

The Commission initiative on Sustainable and Inclusive Wellbeing (formerly “beyond GDP”)

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JRC.B1, Economic and Financial Resilience

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The views expressed are those of the presenters and do not necessarily reflect the official view of the European Commission.

From GDP to sustainable and inclusive wellbeing



“This broad approach to measuring and monitoring resilience should feed into an **integrated approach to measuring people’s wellbeing.**” *SFR 2020*

“The resilience dashboards are an important step towards a more **integrated approach for measuring wellbeing beyond GDP.**” *SFR 2021*

“The EC has launched internal work on **developing Sustainable and Inclusive Wellbeing metrics for the EU to complement GDP.**” *SFR 2023*

“The EC’s work on a **dashboard of sustainable and inclusive wellbeing indicators** that has the potential to reduce reporting burdens is now **mature enough to be embedded into policy evaluation, and investment and reform decision-making.** The EC should strengthen cooperation with the OECD and the on the **international efforts to develop ‘beyond GDP’ frameworks,** building on the 2030 Agenda and their sustainable development goals.” *SFR 2025*

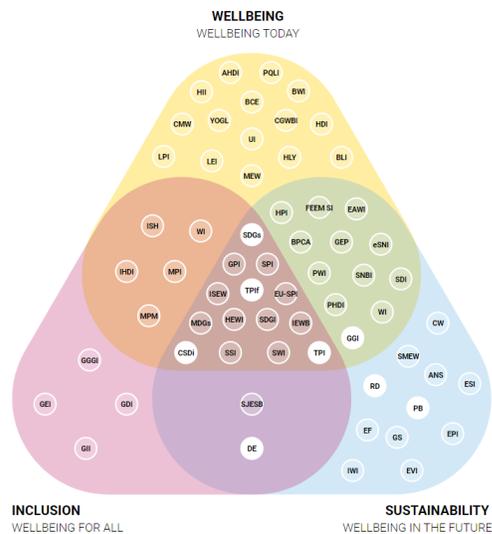


Sustainable and inclusive wellbeing

The wellbeing of all people of current and future generations, and of the planet

MEASURING WHAT MATTERS
Policy pathways to sustainable and inclusive wellbeing

<https://mergeproject.eu/>



WELLBEING TODAY	SUSTAINABILITY		WELLBEING TOMORROW
<p>Material living conditions</p> <p>Productive and other main activity</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Leisure and social interactions</p> <p>Governance and basic rights</p> <p>Natural and living environment</p> <p>Overall experience of life</p>	<p>SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES FOR FUTURE WELLBEING</p>	<p>RESILIENCE: SOCIETAL CHALLENGES AND SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS</p>	<p>Model-based projections of selected indicators</p>
	<p>Human capital (health and education)</p> <p>Social capital</p> <p>Economic capital</p>	<p>Social and economic resilience</p> <p>Digitalisation and technological change</p> <p>Geopolitical resilience</p> <p>Demography and urbanisation</p>	
<p>NATURE AND PLANETARY BOUNDARIES</p>			
<p>Safeguarding ecosystems and biodiversity</p> <p>Climate change mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>Sustainable use of resources</p> <p>Green economy and policies</p>			

INCLUSIVENESS
(Inequalities and spillover effects beyond the EU)

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND QUALITY

https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_55/document/s/BG-3g-NetEcoStats-beyond_GDP-E.pdf
<https://beyond-gdp.world/wise-database/wise-metrics>
https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/interim_report_high-level_expert_group_on_beyond_gdp_251105.pdf

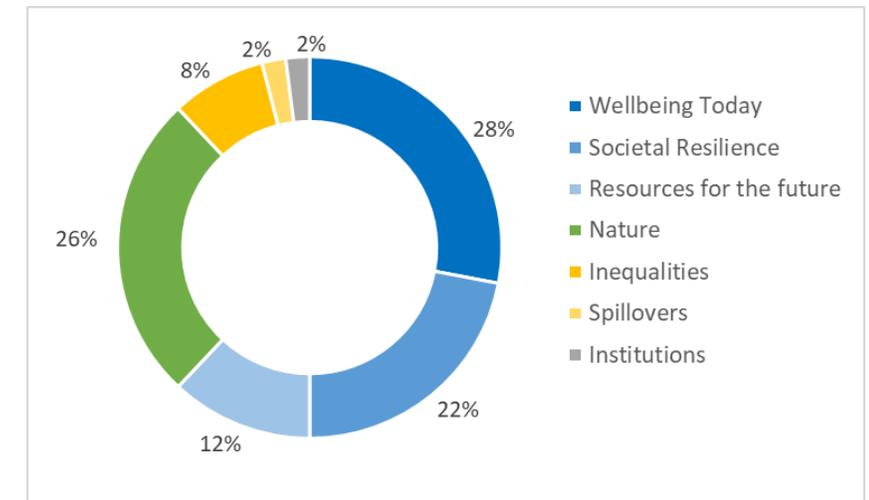
<https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC137910>

Building on existing frameworks and expert consensus

		EU								non-EU		
		EU SDGs 2022	Quality of Life	Social scoreboard	Resilience Dashboards	TPI	EU Regional SPI	8th EAP	Statistics for EGD	ES Country Reports (2022)	OECD	The Doughnut
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● over 0.67 ● 0.33 to 0.66 ● 0 to 0.33 ○ 0 										
Components of the SIWB framework												
Wellbeing today		●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Sustainability	Social and economic resources for future wellbeing	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
	Resilience: societal challenges and sustainability transitions	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Nature and planetary boundaries	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Inclusiveness		●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Institutional capacity and quality		●	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Total number of (mapped) indicators		100	82	39	119	27	55	24	25	155	79	28



The distribution of the 50 indicators by component



<https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC140456>
<https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC141068>

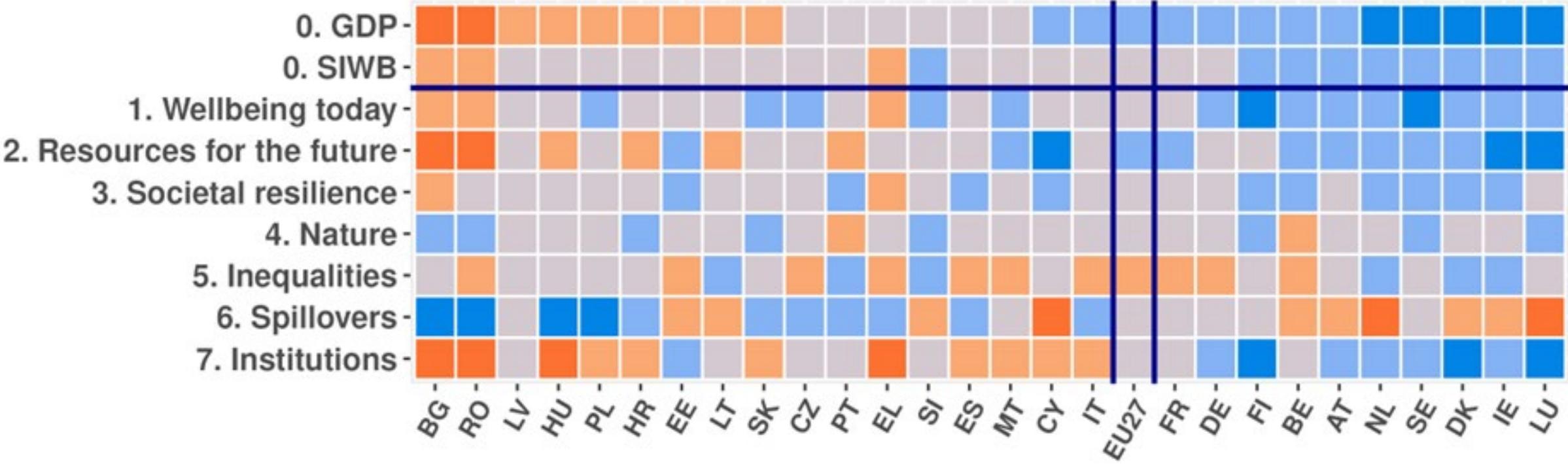


Some selected indicators

1. Wellbeing today	
Real gross disposable income of households	1.1. Material living conditions and economic security
AROPE	
Housing cost overburden rate	
Employment rate	1.2. Productive and other main activity
NEETs	
Deaths from suicide	1.3. Health
Frequency of contacts with family and friends	1.4. Leisure and social interactions
Trust in national government and parliament	1.5. Governance and basic rights
Traffic deaths	1.6. Natural and living environment
Average rating of life satisfaction	1.7. Overall experience of life
2. Social and economic resources for future wellbeing	
Net fixed capital formation (NFCF)	2.1. Economic capital
Life expectancy	2.2. Human capital
Underachievement in reading, math, and science	
Participation in voluntary activities	2.3. Social capital

3. Resilience: Societal challenges and sustainability transitions	
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality	3.1. Social and economic resilience
Impact of transfers on poverty reduction	
At least basic digital skills	3.2. Digitalisation and technological change
Material import dependency	3.3. Geopolitical resilience
Net migration rate	3.4. Demography and urbanisation
4. Nature and planetary boundaries	
Farmland bird index	4.1. Safeguarding ecosystems and biodiversity
Air pollution pm2.5	
Water exploitation index plus (WEI+)	
Share of renewables in energy consumption	4.2. Climate change mitigation and adaptation
Net greenhouse gas emissions	
Fatalities from climate extremes	4.3. Sustainable use of resources
Circular material use rate	
5. Inclusiveness	
Income quintile share ratio (S80/S20)	5.1. Inequalities
Regional dispersion of life expectancy	
Gender employment gap	
6. Institutional capacity and quality	
Worldwide Governance Index	6. Institutions

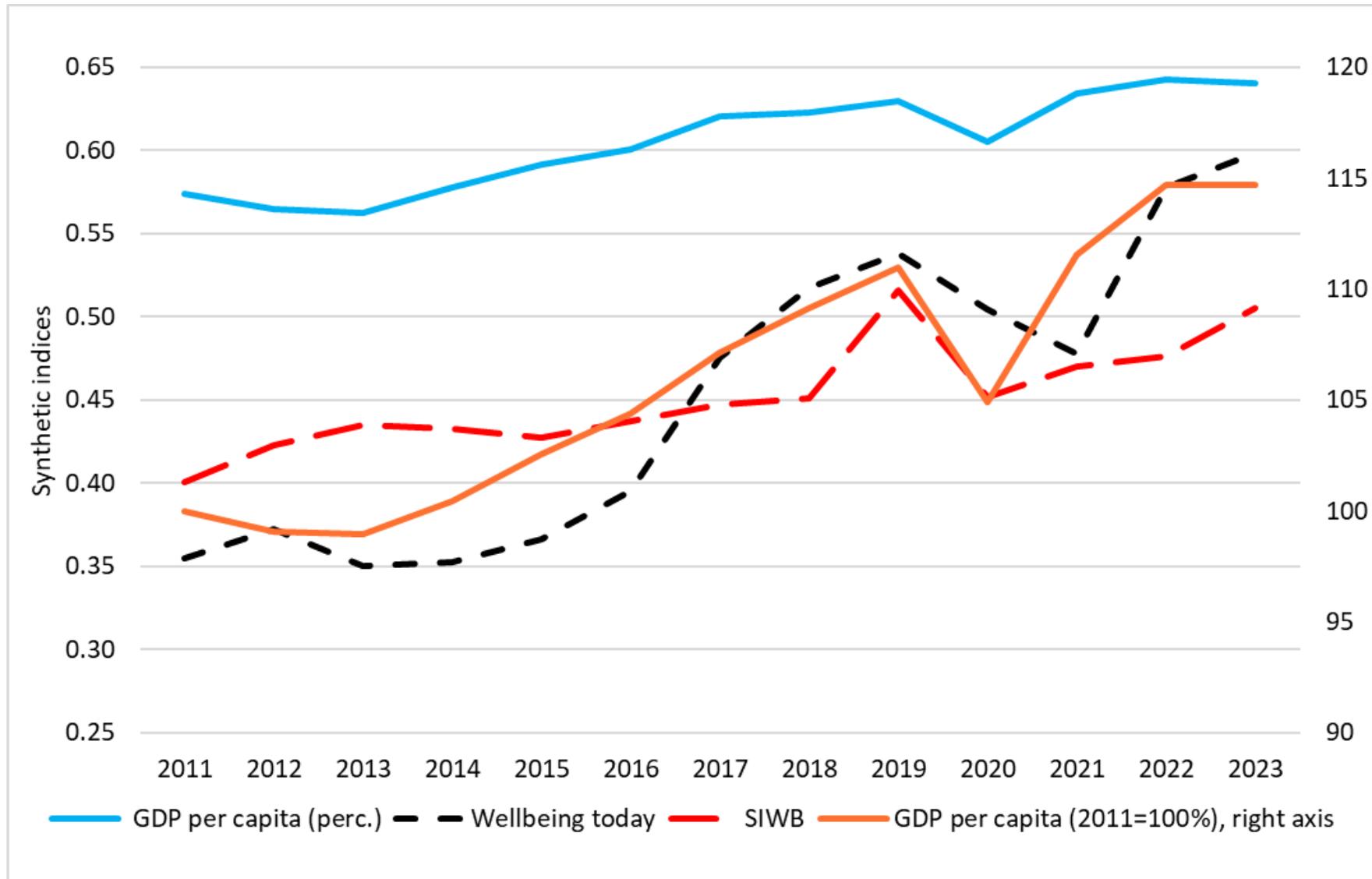
The synthetic SIWB indices (2023)



<https://data.jrc.cec.eu.int/collection/id-00447>



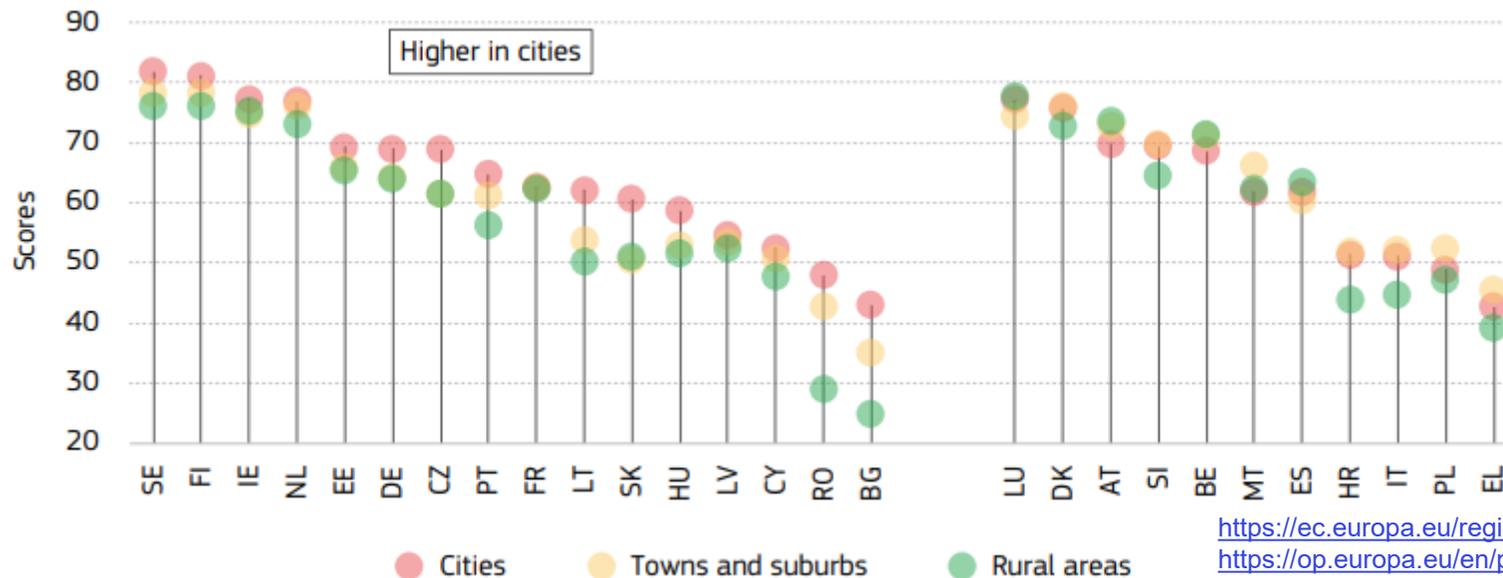
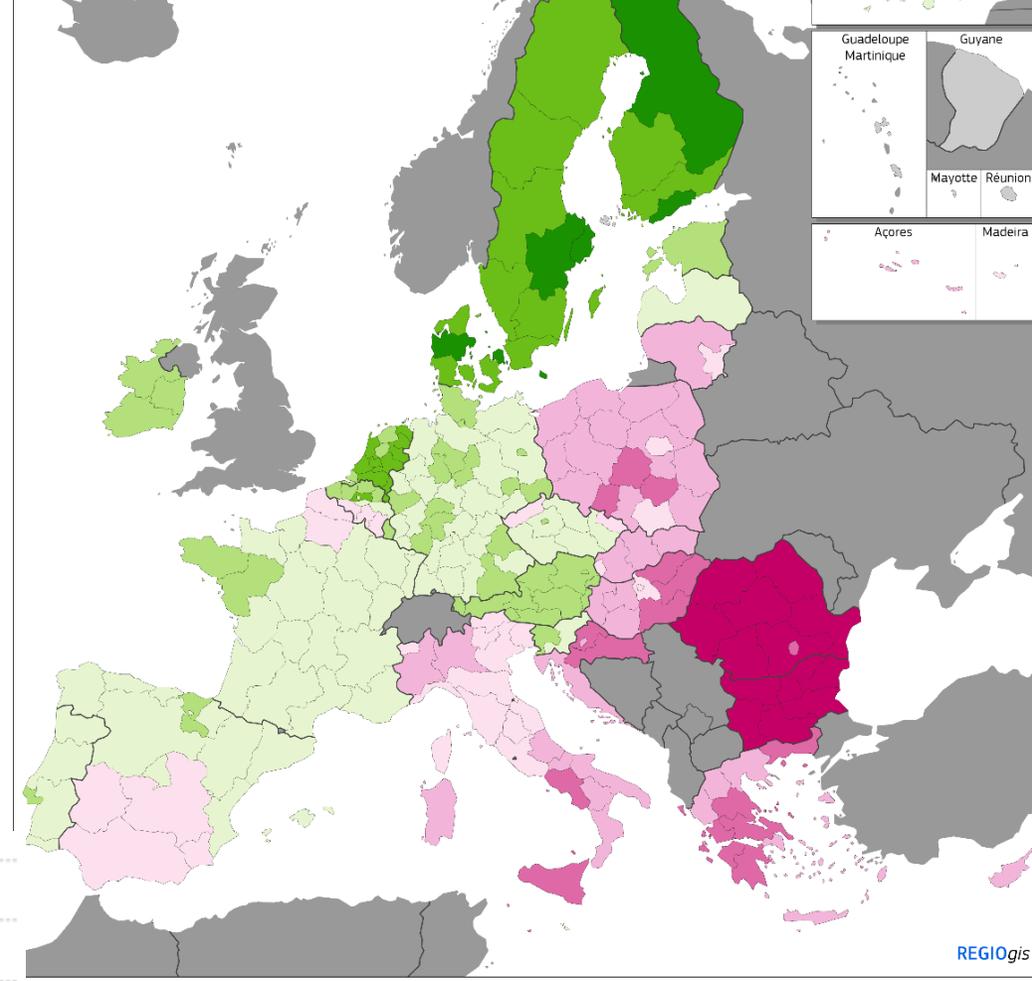
Evolution of SIWB and its components in the EU, 2011-23



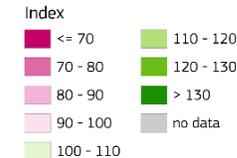
The EU SPI – regional and local

The framework follows the one used in the Global Social Progress Index but adapted to the EU regional context

Basic needs	Foundations of wellbeing	Opportunity
Nutrition and medical care	Basic education	Trust and governance
Water and sanitation	Information and communication	Freedom and choice
Housing	Health	Inclusive society



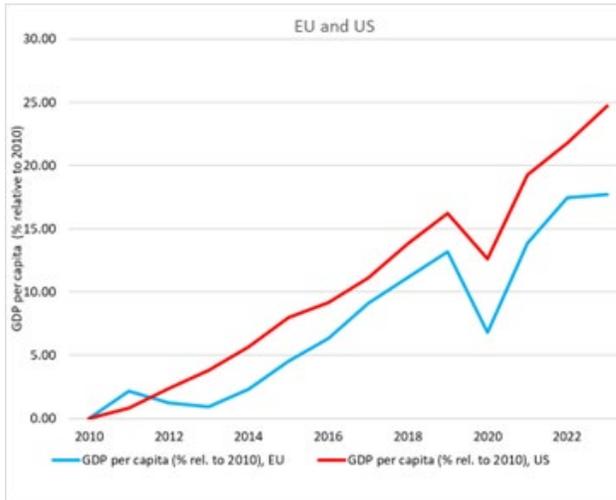
EU regional Social Progress Index, 2024 edition



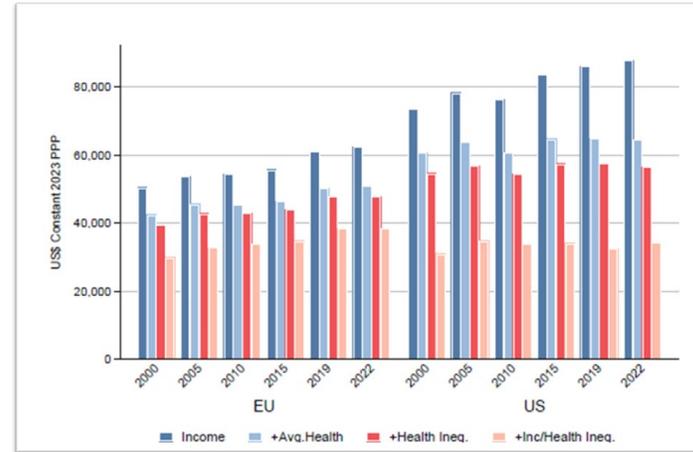
EU27 = 100
Source: DG Regio and JRC.

Visible disparities across EU regions

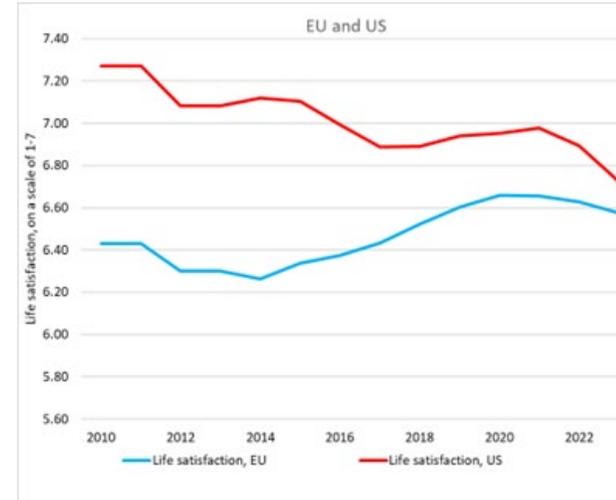
2023 SFR: “track the EU’s sustainability transition and its performance in global comparison” – EU versus US, 2010-23



GDP per capita



Augmented GDP: health and inequalities (*available at NUTS2!*)



Life satisfaction



Under construction

Wellbeing today and overall SIWB

“The second, ‘e-GDP’, adjusts average GDP downward, [...] reflecting that the same average GDP can translate into different levels of welfare depending on its distribution.

The third one sets prices for goods and services that have negative or positive externalities on current and future generations in a country [...] ‘s-GDP’.

https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/interim_report_high-level_expert_group_on_beyond_gdp_251105.pdf

<https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/key/date/2026/html/ecb.sp260211~2822ae9612.en.html>

<https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/inter/date/2026/html/ecb.in260221~a2c547fb40.en.html>

Thank you and stay in touch

https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/beyond-gdp-delivering-sustainable-and-inclusive-wellbeing_en

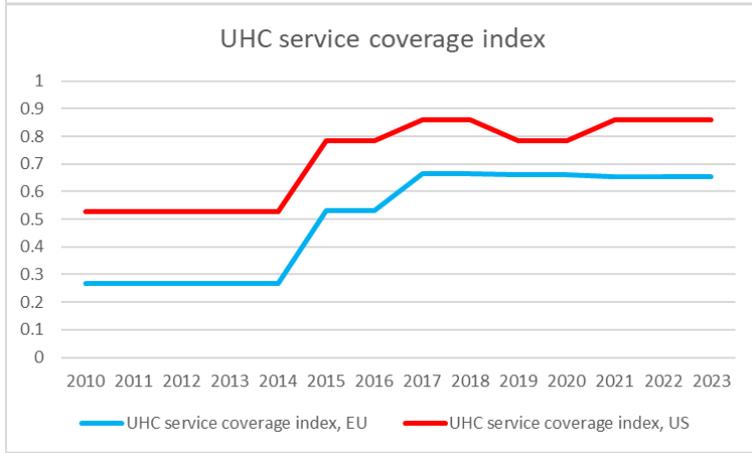
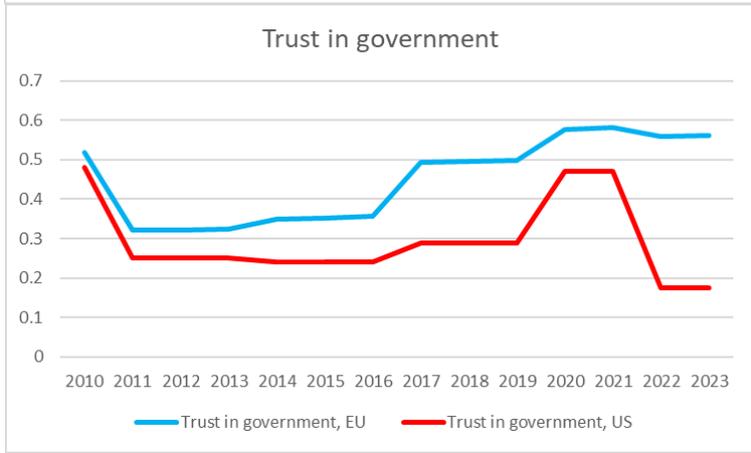
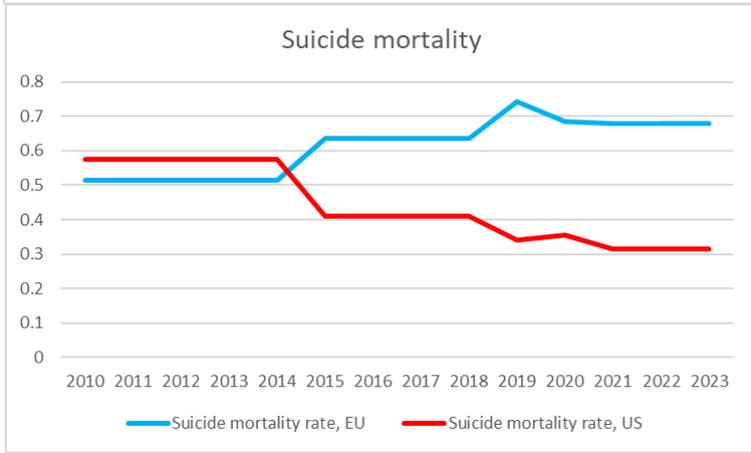
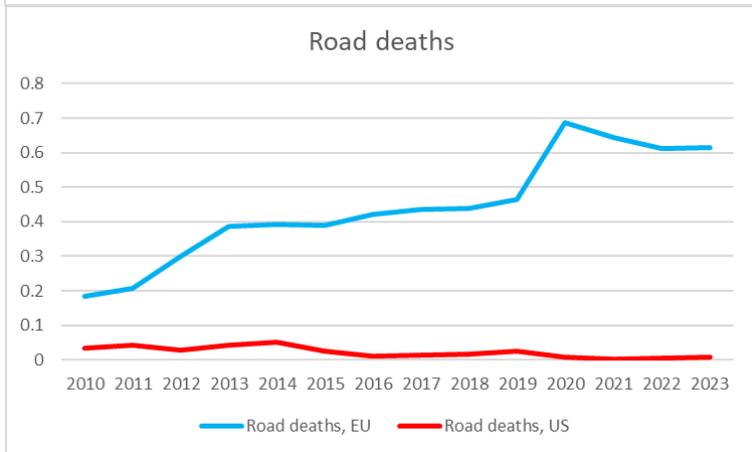
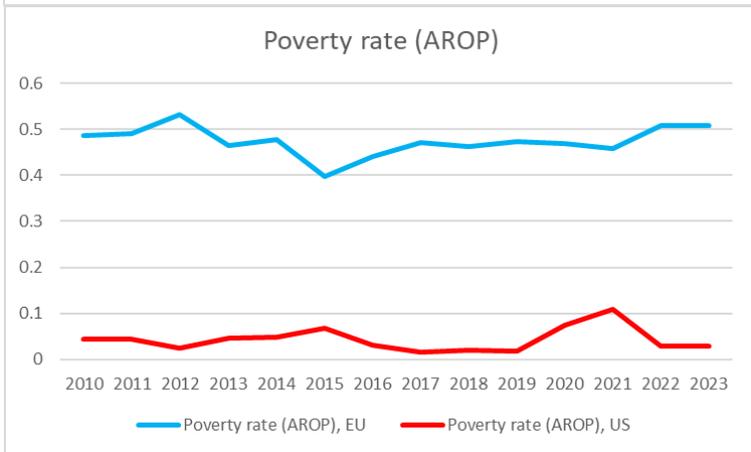
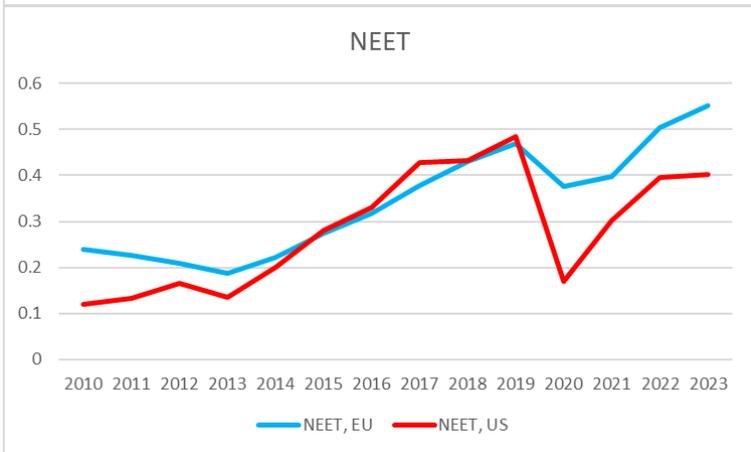
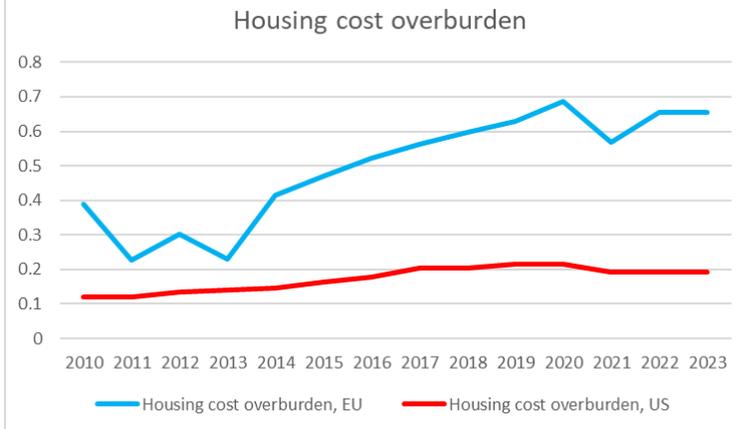
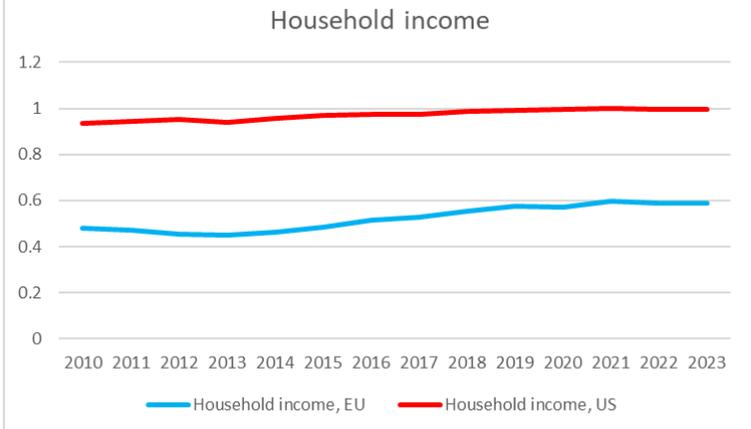
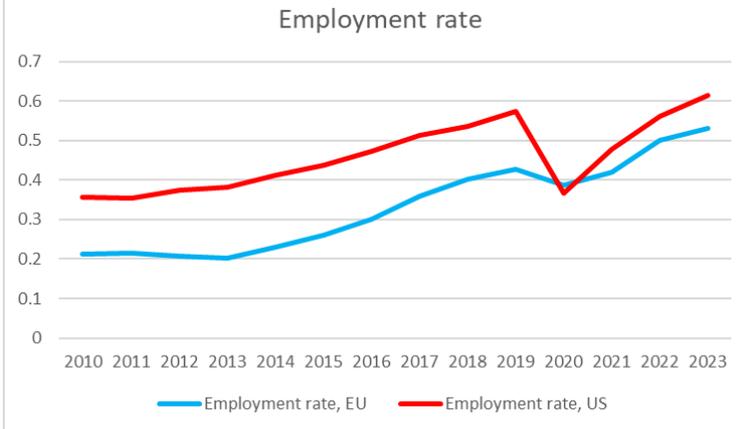
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Preliminary results from the global version of the SIWB dashboard, EU versus US, forthcoming