

# The Complementary Social Well-being Survey

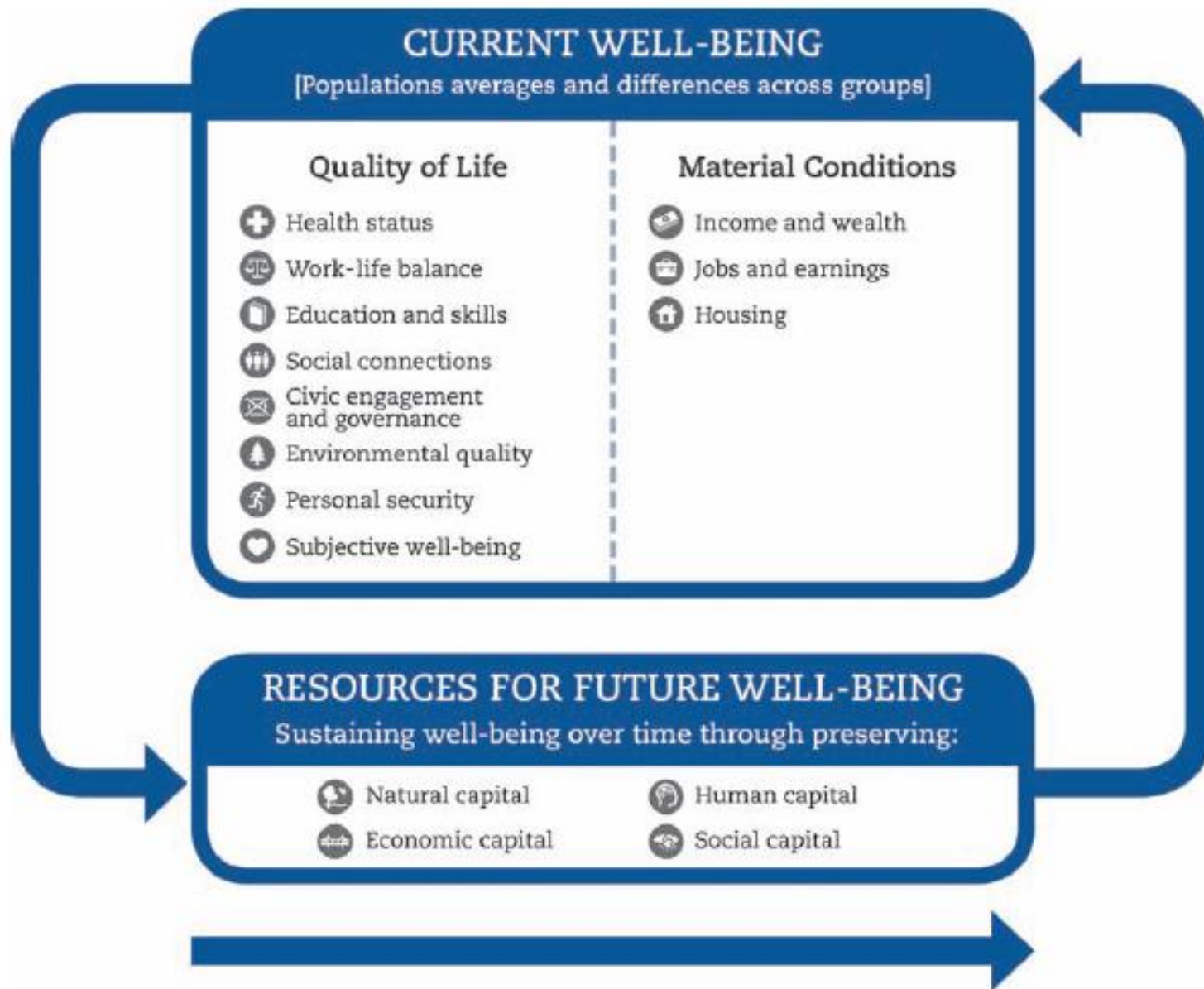
---

Macarena Alvarado Moscoso  
Social Observatory Division

# 1. Background: motivation



- ✓ Recent social crisis that affected the country in October 2019 was focused on needs and concerns related to quality of life.
- ✓ As a result, it was evidenced that it is fundamental to complement the measurement in Chile of well-being by focusing on quality of life indicators.
- ✓ The combined information from this survey and the CASEN survey is looking to follow the OECD model presented in the document "How's life?".



Source: OECD (2017), How's Life? 2017: Measuring Well-being, OECD Publishing, Paris.  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/how\\_life-2017-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/how_life-2017-en)

# 1. Background



- This model is based on Sen's **capabilities approach**. This is a normative framework that allows the assessment of well-being, considering outcomes, means and capacities.
- We are proposing a multidimensional analysis approach to well-being that considers both **outcomes and opportunities**.
- The objective is to know the individual wellbeing → material conditions + quality of life indicators / outcomes indicators + opportunities indicators.

## 2. Proposal: measurement of social wellbeing

### Social Wellbeing Measurement

#### Material living conditions

Income

Jobs and earnings

Housing

#### Quality of Life

Health status

Work and life balance

Education

Social relations

Civic engagement and governance

Environmental quality

Personal security

Subjective wellbeing



Outcomes

Opportunities

Casen Survey

Supplementary  
Social Well-being  
Survey

## 2. Technical features of the survey



- The target population: **people 18 years of age or older** who reside in private households in the national territory.
- The sample size: 10.400 respondents.
- Representativeness: national, regional and by urban and rural areas.
- **Two-phase** survey from the Casen survey.
- This survey will be **conducted by phone**, given the global contingency of the pandemic.



## **3. Dimensions and indicators for Chile**

---

### 3. Quality of life: Health status

---

#### **Outcomes**

Being healthy

#### **Indicators:**

- Self-reported health status
- Mental health status: depression and anxiety (PHQ4)
- Overweight and obesity

#### **Opportunities**

Opportunities to be healthy

#### **Indicators:**

- Capabilities enabled by quality of health
- Perception of financial insecurity of health care
- Prevalence of food insecurity\*
- Access to health care
- Access to medicines

\*indicators measured in Casen



### 3. Quality of life: Education



#### **Outcomes**

To be educated

#### **Indicators:**

- Educational level\*
- Educational level expectancy

#### **Opportunities**

Opportunities to be educated

#### **Indicators:**

- Capabilities enabled by educational level
- Possibility to learn something new
- Barriers to continue studying

\*indicators measured in Casen

### 3. Quality of life: Work and life balance

---

#### **Outcomes**

Optimal combination of personal, family and work time

#### **Indicators:**

- Allocation of time among family, work and personal activities
- Satisfaction with allocation of time

#### **Opportunities**

Autonomy in the allocation of time

#### **Indicators:**

- Access to childcare networks
- Flexibility at work to balance work and family/personal time

### 3. Quality of life: Social connections

---

#### **Outcomes**

Be part of social relationships and have confidence in one's position in society

#### **Indicators:**

- Network size and quality
- Social network support
- Trust in others
- Mistreatment/abuse experience
- Mistreatment/abuse location

#### **Opportunities**

Opportunities to establish social relationships and be recognized and respected

#### **Indicators:**

- Network heterogeneity

### 3. Quality of life: Civic engagement and governance

---

#### **Outcomes**

Political participation and trust in institutions

#### **Indicators:**

- Trust in institutions
- Social participation
- Participation in political activities

#### **Opportunities**

Opportunities to participate in and influence community decisions

#### **Indicators:**

- Level of participation in community / national decisions
- Barriers to participation

### 3. Quality of life: Environmental quality

---

#### **Outcomes**

Enjoy an environment free from pollution

#### **Indicators:**

- Evaluation of environmental quality in the community
- Exposure to environmental problems in daily life
- Frequency of access to green space

#### **Opportunities**

Opportunities to enjoy an environment free from pollution

#### **Indicators:**

- Capabilities limited by environmental issues

### 3. Quality of life: Personal security

---

#### **Outcomes**

Live in a safe environment

#### **Indicators:**

- Self-reported victimization
- Experience of unsafe situation
- Risk of public sexual harassment
- Feeling of security

#### **Opportunities**

Opportunities to live in a safe environment

#### **Indicators:**

- Access to social protection and security mechanisms

### 3. Quality of life: Subjective well-being

---

#### **Outcomes**

Enjoy a positive self evaluation of their own lives and the emotional balance they experience at a given moment of time

#### **Indicators:**

- Life satisfaction
- Life satisfaction by domains
- Emotional balance

### 3. Material living conditions: Income



#### **Outcomes**

Enjoy financial safety

#### **Indicators:**

- Personal household income\*
- Total household income\*
- Income poverty\*
- Gini index\*
- Income sufficiency

#### **Opportunities**

Opportunities to enjoy financial safety

#### **Indicators:**

- Capacity to cover basic needs
- Strategy for dealing with income shock
- Concern about indebtedness

\*indicators measured in Casen



### 3. Material living conditions: Jobs and earnings

---

#### **Outcomes**

Have a job that allows personal development

#### **Indicators:**

- Status in employment\*
- Long-term unemployment\*
- Average labour income\*
- Contractual status (temporary contract)\*
- Appreciation of job quality aspects
- Evaluation of job quality aspects
- Perception of employability

#### **Opportunities**

Opportunities to have a job that allows personal development

#### **Indicators:**

- Capabilities enabled by the job

\*indicators measured in Casen

### 3. Material living conditions: Housing conditions

---

#### **Outcomes**

Having good housing conditions

#### **Indicators:**

- Type and tenancy \*
- Overcrowding rate\*
- Materiality and state of conservation \*
- Access to basic sanitary facilities \*
- Access to heating fuels \*
- Internet access
- Quality housing problems
- Thermal comfort

\*indicators measured in Casen

# The Complementary Social Well-being Survey

---