

1. Beyond GDP: Sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda
2. **Measuring quality of life and well-being**
3. Well-being indicators & economic planning

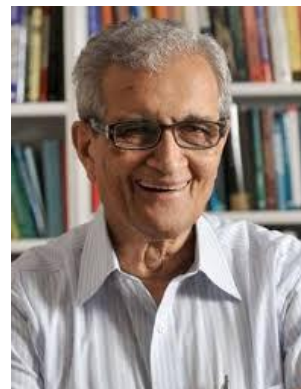
Focus on well-being and quality of life

- "Beyond GDP": To consider progress not only from the economic point of view, but also in its social and environment aspects
- Not replacing, but complementing GDP

Report "Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress" (2009)

- Commission set up by Sarkozy
- Led by **Joseph Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, Jean-Paul Fitoussi**, with contributions from 20 international experts

"Shift emphasis from measuring economic production to measuring people's well-being"



New measures

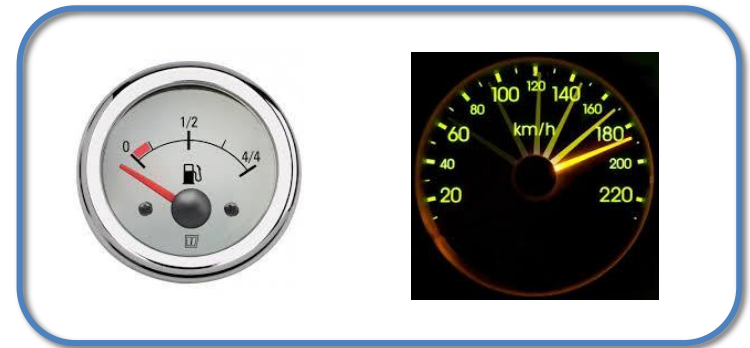
1. Material well-being: **income and consumption** rather than production
2. Emphasize the **household perspective**
3. Consider income and consumption jointly with **wealth**
4. Give more prominence to the **distribution** of income, consumption and wealth
5. Broaden income measures to **non-market activities**

A multi-dimensional approach

6. Quality of life depends on **personal capacities and living conditions** (Health; Education; Personal activities, including work; Political voice and governance; Social connections and relationships; Environment (present and future conditions); Insecurity (economic & physical); Material living standards)
7. Consider **objective and subjective measures**
8. Quality of life indicators should assess **inequalities**
9. **Links** between various quality of life domains for each person
10. A **effort from NSI** is necessary

Sustainability

11. Consider not only stocks but also their variations



12. The environmental aspects of sustainability deserve a separate follow-up



Well-being according to OECD

Since **2001** → OECD recognizes that measuring well-being is of the crucial importance for the credibility and accountability of public policies but also for the very functioning of democracy

- A new commitment

To measuring and fostering the progress of societies in all dimensions, with the ultimate goal of improving policy making, democracy and **citizens' well-being**

- Collaboration

Statistical offices, public and private organisations, and academic experts to work alongside representatives of their communities to produce high-quality, facts-based information to form a shared view of **societal well-being** and its evolution over time

Well-being according to OECD

The Better Life Initiative:

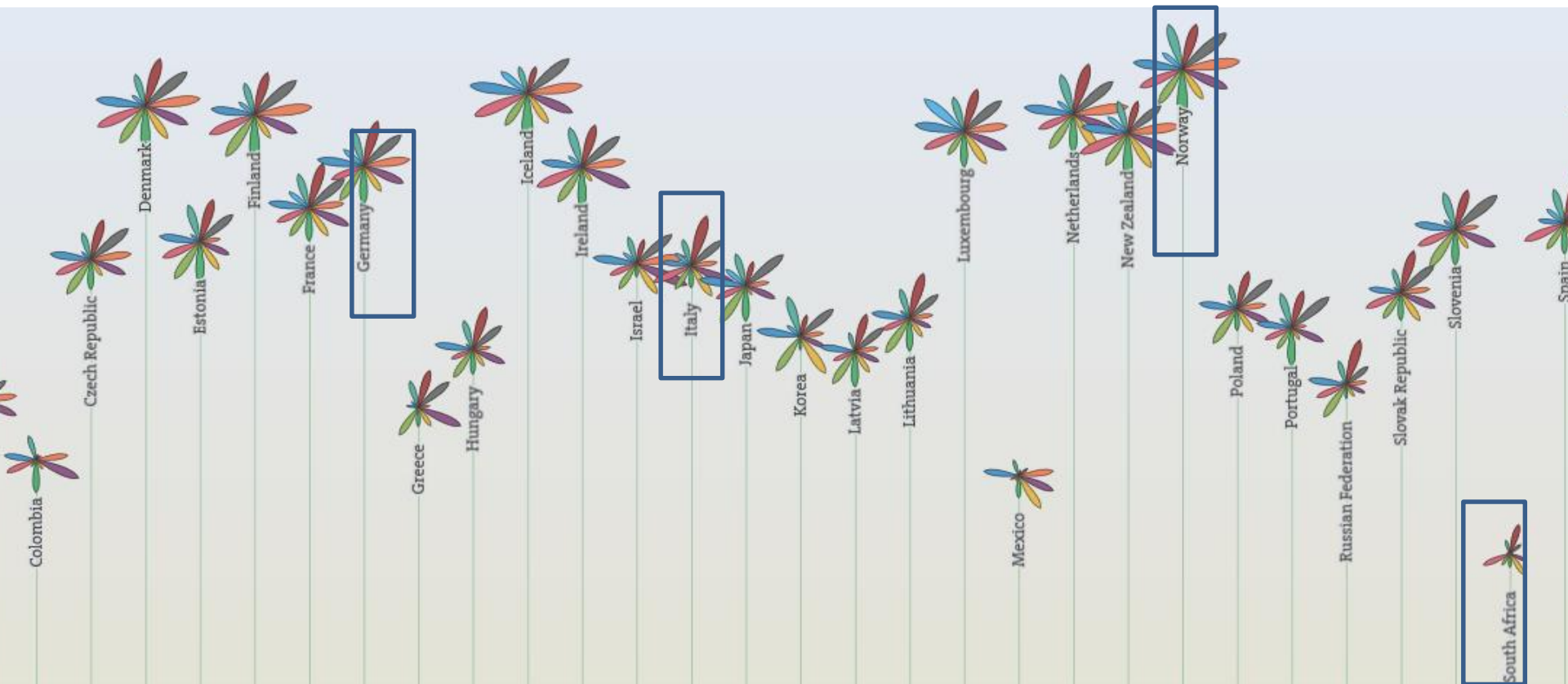
- Studies and analysis about people's well-being and how to measure it
- A Report on well-being evolution in 35 OECD countries and 6 partner countries (every second year)
- A web tool to visualize and compare countries performance

Create Your Better Life Index

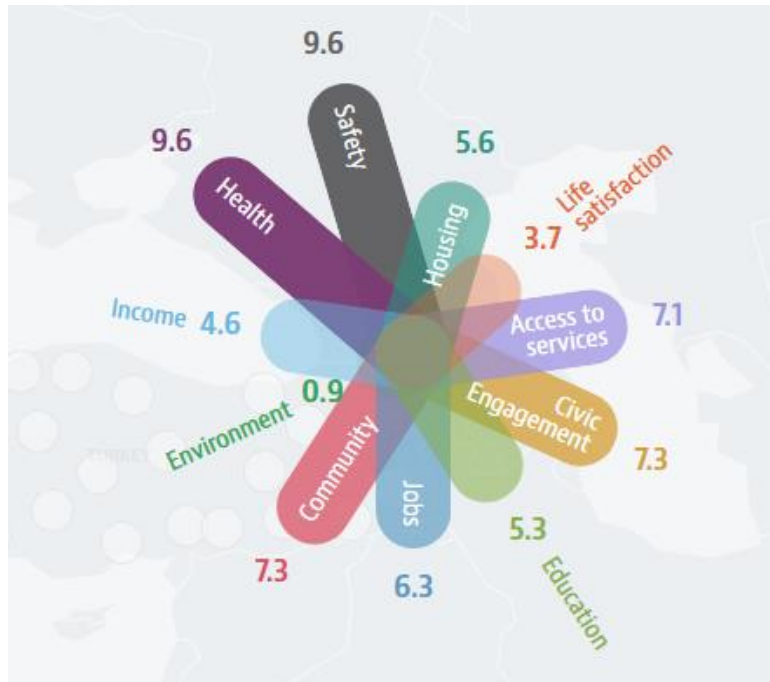
Rate the topics according to their importance to you:

	-	+
 Housing	<input type="range"/>	
 Income	<input type="range"/>	
 Jobs	<input type="range"/>	
 Community	<input type="range"/>	
 Education	<input type="range"/>	
 Environment	<input type="range"/>	
 Civic Engagement	<input type="range"/>	
 Health	<input type="range"/>	
 Life Satisfaction	<input type="range"/>	
 Safety	<input type="range"/>	
 Work-Life Balance	<input type="range"/>	

How's life in OECD countries



How's life in OECD regions – Tuscany



Regions with similar well-being *in other countries*



France
Île-de-France



Spain
Catalonia



Austria
Vienna



Germany
Berlin

Well-being for Eurostat

Quality of Life

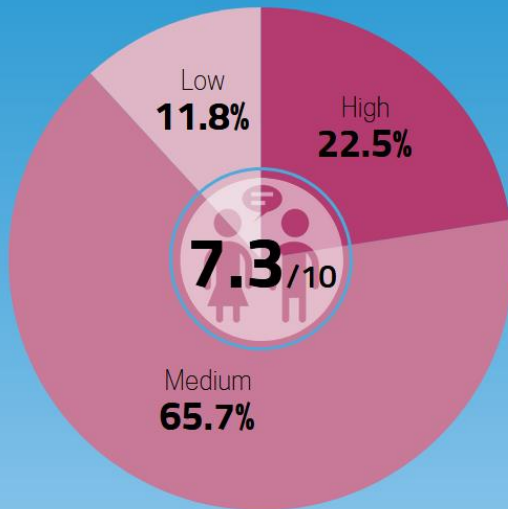


http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/qol/index_en.html

Country Indicators

SOCIAL RELATIONS

Satisfaction with personal relationships *i*



Share of people who have someone to rely on in case of need *i*



85.6%

International comparisons

QUALITY OF LIFE



Social relations



Italy

euostat



SOCIAL RELATIONS

× Back

Satisfaction with personal relationships



Bulgaria

5.7/10



Italy

7.3/10



EU average

7.8/10



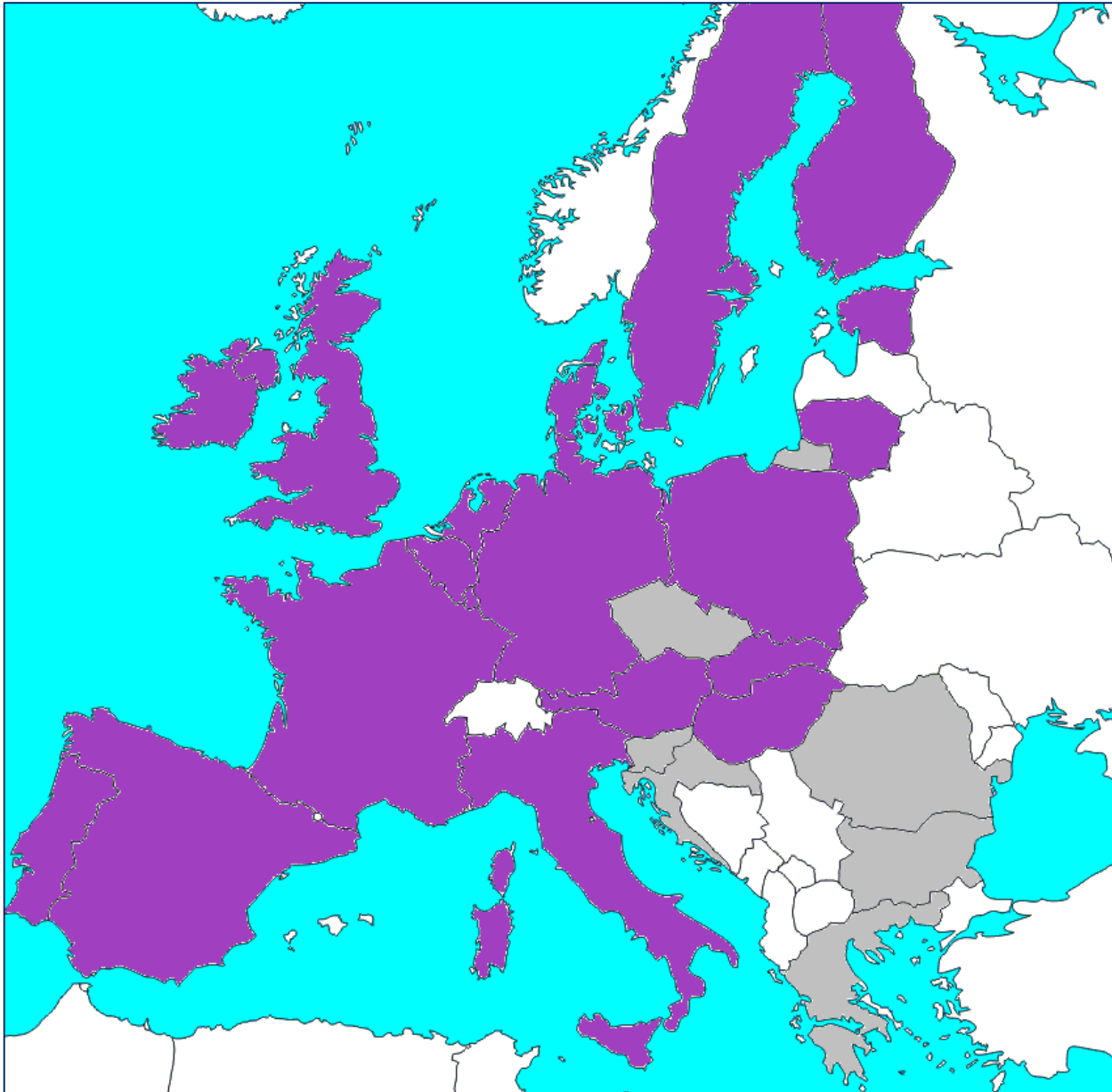
Ireland

8.6/10

Min.

Max.

National Well-being initiatives in EU



<https://www.makswell.eu/>

In Italy: the BES project

Benessere - Well-being

Measuring the key aspects of quality of life

Equo - Equitable

Focus on distributional aspects

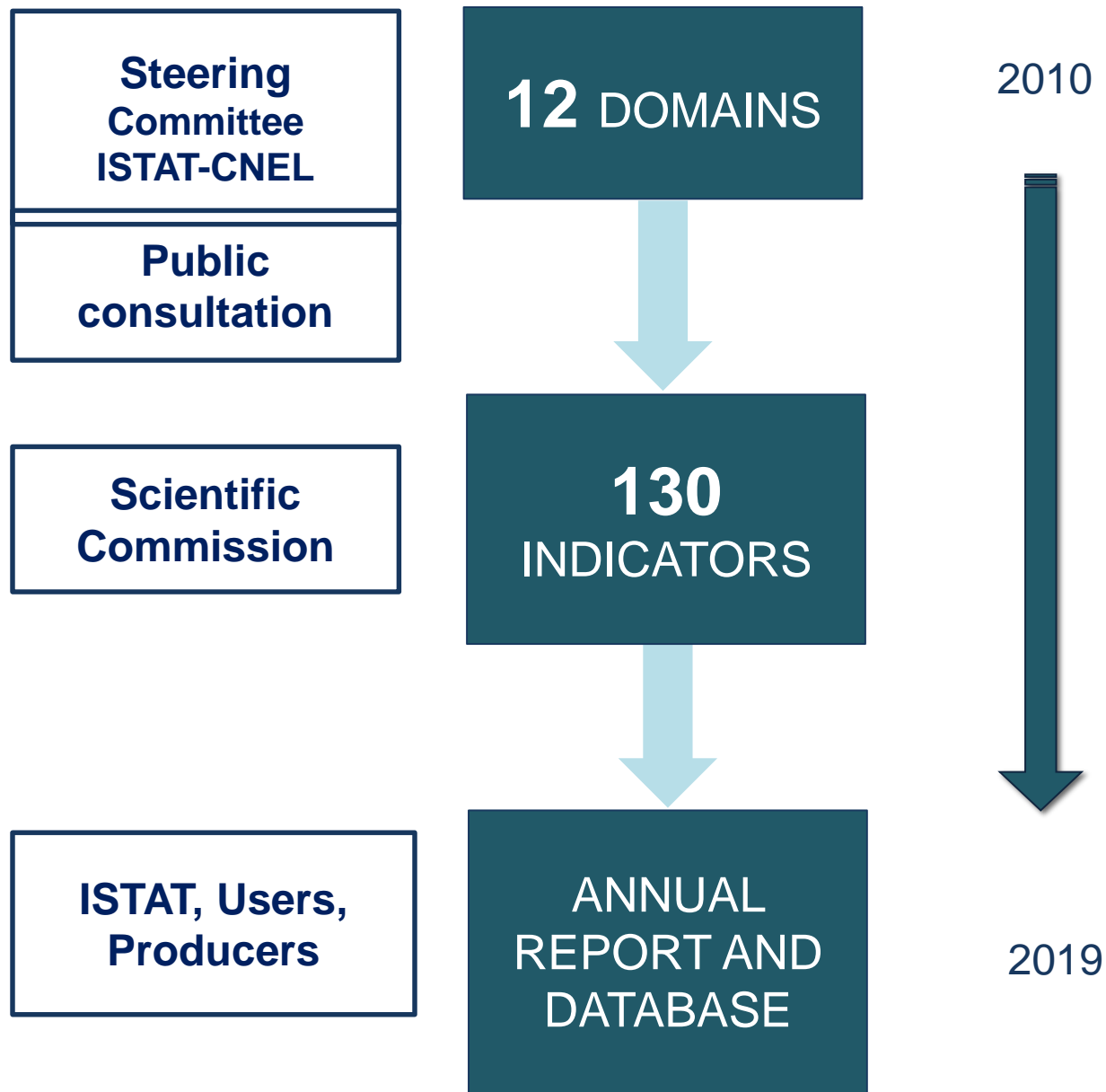
Sostenibile - Sustainable

Conditions necessary to ensure well-being for future generations



- A multidimensional approach
- To complement and integrate indicators on economic activities

1. To provide a set of indicators to monitor progress of Italian society
2. To support policy making



12 Domains

...and their relevance (0 - 10)

1	Health	9.5
2	Education and Training	9.2
3	Work and Life balance	8.9
4	Economic well-being	8.2
5	Social Relationships	8.2
6	Politics and institutions	7.4
7	Safety	9.0
8	Subjective well-being	8.7
9	Landscape and Cultural heritage	8.6
10	Environment	8.9
11	Innovation, Research and Creativity	8.4
12	Quality of services	8.6

Defining indicators

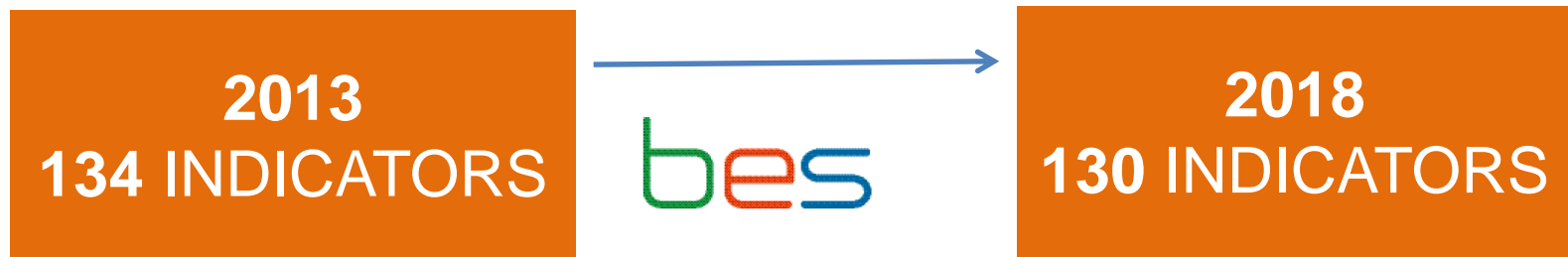
The Scientific Commission (about 80 experts from the academy and institutions) defined the initial set of indicators for each domain

Criteria:

- To include both objective and subjective measures
- To refer to Official Statistics as much as possible
- Parsimony
- Availability of time series
- Regional data
- Clear and unambiguous interpretation
- Attention to international recommendations

A project in progress

- New data sources to fill data gaps
- Revision of methodology
- Updating the conceptual framework
- New analysis



- **Objective**
- **Subjective**
- + **Composite**

An example

Work and life balance

- 1 Employment rate (20-64 years old)
- 2 Non-participation rate
- 3 Transition rate from non-standard to standard employment (in 12 months)
- 4 Share of employed persons with temporary jobs for at least 5 years
- 5 Share of employees with hourly earnings below 2/3 of the median
- 6 Share of over-qualified employed persons
- 7 Rate of fatal occupational injuries or injuries leading to permanent disability
- 8 Share of employed persons not in regular occupation
- 9 Ratio of employment rate for women aged 25-49 with at least one child aged 0-5 to the employment rate of women 25-49 years without children
- 10 Share of population aged 15-64 years that works over 60 hours per week (including paid work and household work)
- 11 Share of the household work time carried out by women (in a couple) on the total of the household work time
- 12 Share of employed persons who feel satisfied with their work **S**
- 13 Share of employed persons who feel their work unsecure **S**
- 14 Involuntary part time

Composite indicators

One figure for each domain

→ Synthesis of the overall evolution

→ Easier comparison among Regions

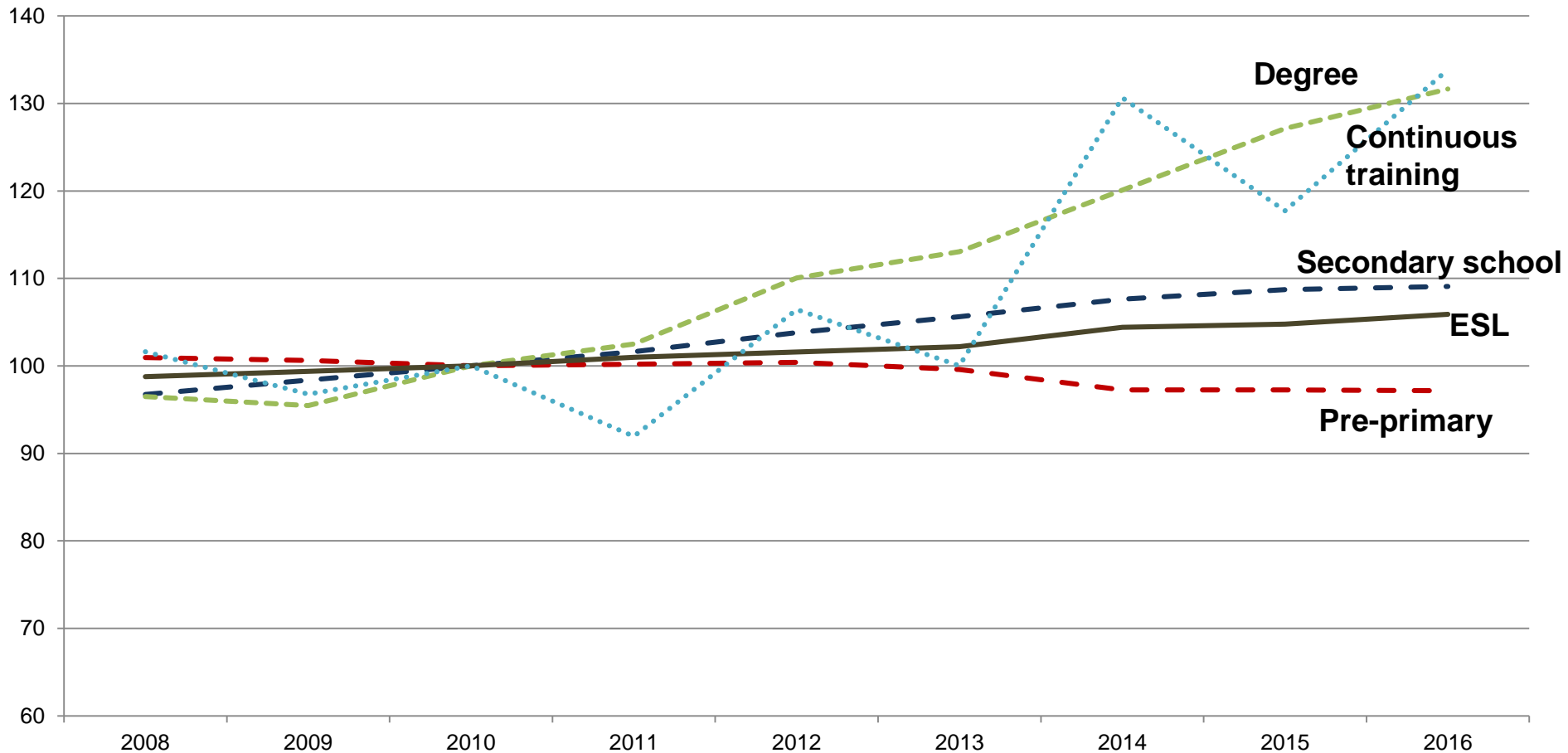
→ Easier communication

Step 1 Methodology

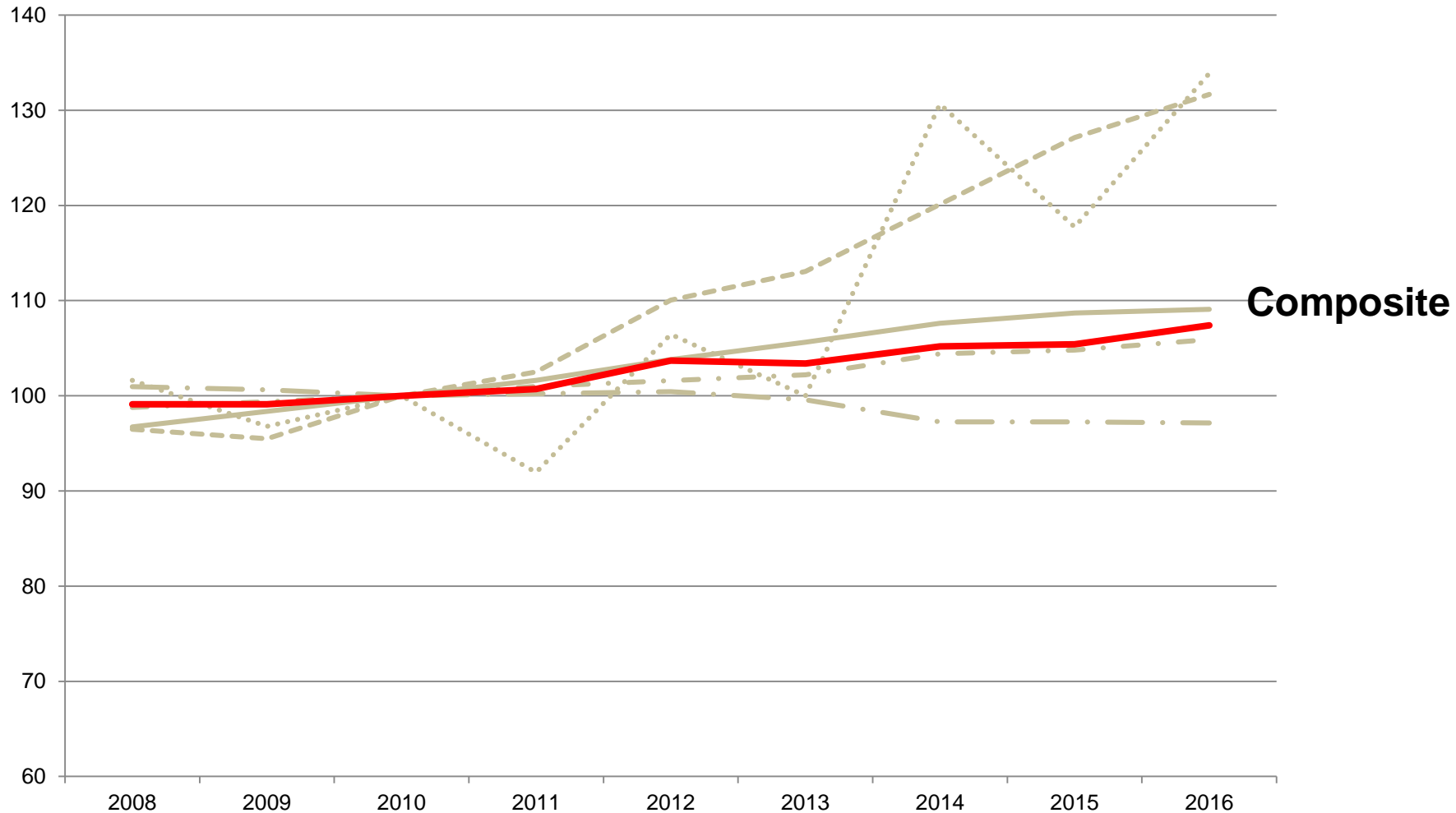
Step 2 Indicators' selection

Step 3 Analysis and dissemination

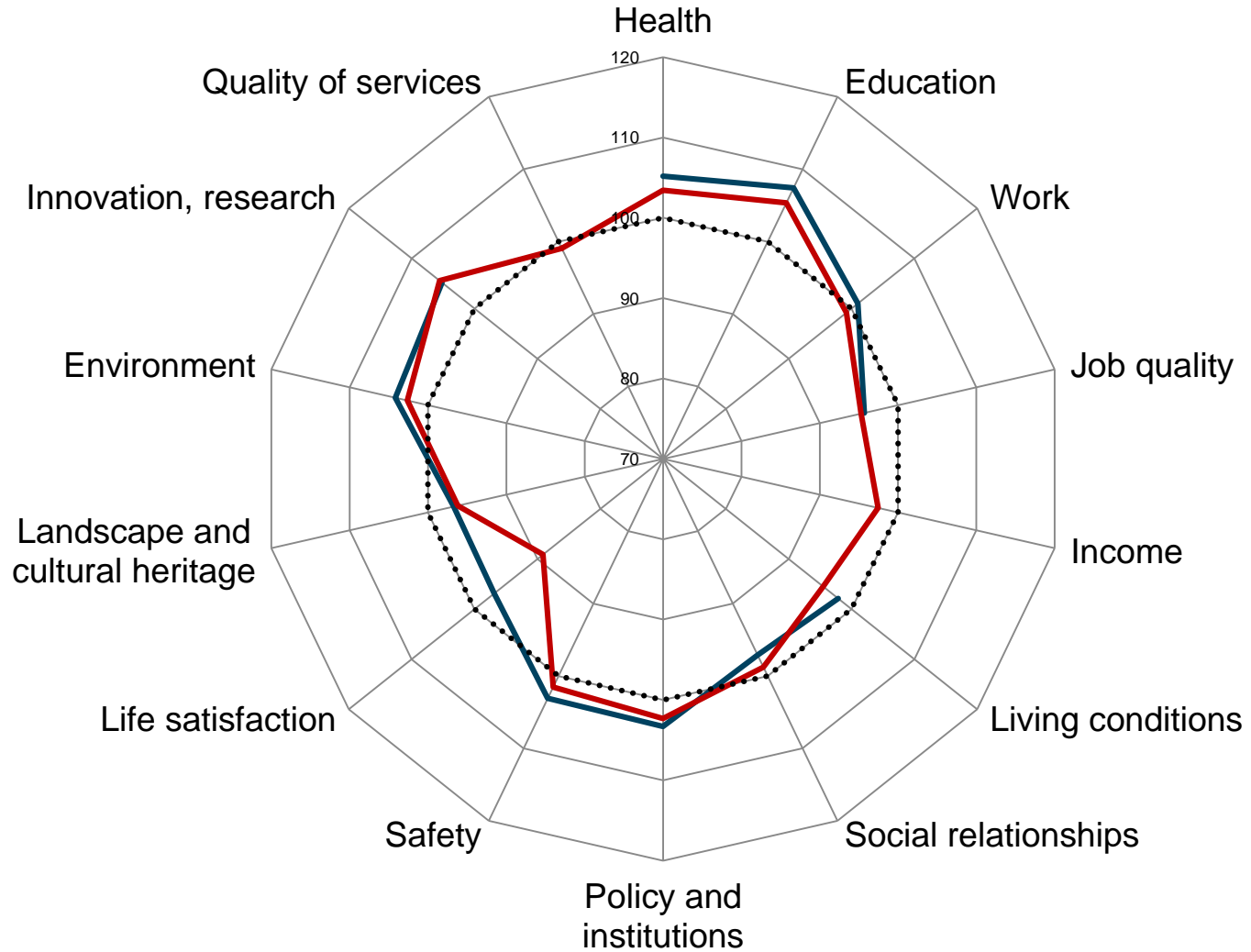
Italy – Single indicators in the domain Education and Training (100=2010)



Italy – The composite indicator for Education and Training (base=2010)



Composite indicators for all Well-being domains



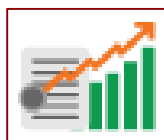
— 2016 — 2015 2010

Bes for the users

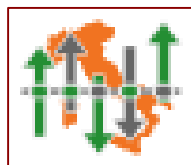
- Annual Reports



- Data files



- Dashboard



<https://www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability>

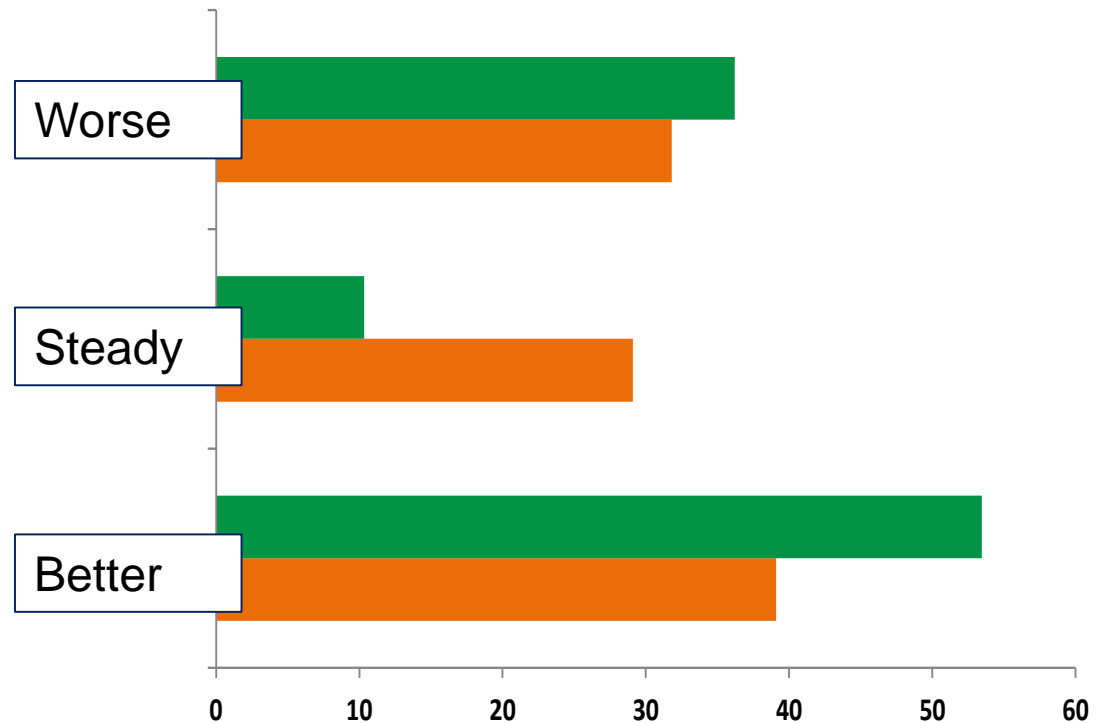
Recent evolution

- Almost 40% of the indicators improve compared to the previous year.
- A significant proportion is getting worse (31.8%)
- The domains improving more are: Innovation, research and creativity (86% of indicators); Economic well-being (80%); Work and life balance (67%)
- Critical evolution for the domain Social relationships

Since 2010

- Most progress is in the domains Health and Environment

Indicators evolution with respect to 2010 (green) and previous year (orange) (%). Italy 2017 (or latest year available)



REGIONAL PROFILES

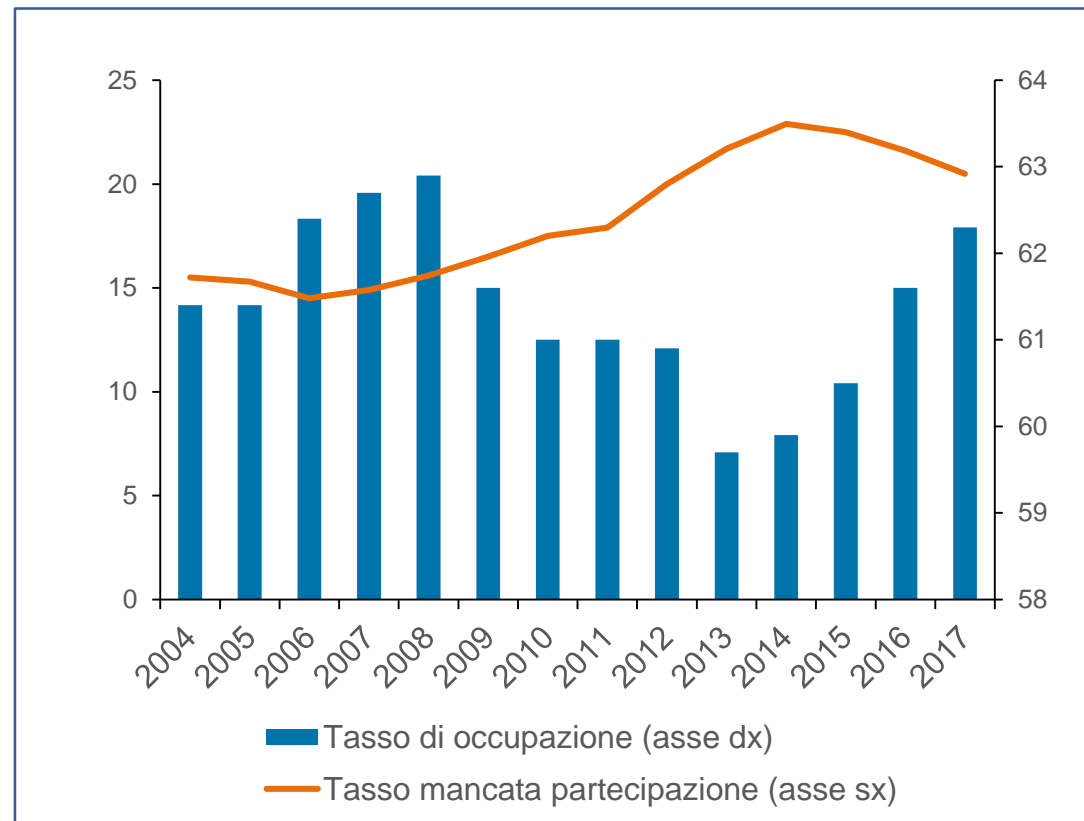
Indicators by Regions and quintiles

(percentage distribution – last available year)

REGIONI	Indicatori per quintile					Totale indicatori disponibili
	I	II	III	IV	V	
	% (0-20)	% (20-40)	% (40-60)	% (60-80)	% (80-100)	
Piemonte	9,9	19,8	31,4	27,3	11,6	121
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	17,1	12,8	18,8	14,5	36,8	117
Liguria	13,9	18,9	27,0	32,8	7,4	122
Lombardia	14,0	10,7	24,0	27,3	24,0	121
Bolzano/Bozen	9,3	12,0	12,0	9,3	57,4	108
Trento	5,3	5,3	13,3	13,3	62,8	113
Veneto	12,4	14,0	24,0	24,8	24,8	121
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	4,9	11,5	14,8	36,9	32,0	122
Emilia-Romagna	12,4	19,8	16,5	24,0	27,3	121
Toscana	6,6	15,7	35,5	30,6	11,6	121
Umbria	10,0	25,0	25,8	23,3	15,8	120
Marche	8,2	23,8	27,9	32,8	7,4	122
Lazio	21,3	31,1	18,0	13,1	16,4	122
Abruzzo	22,3	36,4	19,0	14,9	7,4	121
Molise	34,5	31,9	10,1	11,8	11,8	119
Campania	55,7	18,9	9,8	6,6	9,0	122
Puglia	48,8	24,0	12,4	10,7	4,1	121
Basilicata	35,0	30,0	10,8	10,8	13,3	120
Calabria	60,3	9,1	5,8	9,1	15,7	121
Sicilia	58,7	14,9	12,4	5,8	8,3	121
Sardegna	30,3	21,3	20,5	17,2	10,7	122

Dimensions more strictly linked to economics show positive signals: the labour market

- Improvements in the labor market: the employment rate of 20-64 year olds is on the rise (62.3% in 2017) and the rate of non-participation in the labor market decreases.
- Work is less insecure: the rate of fatal accidents and permanent disability drops to 11.6 per 10,000 workers (from 12.1 in 2015); the percentage of employed people who think they could lose their current without finding another one decreases by 0.8 points in 2017



Data file

C:\Users\sorvillo\AppData\Local\Temp\STATISTICAL-ANNEX.zip\STATISTICAL ANNEX - New\

File Modifica Visualizza Preferiti Strumenti Aiuto

Aggiungi Estrai Verifica Copia Sposta Elimina Informazioni

Nome	Dimensione	Dimensione co...	Ultima modifica	Creato	Ultimo acce...
TABLES BY DOMAIN	9 303 501	4 824 035	2019-02-06 16:41	2019-02-06 16:40	2019-02-06 16:40
TABLES BY REGION	867 031	753 797	2019-04-16 09:04	2019-02-06 16:41	2019-04-16 09:04
Metadata.xlsx	31 817	29 163	2019-04-16 09:11	2019-02-06 16:40	2019-04-16 09:11

Non-participation in the labour market (rate)

Percentage of unemployed people aged 15-74 plus part of the potential labour force aged 15-74 who are inactive (not having looked for a job in the past 4 weeks) but willing to work

divided by

The total labour force aged 15-74 plus part of the potential labour force

Visualizations and comparisons: the BES dashboard

Indicatori del Bes 2018



Indicatori per regione | Indicatori per sesso e regione | Serie storiche | Indicatori per classi di età | Benchmark

bes | benessere equo e sostenibile

Indicatori per regione

Dominio

Lavoro e conciliazione dei tempi di vita

Indicatore

Tasso di occupazione (20-64 anni)

Anno

2017

Lavoro e conciliazione dei tempi di vita > Tasso di occupazione (20-64 anni)

Percentuale di occupati di 20-64 anni sulla popolazione di 20-64 anni.

Fonte: Istat

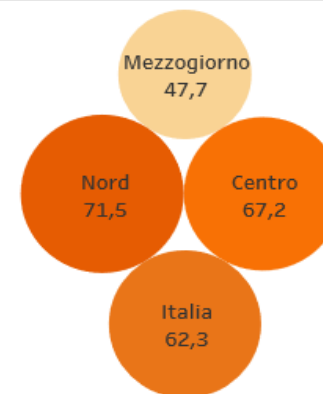


VALORE

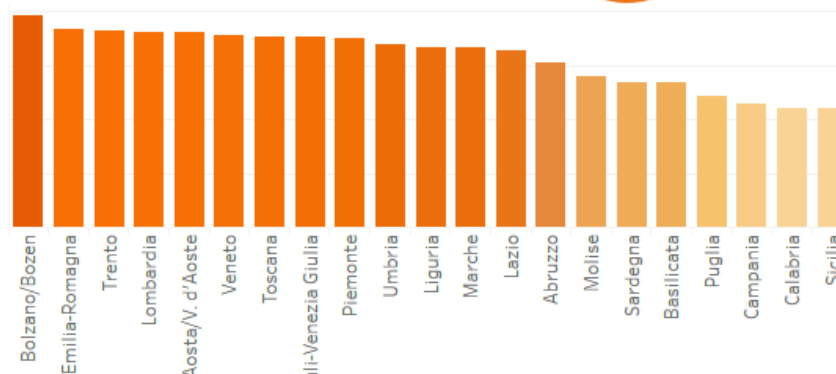
44,0

78,4

Valori delle ripartizioni



Valori regionali



DOMINIO

Ambiente

INDICATORE

Soddisfazione per la situazione ambientale

REGIONI

(Multiple values)

RIPARTIZIONI

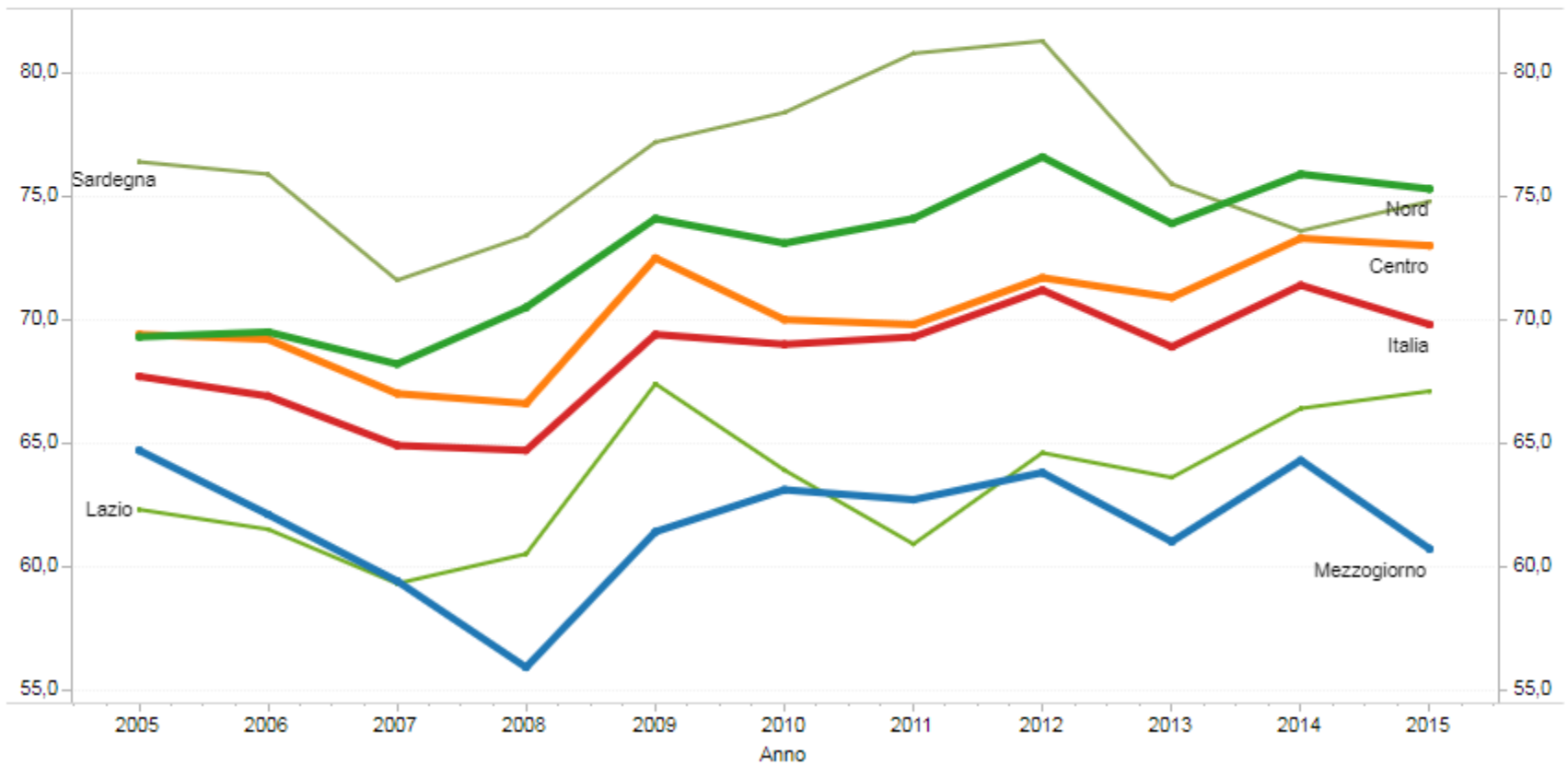
(All)

Ambiente > Soddisfazione per la situazione ambientale

Persone di 14 anni e più molto o abbastanza soddisfatte della situazione ambientale (aria, acqua, rumore) della zona in cui vivono sul totale delle persone di 14 anni e più.

Fonte: Istat, Indagine Aspetti della vita quotidiana.

Andamento in serie storica per regioni e ripartizioni



DOMINIO

Istruzione e formazione

INDICATORE

Persone che hanno conseguito un titolo universitario

ANNO

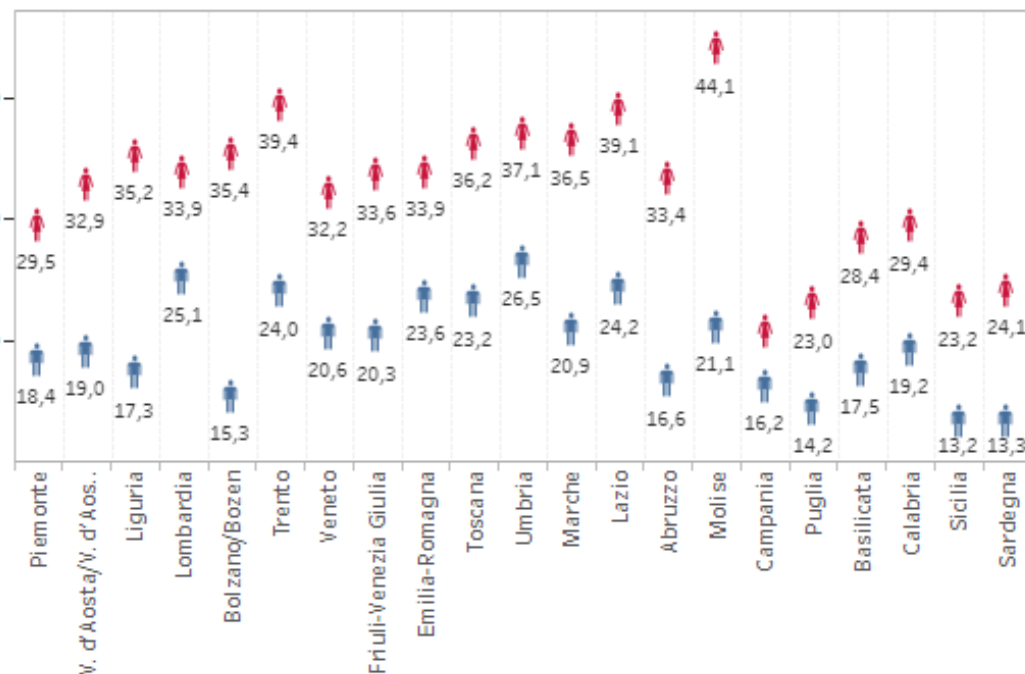
2015

Istruzione e formazione > Persone che hanno conseguito un titolo universitario

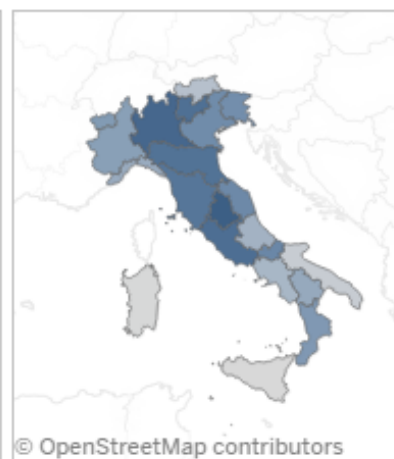
Percentuale di persone di 30-34 anni che hanno conseguito un titolo di livello terziario (ISCED 5, 6, 7 o 8) sul totale delle persone di 30-34 anni.

Fonte: Istat, Rilevazione sulle Forze di lavoro.

Valori per regione e sesso



Maschi



Femmine



13,2

26,5

20,7

44,1

DOMINIO

Benessere soggettivo

INDICATORE

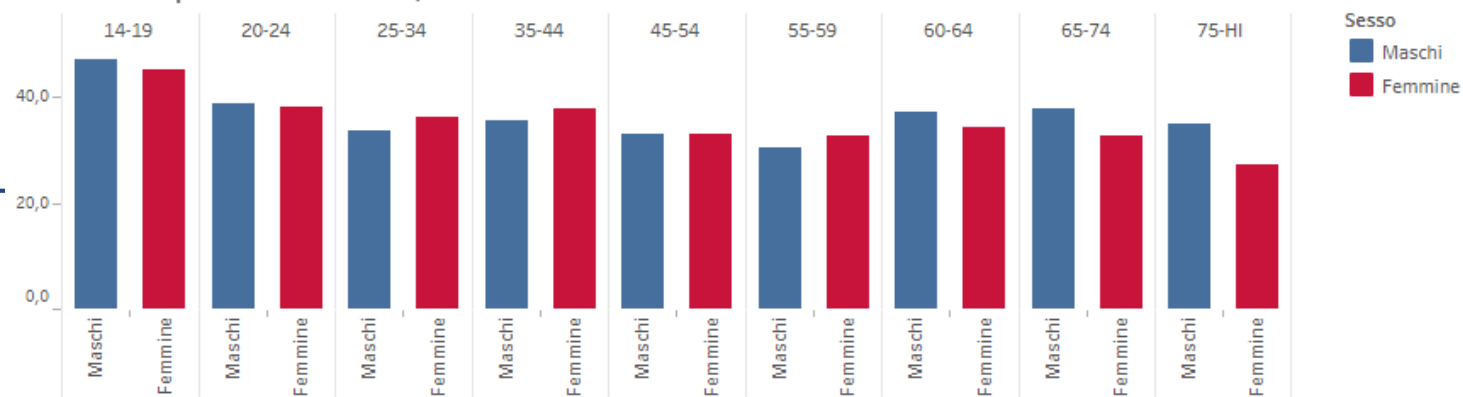
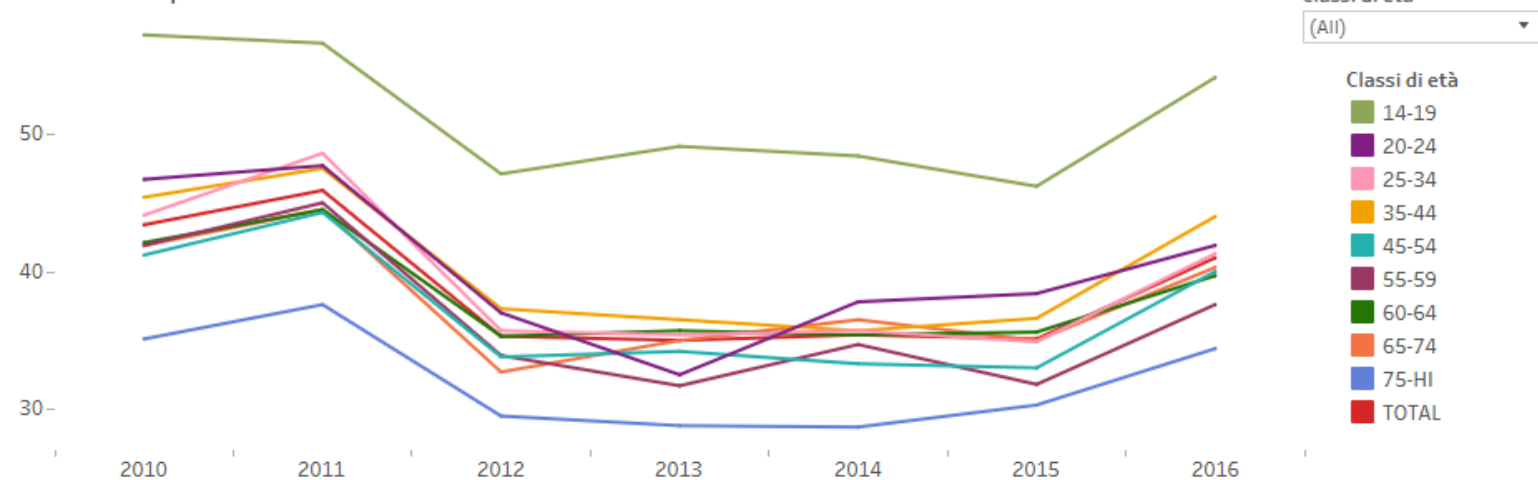
Soddisfazione per la propria vita

ANNO

2015

Benessere soggettivo > Soddisfazione per la propria vita

Percentuale di persone di 14 anni e più che hanno espresso un punteggio di soddisfazione per la vita tra 8 e 10 sul totale delle persone di 14 anni e più. Istat, Indagine Aspetti della vita quotidiana.

Valori nazionali per classi di età e sesso, anno 2015**Valori nazionali per classi di età in serie storica**

Dominio	Indicatore	ANNO	Regione	Riferimento
(Valori multipli)	(Valori multipli)	2017	Lazio	Italia

[Confronto fra indicatori per regione](#) > Lazio rispetto a Italia, anno 2017

