

# Latvia – SD Indicators

## *Source document: Strategy for Sustainable Development of Latvia (2002)*

1. Quality of surface and ground waters (*p. 7*)
2. Volume of utilization of the water resources (*p. 7*)
3. Renewal and volume of utilisation of ground waters (*p. 7*)
4. Volume of waste water and the quality of the waste water treatment (*p. 7*)
5. Diversity and quality of water ecosystems and those of the terrestrial ecosystems depending thereupon (*p. 7*)
6. Quality of drinking water (*p. 7*)
7. Household water consumption per capita (*p. 7*)
8. Concentration of Nitrogen pollution into the Gulf of Riga (*p. 7*)
9. Concentration of Phosphorus pollution into the Gulf of Riga. (*p. 7*)
10. Total quantity of emissions causing "greenhouse" effect in the country (*p. 9*)
11. Consumption of ozone depleting substances (*p. 9*)
12. Wood logging volume (m3) (*p. 11*)
13. Total stock volume of forest plantations (m3) (*p. 11*)
14. Forested areas in total (ha) (*p. 11*)
15. Reforested areas in total (ha) (*p. 11*)
16. Size of hunting populations (*p. 11*)
17. Number of animals hunted (*p. 11*)
18. Catch of specific fish species (*p. 11*)
19. Reserves and production of raw materials for construction (*p. 11*)
20. Peat reserves and the volume of production thereof (*p. 11*)
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22. Proportion of acidulous lands in agricultural lands (*p. 11*)
23. Stability of the number of protected species in Latvia (*p. 12*)
24. Area of protected territories (*p. 12*)
25. Forest area and age structure of plantations (including the proportion of plantations centennials and older plantations) (*p. 12*)
26. Area and dynamics of natural meadows (*p. 12*)
27. Area of natural bogs (*p. 13*)
28. Quantity of populations of selected species (black stork, corncrake, otter) (*p. 13*)
29. Number of endangered species compared to the total number in the country (*p. 13*)
30. Quantity of fish restored in natural watercourses (*p. 13*)
31. Assessment of fish reserve status according to ICES classification (*p. 13*)
32. Number of household waste dumps (*p. 14*)
33. Quantity of household waste generated and collected on a centralised basis (*p. 14*)
34. Quantity of hazardous waste generated (*p. 14*)
35. Quantity of waste packaging recycled (*p. 14*)

36. Number of dumps re-cultivated (p. 14)
37. Purchasing power of the population (p. 15)
38. Consumer price index (p. 15)
39. GDP per capita and actual pace of GDP increase (p. 15)
40. Level of unemployment (p. 15)
41. Balanced regional development (p. 15)
42. Number of individuals in poverty or on low budgets (p. 15)
43. Average income per household member (p. 15)
44. Average income per household member in the 1st (lowest) quintile (p. 15)
45. Proportion of women in the totality of jobseekers (p. 16)
46. The average job-seeking period (p. 16)
47. Registered level of unemployment among handicapped people (p. 16)
48. Number of self-employed persons (p. 16)
49. Proportion of permanently unemployed persons among the totality of unemployed (p. 16)
50. Training programmes for unemployed persons, number of persons accomplishing them (p. 16)
51. Number of inhabitants having secondary and higher education (p. 18)
52. Number of students (per number of population) (p. 18)
53. Number of balanced development and environmental education programmes in educational establishments (p. 18)
54. State financing for education and science (% of GDP) (p. 18)
55. Number of those employed in science (p. 18)
56. Average lifetime expectancy of population (p. 20)
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58. State financing for healthcare (% of GDP). (p. 20)
59. Human morbidity and mortality rate caused by hazardous environmental factors (p. 20)
60. Average total area of the home per capita (p. 21)
61. Improvements in the national and public housing fund (sewerage, water pipe, central heating, gas, hot water supply, bath (shower)) (p. 21)
62. Decreasing number of unfinished constructions (p. 21)
63. Availability of mortgage loans (p. 21)
64. Economy of energy resources and the minimisation of direct greenhouse gas emissions as the result of heat insulation of the buildings (p. 21)
65. Increase in the share of industries based on knowledge-intensive technologies in the GDP. (p. 23)
66. Proportion of those employed in the industry (p. 23)
67. Availability of local resources (how many years would it be sufficient under the current output) (p. 23)
68. Number of companies implementing the environment management systems (EMAS, ISO 14000) and quality management systems (QMS, ISO 9000), as well as good manufacturing practice (p. 23)
69. Pollution emissions from industrial companies (p. 23)
70. Increase of energy, especially electrical energy, consumption in relation to the increase of the gross national product (p. 24)
71. Quantity of emissions of pollutant substances from energy production facilities, number of equipment, where emissions fully correspond to the marginal values of emissions (p. 24)

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72. Proportion of the persons employed in the energy sector (p. 24)
  73. Structure of energy resources (renewable/ non-renewable, by types) (p. 24)
  74. General characteristics of the energy sector and their changes (p. 24)
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  94. Balance of tourism services in Latvia (p. 30)
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  98. Correspondence of tourism services to Latvia State standards, international or national quality certificates (p. 31)
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*Total number of indicators: 98*

Source document: Strategy for Sustainable Development of Latvia (2002); URL: [http://www.sd-network.eu/pdf/SDS\\_docs/docs/Latvia\\_SDS\\_2002.pdf](http://www.sd-network.eu/pdf/SDS_docs/docs/Latvia_SDS_2002.pdf)

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