

Sustainability Indicators

<i>Economy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Economic return as determined through cost benefit analysis. ◆ Expenditure on primary, secondary and tertiary education as a ratio to GDP. ◆ Gross domestic fixed capital formation as a ratio to GDP. ◆ Percentage change in income less income tax for the upper quartile household minus the percentage change in income less income tax for the lower quartile. ◆ Unemployment rate.
<i>Health and Hygiene</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Age-standardised incidence and deaths per 100,000 population due to Cancer. ◆ Notification of communicable diseases. ◆ In patient discharges and deaths per 100,000 population due to diseases of the respiratory system.
<i>Natural Resources</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Quantity of construction waste requiring final disposal per capita. ◆ Consumption of energy per unit of output (\$ GDP). ◆ Volume of freshwater supplied per capita. ◆ The total remaining landfill capacity (by volume). ◆ Percentage of demand met by locally-derived freshwater resources. ◆ Quantity of municipal solid waste requiring final disposal per capita. ◆ Total area of area-based significant landscape features.[#] ◆ Total number of point-based significant landscape features.[#]
<i>Society and Social Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Proportion of people of working age who have received post-secondary education or above. ◆ Waiting lists for subsidised residential care homes for the elderly. ◆ Percentage of households residing in inadequate housing. ◆ Average length of waiting list for public rental housing. ◆ Living space per person. ◆ Median rent to income ratio for private housing. ◆ Number of registered volunteers. ◆ Number of student members of civic education and community services organisations.
<i>Biodiversity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Area of managed marine habitat for conservation. ◆ Area of managed terrestrial habitat for conservation. ◆ Area of Hong Kong of high marine ecological value. ◆ Area of Hong Kong of high terrestrial ecological value.

<i>Leisure and Cultural Vibrancy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Number of recorded archaeological sites. ◆ Number of recorded cultural and historical sites. ◆ Percentage of population living within districts with a shortfall of required provision of open space. ◆ Annual ticket sales for major cultural, entertainment and sporting events.
<i>Environmental Quality</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Number of beach-days per year ranked “Good” or “Fair”. ◆ Quantity (tonnes) of carbon dioxide emitted per year. ◆ Composite index for criteria air pollutants based on percentage of the Air Quality Objectives. ◆ Percentage of population exposed to excessive noise. ◆ Composite index for marine water quality pollutants based on percentage of the Water Quality Objectives. ◆ Percentage of EPD’s river monitoring stations ranked “Excellent” or “Good” using the EPD’s Water Quality Index. ◆ Composite index for toxic air pollutants based on percentage of acceptable risk.
<i>Mobility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The cost of road-based freight transport, the cost of charges and operating costs as a ratio to GDP. ◆ Average travel distances: the distance in kilometers traveled by passengers during morning peak by all major groups of transport modes. ◆ Average network speed: calculated as total passenger kilometers divided by total passenger hours.

Area-based significant landscape features and point-based significant landscape features indicators were added in Aug 2005.