

# Implementation of Stiglitz's recommendations Welfare and Quality of life

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# Recommendations about quality of life (1)

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Quality of life depends on people's objective conditions and capabilities

Quality of life indicators should assess inequalities in a comprehensive way

Surveys should be designed to assess the links between various quality-of-life domains for each person

this information should be used when designing policies in various fields

Statistical offices should provide information needed to aggregate across quality-of-life dimensions, allowing the construction of different indexes

## Recommendations about quality of life (2)

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Measures of both objective and subjective well-being provide key information about people's quality of life.

Statistical offices should incorporate questions to capture people's life evaluations, hedonic experiences and priorities in their surveys.

# Dimensions of the QoL recommended by the SSF and the Franco-German reports

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Material living conditions  
Health  
Education  
Productive and valued activities  
Governance and basic rights  
Leisure and social interactions  
Natural and living environment  
Economic and physical safety  
Overall experience of life

# A quick implementation

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## In Europe

An Eurostat-Insee sponsorship with 4 Task Forces  
Recommendations about QoL for the short term and the  
Eurostat middle term (2015)

## En France

Integration of SSF variables in existing surveys

A new multimodal survey

Many publications

2010 : France Portrait Social

2010-2011 Bad housing conditions

2011 : Subjective dimensions

2011-2012 : Quality of time in the French 2010 TUS survey

# The quality of Life Survey

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Gathering questions of existing surveys to cover most dimensions in the same questionnaire

Living conditions : EQLS 2007, EU-SILC

Environment and insecurity :EQLS 2007, EU-SILC

Labour satisfaction : EQLS 2007 and taking into account of recommendations of the French « collège Risques psychosociaux »

Health : EU-SILC

Welfare : Gallup's type question

WHO5 module about stress

Confidence in society and in public decision-makers : adaptation of EQLS 2007

# Implementation of the QoL survey

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Multimodal (Internet+paper) survey concerning 10 000 persons  
persons 18 years or more :

Contact by mail

Response rate : 38 %

Statistical operations for non responses

Reweighting based on external socio-demographic information

Imputations

# Construction of synthetic indicators by dimension

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Computation of scores by addition of binary items (privations) in the same dimension. As usual, this method assumes that :

- items provide useful information for the dimension

- cumulating hides specificities of given items

- bad quality of life in the dimension increases with the number of « privations »

- addition is an easy way of computation

  - When items have a good correlation, the weighting scheme has no impact on the result

A person cumulating enough privations has a poor quality of life in the corresponding dimension :

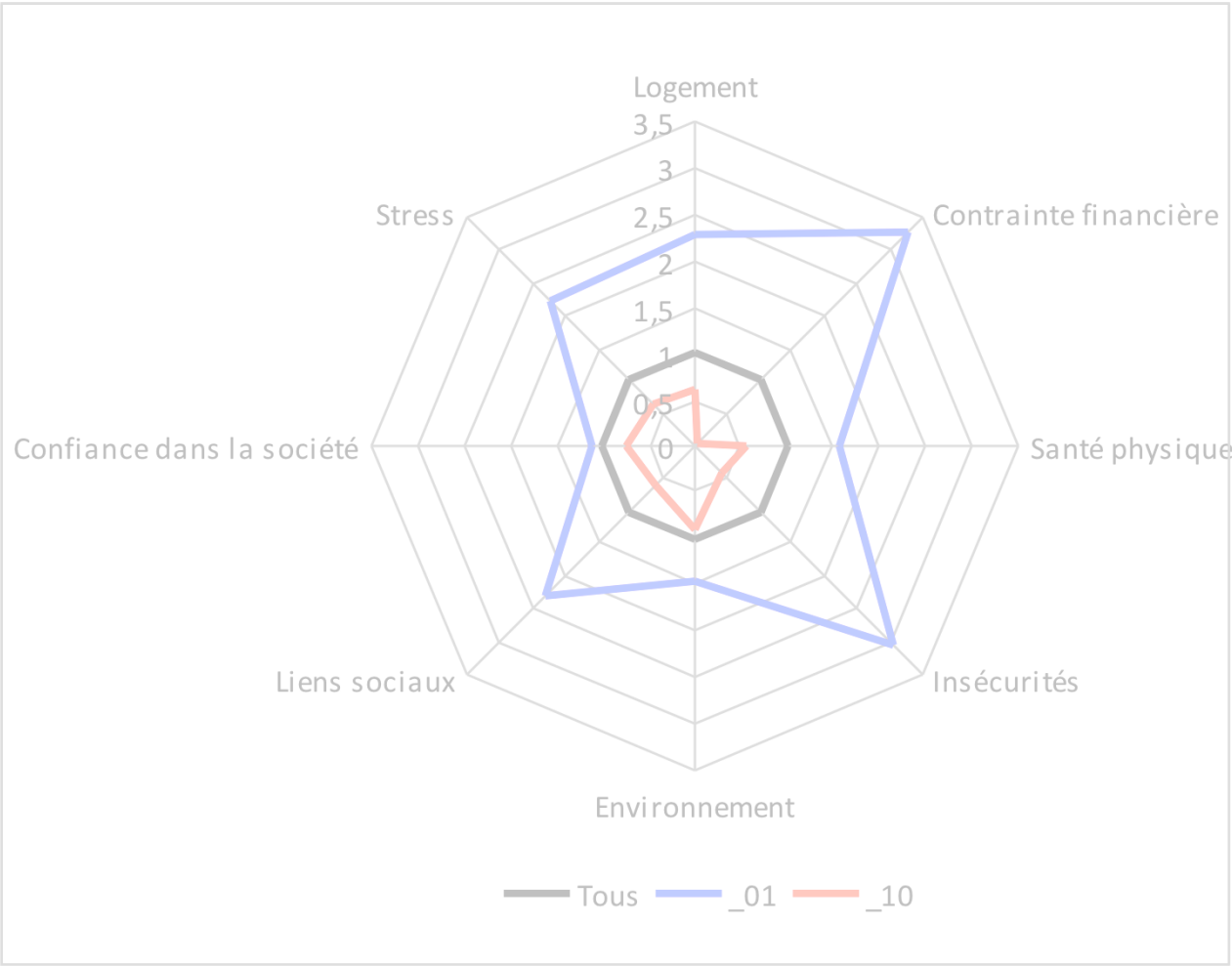
- the indicator equals « 1 » when the score exceeds a given threshold

- ... with the question of the determination of the level of the threshold

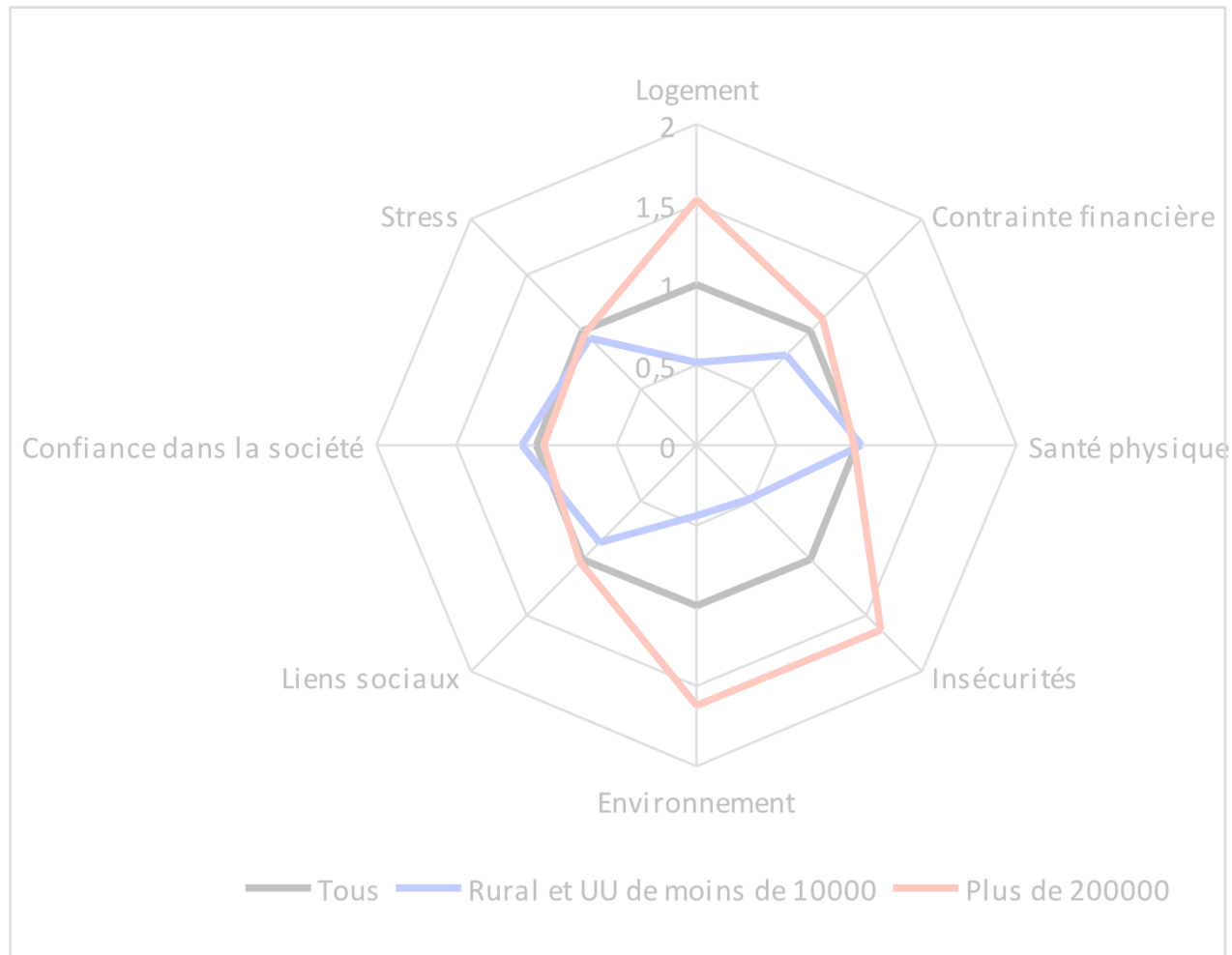
  - About 10% of the individuals



# Example : rich vs. poor people



# An other example : urbanization



# Welfare

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An usual question : « what about your life, on a scale from 0 to 10, from the worst to the best possible ?»

The scale from 0 to 10 corresponds to the OECD recommendations

## Socio-demographic explanatory variables

Strong increase with the decile of income from Q01 to the median

More satisfaction before 25 and after 65 and with High diploma

Less satisfaction in greater Paris

No effect of gender and country of birth

# Welfare and Quality of life

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An important interaction with :

Social relationships, financial restrictions and stress

Less correlations with :

Physical health, housing difficulties, insecurity

No link with :

Environmental conditions and confidence in the society

Few interactions with socio-demographic variables

Low increase in welfare with income

Less welfare between 25 and 64

Gender, country of birth and urbanization are not significant

Diploma over « baccalaureat »

# Low welfare and quality of life

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Low welfare = 0 to 4 on the scale (about 7% of people)

Most important interaction

« poverty » in social links

Other important interactions

Financial restrictions

Housing difficulties

Physical health

Stress

Usual socio-demographic variables are not significant (income...) !

# Happiness and quality of life

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High welfare : 9 and 10 on the scale (13 % of people)

Most important interaction

Stress

Then

Social links and physical health

Then

Financial restriction and housing difficulties

No effect of insecurity, confidence in society or environmental conditions

Socio-demographic variables

9th and 10th income deciles, more than 65, bachelor and more

No effect of gender, urbanization or country of birth

# Thank you for your attention

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