EVENT GUIDE

4th OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy
Measuring Well-Being for Development and Policy Making

16-19 October 2012
New Delhi, India
Welcome to the 4th OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy!

The OECD has been promoting the measurement of well-being and progress with its path-breaking analysis and data collection since the 1st OECD World Forum was held in Palermo in 2004. At that time, statistics on well-being issues were in their infancy and economic growth was the main compass used to assess trends in living conditions.

Since then, significant progress has been made. The global crisis has accelerated the urgency to revisit our growth model, and explore ways to make it more inclusive and sustainable. The crisis also brought to light the need to look at both our analytical frameworks and our measurement tools, and at our understanding of them. Furthermore, governments and citizens around the world are increasingly recognising that better indicators, going beyond traditional economic statistics, are needed to take into account the diverse aspects of well-being, quality of life, equity and sustainability. It is now widely recognised that, although GDP growth remains an important variable to measure economic dynamics and wealth in a society, it needs to be accompanied by other indicators to explain the full picture about progress of societies and about improving ‘people’s lives’.

In 2004, 2007 and 2009, the OECD organised World Fora in Palermo, Istanbul and Busan respectively, which represented important milestones in the international agenda for measuring well-being and societal progress. In 2009, the European Union’s ‘GDP and Beyond’ communication was released, followed shortly by the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report which we supported with our analysis and advice. At the time, the OECD was already actively working on the development of a new generation of statistics informing about people’s lives. In this respect, 2010 was a turning point as we launched the OECD Better Life Initiative, at OECD’s 50th Anniversary, which presented for the first time a comprehensive set of internationally-comparable indicators on well-being. We are also collaborating closely with many countries and organisations that have launched ambitious national and regional initiatives in this field.

The notions of well-being and progress are universal and relevant to everyone, everywhere, notwithstanding different cultures, contexts, and levels of economic and social development. As we move from Rio+20 towards the post-2015 development agenda, policies need to be based on a better compass than the one used in the past. The drive towards better well-being and sustainability measurements will not be successful unless we show that they can lead to better policies. If we want to prevent another crisis, we need better policies based on better indicators as well as a better understanding of the challenges. This is all the more important at a time when we urgently need to re-launch growth and employment in many countries.

I very much hope that our discussions during the 4th OECD World Forum, under the theme “Measuring Well-Being for Development and Policy Making”, will contribute to building a comprehensive agenda for the achievement of this goal.

I am extremely grateful to the Government of India for hosting us and for providing valuable support in the preparation of this important Forum. An old Indian proverb says “All the flowers of all the tomorrows are in the seeds of today”. Ladies and Gentlemen, that is precisely what we will be doing in New Delhi over the coming days: planting the seeds of better statistics and better measurements so that we can enjoy better lives in all the tomorrows!

Angel Gurría
OECD Secretary-General
MESSAGE

I extend my warm wishes and heartiest welcome to all the delegates and participants of the 4th OECD World Forum being held in New Delhi during 16th to 19th October, 2012. The Forum with its focus on measuring progress and well-being of society aims to foster debate on a wide range of development and policy issues. The emerging consensus around the world on the issues impacting the welfare of the society is a call for an economy with a more human face and for a political system that is capable of making decisions that benefit all citizens. These developmental concerns pose key challenges to both statisticians as well as policy makers.

It is a matter of vital significance for holding the OECD World Forum at this juncture, especially in view of various challenges being faced across the world in a fast changing socio-economic environment. I sincerely hope that the discussions at the world forum shall enable Statisticians, Economists, Academicians and Policy Makers across the globe to identify specific issues and their appropriate remedial measures. I also wish that the deliberations shall pave the way for further collaborations in our endeavour to continuously improve the quality of life across the globe and foster progress of societies. I wish for a grand success for the outcomes of OECD World Forum.

(SRIKANT KUMAR JENA)
MESSAGE

I am pleased to extend my warm greetings and felicitations to the distinguished participants and organisers of the 4th OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy under the theme "Measuring Well-Being for Development and Policy Making" being held in New Delhi during 16-19 October 2012.

I compliment the organisers of this forum for bringing the theme upfront for deliberation. During the last decade our government has endeavoured to accelerate the economic growth of the country and also to make this growth broad based and inclusive. However, while macro-economic indicators do reflect growth of the economy but they do not adequately capture what the ordinary people of the country perceive about the state of their lives. There is therefore a need that the resultant change in socio economic conditions of the people ought to be measured properly. This is crucial to ensure credibility and accountability of our policies.

A pronounced deprivation of well-being continues to have, even today, the debilitating effect of preventing a large mass of population, across the globe, from actualising its full potential. It has been recognised by the experts that well-being is a multidimensional phenomenon, which may arise due to lacking key capabilities such as income, education, poor health, insecurity, low self-confidence etc. All these aspects pose multifaceted challenges on measurement as well as policy prescription in the current scenario. I trust the deliberations of the Forum would enrich our capability in dealing with this malaise and help us in re-pledging ourselves, with renewed hope, towards working for progress of humanity and creation of an equitable world.

I believe, the opportunity provided by this forum for discussion, dialogue and exchange of views and ideas on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy will help galvanise the national statistical systems of the countries to meet the emerging requirements of decision making and policy intervention.

I wish the Forum every success.

NEW DELHI
October 2012

(T. C. A. ANANT)
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For nearly a decade, the OECD has led the international reflection on the measurement of well-being and progress, principally through three world fora held in Palermo, Italy in 2004, Istanbul, Turkey in 2007 and Busan, Korea in 2009. These events have helped to develop a shared sense of common purpose and direction among the many agencies active in developing more relevant statistics on well-being and progress.

In May last year, on the occasion of the Organisation’s 50th Anniversary, the OECD Secretary-General launched the OECD Better Life Initiative. This Initiative, through the How’s Life? report and its associated Your Better Life Index (BLI), proposes a framework that gives a more comprehensive picture of what matters in people’s lives. The Better Life Initiative framework, inspired by the recommendations in the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report and the many on-going national initiatives to measure well-being and societal progress, includes eleven dimensions of material conditions and quality of life and focuses on outcomes – both averages and across population groups. It also looks at our imprint today on a range of resources that will shape well-being in the future. In May this year, the BLI was updated to reflect improvements to the index and to enable comparisons by gender and income inequality. This framework is potentially relevant for all countries around the world. Indeed, in a recent resolution, the UN General Assembly called for a “more holistic approach to development”, putting the notion of well-being and sustainability at the core of the reflections on the design of goals and indicators after 2015.

The OECD is now organising, jointly with the Government of India, this 4th OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy under the theme “Measuring Well-Being for Development and Policy Making”. Building on the Better Life Initiative, the main objectives of the Forum are to further the discussions on the different aspects that make for a good life today and in the future in different countries of the world and to promote the development and use of new measures of well-being for effective and accountable policy making. Thus, an important expected outcome of the Forum is to contribute to the post-2015 development agenda.

The Forum agenda is being designed to reflect the conclusions of four regional conferences on Measuring Well-Being and Fostering the Progress of Societies that the OECD has organised in association with the OECD Development Centre, PARIS21 and regional actors. These events, for Latin-America in Mexico City (http://mfps.inegi.org.mx/en), for Asia-Pacific in Tokyo (www.esri.go.jp/conference2011/en), for Africa in Rabat (www.oecd.org/dev/progressafrica) and for Europe in Paris (www.oecd.org/progress/europe) took place in May 2011, December 2011, April 2012 and June 2012 respectively.
ABOUT THE FORUM ORGANISERS

The 4th OECD World Forum is organised jointly by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

ABOUT THE ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The mission of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world.

The OECD provides a forum in which governments can work together to share experiences and seek solutions to common problems. It works with governments to understand what drives economic, social and environmental change. The OECD measures productivity and global flows of trade and investment. It analyses and compares data to predict future trends. It sets international standards on a wide range of things, from agriculture and tax to the safety of chemicals.

It looks, too, at issues that directly affect the lives of ordinary people, like how much they pay in taxes and social security, and how much leisure time they can take. The OECD compares how different countries’ school systems are readying their young people for modern life, and how different countries’ pension systems will look after their citizens in old age.

Drawing on facts and real-life experience, the OECD recommends policies designed to make the lives of ordinary people better. The organisation works with business, through the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD, and with labour, through the Trade Union Advisory Committee. It has active contacts as well with other civil society organisations. The common thread of OECD work is a shared commitment to market economies backed by democratic institutions and focused on the well-being of all citizens. Along the way, the organisation also sets out to make life harder for the terrorists, tax dodgers, crooked businessmen and others whose actions undermine a fair and open society.

To learn more, visit www.oecd.org

ABOUT THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation came into existence as an Independent Ministry on 15 October 1999 after the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation. The Ministry has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other to Programme Implementation.

The Statistics Wing, called the National Statistical Organisation (NSO), consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). CSO has six major Divisions: (i) National Accounts Division (NAD); (ii) Economic Statistics Division (ESD); (iii) Social Statistics Division (SSD); (iv) Coordination and Publication Division (CAP); (v) Training Division (NASA); and (vi) Computer Centre. Similarly, NSSO has four Divisions: (i) Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD); (ii) Field Operations Divisions (FOD); (iii) Data Processing Division (DPD); and (iv) Coordination and Publication Division (CPD).

The Programme Implementation Wing has three Divisions: (i) Twenty Point Programme; (ii) Infrastructure Monitoring and Project Monitoring; and (iii) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme.

Besides these two wings, a National Statistical Commission was created through a Resolution of the Government of India (MOSPI) and one autonomous Institute, the Indian Statistical Institute, was declared as an institute of National importance by an Act of Parliament.

Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary and Chief Statistician, is at the helm of affairs of this Ministry with support of adequate Technical and Administrative Officers.

To learn more, visit www.mospi.gov.in
The OECD Better Life Initiative (www.oecd.org/betterlifeinitiative) brings together several strands of the OECD’s work on measuring well-being and progress. The Initiative aims to promote “Better Policies for Better Lives”, in line with the OECD’s overarching mission. There are two main pillars to this initiative, How’s Life? and Your Better Life Index.

How’s Life?

How’s Life? Measuring Well-Being (www.oecd.org/howslife), released for the first time in October 2011, is prepared under the oversight of the OECD Committee on Statistics and will be released every two years. It looks at the most important aspects that shape people’s lives and well-being. It paints a comprehensive picture of well-being in OECD countries and other major economies, by looking at people’s material conditions and quality of life in eleven dimensions: income and wealth, jobs and earnings, housing conditions, health status, work and life balance, education and skills, social connections, civic engagement and governance, environmental quality, personal security and subjective well-being. The OECD Framework for analysing well-being and societal progress is shown below. Critical features of this framework are its focus on individuals’ and households’ outcomes (rather than drivers and inputs) and on both objective and subjective aspects of well-being. The report also provides information on inequalities in the various dimensions of people’s life and (in a more limited way) on our imprint today on some key resources that will shape well-being in the future. The next edition of How’s Life? is planned for early Fall 2013.
Your Better Life Index

Your Better Life Index (www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org), released for the first time in May 2011, is an interactive web-based tool which enables citizens to compare well-being across countries by giving their own weight to each of the eleven dimensions explored in How’s Life?. Your Better Life Index aims to engage citizens in discussions on what matters most in their lives and on what governments should do to improve well-being. It places people’s concerns and aspirations at the heart of the wellbeing debate and strengthens participation in the policy-making process.

The indicators featured in Your Better Life Index are a subset of those included in How’s Life? and they are organised along the 11 dimensions of the OECD Framework.

As of September 2012, Your Better Life Index has attracted over 1.1 million visitors, and over 2 million page views from 184 countries and 32 territories (as defined by the UN); more than 36,500 user-created indexes have been shared through various channels and 15,000 demographic surveys have been submitted to the OECD, generating useful information of the value that people attach to various life dimensions, and how these preferences differ across countries and the demographic characteristics of users.

Your Better Life Index is regularly updated and enhanced: compared to the original version, the 2012 edition includes a few additional indicators, some analysis on socioeconomic states and allows a disaggregation by gender. It also expands its geographical coverage to the Russian Federation and Brazil.
PRACTICAL INFORMATION

VENUE
The 4th OECD World Forum is taking place in the Ashok Hotel located at 50 B, Diplomatic Enclave, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi (tel. +91 (0) 11 2611 0101). The Forum starts at 09:00 on 16 October and ends at 18:00 on 19 October 2012.

FORUM INFORMATION DESK
The Forum Information Desk, opened every day from 08:30 to 20:30, is located in the reception area on the ground level (level I) of Ashok Hotel and provides the following services:

- General information
- Latest Forum programme
- Badge re-issue (for delegates who have lost their badge)
- Point of contact with Forum organisers
- Travel assistance

BADGES & SECURITY
Your badge is your passport to the Forum, please wear it where it is visible at all times. In case of loss, please go to the Forum Information Desk. For security reasons, participants are asked not to leave their belongings unattended. A cloakroom is available, please see with the hotel reception desk located on the ground level (level I) of the Ashok Hotel.

TRANSPORTATION
Transportation will be available between official Forum hotels (Samrat Hotel, Le Meridien Hotel, Lalit Hotel, Hans Plaza Hotel, Shangri-la Hotel, Janpath Hotel and Royal Plaza Hotel) and the Forum site at the Ashok Hotel. Transportation will also be available following the Gala Dinners to official Forum hotels.

AIRPORT TRANSFERS
Transfers from and back to the airport will be made available for those who have provided their flight details when registering.

In order to access the airport, you will need a printed version of your airline ticket.

FORUM PROGRAMME
Please note that the programme included in this Event Guide is subject to change at the discretion of the organisers. Updated versions are available at the Forum Information Desk.

INTERPRETATION
Interpretation will be available in French and English in all the sessions during the Forum.
**WEBCAST**

All Forum sessions can be viewed on the website at [www.oecdindia.in](http://www.oecdindia.in).

**LUNCHES AND COFFEE BREAKS**

Lunches and coffee breaks will be served in an air-conditioned marquee located on the convention hall level (level C). The marquee is accessible by walking through the exhibition area.

**GALA DINNERS**

Delegates are invited to three cultural evenings, including gala dinners.

- **Tuesday 16 October** on the front lawn of the Ashok Hotel
- **Wednesday 17 October** at the Taj Palace Hotel in New Delhi (approximately 3 kms from the Ashok Hotel)
- **Thursday 18 October** at the Kingdom of Dreams in Gurgaon, Haryana (approximately 20 kms from the Ashok Hotel)

Shuttle buses will be provided from the Ashok Hotel and back to official Forum hotels for both Wednesday and Thursday evening.

**CULTURAL EVENT**

The Government of India has organised a visit to the Taj Mahal, the 1st of the Seven Wonders of the World, in Agra on Saturday 20 October for foreign delegates who have registered for this visit. Shuttle buses will leave official Forum hotels at 07:00 and will return to New Delhi at approximately 21:00. Participants are requested to kindly be at the entrance of their hotel by 06:30 in the morning to board the buses.

**MEDICAL SERVICES**

For medical emergencies, two doctors will be available at the Forum in the medical room located on the convention hall level (level C) across from the plenary room.

**PRESS CENTRE**

The Press Centre for journalists is located in Room 294 on the 2nd floor of the Ashok Hotel.

**INTERNET CORNER**

Delegates can access internet, print, scan, photocopy and fax documents free of charge at the Internet Corner located on the convention hall level (level C) across from the plenary room.

**MESSAGE BOARD**

A message board for delegates is available at the entrance of the plenary room. Feel free to pin your messages to other delegates and we invite you to regularly check the board.

**MOBILE TELEPHONES**

Please ensure that your mobile telephones and smartphones are either silent or switched off during conference sessions.
ASHOK HOTEL MAIN ENTRANCE

Towards Ashok Lobby

MOSPI Secretariat

OECD Secretariat

Plenary Room
Parallel Rooms 1, 2 & 3

Lifts towards
Parallel Room 4 (3rd floor)
Speakers’ Lounge (3rd floor)
Rooms 292, 293 & 294 (2nd floor)

Towards Breakfast Room & Bank

Ashok Hotel Reception Desk

Forum Information Desk

Towards Samrat Hotel

Internet Corner

Medical Room

Media Studio

Exhibition Area

Lunches & Coffee Breaks Area

ASHOK HOTEL CONFERENCE CENTRE LAYOUT
The Exhibition will feature various booths and presentations on new technologies for visualising statistics as well as initiatives to measure and foster quality of life.

Please note that the list of exhibitors included in this Event Guide is subject to change at the discretion of the organisers. For the most up-to-date list and a detailed description of individual exhibitors, please visit the following site: www.oecd.org/site/worldforumindia/exhibitorsdescription.htm

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*Exhibitors will be present from Wednesday to Friday*
# PROGRAMME

The conference programme is constantly being updated. See the latest programme at: [www.oecd.org/site/worldforumindia/India%20Agenda.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/site/worldforumindia/India%20Agenda.pdf)

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## Day 1

**Tuesday 16 October 2012**

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<td>09:00-11:00</td>
<td><strong>INAUGURAL SESSION</strong>&lt;br&gt;Welcome: Sukanya Balakrishnan (Master of Ceremonies)&lt;br&gt;Lighting of lamp&lt;br&gt;Invocation Choir&lt;br&gt;Welcome address: T. C. A. Anant (Chief Statistician, India and Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India)&lt;br&gt;Opening address on behalf of the Government of India: Shri Srikant Kumar Jena (Honourable Union Minister of State for Statistics and Programme Implementation and Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India)&lt;br&gt;Opening address on behalf of the OECD: Angel Gurría (Secretary-General, OECD)&lt;br&gt;Keynote address: Montek Singh Ahluwalia (Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India)</td>
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<td>11:00-11:30</td>
<td>Tea &amp; coffee break / Exhibition</td>
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<td>11:30-12:20</td>
<td><strong>SETTING THE SCENE</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>The importance of measuring well-being for effective policy making and development.</em>&lt;br&gt;Chair: R. Radhakrishna (former Chairman, National Statistical Commission, India)&lt;br&gt;Keynote addresses:&lt;br&gt;David Cameron video (Prime Minister, United Kingdom)&lt;br&gt;Luis Liberman (Vice-President, Costa Rica)&lt;br&gt;Algirdas Šemeta (EU Commissioner for Taxation and Customs Union, Audit and Anti-Fraud, EU Commissioner for European Statistics)</td>
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<td>12:20-13:20</td>
<td><strong>FROM BUSAN TO NEW DELHI</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Reflections from the 3rd OECD World Forum in Busan and conclusions from the subsequent four OECD regional conferences in Mexico, Japan, Morocco and France.</em>&lt;br&gt;Chair: Martine Durand (Chief Statistician and Director of Statistics, OECD)&lt;br&gt;Ki Jong Woo (Commissioner, Statistics Korea, Korea)&lt;br&gt;Eduardo Sojo (President, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, Mexico)&lt;br&gt;Naoto Yamauchi (Osaka University, Japan)&lt;br&gt;Ahmed Lahlimi Alami (High Commissioner of Planning, Morocco)&lt;br&gt;Enrico Giovannini (President, National Institute for Statistics, Italy)</td>
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## THEME 1: MATERIAL CONDITIONS

### 13:20-13:50
Part 1 in plenary
Chair: **Y. V. Reddy** (Former Governor, Reserve Bank of India, India)
Overview address: **Angus Deaton** (Princeton University, United States)

### 13:50-15:00
Lunch / Exhibition

### 14:00-14:30
Lunchtime Seminar on Wikiprogress Networks – Regional Participation to a Global Movement:
- **Angela Hariche** (Statistics Directorate and Development Centre OECD), **Donatella Fazio** (Italian National Institute of Statistics, Italy), **Raj Mitra** (African Centre for Statistics), **Mariano Rojas** (Foro Consultivo Científico Y Tecnológico, Mexico) and **Mike Salvaris** (Australian National Development Index, Australia)

### 14:30-15:00
Lunchtime Seminar on Measuring Progress in Education:
- **Barbara Ischinger** and **Michael Davidson** (Directorate for Education, OECD)

### 14:30-15:00
Lunchtime Seminar on the Human Development Index:
- **Jon Hall** (Human Development Report Office, UNDP) and **K. Seeta Prabhu** (United Nations Development Programme)

### 14:30-15:00
Lunchtime Seminar on the India Social Institutions and Gender Index:
- **Somali Cerise** (OECD Development Centre), **Dhrijesh Kumar Tiwari** (Social Statistics Division, Central Statistics Office, India) and **Yamini Atmavilas** (Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, India)

### 15:00-16:30
Part 2 workshops in parallel

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<td>Workshop Chair 1a Abhijit Sen (Planning Commission, India)</td>
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<td>Workshop Chair 1d Stefan Flückiger (Swiss Ambassador to the OECD)</td>
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<td>Panellist 1ii Martin Hirsch (Agence du service civique, Former High Commissioner on Poverty, France)</td>
<td>Panellist 1bii Andrew Sharpe (Centre for the Study of Living Standards, Canada)</td>
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<td>Panellist 1ciii Michael A. Pirson (Fordham University and Humanistic Management Network, United States)</td>
<td>Panellist 1diii Leslie Tang (Deputy Commissioner for Census and Statistics of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China)</td>
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<td>Panellist 1iv Duncan Green (Oxfam, United Kingdom)</td>
<td>Panellist 1biv James Davies (University of Western Ontario, Canada)</td>
<td>Panellist 1civ Sandrine Cazes (International Labour Organisation)</td>
<td>Panellist 1d(iv) Cesáro Bouillon (Inter-American Development Bank)</td>
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<td>Panellist 1v Sabina Alkire (Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, United Kingdom)</td>
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<td>Panellist 1d(v) Joaquim Oliveira Martins (Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD)</td>
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### 16:30-17:00
Tea & coffee break / Exhibition

### 17:00-18:20
Part 3 in plenary
Introduction by Theme Chair
Reports by Workshop Chairs
General discussion and conclusions by Theme Chair

### 19:00-
Cultural evening with gala dinner at the Ashok Hotel
**Day 2  Wednesday 17 October 2012**

09:00-09:20  Keynote address:  
**Joseph E. Stiglitz** (Columbia University, United States)

**ROUND TABLE 1: MEASURING WELL-BEING INITIATIVES IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES**

09:20-10:40  Chair: **Jil Matheson** (Chair of OECD Committee on Statistics and National Statistician, United Kingdom)  
**Jiantang Ma** (Commissioner, NBS, China)  
**Karma Tshiteem** (GNH Commission Secretary, Bhutan)  
**Roy J. Romanow** video (Chair, Canadian Index of Wellbeing Advisory Board, Canada)  
**Romulo Viola** (former Chief Statistician, Philippines)  
**Enrico Giovannini** (President, National Institute for Statistics, Italy)  
**Brian Pink** (Australian Statistician, Australia)  
**Gerardo Leyva** (Deputy Director General of Research, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, Mexico)  
General discussion and conclusions by Chair

**THEME 2: QUALITY OF LIFE**

10:40-11:10  Part 1 in plenary  
Chair: **Shailaja Chandra** (former Chief Secretary, Delhi, India)  
Overview address:  
**Richard Layard** (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

11:10-11:40  Tea & coffee break / Exhibition

11:40-13:10  Part 2 workshops in parallel

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshop Chair</th>
<th>Improving health conditions</th>
<th>Investing in education and skills</th>
<th>Increasing people’s subjective well-being</th>
<th>Building effective and responsive institutions</th>
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<td><strong>Mark Pearson</strong> (Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Directorate, OECD)</td>
<td><strong>Haishan Fu</strong> (UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)</td>
<td><strong>Glenn Everett</strong> (Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom)</td>
<td><strong>Rolf Alter</strong> (Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD)</td>
<td><strong>James R. Silkenat</strong> (World Justice Project, United States)</td>
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<td><strong>Angus Deaton</strong> (Princeton University, United States)</td>
<td><strong>Soledad Arelano</strong> (Ministry of Social Development, Chile)</td>
<td><strong>Mariano Rojas</strong> (Foro Consultivo Científico Y Tecnológico, Mexico)</td>
<td><strong>Sue Taylor</strong> (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia)</td>
<td><strong>François Roubaud</strong> (Research on social and economic development, France)</td>
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<td><strong>Jennifer Madans</strong> (National Centre for Health Statistics, United States)</td>
<td><strong>Barbara Ichinger</strong> (Directorate for Education, OECD)</td>
<td><strong>Yoshi Takahashi</strong> (Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan)</td>
<td><strong>Sue Taylor</strong> (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia)</td>
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<td><strong>Sania Nishtar</strong> (Heartfile, Pakistan)</td>
<td><strong>Genovefa Ruzic</strong> (National Statistical Office, Slovenia)</td>
<td><strong>Anjil Doshi Gandhi</strong> (Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, Malaysia)</td>
<td><strong>François Roubaud</strong> (Research on social and economic development, France)</td>
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<td><strong>A. K. Shiva Kumar</strong> (National Advisory Council, India)</td>
<td><strong>Anand Sudarshan</strong> (Manipal Global Education Services P Ltd, India)</td>
<td><strong>Conal Smith</strong> (Statistics Directorate, OECD)</td>
<td><strong>Arun Maira</strong> (Planning Commission, India)</td>
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<td><strong>Claudia Stein</strong> (WHO, Europe)</td>
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<td><strong>Varad Pande</strong> (Ministry for Rural Development, India)</td>
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General discussion
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<td>13:10-14:40</td>
<td>Lunch / Exhibition</td>
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<td>14:10-14:40</td>
<td>Lunchtime Seminar on Open Data for Development: <strong>Shaida Badiee</strong> and <strong>Neil Fantom</strong> (World Bank)</td>
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<td>14:40-16:00</td>
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<td>Introduction by Theme Chair</td>
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<td>Reports by Workshop Chairs</td>
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<td>General discussion and conclusions by Theme Chair</td>
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<td>16:00-16:20</td>
<td>Keynote address:</td>
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<td><strong>Karl Falkenberg</strong> (Director General, DG Environment, European Commission)</td>
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<td>16:20-16:50</td>
<td>Tea &amp; coffee break / Exhibition</td>
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<td>16:50-17:10</td>
<td>Keynote address:</td>
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<td><strong>Mark Lowcock</strong> (Permanent Secretary, Department for International Development, United Kingdom)</td>
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<td>17:10-18:30</td>
<td><strong>ROUND TABLE 2: BEYOND 2015 - THE FUTURE OF DEVELOPMENT GOALS</strong></td>
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<td>Chair: <strong>Noeleen Heyzer</strong> (Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ESCAP)</td>
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<td><strong>Leena Srivastava</strong> (Executive Director, The Energy and Resources Institute, India)</td>
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<td><strong>Lyonpo Yeshey Zimba</strong> (Minister of Works and Human Settlement, Bhutan)</td>
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<td><strong>Moubarack Lô</strong> (Minister Adviser to the President, Senegal)</td>
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<td><strong>Otaviano Canuto</strong> (Vice President Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, World Bank)</td>
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<td><strong>Khalid Malik</strong> (Director of the Human Development Report Office, UN Development Programme)</td>
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<td><strong>Serge Tomasi</strong> (Deputy Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD)</td>
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<td>General discussion and conclusions by Chair</td>
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<td>19:00-</td>
<td>Cultural evening with gala dinner at the Taj Palace Hotel</td>
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</table>
Day 3  
Thursday 18 October 2012

09:00-09:20  
Keynote address:  
Alison Evans (Director, Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom)

THEME 3: GENDER, LIFE COURSE AND SOCIETAL GROUPS

09:20-09:50  
Part 1 in plenary  
Chair: Martin Hirsch (President, Agence du service civique, France)  
Overview address:  
Michelle Bachelet video (Executive Director, UN Women)

09:50-10:20  
Tea & coffee break / Exhibition

10:20-11:50  
Part 2 workshops in parallel

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<th>3a</th>
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<tr>
<td>Empowering women</td>
<td>Nurturing children</td>
<td>Caring for the elderly</td>
<td>Recognising societal groups and minority rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workshop Chair 3a Nick Bridge (United Kingdom Ambassador to the OECD)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 3b Fiona Stanley (University of Western Australia, Australia)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 3c John Martin (Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Directorate, OECD)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 3d Syeda Hameed (Planning Commission, India)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panellist 3ai Monika Queisser (Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD)</td>
<td>Panellist 3bi Andrea Rossi (Regional Office for South Asia, UNICEF)</td>
<td>Panellist 3ci Naito Yamauchi (Osaka University, Japan)</td>
<td>Panellist 3di Ioannis N. Dimitrakopoulos (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights)</td>
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<td>Workshop Chair 3aii Brinda Karat (Member of Parliament, India)</td>
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<td>Workshop Chair 3aiii Fatima Ahmed (Zenab for Women in Development, Sudan)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 3biii Prem Narain (Ministry of Women and Child Development)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 3ciii Ghazy Mujahid (York Centre for Asian Research, York University, Canada)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 3diii Lisa Jackson Pulver (University of New South Wales, Australia)</td>
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<td>Workshop Chair 3aiiii Nazneen Kanji (Quality of Life assessment programme, Aga Khan Development Network)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 3biii Maria Cristina Gomes da Conceição (Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, Mexico)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 3ciii Rahimah Ibrahim (University Putra, Malaysia)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 3diii Lisa Jackson Pulver (University of New South Wales, Australia)</td>
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11:50-13:10  
Lunch / Exhibition

12:10-12:40  
Lunchtime Seminar on the OECD Better Life Initiative: Romina Boarini (Statistics Directorate, OECD) and Antony Gooch (Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD)

12:40-13:10  
Lunchtime Seminar on Will a Greener Growth Path Head Off a Rather Brown Future?: Simon Upton (Environment Directorate, OECD)

13:10-14:30  
Part 3 in plenary  
Introduction by Theme Chair  
Reports by Workshop Chairs  
General discussion and conclusions by Theme Chair
### Keynote Address: Introduction by Simon Upton (Director, Environment Directorate, OECD)

Shri Jairam Ramesh (Honourable Union Minister of Rural Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India)

### 15:00-15:30

Tea & coffee break / Exhibition

### 15:30-16:00

Keynote address: Chandran Nair (Global Institute for Tomorrow, Hong-Kong)

### Round Table 3: The Role of Social Research, Elected Assemblies, Civil Society

16:00-17:20

Chair: Antony Gooch (Director, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD)

- **Antonio Marzano** (Former president of Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions, President of National Council of Economy and Labour, Italy)
- **Serge Allegrezza** (Vice President, Conseil économique et social, Luxembourg)
- **Mike Salvaris** (National Committee on the Australian National Development Index, Australia)
- **Amitabh Behar** (National Convenor, Wada Na Todo Abhiyan, India)
- **Denise Lievesley** (European Statistics Advisory Committee)
- **Charles Seaford** (New Economics Foundation, United Kingdom)
- **Zahid Hai** (Director of Strategy, Sodexo India)

General discussion and conclusions by Chair

### 18:00-

Cultural evening with gala dinner at Kingdom of Dreams
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>09:20-09:40</td>
<td>Keynote address: Jeffery Sachs (Director of the Earth Institute, Columbia University, Special Advisor to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, United States)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:40-10:10</td>
<td>Part 1 in plenary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair: Walter Radermacher (Director General, Eurostat, European Commission)</td>
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<td>Overview address: Rajendra Kumar Pachauri tbc (former Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, former Director General of The Energy and Resources Institute, India)</td>
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<td>10:10-10:40</td>
<td>Tea &amp; coffee break / Exhibition</td>
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<td>10:40-12:10</td>
<td>Part 2 workshops in parallel</td>
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### THEME 4: SUSTAINABILITY

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<th>Session</th>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Overview Address</th>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Workshop Chairs</th>
<th>Panellists</th>
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<tr>
<td>09:40-10:10</td>
<td>Walter Radermacher</td>
<td>Rajendra Kumar Pachauri tbc</td>
<td>Alan AtKisson (Sustainability Consultant, United States)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 4b Steve Brazier (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, New Zealand)</td>
<td>Igor Bashmakov (Centre for Energy Efficiency, Russian Federation) Akiko Kamesaka (Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan) Juzhong Zhuang (Asian Development Bank) Ken Prewitt (Columbia University, United States)</td>
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<td>10:40-12:10</td>
<td>Alan AtKisson (Sustainability Consultant, United States)</td>
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<td>Workshop Chair 4c Kirit S. Parikh (Chairman, Integrated Research and Action for Development, India)</td>
<td>Workshop Chair 4d Mario Pezzini (Development Centre, OECD) Peter Harper (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia) Johan Havenaar (Utrecht University Hospital, Netherlands) Jean-Paul Fitoussi (Institut d’études politiques de Paris, France) Robert Manchin (Gallup World Poll, Europe) Yeonok Choi (Statistics Korea, Korea) Steve Killelea (Global Peace Index, Australia) Klaus Schmidt-Hebbel (Central Bank of Chile, Chile) Robert Manchin (Gallup World Poll, Europe) Hari Priya (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India) Allister McGregor (University of Sussex, United Kingdom) Y. Y. Reddy tbc (Former Governor, Reserve Bank of India, India) Ellen Webbink (University of Rotterdam, Netherlands)</td>
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<td>12:40-14:00</td>
<td>Part 3 in plenary</td>
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<td>Introduction by Theme Chair</td>
<td>Reports by Workshop Chairs</td>
<td>General discussion and conclusions by Theme Chair</td>
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<td>14:00-15:00</td>
<td>Lunch / Exhibition</td>
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<td>14:00-14:30</td>
<td>Lunchtime Seminar on the Regional and Urban Dimension of Well-Being: Improving Measurement and Policy Making: <strong>Lewis Dijsktra</strong> (DG Regional Policy, European Commission), <strong>Joaquim Oliveira Martins</strong> (Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD), <strong>Walter Radermacher</strong> (Eurostat) and <strong>Paola Annoni</strong> (The Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen, European Commission)</td>
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<td>14:30-15:00</td>
<td>Lunchtime Seminar on the Measurement of Economic Performance: Alternative Approaches: <strong>Charles Seaford</strong> (New Economics Foundation, United Kingdom)</td>
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<td>14:30-15:00</td>
<td>Lunchtime Seminar on the Indian Census (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India)</td>
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<td>15:00-15:30</td>
<td>Keynote address: <strong>Pali Lehohla</strong> (Chief Statistician, South Africa)</td>
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**ROUND TABLE 4: WELL-BEING – INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL MODELS FOR POLICY MAKING**

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| 15:30-16:50  | Chair: **Pronab Sen** (Principal Adviser, Planning Commission, Government of India)  
**Soledad Arellano** (Vice-Minister of Social Development, Chile)  
**Jean-Paul Fitoussi** (Institut d’études politiques de Paris, France)  
**Vusi Gumede** (Associate Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa)  
**Gabriela Ramos** (Chief of Staff and Sherpa to the G20, OECD)  
General discussion and conclusions by Chair |
| 16:50-17:20  | Forum Conclusions: **Martine Durand** (Chief Statistician and Director of Statistics, OECD) |
| 17:20-18:00  | **VALEDICTORY FUNCTION**  
Closing address: **A. P. J. Abdul Kalam** (former President, India) |
SESSION GUIDANCE

The 4th OECD World Forum will focus on the measurement and policy use of indicators of well-being and progress, i.e. indicators that have a direct bearing on people’s lives. It aims to foster global debate on the wide range of themes encompassed by this agenda, including: material conditions; quality of life; differences in well-being across groups; and sustainability.

The ultimate objective of this Forum is to transform well-being from an implicit and unexamined goal of policies – whose pragmatic focus has, until recently, been mainly restricted to higher GDP – to an explicit goal for decision-making in all fields. Achieving this objective will require the contribution of different actors: not only policy makers and official statisticians, but also business leaders, representatives from civil society and organised labour, researchers and ordinary citizens coming from developed, emerging and developing countries. It will also require taking different analytic perspectives, building not only on economic analysis but also on other social disciplines and natural sciences. Whilst we may have gained a better understanding of what matters the most for well-being and progress, much more needs to be done before policies are put in place to improve people’s lives.

While differences of views persist, there seems to be consensus on several points:

• Well-being comprises both objective and subjective dimensions of people’s life, i.e. both conditions that are observable (e.g. people’s income, their health, their education) and those where the person concerned is in a privileged position to report about them (e.g. their evaluations and feelings).

• Measuring the well-being and progress of each society requires looking not only at ‘average’ outcomes but also with their distribution, and especially at the conditions of people who accumulate many disadvantages at the same time.

• The focus of our measurement efforts cannot be limited to conditions ‘here and now’; this should extend to consideration of the outcomes of future generations as well as of how decisions and behaviours in one country affect the conditions of people living in other parts of the world and of global public goods (i.e. sustainability).

In all these areas, we need to: i) engage citizens and other stakeholders in a dialogue to identify and address the most critical issues shaping people’s life in different countries and regions; ii) develop guidelines and standards for measuring those concepts which are currently lacking a good statistical foundation; iii) report systematically and in a timely way on relevant outcomes, based on existing indicators at the local, national and international level; and iv) ensure policies are implemented that contribute to improve people’s life.

Some of the general questions to be addressed in all sessions include the following:

• Why is the aspect discussed in each session relevant to people’s well-being? Do we know how to measure the relevant outcomes in each area?

• What are the main drivers of these dimensions of people’s well-being? Do we have enough empirical evidence about them? What is the role that different actors could play in furthering progress in these fields?

• What are the policy issues that better well-being indicators would allow addressing? What would we do differently if well-being was at the heart of policy and decision-making by different stakeholders?

• Are we making the best use of the available information on well-being outcomes in terms of regular reporting and monitoring? What steps should be taken to improve the information bases in these fields?
Material conditions capture the consumption possibilities of people, i.e. their economic well-being. Measures of people’s material conditions hence include monetary measures of their incomes, assets and consumption expenditures but also non-monetary measures of material conditions and deprivations, of their jobs and working conditions, of the housing and neighbourhood where they live. In all these fields, better measures of people’s material conditions, in terms of both the average levels in a society and of the distribution of outcomes across people with different characteristics, would allow highlighting the complementary roles that different stakeholders can play in improving people’s material conditions and improving the design of existing policies. Discussion under this theme is split into four workshops.

Parallel 1a: Reducing inequalities and poverty

People around the world care about how economic resources are distributed, concerns which have been heightened in the aftermath of the financial crisis (e.g. ‘occupy wall-street’) and by recent geopolitical changes (e.g. the Arab spring). Practices differ, however, when it comes to translating these concerns into specific measures, with differences in terms of the metric used (household disposable income, consumption, or physical measures of people’s material deprivation), whether the focus is on the low-end of the distribution or on overall inequalities, and whether the threshold used to assess low consumption possibilities is either absolute (and common across countries) or relative (and specific to the conditions of each country). Recently, multidimensional poverty measures have been developed that communicate a lot of information succinctly. Such measures can focus on households that are deprived in several indicators at the same time, for example malnutrition, child mortality, lack of education, and lack of access to basic services such as water, sanitation and electricity.

While these differences in measurement approaches sometimes reflect genuine differences in political perspectives and societal priorities, they also translate into artificial barriers in the global policy discourse on these issues. These different measurement perspectives are also reflected in the ongoing discussion about the most appropriate form for the targets to be set in the context of what will succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While existing MDG targets were set in terms of an absolute income threshold, common to all countries, shifts in the geography of this measure of poverty (from less developed to emerging countries) and other considerations are raising questions about the most suitable targets to set in the future, e.g. whether they should be relevant to countries at different development levels, whether they should include measure(s) on relative income poverty, multidimensional poverty, what threshold to use, etc.

This workshop will focus on what is known on the distribution of economic resources across individuals and population groups, on the experience of different countries in pushing these issues to the forefront of the policy discourse, and on how measures of multidimensional poverty (uni or multidimensional) can support communication as well as the design and implementation of more effective and better targeted policies.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What are the main limits (e.g. in terms of timeliness, coherence between micro-macro information) in the statistical system used for monitoring and reporting about inequalities and poverty? How important are these limits from the perspective of giving greater prominence to these issues in the domestic and international policy agenda?
  Which measures of poverty are most useful to policy makers, in terms of enabling them to design policies and allocate resources effectively, identify households that face multiple deprivations at the same time, and show the impact of policies over time?
- What factors (e.g. globalisation, technological progress, changes in domestic policies) have played the greater role in shaping current trends in poverty and inequality? What policy approaches (e.g. conditional transfers, in-work benefits, general redistribution) hold the greater promise to deliver effective solutions?
- What would be the most suitable form that targets in this field could take in the post-2015 framework?
Parallel 1b: The role of assets and their distribution

People's consumption possibilities are shaped by the amount of their wealth, considering both their assets and their financial commitments. Information on the levels and distribution of household wealth also play a critical role in the design of different types of social protection programmes. In several countries, welfare programmes explicitly consider households’ assets holdings among the conditions for access to means-tested programmes. Other countries have experimented in recent years with forms of ‘asset based’ welfare, aimed at encouraging personal savings early in life, while other countries have yet considered asset and inheritance taxes as ways of financing the soaring costs of long-term care for the frail elderly. Consideration of household assets brings to the fore issues of financial literacy and consumer protection against abusive practices.

The information on household wealth that is currently available remains limited at both the macro and, to an even larger extent, micro level. However, a number of initiatives to expand available information and to increase their comparability are currently underway. This workshop will focus on the type of analytical and policy issues that could be addressed through better data on the distribution of household wealth (e.g. in terms of better targeting of existing programmes); and on some of the ongoing initiatives that aim to improve the information that is currently available in this field, and to increase their comparability. The workshop will discuss how to improve micro data on the distribution of household wealth, stressing the importance of both ex ante harmonisation of statistics (through guidelines to data producers) and ex post harmonisation, based on reclassification of existing data (through a common nomenclature and the integrated use of macro and micro statistics).

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What are the most important analytical and policy issues that better micro statistics on household wealth would allow addressing?
- Would better data on the distribution of household wealth have helped to appreciate the accumulation of financial imbalances in the years that preceded the crisis?
- Do we know enough about statistical practices in this field to support the development of international standards on how best to compile and disseminate statistics on household wealth?

Parallel 1c: Business, jobs and well-being

Work (or lack thereof) is probably the single most important driver of people's well-being. Availability of quality jobs and the earnings they pay shape people’s economic conditions and enable them to build self-esteem, get recognition from others, and fulfil personal ambitions and aspirations. How technology is used in the workplace, how managers exercise their supervisory functions, how work is organised to reconcile the competing goals of flexibility and security all have a critical influence on well-being at work. There is also increasing evidence that management approaches and organisational structures that focus solely on shareholders’ interests while neglecting other stakeholders (employees, customers, suppliers) tend to produce businesses that contribute less to overall societal progress and where success cannot be sustained. Public policies, firm strategies and business organisations that fully integrate the environmental and social externalities associated to firms’ domestic and foreign operations are needed. This configuration of factors also implies new challenges for statisticians, who need to develop better metrics of well-being at work that would encompass both objective aspects of jobs quality (e.g. the distribution of earnings and non-wage benefits, contractual relations) and subjective ones (e.g. job satisfaction, stress at work, job insecurity, workers’ perceptions of being treated in a fair way); and for companies, which need to develop new firm-level indicators beyond traditional financial measures to reflect broader long-term societal goals.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What are the most important dimensions of job quality and well-being at work where current metrics are lacking? What statistical initiatives are ongoing and what else remains to be done?
- What new sustainable business models and responsible corporate schemes should be put in place to balance companies’ economic and financial objectives with social, environmental and ethical goals throughout the production chain? What type of indicators would firms need to develop to monitor their achievements in terms of a more encompassing definition of performance?
- What business practices hold greater promise to improve well-being at work? What types of firm-level indicators would be needed to adequately monitor well-being at work and make managers accountable for their results in this field?
Parallel 1d: Improving housing and urban infrastructure

Concentration of the world population in urban centres will accelerate rapidly in the future, a process that will have deep repercussions for people's material conditions, for how they interact with each other, and for the environment. This process is also set to confront policy makers with a range of difficult challenges, in terms of provision of housing, urban amenities, transport and other types of infrastructure. But housing is not a challenge only for developing and emerging countries, where urbanisation is set to be more intense. It is also a pressing issue in many industrialised countries. For most households, housing is the largest item in their net worth and housing expenditures weigh heavily on their budget. Further, housing markets played a critical role in the unfolding of the recent financial crisis, which left many homeowners delinquent on their payments and facing foreclosures. As a result, many millions of households are set to lose their house, and many more will confront problems of housing affordability and quality. In all these areas, the state of statistical information is limited, a situation that has lead to many calls (e.g. the plea by the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission in 2009 to develop a set of ‘decent housing’ indicators to support international comparisons) and initiatives (e.g. the steps taken by the OECD to improve the monitoring of housing prices and the compile balance-sheet information on land and dwellings) to improve statistical information in this field.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

• What are the most important dimensions of housing and urban infrastructure where current metrics are lacking? What statistical initiatives are ongoing and what else remains to be done?
• What are some of the most pressing challenges that communities and policy makers are likely to confront in the future to provide quality and affordable housing, as well as adequate urban infrastructure to ordinary citizens?
• What policies and strategies can be put in place – at the local and state level – to successfully address these challenges?

Day 2 Wednesday 17 October 2012

ROUND TABLE 1: Measuring well-being initiatives in individual countries

Following the release of the seminal report by the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission in 2009, several important initiatives have been launched in different countries to improve existing metrics of well-being and progress. These initiatives range from nation-wide consultations (such as the one launched by Prime Minister David Cameron in the United Kingdom), to parliamentary commissions (such as the ones established in Germany and Finland), to expert round tables tasked with proposing indicator sets based on existing statistics (such as in Japan, Italy and Spain), to conceptual frameworks integrating progress measures with policy (in Australia), and to initiatives to develop new statistics (such as new surveys launched in Morocco, Japan and Europe, and the methodological activities undertaken by the OECD and the European Statistical System).

Participants are asked to address some of the following questions:

• What are the main features of the measurement initiatives on well-being, progress and sustainability undertaken in their own country? What can other countries learn for their experience in implementing these initiatives, both in terms of strengths and weaknesses?
• Is time ripe to foster convergence between these initiatives, either across countries or at regional level and beyond? Or should the move towards a common approach be postponed until the lessons from different national projects are fully absorbed?
• Looking ahead, what are the next steps and challenges in terms of improved production and dissemination of better well-being statistics?
THEME 2: QUALITY OF LIFE

Quality of life depends on both people’s attributes and on the characteristics of the environment and society in which they live together as a community. Both of these aspects shape people’s ‘doings and beings’, as well as their opportunities, freedoms and choices. Quality of life therefore takes us beyond the notion of people’s economic resources and material conditions, requiring consideration of their health status, their education and skills, their social connections, the ease with which they can balance work and family life, the quality of the environment where they live, their personal security, the extent of their civic engagement and the features of the governance system, and their subjective experiences and evaluations of their life. Measuring quality of life requires looking at all of these elements at the same time and based on a variety of perspectives: objective and subjective; averages and disparities across population groups; national and sub-national levels. While lacking a common metric, outcome measures in each of these fields would allow addressing the potential trade-offs and synergies that are associated with different policies. Within the broad domain of quality of life, four set of issues will be discussed in the parallel workshops.

Parallel 2a: Improving health conditions

People’s health is probably the single most important factor shaping people’s life, and indicators pertaining to it feature prominently in the policy-agenda at both the national and global level. There is also shared understanding that health status is more than absence of illness and disabilities, and that its determinants include both individual life-style factors and society-wide elements. Better metrics of health status should provide the basis for evidence-based policies, and for assessing the extent to which the large cross-country differences in health care spending translate into differences in health outcomes.

Statistical challenges in this field remain daunting. While measures of the ‘length’ of life are well established, their quality remains an issue in many developing countries that are still lacking comprehensive death registers. Even in developed countries, death certificates are not usually linked to basic demographic records of each person, so as to allow measuring inequalities in length-of-life across people with different characteristics (e.g. ethnicity, education, or income). Gaps are even larger when considering measures of morbidity. There is currently no commonly collected set of measures that allows comparing across countries and monitoring non-fatal health outcomes and mental health conditions. While an international agreement seems to have now been reached on how to measure non-fatal health outcomes in principle, we are still far from consistent implementation of these measures. Perhaps the most significant gap is the measurement of mental health, for which internationally comparable information is simply not available, despite evidence that mental health accounts for a significant and rising proportion of total health costs. Beyond the issues related to data availability, there are also conceptual challenges on whether and how to combine information on different health conditions into a higher-level summary measure that could be used for monitoring outcomes and target setting.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

• What are the main challenges to the health system that we will likely confront in the future? What type of measures would be needed to manage these emerging challenges?

• What are the priorities for measuring outcomes in the health field? What are the main methodological challenges in measuring mental health?

• What practical initiatives are needed in order to make progress with the collection of internationally comparable measures of non-fatal health outcomes and mental health?
Parallel 2b: Investing in education and skills

Investing in people’s education and skills is important, not only for furthering economic growth and taking advantage of new technologies, but also for its effects on the well-being of people and of the broader community. To better understand the returns to investments in education, and to target policies appropriately, policy makers need good information about educational outcomes, their drivers and their distribution across society. Measures of people’s education have typically focused on participation in primary, secondary and tertiary education (with measures of this type featuring among the MDGs), and on the economic benefits associated with education (in the form of higher wages and employment opportunities upon reaching adult life). These traditional approaches have been complemented in recent years with more direct measures of skills and learning outcomes, such as direct assessments of students’ competencies (e.g. the OECD’s PISA). In many countries, these measures have often changed the discussion on educational policies, providing a benchmark for assessing the quality of education within- and across-countries, and highlighting the importance of a range of personal, family and school-characteristics impacting on these outcomes. The demonstrated usefulness of such measures has led to questions about how to extend this type of assessment to a more diverse range of countries, outcomes (i.e. non-cognitive skills, people’s subjective well-being), and population groups (i.e. adults). With respect to measuring the returns to learning, evidence on the broader non-monetary benefits of education (e.g. on people’s health status, or on the extent of their civic engagement) is also starting to become more widely available. Both types of evidence are changing how economists and statisticians think about ‘education’, underscoring the need to consider those expenditures that contribute to build-up a country’s stock of human capital as a form of ‘investment’ rather than ‘consumption’, and of developing tools (such as satellite accounts for the educational sector) supporting this re-orientation.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- Why are better measures of education and skills essential to policy and decision-making? How we can ensure that they are developed, i.e. who needs to be persuaded in order to achieve more consistent implementation and how can this happen?
- What are the key non-economic benefits to education and can we examine these in a more systematic way? How can we compare the economic and non-economic benefits of learning?
- How can international assessments of learning outcomes be made more policy relevant for a wider range of countries?
Parallel 2c: Increasing people’s subjective well-being

Quality of life has traditionally been measured through ‘objective’ indicators, i.e. indicators that, even when based on self-reports provided by survey respondents, pertain to aspects that could be observed by a third party (e.g. people’s education, their health conditions). In recent years, however, a different type of measure has started to be increasingly used for analysis of quality of life: measures of subjective well-being. These measures focus on how people experience life and on the evaluations they make of life-as-a-whole or for specific domains (e.g. work, family relations, community ties). Originally limited to academic research and measured through small scale non-official surveys, these measures have recently started to be collected by an increasing number of statistical offices, a drive which has led to OECD efforts to provide guidance aimed to increase the comparability of existing data and to encourage more countries to undertake similar collections. Further, beyond these statistical initiatives, several authoritative voices have underscored the policy relevance of these measures, in terms of either moving onto the political agenda issues that had, until then, escaped the political attention (e.g. mental health, workers’ satisfaction with their jobs) or providing a metric for assessing the relative importance of a range of market- and non-market factors shaping people’s well-being which could be used in policy-evaluations.

This workshop will deal with people’s reports about the quality of their lives and current states of their emotions. Increasing people’s subjective well-being on a sustainable basis requires developments in measurement, understanding and policy experimentation. The workshop will focus on current developments in the measurement of subjective well-being in a number of countries and on initiatives at the regional and international level. Special attention will be paid to what has been learned from recent initiatives to measure subjective well-being at a national level and to identify the main questions that would need to be resolved in order for these measures to play a greater role in policy making. The workshop will also focus on what has been learned, from the data and experiments already available, about what communities, organisations and governments can do to increase the quality of people’s lives, as seen through their own eyes.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- Is there enough knowledge and experience to identify best-practices in the production of better statistics in this field?
- What are the main methodological issues in the measurement of subjective well-being?
- Are there examples of policy applications of these data? What measures would best support these applications? To what extent could such measures play a role in the context of discussions on the post-2015 development framework?
- What information do we get through these subjective well-being indicators which is not captured by the indicators we already have? What is the relevance of this information (to people and to policy makers)?
Parallel 2d: Building effective and responsive institutions

Accountable and responsive institutions are important factors contributing to well-being, with evidence showing that countries with more effective and transparent institutions, both government and non-government, perform better in a range of dimensions of human development and social cohesion. Indeed, the way of operating of the executive, legislative and judiciary branches of governments affect citizens’ lives both directly and indirectly, both in the short-term and across generations. As recent global events have shown, ‘governance deficits’, or the inability of public institutions to respond effectively to major economic and environmental events, can be just as detrimental as those of a fiscal nature. The OECD has identified some of the common characteristics of effective and responsive institutions, working with countries to develop standards and best practices for improved integrity and anti-corruption, management and budgetary practices, regulatory frameworks, and streamlined and efficient public services, and it supports policy makers with evidence and data that allow making informed choices and implementing agreed policies. But embedding these principles in practice and in concrete reforms is complicated: there is no ‘one size fits all’ approach that allows for the transfer of practices from one country to another, as different political and legal frameworks, cultures and histories create paths which are difficult to break. In such context, changes are typically piecemeal, and they seem to do little in terms of reversing a deep-seated sense of distrust and disenchantment among citizens. This workshop will focus on how to develop metrics to measure the performance of different types of institutions and of its effects on people’s quality of life.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What are the main links between effective and responsive institutions and people’s well-being?
- How malleable are government institutions to change? And to what extent can countries rely on practices from abroad?
- What are the key priorities and gaps in terms of comparative evidence on public governance that need to be addressed at the international level? How can the OECD best help support those efforts? How can the OECD draw on its core strengths to build the right evidence linking good governance and well-being?
- How does the interaction of NGOs and governments affect citizens’ well-being?

ROUND TABLE 2: Beyond 2015 – the future of development goals

The deadline for meeting the MDGs is quickly approaching and the conversation is now shifting to what should succeed the MDGs post-2015 development agenda. The context of developing such an agenda has changed tremendously since the MDGs were established in 2000. This reflects a number of interrelated factors: a shift of the centre of economic power towards Asia and the new emerging economies; the emergence of new global challenges (such as climate change and the need for strengthening global financial stability); and a certain fatigue with global negotiations (such as Doha, Durban, etc.), which often lead to agreeing on global goals and standards that are not fully compatible with country priorities and available national data. While the current MDG framework has achieved great success in focusing the attention of the international community on a few quantified goals, a range of issues should be considered when looking beyond 2015. These include: i) whether or not the future goals should cover a broader constituency of countries, reaching to middle- and high-income countries; ii) the need for solid development analysis and means of implementation and accountability; iii) the implications of using a more ‘holistic approach to development’ and what this implies for issues such as economic growth, poverty, inequality, sustainability, well-being, etc.; iv) the articulation between global and basic development goals; and v) the possibility of greater flexibility in the choice of indicators, based on country aspirations and statistical capacities.

Participants are asked to address some of the following questions:

- What have been the main strengths and weaknesses in the MDGs process?
- Based on the lessons from past experience with the MDGs and recent calls for a more holistic approach to development, what should a follow-up framework look like? What goals should be covered? What themes and cross-cutting issues should it address? How should it balance global and regional perspectives, and country ownership? How could it take into account the priorities, needs and (statistical) capacities of developing countries?
- What type of relation should be established between the ‘sustainable development goals’ mentioned in the Rio+20 outcome document and the new generation of ‘development goals’?
- How can recent initiatives at the international level (e.g. the OECD Better Life Initiative as well as work undertaken by the UNDP, UNEP, etc.) be best utilised to inform UN-led discussions on the post-2015 development agenda?
The importance that people attach to various dimensions of their life differs according to their characteristics, with different population groups confronting different challenges and constraints. Gender differences are critical for well-being. For example, in all countries, caring obligations with respect to children and the elderly fall disproportionately on women who, as a result, confront a ‘double burden’ when trying to reconcile family and professional responsibilities; domestic violence and differences in power relations within the family will also put women at a disadvantage with respect to men. Similarly, various well-being dimensions will play out differently over the life course of an individual, with education, job quality, and material conditions being more important for young people, and health conditions and social relations being more salient for the elderly. Finally, low well-being achievements are often concentrated on people sharing some clearly identifiable characteristics, such as ethnicity or religion, which fuel discrimination. In all these areas, improving the information base is critical to design and implement more effective and targeted policies.

Parallel 3a: Empowering women

Reducing gender inequalities is imperative not only for reasons of fairness and equity but also out of economic necessity. Education, employment and entrepreneurship are key fields of action to overcome existing gender gaps. In developing countries, gender equality is not only critical for women's empowerment, but also for improving development outcomes such as child health and overall educational attainment. Women's access to resources is an issue around the globe, with women in many developing countries still denied access to land and credit. More women than men hold ‘bad’ jobs, typically in the informal sector, where they are exposed to discrimination, poor working conditions and low or no pay. All these factors have major implications for women's health, well-being, economic and physical security, and often also on the conditions of their children. Gender equality is also an issue in developed countries where, despite much progress in terms of education, health and employment opportunities, women are often confined in lower paid occupations and poorly represented in management positions and elected assemblies. Measuring progress in terms of empowering women is very difficult, due to lack of good data, and to the assumption – used in all analysis of household economic conditions – that both men and women share equally in household economic resources. Women represent half of the world population and yet, up until now, much of the work they do within the family has been excluded from conventional measures of economic resources. Moreover, the share of women in the older age cohorts is increasing rapidly. In old age, a whole lifetime of discrimination faced by women is aggravated by increased vulnerability resulting from financial insecurity, disability and widowhood.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What are the main factors limiting women's empowerment in countries at different level of economic development? Do the available data and indicators provide adequate information on these factors? What are the priorities for action in the statistical field? Could indicators of women’s empowerment be better integrated into existing measurement frameworks (MDGs, etc.)?
- What types of actions can help women move from vulnerable employment to better quality jobs, improve women's access to credit and reduce the gender gap in educational attainment?
- How can firms, workers organisations and governments best address the persisting gender wage gap and women's segregation in the informal sector? What roles should social partners play in addressing gender equality at the workplace? How can governments best address the specific obstacles to women entrepreneurship and foster a better environment for the start-up and management of women-owned businesses? How can a better sharing of unpaid work in the household between women and men be achieved?
Parallel 3b: Nurturing children

Childhood is a critical phase in the development of each person, one where experiencing disadvantage has the potential to ‘scar’ people for the rest of their life. Children who grow up in disadvantaged households are more likely to have difficulties in school, to struggle to find jobs, to be unemployed, to be sick and disable in adulthood. They are also more likely to be parents of poor children themselves, threatening an ongoing cycle of deprivation. Monitoring outcomes in all these dimensions require specific indicators. Child well-being indicators are gaining today recognition in policy circles. These indicators strive to go beyond measures of living standards such as child poverty, important as these measures are. However, there is still a lack of quality indicators that could be used to tell us how children fare. While there is broad agreement on how to protect children from neglect, the debate on what resources and behaviours best nurture child development remains unsettled. Restrictions in terms of access to micro data as well as lack of guidelines as to how best to involve children in the measurement of their own well-being are among the key concerns in this field. Statistical tools that would allow assessing the transmission of poor outcomes from parents to children, particularly in terms of education and earnings are also lacking.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What are the key dimensions of child well-being and what indicators could be used to monitor them? Do these dimensions and indicators change as children develop? What are the priority areas for improving the measurement of child well-being?
- What are the main priorities for governments trying to improve child well-being in the early years? What do we know on how to help children and at-risk youth move into adulthood? How can governments and civil society facilitate the growth of strong families and help parents be successful?

Parallel 3c: Caring for the elderly

A rapid ageing of the population today is affecting both developed and emerging countries, leading to a sharp rise in the population share of people aged 80 years and over. This factor, when combined with roughly stable rates of disability among older people, weaker family ties and growing participation in the labour market by women, is leading to greater care needs for frail and disabled seniors. Even when not affected by medical conditions, these elderly people may need assistance with respect to day-to-day activities and face risks of social isolation. In all countries, people are expecting that the final years of life should have as much meaning, purpose and personal well-being as possible, and these expectations translate into new demands on governments. In most countries, long-term care policies are being developed in a piecemeal manner, responding to immediate political or financial problems, rather than being constructed in a sustainable, transparent manner. Even when specific programmes are in place, most of the care burden associated to old-age falls on families. In OECD countries, more than one in 10 adults provides care to frail people, with around two-thirds of informal carers aged over 50 years being women who permanently withdraw from the labour market due to their caring obligations. At the same time, due to the rise in the number of women taking up paid jobs, an increasing number of elderly are being burdened with caring for grandchildren. In HIV/AIDS affected countries, the elderly bear the brunt of caring for sick offspring and looking after orphaned grandchildren. The future of long-term care is more demand, more spending, more workers. Facing up to this challenge requires a comprehensive vision of long-term care, supported by adequate evidence, and focused on both formal and informal arrangements and on co-ordination of these aspects.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What are the most important factors bearing on the well-being of elderly people? What types of statistics and indicators should be developed and implemented in order to allow regular monitoring?
- What are the main factors that will shape the demand for care by the elderly in the future? How will demographic and labour market trends affect the supply of family and friends available to care? What impact would this have on intergenerational relations and would the elderly need support to fulfil this responsibility?
- What is the balance between private responsibility and public support in care-giving? How can policies best support informal carers and help achieve a better gender balance in caring?
- Will public finances be threatened by the cost of providing care in the future? Can these costs be reduced by improving the efficiency of long-term care services? Can we attract and retain care workers and can this be achieved just by paying them better?
Parallel 3d: Recognising societal groups and minority rights

In most countries, well-being achievements are typically low among minorities defined on the basis of their ethnicity, religion or other identifiable characteristics. Both the specific characteristics of these groups – e.g. indigenous populations in the so-called settlement countries, ethnic minorities (e.g. the Afro-African population in the United States, the Roma population in Europe), groups discriminated based on codes of caste segregation (e.g. the ‘dalit’ in India and other countries in South Asia) – and the form of their disadvantage – e.g. lower opportunities to access quality jobs and education, lower life-expectancy, higher risk of victimisation and imprisonment – vary across countries. Some of the same phenomena are at work throughout the world as a result of international migration which leads to the formation of sizeable foreign-born populations with different ethnicity, language and religion. While all governments face huge challenges in securing the economic and social integration of these groups, effective policy responses are often hampered by traits of the value systems of these groups, as well as by lack of statistics – often resulting from statistical laws that limit or forbid the collection of data based on people’s ethnicity, religion or other personal characteristics.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What are the most important life domains where these minority groups underperform relative to others? What are the most important drivers of these low achievements?
- What type of information should be collected to allow identifying the disadvantage of these groups and their causes? Can we reconcile the opposing goals of improving the information base on the well-being outcomes of these groups with that of ensuring data privacy in the collection, storage and use of personal information?
- What types of policies and programmes have proved more effective in securing the economic and social integration of these groups?

ROUND TABLE 3: The role of social research, elected assemblies and civil society

Concepts such as ‘well-being’, ‘progress’ and ‘sustainability’ are explicitly normative, i.e. they require collective decisions on the type of goals that different countries and communities should pursue. While the statistical community has a critical role when it comes to ‘how’ to measure different concepts in valid and reliable ways, involving the larger community is critical to reach a shared vision on ‘what’ should be measured and to build legitimacy around these goals. This implies that elected assemblies, community groups, socio-economic councils (gathering representatives of unions, employers organisations and other interest groups), as well as individual experts and researchers have critical roles to play in shaping the consensus on societal priorities and goals for action that could last beyond the electoral cycle.

Participants are asked to address some of the following questions:

- What type of processes could be used to build a shared consensus of the critical priorities for action? Can we identify best practices based on the experiences of individual countries?
- What are the roles that elected assemblies, socio-economic councils, community groups and researchers can play in fostering the discussion on societal progress?
- How to ensure that these “voices” are heard and taken into account in policy making?

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THEME 4: SUSTAINABILITY

According to the definition proposed in the seminal Brundtland report, sustainability should be understood as the requirement of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. As this definition is broad, more specific approaches to sustainability focus on the resources that are required to sustain the different dimensions of people’s well-being, both over time and across different spaces. Resources come in many shapes and forms but are sometimes described as different types of ‘capital’ – economic, natural, human and social capital. While the amount of these types of capital that will be available in the future is shaped by a variety of factors, many of these elements are already happening today, implying that some of today’s societal choices (e.g. to invest and preserve critical stocks of resources, rather than to let them deteriorate over time) are already shaping, possibly in irreversible ways, future well-being. This session deals with sustainability in its different forms, with a focus on four domains where unsustainable patterns may create the greatest risk to future well-being. For all the specific domains discussed, one key question addressed is how better measures of sustainability could inform better policy decisions.
Parallel 4a: Achieving environmental sustainability

A healthy natural environment is critical for achieving sustainability. Achieving this goal necessitates careful management of natural resources (i.e., resources that are owned by economic agents and used in economic production) but also placing the carrying capacity of ecosystem and global assets (such as climate and oceans) at the centre of our preoccupations, so that these could provide society with goods and services of adequate quality in the long run. The OECD has identified a number of inter-linked objectives for enhancing cost-effective and operational environmental policies in the context of sustainable development: first, maintaining the integrity of ecosystems through the efficient management of their natural resources; second, de-coupling environmental pressures from economic growth; third, enhancing the contribution of the environment to people’s quality of life; and, finally, dealing with global environmental interdependence, through governance and co-operation. In all these areas, improving statistical information and indicators are essential in order to ensure that the broader objectives of ‘green growth’ and environmental sustainability are met. This will require better information on the quantities of different stocks of natural capital, on the extent to which these stocks are approaching critical thresholds (whose crossing would have disastrous and irreversible consequences), better understanding the value of services stemming from these stocks and more research on methods that could be used to monetise these services.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What are the main threats to environmental sustainability? Which population groups are most exposed to environmental degradation? What are the economic risks associated with the unsustainable use of natural resources and the environment? How can we capture the dangers of a loss of natural capital to economic growth?
- What indicators are most useful in assessing environmental sustainability of a given development trajectory? How should natural capital be measured? Do we need a monetary valuation of natural capital or of some of its components?

Parallel 4b: Lowering vulnerability to disasters and conflicts

Disasters and conflicts are often sudden, calamitous events that bring great damage, loss or destruction. Whatever their source, i.e., natural or human-induced, such events cause loss of life and property, affecting the well-being of individuals and communities at large. Lowering people’s and communities’ vulnerability to disasters and conflicts requires taking action both to limit the probability of such events occurring and to enhance people resilience after these events have materialised. The range of actions will typically depend on the nature of the events considered. In the case of natural and technology-induced disasters, actions include the integration of risk reduction into development and poverty reduction strategies: ex-ante public sector budgeting for disaster, to reduce uncertainty about the government’s response to losses; risk-based disaster insurance, to permit more rapid economic and social recovery, and to signal to individuals the hazards they face; financial incentives, to encourage investment in cost-effective mitigation measures. In the context of climate change, sustainable adaptation will require firms, citizens, and policy makers to internalise current and risks in various decisions, while being mindful of the associated uncertainties. In the context of conflicts, lowering their consequences for people’s well-being will require enhancing both domestic institutions, with the authority and legitimacy to mediate between opposing interests so as to avoid conflicts, and the capacity of the international community to provide emergency relief.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What are the main implications for well-being of disasters and conflicts, in the short, medium and long term? What have we learned from recent experiences in how such disasters have been managed? Which are the populations most vulnerable to the consequences of different types of natural disasters?
- What type of data and indicators should be developed to improve the capacity of people, firms and policy makers to manage the consequences of disasters and conflicts? How should we balance the need for transparency and that of avoiding undue alarm and concern among the affected populations?
- How can vulnerability be reduced while still providing the right incentives for risk avoidance? What are the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders – governments, businesses and communities – in the assessment and management of natural disasters?
- Some societies are better prepared to deal with external shocks, be they environmental, financial, etc. What enables their resilience? How can we identify and build the structures needed to allow societies to better
Parallel 4c: Strengthening economic sustainability

The crisis that is currently plaguing the world economy is best described as a ‘sustainability crisis’, i.e. the sudden collapse of the economic system as it crossed critical thresholds, whose lasting and prolonged consequences are then hard to reverse. While economists have traditionally assessed risks to economic sustainability by looking at trends in public debt and foreign indebtedness, the recent crisis has also highlighted the role of unsustainable debt accumulation by households and financial intermediaries, the role of off-budget financial instruments, the limits in asset prices in conveying all the relevant information and of ‘aggregate’ data on the financial position of different sectors. Assessing economic sustainability requires looking beyond macro-information to consider the concentration of financial imbalances at the level of individual agents and institutions, and close monitoring in the prices for different categories of assets, to assess whether they reflect fundamentals or ‘bubbles’ that are set to burst in the future. Finally, it requires assessing the institutional arrangements governing economic policies in various countries and the flexibility or constraints they allow responding to economic crisis in an appropriate way. Strengthening economic sustainability is a primary objective of governments around the world, also on account of risks for political and social stability that economic crises imply. The recent crisis has strengthened the sentiment of citizens around the world that globalisation and economic expansion of the past few decades have increased economic insecurity and that their benefits had been increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few. These sentiments are posing new challenges for policy makers as they make it more difficult to implement adequate policies.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- What have we learned from the crisis in terms of the factors that put economic sustainability at risk? What type of statistics would have allowed better assessing the scale of the imbalances that were accumulating in the world economic system before the crisis burst?
- What are the main consequences of economic crises on people’s well-being? Are these consequences affecting all groups and sectors in the same way?
- What are the main ways to strengthen the sustainability of our economic systems? In the current environment of fiscal consolidation, how can governments put public finances on a more sustainable path without stifling growth, innovation and social cohesion?

Parallel 4d: Social cohesion

Over the past ten years, many developing countries achieved strong growth rates and increased economic prosperity, laying the foundations of a better life for their citizens. And yet, in several of these fast growing countries, the experiences and quality of life of ordinary citizens seem to not have followed suit. Even in developed countries, whose ‘growth record’ is much less satisfactory, there are strong sentiments of a disconnect between the concerns of ordinary citizens and those of political elites. From the Arab spring, to conflicts about wage increases in Asia, to disputes about access of quality education in Canada and the United States, to fears of a disruption in welfare programmes throughout Europe – all these episodes are evidence of a disconnect that threatens countries’ social cohesion, weakening people’s sense of belonging, inclusiveness and opportunities for social mobility. While the notion of ‘social cohesion’ is often used with different meaning, its constituent elements include concerns about social inclusion, social capital and social mobility. Some of these elements can be quantified, and some countries have taken steps to develop suitable metrics in this field, e.g. through specific surveys assessing different aspects of people’s social connections and civic engagement. This workshop will highlight some the main dimensions of social cohesion in a national and international context, discuss measurement approaches and the feasibility of developing a statistical framework to guide measurement in this field.

Beyond the general ‘questions for discussions’ listed on page 2 of this document, panellists may wish to address some of the following questions:

- Is the notion of ‘social cohesion’ one that could usefully inform policy discussions in developed and developing countries? What is its main manifestation?
- How could we measure social cohesion? What kind of data already exist that could be used and what needs to be added? How can new data requirements be integrated into the statistical system of various countries?
- How can governments contribute to strengthening social cohesion? How can we learn from past experiences and existing practices?
ROUND TABLE 4: Well-being – international, national and regional models for policy making

Much of the current work in well-being and progress has focused on the production of better statistics in this field. This final round table will look at how better statistics in this field could influence the policy process. While this is necessarily a complex process, due to the multi-dimensional nature of well-being, uses of these metrics in policy making are of two types.

First, better well-being measures can bring to the forefront of the political discussion issues which had, until then, escaped the attention of policy makers, ‘nudging’ decision-makers to take actions to remedy the deficiencies highlighted by the new measures. An example, within the OECD, of how better measures could play such role is provided by the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) measures of students competencies, which have shifted the discussion on education policies from their traditional focus on the ‘quantity’ of education provided to the qualities of the competencies learned by students in school and to the broad range of factors that play a role in shaping learning outcomes.

Second, better well-being indicators can help improve the design of existing policies and programmes, moving them beyond the ‘silo’ approach that often characterises policy making: such effects could result, for example, from measures that allow to identify the unintended effects of a given action and the synergies between different policies, to value the importance of a range of non-market factors, and to assess the effects of domestic policies on the well-being of other countries and communities.

While concrete applications of a well-being framework to the policy process are relatively new, significant experiences are now starting to emerge at the international (e.g. the calls for a holistic framework in the context of post-2015 discussion), national (e.g. the experiences of the Treasuries in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom) and regional/sub-national (e.g. the ongoing reform of the EU cohesion-policies) levels.

Participants are asked to address some of the following questions:

- What are the most promising areas where better well-being metrics are already influencing policy discussions at either the sub-national, national or international level?
- What are the steps, in the decision-making process, which policy makers should consider to ensure that their decisions take into account the multi-dimensional nature of people’s well-being?
- Can you provide examples of the type of well-being metrics that, if they were already available, could change the policies currently in place from a ‘silo’ to a more ‘whole of government’ perspective?
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- **a place to share**, discuss and create a collective intelligence on the measurement of well-being and the quality of life of society’s citizens
- **a unique statistical wiki** where data is uploaded, shared and discussed via an embedded tool which allows for dynamic and innovative graphs, maps and storytelling features
- **growing**, with a number of new features being developed including the progress media review, country score cards, progress surveys, online debates and featured initiative

wikiprogress networks include...

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- **Wikigender**: the go-to online resource to share and discuss information on gender equality and women’s empowerment (laws, statistics, organisations, research, events, publications, etc.)
- **Wikichild**: an information hub for research, data and advocacy on child well-being in developed as well as in developing countries
- **Regional Networks**: currently include Africa, Europe and Latin America, they invite and inform all parts of the progress community in the region to the debate on progress

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