

Questions

1. Trois principales composantes de la qualité de vie au Luxembourg ?
2. De quels principaux indicateurs souhaiteriez-vous disposer pour pouvoir suivre les évolutions de la qualité de vie au Luxembourg ?
3. La qualité de vie ne peut pas être mesurée sans prendre en compte les composantes de nature subjective: Qui doit, selon vous, procéder à ces mesures de nature subjective et quelles sont les conditions pour que vous ayez confiance en ces données et pour que vous les utilisiez ?

L'Organisation mondiale de la santé définit en 1994 la qualité de la vie comme :

« la perception qu'a un individu de sa place :

- dans l'existence,
- dans le contexte de la culture et du système de valeurs dans lesquels il vit,
- en relation avec ses objectifs, ses attentes, ses normes et ses inquiétudes.

Il s'agit d'un large champ conceptuel, englobant de manière complexe la santé physique de la personne, son état psychologique, son niveau d'indépendance, ses relations sociales, ses croyances personnelles et sa relation avec les spécificités de son environnement ».

Trois principales composantes de la **qualité de vie** au Luxembourg ?

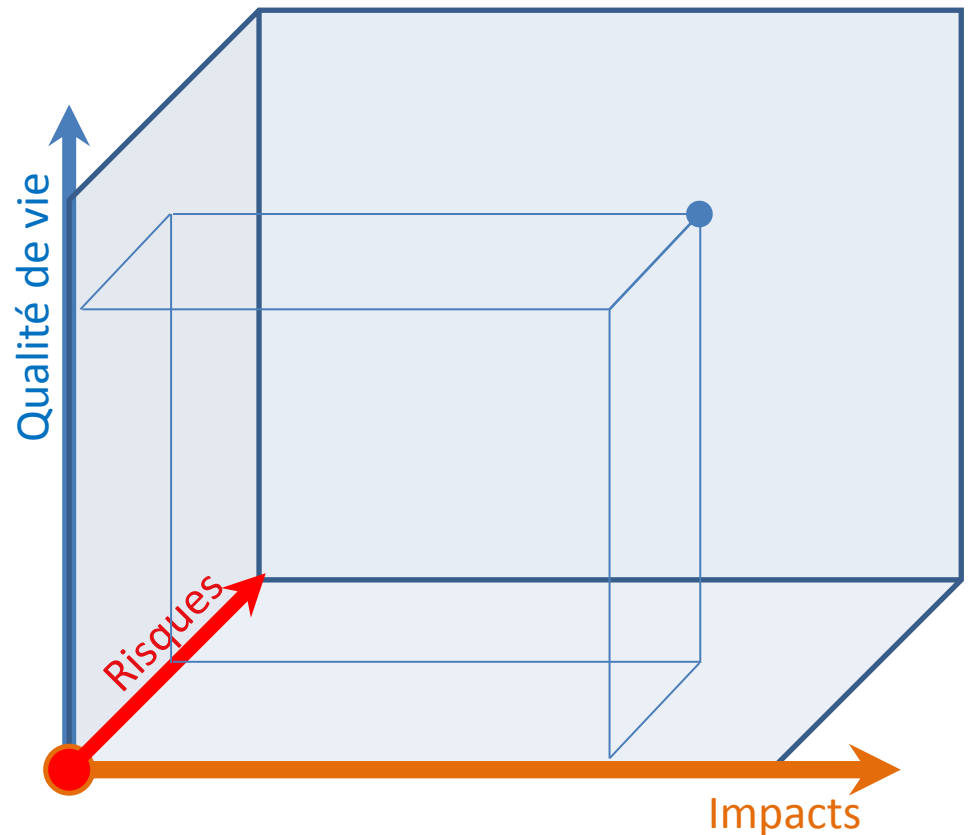
- Liberté
 - Politique
 - Religieuse
 - Corruption
 - Droit
- Sécurité
 - Personnes
 - Choses
- Cohésion sociale
 - Intégration
 - Inégalités
 - Jeunes et 3^e âge
 - Digital Divide
 - Political Divide
- Coût de vie
 - Famille
 - Déprivations
- Santé et Soins
 - Performance
 - Accès
- Environnement
 - Pollutions
 - Ecologie
 - Climat
- Culture
 - Offre
 - Accès
- Loisirs et Sports
 - Offre
 - Accès
- Habitat
 - Coût
 - Accès
- Infrastructures
 - Transport
 - Energie
 - Lieux de vie
 - Services publics
- Education
 - Performance
 - Egalité des chances
- Economie
 - Diversification
 - Emplois
- Emploi
 - Egalité des chances
 - Rémunération
 - Couverture sociale

De quels principaux indicateurs souhaiteriez-vous disposer pour pouvoir suivre les évolutions de la qualité de vie au Luxembourg ?

Peut-on dissocier la qualité de vie (QV)

- de l'impact sur l'environnement (dans le sens le plus large) causé par la réalisation de cette QV et
- des risques exercés par des facteurs qui échappent à notre contrôle direct mettant la réalisation de la QV en danger

?



Qui doit procéder à ces mesures de nature subjective et quelles sont les conditions pour que vous ayez confiance en ces données ?

Entité	Commentaire (très subjectif)
Statec	(+) Garant d'une bonne adéquation aux attentes nationales (+) Relai vers un benchmark européen
Eurostat	(+) Garant d'une bonne adéquation aux attentes européennes (-) Quid des attentes (spécificités) nationales
Agence privée	?
European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions	(+) Expérience de 2 enquêtes QV dans 31 pays européens (+) Méthodologie confirmée (?) Mission
Autres	?



European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

The second European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS), carried out by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) from September 2007 to February 2008, represents a unique attempt to explore quality of life throughout Europe. With information gathered from 35,000 interviews conducted in 31 countries, it is a major source of information, highlighting for policymakers and other interested groups the social and economic challenges facing the EU in the wake of the two recent rounds of enlargement.

Second European Quality of Life Survey Overview



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- 1** **Income, living standards and deprivation**
- 2** **Subjective well-being**
- 3** **Work–life balance**
- 4** **Family life**
- 5** **Housing and local environment**
- 6** **Health and healthcare**
- 7** **Quality of society**
- 8** **Conclusions**

Bibliography

Annex 1: EQLS 2007 questionnaire

71 questions

Annex 2: EQLS 2007 methodology

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009

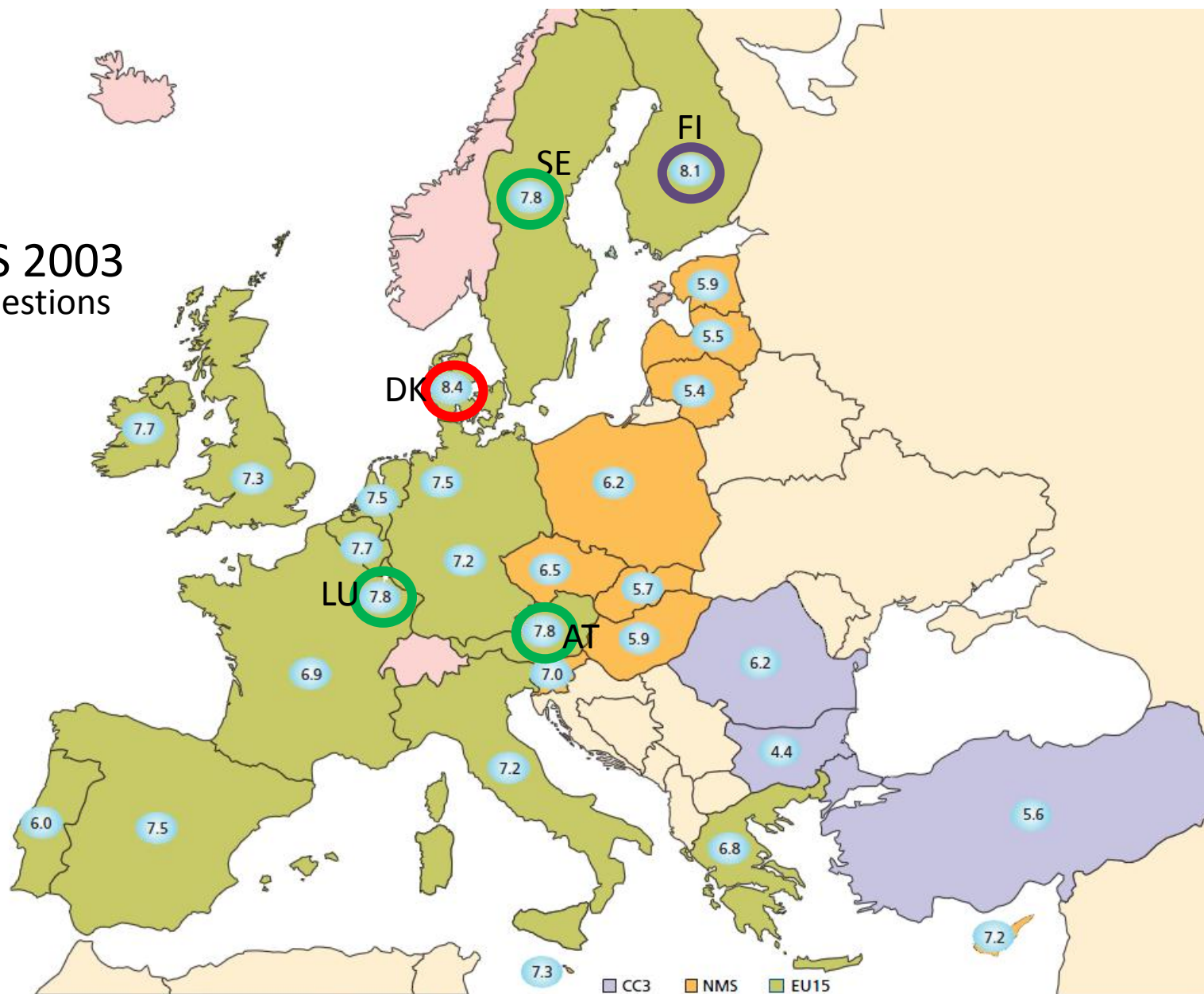
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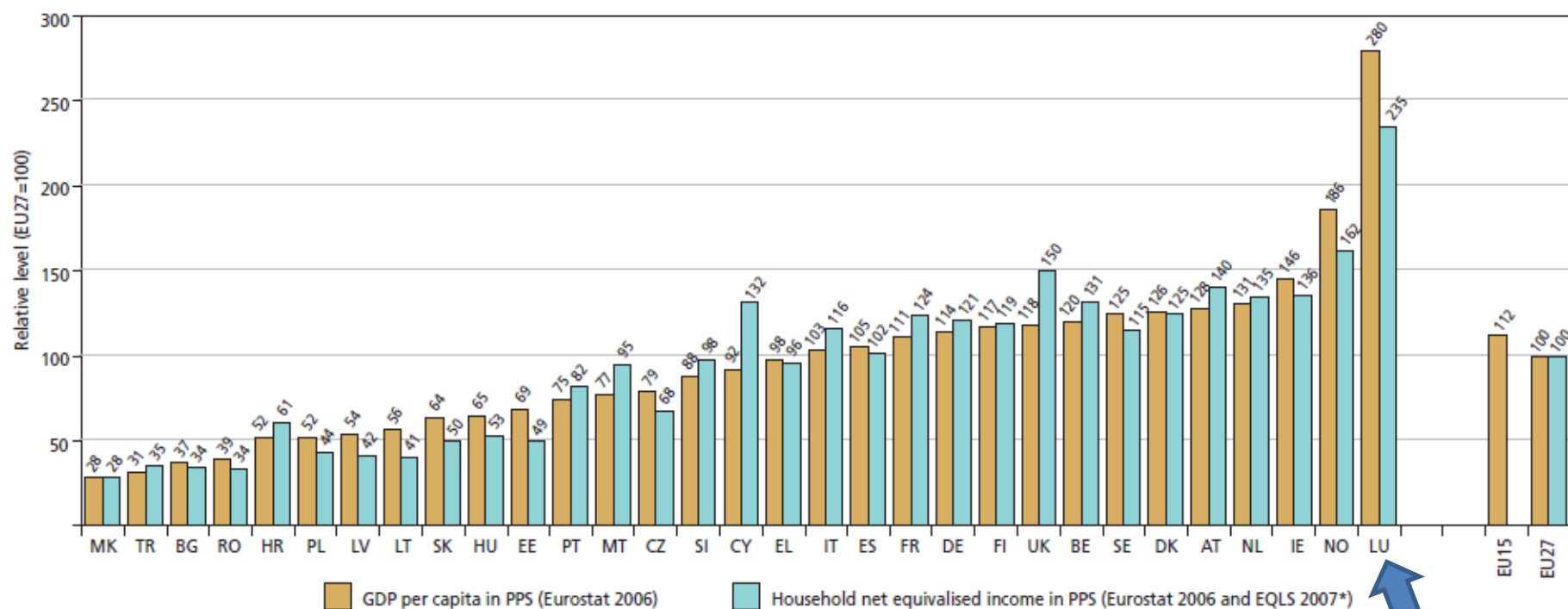
EQLS 2003 65 questions



Question 31: All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? Mean life satisfaction on a scale from one 'very dissatisfied' to 10 'very satisfied' is reported.

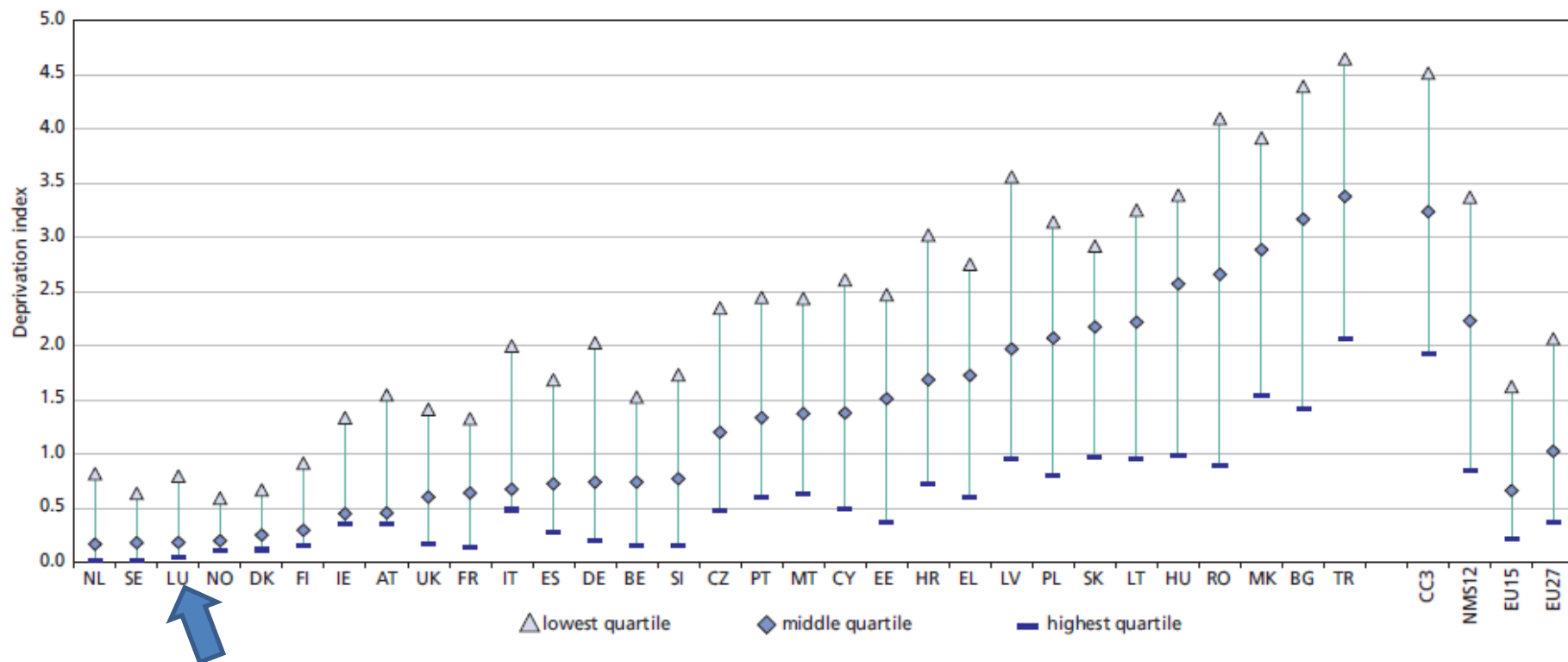
Source: EQLS 2003

Figure 1: Per capita GDP and mean equivalised household income, by country, 2006



The data represent the relative level in 2006 (EU27 = 100).

Figure 4: Mean deprivation index, by income quartile and country



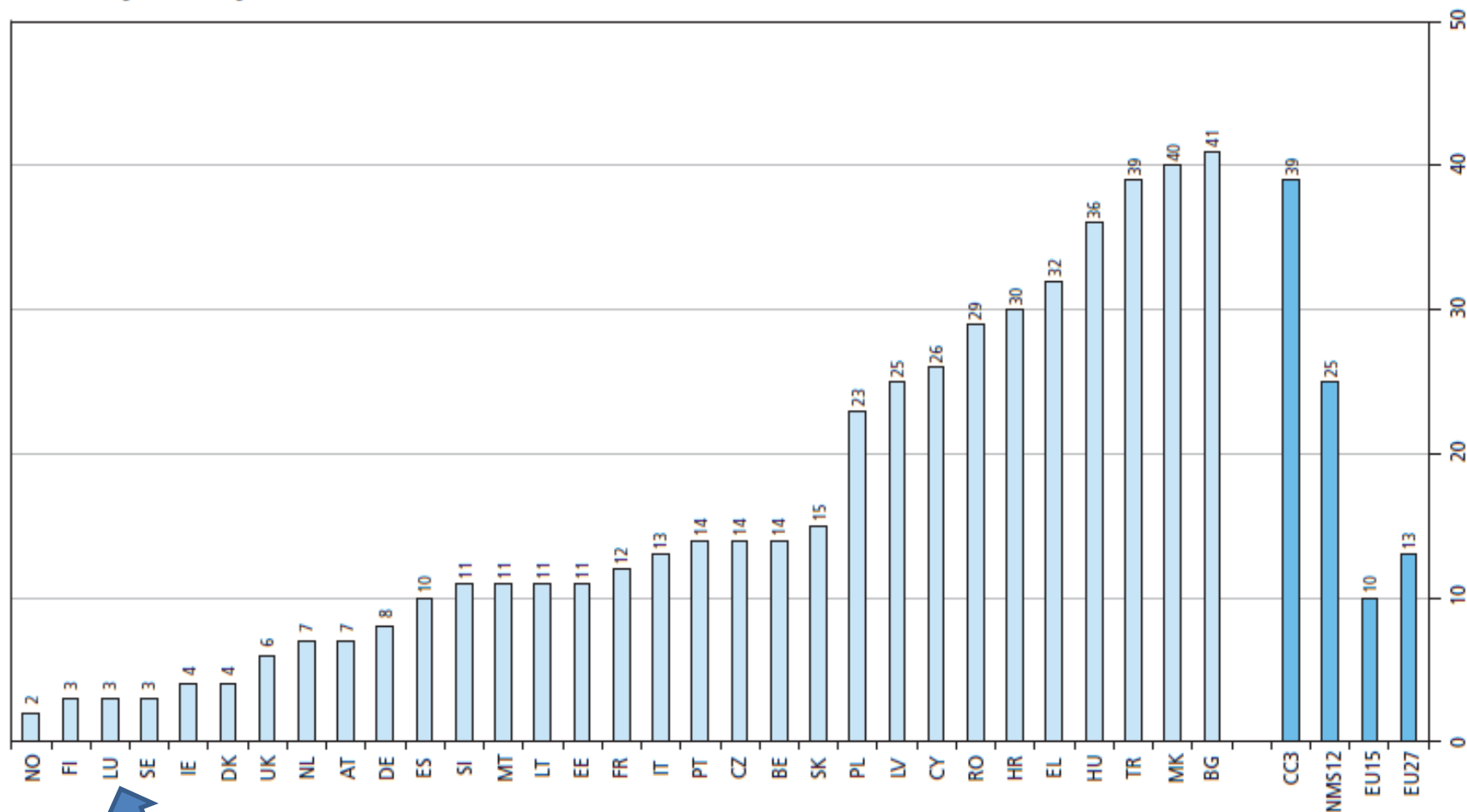
Data derived from Question 19 (see Figure 3). The deprivation index runs from zero (for no item missing) to six (for all six items missing).

Question 19: There are some things that many people cannot afford, even if they would like them. For each of the following things on this card, can I just check whether your household can afford it if you want it? 1) Keeping your home adequately warm; 2) Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home (not staying with relatives); 3) Replacing any worn-out furniture; 4) Meals with meat, chicken or fish every second day if you wanted it; 5) Buying new, rather than second-hand, clothes; 6) Having friends or family for a drink or meal at least once a month.

Source: EQLS 2007.

- **first quartile** (designated Q_1) = **lower quartile** = cuts off lowest 25% of data = *25th percentile*
- **second quartile** (designated Q_2) = **median** = cuts data set in half = *50th percentile*
- **third quartile** (designated Q_3) = **upper quartile** = cuts off highest 25% of data, or lowest 75% = *75th percentile*

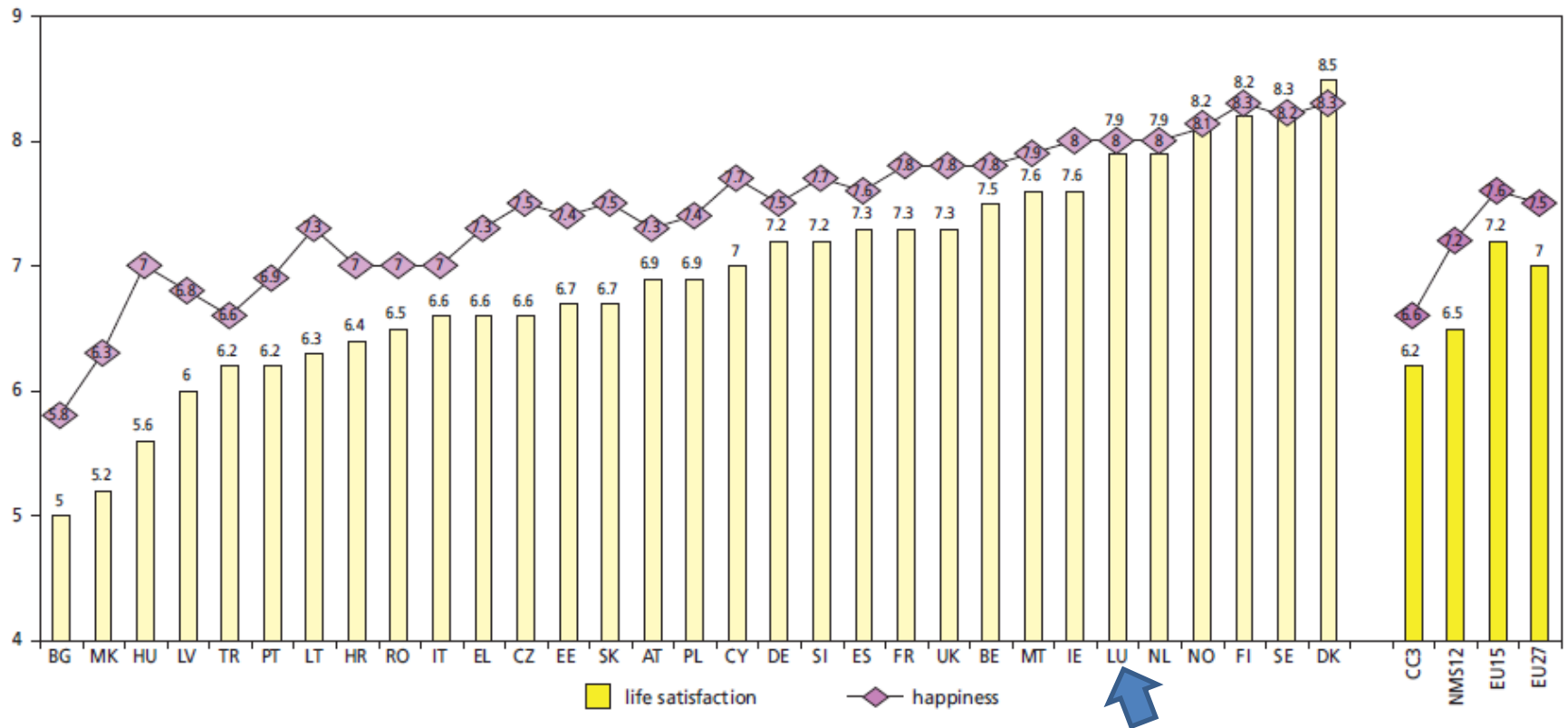
Figure 5: Households having difficulty in making ends meet, by country (%)



Question 57: A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total monthly income, is your household able to make ends meet? Categories: 1) Very easily; 2) Easily; 3) Fairly easily; 4) With some difficulty; 5) With difficulty; 6) With great difficulty; 7) Don't know. Categories 5 and 6 are grouped together and presented in the figure.

Source: EQLS 2007.

Figure 7: Life satisfaction and happiness index, by country

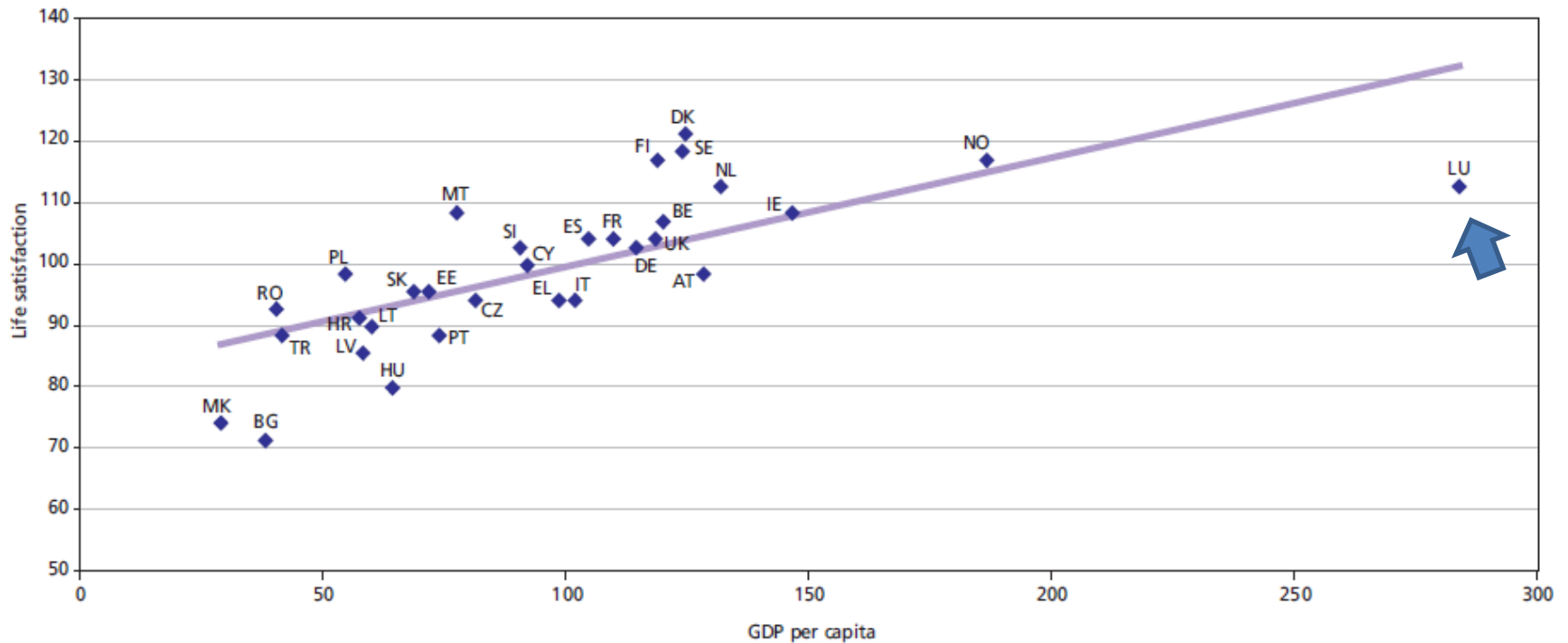


Question 29: All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? Please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means very dissatisfied and 10 means very satisfied.

Question 42: Taking all things together on a scale of 1 to 10, how happy would you say you are? Here 1 means you are very unhappy and 10 means you are very happy.

Source: EQLS 2007.

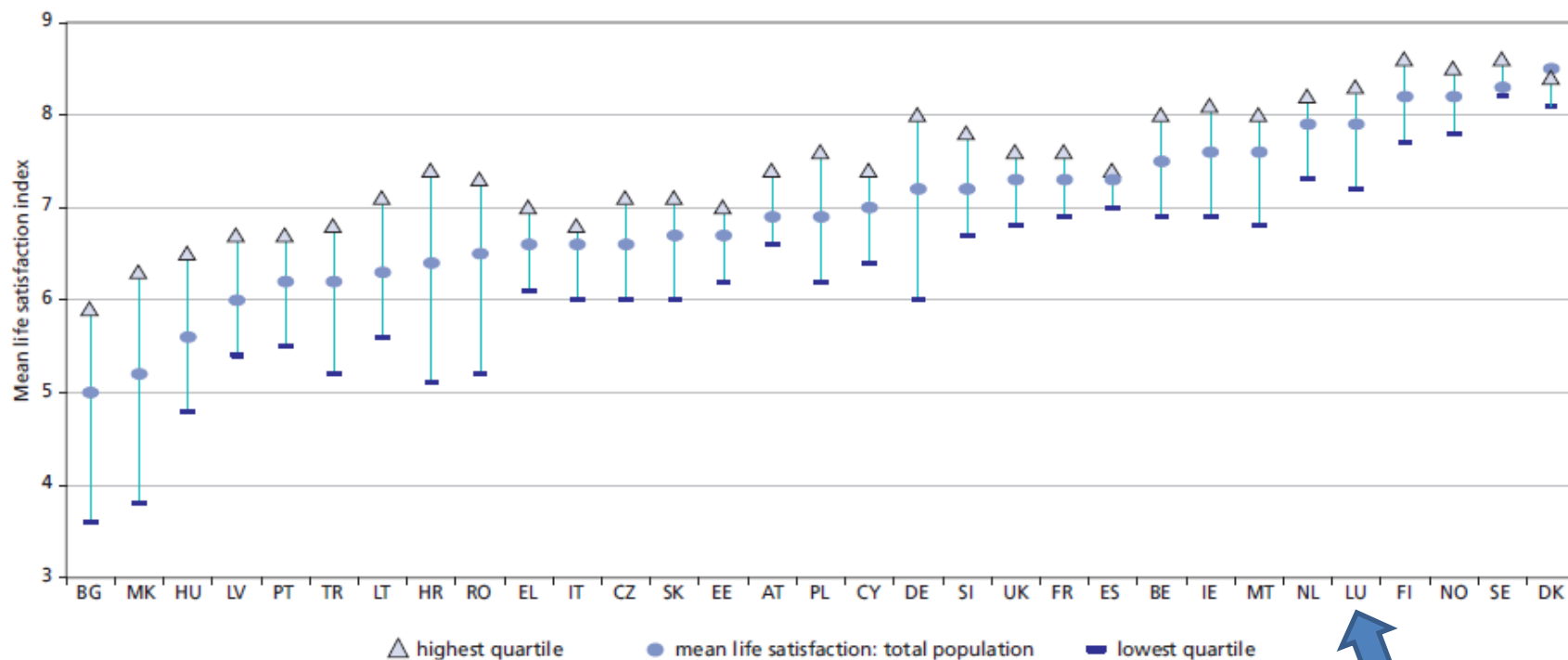
Figure 8: GDP per capita and life satisfaction, by country



Question 29: All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? Please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means very dissatisfied and 10 means very satisfied. Both the GDP and life satisfaction data represent the relative level (EU27 = 100).

Source: GDP, Eurostat; life satisfaction, EQLS 2007.

Figure 9: Average life satisfaction, by income quartile and country

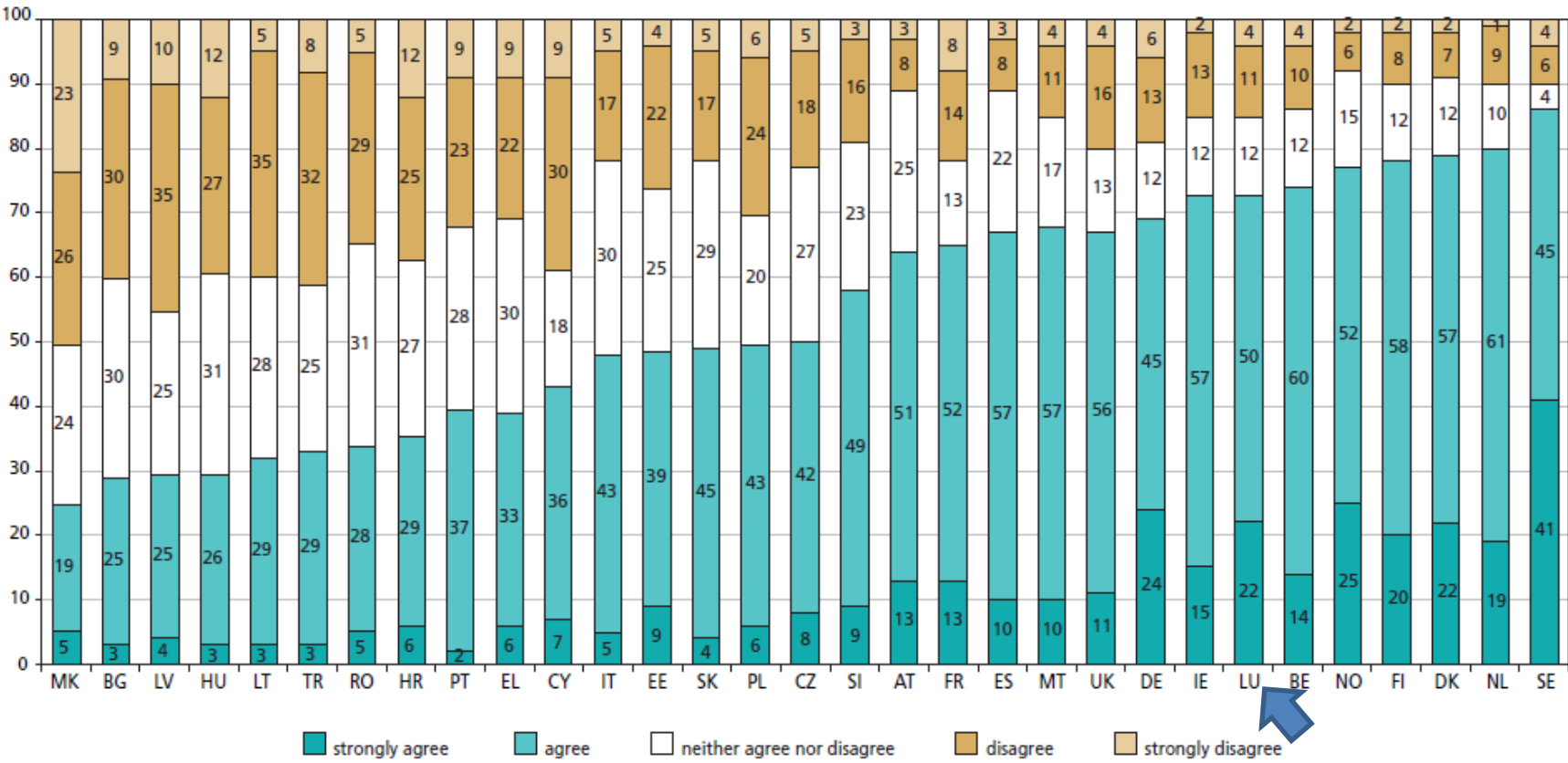


Question 29: All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? Please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means very dissatisfied and 10 means very satisfied.

Income quartiles are determined for each country separately by using the country data on equivalent net household income (Questions 67 and 68).

Source: EQLS 2007.

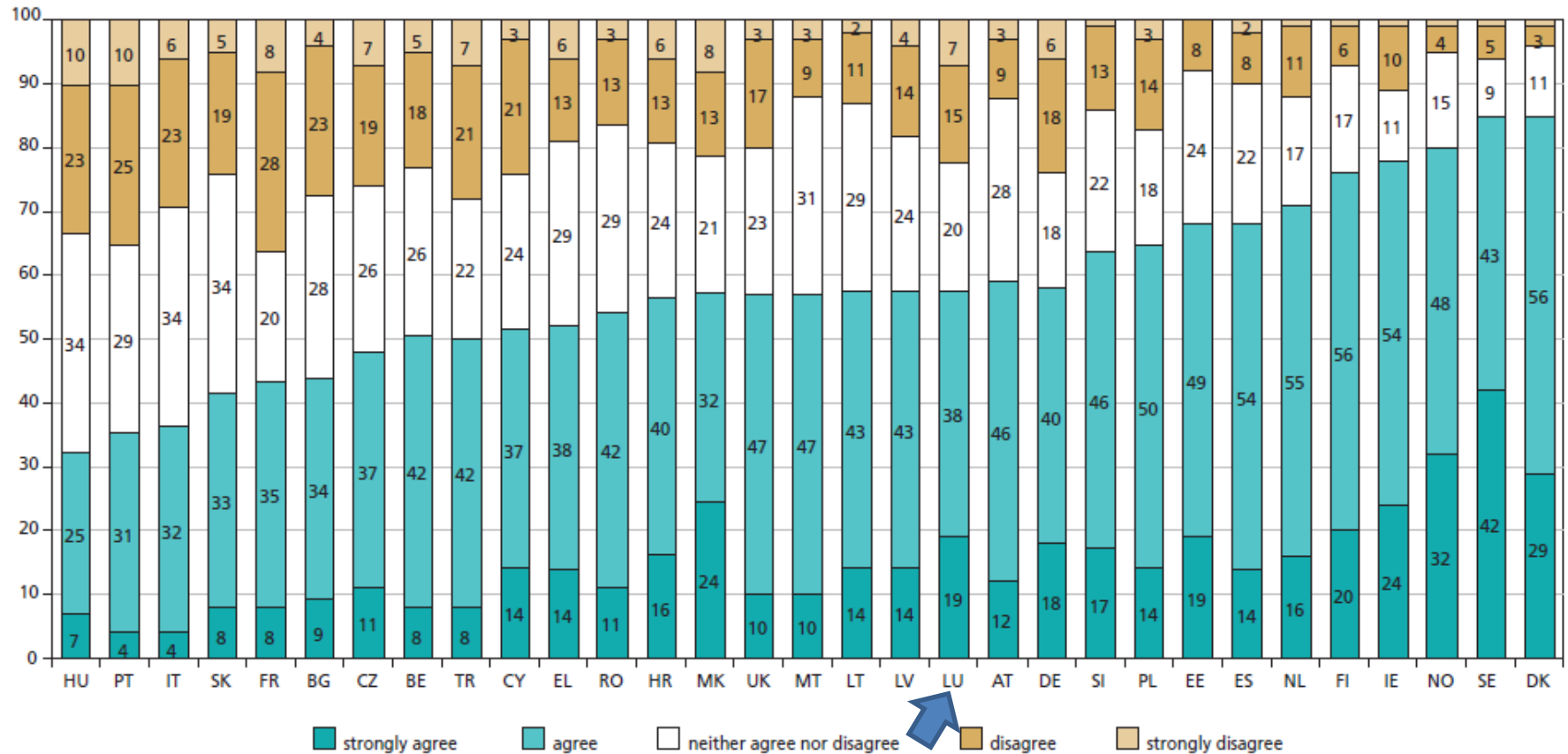
Figure 10: Matching of life circumstances to aspirations, by country (%)



Question 28b: Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement: 'On the whole, my life is close to how I would like it to be.'

Source: EQLS 2007.

Figure 11: Optimism about the future, by country (%)



Question 28a: Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement: 'I am optimistic about the future.' 'Don't know' answers have been included in the category 'neither agree nor disagree'.

Source: EQLS 2007.

ETC.