

Conseil supérieur de la statistique

Réunion du 24 avril 2018

Ordre du jour (proposition)

1. Adoption de l'ordre du jour
2. Adoption du compte rendu de la précédente réunion (21 mars 2017)
3. Suivi de l'avis 2017 du CSS
4. Études et statistiques marquantes
5. Programme statistique 2018-2020
6. Avis du CSS
7. Divers

1. Adoption de l'ordre du jour

2. Adoption du compte rendu de la réunion du 21 mars 2017

3. Suivi de l'avis 2017 du Conseil supérieur de la statistique

**M. John Haas
Directeur adjoint
STATEC**



Qualité des comptes trimestriels à t+60 jours

- **Dérogation** à t+85 jours vient à échéance le 1^{er} janvier 2020 (règlement européen SEC 2010)
- **Réduction** substantielle de données de base lors du passage à t+60 jours
 - Données CSSF sur les banques
 - Couverture chiffre d'affaires
- **Solution** proposée à Eurostat
 - Estimation ARIMA à t+60 jours sous statut « provisoire » et « usage interne »
- Solutions **alternatives** en élaboration, mais les choix sont **limités**



Délais de mise à disposition de données administratives

- Rallonger le délais de mise à disposition risque de nécessiter le lancement de nouvelles enquêtes
- **Conventions** en cours de négociation:
 - ACD
 - IGSS
 - MEN



Evaluation de la qualité des prévisions par des experts indépendants

- Sur demande du Conseil national des finances publiques (CNFP)
 - **Etude** sur les propriétés économétriques des équations de MODUX
 - Prof. M. Marcellino (Université Bocconi Milan)
- « **Bonne note** » pour MODUX
 - Prévisions fiables à court terme
 - Propositions d'axes d'amélioration
 - Comparaison avec les prévisions de la BCL
 - Développement d'une version trimestrielle



Mesurer l'impact social de grandes réformes

- **Collaboration** avec organismes ayant des compétences en micro-simulation
 - LISER sur EUROMOD
 - impact de réformes fiscales sur le revenu des ménages (niveau micro)
 - STATEC a livré micro-données anonymisées EU-SILC

Enquêtes régulières sur la satisfaction des utilisateurs

- Nouvelle enquête **en cours**
- Résultat très satisfaisant lors de l'enquête précédente

Autres recommandations du CSS



- Information sur la refonte des comptes nationaux
- Création d'une entité « grandes entreprises »
- Efforts pour renforcer la sécurité

→ Programme statistique 2019-2021



4. Études et statistiques marquantes

Études et statistiques marquantes



Le PIBien-être

Dr Serge Allegrezza
Directeur
STATEC



Conversation about usefulness of « PIBien-être », statistical difficulties and political challenges

- Debate on (« excessive ») economic growth, quality of life and development
 - Brief history of PIBien-être project
 - Some results
 - Value added and income increases happiness
 - Some difficulties
 - Overcoming shortfalls: synthetizing informations, forecasting quality of life
 - Additional questions and challenges
 - Policy relevance and democratic appropriation
 - Where to go from here?
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Too much growth for a small country?

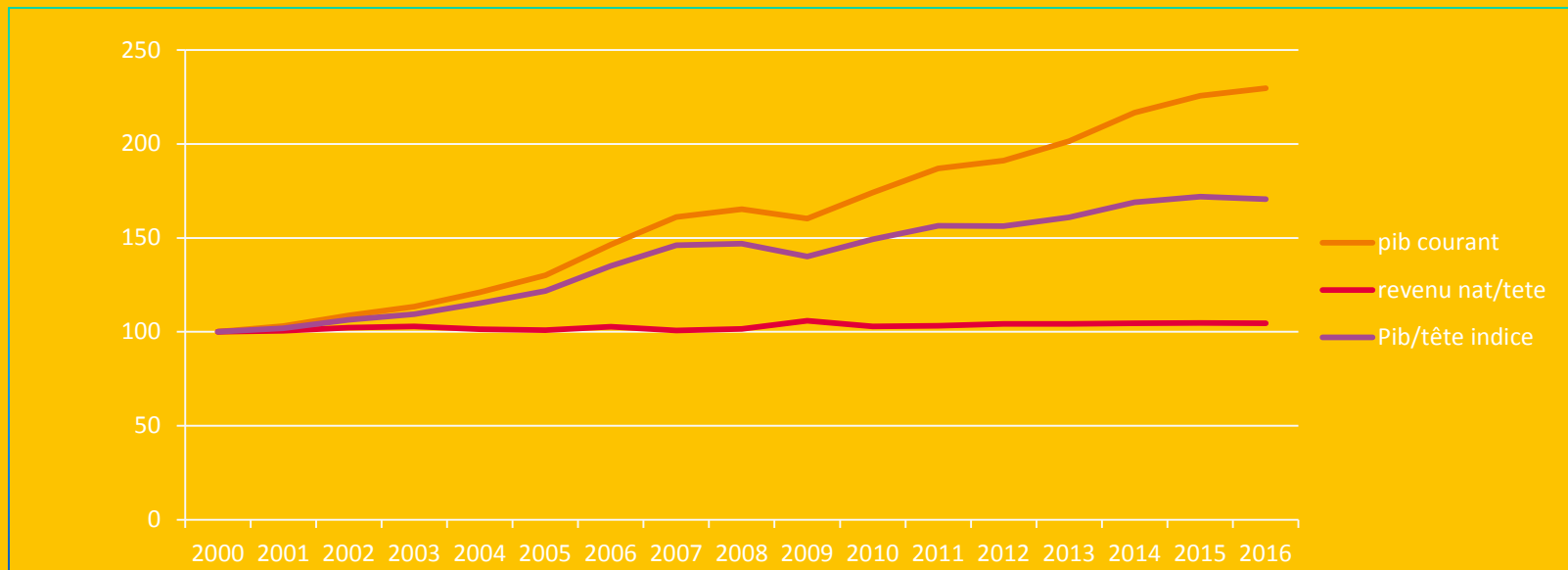


Figure 2.2: Ranking of Happiness 2015-2017 (Part 1)

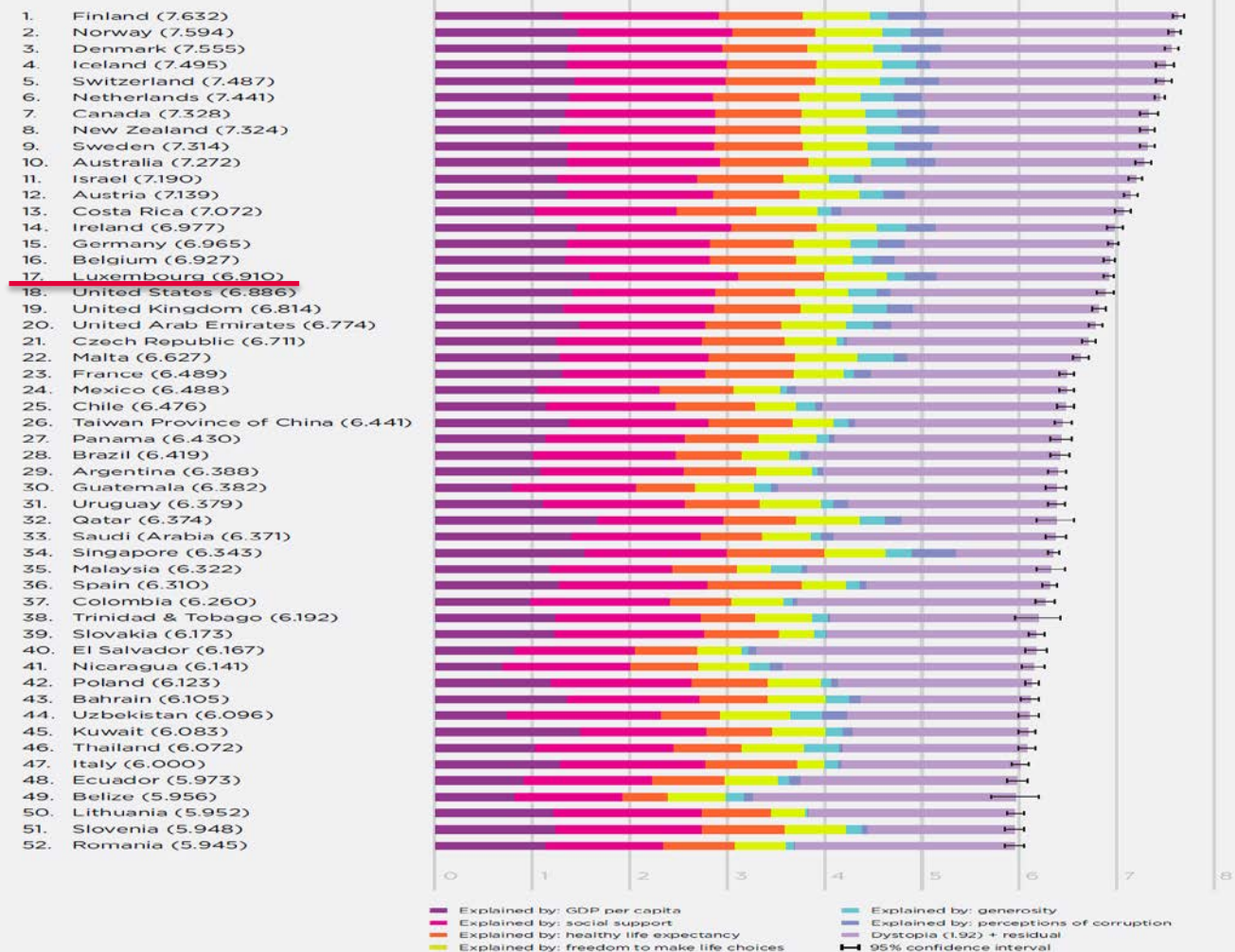


Table 2.1: Regressions to Explain Average Happiness Across Countries (Pooled OLS)

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable			
	Cantril Ladder	Positive Affect	Negative Affect	Cantril Ladder
Log GDP per capita	0.311 (0.064)***	-0.003 (0.009)	0.011 (0.009)	0.316 (0.063)***
Social support	2.447 (0.39)***	0.26 (0.049)***	-0.289 (0.051)***	1.933 (0.395)***
Healthy life expectancy at birth	0.032 (0.009)***	0.0002 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.031 (0.009)***
Freedom to make life choices	1.189 (0.302)***	0.343 (0.038)***	-0.071 (0.042)*	0.451 (0.29)
Generosity	0.644 (0.274)**	0.145 (0.03)***	0.001 (0.028)	0.323 (0.272)
Perceptions of corruption	-0.542 (0.284)*	0.03 (0.027)	0.098 (0.025)***	-0.626 (0.271)**
Positive affect				2.211 (0.396)***
Negative affect				0.204 (0.442)
Year fixed effects	Included	Included	Included	Included
Number of countries	157	157	157	157
Number of obs.	1394	1391	1393	1390
Adjusted R-squared	0.742	0.48	0.251	0.764

Notes: This is a pooled OLS regression for a tapered panel explaining annual national average Cantril ladder responses from all available surveys from 2005 to 2017. See Technical Box 1 for detailed information about each of the predictors. Coefficients are reported with robust standard errors clustered by country in parentheses. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent levels respectively.



Growth, social capital and happiness

- the erosion of social capital in some developed and developing countries can be the result of the emphasis on economic growth, while paying little attention to its side effects, such as income inequality
- Promoting economic growth and social capital, while containing income inequality can be the way towards happier and (perhaps) more sustainable societies
(Bartolini and Sarracino, STATEC, 2016)

A brief history of the Luxembourg „PIBien-être“ project

- OECD „Statistics, knowledge and policy“ (Palermo, 2004)
- Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report (Sorbonne, 2009)
- CES-CSDD: compromise list of indicators (2010-2014)
- First STATEC report 2017 (Peroni, Fumarco, Sarracino)
- Next Report 2019 ?

63 consensual indicators

Le PIBien-être: l'avis commun CES-CDD

Domain		Indicator
I. Income and Wealth	1. Gross National Income per capita	7. Inter-quintile and inter-decile ratio
	2. Total household wealth	8. Men-women wage gap
	3. Net adjusted available household income	9. Risk of poverty before social transfers and after social transfers
	4. Real yearly growth rate of various measures of household income	10. People in situation of severe material deprivation
	5. Household total consumption including non-market services	11. People unable to make ends meet
	6. Gini index	
II. Occupation	12. Employment rate	16. People living in households with a very weak work intensity
	13. Unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate	17. Accidents at work
	14. Wage earners with temporary contracts	18. Feelings of job insecurity
	15. Frequency of forced part-time work	
III. Housing	19. Number of rooms per person	22. Number of new dwellings per year
	20. People living in overcrowded dwelling	23. Dwellings in "Wohnvorranggemeinden"
	21. Relative part of dwelling costs	
IV. Health	24. Life expectation at various ages and in good health	28. Drug consumption (antidepressants)
	25. Prevalence and intensity of mental problems	29. Share of adults declaring to be in good or very good health
	26. Suicide rate	30. Share of adults declaring to have chronic disease
	27. Death by cause	31. Share of adults declaring to be limited in their everyday activity because of health reasons
V. Work-life balance	32. Share of employees working very long hours	35. Time spent commuting
	33. Leisure and occupation time	36. Share of parental living (woman/man)
	34. Employment rate of women with children in mandatory schooling age	37. Satisfaction with work-life balance
VI. Education and skills	38. Educational attainment	40. Reading skills at 15
	39. Young people having left education and training early	41. Civic skills of students
VII. Social relationships	42. Social network support	44. Time spent volunteering
	43. Membership in social, cultural and sport associations	45. Frequency of social contacts
VIII. Governance and civic engagement	46. Voter turnout	49. Knowledge and use of Luxembourgian, French, German, and/or English
	47. Consultation on rule making	50. Confidence in institutions
	48. Membership in political and civic associations	51. Feeling of discrimination
IX. Environment	52. Air quality and satisfaction with quality	56. Share of renewable energies on the final consumption of energy
	53. Water quality	57. Transport mode (car/shared transport)
	54. Noise	58. Land use
	55. Recycling rate	59. Bio agriculture (hectars)
X. Personal security		60. Environmental disease burden
	61. Offence rate	62. Feeling of safety (walking alone at night)
XI. Subjective well-being	63. Life satisfaction	

Le PIBien-être: les resultats

Domain	Indicator	Change	Tier	Indicator	Change	Tier
I. Income and Wealth	1. Gross National Income per capita	↗	●	7. Inter-quintile and inter-decile ratio	↔	●
	2. Total household wealth	↗	●	8. Men-women wage gap	↘	●
	3. Net adjusted available household income	↘	●	9. Risk of poverty after social transfers	↗	●
	4. Real yearly growth rate of various measures of household income	↘	●	10. People in situation of severe material deprivation	↗	●
	5. Household total consumption (marketed goods and services)	↘	NA	11. People unable to make ends meet	↗	●
	6. Gini index	↔	●			
II. Occupation	12. Employment rate	↔	●	16. People living in households with a very weak work intensity	↔	●
	13. Unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate	↗	●	17. Accidents at work	↗	●
	14. Wage earners with temporary contracts	↗	●	18. Feelings of job insecurity	↔	●
	15. Frequency of forced part-time work	↗	●			
III. Housing	19. Number of rooms per person	↔	●	22. Number of new dwellings per year	↘	NA
	20. People living in overcrowded dwelling	↔	●	23. Dwellings in "Wohnvorranggemeinden"	↘	NA
	21. Relative part of dwelling costs	↔	●			
IV. Health	24. Life expectation at various ages and in good health	↘	●	28. Drug consumption	↔	NA
	25. Prevalence of mental problems	↗	●	29. Share of adults declaring to be in good or very good health	↔	●
	26. Suicide rate	↘	●	30. Share of adults declaring to have chronic disease	↔	●
	27. Death by cause	↘	●	31. Share of adults declaring to be limited in their everyday activity because of health reasons	↗	●
V. Work-life balance	32. Share of employees working very long hours	↗	●	35. Time spent commuting	NA	NA
	33. Leisure and occupation time	NA	NA	36. Share of parental living (woman/man)	↗	NA
	34. Employment rate of women with children in mandatory schooling age	↗	●	37. Satisfaction with work-life balance	NA	●
VI. Education and skills	38. Educational attainment	↗	●	40. Reading skills at 15	↗	●
	39. Young people having left education and training early	↗	●	41. Civic skills of students	NA	●
VII. Social relationships	42. Social network support	NA	●	44. Time spent volunteering	NA	NA
	43. Membership in social, cultural and sport associations	NA	●	45. Frequency of social contacts	↔	●
VIII. Governance and civic engagement	46. Voter turnout	↔	NA	49. Knowledge and use of Luxembourgian, French, German, and/or English	NA	NA
	47. Consultation on rule making	↔	●	50. Confidence in institutions	↘	●
	48. Membership in political and civic associations	NA	●	51. Feeling of discrimination	↔	NA
IX. Environment	52. Air quality	↗	●	56. Share of renewable energies on the final consumption of energy	↗	●
	53. Water quality	↘	NA	57. Car use	↔	●
	54. Noise	↔	●	58. Land use	↔	NA
	55. Recycling rate	↗	●	59. Organic farming	↔	●
	60. Environmental disease burden	NA	●			
X. Personal security	61. Offence rate	↗	NA	62. Feeling of safety (walking alone at night)	NA	●
XI. Subjective well-being	63. Life satisfaction	↔	●			

How's life in Luxembourg?

Table: Highlights

Change	Indicator	Comparison
	Various measures of income, and wealth increased since 2009.	
	Frequency of social contacts increased.	
	Educational attainment increased.	
	Early education leaving increased.	
	The men-women wage gap halved since 2009.	
	The use of renewable energies (+2%)	
	Air pollution (+7%)	
	Share of people with mental problems (+20%)	
	Share of adults with chronic diseases (+1.2%)	
	Fatal accidents at work (+1.94 x 100K workers)	



Some questions on the way forward

„Quality of life in Luxembourg - the PIBien-être project“

- The 63 indicators : too much ?
- Is the framework well suited, what is missing ?
- Missing anchor in philosophy, „eudemonia / hedonism“
- Sociology, psychology or „happiness studies“
- Expertise lacking : health and psychotropics
- Data constraints: comparable (EU), chronology, meaningful, heterogeneity
- Data shortage and timely availability: arbitrage, inventivity
- Subjective/psychological or objective
- Give a broad and nuanced picture of the dimensions of „wellbeing“

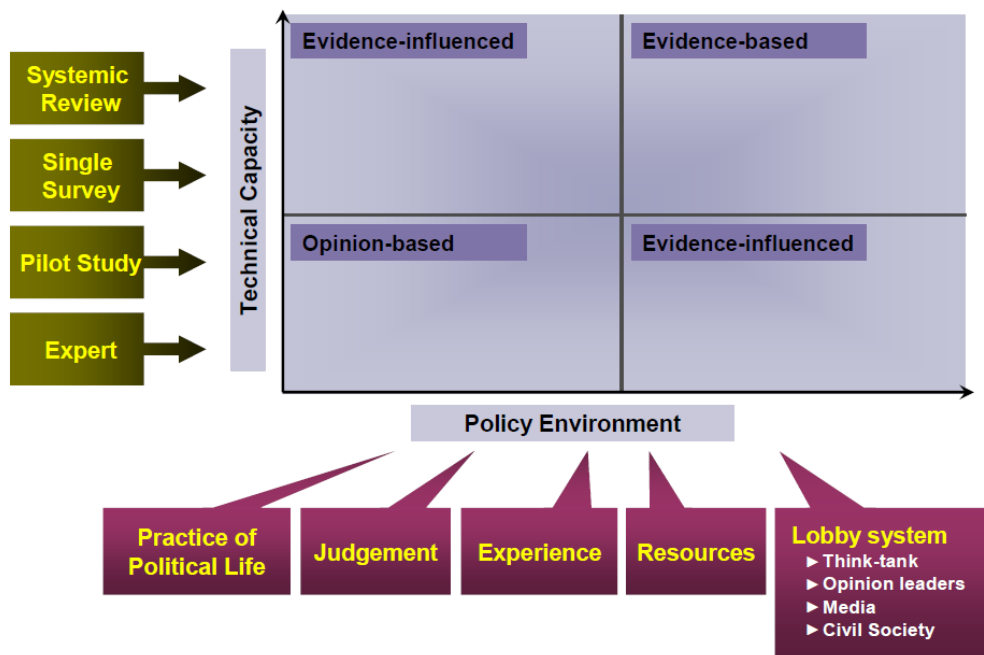


Policy making

- Debate on the goal of public policy: who should take care?
Government, individuals, families, NGOs...?
- Growth-debate: sustainable, selective, qualitative, inclusive, intelligent,...
- Make it simple: inequality, GNI/head, CO₂, unemployment
- Promote, equalize happiness?
- Integrating „PIBien-être“ in official policy documents, parliamentary debates (see OECD)

Evidence-based policy?

Figure 1. Dynamic of policy-making



Études et statistiques marquantes



Projections macroéconomiques et démographiques de long terme 2017-2060

M. Jérôme Hury
Chef de la division Statistiques Sociales
STATEC



5. Programme statistique 2018-2020

**M. John Haas
Directeur adjoint
STATEC**

Nouvelle approche du travail

- **Priorisation**
- **Projets phares**
- Envers un programme de travail pour **l'ensemble** du système statistique luxembourgeois
- Orientation sur 4 **principes**



Quels sont les principes généraux de travail du STATEC ?

PRODUIRE ET ANALYSER

sont deux activités
inséparables du STATEC

- La production d'analyses
et de recherches



ASSURER LA QUALITÉ

avant la vitesse et
la quantité

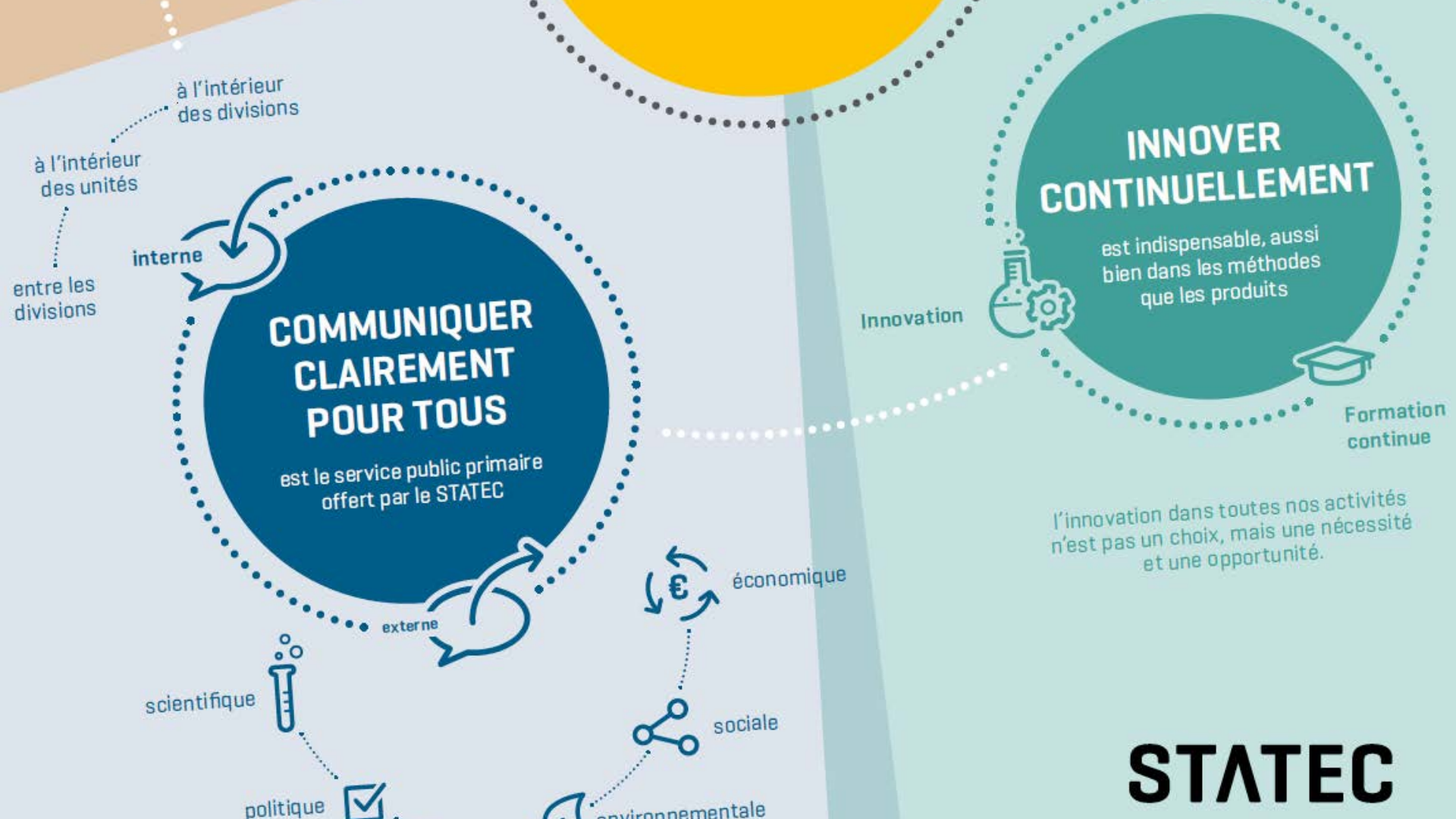
Qualité

Temps

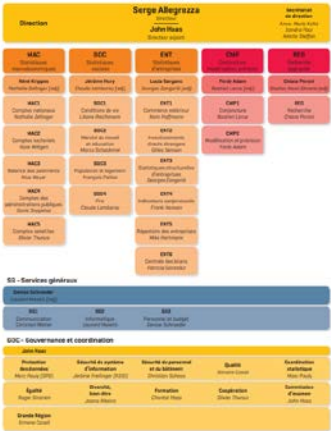


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Nouvelle division à vocation transversale



GOC - Gouvernance et coordination

John Haas				
Protection des données Marc Pauly (DPO)	Sécurité du système d'information Jérôme Freilinger (RSSI)	Sécurité du personnel et du bâtiment Christian Schoos	Qualité Simone Casali	Coordination statistique Marc Pauly
Égalité Roger Stranen	Diversité, bien-être Joana Ribeiro	Formation Chantal Haas	Coopération Olivier Thunus	Commission d'examen John Haas
Grande Région Simone Casali				

National accounts – The next generation



- Phases successives entre 2017 à 2023
 - 2018
 - Système de réception et de stockage des données source (VIVA)
 - Modélisation des processus de compilation sur base des concepts de l'architecture d'entreprise et du BPMN.
 - « Best practise » des autres instituts de statistique
 - Appel d'offres
- 

Approche « Large cases unit »



- Recrutement expert en comptabilité des entreprises
 - « Mission statement » par Task Force LCU
 - Description des objectifs poursuivis
 - Description d'une approche collaborative
 - Localisation dans la division transversale « Gouvernance et coordination »
- 

Sécurité de l'information et protection des données individuelles



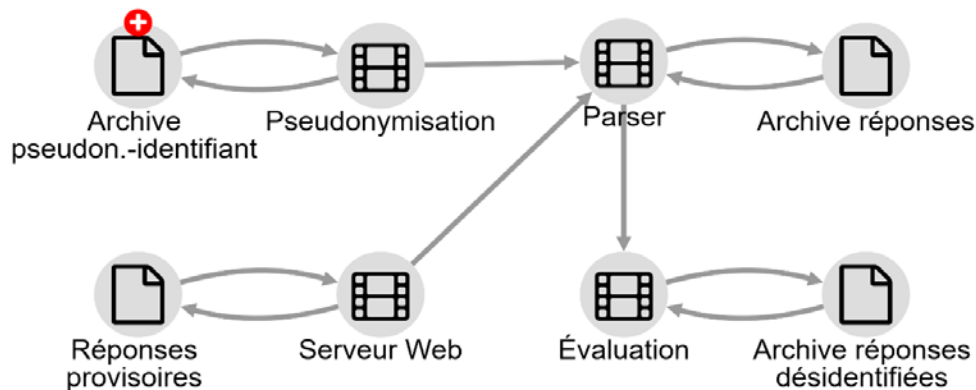
- Deux démarches étroitement liées
 - ESS IT-Security (European statistical system – information technology security)
 - GDPR (General data protection regulation)
- 

ESS IT-Security

- Définition et déploiement de procédures de sécurité
 - 10 procédures déjà validées par la direction
- 2 recrutements en cours
- Consultance avec sociétés externes spécialisées en sécurité
 - Plan de 148 actions concrètes à mettre en œuvre (couvre aussi GDPR)
 - Sensibilisation et formation interne
- Responsable de la sécurité du système d'information (RSSI)
- Délégué à la protection des données (DPD)

GDPR

- Entrée en vigueur GDPR le 25 mai 2018
- Dispositions spéciales pour la statistique et la recherche
- Registre des traitements (CNPD)
- Changement d'approche de travail pour les données personnelles



6. Avis du Conseil supérieur de la statistique

7. Divers

Conseil supérieur de la statistique

Réunion du 24 avril 2018