

Guidelines on measurement of well-being

Chapter 3 - Measurement frameworks Related to Well-Being

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Progress, sustainability, inclusion, well-being and more

- **System of National accounts (SNA)**
- **System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA)**
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
- **Beyond GDP initiatives**



System of National accounts (SNA)

- 1 SNA Framework**
Provides inputs for measuring economic well-being through the sequence of economic accounts and thematic/extended accounts.
- 2 Advantages**
Internationally agreed concepts, facilitates comparability, and widely available data.
- 3 Limitations**
Restricted to production boundary, focuses on costs rather than outcomes, and excludes non-economic factors.





System of National accounts (SNA)

Measures of income, consumption and wealth

Income Indicators	Consumption Indicators	Wealth Indicators
Household primary income	Household final consumption expenditure	Household savings
Household disposable income	Household actual final consumption	Household net lending
Household adjusted disposable income		Household net worth

Extended and Thematic Accounts in SNA

- **Households' Production of Services** - Measures unpaid household work, contributing to economic well-being.
- **Education and training** - Provides insights on human capital formation and expenditures.
- **Health care** - Offers detailed data on health care systems and financing.

System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA)

SEEA Central Framework

Measures natural resources, land, and ecosystems in physical and monetary terms.

SEEA Ecosystem Accounting

Records data on ecosystems and ecosystem services, including non-monetary benefits.

Relevance to Well-being

Provides broader measures of natural capital and sustainability for well-being assessment.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Global Framework

17 goals with 169 targets and 231 indicators for sustainable development.



Integrated Approach

Balances economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainability.



Progress Monitoring

Annual SDG Progress Report and quadrennial Global Sustainable Development Report.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDGs and well-being measurement

1

Similarities

Multi-dimensional approach, focus on sustainability and equality, move beyond economic measures.

2

Differences

Global vs. national focus, defined targets vs. continuous improvement, varying definitions and data availability.

3

Potential Synergies

SDG indicators can be integrated into national well-being frameworks, leveraging international comparability.

Beyond GDP initiatives

- **GDP ≠ Measure of social progress**
- **Since the 1970s – initiatives for measuring progress**
- **SNA, SEEA, SDG, GPI, HDI**
- **The Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report**
- **UN Beyond GDP initiative**
- **System of population and social statistics**



Beyond GDP initiatives – Valuing what counts

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

SUSTAINABLE AND JUST FUTURE





UNSC FoC group on social and demographic statistics

- **System of population and social statistics** – agreed system of concepts, definitions and structures to measure demographic and social statistics.
- **Framework for inclusive and sustainable well-being** – statistical guidance for all aspects of well-being.

Linkages to Current Well-being Measurement

Current Well-being Focus Emphasis on current outcome indicators for individuals and households

SNA Contributions

Well-defined monetary indicators for income, consumption, and wealth

SDG Integration

Internationally agreed indicators adaptable to national contexts

SEEA Contribution

Indicators of natural capital and sustainability to support measurement of current well-being

Beyond-GDP Harmonization

Practical implementation and links to other fields of measurement of well-being and beyond GDP

Thank You

