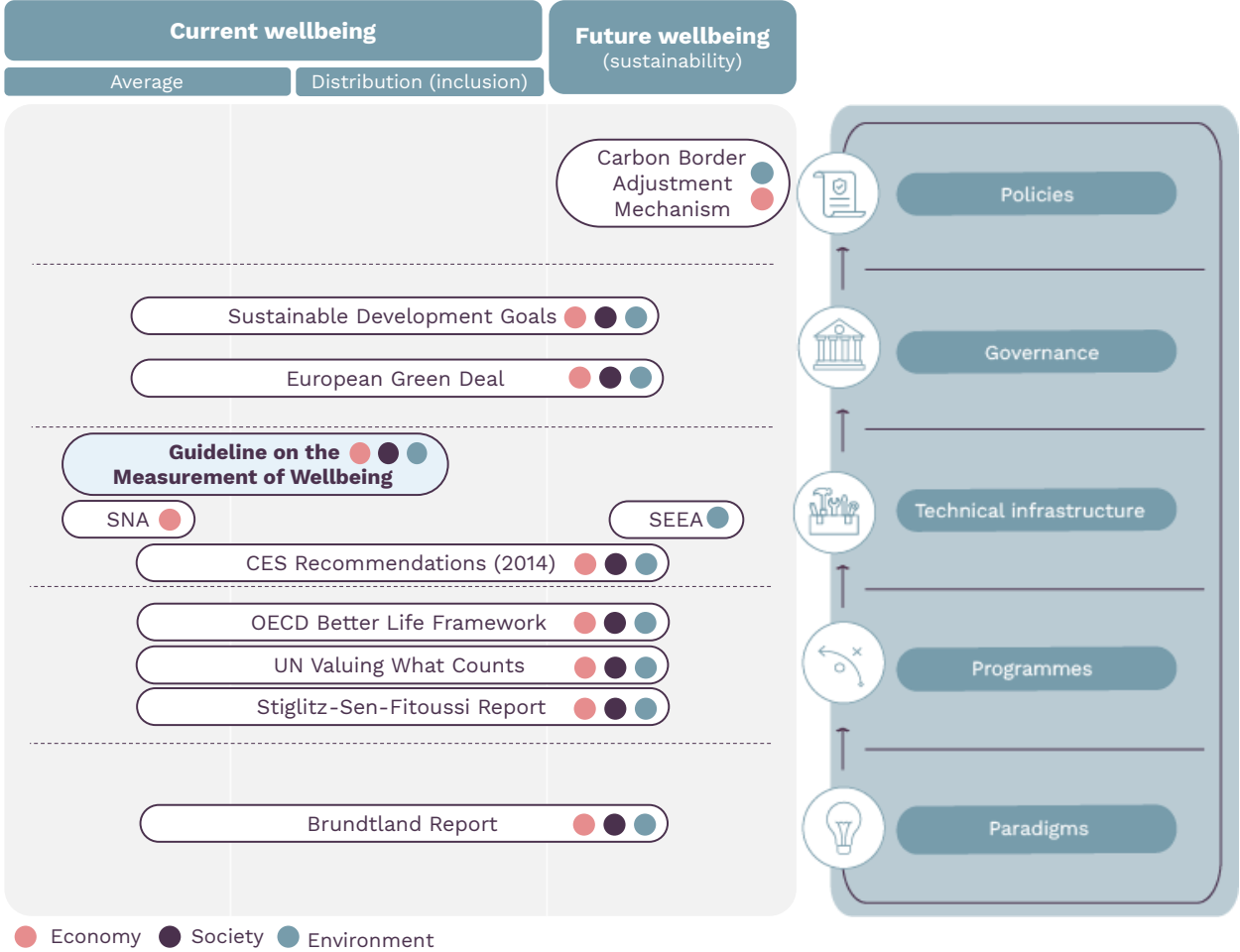


Chapter 3 Measurement frameworks Related to Well-Being

Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to identify possible overlaps or links between a framework for measuring current well-being and other relevant existing frameworks. To this end, the chapter provides a brief overview of four frameworks which relate to the measurement of well-being. These include the System of National Accounts, the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting, the Sustainable Development Goals and other initiatives under the Beyond-GDP umbrella. Figure 3.1 presents a high-level overview of the initiatives mentioned in this chapter and their relation to institutional processes.

Figure 3.1 – Initiatives for the measurement of well-being



Source and interpretation: the institutional processes are based on Hoekstra et al. (2024), which builds upon previous work by Campbell (2020). The figure illustrates a broad range of measurement initiatives and their relation to institutional processes, their measurement objective (current well-being and/or future well-being) and the system it focusses on (the economy, society, or the environment). The European Green

Deal and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism are merely included as examples and are not further discussed in this chapter.

3.1 System of National Accounts (This section may be too detailed and could be shortened)

The System of National Accounts (SNA) is a statistical framework that provides a comprehensive and consistent set of macroeconomic accounts for policymaking, analysis and research purposes. It also provides an overarching framework for standards in other domains of economic statistics, facilitating the integration of these statistical systems to achieve consistency with national accounts.

The 2008 SNA is currently being updated. The updated version, the 2025 SNA, will be submitted to the United Nations Statistical Commission session in 2025 for adoption. This section gives a brief overview of the draft chapters 2 and 34 of the 2025 SNA Manual, which provides guidance on how data from the national accounts can be used for measuring *current economic* well-being and suggest possible indicators.¹

3.1.2 The SNA framework

The SNA framework can provide inputs for the measurement of economic well-being in two ways.

Firstly, the focus of the SNA is to provide measures for the economic activities within the SNA *production boundary*.² Within this boundary, the SNA *sequence of economic accounts* provides a range of relevant data on income, consumption and wealth that can be used for measuring economic well-being. Within the production boundary there are also data on government expenditures which can be organized to provide information on societal well-being, for example, government expenditure on health care, education and training, public transport and roads, national parks and sporting facilities.

Secondly, in addition to the sequence of economic accounts, *thematic* and *extended accounts* have been developed to provide more details on specific dimensions of economic well-being. These accounts extend and adapt the accounting rules and structures of the SNA and may include activities beyond the production boundary. Such accounting-based frameworks have been developed across a number of themes, including unpaid household work, health, education and training and environmental services. The development of these frameworks recognizes the potential of accounting-based approaches and the advantages of ensuring that data about these dimensions can be connected to data from the SNA sequence of economic accounts.

Advantages and limitations of using SNA data for the measurement of economic well-being

There are several advantages in using SNA data as input for measuring economic well-being:

- SNA aggregates are based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. Accounting-based indicators can be connected to the sequence of economic

¹ Draft chapters of 2025 SNA are available on <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/SNAUpdate/2025/chapters.asp>. The draft chapters are subject to changes. Hence, references to the 2025 SNA chapters will need to be reviewed and updated after the adoption of the final version of the 2025 SNA. In the text there are a few references to the 2008 SNA where draft chapters for the 2025 SNA are not yet available; these should also be updated to refer to the 2025 SNA when adopted.

² The production boundary is defined in 2008 SNA paragraph 6.27.

accounts and help to build linkages between macro and micro perspectives on economic well-being.

- SNA aggregates facilitate international comparability and comparison with other statistics.
- The SNA standards for compilation of the sequence of economic accounts should be followed by all countries. Hence, SNA data on income, consumption and wealth in the sequence of economic accounts can be expected to be available for a very large number of countries.

When using SNA aggregates for measuring well-being some limitations in interpreting the data should be considered. These include the following:

- Measures of income, consumption and wealth of the sequence of economic accounts are restricted to the SNA production boundary and hence, do not include the value of activities beyond the production boundary that may affect well-being, such as, e.g., the value of households' production of services for own consumption.
- The SNA provides measures of economic well-being in terms of the costs or expenditures of consuming the goods and services in question. From a broader well-being perspective, however, what is important is the *outcome* associated with the consumption of goods and services. For example, the SNA includes measures of the expenditure on health services while the outcome associated with the consumption of health services in terms of life quality and life expectancy would be relevant measure for overall well-being.
- The valuation of goods and services in the SNA is based on monetary measures in market prices. However, changes in monetary measures do not necessarily reflect changes in well-being and changes in well-being may not be proportionate to the increase in the recorded expenditure.
- When there are externalities (environmental or others) not accounted for in the market prices, changes in consumption will not reflect changes in economic well-being. For instance, some production and generation of income may be accompanied by pollution and cause a loss in well-being to people.
- Non-economic factors such as, e.g., extreme weather conditions or epidemics may cause an increase in production and consumption. However, people may consider themselves to be worse off overall and thus total well-being could fall even though income and consumption would increase.

3.1.3 The sequence of economic accounts

SNA measures of income, consumption and wealth

Within the SNA production boundary, the sequence of economic accounts provides measures of income, consumption and wealth, which are established for the whole economy and the institutional sectors of the SNA, including households, general government and corporations.

Aggregates such as, e.g., GDP and gross national income (GNI) are sometimes included as indicators in measurements of well-being. However, while these aggregates encompass a number of elements of income, in particular the returns to capital and labour, they do not reflect a range of items usually considered in the discussion of income such as interest, dividends, taxes, and social insurance contributions and benefits. Hence, for the measurement of income, the SNA suggests possible indicators as listed in Table 3.1. Since focus is the well-being of individuals the indicators are suggested for the household sector.

Table 3.1 Income indicators

Indicator	Definition
Household primary income	Compensation of employees, income from self-employment and income received due to ownership of assets.
Household disposable income	Primary income plus income from pensions, social benefits and from financial investments less payments of taxes, social contributions and interest on financial liabilities.
Household adjusted disposable income	Disposable income plus social transfers in kind received by households. ³

The unit incurring the expenditure is not necessarily the one that benefits. For example, governments will often undertake expenditure on health and education services while the benefits are received by households. Across countries, there is variation in the way in which governments provide services to households. In the indicator on *household adjusted disposable income*, individual consumption paid for by governments and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) for example, health and education services, are allocated to the household sector rather than being treated as government consumption to facilitate international comparisons.

For consumption the SNA suggest the indicators listed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Consumption indicators

Indicator	Definition
Household final consumption expenditure	Households' expenditures on goods and services purchased for final consumption.
Household actual final consumption	Household final consumption expenditure plus social transfers in kind received by households.

Measures of *household actual final consumption* are of particular relevance in international comparisons since they allow for variations in the extent to which household consumption is paid for by government and NPISH via their provision of non-market goods and services to households and procurement of market goods and services on behalf of households. Important examples are government expenditure on health and education.

Recommended possible indicators of wealth are included in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Wealth indicators

Indicator	Definition
-----------	------------

³ Social transfers in kind consist of individual goods and services provided to households by government and NPISHs free of charge or at prices that are not economically significant.

Household savings	Household disposable income plus adjustment for the change in pension entitlements less household final consumption expenditure
Household net lending	The amount the sector has available to finance, directly or indirectly, other units or other sectors. It is equal to saving plus net receipts of capital transfers minus net purchases of non-financial assets
Household net worth	The total value of assets (financial and non-financial) minus the total value of liabilities of households
Household net financial worth	The total value of financial assets minus the total value of financial liabilities of households.

Government expenditures

Households also benefit from the consumption of goods and services provided by general government. This includes *government collective consumption*, which includes expenditures on services or goods that benefit the society as a whole (defence, justice, etc.) and *government individual consumption* which includes expenditures on services or goods that are provided for individual consumption, e.g., education, healthcare, housing and culture. Likewise, households benefit from government expenditures on infrastructure, public transport, national parks, sporting facilities. The sequence of economic accounts provides a range of government expenditure data that may provide important insights into the level of well-being of a community.

Measurement issues

Distributions across households

The distribution of income, consumption and wealth across households is an important factor in understanding well-being. The SNA suggests household may be grouped by key socio-demographic characteristics such as income or wealth deciles/quintiles, household type, home ownership status, gender, age group, education level, employment status, or geographical location (e.g., region). It also suggests supplementary information such as on consumer durables may be included in analyses.

Measuring the development in real terms - adjustment for price changes

When measuring the development in economic well-being over time, the effects of price change must be removed to capture the development in real (volume) terms. The compilation of volume measures is elaborated in Chapter 18 of the SNA.

Measures per capita

It is common practice to express income, consumption and wealth measures in terms of the size of the population to which they relate, i.e. per capita. This will be particularly relevant for comparisons across regions or countries.

Adjustment for differences in price levels for international comparisons

When comparing income, consumption and wealth figures across countries, ideally data should be converted by use of purchasing power parities which take differences in price levels into account.

Gross vs net measures

Aggregates such as gross domestic product and gross national income provide measures of the income generated by economic activity and relates directly to current economic well-being. However, net measures such as *net domestic product* and *net national income* that take the cost of using fixed assets (capital) and the depletion of natural resources in the generation of income into account may be more suitable for assessing well-being and sustainability. Net measures do not replace the corresponding gross measures but complement these, which remain relevant for different policy and analytical purposes.

3.1.4 Extended and thematic accounts

As mentioned, *thematic* and *extended* accounts have been developed to provide more details on specific dimensions of economic well-being. Three of these which are particularly important from the perspective of well-being are briefly presented below.

Households' production of services for own use

Households' production of services for own consumption are outside the SNA production boundary and not included in the production and income aggregates of the sequence of economic accounts. These services include activities such as washing and cleaning, preparation of meals, care taking of children or old people, gardening etc. In most countries a considerable amount of labour is devoted to the production of these services, which makes an important contribution to economic well-being. Many of these activities can also be undertaken within the production boundary in which case they will be included in production and income aggregates of the sequence of economic accounts. For instance, if children are taken care of in institutions or if domestic staff is hired to do the cleaning or gardening. The significance of unpaid household service work varies among countries and may change over time. Hence, measuring unpaid household work may be important for comparisons across countries and when evaluating the development in well-being over time.

Chapter 34 in the 2025 SNA provides more detailed guidance on the measurement and recording of household production and income beyond the production boundary. There are two sources of international guidance of particular importance for the measurement of unpaid household service work, the Guide on Valuing Unpaid Household Work (UNECE, 2017), and the UN Guide to Producing Statistics on Time-Use (UNSD, 2005).

While household unpaid service activities are outside the production boundary they are recognized as productive and included within the SNA *general production boundary*. The general production boundary is a broader concept that includes all activities carried out under the control and responsibility of institutional units that use inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. Outside the general production boundary are 'non-productive' activities of significant relevance for well-being, including basic human activities such as eating, drinking, sleeping, leisure, exercising, etc. They are considered non-productive since it is not possible for one person to employ another person to perform the activity for them. Commonly, this is referred to as the "third party criterion". While these activities may be non-productive in an economic sense, they clearly contribute to well-being. From an accounting perspective there is no monetary value that is placed on the benefits arising from these activities. Such activities may be measured through time-use surveys.

Education and training

Examples of international guidelines on accounting for education and training activity include the UNESCO Methodology of National Education Accounts (NEA), the UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat (UOE) Manual for data collection on formal education and the OECD publication “Education at a Glance”. The NEA framework and the UOE data collection on formal education support compilation of coherent and internationally comparable data. However, they both have elements that differ in from SNA principles and measurement boundaries. The UNECE Satellite Account for Education and Training: Compilation Guide (SAET) can be used to support SNA consistent compilation. It provides information on the output and expenditures of education and training activities that contributes to the formation of human capital, including inhouse training and early childhood education, which are outside the SNA production boundary and the sequence of economic accounts.

Health care

Since health is a fundamental aspect of people’s well-being, it is important to have detailed insights concerning the production and outputs of the health care systems in countries, the economic units involved, and how health care activities are financed. The development and implementation of health accounts has been a long-standing activity for this purpose. To support decision making, countries are recommended to compile a series of extended accounts that present data on the functions, providers and financing of health care systems. The standard for accounting for health care is described in the System of Health Accounts 2011 (SHA). The SHA is a well-developed framework for classifying health expenditures on these different aspects of the health care system. As noted, SNA data are measures of outputs from economic activities and do not provide information on the outcome of health care activities.

3.1.5 Summary

- A range of measures of household income, consumption and wealth are available in the sequence of economic accounts within the SNA production boundary. These measures will be readily available in many countries or can be compiled without or with very limited additional resources.
- Data on government expenditures on, e.g., justice and safety, infrastructure, public transport, health, education can be used as input in measuring households’ well-being derived from their consumption of these services.
- Unpaid household service work is a significant input to households’ well-being and is not recorded in the sequence of economic accounts.
- Extended and thematic accounts have been developed for more detailed analysis of unpaid household work, health, and education and training. These frameworks may provide inputs to the measurement of well-being in these areas.

3.2 System of Environmental and Economic Accounting

The [System of Environmental and Economic Accounting](#) (SEEA) is the international statistical standard for measuring the environment and its relationship with the economy. There are two parts of the SEEA, the SEEA Central Framework and the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA). Both the Central Framework and the Ecosystem Accounting include accounts in physical and monetary terms. SEEA cover natural resources, land and ecosystems for which it provides accounting rules for the recording of stocks and changes in

stocks in both physical and monetary terms. Thus, SEEA facilitates a broader recording of well-being in relation to broader measures of natural capital and its sustainability.

SEEA EA is an accounting framework for recording of data about ecosystems and ecosystem services in non-monetary terms. It also provides statistical principles and recommendations for their measurement in monetary term. Ecosystem services, which are outside the general SNA production boundary, comprise contributions to the benefit of the economy and its households. Examples of ecosystem include provisioning services embodied in crops, livestock and timber products that are ultimately consumed by households; cultural services such as recreation and amenity; and regulating and maintenance services such as air filtration, water regulation and purification, flood mitigation, soil erosion control, noise attenuation and global climate regulation.

In addition to the ecosystem services recorded in the SEEA EA, the environment provides benefits related to peoples' general appreciation of ecosystems and species. These benefits are commonly referred to as non-use values. While methods to measure non-use values are available, for example, choice experiments and contingent valuations, these valuations are not consistent with the valuation concepts of exchange values in the SNA and SEEA.

Examples of SEEA accounts include supply and use tables for water, energy, air emissions, emissions to water and solid waste. Examples of SEEA EA include recording of air filtration, water purification, coastal protection, pollination and recreation related ecosystem services that contribute to human well-being either as inputs to market goods and services or in providing additional non-market benefits.

In summary, when developing recommendations for measuring current well-being, relevant measures provided in the SEEA and SEEA EA should be considered.

3.3 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been defined as a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all people and the world where no one is left behind (UN, 2022).⁴ The SDGs are at the core of the Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) which was adopted by all UN Member States in 2015. Agenda 2030 used a five-dimensional model of sustainable development, known as the "Five Ps": People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership.

The development of SDGs was originally proposed at the Rio 20+ Summit in 2012, replacing the Millennium Development Goals and building on the work of other initiatives, including the adoption of Agenda 21 at the Earth Summit in Brazil in 1992, the adoption of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

The SDGs comprise of 17 goals that are underpinned by 169 targets and 231 individual indicators (UN, 2015). The SDGs are an integrated and indivisible balance of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The SDGs are not legally binding, but countries are expected to establish national frameworks to achieve and monitor the goals. The implementation and progress of the

⁴ For more information see: United Nations. (2015). Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development United Nations. In sustainable development.un.org. United Nations. <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/publications/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

SDGs are published in an annual SDG Progress Report and a Global Sustainable Development Report every four years.

Figure 1: Sustainable Development Goals



Both the SDGs and Well-being conceptual and measurement frameworks (such as OECD's how's life, national measurement frameworks for well-being, and other initiatives listed in the Beyond-GDP section) are multi-dimensional, have a strong focus on sustainability and equality, and aim to move beyond solely economic measures of progress in the relevant domains. The SDG measurement framework has a set of well-defined internationally agreed indicators. If the SDGs are compared to generally accepted well-being domains, almost all 17 SDGs can be considered as closely related or connected to well-being. Where relevant, these indicators could be used in well-being measurement frameworks. Many SDG indicators are also present in existing national well-being measurement frameworks, specifically indicators that monitor outcomes and distributional aspect of individuals and households. Well-being is explicitly mentioned in “SDG Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” (UN, 2015). It includes nine targets and 21 indicators related to health. Numerous other goals also address different dimensions of well-being, including income, education, employment, safety, and the different goals related to the environment.

Despite these similarities, there is a difference in focus between the global SDGs and a national well-being framework. There are several practical and conceptual differences between these measurement frameworks. In a sense, the sustainable development goals can be considered as a full scale, global, well-being conceptual framework and as such they are focused on achieving the goals on a global scale and in a global context. For this reason, international comparability, for instance, is a crucial characteristic of SDG indicators while it is not the leading consideration in building a national well-being measurement framework. There are differences in definitions and data availability, both nationally and internationally. There are also conceptual differences between SDGs and Well-being frameworks. The SDGs were developed as goals with globally defined targets and timeframes for achievement. This is in contrast to well-being frameworks, which are generally developed nationally and as measures of continuous improvement, without measurable targets.

The national implementation of SDGs required stakeholder engagement, cross-government governance structures, mapping of the SDGs to nationally available timely, high-quality disaggregated data and the publication of SDG dashboards and statistics within NSI's or other relevant public bodies. The learnings

from the national implementation and monitoring of SDGs can be used by countries in the development of a national well-being framework.

3.4 Beyond-GDP

The SNA, SEEA, SDG's, and these particular guidelines, can all be seen as 'Beyond-GDP' initiatives. This section will present a very brief history of Beyond-GDP, highlighting some of the most influential initiatives.

Ever since the inception of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a measure of economic activity, it has been stressed that GDP should not be mistaken as a measure of social progress (e.g. Kuznets, 1934). Yet, policymaking worldwide evolved increasingly to focus and rely on GDP growth. Many measurement systems have been proposed since the 1970s to measure progress more comprehensively, resulting in a plethora of "Beyond-GDP" metrics (Fleurbaey & Blanchet, 2013). Nordhaus and Tobin (1973) presented the Sustainable Measure of Economic Welfare (SMEW) as an alternative to GDP, which would later develop towards the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). Other well-known and more recent Beyond-GDP metrics include measures such as Comprehensive Wealth, the Life Evaluation Index, the Human Development Index, Doughnut Economics, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Beyond-GDP initiatives are not just limited to the proposal of alternative indexes and indicator dashboards. As mentioned, the SEEA is also an example of a Beyond-GDP initiative, as it aims to measure development beyond the economic dimension.

The Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report (2009), OECD Better Life Framework (2011), and CES Recommendations (2014), as discussed in Chapter 2, are other influential Beyond-GDP initiatives. These reports continue to shape the development of national measurement frameworks today, including New Zealand's Living Standards Framework and the Dutch Monitor of Well-being.

More recently, we have seen an increasing emphasis on "sustainable and inclusive well-being", highlighting that we need not just to move beyond GDP, but towards sustainable and inclusive well-being.⁵ The OECD Centre on Well-being, Inclusion, Sustainability, and Equal Opportunity (WISE) was launched in 2020 to provide new data and insights to improve people's well-being, reduce inequalities, and better understand the impact of policies and business actions on people's lives today and in the future. The Club of Rome published *A Survival Guide for Humanity*, presenting five turnarounds to achieve 'prosperity for all' within planetary boundaries.

In 2021, the UN launched a Beyond-GDP initiative which included the publication *Valuing What Counts*, a report presenting three defining outcome elements: "well-being and agency", "respect for life and the planet", and "reduced inequalities and greater solidarity" (United Nations, 2022).

Valuing What Counts is the United Nation's "system-wide contribution" on Beyond-GDP. The report presents a narrative, conceptual framework, and recommendations to advance Beyond-GDP. The foundational principles are summarized in the following Figure:

⁵ The UN defines 'inclusion' as the distribution of well-being and 'sustainability' as future well-being (United Nations, 2022).



Source: Valuing What Counts (UN, 2022)

In 2022, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) created the Friends of the Chair (FoC) Group⁶ on social and demographic statistics to review the social pillar of statistics and make recommendations to strengthen and improve it. The aim is to better reflect society and its connections with the environment and the economy; with a more agile, responsive system that fulfills the promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and anticipates data needs beyond that. The FoC Group has agreed to focus on three main work streams: mapping global and regional work in social and demographic statistics, identifying elements for an overarching conceptual framework to improve interoperability within the social statistics pillar, as well as integration with the economic and environmental pillars and elevating the role of social and demographic statistics in the eyes of data users and producers.

Alongside other accounting frameworks mentioned, the Friends of the Chair Group is studying the potential for a more integrated systems approach that would aim to cut across the siloes within social and demographic statistics. Social statistics include well-being outcome measures that arise from different

⁶ Original members of the FoC Group include chief statisticians from Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Hungary, Indonesia, Lithuania, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, and the United Kingdom. These members are newly joined by Bhutan, Ghana, Jordan, Morocco, Rwanda and Uruguay.

Observers include the International Labour Organization (ILO); Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS); United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC); United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP); United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA); United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA); and World Health Organization (WHO).

practitioner traditions such as public health, income security and labour market economics, sociology, psychology and criminology, and the systems that produce these are not necessarily integrated.

Consequently, the United Nations' Network of Economic Statisticians presented a roadmap for the development of a 'System of Population and Social Statistics' and a 'Framework for Inclusive and Sustainable well-being' to the UNSC session in 2024.⁷ The System of Population and Social Statistics might be seen as an addition to the SNA and SEEA focusing on population and social statistics. It should represent a system-wide agreement of concepts, definitions, and structures to measure demographic and social developments. The Integrated Framework for Measuring Inclusive and Sustainable well-being (FISW) is broader than just the SNA or the social and population statistics. The aim for this framework is to deliver a coherent and internally consistent set of statistical guidance for the preparation of tables, matrices, and accounts for the generation of relevant indicators, relating to well-being in all its aspects.

The Guidelines for the Measurement of Current well-being distinguish themselves from the above-mentioned initiatives by focussing on 'current' well-being specifically.

3.5 Linkages and possible contributions to the measurement of current well-being

There are many different conceptual and measurement frameworks that aim to provide a holistic view of the social, economic, and environmental aspects effecting the human condition and human life. Different frameworks have been developed since the 1950's based on approaches that strived to provide a broad multidimensional perspective on the quality of life⁸.

This section illustrated the relation of the Guidelines for the Measurement of Current well-being to similar existing initiatives that aim to measure progress beyond the economic domain. These include the *Valuing What Counts Framework* within the Beyond GDP initiative, the SDG measurement framework and measures of economic well-being within the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2025.

In the in-depth review of measurement of current well-being (include reference/source) it was also mentioned by countries that there are some overlaps in their work on well-being indicators and other sets of indicators such as the SDG's.

Some frameworks are wider in scope and some refer to different areas of study with a different focus but at the same time they have some overlap with the measurement of current well-being. Therefore, it would be helpful to understand how the measurement of current well-being could benefit from definitions and concepts in these existing frameworks.

The different emphases in the different approaches help us make the distinction between these approaches and the approach of measuring current well-being. Frameworks for measuring current well-being are characterized by including indicators that focus on current outcome indicators for individuals and households. These outcomes include objective and subjective indicators with monetary or physical values.

⁷ https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_55/documents/BG-3g-NetEcoStats-beyond_GDP-E.pdf

⁸ See for instance

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/groups/NetEconStat/Meetings/GDPSprint2023SeventhMeeting/Seventh-last-sprint_Francesca_Grum_SENT2.pdf

Although most of the indicators of the SNA are measures of economic activities, the SNA and current well-being overlap in some areas, especially in domains that include monetary indicators of income, consumption and wealth as well as indicators that reflect the household economic and living standard perspective (unpaid household work, health, and education and training). In these overlapping areas there are well-defined indicators that can be integrated into national well-being measurement frameworks and thus help to build a standardized internationally comparable list of well-being indicators.

The SDG measurement framework is also a valuable contributor of internationally agreed and well-defined indicators. The SDG's are focused on global targets and deal with some aspects of current well-being of households and individuals, but also with issues of sustainability and the state of resources. They also deal with issues of global inequality and gaps between developed and developing countries. When adopting relevant indicators from the global SDG indicators list it is important to consider necessary adjustments that may be needed for a national well-being framework based on a country's unique characteristics.

The Beyond GDP initiative attempts to bring together and harmonize different initiatives of measuring well-being, inclusion, sustainability and more. As such it deals with many issues relevant to current well-being that are discussed in the guidelines for measuring current well-being. The guidelines could play an important role as a component in the beyond GDP initiative that will help countries with practical implementation of beyond GDP measurement. We can also try to understand through this initiative how can we link current well-being indicators to other measurement frameworks.