

How to look at an unequal wellbeing

The equity approach within the BES framework

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AIQUAV “Qualità della vita: territorio e popolazioni”
Firenze, 29 luglio 2013

Summary

1. Why measuring inequalities
2. Different approaches towards inequalities
3. How to integrate them into BES
4. Some examples
5. Open issues

Why measuring inequalities

1. qualify mean values which can hide very different phenomena and criticalities for selected social groups.
2. actual drivers of personal well-being (relative position within society or peer groups).
3. a principle of social justice suggests that excessive inequalities go to the detriment of overall national well-being, (which threshold ?)

Take into account **all well-being domains** beyond traditional economic aspects, to identify excluded groups and lacking opportunities through:

- measures of distribution among individuals
- the breakdown of indicators for different groups (e.g. territories, gender, age, education, income, nationality...): structural inequalities.

Different approaches towards inequalities

Framework proposed by Schizzerotto and Saraceno (2009), the analysis of well-being inequalities can be carried out through three major approaches which are not mutually exclusive:

- **Outcomes**, which considers the distribution of goods and services or the privileges and disadvantages different people can rely upon.
- **Relational inequalities** (power + agency), those emerging from different roles within the society, in our case characterized by a democratic governance and a market economy, those deriving from individual social status, and societies which allow for major equality in this field are those where more social mobility occurs.
- **Opportunities**: a fair society is the one which guarantees equal capabilities to activate equal functioning through participation. This admits somehow the existence of outcome inequalities and its adoption generate a conflict between equal opportunities and equal dignity.

How to integrate them into BES

The approach used within the BES initiative is the simplest and more straightforward one of looking at objective and subjective outcomes for different social groups without building specific measures of distribution. Analysis of inequalities is done breaking down the variables, when possible, through structural factors.

Exceptions:

- *disposable income inter quintile ratio,*
- *relative poverty*
- *Index of asymmetry*
- *Ratio of employment rate for women 25-49 years with children under compulsory school age to the rate of women 25-49 years without children*

Given the great variability among sources and indicators the analysis of equity has not been done homogeneously for every measure.

Some examples

By NUTS2

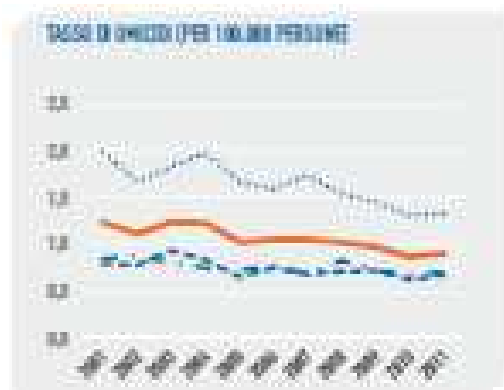
Indicatori per regione e ripartizione geografica																	
REGIONI RIPARTIZIONI GEOGRAFICHE	Speranza di vita alla nascita (a) (l) (m)		Speranza di vita in buona salute alla nascita (a)		Indice di stato fisico (Pcs) (b)	Indice di stato psicologico (Mcs) (b)	Tasso di mortalità infantile (c)	Tasso stan- dardizzato di mortalità per incidenti di trasporto (d)	Tasso stan- dardizzato di mortalità per tumore (e)	Tasso stan- dardizzato di mortalità per demenza e malattie correlate. (f)	Speranza di vita senza limitazioni nelle attività quotidiane a 65 anni (a)	Excesso di peso. Tasso standardiz- zato per età (g)	Fumo. Tasso standardiz- zato per età (h)	Alcol. Tasso standardiz- zato per età (h)	Sedenta- rietà. Tasso standardiz- zato per età (h)	Alimenta- zione. Tasso standardiz- zato per età (i)	
	2011		2010		2005	2005	2009	2009	2009	2009	2010		2011	2011	2011	2011	
	Maschi	Femmine	Maschi	Femmine							Maschi	Femmine					
Piemonte	79,2	84,4	59,6	57,6	50,9	49,5	25,0	1,0	9,7	29,1	10,0	10,7	39,8	23,8	19,7	21,4	25,4
Valle d'Aosta/Valle d'Aoste	79,2	84,4	59,8	59,7	50,9	50,9	15,3	1,9	8,2	36,2	8,7	8,9	40,6	16,4	24,8	31,1	22,8
Liguria	79,1	84,1	61,8	61,8	50,0	50,0	26,8	3,6	10,1	31,6	10,3	10,8	39,8	22,3	15,8	41,1	18,5
Lombardia	79,9	84,7	60,9	56,3	51,0	50,4	30,6	1,0	9,7	27,6	10,0	10,9	40,4	23,3	17,9	30,7	19,6
Trentino-Alto Adige/South Tyrol	80,2	85,7	65,3	65,2	51,0	51,2	25,5	1,4	8,5	21,1	11,2	7,8	39,2	18,6	22,3	15,2	19,6
Bolzano/South Tyrol	80,5	85,8	65,4	66,1	51,0	52,2	30,6	1,1	8,2	27,0	8,0	12,7	39,5	19,6	24,4	15,8	14,8
Trento	80,0	85,5	65,2	64,2	51,0	50,1	20,5	1,7	8,7	15,8	12,2	11,1	38,9	17,6	20,3	16,7	26,8
Veneto	79,8	85,0	60,8	57,7	50,3	49,5	29,4	1,0	8,7	30,3	8,2	9,2	43,2	18,9	19,1	21,9	20,0
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	79,0	84,4	59,4	58,4	51,1	50,9	28,7	1,2	9,7	24,9	10,2	11,1	47,1	22,2	22,2	28,6	25,6
Emilia-Romagna	80,0	84,7	60,8	58,3	50,7	49,4	29,7	1,1	8,9	26,9	9,8	9,6	45,9	21,8	16,4	29,4	21,3
Toscana	80,1	85,8	62,4	60,2	50,5	49,7	25,9	1,2	8,9	26,1	10,3	8,8	41,8	23,9	15,0	35,8	20,7
Umbria	80,0	85,1	58,6	56,5	50,3	48,9	26,7	1,2	8,7	25,2	8,4	7,5	47,2	22,6	13,9	37,2	23,7
Marche	80,3	85,4	59,1	56,1	50,2	49,0	39,7	1,2	8,8	26,0	10,5	9,3	45,7	22,4	14,8	36,0	24,8
Lazio	79,1	84,5	59,5	54,8	50,7	50,0	36,4	1,5	9,4	21,5	7,9	9,0	42,3	27,8	16,8	45,5	17,3
Abruzzo	79,2	84,9	56,8	55,5	50,6	50,6	38,6	1,1	8,2	28,3	8,6	9,5	46,3	24,7	18,4	40,3	19,8
Molise	79,2	84,9	56,9	55,1	49,8	50,2	38,1	3,9	9,4	23,7	7,8	7,6	48,5	22,8	22,7	50,6	14,9
Campania	77,3	83,8	56,2	54,3	50,2	49,6	41,6	3,7	10,5	19,8	7,1	7,7	51,2	23,8	12,5	58,8	12,6
Puglia	79,7	84,4	58,1	55,8	50,0	49,4	39,0	1,4	8,6	24,7	8,2	7,5	52,6	21,3	11,1	57,4	12,8
Basilicata	79,4	84,6	55,2	52,1	49,6	50,0	48,2	1,0	8,7	20,8	9,8	8,8	48,8	24,8	14,4	48,1	9,8
Calabria	79,4	84,7	53,1	49,9	49,3	49,1	42,7	1,0	9,0	18,6	7,7	6,3	47,9	19,1	12,1	52,1	11,3
Sicilia	78,7	83,4	57,4	54,3	49,8	49,8	48,6	1,1	9,4	24,0	7,9	6,5	47,6	22,9	9,3	59,4	14,1
Sardegna	78,8	84,9	53,6	51,8	49,3	50,1	32,6	1,4	10,1	29,6	9,5	7,7	42,8	19,5	18,7	35,2	25,4
Nord	79,7	84,7	60,8	57,7	50,0	49,9	28,8	1,0	9,4	28,2	9,8	10,4	41,9	22,0	18,4	29,8	21,1
Centro	79,6	84,8	60,3	56,9	50,5	49,7	33,0	1,3	9,1	24,2	9,1	8,9	42,8	25,4	15,4	40,5	19,7
Mezzogiorno	78,0	83,9	56,4	54,0	49,9	49,7	42,1	1,8	9,4	23,1	7,9	7,3	49,1	22,1	12,5	54,4	14,2
Italia	79,4	84,5	59,2	56,4	50,4	49,8	34,2	1,1	9,3	25,8	9,8	9,1	44,5	22,7	15,8	48,3	18,4

Health domain

Some examples

By NUTS1

----- Nord - . - Centro Mezzogiorno — Italia



Homicides



Thefts



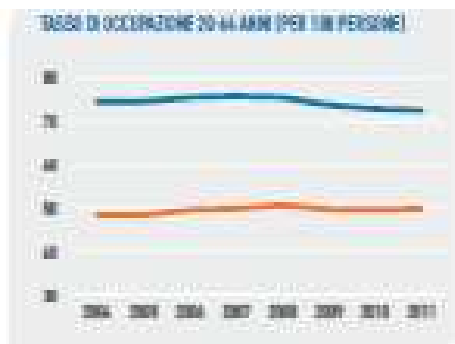
Fear of crime
(feeling unsafe
when walking
alone in the dark)

Security domain

Some examples

By SEX

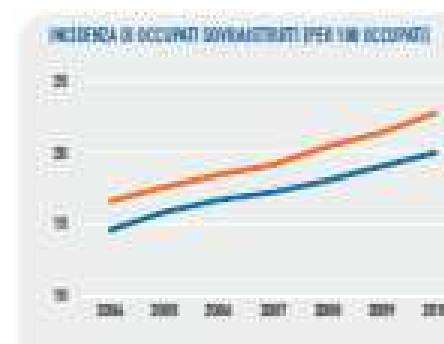
Maschi
Femmine



Employment rate



Transition rate from temporary to stable jobs



Share of over-qualified employed persons

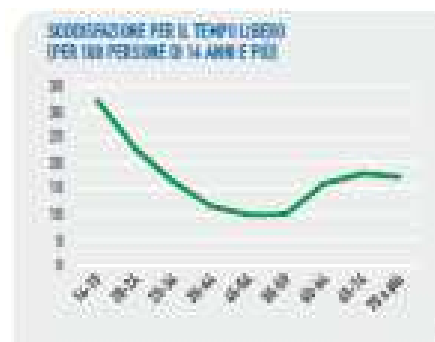
Work and life balance domain

Some examples

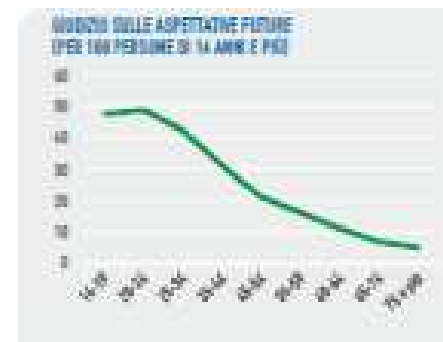
By AGE



People with a level of life satisfaction from 8 to 10



People very satisfied of their leisure time



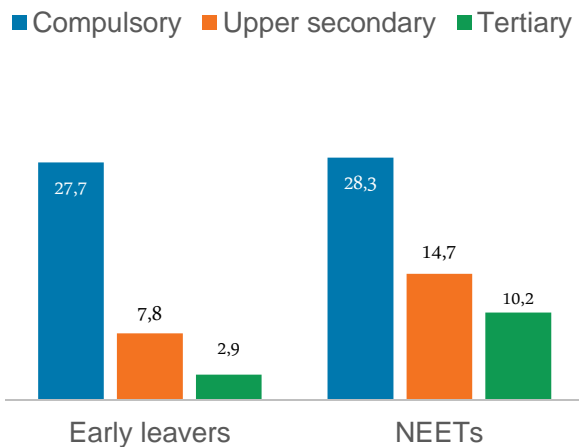
People which believe their personal situation will improve in the next 5 years

Subjective wellbeing domain

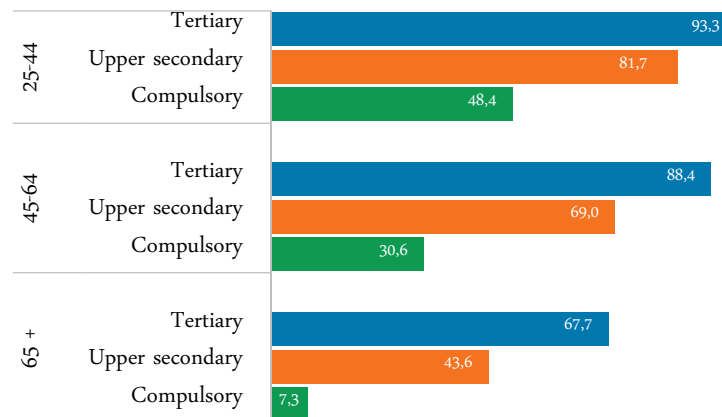
Some (other) examples

By Educational attainment

Early leavers and NEETs by parents' educational attainment



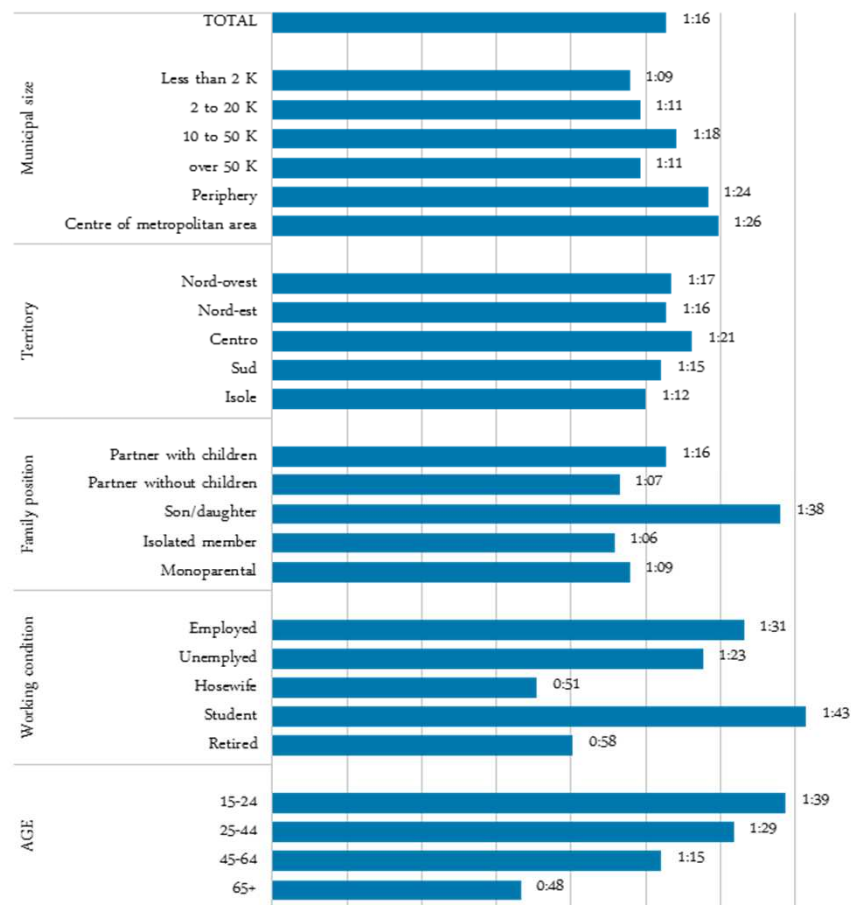
Internet users (at least once a week) by age and educational attainment



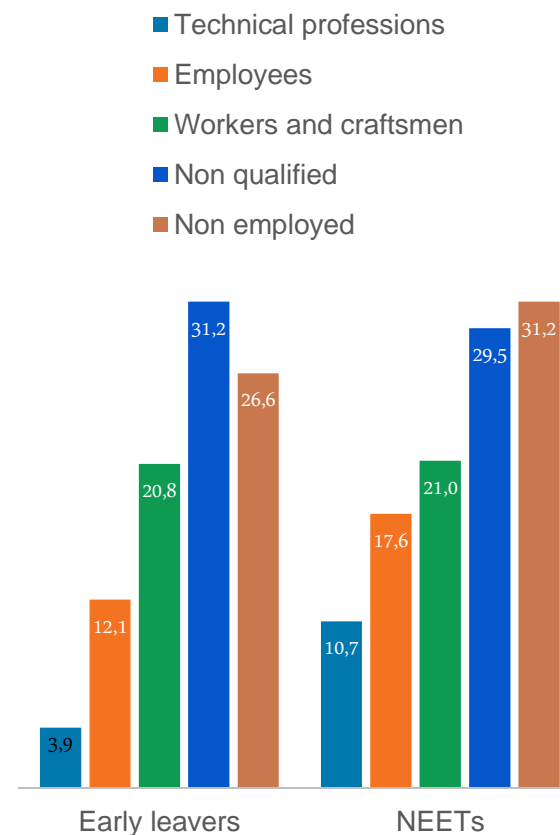
Some (other) examples

By Social status

Time devoted to mobility



Early leavers and NEETs by parents' status



How to build composite measures by domain?

- Building selected overall distribution indexes (such as Gini indexes) and integrate them into a synthetic domain measure
- Equity indexes for each indicator could be used as weights of aggregate measures
- Set of equity indexes might be aggregated in a single measure
- Finally, evaluate inequalities according to a core set of structural dimensions (e.g. region, gender, age, education, income, nationality) and represent each domain within a matrix “indicators by structural variables” (variation coefficients?). A synthetic measure of the domain synthesized the information contained within the matrix.



Thanks.

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