

„DEVELOPING DASHBOARDS ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS“

CONCEPTS, PROCESS AND ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL COMPARABILITY.

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UNECE Seminar on the Role of National Statistical Offices in the Production of Leading, Composite and Sentiment Indicators.

Geneva, 08.- 10. December 2015

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Well-being in National Statistical Offices**
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1. Important Steps in the Debate on Measurement of Quality of Life

- OECD World Forums on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy since 2004
- Istanbul Declaration - OECD World Forum “Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies” (2007)
- EU Commission Communication „GDP and Beyond“ (2009)
- UNECE, Handbook: „Measuring Sustainable Development“ (2009)
- 2009: Report by the Stiglitz Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress

Istanbul declaration:

Measuring the progress of society – OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy, 2007

- “A **culture of evidence-based decision making** *has to be promoted at all levels, to increase the welfare of societies*”
- “We encourage governments to invest resources to develop **reliable data and indicators** according to the “**Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics**” adopted by the United Nations in 1994”
- “We **encourage communities** to consider for themselves what “**progress**” means in the 21st century”
- “We need to **stimulate international debate**, based on solid statistical data and indicators, on both global issues of societal progress and comparisons of such progress”

2. Quality of Life Measurement Implementation in NSOs

NSOs Implementation – Quality of Life



Some Initiatives: Structure

	Eurostat „Quality of Life“	ONS (UK) „Measures of National Well-Being“	ISTAT/CNEL „Benesere Equo e Sostenibile“	Statistik Austria „Wie geht’s Österreich?“
Thematic Dimensions	<i>9 Dimensionen</i>	<i>10 Dimensionen</i>	<i>12 Dimensionen</i>	<i>3 Dimensionen/20 Subdimensions</i>
Public Consultation	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Composite Indicators or Aggregation	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
Predefinition of Objectives	<i>Dashboard</i>	<i>Dashboard</i>	<i>Dashboard</i>	<i>Scoreboard</i>
Head versus standard indicators?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Nr. of Indicators	<i>92</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>52 Online BIP + 30</i>
Subjektive Indicators, how many?	<i>Yes (38)</i>	<i>Yes (18)</i>	<i>Yes (23)</i>	<i>Yes (5)</i>
Distribution al Aspects/ Indicators (some examples)	<i>At-risk-of-poverty-rate Income Quintil Share Ratio S80/S20</i>	<i>At-risk-of-poverty-rate</i>	<i>At-risk-of-poverty-rate Income Quintil Share Ratio S80/S20</i>	<i>At-risk-of-poverty-rate Income Quintil Share Ratio S80/S20 Gender-Pay-Gap</i>

Quality of Life Measurement- Similarities

- **Multidimensional Approach
(Economy, Social Progress, Sustainability)**
- **No Single Composite Indicator Provided by National
Statistical Offices. Complement and not Substitute GDP**
- **International Comparability of Different Initiatives still
Difficult**

Similarities: Most frequently used Indicators

Thematic Dimensions	Most frequently used Indicators (at least by 3 Initiatives)
Material Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Real Household Income per head</i> • <i>At-risk of poverty rate</i> • <i>Income Quintil share ratio S80/S20</i>
Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Unemployment rate</i> • <i>Percentage who were satisfied with their job</i>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Life expectancy at birth</i> • <i>Percentage who were satisfied with their health</i>
Education	
Living Environment	
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Percentage who felt very or fairly safe when walking alone after dark</i>
Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Percentage who were satisfied with their social life</i> • <i>Percentage who volunteered in the last 12 months</i>
Subjektive Perception of Quality of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Percentage with medium/high rating of satisfaction with their lifes overall</i> • <i>Percentage who rated their happiness as medium/heigh und Percentage who rated their how anxious they were as low/very low</i> • <i>Percentage who were satisfied with their use of leisure time</i>
Political Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Percentage of those who have trust in Institutions (Justice, Police, Political Parties, National Government and local Institutions)</i>
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Air Pollutants (PM-10 Emissions, CO2)</i> • <i>Percentage of Energy from Renewable Sources</i>

National Particularities

Italy

- „Paesaggio e Patrimonio culturale“ (landscape and cultural heritage)
- 12 Indicators
- Research and Development - 7 Indicators

Austria

- Distributional Aspects - 3 Indicators
- Monetary Environment Data - 3 Indicators

Swiss

- Mobility - 2 Indicators

Australia

















- Oceans and Inland Waters- 6 Indicators and several Reports
- Waste - 3 Indicators

3. Germany

Some Proposals

Sustainable Development Indicators in Germany, since 2006

II. Quality of life

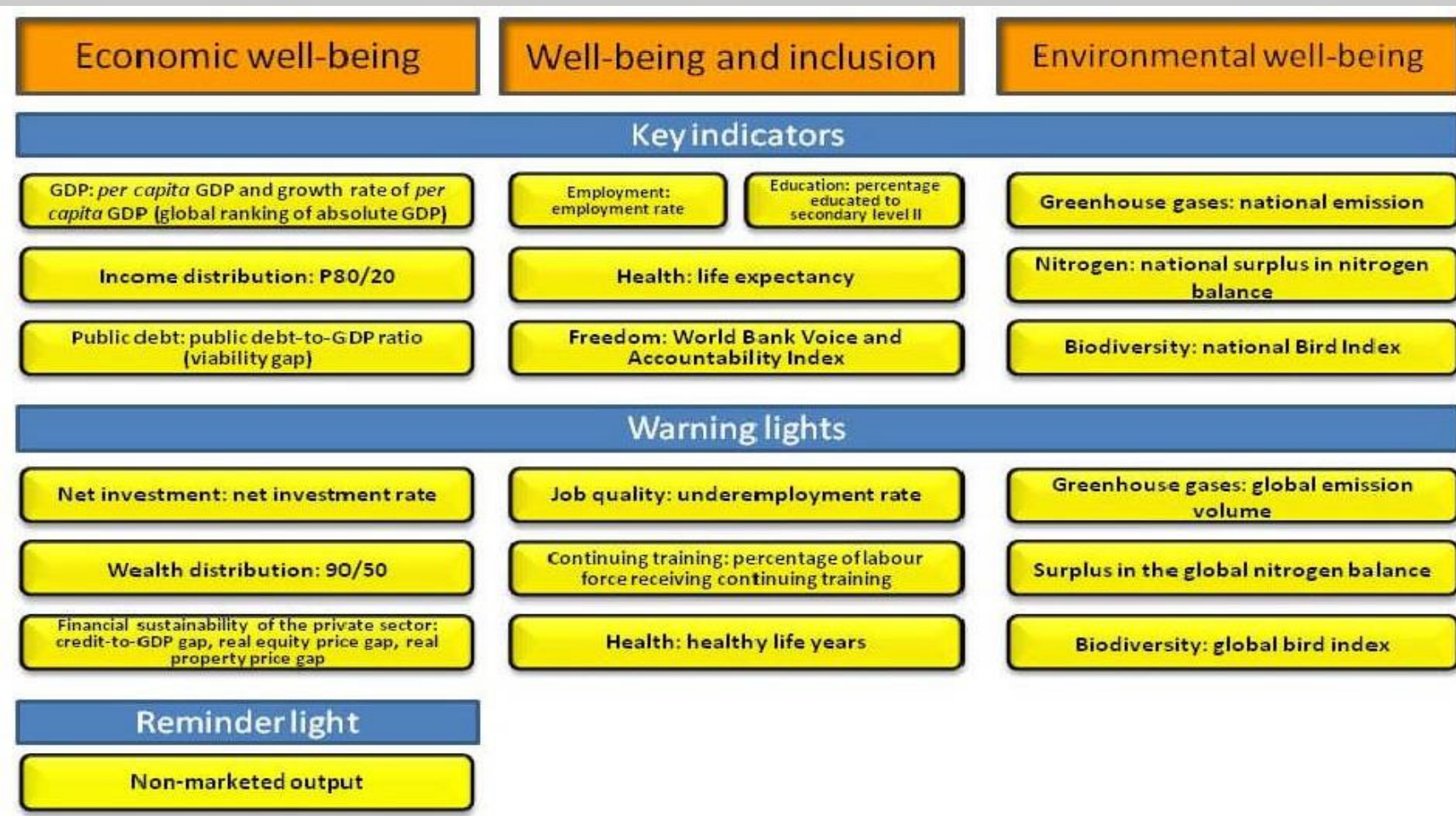
No.	Indicator areas Sustainability axiom	Indicators	Goals	Status	5 year trend ¹
6a	Government debt <i>Consolidating the budgets – creating intergenerational equity</i>	General government deficit	Ratio of government deficit to GDP less than 3 %		nc
6b		Structural deficit	Structurally balanced public spending, total national structural deficit of no more than 0.5 % of GDP		nc
6c		Government debt	Ratio of government debt to GDP no more than 60 %		nc
7 target added	Provision for future economic stability <i>Creating favourable investment conditions – securing long-term prosperity</i>	Gross fixed capital formation in relation to GDP	Increase in share; total investment ratio higher than the OECD average		nt
8	Innovation <i>Shaping the future with new solutions</i>	Private and public spending on research and development	To be increased to 3 % of GDP by 2020		t
9a	Education and training <i>Continuously improving education and vocational training</i>	18- to 24-year-olds without a school leaving certificate	To be reduced to less than 10 % by 2020		t
9b		30- to 34-year-olds with tertiary or post-secondary non-tertiary level of education	To be increased to 42 % by 2020		t
9c		Share of students starting a degree course	To be increased to 40 % by 2010, followed by further increase and stabilisation at a high level		t
10	Economic output <i>Combining greater economic output with environmental and social responsibility</i>	Gross domestic product per capita	Economic growth		t
11a	Mobility <i>Guaranteeing mobility – protecting the environment</i>	Intensity of goods transport	To be reduced to 95 % by 2020, compared to 1999 levels		t
11b		Intensity of passenger transport	To be reduced to 80 % by 2020, compared to 1999 levels		nt
11c		Share of rail transport in goods transport performance	To be increased to 25 % by 2015		nt
11d		Share of inland freight water transport in goods transport performance	To be increased to 14 % by 2015		t
12a	Farming <i>Environmentally sound production in our cultivated landscape</i>	Nitrogen surplus	To be reduced to 80 kg/hectare of agricultural area by 2010, further reduction by 2020		nt
12b		Organic farming	Share of organic farming on land used for agricultural to be increased to 20 % in coming years		nc
13	Air pollution <i>Keeping the environment healthy</i>	Air pollution	To be reduced to 30 % by 2010, compared to 1990 levels		t

German Council of Economic Experts and Frech Conseil d'Analyse Économique

Dashboard for Monitoring Economic Performance, Quality of Life and Sustainability

Economic Performance (A)	Quality of Life (B)	Sustainability (C)
GDP per capita	Health: Potential years of life lost	Private sector net fixed capital formation (% of GDP)
GDP per hours worked	Education: Students (ISCED 1-6) aged between 15 and 24 years	R&D investment (% of GDP)
Employment rate (15 - 64 age group)	Personal activities: Employees working on shift work	Cyclically adjusted fiscal balance (% of GDP)
Net national income per capita	Political voice and governance: Voice and Accountability	Fiscal sustainability gap S2
Final consumption expenditure per capita (including government consumption)	Social connections and relationships: Frequency of time spent with people at sport, culture, communal organization	Total private credit to GDP gap
Distribution measure of net income per consumption unit (Income quintile share ratio (S80/S20); internationally harmonized)	Environmental conditions: Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter	Real equity price gap
	Personal and economic insecurity: Not-at-risk-of-poverty rate	Real property price gap
		Level of greenhouse gas emissions
		Greenhouse gas emissions per capita
		Resource productivity (GDP relative to non-renewable Domestic Material Input, DMI)
		Resource consumption (non-renewable Domestic Material Consumption - DMC, per capita)
		Biodiversity: (preliminary indicator bird index)

Study Commission of the German Parliament on Growth, Well-being and Quality of Life



Actionplan of the Federal Government „Gut Leben in Deutschland“

Dialogue – April to November 2015:

- 202 Workshops (with eventual Participation of the Chancellor and all Cabinet ministers)
- 2.522 online Comments

Analysis – December 2015

Results – Sommer 2016

- Report
- Indicators of Quality of Life
- Action Plan

4. Conclusions

- Dissatisfaction with Economic Growth led politics
- WHAT should we measure?: Current understanding of Progress and Quality of life in 21st century
- HOW should we define the process?: Legitimation
- At Which level should we conduct this discussion? and How to integrate different levels?
- Evidence-based decision taking. Democratic Process.

THANK YOU!

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