



Die
Bundesregierung



**GUT LEBEN IN
DEUTSCHLAND**
Was uns wichtig ist

Documentation

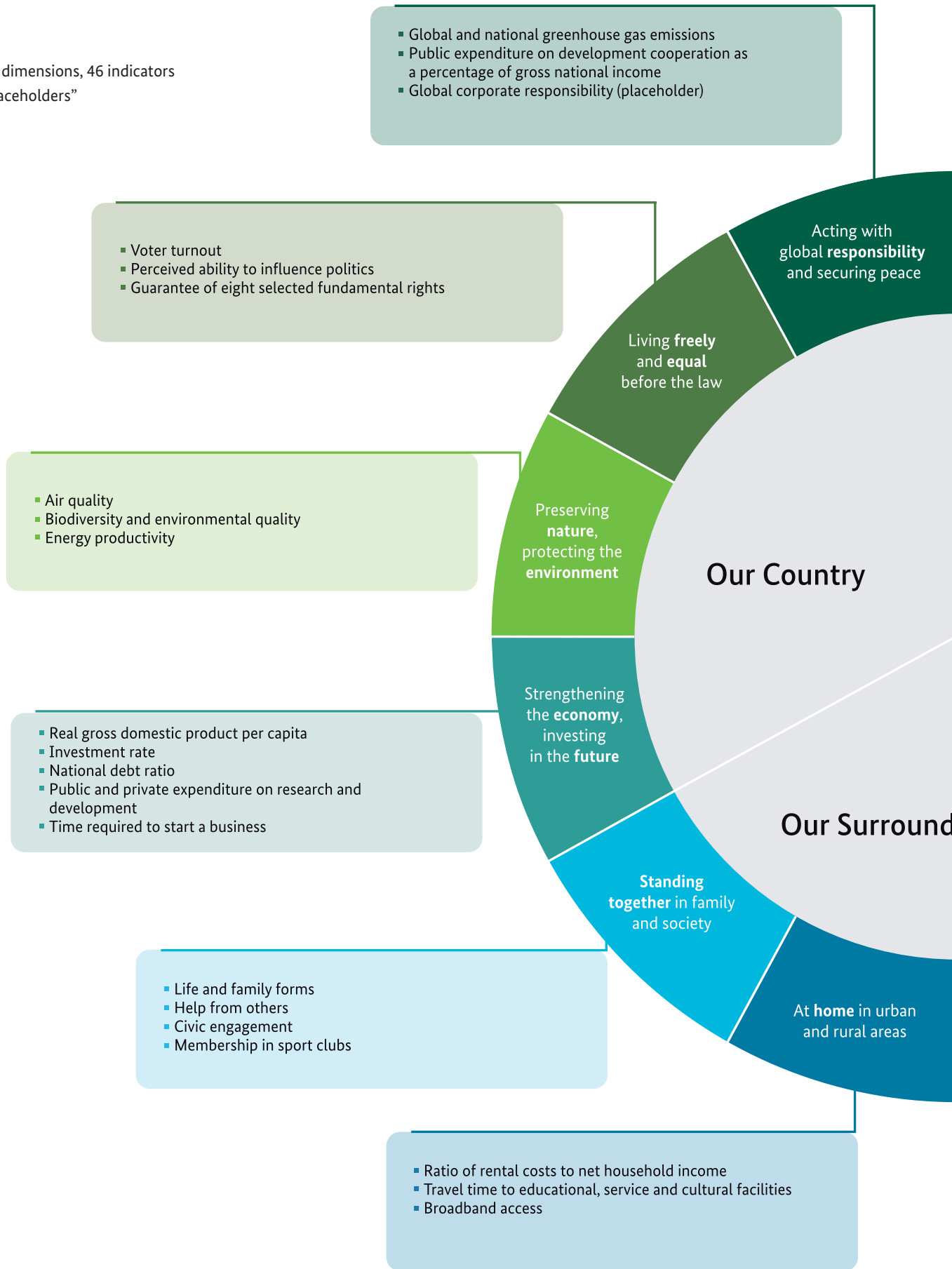
Government Strategy on Wellbeing in Germany

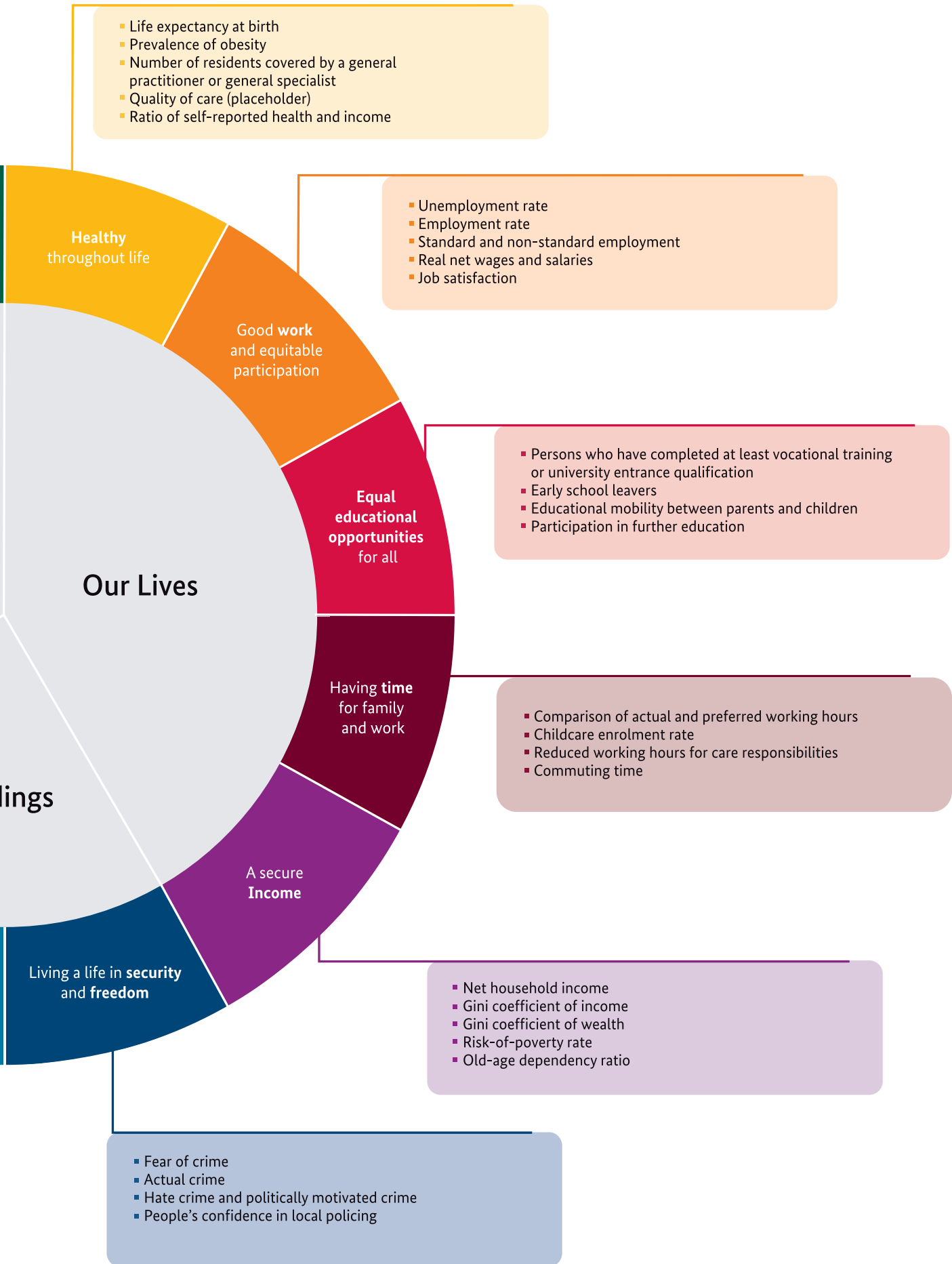


Table of contents

I. Background information on government strategy	5-11
1. Contemporary and scientific debate	5-6
2. Current approaches to a comprehensive measurement of wellbeing	7-10
3. The report on wellbeing in Germany in the context of the government's reporting system	10-11
II. The government's national dialogue	11-16
1. National dialogue: issues, aims and process	11
2. Opportunities for citizen engagement.	12-14
3. Participants: socio-demographic characteristics	15-16
III. Scientific analysis of the national dialogue	17-29
1. Method.	17-20
2. Results of the scientific analysis	20-21
2.1 Main categories of wellbeing	21-28
2.2 Other insights from the scientific analysis	28-29
2.3 Important aspects of the national dialogue.	29
IV. Development of a reporting and indicator system for wellbeing	30-37
1. Criteria for selecting indicators	30-33
2. Basic information on the indicator system.	33
3. Improvement of data collection and data processing	34
Appendices	
A 1 Members of the Scientific Advisory Board.	36-39
A 2 National dialogue: events	40-55
A 2.1 Supported events	40-44
A 2.2 Independently hosted events	45-46
A 2.3 Dialogues hosted by the Federal Chancellor and the Federal Ministers	47-49
A 2.4 Example photo logs of dialogue events	50-52
A 2.5 Feedback form	53-55
A 3 National dialogue: website, postcard and coupon	56-58
A 3.1 Website screenshot	56
A 3.2 Postcard and coupon.	57-58
A 4 Links to selected indicator systems	59
A 5 References	60-61
A 6 List of figures and tables	62
A 7 List of abbreviations	63

Figure 1: 12 dimensions, 46 indicators and two “placeholders”





Documentation on Government strategy “Wellbeing in Germany – what matters to us”

The German government's first report on wellbeing provides¹ an **overview of the status quo and trends in wellbeing in Germany** (see also Figure 1). It is designed to encourage social dialogue on how wellbeing can be maintained and improved, and to give policymakers a framework for selecting measures in a targeted way and for assessing the impact of those measures using the wellbeing indicators.

This documentation on the report describes the background to the government's strategy (Chapter I), the national dialogue process (Chapter II), the main findings of the scientific analysis of the dialogue² (Chapter III), and the road from the national dialogue to the German government's reporting and indicator system (Chapter IV).

■ I. Background information on government strategy

■ 1.1 Contemporary and scientific debate

What determines a country's wellbeing, prosperity and progress? How can we measure them? Discussions of these questions go far back into the 20th century. The Great Depression of the late 1920s and 1930s made it clear that policymakers needed an accurate way of measuring economic development – one that would allow them to thoroughly assess the economic situation, identify potentially alarming trends and develop economic policy reforms for overcoming crises. Among those who addressed this task was the American economist Simon Kuznets, who developed the **foundations for assessing a country's economic performance** using differentiated measurement concepts.³ The most well-known of these indicators in Germany is the gross domestic product (GDP).

Yet Kuznets warned against interpreting economic performance as the sole indicator for overall societal development. GDP measures material and monetary trends whilst ignoring social and environmental ones. Furthermore, it provides no indication about the distribution of income and wealth. GDP is and will remain a key indicator of a country's overall status. Yet the debate surrounding the neglect of other dimensions of wellbeing clearly demonstrates the limitations of GDP.

Since World War II, the **social market economy** has been the guiding principle behind German economic and social policy. Its aim was and it remains to this day to combine individual freedom and responsibility, economic growth and social progress with a market-based economy and social justice. In the post-war era, the main focus clearly was on overcoming shortages and meeting basic material needs.

With living standards rising, governments faced changing responsibilities, reflecting a broader understanding of prosperity. Specifically this meant expanding social welfare, providing access to education and health, enabling wealth formation across all socio-economic levels, as well as urban development and developing transport infrastructure, building recreational areas and many other issues gained importance.

In 1967, following a period of economic downturn and the first bout of rising unemployment in the post-war era, the German government expanded its target objectives by introducing the **Law on Promoting Stability and Economic Growth** (*Gesetz zur Förderung der Stabilität und des Wachstums der Wirtschaft*). The so-called "magic square" – reasonable economic growth, high employment levels, price stability and trade equilibrium – was intended to ensure the uniform development of prosperity. Instruments such as medium-term financial planning date back to this period. At the same time, social awareness of political, social and economic issues began to increase, leading to active political participation. These new social movements addressed new aspects of wellbeing – from the emancipation of women to equal rights for people with disabilities, the rights of young people, economic co-determination and the preservation of natural resources.

The environmental movement that was gaining ground in the 1970s criticised unsustainable consumption of natural resources and called for a better balance between the economy and the environment. The report *The Limits of Growth*, which was published in 1972 on behalf of the Club of Rome, played a key role here. In the report, the American economist Dennis Meadows and his co-authors attempted to calculate how long the world's natural resources would be able to sustain further economic and population growth.⁴ The alarming predictions of Meadows and his colleagues and the 1973 oil crisis contributed

to the scientific community, society and the political sphere turning their attention increasingly towards environmental issues. It once again became clear that focusing solely on GDP falls short of the mark since it does not reflect the trade-off between economic growth and environmental protection.

The concept of sustainability reflected this trade-off. In the 1970s it mainly focused on ecological preservation and environmental protection. In its report to the United Nations in 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development, headed by former Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, expanded on the **concept of sustainability** to include economic and social considerations and defined the concept of sustainable development as a global policy strategy or priority.⁵ The United Nations has consistently pursued this goal ever since: from Agenda 21, which was adopted at the World Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 to the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**⁶, which the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted in 2015. With its global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a worldwide, holistic, indicator-based agenda was drafted. The German government committed to the agenda and constantly pursues the implementation of the SDGs at the national and international level.

The concepts of sustainability and wellbeing do partly overlap, but they differ greatly with respect to their respective reference period. The concept of sustainability deals with the medium and long-term consequences of current actions, the sustainability of today's prosperity and intergenerational equity in the long run. In contrast, the concept of wellbeing focuses more on the here and now – on people's current needs and priorities. For this first report on wellbeing in Germany, the German government took on the citizens' perspective on wellbeing. When being asked about wellbeing, people tend to refer to their current standard of living. However, the German government is well aware of the fact that a high level of wellbeing can only be sustained adopting a long-term

perspective as well. The report reflects this perspective in some of the dimensions and indicators of wellbeing. The discussions surrounding the dimensions of wellbeing have been advanced by **various social groups and institutions**, such as the unions. Even back in 1972, participants in IG Metall's international workshop entitled "Mission Future: Quality of Life" ("*Aufgabe Zukunft – Qualität des Lebens*") discussed how technological progress could contribute to improving social wellbeing.

Yet another issue has moved into focus since the 1990s. Against the backdrop of the political and social transformation processes in Eastern and Central Europe, but also in light of the unstable democracies and undemocratic regimes in many parts of the world, **good governance** is increasingly becoming an important topic of discussion. Issues range from the rule of law and fighting corruption to political participation and inclusion. Internationally comparable indicators can play a special role in this regard as instruments of transparency and accountability for government action.

At the same time, discussions about the impact of **globalisation** steadily gained in importance given the fast-growing volume of economic and financial transactions taking place. Since the international financial crisis in 2008, the topics of private and public debt, the stability of financial markets and income and wealth disparity have begun to gain significance in the public conscience. Given Germany's international integration, the aim of combining the free expansion of fair competition with broad social participation in developing prosperity – the normative heart of the social market economy – remains a prominent challenge for a high level of wellbeing in society today.

■ 1.2 Current approaches to a comprehensive measurement of wellbeing

Advances in the **administrative statistics** took place alongside the scholarly and social discourse. In addition to the traditional economic indicators, the German Federal Statistical Office (*Statistisches Bundesamt*) has increasingly been collecting data on environmental and social indicators since the 1970s and has promoted the **development of environmental** (*umweltökonomische Gesamtrechnung*) and **socio-economic** (*sozioökonomische Gesamtrechnung*) **accounts** to complement their national accounts (*volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnung*). Whilst the environmental accounts depict the manifold interactions between the economy and environment, research on social indicators focuses on presenting and measuring social structures and processes, i.e. important non-material dimensions of wellbeing.

For the public debate in politics and society, there are a **number of indicators** available to measure economic, social and environmental processes and to describe their interactions. Indicators facilitate fact-driven discussions about the dimensions and aspects that make up wellbeing. They serve as a framework for political action and a tool for communicating with the general public. They also foster transparency with respect to progress on achieving objectives, serving as instruments for politicians to hold them accountable for their policies.

Whilst the focus was previously on issue-specific indicators, the past few years have seen discussions of **holistic indicator systems** that examine the economic, environmental and social aspects of wellbeing. A small share of indicator systems integrates all wellbeing indicators into an aggregate index used to measure the annual progress made on wellbeing.

A key milestone in developing indicator systems was the **Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies** initiated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other international organisations. During the Second World Forum in 2007, the United Nations (UN), the OECD, the World Bank, the European Union (EU) and many other institutions signed the Istanbul Declaration.⁷ They committed to promote the measurement of social progress and wellbeing, to provide robust statistical data and indicators that allow for comparisons between countries.

The report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, commissioned by former French President Nicolas Sarkozy and published in 2009, was also crucial in taking the measurement agenda forward.⁸ The commission was headed by Economic Nobel Prize winners Joseph Stiglitz (US) and Amartya Sen (India), as well as French economist Jean-Paul Fitoussi. Task of the commission was to determine the limits of GDP and to identify broader measures of progress and prosperity. In the report, the Commission identified three dimensions of wellbeing, namely “economic performance”, “quality of life” and “sustainability” and gave 12 recommendations. Among other things, the Commission suggested taking greater account of budgetary outlooks, as well as income and wealth distributions and incorporating the various non-monetary dimensions of wellbeing (e.g., education, health, good social relationships) and making them quantifiable.

These two initiatives along with other international indicator systems form the basis for this first report on wellbeing in Germany. The following in particular were taken into account:

Human Development Index (1990)

Since 1990, the “Human Development Index” (HDI) has been published in the annual Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).⁹ It is one of the earliest initiatives for gathering a broader understanding of development. The HDI includes life expectancy and an education index (average number of years of schooling and expected years of schooling) in addition to per capita income. The single composite index weighs these three indicators/components equally. These three dimensions are particularly important as they focus on people and their opportunities for development and not solely on economic development. The HDI aims to assess a country’s overall status and make these findings internationally comparable.

Measures of Australia’s Progress (2002)

“Measures of Australia’s Progress” is an initiative by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS’ first report published in 2002 informed the public on the development of wellbeing in Australia. A short “At a Glance” version is now published every year, with a more detailed report every three years.¹⁰ A revised indicator system has been included as part of the report since 2013.

Figure 2: Aggregate index vs. Indicator systems

Aggregate index	Indicator system
<p>Indicators in an aggregate welfare index are standardised, weighted and merged into a single parameter.</p>	<p>An indicator system weighs the selected indicators equally and measures different dimensions of wellbeing.</p>
<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A single number can sharpen public communication. ■ The index value can be used to make a statement as to whether a country’s wellbeing has developed positively or negatively in the long run. ■ An index allows to compare wellbeing in different countries with one another. 	<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Indicator systems provide a neutral basis for political discourse because, unlike the index, no normative assumptions for single indicators are necessary. ■ Whilst particularly important indicators like GDP or the unemployment rate are completely absorbed in an index, they remain visible in an indicator system. ■ Since policymaking often focuses on individual dimensions or indicators of wellbeing, indicator systems are more practice-oriented. ■ Potential trade-offs between individual dimensions (such as between economic growth and environmental protection or between investment and debt) remain transparent.
<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The weighting of individual indicators is based on normative assumptions and is often difficult to comprehend. ■ An index implies that one aspect of wellbeing could be substituted by another (e.g., a deterioration in the environment could be offset by an improvement in health). ■ Information on the development of individual dimensions of wellbeing disappears. ■ Low robustness: if aggregation rules or weighting factors are changed, result of the index usually changes as well. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Indicator systems are comparatively more difficult to communicate and require prioritisation and weighting to enable any statement to be made as to how a country’s wellbeing is developing overall.

This new system includes the dimension of “governance” in addition to the original dimensions, “society”, “environment” and “economy”. This addition was motivated by broad discussions with experts, organised social groups and interested citizens. The detailed indicator system comprises more than 100 indicators.

OECD Better Life Initiative (2011)

The OECD’s Better Life Initiative is one of the outcomes of the Global Project. The “Better Life Index”¹¹ covers 11 dimensions (housing, income, jobs, community, education, environment, civil engagement, health, life satisfaction, safety and work-life balance). An interactive online platform allows users to compare wellbeing in different countries using interactive maps. Dimensions can be weighted independently, creating a custom “Better Life Index”. Each dimension is measured using two to four indicators, which are updated annually. The biennial “How’s Life? Measuring Well-Being” report¹² uses 11 dimensions to provide an overview of wellbeing in OECD countries and other major economies. Key dimensions include job quality and the impact of the economic and financial crisis on people’s wellbeing. The Better Life Initiative backs the OECD’s “inclusive growth” approach, which is based on the belief that opportunities for prosperity increase overall when the largest possible number of people benefit from good education, work and social integration.

Humankind Index for Scotland (2012)

The “Humankind Index” (HKI) has been published annually by the NGO Oxfam in Scotland since 2012.¹³ The HKI aims at raising policy makers’ awareness of the many aspects of wellbeing, offering them the opportunity to evaluate their policies on the basis of the HKI. The HKI is comprised of 18 dimensions developed as part of a dialogue process and formulated in a way that is closely aligned with the citizenry in terms of its content and language. Each dimension is measured by an indicator and the indicators are aggregated into an index. The 18 dimensions are: housing, neighbourhood/environment, health, work satisfaction, good relationships, safety, green spaces, secure/suitable work, having enough money, financial security, culture/hobbies, local facilities, skills and education, community spirit, good transport, good services, tolerance and feeling good.

Measuring National Well-Being, United Kingdom (2012)

In 2010, the British Office for National Statistics began its project to measure national prosperity (“Measuring National Well-Being”) with a six-month dialogue process, which then formed the basis for developing the indicator system. The system comprises 40 indicators across 10 dimensions: personal wellbeing, our relationships, health, what we do, where we live, personal finance, education and skills, governance, the natural environment and the economy. The Office for National Statistics publishes an annual report¹⁴ and provides interactive services on its website.¹⁵

Il Benessere Equo e Sostenibile, Italy (2013)

The “Report on Equitable and Sustainable Prosperity” (“Il Benessere Equo e Sostenibile”)¹⁶ is an initiative by the Italian National Council for Economics and Labour (CNEL) and the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). The indicator system was developed between 2011 and 2013 in consultation with academics, organised societal actors and the general public. It includes 134 indicators across 12 dimensions (health, education and training, work and life balance, economic wellbeing, social relationships, politics and institutions, security, subjective wellbeing, landscape and cultural heritage, environment, research and innovation, quality of services).

Quality of Life – Facts and Views (2015)

In August 2009 the European Commission presented its plans for “Measuring progress in a changing world” in a memorandum to the Council and the European Parliament.¹⁷ Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, published its first “Quality of Life” report in 2015.¹⁸ It presents the development of wellbeing in the EU using nine dimensions (material living conditions, employment, health, education, leisure and social interactions, economic and physical safety, governance and basic rights, natural and living environment, overall experience of life). A website provides information on wellbeing in each of the EU member states.¹⁹ Each dimension is represented by both an objective and subjective indicator. For example, the “health” dimension includes the indicators “life expectancy at birth” and “self-perceived health”. This means that people’s subjective perceptions are given particularly strong consideration in this indicator system.

In terms of the **German debate** on wellbeing and how to measure it, two works are of particular importance as a baseline for this government report:

The **French Council of Economic Analysis** (*Conseil d'Analyse Économique*) and the **German Council of Economic Experts** (*Sachverständigenrat zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung*) published a joint report in 2010 commissioned by German Chancellor Angela Merkel and then-French President Nicolas Sarkozy. It tied in directly with the findings of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission and introduced an indicator system comprised of three pillars (“economic performance”, “quality of life” and “sustainability”) as well as 25 indicators.²⁰

From 2011 to 2013, the **Enquete Commission of the German Bundestag** turned its attention to “Growth, Prosperity and Quality of Life: Paths to Sustainable Economic Activity and Societal Advancement in the Social Market Economy” (“*Wachstum, Wohlstand, Lebensqualität – Wege zu nachhaltigem Wirtschaften und gesellschaftlichem Fortschritt in der Sozialen Marktwirtschaft*”). A number of experts discussed topics such as the importance of growth for the economy and society as well as the possibilities and limits of isolating growth and resource consumption through technological advancements. In the Enquete Commission’s final report in 2013, an indicator system was presented for measuring wellbeing: the W3 indicators, covering the three dimensions of wellbeing. It rests on three pillars – “material wellbeing”, “social issues and participation” and “environment” – and consists of ten leading indicators, which are supplemented by nine additional “warning lights”. These warning lights, which include wealth distribution, the underemployment rate and global greenhouse gas emissions, serve as an early warning system for trends that could adversely affect wellbeing.²¹

There has been a long tradition of discussions, knowledge and indicator systems available both nationally and internationally upon which the government could rely to formulate its report. Even so, the German government has nevertheless decided to take its own approach and not simply adopt an existing indicator system. The reason for this lies in particular in the German government’s understanding of wellbeing and the value it placed on the dialogue with its citizens as a baseline for policy guidelines for future action.

■ 1.3 The report on wellbeing in Germany in the context of the government’s reporting system

In order to present, justify and review its political actions, the German government has developed a differentiated reporting system for addressing economic, social and environmental issues.

The Annual Economic Report (*Jahreswirtschaftsbericht*) published by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (*Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie*) sets out the government’s policy objectives and provides reliable macroeconomic guideline data and official economic forecasts. The German government also uses the Annual Economic Report to comment on the annual report produced by the German Council of Economic Experts. In addition, the German Federal Ministry of Finance (*Bundesfinanzministerium*) submits a report on the sustainability of public finances every few years.

Several reports issued by the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (*Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend*), the German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (*Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales*) and the German Federal Ministry of Health (*Bundesministerium für Gesundheit*) analyse the situation in their respective areas of responsibility and address key topics. These include the Report on Children and Youth, the Report on Families, the Report on Health, the Report on Pensions and the Report on Poverty and Wealth. In the Report on the Environment by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (*Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit*), which, like the social reports, is usually published once per legislative period, the German government gives an account of the current state of the environment in Germany and sets out its environmental goals and achievements.²²

These departmental and topical reports notwithstanding, the German government’s reporting on its national sustainability strategy²³ has a particular **interdepartmental character**. The aim of its sustainable development strategy is to focus government action on the objectives of and criteria for a sustainable economic

model and way of life. It addresses the long-term sustainability of its decisions and mutual consideration of environmental, economic and social aspects. And not least it considers the impact of our actions on the countries of the South and the very limits of our planet.

The report and indicator system for wellbeing in Germany means the government is expanding its differentiated reporting system to include a citizen-based **perspective that combines economic, social and environmental objectives**. The report on wellbeing is intended to support these ministries in the further specialisation that is required to assume a comprehensive perspective. A wide range of measures from different sectors and ministries is necessary for the successful improvement of an indicator's scope and is generally regarded as a prerequisite.

■ II. The government's national dialogue

"What is important to you personally in life?" "What constitutes wellbeing in Germany for you?" The German government used these key questions to develop its strategy, "Wellbeing in Germany – what matters to us".

■ 2.1 National dialogue: issues, aims and process

Everyone has their own idea of what makes life good for them. In a democracy these ideas can be varied and generate debate about society's priorities. This diversity of ideas must be taken into account when examining a society's wellbeing. What is important to people is constantly changing. For example, the growing number of women in the workforce and the increasing requirements for worker mobility in the past few decades has now attracted the attention of policymakers to find solutions to balancing work and family life. Similarly, the progressive digitisation of all areas of life for citizens and for businesses presents completely new challenges, opportunities and risks, which in turn are reflected in policy.

In order to meet the challenges and priorities faced by a vibrant democratic society in constant flux and respond appropriately, it is critical for the German government to **talk with its citizens** in a number of different ways.

"I look forward to speaking with people about what wellbeing means to them. The things that are important to people must inform our policies."

Angela Merkel

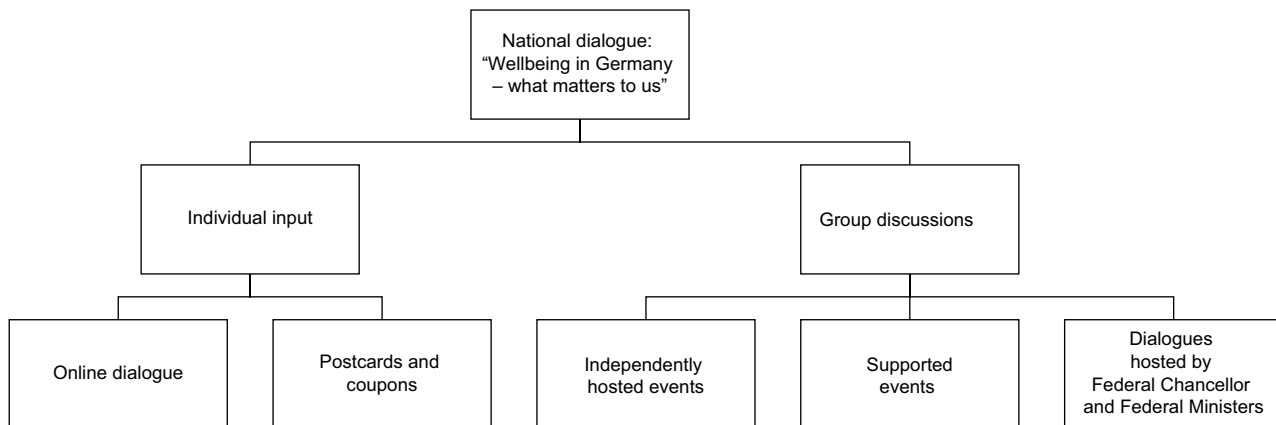
With this in mind, the CDU, CSU and SPD agreed in their 2013 **Coalition Agreement** that the government would in future **base its policies more on what is important to people in Germany**.²⁴ At the Cabinet meeting in Meseberg in January 2014, the German government decided to hold a national dialogue with as many citizens as possible about their understanding of wellbeing in Germany. The Chancellor and all federal ministers took an active role in this government strategy and sought to engage in a personal dialogue with citizens.

"Whether it is good work, health, family, friends or social cohesion: we want people to talk about what really matters. We want this to be at the heart of our policymaking."

Sigmar Gabriel

The government's strategy "Wellbeing in Germany – what matters to us" was designed to be a **consultation process** involving as many citizens as it possibly could. The process was largely **supported by citizens involved in civic organisations**. This underscores the participatory nature of the debate. The German government invited a broad range of social groups to get involved in the hopes that their networks would act as a multiplier to get as many different people as possible to engage in dialogue. The dialogue on wellbeing in Germany was therefore a dialogue **by citizens for citizens** as well. The national dialogue gave the government's report and the indicator system for wellbeing in Germany a realistic and practical character.

Figure 3: An overview of the national dialogue formats



■ 2.2 Opportunities for citizen engagement

In December 2014, the German government invited 58 representatives from various organisations to participate in the national dialogue. These organisations could in turn invite other associations, initiatives and groups to weigh in at any time until the dialogue process was over. German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Federal Minister of Economics Sigmar Gabriel officially started the national dialogue at the launch event with dialogue organisers in Berlin on 13 April 2015.

Thanks to the engagement of a number of foundations, associations, clubs, citizens' groups and many adult education centres, 203 dialogue events were held throughout Germany. To reach citizens who rarely or never attend political events or those whose interests are not exactly organised,²⁵ partnerships aligned with target groups were set up, e.g., an initiative for street children, an organisation for deaf people or the “Joblinge” initiative for unemployed youth. Several thousand other citizens contributed independently through the online dialogue and as part of postcard and coupon campaigns. A total of more than 15,600 citizens engaged in the national dialogue.

National dialogue: group discussions

Of the total of 203 national dialogue events that took place between April and October 2015²⁶, 153 events were organised by these partners themselves. The Chancellor and the various ministers extended invitations for 50 events.

The German government provided independent moderators for 106 of the 153 group dialogues organised by citizens. These moderators also documented the results.²⁷ Two representatives of the German government were also present at events to ensure the broadest spectrum of opinion was captured in detail during the dialogue. The selection of events ensured a varied range of event organisers, a balanced regional distribution within Germany and a mix of urban and rural regions.

Forty-seven national dialogue events were organised, moderated and recorded independently by organisers – no government representatives took part. At all 153 dialogue events, partners were free to decide whom to invite.

Figure 4: Discussion panel at the launch event for the national dialogue on 13 April 2015 in Berlin



The dialogue events, which lasted an average of three hours, were based on standardised guidelines to ensure comparability. The discussion centred around the following questions:

1. *What is important to you personally in life?*
2. *What constitutes wellbeing in Germany for you?*

Whilst the first step involved participants focusing on their own lives (question one), the second step saw the joint discussion of what is required to secure good wellbeing for society as a whole with as many specifics as possible (question two). This revealed hierarchies of both individual and societal values, all of which differed greatly.²⁸ Individual topics chosen by citizens themselves were then discussed in greater depth.²⁹

Figure 5: Dialogue venues

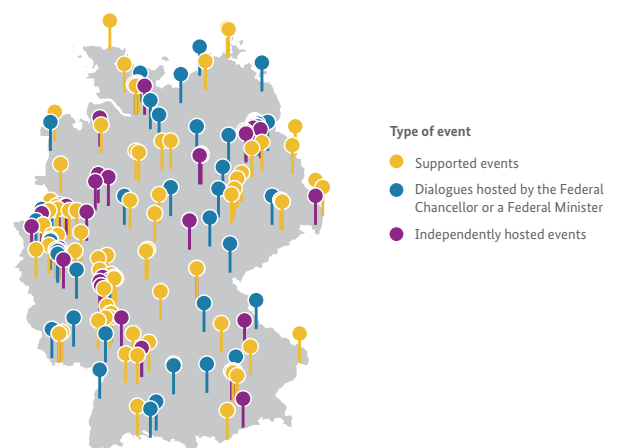


Figure 6: Round-table discussion at the national dialogue event at the Freiherr-von-Schütz-Schule in Bad Camberg on 30 September 2015



Another 50 national dialogue events were held under the aegis of the government ministries themselves and involved the chancellor or federal ministers engaging in discussions with citizens. The ministries were responsible for organising and carrying out these events. Whilst some addressed the dialogue programme's key issues, others engaged with specific topics under that ministry's political remit.

A total of more than 8,600 people participated in 203 dialogue events nationwide, with an average of 42 citizens attending each event. Nearly 3,000 dialogue participants took the opportunity to complete feedback forms³⁰ to report on issues and concerns they felt were not discussed in adequate detail or at all.

National dialogue: individual input

Other, **more easily accessible forms of participation** were available so as many people as possible could take part in the national dialogue. These formats addressed individual citizens.

The website www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de provided information on the aims and background behind the dialogue, as well as information on event dates and the key topics covered by the events. When the dialogue events began on 13 April 2015, the website gave every citizen the opportunity to provide their **own answers** to the two key questions of *What is important to you personally in life?* and *What constitutes wellbeing in Germany for you?*³¹ 2,522 citizens³² took advantage of this opportunity.

To appeal to even more citizens, **postcard and coupon campaigns** were carried out. The postcards were distributed during the German government's Open House Day (*Tag der offenen Tür der Bundesregierung*), held 29 to 30 August 2015 in Berlin, at the celebrations commemorating the anniversary of German reunification in Frankfurt am Main between 2 and 4 October 2015 and at the Frankfurt Book Fair from 14 to 18 October 2015. The *Deutschland aktuell* informational brochure (issue 4/2015) also contained a response coupon. Of the responses submitted by postcard and coupon, 4,571 were included in the analysis.³³

Table 1: Citizen participation in dialogue events

Dialogue format	Number of events	Number of participants	Average number of participants	Response sheets received
Supported events	106	3,753	35	2,153
Independently hosted events	47	1,320	28	459
Dialogues hosted by the Federal Chancellor or a Federal Minister	50	3,548	71	387
Total	203	8,621	42	2,999

■ 2.3 Participants: socio-demographic characteristics

Everyone who responded online or using the postcard, coupons or feedback forms at the events were asked to voluntarily provide information on their age, gender and highest level of education. Seventy-five per cent of those who participated online or by postcard or coupon provided complete answers, with a further 15 and 11 per cent, respectively, providing partial answers. Of the approximately 3,000 feedback forms submitted, 80 per cent contained complete information and 12 per cent partial information.

The following analysis of the structure of participants in the national dialogue is based on this **voluntarily provided information, not on all participants** in the national dialogue.

All age groups were represented in the national dialogue

People of all ages participated in the national dialogue. The choice of participation format was largely related to the age of the participant.

It was often older citizens who participated by postcard or coupon. Nearly one in four citizens who used the postcard or coupon was born before 1951. The proportion of older people was also relatively high in the group discussions. To increase participation by young people in the dialogue events, special events geared specifically towards that target group were offered.³⁴ Younger participants primarily chose to use the online service. One in three online participants was born after the 1980.

Balanced participation by men and women

Overall, slightly more women took part in the dialogue on wellbeing in Germany than men.

Table 2: Age structure by participation format

Year of birth	Total	Group dialogue	Online dialogue	Postcard/coupon
before 1940	5 %	3 %	1 %	8 %
1940 – 1950	12 %	11 %	6 %	16 %
1951 – 1960	14 %	18 %	11 %	13 %
1961 – 1970	16 %	18 %	15 %	16 %
1971 – 1980	10 %	10 %	12 %	8 %
1981 – 1990	12 %	12 %	16 %	8 %
1991 – 2000	15 %	19 %	15 %	12 %
after 2000	2 %	0,2 %	1 %	3 %
No information provided	16 %	8 %	22 %	17 %

Table 3: Gender structure by participation format

Sex	Total	Group dialogue	Online dialogue	Postcard/coupon
Male	43 %	46 %	53 %	35 %
Female	45 %	45 %	36 %	50 %
No information provided	12 %	9 %	11 %	15 %

If the proportion of men and women in the group dialogue events seems almost identical, the analysis of individual input provides a different picture: significantly more men participated online, but more women participated by postcard and coupon.

Participants tended to have higher educational qualifications

The majority of dialogue participants had a high level of education across all participation formats.

The distribution of educational levels is almost identical for the online and group dialogues. The largest group in each case (41 per cent of participants) were those with a university degree, a master's certificate under the apprenticeship system or those who were graduate technicians. Twenty-six per cent said they had completed an apprenticeship or university entrance qualification. Very few participants have a medium or lower level of education. This proportion was slightly higher amongst participants in the postcard and coupon campaign.

Heterogeneity, not representativeness

The breadth of opportunities for participation, the regional distribution and diversity of partners meant that participation in the national dialogue overall was largely heterogeneous. In terms of educational background, people with formal education were overrepresented, which is often the case with opportunities for political participation. Therefore, different ways to participate were offered from the outset and some apolitical target groups were directly encouraged to participate with the help of partners and customised formats in some cases. This resulted in postcards and coupons being favoured by citizens lower formal education levels and older participants, whilst online participation was favoured primarily by younger male participants. The age breakdown of participants was particularly balanced in the group dialogue events.

Nevertheless, participation demonstrated a high level of heterogeneity. This must not be equated with being representative of the German population, however. In order for the results of the dialogue to have been representative, participants would have had to have been selected using rather stringent criteria. This is in direct opposition to the government's stance that the dialogue should be open to anyone and everyone interested.

Table 4: Education level by participation format

Education level	Total	Group dialogue	Online dialogue	Postcard/coupon
No secondary modern or middle school diploma	1%	1%	0,4%	1%
Secondary modern or middle school diploma but no professional qualification	8%	2%	3%	15%
Completed apprenticeship/ university entrance qualification	26%	28%	26%	23%
University degree or master's certificate/technician	41%	45%	47%	35%
Student in class 1 to 10	2%	1%	2%	2%
Upper secondary student	4%	5%	8%	1%
No information provided or n/a	17%	18%	13%	23%

■ III. Scientific analysis of the national dialogue

As the national dialogue campaign was concluded, a variety of opinions had been collected from citizens in the form of records, online input, postcards and coupons. It was important to the government in analysing this extensive and varied set of materials that **every contribution and every answer** be read and analysed and that this analysis be **neutral, independent and transparent**. To ensure this, the German government awarded the contract for the scientific analysis of the national dialogue through a European tender procedure. The analysis was carried out by the Freie Universität Berlin's Division of Communication Theory and Media Effects at the Institute for Media and Communication Studies in the Department of Political and Social Sciences and the software company CID GmbH based in Freigericht.

The analysis methodology is described below (Chapter III.1) and the key findings of the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the national dialogue (Chapter III.2) are presented. The final report by the analyst provides more in depth information.³⁵

■ 3.1 Analysis Method

One of the mainstays of the analysis methodology guidelines issued by the German government was that the **statements** made by citizens be **categorised** on the basis of scholarly methods and principles: independent analysis, intersubjective traceability, accuracy and transparency. This qualitative process was supported by the **latest text mining software** in order to meet the challenges posed by the scope and heterogeneity of the amount of data and to ensure that every statement and discussion truly be included and taken into equal consideration in the analysis.

A normative scope for interpretation nevertheless still exists, even when working with an independent analyst. This is evident in the layout of the main categories as well as in the assignment of topics and opinions to these main categories. However, analysing the responses based solely on software without resorting to responses being read, sorted or organised by humans at all is out of the question given the current stage of development of automatic text mining programs. There is a clear limit to the capabilities

of such software, specifically when encountering sophisticated expressions of opinion or stylistic linguistic devices such as irony.³⁶

In order to maintain transparency and make the extensive material available for further analysis, for example by the scientific community, the opinions expressed in the national dialogue will be made **publicly accessible** in an anonymised form once the report has been published.

Overview: Detailed description of the scientific analysis

The scientific analysis process is explained step by step below.

Step 1: Data pre-processing

The first step in categorising all the opinions expressed by participants and identifying the most important main and sub-issues relating to wellbeing is systematically compiling the various materials from the different national dialogue participation formats in a database. The data from the individual responses and group dialogue events are then processed separately to provide greater clarity and because of the different weighting of individual opinions and outcomes of group dialogue events. Table 5 provides an overview of the materials collected and the corresponding levels of analysis.

The **feedback forms** distributed at the events mark an exception. Participants in the dialogue events were asked to **voluntarily provide information** on their year of birth, gender and highest level of education. They were also able to list topics they felt should have been addressed in the dialogue events but were not or those that should have been discussed in greater depth. The socio-demographic data was aggregated at the group level to analyse the stratification of participants. The free text information was treated as individual input and was added to the body of materials at the individual level.

To account for the differences in the materials collected (scope, depth of content, aggregation), **separate text corpora** were created on the individual and group levels. These levels continued to be analysed separately at later stages of the process, ensuring that a person's opinion was not treated as a group opinion.

Table 5: Data collected and analysis levels of the national dialogue

	Level of analysis	Data collected
Individual level	Responses in the online dialogue	Response text for questions 1 and 2 (maximum of 1,000 characters) and title for each answer (maximum of 100 characters)
	Postcards and coupons	Free text for questions 1 and 2
	Response sheets	Answer to questions “Which issue did you think was missing?” and “What needed to be discussed in greater depth?”
	Socio-demographic information	Optional information in the online dialogue and on postcards/coupons about year of birth, gender and highest level of education/degree
Group level	Ministerial representative records	Standardised record with information on the make-up of participants, brief quotes and statements, wellbeing topics discussed and specific understanding of these areas, information on the course of the dialogue event
	Moderator records	Documentation of the outcomes of the national dialogue event (written photo logs)
	Moderator summary reports	Information about the event, moderator’s overall impression about the dialogue process, the make-up of the participants and methodological review
	Socio-demographics of the event	Optional information on the feedback sheets about year of birth, gender and highest level of education

Step 2: Data cleansing

Data cleansing, or removing what are known as distractors, is required to be able to extract the most important wellbeing topics using text mining software. These include the following types of words:

- Stopwords** were often found in the online dialogue and on the postcards and coupons but have no impact on content when discussing wellbeing. Typical stopwords include articles or abbreviations like “i.e.” or “e.g.”
- Process words** are words that, in view of the formulation of both key questions, are repeated by participants in their responses and were thus expressed at an above-average frequency. Typical process words are “wellbeing” and “Germany”.
- Ambient words** are colloquial terms and phrases that were used very often. They have no substantive impact when speaking about wellbeing and are mainly general in nature. Typical ambient words are “thing” or “stuff”.

The various stopwords are identified and excluded from the analysis for language processing. In the next step, words with identical content were combined into one phrase (“the family”, “my family”) and an alias was created (“family”).

Step 3: Inductive exploration and composition of the category system

After cleansing the data, an initial **inductive indexing of the corpora** was performed with the text mining software “Topic Analyst”.³⁷ The aim was to develop a system of categories with the key main and sub-categories of wellbeing. The exploration was initially based on the responses from the online dialogue because this data was less complex than the outcomes of the group dialogue events and could be provided at an early stage. First, two key words were separately identified for question one and question two. These key words were the words that best characterise the “analytical corpus.” These are mostly general terms the national dialogue participants associated with wellbeing. Frequency and differential analysis processes were combined to identify frequently used and characteristic key words.

The automated **frequency analysis** identified the key words mentioned most frequently. These are mostly nouns that have been reduced to their basic form and word stem. A **differential analysis** was performed using the 70 words mentioned most frequently. This analysis identified the most characteristic key words from the national dialogue. The two analytical corpora for the individual and group levels were compared with a general language “reference corpus”, which consisted of current German news articles (in the period between 27 December 2014 to 30 July 2015) from various regional and national newspapers.³⁸ If a word was used in the national dialogue at an above average frequency compared to the reference corpus, it was considered significant. The more often a key word appeared in the analytical corpus in relation to the reference corpus, the higher its significance value. Words that appeared equally as frequently in the national dialogue as in general language usage (i.e. in the reference corpus) received a comparatively low significance value.³⁹ The differential analysis enabled the identification of words and topics that were said relatively rarely in the national dialogue compared to other words but still appeared with above average frequency compared to the reference corpus. Examples of this were the words “sustainability” and “time”. Solely taking into account frequency of use would have overlooked the relative significance of these words. The **significance analysis** was used to review and supplement the results of the frequency analysis, not to

replace them. This means that words used often were not devalued solely on the basis that they are common in everyday language.

In order to develop **substantively significant and selective main categories** and **minimise the impact of subjective perception filter**⁴⁰, commonly used methods of (manual) qualitative content analysis were combined (known as triangulation). The most common and most significant key words from the exploration were condensed into main categories in which related key words with similar meanings (e.g., school, training, education, educational system) were combined into one main category (“education”). Several scholars worked independently to categorise the most common and most significant key words into main categories. This minimised the risk of a researcher’s socio-economic or academic background influencing the categorisation of key words. The balance of categorisations indicated a high degree of intersubjective agreement.⁴¹

The **17 main categories** generated from the analysis of the online dialogue were **validated** using a sampling of the records from the group dialogue events. This ensured that any systematic differences between individual dialogue and group dialogue events were adequately addressed when developing the category system.

The material was repeatedly viewed randomly at later points in time. This allowed for politically topical issues (e.g. high number of refugees who came to Germany in the recent past) or the thematic interests of organisers that only became relevant in the later stages of the national dialogue to be included in the category system. This routine ensured the flexibility and learning aptitude of the category system throughout the analysis period.

The concrete understanding of predominantly abstract main categories was initially calculated based on the online dialogue responses. To this end, 50 documents were selected randomly for every main category on question one and question two. Two scholars worked independently on the material and identified sub-themes across two levels. The second level included rather general aspects, so-called **sub-categories**, whereas the third level covered more specific aspects, so-called **sub-facets**. For example, for the main category “work”, the narrower sub-topic of “working conditions” was

identified on the second level and even more specifically on the third level as the sub-facet “pressure to perform, stress and unhealthy working conditions“.

It became evident that a sample size of 50 documents was sufficient for differentiating the main category. Saturation was achieved on average with around 35 documents, after which no new topical aspects appeared. The sub-categories and sub-facets developed by the scholars independently of one another were reconciled and consolidated by consensus. The sub-categories and sub-facets were as neutral as possible, i.e. largely labelled without any implicit value judgement.

Once all the main categories had been differentiated, the entire categorical system was revised with the aim of

- uniquely assigning sub-categories and sub-facets that had been assigned to multiple categories to one main category;
- removing redundant sub-categories and sub-facets;
- better delineating indistinct sub-categories and sub-facets;
- accurately describing the substantive meaning of the sub-categories and sub-facets;
- merging main categories or breaking them up if specific aspects were spread over several main categories.

Step 4: Qualitative analysis of content

This uniform system of categories, which was documented in a **codebook**, formed the basis for the quantitative content analysis. Every main category, sub-category and sub-facet was given a numerical code in the codebook to allow for their frequency of use in the national dialogue to be quantified. The analyst **read and coded every contribution** in order to take into account all input into the dialogue and avoid automated misallocations. This means that the analysis was not based solely on software-assisted automated analysis. Given the present state of software development, it is not possible to analyse qualitative statements well enough to make review by human analysts obsolete.

This required the coders to undergo extensive training on the current standards in qualitative social research. They were taught the general coding rules, the codebook and how to use the software. Special attention was paid to making them aware of seemingly similar sub-categories to avoid wrong assignments. The next step involved coders’ **reliability** being tested in a pre-test based on a statistically significant data sample. “Master coding” was performed by two experienced analysts against which all of the coders’ codes were then compared. The coder training was continued until every one of them reached a classification certainty score of at least 80 per cent for all three levels of the categorical system (main category, sub-category and sub-facet). The group and individual-level data was randomly assigned to the coders. To ensure the categorical system’s learning capabilities throughout the entire analysis period, new aspects were compiled in “topic memories” and added as new sub-categories or sub-facets with frequent mention.

Individual and group level coding was based on the uniform categorical system with the quantitative analysis delineated for each level.

■ 3.2 Results of the scientific analysis

In their analysis, the analyst differentiates between the answers on **personal wellbeing** (question one) and **wellbeing in Germany** (question two), as well as between the responses given at the **individual and group levels**. The answers to the two key questions in the online dialogue, postcards and coupons are individual contributions (individual level). The moderators’ and organisers’ records and those of the ministerial representatives in turn summarise and document the outcomes of a group discussion lasting several hours (group level). Reaching a consensus amongst all participants here was not required by design. No information is given on whether a specific aspect was shared by some or all participants or by how many. In light of all of this, four separate analyses are carried out for the four different response levels.

■ 3.2.1 Main categories of wellbeing

National dialogue participants discussed issues of individual wellbeing and wellbeing in Germany in great depth. The analyst has categorised the statements made by citizens by different levels of detail. The quantitative substantive analysis revealed 17 “**main categories**”, i.e. major themes that are described in greater detail in the 141 “**sub-categories**” and further still in the total of 255 “**sub-facets**”.⁴² For example, for the main category “work”, the narrower sub-topic of “working conditions” was identified on the second level and even more specifically on the third level as the sub-facet “pressure to perform, stress and unhealthy working conditions”.

The main categories were roughly grouped to enable a statement to be made about the **relevance of main categories** in the national dialogue: the importance of the main categories is ranked as high, medium or low.

To facilitate this, the main categories were ranked for each of the four response levels with the ranking based on the **number of mentions** of that main category.⁴³ The following example better illustrates this: A participant associated “a meaningful job” and “adequate pay” with wellbeing in Germany. These aspects are counted as two mentions for the main category “work” and weighted proportionately to the absolute number of mentions.

The **four rankings** that resulted from the separate analyses (for both questions and both dialogue formats) were added up and then sorted into the following overview of results.

The description below summarises the qualitative understanding of wellbeing as presented **through the scholarly analysis of the national dialogue** across 17 main categories, 141 sub-categories and 255 sub-facets.⁴⁴

Figure 7: The 17 main categories of the national dialogue



Health

“**Health**” was quite clearly the most important issue to respondents in terms of wellbeing, in particular their own health. Going through life in good health – participants believed responsibility for this was equally divided between themselves and a well-equipped, organised healthcare system.

Within this main category, the three most important and partially overlapping aspects are the **organisational structure of the healthcare system**, the **provision of medical care** and **access to healthcare services**.⁴⁵ The majority of citizens appeared satisfied with the current healthcare system and were in favour of universal access to health insurance in Germany. However, they took a critical view of the healthcare costs they had to bear. Along with access to high-quality medical services and good medical care in cities and rural areas, many participants listed shorter wait times as important factors contributing to wellbeing, especially for appointments with specialists. People also specified that quality meant doctors taking more time in caring for patients. Many considered the segregation of privately insured patients and patients insured under the statutory health insurance scheme to be unfair, specifically the difference in the level of care and wait times for specialist appointments. People were willing to play their part in providing for a healthy life, for instance by exercising and eating a balanced diet.

Although **care** was not amongst the most important topics mentioned, the need for high-quality home and in-patient care was well established. Citizens made a number of **cross-references**, for example when discussing the topic of “environment and sustainability”: They want to live in an environment that promotes good health and does not make them ill, with no air or food pollution, good water quality and low levels of noise. The aspects of food safety and healthy eating were also widely discussed. People wanted to be sure that their food was of a good quality, with genetically modified and contaminated foods occasionally being rejected and there were calls for ingredients to be better labelled.

Work

“**Work**” was also high up on the list of important issues. The most important aspects of this main category were the **level of pay, job security** and **equal opportunities on the labour market**. The discussion ranged from traditional workers’ interests, such as employment security, good pay and working hours, to modern work organisation and job satisfaction. The level of payment was frequently addressed. Wages should be fair and reasonable and should enable people to make a decent living. The minimum wage was mentioned specifically. The majority of those involved in the discussions was in favour of it. The labour market should provide a sufficient number of jobs, especially safe jobs. It should enable comparable professional opportunities and prospects for different social groups (e.g., women, people with disabilities and migrants).

However, employment was not only seen as a means to an end. People want to be satisfied with their own work, make a meaningful contribution to society and do something they find fulfilling. Aspects like **job satisfaction** and **meaningful work** were particularly important to individuals’ wellbeing.

The desire for a balance between **work, family and leisure time** was discussed in different contexts. People wanted to have enough time for the aspects of their lives that were important to them.

Freedom

“**Freedom**” was also discussed extensively in the national dialogue. Protection of fundamental rights related to freedom accounted for some two-thirds of all responses in this main category. Participants particularly value the right to develop freely, and enjoy their personal freedoms to pursue their own goals in life. Citizens associated both of these rights with leading a self-determined, responsible life.

The fact that people are able to express their opinions freely in Germany was also considered to be very important. **Freedom of expression and information** was one of the most important aspects of wellbeing with respect to the national dialogue as a whole. Freedom of the press,

freedom of belief, religious freedom and freedom of travel and movement were also largely viewed positively, albeit were mentioned less frequently. Citizens considered the Schengen Area in particular to be of great importance in this regard.

However, the **number of provisions, regulations and laws** in place was considered a limitation to freedom and seen as state paternalism. A reduction in the amount of rules and bureaucracy was favoured in particular. State surveillance was considered to restrict personal freedoms. This includes retention of data and the monitoring of telephone conversations. **Data protection and privacy** was often mentioned in the group dialogue events along with expressions of worry about how citizens' personal information was being exploited by companies. The **balancing act between freedom and security** was occasionally discussed.

Domestic security and security abroad

From world peace to individual security, "**domestic security and security abroad**" was another of the most frequently discussed topics in the dialogue.⁴⁶ People primarily mentioned **peace, a functioning state governed by the rule of law** and **individuals' sense of security**.

Throughout the entire dialogue process, peace was the aspect of wellbeing that was most important to citizens. This ranges from preserving peace in their own country to Germany's commitment to peace in the wider world. Closely linked to this was Germany's good diplomatic relations with neighbouring countries and key international partners, such as the United States. When discussing the topic of peace, strong reference was made to the current political situation as it was occurring during the national dialogue, especially the high number of refugees who came to Germany in the recent past.

People expressed a desire for them to be able to depend on a **functioning state governed by the rule of law** that protects people's rights and enforces laws. They specifically expressed support for a tougher stance being taken by the judiciary in prosecuting criminal offences. Feeling safe in their own environment and neighbourhood and enjoying freedom of movement were regarded by people as important assets. An **individual's sense of security** was mentioned by the majority of participants who

commented on this. In addition to people feeling safe, people mentioned **protection against crime**, whether it be violent crime, burglary or robbery. Citizens primarily believe that a well-equipped and well-staffed police force can offer this protection. A few participants called for a greater police presence in rural areas and in the border regions. Occasionally mentioned were the perception of an increased threat from criminals and fear of extremist and terrorist attacks, especially those perpetrated by right-wing extremists as well as Islamist extremists.

Tolerance and integration

The main category "**tolerance and integration**" is another top-ranking issue. The focus of the input on this topic was social cohesion and coexistence. **Tolerance between societal groups** was the main point of discussion, specifically with regards to the **culture of welcome and integration**, not to mention the **values and norms** that hold our society together, for example solidarity, helpfulness, respect and consideration. Being **tolerant and open** to other lifestyles, including different world views, religions and opinions as well as topics like same-sex partnerships, was considered by many participants to be an important prerequisite for a tolerant society. Some citizens expressed the opinion that education and public awareness campaigns could lead to greater understanding between societal groups.

Having a **culture of welcome and integration** was not only brought up in the dialogue, but discussed extensively in connection with the refugee situation. An incredibly wide range of opinions was expressed on this topic. The majority of participants welcome Germany receiving refugees. They believe Germany should greet these immigrants with hospitality and integrate them into society. Some worried about what they perceived as an increasingly negative sentiment towards refugees in Germany. Other participants were against receiving refugees and questioned whether immigrants want to integrate into German society.

The sharp rise in the number of refugees arriving in late summer and autumn 2015 led to recognisably more intense and sometimes even controversial disputes between participants when discussing the topic.

Dialogue participants had very clear ideas about social coexistence in both main categories of “tolerance and integration” and “culture”. These often related directly to the **current refugee situation** and participants spoke primarily about integration and a culture of welcoming refugees, fears of foreign infiltration and worries about preserving German culture.

Justice

The main category “**justice**” was in the middle of the field of important issues and had multiple cross-references to other topics. In particular, participants spoke about a **more equitable distribution of income and wealth, equal opportunities for advancement** and the **legal equality** of different societal groups.

The unequal distribution of income and wealth in Germany was criticised by the majority of participants. Most considered the gap between rich and poor to be worrying. This was closely linked to calls for greater distribution of wealth.

Citizens stated that, to them, **equal opportunities for advancement** meant that everyone in Germany should have the opportunity to make something of their lives, something that is closely linked to “equal opportunities in the educational system”. The issue of **equality** was commonly addressed, for example in relation to the legal equality of men and women and the non-discrimination of homosexuals. Younger participants in particular were in favour of the latter. The equality of men and women was also discussed in connection with the labour market, including equal pay regardless of gender or the proportion of women in the workplace. People favoured everyday accessibility for people with disabilities, whether this be in reference to public spaces, at events or in sport.

Tax justice and intergenerational justice were rarely discussed. Younger generations should not be shouldered with the costs of older generations. At the same time, the younger generation should be made aware of what their parents and grandparents had done.

Education

“**Education**” was in the middle of the field of all the issues discussed. It was mentioned much more often in group events than in the online dialogue. The most important aspects included **equal opportunities in the educational system**, the **structure of the educational system** and the **learning material and educational content** that should be taught **in school**.

The key concern when discussing education was that **all children should have access to a good education**, regardless of their origin or the socio-economic status of their parents. **Practical life skills** being taught in schools by well qualified teachers was important to many. Modern and diverse teaching should encourage students’ creativity and teach life skills at the same time: everything from knowledge of financial issues (e.g., taxes) to everyday skills and using social and new media. People wanted more investment in education, primarily so that schools would be better equipped and could hire more teaching staff.

The **federal structure of the educational system** in Germany was frequently criticised, especially the varied levels of performance and lack of comparability of school-leaving certificates between the German states. Some participants were in favour of reforming school and examination structures and greater standardisation of educational content. However, a certain **reform fatigue** was occasionally apparent and the desire for more predictability expressed.

Financial support for and greater appreciation of vocational training compared to higher education and improved quality of higher education were rarely discussed. However, it was clear that education does not stop when people complete their professional or university degree. They value opportunities for **lifelong learning** and appreciate being able to continue to educate themselves throughout their lives.

Democracy and political process

The main category “**democracy and political process**” was also a midfield category and was discussed by citizens with respect to general wellbeing in Germany over their own personal wellbeing. **Political style, political participation** and **policy content** were most frequently mentioned.

In terms of **political style**, participants wanted honest, independent politicians who respond to the concerns of citizens and address the actual problems people are experiencing. This also means politicians better explaining their actions and decisions because politics is perceived as being increasingly complicated. Closely associated with political style were calls for independent and transparent policy-making not determined by interest groups.⁴⁷

As far as **policy content** is concerned, politicians should focus less on economic interests and more on the will of the people. Decision-making processes should be transparent and decisions should be based on continuity over the perceived prevailing short-sightedness that focuses primarily on the current political mood or election cycle.

Political participation, or actively participating in the political process, was just as important to citizens as the ability to have a say and keep a check on politics. They were specifically concerned with strengthening direct democracy, for example by referendums at the federal level. The topic of European unity elicited controversy: Opinions ranged from the EU as a guarantor of peace to more independence for Germany from the EU.

Environment and sustainability

The main category “**environment and sustainability**” was likewise a midfield topic. The discussion proved substantively similar to “infrastructure and transport”. The aspects of **intact nature, protection of the environment and resources** and **environmentally conscious life and business** held prominent positions in the discussion.

People connected intact nature with healthy forests, clean waters, good air quality, city parks and recreation areas. The discussion on protecting the environment and resources specifically highlighted species conservation and

biodiversity, the welfare of animals and the protection of water and air quality. Here, participants also drew links between environmental pollution and their own health.

Environmentally conscious life and production first and foremost means responsibly handling resources. This responsibility was not only demanded by participants from businesses, but also in the form of sustainable consumption by consumers. Specific issues discussed were eating less meat, buying more locally sourced and sustainably produced food and overcoming throwaway culture. In terms of **renewable energy**, the spectrum of opinion was divergent. Financial aid for alternative energy sources was rated mainly positively, but firmly rejected by some participants, for example because of the high incidence of wind turbines. Some called for measures to reduce car use.

Good relationships

The main category “**good relationships**” describes neighbourhoods and the social networks in which each individual is involved. This not only includes relationships with people’s partners, but also with friends, colleagues and neighbours. Of particular importance to participants were the topics of **social engagement, friends** and **communication and exchange**.

The **social engagement and volunteer work** enriches social life in Germany and increases the wellbeing of those who actively take part. Closely related to this is membership in organisations (e.g., sport clubs or traditional associations) or in parties and religious communities. People considered being an active member of the community an important and meaningful social function.

High emphasis was placed on **friends** for personal life satisfaction. Participants wish they had more time to maintain friendships. Functional cooperation requires **communication** and **certain rules on how to interact** with one other. These include listening, kindness and respect in our daily interactions, not only when encountering people who are familiar to us, but also towards people we do not know personally, such as salespeople or bus drivers. Social relationships and family give individuals a sense of belonging and form the basis for social cohesion.

Infrastructure and transport

Also in the middle of the field was the main category “**infrastructure and transport**”, which focused on the provision and maintenance of infrastructure and shared points of reference with “environment and sustainability”. **Housing** was particularly extensively discussed, especially affordable housing, a **functioning administration** and **public transport services**.

Housing was the dominant theme for citizens. There was in-depth discussion of investment in building new housing and the provision of affordable housing, especially for families with children and low income families, in addition to housing quality.

Also important to people was a **functioning administration** that is efficient, unbureaucratic and citizen-friendly. High importance was attached to **public transport services**. Public transport has been criticised in rural areas in particular for poor connections and timetables, insufficient coordination between different modes of transport and a lack of night-time services.

Comparable living conditions in urban and rural areas was primarily an issue for participants in rural areas. They spoke specifically about the availability of goods, services and medical care close to home and powerful digital infrastructure. There was a particular demand for investment in roads. The privatisation of various public service goods, i.e. water, electricity or gas supply was occasionally addressed and judged critically.

Family

The main category “**family**” was another mid-level topic. It refers to the nuclear family, close relatives and people for whom you legally assume responsibility, such as adopted children. **Reconciling work and family**, **financially supporting families** and **providing childcare for younger children and those in school** were primarily discussed.

Participants believed more flexibility in terms of working hours and conditions as well as in childcare would help **reconcile work and family**. Better **financial support for families** was also given high priority. Citizens mentioned tax relief as well as child benefit (*Kindergeld*) and parental allowance (*Elterngeld*), for example.

Providing childcare for younger children and those in school was another topic of focus in the main category “family”. Investing in expanding childcare facilities, e.g., nurseries and day care centres, and a high standard of care were important to people. Room for improvement in childcare in rural areas was also occasionally discussed.

A wide variety of discussion was held on **supporting different family models** – from better support for single parents (primarily seen in the online dialogue) to same-sex partnerships to supporting multi-generational models (mainly seen in the group dialogue events).

Care was another topic in the main category “family” that was comparatively rarely addressed overall. The various forms and places of care were clearly important to participants: Some advocated better care and more attention paid to nursing homes, whilst others wanted greater acknowledgement of caregivers and easier access to nursing care insurance fund (*Pflegekasse*) services.

Closely substantively related to one another were the main categories of “good relationships”, “family” and “tolerance and integration”. In the scientific analysis, these main categories were analysed separately; yet taken together, citizens attached relatively high importance to these topics in the dialogue.

Subjective wellbeing

“**Subjective wellbeing**” was one of the main dialogue categories discussed less extensively. This primarily refers to people’s happiness with their own lives. They specifically mentioned the aspects of **taking care of yourself, feeling happy and content** and being positively motivated and pursuing your dreams. It was important to people to live life carefree and have a positive outlook on life. Acknowledgement and appreciation by others and the importance of spirituality and religion in life were mentioned.⁴⁸

Pension and social security

“**Pension and social security**” were rarely discussed. In this main category, participants spoke most often about **social welfare benefits, material security in old age and in case of reduction in earning capacity** as well as the **sustainability of the pension system**.

With respect to **social welfare benefits**, participants’ input was rather general. The vast majority appreciates that the German welfare state allows them to rely on good protection in times of emergency. Specifically mentioned were the increase in the means-tested unemployment benefit (*Arbeitslosengeld II*) and the introduction of an unconditional basic income.

People especially want a good standard of living in old age. Great importance was attached to **financial security in old age and in case of reduced earning capacity** in the dialogue, primarily expressed as a desire for pension increases. Basic income in old age, supplementary income limits and questions of pension equality between annuities and pensions as well as between East and West were only mentioned occasionally.

When discussing the **sustainability of the pension system**, people expressed the expectation that they draw a high pension when they retire but also for a pension system that remains affordable for future generations. Raising the statutory retirement age to 67 years tended to be opposed, and the desire for more flexible retirement options was occasionally expressed.

Prosperity

“**Prosperity**” was also another of the main categories that was rarely discussed. Quantitatively, however, this can be attributed to the fact that aspects of prosperity were distributed across several topics by the analyst: in the main category of “work” in the sense of reasonable pay, in the main category “pension and social security” in terms of material security in old age or in cases of hardship (e.g., illness or unemployment) as well as in the main category “justice”. Citizens displayed strong awareness of the equitable distribution of income and wealth. Summarising all of these aspects in the various main categories, the importance of “prosperity” in the dialogue increases significantly.

The most common topics discussed in the main category of prosperity were **individual prosperity, standards of living in Germany** and **global prosperity**. Individual prosperity was by far the most important aspect of the question on personal wellbeing. For participants it was a matter of financial security and sufficient financial resources to be used to fulfil smaller desires (e.g., their next holiday) or major purchases (e.g., buying their own home). The **amount of tax to be paid** was one of the specific yet rarely mentioned aspects in this main category. The tax burden was perceived as too high and people called for tax cuts.

In society as a whole “prosperity” was discussed with a view to **maintaining the standard of living that has been achieved in Germany**. This was mostly rated as good. Closely related to this is securing the standard of living for future generations. A constant pursuit of a higher GDP was seen rather critically.

In terms of the rarely addressed aspect of **global prosperity**, Germany’s responsibility for prosperity in poorer countries was emphasised with respect to development cooperation, for example.

Culture

“**Culture**” was in near the bottom of the list of the topics discussed. The primary point of discussion in this main category was the critical examination of the **diversity of cultural influences**. Participants expressed their fear of their culture being undermined by foreign influences and concerns about Germany’s cultural identity. Participants engaged in the dialogue individually in particular tended to have more negative views on this, whilst participants in the group dialogue events discussed the topic more neutrally or positively. They considered cultural diversity more of an enrichment and an opportunity to learn from other cultures. The preservation of **German culture**, for example Christian values, virtues and traditions, was also discussed frequently in this main category. Participants also said that a diverse range of affordable **cultural events** was important to their wellbeing. Leisure and sport, museums, galleries and music all contribute to a good life. Quality and diversity in the media landscape were rated positively, although some participants were concerned about television entertainment and distorted media coverage.

Economy

The main category “**economy**” was also low on the list in terms of importance to participants. Discussion focused primarily on the **structure of the economic system**, including **measures to strengthen the economy** and **consumer protection**.

In terms of the **structure of the economic system**, participants were most opposed to the power of business interests and lobbyists. Some were critical of capitalism in general. The planned transatlantic trade and investment partnership (TTIP) was met with great scepticism. The **social market economy** was the only issue in this area that citizens positively associated with wellbeing. In their view, it should be developed further.

For **measures to strengthen the economy**, people understood this to include good competitive conditions, investment in technology and research, entrepreneurial freedom for small and medium-sized enterprises and the promotion of innovative ideas. **Effective consumer protection** was relatively often broached.

3.2.2 Other insights from the scientific analysis

The analysis indicates significant **differences in the priorities of topics for participants’ own lives** (question one) and for **societal coexistence** (question two). Citizens attached great importance to topics such as “work” and “health” for both their own personal lives as well as for wellbeing in Germany in general. “Family” and “good relationships” were primarily important on a personal level. “Infrastructure and transport” and “environment and sustainability” were discussed in terms to their overall social value for wellbeing in Germany.

In addition, **the focus of the main topics varied according to the type of dialogue**, i.e. differences between group dialogue events and individual input (online dialogue, postcards and coupons). In both forms of dialogue, “health” and “work” were amongst the most important topics discussed. “Education”, “health” and “work” were at the top of the list of important topics in the group dialogue events on question two. In individual contributions, however, “domestic security and security abroad”, “freedom” and “democracy and political process” were most important. Group dialogue events more frequently discussed “good relationships”, whereas individual input focused more on “family”. Although question one was discussed quite similarly by the group dialogue and individual input, there were clear differences in the discussion surrounding question two.

Differences between the group and individual level are likely due to the fact that different groups tended to have used different opportunities for participation.⁴⁹ The different dialogue circumstances themselves – public group dialogue events versus private answers by individuals – certainly played a role.

Whilst **some main categories** were discussed **more generally**, discussions of others went into much greater detail. Purely in terms of figures, there were an average of eight sub-categories and 15 sub-facets for each main category. “Freedom” had only three sub-categories, whilst “democracy and political process” in turn had 14. “Health” had 35 specific sub-facets, whereas “good relationships” was not further differentiated.

The findings show that the **type of dialogue influenced the degree of differentiation in responses**. Whilst the records taken on the group level summarised the outcomes of a three-hour discussion by multiple participants, key words (e.g., “security”) were often all that was written on the postcards and coupons for reasons of space without going into greater detail on the subject, as could be expected.⁵⁰ By far the most common topic mentioned here was “health”. As such, every other person answered the question, “*What is important to you personally in life?*” without going into greater detail. In the main category “infrastructure and transport” on the other hand, almost exclusively specific responses were provided in the individual dialogue (97.1 per cent).

The open-ended question used in the dialogue let citizens decide whether they preferred to discuss a small number of topics in detail or several topics more superficially. The degree of a topic or main category’s differentiation in the categorical system does not, however, depend exclusively on the substantive depth of the discussion and the type of participation, but instead depends more on the methodological approach taken by the independent analyst.

3.2.3 Important aspects of the national dialogue

Citizens addressed **nearly 400 different aspects** within the main categories (141 sub-categories and 255 sub-facets). Figure 8 shows which of these aspects were more frequently mentioned and were therefore more important to people.

For a simple overview of the most important aspects, all sub-categories and sub-facets were ranked separately for questions one and two, and by individual and group level according to the number of mentions. The rankings assigned were then added up and averaged to identify the most important aspects. Contributions were not weighted due to the different participation formats and analysis levels. There is no standard methodology for this type of weighting. Any type of weighting is arbitrary and therefore impacts the findings.⁵¹ This is taken into account when interpreting the findings. A more detailed description of the most important aspects can be found in the report on wellbeing in Germany.⁵²

Figure 8: Aspects mentioned most frequently in the national dialogue



■ IV. Development of a reporting and indicator system for wellbeing

■ 4.1 Criteria for selecting indicators

Scientific and statistical tools are needed to present wellbeing vividly and measurably: these are **indicators**. These are used to describe economic, environmental, social and political conditions and processes. They also indicate how wellbeing has developed in certain areas or dimensions. In their entirety, these indicators, which can vary greatly in topic, form an **indicator system**.

One important objective in selecting these indicators was a point of view that is as citizen-friendly as possible, i.e. highly relevant to the daily lives of citizens. However, more abstract figures had to be used to obtain the most complete possible picture of individual dimensions. Moreover, the **number of indicators should be as low as possible**. This makes the indicator system relevant, understandable and clear as a socially objective system, and allows for a **continued dialogue** in society.

When selecting important dimensions and indicators for wellbeing, the German government focused on **statistical quality criteria**, the **state of scientific research on wellbeing**⁵³, **national and international reference projects** for surveying and measuring wellbeing⁵⁴, and especially on the results of the **national dialogue on wellbeing in Germany**.

Wellbeing in the national dialogue

The understanding of wellbeing as represented in the **national dialogue** and as collected in the analysis forms the basis for selecting dimensions and indicators. These dimensions are intended to cover all topics relevant to citizens. To this end, the 17 main categories from the report on the scholarly analysis were further consolidated, redundancies removed and related topics summarised to form 12 dimensions. Important when selecting indicators for each dimension was trying to capture the most important aspects of each topic in the dialogue as inclusively as possible.

National and international reference projects

Consideration was given in selecting dimensions and indicators to several reference projects as well. In recent years, various local, national and international indicator systems have been developed by governmental and non-governmental organisations. In terms of dimensions and indicators, there is a good deal of overlap.

One peculiarity in the indicator system produced here lay in the dimensions of “Living freely and equal before the law” and “Having time for work and family”. In the dialogue, citizens placed great emphasis on the importance of these topics to their wellbeing. However, these topics do not figure at all in existing national and international indicator systems or are only partially represented by individual indicators.

This is partly due to the fact that the topics of peace, freedom, intrinsic liberties and good governance cannot currently be reliably measured and suitable indicators have yet to be developed for them. Advances in scientific and statistical fields will show whether it will be possible in future to address the complexity of these topics with indicators.

State of scholarly research on wellbeing

The understanding of wellbeing gleaned from the national dialogue was ultimately expanded to include the findings of international research on wellbeing. This broad field of research that has been established for decades offers a vast wealth of empirical evidence. This field of research is largely interdisciplinary and covers economics, the social sciences, psychology and even neuroscience. Research can only be referenced selectively cursorily and does not claim to be exhaustive.⁵⁵

Statistical quality criteria

The German government based its indicator-led measurement of wellbeing in Germany on **key scientific quality criteria**. The indicators selected are intended to present the best available alternative for measuring the various aspects of wellbeing.

The indicators meet the scientific criteria of **validity and reliability**. This ensures that empirical results truly measure what was intended when collecting the data. Statistical **validity** has different characteristics. It is especially crucial in this indicator system for the underlying concept (e.g., health) to be mapped and defined as thoroughly as possible (e.g., life expectancy). **Reliability** describes the degree of creditability of the measurement and is therefore crucial to the validity of the indicators. The reliability of measurement instruments is thoroughly tested in advance in official statistics and established representative survey data.

Consistent measurement makes indicators comparable over time, which then allows for the monitoring of stability and change in various dimensions of wellbeing in Germany. There is consistency if the survey instrument (e.g., the questionnaire), the sample composition and the methodology used to calculate indicators remain stable over time. If the methodology used is not comparable over time, observed changes in an indicator are not clearly attributable to changes in wellbeing in individual areas (e.g., as a consequence of changes in behaviour or because of the effects of policy measures). Consistency is also important in socio-demographic (e.g., education groups) and regional differentiation characteristics (e.g., spatial planning regions).

Availability of indicators and citizen-friendly indicators

Certain topics that are important to citizens cannot currently be satisfactorily represented by an indicator. Either no reliable indicators are available or the indicators that are available insufficiently describe the topic. This is why **placeholders** are used in the report in certain isolated cases. These indicate there is a need for data to be collected, analysed and presented.

Selecting an indicator for a specific area can never be fully suitable to cover the incredibly wide range of different individual living conditions. One example of this is demonstrated under the topic of care: What those requiring care consider wellbeing varies by person and largely depends on the individuals circumstances of care. It makes a difference whether the person concerned can still live independently in their own home and only occasionally requires support from family members or a home care service or if they require long-term inpatient care. The German government is therefore tasked with compiling reports covering an in-depth examination of all aspects of a topic.

Practical, citizen-friendly indicators

Indicators that reflect wellbeing, especially **from a citizen's perspective**, are rather new. They are not the standard, nor is there any great abundance of indicators from which a selection could be made. For some topics, individual views on wellbeing are not adequately reflected in the statistical and scientific fields compared to societal perspectives on overall aggregates. This sets **clear limits to the selection** process.

The German government will examine the extent to which official statistics can be developed and will pursue links with scientific and academic communities, organisations, etc. to close the existing gaps for the next report.⁵⁶

International comparability

International comparability is another important criterion that also applies to the majority of indicators (e.g., life expectancy at birth). Nevertheless, the indicator system used for wellbeing in Germany acknowledges practical, citizen-friendly criteria as opposed to giving priority to the criterion of international comparability. Some international indicator systems already allow for the comparison of wellbeing between countries.⁵⁷

Topicality of indicators

Citizens' wellbeing must be characterised using the most **up-to-date** possible indicators. Depending on the data source, this may sometimes lead to delays of several years. As a rule, official data statistics (e.g., Microcensus) are ahead of survey data (e.g., Socio-Economic Panel) in terms of topicality because survey institutes depend upon the German Federal Statistical Office's current marginal distributions (e.g., household size, nationality, gender and age) in extrapolating and weighting their data. These findings are then naturally released with a certain time lag. Furthermore, individual indicators are not collected annually, meaning some indicators are based on even older data. However, there are plans to update the indicators continuously, i.e. even before publishing the next report.

Development over time

The indicator system does not only provide a snapshot for 2015, but shows how the selected **indicators developed over time**. A strict commitment to a common base year was avoided even though the aim is to present the longest possible time series of indicators. In many cases, this report takes the year of German reunification as a reference point. However, time series as long as this are not available for every indicator. Time series are also only useful if they provide insights. A strict commitment to a common base year would have limited the selection of indicators. Relatively recent developments, such as the expansion of broadband internet, something that has only been reliable for a few years, would therefore not have been considered indicators.

The high number of refugees who came to Germany in 2015 significantly affects some of the selected indicators. In some cases, more major statistical breaks are possible in the time series.

Combination of short, medium and long-term indicators

Indicators identify **fields of action** for the State – from the federal government to the German states to individual communities – as well as for actors in civil society and business. They make progress measurable. In the dialogue, citizens discussed wellbeing primarily in terms of the here and now of 2015. This rather short and medium-

term perspective informs many of this report's indicators. In order to maintain and improve wellbeing, forward-looking indicators must be incorporated. With the aim of implementing the 2030 Agenda, the German government has set 2030 as the target year to further develop the objectives and indicators of its sustainability strategy.

Objective and subjective indicators

The status and development of the different dimensions of wellbeing is measured primarily using **objective indicators**. **Subjective indicators** are only taken into account if people specifically mentioned them in the dialogue and addressed them with particular frequency. This is especially true for job satisfaction and individuals' sense of security

Target and structural indicators

In addition to indicators characteristic of target or result variables, the indicator system also includes individual indicators that describe **structures or relationships**. These are largely beyond the control of policy measures or should even be withdrawn from their scope. However, they are relevant as a framework for political action. These include family and household types, for example.

Input indicators

Input indicators were rarely selected. These are indicators that describe the amount of resources the political sphere or other actors are investing in a particular area, whether this investment be financial, related to staffing or another type of investment. The focus here is on indicators that tend to illustrate the outcome or result of a policy or lack of policy. That said, the amount of expenditure indicates the priorities ascribed to individual fields of action by the German government. Since 2000, for example, the German government has set a target for joint investment in research and development together with the German states and the business sector at three per cent of GDP. This target has nearly been achieved in recent years. By contrast, however, the German government must do more to reach its target of investing 0.7 per cent of GDP in development cooperation. In the latter case, the selection of an input indication may also indicate global responsibility in international comparison.

Cross-cutting topics

Some topics raised during the dialogue were mentioned in different contexts. The topics of justice, equality, integration and sustainability all have a **cross-cutting character**. Justice and equality spanned equal education opportunities, the discussion of growing income and wealth disparity, fair wages with no distinction between men and women, fairness in terms of the healthcare received by those with private insurance and those covered by statutory health insurance and public transport services in rural areas that are on par with those in urban areas.

Integration was discussed in terms of integrating migrants in the education system and the labour market and the social integration of migrants through civic involvement. Among other things, sustainability was generally talked about in terms of the energy transition, climate change, the sustainable production of goods and sustainable business in general.

Cross-cutting topics are taken into account **using specifically developed individual indicators or socio-economic differentiations between individual indicators**. For example, fairness in income and wealth are each mapped with their own indicators (Gini coefficients), whilst integration is represented using the employment rate or migrants' participation in the education system, among others.

■ 4.2 Basic information on the indicator system

A variety of different indicators is available in the official statistics and survey data to describe wellbeing. The **number of dimensions and indicators is limited** to ensure better clarity and usability of the indicator system. The indicator system represents the range of dimensions and aspects of wellbeing, but is not capable of exhaustively mapping them. Some indicator systems, such as the Italian "*Il Benessere Equo e Sostenibile in Italia*", included more than 100 indicators. However, this comes at the expense of clarity, communicability and a quick grasp of social and

political priorities. This means that the selected **indicators can only represent a dimension to a limited extent** and are therefore representative of key aspects in this area.

For example, for the "Healthy throughout life" dimension, the indicator system should present the aspect of individual health. It was important to those involved in the dialogue, it is a key aspect of personal wellbeing and also impacts the cost of providing healthcare amongst the insured community. Integrating an individual indicator into a government's overall societal indicator system is therefore acceptable. That said, every indicator has its limits. Body mass index was chosen because a person's weight is generally under their own control (explicitly recognising that there are exceptions to this). At the same time, there has been a worrying development in recent years that the report is seeking to draw attention to. Policy can help by providing information and through prevention. The selection of each indicator is based on the assessment of several criteria.

The indicator system provides a **framework for political action**. Because priorities can shift with new social developments and challenges, the indicator system is **not a contained target system of governance**, but instead sets **priorities** that are open for further development.

Because many dimensions require a concurrence of measures and actors to ensure and improve wellbeing, the indicator system does not focus solely on State actors. This is because, as diverse as the approaches and measures are, the **actors** needed to affect wellbeing **are usually just as varied**. State institutions at the federal, state and local government levels are joined by associations and organisations, political parties, civic groups and families.

The dimensions and indicators selected for the report are assigned equal status **without political weighting**. All dimensions of wellbeing are important and many dimensions are interdependent.

■ 4.3 Improvement of data collection and data processing

With a few exceptions, the data upon which the indicators for the report on wellbeing in Germany are based is **open data**. Most is licensed, with these licences allowing scientists, journalists and interested citizens to review and reuse it. The more data services offered to the public by the administration, the scientific and academic fields and the private sector that are as up-to-date as possible and machine-readable, the better the dialogue on wellbeing in Germany is underpinned by data and facts. Open access to a wide range of data is also important for the substantive development of indicators.

Topicality of data

The most current data used by many indicators in the report on wellbeing in Germany involves data collected in 2012 or 2013. This is due to the fact that conducting and analysing surveys takes a great deal of time. In many cases, **nowcasting** allows social scientists to develop models that produce estimates of current values based on past trends. If research continues to develop in this area, such methods could provide more up-to-date figures for future reports.

-
- ¹ Report by the German Federal Government on Wellbeing in Germany: <https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/19335258>.
- ² Scientific analysis of the national dialogue (German only): <https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/24794576>.
- ³ Kuznets developed these instruments in the 1930s on behalf of the US government while he was employed at the National Bureau of Economic Research.
- ⁴ Meadows et al. (1972).
- ⁵ World Commission on Environment and Development (1987).
- ⁶ United Nations (2015).
- ⁷ OECD (2007).
- ⁸ Stiglitz et al. (2009).
- ⁹ United Nations Development Programme (1990). The HDI was developed by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq, who worked closely with Indian economist and philosopher Amartya Sen.
- ¹⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics: Measures of Australia's Progress, <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1370.0>, last accessed 27/01/2016.
- ¹¹ OECD Better Life Index: <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>, last accessed 27/01/2016.
- ¹² OECD (2015).
- ¹³ Dunlop et al. (2012).
- ¹⁴ For information on the first issue of this report with details on the dialogue process, cf. Office for National Statistics (2012).
- ¹⁵ Office for National Statistics: Well-being interactive content, <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/interactive-content/index.html>, last accessed 26/01/2016.
- ¹⁶ For current report, cf. Istituto nazionale di statistica (2015).
- ¹⁷ European Commission (2009).
- ¹⁸ Eurostat (2015).
- ¹⁹ Eurostat: Quality of Life, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/qol/index_en.html, last accessed 27/01/2016.
- ²⁰ German Council of Economic Experts and French *Conseil d'Analyse Économique* (2010).
- ²¹ German Bundestag (2013).
- ²² The current versions of the reports referred to above can be found on the websites of each of the ministries. The German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs published its own website for the Fifth Report on Poverty and Wealth (German only): <http://www.armuts-und-reichtumsbericht.de/DE/Startseite/start.html>, last accessed 27/01/2016.
- ²³ Reports are published every two years, alternating between brief indicators and more comprehensive progress reports.
- ²⁴ Coalition Agreement (2013).
- ²⁵ Bergheim (2014), p. 5.
- ²⁶ For a full list of all events, cf. Appendices A 2.1-A 2.3.
- ²⁷ An external service provider was brought on board to do this: the IFOK communications and strategy consulting agency. For all documented results, cf. Ch. III of this documentation.

- ²⁸ For information on this, see the scientific analysis of the national dialogue (German only): <https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/24794576>.
- ²⁹ Cf. Appendix A 2.4.
- ³⁰ Cf. Appendix A 2.5.
- ³¹ All that was required to submit answers via the website was a simple registration with the user's email address and a username chosen by the user. Appendix A 3.1 contains a screenshot of an online response.
- ³² Originally, 2,653 people submitted responses. However, of these, 39 people (1.5 per cent) requested their responses be deleted; 92 responses (3.5 per cent) violated the terms of use (racist statements or expressions that violate the Basic Law [*Grundgesetz*] of Germany) and were therefore not published.
- ³³ Postcards and coupons that violated the terms of use, were clearly not answered seriously, were not legible or were not received by the German Federal Press Office (BPA) until after the national dialogue campaign had ended were not included in the analysis. For information on postcards and coupons, cf. Appendix A 3.2.
- ³⁴ Examples of such events include the dialogue event held by the LandesSchülerrat Sachsen in Dresden on 13/06/2015, Leer Adult Education Centre on 07/09/2015 and the Alter Teichweg Comprehensive School on 03/11/2015 in Hamburg.
- ³⁵ Scientific analysis of the national dialogue (German only): <https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/24794576>.
- ³⁶ Dumm and Niekler (2015).
- ³⁷ Text mining allows patterns and structures to be identified in heterogeneous and extensive texts. Computer-aided mathematical, statistical and linguistic methods are combined for this purpose. Cf. Lemke and Wiedemann (2015).
- ³⁸ For a detailed description of differential analysis method and a report on the reference corpus, see the scientific analysis of the national dialogue (German only): <https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/24794576>.
- ³⁹ The term "significant" in this context does not refer to statistical significance.
- ⁴⁰ A person's own socio-economic background or academic socialisation can lead to subjective perception filters that affect the categorisation of key words into main categories. Subjective perception filters can distort the results and transgress the criteria of intersubjective comprehensibility and objectivity.
- ⁴¹ Scientific analysis of the national dialogue (German only): <https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/24794576>.
- ⁴² The topic memory applied in each main category was not included in this overview since the topics listed here did not extend to the sub-category or sub-facet level. Furthermore, "other topics" that did not merit their own main category or could not be classified under any of the other main categories were not included.
- ⁴³ The analysts investigated the quantitative significance of the sub-categories and presented this as a percentage of all "responses" or events (counting method one) as well as a percentage of all "mentions" (counting method two). Since the objective of the national dialogue was to gain the most differentiated understanding possible of how citizens view wellbeing, the summaries of the results are based on the proportion of all responses.
- ⁴⁴ For a detailed description of the main categories divided by dialogue format and the key national dialogue questions, see the scientific analysis of the national dialogue (German only): <https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/24794576>.
- ⁴⁵ Topics correspond to the sub-category and sub-facet levels in the scholarly analysis of the national dialogue (cf. final report). Distinctions were made based on the independent analyst's criteria but are not always clear cut in terms of their content.
- ⁴⁶ This amalgamation of "domestic security and security abroad" is the result of the methodological approach taken by the analyst.
- ⁴⁷ The topics "independent policy", "transparent politics" and "political style" were categorised separately by the analysts despite major content overlap.
- ⁴⁸ This topic is most strongly related to happiness research, which primarily investigates people's subjective life satisfaction but also theoretically and empirically examines the causal relationships between happiness and work, health, etc.
- ⁴⁹ Cf. Ch. II.3 of this documentation.
- ⁵⁰ The large number of very short answers on postcards was due to the limited space on the cards and the specific situation when filling them out. Participants typically provided their answers at government events (the German government's Open House Day and the Day of German Unity).
- ⁵¹ For information on weighting, cf. Ch. III.2.1 of this documentation.
- ⁵² Report by the German Federal Government on Wellbeing in Germany: <https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/19335258>.
- ⁵³ Glatzer et al. (2015) provide a current overview.
- ⁵⁴ International and national reference projects are listed in Ch. I.2 of this documentation.
- ⁵⁵ See references.
- ⁵⁶ Report by the German Federal Government on Wellbeing in Germany: <https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/19335258>.
- ⁵⁷ For example, the OECD Better Life Index, <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>, last accessed 27/01/2016; cf. Chapter I.2 of this documentation.

Appendices

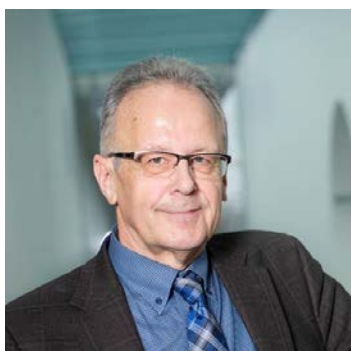
■ A 1 Members of the Scientific Advisory Board



Dr Stefan Bergheim

Stefan Bergheim is the founder and Honorary Director of the not-for-profit think tank “Center for Societal Progress”. The network has been working since 2009 on new ways and methods that can help improve people’s wellbeing in Germany.

Stefan Bergheim worked in the banking sector from 1995 to 2008. The economist worked for several years as a business cycle analyst before moving to Deutsche Bank Research, where he works on issues such as demographics, education and life satisfaction. It was there that he published his first study in 2006, *BIP allein macht nicht glücklich* (“GDP alone does not create happiness”). As head of the “Prosperity, Quality of Life and Progress” working group, Bergheim was one of the key experts working on the Chancellor’s “Dialogue on Germany’s Future” in 2011 and 2012. He is also a lecturer at the University of St. Gallen.



Dr Heinz-Herbert Noll

Since retiring in 2014, sociologist Heinz-Herbert Noll has been working as a freelance researcher and scientific consultant. He was most recently involved in the “e-frame – European Framework for Measuring Progress” project. As part of a European network of experts, Noll is committed to the measurement of wellbeing being more strongly included in analyses of the economy and society.

He worked as a project manager for the German Welfare Survey from 1978 to 1998, which developed six representative surveys specifically designed to measure individual welfare and wellbeing. He became Head of the Department for Social Indicators at the Centre for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA) in 1987 and Head of the Centre for Social Indicator Research at GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences in Mannheim in 2008.



Prof Dr Christoph M. Schmidt

Christoph M. Schmidt has served as Chairman of the German Council of Economic Experts since March 2013, a council on which he has been a member since March 2009. He became president of the RWI – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research in Essen in 2002 and is a professor of economic policy and applied econometrics at Ruhr-Universität Bochum.

His research focuses on topics of applied econometrics, most notably in the field of macroeconomics and energy, health and labour economics. Christoph M. Schmidt served as an expert on the Chancellor's "Dialogue on Germany's Future" in 2011 and 2012, and was a member of the German Bundestag's Enquete Commission on "*Wachstum, Wohlstand, Lebensqualität – Wege zu nachhaltigem Wirtschaften und gesellschaftlichem Fortschritt in der Sozialen Marktwirtschaft*" ("Growth, Prosperity and Quality of Life: Paths to Sustainable Economic Activity and Societal Advancement in the Social Market Economy") between 2011 and 2013.



Dr Susanne Schnorr-Bäcker

Susanne Schnorr-Bäcker is head of the "Co-ordination, Regional Statistics, Indicators" unit at Germany's Federal Statistical Office. The legal scholar and economist's previous work focused on statistical monitoring systems, i.e. indicator-based monitoring.

Schnorr-Bäcker is currently working on developing indicator systems for various European programmes and programmes run by global institutions. Suitable indicator sets were required for the European Union's Europe 2020 growth strategy, the OECD Better Life Index and the United Nation's Post-2015 Development Agenda to make various immeasurable data measurable.



Prof Dr Gert G. Wagner

Gert G. Wagner is Professor of Economics at the Berlin University of Technology, a Max Planck Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development and a member of the German Academy of Science and Engineering (acatech).

The economist has been a Member of the Board of the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin) since 2011 where he represents the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) which he directed for more than 20 years.

Wagner is Chair of the German Social Advisory Council and a member of the German Advisory Council for Consumer Affairs, the Council for Social and Economic Data and the Statistical Advisory Committee. From 2011 to 2013, Wagner was a member of the German Bundestag's Enquete Commission on "*Wachstum, Wohlstand, Lebensqualität – Wege zu nachhaltigem Wirtschaften und gesellschaftlichem Fortschritt in der Sozialen Marktwirtschaft*" ("Growth, Prosperity and Quality of Life: Paths to Sustainable Economic Activity and Societal Advancement in the Social Market Economy").



Prof Dr Sabine Walper

Sabine Walper is Research Director at the German Youth Institute and Professor of General Education and Education Research at Ludwig-Maximilians University of Munich. Her work focuses on divorce and poverty research, education and family upbringing and research on partnership relations.

The developmental and family psychologist is a member of several professional organisations and advisory boards, such as the Scientific Advisory Committee for Family Affairs at the German Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. In 2012, Walper collaborated on the Chancellor's "Dialogue on Germany's Future" as Scientific Coordinator working on the topic "How do we want to live together?" ("*Wie wollen wir zusammen leben?*") and Head of the "Family" working group.

■ A 2 National dialogue: events

■ A 2.1 Supported events

Institution	Date	Location
Bildungswerk des Deutschen Bundeswehrverbandes	15/04/2015	82481 Mittenwald
Bundeswehr-Sozialwerk Bereichsgeschäftsführung Süd	15/04/2015	89081 Ulm
BMW Stiftung Herbert Quandt	22/04/2015	10117 Berlin
Deutscher LandFrauenverband	22/04/2015	10117 Berlin
Marktkirche Hannover	23/04/2015	30159 Hanover
Bundeswehr-Sozialwerk Bereichsgeschäftsführung West	25/04/2015	50321 Brühl
BMW Stiftung Herbert Quandt	27/04/2015	80538 Munich
Evangelisches Forum Bonn	27/04/2015	53111 Bonn
Lebenshilfe für Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung Landesverband Schleswig-Holstein	27/04/2015	25548 Kellinghusen
Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission Freiwilligendienst kulturweit	04/05/2015	39106 Magdeburg
Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission Freiwilligendienst kulturweit	04/05/2015	02826 Görlitz
LandFrauenverband Württemberg-Baden	04/05/2015	74363 Güglingen
Lesben- und Schwulenverband in Deutschland - Bundesvorstand	05/05/2015	10405 Berlin
Lesben- und Schwulenverband in Deutschland Landesverband Nordrhein-Westfalen	05/05/2015	50676 Cologne
dbb Beamtenbund und Tarifunion	07/05/2015	14469 Potsdam
Sozialdienst katholischer Frauen	07/05/2015	50676 Cologne
VHS Frankfurt/Oder	08/05/2015	15230 Frankfurt/Oder
Deutschsprachiger Muslimkreis Berlin	09/05/2015	13359 Berlin
Naturpark - Verein Dübener Heide	09/05/2015	06905 Bad Schmiedeberg
Körper Stiftung	11/05/2015	20457 Hamburg

Institution	Date	Location
VHS PfalzAkademie	11/05/2015	67466 Lambrecht
Duderstadt 2020 GmbH & Co. KG, Stadtentwicklungsinitiative Duderstadt2020, Heinz- Sielmann-Stiftung	20/05/2015	37115 Duderstadt
Forum Menschenrechte	20/05/2015	44625 Herne
Katholischer Deutscher Frauenbund Diözese Bistum Passau	21/05/2015	94136 Thyrnau
VHS Marl	21/05/2015	45768 Marl
Sozialverband Deutschland Landesverband Niedersachsen	29/05/2015	30539 Hanover
Zentrum für Affektive Neurowissenschaften Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie Charité - Campus Benjamin Franklin	31/05/2015	10117 Berlin
Hessischer Bauernverband	02/06/2015	34369 Hofgeismar
Caritasverband Frankfurt	03/06/2015	60311 Frankfurt
dbb Beamtenbund und Tarifunion	03/06/2015	04356 Leipzig
Bildungswerk des Deutschen Bundeswehrverbandes	04/06/2015	22043 Hamburg
Lessan e.V. / Plan International Deutschland	06/06/2015	20148 Hamburg
Naturpark - Verein Dübener Heide	06/06/2015	04849 Bad Dübén
Deutschlandstiftung Integration	11/06/2015	10969 Berlin
Lebenshilfe Wetzlar-Weilburg	11/06/2015	35792 Löhnberg
VHS Duisburg	11/06/2015	47051 Duisburg
VHS Landshut	12/06/2015	84028 Landshut
LandesSchülerrat Sachsen	13/06/2015	01069 Dresden
Katholische Arbeitnehmerbewegung Bezirksverband Nordmünsterland	15/06/2015	48429 Rheine
Arbeiterwohlfahrt Kreisverband Wolfsburg	16/06/2015	38448 Wolfsburg
Arbeiterwohlfahrt Berlin Kreisverband Südwest	17/06/2015	10781 Berlin

Institution	Date	Location
Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Immigrantenverbände in Deutschland	17/06/2015	19717 Berlin
Deutscher Musikrat	17/06/2015	10117 Berlin
Netzwerk für Demokratie und Courage	18/06/2015	01067 Dresden
EKD / Evangelische Kirchengemeinde Berlin-Niederschönhausen - Friedenskirche	18/06/2015	13156 Berlin
Arbeiterwohlfahrt Landesverband Saarland	18/06/2015	66117 Saarbrücken
Lebenshilfe Wetzlar-Weilburg	18/06/2015	35578 Wetzlar
Lebenshilfe für Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung Landesverband Schleswig-Holstein	19/06/2015	24943 Flensburg
ver.di	19/06/2015	50667 Cologne
IG Bergbau, Chemie, Energie Landesbezirk Nordrhein	22/06/2015	51373 Leverkusen
Eisenbahn- und Verkehrsgewerkschaft EVG	23/06/2015	36037 Fulda
Griechisch-Orthodoxe Metropole von Deutschland	23/06/2015	53227 Bonn
VHS Werra-Meißner, Standort Eschwege	23/06/2015	37269 Eschwege
Bucerius Law School Hochschule für Rechtswissenschaft gGmbH	24/06/2015	20355 Hamburg
Evangelische Landjugendakademie Altenkirchen	24/06/2015	57610 Altenkirchen
VHS SüdOst	25/06/2015	85521 Ottobrunn
VHS Winnenden	29/06/2015	71364 Winnenden
Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks	29/06/2015	10117 Berlin
Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund	30/06/2015	10178 Berlin
Kurpfälzisches Kammerorchester	30/06/2015	68161 Mannheim
VHS des Landkreises Fulda	30/06/2015	36037 Fulda

Institution	Date	Location
VHS des Landkreises Rostock, Regionalstandort Güstrow	30/06/2015	18273 Güstrow
Joblinge Initiative Leipzig	02/07/2015	04922 Leipzig
Slubfurt	03/07/2015	15230 Frankfurt/Oder
Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund NRW	03/07/2015	45143 Essen
Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren- organisationen	04/07/2015	60327 Frankfurt a. Main
Lesben- und Schwulenverband in Deutschland Landesverband Saar	07/07/2015	66121 Saarbrücken
Sozialverband VdK Bayern Bezirksgeschäftsstelle Unterfranken	09/07/2015	97082 Würzburg
VHS Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis	16/07/2015	15806 Hochdorf-Assenheim
WEISSER RING	16/07/2015	55130 Mainz
Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Immigrant*innenverbände in Deutschland	22/07/2015	44803 Bochum
Karuna e.V. / Straßenkinder	08/08/2015	15868 Jamlitz
Seniorenheim Am Rosengarten	12/08/2015	15806 Zossen-Wünsdorf
Deutscher Naturschutzring in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Bundesverband der Arbeiterwohlfahrt	01/09/2015	10405 Berlin
Kolpingfamilie Syke	03/09/2015	28857 Syke
VHS Worms	04/09/2015	67547 Worms
VHS Bergisch Gladbach	05/09/2015	51465 Bergisch Gladbach
VHS Leer	07/09/2015	26789 Leer
Sozial- und Seniorenzentrum Am Grünhofer Bogen	08/09/2015	18435 Stralsund
VHS Düsseldorf	08/09/2015	40227 Düsseldorf
Verbraucherzentrale Nordrhein-Westfalen	09/09/2015	58239 Schwerte
VHS Rur-Eifel	09/09/2015	52351 Düren

Institution	Date	Location
VHS Teltow-Fläming	09/09/2015	14943 Luckenwalde
KVHS Vorpommern-Rügen	10/09/2015	18439 Stralsund
Katholikenrat beim Katholischen Militärbischof für die Deutsche Bundeswehr	14/09/2015	96231 Bad Staffelstein
VHS Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis	14/09/2015	67117 Limburgerhof
VHS des Kreises Olpe	15/09/2015	57462 Olpe
Lebenshilfe für Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung Singen-Hegau e.V und Konstanz	16/09/2015	78224 Singen
VHS Hochtaunus	17/09/2015	61440 Oberursel
VHS Böblingen-Sindelfingen	21/09/2015	71032 Böblingen
Lesben- und Schwulenverband Landesverband Nordrhein-Westfalen	22/09/2015	40210 Düsseldorf
Wirtschaftsrat der CDU Landesverband Sachsen	22/09/2015	01069 Dresden
VHS Calw	23/09/2015	75365 Calw
Stiftung der Deutschen Wirtschaft in Kooperation mit der Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände	25/09/2015	60323 Frankfurt/Main
VHS Menden-Hemer-Balve	25/09/2015	58706 Menden
ZdK / Diözesanrat der Deutschen Katholiken im Bistum Eichstätt	26/09/2015	92339 Beilngries
VHS Gifhorn	29/09/2015	38518 Gifhorn
Freiherr-von-Schütz-Schule	30/09/2015	65520 Bad Camberg
VHS Duisburg	02/10/2015	47501 Duisburg
Rollstuhlbasketballer des USC München	03/10/2015	81547 Munich
ZWST / Jüdische Kultusgemeinde Groß-Dortmund	14/10/2015	44135 Dortmund
Katholikenrat Fulda	17/10/2015	36041 Fulda
Diakonissenanstalt EMMAUS	20/10/2015	02906 Niesky
Meet me in Mitte	28/10/2015	10117 Berlin
Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Landesverband Sachsen	28/10/2015	01967 Dresden
Gesamtschule Alter Teichweg	03/11/2015	22049 Hamburg

■ A 2.2 Independently hosted events

Institution	Date	Location
Initiative Bürgerstiftungen Haus Deutscher Stiftungen	19/04/2015	12051 Berlin
Gewerkschaft Nahrung-Genuss-Gaststätten Hauptverwaltung	19/04/2015	65527 Niedernhausen
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung	06/05/2015	10785 Berlin
Gewerkschaft Nahrung-Genuss-Gaststätten Betriebsräte Eurest	08/05/2015	65527 Niedernhausen
Bertelsmann Stiftung	08/05/2015	33311 Gütersloh
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	03/06/2015	53757 Sankt Augustin
Gewerkschaft Nahrung-Genuss-Gaststätten Branchenseminar BR1	04/06/2015	65527 Niedernhausen
DBJR Deutscher Bundesjugendring	10/06/2015	10178 Berlin
Bertelsmann Stiftung	13/06/2015	33602 Bielefeld
Dr. Dieprand von Richthofen mit Familie und Freundeskreis	14/06/2015	10715 Berlin
EKD / CityKirche Konkordien	14/06/2015	68161 Mannheim
Bertelsmann Stiftung	16/06/2015	32758 Detmold
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	19/06/2015	65185 Wiesbaden
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	19/06/2015	99084 Erfurt
Heidelberger Forum für Kunst	20/06/2015	69117 Heidelberg
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung	26/06/2015	10557 Berlin
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung	30/06/2015	10785 Berlin
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	01/07/2015	39104 Magdeburg
Diakonisches Werk Steglitz-Teltow-Zehlendorf in Kooperation mit der Diakonie Deutschland – Evangelischer Bundesverband	03/07/2015	12203 Berlin

Institution	Date	Location
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung	06/07/2015	80336 Munich
Bayerische Landfrauenvereinigung des KDFB in Kooperation mit der Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung	06/07/2015	83708 Wildbad Kreuth
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung	07/07/2015	14473 Potsdam
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	08/07/2015	10785 Berlin
Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag	09/07/2015	12529 Berlin-Schönefeld
Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung	11/07/2015	96231 Bad Staffelstein
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung	17/07/2015	93059 Regensburg
dbb Beamtenbund und Tarifunion	18/07/2015	10117 Berlin
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	18/07/2015	70174 Stuttgart
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	18/07/2015	55116 Mainz
HoT - Haus der offenen Tür Sinzig Katholische Kirchengemeinde St. Peter	21/07/2015	53489 Sinzig
Caritasverband Arnsberg-Sundern	19/08/2015	59821 Arnsberg
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	04/09/2015	40213 Düsseldorf
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	07/09/2015	28199 Bremen
VHS Castrop-Rauxel	15/09/2015	44575 Castrop-Rauxel
Deutscher Hebammenverband	16/09/2015	10559 Berlin
Bayerischer Hebammen Landesverband	18/09/2015	80331 Munich
Zukunftsstadtteil Institut Z	24/09/2015	47053 Duisburg-Hochfeld
Caritasverband für die Stadt Bonn Fachbereichsleitung Wohnungslosenhilfe	30/09/2015	53111 Bonn
Herrnhuter Diakonie in Kooperation mit der Diakonie Deutschland – Evangelischer Bundesverband	01/10/2015	02747 Herrnhut
MAPP-Empowerment gGmbH - Programm ELTERN-AG	15/10/2015	39112 Magdeburg
Verband kinderreicher Familien Deutschland	20/10/2015	41063 Mönchengladbach
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	21/10/2015	66117 Saarbrücken
Advisa	22/10/2015	21465 Reinbek
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Thüringen	23/10/2015	99084 Erfurt
Verband kinderreicher Familien Bayern	26/10/2015	80339 Munich
Fachstelle für Suchtprävention Berlin gGmbH	27/10/2015	10247 Berlin
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	30/10/2015	44141 Dortmund

■ A 2.3 Dialogues hosted by the Federal Chancellor or a Federal Minister

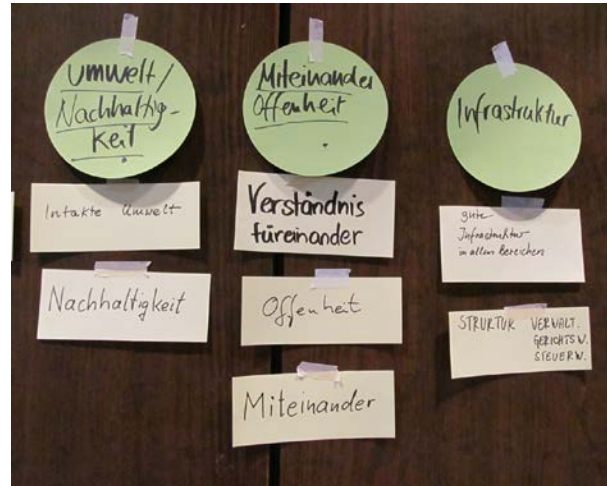
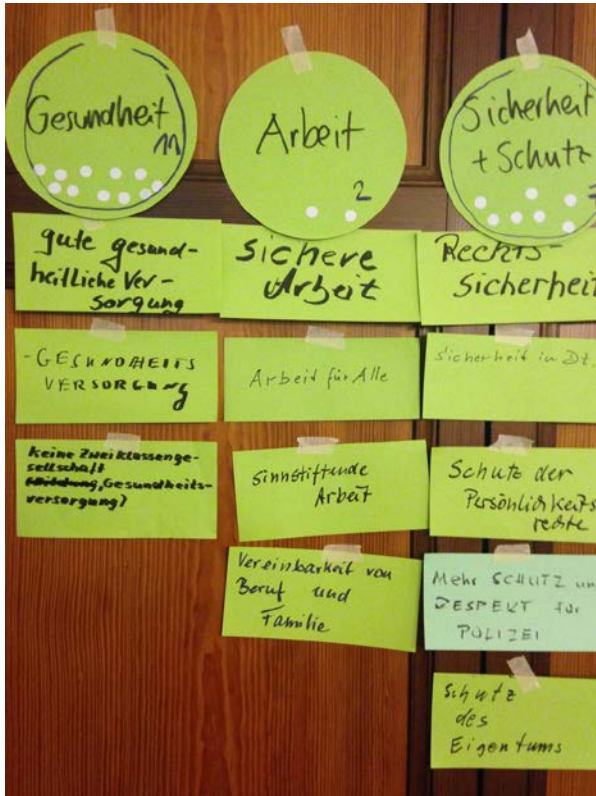
Institution	Date	Location
Federal Chancellery	01/06/2015	10435 Berlin
The German Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media (BKM)	23/06/2015	06110 Halle an der Saale
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	24/06/2015	37449 Zorge
German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi)	07/07/2015	39112 Magdeburg
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)	09/07/2015	56068 Koblenz
Federal Chancellery	15/07/2015	18059 Rostock
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	17/07/2015	92444 Rötze
German Federal Ministry of Defence (BMVg)	21/07/2015	21339 Lüneburg
German Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI)	22/07/2015	86159 Augsburg
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	23/07/2015	88693 Deggenhausertal
German Federal Ministry of Defence (BMVg)	23/07/2015	89073 Ulm
German Federal Ministry of Health (BMG)	27/07/2015	47805 Krefeld
German Federal Ministry of Health (BMG)	28/07/2015	10117 Berlin
German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ)	20/08/2015	67063 Ludwigshafen
German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi)	24/08/2015	07743 Jena
Federal Chancellery	25/08/2015	47169 Duisburg
German Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV)	25/08/2015	53177 Bonn
German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS)	31/08/2015	45309 Essen
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	31/08/2015	85354 Freising

Institution	Date	Location
German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi)	01/09/2015	50677 Cologne
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	01/09/2015	15370 Fredersdorf-Vogelsdorf
German Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI)	03/09/2015	14467 Potsdam
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	04/09/2015	66909 Quirnbach
German Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV)	04/09/2015	76863 Herxheim
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)	07/09/2015	12359 Berlin
German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	08/09/2015	10117 Berlin
German Federal Foreign Office	14/09/2015	14776 Brandenburg an der Havel
German Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF)	14/09/2015	10117 Berlin
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	16/09/2015	39579 Kläden
German Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV)	16/09/2015	66740 Saarlouis
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	17/09/2015	23863 Bargfeld-Stegen
German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS)	17/09/2015	78464 Konstanz
German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi)	23/09/2015	65929 Frankfurt/Main
German Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI)	30/09/2015	53113 Bonn
German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ)	01/10/2015	10245 Berlin
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)	02/10/2015	29525 Uelzen
German Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI)	05/10/2015	70174 Stuttgart
German Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration	07/10/2015	10435 Berlin
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	08/10/2015	34434 Borgentreich

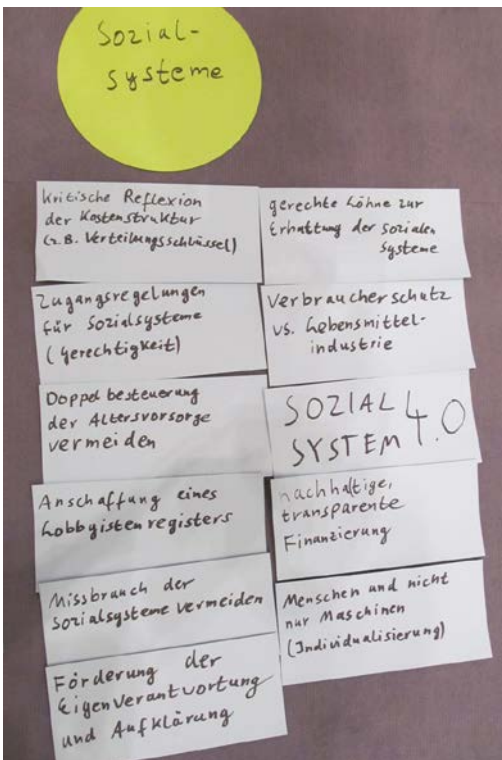
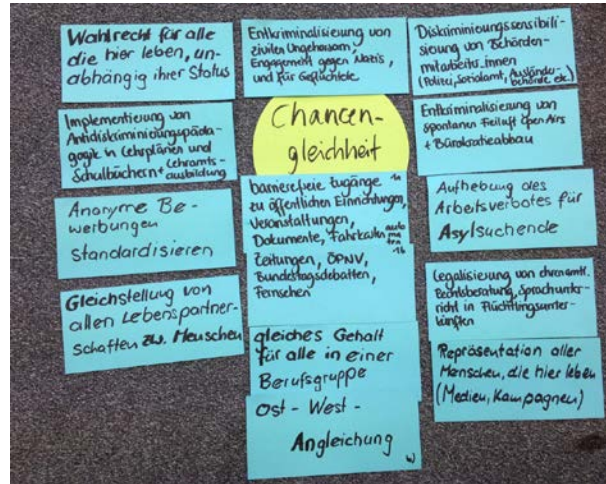
Institution	Date	Location
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	09/10/2015	26899 Rhede/Ems
German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS)	09/10/2015	55116 Mainz
German Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration	09/10/2015	20457 Hamburg
German Federal Foreign Office	14/10/2015	10117 Berlin
German Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI)	16/10/2015	01662 Meißen
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	23/10/2015	17309 Jatznick
German Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF)	23/10/2015	77652 Offenburg
Bundeskanzleramt	26/10/2015	90403 Nuremberg
German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)	28/10/2015	08538 Weischlitz
German Federal Ministry of Health (BMG)	28/10/2015	06846 Dessau-Roßlau
German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ)	13/11/2015	19053 Schwerin

Note: German abbreviation of Ministry in parantheses.


Example photo log for question 2: “What constitutes wellbeing in Germany for you?”
 (Event hosted by Diakonissenanstalt EMMAUS on 20/10/2015 in Niesky (photo, top left) and event hosted by Volkshochschule Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis on 14/09/2015 in Limburgerhof)




Example photo log for question 3: "What does wellbeing mean to you specifically under this heading?"
 (Event hosted by Netzwerk für Demokratie und Courage e.V. on 18/06/2015 in Dresden (photo, top right) and event hosted by Volkshochschule Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis on 14/09/2015 in Limburgerhof)



■ A 2.5 Feedback form



Die
Bundesregierung



**GUT LEBEN IN
DEUTSCHLAND**
Was uns wichtig ist

Rückmeldebogen

Ihre Antworten sind freiwillig und müssen nicht vollständig sein.

1. Allgemeine Informationen

Veranstaltungsort/Bundesland:


Datum:

Veranstalter:

Moderatorin/Moderator:

2. Erwartungen

Welche konkreten Erwartungen hatten Sie an die Veranstaltung?



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Sind Ihre Erwartungen erfüllt worden?

ja
 eher ja
 eher nein
 nein



3. Themen

Was war heute für Sie das wichtigste Thema?



.....

.....

.....

Konnten Sie die Themen und Anliegen einbringen, die Ihnen wichtig sind?

- ja eher ja eher nein nein

Welches Thema fehlte Ihnen? Was ist zu kurz gekommen?



.....

.....

.....

4. Art und Moderation der Veranstaltung

Hat Ihnen die Veranstaltung gefallen?

- ja eher ja eher nein nein

Hat Ihnen die Moderation gefallen?

- ja eher ja eher nein nein

Haben Sie noch weitere Anmerkungen für den Veranstalter?



.....

.....



Rückmeldebogen

Seite 3

5. Gesamtbewertung und Ausblick

Sind Sie zufrieden mit dem Bürgerdialog insgesamt?

- ja
 eher ja
 eher nein
 nein

Was wünschen Sie sich vom weiteren Prozess?



.....

.....

.....

6. Zu Ihrer Person

Wann wurden Sie geboren?

- vor 1940
 zwischen 1940 und 1950
 zwischen 1951 und 1960
 zwischen 1961 und 1970
 zwischen 1971 und 1980
 zwischen 1981 und 1990
 zwischen 1991 und 2000
 nach 2000

Sie sind ...

- männlich
 weiblich

Was ist Ihr höchster Abschluss? Bitte nur eine Angabe!

- Hochschulabschluss oder Meister/Techniker
 kein Hauptschulabschluss und kein beruflicher Abschluss
 abgeschlossene Lehre/Hochschulreife
 Schüler in der gymnasialen Oberstufe
 Hauptschulabschluss/Realschulabschluss und kein beruflicher Abschluss
 Schüler in Klasse 1 bis 10

Herzlichen Dank für Ihr Mitwirken!

Bitte geben Sie den Rückmeldebogen beim Verlassen der Veranstaltung ab.

■ A 3 National dialogue: website, postcard and coupon

■ A 3.1 Website screenshot

The screenshot shows the website interface for 'Gut Leben in Deutschland'. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'ZUR BUNDESREGIERUNG', 'GEBÄRDENSPRACHE', 'LEICHTE SPRACHE', 'REGELN', 'KONTAKT', and 'ENGLISH'. A search bar contains the text 'Suchbegriff'. The logo for 'Die Bundesregierung' is on the left, and the 'GUT LEBEN IN DEUTSCHLAND' logo with the tagline 'Was uns wichtig ist' is on the right. Below the navigation, there are menu items: 'Über den Dialog', 'Antworten' (highlighted in red), 'Veranstaltungen', 'Aktuelles', 'Mediathek', and 'Anmelden'.

The main content area has a heading 'Das haben Sie geantwortet'. Below this, there are three navigation buttons: 'VORHERIGE ANTWORT' (left arrow), 'ZUR ÜBERSICHT' (center), and 'NÄCHSTE ANTWORT' (right arrow).

The response is dated '14.04.2015 um 12:10 Uhr' and is from 'Big Bang Theory'. The question is 'Was ist Ihnen persönlich wichtig im Leben?'. The user's answer is: 'Freiheit, meine Möglichkeiten auszuschöpfen'. The text of the answer reads: 'Ich brauche Möglichkeiten, meine Neugier und Wissbegierigkeit ausleben zu können: Weiterbildung, die nicht nach der Uni aufhört! Ich möchte weiterkommen und trotzdem Zeit mit der Familie verbringen können, ohne dabei am Hungertuch zu nagen. Es bedarf nicht viel um glücklich zu sein, außer Bildung, eine Berufung, Natur, ein wenig Reserven und einer intakten Familie!'.

■ A 3.2 Postcard and coupon



Die Bundesregierung **GUT LEBEN IN DEUTSCHLAND**
Was uns wichtig ist

Gebühr bezahlt Empfänger

Freiwillige Angaben zur Person

Geburtsjahr

Sie sind...

Frau

Mann

Schulabschluss

Presse- und Informationsamt der Bundesregierung
Redaktion „Gut leben in Deutschland“
11044 Berlin

Gutes Leben – was heißt das?
See, Sonne, Urlaub und möglichst oft auf der faulen Haut liegen?

Jetzt mal im Ernst:

Was ist Ihnen persönlich wichtig im Leben? Was macht Ihrer Meinung nach Lebensqualität in Deutschland aus? Jedem dürfte zu diesen beiden Fragen etwas einfallen.



Die Bundesregierung interessiert sich sehr dafür, was Sie antworten. Unter dem Motto „Gut leben in Deutschland – Was uns wichtig ist“ finden bundesweit Bürgerdialoge statt. Wissenschaftler werden die Antworten auswerten, die Bundesregierung will daraus einen Bericht, ein Indikatoren-System und einen Aktionsplan entwickeln – für noch mehr Lebensqualität in Deutschland.

Auch Sie sind herzlich eingeladen, sich an diesem Dialog zu beteiligen. Sie können Ihre Antworten unter www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de geben, oder Sie füllen die Postkarte aus und schicken Sie uns.

Wir sind gespannt auf Ihre Antworten!

Bitte hier abtrennen

Was ist Ihnen persönlich wichtig im Leben?

Was macht Ihrer Meinung nach Lebensqualität in Deutschland aus?



SO BLEIBEN SIE STÄNDIG AUF DEM LAUFENDEN

Es gibt verschiedene Möglichkeiten, sich über die Politik der Bundesregierung zu informieren. Zum Beispiel mit der Regierungs-App, mit dem Newsletter „Bundesregierung aktuell“, über Facebook – oder Sie folgen dem Regierungssprecher auf Twitter:

- 📄 www.bundesregierung.de/regierungs-app
- 📄 www.bundesregierung.de/newsletter
- 📄 www.twitter.com/regsprecher
- 📄 www.facebook.com/bundesregierung

Gutes Leben – was heißt das?

See, Sonne, Urlaub und möglichst oft auf der faulen Haut liegen? Jetzt mal im Ernst:

Was ist Ihnen persönlich wichtig im Leben? Was macht Ihrer Meinung nach Lebensqualität in Deutschland aus? Jedem dürfte zu diesen beiden Fragen etwas einfallen.

Die Bundesregierung interessiert sich sehr dafür, was Sie antworten. Unter dem Motto „Gut leben in Deutschland – Was uns wichtig ist“ finden bundesweit Bürgerdialoge statt. Wissenschaftler werden die Antworten auswerten, die Bundesregierung will daraus einen Bericht, ein sogenanntes Indikatoren-System zur Messung der Lebensqualität und einen Aktionsplan entwickeln.

Auch Sie sind herzlich eingeladen, sich an diesem Dialog zu beteiligen. Sie können Ihre Antworten unter www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de geben, oder Sie füllen den Coupon aus, kleben ihn auf eine Postkarte und schicken sie an: **Presse- und Informationsamt der Bundesregierung, Redaktion „Gut leben in Deutschland“, 11044 Berlin.**

Einsendeschluss ist der **31. Oktober 2015**.
Wir sind gespannt auf Ihre Antworten!



Coupon:

Was ist Ihnen persönlich wichtig im Leben?

Was macht Ihrer Meinung nach Lebensqualität in Deutschland aus?

Freiwillige Angaben zur Person

Geburtsjahr _____ Sie sind ... Frau Mann

Bildungsabschluss _____

■ A 4 Links to selected indicator systems

Human Development Index

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>
(last accessed 26/04/2016)

Measures of Australia's Progress

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1370.0>
(last accessed 26/04/2016)

OECD Better Life Index

<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>
(last accessed 26/04/2016)

Humankind Index for Scotland

<http://www.oxfam.org.uk/scotland/blog/2012/04/what-makes-scotland-happy>
(last accessed 26/04/2016)

Measuring National Well-Being, United Kingdom

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing>
(last accessed 26/04/2016)

Il Benessere Equo e Sostenibile, Italy

<http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/175169>
(last accessed 26/04/2016)

Quality of Life – Facts and Views

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality_of_life_indicators
(last accessed 26/04/2016)

■ A 5 References

Australian Bureau of Statistics: Measures of Australia's Progress, <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1370.0>, last accessed 27/01/2016.

Bergheim, p. (2014): Zehn Schritte zum Erfolg. Lebensqualitätsprozesse – ein Handbuch. Zentrum für gesellschaftlichen Fortschritt: Frankfurt.

Coalition Agreement (2013): Koalitionsvertrag zwischen CDU, CSU und SPD "Deutschlands Zukunft gestalten", 18th Legislative Period.

Dumm, S. and A. Niekler (2015): Methoden, Qualitätssicherung und Forschungsdesign. Diskurs- und Inhaltsanalyse zwischen Sozialwissenschaften und automatischer Sprachverarbeitung. In: Lemke, M. and G. Wiedemann (eds.): Text Mining in den Sozialwissenschaften. Grundlagen und Anwendungen zwischen qualitativer und quantitativer Diskursanalyse. Springer VS: Wiesbaden, pp. 89-116.

Dunlop, S., Swales, K. and K. Trebeck (2012): The Oxfam Humankind Index for Scotland: First Results, http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/blog/2012/05//~/media/Files/policy_and_practice/poverty_in_uk/HKI/HKI%20results%20April%202012.ashx, last accessed 26/01/2016.

European Commission (2009): GDP and beyond: Measuring progress in a changing world. European Commission: Brussels, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52009DC0433&from=EN>, last accessed 29/02/2016.

Eurostat (2015): Quality of Life: Facts and Views. Publications Office of the European Union: Luxembourg, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-statistical-books/-/KS-05-14-073>, last accessed 27/01/2016.

Eurostat: Quality of Life, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/qol/index_en.html, last accessed 27/01/2016.

German Bundestag (2013): Enquete-Kommission "Wachstum, Wohlstand, Lebensqualität – Wege zu nachhaltigem Wirtschaften und gesellschaftlichem Fortschritt in der Sozialen Marktwirtschaft". Final report, BT publication: 17/13300.

German Council of Economic Experts and French Conseil d'Analyse Économique (2010): Monitoring economic performance, quality of life and sustainability: A comprehensive indicator system. Joint Report as requested by the Franco-German Ministerial Council. German Council of Economic Experts/German Federal Statistical Office: Wiesbaden and Conseil d'Analyse Économique: Paris.

German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: Report on Poverty and Wealth (German only), <http://www.armuts-und-reichtumsbericht.de/DE/Startseite/start.html>, last accessed 27/01/2016.

Glatzer, W., Camfield, L., Møller, V. and M. Rojas (eds.) (2015): Global Handbook of Quality of Life: Exploration of Well-being of Nations and Continents. Springer: The Netherlands.

Istituto nazionale di statistica (2015): bes 2015 – Il Benessere Equo e Sostenibile in Italia. Istituto nazionale di statistica: Rome, http://www.istat.it/it/files/2015/12/Rapporto_BES_2015.pdf, last accessed 27/01/2016.

Lemke, M. and G. Wiedemann (2015): Einleitung Text Mining in den Sozialwissenschaften. In: Lemke, M. and G. Wiedemann (eds.): Text Mining in den Sozialwissenschaften. Grundlagen und Anwendungen zwischen qualitativer und quantitativer Diskursanalyse. Springer VS: Wiesbaden, pp. 1-16.

Meadows, D.L., Meadows, D.H., Zahn, E. and P. Milling (1972): The Limits to Growth. Report by the Club of Rome on the status of humankind. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt: Stuttgart. OECD (2007): Istanbul Declaration, OECD 2nd World Forum – Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies: Istanbul, <http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/38883774.pdf>, last accessed 18/02/2016.

OECD (2015): How's Life? 2015: Measuring Well-being. OECD Publishing: Paris.

OECD: OECD Better Life Index, <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>, last accessed 27/01/2016.

Office for National Statistics (2012): Measuring National Well-Being: Life in the UK, 2012. Office for National Statistics: United Kingdom, http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171766_287415.pdf, last accessed 26/01/2016.

Office for National Statistics: Well-being interactive content, <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/interactive-content/index.html>, last accessed 26/01/2016.

Stiglitz, J., Sen, A. and J.-P. Fitoussi (2009): Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress.

United Nations Development Programme (1990): Human Development Report 1990. Oxford University Press: New York and Oxford.

United Nations (2015): Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. United Nations: New York City.

World Commission on Environment and Development (1987): Our Common Future, Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. United Nations: New York City.

■ A 6 List of figures and tables

a) Figures

No.	Content	Page
1	12 dimensions and 46 indicators and two “placeholders”	2/3
2	Aggregate index vs. Indicator systems	8
3	An overview of the national dialogue formats	12
4	Discussion panel at the launch event for the national dialogue on 13 April 2015 in Berlin	13
5	Dialogue venues	13
6	Round-table discussion at the national dialogue event at the Freiherr-von-Schütz-Schule in Bad Camberg on 30 September 2015	14
7	The 17 main categories of the national dialogue	21
8	Aspects mentioned most frequently in the national dialogue	29

b) Tables

No.	Content	Page
1	Citizen participation in dialogue events	14
2	Age structure by participation format	15
3	Gender structure by participation format	15
4	Education level by participation format	16
5	Data collected and analysis levels of the national dialogue	18

■ A 7 List of abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CDU	Christian Democratic Union of Germany
CNEL	Italian National Council for Economics and Labour (<i>Consiglio nazionale dell'economia e del lavoro</i>)
CSU	Christian Social Union in Bavaria
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Commission
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GmbH	Private Limited Company (<i>Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung</i>)
HDI	Human Development Index
HKI	Humankind Index
IG Metall	Industriegewerkschaft Metall (<i>Industrial Union of Metalworkers</i>)
ISTAT	Italian National Institute for Statistics (<i>Istituto Nazionale di Statistica</i>)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPD	Social Democratic Party of Germany
TTIP	Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Imprint

Published by:

Federal Press Office
11044 Berlin

Coordination:

Federal Chancellery, Staff for Policy Planning, Basic Issues, Special Tasks and Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Political Staff and Policy Planning

As of:

May 2017

Design:

UVA Kommunikation und Medien GmbH, 14482 Potsdam

Picture credits:

Federal Press Office/Kugler (page 13),
Martin Leissl (page 14), Loos (pages 37-39),
Federal Government/IFOK GmbH (pages 50-52)

Internet:

Bericht der Bundesregierung zur Lebensqualität in Deutschland:
<https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/18795112>

Dokumentation zur Regierungsstrategie:
<https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/20323684>

Diskussionsbeiträge des wissenschaftlichen Beirats:
<https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/22776672>

Government Report on Wellbeing in Germany:
<https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/19335258>

Documentation of Government Strategy on Wellbeing in Germany:
<https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/21426409>

Essays by the Scientific Advisory Board:
<https://www.gut-leben-in-deutschland.de/SiteGlobals/PL/23350043>