EVIDENCE & COMMUNICATION

LESSONS FROM OECD

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This presentation reflects my personal views and does not engage the OECD nor its member countries.

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Course Outline I

- The OECD
- What is evidence?
- Examples from selected policy areas
- Synthetic Indicators

=== Coffee ===

Course Outline II

- Data sources
- Agents in evidence-based policy making
- Strategies for evidence-based policy making
- Challenges

=== Lunch ===

Course Outline III

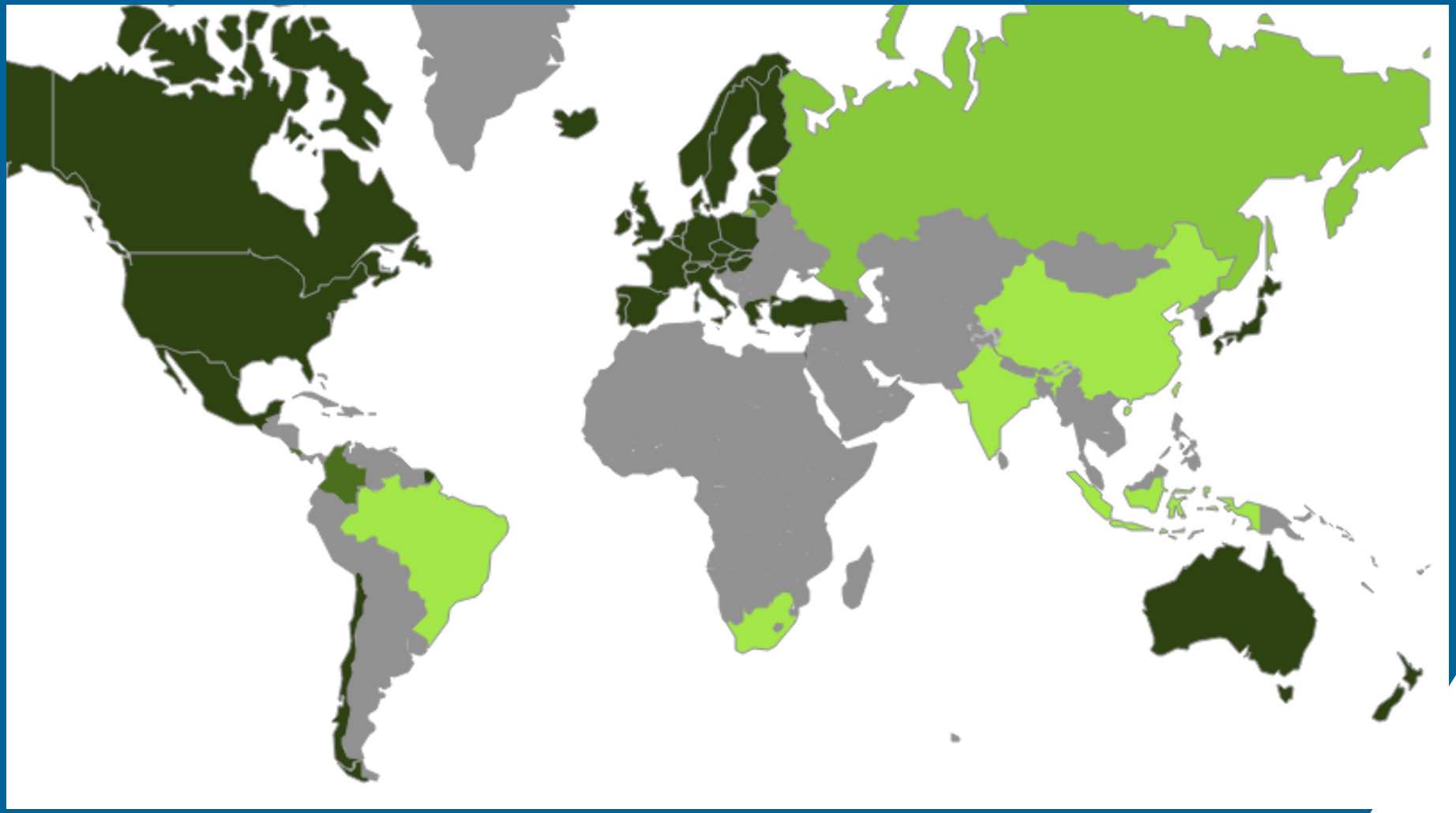
- Exercise I

=== Coffee ===

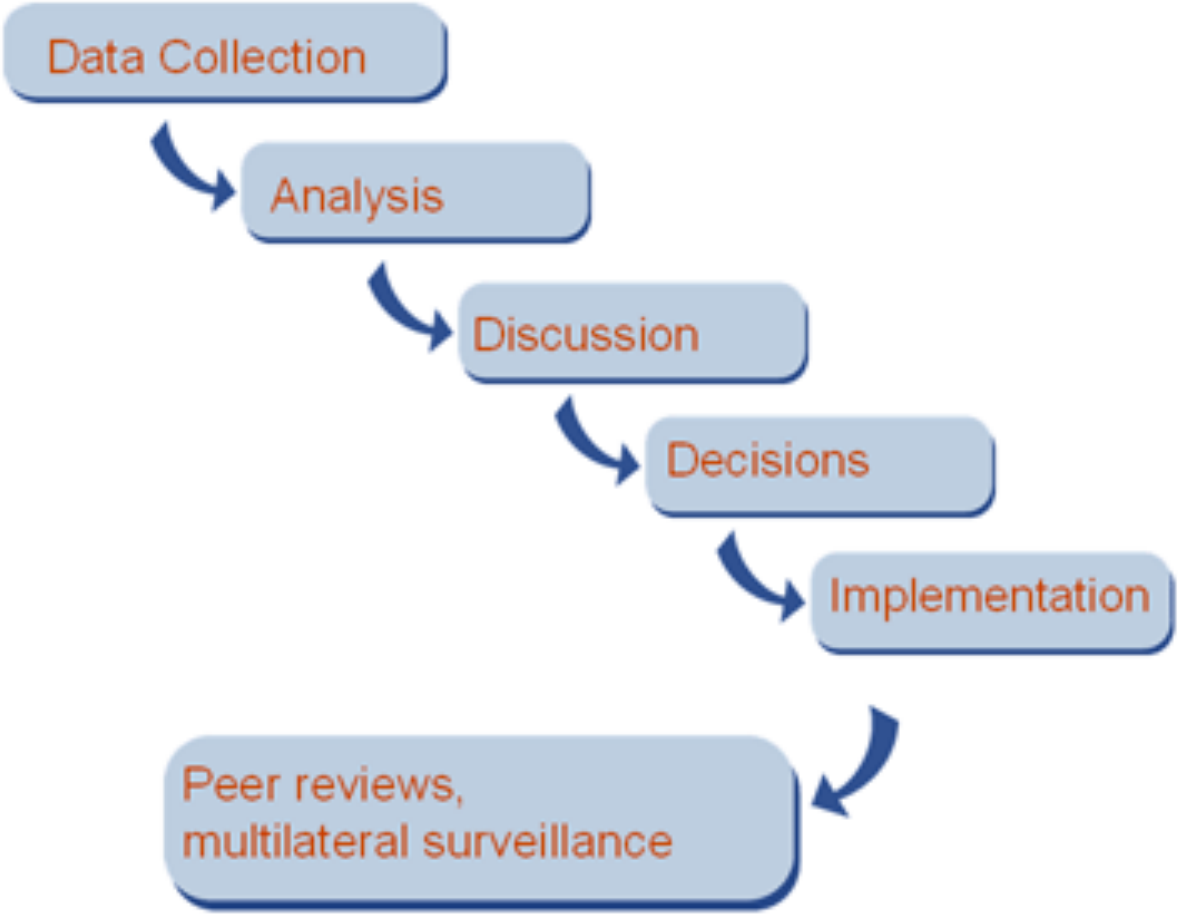
- Exercise II
- Evaluaion

THE OECD

Members & Partners



OECD's way of working



WHAT IS EVIDENCE

What is evidence?

- information that aids the generation of a conclusion
- statistical information used to evaluate government programmes or policies
- making sense of data is hard

EXAMPLES FROM SELECTED POLICY AREAS

Exampels from policy areas

(can be adapted to group background)

- Education
- Taxation
- Health
- Employment

SYNTHETIC INDICATORS

0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
220
km/h

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
x 1000
min-1
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
220
km/h
799.2
046891
80
100
°C
1/1

OECD Better Life Index

- Synthetic indicator on country performance
- User based weighting
- Feedback from user

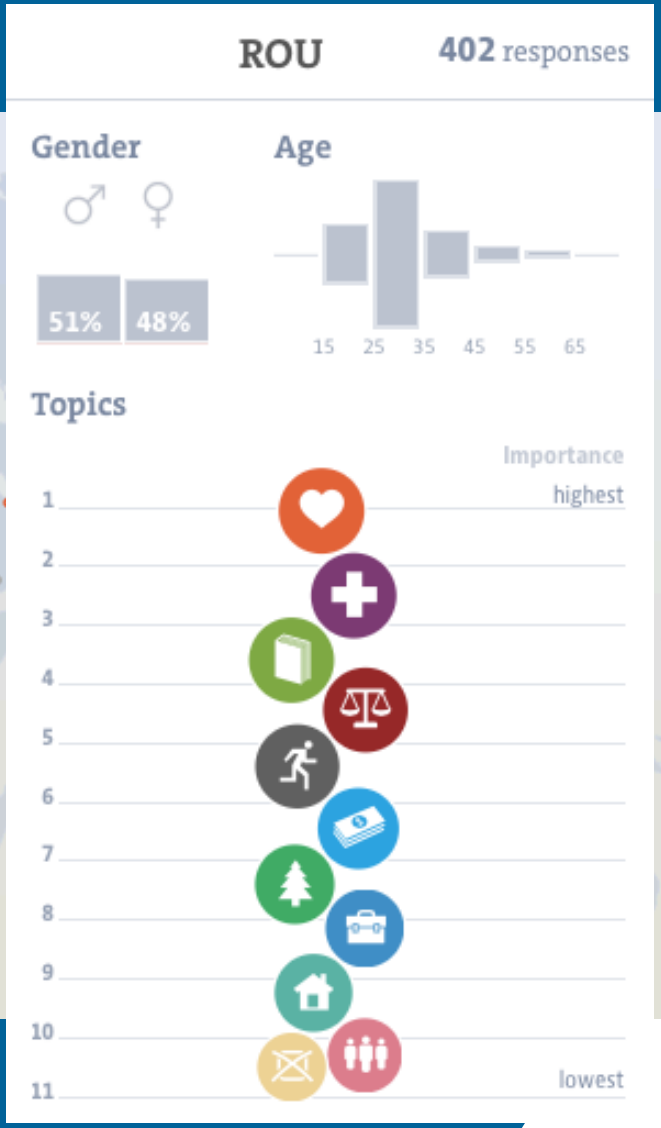
OECD Better Life Index

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING
INCOME AND WEALTH
PERSONAL SECURITY
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
JOBS AND EARNINGS
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE
HOUSING
SOCIAL CONNECTIONS
EDUCATION AND SKILLS
WORK-LIFE BALANCE
HEALTH STATUS
Life satisfaction
Household income
Household net wealth
Feeling safe at night
Homicides*
Employment
Earnings
Air quality
Labour market insecurity*
Water quality
Job strain*
Voter turnout
Long-term unemployment*
Having a say in government
Rooms per person
Social support
Housing affordability
Cognitive skills at 15
Basic sanitation
Adult skills
Working hours
Educational attainment
Time off
Perceived health
Life expectancy

Comparing country performance

User centric approach

User centric approach



Inequality on multiple dimensions

- Vertical inequality
- Horizontal inequality
  - Gender
  - Age
  - Education
- Deprivation

Well-being inequalities in Germany

top third of OECD countries
middle third of OECD countries
bottom third of OECD countries
data gaps
no measures

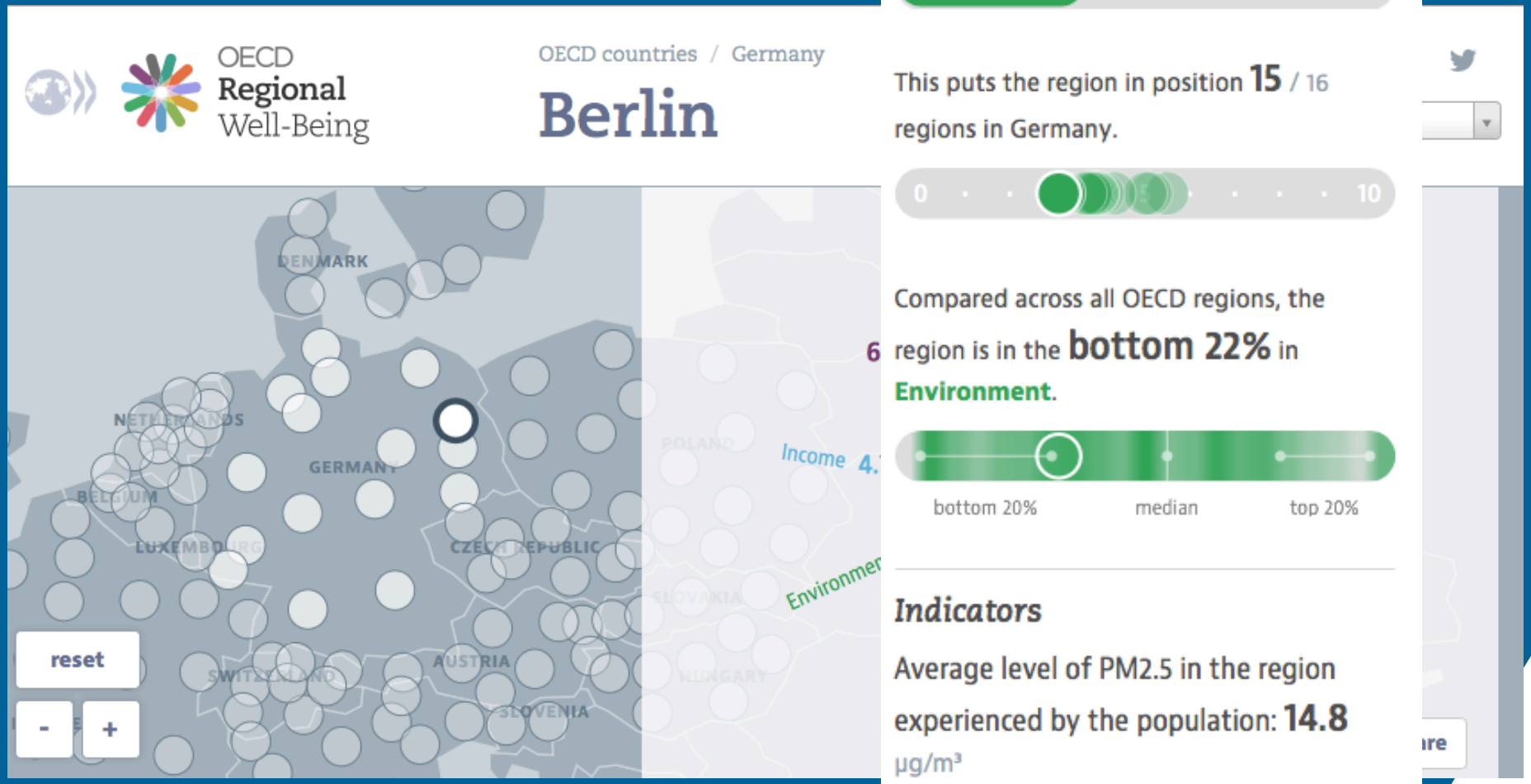
		Vertical inequality	Horizontal inequality by			Deprivation
			Gender	Age	Education	
			Women relative to men	Young relative to middle-aged	Secondary relative to tertiary	
	Household income	middle		middle		middle
	Household net wealth	bottom		bottom	bottom	middle
	Earnings	middle	bottom	bottom	middle	
	Low pay		bottom			middle
	Employment		middle	middle	top	
	Unemployment		top	top	bottom	top
	Housing affordability					top
	Rooms per person					middle
	Life expectancy	data gaps				
	Perceived health		top	top	bottom	bottom
	Working hours	bottom	middle	middle	top	bottom
	Time off		top	middle		
	Educational attainment		bottom	bottom		top
	Cognitive skills at 15	middle	top		top	top
	Adult skills	top	bottom	middle	bottom	middle
	Time spent socialising		middle	middle		
	Social support		bottom	middle	middle	middle
	Voter turnout		bottom	middle	bottom	middle
	Having a say in government	bottom	bottom	top	bottom	middle
	Air quality					middle
	Water quality		middle	middle	top	top
	Homicides		bottom			top
	Feeling safe at night		middle	bottom	middle	middle
	Life satisfaction	data gaps	data gaps	data gaps	data gaps	middle
	Negative affect balance					middle

Outcomes for different population groups

Comparison of migrants' and native-born well-being in Germany

	Migrants have a worse situation	*Same situation*	*Migrants have a better situation*
Household income	▲		
Wealth	▲		
Physical health risks at work	▲		
Literacy scores	▲		
PISA score	▲		
Perceived health		▲	
Social support		▲	
Perceived safety		▲	
Having a say in government	▲		
Life satisfaction	▲		

Regional breakdown



Prospects for future well-being

Natural capital

Indicator	Tier	Change	
Greenhouse gas emissions from domestic production	2	⇗	2005-2015
CO_2 emissions from domestic consumption	2	⇗	2001-2011
Exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution	2	⇔	2005-2013
Forest area	3	⇔	2005-2014
Renewable freshwater resources	3	..	Long-term annual avg
Freshwater abstractions	2	..	2013
Threatened birds	3	..	Latest available
Threatened mammals	3	..	Latest available
Threatened plants	3	..	Latest available

Human capital

Indicator	Tier	Change	
Young adult educational attainment	2	⇔	2014-2016
Educational expectancy	1	..	2015
Cognitive skills at age 15	1	..	2015
Adult skills	2	..	2011/2012
Long-term unemployment	2	⇗	2011-2016
Life expectancy at birth	3	..	2005-2015
Smoking prevalence	2	⇗	2005-2013
Obesity prevalence	3	..	2012

Prospects for future well-being

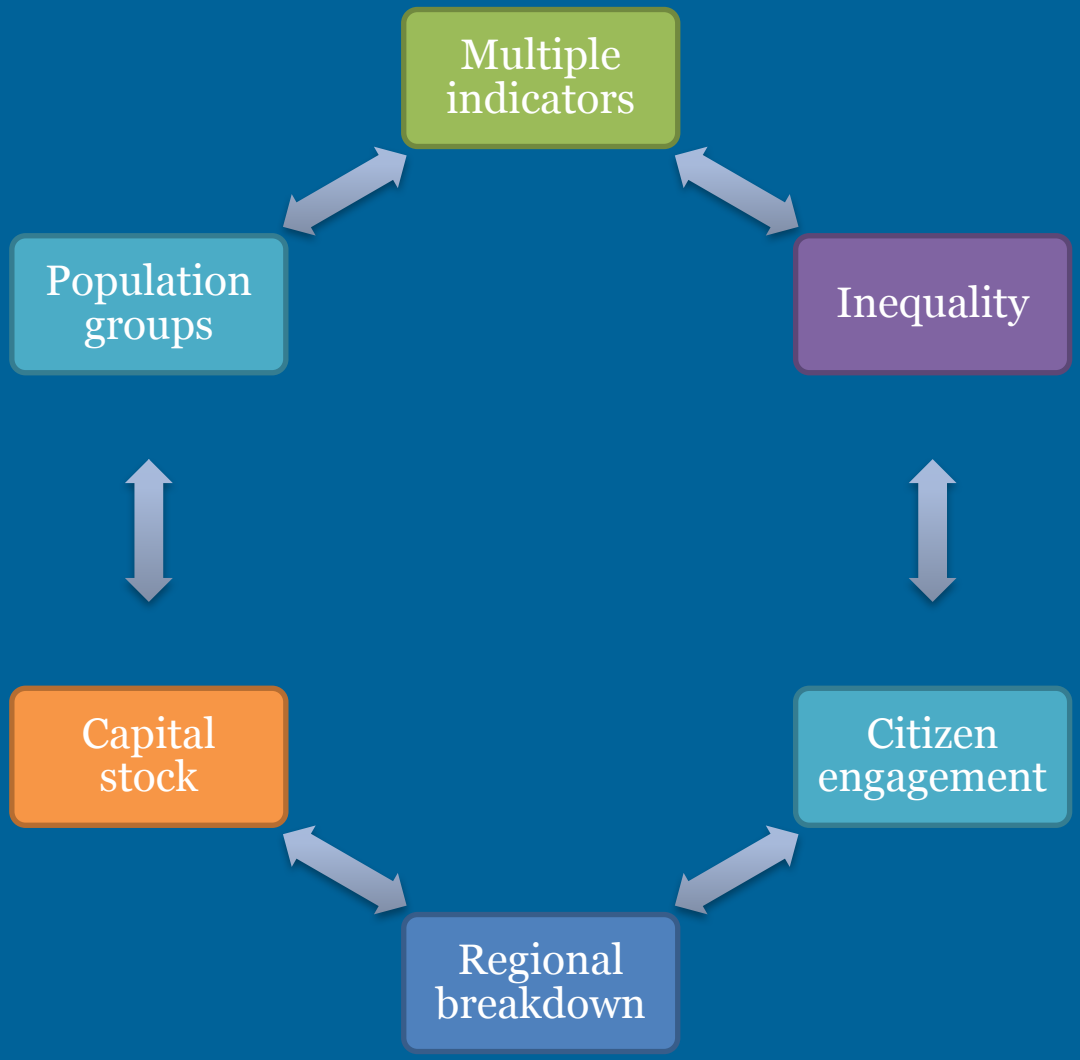
Economic capital

Indicator	Tier	Change	
Produced fixed assets	1	↗	2005-2015
Gross fixed capital formation	2	↗	2005-2016
Financial net worth of total economy	1	↗	2005-2016
Intellectual property assets	1	↗	2005-2015
Investment in R&D	1	↗	2005-2014
Household debt	1	↗	2005-2015
Household net wealth	2	↗	2010-2014
Financial net worth of government	2	↗	2005-2015
Banking sector leverage	3	↘	2005-2015

Social capital

Indicator	Tier	Change	
Trust in others	3	..	2013
Trust in the police	2	..	2013
Trust in the national government	1	↗	2005-2016
Voter turnout	2	↘	2005-2013
Government stakeholder engagement	2	..	2014
Volunteering through organisations	1	..	2011/2012

OECD Better Life Index



Product Market Regulation

- [Details on PMR]

Product Market Regulation

- [Details on PMR]

Product Market Regulation

- [Details on PMR]

Challenges

- Do we measure the right thing?
- Data gaps
- Meaningful time series
- More intensive public engagement
- Policy relevance

=== COFFEE ===

Course Outline II

- Data sources
- Agents in EBPM
- Strategies for EBPM
- Challenges

=== Lunch ===

DATA SOURCES

Administrative records

- Very reliable for programme and policy evaluation
- Data not always in line with research question
- Privacy and availability issues

Census and survey data

- Representative
- Costly
- Limited validity in some cases

Panel Data

- Representative
- More accurate for developments over time
- Costly

New data sources

- Sensor data
- Big data applications
- Sentment analysis

AGENTS IN EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY-MAKING

Agents

- Political leaders
- Administration
- Media
- Researcher
- Civil Society
- Citizens
- EU / International Community

FROM EVIDENCE TO POLICY MAKING

From evidence to policy making

- Stakeholder information
- Media relations and communication
- Peer reviews and peer learning
- Challenge
  - Data literacy
  - Understanding data and its limitations
  - Fake news

=== LUNCH ===

Course Outline III

- Exercise I

=== Coffee ===

- Exercise II
- Evaluaion

THANK YOU!

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