STATEC

The future of the „PIBienêtre" project

Some informed thoughts

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Conversation about usefulness of « PIBien-être », statistical difficulties and political challenges

- Debate on (« excessive ») economic growth, quality of life and development
- Brief history of Pibien-être project
- Some results
- Value added and income increases happiness
- Some difficulties
- Overcoming shortfalls: synthetizing informations, forecasting quality of life
- Additional questions and challenges
- Policy relevance and démocratic appropriation
- Where to go from here?
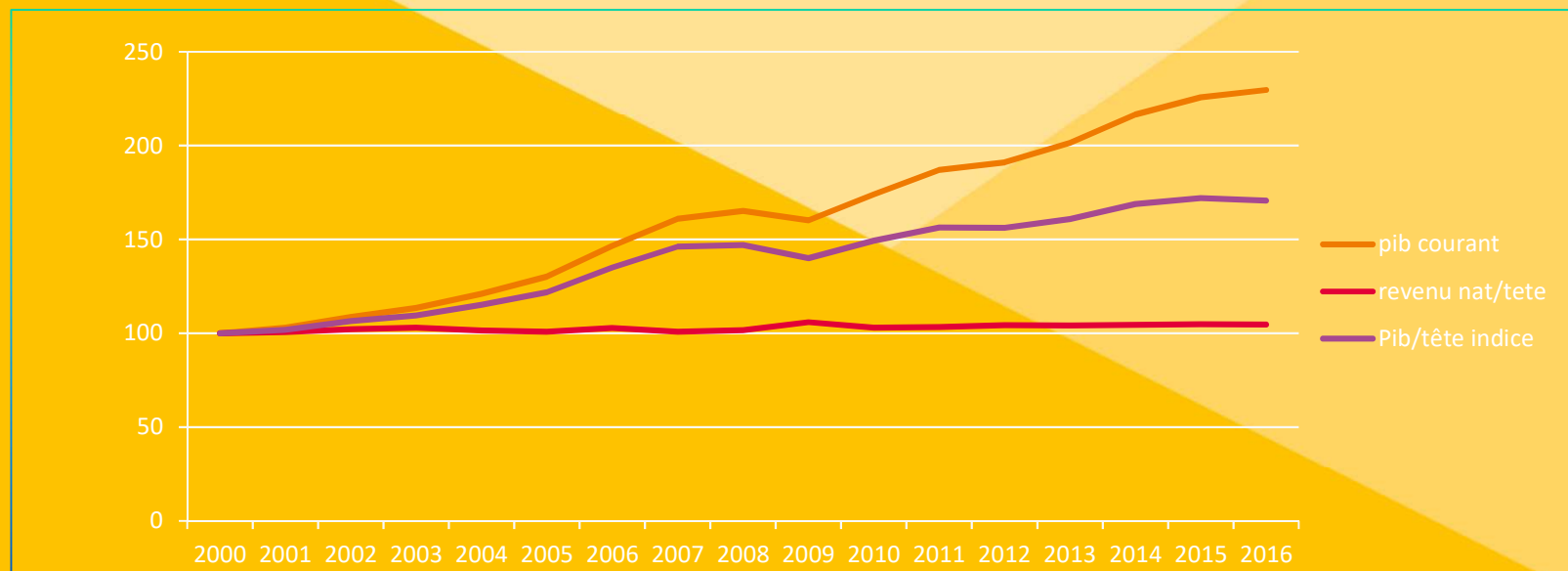
Too much growth for a small country?

pib courant
revenu nat/tete
Pib/tête indice

Figure 2.2: Ranking of Happiness 2015–2017 (Part 1)

1. Finland (7.632)
2. Norway (7.594)
3. Denmark (7.555)
4. Iceland (7.495)
5. Switzerland (7.487)
6. Netherlands (7.441)
7. Canada (7.328)
8. New Zealand (7.324)
9. Sweden (7.314)
10. Australia (7.272)
11. Israel (7.190)
12. Austria (7.139)
13. Costa Rica (7.072)
14. Ireland (6.977)
15. Germany (6.965)
16. Belgium (6.927)
17. Luxembourg (6.910)
18. United States (6.886)
19. United Kingdom (6.814)
20. United Arab Emirates (6.774)
21. Czech Republic (6.711)
22. Malta (6.627)
23. France (6.489)
24. Mexico (6.488)
25. Chile (6.476)
26. Taiwan Province of China (6.441)
27. Panama (6.430)
28. Brazil (6.419)
29. Argentina (6.388)
30. Guatemala (6.382)
31. Uruguay (6.379)
32. Qatar (6.374)
33. Saudi Arabia (6.371)
34. Singapore (6.343)
35. Malaysia (6.322)
36. Spain (6.310)
37. Colombia (6.260)
38. Trinidad & Tobago (6.192)
39. Slovakia (6.173)
40. El Salvador (6.167)
41. Nicaragua (6.141)
42. Poland (6.123)
43. Bahrain (6.105)
44. Uzbekistan (6.096)
45. Kuwait (6.083)
46. Thailand (6.072)
47. Italy (6.000)
48. Ecuador (5.973)
49. Belize (5.956)
50. Lithuania (5.952)
51. Slovenia (5.948)
52. Romania (5.945)

Explained by: GDP per capita
Explained by: social support
Explained by: healthy life expectancy
Explained by: freedom to make life choices
Explained by: generosity
Explained by: perceptions of corruption
Dystopia (1.92) + residual
95% confidence interval

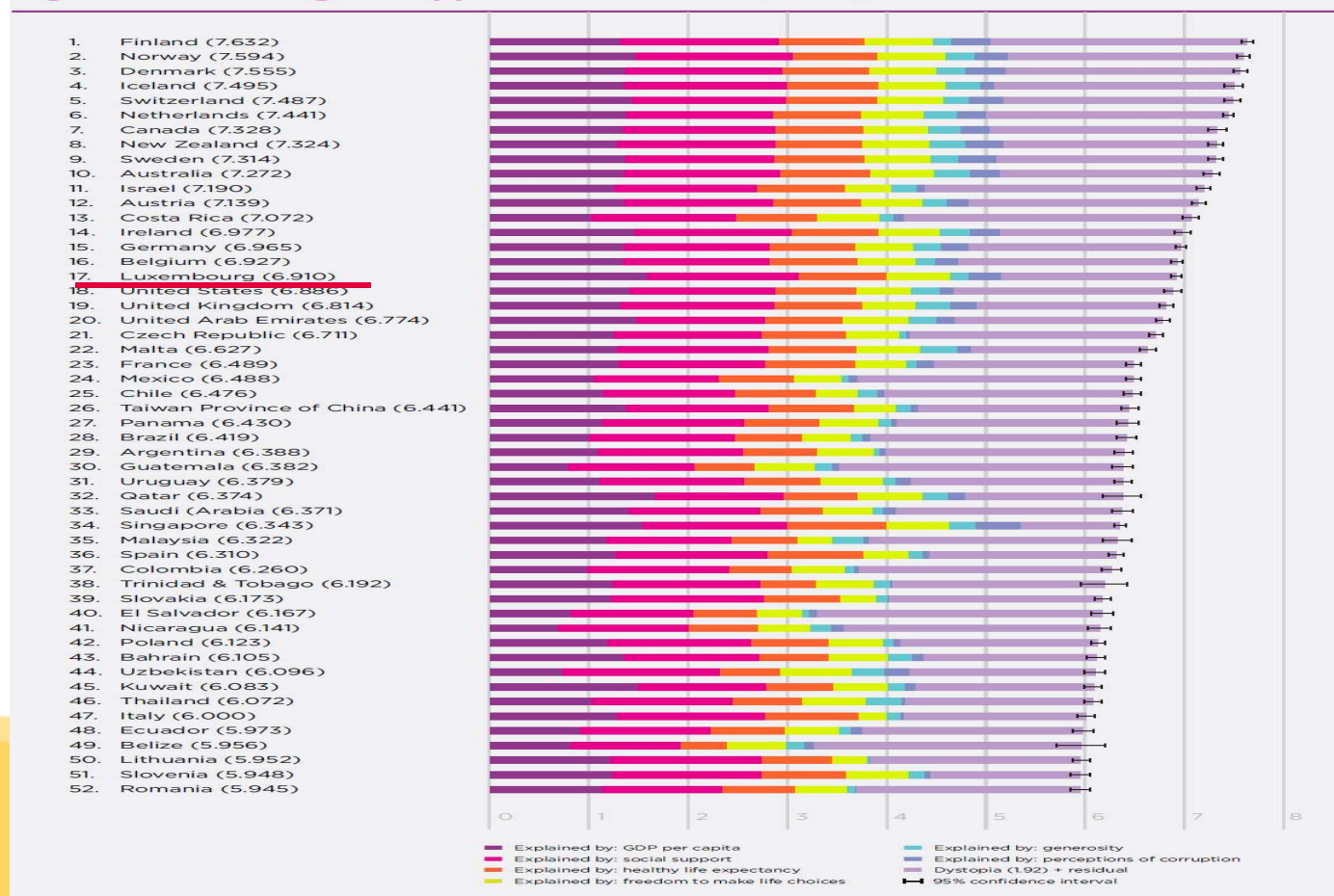## Table 2.1: Regressions to Explain Average Happiness Across Countries (Pooled OLS)

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable			
	Cantril Ladder	Positive Affect	Negative Affect	Cantril Ladder
Log GDP per capita	0.311	-.003	0.011	0.316
	(0.064)***	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.063)***
Social support	2.447	0.26	-.289	1.933
	(0.39)***	(0.049)***	(0.051)***	(0.395)***
Healthy life expectancy at birth	0.032	0.0002	0.001	0.031
	(0.009)***	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.009)***
Freedom to make life choices	1.189	0.343	-.071	0.451
	(0.302)***	(0.038)***	(0.042)*	(0.29)
Generosity	0.644	0.145	0.001	0.323
	(0.274)**	(0.03)***	(0.028)	(0.272)
Perceptions of corruption	-.542	0.03	0.098	-.626
	(0.284)*	(0.027)	(0.025)***	(0.271)**
Positive affect				2.211
				(0.396)***
Negative affect				0.204
				(0.442)
Year fixed effects	Included	Included	Included	Included
Number of countries	157	157	157	157
Number of obs.	1394	1391	1393	1390
Adjusted R-squared	0.742	0.48	0.251	0.764

Notes: This is a pooled OLS regression for a tattered panel explaining annual national average Cantril ladder responses from all available surveys from 2005 to 2017. See Technical Box 1 for detailed information about each of the predictors. Coefficients are reported with robust standard errors clustered by country in parentheses. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent levels respectively.

Growth, social capital and happiness

- the erosion of social capital in some developed and developing countries can be the result of the emphasis on economic growth, while paying little attention to its side effects, such as income inequality
- Promoting economic growth and social capital, while containing income inequality can be the way towards happier and (perhaps) more sustainable societies (Bartolini and Sarracino, STATEC,2016)

A brief history of the Luxembourg „Pibienêtre"project

- OECD „Statistics, knowledge and policy„(Palermo, 2004)
- Stiglitz-Sen- Fitoussi Report (Sorbonne, 2009)
- CES-CSDD: compromise list of indicators (2010-2014)
- First STATEC report 2017 (Peroni,Fumarco, Sarracino)
- Next Report 2019 ?

63 consensual indicators

Le PIBien-être: l'avis commun CES-CDD

Domain	Indicator	
I. Income and Wealth	1. Gross National Income per capita 2. Total household wealth 3. Net adjusted available household income 4. Real yearly growth rate of various measures of household income 5. Household total consumption including non-market services 6. Gini index	7. Inter-quintile and inter-decile ratio 8. Men-women wage gap 9. Risk of poverty before social transfers and after social transfers 10. People in situation of severe material deprivation 11. People unable to make ends meet
II. Occupation	12. Employment rate 13. Unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate 14. Wage earners with temporary contracts 15. Frequency of forced part-time work	16. People living in households with a very weak work intensity 17. Accidents at work 18. Feelings of job insecurity
III. Housing	19. Number of rooms per person 20. People living in overcrowded dwelling 21. Relative part of dwelling costs	22. Number of new dwellings per year 23. Dwellings in "Wohnvorranggemeinden"
IV. Health	24. Life expectation at various ages and in good health 25. Prevalence and intensity of mental problems 26. Suicide rate 27. Death by cause	28. Drug consumption (antidepressants) 29. Share of adults declaring to be in good or very good health 30. Share of adults declaring to have chronic disease 31. Share of adults declaring to be limited in their everyday activity because of health reasons
V. Work-life balance	32. Share of employees working very long hours 33. Leisure and occupation time 34. Employment rate of women with children in mandatory schooling age	35. Time spent commuting 36. Share of parental living (woman/man) 37. Satisfaction with work-life balance
VI. Education and skills	38. Educational attainment 39. Young people having left education and training early	40. Reading skills at 15 41. Civic skills of students
VII. Social relationships	42. Social network support 43. Membership in social, cultural and sport associations	44. Time spent volunteering 45. Frequency of social contacts
VIII. Governance and civic engagement	46. Voter turnout 47. Consultation on rule making 48. Membership in political and civic associations	49. Knowledge and use of Luxembourgian, French, German, and/or English 50. Confidence in institutions 51. Feeling of discrimination
IX. Environment	52. Air quality and satisfaction with quality 53. Water quality 54. Noise 55. Recycling rate	56. Share of renewable energies on the final consumption of energy 57. Transport mode (car/shared transport) 58. Land use 59. Bio agriculture (hectars) 60. Environmental disease burden
X. Personal security	61. Offence rate	62. Feeling of safety (walking alone at night)
XI. Subjective well-being	63. Life satisfaction	

Le PIBien-être: les resultats

Domain	Indicator	Change	Tier	Indicator	Change	Tier
I. Income and Wealth	1. Gross National Income per capita	↗	● (green)	7. Inter-quintile and inter-decile ratio	↝	● (yellow)
	2. Total household wealth	↗	● (green)	8. Men-women wage gap	↘	● (yellow)
	3. Net adjusted available household income	↘	● (green)	9. Risk of poverty after social transfers	↗	● (yellow)
	4. Real yearly growth rate of various measures of household income	↘	● (green)	10. People in situation of severe material deprivation	↗	● (yellow)
	5. Household total consumption (marketed goods and services)	↘	NA	11. People unable to make ends meet	↗	● (yellow)
	6. Gini index	↝	● (yellow)			
II. Occupation	12. Employment rate	↝	● (yellow)	16. People living in households with a very weak work intensity	↝	● (green)
	13. Unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate	↗	● (yellow)	17. Accidents at work	↗	● (yellow)
	14. Wage earners with temporary contracts	↗	● (yellow)	18. Feelings of job insecurity	↝	● (yellow)
	15. Frequency of forced part-time work	↗	● (yellow)			
III. Housing	19. Number of rooms per person	↝	● (green)	22. Number of new dwellings per year	↘	NA
	20. People living in overcrowded dwelling	↝	● (yellow)	23. Dwellings in "Wohnvorranggemeinden"	↘	NA
	21. Relative part of dwelling costs	↝	● (green)			
IV. Health	24. Life expectation at various ages and in good health	↘	● (yellow)	28. Drug consumption	↝	NA
	25. Prevalence of mental problems	↗	● (yellow)	29. Share of adults declaring to be in good or very good health	↝	● (yellow)
	26. Suicide rate	↘	● (green)	30. Share of adults declaring to have chronic disease	↝	● (red)
	27. Death by cause	↘	● (green)	31. Share of adults declaring to be limited in their everyday activity because of health reasons	↗	● (yellow)
V. Work-life balance	32. Share of employees working very long hours	↗	● (red)	35. Time spent commuting	NA	NA
	33. Leisure and occupation time	NA	NA	36. Share of parental living (woman/man)	↗	NA
	34. Employment rate of women with children in mandatory schooling age	↗	● (yellow)	37. Satisfaction with work-life balance	NA	● (yellow)
VI. Education and skills	38. Educational attainment	↗	● (yellow)	40. Reading skills at 15	↗	● (red)
	39. Young people having left education and training early	↗	● (red)	41. Civic skills of students	NA	● (red)
VII. Social relationships	42. Social network support	NA	● (yellow)	44. Time spent volunteering	NA	NA
	43. Membership in social, cultural and sport associations	NA	● (yellow)	45. Frequency of social contacts	↝	● (green)
VIII. Governance and civic engagement	46. Voter turnout	↝	NA	49. Knowledge and use of Luxembourgian, French, German, and/or English	NA	NA
	47. Consultation on rule making	↝	● (yellow)	50. Confidence in institutions	↘	● (green)
	48. Membership in political and civic associations	NA	● (yellow)	51. Feeling of discrimination	↝	NA
IX. Environment	52. Air quality	↗	● (yellow)	56. Share of renewable energies on the final consumption of energy	↗	● (red)
	53. Water quality	↘	NA	57. Car use	↝	● (yellow)
	54. Noise	↝	● (red)	58. Land use	↝	NA
	55. Recycling rate	↗	● (yellow)	59. Organic farming	↝	● (red)
	60. Environmental disease burden	NA	● (yellow)			
X. Personal security	61. Offence rate	↗	NA	62. Feeling of safety (walking alone at night)	NA	● (red)
XI. Subjective well-being	63. Life satisfaction	↝	● (yellow)			

How's life in Luxembourg?

Table: Highlights

Change	Indicator	Comparison
🙂	Various measures of income, and wealth increased since 2009.	🟢
	Frequency of social contacts increased.	🟢
😐	Educational attainment increased.	🟡
	Early education leaving increased.	🔴
	The men-women wage gap halved since 2009.	🟡
	The use of renewable energies (+2%)	🔴
	Air pollution (+7%)	🟡
☹️	Share of people with mental problems (+20%)	🟡
	Share of adults with chronic diseases (+1.2%)	🔴
	Fatal accidents at work (+1.94 x 100K workers)	🔴

Some questions on the way foward

## „Quality of life in Luxembourg the PIBien-être project"

- The 63 indicators : too much ?

- Is the framework well suited, what is missing ?

- Missing anker in philosophy, „eudemonia / hedonism"

- Sociology, psychology or „happiness studies"

- Expertise lacking : health and psychotrops

- Data constraints: comparable (EU), chronology, meaningful, heterogeneity

- Data shortage and timely availability: arbitrage, inventivity

- Subjective/psychological or objective

- Give a broad and nuanced picture of the dimensions of „wellbeing"

Policy making

- Debate on the goal of public policy: who should take care? Government, individuals, families, ngos…?
- Growth-debate: sustainable, selective, qualitative, inclusive, intelligent,…
- Make it simple: inequaltiy, Gni /head, CO2, unempoyment
- Promote, equalize happiness?
- Intergrating „pibienêtre" in official policy documents, parlementary debates (see oecd)

Evidence based policy?

Figure 1. Dynamic of policy-making
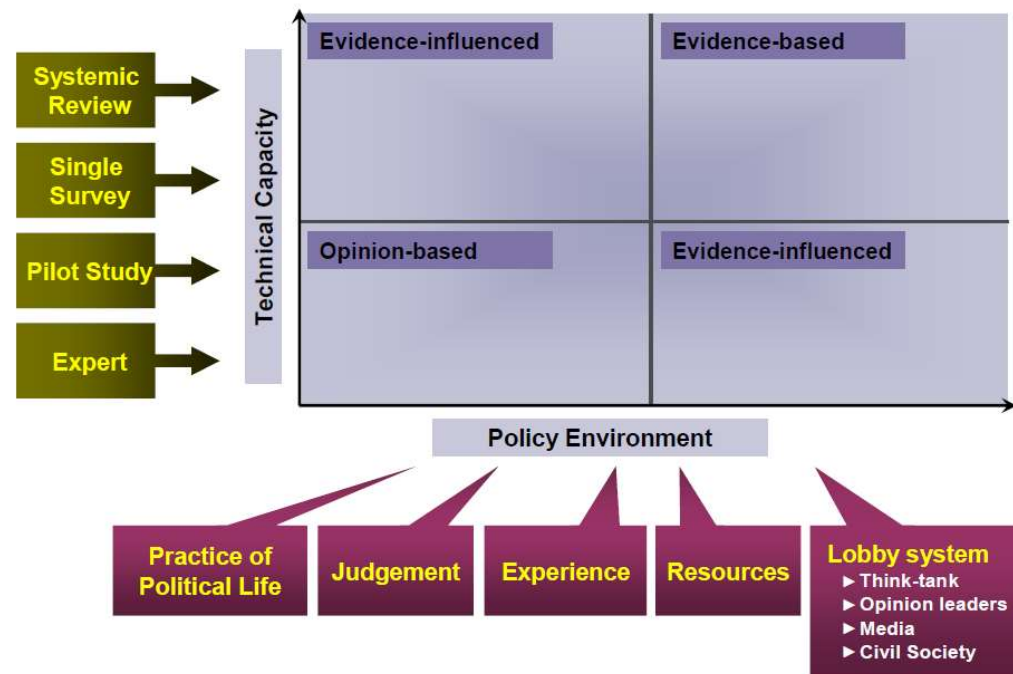
STATEC

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