

Estonia – SD Indicators

Source document: Indicators of sustainable development (2004)

1. crime rate (p. 50)
2. Gini index (p. 18)
3. share of households below poverty line (p. 16)
4. level of waste management (degree of sorting and utilisation of waste (at least 75% of waste) (p. 126)
5. structure of transport (share of public and rail transport) (p. 128)
6. share of traditional land use practices (p. 66)
7. species diversity index (p. 90)
8. coverage of protected areas and Natura 2000 sites (no less than 10% of the territory of Estonia) (p. 88)
9. investments into environmental protection (% of GDP). (p. 132)
10. Unemployment rate (Ratio of unemployed people to the labour force;% of active population) (p. 20)
11. Youth unemployment rate Ratio of unemployed persons aged 15-24 to the active population of the same age (labour force.) (p. 22)
12. Social benefits (Social protection encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. The risks or needs that may give rise to social protection are classified by convention under eight 'social protection functions': sickness / health care, disability / incapacity for work, old age, loss of a provider, family and children, unemployment, housing and social exclusion.) kronas per capita (p. 24)
13. Female to male wage ratio (The female to male wage ratio is the gross earnings of female workers divided by the gross earnings of male workers over the same period and economic activity (sectors) to show female wages as a percentage of male wages.) % of respective male wages (p. 26)
14. Child welfare (The share of children under 16 years of age living in low-income households. Low-income households are households whose annual income* after social transfers is below the poverty line of their country, i.e. below 60% of the median national income (with consumption weights of 1; 0.5; 0.3**). (p. 28)
15. Nutritional status of population (The average number of calories consumed per day by an adult describes the nutritional status of (adult) population.) Kcal/person/day (p. 30)
16. Mortality by selected cause of death and sex (The crude death rate is the annual number of deaths per 100 000 of mid-year population.) (Per 100 000 males or females) (p. 32)
17. Infant mortality rate (IMR) Number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1000 live births in the same year) (p. 34)
18. Life expectancy at birth (The average number of years a newborn may expect to live, provided that the rate of mortality of the given period remains unchanged) year) (p. 36)
19. Public treatment of the waste water of population (Connection to a sanitation system is measured as percentage of the total population and includes connection to public sewerage networks and to waste water treatment plants.) (% of total population) (p. 38)
20. National health expenditure as % of GDP (covers publicly funded health care both in public or private institutions. Public refers to central and local government authorities, health boards or social insurance institutions. (% of GDP) (p. 40)
21. Levels of educational attainment (% of selected age group) (p. 42)
22. Low qualification levels (proportion of the population that has attained, at best, the level of primary or lower secondary education) (% of selected age group) (p. 44)
23. Average number of rooms (rooms per household member) (p. 46)
24. Household composition (% of total population by household types) (p. 48)

25. Population growth rate (total population change during the given period of time divided by the total population at the beginning of the same period.) (Annual change per 1000 population) (p. 52)
26. Population density (total population size of a country or area divided by its surface area.) (Population per square kilometre) (p. 54)
27. Net migration rate (Ratio of the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants to the average population of that area during the given period.) (Number of persons per 1000 population) (p. 56)
28. Emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) (emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄) weighted by their global warming potentials (GWPs).) (tons (t) of CO₂ equivalents per capita in a year.) (p. 60)
29. Consumption of ozone depleting substances (use of individual ozone layer depleting substances are multiplied by their ozone depleting potentials (ODP) and added up) (ODP tons per year) (p. 62)
30. Air pollution in urban areas (average number of days in urban stations while the concentrations of ozone, suspended particulate matter, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide, exceed the health-based threshold levels.) (average number of days per urban station) (p. 64)
31. Use of fertilizers (amount of mineral and organic fertilizers applied to agricultural land.) (Kilograms of fertilizer nutrients per hectare) (p. 68)
32. Use of agricultural pesticides (Pesticide use in kilogram of active ingredients per hectare of agricultural land.) (p. 70)
33. Forest area (Forest also includes forest available for wood supply; and other wooded land. Other wooded land is land registered in the land cadastre as wooded land but is not reforested at the moment) (in thousand hectares (ha) expressed as a percentage of the total area.) (p. 72)
34. Wood harvesting ratio (compares the annual average fellings as percentage of net annual increment (NAI) of forests.) (%) (p. 74)
35. Land use changes and building activities (% of total area) (p. 76)
36. Pollution load of nitrogen and phosphorus (tons per year) (p. 78)
37. Fish catch (Tons of living weight equivalent of the landing) (p. 80)
38. Intensity of water use (Cubic metres in absolute value and per capita) (p. 82)
39. Pollution load of organic pollutants (pollution load of organic substances in discharged waste water is the quantity of organic matter in discharged waste water measured in terms of biological oxygen demand (BOD).) (tons per year) (p. 84)
40. Concentration of faecal coliforms in water bodies (share of analyses, in which some indicator is exceeding the permitted level according to health protection standards.) (%) (p. 86)
41. Gross domestic product (GDP) (per capita; purchasing power parties per inhabitant) (p. 94)
42. Investment share of GDP (measures the net share of investment as a proportion of GDP.) (% of GDP) (p. 96)
43. Value added by main economic sectors (calculated by subtracting the intermediate consumption from the value of output.) (% of GDP) (p. 98)
44. Changes in consumer price index (expresses the change in the prices of consumer goods and services.) (% annual change in prices) (p. 100)
45. Net current account (reflects country's income formation from the external economic activity) (% of GDP) (p. 102)
46. Foreign direct investments (is the category of international investment that reflects the objective of obtaining a lasting interest by a resident entity in one economy in an enterprise resident in an other economy) (% of GDP) (p. 104)
47. General government debt (share of general government debt and surplus/deficit in gross domestic product (GDP).) (% of GDP) (p. 106)
48. Total official development assistance (ODA) received as a percentage of GDP (% of GDP) (p. 108)
49. Excavation of mineral resources (Total annual amount of excavated mineral resources) (Tons, %) (p. 110)
50. Gross inland energy consumption (Total use of energy in the form of electricity, fuel and heat.) (Tons of oil equivalent (toe) per capita per year) (p. 112)

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51. Renewable energy resources (production of energy from renewable energy resources as ratio to total energy consumption) (Tons of oil equivalent (toe), as a percentage of gross inland energy consumption) (p. 114)

 52. Generation and disposal of municipal solid waste (defined as municipal waste and similar industrial and institutional waste collected) (1000 tons per year, kg per capita) (p. 116)

 53. Generation of waste in enterprises (amount of waste generated in enterprises.) (1000 tons) (p. 118)

 54. Generation of hazardous waste (hazardous as defined by the Regulation of the Government of Estonia of 24 November 1998, No 263,) (1000 tons per year) (p. 120)

 55. Generation and disposal of radioactive waste (annual quantities of generation, storing and disposal of radioactive waste from various sources) (Tons, TBq, m3) (p. 122)

 56. Recycled waste – paper and glass (amount of waste that is reused or recycled in relation to apparent consumption) (% of apparent consumption) (p. 124)

 57. Domestic freight transportation (number of tonnes of freight transported multiplied by the distance transported, by different modes of transport.) (Tonne-kilometres) (p. 130)

 58. Internet access (total number of Internet users per 100 population) (p. 136)

 59. Communication infrastructure (number of main telephone lines and cellular phones in operation per 100 population.) (p. 138)

 60. Expenditure on R&D as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (% of GDP) (p. 140)
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Total number of indicators: 60

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