

Processes in development progress measurement

Examples from OECD work on Measuring Development and Well-Being Outcomes

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Seminar on: Outcome and impact measurement in
Trade Union development cooperation

11-13 June, Malines/Mechelen, Belgium



Outline



1 *Setting the context: social cohesion in a shifting wealth world*

2 *Measuring development outcomes: recent OECD work*

a *Social Institutions and Gender Index*

b *Better Life Initiative and Index*

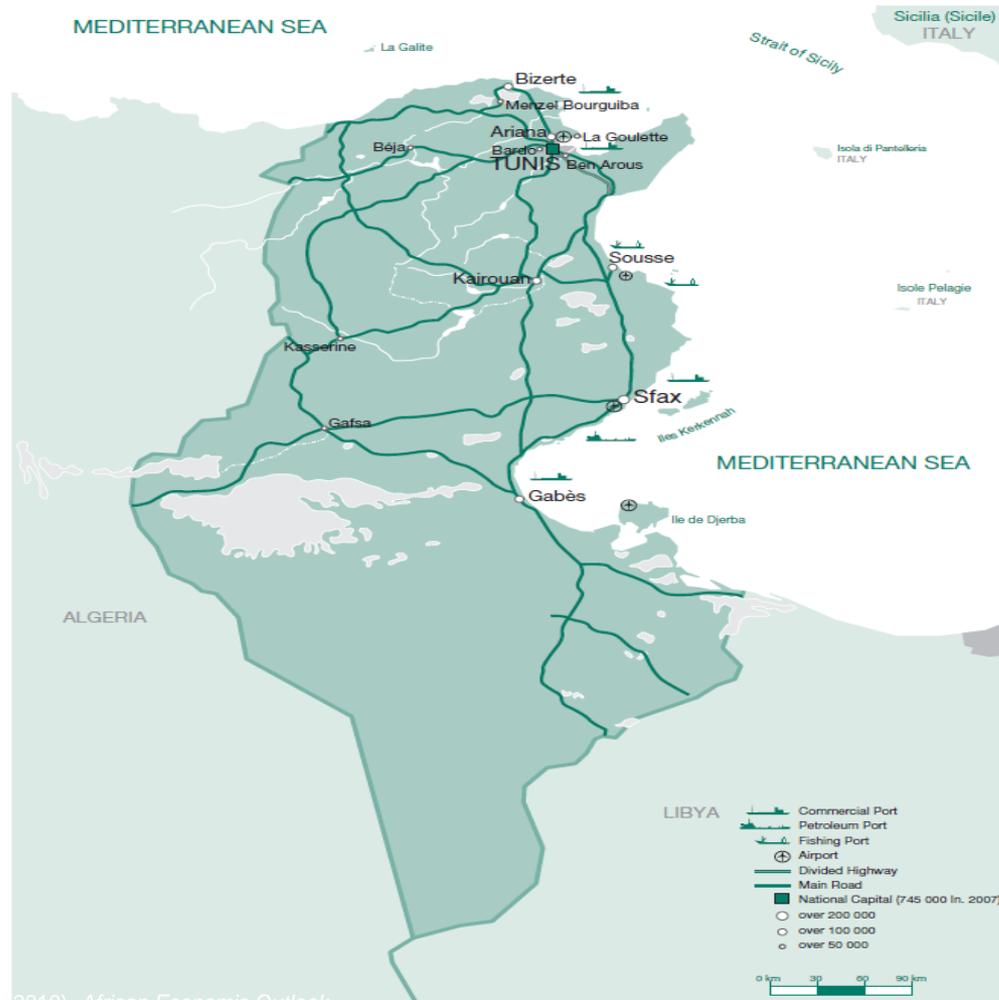
3 *Conclusions and Summing Up*

A success story?



- A lower-middle income country
- Average 5% annual growth rate since 1990
- Improving rankings in the ease of doing business
- ‘Prudent public debt management’ (42.8% of GDP in 2009)
- 3% fiscal deficit
- Inflation at approx. 3% in the 2000s
- 60% of budget dedicated to social sectors
- Nearly 100% primary enrolment in 2008
- 80% health care coverage

Tunisia

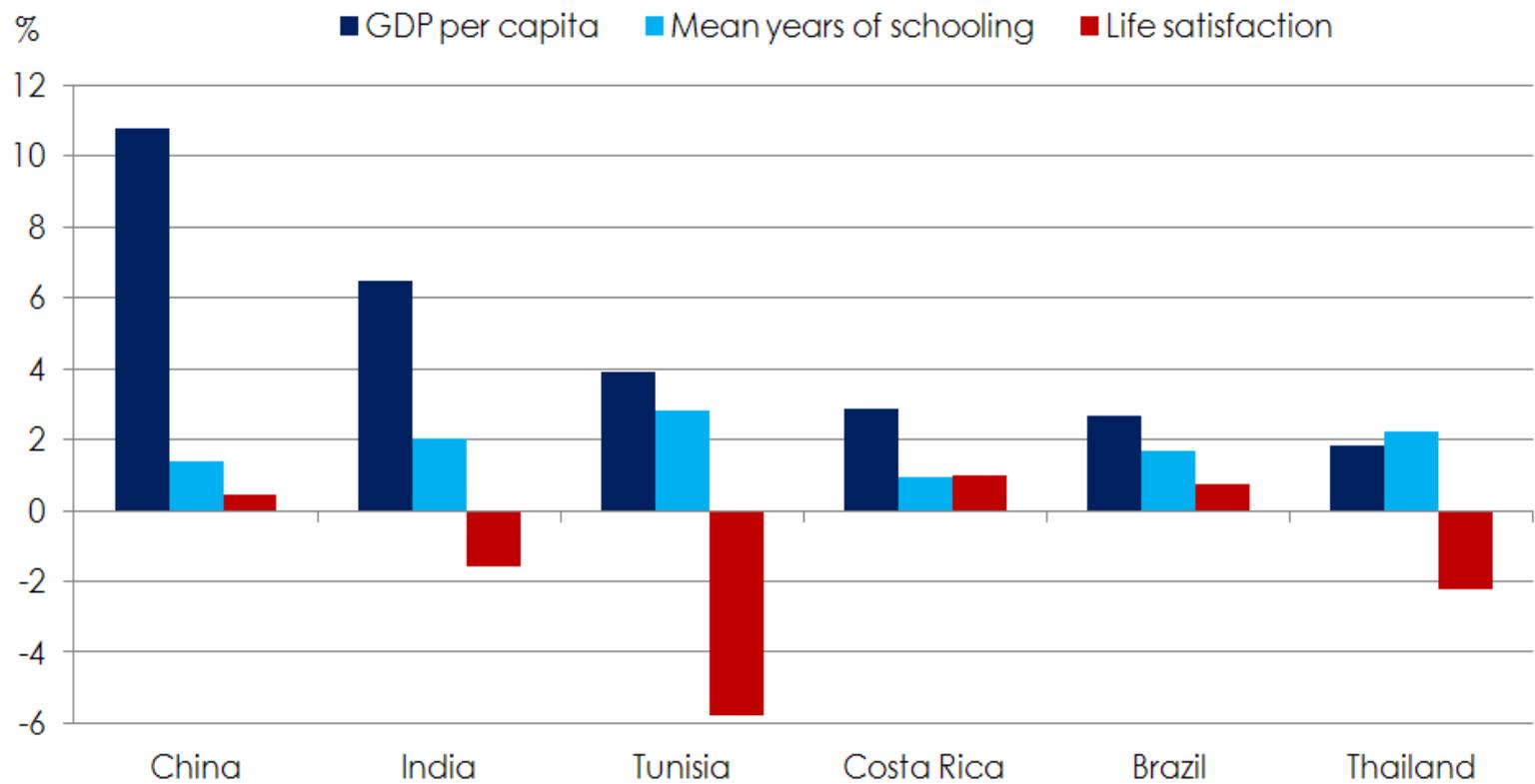


2010) African Economic Outlook

Growth in life satisfaction and income do not necessarily coincide

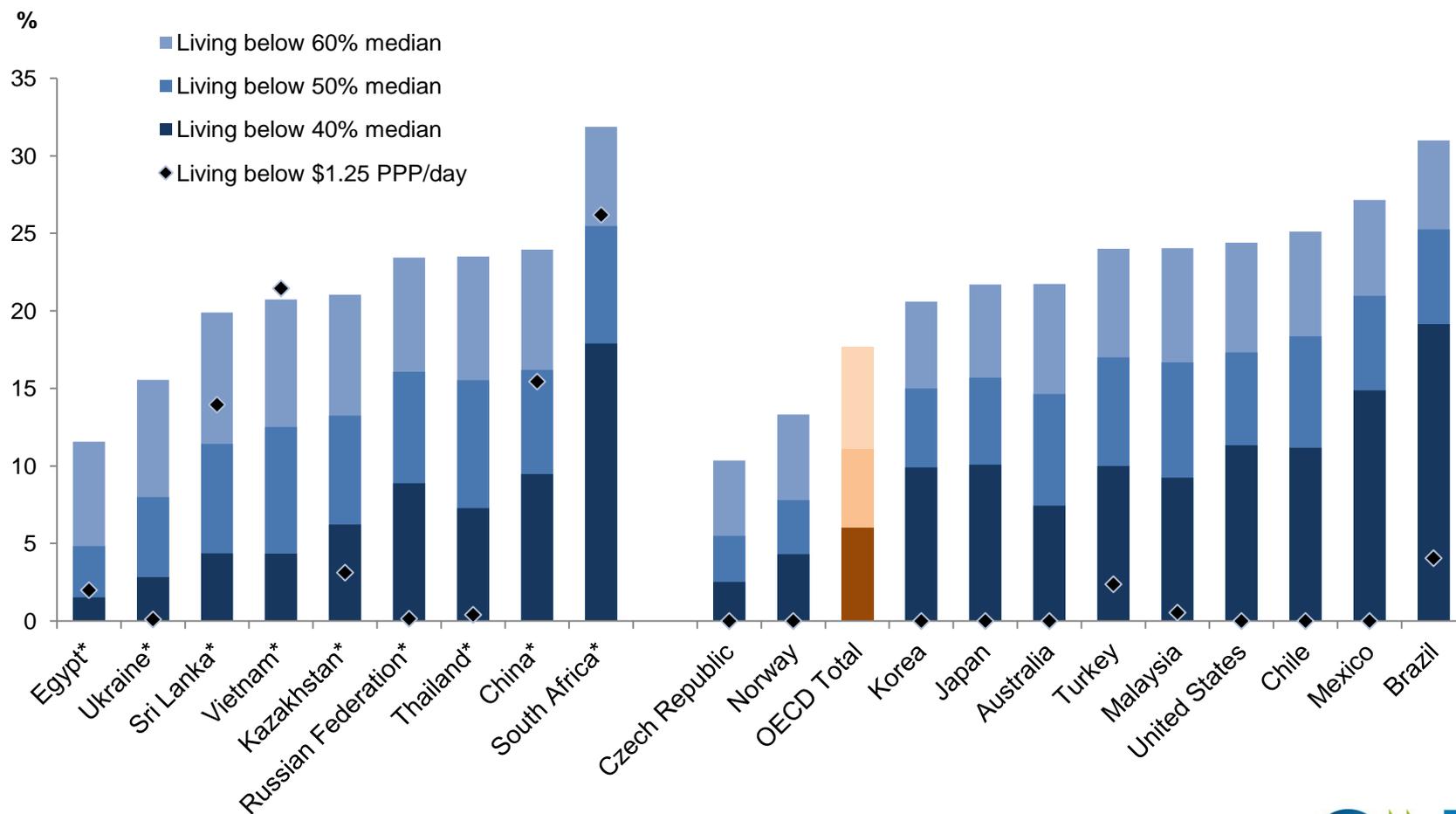


Annualised growth rates of life satisfaction and income 2006-2010



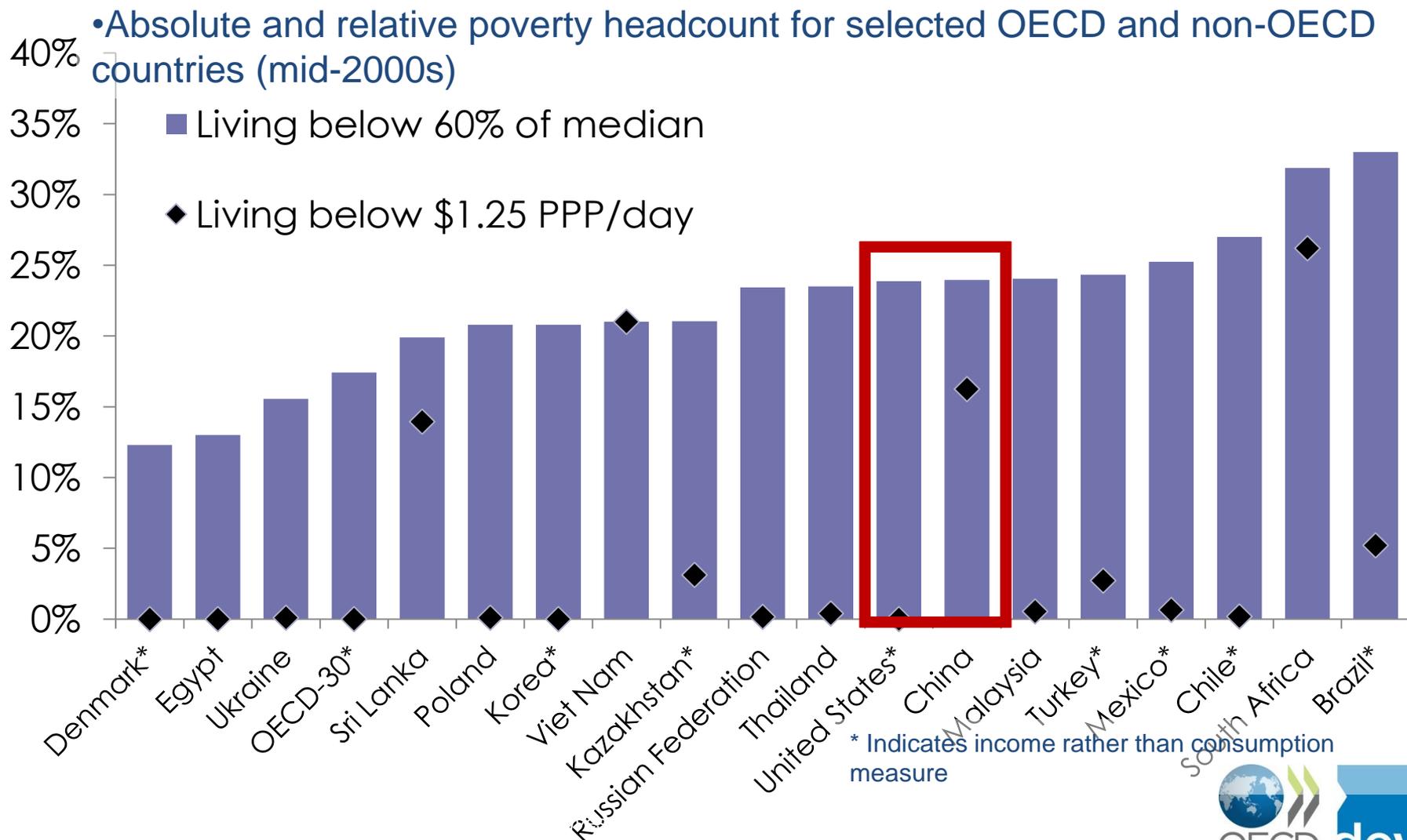
Sources: Authors' calculation based on Gallup World Poll (2010) and World Bank (2010)

Relative poverty levels across the world

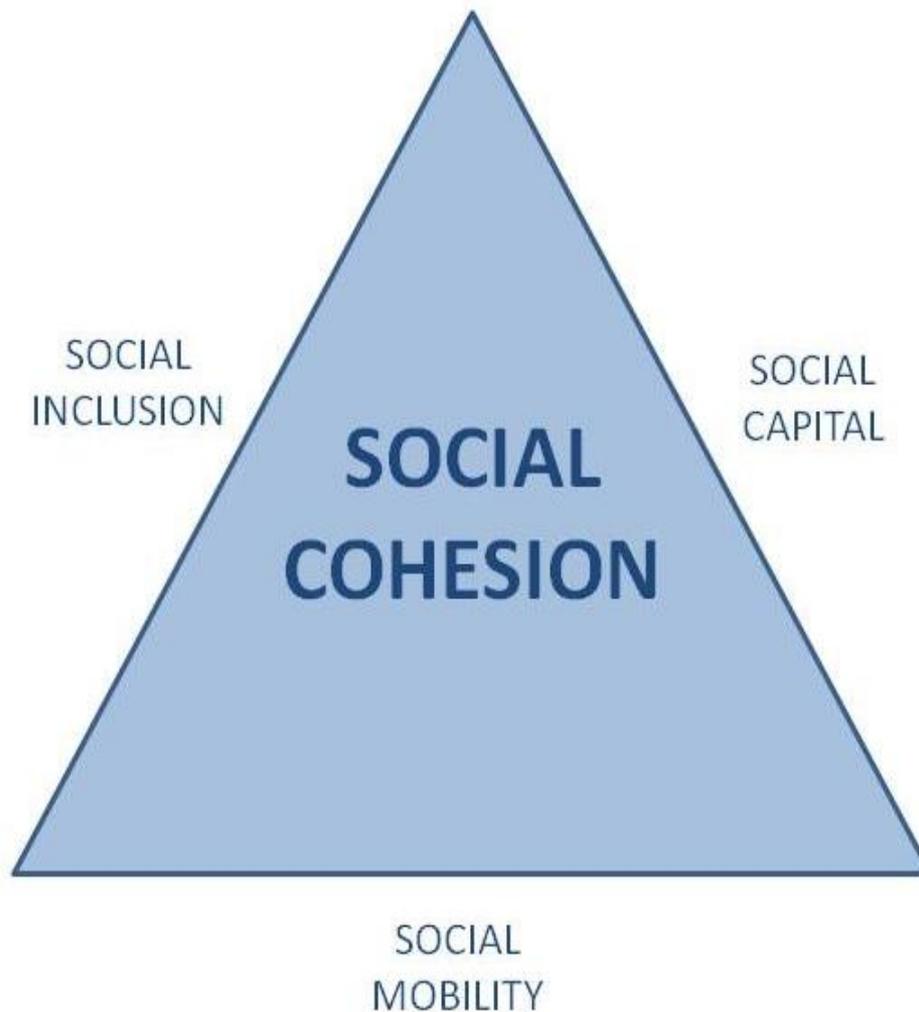


Source: PGD 2010, OECD and Garroway and de Laiglesia (forthcoming)

Shift in Focus from Absolute Poverty to Relative Deprivation



Conceptual framework: The Social Cohesion “Triangle”



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Why focus on social institutions?

...from outcomes to root causes

Social Institutions : long lasting codes of conduct, norms, traditions, informal and formal laws contributing to gender inequality in all sphere of life.

What we can **observe**:

Gender gaps in education

What existing **indicators** tell us:

School enrolment of women lower than men's

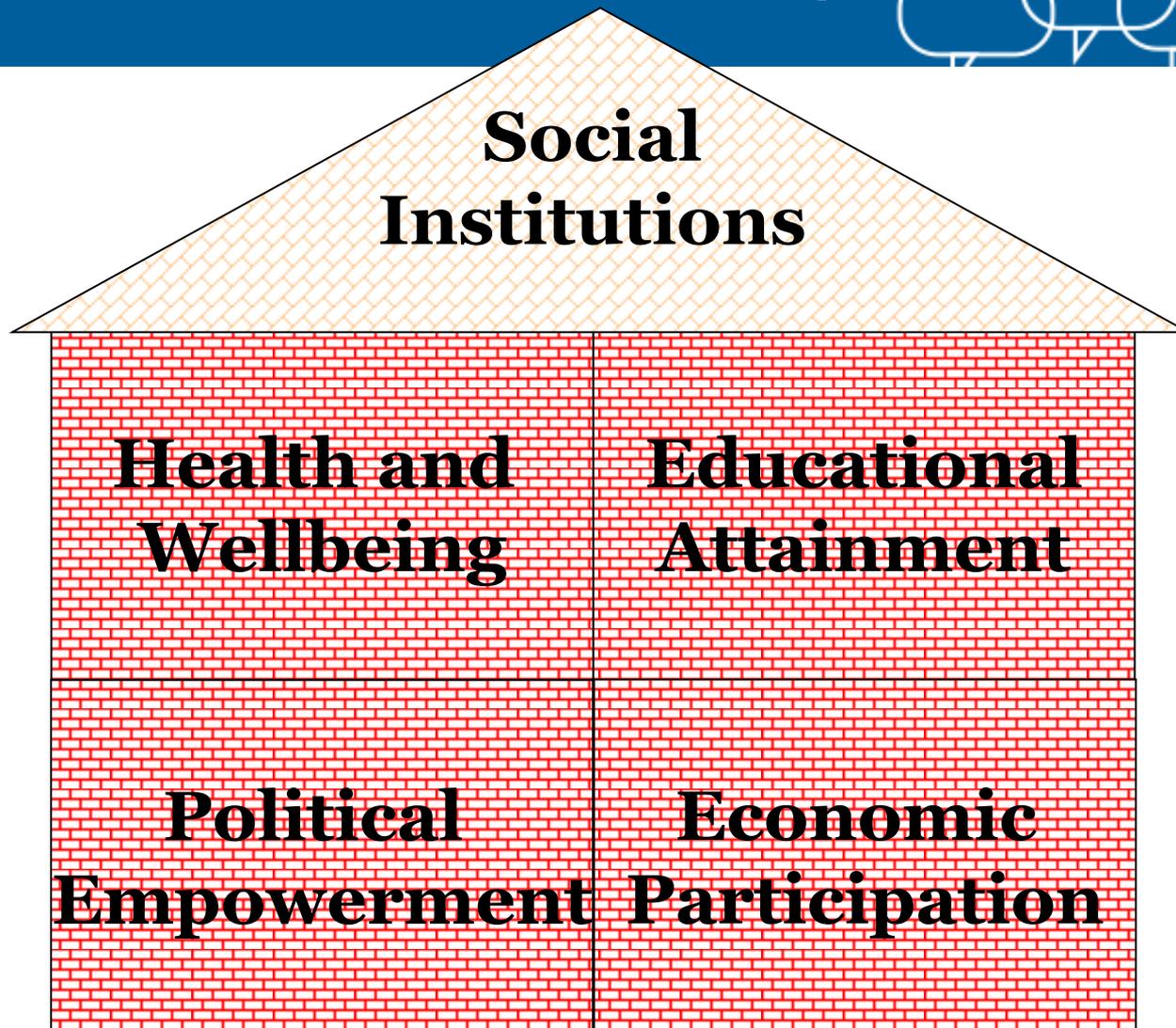
What **policies** we derive:

Build more schools for women

What are the
Implication
of discriminating
Social Institutions :

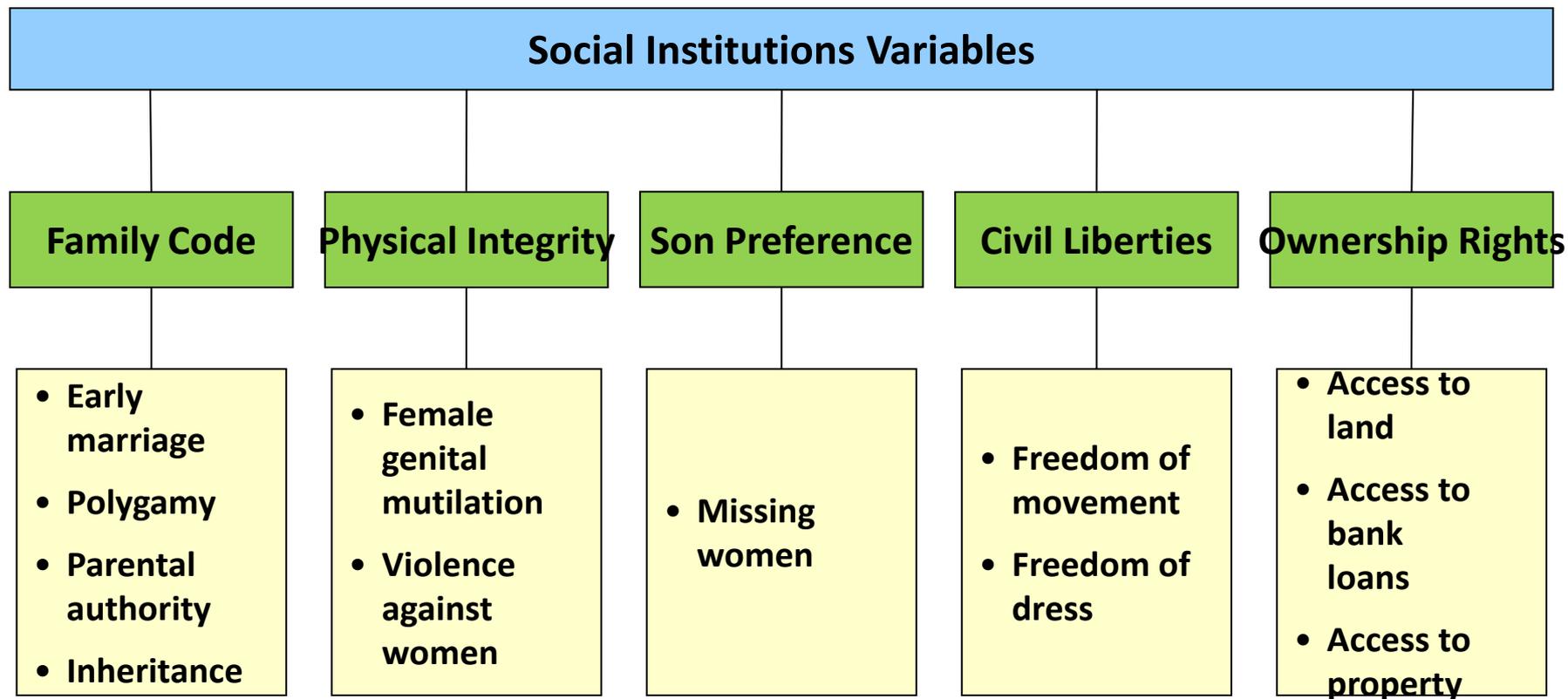
Underlying reasons for low enrolment:

- girls not allowed to attend facilities
- girls married at early ages
- girls not encouraged to pursue career



How do we measure social institutions?

5 key areas of discrimination



Family Code



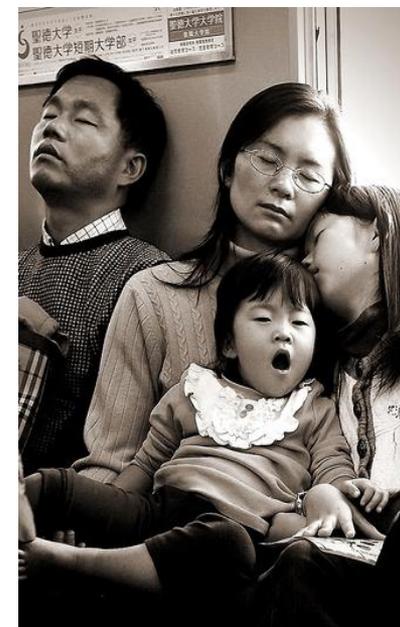
... refers to institutions that influence the decision-making power of women in the household. The following variables are included:

Parental authority measures whether women have the right to be a legal guardian of a child during marriage, and whether women have custody rights over a child after divorce.

Inheritance is based on formal inheritance rights of spouses.

Early marriage measures the percentage of girls between 15 and 19 years of age who are/were ever married.

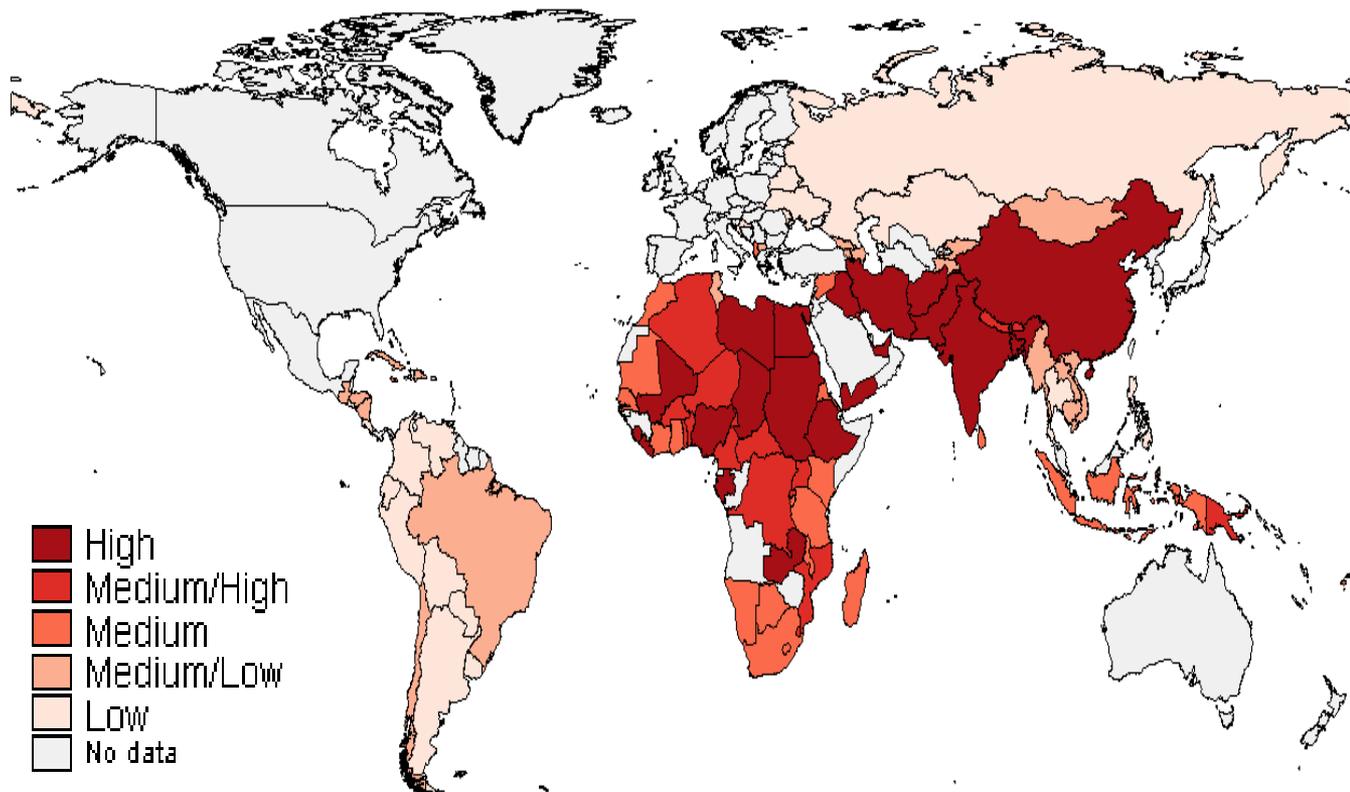
Polygamy measures the acceptance of polygamy in the population. Countries where this information is not available are assigned scores based on the legality of polygamy.



What does the SIGI show?



- **Bottom performers** among 102 developing countries: Sudan, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone
- **Top performers:** Paraguay, Croatia, Kazakhstan
- **Highest inequality:** sub-Saharan Africa; Middle East and North Africa; South Asia
- **Lowest inequality:** Latin America; Europe and Central Asia
- **Region with both high and low performers:** East Asia and Pacific

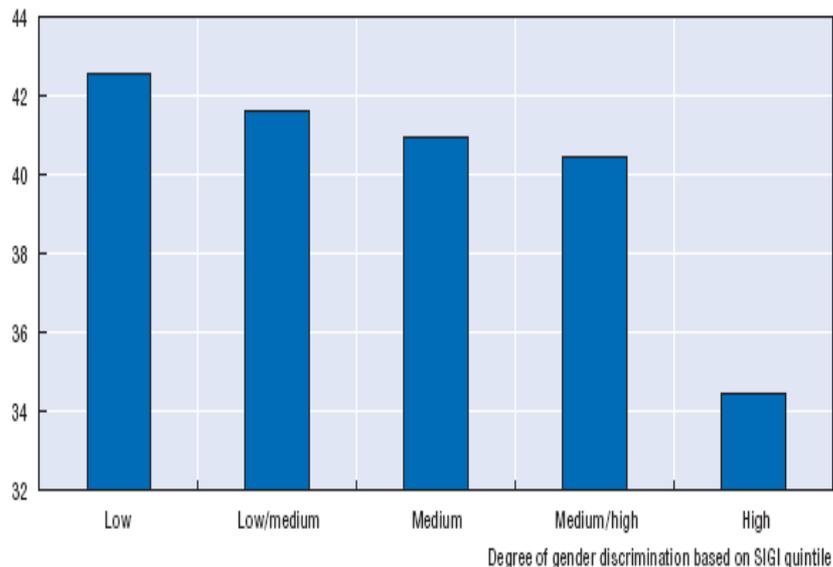


How do Social Institutions affect development outcomes ?



SIGI and labour market outcomes

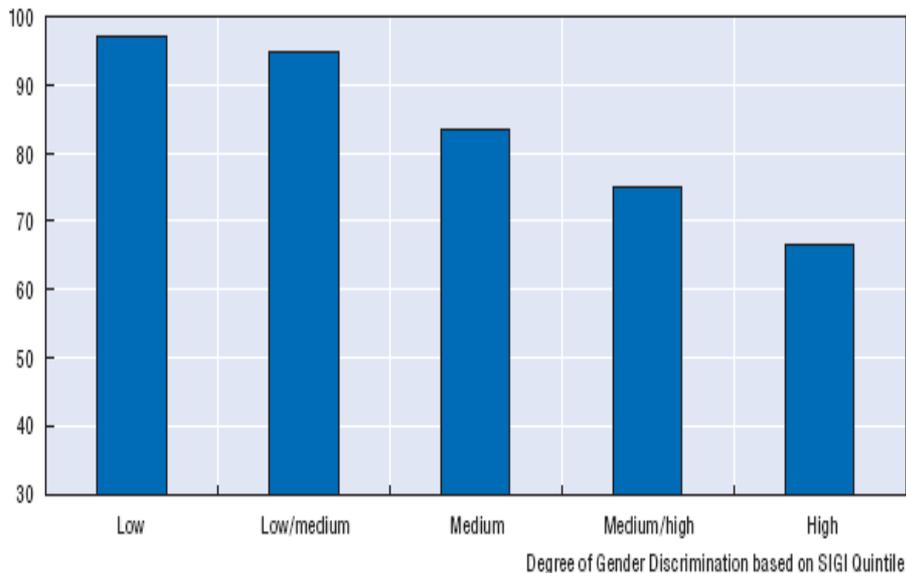
Average female labour force participation (%)



The higher the discrimination in social institutions, the lower female labour participation

SIGI and educational outcomes

Average literacy ratio (% female /%male)



The higher discrimination in social institutions, the lower female to male literacy ratios

Linking SIGI to the MDGs: The Big Picture



In the 21 countries (i.e., in the high SIGI quintile) where social institutions discriminate against women the most...

...nearly twice as many children suffer from malnutrition (MDG 1)

...primary school completion is more than 15% lower (MDG 2)

...maternal mortality rates are twice as high (MDG 5)

Which MDG, which social institution?



MDGs	Targets	Indicators	The missing dimensions?
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty	1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Women's control over resources: access to land and credit
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education	2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.2: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	Women's decision-making power: percentage of women married, aged 15-19 years
MDG 5: Improve maternal health	5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1: Maternal mortality ratio	Women's physical security: level of violence against women and female genital mutilation

Key findings



- Hidden gender inequalities are being driven by these discriminatory institutions: negative consequences for human development and the economic and political participation of women
- Gender can be a useful lens to see the social costs and inequalities that are being exacerbated by shifting wealth
- Quality of jobs and access to decent work for women needs to be at forefront of policy responses to adapt to changing labour markets



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The OECD Better Life Initiative

www.oecdbetterlifeinitiative.org

Building on almost 10 years
of OECD work under the
Global Project

How's
Life?
(report)

OECD
Better
Life
Initiative

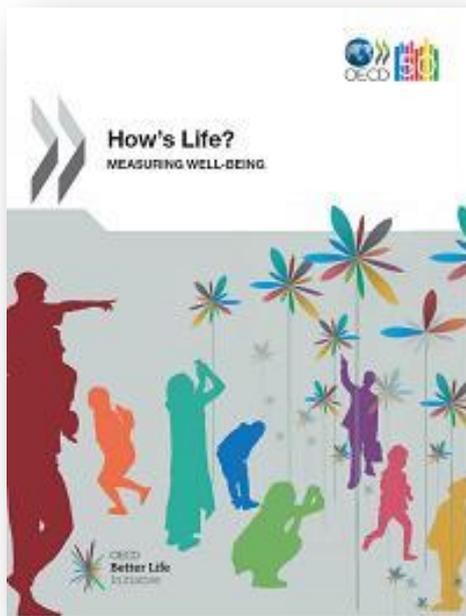
Your Better
Life Index
(interactive
web tool)

Now moving to measuring
what matters most in
PEOPLE's life

OECD@50: Better policies for better lives



How's Life? report



- Offers a comprehensive picture of people's lives in OECD countries and other major economies.
- First time that such a large number of indicators on people's material living conditions and quality of life is brought together at international level.

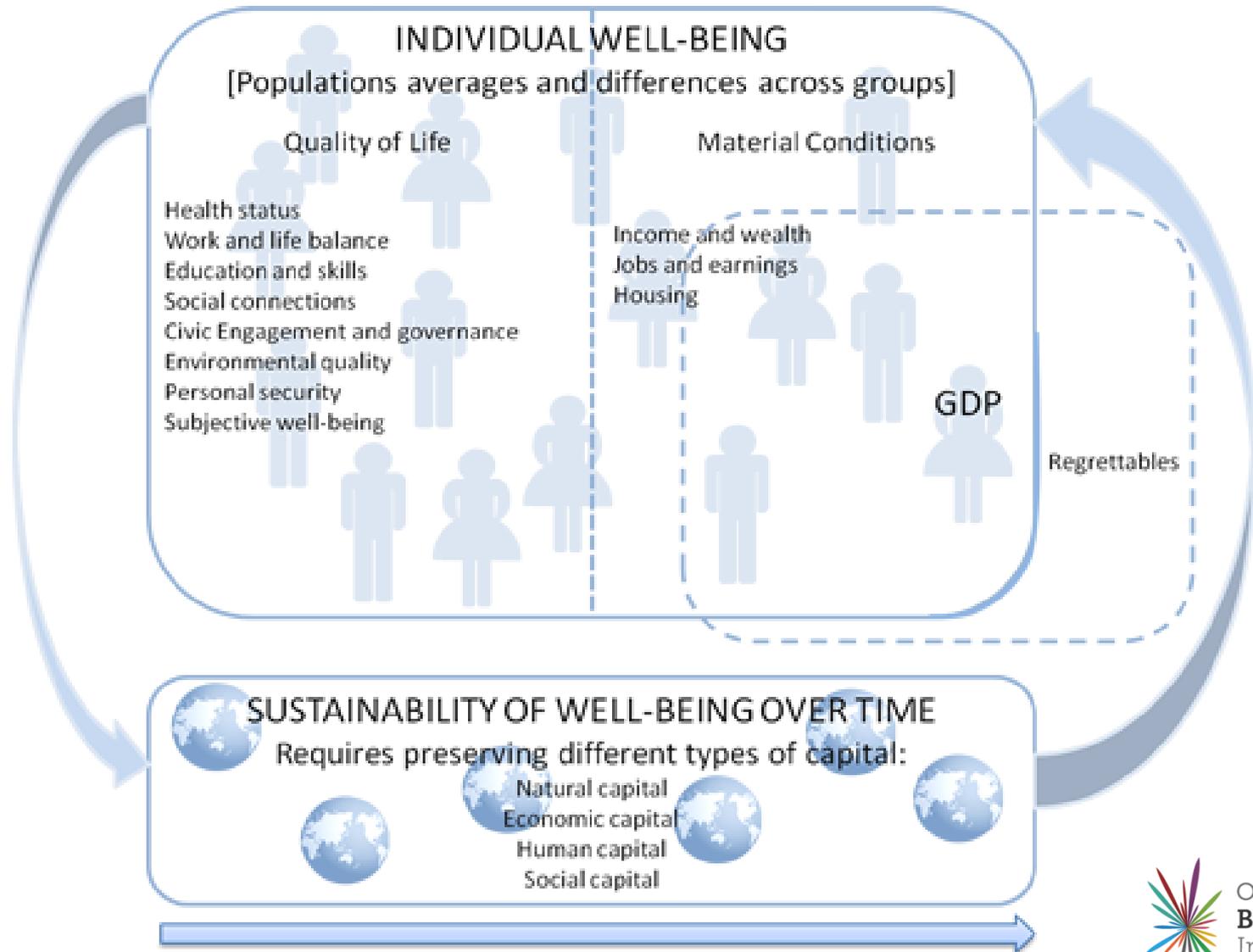
Focus

- **Households and people, not just GDP**
- **Outcomes, not inputs or outputs**
- **Assessing inequalities alongside averages**
- **Including both objective and subjective aspects of well-being**

Scope

- **Well-being here and now**
 - **Quality of Life**
 - **Material Living Conditions**
- **Well-being in the future**
 - **Sustainability**

The OECD well-being framework



Your Better Life Index

EN | FR [contact](#) [oecd.org](#)

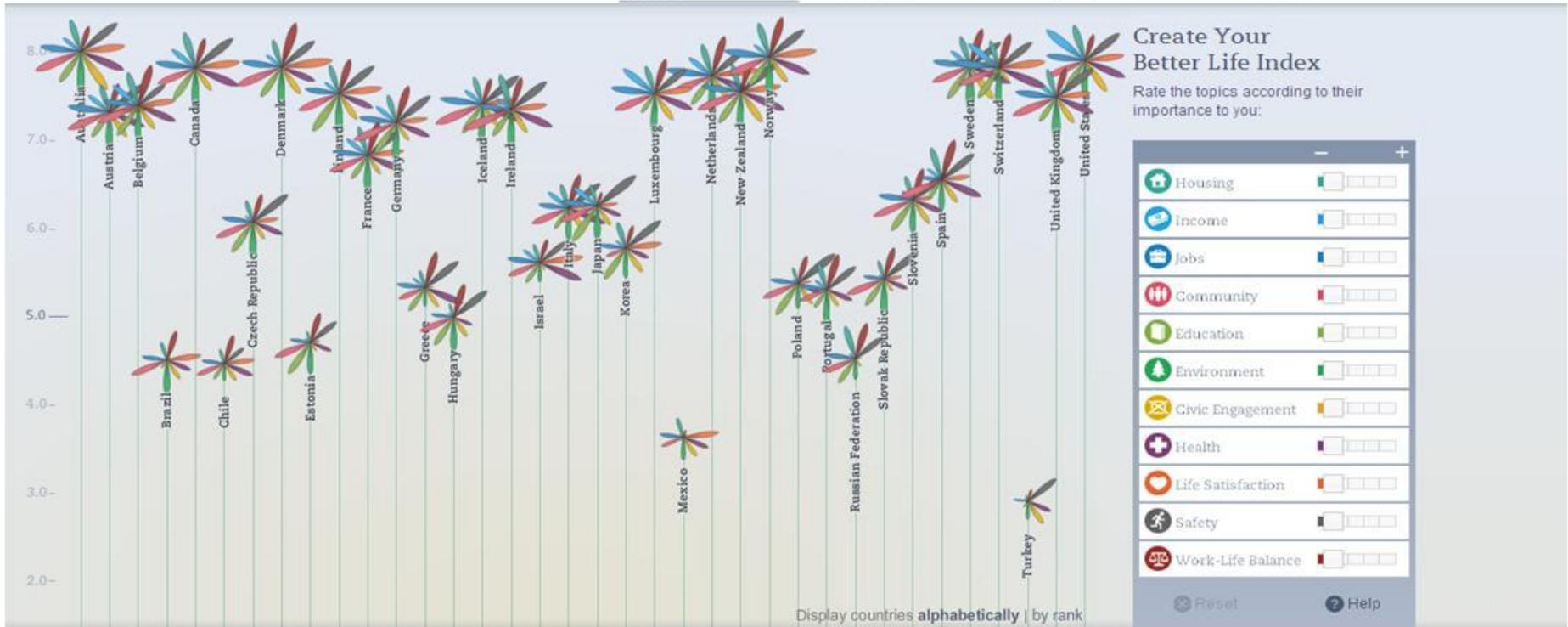


Index

Countries

Topics

About



Create Your Better Life Index
Rate the topics according to their importance to you:

- Housing
- Income
- Jobs
- Community
- Education
- Environment
- Civic Engagement
- Health
- Life Satisfaction
- Safety
- Work-Life Balance

Reset Help

Compare men and women

Compare your index

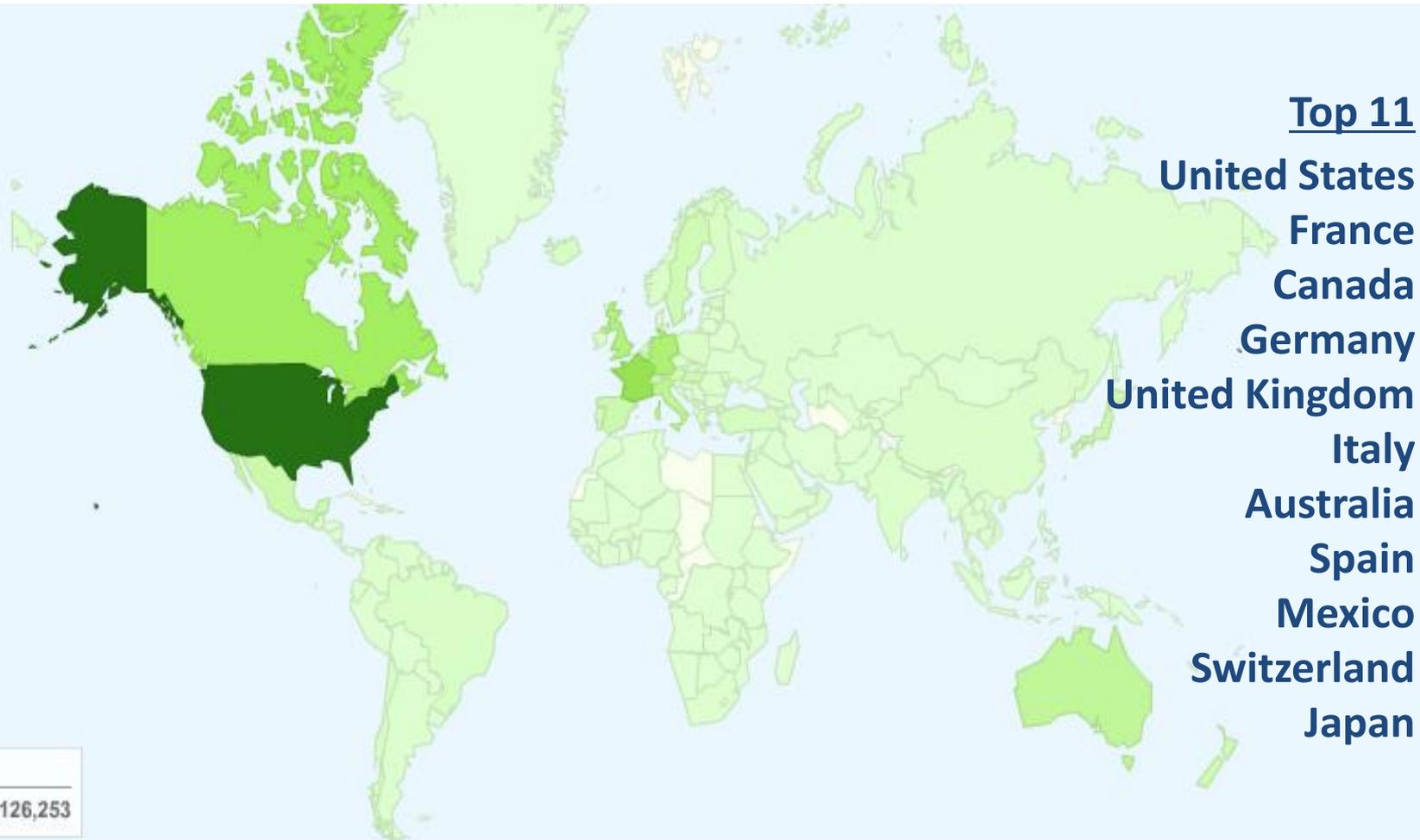
Share your index

How's life?



www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org

Global participation



Nearly one million total visits from 184 countries

The Wiki-family at the OECD



Wikigender: a platform for gender equality research, information and data



Wikiprogress: a platform for progress-related research and data



Wikichild: a data-sharing platform for the child research community



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Conclusions and Summing Up



- Broadening the measure of well-being and development outcomes
- Look at the root causes of development outcomes, such as institutional determinants
- Introduce “users’ perspectives” (e.g. Wiki) to enrich relevance of analysis and get feedbacks

Next steps:

- *Social cohesion country reviews*
 - Country case studies to assess social the three dimensions of cohesion and identify what policies can tackle lack of cohesion
- *Linking Gender and Institutions Database to MDGs*
 - Country case studies to determine which factors (early marriage, violence, land rights, etc) are most relevant and what policies have been effective in transforming discrimination against women
- *Introducing sustainability dimension into the BLI*
- *Contribution to the post-2015 development framework*

Conclusions and Summing Up



Thank you!

OECD Development Centre

More information:

www.oecd.org/dev/gender

webnet.oecd.org/pgdexplorer

www.oecdbetterlifeinitiative.org