

A better measurement of Economic Performance, Social Progress and Sustainability

Two years after the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report

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Background of the Commission on the measurement of Economic Performance and social progress

Creation in 2008 of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission on French's initiative

First report in may 2009 including recommandations within three distinct areas :

- Material living conditions
- Quality of life
- Sustainability

Implementation of the report in France

- Better use of existing data to measure well-being
 - National-accounts data on households
 - Existing household surveys
- Statistical innovations
 - Measuring household inequality in the national accounts framework
 - Constructing objective quality-of-life indicators
- Production of new data
 - Measuring subjective well-being
 - Improving the measurement of inequality
- Promotion of new developments at international level
 - France-Eurostat Sponsorship
 - OECD

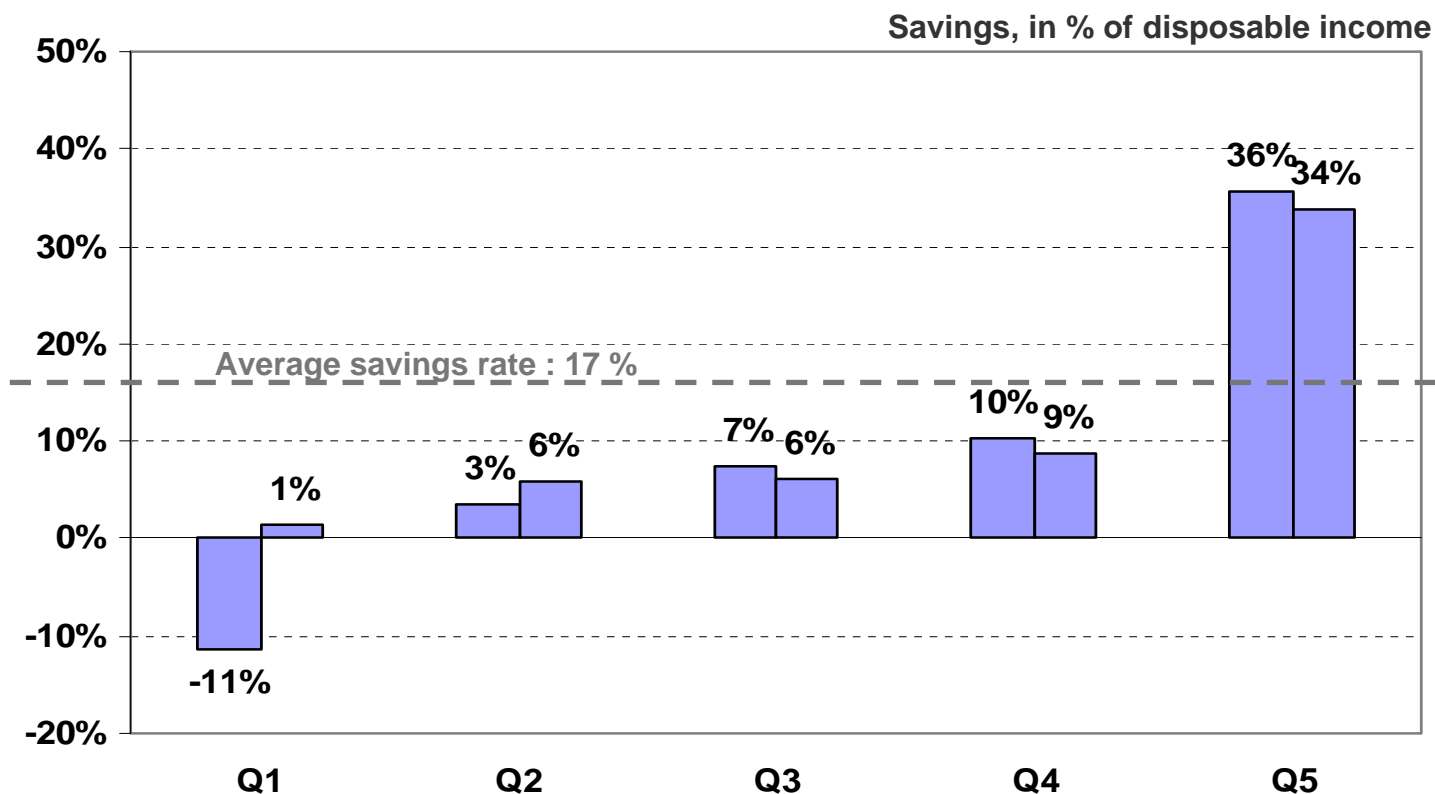
Two years after the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report

October 12th 2011 in Paris : conference organized by France and OECD to review all the initiatives taking place around the world to implement the report recommendations and apply them to policy-making.

- Public : 450 participants and 50 countries represented
- First session on national statistical offices initiatives (Brazil, France, Korea) and OECD
- Second session on new measures and public policies
- Third session on well-being measures in developing countries

Inequalities between households in the national accounts in France

Savings rate increases with income level



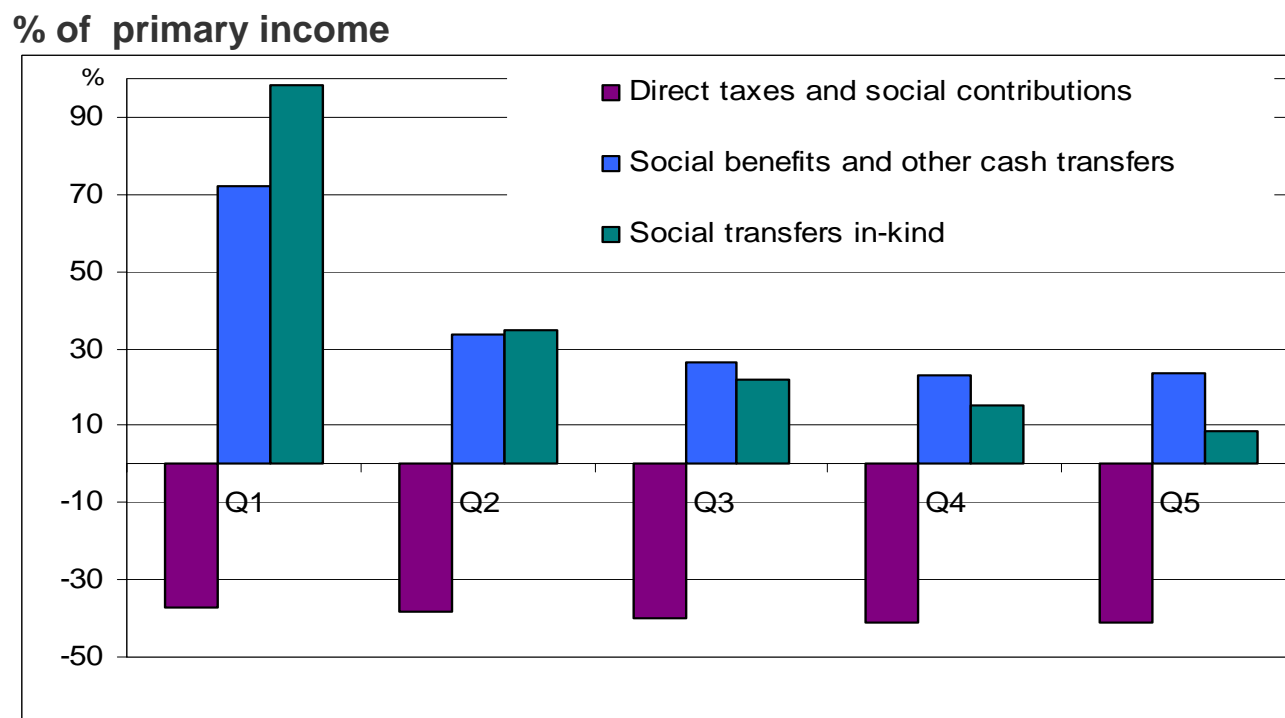
Note: Given the imprecision of saving ratios by living standards, particularly for the modest households, we give two estimates. Their difference is due to adjustments performed in the Family Budget Survey.

Scope of coverage: individual households residing in metropolitan France; excludes FISIM.

Sources: Insee, 2003 national accounts, SILC2004, 2003 Tax Income Survey, 2006 Family Budget survey.

Inequalities between households in the national accounts in France

Social benefits in kind: an important role in the degree of French social redistribution



Scope of coverage: individual households residing in metropolitan France; excludes FISIM.

Sources: Insee, 2003 national accounts, SILC2004, 2003 Tax Income Survey, 2006 Family Budget survey.

More informations on website <http://www.insee.fr/en/>

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Economic performance and social progress - Following up on the Stiglitz Report

Last update: *Octobre 12, 2011*

The gap between statistical measurements of socio-economic issues and public perception of these same issues has become a sensitive subject over the last few years. This is particularly true of the measurement of economic and social progress, where the almost exclusive use of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a global indicator of this progress has been called into question.

An international commission chaired by Joseph Stiglitz, with Amartya Sen as advisor and Jean-Paul Fitoussi as coordinator, took a close look at these questions. For each of the three domains defined by the Commission in its report submitted on 14 September 2009, this dossier presents the Report's recommendations and the contributions of the French public statistics authorities, both present and future.

- Developments relating to Gross Domestic Product
- Quality of life
- Sustainable development and environment

Developments relating to Gross Domestic Product

- Recommendations of the Stiglitz Commission

- Look at income and consumption rather than production.
- Consider income and consumption jointly with wealth.
- Emphasize the household perspective.
- Give more prominence to the distribution of income, consumption and wealth.
- Broaden income measures to non-market activities.

- Contributions
- Standards of living in 2009 (In French) - Insee Première N°1365 - August 2011
- Inequalities in standard of living inequalities between 1996 and 2008 (In French) - Les revenus et le patrimoine des ménages - 2011 édition

News

- 12 October 2011 - Two years after the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report: what well-being and sustainability measures?
- Schedule of the future contributions (October 2011)
- Some results (October 2011)

Archives

- Schedule of the future contributions (January 2011)
- Some results (November 2010)
- Press release (October 2010)

Links

- On the website of the Commission: The Report and working papers

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More informations on website <http://www.oecd.org/measuringprogress>

How's life? Measuring well-being

Every person aspires to a good life. But what does "a good or a better life" mean? This report looks at the most important aspects that shape people's lives and well-being: income, jobs, housing, health, work and life-balance, education, social connections, civic engagement and governance, environment, personal security and subjective well-being. It paints a comprehensive picture of well-being in OECD countries and other major economies, by looking at people's material living conditions and quality of life across the population. The report responds to the needs of citizens for better information on well-being and to the needs of policy makers to give a more accurate picture of societal progress.

The report finds that well-being has increased on average over the past fifteen years: people are richer and more likely to be employed; they enjoy better housing conditions and are exposed to lower air pollution; they live longer and are more educated; they are also exposed to fewer crimes. But differences across countries are large. Furthermore, some groups of the population, particularly less educated and low-income people, tend to fare systematically worse in all dimensions of well-being considered in this report. For instance they live shorter lives and report greater health problems; their children obtain worse school results; they participate less in political activities; they can rely on lower social networks in case of needs; they are more exposed to crime and pollution; they tend to be less satisfied with their life as a whole than more educated and higher-income people.

How are you feeling today?
 Percentage of people reporting more positive than negative emotion in one typical day, 2010

| Country | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Turkey | 68 |
| Hungary | 68 |
| Israel | 69 |
| Portugal | 70 |
| Greece | 71 |
| Slovakia | 71 |
| Slovenia | 72 |
| Latvia | 73 |
| Republic of Korea | 74 |
| Poland | 74 |
| Chile | 75 |
| South Africa | 76 |
| Peru | 77 |
| Finland | 78 |
| Malaysia | 79 |
| Canada | 80 |
| Costa Rica | 81 |
| United States | 81 |
| Denmark | 82 |
| Belgium | 82 |
| France | 83 |
| Australia | 83 |
| Mexico | 84 |
| Spain | 84 |
| China | 85 |
| Netherlands | 85 |
| Sweden | 86 |
| Japan | 86 |
| Denmark | 87 |
| Denmark | 88 |
| Denmark | 89 |
| Denmark | 90 |