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**Items for discussion and decision: Data in support of
the post-2015 development agenda: Broader measures of progress**

Background document

Available in English only

**Results of the global questionnaire of the Friends of the Chair
on broader measures of progress**

**Part I: Survey of existing practices to go
beyond GDP to measure progress**

Prepared by

Friends of the Chair group on broader measures of progress

(February 2015)

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***Results of the global questionnaire of the
Friends of the Chair on broader measures of
progress on Part I: Survey of existing practices
to go beyond GDP to measure progress***

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Summary

This document presents the results of the first part of survey conducted by the Friends of the Chair Group on Broader Measures of Progress (FOC) aimed at completing a compendium of national experiences and practices on broader measures of progress from all countries and regions. This survey shows that many countries are actively involved in the methodological development and statistical compilation of broader measures of progress. The use of text analysis techniques suggests the existence of a number of common themes that could be covered by a globally applicable set of broader measures of progress, such as health, education, and poverty. Also, it highlights the relevance of the central methodological framework of national accounts, and of data collection via household surveys. However, there are also important differences between lower and higher income countries. For instance, high-income countries report more often work on conceptual and methodological issues, probably in connection with the actual debate on these questions. Lower-income countries, on the other hand, focus more frequently on issues such as GDP, prices and governance. This information may provide a starting point for defining the work programme of the FOC for next year concerning the issue of broader measures of progress. However, the results from this survey should also be taken with caution, as the overall rate of response was not very high (29.9 percent), with higher-income countries being more likely to respond than lower-income ones.

I. Introduction

1. As articulated in para. 38 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Conference) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012, the Statistical Commission in its 44th session (26 February – 1 March 2013) tasked the Friends of the Chair Group on the Broader Measures of Progress (decision 44/114 (g)) with building a work program to develop broader measures of progress based on a stocktaking exercise of current national, regional and international practices in this field, and to conduct a technical

review of these existing efforts with a view to identify good/best practices and to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, especially for the benefit of developing countries.

2. At the 45th session of the Statistical Commission (4 – 7 March 2014), the FOC presented an initial compendium with some national, regional and international efforts and practices in the measurement of sustainable development, societal progress and human well-being.¹ The survey results contained in the present document provide an update to, and complement that initial compendium. The present document includes national experiences and practices from a larger number of countries from all regions.

3. The remainder of this document is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the survey structure and methodology and provides a summary statistics regarding survey coverage by geographic and income groups of countries. Section 3 provides an overview of the main results. Section 4 contains some concluding remarks.

II. Survey description

4. The survey was sent out to countries on 14 October 2014, with an initial deadline of 7 November 2014 to allow for inclusion of the initial results in the FOC report. An extended deadline was set for 30 January 2015 for the final results included in this background document. Countries could respond to the survey either online or by filling out and mailing back a survey form in pdf format. The National Statistical Offices (NSO) of each country were asked to describe, in free text form, the most significant initiatives to develop broader measures of progress to complement GDP in their respective countries. Respondents were also encouraged to provide links to the relevant sections of their own website.

5. To help respondents frame their answers, the following activities were mentioned in the survey as examples of possible areas of work on broader measures of progress:

- *Measuring material well-being*, e.g., using Household National Accounts (purchasing power of the GDI per unit consumption, actual final consumption, consumption, savings and wealth broken down by categories), non-market activities, poverty, etc;

¹ See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/sc2014.htm>.

- *Measuring subjective well-being*, e.g., using new surveys and results;
- *Measuring quality of life*, e.g., using multidimensional models or composite indicators encompassing health, education, job, economic or physical security, governance, social links, etc.
- *Disaggregating data to study group-specific issues*, e.g., gender equality or children and elderly issues;
- *Measuring sustainable development*, e.g. using sustainable development dashboards, new indicators, modules of SEEA, etc.

6. **Table 1** below shows the complete breakdown of respondents by geographical region and income level. Fifty eight countries submitted responses to part 1 of the survey as of 6 February 2015. Of these responses, twenty six were from developed countries and thirty two from developing countries.² Overall, the rate of response was 29.9 percent, which was substantially lower than for Part II on the survey. This relatively low rate of response might have been in part the result of having used an open-question format, instead of the yes/no questions employed in Part II of the survey.

Table 1. Distribution of responses by country groupings

Region	All	Income level				Devel- oping	Devel- oped
		Low	Lower- middle	Upper- middle	High		
Africa	10	3	3	4	0	10	–
Central, Eastern, South-Eastern and Southern Asia	5	1	1	1	2	4	1
Europe	22	–	0	4	18	–	22
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	0	0	6	2	8	–
Northern America	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Oceania	4	–	1	1	2	2	2
Western Asia	8	–	1	2	5	8	–
TOTAL	58	4	6	18	30	32	26

² There is no established convention for the designation of “developed” and “developing” countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered “developed” regions or areas.

7. **Table 2** shows the response rates for Part I of the questionnaire for different country groupings (in per cent). Clearly, countries in regions with higher income levels were more likely to respond to Part I of the survey than countries in regions with lower income levels. As shown in Table 2, for example, the response rate for high-income countries was 53.6 percent, while only 11,8 % percent of low-income countries provided information on their existing initiatives to develop broader measures of progress. From a regional perspective, 51.1 percent of European countries responded to this part of the survey, while only 18.5 percent of African countries did.

Table 2. Response rates by country groupings (in per cent)

Region	Income level						Devel- oping	Devel- oped
	All	Low	Lower- middle	Upper- middle	High			
Africa	18.5	11.5	17.6	40.0	0.0	18.5	–	
Central, Eastern, South-Eastern and Southern Asia	16.7	14.3	8.3	14.3	50.0	13.8	100.0	
Europe	51.2	–	0.0	44.4	56.3	–	51.2	
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.2	0.0	0.0	33.3	28.6	24.2	–	
Northern America	50.0	–	–	–	50.0	–	50.0	
Oceania	28.6	–	16.7	20.0	100.0	16.7	100.0	
Western Asia	44.4	–	20.0	40.0	62.5	44.4	–	
TOTAL	29.9	11.8	12.2	33.3	53.6	21.9	54.2	

III. Text analysis of country responses

8. The responses to Part I of the questionnaire varied greatly in their length and in their level of detail across countries. For instance, while some countries provided extensive explanations of the various activities they have undertaken in developing and implementing methodologies for the compilation of broader measures of progress, other countries only provided brief answers or lists of web links (which ranged from links to the main NSO Website to pointers to specific datasets).³

³ Some countries responded only briefly to Part I of the questionnaire, whereas last year they had provided more complete answers for the compendium of activities on broader measures of progress.

9. A compilation of all the responses received is provided in **Annex 1**. To help identify the issues which are most commonly addressed by different groups of countries in the area of broader measures of progress, text analysis techniques were used on each country's response, assigning them one or more thematic keywords with the aim of discovering any underlying patterns (**Annex 1** also presents the list of distinct keywords associated to each country response).⁴

10. The text analysis focused on identifying the keywords that were more frequently associated to low and lower-middle income countries, on the one hand, and to high and higher-middle income countries, on the other (these broader country groupings were selected in order to reduce the effect of low response rate).⁵ **Table 3** and **Table 4** show the lists of keywords most frequently associated with each group of countries (i.e., those keywords that are associated with at least 25 percent of them). Keywords marked with “*” are frequently used in both groups of countries – hinting at areas of work which are commonly addressed by all countries working on broader measures of progress, irrespective of their level of income. These common areas of work include both thematic issues in the realm of traditional social statistics (“health”, “education”, and “poverty”) and basic methods in official statistics (“national accounts” and “surveys”).

11. Issues linked to the responses of a large proportion of high and higher-middle income countries, but not so much to the responses of low and lower-middle income countries, include “indicators”, “households”, “sustainable development”, “quality of life”, “well-being”, “gender issues”, “labor”, and “subjective well-being”. These are all thematic or methodological areas which have been at the center of the debates initiated by the OECD, the Beyond GDP initiative at EU level or the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report.

⁴ The final list of keywords resulted from an iterative process aimed at identifying and resolving possible synonyms, inconsistencies in spelling, etc.

⁵ While tagging was done at the “sentence” level – meaning that a particular tag might have appeared in more than one sentence of a country’s response –, for the final analysis a tag was counted at most once for any particular country. This balances a bit the fact that some countries provide lengthy answers, while some others provide short ones. Also, during the tagging exercise, web links and references to specific projects, initiatives or publications were excluded from the tag-frequency analysis.

12. In contrast, “prices”, “governance”, and “GDP” are issues of relatively more concern to low and lower-middle income countries.

Table 3.List of keywords associated with at least 25 percent of the responses of high and higher-middle income countries

keyword	Relative frequency (percent of respondents)
indicators	51.2
surveys*	48.8
households	44.2
sustainable development	37.2
quality of life	34.9
health*	32.6
national accounts*	32.6
well-being	32.6
education*	30.2
gender issues	30.2
labor	30.2
poverty*	30.2
subjective well-being	27.9
income*	25.6

Table 4.List of keywords associated with at least 25 percent of the responses of low and lower-middle income countries

keyword	Relative frequency (percent of respondents)
surveys*	50.0
poverty*	50.0
health*	40.0
prices	30.0
national accounts*	30.0
income*	30.0
governance	30.0
GDP	30.0
education*	30.0

* Item more frequently associated with the responses provided by both groups

14. In addition to the “tagging” process outlined above, specific references to web links where singled out from each country’s response. These are presented in **Annex 2**.

IV. Concluding remarks

15. As this survey shows, many countries are actively involved in the methodological development and statistical compilation of broader measures of progress. However, many of these initiatives are of very different nature, and the analysis presented in this report attempts to establish of a common framework to help identify best practices and to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, especially for the benefit of developing countries.

16. The text analysis presented in the previous section suggests a number of core themes that should be covered by a globally applicable set of broader measures of progress. In particular, this set should likely include at its core indicators in the domain of social statistics related to health, education, and poverty. Also, there seems to be a wide consensus that the broader measurement of progress should build on the central methodological framework of national accounts, and leverage the potential of data collection via surveys, in particular household surveys.

17. However, the analysis also highlights the existing gaps in terms of the type of methodological work that countries with different levels of income conduct. Many low and lower-middle income countries focus mostly on traditional indicators related to material well-being, such as GDP and price statistics, while countries with more resources are more likely to be working on more innovative approaches to measure multidimensional concepts such as sustainable development, quality of life, and subjective well-being.

18. The above conclusions might help shape the discussion on the agenda and work program of the FOC for the next year, by highlighting areas where there is agreement on the way forward, as well as how the lack of resources may prevent many countries from advancing in the development and implementation of innovative statistical methods and concepts to measure progress.

19. Although it is important to exercise extreme caution in the interpretation of the results presented here, particularly given the low response rate and the inherent element of subjectivity involved in the assignment of keywords to the responses to the open-ended question of Part I of the survey, the commonalities and differences between low and high-income countries which this type of analysis unveil can illuminate and help structure the discussion on priorities for the development of broader measures of progress, as well as contribute to the systematization and classification of the catalog of initiatives being compiled by the FOC.

20. The classification approach described above should be taken as an initial proposal, and much work remains to be done. A possible way forward would be, for instance, to further develop the taxonomy that emerges from the classification exercise presented, hereby linking it with the CES framework. One possible goal could be to develop a “common vocabulary” for the systematic classification of the knowledge that is already available, e.g., in the form of a web repository or information sharing platform.

Annex 1. Detailed country responses

Country	Response	Keywords
Albania	<p>There are administrative and survey data that help providing well-being and social indicators.</p> <p>Surveys aimed to measure poverty and household consumption as well as labour market statistics are regularly conducted in Albania.</p> <p>There are also many studies that are being developed as gender-based indicators and vulnerable groups for targeting efficient policies.</p> <p>The surveys that support statistical indicators are: LSMS, HBS, LFS, DVS, TUS, ADHS.</p> <p>Also we are planning to conduct SILC.</p> <p>Please use our webpage for more information:</p> <p>www.instat.gov.al</p>	<p><i>administrative sources, poverty, gender issues, surveys, EU-SILC, household consumption, vulnerable groups, well-being, labor, indicators, social statistics</i></p>
Australia	<p>As previously provided to the FOC.</p> <p>In addition to this, the ABS is currently undertaking a review of Measuring Wellbeing: Frameworks for Australian Social Statistics.</p> <p>This is an overarching and comprehensive compendium for social statistics.</p>	
Austria	<p>HOW'S AUSTRIA?</p> <p>https://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/wie_gehts_oesterreich/index.html</p> <p>http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/hows_austria/index.html</p> <p><i>Background</i></p> <p>In the context of the project "How's Austria?", Statistics Austria has developed a set of indicators, which reflect the different dimensions of prosperity and progress for Austria by exploiting the available statistical data from official sources.</p> <p>The project was initiated by the Director General Statistics of Statistics Austria and internally implemented by a six-person team of experts from several departments coordinated by the analysis department as steering committee.</p> <p>The newly developed set of indicators provides concise interactive information and key indicators for the three dimensions of "Material Wealth", "Quality of Life" and "Environmentally-oriented Sustainability", which complement the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and, thus, contribute to a broader understanding of prosperity growth of our society.</p>	<p><i>progress, organizational aspects, material well-being, Europe 2020, indicator selection, dissemination, selection criteria: relevance, selection criteria: comparability, composite indicators, consultation process, national accounts, income, quality of life, environment, prosperity, OECD, sustainable development, selection criteria: level of detail, selection criteria: number of indicators, selection criteria: understandability, data sources, social transfers, distributional issues, data gaps, approximation, subjective well-being, surveys, gender issues, selection criteria: data availability, social inclusion/exclusion, EU-SILC, data collection, indicators, national strategy for sustainable development, selection criteria: simplicity, cross-tabulation, metadata, detailed data, well-being, selection criteria: communicability, households, non-market activities, work, non-profit institutions, inequality, national monitoring, leisure, selection criteria: methodological soundness, resources, environmental accounts, sustainability,</i></p>

To a large extent Statistics Austria implements recommendations made by the so-called "Sponsorship Group on Measuring Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development" according to the available national statistical data.

Additional target indicators at EU level (e.g. Europe 2020 indicators) and OECD level have been included in the selection of indicators.

Furthermore, national projects such as the MONE-set of indicators for monitoring sustainable development were also considered in the selection of indicators.

A number of consultation rounds with scientific institutions and special interest groups allowed for a broad national reconciliation of the indicators.

The information gained from the discussions and written feedback was considered as much as possible in the selection and preparation of the indicators.

A trade-off situation exists regarding the coverage of the three areas by detailed indicators and the ability to communicate the chosen set to a broad public.

Statistics Austria therefore opted for a numerical reduction to a few key indicators and, thus, for a focused selection with some deliberate gaps.

However, for the interested public a complete and detailed description of all indicators on a lower level will be made available on our website without any numerical reduction of the number of indicators.

The general selection attributes relevance, understandability, communicability and timeliness have already been defined.

Moreover, indicators should also be internationally harmonized.

The development of composite indicators is explicitly excluded.

For the implementation of indicators official references will be consulted.

Material well-being

Following the recommendations of the Sponsorship Report, the existing data of national accounts should be used to better reflect the developments of the material living standards of individual households.

The disposable income should be augmented by social

waste, biodiversity, aggregate data, time-series, beyond GDP, selection criteria: timeliness, consumption, production, multi-dimensionality, life satisfaction, global monitoring, governance, climate change, wealth, emissions, soil quality, GDP, selection criteria: highlight inequalities, targets, human rights, energy, labor, natural resources, transportation, ESS, water, adaptation costs

transfers in kind (e.g., free kindergarten) and the consumption of households should be presented in more detail.

Moreover, the distribution of income and wealth in a society should be better reflected and non- marketable production (such as domestic work) should be included.

The national accounts are the main source for the indicators of the "Material Wealth" section.

It also includes the indicators for the development of high and low gross income of employees and the volume of work to contrast the production side of the GDP with productive human labour activity.

Material Wealth presents itself as the area with currently the largest data gaps in the implementation of the recommendations of the Sponsorship Group.

Data gaps arise for distributional issues and the mapping of the assets.

In addition, concise data are missing concerning the information to differentiate NPO from the private household sector.

The indicators must therefore be understood as an approximation and attempt to assess existing material data from new points of view.

Quality of Life

Objective and subjective aspects of Quality of Life are represented by ten key dimensions.

The selected indicators should also highlight inequalities in all dimensions in a comprehensive manner.

In addition, a greater focus will be placed in the national surveys on subjective "assessments of life".

As foundation mainly data from EU-SILC are used, which also contain an explicit indicator for life satisfaction.

As recommended by the Sponsorship Group Report, Statistics Austria defined a key and one or more sub-indicators for each Quality of Life dimension.

Special focus is placed on highly relevant indicators, which are used for the monitoring of national and international key targets (e.g. Europe 2020).

In addition, metrics are considered, which allow for further analyses, for example to consider gender-related differences or income quintiles.

Another important criterion for the selection of key indicators was the availability of time series.

In seven of the ten dimensions this criterion was fulfilled.

Regarding the dimensions of "Social Participation", "Leisure" and "Governance and Fundamental Rights" no time series information is available from the official data sources of the ESS.

For these cases, single surveys ("EU-SILC Special Module") were used.

In future, so-called recurring "rolling modules" should ensure that for every dimension information is collected on a regular basis.

Therefore, on the medium term, indicators for which currently only single snapshots are available can be updated.

Environmentally-oriented Sustainability

To assess the state of the environment and its preservation for future generations statistically robust and internationally harmonized data are indispensable requirements.

Following the guidelines of Sponsorship Group and due to relatively good availability of data in Austria, five factors to capture environmentally oriented sustainability were chosen: "Resources", "Climate Change, Emissions", "Energy", "Traffic" and "Mobility".

This selection corresponds, for example, with the environmental themes of the EU Strategy for Sustainable Development, which has defined the three environmental issues "Climate Change and Energy", "Natural Resources" and "Sustainable Transport".

The dimension "Monetary Environmental Aspects" follows the call of the Task Force "Environmental Sustainability" to reinforce the use of environmental accounts for the measurement of wealth and progress.

For each of the mentioned dimensions three indicators were assigned.

The environmental data from Statistics Austria were the preferred data sources.

Additionally, for environmental issues under the jurisdiction of the Federal Environment Agency (e.g., waste, air emissions) or the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW, e.g. organic farming), the data originated from these institutions.

Data Gaps arise in areas such as biodiversity, soil quality

(emissions), consumption of natural resources, water extraction and climate change adaptation costs due to lack of aggregated data from the official statistics.

Assessment

An expert panel provided a review of selected key indicators, which should provide simple information about the development of sustainability.

This review was carried out along a 5-point scale, which was represented by icons (from a sun to thunderstorm clouds).

This allowed for a quick perception of the direction in which the situation reflected by the indicators developed, and thus enabled to pinpoint problem areas at a glance.

The evaluation was conducted by a group of external experts from independent research institutions (IHS, WIFO, WU Wien and SERI). Statistics Austria sees itself as an objective producer of statistics and therefore did not take part in the assessment of individual indicators. Communication / Dissemination Next to the development of indicators, their graphical implementation on the website of Statistics Austria was developed.

The presentation of the indicators works at three levels:

An interactive overview on the top-level enables the comparison of the development of economic, social and environmental metrics in the areas of prosperity and progress depending on the user's selection.

At the next level (if possible), the temporal development of the indicators is shown with an interpretation of the indicator.

Additionally, at the lowest level, more details about the respective content can be obtained.

Bahamas	<p>A Household Expenditure Survey was recently completed providing consumption expenditure patterns by categories.</p> <p>This study also included a section on life styles (frequency of consuming fruits and vegetables, leisure activities- hours spent exercising, watching television, etc).</p> <p>Information collected also provided poverty indicators and related information.</p> <p>Introduction of a CCT Programme (Conditional Cash Transfer Programme) by the Ministry responsible for social services.</p> <p>Proposed Referendum to the Constitution to rectify several gender inequalities.</p>	<p><i>household surveys, behavior, poverty, gender issues, households, consumption, indicators, legal framework, surveys, leisure, household consumption, household expenditure, health</i></p>
Bangladesh	<p>i) Revision and re-basing of GDP;</p> <p>ii) Compilation of Quarterly National Accounts (QNA);</p>	<p><i>GDP, national accounts, supply-and-use tables, SNA 2008, sub-national accounts</i></p>

iii) Compilation of supply and use table (SUT);

iv) Implementation of SNA 2008 by compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts;

v) Compilation of Regional (District) Accounts.

Brazil

In order to establish as general objective of the Sustainable Development Goals the achievement of a set of goals in which countries and international society will be actively involved for their fulfilment it is necessary that the goals are clear and their measurement can be communicated straightforward.

The simplicity and objectivity, which contributed greatly to the success of the Millennium Development Goals, should be pursued.

Some of the established goals are very broad and poorly defined, hampering their understanding, communication and measurement.

Some targets combine three goals - although most often associated in their proposal -, which greatly hinders their understanding and the identification of proposed measurement.

The use of synthetic indicators does not communicate directly with politics; decomposition is always necessary to identify the components that deserve attention.

Thus, the accompanying measures should be direct, which additionally improves the understanding of the phenomenon and its evolution. It is not clear why in some specific targets there is mention to some specific population groups but not others.

For some countries some of these groups are meaningful while other groups do not require such attention. Would not it be better to put as a general recommendation that targets should include such groups whenever relevant?

The same applies to intra-national geographic breakdown, sometimes the rural/urban distinction makes it difficult to obtain appropriate indicators with frequent regularity.

- There are differences among the indicators with regard to the frequency that is possible to get them. Ideally it would be suggested the frequency the information is required.

- Some indicators require value for phenomena that predominantly affect poor populations, whose values involved consequently have no greater economic significance. In these cases, to quantify the number of people involved can better represent the extent of the phenomenon and its prevalence.

- The measurement of perceptions must be treated very carefully because it is affected by a number of factors that have

sustainable development goals, selection criteria: simplicity, selection criteria: specificity, composite indicators, population groups, selection criteria: level of detail, selection criteria: frequency, perceptions, environmental accounts, selection criteria: communicability, selection criteria: objectivity, indicators, selection criteria: clarity, selection criteria: relevance, tradeoffs, selection criteria: comparability, sustainable development, water, goals, targets, monetary value, national monitoring, selection criteria: measurability, poor population

	<p>not been sufficiently studied, among them the issue of international comparability.</p> <p>- We are in the process of definition of biannual "Sustainable Development Indicators", which provides indicators on environmental, social, economic and institutional dimensions, available at:</p> <p>http://www.ibge.gov.br/english/geociencias/recursosnaturais/ids/default_2012.shtm</p> <p>- the Water Accounts is also underway.</p>	
Cameroon	<p>1. Cameroon had regularly produced a biannual report on the progress towards MDG.</p> <p>The reporting was made at the national and subnational level.</p> <p>The country is divided into ten regions.</p> <p>While doing the exercise, it appeared necessary to draw a national version of the targets and indicators of the MDG, including gender and sex . See:</p> <p>http://www.statistics-cameroon.org/news.php?id=52</p> <p>http://www.statistics-cameroon.org/manager.php?id=6&id2=82&link=2</p>	<p><i>MDG monitoring, national monitoring, sub-national monitoring</i></p>
Croatia	<p>When it comes to development of broader measures of progress to complement GDP figures carried out in Croatia, we would like to point out that activities of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics are in most parts steered by development initiatives within the European Statistical System.</p> <p>In that context there are numerous development activities concerning primarily economic, social and environment statistics of the Republic of Croatia currently in progress.</p> <p>Due to the recent EU membership, number of them are still focused on achieving full compliance with the European statistics while the rest follow and implement new initiatives.</p> <p>Social statistics provide rich source of information for policy-making and measuring progress.</p> <p>Main data sources beside population census data (carried out in Croatia in 2011 comprising a number of voluntary variables compared to EU legal framework) are business surveys in the area of labour market statistics as well as household surveys on income, poverty, social inclusion, living conditions, personal consumption and labour force.</p> <p>Of the ten Europe 2020 headline indicators, four are produced from social statistics:</p> <p>a) employment rate,</p>	<p><i>organizational aspects, international statistical standards, social statistics, data sources, Europe 2020, employment / unemployment, education, poverty, gender issues, consumption, social security, governance, health, sustainable development, national strategy for sustainable development, household consumption, sub-national accounts, population and housing census, vulnerability, indicators, Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), surveys, science, national monitoring, selection criteria: national ownership, environmental sustainability, GDP, purchasing power parities, beyond GDP, progress, business surveys, culture, social welfare, national accounts, prices, labor, household surveys, social inclusion/exclusion, income, living standards, individual consumption</i></p>

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- b) early leavers from education and training,
 - c) tertiary educational attainment, and
 - d) people at risk of poverty and social exclusion, with its three subcomponents (risk of poverty, severe material deprivation and low work intensity).

Once a year, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics issues a publication dedicated to Gender statistics (“Women and Men in Croatia”)

http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv/publication/men_and_women.htm

Regarding the poverty measures, Croatian Bureau of Statistics will, starting from 2016, measure the poverty according to NUTS 2 regional unit breakdown

<http://www.dzs.hr/Eng/Publication/subjects.htm>

(theme: Personal Consumption and Poverty Indicators).

With regard to statistics on Education, from 2016, two new surveys are to be implemented, namely CVTS (“Continuous Vocational Training Survey”) and AES (“Adult Education Survey”)

(theme: Education, Science, Culture and Social Welfare).

With regard to development of the social protection statistics, a new ESSPROS Module on net social protection (enlarged approach) is planned to be implemented in the relatively near future, in line with other EU countries

(theme: Administration of Justice).

With regard to Health statistics, the Croatian Institute for Public Health has conducted EHIS survey (“European Health Interview Survey”) in 2014

<http://hzjz.hr/u-hrvatskoj-se-pocela-provoditi-europska-zdravstvena-anketa>

The list of Croatian national sustainable development indicators consists of 15 thematic fields and data sheets for a total of 266 indicators.

These indicators are coherent with the objectives and priorities of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Croatia. Available at:

http://www.mzopu.hr/doc/Strategy_for_Sustainable_Development.pdf

The structure of the Croatian National List of Sustainable Development Indicators suggests that Croatian priorities are

focused on environment and social welfare.

CBS' Economic statistics directorate calculate actual final household consumption in GDP - expenditure method.

We also, under PPP project, continuously, from 1993, calculate all what is needed for Eurostat, to calculate PPP's, PLI's (price level indices), GDP by PPS and like (table 24 - the deadline every year, 30.09.).

As far as households regional accounts concerned, we have IPA 2012 data collection project ongoing, and the main result will be experimental regional household accounts, as an indicator of regional development.

Dominican Republic	Development of a methodology for the measurement of poverty of households	<i>poverty, households</i>
Finland	Measuring sustainable development dashboard: http://www.findikaattori.fi/en/kestavakehitys Environmental-Economic Accounts: www.stat.fi/environmentalaccounts	<i>dashboard, dissemination, environmental accounts</i>
France	France has been addressing the question of sustainable development for more than a decade. But its involvement in measuring economic performance, social progress and sustainability has received a new impetus with the publication of the ground-breaking report of the Stiglitz Commission, which was set up by the President of the French Republic. Producing new indicators in an harmonious international framework that takes better account of households preoccupations, quality of life, inequalities, sustainable development and the environment has become a big challenge to the French Official Statistical System. A large scale programme has been organized around four themes: (1) refocusing national accounts on Households, (2) measuring quality of life, (3) developing environmental indicators and, (4) for all above domains, measuring inequalities. This work aroused increased public interest and was the subject of a major communication campaign, particularly on the INSEE website Making better use of the indicators produced by the National accounts While remaining in the existing framework of the National accounts, INSEE has put in its publications greater emphasis on household perspectives and the variables of the household accounts.	<i>sustainable development, indicator framework, national accounts, quality of life, environment, inequality, income, living standards, households, public services, Stiglitz Commission, subjective well-being, life satisfaction, job security, leisure, social capital, perceptions, time use, deprivation, interlinkages, dissemination, surveys, carbon footprint, environmental impact, water, pollutants, national strategy for sustainable development, legal framework, consultation process, national monitoring, organizational aspects, selection criteria: national ownership, guidelines, wealth, poverty, homeless people, progress, selection criteria: comparability, consumption, domestic production, monetary well-being, health, experiments, housing, risk attitudes, determinants, emissions, climate change, resources, Europe 2020, implementation, vulnerable groups, detailed data, assets, non-market activities, education, material well-being, data sources, interpersonal comparisons, causality, final demand, global public goods, dashboard, Eurostat, savings, social services, production, sub-national monitoring, market value, population groups, broad measures of progress, distributional issues, marital status, selection criteria: level of detail</i>

Greater visibility has also been given to adjusted disposable income and effective consumption, aggregates that include direct expenditure by public authorities, such as health and education.

And greater attention was paid to describing household assets in the annual publication concerning the “national balance sheet”.

To take into account the services provided by the family and not taken into account in calculating GDP because they are not purchased, broader indicators of the standard of living, taking into account this domestic production have been calculated, based on the Time Use Survey conducted in 2010.

Measuring disparities between households in the national accounts framework: income, consumption, savings and assets

In order to have a better appreciation of household well-being in its monetary dimension, the INSEE decided in 2007 to enrich its national accounts by crossing household accounts with six major household surveys, in order to get information on the disparities between households.

Starting with enhanced income and consumption measure coming from the National accounts fully taking into account the enhanced consumption of public services – health, education, and social action – evaluated at their market value, this produced household accounts per quintile for income, per socio-occupational category, per age of head of household, per type of family or the urban or rural character of the place of residence, affording a better appreciation of inequalities between households.

Following on from this work, 2012 saw the inclusion of assets accounts with the Wealth Survey.

Work on the breakdown of the household account into categories will be continued with an analysis of the growth in purchasing power for each of these categories.

Measuring quality of life in its objective and subjective aspects

Many indicators that belong to the multidimensional framework recommended by the Stiglitz report can be calculated from existing surveys, such as the European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions and French Safety Surveys.

However in order to shed light on subjective well-being, several experiments have been conducted.

First, INSEE has added some new questions to the survey on living conditions. These questions aim at assessing global satisfaction on a scale from naught [0] to 10 and relate to the

following five items:

- (1) dwellings,
- (2) job security (if employed),
- (3) leisure,
- (4) relations with close relatives,
- (5) global satisfaction drawn from current life.

A self-administrated questionnaire has also been introduced on subjective well-being.

It provides information on feelings about the future, attitudes toward risk and comparisons with other people.

Second, in the 2009 Time Use survey, questions were introduced to grade the quality of time spent on each activity of the respondent's ten-minute interval diary, on a scale from -3 to +3.

In addition, INSEE has also launched in 2011 an innovative experimental survey, which aims at exploring in a single statistical source, the different dimensions of both objective and subjective Quality of Life as highlighted in the Stiglitz Report.

It allows statisticians to study, at the individual level, the accumulation of deprivations.

More importantly, it also facilitates a better understanding of the links between objective determinants of Quality of Life (such as health, education or marital status) and subjective well-being.

The first results were published in 2012 and in 2013.

panel data collected through the French survey, and tend to show that the link between social ties and level of life-satisfaction is a causal link indeed.

Results are going to be presented in the Economie et Statistique collection in 2014.

Measuring carbon footprint of final demand of households

To better take into the household perspective concerning the environment pressure, the carbon footprint has been published on an annual basis (last data available 2011)

The carbon footprint measures greenhouse gas emissions caused by the production of goods consumed in France, regardless of the location of the production site.

In the context of a global economy, this indicator is essential in order to appreciate the global impact of a country's consumption on climate, a worldwide public good.

In the same way, the household water footprint is also calculated.

It is planned to extend this concept to other pollutants or resources.

A sustainable development strategy and its indicator set France adopted for the first time in 2003 a National Sustainable Development Strategy 2003-2008 (NSDS) and a dashboard to monitor it.

As intended under the Grenelle Environment Planning Act, a new National Sustainable Development Strategy was adopted for the 2010-2013 period.

Drafting of the strategy involved numerous public and private sector partners.

To facilitate the monitoring of the NSDS and contribute to its wide dissemination, indicators were chosen within the framework of collaboration organized in accordance with the Grenelle's model of governance by stakeholder groups.

A commission constituted in line with this principle worked through the winter of 2010-2011 to produce the scoreboard.

This open and lively collaboration conveyed the importance of widespread uptake of the sustainable development indicators and of their potential role in the public debate.

The indicators were selected to illustrate the key issues for sustainable development in response to the NSDS's nine key challenges, to be consistent with the European headline indicators, be applicable to infra national territories, provide information on breakdown by social category, income class, age or gender.

There is an ongoing work for the adoption of a new strategy for the period 2014-2020: a national strategy for an ecological transition towards sustainable development

Numerous works in perspective

Along with its European partners, France is going to implement the guidelines established by a sponsorship group that it co-chaired together with Eurostat.

In 2013, the survey of living conditions and income has been enriched with a harmonized European block in order to measure satisfaction in life globally and in its different dimensions.

The wealth survey, which had already been adjusted with over sampling of high incomes in order to give a better evaluation, will use panels to trace the progress of households and will be conducted more frequently (every 3 years instead of about every 10 years).

Special attention will be paid to measuring inequalities and identifying populations encountering the most difficulties.

Thus, each year, indicators of poverty in living conditions will be published nine months after the data collection.

Indicators of inequality in income and purchasing power, taking into account taxes and social benefits will be disseminated at local level.

An analysis of the characteristics and trajectories of homeless people and an evaluation of unsatisfactory housing are also planned.

Work on the breakdown of the household account into categories will be continued with an analysis of the growth in purchasing power for each of these categories.

For more information

1- All French publications further to the Stiglitz Commission can be consulted on the INSEE website (www.insee.fr) in the "Economic performance and social progress" thematic report

http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=dossiers_web/stiglitz/performance_eco.htm

2- The indicators of the French Sustainable development strategy can be consulted on the INSEE website (www.insee.fr) in the "Sustainable development indicators" thematic report

http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=dev-durable

Gabon	Measurement of well-being in the national accounts Disaggregation to study minorities Poverty surveys	<i>well-being, detailed data, poverty, national accounts, population groups, surveys</i>
State of Palestine	1. Compiling national health Account by expenditure on health "Financing, Providers, Functions" 2000-2012. http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Downloads/book2032.pdf 2. Working on compiling Environmental Satellite account, on report on Expenditure by government on environment. 3. Compiling Tourism Satellite account since 2009.	<i>health, environmental accounts, satellite accounts, purchasing power parities, national accounts, tourism, prices, education</i>

http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Downloads/book2026.pdf

4. Participated in ICP round 2011, So GDP by Expenditure can be calculated by PPP.

5. Starting the work on Education Accounts as a type of the Satellite National Accounts.

Germany

For Germany there are several initiatives to measure social progress and sustainable development monitored by statistical indicator systems mostly from official statistics Germany.

The approach is a bit broader and contains a very short description of both more general resp. comprehensive approaches and specific ones.

The letter refers to important components of social progress and sustainable development (such as material prosperity and social security, health, education or gender).

They have been developed to accompany partly longstanding political initiatives at the level of the Federal Ministries.

They are also of importance because of their relevance in the ongoing political debate, the wide range of indicators used in these areas, the experience and knowledge of the experts in our office providing the indicators (in particular with respect to relevance and reliability or regionalization).

The links for Germany are as follows

1. sustainability

<https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/Indicators/SustainableDevelopmentIndicators/SustainableDevelopmentIndicators.html>

2. W3-indicators

<http://webarchiv.bundestag.de/archive/2013/1212/bundestag/grerien/enquete/wachstum/index.html>

3. material prosperity and social security

<http://www.bmas.de/EN/Service/Publications/a334e-4-armuts-reichtumsbericht-2013-kurzfassung-engl.html>

<http://www.amtliche-sozialberichterstattung.de/>

4. health

http://www.gbe-bund.de/gbe10/pkg_isgbe5.prc_isgbe?p_uid=gast&p_aid=4711&p_sprache=E

social progress, indicator framework, material well-being, policy making and evaluation, sustainable development, social security, selection criteria: relevance, indicators, health, selection criteria: reliability, education, selection criteria: regionalization, gender issues

	<p>5. education</p> <p>http://www.bildungsbericht.de/zeigen.html?seite=6609</p> <p>6. gender (2010; 2013 in English coming soon)</p> <p>http://www.bmfsfj.de/RedaktionBMFSFJ/Broschuerenstelle/Pdf-Anlagen/atlas-zur-gleichstellung-von-frauen-und-m_C3_A4nnern-in-deutschland-englisch,property=pdf,bereich=bmfsfj,sprache=de,rwb=true.pdf</p>	
Ghana	<p>Ghana</p> <p>Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSDA) provides a framework for the implementation of interventions to accelerate growth and reduce poverty.</p> <p>the programmes under the GSDA call for diverse and broad measures of progress.</p> <p>in responding to these needs, the Ghana Statistical Service under the auspices of the National Statistical System provides avenues to achieve these through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Ghana Info platform - The Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) Round Six - The Governance, Peace and Security Module of the GLSS 6 - the Labour Force Module of the GLSS 6 - Analytical and Thematic reports of the 2010 Population and Housing Census <p>These and others may be accessed from</p> <p>http://www.statsghana.gov.gh</p> <p>http://www.statsghana.gov.gh/glss6.html</p>	<p><i>broad measures of progress, surveys, governance, labor, population and housing census, living standards, peace and security</i></p>
Kiribati	<p>We have been collecting data collection on non-market activities as well as on poverty.</p> <p>These are included as modules in the HIES.</p> <p>There have been some studies conducted on child poverty, the status of men and women in Kiribati which should be available at UNICEF.</p>	<p><i>non-market activities, households, children, poverty, surveys, gender issues</i></p>
Greece	<p>1. Household budget survey data used for measuring material well-being.</p> <p>2. Survey on Income and living conditions (EU-SILC) data used for measuring subjective well-being (Ad-hoc module 2013) and quality of life.</p>	<p><i>households, income, surveys, living standards, well-being, quality of life, subjective well-being, EU-SILC</i></p>

Grenada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Measurement of multi-dimensional poverty. 2. The administering of Labour on an annual basis which was done less frequently before 3. The introduction of a Job Opening and labour Turnover survey to account for the demand for Labour 4. Advancing the work which has started on the NSDS 5. Undertake project with Statistics Canada to improve the survey capacity within the Central Statistical Office 	<i>poverty, labor, surveys, multi-dimensionality</i>
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring subjective well-being (new surveys and results) <p>Module of EU-SILC 2013 survey was focused on subjective well-being.</p> <p>A study on the results is available on this link (only in Hungarian):</p> <p>http://www.ksh.hu/apps/shop.kiadvany?p_kiadvany_id=30415</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring quality of life (multidimensional model encompassing health, education, job, economic or physical security, governance, social links, etc.); <p>composite or synthetic indicators</p> <p>A comprehensive study including methodology for determination of composite indicator system for Hungary based on quality of life data due to be published on 20.11.2014.</p>	<i>subjective well-being, EU-SILC, quality of life, composite indicators, surveys, multi-dimensionality, health, education, work, labor, economic security, peace and security, social capital</i>
Iraq	<p>There are initiatives in Iraq to measure the well-being of the family</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family Welfare is measured using national accounts by the actual consumption of the family and the savings and the average per capita GDP <p>A - measured well-being through social and economic survey of households in Iraq, a survey map of poverty and maternal mortality in Iraq</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. There is a report on the sustainable development of environment statistics <p>This can be seen from what was mentioned above, through the website of the Central Bureau of Statistics / National Accounts site</p> <p>http://www.cosit.gov.iq/en/env-stats/environmental-statistics</p> <p>http://www.cosit.gov.iq/en/</p>	<i>well-being, households, sustainable development, national accounts, household surveys, environmental statistics, consumption, poverty, GDP, mortality, savings, per capita GDP</i>
Israel	<p>Indicators for well-being, sustainability and resilience in Israel</p>	<i>well-being, consultation process, dissemination, data sources, national</i>

The Israeli central bureau of statistics (ICBS) has been working together with the prime minister's office, the national council of economics and the ministry of environmental protection on developing a set of national well-being, sustainability and resilience indicators.

The project began at the end of 2012 (based on government resolution 5255 from 02/12/2012 on well-being indicators) and involved discussions between different government ministries, the academia, NGO's and the private sector.

The process of selecting the indicators also included public deliberations by means of on line consultation and focus groups.

9 well-being domains were selected and 8 indicators for each domain, a total of 72 indicators.

Approximately 40 indicators are available at this stage and will be published by the end of 2012.

These indicators are based mainly on data from ICBS surveys such as the annual social survey, household expenditure survey and the labor force survey.

Additional data for the indicators are based on national accounts and administrative from different government ministries.

The remaining indicators will be developed in the coming years.

New surveys are under development (annual victimization survey and time use survey) and methodological development of new indicators is process.

The list of domains and indicators includes:

1. QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT
 - a. Employment rate
 - b. Gross median income of households
 - c. Satisfaction from work
 - d. Rate of employees under minimum wages
 - e. Satisfaction from the balance between leisure and work
 - f. The rate of work related accidents
 - g. Long term unemployment
 - h. Correlation between occupation and education (objective and subjective)

accounts, victimization, employment / unemployment, households, work, wages, work-life balance, safety, job satisfaction, peace and security, crime, violence, accidents, road bullying, health, infant mortality, life expectancy, depression, health services, housing, transportation, basic services and infrastructure, education, PISA, reading, social welfare, life satisfaction, resilience, social inclusion/exclusion, leisure, material well-being, wealth, private expenditure, income, assets, private debt, civic engagement, governance, gender issues, population groups, public services, environment, quality of life, recycling, drinking water, renewable, water, sustainability, indicators, surveys, administrative sources, perceptions, labor, injured, behavior, infrastructure, mathematics, personal welfare, public expenditure, inequality, capital, public debt, satisfaction, quality, energy, deaths, children, expenditure, problem solving, human capital, skills, organizational aspects

2. PERSONAL SECURITY

- a. Violent crimes rate
- b. Feeling safe to walk alone after dark
- c. Sex crimes rate
- d. Injured and killed in car accidents
- e. Homicide rate
- f. Injured and killed in terror attacks
- g. Rate of property offences
- h. Road Bullying

3. HEALTH

- a. Infant mortality rate
- b. Life expectancy (to be replaced with healthy life expectancy)
- c. Self-evaluation of health
- d. Rate of illness in selected diseases
- e. Child obesity
- f. Depression (self-reported)
- g. Smoking (self-reported)
- h. Trust in the health care system

4. HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- a. Percent of households paying more than 30% of their net income on housing
 - b. Satisfaction from dwelling and neighborhood
 - c. Time of travel in morning peak hours
 - d. Population not connected to basic infrastructure
 - e. Satisfaction from public transportation
 - f. Dwelling density
 - g. Share of rented and privately owned dwellings
 - h. Share of expenditure on housing out of gross income
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5. EDUCATION AND SKILLS

- a. Rate of entitled to high school certificate
- b. Rate of 15 years old having difficulties in mathematics (PISA)
- c. Rate of tertiary education
- d. Adult skills (reading, mathematics and problem solving)
- e. Chances of higher education than parents
- f. Share of students among aged 15-17
- g. Satisfaction from preschool education
- h. Satisfaction from learning environment

6. SOCIAL AND PERSONAL WELFARE

- a. Life satisfaction
- b. Sense of ability to cope with difficulties
- c. Having someone to depend on in time of crisis
- d. Feeling lonely
- e. Feeling appreciated by your family
- f. Feelings of belonging to neighborhood
- g. Feelings of discrimination
- h. Satisfaction with activity in leisure time

7. MATERIAL LIVING STANDARDS

- a. Level of financial wealth
 - b. Private and public expenditure index
 - c. GINI coefficient for inequality in net income
 - d. Average income per capita from wages and capital
 - e. National disposable income per capita
 - f. GINI coefficient for inequality in assets
 - g. Private and public debt per capita as a percent of GDP
 - h. Satisfaction with material living conditions
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8. Civic engagement and governance
 - a. Civic engagement index
 - b. Trust in the government
 - c. Voter turnout for parliament
 - d. Share of women in senior positions in the public service
 - e. Share of minorities in the public service
 - f. Feeling of ability to influence government policy
 - g. Evaluation of public services functioning
 - h. Trust in the legal system
 - i. ENVIRONMENT
 - j. Exceedances in PM2.5 concentration
 - k. Satisfaction from open spaces
 - l. Share of recycled waste
 - m. Satisfaction with cleanliness of living surroundings
 - n. Noise in the neighborhood (self-reported)
 - o. Quality of drinking water
 - p. Renewable energy as a share of total primary energy supply
 - q. Percent of tertiary wastewater treatment as a share of the total wastewater treatment. "

Italy	<p>In Italy we have approached the measuring of sustainability in the context of BES initiative, launched by the Italian National Statistical Institute in 2011.</p> <p>The BES framework was launched as a bottom-up process that implied the involvement of all stakeholders and interested parties.</p> <p>In a first step CNEL (a council of representative members of the different interest groups in the Italian society) members were asked to identify what were for them the most important wellbeing domains.</p> <p>After that in a second step, ad hoc commissions of experts started working in each domain in order to identify proper indicators.</p> <p>In a third step the indicators were in turn evaluated and validated again by CNEL members in a second consultation</p>	<p><i>sustainability, indicator selection, health, education, work-life balance, material well-being, social capital, governance, safety, subjective well-being, environment, research, quality, indicators, risk factors, well-being, models, policy making and evaluation, general equilibrium, international links, aid, sub-national monitoring, data analysis, selection criteria: national ownership, selection criteria: comparability, indicator framework, consultation process, peace and security, culture, innovation, services, vulnerability, capabilities, multi-dimensionality, equity, monitoring, interlinkages, energy, society, trade, composite indicators, selection criteria: usability, bottom-up approach, resilience, capital approach, emissions, economy,</i></p>
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process which led to the final definition of the framework.

migration, dashboard, distributional issues, human capital, households, income, pollutants, macroeconomic imbalances

The outcome of this process led to the identification of the following twelve BES domains:

01. Health
02. Education and training
03. Work and life balance
04. Economic well-being
05. Social relationship
06. Politics and Institutions
07. Safety
08. Subjective well-being
09. Natural and cultural heritage
10. Environment
11. Research and innovation
12. Quality of services

For each domain some indicators are considered (total 136).

Even though subjective well-being is treated in a specific domain (n.8), other subjective measures were included in most of the other domains.

Moreover, the dashboard of indicators was created in order to highlight vulnerabilities (focusing on the risk factors, that undermine the ability to maintain or achieve equilibrium –or the optimal level of well-being - maintain and possibility improve levels of wellbeing outcomes achieved) and resiliencies (as the ability to withstand adverse shocks and ability to facilitate equilibrium (and thus maintain or increase levels of well-being achieved) over the 12 domains of wellbeing selected for Italy and that captures the interactions among domains.

The observation of indicators of vulnerability and resilience allows us to assess the sustainability of well-being.

For the indicators approach, we have stated that at least three categories of indicators should be used:

Indicators on risk factors (from Environmental disciplines, thresholds, limits, and for economic imbalances, no equilibrium conditions), indicators on capabilities (A. Sen , social disciplines), and indicators on capitals (economic,

natural, human, social -General Economic Equilibrium Theory, neo-Keynesian, neoclassical).

The approaches selected are not alternatives, and they can be used jointly to measure sustainability in all dimensions of well-being.

In the BES framework the two key assumptions are that there is progress of wellbeing when it is equitable and sustainable over time and in particular wellbeing is sustainable when it can be maintained or improved for present and future generations over time and space.

Therefore, the model also aims at monitoring well-being (represented by all the outcomes of the domains) over time and space and assess whether it can improve or remain at the same level without compromising the needs of present and future generations.

For doing this, forward-looking models were considered, beside the set of indicators.

This is done to facilitate policy evaluation ex-ante and ex post, and explain interactions between aggregates, taking in consideration the three dimensions of sustainability: economic, social and environmental.

We are using a model about the General Economic Equilibrium Theory (called MeMoIT) with additional modules on energy and emissions, and another module on distributional aspects of households' income.

However, there is an objective difficulty in measuring the sustainability of well-being, in correlating the various areas and understand the meaning of relationships, as well as trend analysis, and we are still working on this topic to find the most suitable models that could accurately measure sustainability over time and space.

We are working on the so-called "Transnational activities" too, for looking to the interactions among countries.

This means to analyse, apart from of course the environmental aspects, those of social and economic relationships between countries that impact on the well-being of a country.

In doing so we are looking to: aid transfers, imports, migration/human capital transfers (loss of national skills abroad impoverishes national human capital), a high financial exposure abroad can lead to contagion from the financial crisis, high energy dependence abroad can be a vulnerability of the country, supranational scale pollutants, macroeconomic imbalances (EU-MIP-Macroeconomic Imbalances Procedure).

We are also working at subnational level too, trying to identify which aspects are relevant for sustainability of local well-

	<p>being.</p> <p>The Scientific Commission is currently studying how the indicators could be aggregated in order to create synthetic indicators for each domain, and how these could be then used in the construction of a finale unique indicator.</p> <p>The BES framework is structured in such a way as to be used in the process of policy-making at national and subnational levels in Italy (i.e. regions, provinces, municipalities).</p> <p>Besides, it can provide useful tools also in the global scene (e.g. FOC - United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Eurostat - SD strategy, Europe 2020).</p> <p>Thanks to its bottom-up approach, and its combination of indicators and forward looking models, the Italian BES framework is now considered one of the international best practices on measuring sustainability, and it could be fruitfully utilized by other countries (especially developed ones).</p>	
Jamaica	An interagency committee chaired by the planning Institute of Jamaica is currently reviewing the broad measures and to define the targets to be measured	<i>target selection</i>
Japan	Regarding the important indicators for each policy in Japan, rather than applying weight, we compile and publish data collections categorized, when necessary, by prefecture, gender, and age, for example.	<i>indicators, detailed data, population groups</i>
Kenya	The country has embarked on supply use tables as well as multidimensional poverty index. There are plans to develop SEEA in the near future. Website:	<i>supply-and-use tables, multi-dimensionality, poverty, SEEA</i>
	www.knbs.or.ke	
Kuwait	Many surveys.	<i>surveys</i>
	Some of them are published in the Central Statistical Bureau website	
	www.csb.gov.kw	
Latvia	CSB of Latvia is involved in common European Statistical System activities regarding the well-being indicators lead by Eurostat.	<i>well-being, Eurostat, quality of life, data gaps, composite indicators, indicators</i>
	Eurostat has set up Quality of Life Expert Group by gathering representatives from the NSIs and international organizations (OECD), private experts including the academia community, and staff from several institutions and bodies within the EU (DG EMPL, DG REGIO, JRC or Eurofound, including Eurostat).	
	Set of QoL indicators at CSB web:	
	http://www.csb.gov.lv/en/statistikas-temas/quality-life-indicators-40724.html	
	There is still a lack of coverage on several topics and subtopics where information is not yet available or cannot be provided	

	<p>on a regular (yearly) basis.</p> <p>Lack of synthetic (composite) indicators (i.e., obtained from computation involving several variables).</p> <p>Expected further actions will be new modules for surveys, surveys like TUS should be repeated, new implemented; New composite indicators common for ESS need to be developed by Eurostat.</p>	
Liberia	<p>The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) was conducted to cover the informal sector component of national accounts considering their contribution to various sectors of the economy and to derive new basket for CPI.</p> <p>Also, consumption, actual final consumption, consumption, savings and wealth will be broken down by categories), non-market activities, poverty, etc. will be captured.</p> <p>The HIES data collection was planned for one (1) year period.</p> <p>Unfortunately, only 6 months of data was collected because of health crisis;</p> <p>The Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey is conducted every 2 years considers indicators on stunt growth, poverty, income and other issues regarding food security and nutrition;</p> <p>Another important he Annual Agricultural Crop Assessment which is an annual event;</p> <p>The Liberia Demography and Health Survey (LDHS) which is conducted every 5 years was conducted in 2013.</p> <p>Data obtained from this survey cover health related.</p>	<p><i>household surveys, consumption, food, agriculture, demography, surveys, household expenditure, savings, income, health, informal sector, wealth, national accounts, non-market activities, poverty</i></p>
Lithuania	<p>http://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/home</p> <p>http://osp.stat.gov.lt/documents/10180/483818/Quality_of_life_indicators.pdf/b5e730f8-ef69-41cb-8cb4-e9267b004244?version=1.10</p>	<p><i>quality of life, indicators</i></p>
Mauritius	<p>http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/StatsbySubj/Pages/National-Accounts.aspx</p>	
Mexico	<p>1. The Special Module on Socioeconomic Conditions is a survey that captures variables concerning the multidimensionality of poverty</p> <p>These are the eight dimensions defined by the General Law of Social Development Current:</p> <p>(a) current per capita income,</p> <p>(b) the average education lag,</p> <p>(c) access to health services,</p> <p>(d) access to social security,</p>	<p><i>poverty, income, education, health services, social security, housing, basic services and infrastructure, food, social capital, water, consumer confidence, labor, time use, population and housing census, subjective well-being, satellite accounts, national accounts, youth, middle class, victimization, crime, government services, elderly population, children, multi-dimensionality, access, solid waste, surveys, violence, small businesses, disability, households, consumption, peace and security, business, quality, perceptions, population groups, energy, culture,</i></p>

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- (e) quality and living spaces of the housing units,
 - (f) access to basic services in the house units,
 - (g) access to food, and
 - (h) the degree of social cohesion.

governance, quality of life, life satisfaction, green GDP, informal sector, authorities, gender issues, health, non-market activities, non-profit institutions

Data on water supply, disposal of solid waste, fuel used for cooking, garbage disposal are also captured.

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/modulos/mcs/default.aspx>

2. The National Survey on Consumer Confidence captures variables that measure the expectations that consumers have in the present and future economic situation at the personal, family and national scales.

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/regulares/enco/default.aspx>

3. The National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships captures the type of relationships between household members, with emphasis on violent situations, which allows to study the types, frequency and intensity of this phenomenon, as it relates with demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of household members.

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/especiales/endireh/default.aspx>

4. The National Survey on Micro-businesses collects data about the informality of the labor market and provides information about the characteristics of small-scale economic units belonging to the manufacturing, mining and quarrying, transport, trade, construction and services, which is done especially interested in data about their modes of operation, revenues, expenses, inventories and personnel employed.

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/modulos/enamin/default.aspx>

5. The National Survey on Time Use, data are used to determine the inequalities in the quality of life of women and men, in particular related to unpaid domestic work, in addition to the contribution of each member to the household income.

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/especiales/enut/default.aspx>

6. The Population Census also collects data on the population disabilities and access to social security.

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/ccpv/cpv20>

7. The module BIARE (Self-reported subjective well-being) has been conducted as part of the National Expenditure Survey in 2012, and is currently being applied along the National Income and Expenditure Survey as well as a quarterly (a short version) with the Consumer Confidence Survey. These surveys produce data on subjective well-being and life satisfaction.

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/investigacion/experimentales/bienestar/default.aspx>

8. An important innovation has been the production of satellite accounts within the SNA framework to measure other dimensions of well-being, such as : culture; Green GDP; health; non-paid household work; non-profit institutions.

Data can be found in:

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/cn/>

9. Private final consumption in the domestic market:

http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/cn/cons_priv/default.aspx

10. Also, within the SNA framework and the Labor Force Survey (ENOE) an estimate has been made on the size of the informal economy in Mexico, both as a proportion of GDP and for the number of persons involved.

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/espanol/prensa/comunicados/especial.pdf>

11. An experimental study was conducted to characterize the young population not in the labor force and not studying.

http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/investigacion/experimentales/pob_joven/presentacion.aspx

12. What is the size and composition of the Mexican middle class? Another research work on this matter can be found:

http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/investigacion/experimentales/clase_media/presentacion.aspx

13. National Survey on Victimization and Perceptions of Public Safety (ENVIPE).

Published annually, this survey provides the prevalence and incidence of criminal victimization at the national level and by state, experienced by the population aged 18 and over, the characteristics of the victims, the crimes and the damages, as well as the dark figure.

The survey also allows to measure perceptions about crime and

attitudes towards security and justice authorities.

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/Proyectos/encuestas/hogares/regulares/envipe/>

14. Crime Against Business National Survey (ENVE).

This survey collects information every two years to measure the prevalence of criminal victimization at the national level and by state, experienced by the economic units of the private sector, the characteristics of the economic units' victims of crime, the crimes and the damages, as well as the dark figure. The survey also allows to measure perceptions about crime and attitudes towards security and justice authorities.

www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/establecimientos/otras/enve/enve2012/default.aspx

15. National Survey on Governmental Quality and Impact (ENCIG).

This survey collects information every two years to measure experiences of the population with the use of public services such as water, public lighting, public parks, public education, public health, and electricity.

The survey also measures population experiences with access and obstacles for accomplishing formalities and public services (satisfaction with the time spent to complete formalities or receive services, public officers' attitude and treat, and general satisfaction with formalities and public services).

In addition, the survey also measures perceptions about public corruption and experiences of corruption in the access to public services and in the contact with public officials, providing a prevalence rate and incidence rate of corruption by state.

www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/especiales/encig/default.aspx

16. The elderly population has an increasing importance for public policies in Mexico. A survey was conducted on this population group.

17. A regular module to survey the conditions of child labour is also conducted and the results are here:

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/modulos/mti/default.aspx>

Montenegro	Expenditure categories of annual GDP at current and constant prices are available in GDP releases on the website:	<i>GDP, national accounts</i>
Oman	The comprehensive survey : It is a multipurpose household survey which covers various aspects of life such as labor force,	<i>labor, policy making and evaluation, education, employment /</i>

	<p>expenditure, consumption, information technology, and etc.</p> <p>The purpose of the survey is to provide valuable information for the formulation and implementation of development programs in order to improve development process.</p> <p>Also it provides various institutions with a precise, modern and necessary data for the purposes of planning and implementation of projects that will accelerate the developments in the Sultanate.</p> <p>The goals of the comprehensive survey</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the factors that affect the labor market and linking the educational outcomes with labor market requirements. 2. To study the social and economic conditions of the households, especially job seekers households to determine the impact of these conditions (number of household members, number of workers and job seeker, and the sources of household income). 3. To measure household income according to the sources and to identify the amount of the household consumption. 	<p><i>unemployment, data sources, information technology, households, household consumption, household surveys, causality, income, household expenditure</i></p>
Netherlands	<p>-Sustainability Monitor for the Netherlands 2009:</p> <p>http://www.cbs.nl/NR/rdonlyres/A36109C6-85F5-4371-8625-9D504C7DF957/0/2009sustainabilitymonitorofthenetherlandspub.pdf</p> <p>-Sustainability Monitor for the Netherlands 2011:</p> <p>http://www.cbs.nl</p>	<p><i>health, expenditure, social services, households, environmental impact, satellite accounts</i></p>
New Zealand	<p>Statistics New Zealand products:</p> <p>Measuring New Zealand's Progress Using a Sustainable Development Approach: 2008 New Zealand progress indicators</p> <p>New Zealand social indicators</p> <p>General Social Survey Household Labour Force Survey</p> <p>Household Economic Survey</p> <p>TeKupenga (Maori social survey)</p> <p>Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment: Economic Development Indicators</p> <p>Treasury: Living Standards Framework</p> <p>Ministry of Social Development: Social report</p>	<p><i>progress, social statistics, households, social survey, economic development, living standards, sustainable development, surveys, indicators, indicator framework, labor</i></p>
Norway	<p>Statistics Norway has since 2005 published a set of 17 national sustainable development indicators.</p>	<p><i>sustainable development, early warning, environmental risks, national monitoring, indicators</i></p>

Lately presented in English in this article on the website:

<http://www.ssb.no/en/natur-og-miljo/artikler-og-publikasjoner/sustainable-development-future-challenges>

More comprehensive pages are published in Norwegian under the Key figures concept:

<http://www.ssb.no/natur-og-miljo/nokkeltall/indikatorer-for-barekraftig-utvikling>

In addition the research department within Statistics Norway seeks to refine the sustainable development indicators at Statistics Norway.

Their aim is to give early warning of impending hazards and urgency of action.

E.g. a new project studies how to introduce precautionary principles to sustainable development analyses of uncertain but potentially threatening environmental hazards:

<http://www.ssb.no/en/forskning/energi-og-miljookonomi/barekraftig-utvikling>

GENERAL COMMENT:

Answers in the following are based on a relatively quick consultancy with experts in Statistics Norway and some other producers in the national statistical system - but not all has been consulted.

The answers to whether the targets are feasible to measure is of Statistics Norway's account based on availability of data and is not the official position of Norway on which targets should be included in the SDGs

Panama	Las respuestas están referidas a la información que se genera en el Sistema Estadístico Nacional.	
Philippines	<p>RESPONSE: Recognizing that the usual measures of economic growth, e.g. gross domestic product (GDP), is not sufficient to be able to monitor progress and have a good picture of the situation of the country, in both economic and social aspect, the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) conducts regular statistical activities as well as developmental studies that allows the generation of the following statistics:</p> <p>On measuring material well-being,</p> <p>1. Official Poverty Statistics The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) regularly generates official poverty statistics based on the income generated from the household surveys, i.e. Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS), and compare this income with a threshold estimated using actual prices of food items and an indirect estimate of the cost of the non-food components using the expenditure pattern of families close to</p>	<p><i>broad measures of progress, material well-being, poverty, middle class, income, happiness, surveys, quality of life, governance, multi-dimensionality, well-being, education, national monitoring, human development index, sub-national monitoring, households, minorities, population groups, children, UNICEF, health, sustainable development, SEEA, Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics, Land accounts, World Bank, beyond GDP, expenditure, progress, composite indicators, detailed data, wealth, distributional issues, perceptions, poor population, living standards, natural capital, green GDP, prices</i></p>

the poverty line.

These are available from the following link:

<http://www.nscb.gov.ph/poverty/dataCharts.asp>

2. Middle Income Class Recognizing that the middle class plays a significant role in the development of a nation and in the absence of a standard and official definition of the middle class, a number of papers on this subject have been presented in the National Convention on Statistics and a few articles in the Statistically Speaking section of the website of the former National Statistical Coordination Board (now part of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)).

These are available from the following links:

a. Papers presented during the National Convention on Statistics

http://nscb.gov.ph/ncs/12thncs/papers/INVITED/IPS-24%20Poverty%20and%20Inequality%20I/IPS-24_1%20Will%20the%20Recent%20Robust%20Economic%20Growth%20Create%20a%20Burgeoning%20Middle%20Income%20Class%20in%20the%20Philippines.pdf

http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ncs/11thNCS/papers/invited%20papers/ips-08/01_Pinoy%20Mid-Income%20Class%20is%20Shrinking_Virola_et_al.pdf

<http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ncs/10thncs/papers/contributed%20papers/cps-12/cps12-01.pdf>

b. Articles in the Statistically Speaking section of the former NSCB website

http://www.nscb.gov.ph/headlines/StatsSpeak/2007/121007_rav_poverty.asp

http://www.nscb.gov.ph/headlines/StatsSpeak/2009/060809_rav_middleclass.asp

3. Information on Mean Income, Expenditure by Income Class/Expenditure Class/Per Capita Income Decile These are part of the information regularly released by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) based on the results of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).

These are available from the following links:

<http://web0.psa.gov.ph/content/2012-fies-statistical-tables>

On measuring subjective well-being,

1. Philippine Happiness Index (PHI)

Critics claim that neither the GDP nor the GNP measures well-being, showing statistics that poverty has persisted despite economic “growth”.

Thus, other measures such as the happiness index, among others, have surfaced in efforts to improve the monitoring of the development of a nation.

In the Philippines, pilot results on the Philippine Happiness Index (PHI) framework have been presented based on a nonprobability sample survey from employees of a government office, members of the military, employees of a private firm, low-income families, and participants of local conferences thru a paper in the National Convention on Statistics (NCS).

However, the conceptual and statistical frameworks of the PHI and the system of monitoring happiness by individuals are still work in progress and are not yet part of official statistics regularly generated. Below are the links to the NCS papers on the PHI:

http://nscb.gov.ph/ncs/12thncs/papers/INVITED/IPS-38%20Progress%20of%20Society/IPS-38_2_Are%20you%20happier%20now_%20Why%20not%20systematically%20monitor%20your%20personal%20happiness.pdf

http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ncs/11thNCS/papers/invited%20papers/ips-23/01_Measuring%20Progress%20of%20Philippine%20Society%20What%20Makes%20the%20Poor%20Happy.pdf

<http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ncs/10thNCS/papers/invited%20papers/ips-28/ips28-03.pdf>

On measuring quality of life,

1. Governance

Recognizing the need for the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) to be relevant, the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) Technical Staff (TS) has embarked on some initiatives since 2004 towards the generation of a composite index that can be used as an indicator of good governance.

This initiative was done through papers presented during the National Convention on Statistics.

http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ncs/11thNCS/papers/invited%20papers/ips-21/02_Was%20Good%20Governance%20the%20Real%20Loss%20in%20the%202010%20Elections.pdf

<http://www.nscb.gov.ph/ncs/10thncs/papers/plenary%20session/ps-2/ps02-01.pdf>

http://nap.psa.gov.ph/ncs/9thncs/papers/plenary_BestandWorst.pdf

2. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The MPI is a concept that highlights the multidimensionality of poverty.

It is a flexible technique that can incorporate several different “dimensions” of poverty or well-being to come up with a measure that complements other income poverty indices.

In the Philippines, while there are no official definition/methodology/statistics yet on MPI in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), the Philippines National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) has initiated efforts towards the generation of the MPI.

It focuses on three dimensions – education, health and standard of living, and make use of existing household surveys.

This is currently being used as one of the indicators to monitor the Philippine Development Plan (PDP).

3. Human Development Index (HDI)

Similar to the MPI, while there are no official definition/methodology/statistics yet on HDI in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), estimates are regularly generated by the Human Development Network (HDN) for each of the provinces of the country.

This is based on the methodology being used for the generation of the HDI by the Human Development Research Office.

And in 2011, discussion between HDN and the former NSCB (now part of the PSA), has started and still continuing to date towards the approval of an official methodology and institutionalization of official HDI estimates.

4. Non-Income Based Indicators based on APIS

In addition to the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) regularly conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) every three years, which is the source of income data used for the generation of official poverty statistics, the PSA also conducts the Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS).

The APIS is a survey conducted to generate information on non-income based indicators in-between the conduct of the FIES years.

On the disaggregation to study minorities,

1. Official Poverty Statistics for the Basic Sectors in the Philippines

The Official Poverty Statistics for the Basic Sectors in the Philippines released by the PSA provides estimates of poverty incidence for 9 of the 14 basic sectors (fishermen, farmers, children, self-employed and unpaid family workers, women, youth, migrant and formal sector workers, senior citizens, individuals residing in urban areas) identified in Republic Act 8425, Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act using the income and sectoral data from the merged Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and Labor Force Survey (LFS).

http://nscb.gov.ph/pressreleases/2014/PSA-%20PR-20140704-SS2-01_poorestsector.asp

2. Child Development Index (CDI) Similar to the HDI,

there are no official estimates of the CDI being generated by the PSA.

However, initial efforts have been made towards its generation through a project sponsored by UNICEF and a paper presented in the National Convention Statistics.

It also adopted the three basic dimensions of the HDI, i.e. health, education, and a decent standard of living but focused mainly on children.

On measuring sustainable development,

1. Philippine Economic-Environment and Natural Resources Accounting (PEENRA)

The PSA is currently undertaking the locally funded PEENRA project which focuses on the development of Philippine Economic-Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting based on the United Nations (UN) System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA 2012) Central Framework.

It also aims to update the Philippine environment statistics using the revised UN Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES).

This Project is currently focused on land accounts.

2. Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) Project

The PSA is currently undertaking the WAVES Project with funding support from the World Bank.

The goal of this three-year project is to promote sustainable development through the implementation of a comprehensive wealth accounting that focuses on the value of natural capital and integration of green accounting in a more conventional development planning analysis.

Poland	<p data-bbox="391 191 1016 249">'Social Cohesion Survey' was implemented by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 2011.</p> <p data-bbox="391 281 813 306">The second edition is planned for 2015.</p> <p data-bbox="391 344 1065 491">The survey refers to several national and international initiatives aimed at expanding the statistical information resources in order to allow a reliable diagnosis of many aspects of the quality of life, such as i.e. subjective well-being, poverty, social exclusion and social capital.</p> <p data-bbox="391 527 1052 615">Multidimensional approach to the quality of life measurement with the use of aggregate indicators allowed to conduct the comprehensive analysis of this phenomenon.</p> <p data-bbox="391 651 1049 766">The analysis of the 2011 survey results as well as methodological details have been presented in the elaboration 'Quality of life, poverty and social exclusion in Poland' (available online at:</p> <p data-bbox="391 802 1024 890">http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/living-conditions/living-conditions/quality-of-life-social-capital-poverty-and-social-exclusion-in-poland,4,1.html</p> <p data-bbox="391 926 1065 1014">The Central Statistical Office of Poland is a member of the Task Force on Poverty Measurement established by the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians in 2014.</p> <p data-bbox="391 1047 1062 1194">The Task Force is seeking information about poverty measurement in countries participating in the Conference of European Statisticians, to ensure that its work takes adequately into account the methods used for poverty measurement in official statistics.</p> <p data-bbox="391 1230 1029 1318">We believe, the solutions worked out by the group will play the crucial role in monitoring the implementation of targets aimed at the reduction of poverty.</p> <p data-bbox="391 1354 1052 1442">The Polish statistics closely follows the initiatives and actions undertaken in international fora in the field of structural statistics, participating in many of them.</p> <p data-bbox="391 1478 1029 1528">A lot of works carried out at the national level fits into their direction.</p> <p data-bbox="391 1564 984 1623">In the Central Statistical Office of Poland one of such initiatives was establishing of Team for Quality of Life.</p> <p data-bbox="391 1659 1062 1806">The result of its works is the elaboration of a set indicators that most effectively allow the assessment of the quality of life in Poland, taking into account both international recommendations in this field, and national specificities and research experience.</p> <p data-bbox="391 1841 1013 1892">The data set is presented in a visually attractive way in the folder Quality of life in Poland. Edition 2014.</p>	<p data-bbox="1094 191 1468 436"><i>social capital, quality of life, multi-dimensionality, poverty, monitoring, indicators, dissemination, EU-SILC, sustainable development, sub-national monitoring, Eurostat, households, subjective well-being, CES, national monitoring, surveys, composite indicators, targets, social inclusion/exclusion</i></p>
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This year it is planned to prepare an English version of the folder, while in the future editions it is planned to make up a set of indicators for the analysis of specific areas/domains.

Poland has decided to introduce to the EU-SILC survey permanent questions concerning the subjective well-being (since 2015).

Furthermore, in 2015 there will be also implemented the 2nd edition of the study of social cohesion, allowing the multi-aspected analysis of the quality of life.

Sustainable development is one of the major challenges of the modern world.

Concerning the sustainable development and its monitoring, in 2011 Poland developed the set of indicators for monitoring sustainable development at the national level (

<http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/other-studies/other-aggregated-studies/sustainable-development-indicators-for-poland,3,1.html>

Its implementation should be monitored at every level of management, with particular focus on monitoring the implementation of this concept at the local level (gminas and powiats) and regional (voivodships).

The basic assessing tool are indicators providing a statistical picture of a given territorial unit.

Within the Local Data Bank (BDL

http://stat.gov.pl/bdlen/app/wskazniki_zr.wybierz

) a universal module was created, which is designed to monitor sustainable development at a lower level than the country as a whole.

The reference point were indices developed by the Eurostat.

Module developed in the BDL is not a set of indicators monitoring a specific strategy development at local and regional level but is a basic set of indicators for analysis of sustainable development and allows to evaluate and compare local government units.

Portugal	Questionnaire of the Friends of the Chair on broader measures of progress	<i>national accounts, informal expert group: Distributional Information on Household Income, Consumption and Savings within the SNA Framework (2013-2015), income, distributional issues, sustainable development, SEEA, air emissions, environment, non-market activities, social economy, households, expert group: Disparities in National Accounts framework</i>
	Part 1	
	Household National Accounts by groups	
	Statistics Portugal participated on the “Expert Group on Disparities in a National Accounts framework” (EGDNA)	

(OCDE - Eurostat) on 2011-2012, following the Task Force on Households Perspective (2010-2011).

Statistics Portugal also participates on the “Informal Expert Group on Distributional Information on Household Income, Consumption and Savings within the SNA Framework” (OECD) (October 2013 – December 2015), created to continue EGDNA work. Within these groups, Statistics Portugal has made mainly:

1. A comparison between micro and macro data on income and consumption, for several items of National Accounts, using SILK for income and HBS for consumption;
2. Produced household distributional information for consumption, by COICOP, and for mixed income. Statistics Portugal is currently developing the group exercise for a more recent year and for the remaining income items (work to be done until March 2015).

Sustainable development Statistics

Portugal developed and implemented a set of Sustainable Development Indicators (SDI) to measure the Portuguese National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) 2005-2015, under a contract agreement with Eurostat.

The SDI system was set following the conceptual framework of the NSSD, and 80 indicators were chosen to monitor and measure the objectives and targets established in the strategy.

The indicators are released on the web (

http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_dossie_idsustentavel&xlang=en

The SDI forms will be regularly updated until the end of NSSD (2015). Modules of SEEA Statistics Portugal produces, on regular basis, the following projects

http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_cnacionais2010&contexto=cs&selTab=tab3&perfil=220677460&INST=220617355

air emissions accounts; environmentally related taxes by economic activity and economy-wide material flow accounts.

At the moment, Portugal is developing three pilot studies on three new satellite accounts:

Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts;

Environmental Goods and Services Sector and Energy Accounts.

Non-market activities

(2011-2012), consumption, indicators, environmental taxes, satellite accounts, energy, volunteer work, Eurostat, national monitoring, material flow accounts, surveys, OECD, national strategy for sustainable development

	<p>Statistics Portugal developed a satellite account on social economy (for 2010) and a Pilot Survey on Volunteer Work (for 2012).</p>	
Qatar	<p>The important initiatives taken by Qatar for the development of broader measures of progress to complement GDP are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The State of Qatar published the following annual reports <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Millennium Development Goals for the State of Qatar b. Sustainable Development Indicators in the State of Qatar c. Environment Statistics Annual Report d. Labour Force Statistic annual bulletin 2. Emphasizing on equality we have carried out a series of household expenditure and income surveys at five yearly intervals since 2000/01 with latest carried out in 2012/13. 3. We also have recently carried out the country first Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (2012/13) that covers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Measures on subjective well-being b. Measuring quality of life, and c. Statistics on Child development and women well-being 4. We have also carried out survey and census on disability in 2007 and 2010 beside our 	<p><i>MDG monitoring, sustainable development, environmental statistics, labor, households, subjective well-being, quality of life, children, disability, indicators, expenditure, gender issues, income, well-being, surveys</i></p>
Romania	<p>INS website: Data on consumption health, education, poverty and living conditions.</p> <p>The data on living conditions, poverty and well-being are connected through harmonized European Survey - EU-SILC.</p>	<p><i>health, well-being, poverty, education, living standards, EU-SILC</i></p>
Rwanda	<p>List of the survey planned in NSDS 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building the civil registration system and vital statistics for births and deaths; - Strengthening administrative records in education, health, infrastructure, justice and rule of law; - Consolidate demographic and health survey (DHS) - Consolidate poverty monitoring and linkage to social protection (EICV) - Reinforce economic monitoring : GDP, prices trade and others; - Gender and youth statistics; 	<p><i>civil registration, administrative sources, demography, poverty, GDP, gender issues, labor, establishments census, agriculture, environmental statistics, governance, vital statistics, education, health, social security, prices, youth, business surveys, natural resources, monitoring, surveys, trade, investment, infrastructure, ICT, markets, productivity, income</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a comprehensive labour statistics framework in the country; - Implement Establishment Census and the Integrated Business Enterprise Survey capturing business dynamics vis-a-vis investment, ICT, markets, productivity, incomes, youth, gender, education skill, etc.; - Continuous seasonal monitoring of agriculture sector; - Develop emerging statistics fields in environment and natural resources; - Support in governance monitoring and evaluation; etc. 	
Seychelles	<p>Results of the last HBS conducted in 2013 will be used to compute household actual final consumption expenditure.</p> <p>In 2011 the Bureau with support from the UNDP and the Agency for Social Protection conducted a Living Conditions Survey (LCS).</p> <p>The final report of the survey can be found on our website www.nbs.gov.sc</p> <p>http://www.nbs.gov.sc/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Living-Conditions-Survey-Report.pdf</p>	<i>households, living standards, surveys, consumption, expenditure</i>
Singapore	<p>1. Singapore compiles statistical information on various indicators to complement GDP as a measure of progress.</p> <p>2. On material wellbeing, the Singapore Department of Statistics compiles the the household sector balance sheet (refer to url no 1. below), which shows households' assets and liabilities as at year end. Information papers pertaining to it can be found here:</p> <p>http://www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/publications-and-papers/economy#household_sector_balance_sheet.</p> <p>3. On the quality of life, Singapore measures health indicators (refer to url no 2. below) on a regular basis, which include numbers of health facilities, level of preventative health screening undertaken in the population, prevalence of diseases, health expenditure (government and household) and disbursement of health subsidies, among others.</p> <p>The Ministry of Manpower also regularly releases statistics related to manpower resources and development.</p> <p>This includes annual reports on Occupational Safety and Health (refer to url no 3. below), salary claims involving non-unionised workers (refer to url no 4. below), and an annual labour force report (refer to url no 5. below), which includes information such as the rate of re-entry into employment, median gross monthly income and economically active residents by highest qualification attained and sex.</p>	<i>indicators, material well-being, quality of life, labor, safety, infrastructure, information technology, culture, composite indicators, poor population, work-life balance, gender issues, youth, education, wages, sustainable development, broad measures of progress, households, health, human capital, transportation, subjective well-being, life satisfaction, children, social services, indicators, national accounts, accidents, family, population groups, violence, air emissions, employment / unemployment, mental health, disability, vulnerable groups, water, detailed data, elderly population, food, cities, sustainability</i>

For infrastructural development, and transport (refer to url no 6. below) in particular, factors such as average passenger journeys, road accident casualties, numbers of commuter and pedestrian facilities, public transport capacity and utilization and average transport fares are collected regularly.

The development of information and communications and technology infrastructure (refer to url no 7. below) is also measured by indicators such as mobile population penetration rate, residential household penetration rate.

Cultural development (refer to url no 8. below) is measured by indicators such as the growth in cultural performances, attendance at performances and exhibitions, public library visitorship and student involvement in arts-related co-curricular activities.

4. Singapore also conducts studies on composite indicators and subjective well-being.

This includes

(1) the Study on the Experiences of Lower Income Households (refer to url no 9. below), which used qualitative and quantitative methods to measure, inter alia, financial dependency, adequacy of household income, financial management methods, coping measures and experiences with social assistance.

(2) Singapore has also conducted a Study on National Work-Life Harmony (refer to url no 10. below), which looked at indicators such as employee engagement, satisfaction with family/child relationships, mental health and life satisfaction.

5. Disaggregated data is available to study the circumstances of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly.

For persons with disabilities (refer to url no 11. below), indicators Singapore studies include the number of users of programmes for persons with disabilities. An Enabling Master Plan (refer to url no 12. below) has set out a vision for desired outcomes from the comprehensive development of programmes and services in the disability sector.

For children and youth (refer to url no 13. below), statistics Singapore measures include the number of student care centres (funded by the government), various social services and their number of users, cases of child abuse and protection, and the completion and recidivism rate of juveniles and youths-at-risk admitted into Juvenile Homes and Guidance Programmes.

For gender equality, Singapore has set up a Diversity Task Force regarding Women on Boards, which produces reports on gender diversity in senior management of companies (refer to url no 14. below).

Indicators of tertiary education, decision making positions (e.g. in the justice system) and various occupations are also disaggregated by gender (refer to url no 15. below).

Singapore also measures the gender wage differential (refer to url no 16. below) in managerial, professional and service and sales jobs.

6. On sustainable development, Singapore's Ministry of Environment, Water and Resources (refer to url no 17. below) regularly measure indicators of such as air quality, waste management, food hygiene, water demand and management, as well as public outreach programmes that educate about water conservation. Singapore's Centre for Liveable Cities has also designed a Framework for Liveable and Sustainable Cities (refer to url no 18. below). This provides a set of desired policy goals in city planning and governance, in order to achieve sustainability and a high quality of life.

*Relevant links to references made above can be accessed here:

1.) Household sector balance sheet -

http://www.singstat.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/statistics/browse_by_theme/economy/data/hhldbbalance3q14.xls

2.) Health indicators -

https://www.moh.gov.sg/content/moh_web/home/statistics/Health_Facts_Singapore.html

3.) Occupational Safety and Health -

<http://www.mom.gov.sg/workplace-safety-health/resources/Pages/reports-statistics.aspx>

4.) Salary claims involving non-unionised workers -

<http://www.mom.gov.sg/statistics-publications/others/statistics/Pages/default.aspx>

5.) Annual labour force report -

<http://stats.mom.gov.sg/Pages/Home.aspx>

6.) Infrastructural development and transport -

http://www.lta.gov.sg/content/dam/ltaweb/corp/PublicationsResearch/files/FactsandFigures/Stats_in_Brief_2013.pdf

7.) Development of information and communications and

technology infrastructure -

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Portals/0/Files/SPRD/MSF%20Singapore%20Social%20Statistics%20in%20%20Brief%202014.pdf>

8.) Cultural development -

<http://www.mccy.gov.sg/~media/MCCY-corp/Publications/Statistics/Singapore-Cultural-Statistics/SingaporeCulturalStatistics2013final.ashx>

9.) Study on the Experiences of Lower Income Households -

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Portals/0/Study%20on%20experiences%20of%20the%20lower%20income.pdf>

10.) Study on National Work-Life Harmony -

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/portals/0/Summary/research/43-20071.pdf>

11.) Persons with disabilities -

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Research-Statistics/Programmes-for-Persons-with-Disabilities>

12.) Enabling Master Plan -

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Research-Statistics/Enabling-Masterplan>

13.) Children and youth -

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Research-Statistics?tid=19&title=Child%20Abuse%20&%20Protection>

14.) Reports on gender diversity in senior management of companies -

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Gender-Diversity-on-Boards-A-Business-Imperative>

15.) Indicators of tertiary education, decision making positions (e.g. in the justice system) and various occupations disaggregated by gender -

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Research-Statistic?tid=49&title=Women%27s%20Issues>

16.) Gender wage differential -

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Research-Statistics/Gender-Wage-Differential-in-Managerial-Profession>

17.) Key environmental statistics -

<http://app.mewr.gov.sg/data/ImgCont/52/MEWR%20KES%202014.pdf>

18.) Framework for Liveable and Sustainable Cities -

<http://www.clc.gov.sg/Research/clcframework.htm>

Slovakia

Gender Equality: publication Gender Equality 2013

gender issues, EU-SILC, national accounts, health, education, social security, governance, income, labor, well-being, peace and security, consumption

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/PortalTraffic/fileServlet?Dokument=33783a60-26f9-414f-96fe-678e8149e848>

Indicators of sustainable development are not concentrated at one page, they are included in particular statistical fields.

Data on well-being are available from EU SILC:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/income>

Data from National Accounts are available on our website:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/macroeconomic/accounts/>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/macroeconomic/accounts/indicators>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/macroeconomic/accounts/metadata>

in the database Slovstat

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/Databases/slovstat>

<http://www.statistics.sk/pls/elisw/MetaInfo.explorer?cmd=go&s=1003&sso=3&so=81>

(Menu > Macroeconomic Statistics > 1. Quarterly accounts) regional database (RegDat):

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/Databases/regdat>

http://px-web.statistics.sk/PXWebSlovak/index_en.htm

(Menu > Macroeconomic Statistics > Regional Account) database StatDat.

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/Databases/STATdat>

<http://statdat.statistics.sk/>

(Macroeconomic Statistics > National Accounts) Data on quality of life are available:

Health:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/health>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/health/indicators>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/health/publications>

and databases Slovstat, RegDat, StatDat.

Education:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/education>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/education/indicators>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/education/publications>

and databases Slovstat, RegDat, StatDat.

Social Protection:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/social>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/social/indicators>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/social/publications>

Justice and Criminality:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/justice>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/justice/indicators> and databases.

Income and Consumption:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/income>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/income/indicators>

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/income/publications>

and databases.

Labour:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/labour>

	<p>http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/labour/indicators</p> <p>http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/labour/publications</p> <p>and databases.</p> <p>Labour Costs:</p> <p>http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/cost</p> <p>http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/cost/indicators</p> <p>http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/cost/publications and databases.</p>	
South Africa	<p>We implemented a survey on living conditions to cover material conditions of life and through that we generated Multiple poverty indicators.</p> <p>This is now a regular survey</p>	<p><i>living standards, surveys, material well-being, poverty, indicators</i></p>
Spain	<p>Statistical activity:</p> <p>Indicators of quality of life, forthcoming from 2015.</p> <p>Working paper: “Alternatives in the construction of a multidimensional quality of life indicator”.</p> <p>http://www.ine.es/ss/Satellite?c=INEDocTrabajo_C&p=1254735116586&pagename=ProductosYServicios%2FPYSLayout&cid=1259941788238&L=1</p> <p>In the framework of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), we prepare annually environmental accounts for air emissions, environmental taxes and flows materials under European regulations (the last series available cover the years 2008-2011 and we will shortly publish 2012 and the review of the period 2009 to 2011).</p> <p>Additionally, we are conducting a pilot project to produce in the coming years information concerning expenditure accounts on environmental protection, environmental goods and services, energy and water.</p> <p>These works are based on national accounts, administrative registers and specific surveys.</p> <p>INE of Spain produces specifically statistics and indicators in the areas of waste, water and environmental protection expenditures.</p>	<p><i>quality of life, SEEA, environmental protection, data sources, waste, air emissions, environmental goods and services, administrative sources, environmental taxes, energy, surveys, material flows, water, national accounts, expenditure</i></p>
Sweden	<p>Sweden has the data to construct measures for most of the targets mentioned, in a general sense.</p>	<p><i>detailed data, SEEA, children, gender issues, selection criteria: relevance, selection criteria: comparability, data</i></p>

	<p>The statistical system would be able to provide a good part of the underlying data necessary, in particular for many of the economic, social and environmental issues.</p> <p>The statistical system is often well served by registers that make breakdowns possible.</p> <p>The statistics have been collected for a long time and it is difficult to mention any particular part.</p> <p>The work on social indicators started in the 1960ies.</p> <p>The work on Environmental Accounting (SEEA) started in 1992.</p> <p>More recent initiatives have been to also include more statistics on the lives of children under 16.</p> <p>We have a law stating that statistics should be presented by gender when it is possible.</p> <p>For some targets the data is more likely to be part of research or particular investigations that are not part of a regular follow up.</p> <p>For many of the targets listed, the relevance of the way they are presented to Sweden is not that great.</p> <p>Also, in the work of doing the measuring of the sustainable development indicators for the EU, many experiences were made to make harmonised statistics to follow up the strategy in a coherent way</p>	<p><i>sources, legal framework, registers, indicators</i></p>
Switzerland	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/indicators</p> <p>Switzerland</p> <p>Measuring sustainable development or progress of societies or well-being at national level FSO publishes since 2003 a system of sustainable development indicators (called MONET).</p> <p>This system has been revised in 2009 and contains now 75 indicators organized in 12 topics and 6 main categories.</p> <p>The construction of this SDI-System has been conducted by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office in close cooperation with 3 federal agencies.</p> <p>The indicators has been chosen according to a conceptual framework that combine capital approach and well-being and is based on the Brundtland definition (here and now, later, elsewhere and distribution).</p> <p>More than 80 persons from more than 20 federal agencies and ministries were involved in the selection of the indicators.</p> <p>The same participative approach has been used during the</p>	<p><i>organizational aspects, capital approach, consultation process, global dimension, sustainable development, national strategy for sustainable development, indicators, sub-national monitoring, OECD, publication: quality of life in the ten largest cities of Switzerland, subjective well-being, environmental quality, surveys, gender issues, well-being, beyond GDP, quality of life, EU-SILC, dashboard, technological risks, dissemination, Eurostat, environmental risks, housing, behavior, peace and security, knowledge, health, education, environment, labor</i></p>

revision of the system.

A subset of 12 indicators measures the global dimension of SD (elsewhere) since 2008.

The full system is used to monitor whether or not and in which areas Switzerland is on the road to sustainable development.

A subset of the system (50 indicators) is used to monitor the 10 Key challenges of the Swiss Federal Council's SD-Strategy.

These indicators are communicated thanks to an interactive dashboard , which was launched in November 2009 FSO also publishes since May 2012 a first set of 27 indicators complementing GDP with additional information on the three areas of society.

This first set will be replaced until end of 2014 by an indicator system based on a sound conceptual basis (link between capital approach and well-being) on comprehensive well-being in general and the economic, social and environmental development of Switzerland in particular.

Measuring sustainable development or quality of life at regional or local level: FSO also publishes SD-Indicators at the regional (cantons) and local level (cities).

This system, called "CercleIndicateurs", has been developed in close cooperation with two federal agencies, 8 cantons and 14 cities at the beginning of the 2000s.

Now 20 cantons (from 26) and 19 cities takes part in this system that covers the environmental, economic and social dimensions.

The indicators at regional level are updated all two years, at local level all four years².

FSO uses the framework of the OECD How's Life initiative to publish data collected by the Urban Audit (Eurostat project) according to the quality of life dimensions (housing, personal security, health, education, job, environmental quality, etc.).

The publication is called "Quality of life in the ten largest cities of Switzerland" will be launched in December 2014.

Measuring subjective well-being In 2011 the FSO has conducted an opinion survey on environmental topics.

Focal points were the environmental quality at the place of residence in relation to quality of life, the assessment of hazards that come from technologies or environmental problems, environmental behavior in everyday life, information seeking behavior and environmental knowledge .

The survey will repeat in 2015.

Other items of subjective well-being are measured on a regular basis in survey like SILC or the Swiss Health Survey.

Gender equality FSO publishes on a regular basis studies and indicators on gender equality Sources:

<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/21.html>

, available in French and German, key indicators also in Italian and English, indicators on the global dimension also in English)

<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/00/09.html>

(in French and German)

<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/themen/02/04/blank/data.html>

(in French, German and Italian)

<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/20/05.html>

Thailand	Now website nso.go.th not available in English (hiip://web.nso.go.th/en)	
	http://web.nso.go.th/index.htm	
Trinidad and Tobago	http://cso.planning.gov.tt/	
United Arab Emirates	We in the UAE depend on macroeconomic indicators such as GDP growth to measure progress and Economics performance. In the coming month there will be a set of national indicators in line with UAE vision 2020 hosted by the PMO, and when the website for these indicators are available to the public, we will update you.	<i>GDP</i>
Turkey	TurkStat is working on a composite well-being index on regional basis. TurkStat publishes a news release on sustainable development indicators once in two years. The studies of TurkStat on sustainable development indicators is in respect of European Union Statistical Office (Eurostat)'s sustainable development indicators set since 2007.	<i>composite indicators, Eurostat, well-being, indicators, sustainable development</i>
Tuvalu	Measuring material well-being using Household National Accounts (purchasing power of the GDI per unit consumption, actual final consumption, consumption, savings and wealth broken down by categories), non-market activities, poverty, etc.;	<i>national accounts, material well-being, households, consumption, non-market activities, poverty</i>
Egypt	About GDP indicator we will discussing with Ministry of Planning	<i>GDP</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Initiative: Measuring National Well-being Organisation: Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom Background In November 2010 the Prime Minister and the National Statistician launched the Office for National Statistics (ONS),	<i>well-being, consultation process, national accounts, households, human capital, measurement, subjective well-being, surveys, OECD, quality of life, environment, children, elderly</i>

Measuring National Well-being (MNW) Programme.

The MNW Programme was tasked with developing new measures of national well-being, providing a fuller picture of how society is doing by supplementing existing economic, social and environmental measures.

The launch of the MNW Programme also marked the start of a six months National Debate, asking ‘What Matters to you?’

This question was designed to get a wide range of views on what is important to individual and national well-being.

Programme of works The ONS development programme has published a number of analytical articles and reports on the areas outlined below as well as developing new measures for personal (or subjective) well-being.

The most noteworthy examples of MNW’s activity include:

1. Measuring material well-being using Household National Accounts

- Developing Household Satellite Accounts and publishing a series of articles on the valuation of: informal childcare; transport; voluntary activity, housing, etc.
- Contributing to the UNECE’s guidelines on measuring human capital and have published UK Estimates of Human Capital.
- Publishing a series of Economic Well-being articles which consider ways to measure the economic well-being of the UK.

2. Measuring subjective well-being (new survey and results)

- Developing four questions on personal well-being which were added to ONS’s largest integrated household survey in April 2011. The four questions are made up of evaluative, eudemonic and experience approaches. MNW published three years data set in September 2014.
- Contributing to the OECD’s guidelines on measuring subjective well-being, which were published in 2013.

3. Measuring QoL (multidimensional model encompassing health, education, job, economic or physical security, governance and social links.

- The ‘domains’ for our measures of national well-being encompass: health; education and skills; personal well-being; our relationships; what we do; where we live; personal finance; the economy; governance; and the natural environment. All of these domains have at least one or more article published. The data for these measures come from approx. 20 existing data

population, SEEA, sustainable development, sustainable development goals, progress, material well-being, non-market activities, multi-dimensionality, youth, Experimental Ecosystem Accounting, indicators, natural capital, health, education, work, security, governance, social capital

sources.

4. Disaggregation to study minorities (gender, children and elderly)

- Running a consultation on measures for children and young people. MNW has also published a series of articles on children and young people.
- Publishing a series of articles on older people or the elderly.

5. Measuring sustainable development

- Publishing our first set of measures of national well-being in 2012, following a large public consultation. These measures are re-published twice yearly via an interactive 'wheel' and comprises ten domains and 41 measures.
- In addition the UK is one of leading countries in developing the ecosystems accounts by implementing the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (EEA).
- ONS has recently taken over responsibility for producing and publishing the Sustainable Development Indicators.
- ONS is also coordinating the Government Statistical Services input into the Post-2015 development agenda (Sustainable Development Goals). It is anticipated that MNW will publish and report progress against these goals from 2016.
- For environmental well-being MNW has: worked with the UNSD in the development of the System of European Environmental Accounts (SEEA) and working with UN produced six method papers for measuring natural capital which are incorporated in UN and World Bank libraries.

These developments are done in conjunction with publishing the Annual UK Environmental Accounts All Measuring National Well-being outputs can be found at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/publications/index.html>

United States of America

The United States engages in methodological work in all of the areas specified above [material well-being, subjective well-being, quality of life, disaggregating data to study group-specific issues, sustainable development].

We are pleased to participate in several UN sponsored activities to advance measurement and interoperability on these topics.

We note the particular importance of metadata and other forms of documentation to enable meaningful comparison of official statistics from member countries.

material well-being, measurement, metadata, subjective well-being, interoperability, selection criteria: comparability, quality of life, detailed data, population groups, gender issues, sustainable development

Annex 2. Compendium of web links

Country	Link
Albania	NSO homepage: www.instat.gov.al
Austria	How's Austria? (German): https://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/wie_gehts_oesterreich/index.html How's Austria? (English): http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/hows_austria/index.html
Brazil	Brazil's sustainable development indicators 2012: http://www.ibge.gov.br/english/geociencias/recursosnaturais/ids/default_2012.shtm
Cameroon	2010 Workshop on compilation of MDG regional reports: http://www.statistics-cameroon.org/news.php?id=52 Cameroon's MDG national and regional reports: http://www.statistics-cameroon.org/manager.php?id=6&id2=82&link=2
Croatia	Women and Men in Croatia: http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv/publication/men_and_women.htm Croatia's publications by statistical subject matter areas: http://www.dzs.hr/Eng/Publication/subjects.htm Croatia's European Health Survey 2014: http://hzjz.hr/u-hrvatskoj-se-pocela-provoditi-europska-zdravstvena-anketa National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Croatia: http://www.mzopu.hr/doc/Strategy_for_Sustainable_Development.pdf
Finland	Measuring sustainable development dashboard: http://www.findikaattori.fi/en/kestavakehitys Environmental-Economic Accounts: www.stat.fi/environmentalaccounts
France	NSO homepage: 1- All French publications further to the Stiglitz Commission can be consulted on the INSEE website (www.insee.fr) in the “Economic performance and social progress” thematic report Economic performance and social progress - Following up on the Stiglitz report: http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=dossiers_web/stiglitz/performance_eco.htm Sustainable development indicators: http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=dev-durable
State of Palestine	Statistical Report, National Health Accounts (2011-2012): http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Downloads/book2032.pdf

	Tourism satellite accounts - Main results: http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Downloads/book2026.pdf
Germany	Sustainable development indicators: https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/Indicators/SustainableDevelopmentIndicators/SustainableDevelopmentIndicators.html Study Commission on "Growth , prosperity , quality of life - towards a sustainable economy and social progress in the social market economy ": http://webarchiv.bundestag.de/archive/2013/1212/bundestag/gremien/enquete/wachstum/index.html The German Federal Government's 4th Report on poverty and Wealth, Executive Summary: http://www.bmas.de/EN/Service/Publications/a334e-4-armuts-reichtumsbericht-2013-kurzfassung-engl.html Social reporting in official statistics: http://www.amtliche-sozialberichterstattung.de/ The Information System of the Federal Health Monitoring: http://www.gbe-bund.de/gbe10/pkg_isgbe5.prc_isgbe?p_uid=gast&p_aid=4711&p_sprache=E National report on education: http://www.bildungsbericht.de/zeigen.html?seite=6609 Gender equality atlas for Germany: http://www.bmfsfj.de/RedaktionBMFSFJ/Broschuerenstelle/Pdf-Anlagen/atlas-zur-gleichstellung-von-frauen-und-m_C3_A4nnern-in-deutschland-englisch,property=pdf,bereich=bmfsfj,sprache=de,rwb=true.pdf
Ghana	Ghana living standards Survey (GLSS) Round 6: http://www.statsghana.gov.gh/glss6.html
Hungary	Further examination of the Hungarian SWB (social well-being): http://www.ksh.hu/apps/shop.kiadvany?p_kiadvany_id=30415
Iraq	Environment and Sustainable Development report: http://www.cosit.gov.iq/en/env-stats/environmental-statistics NSO homepage: http://www.cosit.gov.iq/en/
Kenya	NSO homepage: www.knbs.or.ke
Kuwait	NSO homepage: www.csb.gov.kw
Latvia	Latvia's quality of life indicators: http://www.csb.gov.lv/en/statistikas-temas/quality-life-indicators-40724.html
Lithuania	NSO homepage: http://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/home Lithuania's quality of life indicators: http://osp.stat.gov.lt/documents/10180/483818/Quality_of_life_indicators.pdf/b

5e730f8-ef69-41cb-8cb4-e9267b004244?version=1.10

Mauritius	Mauritius' National Accounts: http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/StatsbySubj/Pages/National-Accounts.aspx
Mexico	Mexico's Household socio-economic conditions survey: http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/modulos/mcs/default.aspx Mexico's national survey on consumer confidence: http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/regulares/enco/default.aspx Mexico's national survey on dynamics of household relationships: http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/especiales/ndireh/default.aspx Mexico's national micro-business survey: http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/modulos/enamin/default.aspx Mexico's national time-use survey: http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/especiales/enut/default.aspx Mexico's 2010 population and housing census: http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/ccpv/cpv2010/Default.aspx subjective well-being: http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/investigacion/experimentales/bienestar/default.aspx Mexico's national accounts: http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/cn/ Mexico's private consumption in the domestic market: http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/cn/cons_priv/default.aspx Measurement of the Mexican informal sector economy in 2003-2012: http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/espanol/prensa/comunicados/especial.pdf Overview of young population by type of occupation: http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/investigacion/experimentales/pob_joven/presentacion.aspx Measurement of the middle class in Mexico: http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/investigacion/experimentales/clase_media/presentacion.aspx Mexico's national survey on victimization and public safety perceptions:

	<p>http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/Proyectos/encuestas/hogares/regulares/enve/ve</p> <p>Mexico's national survey on victimization of businesses: www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/establecimientos/otras/enve/enve2012/default.aspx</p> <p>Mexico's national survey on government quality and impact: www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/especiales/encig/default.aspx</p> <p>Mexico's child labor survey: http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/proyectos/encuestas/hogares/modulos/mti/default.aspx</p>
Montenegro	<p>Montenegro's GDP: http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=163&pageid=19</p>
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Portugal	<p>Sustainable Development Indicators for Portugal: http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_dossie_idsustentavel&xlang=en</p> <p>Portuguese National Accounts - Satellite Accounts: http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_cnacionais2010&contexto=cs&selTab=tab3&perfil=220677460&INST=220617355</p>
Seychelles	<p>NSO homepage:</p> <p>The final report of the survey can be found on our website www.nbs.gov.sc</p> <p>living standards survey 2011 and poverty digest: http://www.nbs.gov.sc/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Living-Conditions-Survey-Report.pdf</p>
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Health indicators:

https://www.moh.gov.sg/content/moh_web/home/statistics/Health_Facts_Singapore.html

Occupational Safety and Health:

<http://www.mom.gov.sg/workplace-safety-health/resources/Pages/reports-statistics.aspx>

Salary claims involving non-unionised workers:

<http://www.mom.gov.sg/statistics-publications/others/statistics/Pages/default.aspx>

Annual labour force report:

<http://stats.mom.gov.sg/Pages/Home.aspx>

Infrastructural development and transport:

http://www.lta.gov.sg/content/dam/ltaweb/corp/PublicationsResearch/files/FactsandFigures/Stats_in_Brief_2013.pdf

Development of information and communications and technology infrastructure:

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Portals/0/Files/SPRD/MSF%20Singapore%20Social%20Statistics%20in%20Brief%202014.pdf>

Cultural development:

<http://www.mccy.gov.sg/~media/MCCY-corp/Publications/Statistics/Singapore-Cultural-Statistics/SingaporeCulturalStatistics2013final.ashx>

Study on the Experiences of Lower Income Households:

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Portals/0/Study%20on%20experiences%20of%20the%20lower%20income.pdf>

Study on National Work-Life Harmony:

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/portals/0/Summary/research/43-20071.pdf>

Persons with disabilities:

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Research-Statistics/Programmes-for-Persons-with-Disabilities>

Enabling Master Plan:

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Research-Statistics/Enabling-Masterplan>

Children and youth:

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Research-Statistics?tid=19&title=Child%20Abuse%20&%20Protection>

Reports on gender diversity in senior management of companies:

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Gender-Diversity-on-Boards-A-Business-Imperative>

Indicators of tertiary education, decision making positions (e.g. in the justice system) and various occupations disaggregated by gender:

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Research-Statisticstid=49&title=Women%27s%20Issues>

Gender wage differential:

<http://app.msf.gov.sg/Research-Room/Research-Statistics/Gender-Wage-Differential-in-Managerial-Profession>

Key environmental statistics:

<http://app.mewr.gov.sg/data/ImgCont/52/MEWR%20KES%202014.pdf>

Framework for Liveable and Sustainable Cities:

<http://www.clc.gov.sg/Research/clcframework.htm>

Slovakia

Gender Equality 2013:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/PortalTraffic/fileServlet?Dokument=33783a60-26f9-414f-96fe-678e8149e848>

Income and Consumption:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/income>

National accounts statistics:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/macroeconomic/accounts/>

Slovstat database:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/Databases/slovstat>

Quarterly accounts:

<http://www.statistics.sk/pls/elisw/MetaInfo.explorer?cmd=go&s=1003&sso=3&so=81>

STATdat database:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/Databases/STATdat>

Health statistics:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/health>

Education statistics:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/education>

Social statistics:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/social>

Justice statistics:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/justice>

Income and consumption statistics:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/income>

labor:

<http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/labour>

	labor cost statistics: http://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/demography/cost
Spain	Working paper: "Alternatives in the construction of a multidimensional quality of life indicator".: http://www.ine.es/ss/Satellite?c=INEDocTrabajo_C&p=1254735116586&pagename=ProductosYServicios%2FPYSLayout&cid=1259941788238&L=1
Sweden	Eurostat Sustainable Development Indicators: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/indicators
Switzerland	Sustainable Development Indicators: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/21.html
	GDP and beyond: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/00/09.html
	Perception of environmental quality and environmental behavior - Results of omnibus survey 2011: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/themen/02/04/blank/data.html
	Gender equality: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/20/05.html
Thailand	NSO homepage: http://web.nso.go.th/index.htm
Trinidad and Tobago	NSO homepage: http://cso.planning.gov.tt/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Well-being publications of the UK Office for National Statistics: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/publications/index.html
