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**Analysis of the frameworks on well-being and sustainability at national and international level  
for policy making**

**Deliverable 1.1**

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

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## **Deliverable 1.1**

### **Report on international and national experiences and main insight for policy use of well-being and sustainability framework**

#### **Summary**

The MAKSWELL project was set up to help strengthening the use of evidence and information on well-being and sustainability for policy-making in the EU, as also the political attention to well-being and sustainability indicators has been increasing in recent years. The report presents an overview of different activities which are currently going on at local, national and international level within the European statistical system. A country by country review is also presented, which is the result of web searches in the sections of Eurostat and European Commission websites on well-being and sustainability and of a consultation with the National Statistical Institutes in the 28 EU countries. Finally, the experiences taking place in Sweden, France and Italy are described into more details for their possible use as examples to share among European countries.



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## 1. Introduction

The MAKSWELL project was set up to help strengthening the use of evidence and information on well-being and sustainability for policy-making in the EU.

The attention to indicators related to the beyond-GDP approach is increasing in the last years. Milestones of this debate have been the Brundtland report, the Human Development Reports and the so-called Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report (Stiglitz et. al. 2009).

Within the European statistical system different activities are currently going on at local, national and international level, as for example the report Quality of Life by Eurostat, OECD and JRC publications on regional well-being, or the annual report on Equitable and Sustainable Well-being in Italy (Bes) and its local declinations, the Measure of National Wellbeing in the UK. At the same time several NSI have started to publish Sustainable Development Goals indicators as required for the implementation of the Agenda 2030 for the Sustainable Development, detailed into 17 Goals. Although these experiences share a common framework background, they are not completely integrated in any way making it difficult to carry out comparisons and to read the information on a similar scale from local to national and European level.

At the same time methodological and quality issues have been developed either to improve the quality representation of dashboard indicators or the effort to derive composite indicators (see van Suntum and Lerbs, 2011 for a general representation of alternative well-being measures).

Moreover also the political attention to well-being indicators has been increasing in recent years. This is the case for the recent extension of the Macro imbalances indicators (MIP) to the so called auxiliary indicators, which include for example, young people neither in employment nor in education and training (Neet) and people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE). These auxiliary indicators are now currently used in the Country reports (see country report for Italy, 2018).

In this context, good-quality well-being and sustainability information is becoming a key component for decision-making. It needs to be available in a comprehensive way and communicated effectively. This work, starting from an overview of international and national initiatives on well-being and sustainability and their link to policies, allows the identification of some experiences, which can be used as an example to share among European countries.

To start the analysis we asked ourselves "Which frameworks have been adopted to measure well-being and to implement the SDGs, and which is their use for policy making across the EU28 countries?".

The first step, described in paragraph 2, is 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/>

In the second step of the work, the output of which is described in paragraph 3, a country by country review was carried out. Having identified the information needs, a summary table was developed (see Annex I) to be compiled for the 28 EU countries.

The work was structured along the following phases:

- starting from the information already available on each Country on Eurostat and European Commission web sites, summary tables were filled-in and integrated, where possible, through specific searches on the respective national statistics websites or search engines.
- After having compiled the country summary sheets, a consultation with the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) was set up, in order to complete, update and validate the information collected through the websites.
- The completed tables were then used as a base to compile the country profiles (see paragraph 3) and to identify selected and more fruitful experiences, described in paragraph 4.

## 2. International experiences on sustainability and well-being frameworks in EU countries

Taking into account the growing importance of sustainability and well-being discourses in national development policies and strategies over the last few decades the main purpose of this chapter is to summarize what possibilities do these frameworks have to be integrated into political decision making. As former experiences show, most of them are still possibilities, but they have a huge potential to meet the needs and objectives of existing priorities. UN's Millennium Declaration in 2000 with the Millennium Development Goals and the famous Stiglitz-report in 2009 both signified a new era in international development policy. The former was later transformed under the aegis of a new buzzword: the sustainability. Undoubtedly the most prominent international organizations in international development practice nowadays are the United Nations and the OECD. However, mainly through Eurostat, the European Commission has also joined the political discourse on sustainable development and well-being. The aim of this chapter is to review the most important international experiences about the implementation of these aforementioned strategies at different territorial levels starting from the global scale through European experiences and finally by mentioning some national best practices.

At **global level** the most influential framework for *sustainability* is the Agenda 2030 adopted at the United Nations Development Summit on 25 September 2015. The Agenda, as the document clearly states "is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity", which "seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom". The Agenda focuses primarily on poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions that seems to be the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The ongoing work on SDGs is coordinated by the Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG), composed of UN Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers. IAEG organizes two international meetings every year in order to discuss the most urgent and yet unsolved problems of the



global indicator list. Considering the complexity of the indicator system and the dimensions of sustainability, priorities differ between countries of the world due to their different geographical location as well as their state of development, both of which determine the usability of the global indicator system.

The 2030 Agenda stimulated the launch of several initiatives. The Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) has set up a Steering group within the Conference of European Statistician (CES), working on a road map for the development of European statistics on the SDGs. This road map, focusing on the role of coordination of the National statistical offices (NSOs), aims to specify a strategy for the creation of a monitoring system of the SDGs. The first edition<sup>1</sup> of the Road Map on Statistics for SDGs (Roadmap on Statistics for Sustainable Development Indicators) was discussed and approved during the Plenary Session of the Conference of European Statistician in June 2017.

OECD has also joined to the discourse on sustainability and development, albeit more from the policy side through strengthening the international co-operation. OECD has organized a number of meetings in order to discuss the situation of international development policy and to link the objectives of the Results Community (an informal network dedicated to results-based management for effective development co-operation and supported by the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate on behalf of the OECD Development Assistance Committee) to the SDGs. As a custodian agency of several SDG indicators, the organization still plays an important role in the implementation process of SDGs, mainly by being responsible for the indicators on development assistance flows, aid flows, and for those linked to foreign direct investments. As another aspect, *well-being* is also at the forefront of OECD's current researches. In recent years, concerns have emerged regarding the fact, that macro-economic statistics (such as GDP) do not provide a sufficiently detailed picture of the living conditions that ordinary people experience in their everyday life. Societal progress is about improvements in the well-being of people and households. Assessing such progress requires looking not only at the functioning of the economic system but also at the diverse experiences and living conditions of people. The OECD Framework for Measuring Well-Being and Progress (see Figure 1) is based on the recommendations made in 2009 by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress to which the OECD contributed significantly. It also reflects earlier OECD work and various national initiatives in the field. This Framework is built around three distinct domains: **material conditions**, **quality of life** and **sustainability**, each with their relevant dimensions. Measuring well-being and progress is one of the key priorities of OECD's ongoing researches and is pursuing as part of the **Better Life Initiative**.

Within this agenda OECD provides a comprehensive analytical framework, which includes e.g. the following works:

- **How's Life? – Measuring Well-being:** This publication charts the promises and pitfalls for people's well-being in 35 OECD countries and 6 other partner countries presenting the latest evidences from 50 different indicators (including outcomes and resources for well-being, and changes since 2005). It also features a range of studies and analysis about people's well-being and how to measure it and includes the interactive Better Life Index website<sup>2</sup>.
- **How's Life in Your Region? – Measuring Regional and Local Well-being for Policy Making:** It presents OECD's framework for measuring well-being at the regional level with internationally comparable indicators on 9 well-being dimensions for 362 regions across 34 OECD countries.
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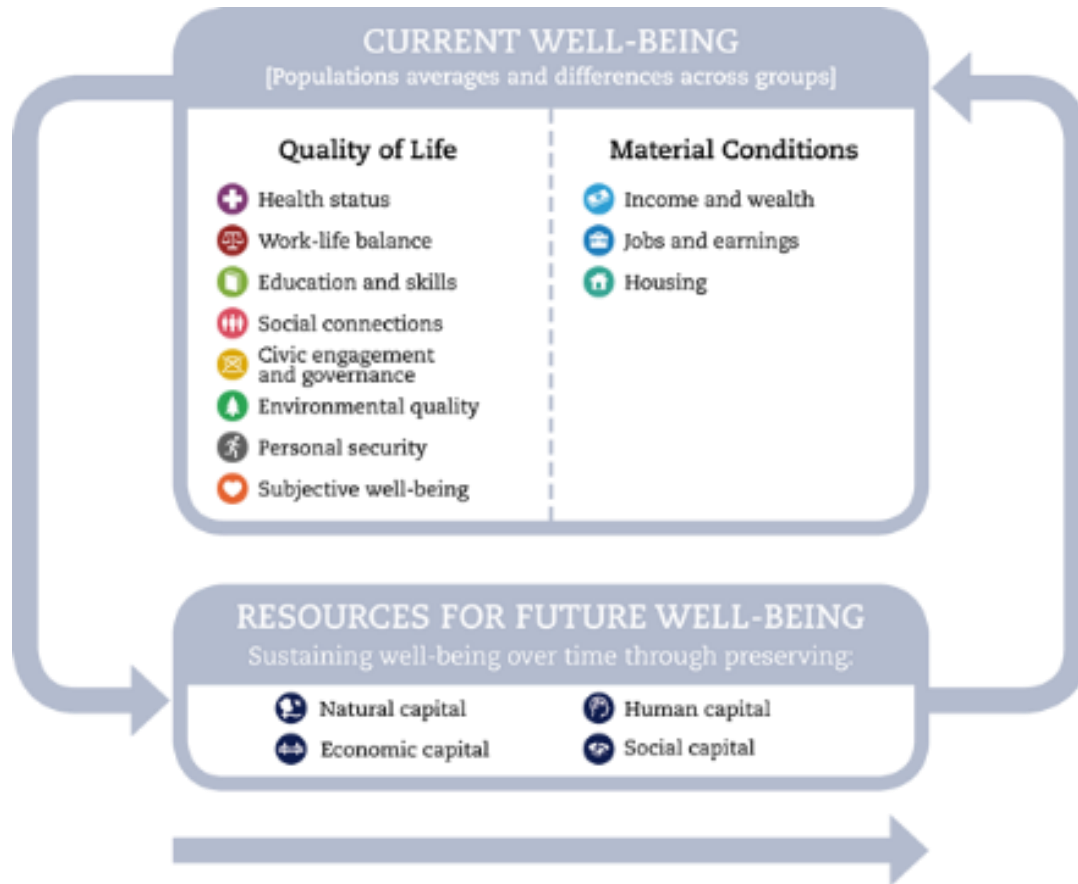
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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=47510>

<sup>2</sup> [www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org](http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org)



**Figure 1.** OECD's framework for measuring well-being and progress



Source: OECD

For ensuring its success, the agenda also requires improved statistical measures, aimed at filling the gap between standard macroeconomic statistics (being used as proxies of people's welfare) and indicators that have a more direct bearing on people's life. The OECD has and still continues to develop a number of guidelines and frameworks that support developing better well-being metrics and advancing the measurement agenda through various works, including e.g.: Guidelines on Measuring the Quality of the Working Environment, Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being, Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth. The organization is also launching some new projects to measure different aspects of well-being where available data are of low quality (see e.g. GONZALEZ & SMITH 2017 on measuring trust or MURTY et al. 2017 on health inequalities).

Contributions to sustainable development and well-being at macro-regional level are also of great importance. As the official statistical producer of the EU, Eurostat has a track record in producing statistics for monitoring sustainable development at the EU level. Objectives on sustainable development have been at the heart of European policy for a long time, firmly anchored in the European Treaties (see Article 3(5) and 21(2) of the Treaty of the European Union) and mainstreamed in key cross-cutting projects, sectoral policies and initiatives. Since 2005 and up to 2015 Eurostat has regularly produced biennial monitoring reports of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy, based on the EU set of Sustainable Development Indicators (SDIs). The EU SDS was adopted by the European Council in June 2001 and was then renewed in June 2006. Measuring progress towards sustainable development was an integral part of the EU SDS. Eurostat also monitors the Europe 2020 Strategy, which promotes smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the EU.



Europe 2020 was proposed by the European Commission in March 2010 as a continuation of Lisbon Strategy for the period 2010–2020. In the strategy five headline targets were identified, which the European Union should take to foster “smart, sustainable and inclusive growth” and employment right after the global crisis. The five priorities included the raise of employment rate of the working age population to at least 75%; the achievement of investing 3% of GDP in Research & Development; the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels (and by the same time the increase of the use of renewable energy sources); the reduction of the share of early school leavers to 10% while increasing the share of middle-age population having completed tertiary education and last (but not least) the reduction the number of people living below national poverty lines. From the statistical side of the strategy, Eurostat has created nine headline indicators and three sub-indicators to monitor progress towards the strategy targets (see below). These targets later have been translated into national ones, as defined in the National Reform Programmes, that reflect each Member State’s situation and the level of ambition they are able to reach as part of the EU-wide effort for implementing the EU2020 strategy.

In 2016, one year after the declaration of Agenda 2030 European Commission outlined its strategic approach towards the implementation of the Agenda including the Sustainable Development Goals. The EU has a strong starting position when it comes to sustainable development and is also fully committed to be a forerunner in implementing the global goals together with its member countries, while all SDGs feature in all of the EC 10 priorities. On 22 November 2016 the EU has presented its response to the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs and has adopted a sustainable development “package”, including:

- An overarching Communication on next steps for a sustainable European future accompanied by a Staff Working Document that describes in broad terms the contribution of the various EU policies and legislation to the SDGs,
- A proposal for a revision of the European Consensus on Development that will serve as the basis for further discussions with the Council and the European Parliament, and
- A post-Cotonou framework<sup>3</sup> on the future relations with the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States.

While developing the EU SDG indicator set, the Commission held several consultations with member states’ experts, and finally a total number of 100 indicators were selected which cover the whole range of dimensions set out by the UN (its latest version was published on 3 April 2018). All goals in this system are limited to 6 indicators per each and several multipurpose indicators are used to complement monitoring of the goals. Although the EU SDG indicator set has been aligned as far as appropriate with the UN list of global indicators, **it does not cover all aspects of the SDGs or to fully reproduce the UN global list**. Instead, it includes indicators which allow SDGs to be monitored in the context of long-term EU policies. The first monitoring report<sup>4</sup> was published in November 2017, which provides a statistical presentation of trends relating to the SDGs in the EU over the past five years (‘short-term’) and, when sufficient data were available, over the past 15 years (‘long-term’). The indicator trends are described on the basis of a set of specific quantitative rules.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-16-3885\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-3885_en.htm)

<sup>4</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/8461633/KS-04-17-780-EN-N.pdf/f7694981-6190-46fb-99d6-d092ce04083f>





**Figure 2.** Europe 2020 headline indicators, EU-28 (2008 & 2012–2016)

Topic	Headline Indicator	2008	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Target
Employment	Employment rate age group 20–64, total (% of population)	70.3	68.4	68.4	69.2	70.1	71.1	75.0
	• Employment rate age group 20–64, females (% of population)	62.8	62.4	62.6	63.5	64.3	65.3	:
	• Employment rate age group 20–64, males (% of the population)	77.8	74.6	74.3	75.0	75.9	76.9	:
R&D	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D <sup>(1)</sup> (% of GDP)	1.84	2.01	2.03	2.04	2.03	:	3.00
Climate change and energy	Greenhouse gas emissions <sup>(2)</sup> (Index 1990 = 100)	90.6	82.1	80.5	77.4	77.9	:	80.0
	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	11.0	14.4	15.2	16.1	16.7	:	20.0
	Primary energy consumption (Million tonnes of oil equivalent)	1,692	1,585	1,570	1,508	1,530	:	1 483
	Final energy consumption (Million tonnes of oil equivalent)	1,180	1,106	1,106	1,060	1,082	:	1 086
Education	Early leavers from education and training, total <sup>(3)</sup> (% of population aged 18–24)	14.7	12.7	11.9	11.2	11.0	10.7	< 10.0
	• Early leavers from education and training, females <sup>(3)</sup> (% of population aged 18–24)	12.7	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.5	9.2	:
	• Early leavers from education and training, males <sup>(3)</sup> (% of population aged 18–24)	16.6	14.5	13.6	12.8	12.4	12.2	:
	Tertiary educational attainment, total <sup>(4)</sup> (% of population aged 30–34)	31.1	36.0	37.1	37.9	38.7	39.1	≥ 40.0
	• Tertiary educational attainment, females <sup>(4)</sup> (% of population aged 30–34)	34.3	40.2	41.4	42.3	43.4	43.9	:
	• Tertiary educational attainment, males <sup>(4)</sup> (% of population aged 30–34)	28.0	31.8	32.8	33.6	34.0	34.4	:
Poverty and social exclusion	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, EU-27 <sup>(5)</sup> (Million people)	115.9	122.2	121.4	120.7	117.6	:	96.2 <sup>(6)</sup>
	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, EU-28 <sup>(5)</sup> (Million people)	:	123.6	122.7	121.9	118.8	:	
	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, EU-28 <sup>(5)</sup> (%) (of population)	23.7	24.7	24.6	24.4	23.7	:	:
	• People living in households with very low work intensity, EU-28 <sup>(5)</sup> (%) (of population aged 0–59)	9.2	10.5	10.9	11.2	10.6	:	:
	• People at risk of poverty after social transfers, EU-28 <sup>(5)</sup> (%) (of population)	16.5	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.3	:	:
	• Severely materially deprived people, EU-28 <sup>(5)</sup> (%) (of population)	8.5	9.9	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.8	:

<sup>(1)</sup> 2015 data are provisional.

<sup>(2)</sup> Total emissions, including international aviation, but excluding emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF).

<sup>(3)</sup> Break in time series in 2014 (switch from ISCED 97 to ISCED 2011).

<sup>(4)</sup> The indicator 'people at risk of poverty or social exclusion' corresponds to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty after social transfers, severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators.

<sup>(5)</sup> The overall EU target is to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and exclusion by 2020. Due to data availability issues, the target is evaluated only for the EU-27.

<sup>(6)</sup> EU-27 data for 2008.

<sup>(7)</sup> Data for 2016 are estimates and provisional.

The most important actions for the implementation of the Agenda 2030 include the **SDGs into EU policies and initiatives across the board, with sustainable development as an essential guiding principle for all EC policies**. Beside, those actions provide regular reporting of the EU's progress, take the implementation of the Agenda forward with EU governments, the European Parliament, other EU institutions, international organizations, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. Another important aim is to maintain a high-level multi-stakeholder platform which supports the exchange of best practices on implementation across sectors at national and EU level.

Currently the EU's work on SDGs includes two main work streams. The **first** is to join up the SDGs to the European policy framework and current priorities of the Commission, assessing where we stand and identifying the most relevant sustainability concerns. With this, the Commission commits to mainstreaming the SDGs into EU policies and initiatives. It will provide regular reporting of the EU's progress as of 2017 (including in the context of the UN High Level Political Forum), and promote sustainable development globally in cooperation with external partners. The Commission will take implementation forward with the Council and the European Parliament. In order to pursue the 2030 Agenda in partnership with all



stakeholders, it will launch a multi-stakeholder Platform with a role in the follow-up and exchange of best practices on SDG implementation. The **second** main task launches reflection work on developing further our longer term vision and the focus of sectoral policies after 2020, and reorient the EU budget's contributions towards the achievement of the EU's long-term objectives through the new Multiannual Financial Framework beyond 2020. By adopting such a comprehensive approach, the EU seeks to mainstream the SDGs into the Commission's everyday work and to engage all stakeholders, Member States and the European Parliament in its implementation to work towards full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In the case of *well-being* the most prominent statistical data collection relates to the EU-SILC ad-hoc modules on (subjective) well-being firstly launched in 2013 and then again in 2018. In those surveys “subjective well-being” encompasses three distinct but complementary sub-dimensions: life satisfaction, based on an overall cognitive assessment; affects, or the presence of positive feelings and absence of negative feelings; and eudaimonics, the feeling that one’s life has a meaning, as recommended by the **OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being**. In the Eurostat quality of life framework, all three sub-dimensions are covered. Based on the results of the survey Eurostat published a Statistical book titled “Quality of life in Europe – Facts and views” in 2015. It presents different aspects of people’s well-being combining objective indicators with subjective evaluation of individuals’ situations and covering various aspects of quality of life. The indicators are analysed together with different elements affecting quality of life such as educational level, activity, health status or family and financial situation. One year later, an analytical report on subjective well-being was published with the variables that had been included in Eurostat’s Quality of Life framework (see Figure 3) and with employing multivariate regression analysis and methodology. In this abovementioned framework 8+1 dimensions are covered with different indicators including e.g. overall life experiences, material living conditions, education, health, economic and physical safety etc. Most dimensions relate to people’s capabilities to pursue their self-defined wellbeing in accordance with their own values and priorities. Data for ensuring the framework’s success came from different sources, mainly from EU-SILC as well as from the Labour Force Survey, the Health Interview Survey and administrative sources.

Those aforementioned frameworks might vary in the Member States of the EU regarding to their implementation process and their inclusion into national policies. As detailed in the next section many countries do already have separate projects, strategies and data collections on sustainable development and well-being, while others manage these aspects together. Another group of countries is where either sustainable development or well-being is missing from the policy priorities, therefore the focus is only on one aspect.



**Figure 3.** Eurostat's Quality of Life framework



Source: Eurostat website



### 3. Country profiles

In this chapter a country by country review is presented, for the EU28 countries, giving a separate description of developments in place in each Country in the area of well-being and SDGs, with a special focus on the link with policy use. The review is based on information collected through the consultation with the NSIs. For countries which have not developed a project or framework on well-being or have not started to implement the SDGs indicators there will not be a separate paragraph.

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#### AUSTRIA

##### Well-being

Statistics Austria, in following the recommendations of the Sponsorship Group "Measuring Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development", has compiled a report "How's Austria", devoted to measuring well-being. This set of indicators is designed to complement the GDP and provides concise and interactive information on the various dimensions of wealth and progress. To select the indicators Statistics Austria engaged in a broad communication process with national experts, institutions and ministries.

##### *More Information:*

[http://www.statistik.at/web\\_en/statistics/-----/hows\\_austria/what\\_is\\_hows\\_austria/index.html](http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/-----/hows_austria/what_is_hows_austria/index.html)

[http://www.statistik.at/web\\_en/statistics/-----/hows\\_austria/index.html](http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/-----/hows_austria/index.html)

##### Sustainable Development Goals

In 2017, Statistics Austria compiled a national set of indicators for the first time, which are available from their website since December 2017. Statistics Austria provides time series for the relevant indicators beginning with the reporting year 2010. The indicators are presented according to targets and follow closely the UN guidelines while respecting the requirements of the European Statistical System. The set of indicators is being monitored and expanded continuously.

##### *More information:*

<https://www.federal-chancellery.gv.at/sustainable-development-2030-agenda-sdgs>

[http://www.statistik.at/web\\_de/statistiken/internationales/agenda2030\\_sustainable\\_development\\_goals/un-agenda2030\\_monitoring/index.html](http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/internationales/agenda2030_sustainable_development_goals/un-agenda2030_monitoring/index.html)

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#### BELGIUM

##### Well-being

Law 14/03/2014 instructs the Federal Planning Bureau of Belgium, within the framework of the National Accounts Institute, to develop a set of indicators to measure quality of life, human development, social progress and the sustainability of our economy, calculate these indicators and publish the results each year. Indicators are grouped in 13 themes, covering three conceptual dimensions: current generation (here and now), future generation (later) and other countries (somewhere else). The last update of indicators,



available at national level only, was out in 2018 in the publication “Complementary Indicators to GDP”. This report also proposes a composite indicator to measure well-being Here and now’.

**More information:**

<https://www.plan.be/publications/publication-1745-en-complementary+indicators+to+gdp+2018>

<http://www.indicators.be/en/t/BGD/>

**Sustainable Development Goals**

To measure the progress of Belgium towards the SDGs, the Interfederal Statistical Institute selected a set of 34 indicators, i.e. two per goal. These indicators were first presented in the Belgian Voluntary National Review, submitted to the July 2017 United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. In the future, other sustainable development indicators will be added to this set of 34 indicators.

In the 2017 Federal Report on Sustainable Development, the Federal Planning Bureau assesses for Belgium the trends of these 34 sustainable development indicators towards the SDGs.

**More information:**

<https://www.plan.be/publications/publication-1737-en-concretiser+les+objectifs+mondiaux+de+developpement+durable+rapport+federal+sur+le+developpement+durable+2017>

<http://www.indicators.be/en/t/SDI/>

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**BULGARIA**

Bulgaria does not have separate projects and frameworks on well-being and sustainability, the two topics are integrated in the Indicators for Europe 2020 Strategy and the National Development Programme for Bulgaria 2020. The latter document presents the link between the EU priorities in the context of the Europe 2020 Strategy and the Bulgarian national priorities. It also supports the process of optimization of development programming in the country until 2020. The main indicators of the EU 2020 Strategy in Bulgaria are mainly focusing on employment, investment in research and development, climate and energy as well as education and poverty reduction.

**More information:**

<http://www.nsi.bg/en/content/11536/indicators-europe-2020-strategy>

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**CROATIA**

**Sustainable Development Goals**

The main national coordinator for Agenda 2030 and SDGs is the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. The Ministry established an intersectoral working group for drafting and monitoring the implementation of Agenda 2030 and SDGs. The Croatian Bureau of Statistics is developing a web application for entering all



available indicators for 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This database is under development for more than 100 indicators which are produced in official statistics. In the next phase, the bureau is planning to involve other relevant bodies to fill in this database with indicators they are producing.

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## CYPRUS

### Sustainable Development Goals

The Republic of Cyprus produced for the first time a national voluntary review on implementation of Agenda 2030, which was presented at the UN High-level Political Forum in July 2017. The review presented the results of a preliminary analysis and mapping exercise on Cyprus' current progress, identified challenges and outlined next steps. The leader institute in the project is the Presidency of the Republic, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Other co-operating institutes are the ministries and the Statistical Service of Cyprus. A relevant line Ministry has been assigned as coordinator for each one of the 17 Goals. A mapping exercise was initiated at the end of 2016, aiming to define stakeholders, national or EU strategies and indicators, if applicable, for each of the targets. The Statistical Service contributed to this review by producing a statistical annex, which largely drew on the EU's SDG indicator set. The frequency of update of indicators is occasional, the last update was in 2017. No territorial breakdown is foreseen as Cyprus is designated as one region at the NUTS 1, 2 and 3 levels. Concerning the use of indicators in the national policy cycle, a horizontal, longer term sustainable development strategy has not been formulated at present. Instead, a combination of policies and legislation, both national and EU, cover most part of the SDGs in Cyprus. The voluntary review outlines the Republic of Cyprus' priorities (mainly SDGs 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, as well as SDGs 4 and 14) and the policies involved in achieving them.

#### ***More information:***

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15886Cyprus.pdf>

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## CZECH REPUBLIC

### Sustainable Development Goals and well-being

The Czech approach to the 2030 Agenda implementation builds on two concepts: sustainable development and well-being. In order to consider development beyond the scope of GDP and economic growth, progress in the implementation of the Czech Republic 2030 strategic framework will be measured using indicators related to its specific goals and indicators focusing on different aspects of quality of life and well-being. The process of implementation at the national level is led by the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic and supported by the Government Council for Sustainable Development. The strategic framework has been adopted by the Government and came into effect in April 2017. It sets six priority areas for development of the Czech Republic in the long-term perspective and formulates strategic and specific objectives. It also serves as a transfer mechanism for Czech commitments to the European Union and the global community in the field of sustainable development. The strategic framework is designed to serve as an overarching "umbrella" framework for all national, regional and local strategies. Evaluation of the compliance of strategic documents, programs and measures on national and regional level will be assessed



by the report on quality of life and its sustainability which will be submitted to the government every two years on the basis of monitoring indicators.

**More information:**

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15717Czech\\_Republic.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15717Czech_Republic.pdf)

<https://www.cr2030.cz/pro-media/> (in Czech)

[https://www.cr2030.cz/wp-content/uploads/TISK\\_P%C5%99%C3%ADloha-%C4%8D.-1\\_Indik%C3%A1tory-ke-specifick%C3%BDm-c%C3%ADl%C5%AFm-%C4%8CR-2030.compressed.pdf](https://www.cr2030.cz/wp-content/uploads/TISK_P%C5%99%C3%ADloha-%C4%8D.-1_Indik%C3%A1tory-ke-specifick%C3%BDm-c%C3%ADl%C5%AFm-%C4%8CR-2030.compressed.pdf) (in Czech)

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## DENMARK

### Well-being

Denmark has a separate statistic on well-being called Quality of Life in Denmark. It is irregularly compiled and published by Statistics Denmark and it is not used in any formal way in the policy process. Last update was published in 2016. At the current stage no continuation has been decided. Most data are on a national level only, but some are on municipality level. The purpose of the statistics is to show different aspects of the Danish population's quality of life, with a distinction between subjective and objective quality of life indicators. The data basis for the subjective indicators is a questionnaire, which asked about people's satisfaction with life, their economic situation, social relationships, work, health, sense of security, confidence in politicians etc. The objective indicators are based on registry data about income, employment, education, medical contact, reported crimes and turnout.

**More information:**

<http://dst.dk/extranet/livskvalitet/livskvalitet.html?lang=en>

<https://dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/quality-of-life-indicators>

### Sustainable Development Goals

Denmark has currently put forward three strategic documents for working with the SDGs towards 2030. One is an action plan which sets the framework for how the Danish government is working with the SDGs in a national context. The action plan lays out the Danish approach and priorities in following up on the SDGs. The other document is the Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, The World 2030, which focuses on the international implementation in particular in developing countries. The Sustainable Development Goals make up the platform for Danish Development cooperation. Finally the Danish Foreign and Security Policy Strategy for 2017-2018 also reflects the SDGs and works towards the implementation of the SDGs.

**More information:**

<http://um.dk/en/danida-en/strategies%20and%20priorities/the-un-sustainable-development-goals/>





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## ESTONIA

### Well-being

In Estonia the government issued a Welfare Development Plan 2016-2023. In this document, making reference to the OECD framework to measure well-being, specific objectives are set up, and a list of indicators is identified to assess the achievement of the objectives. The indicators refer to data sources coming from Official Statistics, even though there is no specific area on well-being in the statistical database available on the website of the Estonian statistical institute.

In this case there is no national framework set by the statistical office to guide policies, but policies are using the available statistics to monitor their goals.

#### ***More information:***

[https://www.sm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/eesmargid\\_ja\\_tegevused/welfare\\_development\\_plan\\_2016-2023.pdf](https://www.sm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/eesmargid_ja_tegevused/welfare_development_plan_2016-2023.pdf)

### Sustainable Development Goals

In Estonia the implementation of the strategic development plans for sustainable development is coordinated by the Strategy Director of the Government Office, in cooperation with Statistics Estonia, which is responsible for the proposal of sustainable development indicators and produces data and releases data series on the database. The statistical office in cooperation with ministries and other relevant institutions compiles the publication of the sustainable development indicators. In December 2017 the Commission for Sustainable Development adopted the new set of indicators for measuring sustainable development in Estonia, based on the SDGs, for a total of 88 indicators. The indicators chosen will be used in the national policy cycle as they are mainly those which are already in use in national development plans and strategies. Indeed, the new set of indicators also measures the movement towards the four goals of the Estonian National Strategy on Sustainable Development. These goals are: the viability of the Estonian cultural space, growth of welfare, social coherence and ecological balance. Data series for the new indicators are not yet published on the statistical office database, but the indicators currently on the database are those from previous sustainable development indicators set. Although the data is available on a regional level (NUTS1) it is only used (for planning and monitoring) in the national policy cycle.

#### ***More information:***

<http://www.stat.ee/sustainable-development>  
<https://riigikantselei.ee/en/sustainable-development>





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## FINLAND

### Well-being

In Finland there is not a specific framework on well-being, however two projects can be mentioned in the area of welfare and social progress.

The Finnish National Institute for Health and Welfare (in cooperation with Statistics Finland and the Social Insurance Institution of Finland) each year compiles and publishes the Statistical yearbook on social welfare and health care. It has a formal status and was used extensively in Public health Reports to the Parliament every second year (legislation from 1995 until 2014). The many indicators are used on all levels of government, mainly for monitoring purposes. The Statistical Yearbook contains the key statistical data on social welfare and health care, grouped according to themes: Population; Alcohol, tobacco and addiction; Sexual and Reproductive health; European Indicators; Welfare, health and functioning; Ageing and functional capacity; Children, young people and families; Mental health; Indicators for monitoring; Services and resources; Key indicators of THL; Social environment of population. The data are presented in the form of time series, and are classified according to municipality, region and hospital district. Some of the data can also be easily accessed and in a more detailed form on an online service called Welfare Compass.

Indicators on social progress can also be found on an online service called Findicator. Findicator was developed in a joint effort by Statistics Finland and the Finnish Prime Minister's Office. It provides up-to-date statistical information on the progress of Finland with about 100 indicators describing various aspects of society. The graphs and tables of the service are automatically updated from a database as new information is published by governmental data producers. The service is targeted at everyone needing up-to-date, reliable information on social progress in their work or other activities: decision makers, public servants, specialists, teachers, journalists, citizens. The indicators have been selected in consultation with user groups and data providers. Findicator was opened in 2009 and has been widely used ever since.

#### **More information:**

<https://thl.fi/en/web/thlfi-en/statistics/statistics-by-topic/statistical-publications/statistical-yearbook-on-social-welfare-and-health-care>

<https://www.hyvinvointikompassi.fi/en/web/hyvinvointikompassi/hyvinvointi-profiili>

<https://findikaattori.fi/en/indicators>

### Sustainable Development Goals

The National report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has led to a cooperation of the statistical office and all ministries, representatives of workers union, representatives of employers, research institutes on environment, research institutes on social and health and several umbrella organizations (a total number of 33 organizations) under leadership of the Prime Minister's Office. The SDG's are grouped in ten so-called "baskets", each of which is updated every 12 months. They are used for Evaluation in the policy cycle, although there is an ongoing internal process for use in Planning.

#### **More information:**

<http://kestavakehitys.fi/en/agenda2030>

<http://kestavakehitys.fi/en/frontpage>



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## FRANCE

### Well-being

Ever since the publication of the Stiglitz Report, France has been heavily involved in the measurement of well-being. The French Statistical Institute (INSEE) has expanded the scope of its existing surveys and launched a new experimental survey in 2011. This survey, drawing upon a single statistical source, aims to better understand the links between determinants generally referred to as objective dimensions of quality of life (such as health or education) and subjective well-being. This information is of paramount importance for policy makers who cannot act directly on the level of people's satisfaction but can only act upon the levers of objective dimensions. The variables used for indicators of quality of life are as follows:

- Perceived well-being
- Material living conditions
  - poor housing conditions : lack of space, damp, lack of outdoor space
  - financial constraints : insufficient means to heat or cool the home, take holidays, replace furniture, buy meat, buy new clothes, invite guests to the home, run a car, difficulties paying rent etc., difficulties paying for medical treatment, forced to leave home.
- Health
  - poor physical health : perceived state of health, chronic illnesses, health problems afflicting daily life
  - poor emotional well-being (stress in daily life) : not in a good mood, lack of energy and motivation, not calm and relaxed, not fresh and rested when waked up.
- Psychosocial risks relating to work (poor well-being at work): stressed, underpaid, lacking independence, witnessing things you disapprove, not having the satisfaction of a job well done, working to tight deadlines, working in dangerous conditions, too tired to perform household tasks, difficulty fulfilling family obligations, difficulty concentrating at work.
- Lack of trust in society (governance and individual rights) : distrust of others, tension between rich and poor, tension between bosses and workers, tension between men and women, tension between young and old, tension between ethnic groups, tension between religious groups, lack of faith in the law, the press, the police, experts, public officials.
- Weak social connections : unsatisfied with family life, not in contact with family members, lack of conversation, lack of trust in others.
- Poor environmental conditions : poor water quality, noise, air pollution, lack of green spaces, dirty surroundings.
- Economic and physical insecurity.

With law 2015-411 on 13 April 2015, a legislative initiative was launched to set up a small permanent scoreboard with "New Wealth Indicators". The aim is to go beyond the GDP and help evaluating public policies with permanent indicators not linked with national strategies which can change overtime, but using a limited number of indicators for easy communication. The indicators are: employment rate; research effort; indebtedness; life expectancy without disability; life satisfaction; income inequalities; poverty in living conditions; early school leavers; carbon footprint; soil artificialisation.



With these ten indicators, France has a permanent tool to help evaluating the long term evolution of society, which contemplates the notion of collective progress, associating the economic dimension with that of social and environmental well-being.

Indicators at national level are produced annually by the Statistical system and the report to the Parliament is produced by the government.

**More information:**

<https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/1281415#documentation>

<https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/1377988?sommaire=1377999>

<https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/3281778> (in French)

**Sustainable Development Goals**

In France, governance for implementing the Agenda 2030 with its 17 goals is organized by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Sea affairs (in charge of sustainable development), together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development. Evaluation will be based on a national adaptation of the global indicators linked to national context and national policies for each goal. Consultation has begun under the aegis of the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS) to select 100 appropriate indicators, especially among global indicators but also some national additional indicators if necessary, for monitoring SDG implementation at national level. Many stakeholders are involved in the selection of these indicators: statisticians, representatives of the government (both national and local), of trade unions, of business, of NGOs, of academia and of civil society. The work is in progress and a first national list will be available in mid May 2018. Data collection of the national indicators is coordinated by INSEE (see above). INSEE has already published more than 110 statistical indicators, based on the global indicators adopted in March 2017 by the UN Statistical Commission, or proxies already available at national level. This list, updated in March 2018, allows a first evaluation of progress in implementing SDGs in 2017 in France.

**More information:**

<https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/ODD> (in French)

<https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/2879089>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10726Report%20SDGs%20France.pdf>

[http://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/ODD\\_Point%20d%27%C3%A9tape%20HLPF%202017.pdf](http://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/ODD_Point%20d%27%C3%A9tape%20HLPF%202017.pdf)

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**GERMANY**

**Well-being**

The initiative “Wellbeing in Germany – what matters to us” of the German Federal Government is designed to provide a benchmark for effective policymaking. Therefore, the government initiated a national dialogue to find the answer to this question. Based on this dialogue and the findings of other national and international research projects and discussions, the federal government selected **12 dimensions and 46 indicators** in order to describe and measure the current status and trends in wellbeing in Germany. The indicators will be updated on a regular basis, the last update was in January 2018.



**More information:**

<https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/static/LB/en/>  
<https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/static/LB/indicators>

**Sustainable Development Goals**

Germany adopted its first sustainable development strategy in 2002. Since then it has been updated at regular intervals every four years. In 2016 the German Sustainable Development Strategy was revised and simultaneously adapted to the 17 goals of the Agenda 2030 of the United Nations. The new edition of the Sustainable Development Strategy was released in January 2017.

The indicators to monitor the German Sustainable Development Strategy are compiled and mainly calculated by the Federal Statistical Office of Germany (Destatis), which also analyses and assesses their development. The basic data sources are official statistics (majority of the figures), including survey and administrative data, as well as other sources.

In order to measure the achievement that has been laid out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the German Federal Government reports to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development on the steps Germany has already taken to implement the 2030 Agenda. The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development represent the German government vis à vis the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The report was given in 2016 and is planned to be updated again in 2021.

Every year, the Federal Statistical Office publishes an update of the available German figures on these SDGs indicators. Data sources are statistics of the Federal Statistical Office as well as other official statistics like the Police Crime Statistics or other sources such as the report of diseases of the Robert Koch Institute.

**More information:**

[https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/StatischeSeiten/Schwerpunkte/Nachhaltigkeit/2016-07-27-die-nationale-nachhaltigkeitsstrategie\\_en.html?nn=393722](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/StatischeSeiten/Schwerpunkte/Nachhaltigkeit/2016-07-27-die-nationale-nachhaltigkeitsstrategie_en.html?nn=393722)  
[https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/Indicators/SustainableDevelopmentIndicators/National/SDG\\_National.html](https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/Indicators/SustainableDevelopmentIndicators/National/SDG_National.html)  
[https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/07\\_en/2016-07-18-hlpf-new-york-nachhaltigkeit\\_en.html?nn=393722](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/07_en/2016-07-18-hlpf-new-york-nachhaltigkeit_en.html?nn=393722)  
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=65&menu=3170>  
[https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/Indicators/SustainableDevelopmentIndicators/InternationalStatistics/SDG\\_InternationalStatistics.html](https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/Indicators/SustainableDevelopmentIndicators/InternationalStatistics/SDG_InternationalStatistics.html)  
[https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/Indicators/SDG/SDG\\_TotalXLS.html](https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/Indicators/SDG/SDG_TotalXLS.html)

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**GREECE**

**Sustainable Development Goals**

In Greece the General Secretariat of the Government is leading the Interministerial Coordination Network for Sustainable Development Goals, in collaboration with all thematic Ministries of the Government and the Greek Statistical System.



Following the mapping and prioritization of the SDGs by the ministries, and with the input of proposals from the social partners and stakeholders, the government identified national priorities for SDG Goals 8, 9, 4, 1, 2, 3, 10, which will be the focus in the short-run.

The final database, which will contain data at national Level, is in progress.

**More information:**

[http://www.ggk.gov.gr/?page\\_id=5537](http://www.ggk.gov.gr/?page_id=5537) (in Greek)

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/sdgs>

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## HUNGARY

### Well-being

Hungary has separate data collection on well-being. One main source is the EU-SILC ad-hoc modules on well-being, which is not regular, but could help to create time series. The best practice of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) is to include some “basic” questions on the individuals’ well-being every year (not as widely as in the ad-hoc modules). With those data the Office is planning to publish bi-annual reviews titled “The Hungarian indicator system of well-being” capturing main issues like job-time and free time, material living conditions, education and knowledge, physical and mental health, human capital etc. The first review was published in 2014.

**More information:**

[http://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xftp/stattukor/eszobjektiv\\_jollet.pdf](http://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xftp/stattukor/eszobjektiv_jollet.pdf)

### Sustainable Development Goals

In Hungary sustainability and well-being are treated separately in the field of official statistics in terms of the related projects. HCSO has published the indicators of sustainable development every two years since 2007. The first 3 volumes adopted the former indicator system of Eurostat, and the aim in the first few years was its domestic adaptation and its completion with domestic peculiarities. In the volumes issued in 2013 and 2015 the indicators were presented by three major dimensions (environment, society and economy), in a thematic breakdown, which change can be considered as a first step towards the support of the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development of Hungary. Beside these objectives HCSO has also been collecting data for monitoring the global SDG indicator system, which is also being updated year by year as new data is published. The main issue in the near future could be the merging of the different initiatives (HCSO publication, national framework strategy and the SDGs).

**More information:**

[http://www.ksh.hu/apps/shop.kiadvany?p\\_kiadvany\\_id=1011329&p\\_temakor\\_kod=KSH&p\\_lang=EN](http://www.ksh.hu/apps/shop.kiadvany?p_kiadvany_id=1011329&p_temakor_kod=KSH&p_lang=EN)

<http://www.nfft.hu/documents/127649/1361679/NFFT-ENG-web.pdf/f692c792-424d-4f5a-9f9d-9e6200303148>



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## 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/>

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## ITALY

### Well-being

Istat, together with representatives of the third sector and civil society, has developed a multidimensional approach to measure "equitable and sustainable well-being" (Bes), launched in 2010, in order to complement the indicators related to production and economic activity with measures of the key dimensions of well-being, together with measures of inequality and sustainability, to evaluate the progress of society not only from an economic, but also from a social and environmental point of view.

The framework that was set up to measure well-being is composed by 12 dimensions: Health; Education and training; Work and life balance; Economic well-being; Social relationships; Politics and Institutions; Safety; Subjective well-being; Landscape and cultural heritage; Environment; Innovation, research and creativity; Quality of services.



The report on equitable and sustainable well-being (Bes) is published every year since 2013 and contains a detailed analysis together with the updated set of 129 indicators (2017 Report). The analysis goes down to the NUTS2 level, providing a description of well-being in the 20 Italian regions.

One of the aims of the report is helping raise awareness of the Country's strengths and difficulties, stressing out that well-being should be considered as starting point for public policies and individual choices.

In 2016, the "Equitable and sustainable well-being" has become part of the national economic planning: the Economic and Financial Document (Def) has to include an analysis of recent trends for selected indicators and an impact assessment of proposed policies. Every year in February, moreover, a monitoring report is to be presented to the Parliament.

The indicators for which the impact of policies is being measured is a subset of 12 Bes indicators: Mean adjusted disposable income (per capita); Disposable income inequality; People living in absolute poverty; Healthy life expectancy at birth; Overweight or obesity; Early leavers from education and training; Non-participation rate; Ratio of employment rate for women 25-49 years with children under compulsory school age to the employment rate of women 25-49 years without children; Victims of predatory crime (robberies, burglaries and pick pocketing); Efficiency of civil justice index; Emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gasses; Illegal building rate.

At local level, the forthcoming first release of Istat's project "Bes measures at local level" will provide 61 indicators for the Nuts3 level that are consistent with the national framework. Concerning the use for local policies, single municipalities included a subset of Bes indicators in their DUP (Programming Document), however these initiatives are scattered over the territory.

***More information:***

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

"Statistical annex" in: [www.istat.it/en/archivio/210706](http://www.istat.it/en/archivio/210706)

**Sustainable Development Goals**

Since 2016 Istat, entrusted by a national Statistical System (Sistan) Law to coordinate the production of an integrated national mapping of indicators to measure and monitor the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, collects indicators for Italy with the collaboration of different institutions of Sistan. An update and an extension of the set of indicators for measuring sustainable development and monitoring its objectives is published twice a year. Last update was published in December 2017 and a new update is foreseen for the summer. Indicators, are disaggregated by Italian regions (NUTS 2) and municipalities (for goal 11) and are available on Istat's website.

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSDS) Report was presented to the UN. The NSDS represents the main framework for the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Italy. The adoption of Law 221/2015 (Provisions to promote measures on Green economy and to limit the extensive use of natural resources) committed the Italian Ministry of Environment to take proper actions and measures in different fields related to green economy and sustainable development. The Cipe act (22 December 2017) gave to the Prime Minister the role to coordinate the National Strategy.

***More information:***

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





<https://www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability/sustainable-development-goals/istat-indicators-for-sustainable-development>

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## **LATVIA**

### **Sustainable Development Goals**

Latvia does have data regarding SDG's. The so-called Cross-Sectoral Coordination Centre Latvia (CSCC) is responsible for the indicators of both the Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030 and of the previous National Development Plan (NDP) of Latvia for 2014-2020. The two sets of corresponding indicators partly overlap. Every two years indicators on Sustainable Development are monitored. They are used at national level for monitoring and evaluation, as well as planning and setting up goals and targets. Subsets are also used at lower territorial level (up to municipalities) for planning.

Concerning the implementation of the UN Agenda 2030, previous activities carried out in Latvia are in line with SDGs and have contributed already to their implementation. Moreover, CSCC has developed an assessment of the 169 targets against the national policy planning documents. A preliminary comparison of the 2030 Agenda sub-goals to targets and performance indicators in current Latvian policy documents reveals that Latvia already has many domestic level indicators with targets that match the 2030 Agenda goals and targets.

#### ***More information:***

[http://www.pkc.gov.lv/sites/default/files/inline-files/LIAS\\_2030\\_en\\_0.pdf](http://www.pkc.gov.lv/sites/default/files/inline-files/LIAS_2030_en_0.pdf)

<http://www.pkc.gov.lv/sites/default/files/inline-files/NAP2020%20vidusposma%20zinojums%20final.pdf>  
(in Latvian)

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## **LITHUANIA**

### **Well-being**

Lithuania, in following the recommendations of the Sponsorship Group "Measuring Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development", formed to develop specific and concrete sets of indicators to assess social progress in response to the Stiglitz–Sen–Fitoussi Commission (SSFC) and European Commission initiatives, has compiled a series of statistics devoted to measuring well-being. The main themes are: Social exclusion, Labour Market, Life expectancy, Mortality and Educational attainment. Data are annually updated, down to NUTS3 level of disaggregation. Indicators are used in the national policy cycle for planning and monitoring, and a Social report is published regularly by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour.

#### ***More information:***

<https://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/gyvenimo-kokybes-rodikliai>

<https://socmin.lrv.lt/en/about/social-report>





## Sustainable Development Goals

Lithuania also implemented statistics on SDG's. It is a joint work by Statistics Lithuania (which is responsible for coordination of measuring and monitoring and dissemination of the indicators ) and the Ministry of Environment (which is the coordinator of national policy of SDGs). Statistics Lithuania, together with ministries and other institutions, prepared a national list of sustainable development indicators. The list covers only the indicators which are relevant for Lithuania. Some of the indicators are already compiled, the rest will be in the future. It is updated twice a year and is used in the policy cycle for planning and monitoring.

### **More information:**

<https://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/nacionaliniai-darnaus-vystymosi-rodikliai>

<http://www.am.lt/VI/en/VI/index.php#r/187>

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## LUXEMBOURG

### Well-being

How is quality of life in Luxembourg? "Le Projet PIBien-être", conceived by the joint commission formed by the *Conseil économique et social* and the *Conseil supérieur pour un développement durable* with the support of the *Observatoire de la Compétitivité*, monitors the quality of life of the residents in Luxembourg analysing the distribution of 63 indicators – covering 11 areas of life of the population – from 2009 and beyond. The Luxembourg Index of Well-being, a synthetic index summarising the many indicators of the *PIBien-être*. The *PIBien-être* project fits in the group of initiatives that tries to complement GDP with other measures to compose a dashboard of indicators of quality of life. The project identified 11 domains as relevant for quality of life including income and economic situation, working conditions, health, familiar relationships, quality of institutions, environment, social involvement, and well-being. The value-added of the *PIBien-être* compared to the other initiatives is a keen focus on distributional issues: all the indicators are considered not only with regard to their average across the population, but also for specific sub-groups of residents. The indicators are analysed by various breakdowns, such as age group, gender, income group, familiar status, and education. The leader institute in the project is the national statistical institute (STATEC). The last update of indicators was in 2017 and provide information on national level. Indicators are not used in the national policy cycle. There is no formal relationship with national SDG policy, only the cross-check of some indicators.

### **More information:**

<http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr/publications/thematique/conditions-sociales/pibien-etre/index.html>

## Sustainable Development Goals

In Luxembourg an act from 2004 on the coordination of national sustainable development policy serve as a legal basis for institutions and instruments dealing with planning and coordination. The country is committed to the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by a national plan. In 2017 the government adopted the report on implementation of 2030 Agenda and prepared the voluntary national review, coordinated by UN. The leader institute is the Ministry for Sustainable Development and



Infrastructures, Department for Environment, other co-operating institutes are other ministries and the national statistical institute (STATEC). The national law provides an acting mechanism for implementation. The main actors are the Government, the House of Representatives, the Council for Sustainable Development and the Commission of Sustainable Development and the civil society. The government adopts and implements the national plan and acknowledges the national report on implementation. SDG indicators are part of the report, all of these are used in the national policy cycle for monitoring purposes. The last update of indicators was in 2017.

***More information:***

<http://environnement.public.lu/fr/developpement-durable.html>

<http://environnement.public.lu/content/dam/environnement/documents/developpement-durable/rapport-meo-agenda2030.pdf>

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## **MALTA**

### **Sustainable Development Goals**

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) was adopted in December 2006 and submitted to the Government for endorsement. Strategic directions were reviewed and the Strategy was endorsed by Cabinet in December 2007.

Malta has not, to date, defined a set of national sustainable development indicators. The strategy involves compliance with the EU SDG indicator set and, as far as possible, meeting the Global UN indicator set.

***More information:***

<https://msdec.gov.mt/en/sustainabledevelopment/Pages/sustainabledevelopment.aspx>

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## **NETHERLANDS**

### **Well-being**

The Dutch Cabinet has commissioned Statistics Netherlands (CBS) to compile an annual Monitor of well-being. The need for such a monitor is the result of the acknowledgement that welfare comprises more than GDP growth alone. In addition to GDP-related indicators, well-being comprises a range of other domains, such as environment, health, education, labour, security, confidence and inequality. Moreover, these aspects should not just be considered 'here and now'; the consequences of our actions for the rest of the world and for future generations should also be taken into account. Where possible, the Monitor will also examine the distribution of various elements of well-being across various groups in the population.

The policy assessment agencies – the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB), the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) – will also contribute to the Monitor. In addition they will conduct a periodic exploration of well-being based on the monitor.

The Monitor of well-being is the follow-through of the recommendations by the temporary parliamentary committee on a broad definition of welfare, chaired by Rik Grashoff. In its report, the committee concluded



that there is a need for a single authoritative instrument to present the wide range of available information on well-being clearly and concisely, and based on up-to-date data.

The Monitor of well-being will be published annually in the spring. On the basis of the Monitor, the Cabinet will deliver its considerations with respect to the state of well-being in the Netherlands. This state of affairs and the Cabinet's considerations will subsequently constitute part of the accountability debate in the House of Representatives on the third Wednesday in May. This means the Monitor of Well-being will serve as the instrument to facilitate the public and political debate on well-being.

The three editions of the Sustainability monitor for the Netherlands can be viewed as the foundation for the Monitor of well-being. The indicators used in the Sustainability monitor will be updated one more time, on April 2018. This update will be published with an accompanying article. The Sustainability monitor will then be converted to a Monitor of well-being in accordance with the recommendations of the committee report. To be able to publish the Monitor of well-being every spring, CBS will have to publish a number of statistics earlier in the year. It also intends to design an attractive and easy-to-understand presentation for the Monitor.

In terms of metrics, the Monitor of well-being – like the Sustainability monitor - will be based on internationally accepted recommendations for the measurement of sustainable development developed by the Conference of European Statisticians. These recommendations distinguish three dimensions of well-being: well-being 'here and now', future well-being ('later') and impact on other countries ('elsewhere'). The 'later' dimension will be based on the capital approach: what is the situation with regard to the 'stocks' that are relevant for the well-being of future generations? These are expressed in terms of physical, human, natural and social capital.

***More information:***

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2017/07/cbs-to-compile-a-monitor-of-well-being>

<https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/achtergrond/2017/50/kwaliteit-van-leven-in-nederland>

**Sustainable Development Goals**

Prompted by the UN list of provisional indicators to monitor progress on the SDGs, Statistics Netherlands (CBS) has decided to regularly conduct measurements of where the Netherlands stands in terms of achieving the targets set for the SDGs. The Netherlands has advanced towards most of the 17 SDGs since the previous measurement of progress. This is based on the second monitoring of performance on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2018.

However, only one third of the SDGs indicators are directly measurable for the Netherlands. In the 2018 report a number of supplementary and alternative indicators have been added. Many SDGs indicators have still to be developed; this will pose a challenge, partly because the national SDGs strategy in the Netherlands is still under development. National ambitions and targets have yet to be set for many SDGs and sub-goals. Once they are set, priorities within the indicators will become clearer.

Statistics Netherlands is also actively involved (in cooperation with University of Twente) in a project concerning visualization of the data on SDG's.

The two areas of work on well-being and on the SDGs implementation are related in the Netherlands, in fact the Monitor on well-being will standardly comprise a chapter on the SDGs.

***More information:***

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2016/44/measuring-the-sdgs-an-initial-picture-for-the-netherlands>



<https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/publicatie/2018/10/duurzame-ontwikkelingsdoelen-de-stand-voor-nederland>  
(update in Dutch only)

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## **POLAND**

### **Well-being**

For many years the Central Statistical Office of Poland has been publishing a wide range of information allowing for the in-depth analysis of particular quality of life aspects. The concept of measuring the quality of life adopted by the Office, refers to both international recommendations and the rich tradition of Polish research in this respect. According to this approach a statistical measurement of quality of life takes into account the multidimensional nature of this concept. It is assumed that the measurement includes not only all objective circumstances in which a human lives, but also the subjective quality of life, as experienced by individuals, which is also known as the subjective well-being. All indicators (with definitions and actual values) are described in the annual publication 'Quality of life in Poland'.

Moreover, since indicators are calculated on the basis of different data sources (surveys), there are also analytical-methodological reports where some of the indicators are presented in a more detailed way (different breakdowns, territorial diversities, etc.). This kind of reports consider many other indicators of well-being which go beyond the set of measures included in the publication 'Quality of life in Poland'.

In addition, some of these indicators are used in national policy cycle (planning, monitoring, evaluation). Depending on the policy needs, there are different indicators used. However most of the indicators considered in the policy cycle are related to such domains as: material living conditions (e.g. extreme poverty rate), main kind of activity/work (e.g. employment rate, unemployment rate, NEET), health (e.g. persons with overweight or obesity) and education (e.g. share of persons with higher education, children in preschool education). Some indicators are used in the sub-national, regional (NUTS 2) policy cycle.

### ***More information:***

<http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/living-conditions/living-conditions/quality-of-life-in-poland-2017-edition,5,4.html>

### **Sustainable Development Goals**

Nowadays Poland is at the stage of moving to a new monitoring system of sustainable development. Until 2017, there was not a special, separate strategy for sustainable development in Poland, and the current national set was built on the basis of several strategies monitoring different areas.

The Strategy for Responsible Development for Poland was adopted in 2017 and it is a response to the 2030 Agenda. The next step was to define the national priorities related to SDGs. At the moment, a very intensive work is in process to build a set of indicators monitoring progress in the area of Sustainable Development Goals in Poland. In the near future (June/July this year) the new set of indicators will be included in the National Reporting Platform. Moreover, currently, four modules can be found of which one is related to the global indicators of the 2030 Agenda.

The quality of life in Poland (QoL) and SDGs are stand-alone projects. There is no direct relationship between them, however some of the indicators considered in the QoL project are used in SDGs projects.



**More information:**

<https://rio.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/library/strategy-responsible-development>

<http://wskaznikizrp.stat.gov.pl/index.jsf> (in Polish)

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## PORTUGAL

### Well-being

Starting from 2013 Statistics Portugal releases annually the “Well-Being Index for Portugal” (WBI). The study was developed starting from methodologies established by a group of international organisations, namely the OECD and Eurostat, and already applied by other national statistical offices. The purpose of the WBI is to regularly provide results to monitor the evolution of well-being and social progress in two instrumental aspects – material living conditions of households and quality of life. The index provides breakdowns into ten domains, three in the area of material living conditions and seven in the sphere of quality of life:

Material living conditions: Economic Well-being; Economic vulnerability; Labour and Earnings;

Quality of life: Health; Work-life balance; Education, Knowledge and Skills; Social interactions and Subjective well-being; Civic participation and Governance; Personal security; Environment.

Composite indicators at the level of every domain and at global level lead to a stronger monitoring mechanism of the main critical factors of Portugal’s economic and social development, from the well-being perspective.

**More information:**

[https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine\\_indbemestar&xlang=en](https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_indbemestar&xlang=en)

[https://www.ine.pt/ngt\\_server/attachfileu.jsp?look\\_parentBoui=311540855&att\\_display=n&att\\_download=y](https://www.ine.pt/ngt_server/attachfileu.jsp?look_parentBoui=311540855&att_display=n&att_download=y)

### Sustainable Development Goals

Statistics Portugal has worked in close articulation with national institutions involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, aiming to contribute to its monitoring process. At national level, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the overall coordination of SDG, in articulation with the Ministry of Planning and Infrastructures. This task is performed in close collaboration with other ministries which are members of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Foreign Policy, responsible for the internal coordination of the 2030 Agenda implementation. Statistics Portugal also partakes in this structure, following-up on aspects related to the SDG, specifically within statistical domains. This process has enabled national and international mapping of available information and identified the most appropriate sources of indicators for the monitoring of the 17 SDGs in Portugal, given that official statistics available do not cover all indicators. The majority of indicators is available (with information identical, similar or partial), a quarter of them is out of the national scope, and the remaining are not available or are under consideration.

Portugal embodies its strategic priorities for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in SDG 4, 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14.



In order to concentrate the existing statistical information on a single platform INE releases a Thematic file on SDGs, which allows for an easy access of the available statistical information on the monitoring indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The projects on measuring well-being (WBI) and the SDGs are independent, however, 19 WBI indicators (over 109) are similar to the SDGs.

**More information:**

[https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine\\_perfsdg&xlang=en](https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_perfsdg&xlang=en)

[https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine\\_destaques&DESTAQUESdest\\_boui=292037042&DESTAQUESmodo=2&xlang=en](https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_destaques&DESTAQUESdest_boui=292037042&DESTAQUESmodo=2&xlang=en)

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15766Portugal2017\\_EN\\_REV\\_FINAL\\_29\\_06\\_2017.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15766Portugal2017_EN_REV_FINAL_29_06_2017.pdf)

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## ROMANIA

### Sustainable Development Goals

The indicators from the database of sustainable development indicators are pursuing the objectives and ways of action established by the National Strategy for Sustainable Development on the horizon of 2013, 2020 and 2030, and are built on information available from the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Environment and Forests and institutions under its coordination or subordination and methodologies that are harmonized with the EU.

The main function of the indicators is to meet the monitoring requirements expressed by the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, associated with the terms of the proposed targets, which in their turn are political commitments related to the strategic objectives of the sustainable development.

The set of indicators can be a solid base for the regular monitoring of progress in meeting the strategic objectives of sustainable development.

**More information:**

[http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/Web\\_IDD\\_BD\\_en/index.htm](http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/Web_IDD_BD_en/index.htm)

[http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/IDDT2012/index\\_IDDT\\_en.htm](http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/IDDT2012/index_IDDT_en.htm)

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## SLOVAKIA

### Well-being

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic produces and disseminates Quality of life indicators for Slovakia every year. This is a national indicator system. Quality of life indicators is based on a concept generally accepted within the European Statistical System. The indicators provide a measurement of people well-being for the following 9 areas (dimensions): Material living conditions, Productive or main activity, Health, Education, Leisure and social interactions, Economic and physical safety, Governance and basic rights, Natural and living environment, Overall experience of life.

The data source for quality of life indicators are mainly sample statistical surveys (e. g. Labour Force Survey, EU SILC, EHIS, HBS).



These indicators are intended for various uses, including use in the political cycle, however they are not associated with any governmental strategic document.

**More information:**

[https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/living/life/about/!ut/p/z1/pZPLcolwFlafxi05CbfQXbQKO FQpeGs2DGqqdCQwiDp9-yJ10ZvRmWaTOZP\\_O9ccxNECcZkes01aZ4VMd439wq1kFoS028UMxtPYAGbamDhhSCgz0bwVwJXDAPF7-Gfb\\_xTQUdQHf8JCNxoaGAyz5QdxSJhjuL3HaDxonnuExoFFAPCF77nMM-wAgAauCT7zppHhrOvA9PviKwJ846n3hMEfBOEs7E9wNIMLrxCo4hP9J\\_87Qa5ur5q38H31XxG4FvkXfy6Qq90bI95KVBO81QN-65NwVRZtkbfGPPKXKBYSREPFvm2mmVa6DZxNQdbFCd6raNHXLeFyaXOt0gXolXUYIKO1TNGm3runzoQAFEShOHqijT5mosecyqQuZC1h1YivdCrpPNuuyAFkd9kqdlIqS2rfPdX463xb5Gi68OUZIPL2cBmf9muHO6\\_wAFFhE9/dz/d5/L2dJQSEvUU3tQS80TmxFL1o2X1ZMUDhCQjFBME9VUzQwQTU3MTI5UFayODIz/](https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/living/life/about/!ut/p/z1/pZPLcolwFlafxi05CbfQXbQKO FQpeGs2DGqqdCQwiDp9-yJ10ZvRmWaTOZP_O9ccxNECcZkes01aZ4VMd439wq1kFoS028UMxtPYAGbamDhhSCgz0bwVwJXDAPF7-Gfb_xTQUdQHf8JCNxoaGAyz5QdxSJhjuL3HaDxonnuExoFFAPCF77nMM-wAgAauCT7zppHhrOvA9PviKwJ846n3hMEfBOEs7E9wNIMLrxCo4hP9J_87Qa5ur5q38H31XxG4FvkXfy6Qq90bI95KVBO81QN-65NwVRZtkbfGPPKXKBYSREPFvm2mmVa6DZxNQdbFCd6raNHXLeFyaXOt0gXolXUYIKO1TNGm3runzoQAFEShOHqijT5mosecyqQuZC1h1YivdCrpPNuuyAFkd9kqdlIqS2rfPdX463xb5Gi68OUZIPL2cBmf9muHO6_wAFFhE9/dz/d5/L2dJQSEvUU3tQS80TmxFL1o2X1ZMUDhCQjFBME9VUzQwQTU3MTI5UFayODIz/)

**Sustainable Development Goals**

The name of the project in connection with SDG is The Implementation of Agenda 2030 in the Slovak Republic. The project leader is the Deputy Prime Minister's Office for Investments and Informatization of the Slovak Republic and there are some co-operating institutes also for example Ministries, other central bodies including Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

National strategic targets and indicators will be defined in the second half of the year 2018 within the framework of the participatory process of all stakeholders in line with approved governmental documents such as 'The starting points for the preparation of the national priorities for the implementation of the Agenda 2030' as an input for the next board discussion to set the national priorities of the Agenda 2030 and 'Proposal for a Participatory Process for Identifying National Priorities for the Implementation of Agenda 2030'. The stakeholders are planning to use the indicators in the national policy cycle.

In line with the 'one world' principle, Agenda 2030 shall be integrated into all public policies at each management level. Sustainability must become a full cross-cutting theme and a criterion when adopting any public action. Therefore, relevant projects should be harmonized.

**More information:**

<https://www.vicepremier.gov.sk/index.php/investicie/agenda-2030/index.html> (in Slovak language)  
[https://www.vicepremier.gov.sk/index.php/investicie/agenda-2030/index.html](https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/special/indicators/!ut/p/z1/7VRLe6lwFP0r3bAcEh4V7A5faMsoQn3Axxg8hRaaBMAHq-O8ngdZqH-hilsOnJDe559ybc28APlgDPwtekjgoE5IFmNme39nMtYne60kG1HtLGU60qSM9zOemPNDAqnaA3zwGBP41-HeHqTOEk0fDNp17VYLqbY1fWvbr9vinBCcjy17aw0fJWcJXfN80xqpmQahb5i2cGOOF050rCjSU6-KPXF52uqrZHizEYvfl3XX6sgQStfhWxl8y3-2cFVo3GqS3LVtWZeVj_gPDkZz_m-ONxuoF_AdqTU-o2_Hy0orntG36s8T5HhjPp-71nIJzaXM5FUkE04XCwhHb_q1OPjt5VldalC_vT1XwG-TuO6gSxz-pST9NhXNjvzR4XMXtCckRcBFGbgHfrJNxX2YilDU5FulK6m6oiuaJnVlfl-NbKvoMfApekIUUbGi7BrvyjK_E6AAUSiip18YAOzspeEkixFWSnALTqQLNrEUS7ADO2LTRrkG5SJuzLFXxHvSFGC9SkhTy7GZNt8OI4x9_u9yHMOSSpATMqqEGCBAhrugP-7QvQA1u7AvBqCSRhgBNbFM_BY9bUT3RYOE1a77_XszkCZwQ5wubR1DLeKY1Twz9owC7YYRRsHZRGijIO5FKSileqTrGRSTEmEzndDkqNJ9HntuCIJWk-QZBkHW4T5RJAUG48G5iZ0a_6i2ZH7flxQEdIk5xm1AmAQskmRsJy5tT3wd7mrjapA9JQzCc_J2H-OzznLKEmdGDUz5IRPmiM0sm4CjMU4eTppji065WCnqktTVEBuUaFjWxp0tnP7QPT9biAOKoj4OiuKUhbPKhJYB) (in Slovak language)  
[https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/special/indicators/!ut/p/z1/7VRLe6lwFP0r3bAcEh4V7A5faMsoQn3Axxg8hRaaBMAHq-O8ngdZqH-hilsOnJDe559ybc28APlgDPwtekjgoE5IFmNme39nMtYne60kG1HtLGU60qSM9zOemPNDAqnaA3zwGBP41-HeHqTOEk0fDNp17VYLqbY1fWvbr9vinBCcjy17aw0fJWcJXfN80xqpmQahb5i2cGOOF050rCjSU6-KPXF52uqrZHizEYvfl3XX6sgQStfhWxl8y3-2cFVo3GqS3LVtWZeVj\\_gPDkZz\\_m-ONxuoF\\_AdqTU-o2\\_Hy0orntG36s8T5HhjPp-71nIJzaXM5FUkE04XCwhHb\\_q1OPjt5VldalC\\_vT1XwG-TuO6gSxz-pST9NhXNjvzR4XMXtCckRcBFGbgHfrJNxX2YilDU5FulK6m6oiuaJnVlfl-NbKvoMfApekIUUbGi7BrvyjK\\_E6AAUSiip18YAOzspeEkixFWSnALTqQLNrEUS7ADO2LTRrkG5SJuzLFXxHvSFGC9SkhTy7GZNt8OI4x9\\_u9yHMOSSpATMqqEGCBAhrugP-7QvQA1u7AvBqCSRhgBNbFM\\_BY9bUT3RYOE1a77\\_XszkCZwQ5wubR1DLeKY1Twz9owC7YYRRsHZRGijIO5FKSileqTrGRSTEmEzndDkqNJ9HntuCIJWk-QZBkHW4T5RJAUG48G5iZ0a\\_6i2ZH7flxQEdIk5xm1AmAQskmRsJy5tT3wd7mrjapA9JQzCc\\_J2H-OzznLKEmdGDUz5IRPmiM0sm4CjMU4eTppji065WCnqktTVEBuUaFjWxp0tnP7QPT9biAOKoj4OiuKUhbPKhJYB](https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/special/indicators/!ut/p/z1/7VRLe6lwFP0r3bAcEh4V7A5faMsoQn3Axxg8hRaaBMAHq-O8ngdZqH-hilsOnJDe559ybc28APlgDPwtekjgoE5IFmNme39nMtYne60kG1HtLGU60qSM9zOemPNDAqnaA3zwGBP41-HeHqTOEk0fDNp17VYLqbY1fWvbr9vinBCcjy17aw0fJWcJXfN80xqpmQahb5i2cGOOF050rCjSU6-KPXF52uqrZHizEYvfl3XX6sgQStfhWxl8y3-2cFVo3GqS3LVtWZeVj_gPDkZz_m-ONxuoF_AdqTU-o2_Hy0orntG36s8T5HhjPp-71nIJzaXM5FUkE04XCwhHb_q1OPjt5VldalC_vT1XwG-TuO6gSxz-pST9NhXNjvzR4XMXtCckRcBFGbgHfrJNxX2YilDU5FulK6m6oiuaJnVlfl-NbKvoMfApekIUUbGi7BrvyjK_E6AAUSiip18YAOzspeEkixFWSnALTqQLNrEUS7ADO2LTRrkG5SJuzLFXxHvSFGC9SkhTy7GZNt8OI4x9_u9yHMOSSpATMqqEGCBAhrugP-7QvQA1u7AvBqCSRhgBNbFM_BY9bUT3RYOE1a77_XszkCZwQ5wubR1DLeKY1Twz9owC7YYRRsHZRGijIO5FKSileqTrGRSTEmEzndDkqNJ9HntuCIJWk-QZBkHW4T5RJAUG48G5iZ0a_6i2ZH7flxQEdIk5xm1AmAQskmRsJy5tT3wd7mrjapA9JQzCc_J2H-OzznLKEmdGDUz5IRPmiM0sm4CjMU4eTppji065WCnqktTVEBuUaFjWxp0tnP7QPT9biAOKoj4OiuKUhbPKhJYB)





fmOokxBd\_m4ctQGxT6IJ8BqXPisJondNp7AtHBxIVRcJeCd8bu1803jf2GwRo\_JmlWQR2XNY-F7c73Ff9kJT8Ca-xzuVWWym8fEP8CS9zqrpSo9dUa94\_uE-8AF4uKTHbvnfJv-2TfJ0cXzWMJn8Us2VXu0HBb-kqa6c\_\_bj9C\_bll2/dz/d5/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS80TmxFL1o2X1ZMUDhCQjFBMDhHNTMwQTZVTUxOTIVJOEs0/

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## SLOVENIA

### Well-being

Well-being indicators in Slovenia are now integrated into the national set of the sustainable development goals indicators produced by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

### Sustainable Development Goals

Slovenian Development Strategy 2030, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in December 2017, presents a new long-term national development framework. Its primary objective is titled "Slovenia, a country with a high quality of life for all".

With five strategic orientations and twelve interconnected development goals, it sets a new foundation for the future development of Slovenia. By including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations, Slovenia is recognizing the importance of a sustainable, inclusive and more conscious future where society as a whole can flourish.

The establishment of the monitoring system for the Slovenian Development Strategy is in the final phase. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia is the responsible party for compiling some of the relevant indicators. The SDG indicators will be part of it.

In the meantime for the purpose of global monitoring and especially the communication of SDGs the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia established the national reporting platform. It provides the statistical glance on the SDGs and raises the awareness of them among broadest public. This will be a national and yearly updated monitoring system.

### *More information:*

<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/News/Index/7145>

<http://www.stat.si/Pages/en/goals>

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## SPAIN

### Well-being

The publication Quality of Life Indicators issued by the Spanish statistical Institute (INE) came to its third edition. Following the main guidelines of the indicators scheme defined by Eurostat (incorporating the contributions of the Working Group of Quality of Life Experts) the analysis of the different dimensions of quality of life of individuals is concentrated in a not very wide number of indicators (about sixty). The publication aims to offer a panoramic (multidimensional) view of the quality of life in Spain, through the choice of a set of indicators that allows establishing territorial comparisons and between population groups.

The selected indicators are organized in nine dimensions of well-being: I. Material living conditions, II. Work, III. Health, IV. Education, V. Location and social relations, VI. Physical and personal security, VII. Governance and basic rights, VIII Environment and environment, IX Subjective well-being.





**More information:**

[http://www.ine.es/ss/Satellite?L=en\\_GB&c=INEPublicacion\\_C&cid=1259947308577&p=1254735110672&pagename=ProductosYServicios%2FPYSLayout&param1=PYSDetalleGratis](http://www.ine.es/ss/Satellite?L=en_GB&c=INEPublicacion_C&cid=1259947308577&p=1254735110672&pagename=ProductosYServicios%2FPYSLayout&param1=PYSDetalleGratis)

**Sustainable Development Goals**

Spain is preparing its first Voluntary National Review at the United National High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development. This report will be launched in July.

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**SWEDEN**

**Well-being**

In Sweden there are two main sets of statistics regarding well-being and providing statistics that go beyond GDP.

1. System of Environmental and Economic Accounts. This is the responsibility of Statistics Sweden (with cooperation by the National institute of Economic Research). Here the topics concern the economy and the environmental pressure that is connected to the economic activities, as well as the environmental goods and services sector. Examples of published statistics include energy, emissions and the environmental taxes and services by industry, state and households. The emissions indicators are updated every quarter. The statistics are used for general awareness raising but also for follow up of specific policies. The statistics on well-being have been produced since the seventies.
2. New measures of Well-being. Statistics Sweden (on request by the Government) developed a framework for measuring well-being, including a set of indicators based on existing data and where possible broken down by population groups and regions. The New Measures are composed of 15 indicators, divided into three categories: Economic, Environmental and Social. Each category has five indicators, and they are a mixture of both objective and subjective measures. The Swedish Government intends to use these indicators to monitor socioeconomic development and to both provide input for the policy process as well as to assess its effects. It is also used as complementary performance indicators in the spring Budget Bill annually.

**More information:**

<http://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/statistics-by-subject-area/environment/environmental-accounts-and-sustainable-development/system-of-environmental-and-economic-accounts/>  
<http://www.government.se/articles/2017/08/new-measures-of-wellbeing/>  
<http://www.government.se/articles/2016/09/the-2017-budget-in-five-minutes/>  
<https://www.stjornarradid.is/media/velferdarraduneyti-media/media/velferdarvakt09/A-system-of-Nordic-Welfare-Indicators.pdf>

**Sustainable Development Goals**

Sweden has implemented the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable development” in a statistical follow up by Statistics Sweden. It is yearly updated and used for monitoring in the policy cycle.



**More information:**

[http://www.scb.se/contentassets/cc84f7debf404250a146e1204ea589b0/mi1303\\_2017a01\\_br\\_x41br1701\\_eng.pdf](http://www.scb.se/contentassets/cc84f7debf404250a146e1204ea589b0/mi1303_2017a01_br_x41br1701_eng.pdf)  
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/sweden>

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## UNITED KINGDOM

### Well-being

The UK's Measuring National Well-being programme was launched in 2010 and is based at the Office for National Statistics (ONS). It comprises a set of 41 indicators which are monitored regularly and designed to measure the well-being of the nation. These indicators are updated twice per year and available at NUTS1-level. In addition, time series of the indicators on the national level are presented in a dashboard.

Furthermore, the ONS produces annual reports on "Personal well-being in the UK" which considers four personal well-being indicators. Specifically, mean ratings of life satisfaction, feeling the things done in life are worthwhile, happiness and anxiety are published. The data on the indicators are available online as time series in a dashboard.

**More information:**

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing#publications>  
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/bulletins/measuringnationalwellbeing/october2016toseptember2017>

### Well-being - WALES

Wales enacted the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 (WG 2015) with the aim to improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The act applies to all public bodies and requires decisions to be made with regard to a well-being model, using evidence from national indicators. For this purpose 46 indicators have been selected and an annual report will be compiled by the Welsh Government.

**More information:**

<http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/?lang=en>  
<https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/160316-national-indicators-to-be-laid-before-nafw-en.pdf>

### Sustainable Development Goals

The ONS published its first report on measuring the SDGs in November 2017. At that time, the ONS had access to 41% of the 232 global SDG indicators. In order to disseminate the data to wider audience, a national reporting platform was created. The data are provided as time series via interactive dashboards. New data are made available on a regular basis.

**More information:**

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/articles/sustainabledevelopmentgoalstakingstockprogressandpossibilities/november2017>  
<https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/>



<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals>

### **Sustainable Development Goals - SCOTLAND**

Scotland's Sustainable Development Goals Network is a coalition of over 250 people and organisations from across Scotland committed to making sure that the Global Goals for Sustainable Development become every Scot's business. In May 2018, they will publish their first report on their website to inform on the steps taken to accomplish the SDGs.

#### **More information:**

<https://globalgoals.scot/>



#### 4. Identification and description of selected experiences

The European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) defines indicators as ‘a particular subset of statistical information, directly related to a special purpose such as monitoring specific policy objectives’.<sup>5</sup>

In this chapter this relation is in the focus. Our aim is to identify and highlight some experiences with a special attention to the relation of indicator initiatives to a specific policy use. However, it has to be noted that there exist some basic differences between well-being and SDG initiatives regarding their link to national policies. For the SDGs specific targets have been set to be achieved, for which governments generally give assignments to the statistical institutes in order to analyze how the country meets the goals and target based on the available data. On the other hand, for well-being many countries set up a direct link between indicators and policies without any pre-given targets.

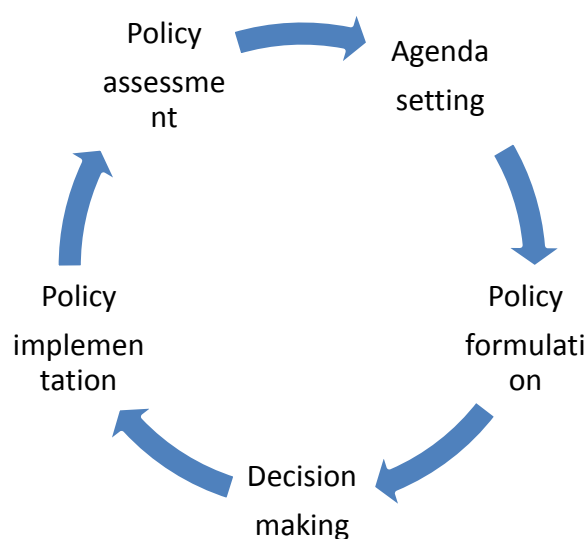
Politics has been shifting from opinion-based to evidence-based decision making in the last years. Official statistics could play a key role in this change by representing values such as independency, neutrality, sound methodology and transparency. Indicators could condense information on policy relevant issues to facilitate decision making.<sup>6</sup>

The use of indicators could have several different objectives from policy aspect:

- Achieve recognition of a policy issue,
- Inform the design and choice of policy,
- Forecast the future,
- Monitor policy implementation,
- Evaluate policy impact.<sup>7</sup>

Some national well-being and SDG indicator initiatives have been selected and described for their high policy relevance, with contribution of indicators to the above mentioned purposes such as planning, monitoring or evaluation. In addition, we highlighted those experiences where indicators were involved also in the sub-national policy cycle beside the national level.

**Figure 4.** The policy cycle



<sup>5</sup> [Towards a harmonised methodology for statistical indicators, Eurostat 2017](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Towards a harmonised methodology for statistical indicators, Eurostat 2017](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Bridging the gap - The role of monitoring and evaluation in Evidence-based policy making, UNICEF 2008](#)



## 4.1 The case of Sweden

### 4.1.1. New measures of well-being in Sweden<sup>8</sup>

'New measures of well-being' is a framework of 15 indicators of economic, environmental and social dimensions of quality of life. The indicators, intended to complement GDP as a measure, is an instrument for monitoring trends in people's quality of life and the long-term sustainability of the economy. GDP is an important measure used to describe economic growth. It is clear and simple, yet provides only a limited picture of a society's development. This is why a number of additional indicators have been selected to complement GDP to provide a picture of the development of wellbeing.

Sweden had previous experience with integrating beyond GDP indicators into policy through the Environmental Quality Objectives, this knowledge was used to develop the new measures on well-being. The indicators are also related to the UN Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, the coordination of the work has been led by the Ministry of Finance. The process was initiated with the publication of a report on "Measuring Quality of Life" which was presented to the Swedish government in 2015. This report was commissioned by government in 2014, and aimed at mapping and analysing proposed indicators for monitoring well-being in Sweden, to complement GDP per capita. Based on this report, the Swedish government tasked the National Bureau of Statistics (Statistics Sweden) to develop a framework for measuring well-being, in consultation with government offices, and to suggest a set of indicators. The fifteen indicators were presented in the spring 2017 budget bill. The indicators<sup>9</sup> are divided into three categories: Economic, Environmental and Social. Each category has five indicators, and they are a mixture of both objective and subjective measures. Developing and presenting this framework is a strong signal from the Swedish government for agencies at all levels of government to adopt it into the key processes of policy-making.

### 4.1.2 Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Sweden<sup>10</sup>

The Swedish government views the 2030 Agenda and the 17 sustainable development goals as an overarching and forward-looking commitment that Sweden is to be guided by. It is the government's ambition that Sweden will be a leader in implementing the 2030 Agenda – both at home and through contributing to its global implementation.

Sweden, since the 1990s and the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, has worked actively with sustainability issues at both the local and national levels, among other things by implementing the Agenda 21 action program. Sweden's first national sustainable development strategy was adopted by the Parliament in 2002. This was a step in the work of integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The same year saw the introduction in the Swedish Constitution of a provision that the public institutions shall promote sustainable development leading to a good environment for present and future generations. In addition, the Parliament adopted goals for environment policy in the 90's, which took the form of today's environmental quality objectives.

In 2010, the government appointed the Parliamentary Committee on Environmental Objectives, which will work until 2020 with a commission to submit proposals on how Sweden's environmental objectives and

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<sup>8</sup> This chapter is based on the information provided by the [Global Happiness Policy Report 2018](#)

<sup>9</sup> GDP per capita, Employment rate, Unemployment rate, Household debts, General government consolidated gross debt, Air quality, Water quality, Protected natural environments, Chemical body burden, Greenhouse gas emissions, Low economic standard, Self-perceived general health, Level of education, Interpersonal trust, Life satisfaction

<sup>10</sup> The statements of this chapter are based on the following reports:

[Statistical follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development, Statistics Sweden, 2017](#)

[Sweden and the 2030 Agenda — Report to the UN High Level Political Forum 2017 on Sustainable Development](#)



generational goal are to be achieved. The environmental objectives correspond to many of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Government authorities report annually on the achievement of the national environmental objectives. There is also a series of other policy areas, with goals related to the 2030 Agenda, such as transport policy goals for traffic safety. Goals of this kind are also found among the Agenda's global goals. Before and during the international negotiations on the 2030 Agenda, there was extensive dialogue in Sweden with representatives of civil society, the private sector, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR), central government authorities and other non-governmental stakeholders. Representatives of these stakeholders were also part of the official Swedish delegation to the UN negotiations. This inclusive working method has given the initial work on the 2030 Agenda a strong foundation in society. The Swedish government sees the **2030 Agenda**, the legally binding **climate agreement concluded in Paris** in December 2015, the outcome document from the International Conference on Financing for Development, the **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** in July 2015, and the **Sendai Framework** for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 as coherent parts of the new global framework for sustainable development.

In Sweden, several indicative and binding decisions have been adopted that affect the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on national and global level. The main responsible actors are the following:

- **The government**, which is collectively responsible for implementing the 2030 Agenda. The issues are prepared by the ministries based on each minister's area of responsibility. In addition to this, two ministers have a special overarching responsibility. The Minister for Public Administration is responsible for coordinating and promoting the implementation of the Agenda nationally. The Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate leads the work with Sweden's contributions to international implementation. Immediately under the ministers, there is a smaller consultation group for the 2030 Agenda with state secretaries from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy and the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation. The Government Offices has an inter-ministerial working group for the 2030 Agenda, in which all ministries participate.
- **The parliament's** decisions in various areas are decisive to the opportunities for implementing the 2030 Agenda. In the parliament, it is primarily the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Finance which handle the 2030 Agenda issues on a more general level.
- A **national delegation** has appointed with a commission to support and stimulate the work with Sweden's implementation of the 2030 Agenda, both nationally and internationally. The delegation conducts a broad dialogue on sustainable development with authorities, county councils and municipalities, the social partners, the private sector, civil society and the research community. The delegation is also to promote the exchange of information and knowledge between these stakeholders and relevant international actors.
- A **scientific council** has established which aims to be an arena for dialogue between the government and the scientific community and to help provide sustainable development policy with as solid a scientific basis as possible.
- Many of Sweden's **central government authorities** perform daily operations with a direct bearing on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- The **municipalities and county councils** are responsible for several vital societal functions at the local and regional levels which affect the lives, living conditions and health of the population. Some of these functions are regulated in legislation and are mandatory, while others are voluntary. To a great extent, the political decisions in municipalities and county councils have a bearing on important parts of the 2030 Agenda.



The Swedish government has instructed Statistics Sweden to analyse the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development on a statistical basis. The task is divided into two parts. In the first part, Statistics Sweden is required to analyse how Sweden meets the goals and targets in the 2030 Agenda on the basis of available data and results. During the implementation of the assignment, Statistics Sweden shall consult agencies that may in the future be responsible for the indicators. Statistics Sweden shall also consult with the Swedish Delegation for the 2030 Agenda. In the second part, Statistics Sweden shall investigate if it is possible to produce integrated indicators for some of the targets and propose reporting structures for the national and global follow-up.

Statistics Sweden focused on developing a starting point for Sweden based primarily on the global indicators. Relevance and the availability of data were guiding principles in the work. In some cases, there is a clear target level specified that could be measured against. However, the global target level is often low, seen from a Swedish perspective. In order to state something relevant at the global level, measure was done both against the global goal and against results from other rich countries, as well as against specific Swedish goals and targets.

Some indicators have been deemed not relevant for follow-up in Sweden and for some targets, 'proxy indicators' have been proposed. The first review of the data availability that was carried out as part of the assignment indicates that 74 percent of the indicators that are considered relevant to Sweden (in a very wide perspective) and are statistically measurable at the national level can be measured at the present time. As some of these indicators would require time and resources and involve a large number of authorities, only 50 percent of the indicators have been reported. Just over 120 indicators are presented, some of which are disaggregated in different ways. 100 of them are exactly, partly or approximately the equivalent of the global indicator.

Another key issue is whether sustainable development can be followed up in a broader sense, so that developments in social, economic and environmental goals and targets can support rather than counteract each other. It is not currently clear how this will be achieved. In the second phase Statistics Sweden will investigate how statistics can support such integrated analyses. Examples of integrated analyses include how the environment and the economy are connected, by influencing fossil fuels used for energy and transport systems, and through the management of other natural resources through, for example, metallurgy and forestry, fisheries and agriculture.

In summary, in Sweden there is a strong commitment to 2030 Agenda from the highest political level, a long tradition of environmental and sustainability policy furthermore a broad participation of various stakeholders.

## **4.2 The case of France**

### *4.2.1. Well-being initiatives in France<sup>11</sup>*

Numerous initiatives have sprung up in France since the report on the measurement of economic and social progress (Stiglitz report). One of them is the SRCV survey (Statistiques sur les ressources et les conditions de vie) which is the French component of the European SILC (Statistics on income and living conditions) survey coordinated by Eurostat with data collection and management in France carried out by INSEE. The

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/1281415#documentation>  
<https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/1377988?sommaire=1377999>  
[https://s3.amazonaws.com/ghc-2018/GHC\\_Ch8.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/ghc-2018/GHC_Ch8.pdf)





SRCV is a panel survey using a rotating sample design. Since 2010, a five-question module on perceived well-being has been included in the survey. The questions ask for a subjective assessment of five broad areas of life.

Another initiative is a specific survey set up in 2011 in order to gain an insight into some of the quality-of-life aspects that were highlighted by the report but rarely addressed in France. In this survey adults living in Metropolitan France appraised their own feeling of well-being, i.e. their degree of satisfaction in life, measured on a scale of 0 to 10.

Previous initiatives prepared the ground for the “New Wealth Indicators” (Les nouveaux indicateurs de richesse) law. In April 2015, the French Parliament passed law 411, which requires the Government to submit an annual report to Parliament on the progress in view of 10 new leading indicators that reflect the country’s economic, social and environmental situation. In addition, the report will include an impact assessment of the main reforms envisaged in light of these indicators, and if the government requests, it can be debated in Parliament. The timing of the report was set to coincide with the national budget process.

In France, following the enactment of the law on “New Wealth Indicators,” the process of selecting indicators involved a two-fold process of consultation. The first part saw the establishment of a working group of over 60 people, comprising researchers, representatives of civil society, international organizations and experts. The working group established an initial list of themes and indicators. The second part of the process was a wider public consultation, intended to assess the adequacy of the indicators and prioritizing the themes and indicators in order to narrow down the final set. Three types of consultations were held: an online survey, where over 4,000 respondents taking part were asked to order the themes according to their importance; a telephone survey with a representative sampling of the total population, where respondents were asked to rank the themes and indicators; and four focus groups were set up with 10 participants in each, where the approach, themes and indicators selected were debated.

In France, where implementation is mainly through reporting to parliament, the number of indicators is significantly limited, to facilitate communication. Of the 10 indicators in the framework, one relates to subjective well-being, in the form of life satisfaction with a ladder of 0 to 10.

In France indicators are used at the agenda setting stage, with parliamentary reporting at the start of the budget process. The framework was developed by a combination of policy-related agencies (Strategy and the Economic, Social and Environmental Council), with a clear motivation for the use of well-being metrics in policy settings.

#### 4.2.2. Implementation of SDGs in France<sup>12</sup>

France strongly supported the United Nations’ adoption in September 2015 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sets 17 Sustainable Development Goals for the world to eradicate extreme poverty, combat inequalities and protect the planet.

This first universal approach provides a new framework for development policies for the next 15 years. It builds on the eight Millennium Development Goals implemented since 2000, which have contributed to

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<sup>12</sup><https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/the-international-development-agenda/article/2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-how-is-france-doing-may-2017>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10726Report%20SDGs%20France.pdf>





real progress with tackling hunger, poverty and child mortality, rolling back pandemics, and improving access to water and education. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals, the new Sustainable Development Goals have a universal dimension and apply to all development challenges in all countries. In addition to the poverty reduction goals, the agenda features new goals to which France is equally attached with respect to environmental protection, gender equality, universal medical coverage, tackling illicit financial flows and corruption, and good governance.

Efforts to achieve the 17 SDGs in France are coordinated by the Interministerial Delegate for Sustainable Development (DIDD), mandated by the Prime Minister, in close partnership with the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE) for the international dimension. The Delegate manages a network of senior sustainable development officials who coordinate all sustainable development issues within the various ministries. Work to map public policies in relation to the SDGs needs to be undertaken, to enable the policies of each ministry to be viewed through the conceptual matrix provided by all the SDGs.

At the national level, the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) is involved in the production and coordination of data with the statistical departments of the various French administrations. INSEE has worked with all Ministerial Statistical Departments to prepare a table giving a first glimpse of the current or future availability of indicators in France.

An initial list was compiled of 109 indicators available at national level, in an exact or approximate version of the indicators required at international level, and this was made available in March 2017 in the form of a dashboard on the INSEE website. These indicators cover all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Their latest known value is given along with changes in the course of previous years. Other indicators will gradually be added to these first indicators so that all SDG issues are covered. INSEE and the SDDES (Data and Statistical Studies Department, Ministry of the Ecological and Solidarity Transition) alone produce half of these indicators. A consultation will be launched soon, under the auspices of the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS), in order to propose relevant indicators in the framework of a national follow-up of the implementation of the SDGs.

In line with their strong international engagement France's financial commitments for development were clarified by the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID) on 30 November 2016. France will increase the funding of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD, French Development Agency) Group's funding for sustainable development by €4 billion by 2020, €2 billion of which will be dedicated to climate. At the same time, an extra €400 million will be allocated to the most fragile countries in the form of bilateral grants. France will increase its climate effort with a commitment of €5 billion by 2020, and is promoting financing with climate co-benefits.

The closer relationship established between the AFD and the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC) on 6 December 2016 will help enhance the efficiency and responsiveness of the system for financing sustainable development. The two institutions will strengthen one another's efforts mutually through synergies in the use of their respective expertise, networks and financing instruments.

Considering the involvement of civil society, the private sector and citizens to be essential for the successful achievement of the SDGs, France is working for ever more inclusive decision-making and action processes. The National Council for Development and International Solidarity (CNDISI) and the National Council for the Ecological Transition (CNTE) are the two preferred forums for liaison on the implementation of the SDGs.

The organization of a day of collaborative activities on the SDGs on 18 April 2016 also helped continue regular discussions with civil society regarding the implementation of the SDGs, with a focus on co-construction and collective intelligence for a collective mobilization to achieve the Goals.



In July 2016, France presented its report on the implementation of the SDGs at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), alongside 21 other volunteer States. France's national review was focused on climate and the Paris Agreement, women's empowerment and education. It also highlighted the horizontal nature of the agenda, to which France is particularly sensitive, such as combating climate change, the ecological transition, and efforts in support of employment and the reduction of inequalities. This report draws on consultations with civil society to present a first review of the implementation of each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in France, identifying the main issues and challenges, government courses of action, and good practices and model measures already in place in a spirit of experience sharing.

### 4.3 The case of Italy

#### 4.3.1. *The Italian experience of well-being measures*<sup>13</sup>

The Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat), together with representatives of the third sector and civil society, has developed a multidimensional approach to measure "equitable and sustainable well-being" (Bes). This was launched in 2010, in order to complement the indicators related to production and economic activity with measures of the key dimensions of well-being, together with measures of inequality and sustainability, to evaluate the progress of society not only from an economic, but also from a social and environmental point of view. 12 dimensions of well-being were identified (Health; Education and training; Work and life balance; Economic well-being; Social relationships; Politics and Institutions; Safety; Subjective well-being; Landscape and cultural heritage; Environment; Innovation, research and creativity; Quality of services), and 129 indicators were selected to represent the dimensions. Beside the national level, data are available for the Italian regions (NUTS 2) and their evolution over time is also analyzed.

The detailed analysis of indicators published annually in the Bes Report as from 2013 aims at raising awareness of the country's strengths and difficulties. To improve the quality of life of citizens the concept of well-being should be considered as starting point for public policies and individual choices.

In 2016, the "Equitable and sustainable well-being" has become part of the economic planning. The law 163/2016, which reformed the Italian budget law, establishes that Bes enters for the first time in the process of definition of economic policies, focusing on the effects of such policies on selected dimensions, which are fundamental for the quality of life.

A high level committee, whose members were the highest representatives of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Istat and the Bank of Italy, together with two well-known experts, was set up by the government to select a short list of indicators from the Bes set, to be considered annually in the Economic and Financial Document (DEF) and in the Report to be presented to the Parliament.

The indications of the Law were taken into consideration starting with the DEF issued in April 2017, where evaluations for a first provisional selection of 4 Bes indicators were already presented.

In February 2018 the MEF transmitted to Parliament the first Report on indicators of equitable and sustainable well-being, prepared by the MEF, which highlighted the evolution of the performance of the 4 indicators of equitable and sustainable well-being considered in the DEF 2017, based on the effects determined by the budget law approved in December 2017.

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<sup>13</sup> The statements of this chapter are based on the following web page of the Istat:  
<https://www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability>



At the end of the work of the Committee, and following the positive opinion of the competent Commissions of the Chamber and Senate, the definitive list including 12 Bes indicators<sup>14</sup> which will be considered in DEF 2018 was published by ministerial decree.

The integration of Bes indicators to the sub-national policy use is also in progress. Single municipalities (below NUTS 3 level) included a subset of Bes indicators in their programming document.

#### 4.3.2. SDGs in Italy

##### *Policy context*<sup>15</sup>

Italy is currently engaged in gearing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the economic, social and environmental planning, by drafting the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017/2030 (NSDS).

The delivery and implementation of the NSDS interlink the existing national programming documents, namely the National Reform Programme and the Economy and Financial Document. The existing and binding objectives set by the European Semester (i.e. EU2020 targets) must also be fulfilled and accounted for. The NSDS is an update of the former Environmental Action Strategy for Sustainable Development in Italy 2002/2010 and a first step towards a holistic policy framework, widened to include social and economic dimensions, in line with the 2030 Agenda.

The NSDS is endorsed by the Italian Council of Ministers. A future Plan of Action will be developed by the end of 2017 and will include numerical and quantitative targets at 2030, as well as monitoring and review mechanisms and analytical models capable of measuring the impacts of policies on the NSDS objectives.

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers will take the lead in coordinating and managing the Strategy, with the support of the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, respectively for the domestic and external dimension. The Government will provide an annual review about NSDS implementation as well as an assessment of the achieved results.

To this aim, the National statistical system and Istat are fully involved in progressively releasing sets of indicators.

The Ministry of Finance will be tasked to create strong synergies between the NSDS implementation and the formal economic policies and to coordinate models required to define such objectives. Given the importance of declining the SDGs on a local scale and provided that some of the areas of competence and responsibilities rely not only on the central administration, the Government, will enhance local and regional authorities to be active and take part to the implementation process.

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<sup>14</sup> Mean adjusted disposable income (per capita); Disposable income inequality; People living in absolute poverty; Healthy life expectancy at birth; Overweight or obesity; Early leavers from education and training; Non-participation rate; Ratio of employment rate for women 25-49 years with children under compulsory school age to the employment rate of women 25-49 years without children; Victims of predatory crime (robberies, burglaries and pick pocketing); Efficiency of civil justice index; Emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gasses; Illegal building rate.

<sup>15</sup> The statements of this chapter are based on the following report:

[Voluntary National Review Italy National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2017](#)



### *The role of the official statistics<sup>16</sup>*

To satisfy the global and national information demand together, Istat continuously strengthening and developing statistical measures that allow the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, considering their interrelation, the factors that may condition their achievement, the potential synergies among statistical indicators SDGs and statistical indicators for specific policies.

The Italian national law 322/1989, the 2030 Agenda and the European Economic Commission, entrusted to Istat a dual coordination role: on one hand, Istat coordinates the provision of official statistics produced by the various institutional agencies participating in the national statistical system; on the other hand, the international community assigns to the NSOs responsibility for coordinating the national production of the SDG indicators.

Istat is conducting the analysis of the indicators of the Inter Agency Expert Group on SDGs with an inter-institutional approach, inside and outside the boundaries of national statistical system, in order to make possible the definition of a methodologically consistent mapping, integrated and shared, and an assessment of the overall SDG indicators.

The Istat road map plans to continue with the definition and implementation of the indicators envisaged by the 2030 Agenda, in the development of the necessary indicators, but not yet available, promoting the follow-up, the sharing of information, the necessary and profitable synergies, also with the agencies custodianships, and to proceed accordingly in the integrated analysis and in the diffusion of these.

Istat presented in December 2017 an update and an extension of the set of indicators for measuring sustainable development and monitoring its objectives (SDGs), released in December 2016 and in May 2017. In this last release, 109 SDGs indicators are covered out of the 201 available. For 69 indicators already disseminated in May 2016, data have been updated or new breakdowns have been added. For almost the two-third of the indicators, territorial disaggregation are also available.

74 indicators are identical to those internationally defined, 78 are similar or partial (i.e. where not all data are available, or where available data do not exactly meet the specifications required). In 49 cases, indicators have been integrated with additional "national context" indicators, to provide information that is deemed useful for understanding and monitoring the target.

30 indicators of sustainable and equitable well-being initiatives (Bes, see previous chapter) included in the SDGs set.

The next release enriched and updated will be published in July 2018.

The SDG indicators made available also constitute the necessary input to the definition of the Italian Strategy for sustainable development, where the crucial role of the national statistical system in the production of measures is recognized, and to the analytical and proactive work of associations and civil society.

The purpose of present and future activities is to provide a framework of enriched statistical information for the measurement of sustainable development, extending the set of SDGs indicators available and ensuring the disaggregation useful for monitoring progress in compliance with the fundamental principle "no one left behind", and also the thematic and methodological investments.

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<sup>16</sup> The statements of this chapter are based on the following report:  
[ISTAT Indicators for UN Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\), 2017](#)



## 5. Conclusions

The analysis of the country reports shows that 19 countries over 28 developed a framework on well-being, in 11 cases they are used in the national policy cycle. For 12 countries indicators are available below the national level.

Interesting to note how the use of indicators on well-being for policy cycle is sometimes driven by the framework identified by the NSI (for instance in Italy and the UK), but some other times it is the Government requesting the NSI to produce indicators on well-being to be monitored through the policy cycle (for instance in Sweden, France, Belgium).

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

As far as the SDGs are concerned, the analysis of the country reports shows that all countries implemented, or are about to implement (Spain), the Agenda 2030. In 21 cases SDGS indicators are used in the national policy cycle. For 12 countries SDGS indicators are available below the national level.

	<b>SDG</b>	<b>used in the national policy cycle</b>	<b>territorial level: below country level</b>
<b>YES</b>	27	21	12
<b>NO</b>	1	7	16
<b>TOTALE</b>	28	28	28

The screening of frameworks implemented by European countries to measure well-being and the analysis of national implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, together with the identification of selected experiences, can lead to intensify cooperation among NSIs, other institutions of the statistical system together with all 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.

According to these experiences, the cooperation among NSIs could be addressed towards 3 challenges:



- improving the quality dimension for dashboard and composite indicators system. This point is in line with the recent Eurostat's activities on Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS-IP).
- coordinating the development of the use of MIPs indicators into the political analysis. This point will include a reflection amid the extension of the analysis of the auxiliary indicators to assess on the evolution of the social condition among the countries along the time.
- developing new models to analyze the evolution of well-being indicators. This point represents a novelty for the actual boundaries of the NSIs. However, especially for the countries where the NSIs run a proactive behavior, the interaction amid well-being indicators and macro models represent a new field to be explored.

These 3 challenges seems to require a switch of attention for the NSIs from the traditional vision of a place for data production to institutions providing complex social and economic scenarios suitable for the stakeholders' evolutionary needs.



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## Annex I

		Name of the project	Leader Institute in the project	Co-operating Institutes	Link where the main information on the project can be found	Link to indicators	Frequency of update of indicators (in months)	Last update of indicators	Minimum territorial level of indicators	Are indicators used in the national policy cycle?	Phase of national policy cycle in which indicators are used	Which indicators are considered (list)?	Link/details to the documents (in English)	Are indicators used in the sub-national policy cycle?	Which bodies are in charge for the use of the indicators in the sub-national policy cycle?	Which indicators are considered in the sub-national policy cycle?	What is the relationship between the well-being and SDGs projects?
notes for compilation							<i>n. of months between releases or occasional</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>Please refer to the NUTS classification</i>	<i>options: Yes, No, In progress, Planned</i>	<i>options: Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation</i>			<i>options: Yes; No; In progress; Planned</i>	<i>NUTS2, NUTS3 or below</i>	common set of indicators for all the sub-national policies (list) or different sets for different sub-national experiences	
COUNTRY	Well-being																
	SDGs																