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## Frameworks on well-being and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at national and international level for policy making

collective work within the EU funded project MAKSWELL

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 Istat | Istituto Nazionale di Statistica

## About MAKSWELL

WP1

- Analysis of the frameworks on well-being and use in policy-making
- Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

WP2

- New methodologies using non-traditional data sources:
- SAE for SDGs
  - Sentiment from social media
  - Satellites

WP3

- Regional poverty measurement:
- SAE
  - Regional prices from scanner data

WP4

- Time series:
- Nowcasting SDGs
  - multivariate analysis on MIP
  - Treatment of discontinuities

WP5

- Reflection Paper on next FP9
- Extension of macroeconomic models
- Beyond GDP pilot studies for Italy and Hungary

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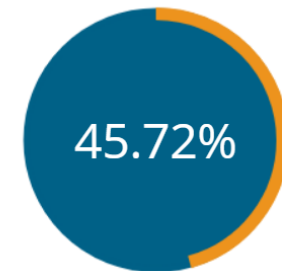
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# Structure of the project

Project progression

Motivation - Growing attention to the beyond GDP indicators



Within the European statistical system different activities are currently going on at local, national and international level.

➡ Need to have an updated global picture.

## Outputs of WP1: Deliverable 1.1

**D1.1:** Report on international and national experiences and main insight for policy use of well-being and sustainability framework.

- Review of international experiences.
- Country by country review.
- Identification and description of selected experiences: the cases of Sweden, France and Italy.

## Review of international experiences

The first step was a review of international experiences in this field, starting from what is documented in the dedicated international websites on sustainable development and well-being.

The main websites which were consulted are:

Sustainable development

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/links>

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/beyond\\_gdp/news\\_map\\_en.html#full](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/beyond_gdp/news_map_en.html#full)

<http://www.sd-network.eu/?k=country%20profiles>

Well-being

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gdp-and-beyond/quality-of-life/>

<http://www.oecd.org/statistics/how-s-life-23089679.htm>

<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>

## Country by country review

### IRELAND

#### Well-being

The Irish National Statistics Board identified the development of a set of societal indicators on well-being as a strategic priority for official statistics in Ireland. After consultations with other experts the Central Statistical Office (CSO) decided to report indicators along eight domains, which have been selected based on their importance for well-being. The domains identified, and the indicators comprised within each one, will be reviewed periodically to increase the availability of data as data collection methods improve. CSO started to develop an interactive dashboard which will provide the public with an intuitive and easy-accessible source for well-being data. A first dashboard comprising selected indicators can already be found on the CSO website.

#### *More information:*

<http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-wbn/thewellbeingofthenation2017/>

<http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-wbn/thewellbeingofthenation2017/di/>

#### Sustainable Development Goals

In cooperation with two partners, the CSO developed a platform which allows users to explore, download and combine publicly available data related to the European and UN sustainable development goals (SDGs). The amount of data available increases steadily and in April 2018 data on 14 of the 17 dimensions could already be found. The user can explore interactive narratives regarding the current progress of the SDGs via story maps. The indicators are provided on NUTS3-level and for some indicators even data on a finer level of granularity are available. The CSO regularly updates the indicators as new data become available.

#### *More information:*

<http://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/>

## Analysis of the country reports

Countries which implemented a framework to measure well-being



	WELL-BEING PROJECTS	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 the SDGs indicators



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



## Identification and description of selected experiences

### Selection criteria:

- National Framework for Well-being
- National Framework for SDGs
- Link to policy making



### SWEDEN

- Multi-stakeholder dialogue
- Definition of SDGs national targets



### FRANCE

- Annual report
- Impact assessment of main reforms
- National consultation

*Law 411/2015  
"New wealth Indicators"*



### ITALY

- Well-being indicators into the DEF
- Trend and policy forecasts

*Law 163/2016  
"Budget reform"*

## Outputs of WP1: Deliverable 1.2

**D1.2:** Definition of the existing database on Beyond GDP initiatives within official statistics.

- Table containing web links with information on the advancements in the implementation of the SDGs in that country and links to indicators.
- Inventory of the domains defined by the country to study the multidimensional concept of well-being, compared to the domains set by the OECD How's Life? Initiative.
- Inventory of indicators, with the aim of identifying possible indicators which the different national frameworks have in common.

## Well-being domains

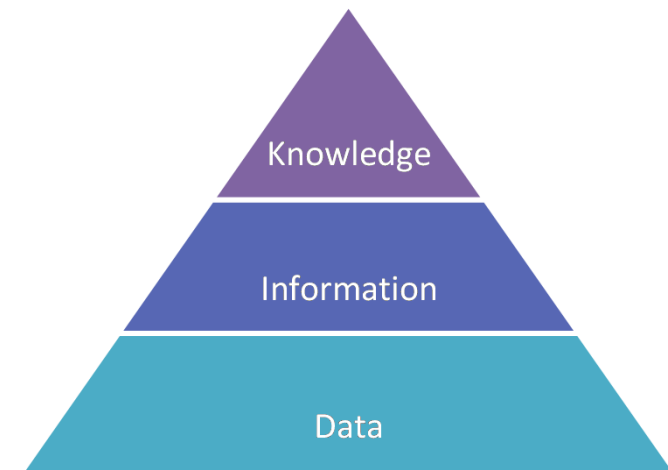
OECD	Italy	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Poland
Housing	Economic wellbeing	Social exclusion	Housing	Housing	Material living conditions
Income	Economic wellbeing	Social exclusion	Income and wealth	Well-being and material welfare	Material living conditions Economic and physical safety
Jobs	Work and life balance	Labour Market	Occupation	Work and education	Main kind of activity: work
Community	Social relationship		Social Relationships	Society	Leisure and social relations
Education	Education and learning Quality of services	Educational attainment	Education and skills	Work and education	Education
Environment	Environment Quality of services		Environment	Environment	Quality of environment at the place of residence
Civic Engagement	Policy and institutions Social relationship		Governance and civic engagement	Society	The state, fundamental rights, active citizenship
Health	Health Quality of services	Life expectancy Mortality	Health	Health	Health
Life Satisfaction	Subjective wellbeing		Subjective well being	Well-being and material welfare	Subjective well being
Safety	Safety Quality of services		Personal security	Security	Economic and physical safety
Work-Life Balance	Work and life balance Subjective wellbeing		Work-life balance	Work and education	Leisure and social relations
	Innovation, creativity and research				
	Landscape and cultural heritage				

## Well-being indicators

OECD N. of indicators	Belgium 63	Italy 130	Slovakia 38	Poland 49	Lithuania 23	Germany 47	
<b>Education</b>	<b>Education and training</b>	<b>Education and training</b>	<b>Quality of services</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>Equal educational opportunities for all</b>
Educational attainment	Early school leavers	Participation in early childhood education	Children who benefited of early childhood services	Education attainment level	People who have a command of foreign languages	Early leavers (youth) from education and training, by place of residence and sex	Persons who have completed at least vocational training or university entrance qualification
Student skills	Higher education graduates	People with at least upper secondary education level (25-64 years old)		Early leavers from education and training	People aged 16-74 who regularly use a computer	Educational attainment rate	Early school leavers
Years in education	Lifelong learning	Level of literacy People with high level of IT competencies		Participation rate of young people in formal and non-formal education and training	People aged 16-74 who regularly use the Internet People aged above 25 with higher education People aged above 25 with at most lower secondary education	Lifelong learning rate, by place of residence and sex	Educational mobility between parents and children  Participation in further education
		Level of numeracy  People having completed tertiary education (30-34 years old) Participation in long-life learning			Persons aged 15-64 in education and training Children aged 3-4 in preschool education		

### Challenges for official statistics

- Complexity and multidimensional phenomena
- New and more specific knowledge needs:
  - thematic nature,
  - territorial detail,
  - type of information produced.
- “All data evolution”
- Evidence-based policy making
- Promotion of a statistical culture



**Official statistics is called to move up the knowledge pyramid**

## Goals

WP5

- Official statistics in Europe needs to do further efforts towards the assessment of the country development including the beyond-GDP dimension.
- New and traditional data should be used and put in a coherent, reusable frame to use it for policy evaluation.
- Intensify cooperation among National Statistical Institutes (NSIs), other institutions of the statistical system together with ministries, stakeholders, civil society and academia.
- Sharing of experiences on theoretical frameworks, methodological advancements, the possibility to provide information at different territorial level, use of statistics for policies and dissemination tools, are a powerful mean to improve the production of good quality statistics on well-being and sustainability.
- Switch for the NSIs: from place for data production to institutions providing complex social and economic scenarios suitable for stakeholders and policies needs.



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