety- Perceptions of Safety; Crime; Family Violence; Road Safety; Workplace Safety 5) Lifelong Learning- Home Internet Access; Apprenticeship and Vocational Training Enrolments; Destinations of School Leavers; School Retention 6) Service Availability- Access to Services	7) Economic Activity- Retained Retail Spending; Highly Skilled Workforce; Business Growth 8) Employment- Employment Rate; Unemployment; Local Employment 9) Income and Wealth- Income; Distribution of Income; Per Capita Wealth; Distribution of Wealth; Financial Stress; Food Security 10) Skills- Educational Qualifications 11) Work-Life Balance- Adequate Work-Life Balance 12) Open Space- Access to Areas of Open Space; Appearance of Public Space 13) Housing- Housing Affordability	16) Biodiversity- Native Vegetation Cover; Carbon Sequestration; Weeds and Pests 17) Air Quality- Air Quality 18) Water- Condition of Natural Streams and Waterways; Water Consumption; Waste Water Recycling 19) Waste Management: Household Waste Generation; Household Waste Recycling 20) Arts and Cultural Activities- Opportunities to Participate in Arts and Cultural Activities 21) Leisure and Recreation- Opportunities to Participate in Sporting and Recreation Activities;	The framework of indicators included in Community Indicators Victoria was determined by the Victorian Community Indicators Project commissioned by VicHealth which ran from January 2005 until July 2006. The project completed extensive consultation with local and state government, academics and a literature review in order to develop a framework of indicators for measuring the wellbeing of Victorians.	unknown	unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				14) Transport Accessibility- Transport Limitations; Public Transport Patronage; Dedicated Walking and Cycling Trails; Practical Non Car Opportunities; Roads and Footpaths	Participation in Sporting and Recreational Activities						
				22) Cultural Diversity- Community Acceptance of Diverse Cultures							
				23) Citizen Engagement- Opportunity to Have a Say on Important Issues; Participation in Citizen Engagement; Female Local Councillors; Opportunity to Vote for a Trustworthy Political Candidate; Membership of Local Community Organisations and Decision-Making Bodies							
				15) Sustainable Energy Use- Greenhouse Gas Emissions; Household Electricity Use; Household Gas Use; Renewable Energy Use							
Community Wellbeing	102	Australia	1) Environment- Biodiversity; Coast and Marine; Climate Change and Energy; Land Use; Open Space; Waste; Water; Air Quality; Water Quality			No Mention of how they determined the 4 determinants of community wellbeing.	2010	Unknown	Official Website		
			2) Economic Development- Employment; Wine and Tourism; Growth								
			3) Social Development- Arts; Community Participation; Housing; Education, Lifelong and Non-Traditional Learning; Service Accessibility								
			4) Health- Addictive Behaviours; Communicable Diseases; Community Safety; Food Security; Healthy Weight; Mental Health								
Community Indicators Report	117	Australia	1) Strong, Healthy and Connected Communities		Much of the data contained in this report is derived from	The seven themes developed by the Yarra Ranges community in Vision 2020, the Shire's community plan.	2008	Unknown		Official Link	Report
			2) Environmental Stewardship								

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			3) Built Environment 4) Local Economy and Tourism 5) Arts, Culture and Heritage 6) A Living and Learning Community 7) A Safe and Accessible Shire		Community Indicators Victoria (CIV), a project that has drawn together and published a suite of indicator data for all Victorian local government areas. Information is also derived from the Outer Eastern Melbourne Community Sustainability Indicators developed by Swinburne University. Other key data sources include the Department of Planning and Community Development's Indicators of Community Strength and Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Census of Population and Housing.						
Easy Data	100	Australia	1) Crime 2) Demographic 3) Education 4) Health 5) Health services 6) Households 7) Indigenous		It gives you simplified access to data from ABS and also many other sources and allows you to compare indicators across local government regions.	N.A.	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website		
Economic and Social Indicators	101	Australia	1) Production and Trade 2) Industry (retail trade, construction, agriculture, mining and industry structure of the economy) 3) Labour and Demography 4) Prices (inflation, labour costs, house prices) 5) Local Government Price Index 6) International (IMF Outlook)			Indicators were derived from the ABS Annual and Quarterly National and State Accounts	2010-2012	unknown	Official Website		
Growing Victoria Together	103	Australia	Thriving economy- More quality jobs and thriving, innovative industries across Victoria;			Not Found	2010	Unknown	2010 report		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			<p>Growing and linking all of Victoria</p> <p>Quality health and education- High quality, accessible health and community services; High quality education and training for lifelong learning</p> <p>Healthy environment- Protecting the environment for future generations; Efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>Caring communities- Building friendly, confident and safe communities; A fairer society that reduces disadvantage; and respects diversity</p> <p>Vibrant democracy- Greater public participation and more accountable government; Sound financial management</p>								
Happiness Index	107	Australia			News Article, no relevant website found				Official Website		
Hunter Valley Wellbeing Research	114	Australia	<p>Happiness in the previous four weeks</p> <p>2. Satisfaction with life achievements</p> <p>3. Sense of being valued by others</p> <p>4. Satisfaction with standard of living</p> <p>5. Optimism about the future</p> <p>6. Satisfaction with life as a whole</p>			Each question asked on a five point scale- 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive	2006, 2007 and 2009	2,000 adult respondents – 1,500 in the Hunter – 500 in Rest of NSW		Hunter Valley Wellbeing Research Presentation	
Indicators of community strength	104	Australia	<p>Economic Capital- Income, jobs; Secure housing; Services available; Infrastructure; Transport</p> <p>Human Capital- Education; Training; Workforce participation; Good Health; Local leadership</p> <p>Social Capital- Connectedness; Social participation; Positive socialisation: inclusive, tolerant, safe; Involvement in</p>			The 2008 report provides the results of a survey about community strength in 450 residents per Local Government Area (LGA) across Victoria in 2008. The indicators were collected as part of the inaugural LGA level Victorian Population Health Survey run by the Department of Health. They were previously collected in a survey run by the then Department for Victorian Communities.	2004, 2008, 2011	450 residents per LGA	Official Website	2011 report	2008 Report

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Institute for Sustainable Futures	97	Australia	decision-making								
			1) Cities and buildings 2) Corporate sustainability 3) Energy and climate change 4) International development 5) Local government 6) Natural resources and ecosystems 7) Resource futures 8) Social dimensions of sustainability 9) Transport 10) Water and sanitation			Community: - surveys (including user-friendly online surveys) - focus groups - qualitative interviewing - stakeholder workshops - visioning or 'futuring' processes - citizens' juries - citizens' panels - deliberative polling - consensus conferences	1971-2012	unknown	Official Website		
LGAQ Community Wellbeing Indicators Project	111	Australia	Themes: Social wellbeing- Healthy, safe and inclusive communities; Culturally rich and vibrant communities Economic development- Dynamic resilient local economies Environmental management- Sustainable built and natural environments Governance- Democratic and engaged communities	Indicators without data: Subjective wellbeing Food security Adequate physical exercise Mental health Social support from friends, family or neighbours Community capacity Perceptions of safety Perceptions of the area as child and senior friendly Community connectedness Valued community facilities that contribute positively to wellbeing Opportunities to engage in arts and cultural and sporting activities in your community Retained retail spending Work life balance Confidence in local long term employment in the future Appearance of public areas Walkability of the neighbourhood Environmentally	**community plan to be reviewed every five years Work in progress.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Report	Official Website	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				friendly community Cultural diversity Citizen engagement							
Living in Brisbane 2026	115	Australia	1) Friendly, safe city 2) Smart, prosperous city 3) Clean, green city 4) Active, healthy city 5) Well-designed, subtropical city 6) Vibrant, creative city 7) Accessible, connected city 8) Regional and world city			Over 18,000 Brisbane residents expressed their views through drawings, artwork, quotes, focus groups and surveys. More than 80% of participants agreed on what they valued most about living in Brisbane.	Unknown	18000		List of PDF files for each domain	
Measures of Australia's Progress	85	Australia	Society- Health; Education & training ; Work; Crime ; Family, community & social cohesion ; Democracy, governance & citizenship Economy- National income; National wealth; Household economic wellbeing; Housing ; Productivity Environement-Biodiversity; Land; Inland waters; Oceans & estuaries; Atmosphere; Waste Supplementary-Culture and leisure; Communication; Transport; Inflation; Competitiveness and openness			The initial development of MAP was guided by past and recent consultants from ABS. In developing this most recent edition of MAP, they were guided by an Expert Reference Group, comprising a range of government, industry and academic members who are highly regarded in the area of statistical measurement. Many international initiatives and statistical precedents also provided ideas and guidance, for example, the OECD Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies.		Australian Population	Full List of Dimensions and Indicators	Official Website	
National Agreement	90	Australia	1) Healthcare Agreement 2) Education Agreement 3) Skills and Workforce Agreement 4) Disability Agreement 5) Affordable Housing Agreement 6) Indigenous Reform Agreement		National Agreements contain the objectives, outcomes, outputs and performance indicators, and clarify the roles and responsibilities, that will guide the Commonwealth and States in the delivery of services across the relevant sectors.	N.A.	2011 and 2012	Unknow	Official Website		
National Growth Areas Alliance	93	Australia	1) Health care and Hospitals 2) Employment/ Jobs 3) Education 4) Transport infrastructure/ Mobility		One of the purpose of the study was for inform politicians of what matters most to the communities.	Not mentioned	2010	1608	Official Website	Presentati on of survey results	
National Regional	88	Australia	Economy- Estimates of Unemployment, Taxation		Developed by ABS	The National Regional Profile presents a standard set of data for a range of	2006-2010	Australian Population	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Profile			<p>statistics, Government Pensions and Allowances.</p> <p>Population/People- Estimated Resident Population by age and sex, Census data including qualifications and occupation, Births, Deaths.</p> <p>Industry- Building Approvals, Motor Vehicle Census, Tourist Accommodation Establishments, Agricultural Commodities, Value of Agricultural Production.</p> <p>Environment/Energy- Land Area, Water Use on Australian Farms.</p>			geographies, including state/territory and Australia. Data in the National Regional Profile are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS.					
National Statistics Services	92	Australia	<p>Themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Population 2) Crime and Justice 3) Indicators Project 4) Community Indicators 5) Information development plans 6) Transport Statistics 7) Australian Natural Disasters Impacts Framework Project 			N.A.	Unknown		Official Website	Resources	
Newcastle 2030	120	Australia	<p>Guiding Principals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ecologically Sustainable Development 2) Social Justice 3) Local Democracy 		Newcastle 2030 is a long-term community strategic plan, required under NSW Government legislation and developed to guide and inform policies and actions throughout the city for the next decade.	Not Found		Newcastle Community		Official Website	
NSW State Plan	116	Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Economy 2) Transport 3) Health 4) Family & Community Services 5) Education 6) Police & Justice 7) Infrastructure 8) Environment & Communities 9) Accountability 		It is a 10 year plan to rebuild the economy, return quality services, renovate infrastructure, restore accountability to government, and strengthen our local environment and communities.	N.A.	Unknown	unknown		Official Website	2021 performance reports
Office of Economic and	109	Australia	Demography- Demography – General; Population Estimates;		Statistics related to the financial,	N.A.	Lastest information available: 2006	Population of Queensland	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Statistical research			Population Projections; Household Projections; Population Characteristics; Household and Dwelling Characteristics; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People; Births and Deaths; Ethnicity and Culture; Marriages and Divorces; Migration Society- Society – General; Crime and Justice; Disability; Education and Training; Government; Health; Social Wellbeing; Economy- Economy – General; Finances; Labour; Prices; State Accounts Trade Industry and Development- Industry and Development – General; Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Business; Development Activity; Housing and Construction; Land Supply; Manufacturing; Mining and Energy; Retail Trade; Tourism; Transport and Communications Environment- Environment – General		economic, physical and social wellbeing of people						
Quality Community Plan	122	Australia	1) Population growth 2) Community 3) Learning for life 4) Population (Our People) 5) Environment			The Plan is compiled by the Quality Community 2007 Plan Taskforce and was first launched in 1997 and updated in 2002. The Plan was again updated in 2007 by the Taskforce which developed a public engagement strategy which included forums, focus groups, workshops, surveys and questionnaires.	2007	1200 over a 12 month period	Official Website		
Redlands 2030 Community Indicators	112	Australia	1) Ecosystem health rating for surface water 2) Change in extent of remnant vegetation (regional ecosystems) 3) Population of koalas in the Koala Coast and North Stradbroke Island. 4) Waste generation per person 5) Level of water consumption per person	16) Use of public transport 17) Maintaining our lifestyle and local identity 18) The number and types of jobs available in the Redlands 19) The number of and type businesses being		Refer to report how data for each domain/subdomain were compiled. Some were obtained through surveys others were from external sources.	Unknown	N.A.	Link to report		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			6) Greenhouse gas emissions per person 7) Walking and Cycling 8) Level of involvement of Quandamooka People 9) Level of awareness and understanding of local Aboriginal history and culture 10) Health of the bay 11) Environmental protection of foreshore, bay and islands 12) Recreational access to the bay 13) Population Growth 14) How well we manage growth and development 15) The amount of land used for rural or agricultural purposes	attracted to Redlands 20) The education and Learning opportunities which are available in Redlands 21) Community Spirit and sense of belonging 22) How safe people feel in their community 23) Level of support available to achieve a just and supportive community 24) Opportunities to have a say about important issues 25) Satisfaction with access to information 26) Accountability							
South Australia's Strategic Plan	99	Australia	1) Community 2) Prosperity 3) Environment 4) Health 5) Education 6) Ideas		It reports on the the local government's plan for South Australia and not a study of the wellbeing in South Australia	The seven strategic priorities are those areas the government has chosen to focus on. The work, budgets, policy making and legislative agenda of the government will reflect the priorities.	2004 and 2007	N.A.	Official Website		
State and Territory Indicators	87	Australia	People-Demography; Work; Education and Training; Health; Family and Community; Crime Economy- State Accounts; Prices; Investment and Finance; International Trade Industry- Agriculture; Construction; Retail; Tourism Environement and Energy- Water; Energy; Greenhouse Gases		Developed by ABS	Not Found	Unemployment rate- June 2007- May 2012 CPI Annual Change- March 2007- March 2012 Dwelling Approvals- April 2007-April 2012 Water Use- 2008-2010	Australian Population	Official Website		
State of Australian Cities	95	Australia	1) Population and settlement 2) Productivity of Australian cities 3) The sustainability of Australian cities		largely based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) national 2006 Census of Population	No mentioned of how they decided to focus on the domains they selected.	2010 and 2011	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			4) Liveability of Australian cities 5) Social inclusion and equity 6) Governance		and Housing and described the main issues affecting cities with populations of 100,000 or more.						
State of the Environment (SoE)	96	Australia	1) Atmosphere 2) Biodiversity 3) Coasts and oceans 4) Human settlements 5) Inland waters 6) Land 7) Natural and cultural heritage 8) Australian Antarctic Territory		Has the State of Environment data for all states in Australia.	N.A.	1996, 2001, 2006 & 2011	N.A.	Official Website		
Sustainable Population	94	Australia	1) Suburban Jobs 2) Sustainable Regional Development 3) Promoting Regional Living 4) Measuring Sustainability			1) Qualitative Research: -Four Focus Groups were conducted with residents -Focus groups contained an even spread of males and females and a range of age groups 2) Quantitative Research: - An online survey was conducted with members of the general public -The overall sample size was n=1,608 segmented and weighted to be representative of the population in each LGA by gender, age and location. - research made comparisons between the overall sample and soft voters. Soft voters were determined as those who, when asked the question: "Thinking about the party for whom you intend to vote at the next Federal election would you say that you 1. Will certainly vote for them, 2. Are quite likely to vote for them but keeping an open mind, 3. Are very open to considering another party or 4. Are likely to change your mind any minute", answered 3 or 4.	2011	1608	Official Website		
Territory 2030	106	Australia	1) Greening the Territory 2) Growing the Territory 3) Healthy Territory 4) Housing the Territory 5) Great Territory Lifestyle 6) Open Government 7) A safe Territory 8) Smart Territory 9) Territory Together 10) Working Territory		A plan for the northern territory	The Territory 2030 Strategic Plan was developed by an independent steering committee after extensive consultation with the Northern Territory community, which included 14 community meetings and 123 formal submissions.	2009	N.A.	2009 Report	Official Website	
Towards Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland	108	Australia	Strong- Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas Green-Protecting our lifestyle and environment		Plans/Goals for Queensland to achieve by 2020	N.A.		N.A.	Q2 report		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Smart-Delivering world-class education and training Healthy- Making Queenslanders Australia's healthiest people Fair- Supporting safe and caring communities								
Waverly 2gether	118	Australia	1) Sustainable Community 2) Sustainable Living 3) Sustainable Environment 4) Sustainable Governance		Waverley Together 2 is a comprehensive plan of what we need to do over the next 12 years to 2022 to achieve a vision for a better life in Waverley.	N.A.	Unknown	Unknown		Report	
Wellbeing Watch	113	Australia	1) Social- Personal health & wellbeing; Community connectedness; Early childhood development; Personal and community safety; Lifelong learning; Services availability 2) Economic- Economic activity; Employment; Income and wealth; Work-life balance 3) Environmental- Access to open space; Transport accessibility; Energy use; Housing affordability; Air quality; Water quality; Biodiversity; Waste Management 4) Cultural- Arts and cultural activities; Recreational & leisure activities; Cultural diversity 5) Democratic- Healthy democracy; Active citizens		Link to official report was broken	not found				Link to presentation - RMIT	
Measuring the Economic Wellbeing of Australia's Regions	91	Australia- Dept. of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government	1) Income 2) Wealth 3) Cost of Living			No mention of how the 3 indicators were selected but details of the methodological approaches can be found in the report. Majority of data obtained from ABS.	Income 2004-2005 Wealth 2003-2004 Cost of Living 2003-2004	Wealth- >500 households	2008 Report		
Gross National Happiness	66	Bhutan	1) PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING 2) STANDARD OF LIVING AND HAPPINESS 3) GOOD GOVERNANCE			The GNH index is built from data drawn from periodic surveys which are representative by district, gender, age, rural-urban residence, etc. The aggregation method is a version of Alkire-	2010	Unknown	Official Website	A Short Guide to Gross National	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			AND GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS 4) Health 5) Education 6) Community Vitality 7) Cultural diversity and resilience 8) Time use and Happiness 9) Ecological diversity and resilience			Foster method (2007, 2011). The index is aggregated out of 33 clustered (grouped) indicators. Each clustered indicator is further composed of several variables. When unpacked, the 33 clustered indicators have 124 variables, the basic building blocks of GNH Index. Weights attached to variables differ, with lighter weights attached to highly subjective variables. A threshold or sufficiency level is applied to each variable. At the level of domains, all the 9 domains are equally weighted as they are all considered to be equally valid for happiness.					
Portal ODM	42	Brazil			*foreign language						
British Columbia Atlas of Wellbeing	9	Canada	1) Physical Wellbeing 2) Psychological/Emotional Wellbeing 3) Social Wellness 4) Intellectual Wellness 5) Spiritual Wellness 6) Occupational Wellness 7) Environmental Wellness 8) Economic Wellness 9) Cultural Wellness 10) Climate Wellness 11) Governance/social justice wellness 12) Health Determinants-Wellness Assets		Data obtained from: 1)Statistics Canada 2)McCreary Centre Society 3) School District Data 4) The government of Canada (census) 5) 2006 Canada Agricultural Census 6) The BC Vital Statistics Agency 7) LIFT Philanthropy Partners 8) BC Healthy Living Alliance 9) Others-agricultural land reserve, public library statistics, climatic features related to agriculture, housing data, and a variety of custom maps based on key website available data related to wellness factors and ActNow BC.	Domains were included based on past literature and current research on Wellbeing.	2007/8	Population of Canada	Copy of Report	Copy of 2nd Report	Official Website
Canadian Index of Wellbeing	1	Canada	1) Community Vitality 2) Democratic Engagement 3) Education 4) Environment 5) Healthy Population 6) Leisure and Culture 7) Living Standards 8) Time Use		Refer to Page 56-61 for the details of each domain.	Bi-Directional, where one begins by constructing and exploring somewhat simultaneously; that is, one begins by building a framework and at the same time exploring available data sets for items that could populate the framework was adapted. The Working Group after some research, settled fairly comfortably and earlywith the idea that most of the phenomena relevant to human	1994-2008	not mentioned- only refered to the sample as the Canadian population	PDF copy of the report	Official CIW Website	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
						<p>wellbeing or the quality of life at the present time could be conceptualized from seven perspectives or domains – living standards, healthy populace, time allocation, ecosystem health, educated populace, community vitality, and good governance. A separate domain on arts and culture was added later, and some of the original names and content of domains were changed as work progressed. For example, the domain of “good governance” was reconsidered as a domain of “democratic engagement” and that of “arts and culture” changed to “leisure and culture”.</p> <p>All raw scores were changed into change-scores which is then converted into percentage change. The average percentage change of each domains are then averaged again to obtain the overall average of the 8 domains. the overall average of the 8 domains is the CIW.</p>					
Community Accounts	7	Canada	Objective Indicators: 1) Population change; 2) Migration Rate; 3)Average couple family income; 4) Personal Income per Capita; 5) Economic Self Reliance Ratio; 6) Employment Rate; 7) Change in Employment; 8) High school Diploma or Higher; 9)Bachelor's Degree or Higher; 10) Employment Insurance Incidence; 11) Income Support Assistance Incidence; 12)Median Age Death; 13) Average Assessed Residential Value; 14) Low income Incidence: All family types	Subjective Indicators: 1)% of population with excellent or very good self-assessed health status; 2) % or populaiton with very strong or somewhat strong sense of belonging to a community; 3) % of population that are very satisfied of satisfied with life in general; 4) % of population with life stress as extremely or quite a bit	"The Community Accounts is based on a model designed by Dr. Doug May of Memorial University in collaboration with the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency. Continued work on this project is completed through a team effort of the entire Economics and Statistics Branch in collaboration with other government departments as well as private organizations and individuals".	not available	Some of the data sources only have information avaible till 2006 some till 2010	N.A.	Official Website	Data Sources and the latest information available	
Environmental Indicators	6	Canada	1) Air and Climate Indicators -Fine Particulate Matter and Ground-Level Ozone Levels; Air Pollutants; Toxic Substances; Greenhouse Gases 2) Water indicators - Water Quantity and Availability; Water Quality;		All data were obtained through local governmental organisations.	No reports available on how the individual domains were selected.	Ongoing	N.A.	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Regional Ecosystems; Pressures on Water Quality								
			3) Nature Indicators - Habitat protection; Wildlife; Biological Resources								
Genuine Progress Index for Atlantic Canada (GPI)	8	Canada	Time Use 1) Value of Civic and Voluntary Work; 2) Value of Unpaid Housework and Child Care; 3) Value of Leisure Time; 4) Paid Work Hours Living Standards 1) Income and its Distribution; 2) Financial Security - Debt and Assets; 3) Economic Security Index Natural Capital: 1) Soils & Agriculture; 2) Forests; 3) Fisheries and Marine Resources; 4) Energy; 5) Air; 6) Water Human Impact on the Environment: 1) Solid Waste; 2) Ecological Footprint; 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions; 4) Transportation Human and Social Capital 1) Population Health; 2) Costs of Crime; 3) Educational Attainment			The GPI consists of two parts: 1) the development of indicators and measures of progress. 2) assessments of the economic value of non-market social and environmental assets not generally valued in the conventional economic statistics. The GPI system and framework is based on a capital accounting framework, in which the value of human, social, and natural capital are recognized along with the manufactured and financial capital that are currently measured. Like conventional capital, this human, social, and natural capital is seen as subject to depreciation, and requiring re-investment in the event of depletion or degradation. Based on this approach, the GPI assesses the economic costs of liabilities like crime, pollution, sickness, and natural resource depletion, rather than counting defensive expenditures in these areas as contributions to prosperity.	Ongoing, last updated in 2007		Official Website		
Indicators of Wellbeing in Canada	2	Canada	1) Work 2) Financial Security 3) Learning 4) Family Life 5) Housing 6) Social participation 7) Leisure 8) Health 9) Security 10) Environment		Data based on census. Obtained most of the data from Statistics Canada. Other data sources include international organizations and specialized survey companies. (Do not have an overall score to indicated overall wellbeing, just individual domains)	Thier selection of indicators was largely guided by a conceptual framework of well-being, supported by consultations with experts and interested parties both inside and outside government. There was no mention of who those experts were and how they determined what indicator mattered.	Measures changes over the past 20 years.	not mentioned- only referred to the sample as the Canadian population	the link to the report was not broken.	Official Website	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Sustainable Development Indicators based on National Accounts	43	Denmark	1) Economy 2) Social Factors 3) Environment		It was a presentaion that proposed for social indicators to be embedded into economic and environment indicator systems.	Indicators were selected based on SESAME.. View page 7 onwards for details of what SESAME is.	Unknown	Unknown	Link to Slides		
Beyond GDP	35	European Union	1) Gross domestic product (GDP) 2) Enlarged GDP 3) Social indicators 4) Environmental indicators 5) Well-being			Not found.	All domains have several report in 2007 and 2011	unknown	Official Website		
Common Indicators	36	European Union	1) Poverty and Social Exclusion 2) Pension 3) Health and long-term care			The indicators have been agreed using a consensual approach and using a set of criteria which include comparability based on sound EU harmonised data, policy responsiveness, clear normative interpretation, focus on outcomes, etc.	Has been publishing reports of the three domains each year since 2004 till 2012	unable to open the relevant documents	Official Website		
European Commission-Eurostats	37	European Union	1) Employment rate by sex, age group 20-64 2) Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) 3) Greenhouse gas emissions, base year 1990 4) Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption 5) Energy intensity of the economy (proxy indicator for Energy savings, which is under development) 6) Early leavers from education and training by sex 7) Tertiary educational attainment by sex, age group 30-34 8) People at risk of poverty or social exclusion 9) People living in households with very low work intensity 10) People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers 11) Severely materially deprived people		The website is the European version of Australia's ABS. It provides statistics concerning almost everything about the country	Not found.	Publishing stastitital data since 1950s till 2012	population of European Union	Official Website		
Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CMEPSP)	32	France	Quality of life- 1) Health 2) Education 3) Personal Activities 4) Political voice and Governance 5) Social Connexions 6) Environmental conditions	Referee to page 45 onwards for details of the domains		No mention of how the indicators were chosen.	2009	unknown	Copy of report	Official Website	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			7) Personal Insecurity (crime, accidents, natural disasters, etc.) 8) Economic Insecurity								
FAIR	40	France			*foreign language						
Progress Index	44	Germany				view page 5 of the report for a detailed explanation of how each indicator were weighted.			Link to news article	2009 Report	
Social Indicators Monitor	45	Germany			Need to request for access to Progress index	Need to request access.			Link to website		
Global Peace Index	83	Global	Internal Peace Weight- 1) Level of perceived criminality in society 2) Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people 3) Number of homicides per 100,000 people 4) Number of jailed population per 100,000 people 5) Ease of access to small weapons and light weapons 6) Level of organised conflict (internal) 7) Likelihood of violent demonstrations 8) Level of violent crime 9) Political instability 10) Political Terror Scale 11) Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (imports) per 100,000 people 12) Terrorist acts 13) Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)	External Peace Weight- 14) Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP 15) Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people 16) Financial contribution to UN peacekeeping missions 17) Aggregate weighted number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people 18) Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons as supplier (exports) per 100,000 people 19) Military capability / sophistication 20) Number of displaced people as a percentage of the population 21) Relations with neighbouring countries		An international panel of independent experts played a key role in establishing the Global Peace Index in 2007—in selecting the indicators that best assess a nation's level of peace and in assigning a weighting to each of them. The GPI comprises 23 indicators measuring the absence of violence or fear of violence. Selected with the assistance of an international panel of independent experts. All scores for each indicator are "banded", either on a scale of 1-5 (for qualitative indicators) or 1-9 (for quantitative data). The Economist Intelligence Unit's team of country analysts has scored eight of the nine qualitative indicators. They have also provided estimates where there have been gaps in the quantitative data. A detailed explanation of the scoring criteria used for each indicator is supplied in Annex A of the 2012 report.	2007-2012	unknown	Official Website	Methodology	2012 report
Happy Planet Wellbeing Index	77	Global	1) Community 2) Technology 3) Healthcare 4) Economy 5) Values 6) Family 7) Education 8) Governance 9) Employment		The new HPI results show the extent to which 151 countries across the globe. Refer to pg 19 on the 2012 report for calculation of the Happy planet index	Happy Planet Index = Experienced well-being x Life expectancy/Ecological Footprint At heart, the HPI is a measure of efficiency. It calculates the number of Happy Life Years (life expectancy adjusted for experienced well-being) achieved per unit of resource use. When asking people how they themselves feel		unknown	Fact Sheet	Official Website	2012 Report

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			10) Consumption			about their lives, researchers allowed participants to decide what was important to them, to assess the issues according to participants' own criteria, to weight each one as they choose, and to produce an overall response.					
Nation Master	39	Global	1) Agriculture 2) Background (National bird, flag) 3) Crime 4) Currency 5) Democracy 6) Disaster 7) Economy 8) Education 9) Energy 10) Environment 12) Food 13) Geography 14) Government 15) Health 16) Identification 17) Immigration 18) Industry 19) Internet 20) Labor	21) Language 22) Lifestyle 23) Media 24) Military 25) Mortality 26) People (birth, death, marriage) 27) Religion 28) Sports 29) Taxation 30) Terrorism 31) Transportation	**Similar to OECD better life index *** NationMaster is a vast compilation of data from such sources as the CIA World Factbook, UN, and OECD.	N.A. as it compiles data from several sources and does not select the indicators.	Unknown	The population of each country	Website	Graphs of a list of countries	
World Bank	78	Global	1) Agriculture & Rural Development 2) Aid Effectiveness 3) Climate Change 4) Economic Policy & External Debt 5) Education 6) Energy & Mining 7) Environment 8) Financial Sector 9) Gender 10) Health 11) Infrastructure 12) Labor & Social Protection 13) Poverty 14) Private Sector 15) Public Sector 16) Science & Technology 17) Social Development 18) Urban Development			This is a list of 331 indicators from the World Development Indicators (WDI) covering 214 countries from 1960 to 2011 translated into Spanish, French and Arabic.	1960 to 2011	unknown	Details of each domain-areas it measure		
World Database of Happiness	75	Global				Refer 1st link on overview techniques for measuring happiness. At one glance, all measure reported in the website were self report measures of Happiness that used different scales. Some were 10 point scales, some were simple yes and no etc.	2000-2009	unknown	Overview of techniques for measuring happiness included in	official Website	Results of each Country

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
CUHK Hong Kong Quality of Life Index	65	Hong Kong	SOCIAL SUB-INDEX 1. Standardized mortality rate (per 1000 standard population)(1) refers to the number of deaths per 1000 standard population. 2. Life expectancy at birth (in years) refers to the life expectancy at birth for males and females. 3. Public expenditure on health as a proportion (in percent) of the GDP. 4. Notification rate of notifiable infectious diseases (per 1000 population) refers to the number of notified infectious diseases per 1000 population. 5. Stress index refers to the stress that the Hong Kong people are facing (base rate = 100). 6. General life satisfaction index refers to the degree of satisfaction of Hong Kong people with their current lives (base rate = 100). 7. Press freedom index refers to the degree of press freedom in Hong Kong (base rate = 100). 8. Press criticism index refers to the frequency of criticisms by the press of the Hong Kong Corporation, the Hong Kong SAR Government, and the People's Republic of China Government (base rate = 100). 9. Government performance index refers to the degree of satisfaction of Hong Kong people with the performance of Hong Kong SAR Government (base rate = 100). 10. Overall crime rate (per 1000 population) refers to the total number of violent and non-violent crimes reported per 1000 population.	ECONOMIC SUB-INDEX 11. Housing affordability ratio refers to the annual average of affordable property price (i.e. average property price times 39.9 sq. feet, divided by monthly medium income times 12). 12. Rental index refers to the rental index for the Hong Kong property market. 13. Unemployment rate refers to the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (in percent). 14. Index of current economic conditions refers to the public attitude towards economic conditions in Hong Kong. 15. Real wage index(2) refers to the real wages for employees up to supervisory level (excluding managerial and professional employees) in all selected industry sectors. 16. Public expenditure on education as a proportion (in percent) of the GDP. 17. Age participation rate for first-degree		The indicators are selected according to the coverage, measurability, representativeness, and importance to the quality of life in Hong Kong The Quality of Life Index is a composite score of the three main domains.	2002-2005	Unknown	the World Database of Happiness Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				<p>programmes and postgraduate programmes in local universities (in percent).</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-INDEX 18. Air index refers to the daily air pollution index. 19. Water index refers to the percentage of rivers in Hong Kong categorized as 'good' and 'excellent' by the monitoring station. 20. Noise index (per 1000 population) refers to the number of noise complaints received by the Environmental Protection Department and the Police per 1000 population. 21. Recycle rate of municipal solid waste refers to the recycle rate (in percent) of solid waste from households and from commercial and industrial sources.</p>							
Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies	81	Hosted by OECD	1) Material living standards (income, consumption and wealth); 2) Health; 3) Education; 4) Personal activities including work; 5) Political voice and governance; 6) Social connections and relationships; 7) Environment (present and		The Global Project, hosted by the OECD.	No mention	Since 2008	unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3	
			future conditions); and 8) Insecurity, of an economic as well as physical nature.									
Environmental Sustainable Index	64	India	Driving Force: Population Density; Population growth; fertility rates Pressure on ecosystem: Density of motor vehicle usage; annual ground water extraction; irrigated land; grazing land; fertiliser consumption intensity; pesticide consumption intensity; change in forest cover; Municipal solid waste; Hazardous waste State of environment: Annual Average SO2 concentration; Annual Average NO2 concentration; Annual average SPM concentration; Annual average RSPM concentration; Mean Biochemical Oxygen demand; mean total coliform; replenishable ground water; piped drinking water; forest cover; land under cultivation; wasteland Impact on Health and Ecosystem: Salinity, Acidity, water logged land; soil erosion; respiratory disease incidence; water borne disease incidence; flood affected area, drought prone area; disaster death	Policy Response: Protected area; compensatory afforestation; wetland; joint forest management; gap in sewage treatment; non-LPG fuel use; renewable energy; energy efficiency; renewable energy expenditure; Environmental budget; expenditure-outlay gap		Framework of indicator- indicators must 1) describe the stock and flow of environmental resources 2) highlight how ecosystem and human health are affected by stock and flow of environmental resources 3) delineate human responses to observed and anticipated changes in the environment and efforts to mitigate negative environmental impacts and improve present environmental conditions. Data obtained from government agencies were the most recently available published information. Step 1: data were converted into comparable scales- percentage, ratios, concentrations. Step 2: raw data were analysed and checked for skewness and the appropriate data were transformed to ensure normal distribution Step 3: imputing missing values using the maximum likelihood technique Refer to page 9-11 for detailed description of methodology.	2011	N.A.	Official Website	2011 report		
Measuring Ireland's Progress	31	Ireland	1) People and Society- Population; Births, Deaths and Marriages; Health and Social Conditions; Housing and Households; Education; Crime and Justice; Information Society 2) Labor Market and Earnings-Labor Market; Earnings 3) Environment and Climate			Refer to link for the methodology of the indicators. No mention of how the indicators were selected.	2004-2011	Population of Ireland is 4,588,252	Official Website	Survey Forms	Survey and Methodology	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			4) Economy- Balance of Payments; National Accounts; External Trade, Prices 5) Business Sectors- Multi-sectorial; Agriculture and Fishing; Construction; Industry; Science and Technology; Services; Tourism and Travel Transport								
Israel's Progress Index	63	Israel	*foreign Language				Official Website				
Cnel/Istat measuring progress	52	Italy			*foreign language				Copy of report		
Measuring the Progress of Italian Society	49	Italy			The Institute for Studies and Economic Analyses (ISAE) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) will host a Conference on "Measuring the Progress of Italian Society" on June 3rd and 4th, 2009	N.A.	Call for papers, published in 2009	N.A.	Copy of report		
Territorial Indicators	51	Italy	Territorial Observations: 1) "Population development and migration" 2) "Accessibility" 3) "Economic Performance of European Regions" 4) "Internet Roll-out" 5) "Creative Workforce" 6) "Regions and cities in the global economy"		Obtains data from ESPON.	No mention of how the indicators were chosen.	2006	unknown	Official Website	Link to ESPON	
Midiendo el Progreso de la Sociedades - Una Perspectiva desde Mexico	41	Mexico			*foreign language						
Measuring New Zealand's Progress Using a Sustainable Development	72	New Zealand	1) Population 2) Biodiversity 3) Air and atmosphere 4) Water 5) Land use			Indicators were selected based on Statistics New Zealand's Framework for Measuring Sustainable Development (2009). Each indicator is classified as either:	2008	whole population	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Approach			6) Energy 7) Transport 8) Waste 9) Innovation 10) Work, knowledge, and skills 11) Economic resilience 12) Living conditions 13) Health 14) Social connection and governance 15) Culture and identity			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stock• flow• level• structural. <p>Stock and flow indicators derive from the capital approach to measuring sustainable development. They answer the question 'What are we leaving behind for our children?'. Level indicators have been included as they capture the benchmark and the degree to which the needs of individuals and society are met. They answer the question 'How well do we live?'. Structural indicators answer the questions 'How efficiently are we using our resources?' and 'How well are resources distributed?'. They capture the two aspects of sustainable development that are not captured by capital stock and flow indicators: efficiency and disparity. Structural criteria was derived from their definition of sustainable development, where efficiency relates to the efficient use of resources and disparity in access relates to the notion of fairness.</p>					
Quality of Life Project	73	New Zealand	1) people: Population growth; Ethnicity; Age; Families and households; Disability; Maori well being 2) knowledge and skills: Participation in early childhood education; School participation; Qualification levels; Skill and job match; Career training 3) health: Life expectancy; Low birth weight babies; Infant mortality; Teenage parents; Diseases; Access to GPs; Mental and emotional wellbeing; Self-reported health status; Modifiable risk factors; Addictions; Recreation and leisure 4) safety: Perceptions of safety; Child safety; Injuries; Road safety; Workplace Safety; Crime Levels 5) housing: Housing tenure; Housing costs and affordability;	8) economic standard of living: Income; Work life balance; Cost of living; Social deprivation; Net worth (assets and liabilities) 9) economic development: Economic growth; Employment; Research and development; Local businesses; Retail sales; Residential and non-residential building consents; Tourism; Skilled migrants 10) the natural environment: Local natural environmental issues; Waste management and		Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) interviews were conducted with n=6,279 New Zealand residents aged 15 years and older living within the eight cities. Quotas were set for ethnicity, age, location and gender. Respondents were selected randomly from the Electoral Roll. A pre-notification letter was sent to potential respondents, who were contacted by phone for the interviewing within two weeks of receiving the letter. The average duration of the interviews was 20.3 minutes. The final response rate was 44% (an increase from 37% in 2008). The data in this report has been weighted to reflect the general population. The sample of n=6,279 residents from across the cities has a maximum margin of error of +/- 1.2% at the 95% confidence level.	2003, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010	population of New Zealand	Official Website	Quality of Life 2010 report	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Household crowding; Government housing provision; Urban housing intensification; Housing accessibility 6) social connectedness: Overall quality of life assessment; Diversity and identity; Local community strength and spirit; Electronic communication; Arts and culture; 7) civil and political rights: Treaty of Waitangi; Community involvement in council decision-making; Voter turnout; Representation on local decision-making bodies	recycling; Biodiversity; Energy use; Air quality; Beach and stream / lake water quality; Drinking water quality; Water conservation 11) built environment: Look and feel of the city; Land use; Traffic and transport; Public transport; Access to services; Density							
Social Report	74	New Zealand	1) People 2) Health: Health expectancy; Life expectancy; Suicide; Cigarette smoking; Obesity; Potentially hazardous drinking; 3) Knowledge and Skills; Participation in early childhood education; School leavers with higher qualifications; Participation in tertiary education; Educational attainment of the adult population; Adult literacy skills in English 4) Paid Work: Unemployment; Employment; Median hourly earnings; Work-related injury claims; Satisfaction with work-life balance; 5) Economic Standard of Living; Market income per person; Income inequality; Population with low incomes; Housing affordability; Household crowding 6) Civil and Political Rights: Voter turnout; Representation of women in government;	7) Cultural Identity: Local content programming on New Zealand television; Māori language speakers; Language retention; 8) Leisure and Recreation: Satisfaction with leisure time; Participation in physical activity; Participation in cultural and arts activities 9) Safety: Assault mortality; Criminal victimisation; Fear of crime; Road casualties 10) Social Connectedness: Telephone and internet access in the home; Contact with family and friends; Contact between young people and their		Criteria for selecting indicators 1) relevant to the social outcome of interest 2) based on broad support 3) grounded in research 4) able to be disaggregated 5) consistent over time 6) statistically sound 7) timely 8) nationally significant 9) internationally comparable	2010	population of New Zealand	Official Website	link to 2010 report	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Representation of ethnic groups in government; erceived discrimination; Perceived corruption	parents; Trust in others; Loneliness; Voluntary work Life Satisfaction Overall life satisfaction							
Municipal Fact Sheet	34	Norway	1) Population- Population by age, sex, marital status and citizenship; Quarterly population changes; Population and land area by municipality; Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents; Population and land area in urban settlements; Population projections Equality; Gender equality index 2) Education- Children in kindergartens; Education statistics, primary and lower secondary school; Population's level of education 3) Elections- Municipal council and county council election	4) Municipal finances- Municipal accounting statistics; Labor and income; Employment, key figures (register-based); Activities in the municipalities (register-based); Registered unemployed; Tax statistics for personal taxpayers, income and wealth 5) Housing- Dwelling stock 6) Health, social services and care- Child welfare services; Social assistance and recipients of social assistance; Municipal health service; Nursing and care statistics 7) Environment- Household waste; Emissions to air of greenhouse gases	** has been discontinued due to difficulties keeping the data and website up to date.	Not found.	different years for different domains; different amount of reports available for each domain	unknown	Official Website		
OECD Better Life Index	4	OECD	1) Housing 2) Income 3) Jobs 4) Community 5) Education 6) Environment 7) Civic Engagement 8) Health 9) Life satisfaction 10) Safety 11) Work-Life balance		Allows users to put weight on the domains according to what they feel contribute most to wellbeing. Able to compare between genders and between countries. The data mostly	Relied of international standards of measurement: 1) Policy Relavence 2) quality of the underlying data 3) comparability of the concepts and surveys questions used 4) Frequency of compliation When existing official data are not comparable across countries, non-official data were used	Need to request access to reports	Need to request access to reports	Refer to excel data sheet for details of each domain.	Official Website	Link to Reports

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
					come from official sources such as the OECD or National Accounts, United Nations Statistics, National Statistics Offices.	A couple of indicators are based on data from the Gallup World Poll a division of the Gallup Organization that regularly conducts public opinion polls in more than 140 countries around the world. More than 80% of the indicators in Your Better Life Index have been already published by the OECD.					
CSLS Index of Economic Well-being	3	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	1) Consumption flow 2) Wealth Stocks 3) Equality 4) Economic Security		Data obtain from different sources, refer to link for details Due to data limitations, values for some of the variables underlying the Index had to be extrapolated for 2009 based on past data.		1980-2010	Unsure as data was obtained from different sources.	Copies of Reports	Official Website	Sources of Data
Social Weather Station	68	Philippines	quality of Life- domains were not listed			Questions asked: Comparing your quality of life these days to how it was 12 months ago, would you say that your quality of life is ... (Better now, Same as before, Worse now) Really bizaare survey as the researchers labeled: Gainers : "Better now" Losers: "Worse now"	1983-2010		Official Website		
Social Weather Station	69	Philippines	ECONOMICS: Agriculture; Borrowings ; Consumer Confidence; Debt Problem; Deregulation; Employment; Free Ports; Foreign Investment; Overseas Employment; Poverty; Pre-need Plans; Privatization; Protectionism; Quality of Life; Retail Trade; Rice Crisis; Savings; Spending Participation; Social Inequality; Stock Market; Taxation and Fiscal Policy; Transportation and Communications; Wages; Work Orientations POLITICS: Cabinet Reshuffling; Candidate Images; Communist, Military and Muslim Rebels; Conscience Bloc; Constitutional Amendments; Coup Attempts; Dagdag-Bawas; Election Fraud; Electoral Reform;	GOVERNANCE: Civil Service and Civil Servants; Confidence in the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary; Cooperatives; Graft and Corruption; Martial Law; National ID System; National Security; Non-Government Organizations; Performance Rating of the National Administration on Issues; Presidential Performance; Rating of Government Officials; Regional Autonomy, Decentralization and Devolution;	MISCELLANEOUS: Centennial Celebration; Christmas Practices; Disaster Preparedness ; Globalization; Heroes ; Millennium Issues ; Polling on Polls ; Scientific Knowledge; Sports; Tourism and Local Travel; Traffic; Typhoon Warnings ; Water Service; Y2K			View databank tab on website for list of number of respondents each year. (was unable to get the specific link for the page)	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Freedom of Speech; Local Politics; National Unity; Presidential Advisers; Private Armies; Political Efficacy; Political Parties; Political Stability; Reconciliation and Amnesty; Satisfaction with Demo-cracy; Term Limits ; Voting Behavior SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS: Access to Media; Age; Agricultural Land Ownership; Charismatic Groups; Church Attendance; Civil Status; Economic Class; Educational Attainment; Facilities in the Home; Family Size; Home and Lot Ownership; Household Composition; Income; Languages Used at Home; Locale; Main Source of Education; Occupation; Political Party Affiliation; Region; Religion; Sector of Employment; Sex; Travel Abroad; Work Abroad; Work Status; Union Membership	Role of Government SOCIETY: Abortion; Agrarian Reform; Censorship; Child Labor; Cohabitation, Marriage, & Divorce; Crime Victimization; Death Penalty; Domestic Violence, Education; Environment ; The Family; Gambling; Gender Roles; Gun Ban; Human Rights; Language; Mass Media; Public Safety; Religious and Moral Beliefs; Sexual Harassment; Sexual Practices; Women, Children, and Disadvantaged Groups; Values; Youth HEALTH: AIDS; Access to Health Facilities; Blood Banks; Dental Health; Exercise; Family Planning; Generics; Health Insurance; Patak Center; Prices of Drugs; Sangkap Pinoy Seal; Sickness Incidence; Smoking and Drinking; Tetanus Toxoid; Tuberculosis; Viagra; Weight Assessment; Work Disability; Xenical DIPLOMACY: Asia Pacific Economic Conference; ASEAN; East Timor; External Security;							

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				Foreign Relations; Foreign Travel; Gulf Crisis; Nuclear Testing; Spratleys Issue; Trust Rating of US President Clinton; US Military Bases; US Policies Towards Asia; Visiting Forces Agreement							
South African Development Index (SADI)	53	South Africa	1) Economic 2) Education 3) Health 4) Living Conditions 5) Gender 6) Crime		Data Collected from South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) Surveys, Stats SA, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the South African Reserve Bank, and the Health Systems Trust.	The six areas have been chosen because they broadly represented a cross section of the factors that contribute to development in South Africa. Altogether 26 indicators were selected across these six areas. These included indicators such as levels of economic growth that can be quantitatively assessed on either a quarterly or an annual basis. The indicators were weighted to a total score of 100.	2011	Population of South Africa	Link to Report		
Social Survey	67	South Korea	1) Family, 2) Income & Consumption, 3) Labor, 4) Education, 5) Health Care, 6) Environment, 7) Welfare, 8) Culture & leisure, 9) Safety, 10) Social Participation			not found	Mar. 1977: Conducted the Survey on income, consumption, education, public health, housing, environment and society for the purpose of collecting basic data to configure the system for 「Social Indicators in Korea」 1978: Established social indicator system (joint research by the National Bureau of Statistics and Korea Development Institute) 1979~1984: Selected 4~6 areas out of the total of 8 every year to compiled the survey on the average of 5 items per area 1987: The 1st revision of the system for 「Social Indicators in Korea」		Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
							1985-1996: Reduced survey areas into 2-3 for in-depth survey and conducted the survey by expanding items per area instead 1995: The 2nd revision of the system for 「 Social Indicators in Korea」 1997: Carried out surveys twice a year (April and Sep.) (data on 2 sectors per survey) 1998-2005: Carried out surveys once a year (data on 3 sectors per survey, 4-year survey cycle per sector) 2006-2007: Data on 3 or 4 sectors (3-year survey cycle per sector) 2008: Applied a new sampling, reduced a survey cycle and changed from Social Statistics Survey to Social Survey				
Social Barometer of Spain	33	Spain	1) Income 2) Employment 3) Health 4) Education 5) Housing 6) Social protection 7) Security and justice 8) Environment 9) Participation 10) International 11) Gender 13) Global Indexes		The rest was the information were in a foreign language..	The indicators was chosen based on a systematic search of the most adequate statistical sources in order to cover the chosen social spheres. The indicators had to bear three qualities: accessibility, reliability and to count with temporal series since 1994.			Official Website		
Cercle indicateurs	47	Switzerland	Available in French or German only		The Cercle indicateurs is a forum dedicated to the development and use of sustainability indicators for Swiss cities and cantons. A common set of core indicators, for	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
					example, is used to compare cities or cantons with one another. Uses data from: Ecological Footprint Eurostats OECD UN-CSD set of indicators						
MONET indicator system	46	Switzerland	1) Health 2) Income 3) Physical safety 4) Unemployment 5) Official Development Assistance 6) Equality 7) Teenage reading skills 8) Public debt 9) Investment 10) Innovation and technology 11) Biodiversity 12) Built-up areas 13) Freight transport 14) Passenger transport 15) Energy consumption 16) Consumption of raw materials		publishes statistical data	Not found.	Last updated data in 2010	Unknown	Official Website	link to surveys in German and French-unavailable in English	
Internation research Associates of Happy Society	71	Thailand	Need to request for access to reports						Official Website		
Indicators of Environment and Sustainable Development	5	The world Bank Environment Department	1) Social - equity (poverty & gender equality); Health; Education; Housing; Security (crime); Population 2) Environmental - Atmosphere; Land; Ocean, seas and coasts; Fresh water; Bio-diversity 3) Economic - Economic structure; Consumption and production patterns 4) Institutional - Institutional framework (Strategic implementation of		Using the Pressure-State-Impact-Response framework. View page 12 of report to view details sub-themes Report is more like a how to measure environment 'wellbeing' and not a report on what has been found.	Indicator selection criteria: 1) Direct relevance to objectives 2) Direct relevance to target group 3) Clarity in design 4) realistic development and collection costs 5) High quality and reliability 6) Appropriate spacial and temporal scale Alternatively the selection criteria can depend on the issue to be analyzed The alarm indicators are a small set of indicators whose development and monitoring are low cost, permitting a frequent monitoring. They are also specifically chosen to give an early warning about changes and signal change in time for policy-makers to react.	N.A.	N.A.	Copy of report		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			sustainable development, International cooperation); Institutional Capacity (Information access, Communication infrastructure, Science and technology, Disaster preparedness and response)			Diagnostic indicators, in comparison, are a second set of indicators that is activated if the value of the alarm indicators crosses a predetermined threshold and that enables a more in-depth analysis (or diagnosis) of the causes of the alarm. The diagnostic indicators give more detailed information about the issues at hand and sometime cover a larger area than the alarm indicators. As a result they are generally more costly.					
Turkey by Numbers	62	Turkey	Agriculture: Agricultural Land; Agricultural Machinery; Agricultural Yields; Crop Products ; Crops & Livestock Trade; Fertilizers; Fishery Products ; Food Supply; Forests & Forestry Products; Land Use; Livestock & Animal Products; Organic Farming ; Pesticides ; Soil Quality; Trees Business Environment: Business Demography; Capital Access; Corruption; Doing Business; Economic Freedom; Enterprises; Enterprises - Characteristics; Enterprises - Security; Enterprises - Trade; Enterprises - Utilities; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);Government Regulations; Industrial Relations ; Information & Communication Technology Use -Business; Investment Incentives Crime: Arrestees; Convicts ; Crimes ; Drug Crime ; Drug Use; Police Staff ; Prisons Culture: Broadcasting; Cultural Heritage; Films; Koran Courses; Live Performances; Mosques; Press Workers; Printed Publications Health- Alcohol Use; Births; Deaths; Dietary Consumption; Drug Use; Health Care Equipment; Health Care Institutions; Health Care Professionals; Health Care	Democracy: Constitutional Court ; Corruption; Economic Freedom; Elections ; Failed States Index; Freedom of Information; Governance; Key Performance Indicators; Local Officials; Members of Parliament; Ministers; Proceedings at the European Court of Human Rights; Proceedings on Political Parties Democracy: Age Dependency; Births; Deaths; Divorces; Human Development; Immigrants, Refugees & Asylum Seekers; Internal Migration; Internally Displaced; Persons; Life Expectancy ; Marriages; Population; Suicides; Teenagers Economy: Alcoholic Beverages; Automobile Sales; Balance of Payments; Banking Ratios; Banks;	Education: Academic Staff; Education Enrolments; Education Performance - Mathematics; Education Performance - Socio-economic Impact; Education Performance - Reading; Education Performance - Socio-economic Impact; Education Performance - Science; Education Performance - Science - Socio-economic Impact; Education Quality; Education Spending; Foreign Aid to Education; Graduates; Koran Courses; Languages Learned; Life-long Learning ; Literacy ; Mobility of Students; Schooling Ratio; Schools; Student Dormitories; Student Scholarships; Students; Students - Tertiary; Teachers; Teenagers Energy: - Biofuel; Coal and Derivatives; Electricity Supply	(Website unavaible on the 28/8/12 for some reason)	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website	Obtain data through Ministry of Health, OECD, EUROSTATS etc..	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Services; Health Care Spending; Immunization; Incidence of Cancer; Infant Mortality; Infectious Diseases; Life Expectancy; Maternal Mortality; Mortality due to Pregnancy; Nutrition; Obese, Overweight & Underweight Population; Occupational Diseases; Patient Statistics; Smoking Prevalence; Teenagers; Transplants; Under Age 5 Mortality; Work Accidents	Budget; Balance - Central Government; Budget Balance - General; Budget Expenditures - Central Government; Budget Expenditures - General; Budget Revenues - Central Government; Budget Revenues - General; Cities by Selected Indicators; Corruption; Cost of Living; Daily Earnings; Deposit Accounts; Economic Outlook; Economic Outlook - Construction; Economic Outlook - Industry; Economic Outlook - Trade & Services; Financial Investments; Financial Leasing; Fixed Capital Investment; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); Foreign Exchange General Position; GDP - Expenditure Approach; GDP - Output Approach; Insurance; International Investment Position; International Reserves; Key Performance Indicators; Loans - Domestic; Loans - International; Merger & Acquisitions (M&A); Money Supply; Privatizations; Production -	and Consumption; Energy intensity; Energy Prices; natural gas; oil and petroleum products; ores	Environment: Endemic Species; Energy Intensity; Environmental Spending; Gas Emissions; Protected Areas; Solid Waste; Threatened Species; Wastewater; Water Supply & Consumption					
			Household: Daily Earnings; Household Consumption Expenditure; Household Disposable Income; Households	Gender Inequality: Academic Staff ; Education Enrolments; Gender Inequality ; Graduates; Judicial Personnel ; Koran Courses ; Life Expectancy; Literacy; Local Officials ; Members of Parliament; Ministers; Police Staff ; Press Workers; Schooling Ratio; Students; Students - Tertiary; Teachers							
			Human Rights: Freedom of Information; Governance; Human Rights; Key Performance Indicators; Proceedings at the European Court of Human Rights	Technology: High-tech Employment; High-tech Trade; Information & Communication Technology Competitiveness; Information & Communication Technology Expenditure; Information & Communication Technology Use -							
			Income distribution: Household Disposable Income; Income Inequality; Poverty								

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				Automobile; Production - Metals; Production - White Goods; Public Sector Social; Expenditures; Sales of White Goods; Tobacco Production & Trade; Wage Subsidies Justice: Arrestees; Chief Public Prosecutors; Chief Public Prosecutors - High; Criminal Courts; Constitutional Court; Convicts; Corruption; Council of State; Courts; Judicial Personnel; Notaries; Prisons; Proceedings at the European Court of Human Rights; Proceedings on Political Parties; Supreme Court Labour Force: Activity Rates; Age Dependency; Employment; High-tech; Employment; Labor Force; Life-long Learning ; Population; Productivity; Unemployment; Wage Subsidies National Security: Armed Forces; Landmine Casualties; Landmines; Military Financials; Terrorist Attacks R&D; Patent Statistics ; Printed	Business; Information & Communication Technology Use - Personal Tourism: Cultural Heritage; Domestic Tourists; Foreign Tourists; Tourism Financials Trade: Alcoholic Beverages; Crops & Livestock Trade; Doing Business; Economic Outlook - Trade & Services; High-tech Trade; International Trade; International Trade - Services; Merchandise Trade; Merchant Marine; Military Financials; Tobacco Production & Trade; Trade Balance Transport: Accidents; Air Traffic; Aircrafts; Goods and Passenger Transport; Merchant Marine; Motor Vehicles; Transport Infrastructure						

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				Publications ; R&D Personnel ; R&D Spending Real Estate: A-class Office Users in Istanbul; Capitalization Rate in Istanbul; House Sales; New Buildings; Office Market in Istanbul; Preferred House Types in Istanbul; Rents in Istanbul; Shopping Centers in Istanbul Sustainable Development: Biofuels; Births; Electricity Supply & Consumption; Employment; Energy Supply & Consumption; Fixed Capital Investment; Gas Emissions; Life Expectancy; Organic Farming; Protected Areas; Suicides; Unemployment; Work Accidents							
Gallup Healthway Wellbeing Index	76	U.S.	1) Self Evaluation 2) Emotional Health- Smiling or laughter; Being treated with respect; Enjoyment; Happiness; Worry; Sadness; Anger; Stress; Learning or doing something interesting; Depression 3) Physical Health- Sick days in the past month; Disease burden; Health problems that get in the way of normal activities; Obesity; Feeling well-rested; Energy; Colds; Flu; Headaches 4) Healthy Behaviours-			Respondents are asked a series of 56 questions related to their health and well-being The Life Evaluation Index includes a self-evaluation of two items (present life situation and anticipated life situation five years from now) using the Cantril Self-Anchoring Striving Scale with steps from 0 to 10, where "0" represents the worst possible life and "10" represents the best possible life. Taken together, respondents are then classified as "thriving," "struggling," or "suffering," with "thriving" respondents evaluating their current state as a "7" or higher and their future state as a "8" or higher, while "suffering" respondents provide a "4" or lower to both evaluations.	2008-2012	Interviews at least 1,000 U.S. adults every day	Official Website	Findings from a million surveys in 2010	Methodology

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Smoking; Eating healthy; Weekly consumption of fruits and vegetables; Weekly exercise frequency 5) Work Environment - Job satisfaction; Ability to use one's strengths at work; Supervisor's treatment (more like a boss or a partner); Supervisor creates an open and trusting work environment 6) Basic Access- Satisfaction with community or area; Area getting better as a place to live; Clean water; Medicine; Safe place to exercise; Affordable fruits and vegetables; Feel safe walking alone at night; Enough money for food; Enough money for shelter; Enough money for healthcare; Visited a dentist recently; Access to a doctor; Access to health insurance								
Measuring National Well-being	54	United Kingdom	1) Labour Market:Hours worked by those in Employment 2) Labour Market: Employment, Unemployment and Economic Inactivity 3) Job Satisfaction 4) Work-Life Balance 5) Informal Care giving 6) Volunteering 7) Leisure: free time 8) Leisure: Arts and Culture 9) Leisure: Sports and physical activities 10) Holidays and Travel		Refer to reference list on page 40 of the report for the list of surveys used.	Each indicator were analysed individually. No mention of how the indicators were selected.	2012	unknown	Link to report	Official Website	
National Accounts of Wellbeing	56	United Kingdom	Personal Wellbeing: 1) Emotional Wellbeing 2) Satisfying Life 3) Vitality 4) Resilience and Self-esteem 5) Positive Functioning Social Wellbeing 1) Supportive relationship 2) Trust and Belonging Wellbeing at work			The data source for the indicators - the European Social Survey. The survey included a detailed module of 50 well-being questions, designed by the University of Cambridge, nef and other partners. The survey fieldwork was carried out using face-to-face interviewing across Europe from autumn 2006 onwards with data released in autumn 2007 (Round 3, edition 3.1). In each country a sample of over 1500 adults was drawn using random probability methods. The	2006	1500 from each country	Official Website	link to Wellbeing report	link to details of the survey

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
						resulting dataset therefore contains detailed measures of the individual experiences of just under 45,000 people. These data have been used to construct the national accounts framework reported here, for 22 European countries participating in the survey, covering both EU and non-EU members.					
Oxfam Humankind Index	61	United Kingdom	1) Affordable, decent and safe home 2) Physical and mental health 3) Living in a neighbourhood where you can enjoy going outside and having a clean and healthy environment 4) Having satisfying work to do 5) Having good relationships with family and friends 6) Feeling that you and those you care about are safe 7) Access to green and wild spaces; community spaces and play areas 8) Secure work and suitable work 9) Having enough money to pay the bills and buy what you need 10) Having a secure source of money	11) Access to arts, hobbies and leisure activities 12) Having the facilities you need available locally 13) Getting enough skills and education to live a good life 14) Being part of a community 15) Having good transport to get to where you need to go 16) Being able to access high-quality services 17) Human rights, freedom from discrimination; acceptance and respect 18) Feeling good	The primary objective was to construct the Oxfam Humankind Index itself, to obtain for the first time an overall measure which adequately reflected the diverse priorities of people in Scotland. Refer to page 7 for detail of weighting for each domain.	All sub-domains are measured as percentages. The data sets used describe whether people are satisfied with their position with respect to the relevant sub-domain, for example, the percentage of people who reported that they were satisfied with their home (Sub-domain 1), or whether they were satisfied with local amenities (Sub-domain 12). Where satisfaction measures were not available or appropriate, a relevant percentage has been calculated, for example, the probability that an individual is in work (Sub-domain 8). Nevertheless, some measures were not direct or perfect representations of the sub-domains that comprise the Oxfam Humankind Index. This shows that the way they measured what is important to the people of Scotland was patchy at best.	publishing data since 1977 till 2012	unknown	Official Website	Report	
Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative	59	United Kingdom	Dimensions 1) Quality of Work 2) Empowerment 3) Physical Safety 4) Without Shame 5) Psychological Wellbeing		Refer to links for access to surveys.	The Alkire Foster Method is unique in that it can distinguish between, for example, a group of poor people who suffer only one deprivation on average and a group of poor people who suffer three deprivations on average at the same time. (refer to the 7th link for details) This flexible approach can be employed in a variety of situations by choosing different dimensions (e.g. education), indicators (e.g. how many years of education a person has) and cutoffs (e.g. a person with fewer than five years of education is considered deprived).	All domains has surveys in 2009, Physical safety and ability to go without shame has surveys in 2011.	unknown	Official Website	Links to list of surveys on Quality of Work- ACCESSABLE!	Links to list of surveys on empowerment- ACCESSABLE!
Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators	57	United Kingdom			No longer available on the website						
Progress on sustainable development	60	United Kingdom	National Indicators: Greenhouse gas emissions; Carbon dioxide emissions by end user; Aviation and shipping	Continued... Health inequality; Healthy life expectancy;		Wellbeing measure: The percentage of each domain measured were obtained by various sources. Each domain/sub-domain are looked at individually rather than combining all score	last updated in 2012	unknown	Official Website	2012 report Measuring National	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			emissions; Renewable energy; Electricity generation; .Household energy use; Road transport; Private cars; Road freight; Manufacturing sector; Service sector; Public sector; Resource use; Energy supply; Water resource use; Domestic water consumption; Water stress; .Waste; Household waste per person; Bird Populations; Biodiversity conservation; Agriculture sector; Farming and environmental stewardship; Land use; Land recycling; Dwelling density; Fish stocks; Ecological impacts of air pollution; Emissions of air pollutants; River quality Rivers; Flooding; Economic output; Productivity; Investment; Demography; Households and dwellings; Active community participation; Crime; Fear of crime; Employment; Workless households; Economically inactive; Childhood poverty; Young adults not in employment, education or training; Pensioner poverty; Pension provision; Education; Sustainable development education;	Mortality rates; Smoking; Childhood obesity; Diet; Mobility; Getting to school; Accessibility; Road accidents; .Social Justice Social measures to be developed; Environmental equality; Air quality and health; Housing conditions; Households living in fuel poverty; Homelessness; Local environment quality; Satisfaction in local area; Wellbeing Measures Wellbeing Measures: Overall life satisfaction; Overall life satisfaction aspects of life; Positive and negative feelings; Engagement in positive activities; Child Wellbeing; Local environment; Positive and negative feelings; Feelings of safety; Health and physical activity; Bullying; Physical activity; Green space; Cultural participation; Positive mental health		to form a composite score.				Well-being: Summary	
Wellbeing Institute	58	United Kingdom	Science of Wellbeing: 1) Psychology and education 2) Biomedical Science 3) Technology 4) The Arts 5) Environment 6) Social Science and		*publications need to be purchased.	Reports need to be purchased	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website	Lists of publications on happiness and wellbeing	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Young Foundation	55	United Kingdom	Economics								
			Themes they assess 1) Ageing 2) Communities and Housing 3) Community action toolkit 4) Education and Innovation 5) Health 6) Justice 7) Parenting 8) Preventative Investment 9) Social innovation 10) Web 11) Wellbeing and resilience 12) Youth Transitions		Affiliated with Beyond GDP (European Union) As part of this project, The Young Foundation works in collaboration with the University of Pisa and the University of Sienna to identify and develop a model of measuring social progress at a local level, building on the Wellbeing and Resilience Measure (WARM).	The conduct their own research by meeting be local community that consists of professional, parents, etc, to gain understanding of what the people's needs are.	unknown	unknown	Official Website		
CSD Indicators of Sustainable Development	48	United Nations	1) Poverty 2) Natural hazards 3) Economic development 4) Governance 5) Atmosphere 6) Global economic partnership 7) Health 8) Land 9) Consumption and production patterns 10) Education 11) Oceans, seas and coasts 12) Demographics 13) Freshwater 14) Biodiversity		Refer to page 2 of the report for the list of domains *Measurement Methods: Information on consumption and income is obtained through sample surveys in which households are asked to answer detailed questions on their spending habits and sources of income... Request for access to surveys	The selection of indicators review began with research and analysis of national and global trends in applying indicators and with a renewal of the dialogue with international experts. This was followed by two expert group meetings and supplemented by ongoing communications. The original partners, including experts from those organizations that had prepared methodology sheets, as well as experts from a number of member States that were developing and using the indicators were invited.	2006	unknown	Official Website	Copy of 3rd edition report	Link to guidelines and methodology
DevInfo	80	United Nations	Unknown		DevInfo is a database system that provides a method to organize, store and display data in a uniform format to facilitate data sharing at the country level across government departments and UN agencies using the same system.	N.A.	ChildInfo 1995-2003 DevInfo 4.0 2004-2005 DevInfo 5.0 2006-2008 DevInfo 6.0 2009	Unknown	Official Website		
Human Development	79	United Nations	1) Health- Life Expectancy at Birth		The goal of human development is	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary composite index that measures a	1990-2011	unknown	Official Website	Lists of Reports	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Reports			2) Education- mean years of schooling; expected years of schooling 3) Living Standards- Gross national income per capita		"enlarging people's choices," including the ability to be healthy, to be educated, and to enjoy a decent standard of living. But the first Reports also stressed that human development and well-being went far beyond these dimensions to encompass a much broader range of capabilities, including political freedoms and human rights.	country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge, and income. The 2010 introduced HDI has a form of geometric mean of dimension indices obtained from the indicators by normalization based on minima and maxima observed over the period for which the HDI has been computed and reported. The new HDI assigns equal weight to all three dimension indices; the two education sub-indices are also weighted equally.					
Inclusive Wealth Index	50	United Nations	1) Natural capital 2) Human capital 3) Produced capital		Measured changes in inclusive wealth from 1990 to 2008, and include a long-term comparison to GDP for an initial group of 20 countries worldwide Key Findings page not found	**Refer to page 10 of the 2012 report for details how the 3 indicators were measured The inclusive wealth framework they proposed was based on social welfare theory, and considered the multiple issues that sustainable development attempts to address.	2012	N.A.	Link to Article	Official Website	2012 Summary for decision makers
RIO+20 Conference	84	United Nations	1) Jobs 2) Energy 3) Cities 4) Food 5) Water 6) Oceans 7) Disasters		Rio+20 - the short name for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012 . The official discussions will focus on two main themes: How to build a green economy to achieve sustainable development and lift people out of poverty, including support for developing countries that will allow them to find a green path for development; and	N.A.	2012	Unknown	Official Website	7 Critical Issues	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
					how to improve international coordination for sustainable development.						
American Human Development Project	12	USA	Health Index -Life expectancy at birth Education Index - Educational Degree attainment; school Enrollment Income Index - Median Earnings		Refer to link on how each domain is calculated	The concept of human development was based on a conceptual framework that was derived from Harvard economist Amartya Sen's seminal work on capabilities. Someone rich in capabilities has a full toolkit for making his or her vision of "good life" a reality. Someone with few capabilities has fewer options, fewer opportunities; for such a person, many rewarding paths are blocked.	2009-2010 2010-2011	unknown	Copy of report	Official Website	Methodology Notes- How to calculate each domain
Arizona Indicators	26	USA	1) Economy 2) Public Finance 3) Education 4) Innovation 5) Sustainability 6) Culture 7) Health 8) Human Services 9) Criminal Justice 10) Transportation 11) Demographics		Domains are looked at individually rather than combined	No mention of how the indicators were chosen.	Publishing reports for various domains from 2008 to 2012	unknown	Official Website	List of Publications	
Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance	16	USA	1) Housing and community development 2) Children and family health 3) Crime and safety 4) Workforce/economic development 5) Sanitation 6) Urban environment/transportation 7) Education and youth 8) Neighbourhood action 9) Demographic		Domains are looked at individually rather than combined Data obtain through US censuses	BNIA-JFI organized a series of focus groups designed to engage a variety of views to develop the Vital Signs. The groups were challenged to think differently about the future of their neighborhoods, and come to consensus on long-term neighborhood goals and indicators relative to specific topic areas. The first set of focus groups consisted of neighborhood residents and leaders from across Baltimore. During the session, participants were assigned to specific groups, each group concentrating on a different topic area. Additional focus groups were conducted with other stakeholders: those organizations working with, and on behalf of neighborhoods, to improve and maintain the quality of life. Representatives and decision makers from a variety of non-profit organizations, city agencies, churches, and more were grouped by topic area and engaged in similar conversations.	2000- 2010	not mentioned	Official Website	Publication and Research page	Lists of Data
Boston Indicators Project	14	USA	1) Civic Vitality 2) Cultural Life and the Arts 3) Economy 4) Education		Domains were not combined to form this total measure rather the domains	Through its interactions with the broad civic community, the Project works to develop a shared Civic Agenda reflecting the perspectives of thousands of participants—	First report released in 2000. Research is ongoing	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			5) Environment & Energy 6)Health 7) Housing 8) Public Safety 9) Technology 10) Transportation		were examined individually.	from school children and engaged residents to academic and community-based experts to public officials and policymakers.					
Central Texas Sustainability Index Project	19	USA	1) Public Safety 2) Education and Children 3) Social Equity 4) Civic Engagement 5) Economy 6) Health 7) Environment 8) Land Use 9) Mobility		View 2009 report for details of sources. View page 140 for details of how the survey that measured 6 domains with no adequate public data available. View page 138 of the 2009 for the list of data sources.	The CTSIP completed its first report in the spring of 2000, compiled from several Advisory Board meetings and input from area residents gathered through the Thumbs Up and targeted phone surveys and educational outreach.	2006 and 2009	Not mentioned	Indicators Report 2009	official Website	2006 Report
Community Assessment Project of Santa Cruz County	18	USA	1) Demographic Profile 2) Economic 3) Education 4) Health 5) Public Safety 6) Social Environment 7) Natural Environment			Two researchers from Applied Survey Research (ASR) collected data.. The ASR provides community and health assessments, evaluations, censuses and surveys, and strategic planning .	1994-2011	population of Santa Cruz each year	Reports	official Website	List of resources
Community Indicators	13	USA	1) Achieving Educations Excellence 2) Growing a Vibrant Economy 3) Preserving the Natural Environment 4) Promoting Social Wellbeing and Harmony 5) Enjoying Arts. Recreation and Culture 6) Sustaining a Healthy Community 7) Maintaining Responsive Government 8) Moving around efficiently and safely 9) Keep the community safe		Refer to page 16 of the 2011 report for the details of each domain	The process they followed and built around was the research-tested Model for Community Change. Each year, they engage community members to develop and review community indicators.	Ongoing, latest data available till 2011	Unknown	Quality of Life Progress Report 2011	Official Website	
Community Indicators Consortium	82	USA	Unknown						List Indicator Projects		
Glaser Progress Foundation	11	USA	Work in progress						Official Website		
Indicators Northwest	20	USA	1) Population Characteristics 2) Income and poverty 3) Employment 4) Housing		Indicators for states and counties are based on data from a variety of federal and	Not available	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			5) Education 6) Health 7) Crime and safety		state agencies. These include the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, FBI, and state departments.						
Joint Venture Silicon Valley Index	25	USA	1) People- talent flow and diversity 2) Economy- Employment; Innovation; Entrepreneurship; Commercial Space; Income 3) Society- Preparing for economic success; early education; arts & culture; quality of health; safety 4) Place - Environment; transportation; land use; Housing 5) Governance- Civic Engagement; Revenue		View page 5 of the 2012 for the sub-domains.	Every year a team of advisors recommends approximately 60 indicators to the Joint Venture board. More than half of these are retuning indicators that they track systematically over time; the remaining indicators are chosen for their ability to tell how their region is faring across a broad range of goal areas, that were adopted by the organization in 1998.	2011 and 2012	Silicon Valley population	2012 report	Official Website	
Key Indicator System	10	USA	The Economy 1) Consumer and Employment; 2) Transportation and Infrastructure; 3) Finance and money; 4) Business and Markets; 5) Government; 6) The world economy 2) Society 1) Health and Housing; 2) Communities and citizenship; 3) Education and innovation; 4) Security and safety; 5) Crime and justice; 6) Children, families and aging; Democracy and Governance; 7) Arts and culture The Environment 1) The earth (ecosystems); 2) Land; 3) Water; 4) Air; 5) Natural Resources			Domains were included based on past literature and current research on Wellbeing.	2004-2011		Copy of report	Official Website	
King County AIMS High: Annual Indicators and Measures	15	USA	1) Natural Resources; 2) Built Environment; 3) Housing & Homelessness; 4) Economic Vitality; 5) Health; 6) Law, Safety and Justice; 7) Accountability & Transparency;		Domains were not combined to form this total measure rather the domains were examined individually.	No longer accessible since 20th Aug 2012	Lastest updated in 2010	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Long Island Index	24	USA	8) Equity & Social Justice 1) Economy 2) Housing 3) Population 4) Downtowns 5) Education 8) Open space 9) Environment 10) Governance 11) Transportation 12) Safety net 13) Health			A small group of Long Island's civic, academic, labor and business leaders discussed the challenges faced by the Long Island region and potential catalysts for new direction which eventually lead to the birth of the Long Island index.	2002-2012	unknown	List of reports	Official Website	list of reports from 2002
Maine Development Foundation	27	USA	1) Transportation 2) Education 3) Economic and Community Development 4) The economy 5) Health Care 6) Energy 7) Workforce			Conducts their own research but there was no mention on how the indicators were chosen.	publishing reports on mainly work, growth and development since 1999 till 2012	unknown	Publications	Official Website	
National Neighbourhood Indicators Partnership	17	USA	1) Absenteeism 2) Affordable Housing 3) Children 5) Comprehensive Community Development 6) Comprehensive Community Indicators 7) Crime and justice 8) Education 9) Employment 10) Equity 11) Food and Nutrition 12) Foreclosures 13) Health 14) Housing 15) Housing Markets 16) Mobility 17)Neighborhood Stabilization Program 18) Open Data 19) Performance Measurement 20) Prisoner Reentry 21) Promise Neighborhoods 22) School Readiness 23) Sustainable Communities (Federal) 24) Transportation 25) Vacancy (housing)		NNIP works to build local capacity, plans joint activities, and works in conjunction with affiliated organizations.	Not found.	Unknown Data collected from several sources: refer to link in source 3	Unknown	List of domains and its details	official Website	List of data sources
Orange County Community Indicators	23	USA	1) Economic and Business Climate 2) Technology and Innovation 3) Education		View list of contents for details of each domain	Modeled after 'successful' programs in the state and nation but no mention of which programs it modeled!	2000-2012	Population of orange county in 2011-3,043,964	2012 Report	Official Website	list of press release

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			4) Community Health and Prosperity 5) Public Safety 6) Environment 7) Civic Engagement								
Oregon Progress Board	28	USA	1) Economy 2) Education 3) Civic Engagement 4) Social Support 5) Public Safety 6) Built Environment 7) Natural Environment		The local government sets goals in accordance to these domains and tries to achieve them.	Reports and 'about us' page no longer available	Report data for each domain separately since 1995 and 2009, Unfortunately it has been defunded ever since	Unknown	Executive Summary	Official Website	Full 2009 Report
Sustainable Community Online	30	USA	1) Community- Community visioning; inventories & indicators; Building partnership; Civic engagement; Justice & equity; conflict resolution and mediation; Culture, art, ethnicity, heritage and celebrations 2) Economy- Agriculture and food; fisheries; Forestry and wood products; manufacturing and industry; small business; technology; Economics and finance; Rural/Urban economic ties 3) Environment- water; energy; air and climate; biodiversity; land, forest and ecosystems	4) Living- Education, training and life-long learning; Health, nutrition, recreation; Responsible buying and consumption; Healthy home and property 5) Governance- Polices, ordinances and taxes; Public services; Wastes and toxic management; Public/Private partnership; Community, Regional, State and Federal Relations	No Reports available on the website	No mention of how the indicators were selected	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website		
Sustainable Seattle	29	USA	1) Natural- Listed Watercourses; Acres of High Quality Soils; Acres of Priority Habitat; Acres of Protected Land and Water; Air Quality; Air Releases of All Reported Toxic Chemicals; Annual Spring Snowpack; Average Annual Air Temperatures; Drinking Water Quality; Fecal Coliform at Swimming Beaches; Freshwater Habitat Index; Habitat Fragmentation; Marine Sediment Quality; Safe, Edible Shellfish; Snow Water Equivalents; Stream and River Flows; Stream Health; Threatened and Endangered Species; Wild Salmon	3) Social- Adequate Food; Age and Experience of Farmers; Children Living in Poverty; Community Inclusivity; Consumer Environmental Index; Cost of Climate Impacts; Creativity; Debt to Income Ratio; Diabetes Rate; Ease of Access to Shops and Services; Employment; Engagement in	The Happiness Initiative (5th set of Indicator)	Basic framework: The framework is organized around 22 sustainability goals defined by indicators that answer the questions: What is happening? Why is it happening? And why is it important?	Unable to find year reports. But found a graph under happiness that showed level of happiness in Seattle from 1980 to 2006.	Happiness Initiative- over 7,200 people took the survey between Jan. and July 2011; 2,400 from the Seattle area	Official Website	Indicators Website	Link to happiness survey

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			2) Built- Access to Fresh Food; Acres in Forest and Farm Land; Acres of Farmland in Production by Product; Acres of Urban Parks and Open Space; Air Miles Traveled; Annual Traffic Delay per Peak Traveler; Average Commute Time; Bike and Pedestrian Counts; Carbon Footprint; Energy Consumption by Sector; Energy Consumption by Source and Per Capita; Farm Production Revenues and Expenditures Gap; Green Building Stock; Infill Development; Land Use; Median House Size of New Construction; Neighborhood Gathering Places; Net Residential Density; Organic Farm Trends; Planned Density	Community Building; Family Friendly Employment Benefits; Freedom from Discrimination; Funding for Habitat Protection and Restoration; Health Insurance Coverage; High School Graduation Rate; Higher Education Rates; Homelessness; Housing Affordability by City 4) Personal- Consumer Environmental Behavior; Happiness; Parent/Guardian Involvement in Child's Learning; Participation in Life-Enriching Activities; Perceived Neighborhood Safety; Physical Activity; Satisfaction with Transportation Choices; Social Support; Stress; Suicide Rates; Toxins Found in Bodies List of indicators were located at another website (B-sustainable) and not the official website as stated in the FAQ.							
Truckee Meadows Tomorrow Quality of Life	22	USA	1) Arts & Culture Vitality 2) Civic Engagement 3) Economic Wellbeing 4) Education and Lifelong Learning		* enrichment= Recreation, volunteerism, access to faith communities and spiritual	Indicators were selected in 1993 with extensive input from citizens throughout our community, with community updates in 2000 and most recently 2006.	2006 update quality of life indicators		Official Website	Reports and Resources	link to 2006 report

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			5) Enrichment 6) Health and Wellness 7) Innovation 8) Land Use and Infrastructure 9) Natural Environment 10) Public Wellbeing		Wellbeing						
Virginia Performs	21	USA	1) Economy 2) Education 3) Health and Family 4) Public Safety 5) Natural Resources 6) Transportation 7) Government and Citizen		List of data sources	Not Found.	2008-2012	Population of virginia- 8,001,024	Details of each domain	Official Website	Link to Resources and Reports
Vietnam Development Goals	70	Vietnam			Website was empty				Official Website		
Global Projection of Subjective Well-being (SWB)	38	z-Unsure			Need to request for access "Happiness Index"	Not found.			Website		

Table 2: Surveys with a qualitative component

Number Excel & Date	Name of Index	Country	Sample Description	Method Description/ Findings
17 (2000-2010)	Baltimore Neighbourhood Indicators Alliance	USA	The first set of focus groups consisted of neighbourhood residents and leaders from across Baltimore. During the session, participants were assigned to specific groups, each group concentrating on a different topic area Additional focus groups were conducted with other stakeholders: those organizations working with, and on behalf of neighbourhoods, to improve and maintain the quality of life. Representatives and decision makers from a variety of non-profit organizations, city agencies, churches, and more were grouped by topic area and engaged in similar conversations.	The groups were challenged to think differently about the future of their neighbourhoods, and come to consensus on long-term neighbourhood goals and indicators relative to specific topic areas.
25 (2002)	Long Island Index	USA	A small group of Long Island's civic, academic, labour and business leaders discussed the challenges faced by the Long Island region and potential catalysts for new direction which eventually lead to the birth of the Long Island index.	
57 (2006)	National Accounts of Wellbeing	UK	In European country a sample of over 1500 adults was drawn using random probability method. The resulting dataset therefore contains detailed measures of the individual experiences of just under 45,000 people.	
85 (2007)	Global Peace Index	Global		The GPI comprises 23 indicators measuring the absence of violence or fear of violence. Selected with the assistance of an international panel of independent experts. All scores for each indicator are "banded", either on a scale of 1-5 (for qualitative indicators) or 1-9 (for quantitative data). The Economist Intelligence Unit's team of country analysts has scored eight of the nine qualitative indicators.
96 (2011)	Sustainable Population	Australia	-Four Focus Groups were conducted with residents -Focus groups contained an even spread of males and females and a range of age groups (there was a quantitative component- refer to excel file for it)	
99	Institute for Sustainable Futures	Australia	Local Community	-surveys (including user-friendly online surveys) -focus groups - qualitative interviewing - stakeholder workshops - visioning or 'futuring' processes - citizens' juries - citizens' panels - deliberative polling - consensus conferences
117	Living in Brisbane 2026	Australia	Over 18,000 Brisbane residents	Participants expressed their views through drawings, artwork, quotes, focus groups and surveys. More than 80% of participants agreed on what they valued most about living in Brisbane.

Table 3: Surveys sorted by Name

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix
American Human Development Project	12
Arizona Indicators	26
Australian Social Inclusion Board	98
Australian Social Trends	86
Australian Unity Wellbeing Index	89
Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance	16
Beyond GDP	35
Black Dog Index	123
Boston Indicators Project	14
British Columbia Atlas of Wellbeing	9
Canadian Index of Wellbeing	1
Canberra Plan	121
Central Texas Sustainability Index Project	19
Cercle indicateurs	47
Cnel/Istat measuring progress	52
Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CMEPSP)	32
Common Indicators	36
Community Accounts	7
Community Assessment Project of Santa Cruz County	18
Community Indicators	13
Community Indicators Consortium	82
Community Indicators Queensland	110
Community Indicators Report	119
Community Indicators Victoria	105
Community Wellbeing	102
CSD Indicators of Sustainable Development	48
CSLS Index of Economic Well-being	3
CUHK Hong Kong Quality of Life Index	65
Cummunity Indicators Report	117
DevInfo	80
Easy Data	100
Economic and Social Indicators	101
Environmental Indicators	6
Environmental Sustainable Index	64
European Commission- Eurostats	37
FAIR	40
Gallup Healthway Wellbeing Index	76
Genuine Progress Index for Alantic Canada (GPI)	8
Glaser Progress Foundation	11
Global Peace Index	83
Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies	81
Global Projection of Subjective Well-being (SWB)	38
Gross National Happiness	66

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix
Growing Victoria Together	103
Happiness Index	107
Happy Planet Wellbeing Index	77
Human Development Reports	79
Hunter Valley Wellbeing Research	114
Inclusive Wealth Index	50
Indicators Northwest	20
Indicators of community strength	104
Indicators of Environment and Sustainable Development	5
Indicators of Wellbeing in Canada	2
Institute for Sustainable Futures	97
Internation research Associates of Happy Society	71
Israel's Progress Index	63
Joint Venture Silicon Valley Index	25
Key Indicator System	10
King County AIMS High: Annual Indicators and Measures	15
LGAQ Community Wellbeing Indicators Project	111
Living in Brisbane 2026	115
Long Island Index	24
Maine Development Foundation	27
Measures of Australia's Progress	85
Measuring Ireland's Progress	31
Measuring National Well-being	54
Measuring New Zealand's Progress Using a Sustainable Development Approach	72
Measuring the Economic Wellbeing of Australia's Regions	91
Measuring the Progress of Italian Society	49
Midiendo el Progreso de la Sociedades - Una Perspectiva desde Mexico	41
MONET indicator system	46
Municipal Fact Sheet	34
Nation Master	39
National Accounts of Wellbeing	56
National Agreement	90
National Growth Areas Alliance	93
National Neighbourhood Indicators Partnership	17
National Regional Profile	88
Natoinal Statistics Services	92
Newcastle 2030	120
NSW State Plan	116
OECD Better Life Index	4
Office of Economic and Statistical research	109
Orange County Community Indicators	23
Oregon Progress Board	28

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix
Oxfam Humankind Index	61
Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative	59
Portal ODM	42
Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators	57
Progress Index	44
Progress on sustainable development	60
Quality Community Plan	122
Quality of Life Project	73
Redlands 2030	112
Community Indicators	
RIO+20 Conference	84
Social Barometer of Spain	33
Social Indicators Monitor	45
Social Report	74
Social Survey	67
Social Weather Station	68
Social Weather Station	69
South African Development Index (SADI)	53
South Australia's Strategic Plan	99
State and Territory Indicators	87
State of Australian Cities	95
State of the Environment (SoE)	96
Sustainable Community Online	30
Sustainable Development Indicators based on National Accounts	43
Sustainable Population	94
Sustainable Seattle	29
Territorial Indicators	51
Territory 2030	106
Towards Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland	108
Truckee Meadows Tomorrow Quality of Life	22
Turkey by Numbers	62
Vietnam Development Goals	70
Virginia Performs	21
Waverly 2gether	118
Wellbeing Institute	58
Wellbeing Watch	113
World Bank	78
World Database of Happiness	75
Young Foundation	55

Appendix 1

Table 4: Surveys sorted in numerical order

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Canadian Index of Wellbeing	1	Canada	1) Community Vitality 2) Democratic Engagement 3) Education 4) Environment 5) Healthy Population 6) Leisure and Culture 7) Living Standards 8) Time Use		Refer to Page 56-61 for the details of each domain.	Bi-Directional, where one begins by constructing and exploring somewhat simultaneously; that is, one begins by building a framework and at the same time exploring available data sets for items that could populate the framework was adapted. The Working Group after some research, settled fairly comfortably and early with the idea that most of the phenomena relevant to human wellbeing or the quality of life at the present time could be conceptualized from seven perspectives or domains – living standards, healthy populace, time allocation, ecosystem health, educated populace, community vitality, and good governance. A separate domain on arts and culture was added later, and some of the original names and content of domains were changed as work progressed. For example, the domain of “good governance” was reconsidered as a domain of “democratic engagement” and that of “arts and culture” changed to “leisure and culture”. All raw scores were changed into change-scores which is then converted into percentage change. The average percentage change of each domains are then averaged again to obtain the overall average of the 8 domains. the overall average of the 8 domains is the CIW.	1994-2008	not mentioned- only referred to the sample as the Canadian population	PDF copy of the report	Official CIW Website	
Indicators of Wellbeing in Canada	2	Canada	1) Work 2) Financial Security 3) Learning 4) Family Life 5) Housing 6) Social participation 7) Leisure 8) Health 9) Security 10) Environment		Data based on census. Obtained most of the data from Statistics Canada. Other data sources include international organizations and specialized survey companies. (Do not have an overall score to indicated overall	Thier selection of indicators was largely guided by a conceptual framework of well-being, supported by consultations with experts and interested parties both inside and outside government. There was no mention of who those experts were and how they determined what indicator mattered.	Measures changes over the past 20 years.	not mentioned- only referred to the sample as the Canadian population	the link to the report was not broken.	Official Website	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
					wellbeing, just individual domains)						
CSLS Index of Economic Well-being	3	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	1) Consumption flow 2) Wealth Stocks 3) Equality 4) Economic Security		Data obtain from different sources, refer to link for details Due to data limitations, values for some of the variables underlying the Index had to be extrapolated for 2009 based on past data.		1980-2010	Unsure as data was obtained from different sources.	Copies of Reports	Official Website	Sources of Data
OECD Better Life Index	4	OECD	1) Housing 2) Income 3) Jobs 4) Community 5) Education 6) Environment 7) Civic Engagement 8) Health 9) Life satisfaction 10) Safety 11) Work-Life balance		Allows users to put weight on the domains according to what they feel contribute most to wellbeing. Able to compare between genders and between countries. The data mostly come from official sources such as the OECD or National Accounts, United Nations Statistics, National Statistics Offices.	Relied of international standards of measurement: 1) Policy Relavence 2) quality of the underlying data 3) comparability of the concepts and surveys questions used 4) Frequency of compliation When existing official data are not comparable across countries, non-official data were used A couple of indicators are based on data from the Gallup World Poll a division of the Gallup Organization that regularly conducts public opinion polls in more than 140 countries around the world. More than 80% of the indicators in Your Better Life Index have been already published by the OECD.	Need to request access to reports	Need to request access to reports	Refer to excel data sheet for details of each domain.	Official Website	Link to Reports
Indicators of Environment and Sustainable Development	5	The world Bank Environment Department	1) Social - equity (poverty & gender equality); Health; Education; Housing; Security (crime); Population 2) Environmental - Atmosphere; Land; Ocean, seas and coasts; Fresh water; Bio-diversity 3) Economic - Economic structure; Consumption and production patterns 4) Institutional - Institutional framework (Strategic implementation of sustainable development,		Using the Pressure-State-Impact-Response framework. View page 12 of report to view details sub-themes Report is more like a how to measure environment 'wellbeing' and not a report on what has been found.	Indicator selection criteria: 1) Direct relavance to objectives 2) Direct relevance to target group 3) Clarity in design 4) realistic development and collection costs 5) High quality and reliability 6) Appropriate spacial and temporal scale Alternatively the selection criteria can depend on the issue to be analyzed The alarm indicators are a small set of indicators whose development and monitoring are low cost, permitting a frequent monitoring. They are also specifically chosen to give an early warning about changes and signal change in time for policy-makers to react. Diagnostic indicators, in comparison, are a	N.A.	N.A.	Copy of report		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			International cooperation); Institutional Capacity (Information access, Communication infrastructure, Science and technology, Disaster preparedness and response)			second set of indicators that is activated if the value of the alarm indicators crosses a predetermined threshold and that enables a more in-depth analysis (or diagnosis) of the causes of the alarm. The diagnostic indicators give more detailed information about the issues at hand and sometime cover a larger area than the alarm indicators. As a result they are generally more costly.					
Environmental Indicators	6	Canada	1) Air and Climate Indicators -Fine Particulate Matter and Ground-Level Ozone Levels; Air Pollutants; Toxic Substances; Greenhouse Gases 2) Water indicators - Water Quantity and Availability; Water Quality; Regional Ecosystems; Pressures on Water Quality 3) Nature Indicators - Habitat protection; Wildlife; Biological Resources		All data were obtained through local governmental organisations.	No reports available on how the individual domains were selected.	Ongoing	N.A.	Official Website		
Community Accounts	7	Canada	Objective Indicators: 1) Population change; 2) Migration Rate; 3) Average couple family income; 4) Personal Income per Capita; 5) Economic Self Reliance Ratio; 6) Employment Rate; 7) Change in Employment; 8) High school Diploma or Higher; 9) Bachelor's Degree or Higher; 10) Employment Insurance Incidence; 11) Income Support Assistance Incidence; 12) Median Age Death; 13) Average Assessed Residential Value; 14) Low income Incidence: All family types	Subjective Indicators: 1) % of population with excellent or very good self-assessed health status; 2) % of population with very strong or somewhat strong sense of belonging to a community; 3) % of population that are very satisfied with life in general; 4) % of population with life stress as extremely or quite a bit	"The Community Accounts is based on a model designed by Dr. Doug May of Memorial University in collaboration with the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency. Continued work on this project is completed through a team effort of the entire Economics and Statistics Branch in collaboration with other government departments as well as private organizations and individuals".	not available	Some of the data sources only have information available till 2006 some till 2010	N.A.	Official Website	Data Sources and the latest information available	
Genuine Progress Index for Atlantic Canada (GPI)	8	Canada	Time Use 1) Value of Civic and Voluntary Work; 2) Value of Unpaid Housework and Child Care; 3) Value of Leisure Time; 4) Paid Work Hours			The GPI consists of two parts: 1) the development of indicators and measures of progress. 2) assessments of the economic value of non-market social and environmental assets not generally valued in the conventional economic	Ongoing, last updated in 2007		Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Living Standards 1) Income and its Distribution; 2) Financial Security - Debt and Assets; 3) Economic Security Index Natural Capital: 1) Soils & Agriculture; 2) Forests; 3) Fisheries and Marine Resources; 4) Energy; 5) Air; 6) Water Human Impact on the Environment: 1) Solid Waste; 2) Ecological Footprint; 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions; 4) Transportation Human and Social Capital 1) Population Health; 2) Costs of Crime; 3) Educational Attainment			statistics. The GPI system and framework is based on a capital accounting framework, in which the value of human, social, and natural capital are recognized along with the manufactured and financial capital that are currently measured. Like conventional capital, this human, social, and natural capital is seen as subject to depreciation, and requiring re-investment in the event of depletion or degradation. Based on this approach, the GPI assesses the economic costs of liabilities like crime, pollution, sickness, and natural resource depletion, rather than counting defensive expenditures in these areas as contributions to prosperity.					
British Columbia Atlas of Wellbeing	9	Canada	1) Physical Wellbeing 2) Psychological/Emotional Wellbeing 3) Social Wellness 4) Intellectual Wellness 5) Spiritual Wellness 6) Occupational Wellness 7) Environmental Wellness 8) Economic Wellness 9) Cultural Wellness 10) Climate Wellness 11) Governance/social justice wellness 12) Health Determinants-Wellness Assets		Data obtained from: 1)Statistics Canada 2)McCreary Centre Society 3) School District Data 4) The government of Canada (census) 5) 2006 Canada Agricultural Census 6) The BC Vital Statistics Agency 7) LIFT Philanthropy Partners 8) BC Healthy Living Alliance 9) Others-agricultural land reserve, public library statistics, climatic features related to agriculture, housing data, and a variety of custom maps based on key website available data related to wellness factors and ActNow BC.	Domains were included based on past literature and current research on Wellbeing.	2007/8	Population of Canada	Copy of Report	Copy of 2nd Report	Official Website
Key Indicator	10	USA	The Economy			Domains were included based on past	2004-2011		Copy of	Official	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
System			1) Consumer and Employment; 2) Transportation and Infrastructure; 3) Finance and money; 4) Business and Markets; 5) Government; 6) The world economy 2) Society 1) Health and Housing; 2) Communities and citizenship; 3) Education and innovation; 4) Security and safety; 5) Crime and justice; 6) Children, families and aging; Democracy and Governance; 7) Arts and culture The Environment 1) The earth (ecosystems); 2) Land; 3) Water; 4) Air; 5) Natural Resources			literature and current research on Wellbeing.			report	Website	
Glaser Progress Foundation	11	USA	Work in progress						Official Website		
American Human Development Project	12	USA	Health Index -Life expectancy at birth Education Index - Educational Degree attainment; school Enrollment Income Index - Median Earnings		Refer to link on how each domain is calculated	The concept of human development was based on a conceptual framework that was derived from Harvard economist Amartya Sen's seminal work on capabilities. Someone rich in capabilities has a full toolkit for making his or her vision of "good life" a reality. Someone with few capabilities has fewer options, fewer opportunities; for such a person, many rewarding paths are blocked.	2009-2010 2010-2011	unknown	Copy of report	Official Website	Methodology Notes- How to calculate each domain
Community Indicators	13	USA	1) Achieving Educations Excellence 2) Growing a Vibrant Economy 3) Preserving the Natural Environment 4) Promoting Social Wellbeing and Harmony 5) Enjoying Arts. Recreation and Culture 6) Sustaining a Healthy Community 7) Maintaining Responsive Government 8) Moving around efficiently and safely 9) Keep the community safe		Refer to page 16 of the 2011 report for the details of each domain	The process they followed and built around was the research-tested Model for Community Change. Each year, they engage community members to develop and review community indicators.	Ongoing, latest data available till 2011	Unknown	Quality of Life Progress Report 2011	Official Website	
Boston Indicators Project	14	USA	1) Civic Vitality 2) Cultural Life and the Arts 3) Economy		Domains were not combined to form this total measure	Through its interactions with the broad civic community, the Project works to develop a shared Civic Agenda reflecting the	First report released in 2000. Research is ongoing	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			4) Education 5) Environment & Energy 6)Health 7) Housing 8) Public Safety 9) Technology 10) Transportation		rather the domains were examined individually.	perspectives of thousands of participants— from school children and engaged residents to academic and community-based experts to public officials and policymakers.					
King County AIMS High: Annual Indicators and Measures	15	USA	1) Natural Resources; 2) Built Environment; 3) Housing & Homelessness; 4) Economic Vitality; 5) Health; 6) Law, Safety and Justice; 7) Accountability & Transparency; 8) Equity & Social Justice		Domains were not combined to form this total measure rather the domains were examined individually.	No longer accessible since 20th Aug 2012	Lastest updated in 2010	Unknown	Official Website		
Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance	16	USA	1) Housing and community development 2) Children and family health 3) Crime and safety 4) Workforce/economic development 5) Sanitation 6) Urban environment/transportation 7) Education and youth 8) Neighbourhood action 9) Demographic		Domains are looked at individually rather than combined Data obtain through US censuses	BNIA-JFI organized a series of focus groups designed to engage a variety of views to develop the Vital Signs. The groups were challenged to think differently about the future of their neighborhoods, and come to consensus on long-term neighborhood goals and indicators relative to specific topic areas. The first set of focus groups consisted of neighborhood residents and leaders from across Baltimore. During the session, participants were assigned to specific groups, each group concentrating on a different topic area. Additional focus groups were conducted with other stakeholders: those organizations working with, and on behalf of neighborhoods, to improve and maintain the quality of life. Representatives and decision makers from a variety of non-profit organizations, city agencies, churches, and more were grouped by topic area and engaged in similar conversations.	2000- 2010	not mentioned	Official Website	Publication and Research page	Lists of Data
National Neighbourhood Indicators Partnership	17	USA	1) Absenteeism 2) Affordable Housing 3) Children 5) Comprehensive Community Development 6) Comprehensive Community Indicators 7) Crime and justice 8) Education 9) Employment 10) Equity 11) Food and Nutrition 12) Foreclosures		NNIP works to build local capacity, plans joint activities, and works in conjunction with affiliated organizations.	Not found.	Unknown Data collected from several sources: refer to link in source 3	Unknown	List of domains and its details	official Website	List of data sources

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			13) Health 14) Housing 15) Housing Markets 16) Mobility 17) Neighborhood Stabilization Program 18) Open Data 19) Performance Measurement 20) Prisoner Reentry 21) Promise Neighborhoods 22) School Readiness 23) Sustainable Communities (Federal) 24) Transportation 25) Vacancy (housing)								
Community Assessment Project of Santa Cruz County	18	USA	1) Demographic Profile 2) Economic 3) Education 4) Health 5) Public Safety 6) Social Environment 7) Natural Environment			Two researchers from Applied Survey Research (ASR) collected data.. The ASR provides community and health assessments, evaluations, censuses and surveys, and strategic planning .	1994-2011	population of Santa Cruz each year	Reports	official Website	List of resources
Central Texas Sustainability Index Project	19	USA	1) Public Safety 2) Education and Children 3) Social Equity 4) Civic Engagement 5) Economy 6) Health 7) Environment 8) Land Use 9) Mobility		View 2009 report for details of sources. View page 140 for details of how the survey that measured 6 domains with no adequate public data available. View page 138 of the 2009 for the list of data sources.	The CTSIP completed its first report in the spring of 2000, compiled from several Advisory Board meetings and input from area residents gathered through the Thumbs Up and targeted phone surveys and educational outreach.	2006 and 2009	Not mentioned	Indicators Report 2009	official Website	2006 Report
Indicators Northwest	20	USA	1) Population Characteristics 2) Income and poverty 3) Employment 4) Housing 5) Education 6) Health 7) Crime and safety		Indicators for states and counties are based on data from a variety of federal and state agencies. These include the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, FBI, and state departments.	Not available	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website		
Virginia Performs	21	USA	1) Economy 2) Education 3) Health and Family 4) Public Safety 5) Natural Resources 6) Transportation		List of data sources	Not Found.	2008-2012	Population of virginia- 8,001,024	Details of each domain	Official Website	Link to Resources and Reports

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Truckee Meadows Tomorrow Quality of Life	22	USA	7) Government and Citizen 1) Arts & Culture Vitality 2) Civic Engagement 3) Economic Wellbeing 4) Education and Lifelong Learning 5) Enrichment 6) Health and Wellness 7) Innovation 8) Land Use and Infrastructure 9) Natural Environment 10) Public Wellbeing		* enrichment= Recreation, volunteerism, access to faith communities and spiritual Wellbeing	Indicators were selected in 1993 with extensive input from citizens throughout our community, with community updates in 2000 and most recently 2006.	2006 update quality of life indicators		Official Website	Reports and Resources	link to 2006 report
Orange County Community Indicators	23	USA	1) Economic and Business Climate 2) Technology and Innovation 3) Education 4) Community Health and Prosperity 5) Public Safety 6) Environment 7) Civic Engagement		View list of contents for details of each domain	Modeled after 'successful' programs in the state and nation but no mention of which programs it modeled!	2000-2012	Population of orange county in 2011- 3,043,964	2012 Report	Official Website	list of press release
Long Island Index	24	USA	1) Economy 2) Housing 3) Population 4) Downtowns 5) Education 8) Open space 9) Environment 10) Governance 11) Transportation 12) Safety net 13) Health			A small group of Long Island's civic, academic, labor and business leaders discussed the challenges faced by the Long Island region and potential catalysts for new direction which eventually lead to the birth of the Long Island index.	2002-2012	unknown	List of reports	Official Website	list of reports from 2002
Joint Venture Silicon Valley Index	25	USA	1) People- talent flow and diversity 2) Economy- Employment; Innovation; Entrepreneurship; Commercial Space; Income 3) Society- Preparing for economic success; early education; arts & culture; quality of health; safety 4) Place - Environment; transportation; land use; Housing 5) Governance- Civic Engagement; Revenue		View page 5 of the 2012 for the sub-domains.	Every year a team of advisors recommends approximately 60 indicators to the Joint Venture board. More than half of these are retuning indicators that they track systematically over time; the remaining indicators are chosen for their ability to tell how their region is faring across a broad range of goal areas, that were adopted by the organization in 1998.	2011 and 2012	Silicon Valley population	2012 report	Official Website	
Arizona Indicators	26	USA	1) Economy 2) Public Finance 3) Education 4) Innovation 5) Sustainability 6) Culture		Domains are looked at individually rather than combined	No mention of how the indicators were chosen.	Publishing reports for various domains from 2008 to 2012	unknown	Official Website	List of Publications	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			7) Health 8) Human Services 9) Criminal Justice 10) Transportation 11) Demographics								
Maine Development Foundation	27	USA	1) Transportation 2) Education 3) Economic and Community Development 4) The economy 5) Health Care 6) Energy 7) Workforce			Conducts their own research but there was no mention on how the indicators were chosen.	publishing reports on mainly work, growth and development since 1999 till 2012	unknown	Publications	Official Website	
Oregon Progress Board	28	USA	1) Economy 2) Education 3) Civic Engagement 4) Social Support 5) Public Safety 6) Built Environment 7) Natural Environment		The local government sets goals in accordance to these domains and tries to achieve them.	Reports and 'about us' page no longer available	Report data for each domain separately since 1995 and 2009, Unfortunately it has been defunded ever since	Unknown	Executive Summary	Official Website	Full 2009 Report
Sustainable Seattle	29	USA	1) Natural- Listed Watercourses; Acres of High Quality Soils; Acres of Priority Habitat; Acres of Protected Land and Water; Air Quality; Air Releases of All Reported Toxic Chemicals; Annual Spring Snowpack; Average Annual Air Temperatures; Drinking Water Quality; Fecal Coliform at Swimming Beaches; Freshwater Habitat Index; Habitat Fragmentation; Marine Sediment Quality; Safe, Edible Shellfish; Snow Water Equivalents; Stream and River Flows; Stream Health; Threatened and Endangered Species; Wild Salmon 2) Built- Access to Fresh Food; Acres in Forest and Farm Land; Acres of Farmland in Production by Product; Acres of Urban Parks and Open Space; Air Miles Traveled; Annual Traffic Delay per Peak Traveler; Average Commute Time; Bike and Pedestrian Counts; Carbon Footprint; Energy Consumption by Sector; Energy Consumption	3) Social- Adequate Food; Age and Experience of Farmers; Children Living in Poverty; Community Inclusivity; Consumer Environmental Index; Cost of Climate Impacts; Creativity; Debt to Income Ratio; Diabetes Rate; Ease of Access to Shops and Services; Employment; Engagement in Community Building; Family Friendly Employment Benefits; Freedom from Discrimination; Funding for Habitat Protection and Restoration; Health Insurance Coverage; High School Graduation Rate; Higher	The Happiness Initiative (5th set of Indicator)	Basic framework: The framework is organized around 22 sustainability goals defined by indicators that answer the questions: What is happening? Why is it happening? And why is it important?	Unable to find year reports. But found a graph under happiness that showed level of happiness in Seattle from 1980 to 2006.	Happiness Initiative- over 7,200 people took the survey between Jan. and July 2011; 2,400 from the Seattle area	Official Website	Indicators Website	Link to happiness survey

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			by Source and Per Capita; Farm Production Revenues and Expenditures Gap; Green Building Stock; Infill Development; Land Use; Median House Size of New Construction; Neighborhood Gathering Places; Net Residential Density; Organic Farm Trends; Planned Density	Education Rates; Homelessness; Housing Affordability by City 4) Personal-Consumer Environmental Behavior; Happiness; Parent/Guardian Involvement in Child's Learning; Participation in Life-Enriching Activities; Perceived Neighborhood Safety; Physical Activity; Satisfaction with Transportation Choices; Social Support; Stress; Suicide Rates; Toxins Found in Bodies List of indicators were located at another website (B-sustainable) and not the official website as stated in the FAQ.							
Sustainable Community Online	30	USA	1) Community- visioning; inventories & indicators; Building partnership; Civic engagement; Justice & equity; conflict resolution and mediation; Culture, art, ethnicity, heritage and celebrations 2) Economy- Agriculture and food; fisheries; Forestry and wood products; manufacturing and industry; small business; technology; Economics and finance; Rural/Urban economic ties 3) Environment- water; energy;	4) Living- Education, training and life-long learning; Health, nutrition, recreation; Responsible buying and consumption; Healthy home and property 5) Governance- Polices, ordinances and taxes; Public services; Wastes and toxic management; Public/Private partnership;	No Reports available on the website	No mention of how the indicators were selected	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			air and climate; biodiversity; land, forest and ecosystems	Community, Regional, State and Federal Relations							
Measuring Ireland's Progress	31	Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) People and Society- Population Education; Crime and Justice; In 2) Labor Market and Earnings-La 3) Environment and Climate 4) Economy- Balance of Paymer 5) Business Sectors- Multi-secto Tourism and Travel Transport 			Refer to link for the methodology of the indicators. No mention of how the indicators were selected.	2004-2011	Population of Ireland is 4,588,252	Official Website	Survey Forms	Survey and Methodology
Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CMEPSP)	32	France	Quality of life- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Health 2) Education 3) Personal Activities 4) Political voice and Governance 5) Social Connections 6) Environmental conditions 7) Personal Insecurity (crime, accidents, natural disasters, etc.) 8) Economic Insecurity 	Referee to page 45 onwards for details of the domains		No mention of how the indicators were chosen.	2009	unknown	Copy of report	Official Website	
Social Barometer of Spain	33	Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Income 2) Employment 3) Health 4) Education 5) Housing 6) Social protection 7) Security and justice 8) Environment 9) Participation 10) International 11) Gender 		The rest was the information were in a foreign language..	The indicators was chosen based on a systematic search of the most adequate statistical sources in order to cover the chosen social spheres. The indicators had to bear three qualities: accessibility, reliability and to count with temporal series since 1994.			Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			13) Global Indexes								
Municipal Fact Sheet	34	Norway	1) Population- Population by age, sex, marital status and citizenship; Quarterly population changes; Population and land area by municipality; Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents; Population and land area in urban settlements; Population projections Equality; Gender equality index 2)Education- Children in kindergartens; Education statistics, primary and lower secondary school; Population's level of education 3) Elections- Municipal council and county council election	4) Municipal finances- Municipal accounting statistics; Labor and income; Employment, key figures (register-based); Activities in the municipalities (register-based); Registered unemployed; Tax statistics for personal taxpayers, income and wealth 5) Housing- Dwelling stock 6) Health, social services and care- Child welfare services; Social assistance and recipients of social assistance; Municipal health service; Nursing and care statistics 7) Environment- Household waste; Emissions to air of greenhouse gases	** has been discontinued due to difficulties keeping the data and website up to date.	Not found.	different years for different domains; different amount of reports available for each domain	unknown	Official Website		
Beyond GDP	35	European Union	1) Gross domestic product (GDP) 2) Enlarged GDP 3) Social indicators 4) Environmental indicators 5) Well-being			Not found.	All domains have several report in 2007 and 2011	unknown	Official Website		
Common Indicators	36	European Union	1) Poverty and Social Exclusion 2) Pension 3) Health and long-term care			The indicators have been agreed using a consensual approach and using a set of criteria which include comparability based on sound EU harmonised data, policy responsiveness, clear normative interpretation, focus on outcomes, etc.	Has been publishing reports of the three domains each year since 2004 till 2012	unable to open the relevant documents	Official Website		
European Commission-Eurostats	37	European Union	1) Employment rate by sex, age group 20-64 2) Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) 3) Greenhouse gas emissions,		The website is the European version of Australia's ABS. It provides statistics concerning almost	Not found.	Publishing statistical data since 1950s till 2012	population of European Union	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			base year 1990 4) Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption 5) Energy intensity of the economy (proxy indicator for Energy savings, which is under development) 6) Early leavers from education and training by sex 7) Tertiary educational attainment by sex, age group 30-34 8) People at risk of poverty or social exclusion 9) People living in households with very low work intensity 10) People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers 11) Severely materially deprived people		everything about the country						
Global Projection of Subjective Well-being (SWB)	38	z-Unsure			Need to request for access "Happiness Index"	Not found.			Website		
Nation Master	39	Global	1) Agriculture 2) Background (National bird, flag) 3) Crime 4) Currency 5) Democracy 6) Disaster 7) Economy 8) Education 9) Energy 10) Environment 12) Food 13) Geography 14) Government 15) Health 16) Identification 17) Immigration 18) Industry 19) Internet 20) Labor	21) Language 22) Lifestyle 23) Media 24) Military 25) Mortality 26) People (birth, death, marriage) 27) Religion 28) Sports 29) Taxation 30) Terrorism 31) Transportation	**Similar to OECD better life index *** NationMaster is a vast compilation of data from such sources as the CIA World Factbook, UN, and OECD.	N.A. as it compiles data from several sources and does not select the indicators.	Unknown	The population of each country	Website	Graphs of a list of countries	
FAIR	40	France			*foreign language						
Midiendo el Progreso de la Sociedades - Una Perspectiva desde Mexico	41	Mexico			*foreign language						

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Portal ODM	42	Brazil			*foreign language						
Sustainable Development Indicators based on National Accounts	43	Denmark	1) Economy 2) Social Factors 3) Environment		It was a presentation that proposed for social indicators to be embedded into economic and environment indicator systems.	Indicators were selected based on SESAME.. View page 7 onwards for details of what SESAME is.	Unknown	Unknown	Link to Slides		
Progress Index	44	Germany				view page 5 of the report for a detailed explanation of how each indicator were weighted.			Link to news article	2009 Report	
Social Indicators Monitor	45	Germany			Need to request for access to Progress index	Need to request access.			Link to website		
MONET indicator system	46	Switzerland	1) Health 2) Income 3) Physical safety 4) Unemployment 5) Official Development Assistance 6) Equality 7) Teenage reading skills 8) Public debt 9) Investment 10) Innovation and technology 11) Biodiversity 12) Built-up areas 13) Freight transport 14) Passenger transport 15) Energy consumption 16) Consumption of raw materials		publishes statistical data	Not found.	Last updated data in 2010	Unknown	Official Website	link to surveys in German and French-unavailable in English	
Cercle indicateurs	47	Switzerland	Available in French or German only		The Cercle indicateurs is a forum dedicated to the development and use of sustainability indicators for Swiss cities and cantons. A common set of core indicators, for example, is used to compare cities or cantons with one another. Uses data from: Ecological Footprint Eurostats OECD UN-CSD set of indicators	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
CSD Indicators of Sustainable Development	48	United Nations	1) Poverty 2) Natural hazards 3) Economic development 4) Governance 5) Atmosphere 6) Global economic partnership 7) Health 8) Land 9) Consumption and production patterns 10) Education 11) Oceans, seas and coasts 12) Demographics 13) Freshwater 14) Biodiversity		Refer to page 2 of the report for the list of domains *Measurement Methods: Information on consumption and income is obtained through sample surveys in which households are asked to answer detailed questions on their spending habits and sources of income... Request for access to surveys	The selection of indicators review began with research and analysis of national and global trends in applying indicators and with a renewal of the dialogue with international experts. This was followed by two expert group meetings and supplemented by ongoing communications. The original partners, including experts from those organizations that had prepared methodology sheets, as well as experts from a number of member States that were developing and using the indicators were invited.	2006	unknown	Official Website	Copy of 3rd edition report	Link to guidelines and methodology
Measuring the Progress of Italian Society	49	Italy			The Institute for Studies and Economic Analyses (ISAE) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) will host a Conference on "Measuring the Progress of Italian Society" on June 3rd and 4th, 2009	N.A.	Call for papers, published in 2009	N.A.	Copy of report		
Inclusive Wealth Index	50	United Nations	1) Natural capital 2) Human capital 3) Produced capital		Measured changes in inclusive wealth from 1990 to 2008, and include a long-term comparison to GDP for an initial group of 20 countries worldwide Key Findings page not found	**Refer to page 10 of the 2012 report for details how the 3 indicators were measured The inclusive wealth framework they proposed was based on social welfare theory, and considered the multiple issues that sustainable development attempts to address.	2012	N.A.	Link to Article	Official Website	2012 Summary for decision makers
Territorial Indicators	51	Italy	Territorial Observations: 1) "Population development and migration" 2) "Accessibility" 3) "Economic Performance of European Regions" 4) "Internet Roll-out"		Obtains data from ESPON.	No mention of how the indicators were chosen.	2006	unknown	Official Website	Link to ESPON	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			5) "Creative Workforce" 6) "Regions and cities in the global economy"								
Cnel/Istat measuring progress	52	Italy			*foreign language				Copy of report		
South African Development Index (SADI)	53	South Africa	1) Economic 2) Education 3) Health 4) Living Conditions 5) Gender 6) Crime		Data Collected from South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) Surveys, Stats SA, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the South African Reserve Bank, and the Health Systems Trust.	The six areas have been chosen because they broadly represented a cross section of the factors that contribute to development in South Africa. Altogether 26 indicators were selected across these six areas. These included indicators such as levels of economic growth that can be quantitatively assessed on either a quarterly or an annual basis. The indicators were weighted to a total score of 100.	2011	Population of South Africa	Link to Report		
Measuring National Well-being	54	United Kingdom	1) Labour Market:Hours worked by those in Employment 2) Labour Market: Employment, Unemployment and Economic Inactivity 3) Job Satisfaction 4) Work-Life Balance 5) Informal Care giving 6) Volunteering 7) Leisure: free time 8) Leisure: Arts and Culture 9) Leisure: Sports and physical activities 10) Holidays and Travel		Refer to reference list on page 40 of the report for the list of surveys used.	Each indicator were analysed individually. No mention of how the indicators were selected.	2012	unknown	Link to report	Official Website	
Young Foundation	55	United Kingdom	Themes they assess 1) Ageing 2) Communities and Housing 3) Community action toolkit 4) Education and Innovation 5) Health 6) Justice 7) Parenting 8) Preventative Investment 9) Social innovation 10) Web 11) Wellbeing and resilience 12) Youth Transitions		Affiliated with Beyond GDP (European Union) As part of this project, The Young Foundation works in collaboration with the University of Pisa and the University of Sienna to identify and develop a model of measuring social progress at a local level, building on the Wellbeing and Resilience Measure (WARM).	The conduct their own research by meeting be local community that consists of professional, parents, etc, to gain understanding of what the people's needs are.	unknown	unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
National Accounts of Wellbeing	56	United Kingdom	Personal Wellbeing: 1) Emotional Wellbeing 2) Satisfying Life 3) Vitality 4) Resilience and Self-esteem 5) Positive Functioning Social Wellbeing 1) Supportive relationship 2) Trust and Belonging Wellbeing at work			The data source for the indicators - the European Social Survey. The survey included a detailed module of 50 well-being questions, designed by the University of Cambridge, nef and other partners. The survey fieldwork was carried out using face-to-face interviewing across Europe from autumn 2006 onwards with data released in autumn 2007 (Round 3, edition 3.1). In each country a sample of over 1500 adults was drawn using random probability methods. The resulting dataset therefore contains detailed measures of the individual experiences of just under 45,000 people. These data have been used to construct the national accounts framework reported here, for 22 European countries participating in the survey, covering both EU and non-EU members.	2006	1500 from each country	Official Website	link to Wellbeing report	link to details of the survey
Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators	57	United Kingdom			No longer available on the website						
Wellbeing Institute	58	United Kingdom	Science of Wellbeing: 1) Psychology and education 2) Biomedical Science 3) Technology 4) The Arts 5) Environment 6) Social Science and Economics		*publications need to be purchased.	Reports need to be purchased	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website	Lists of publications on happiness and wellbeing	
Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative	59	United Kingdom	Dimensions 1) Quality of Work 2) Empowerment 3) Physical Safety 4) Without Shame 5) Psychological Wellbeing		Refer to links for access to surveys.	The Alkire Foster Method is unique in that it can distinguish between, for example, a group of poor people who suffer only one deprivation on average and a group of poor people who suffer three deprivations on average at the same time. (refer to the 7th link for details) This flexible approach can be employed in a variety of situations by choosing different dimensions (e.g. education), indicators (e.g. how many years of education a person has) and cutoffs (e.g. a person with fewer than five years of education is considered deprived).	All domains has surveys in 2009, Physical safety and ability to go without shame has surveys in 2011.	unknown	Official Website	Links to list of surveys on Quality of Work- ACCESSA BLE!	Links to list of surveys on empowerment- ACCESSA BLE!
Progress on sustainable development	60	United Kingdom	National Indicators: Greenhouse gas emissions; Carbon dioxide emissions by end user; Aviation and shipping emissions; Renewable energy; Electricity generation; .Household energy use; Road transport; Private cars; Road	Continued... Health inequality; Healthy life expectancy; Mortality rates; Smoking; Childhood obesity; Diet; Mobility; Getting to		Wellbeing measure: The percentage of each domain measured were obtained by various sources. Each domain/sub-domain are looked at individually rather than combining all score to form a composite score.	last updated in 2012	unknown	Official Website	2012 report Measuring National Well-being: Summary	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			freight; Manufacturing sector; Service sector; Public sector; Resource use; Energy supply; Water resource use; Domestic water consumption; Water stress; .Waste; Household waste per person; Bird Populations; Biodiversity conservation; Agriculture sector; Farming and environmental stewardship; Land use; Land recycling; Dwelling density; Fish stocks; Ecological impacts of air pollution; Emissions of air pollutants; River quality Rivers; Flooding; Economic output; Productivity; Investment; Demography; Households and dwellings; Active community participation; Crime; Fear of crime; Employment; Workless households; Economically inactive; Childhood poverty; Young adults not in employment, education or training; Pensioner poverty; Pension provision; Education; Sustainable development education;	school; Accessibility; Road accidents; .Social Justice Social measures to be developed; Environmental equality; Air quality and health; Housing conditions; Households living in fuel poverty; Homelessness; Local environment quality; Satisfaction in local area; Wellbeing Measures Wellbeing Measures: Overall life satisfaction; Overall life satisfaction aspects of life; Positive and negative feelings; Engagement in positive activities; Child Wellbeing; Local environment; Positive and negative feelings; Feelings of safety; Health and physical activity; Bullying; Physical activity; Green space; Cultural participation; Positive mental health							
Oxfam Humankind Index	61	United Kingdom	1) Affordable, decent and safe home 2) Physical and mental health 3) Living in a neighbourhood where you can enjoy going outside and having a clean and healthy environment 4) Having satisfying work to do 5) Having good relationships with family and friends 6) Feeling that you and those	11) Access to arts, hobbies and leisure activities 12) Having the facilities you need available locally 13) Getting enough skills and education to live a good life 14) Being part of a community	The primary objective was to construct the Oxfam Humankind Index itself, to obtain for the first time an overall measure which adequately reflected the diverse priorities of people in Scotland.	All sub-domains are measured as percentages. The data sets used describe whether people are satisfied with their position with respect to the relevant sub-domain, for example, the percentage of people who reported that they were satisfied with their home (Sub-domain 1), or whether they were satisfied with local amenities (Sub-domain 12). Where satisfaction measures were not available or appropriate, a relevant percentage has been calculated, for example, the probability that an individual is in	publishing data since 1977 till 2012	unknown	Official Website	Report	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			you care about are safe 7) Access to green and wild spaces; community spaces and play areas 8) Secure work and suitable work 9) Having enough money to pay the bills and buy what you need 10) Having a secure source of money	15) Having good transport to get to where you need to go 16) Being able to access high-quality services 17) Human rights, freedom from discrimination; acceptance and respect 18) Feeling good	Refer to page 7 for detail of weighting for each domain.	work (Sub-domain 8). Nevertheless, some measures were not direct or perfect representations of the sub-domains that comprise the Oxfam Humankind Index. This shows that the way they measured what is important to the people of Scotland was patchy at best.					
Turkey by Numbers	62	Turkey	Agriculture: Agricultural Land; Agricultural Machinery; Agricultural Yields; Crop Products ; Crops & Livestock Trade; Fertilizers; Fishery Products ; Food Supply; Forests & Forestry Products; Land Use; Livestock & Animal Products; Organic Farming ; Pesticides ; Soil Quality; Trees Business Environment: Business Demography; Capital Access; Corruption; Doing Business; Economic Freedom; Enterprises; Enterprises - Characteristics; Enterprises - Security; Enterprises - Trade; Enterprises - Utilities; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);Government Regulations; Industrial Relations ; Information & Communication Technology Use -Business; Investment Incentives Crime: Arrestees; Convicts ; Crimes ; Drug Crime ; Drug Use; Police Staff ; Prisons Culture: Broadcasting; Cultural Heritage; Films; Koran Courses; Live Performances; Mosques; Press Workers; Printed Publications Health- Alcohol Use; Births; Deaths; Dietary Consumption; Drug Use; Health Care	Democracy: Constitutional Court ; Corruption; Economic Freedom; Elections ; Failed States Index; Freedom of Information; Governance; Key Performance Indicators; Local Officials; Members of Parliament; Ministers; Proceedings at the European Court of Human Rights; Proceedings on Political Parties Democracy: Age Dependency; Births; Deaths; Divorces; Human Development; Immigrants, Refugees & Asylum Seekers; Internal Migration; Internally Displaced; Persons; Life Expectancy ; Marriages; Population; Suicides; Teenagers Economy: Alcoholic Beverages; Automobile Sales;	Education: Academic Staff; Education Enrolments; Education Performance - Mathematics; Education Performance - Mathematics - Socio-economic Impact; Education Performance - Reading; Education Performance - Reading - Socio-economic Impact; Education Performance - Science; Education Performance - Science - Socio-economic Impact; Education Quality; Education Spending; Foreign Aid to Education; Graduates; Koran Courses; Languages Learned; Life-long Learning ; Literacy ; Mobility of Students; Schooling Ratio; Schools; Student Dormitories; Student Scholarships; Students - Tertiary; Teachers; Teenagers	(Website unavailable on the 28/8/12 for some reason) Obtain data through Ministry of Health, OECD, EUROSTATS etc..	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Equipment; Health Care Institutions; Health Care Professionals; Health Care Services; Health Care Spending; Immunization; Incidence of Cancer; Infant Mortality; Infectious Diseases; Life Expectancy; Maternal Mortality; Mortality due to Pregnancy; Nutrition; Obese, Overweight & Underweight Population; Occupational Diseases; Patient Statistics; Smoking Prevalence; Teenagers; Transplants; Under Age 5 Mortality; Work Accidents	Balance of Payments; Banking Ratios; Banks; Budget; Balance - Central Government; Budget Balance - General; Budget Expenditures - Central Government; Budget Revenues - General; Cities by Selected Indicators; Corruption; Cost of Living; Daily Earnings; Deposit Accounts; Economic Outlook; Economic Outlook - Construction; Economic Outlook - Industry; Economic Outlook - Trade & Services; Financial Investments; Financial Leasing; Fixed Capital Investment; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); Foreign Exchange General Position; GDP - Expenditure Approach; GDP - Output Approach; Insurance; International Investment Position; International Reserves; Key Performance Indicators; Loans - Domestic; Loans - International; Merger & Acquisitions (M&A);	Energy: - Biofuel; Coal and Derivatives; Electricity Supply and Consumption; Energy intensity; Energy Prices; natural gas; oil and petroleum products; ores						
			Household: Daily Earnings; Household Consumption Expenditure; Household Disposable Income; Households	Gender Inequality: Academic Staff ; Education Enrolments; Gender Inequality ; Graduates; Judicial Personnel ; Koran Courses ; Life Expectancy; Literacy; Local Officials ; Members of Parliament; Ministers; Police Staff ; Press Workers; Schooling Ratio; Students; Students - Tertiary; Teachers							
			Human Rights: Freedom of Information; Governance; Human Rights; Key Performance Indicators; Proceedings at the European Court of Human Rights								
			Income distribution: Household Disposable Income; Income Inequality; Poverty								

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				Money Supply; Privatizations; Production - Automobile; Production - Metals; Production - White Goods; Public Sector Social; Expenditures; Sales of White Goods; Tobacco Production & Trade; Wage Subsidies Justice: Arrestees; Chief Public Prosecutors; Chief Public Prosecutors - High; Criminal Courts; Constitutional Court; Convicts; Corruption; Council of State; Courts; Judicial Personnel; Notaries; Prisons; Proceedings at the European Court of Human Rights; Proceedings on Political Parties; Supreme Court Labour Force: Activity Rates; Age Dependency; Employment; High-tech; Employment; Labor Force; Life-long Learning ; Population; Productivity; Unemployment; Wage Subsidies National Security: Armed Forces; Landmine Casualties; Landmines; Military Financials; Terrorist Attacks	Information & Communication Technology Use - Business; Information & Communication Technology Use - Personal Tourism: Cultural Heritage; Domestic Tourists; Foreign Tourists; Tourism Financials Trade: Alcoholic Beverages; Crops & Livestock Trade; Doing Business; Economic Outlook - Trade & Services; High-tech Trade; International Trade; International Trade - Services; Merchandise Trade; Merchant Marine; Military Financials; Tobacco Production & Trade; Trade Balance Transport: Accidents; Air Traffic; Aircrafts; Goods and Passenger Transport; Merchant Marine; Motor Vehicles; Transport Infrastructure						

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				R&D: Patent Statistics ; Printed Publications ; R&D Personnel ; R&D Spending Real Estate: A-class Office Users in Istanbul; Capitalization Rate in Istanbul; House Sales; New Buildings; Office Market in Istanbul; Preferred House Types in Istanbul; Rents in Istanbul; Shopping Centers in Istanbul Sustainable Development: Biofuels; Births; Electricity Supply & Consumption; Employment; Energy Supply & Consumption; Fixed Capital Investment; Gas Emissions; Life Expectancy; Organic Farming; Protected Areas; Suicides; Unemployment; Work Accidents							
Israel's Progress Index	63	Israel	*foreign Language				Official Website				
Environmental Sustainable Index	64	India	Driving Force: Population Density; Population growth; fertility rates Pressure on ecosystem: Density of motor vehicle usage; annual ground water extraction; irrigated land; grazing land; fertiliser consumption intensity; pesticide consumption intensity; change in forest	Policy Response: Protected area; compensatory afforestation; wetland; joint forest management; gap in sewage treatment; non-LPG fuel use; renewable energy; energy efficiency; renewable energy expenditure;		Framework of indicator- indicators must 1) describe the stock and flow of environmental resources 2) highlight how ecosystem and human health are affected by stock and flow of environmental resources 3) delineate human responses to observed and anticipated changes in the environment and efforts to mitigate negative environmental impacts and improve present environmental conditions.	2011	N.A.	Official Website	2011 report	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			cover; Municipal solid waste; Hazardous waste State of environment: Annual Average SO2 concentration; Annual Average NO2 concentration; Annual average SPM concentration; Annual average RSPM concentration; Mean Biochemical Oxygen demand; mean total coliform; replenishable ground water; piped drinking water; forest cover; land under cultivation; wasteland Impact on Health and Ecosystem: Salinity, Acidity, water logged land; soil erosion; respiratory disease incidence; water borne disease incidence; flood affected area, drought prone area; disaster death	Environmental budget; expenditure-outlay gap		Data obtained from government agencies were the most recently available published information. Step 1: data were converted into comparable scales- percentage, ratios, concentrations. Step 2: raw data were analysed and checked for skewness and the appropriate data were transformed to ensure normal distribution Step 3: inputting missing values using the maximum likelihood technique Refer to page 9-11 for detailed description of methodology.					
CUHK Hong Kong Quality of Life Index	65	Hong Kong	SOCIAL SUB-INDEX 1. Standardized mortality rate (per 1000 standard population)(1) refers to the number of deaths per 1000 standard population. 2. Life expectancy at birth (in years) refers to the life expectancy at birth for males and females. 3. Public expenditure on health as a proportion (in percent) of the GDP. 4. Notification rate of notifiable infectious diseases (per 1000 population) refers to the number of notified infectious diseases per 1000 population. 5. Stress index refers to the stress that the Hong Kong people are facing (base rate = 100). 6. General life satisfaction index refers to the degree of satisfaction of Hong Kong people with their current lives (base rate = 100). 7. Press freedom index refers to the degree of press freedom	ECONOMIC SUB-INDEX 11. Housing affordability ratio refers to the annual average of affordable property price (i.e. average property price times 39.9 sq. feet, divided by monthly medium income times 12). 12. Rental index refers to the rental index for the Hong Kong property market. 13. Unemployment rate refers to the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (in percent). 14. Index of current economic conditions refers to the public attitude towards economic conditions in Hong Kong.		The indicators are selected according to the coverage, measurability, representativeness, and importance to the quality of life in Hong Kong The Quality of Life Index is a composite score of the three main domains.	2002-2005	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			in Hong Kong (base rate = 100). 8. Press criticism index refers to the frequency of criticisms by the press of the Hong Kong Corporation, the Hong Kong SAR Government, and the People's Republic of China Government (base rate = 100). 9. Government performance index refers to the degree of satisfaction of Hong Kong people with the performance of Hong Kong SAR Government (base rate = 100). 10. Overall crime rate (per 1000 population) refers to the total number of violent and non-violent crimes reported per 1000 population.	15. Real wage index(2) refers to the real wages for employees up to supervisory level (excluding managerial and professional employees) in all selected industry sectors. 16. Public expenditure on education as a proportion (in percent) of the GDP. 17. Age participation rate for first-degree programmes and postgraduate programmes in local universities (in percent). ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-INDEX 18. Air index refers to the daily air pollution index. 19. Water index refers to the percentage of rivers in Hong Kong categorized as 'good' and 'excellent' by the monitoring station. 20. Noise index (per 1000 population) refers to the number of noise complaints received by the Environmental Protection Department and the Police per 1000 population. 21. Recycle rate of municipal solid							

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				waste refers to the recycle rate (in percent) of solid waste from households and from commercial and industrial sources.							
Gross National Happiness	66	Bhutan	1) PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING 2) STANDARD OF LIVING AND HAPPINESS 3) GOOD GOVERNANCE AND GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS 4) Health 5) Education 6) Community Vitality 7) Cultural diversity and resilience 8) Time use and Happiness 9) Ecological diversity and resilience			The GNH index is built from data drawn from periodic surveys which are representative by district, gender, age, rural-urban residence, etc. The aggregation method is a version of Alkire-Foster method (2007, 2011). The index is aggregated out of 33 clustered (grouped) indicators. Each clustered indicator is further composed of several variables. When unpacked, the 33 clustered indicators have 124 variables, the basic building blocks of GNH Index. Weights attached to variables differ, with lighter weights attached to highly subjective variables. A threshold or sufficiency level is applied to each variable. At the level of domains, all the 9 domains are equally weighted as they are all considered to be equally valid for happiness.	2010	Unknown	Official Website	A Short Guide to Gross National	
Social Survey	67	South Korea	1) Family, 2) Income & Consumption, 3) Labor, 4) Education, 5) Health Care, 6) Environment, 7) Welfare, 8) Culture & leisure, 9) Safety, 10) Social Participation			not found	Mar. 1977: Conducted the Survey on income, consumption, education, public health, housing, environment and society for the purpose of collecting basic data to configure the system for 「Social Indicators in Korea」 1978: Established social indicator system (joint research by the National Bureau of Statistics and Korea Development Institute) 1979~1984: Selected 4~6 areas out of the total of 8 every year to compiled the survey on the average of 5 items per area 1987: The 1st revision of the system for 「Social Indicators in		Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
							Korea] 1985~1996: Reduced survey areas into 2~3 for in-depth survey and conducted the survey by expanding items per area instead 1995: The 2nd revision of the system for 「 Social Indicators in Korea」 1997: Carried out surveys twice a year (April and Sep.) (data on 2 sectors per survey) 1998~2005: Carried out surveys once a year (data on 3 sectors per survey, 4-year survey cycle per sector) 2006~2007: Data on 3 or 4 sectors (3-year survey cycle per sector) 2008: Applied a new sampling, reduced a survey cycle and changed from Social Statistics Survey to Social Survey				
Social Weather Station	68	Philippines	quality of Life- domains were not listed			Questions asked: Comparing your quality of life these days to how it was 12 months ago, would you say that your quality of life is ... (Better now, Same as before, Worse now) Really bizaare survey as the researchers labeled: Gainers : "Better now" Losers: "Worse now"	1983-2010		Official Website		
Social Weather Station	69	Philippines	ECONOMICS: Agriculture; Borrowings ; Consumer Confidence; Debt Problem; Deregulation; Employment; Free Ports; Foreign Investment; Overseas Employment; Poverty; Pre-need Plans; Privatization; Protectionism; Quality of Life; Retail Trade; Rice Crisis; Savings; Spending Participation; Social Inequality;	GOVERNANCE: Civil Service and Civil Servants; Confidence in the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary; Cooperatives; Graft and Corruption; Martial Law; National ID System; National Security;	MISCELLANEOUS: Centennial Celebration; Christmas Practices; Disaster Preparedness ; Globalization; Heroes ; Millennium Issues ; Polling on Polls ; Scientific Knowledge; Sports; Tourism and Local		View databank tab on website for list of number of respondents each year. (was unable to get the specific link for the page)		Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Stock Market; Taxation and Fiscal Policy; Transportation and Communications; Wages; Work Orientations	Non-Government Organizations; Performance Rating of the National Administration on Issues; Presidential Performance; Rating of Government Officials; Regional Autonomy, Decentralization and Devolution; Role of Government	Travel; Traffic; Typhoon Warnings ; Water Service; Y2K						
			POLITICS: Cabinet Reshuffling; Candidate Images; Communist, Military and Muslim Rebels; Conscience Bloc; Constitutional Amendments; Coup Attempts; Dagdag-Bawas; Election Fraud; Electoral Reform; Freedom of Speech; Local Politics; National Unity; Presidential Advisers; Private Armies; Political Efficacy; Political Parties; Political Stability; Reconciliation and Amnesty; Satisfaction with Demo-cracy; Term Limits ; Voting Behavior	SOCIETY: Abortion; Agrarian Reform; Censorship; Child Labor; Cohabitation, Marriage, & Divorce; Crime Victimization; Death Penalty; Domestic Violence, Education; Environment ; The Family; Gambling; Gender Roles; Gun Ban; Human Rights; Language; Mass Media; Public Safety; Religious and Moral Beliefs; Sexual Harassment; Sexual Practices; Women, Children, and Disadvantaged Groups; Values; Youth							
			SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS: Access to Media; Age; Agricultural Land Ownership; Charismatic Groups; Church Attendance; Civil Status; Economic Class; Educational Attainment; Facilities in the Home; Family Size; Home and Lot Ownership; Household Composition; Income; Languages Used at Home; Locale; Main Source of Education; Occupation; Political Party Affiliation; Region; Religion; Sector of Employment; Sex; Travel Abroad; Work Abroad; Work Status; Union Membership	HEALTH: AIDS; Access to Health Facilities; Blood Banks; Dental Health; Exercise; Family Planning; Generics; Health Insurance; Patak Center; Prices of Drugs; Sangkap Pinoy Seal; Sickness Incidence;							

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				Smoking and Drinking; Tetanus Toxoid; Tuberculosis; Viagra; Weight Assessment; Work Disability; Xenical DIPLOMACY: Asia Pacific Economic Conference; ASEAN; East Timor; External Security; Foreign Relations; Foreign Travel; Gulf Crisis; Nuclear Testing; Spratleys Issue; Trust Rating of US President Clinton; US Military Bases; US Policies Towards Asia; Visiting Forces Agreement							
Vietnam Development Goals	70	Vietnam			Website was empty						Official Website
Internation research Associates of Happy Society	71	Thailand	Need to request for access to reports								Official Website
Measuring New Zealand's Progress Using a Sustainable Development Approach	72	New Zealand	1) Population 2) Biodiversity 3) Air and atmosphere 4) Water 5) Land use 6) Energy 7) Transport 8) Waste 9) Innovation 10) Work, knowledge, and skills 11) Economic resilience 12) Living conditions 13) Health 14) Social connection and governance 15) Culture and identity			Indicators were selected based on Statistics New Zealand's Framework for Measuring Sustainable Development (2009). Each indicator is classified as either: • stock • flow • level • structural. Stock and flow indicators derive from the capital approach to measuring sustainable development. They answer the question 'What are we leaving behind for our children?'. Level indicators have been included as they capture the benchmark and the degree to which the needs of individuals and society are met. They answer the question 'How well do we live?'. Structural indicators answer the questions 'How efficiently are we using our resources?' and 'How well are resources distributed?'. They	2008	whole population			Official Website

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
						capture the two aspects of sustainable development that are not captured by capital stock and flow indicators: efficiency and disparity. Structural criteria was derived from their definition of sustainable development, where efficiency relates to the efficient use of resources and disparity in access relates to the notion of fairness.					
Quality of Life Project	73	New Zealand	1) people: Population growth; Ethnicity; Age; Families and households; Disability; Maori well being 2) knowledge and skills: Participation in early childhood education; School participation; Qualification levels; Skill and job match; Career training 3) health: Life expectancy; Low birth weight babies; Infant mortality; Teenage parents; Diseases; Access to GPs; Mental and emotional wellbeing; Self-reported health status; Modifiable risk factors; Addictions; Recreation and leisure 4) safety: Perceptions of safety; Child safety; Injuries; Road safety; Workplace Safety; Crime Levels 5) housing: Housing tenure; Housing costs and affordability; Household crowding; Government housing provision; Urban housing intensification; Housing accessibility 6) social connectedness: Overall quality of life assessment; Diversity and identity; Local community strength and spirit; Electronic communication; Arts and culture; 7) civil and political rights: Treaty of Waitangi; Community involvement in council	8) economic standard of living: Income; Work life balance; Cost of living; Social deprivation; Net worth (assets and liabilities) 9) economic development: Economic growth; Employment; Research and development; Local businesses; Retail sales; Residential and non-residential building consents; Tourism; Skilled migrants 10) the natural environment: Local natural environmental issues; Waste management and recycling; Biodiversity; Energy use; Air quality; Beach and stream / lake water quality; Drinking water quality; Water conservation 11) built environment: Look and feel of the city; Land use; Traffic and transport; Public transport; Access to services;		Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) interviews were conducted with n=6,279 New Zealand residents aged 15 years and older living within the eight cities. Quotas were set for ethnicity, age, location and gender. Respondents were selected randomly from the Electoral Roll. A pre-notification letter was sent to potential respondents, who were contacted by phone for the interviewing within two weeks of receiving the letter. The average duration of the interviews was 20.3 minutes. The final response rate was 44% (an increase from 37% in 2008). The data in this report has been weighted to reflect the general population. The sample of n=6,279 residents from across the cities has a maximum margin of error of +/- 1.2% at the 95% confidence level.	2003, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010	population of New Zealand	Official Website	Quality of Life 2010 report	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			decision-making; Voter turnout; Representation on local decision-making bodies	Density							
Social Report	74	New Zealand	1) People 2) Health: Health expectancy; Life expectancy; Suicide; Cigarette smoking; Obesity; Potentially hazardous drinking; 3) Knowledge and Skills; Participation in early childhood education; School leavers with higher qualifications; Participation in tertiary education; Educational attainment of the adult population; Adult literacy skills in English 4) Paid Work: Unemployment; Employment; Median hourly earnings; Work-related injury claims; Satisfaction with work-life balance; 5) Economic Standard of Living; Market income per person; Income inequality; Population with low incomes; Housing affordability; Household crowding 6) Civil and Political Rights: Voter turnout; Representation of women in government; Representation of ethnic groups in government; Perceived discrimination; Perceived corruption	7) Cultural Identity: Local content programming on New Zealand television; Māori language speakers; Language retention; 8) Leisure and Recreation: Satisfaction with leisure time; Participation in physical activity; Participation in cultural and arts activities 9) Safety: Assault mortality; Criminal victimisation; Fear of crime; Road casualties 10) Social Connectedness: Telephone and internet access in the home; Contact with family and friends; Contact between young people and their parents; Trust in others; Loneliness; Voluntary work Life Satisfaction Overall life satisfaction		Criteria for selecting indicators 1) relevant to the social outcome of interest 2) based on broad support 3) grounded in research 4) able to be disaggregated 5) consistent over time 6) statistically sound 7) timely 8) nationally significant 9) internationally comparable	2010	population of New Zealand	Official Website	link to 2010 report	
World Database of Happiness	75	Global				Refer 1st link on overview techniques for measuring happiness. At one glance, all measure reported in the website were self report measures of Happiness that used different scales. Some were 10 point scales, some were simple yes and no etc.	2000-2009	unknown	Overview of techniques for measuring happiness included in the World Database of Happiness	official Website	Results of each Country

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Gallup Healthway Wellbeing Index	76	U.S.	<p>1) Self Evaluation</p> <p>2) Emotional Health- Smiling or laughter; Being treated with respect; Enjoyment; Happiness; Worry; Sadness; Anger; Stress; Learning or doing something interesting; Depression</p> <p>3) Physical Health- Sick days in the past month; Disease burden; Health problems that get in the way of normal activities; Obesity; Feeling well-rested; Energy; Colds; Flu; Headaches</p> <p>4) Healthy Behaviours- Smoking; Eating healthy; Weekly consumption of fruits and vegetables; Weekly exercise frequency</p> <p>5) Work Environment - Job satisfaction; Ability to use one's strengths at work; Supervisor's treatment (more like a boss or a partner); Supervisor creates an open and trusting work environment</p> <p>6) Basic Access- Satisfaction with community or area; Area getting better as a place to live; Clean water; Medicine; Safe place to exercise; Affordable fruits and vegetables; Feel safe walking alone at night; Enough money for food; Enough money for shelter; Enough money for healthcare; Visited a dentist recently; Access to a doctor; Access to health insurance</p>			<p>Respondents are asked a series of 56 questions related to their health and well-being</p> <p>The Life Evaluation Index includes a self-evaluation of two items (present life situation and anticipated life situation five years from now) using the Cantril Self-Anchoring Striving Scale with steps from 0 to 10, where "0" represents the worst possible life and "10" represents the best possible life. Taken together, respondents are then classified as "thriving," "struggling," or "suffering," with "thriving" respondents evaluating their current state as a "7" or higher and their future state as a "8" or higher, while "suffering" respondents provide a "4" or lower to both evaluations.</p>	2008-2012	Interviews at least 1,000 U.S. adults every day	Official Website	Findings from a million surveys in 2010	Methodology
Happy Planet Wellbeing Index	77	Global	<p>1) Community</p> <p>2) Technology</p> <p>3) Healthcare</p> <p>4) Economy</p> <p>5) Values</p> <p>6) Family</p> <p>7) Education</p> <p>8) Governance</p>		<p>The new HPI results show the extent to which 151 countries across the globe.</p> <p>Refer to pg 19 on the 2012 report for calculation of the</p>	<p>Happy Planet Index = Experienced well-being x Life expectancy/Ecological Footprint</p> <p>At heart, the HPI is a measure of efficiency. It calculates the number of Happy Life Years (life expectancy adjusted for experienced well-being) achieved per unit of resource use.</p>	2007, 2009 & 2012	unknown	Fact Sheet	Official Website	2012 Report

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			9) Employment 10) Consumption		Happy planet index	When asking people how they themselves feel about their lives, researchers allowed participants to decide what was important to them, to assess the issues according to participants' own criteria, to weight each one as they choose, and to produce an overall response.					
World Bank	78	Global	1) Agriculture & Rural Development 2) Aid Effectiveness 3) Climate Change 4) Economic Policy & External Debt 5) Education 6) Energy & Mining 7) Environment 8) Financial Sector 9) Gender 10) Health 11) Infrastructure 12) Labor & Social Protection 13) Poverty 14) Private Sector 15) Public Sector 16) Science & Technology 17) Social Development 18) Urban Development			This is a list of 331 indicators from the World Development Indicators (WDI) covering 214 countries from 1960 to 2011 translated into Spanish, French and Arabic.	1960 to 2011	unknown	Details of each domain-areas it measure		
Human Development Reports	79	United Nations	1) Health- Life Expectancy at Birth 2) Education- mean years of schooling; expected years of schooling 3) Living Standards- Gross national income per capita		The goal of human development is "enlarging people's choices," including the ability to be healthy, to be educated, and to enjoy a decent standard of living. But the first Reports also stressed that human development and well-being went far beyond these dimensions to encompass a much broader range of capabilities, including political freedoms and human rights.	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary composite index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge, and income. The 2010 introduced HDI has a form of geometric mean of dimension indices obtained from the indicators by normalization based on minima and maxima observed over the period for which the HDI has been computed and reported. The new HDI assigns equal weight to all three dimension indices; the two education sub-indices are also weighted equally.	1990-2011	unknown	Official Website	Lists of Reports	
DevInfo	80	United Nations	Unknown		DevInfo is a database system that provides a method to organize, store and display data in a	N.A.	ChildInfo 1995-2003 DevInfo 4.0 2004-2005 DevInfo 5.0 2006-2008	Unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
					uniform format to facilitate data sharing at the country level across government departments and UN agencies using the same system.		DevInfo 6.0 2009				
Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies	81	Hosted by OECD	1) Material living standards (income, consumption and wealth); 2) Health; 3) Education; 4) Personal activities including work; 5) Political voice and governance; 6) Social connections and relationships; 7) Environment (present and future conditions); and 8) Insecurity, of an economic as well as physical nature.		The Global Project, hosted by the OECD.	No mention	Since 2008	unknown	Official Website		
Community Indicators Consortium	82	USA	Unknown						List Indicator Projects		
Global Peace Index	83	Global	Internal Peace Weight- 1) Level of perceived criminality in society 2) Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people 3) Number of homicides per 100,000 people 4) Number of jailed population per 100,000 people 5) Ease of access to small weapons and light weapons 6) Level of organised conflict (internal) 7) Likelihood of violent demonstrations 8) Level of violent crime 9) Political instability 10) Political Terror Scale 11) Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (imports) per 100,000 people 12) Terrorist acts 13) Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)	External Peace Weight- 14) Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP 15) Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people 16) Financial contribution to UN peacekeeping missions 17) Aggregate weighted number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people 18) Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons as supplier (exports) per 100,000 people 19)Military capability / sophistication 20) Number of displaced people as	An international panel of independent experts played a key role in establishing the Global Peace Index in 2007—in selecting the indicators that best assess a nation’s level of peace and in assigning a weighting to each of them. The GPI comprises 23 indicators measuring the absence of violence or fear of violence. Selected with the assistance of an international panel of independent experts. All scores for each indicator are “banded”, either on a scale of 1-5 (for qualitative indicators) or 1-9 (for quantitative data). The Economist Intelligence Unit’s team of country analysts has scored eight of the nine qualitative indicators. They have also provided estimates where there have been gaps in the quantitative data. A detailed explanation of the scoring criteria used for each indicator is supplied in Annex A of the 2012 report.	2007-2012	unknown	Official Website	Methodology	2012 report	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				a percentage of the population 21) Relations with neighbouring countries							
RIO+20 Conference	84	United Nations	1) Jobs 2) Energy 3) Cities 4) Food 5) Water 6) Oceans 7) Disasters		Rio+20 - the short name for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012 . The official discussions will focus on two main themes: How to build a green economy to achieve sustainable development and lift people out of poverty, including support for developing countries that will allow them to find a green path for development; and how to improve international coordination for sustainable development.	N.A.	2012	Unknown	Official Website	7 Critical Issues	
Measures of Australia's Progress	85	Australia	Society- Health; Education & training ; Work; Crime ; Family, community & social cohesion ; Democracy, governance & citizenship Economy- National income; National wealth; Household economic wellbeing; Housing ; Productivity Environement-Biodiversity; Land; Inland waters; Oceans & estuaries; Atmosphere; Waste Supplementary-Culture and leisure; Communication; Transport; Inflation;			The initial development of MAP was guided by past and recent consultants from ABS. In developing this most recent edition of MAP, they were guided by an Expert Reference Group, comprising a range of government, industry and academic members who are highly regarded in the area of statistical measurement. Many international initiatives and statistical precedents also provided ideas and guidance, for example, the OECD Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies.		Australian Population	Full List of Dimensions and Indicators	Official Website	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Australian Social Trends	86	Australia	Competitiveness and openness 1) population 2) family and community 3) health 4) education and training 5) work 6) economic resources 7) housing 8) crime and justice 9) culture and leisure 10) other areas - including environment, religion, and transport and 11) communication.			Australian Social Trends is structured according to the ABS Wellbeing Framework which identifies areas of social concern, population groups and transactions among people and entities within their social environments.	1994-2012 Some domains only has data beginning from 2000	Australian Population	Official Website	2012 report	
State and Territory Indicators	87	Australia	People-Demography; Work; Education and Training; Health; Family and Community; Crime Economy- State Accounts; Prices; Investment and Finance; International Trade Industry- Agriculture; Construction; Retail; Tourism Environement and Energy- Water; Energy; Greenhouse Gases		Developed by ABS	Not Found	Unemployment rate- June 2007- May 2012 CPI Annual Change- March 2007- March 2012 Dwelling Approvals- April 2007-April 2012 Water Use- 2008-2010	Australian Population	Official Website		
National Regional Profile	88	Australia	Economy- Estimates of Unemployment, Taxation statistics, Government Pensions and Allowances. Population/People- Estimated Resident Population by age and sex, Census data including qualifications and occupation, Births, Deaths. Industry- Building Approvals, Motor Vehicle Census, Tourist Accommodation Establishments, Agricultural Commodities, Value of Agricultural Production. Environment/Energy- Land Area, Water Use on Australian Farms.		Developed by ABS	The National Regional Profile presents a standard set of data for a range of geographies, including state/territory and Australia. Data in the National Regional Profile are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS.	2006-2010	Australian Population	Official Website		
Australian Unity	89	Australia	Personal Wellbeing Index : 1) Health			The Australian Unity Wellbeing Index is based on average levels of satisfaction with various	2001-2012	Varies in each report	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Wellbeing Index			2) Personal relationships 3) Safety 4) Standard of Living 5) Achieving in Life 6) Feeling part of the community 7) Your security National Wellbeing Index: 1) Australian social conditions; 2) Australian economic situation; 3) The state of the Australian environment; 4) Australian business; 5) National security; and 6) Government.			aspects of personal and national life. Satisfaction is expressed as a percentage score, where 0 percent is completely dissatisfied and 100 percent is completely satisfied. So a survey score of 76.5 percent on personal wellbeing means Australians, on average, feel 76.5 percent satisfied with their life. PWI- items are rated on an 11-point scale where 0= not at all satisfied and 10= completely satisfied.					
National Agreement	90	Australia	1) Healthcare Agreement 2) Education Agreement 3) Skills and Workforce Agreement 4) Disability Agreement 5) Affordable Housing Agreement 6) Indigenous Reform Agreement		National Agreements contain the objectives, outcomes, outputs and performance indicators, and clarify the roles and responsibilities, that will guide the Commonwealth and States in the delivery of services across the relevant sectors.	N.A.	2011 and 2012	Unknow	Official Website		
Measuring the Economic Wellbeing of Australia's Regions	91	Australia- Dept. of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government	1) Income 2) Wealth 3) Cost of Living			No mention of how the 3 indicators were selected but details of the methodological approaches can be found in the report. Majority of data obtained from ABS.	Income 2004-2005 Wealth 2003-2004 Cost of Living 2003-2004	Wealth- >500 households	2008 Report		
Natoinal Statistics Services	92	Australia	Themes: 1) Population 2) Crime and Justice 3) Indicators Project 4) Community Indicators 5) Information development plans 6) Transport Statistics 7) Australian Natural Disasters Impacts Framework Project			N.A.	Unknown		Official Website	Resources	
National Growth Areas Alliance	93	Australia	1) Health care and Hospitals 2) Employment/ Jobs 3) Education 4) Transport infrastructure/ Mobility		One of the purpose of the study was for inform politicians of what matters most to the communities.	Not mentioned	2010	1608	Official Website	Presentati on of survey results	
Sustainable	94	Australia	1) Suburban Jobs			1) Qualitative Research:	2011	1608	Official		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Population			2) Sustainable Regional Development 3) Promoting Regional Living 4) Measuring Sustainability			<p>-Four Focus Groups were conducted with residents -Focus groups contained an even spread of males and females and a range of age groups</p> <p>2) Quantitative Research: - An online survey was conducted with members of the general public -The overall sample size was n=1,608 segmented and weighted to be representative of the population in each LGA by gender, age and location. - research made comparisons between the overall sample and soft voters. Soft voters were determined as those who, when asked the question: "Thinking about the party for whom you intend to vote at the next Federal election would you say that you 1. Will certainly vote for them, 2. Are quite likely to vote for them but keeping an open mind, 3. Are very open to considering another party or 4. Are likely to change your mind any minute", answered 3 or 4.</p>			Website		
State of Australian Cities	95	Australia	1) Population and settlement 2) Productivity of Australian cities 3) The sustainability of Australian cities 4) Liveability of Australian cities 5) Social inclusion and equity 6) Governance		largely based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) national 2006 Census of Population and Housing and described the main issues affecting cities with populations of 100,000 or more.	No mentioned of how they decided to focus on the domains they selected.	2010 and 2011	Unknown	Official Website		
State of the Environment (SoE)	96	Australia	1) Atmosphere 2) Biodiversity 3) Coasts and oceans 4) Human settlements 5) Inland waters 6) Land 7) Natural and cultural heritage 8) Australian Antarctic Territory		Has the State of Environment data for all states in Australia.	N.A.	1996, 2001, 2006 & 2011	N.A.	Official Website		
Institute for Sustainable Futures	97	Australia	1) Cities and buildings 2) Corporate sustainability 3) Energy and climate change 4) International development 5) Local government 6) Natural resources and ecosystems 7) Resource futures 8) Social dimensions of sustainability 9) Transport			<p>Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - surveys (including user-friendly online surveys) - focus groups - qualitative interviewing - stakeholder workshops - visioning or 'futuring' processes - citizens' juries - citizens' panels - deliberative polling - consensus conferences 	1971-2012	unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Australian Social Inclusion Board	98	Australia	<p>10) Water and sanitation</p> <p>The Board's priorities for 2012-2013 include three new priority areas:</p> <p>1) providing advice to Government on how it can best respond to the emerging issue of older women and homelessness;</p> <p>2) providing advice to Government on approaches that may improve employment outcomes for very disadvantaged Job seekers; and</p> <p>3) consolidating the body of knowledge around improving the financial capability of disadvantaged Australians.</p> <p>The Board will also continue its current work on:</p> <p>1) service delivery reform and how services can meet the needs of the most disadvantaged;</p> <p>2) measurement and reporting of social inclusion indicators; and</p> <p>3) place-based interventions to assist disadvantaged people</p>			Not Found	2008-2011	unknown	Official Website		
South Australia's Strategic Plan	99	Australia	<p>1) Community</p> <p>2) Prosperity</p> <p>3) Environment</p> <p>4) Health</p> <p>5) Education</p> <p>6) Ideas</p>		It reports on the the local government's plan for South Australia and not a study of the wellbeing in South Australia	The seven strategic priorities are those areas the government has chosen to focus on. The work, budgets, policy making and legislative agenda of the government will reflect the priorities.	2004 and 2007	N.A.	Official Website		
Easy Data	100	Australia	<p>1) Crime</p> <p>2) Demographic</p> <p>3) Education</p> <p>4) Health</p> <p>5) Health services</p> <p>6) Households</p> <p>7) Indigenous</p>		It gives you simplified access to data from ABS and also many other sources and allows you to compare indicators across local government regions.	N.A.	Unknown	Unknown	Official Website		
Economic and Social Indicators	101	Australia	<p>1) Production and Trade</p> <p>2) Industry (retail trade, construction, agriculture, mining and industry structure of the economy)</p> <p>3) Labour and Demography</p>			Indicators were derived from the ABS Annual and Quarterly National and State Accounts	2010-2012	unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			4) Prices (inflation, labour costs, house prices) 5) Local Government Price Index 6) International (IMF Outlook)								
Community Wellbeing	102	Australia	1) Environment- Biodiversity; Coast and Marine; Climate Change and Energy; Land Use; Open Space; Waste; Water; Air Quality; Water Quality 2) Economic Development- Employment; Wine and Tourism; Growth 3) Social Development- Arts; Community Participation; Housing; Education, Lifelong and Non-Traditional Learning; Service Accessibility 4) Health- Addictive Behaviours; Communicable Diseases; Community Safety; Food Security; Healthy Weight; Mental Health			No Mention of how they determined the 4 determinants of community wellbeing.	2010	Unknown	Official Website		
Growing Victoria Together	103	Australia	Thriving economy- More quality jobs and thriving, innovative industries across Victoria; Growing and linking all of Victoria Quality health and education- High quality, accessible health and community services; High quality education and training for lifelong learning Healthy environment- Protecting the environment for future generations; Efficient use of natural resources Caring communities- Building friendly, confident and safe communities; A fairer society that reduces disadvantage; and respects diversity Vibrant democracy- Greater			Not Found	2010	Unknown	2010 report		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			public participation and more accountable government; Sound financial management								
Indicators of community strength	104	Australia	Economic Capital- Income, jobs; Secure housing; Services available; Infrastructure; Transport Human Capital- Education; Training; Workforce participation; Good Health; Local leadership Social Capital- Connectedness; Social participation; Positive socialisation: inclusive, tolerant, safe; Involvement in decision-making			The 2008 report provides the results of a survey about community strength in 450 residents per Local Government Area (LGA) across Victoria in 2008. The indicators were collected as part of the inaugural LGA level Victorian Population Health Survey run by the Department of Health. They were previously collected in a survey run by the then Department for Victorian Communities.	2004, 2008, 2011	450 residents per LGA	Official Website	2011 report	2008 Report
Community Indicators Victoria	105	Australia	1) Personal Health and Wellbeing- Self-Reported Health; Subjective Wellbeing; Life Expectancy; Adequate Physical Exercise; Fruit Consumption; Vegetable Consumption; Obesity; Smoking Status; Risky Alcohol Consumption; Psychological Distress 2) Community Connectedness- Feeling Part of the Community; Social Support; Volunteering; Parental Participation in Schools 3) Early Childhood- Australian Early Development Index; Child Health Assessments; Immunisation; Breastfeeding 4) Personal and Community Safety- Perceptions of Safety; Crime; Family Violence; Road Safety; Workplace Safety 5) Lifelong Learning- Home Internet Access; Apprenticeship and Vocational Training Enrolments; Destinations of School Leavers; School Retention	7) Economic Activity- Retained Retail Spending; Highly Skilled Workforce; Business Growth 8) Employment- Employment Rate; Unemployment; Local Employment 9) Income and Wealth- Income; Distribution of Income; Per Capita Wealth; Distribution of Wealth; Financial Stress; Food Security 10) Skills- Educational Qualifications 11) Work-Life Balance- Adequate Work-Life Balance 12) Open Space- Access to Areas of Open Space; Appearance of Public Space	16) Biodiversity- Native Vegetation Cover; Carbon Sequestration; Weeds and Pests 17) Air Quality- Air Quality 18) Water- Condition of Natural Streams and Waterways; Water Consumption; Waste Water Recycling 19) Waste Management: Household Waste Generation; Household Waste Recycling 20) Arts and Cultural Activities- Opportunities to Participate in Arts and Cultural Activities; Participation in Arts and Cultural Activities 21) Leisure and	The framework of indicators included in Community Indicators Victoria was determined by the Victorian Community Indicators Project commissioned by VicHealth which ran from January 2005 until July 2006. The project completed extensive consultation with local and state government, academics and a literature review in order to develop a framework of indicators for measuring the wellbeing of Victorians.	unknown	unknown	Official Website		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			6) Service Availability- Access to Services	13) Housing- Housing Affordability 14) Transport Accessibility- Transport Limitations; Public Transport Patronage; Dedicated Walking and Cycling Trails; Practical Non Car Opportunities; Roads and Footpaths 15) Sustainable Energy Use- Greenhouse Gas Emissions; Household Electricity Use; Household Gas Use; Renewable Energy Use	Recreation- Opportunities to Participate in Sporting and Recreation Activities; Participation in Sporting and Recreational Activities 22) Cultural Diversity- Community Acceptance of Diverse Cultures 23) Citizen Engagement- Opportunity to Have a Say on Important Issues; Participation in Citizen Engagement; Female Local Councillors; Opportunity to Vote for a Trustworthy Political Candidate; Membership of Local Community Organisations and Decision-Making Bodies						
Territory 2030	106	Australia	1) Greening the Territory 2) Growing the Territory 3) Healthy Territory 4) Housing the Territory 5) Great Territory Lifestyle 6) Open Government 7) A safe Territory 8) Smart Territory 9) Territory Together 10) Working Territory		A plan for the northern territory	The Territory 2030 Strategic Plan was developed by an independent steering committee after extensive consultation with the Northern Territory community, which included 14 community meetings and 123 formal submissions.	2009	N.A.	2009 Report	Official Website	
Happiness Index	107	Australia			News Article, no relevant website found					Official Website	
Towards Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland	108	Australia	Strong- Creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas Green-Protecting our lifestyle and environment Smart-Delivering world-class education and training		Plans/Goals for Queensland to achieve by 2020	N.A.		N.A.	Q2 report		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			Healthy- Making Queenslanders Australia's healthiest people Fair- Supporting safe and caring communities								
Office of Economic and Statistical research	109	Australia	Demography- Demography – General; Population Estimates; Population Projections; Household Projections; Population Characteristics; Household and Dwelling Characteristics; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People; Births and Deaths; Ethnicity and Culture; Marriages and Divorces; Migration Society- Society – General; Crime and Justice; Disability; Education and Training; Government; Health; Social Wellbeing; Economy- Economy – General; Finances; Labour; Prices; State Accounts Trade Industry and Development- Industry and Development – General; Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Business; Development Activity; Housing and Construction; Land Supply; Manufacturing; Mining and Energy; Retail Trade; Tourism; Transport and Communications Environment- Environment – General		Statistics related to the financial, economic, physical and social wellbeing of people	N.A.	Lastest information available: 2006	Population of Queensland	Official Website		
Community Indicators Queensland	110	Australia	Healthy, safe and inclusive communities : personal health and wellbeing, community connectedness, lifelong learning, service availability Dynamic, resilient local economies: economic activity, employment, income and wealth, skills and work-life balance			Using combined mail-out and online methodologies, OESR collected the opinions and knowledge of a cross-section of the population in the regions of interest, randomly sampling approximately 1,000 households from each region. In addition, QCOSS and GU invited a non-random sample of residents (i.e., convenience sample) to participate in the survey, by issuing them with a direct link to a separate but similar web survey. This represents a supplementary	2011	946	Official Website	2011 results	Copy of Survey

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			<p>Sustainable built and natural environments: housing affordability, transport accessibility, water, biodiversity</p> <p>Culturally rich and vibrant communities: arts and cultural activities, sporting and recreational activities, cultural diversity</p> <p>Democratic and engaged communities: citizen engagement</p> <p>Demography: population size and structure, population stability, diversity and family structure</p>			<p>sample to the household sample selected by OESR.</p> <p>946 households completed a survey .</p>					
LGAQ Community Wellbeing Indicators Project	111	Australia	<p>Themes:</p> <p>Social wellbeing- Healthy, safe and inclusive communities; Culturally rich and vibrant communities</p> <p>Economic development- Dynamic resilient local economies</p> <p>Environmental management- Sustainable built and natural environments</p> <p>Governance- Democratic and engaged communities</p>	<p>Indicators without data:</p> <p>Subjective wellbeing</p> <p>Food security</p> <p>Adequate physical exercise</p> <p>Mental health</p> <p>Social support from friends, family or neighbours</p> <p>Community capacity</p> <p>Perceptions of safety</p> <p>Perceptions of the area as child and senior friendly</p> <p>Community connectedness</p> <p>Valued community facilities that contribute positively to wellbeing</p> <p>Opportunities to engage in arts and cultural and sporting activities in your community</p> <p>Retained retail spending</p> <p>Work life balance</p> <p>Confidence in local long term employment in the</p>	<p>**community plan to be reviewed every five years</p> <p>Work in progress.</p>	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Report	Official Website	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
				future Appearance of public areas Walkability of the neighbourhood Environmentally friendly community Cultural diversity Citizen engagement							
Redlands 2030 Community Indicators	112	Australia	1) Ecosystem health rating for surface water 2) Change in extent of remnant vegetation (regional ecosystems) 3) Population of koalas in the Koala Coast and North Stradbroke Island. 4) Waste generation per person 5) Level of water consumption per person 6) Greenhouse gas emissions per person 7) Walking and Cycling 8) Level of involvement of Quandamooka People 9) Level of awareness and understanding of local Aboriginal history and culture 10) Health of the bay 11) Environmental protection of foreshore, bay and islands 12) Recreational access to the bay 13) Population Growth 14) How well we manage growth and development 15) The amount of land used for rural or agricultural purposes	16) Use of public transport 17) Maintaining our lifestyle and local identity 18) The number and types of jobs available in the Redlands 19) The number of and type businesses being attracted to Redlands 20) The education and Learning opportunities which are available in Redlands 21) Community Spirit and sense of belonging 22) How safe people feel in their community 23) Level of support available to achieve a just and supportive community 24) Opportunities to have a say about important issues 25) Satisfaction with access to information 26) Accountability		Refer to report how data for each domain/subdomain were complied. Some were obtained through surveys others were from external sources.	Unknown	N.A.	Link to report		
Wellbeing Watch	113	Australia	1) Social- Personal health & wellbeing; Community connectedness; Early childhood development; Personal and community safety; Lifelong learning; Services availability		Link to official report was broken	not found			Link to presentation- RMIT		

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			2) Economic- Economic activity; Employment; Income and wealth; Work-life balance 3) Environmental- Access to open space; Transport accessibility; Energy use; Housing affordability; Air quality; Water quality; Biodiversity; Waste Management 4) Cultural- Arts and cultural activities; Recreational & leisure activities; Cultural diversity 5) Democratic- Healthy democracy; Active citizens								
Hunter Valley Wellbeing Research	114	Australia	Happiness in the previous four weeks 2. Satisfaction with life achievements 3. Sense of being valued by others 4. Satisfaction with standard of living 5. Optimism about the future 6. Satisfaction with life as a whole			Each question asked on a five point scale- 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive	2006, 2007 and 2009	2,000 adult respondents – 1,500 in the Hunter – 500 in Rest of NSW		Hunter Valley Wellbeing Research Presentation	
Living in Brisbane 2026	115	Australia	1) Friendly, safe city 2) Smart, prosperous city 3) Clean, green city 4) Active, healthy city 5) Well-designed, subtropical city 6) Vibrant, creative city 7) Accessible, connected city 8) Regional and world city			Over 18,000 Brisbane residents expressed their views through drawings, artwork, quotes, focus groups and surveys. More than 80% of participants agreed on what they valued most about living in Brisbane.	Unknown	18000		List of PDF files for each domain	
NSW State Plan	116	Australia	1) Economy 2) Transport 3) Health 4) Family & Community Services 5) Education 6) Police & Justice 7) Infrastructure 8) Environment & Communities 9) Accountability		It is a 10 year plan to rebuild the economy, return quality services, renovate infrastructure, restore accountability to government, and strengthen our local environment and communities.	N.A.	Unknown	unknown		Official Website	2021 performance reports
Community Indicators	117	Australia	1) Strong, Healthy and Connected Communities		Much of the data contained in this	The seven themes developed by the Yarra Ranges community in Vision 2020, the Shire's	2008	Unknown		Official Link	Report

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
Report			2) Environmental Stewardship 3) Built Environment 4) Local Economy and Tourism 5) Arts, Culture and Heritage 6) A Living and Learning Community 7) A Safe and Accessible Shire		report is derived from Community Indicators Victoria (CIV), a project that has drawn together and published a suite of indicator data for all Victorian local government areas. Information is also derived from the Outer Eastern Melbourne Community Sustainability Indicators developed by Swinburne University. Other key data sources include the Department of Planning and Community Development's Indicators of Community Strength and Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Census of Population and Housing.	community plan.					
Waverly 2gether	118	Australia	1) Sustainable Community 2) Sustainable Living 3) Sustainable Environment 4) Sustainable Governance		Waverley Together 2 is a comprehensive plan of what we need to do over the next 12 years to 2022 to achieve a vision for a better life in Waverley.	N.A.	Unknown	Unknown		Report	
Community Indicators Report	119	Australia	1) personal health and well-being; 2) community connectedness; 3) early childhood; 4) personal and community safety; 5) lifelong learning; 6) service accessibility; 7) housing; and 8) income and wealth.			Community Indicator Framework, which was prepared by City staff and the consultant team and modelled on the 'Community Indicators Victoria' (CIV) project.				2010 Report	
Newcastle 2030	120	Australia	Guiding Principals: 1) Ecologically Sustainable Development 2)Social Justice		Newcastle 2030 is a long-term community strategic plan, required under NSW	Not Found		Newcastle Community		Official Website	

Name of Measure	Survey number in appendix	Country/ Organisation	Domains Measured	Domains Measured 2	Comments/ Extras	Methodology/ development	Date(s)	Sample Size	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3
			3) Local Democracy		Government legislation and developed to guide and inform policies and actions throughout the city for the next decade.						
Canberra Plan	121	Australia	1) The changing environment 2) Quality Health Care 3) A fair and safe community 4) Excellent education, quality teaching, and skills development 5) A strong dynamic economy			Not Found	2008	N.A.	Official Website	2008 report	
Quality Community Plan	122	Australia	1) Population growth 2) Community 3) Learning for life 4) Population (Our People) 5) Environment			The Plan is compiled by the Quality Community Plan Taskforce and was first launched in 1997 and updated in 2002. The Plan was again updated in 2007 by the Taskforce which developed a public engagement strategy which included forums, focus groups, workshops, surveys and questionnaires.	2007	1200 over a 12 month period	Official Website		
Black Dog Index	123	Australia				The final happiness score - currently set at 77 - measures happiness across all demographics, with the mean multiplied by 10 to give a score out of 100	2012		Official Website	News Article	