Position of sentimental indicators on measuring quality of life - the theory and practise of Hungarian Central Statistical Office

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1. Approach to sentimental indicators
   Tipology and definitions

2. Using together subjective and objective indicators in official data
   Results from the field of QoL

3. Hungarian Well-being indicator-system
   Methodological characteristics, Structure of indicator-system
1. Approach to sentimental indicators

Tipology and definitions
Examples from objective to subjective fields of QoL

Descriptive

Material conditions

Income poverty

Living conditions

Work poverty

Self-assessment, declarative

Severe material deprivation

AROPE

Well-being

Subjective well-being

Sentimental

Objective

Subjective
Different types of information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptive</th>
<th>Declarative</th>
<th>Sentimental</th>
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**Data:**
- Facts
- Constant in time

**Data collection:**
- Factual
- Observed or self-declarated
- Out of individual mood

**Examples:**
- Walling type of apartment
- Size of apartment
- Financial situation
- Income poverty
### Different types of information

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<td>• Senses and ideas</td>
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<td>• Factual</td>
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<td>• Data is created due to the data collection</td>
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<td>• Observed or self-declarated</td>
<td>• Self-assessment</td>
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<td>• Trust in others</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Size of apartment</td>
<td>• Material deprivation items</td>
<td>• Satisfaction with life or financial situation</td>
</tr>
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<td>• Financial situation</td>
<td></td>
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<td>• Income poverty</td>
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</table>
Access to information

Information - Data - Indicator

Personality

Data
- Conscious

Data
- Unconscious

Inaccessible information

Objective indicators:
- Descriptive
- Self-assessment

Subjective indicators:
- Sentimental

Collecting existing data

Formulating data from senses, ideas
2. Using together subjective and objective indicators in official data

Results from the field of QoL
Stiglitz’s message for Stat. Offices

Two recommendations related to CSOs

Recommendation 9: Statistical offices should provide the information needed to aggregate across quality-of-life dimensions, allowing the construction of different indexes;

Recommendation 10: 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 own survey.
EUROSTAT, 2013: EU-SILC Subjective Well-being Module

Date of survey: 2013 Spring
$N_{HU}=17\,720$ persons

- **Mental health**
  - (positive, negative emotions)
- **Meaning of life**
  - (self honour, social honour)
- **Satisfactions**
  - (life, material conditions, environment)
- **Social relations**
  - (personal relations, trust in others)
- **Work and leisure**
  - (work, time use)
- **Trust in institutes**
  - (political system, legal system, police)
I. AROPE & Satisfaction

Hungarian adult population (16-)

Life satisfaction

Financial situation satisfaction

AROPE

Very low work intensity

Income poverty

Severe material deprivation

Life satisfaction:
- Financial situation satisfaction

Income poverty:
- Severe material deprivation

Very low work intensity:
- AROPE

Hungarian adult population (16-):
- 5,87
- 4,62

AROPE:
- 5,11
- 3,59

Financial situation satisfaction:
- 5,70
- 4,92

Life satisfaction:
- 6,65
- 6,00

Severe material deprivation:
- 4,50
- 2,83

3,78

2,49

4,71

3,21

5,26

3,68
## II. Income & Satisfaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income deciles</th>
<th>Life satisfaction</th>
<th>Financial situation satisfaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>4.89</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>4.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>5.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>5.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>5.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>6.42</td>
<td>5.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>6.64</td>
<td>6.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>6.94</td>
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</table>

Satisfaction (0-10)
3. Hungarian Well-being indicator-system

Methodological characteristics, Structure of indicator-system
**OECD – subjective well-being:**
Mental states, including all of the various evaluations, positive and negative, that people make of their lives and the affective reactions of people to their experience. (OECD, 2013).

**HCSO – well-being:**
Complex state of individual, influenced by own self, by own living conditions, and by natural and social environment. This state includes individual’s satisfaction of own life and experiences of own everyday’s quality.
Methodological characteristics

- Using together subjective and objective data
- Multidimensional approach
- Equal weights for dimensions
- Same number of indicators per dimensions

- 8 dimensions
- 5 indicators per all dimensions
1. Living conditions

2. Work and leisure time

3. Education, knowledge, qualification

4. Health

5. Mental being

6. Living Environment and Infrastructure

7. Social capital, social participation

8. Social renewal
Thank you for your attention!

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