EU’s Quality of life framework

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EU political context for measuring well-being: increased demand for QoL data

Consistency with theory

The Triangle for Quality of Indicators (QoL)

Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi Report

European Pillar of Social Rights

GDP & Beyond Communication

Political relevance

Measurability

EU’s Quality of life framework
Timeline of developing QoL data
(the ESS response)

- Sponsorship Group (SpG) launched by the European Statistical System (ESS) - February 2010
- SpG report adopted by ESS: develop QoL dashboard on existing data (mainly objective) & collect new data (subjective) - November 2011
- Expert Group on Quality of life indicators- first meeting June 2012; met bi-annually until 2015;
- Directors of Social Statistics agreed in May 2013 on a first set of QoL indicators on Eurostat's website
- The ESS endorsed the Final Report of the Expert Group on Quality of life indicators in 2016 and in June 2017 it has been published
EU Quality of life framework

- Environment
- Governance
- Safety
- Social relations & leisure
- Education
- Jobs
- Health
- Material living conditions
- Overall experience of life
EU Quality of life data

• EU Statistics on Income & Living Conditions (EU-SILC) are the core instrument

• It is a micro data set covering most dimensions

• Complement the coverage of the dimensions with additional data sources (EHIS, LFS, TUS…)

• Objective + subjective data (collected for the first time in 2013)

• Distributional measures (high-medium-low+averages, geographical, vulnerable groups)
Complementary statistical offer: Data on Subjective well-being, 2013

“People’s experiences of their lives”

- Collected for the first time by the ESS in 2013 as EU SILC Ad-Hoc Module (published in 2015)

- Main goal: Complement existing objective data with the subjective perception for all dimensions and analyse jointly

- 22 variables, most measured on a 0-10 scale, covering most dimensions

- Individuals 16+, all EU28, plus Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Serbia
How to publish this kind of data?


- Quality of life indicators online publication based on Statistics explained articles

- Quality of life in Europe, Facts and views (Flagship publication) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-books/-/KS-05-14-073), focusing on the correlation between objective and subjective indicators

- Infographic (interactive tool)
  (currently under revision)

- 18 Eurobase datasets (ilc_pw01-ilc_pw13)+ specific metadata file
Persons rating their overall life satisfaction as high, medium or low

(1) Low reliability

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_pw01)
Basis for the cut off points of satisfaction indicators: distribution of overall life satisfaction at EU-28 level

Life satisfaction, EU-28, 2013. 2023 values are 21.8% high, 62.9% medium and 15.4% low.

High: 9-10
Medium 6-8
Low 0-5
Focus of the publication: analysing the subjective indicators coming from the module together with objective living conditions information.
Other publications/ reports

• Analytic report on subjective well-being, analysing the main determinants
  - these are health, good jobs, income and supportive relationships
    - published in June 2016
• Analytic report on the possibility of aggregating all dimensions into 1 indicator, at the micro-level in SILC;
  - not published;
  - it is risky, as the population deprived on all dimensions is very small
  - we are not sure if compensation effects exist;
• More analytical work is needed
Maintenance work 2017-2024

• The dedicated section has been revised and updated
• The list of indicators in Eurostat's data tree has been revised and updated according to the recommendations in the Final Report of the Expert Group on Quality of life indicators

- around 85 indicators available;

• A first set of Statistics explained articles called Quality of life indicators has been updated as often as the data allows
The 2018 module

• The number of variables was reduced, from 22 to 15

• All EU countries + 2 EFTA (CH, NO) + AL, ME, MK, RS

• A few topics were completely dropped for this reason, trust in institutions, feelings of safety and also satisfaction with the living environment & green areas being amongst them

• Perceived social exclusion and feelings of loneliness were added;

• The variable help from others available when needed into material and non-material, and for the one on satisfaction with leisure the reference has been made more precise, to the amount
Changes introduced by the IESS Regulation

• Life satisfaction and trust in others collected yearly (starting with 2021)

• 6 yearly module on Wellbeing (7 variables, including feelings of loneliness and perceived social exclusion) and social and cultural participation (13 variables), collected for the first time in 2022 (published in 2024)

• Housing and job satisfaction included in the respective 3 yearly modules
No division into high, medium low categories for trust variables.

Luxembourg, 20-21 April 2015

Expert Group on Quality of Life Indicators

Trust in the police: 6.0
Trust in others: 5.8
Trust in the legal system: 4.6
Trust in the political system: 3.5