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The MAKSWELL project

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Italian National Statistical Office (Istat)
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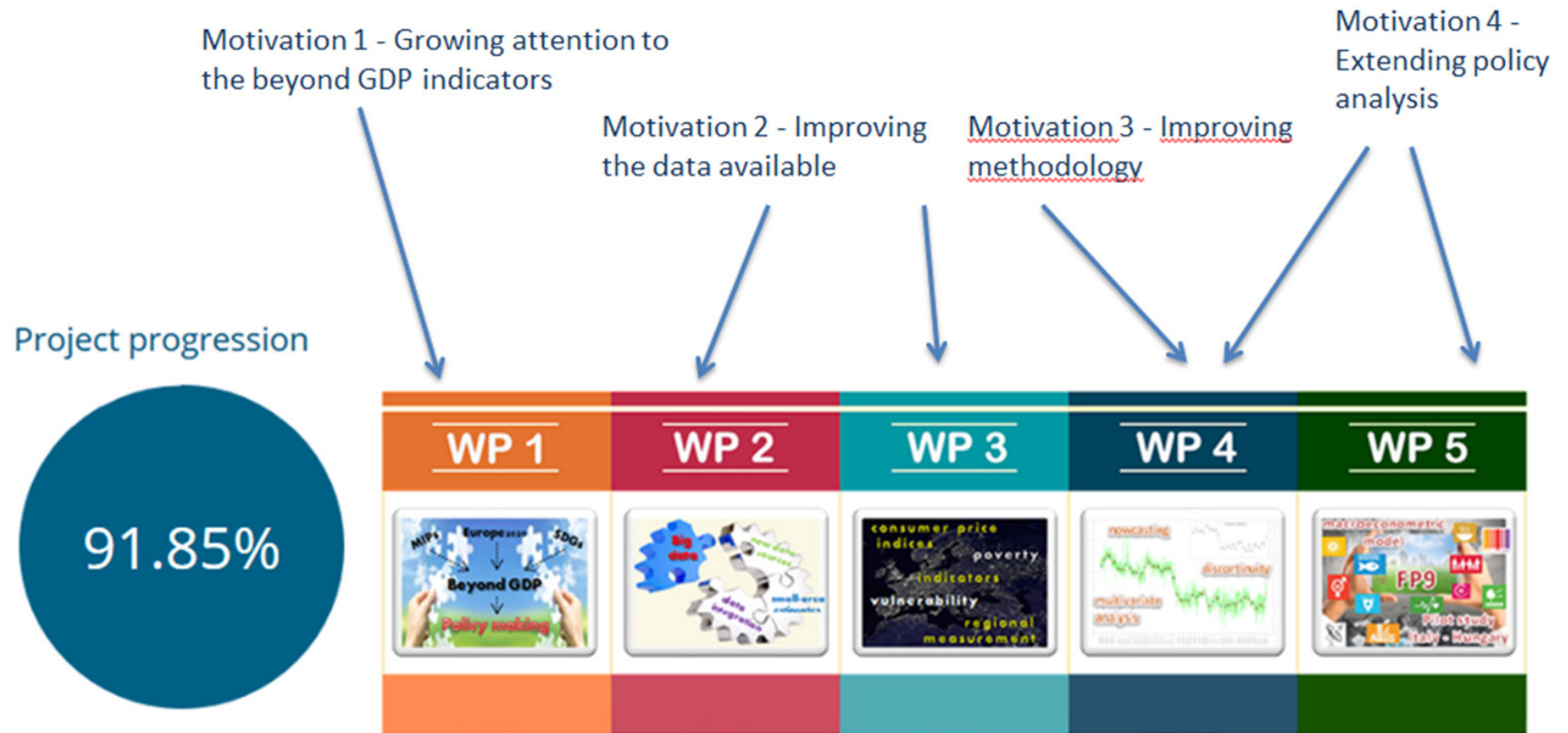


PARTNERS




1. Motivations and organization of the project
2. The improving attention on well-being and SDG
3. Main results





Analysis of the country report



	WELL-BEING PROJECT	used in the national policy cycle	territorial level: below country level
YES	19	11	12
NO	9	17	16
TOTAL	28	28	28

Countries which implemented a framework to measure well-being

	SDG	used in the national policy cycle	territorial level: below country level
YES	27	21	12
NO	1	7	16
TOTAL	28	28	28

Countries which implemented a framework to measure well-being

MAKSWELL Well-being domain across Europe

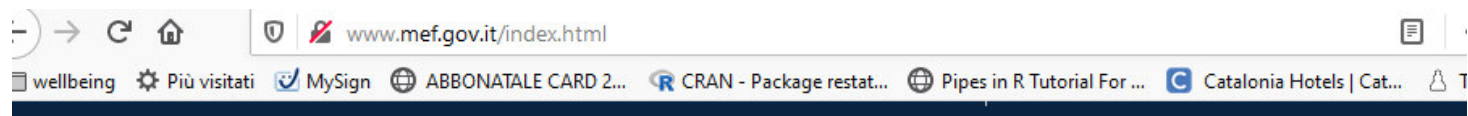
OECD	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	FRANCE	ITALY		GERMANY	
Housing	Housing		Material living conditions	Economic wellbeing			
Income	Well-being and material welfare	Standard of living and poverty	Material living conditions	Economic well-being		A secure income	Strengthening the economy, investing in the future
Jobs	Work and education	Labour and leisure	Productive activity	Work and life balance		Good work and equitable participation	
Community	Society	Society	Leisure activities Governance and social contacts and individual rights	Social relationship		Standing together in family and society	
Education	Work and education	Education and training	Education	Education and learning	Quality of services	Equal educational opportunities for all	
Environment	Environment	Environment	Environment and living conditions	Environment	Quality of services	Preserving nature, protecting the environment	Acting with global responsibility and securing peace
Civic Engagement	Society	Society	Governance and individual rights	Policy and institutions	Social relationship	Acting with global responsibility and securing peace	Living freely and equal before the law
Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Quality of services	Healthy throughout life	
Life Satisfaction	Well-being and material welfare	Subjective well-being	Perceived well-being	Subjective wellbeing			
Safety	Security	Society	Economic and physical security	Safety	Quality of services	Living a life in security and freedom	Living freely and equal before the law
Work-Life Balance	Work and education	Labour and leisure		Work and life balance	Subjective wellbeing	Having time for family and work	At home in urban and rural areas
		Energy		Innovation, creativity and research		At home in urban and rural areas	
		Land and ecosystems		Landscape and cultural heritage			
		Climate					
		Economic capital					
		Mobility and transport					

Improving attention on well-being

Putting Well-being Metrics into Policy Action

3-4 October 2019



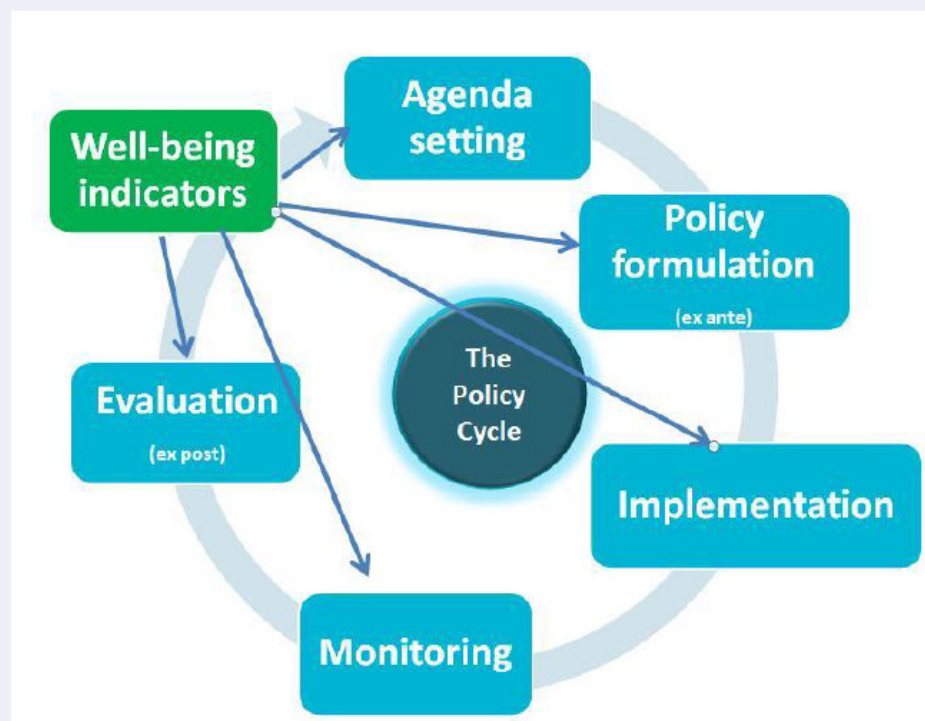


EVIDENZA



Policy cycle

Figure 4.1. The policy cycle



Source: Adapted from Exton C. and M. Shinwell (2018), "Policy use of well-being metrics: Describing countries' experiences", *OECD Statistics and Data Working Paper*, forthcoming, OECD Publishing, Paris.

- Well-being indicators could be used in the different stages of the policy cycle:
- from identifying priorities for action
- to assessing the pros and cons of different strategies to achieve policy goals
- to allocate the resources needed to implement the selected strategy
- to monitor interventions in real time
- to assess the results achieved and take decisions on how to change policies in the future".

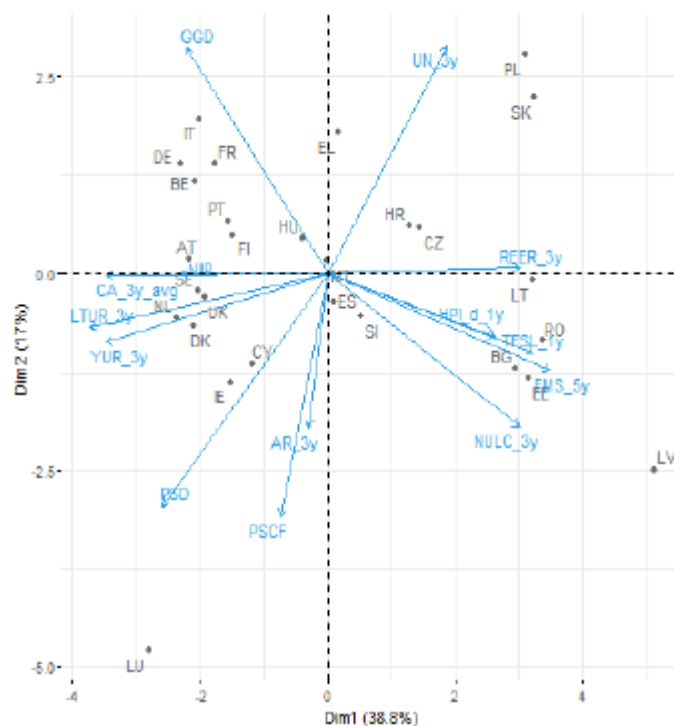
Stiglitz et al. (2018a)

	2.1	Report on aspects of existing database and traditional and non-traditional data sources and collection of good practices and recommendation	2	CBS	Report	Public	April 2019	Deliverable 2.1 Inventory SDG IT NL DE
➡	2.2	Report on methodological aspects for using big data	2	CBS	Report	Public	April 2019	Deliverable 2.2*
	2.3	Report on identification of future research needs in terms of statistical methodologies and new data	2	CBS	Report	Public	Feb 2020	
	3.1	Report on methods and data base for regional income and household expenditures	3	TRIER	Report	Public	July 2019	Deliverable 3.1*
➡	3.2	Guidelines for best practices implementation for transferring methodology	3	TRIER	Report	Public	March 2020	
	4.1	Report on nowcasting and mixed frequency model for the integrated analysis of well-being and SDGs	4	SOTON	Report	Public	Oct. 2019	Deliverable 4.1*
➡	4.2	Report on multivariate analysis on MIP and well-being and SDGs indicators	4	SOTON	Report	Public	March 2020	
	4.3	Report on alternative estimators of discontinuity	4	SOTON	Report	Public	Oct. 2019	Deliverable 4.3*
➡	5.1	Reflection paper	5	ISTAT	Report	Public	March 2018	Deliverable 5.1
	5.2	Technical report on a macro evaluation of well-being using a macroeconomic model	5	ISTAT	Report	Public	Dic. 2019	
➡	5.3	Report on results of pilot study and recommendation for stakeholders	5	ISTAT	Report	Public	March 2020	

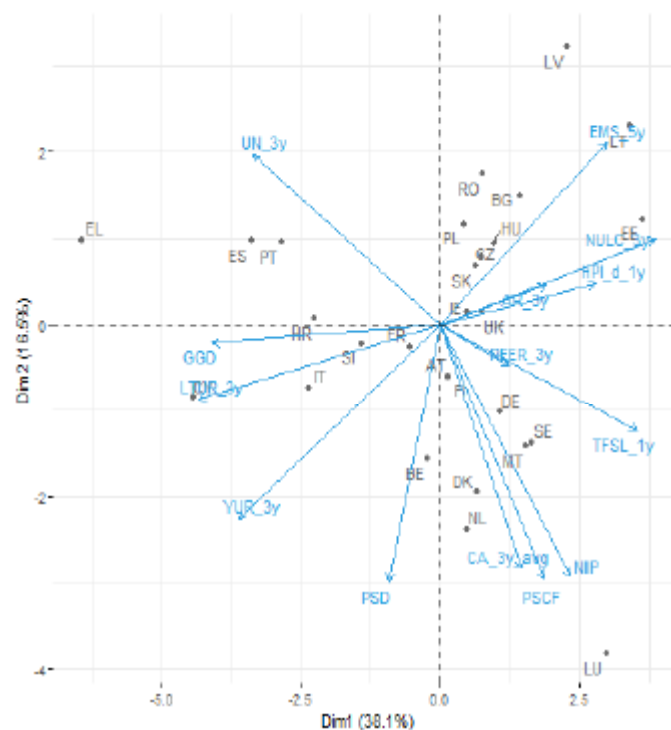
MIP

Indicator	Unit	code
Current account balance (% of GDP)	3 year average	CA_3y_avg
Net international investment position	% of GDP	NIIP
Real effective exchange rate (42 trading partners, HICP defl.)	3 years % change	REER_3y
Export market share (% of world exports)	5 years % change	EMS_5y
Nominal unit labour cost index (2010=100)	3 years % change	NULC_3y
House price index (2010=100), deflated	1 year % change	HPLd_1y
Private sector credit flow, consolidated	% of GDP	PSCF
Private sector debt, consolidated	% of GDP	PSD
General government gross debt	% of GDP	GGD
Unemployment rate	3 year average	UN_3y
Total financial sector liabilities, non-consolidated	1 year % change	TFSL_NC
Activity rate (% of total population aged 15-64)	3 years change in p.p.	AR_3y
Long-term unemployment rate (% of active pop. aged 15-74)	3 years change in p.p.	LTUR_3y
Youth unemployment rate (% of active pop. aged 15-24)	3 years change in p.p.	YUR_3y

Indicator	Unit	Code
Real GDP	1 year % change	RGDP_1y
Gross fixed capital formation	% of GDP	GFCF
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	% of GDP	GERD
Current plus capital account (Net lending-borrowing)	% of GDP	CKA
Net external debt	% of GDP	NED
Foreign direct investment in the economy – net inward flows	% of GDP	FDI_flow
Foreign direct investment in the economy – stocks	% of GDP	FDI_stk
Net trade balance of energy products	% of GDP	NBTEP
Real effective exchange rates – euro area trading partners	3 years % change	REER_EA_3y
Export performance against advanced economies	5 years % change	EMS_OECD
Terms of trade	5 years % change	ToT_5y
Export market share - in volume	1 year % change	EMS_1y
Labour productivity	1 year % change	LP_1y
Nominal unit labour cost index (2010=100)	10 years % change	NULC_10y
Unit labour cost performance relative to euro area	10 years % change	ULC_EA_10y
House price index (2010=100) – nominal	3 years % change	HPI_3y
Residential construction	% of GDP	RC
Private sector debt, non-consolidated	% of GDP	PSD_NCO
Financial sector leverage, non-consolidated	% debt to equity	FSL
Employment growth rate	1 year % change	EMP_1y
Activity rate	% of total pop. 15-64	AR
Long term unemployment rate	% of active pop. 15-74	LTUR
Youth unemployment rate	% of active pop. aged 15-24	YUR
Young people neither in employment nor in educ. and training	% of total pop. 15-24	YPEET
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion	% of total pop.	PAPSE
People at risk of poverty after social transfers	% of total pop.	APR
Severely materially deprived people	% of total pop.	SMD
People living in households with very low work intensity	% of total pop. 0-59	PLHVIWI



(a) Core indicators 2007



(b) Core indicators 2014

Analysis from Bacchini, Ruggeri-Cannata and Donà 2020



Thank you!

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