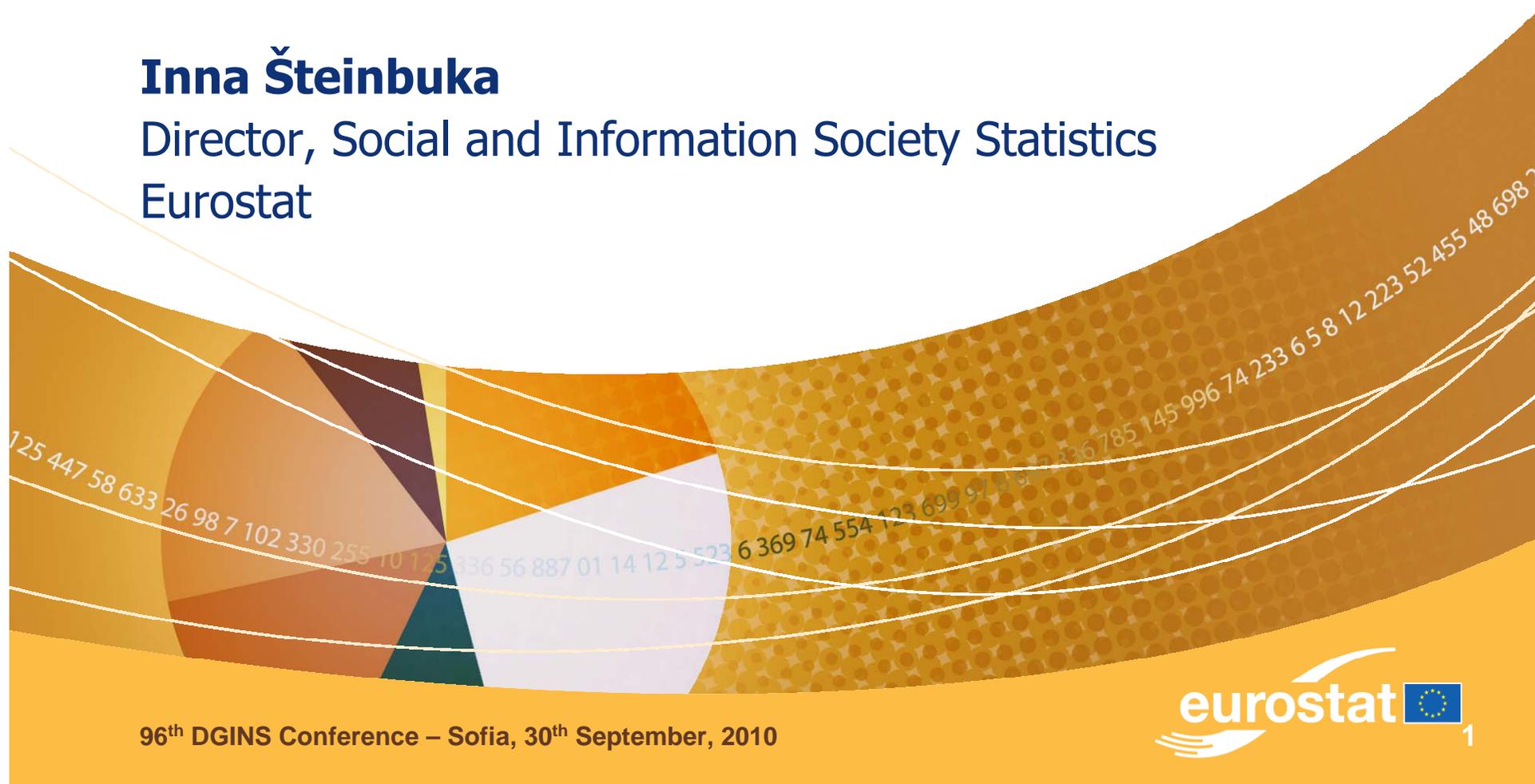


Session III – Multidimensional measures of quality of life

Inna Šteinbuka

Director, Social and Information Society Statistics
Eurostat



Papers have in common: Drivers

**Stiglitz
Commission
Recommendations**
*Multidimensional
concept of QoL*

**Quality of life
dimensions**

Europe 2020
Poverty and social inclusion
At risk of poverty
Material deprivation
Low work intensity HH
Education
Early school leavers
Tertiary attainment
Labour Market
Employment rates

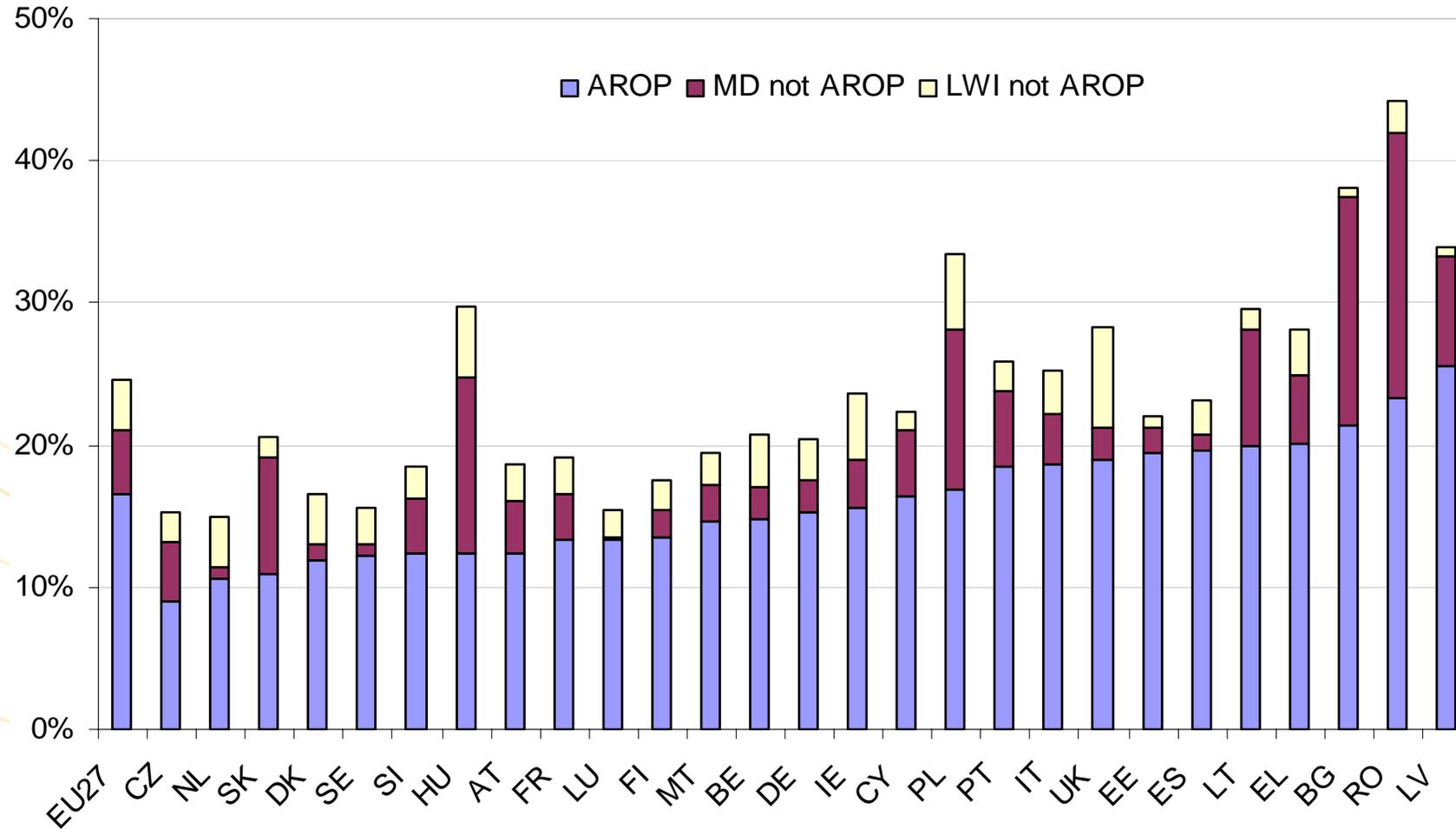
**And the pressure
from the crisis**

GDP & Beyond
QoL & Well being
Social indicators
Distributions and inequalities
Timeliness

Measuring inequalities

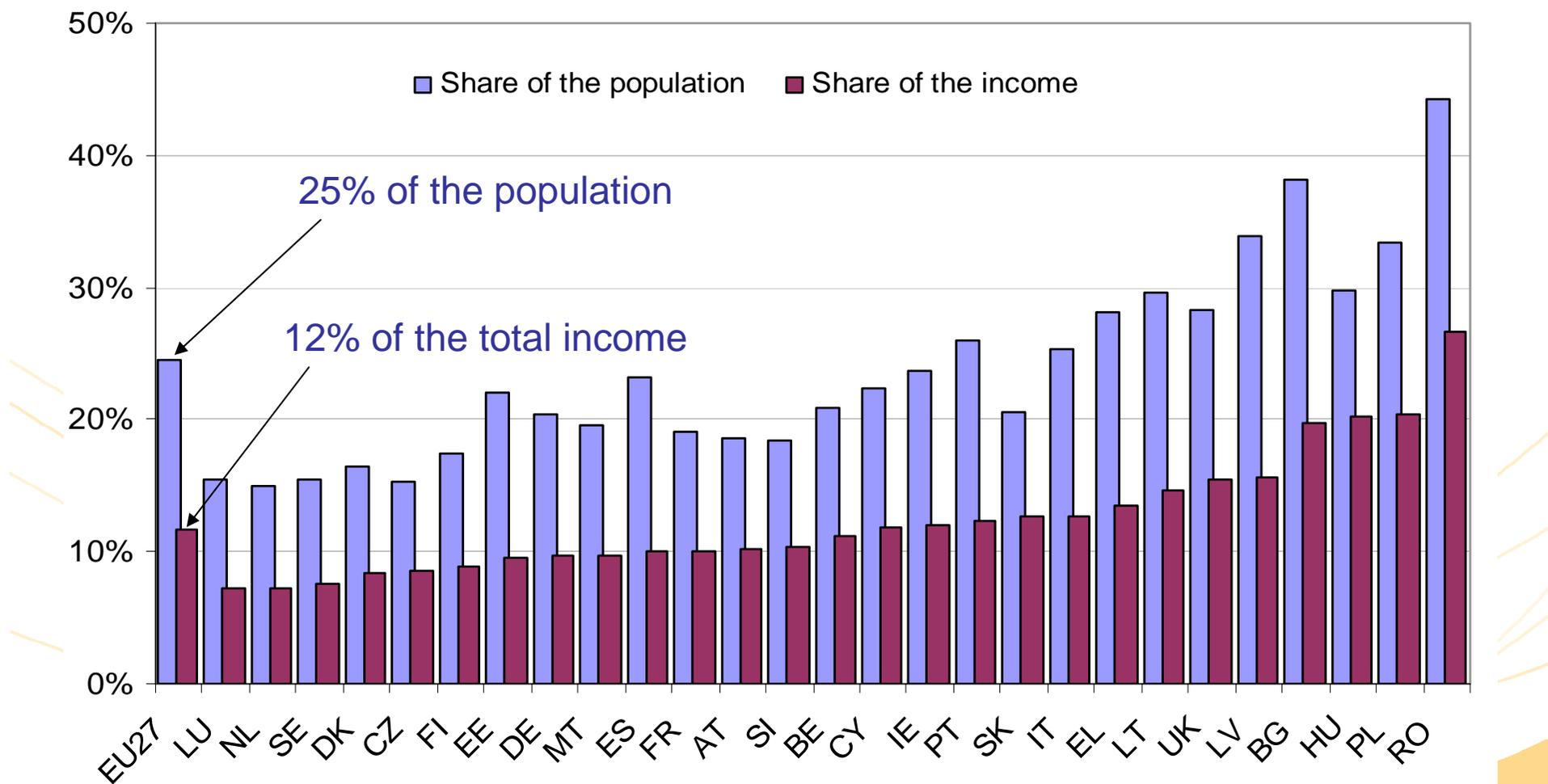
- National and EU aggregates provide averages and hide inequalities.
- Micro data are essential to capture the different dimensions of inequalities at the individual level.
- The population at risk of poverty or exclusion as an example.

Share of the target population across countries, 2008 (%)



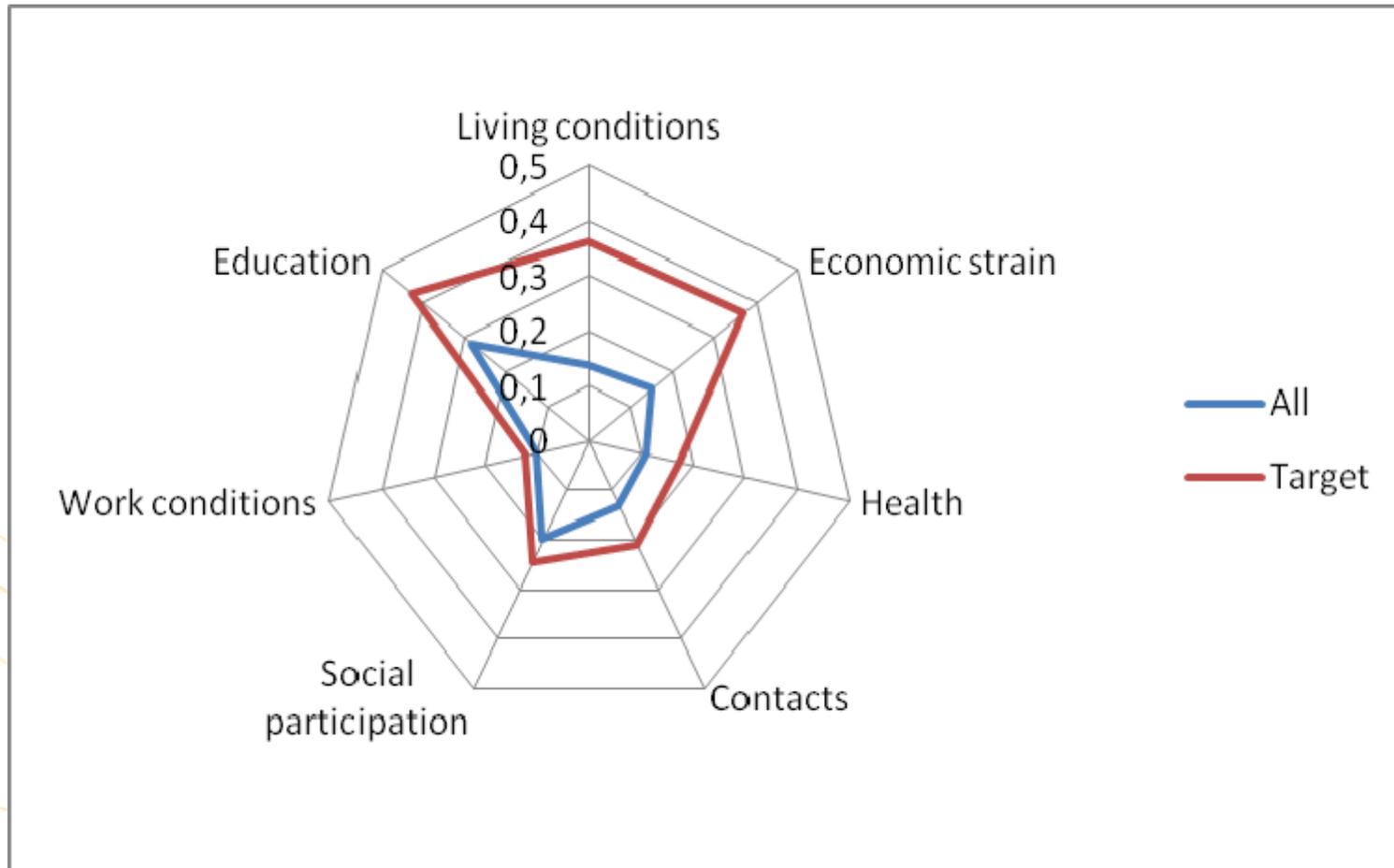
Source: EU-SILC

Share of those at risk of poverty or exclusion in the population and share of their income, 2008 (%)



Source: EU-SILC

Deprivation rate per dimension of quality of life



Source: EU-SILC, France

SILC

- SILC delivers, is rich and recognised
- SILC is central both in the context of quality of life measurement and Europe 2020 poverty indicator, that will be monitored in the context of the surveillance mechanism
- Timeliness, coverage and comparability are still to be improved in the revision of the legal basis
- SILC cannot be seen in isolation: other data sources covers important dimensions: LFS (labour market), HBS (consumption), ECB wealth survey,...
- Appropriate linkages between data sources are to be sought

Timeliness

- Timeliness is a serious concern: Europe 2020 poverty target has been designed on the basis of pre-crisis data!
- ES is able to produce some provisional SILC data one year earlier, and they are sufficiently reliable
- LV adapted its social statistics to produce faster results
- Eurofound paper describes the fast use of the Eurobarometer to look at the crisis impact

Indicators

- **A menu of objective indicators:** Identification of existing objective dimensions of quality of life and aggregation of data (living conditions, economic strain, health, social networks, social participation, working conditions and education) (FR and Eurostat)
- **Composite indicator:** FR proposes a synthetic indicator of quality of life
- **Subjective indicators:** PL has large experience in subjective measures of well being, considered as essential elements
- **Combination of objective and subjective indicators in a dedicated survey:** Eurofound runs an extensive survey covering many aspect of subjective and objective dimensions of quality of life

Questions to papers and the audience

- Are the ES and LV experiences in improving timeliness transposable in other MS so as to provide faster indicators at the EU level ? (LV – ES)
- Composite indicators: does the Stiglitz report give new impetus to rethink current reservations of official statisticians about composite indicators? (FR)
- Should official statistics cover subjective well being? (PL)
- What are the complementarities of the European foundation quality of life survey with the work carried out in the European Statistical System? (Eurofound)

Thank you for attention