MEASURING THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL CAPABILITIES IN GERMANY FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS

An application of the TBI

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INFORUM 29th Aug. – 2nd Sept.

Osnabrück

Background

► Research project **soeb 3**: scientific network consisting of researchers from different disciplines

► Project objectives:

⇨ **Report** on various aspects of the ongoing changes in socioeconomic interrelations in Germany.

⇨ The extent and causes of the identified **socioeconomic changes** are measured and evaluated using quantitative and qualitative methods.

⇨ One concept that is used to evaluate the extent of the changes is "**Teilhabe**" (participation/capabilities), a measure for **individual welfare** in the research network.

Background

► Idea: development of an indicator that

⇨ **illustrate** the complex concept of "Teilhabe"

⇨ emphasise the **socioeconomic** side of the economy

⇨ operates on the **macroeconomic** level

► The result is a composite indicator called **TBI**

► The features of the TBI are

⇨ (1) measure **social capabilities** (the conditions for "Teilhabe") in Germany

⇨ (2) to help identifying the main **drivers** of past changes and to

⇨ (3) provide **projections** in order to get a feel for the future

1. The indicator TBI

Data
Modelling background (SOEM)
Choice of indicators and aggregation procedure

Modelling background – data base

► official data from the Federal Statistical Office

   ⇨ on macro and meso level

   ⇨ System of National Accounts

   ⇨ different socioeconomic household types (96)

   ⇨ economic activities (63)

   ⇨ consumption purposes (41)

   ⇨ regions (country level, Länder)

► official labour market data from the Federal Employment Agency

Modelling background – models

▶ INFORGE
  ⇨ macro-econometric interindustry input-output model for Germany

▶ DEMOS
  ⇨ socio-economic household information
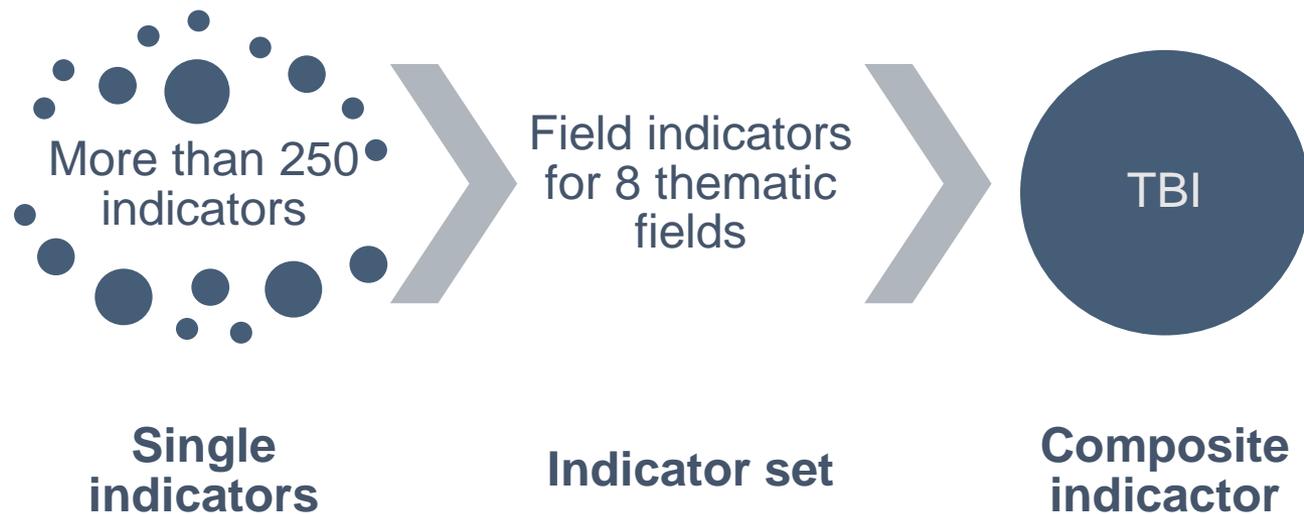 ⇨ income and consumption

▶ QuBe
  ⇨ labour demand and supply in terms of qualifications and occupations

▶ projections until 2030

Modelling background – the indicator

More than 250 indicators

Field indicators for 8 thematic fields

TBI

Single indicators

Indicator set

Composite indicator

► reliable data base

► projection by means of socioeconomic modelling

► past and future conditions for "Teilhabe" (social capabilities)

► explanation of changes and assessment of policies by impact and scenario analysis

Single indicators – examples

House-hold income
share of (monet.) social benefits in disp. income (-)

Goods & services
share of energy cons. in total cons. (-)

Labour market
real wage per hour (+)

GDP
real GDP per capita (+)

Demo-graphy
ratio of non-working to working population

Govern-ment
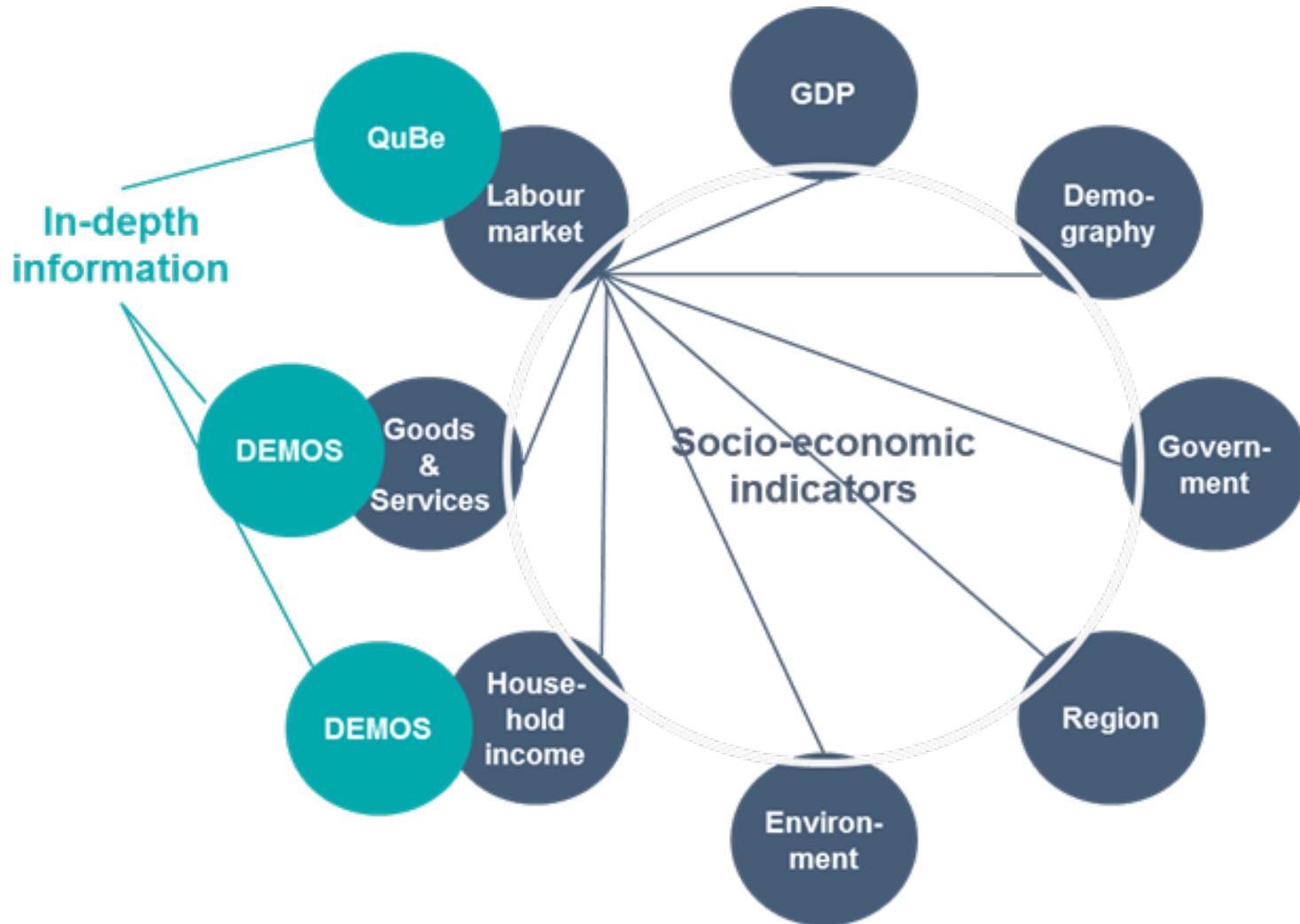real expend. on edu-cation for young people up to 25 years (+)

Region
diff. btw. strongest and weakest region in terms of employ-ment (-)

Environ-ment
woodland and agri-cultural area

More than 250 indicators

The 8 thematic fields

Choice of indicators and aggregation procedure

More than 250 indicators → Field indicators for 8 thematic fields

- ► joint coordinated process of the research network
- ► selection of the essential indicators
- ► reference system
  - ⇨ transformation of the selected indicators
  - ⇨ upper and lower bounds
  - ⇨ growth rates were converted into points (-50 - +50)
- ► aggregation by equal weighting
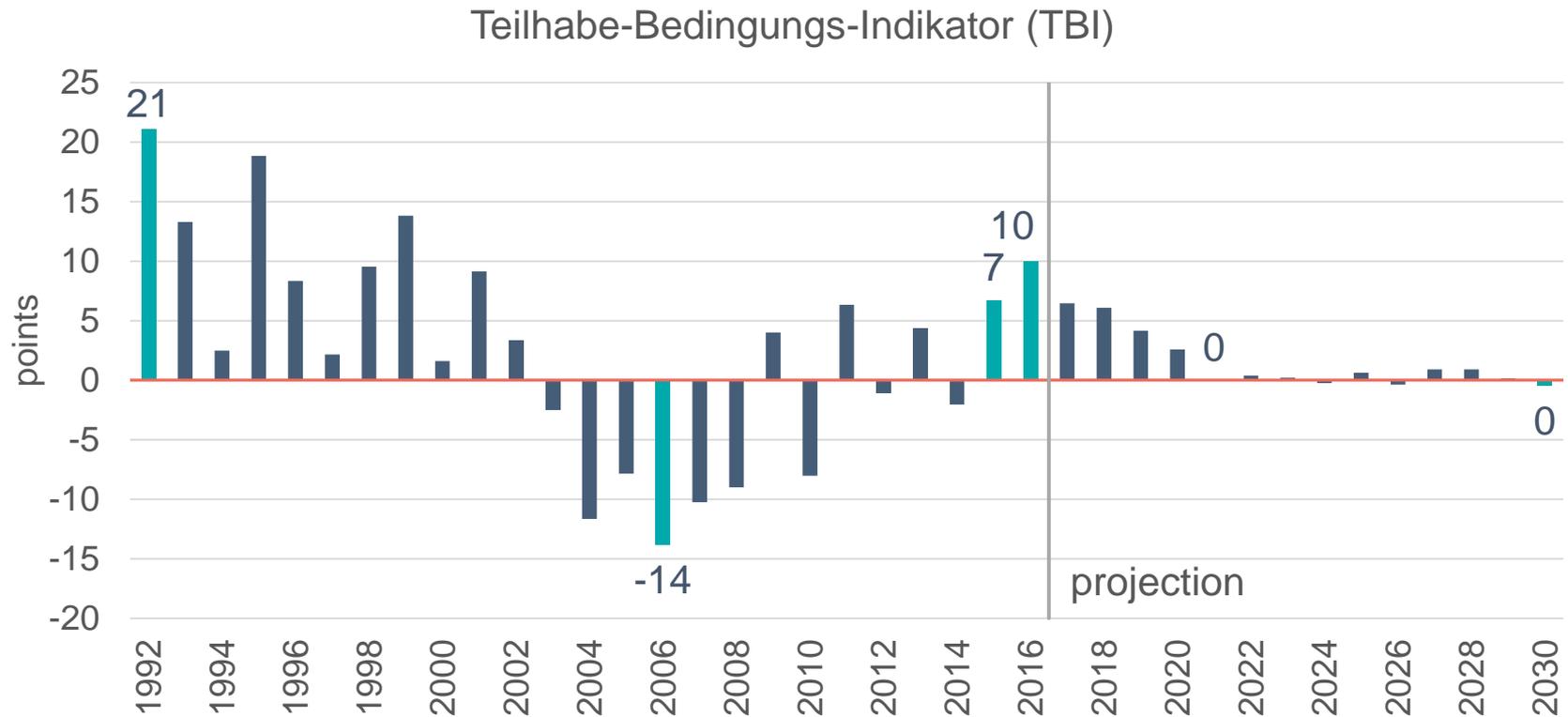
Choice of indicators and aggregation procedure

Field indicators for 8 thematic fields

> TBI

► aggregation

⇨ 7 field indicators are aggregated to the TBI

⇨ indicator field "Environment" as contrasting indicator

⇨ equal weighting

2. Application and first results

Development of the TBI 1992 – 2030
Major processes

Development of the TBI 1992 - 2030

Teilhabe-Bedingungs-Indikator (TBI)

► The indicator represents changes

⇨ above the zero line: improvement of the social capabilities

⇨ below the zero line: decline of the social capabilities

⇨ on the zero line: social capabilities remain unchanged

Major processes

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Demography	++	–	–––	–	–	–––	–––	–––
Income	+++	––	–––	–––	+++	+++	+++	+++
Goods and Services	+++	+++	+	–	–	–	–	–
Labour market	++	–	––	–	+++	++	++	++
Government	–	+	+	–––	++	++	++	+
GDP	++	++	++	+	–––	––	––	––
Region	+++	––	–––	–	+	–	–	–
Environment	–––	++	+++	+	–––	–	++	+

+++ values ≥ 20, ++ values ≥10 and <20, + values ≥ 0 and <10
––– values ≤ -20, –– values > -20 and ≤ -10, – values > -10 and <0

- ► Demographic change
- ► Globalisation and export orientation
- ► Structural change: growing service sector without deindustrialisation
- ► Urbanisation and digitalisation
- ► Labour market: higher labour participation of women and elderly people, less annual working hours
- ► Fiscal and social reforms
- ► Environment is opposed to the TBI

3. Conclusion

Conclusion

► Opportunity to **connect** quantitative **economic** projection methods with **sociological** concepts

► **Future** changes in conditions for "Teilhabe" (social capabilities) against the background of their historical development

► Identification of the **drivers** for the progress by field indicators

► Enhance the **understanding** of the interactions and mutual **dependencies** between different fields.

► **Next steps**:

⇨ linking the indicator results to the micro level

⇨ application of other weighting schemes

Thank you for your attention.

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