Keeping the Quality of COVID-19 Recovery in Check

OECD COVID-19 Recovery Dashboard

ESDN CONFERENCE 2021 ON EUROPEAN RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE MECHANISMS, 30/11-1/12 2021

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The OECD COVID-19 Recovery Dashboard

- Covers simultaneously **four dimensions**, with clear demarcation of cyclical and structural indicators
- **Timeliness**: Nine indicators at quarterly, monthly or weekly level
- **Disaggregation**: Gender (6 indicators), top/bottom sectors (GDP growth), top/bottom regions (broadband coverage), institutional sectors (liabilities)

**How robust is the economic recovery?**
1. GDP growth → By sectors
2. Total hours worked
3. Household income
4. Business dynamism
5. Health risks → By gender

**Does recovery create more equal opportunities for all?**
1. Income inequality
2. Labour underutilisation → By gender
3. Young people out of job or training → By gender
4. Financial insecurity → By gender
5. Low life satisfaction → By gender

**Is the recovery climate-proof?**
1. GHG emissions
2. Renewable energy share
3. Material consumption
4. Natural land cover
5. Exposure to outdoor air pollution

**What it takes to withstand the crisis and prepare for future challenges?**
1. Liabilities by institutional sector → By government, households, non-financial institutions
2. Investment
3. Broadband coverage → By regions
4. Trust in government → By gender
5. COVID-19 vaccination coverage
Consistency of the post-COVID19 recovery dashboard with SDGs

Mapping the 20 recovery indicators with SDGs, for each of the four categories: e.g. mainstreaming gender

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Excess deaths

Mortality rate compared to the average in the period 2015 to 2019
% difference, men and women, average value of available months, 2021

In many countries, the pandemic has resulted in significant increases in all-cause deaths relative to previous years. This increase may be due to COVID-19 related deaths as well as deaths associated with delayed or foregone treatment due to an overloaded health system. This indicator compares the number of weekly deaths with the average recorded in the period between 2015 and 2019. Positive values reflect a higher death rate than what is considered to be normal. A few countries only have data on total deaths, rather than disaggregated by gender. It should be noted that the reporting of the number of all-cause deaths, particularly for the most recent period, may be only partial and subject to significant revision. Also, the methodology does not account for changes in population structures relative to the 2015-2019 period. Future improvements to this indicator may include an adjustment for changes in population structure. While doing so would improve the comparability of statistics, this is expected to have limited impact on findings.

For more information, see:


* OECD.
Vaccines are a key instrument in building population resilience against the COVID-19 crisis. Fully-vaccinated people are those who have received all doses prescribed by their vaccination regimen (e.g. 2 doses for Pfizer/BioNTech, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, etc. and 1 dose for Johnson & Johnson, CanSino, etc.). Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximise comparability between countries. This indicator is based on data from the Oxford University Our World in Data Initiative, which relies on official data from public sources. Data are available on a daily basis in the source website and are updated monthly in the OECD COVID-19 Recovery Dashboard, with each month reporting the value recorded in the last day of that month (e.g. 31 January, 28 February, etc.).


* OECD.
Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is a core part of OECD countries’ ambitions to tackle climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions refer to the total emissions of CO₂ (emissions from energy use and industrial processes, e.g. cement production), CH₄ (methane emissions from solid waste, livestock, mining of hard coal and lignite, rice paddies, agriculture and leaks from natural gas pipelines), nitrous oxide (NOₓ), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Data exclude indirect CO₂ and emissions or removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).

OECD Greenhouse gas emissions by source
People reporting finding it difficult to get by on their household income
% of population, men and women, 2020

Financial insecurity

* OECD: Women denoted by red line, men by yellow line.
DETAILS MATTER: Financial insecurity was higher for some groups

In 25 OECD countries, over 30% of parents, young adults and those from low-income households have been suffering financially

Share of respondents reporting at least one financial difficulty since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, by selected socioeconomic characteristics, OECD 25, Sep-Oct 2020

Even before the pandemic, significant income inequalities existed in most OECD countries. During the recovery, it will be important to monitor whether such gaps are progressively narrowed. This indicator represents the ratio between the disposable income of people in the top 20% and the bottom 20% of the income distribution. These data are based on national household surveys and administrative records. Because methodologies have changed over time, time series contain breaks which are generally corrected by the Secretariat to improve comparability. The more recent data are based on new OECD Terms of Reference (ToR) (Wave 7 series). The OECD Secretariat is currently collaborating with national statistical offices to compile flash estimates of income inequality for 2020.

OECD Income Distribution Database

* OECD; Slovenia.
DETAILS MATTER: Inequalities exposed in many well-being dimensions

The unemployed, those with financial difficulties or less than university education and younger people were all more likely to feel left out of society.

Share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society", by population group, OECD 22, 2016, Jun-Jul 2020, Feb-Mar 2021


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Income inequality would have increased substantially without the cushioning effect of the welfare state and the government measures introduced during the pandemic.

Nominal relative change in employment income by income quintile between 2019 and 2020

Relative change in inequalities of employment and disposable income between 2019 and 2020, measured by the income quintile share ratio (S80/S20)

OECD-20

(p) Provisional estimates based on micro-nowcasting methods, except for Costa Rica and the United States, which are based on survey data. For EU countries, estimates of inequality of disposable income are published by Eurostat within Rounded Uncertainty Intervals. Quintile share ratios of employment income are ranked by equivalised household disposable income in Canada and Costa Rica and by employment income in EU countries. In Canada, estimates of employment and disposable incomes were aligned to the definitions used by the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA).

PEOPLE MATTER | OECD Well-being Framework

The Inequalities-Environment Nexus
TOWARDS A PEOPLE-CENTRED GREEN TRANSITION

Exposure
- Environment
- Health
- Income & wealth
- Job Quality
- Security ...

Vulnerability
- Housing
- Health & health care access
- Income
- Location
- Age

March 2021

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Creating equal opportunities for all by tackling both: immediate priorities & structural inequities/inequalities

- E.g. to raise the well-being of disadvantaged children and young people; use lifelong learning to reduce inequalities of opportunity; support the creation of sustainable, inclusive and high-quality jobs
- Make social protection systems more responsive, more digital and more inclusive (e.g. by extending coverage to non-standard workers); strengthen mental and physical health promotion and prevention; re-examine housing policies ...
Thank you!
Stay in touch with us

OECD COVID-19 Recovery Dashboard:

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https://www.oecd.org/wise

Consult WISE’s upcoming events:
https://www.oecd.org/wise/events/