

# UNECE In-depth review of measurement of current well-being (2022)



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

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# Background - In-depth review of measurement of current well-being

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- Part of regularly conducted in-depth reviews of the CES bureau.
- **The aim of the reviews:**
  - Improve statistical coordination
  - Exchange of best practices
  - Addressing emerging issues
- The review focused on the measurement of **current** well-being.
- Main objective: **Mapping national experiences of countries in using well-being indicators.**

# Topics covered in the survey




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- **Current status of national measurement frameworks**
- **Communalities and differences between countries**
- **Adoption of conceptual frameworks and international standards**
- **Policy use of the indicators**
- **Methodological issues and challenges**



# Country survey on measuring well-being

## Key findings

- 39 countries participated in the survey
- 30 countries reported having a well-being measurement framework
- Most common domains
  - Income 
  - Subjective well-being 
  - Health 
- some countries introduced additional domains





# Country survey on measuring well-being

## Key findings

- Mostly annual data
- Well established international measurement frameworks
- 25 countries employ both subjective and objective measures
- 20 countries have a legal basis for their measurement framework
- About a third of the countries have no knowledge of policy use
- Limited use of new data sources
- About a third of the countries have a measurement framework for future well-being



# Objective and subjective well-being

## Use of types of subjective well-being<sup>10</sup>

<i>Type of subjective well-being</i>	<i># of countries</i>
Evaluative well-being (reflective assessment of a person's well-being)	27
Affective well-being (time-related feelings or emotional states)	20
Hedonic well-being (happiness)	17
Eudemonic well-being (sense of meaning and purpose in life)	11

# Composite indicators

## Use of dimensions in composite indicators

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Jobs</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Environment</i>	<i>Subjective well-being</i>	<i>Safety</i>	<i>Work-life balance</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Civil engagement</i>	<i>Trust</i>
Belgium	x	x		x	x			x		x		x
Cyprus	x	x	x									
Georgia	x	x		x								
Greece	x			x	x				x			x
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Serbia	x					x						
Total	8	6	3	6	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	4

# Challenges for future work

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- **Harmonization and comparability across countries**
- **Capacity building related to composite indicators**
- **The use of subjective indicators**
- **New data sources for well-being**
- **Communication of well-being indicators**



# UNECE task force on measurement of well-being

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## Guidelines for measurement of well-being:

- *Based on existing frameworks*
- *Core domains and indicators*
- *Practical tools for developing composite indicators*
- *Coordination with other frameworks*
- *Guidelines for communication and dissemination*



# Timeline for guidelines report



5/2024



First draft of the guidelines

6/2024



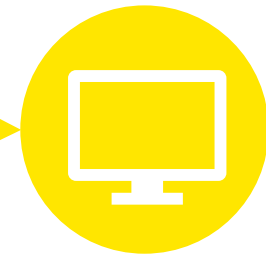
Seminar on the production of well being indicators

2/2025



Final draft

6/2025



Presentation of final report to CES plenary session