

Position of sentimental indicators on measuring quality of life - the theory and practise of Hungarian Central Statistical Office

Rita Kelemen

Rita.Kelemen@ksh.hu

Hungarian Central Statistical Office,
Department of Living Conditions



**HUNGARIAN
CENTRAL
STATISTICAL
OFFICE** 

Overview

1. Approach to sentimental indicators

Tipology and definitions

2. Using together subjective and objective indicators in official data

Results from the field of QoL

3. Hungarian Well-being indicator-system

Methodological characteristics, Structure of indicator-system

1. Approach to sentimental indicators

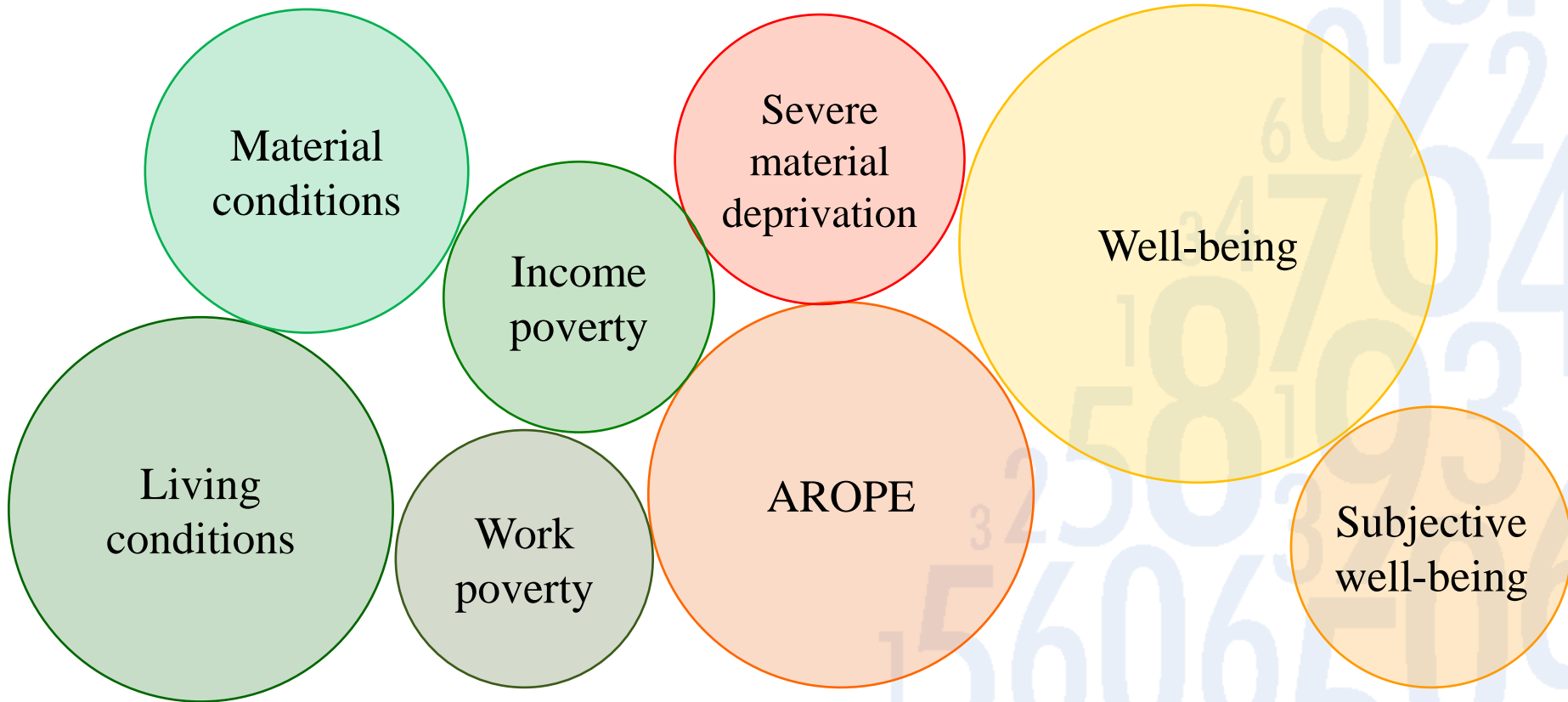
Tipology and definitions

Examples from objective to subjective fields of QoL

Descriptive

Self-assessment, declarative

Sentimental



Objective

Subjective

Different types of information

Descriptive

Data:

- Facts
- Constant in time

Data collection:

- Factual
- Observed or self-declared
- Out of individual mood

Examples:

- Walling type of apartmet
- Size of apartment
- Financial situation
- Income poverty

Declarative

Sentimental

Different types of information

Descriptive

Data:

- Facts
- Constant in time

Data collection:

- Factual
- Observed or self-declared
- Out of individual mood

Examples:

- Walling type of apartmet
- Size of apartment
- Financial situation
- Income poverty

Declarative

Data:

- Facts
- Slightly varying in time

Data collection:

- Factual
- Self-assessment
- Individual as a filter

Examples:

- Limitation by heath problem
- Material deprivation items

Sentimental

Different types of information

Descriptive

Data:

- Facts
- Constant in time

Data collection:

- Factual
- Observed or self-declared
- Out of individual mood

Examples:

- Walling type of apartmet
- Size of apartment
- Financial situation
- Income poverty

Declarative

Data:

- Facts
- Slightly varying in time

Data collection:

- Factual
- Self-assessment
- Individual as a filter

Examples:

- Limitation by heath problem
- Material deprivation items

Sentimental

Data:

- Senses and ideas
- Varying in time

Data collection:

- Data is created due to the data collection
- Individual has an active role

Examples:

- Trust in others
- Satisfaction with life or financial situation

Access to information

Information

-

Data

-

Indicator

Personality

Data
Conscious

Data
Unconscious

Inaccessible
information

Collecting
existing data

Formulating data
from senses, ideas

Objective indicators:

Descriptive
Self-assessment

Subjective indicators:

Sentimental

2. Using together subjective and objective indicators in official data

Results from the field of QoL

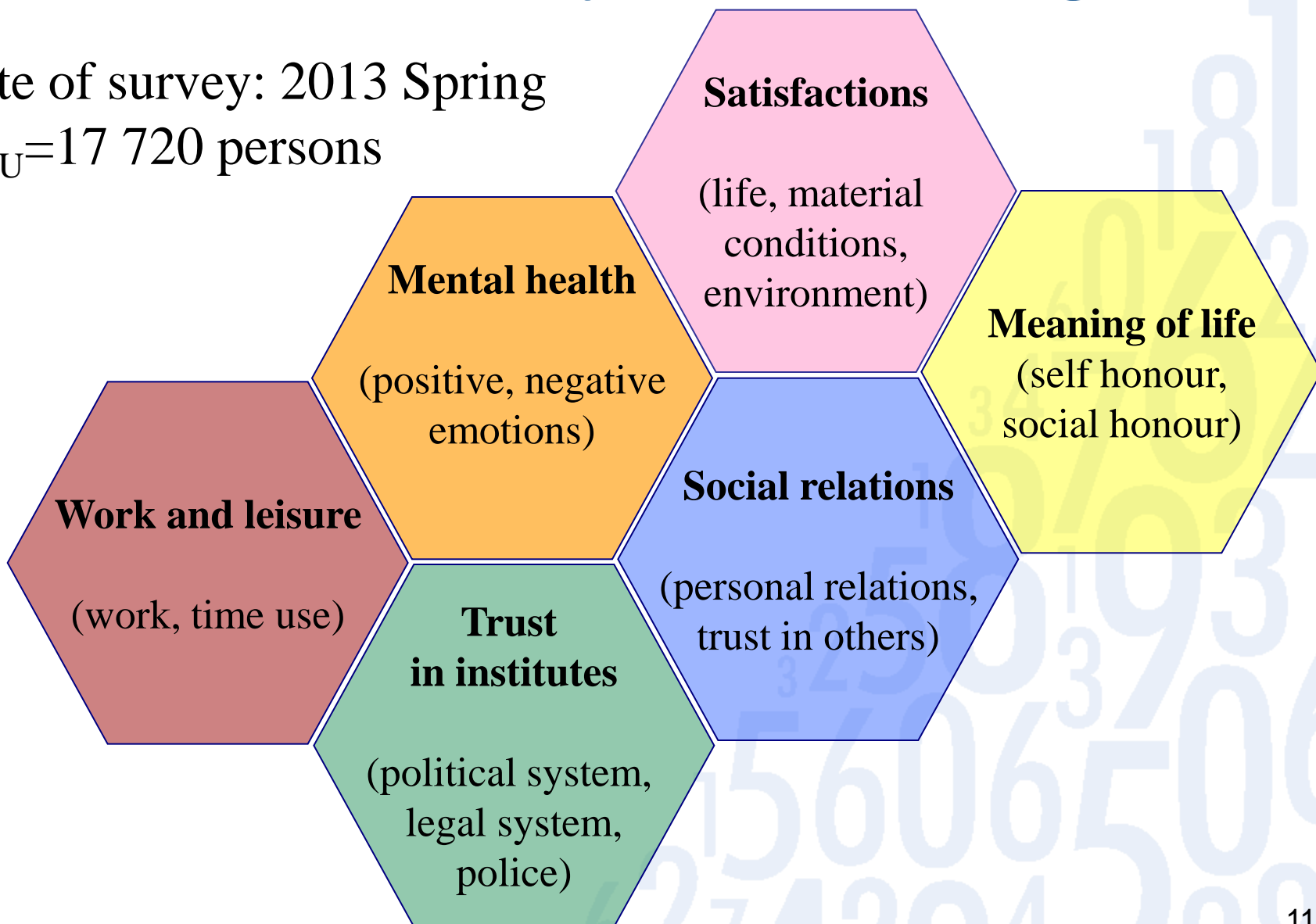
Two recommendations related to CSOs

Recommendation 9: Statistical offices should provide the information needed to aggregate across quality-of-life dimensions, allowing the construction of different indexes;

Recommendation 10: Measures of both objective and subjective well-being provide key information about people's quality of life. Statistical offices should incorporate questions to capture people's life evaluations, hedonic experiences and priorities in their own survey.

Date of survey: 2013 Spring

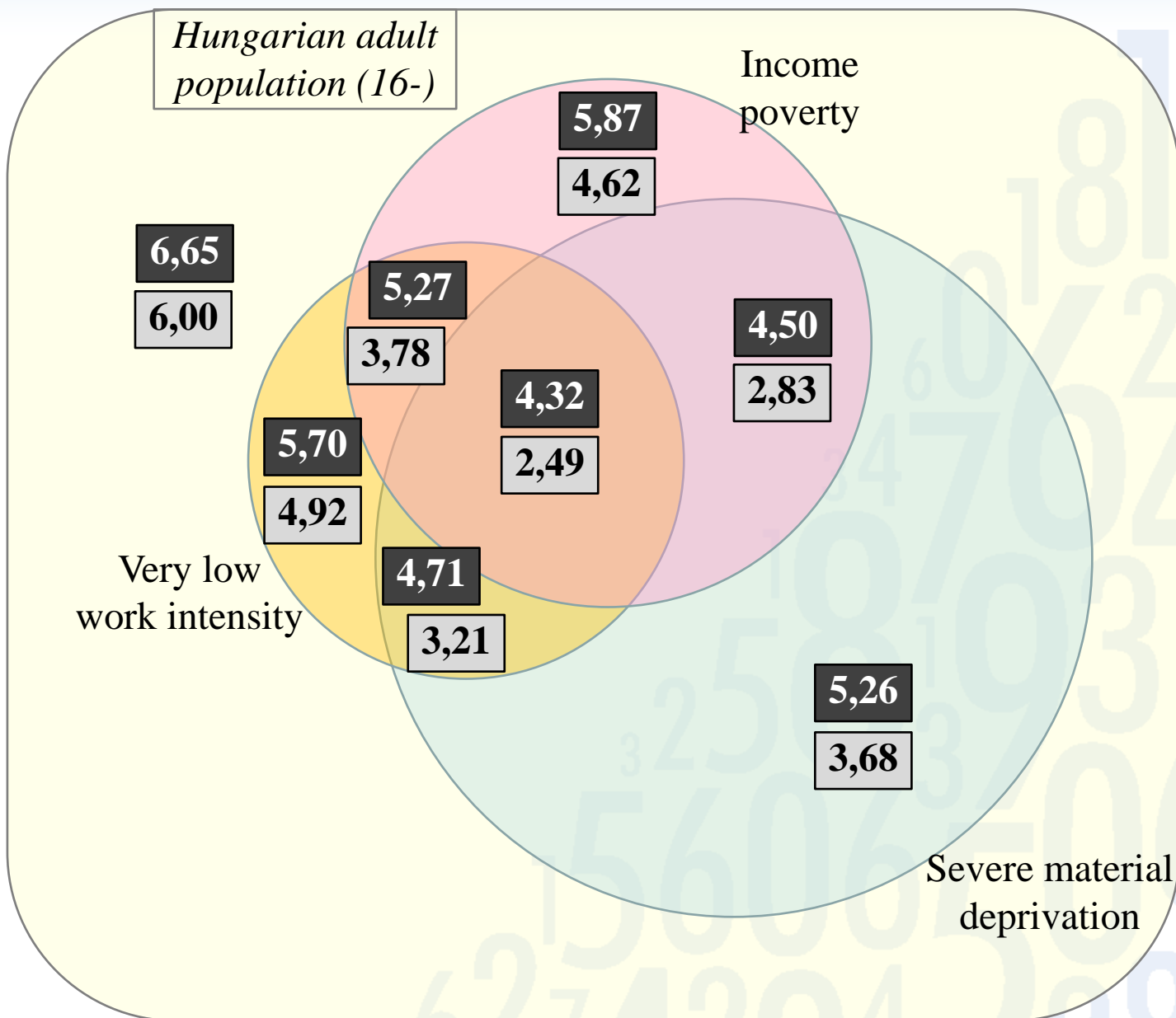
N_{HU}=17 720 persons



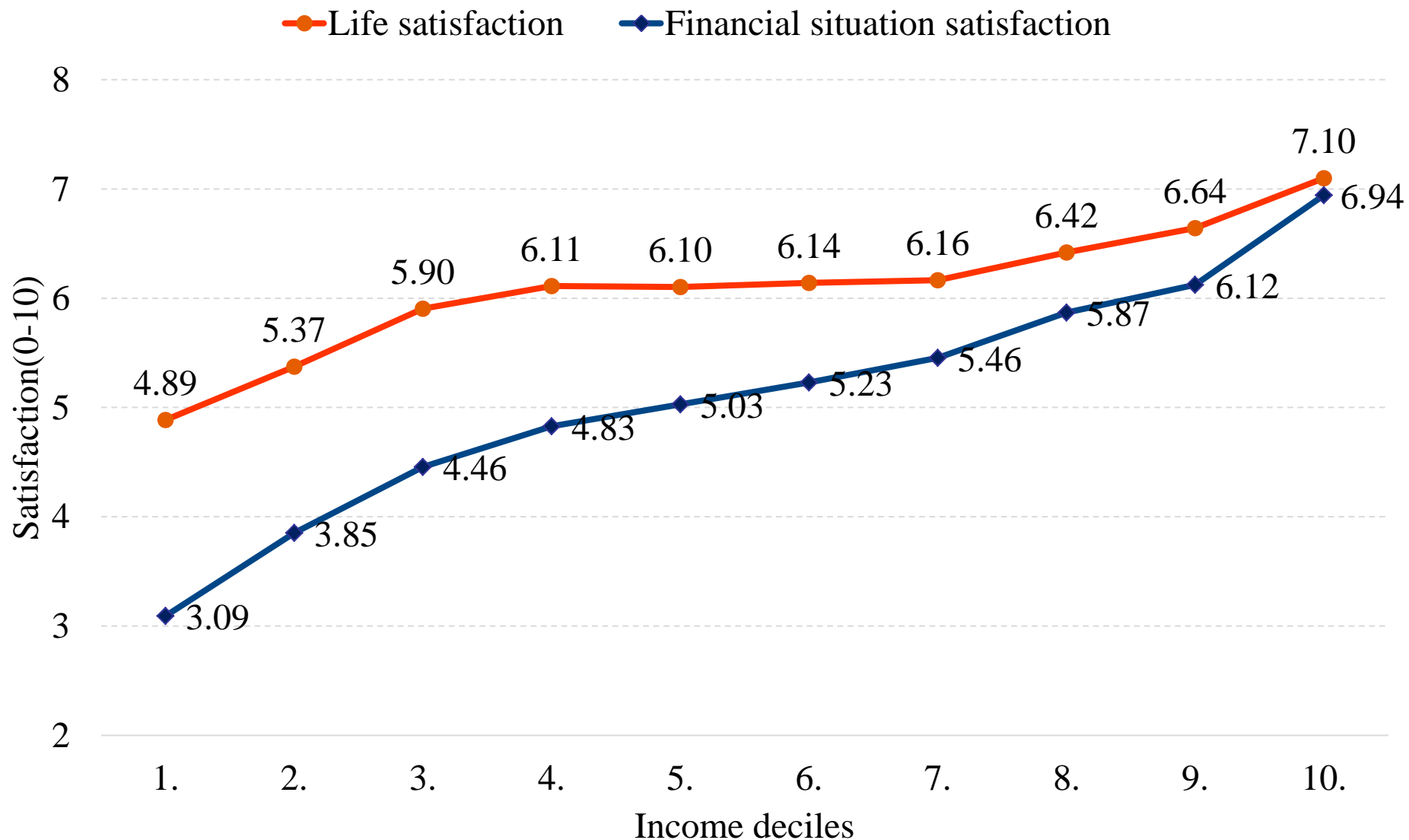
Financial situation satisfaction

5,11

3,59



II. Income & Satisfaction



3. Hungarian Well-being indicator-system

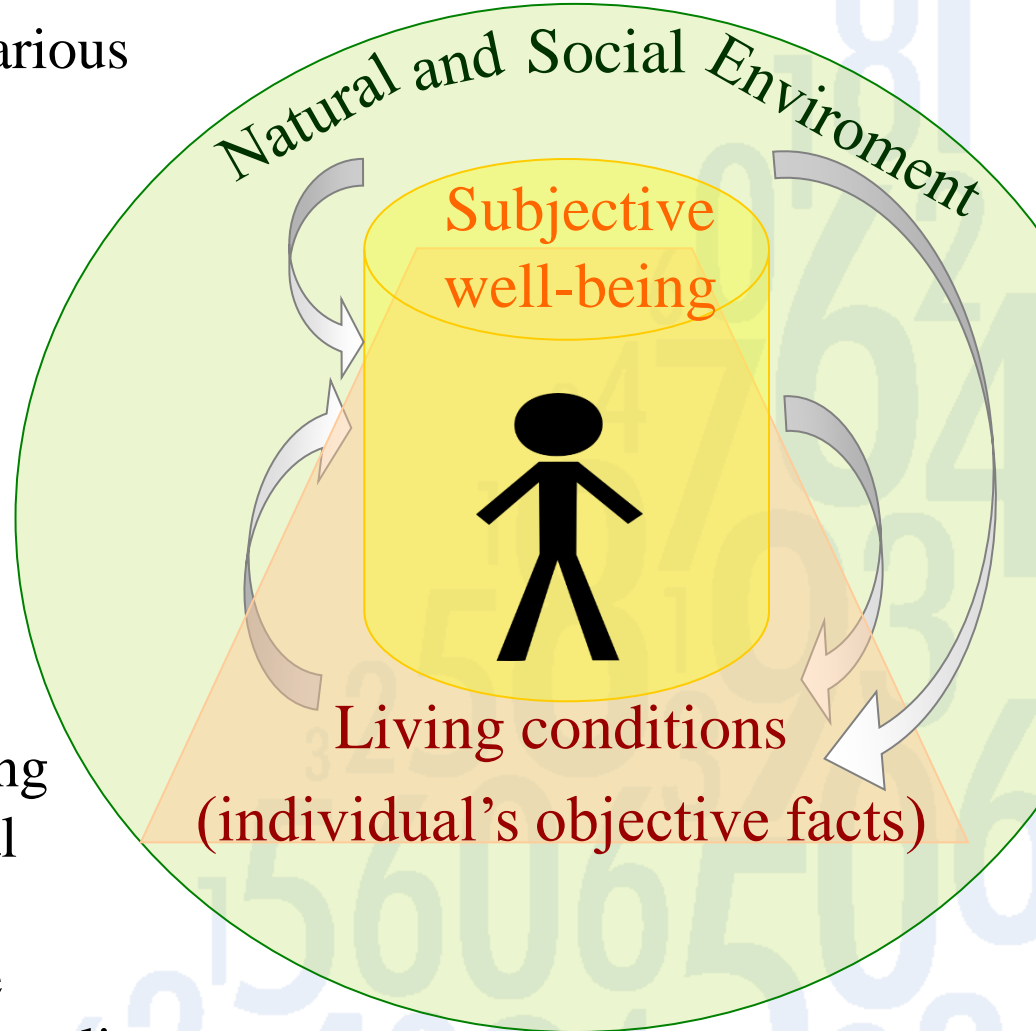
Methodological characteristics, Structure of indicator-system

OECD – subjective well-being:

Mental states, including all of the various evaluations, positive and negative, that people make of their lives and the affective reactions of people to their experience. (OECD, 2013).

HCSO – well-being:

Complex state of individual, influenced by own self, by own living conditions, and by natural and social environment. This state includes individual's satisfaction of own life and experiences of own everyday's quality.



Methodological characteristics

- Using together subjective and objective data
- Multidimensional approach
- Equal weights for dimensions
- Same number of indicators per dimensions
- 8 dimensions
- 5 indicators per all dimensions

Dimensions

1. Living conditions

2. Work and leisure time

3. Education, knowledge, qualification

4. Health

5. Mental being

6. Living Environment and Infrastructure

7. Social capital, social participation

8. Social renewal

Thank you for your attention!

Rita Kelemen

Rita.Kelemen@ksh.hu

Hungarian Central Statistical Office,
Department of Living conditions



**HUNGARIAN
CENTRAL
STATISTICAL
OFFICE** 