

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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OECD, WISE CENTRE

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**

STRONG

INCLUSIVE

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

GREEN

RESILIENT

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

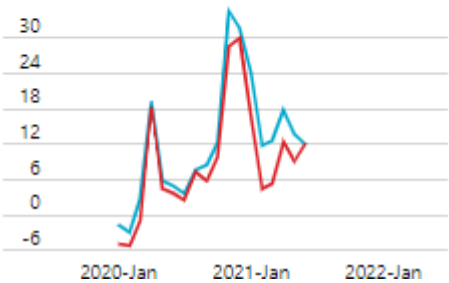
→ Mapping the 20 recovery indicators with SDGs, for each of the four categories  e.g. **mainstreaming gender**



STRONG

Excess deaths

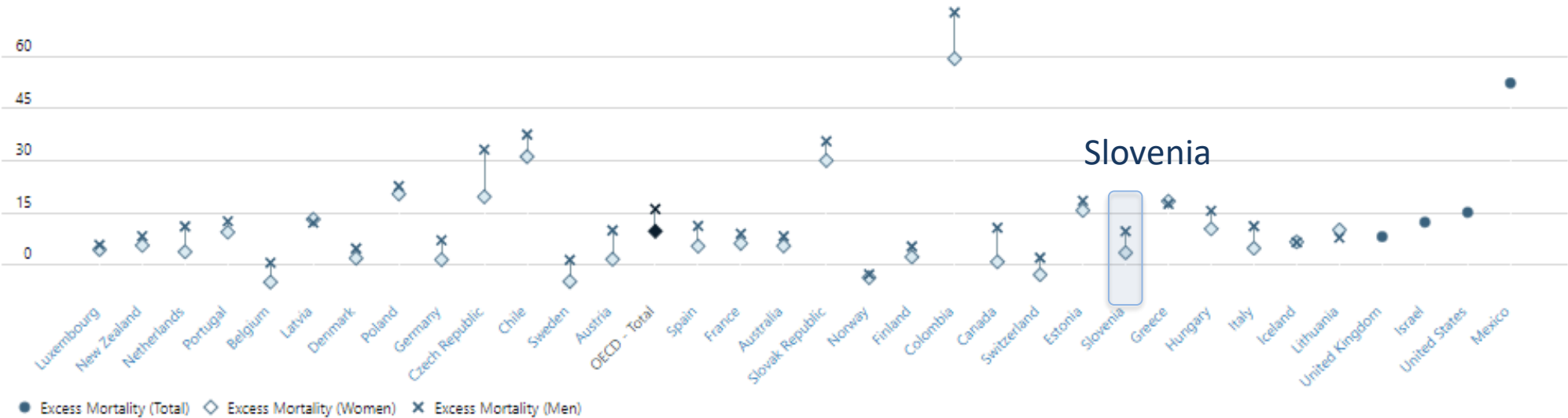
Mortality rate compared to the average in the period 2015 to 2019
% difference, men and women, average value of available months, 2021



* OECD.

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:

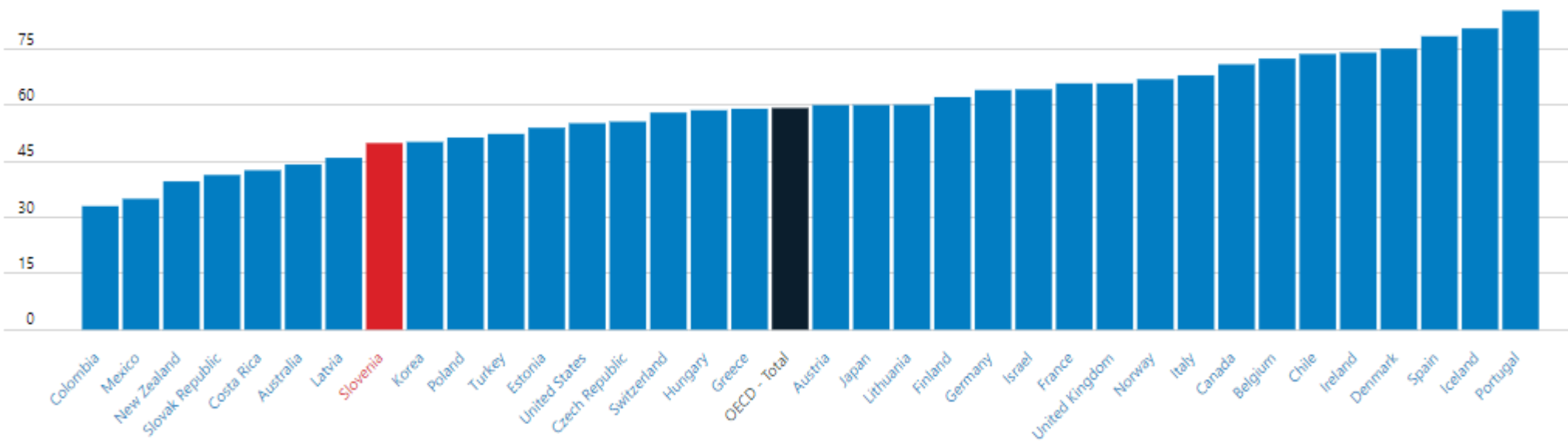
Morgan, D., et al. (2020), "Excess mortality: Measuring the direct and indirect impact of COVID-19", OECD Health Working Papers, No. 122, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/c5dc0c50-en>.



RESILIENT

COVID-19 vaccination rate

People fully vaccinated against COVID-19
% of population, 2021M9

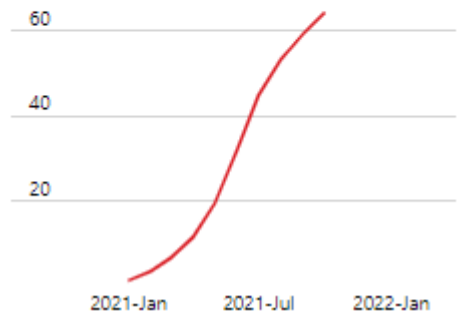


Vaccines are a key instrument in building population resilience against the COVID-19 crisis. Fully-vaccinated people are those who have received all doses prescribed by their vaccination regimen (e.g. 2 doses for Pfizer/BioNTech, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, etc. and 1 dose for Johnson & Johnson, CanSino, 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.).

Mathieu, E., Ritchie, H., Ortiz-Ospina, E. et al. A global database of COVID-19 vaccinations. Nat Hum Behav (2021), based on national data sources.

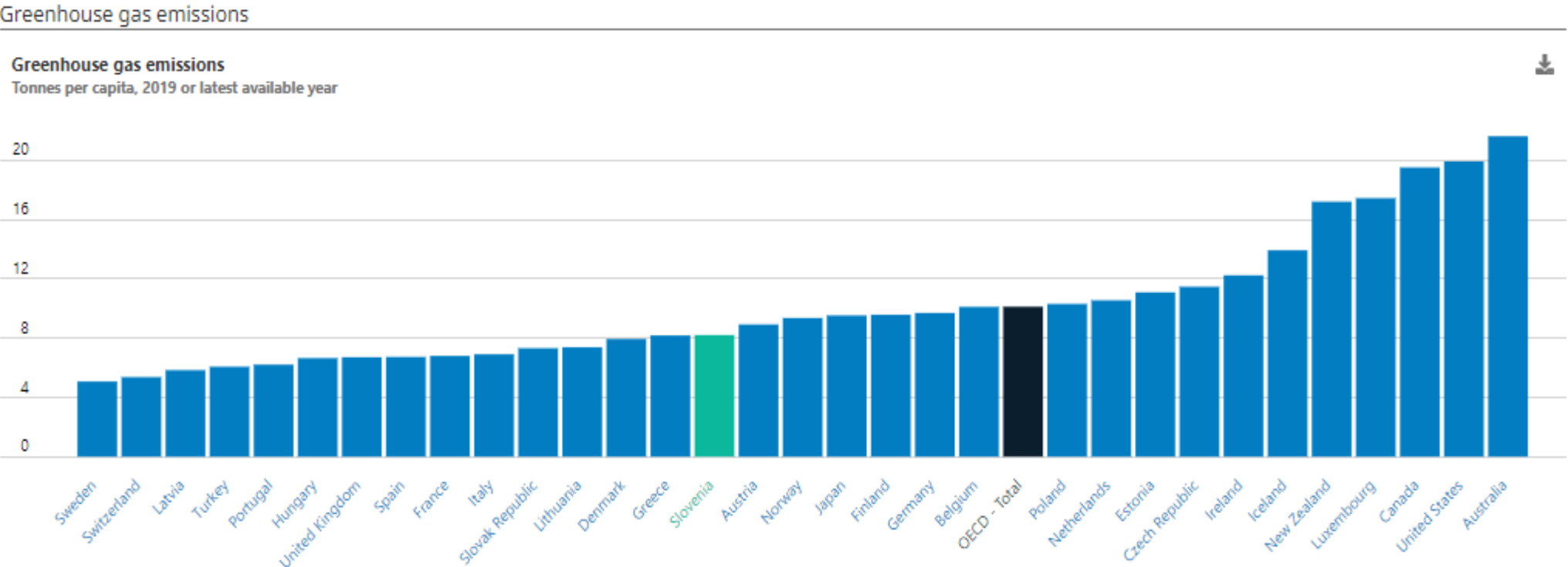
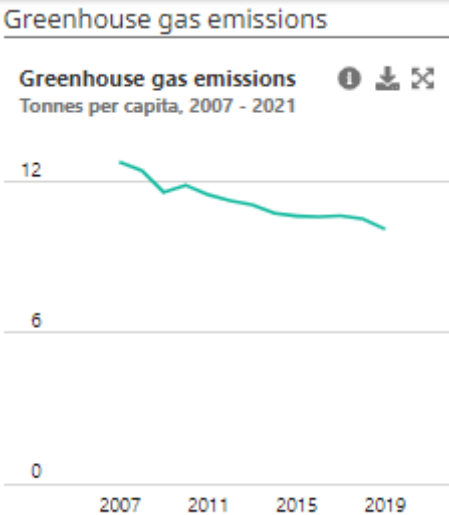
COVID-19 vaccination rate

People fully vaccinated against COVID-19
% of population, 2021M1 - 2021M12



* OECD.





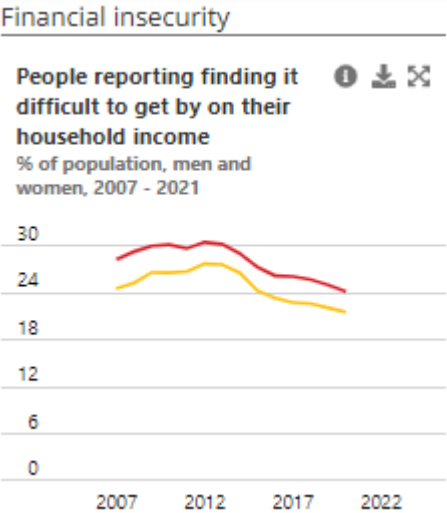
Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is a core part of OECD countries' ambitions to tackle climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions refer to the total emissions of CO₂ (emissions from energy use and industrial processes, e.g. cement production), CH₄ (methane emissions from solid waste, livestock, mining of hard coal and lignite, rice paddies, agriculture and leaks from natural gas pipelines), nitrous oxide (NO_x), 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

* OECD.



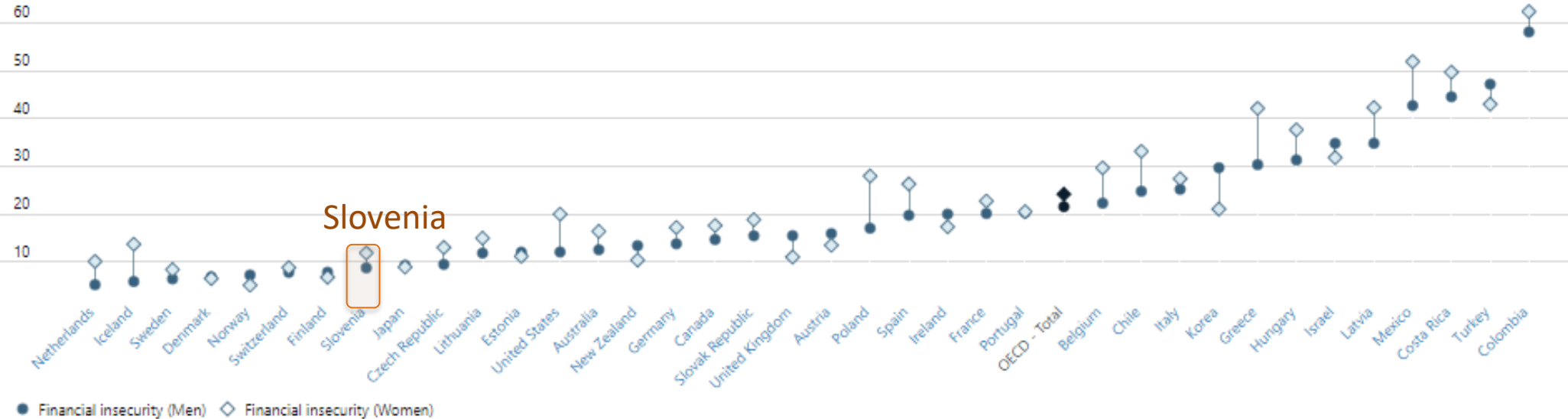
INCLUSIVE



* OECD: Women denoted by red line, men by yellow line.

Financial insecurity

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



People with low income are particularly vulnerable to economic shocks. Unfortunately, internationally comparable data on financial insecurity are not very timely, which is inconvenient at a time when policy makers need real time information to protect people's livelihoods. This indicator is based on people's perceived difficulties with getting by on their household income, collected by the Gallup World Poll, a private survey company. It shows the share of people who report finding it difficult or very difficult to get by on their household income. Data up until 2019 are presented as a 3-year rolling average, in order to smooth any abnormalities driven by the limited sample size. The most recent value is shown on its own in order to reflect real-time changes, but these figures should be interpreted with caution. The timing of data collection may affect results due to the timing of the pandemic and restrictions of movement associated with it. Surveys were conducted between February and March in Australia and New Zealand, between March and May in Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and the United States, and after August in all other countries.

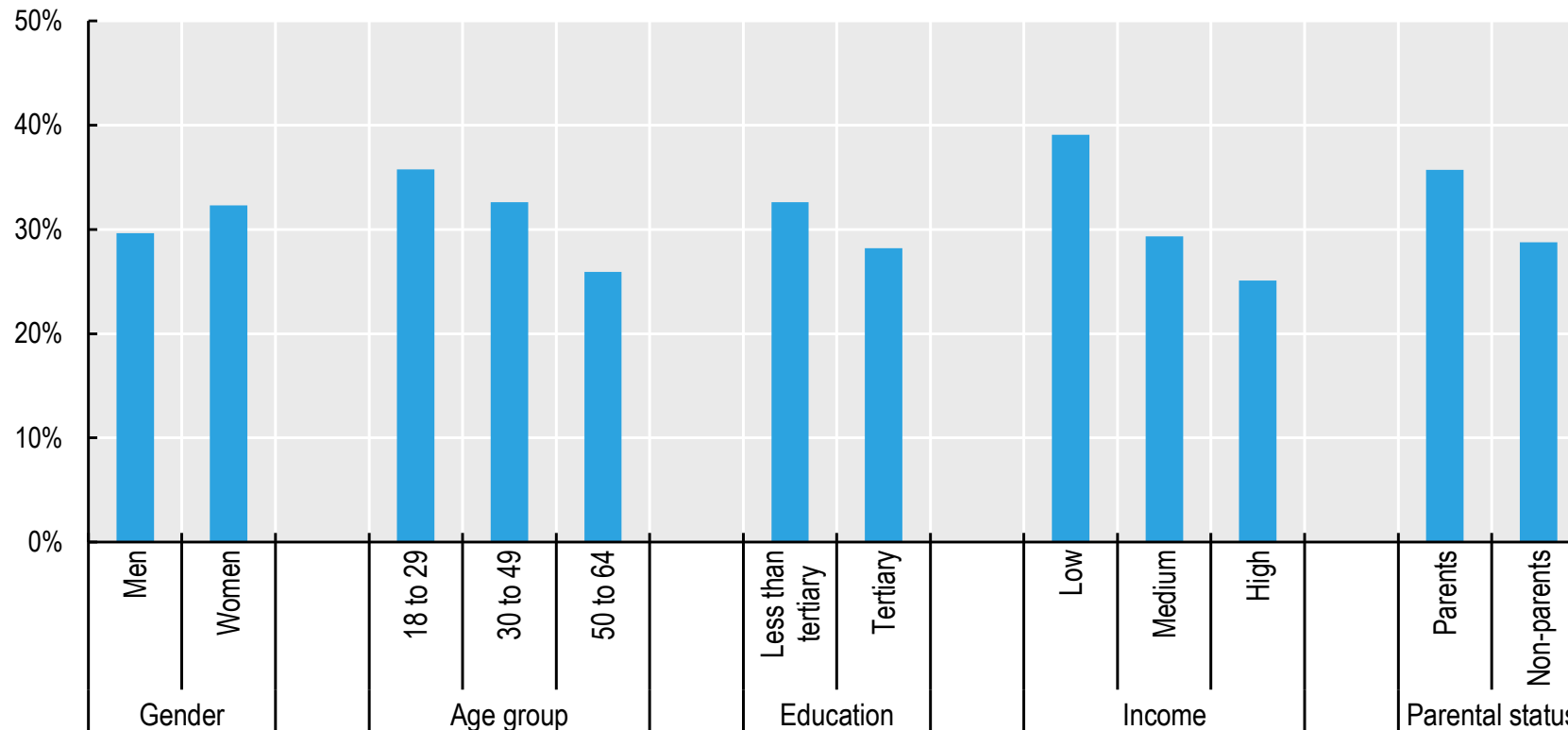
Gallup World Poll



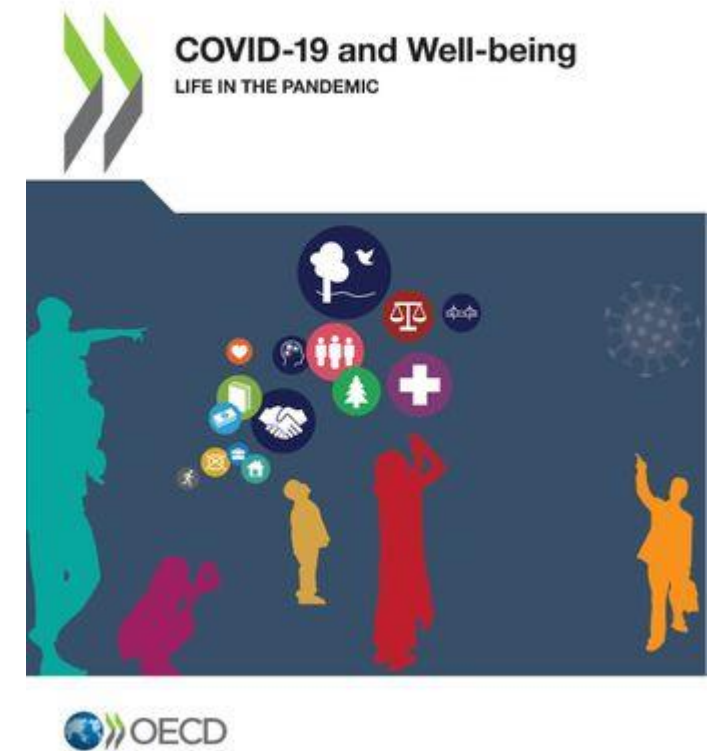
DETAILS MATTER: Financial insecurity was higher for some groups

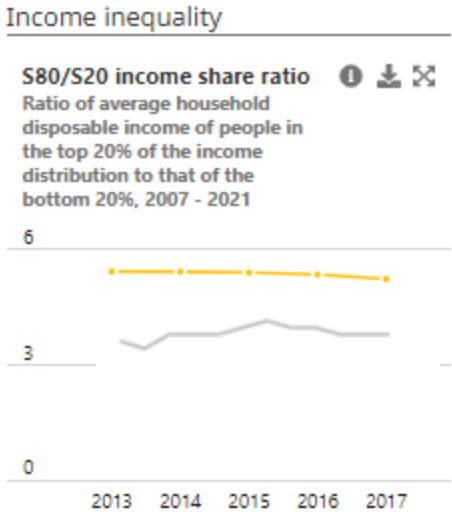
In 25 OECD countries, over 30% of parents, young adults and those from low-income households have been suffering financially

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



Source: OECD (2021) COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic, OECD Publishing, Paris.
<https://doi.org/10.1787/1e1ecb53-en> Launched on 25 November 2021.



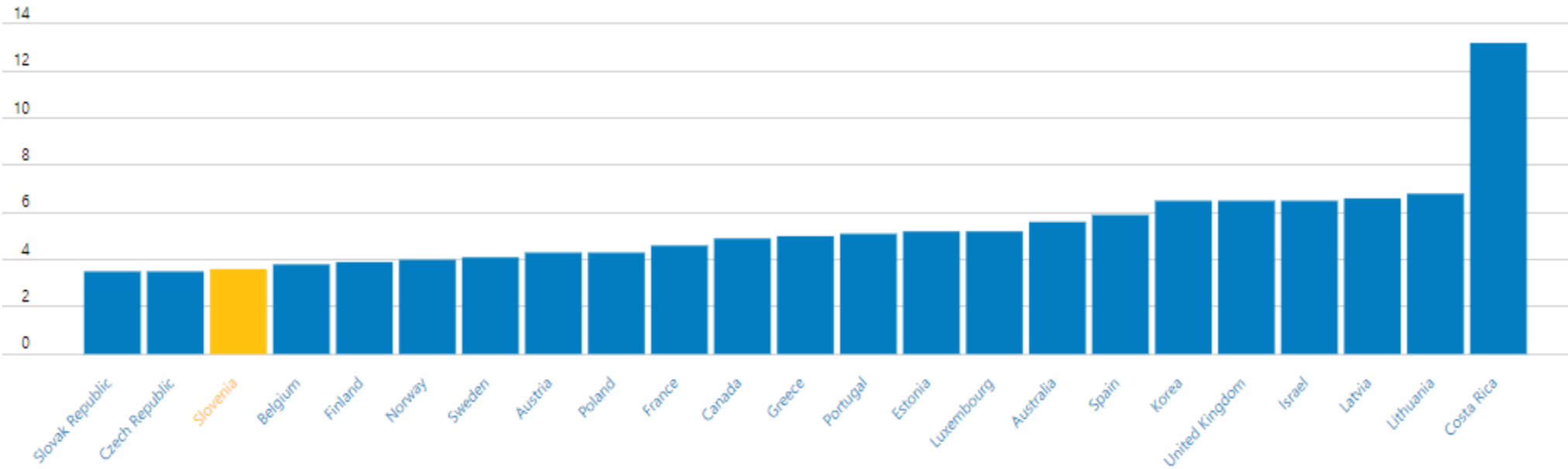


* OECD; Slovenia.

Income inequality

S80/S20 income share ratio

Ratio of average household disposable income of people in the top 20% of the income distribution to that of the bottom 20%



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.

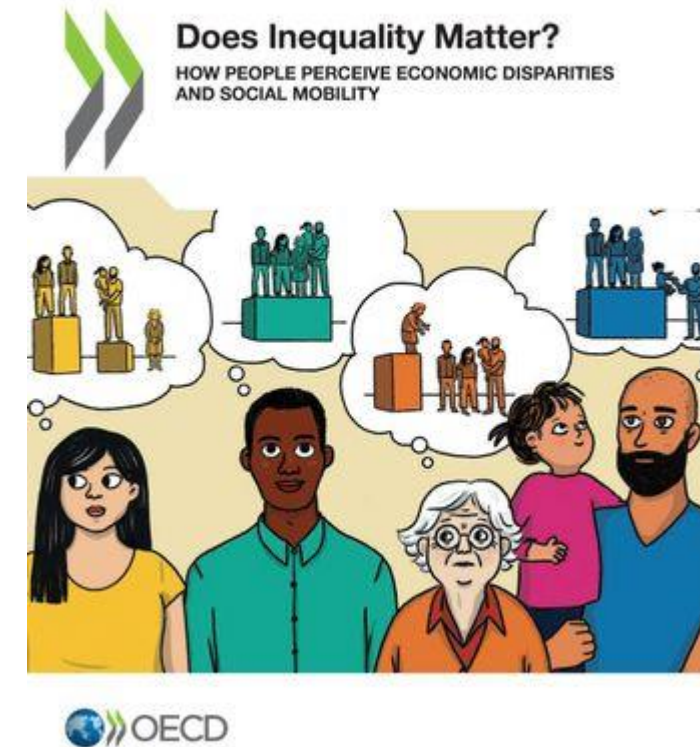
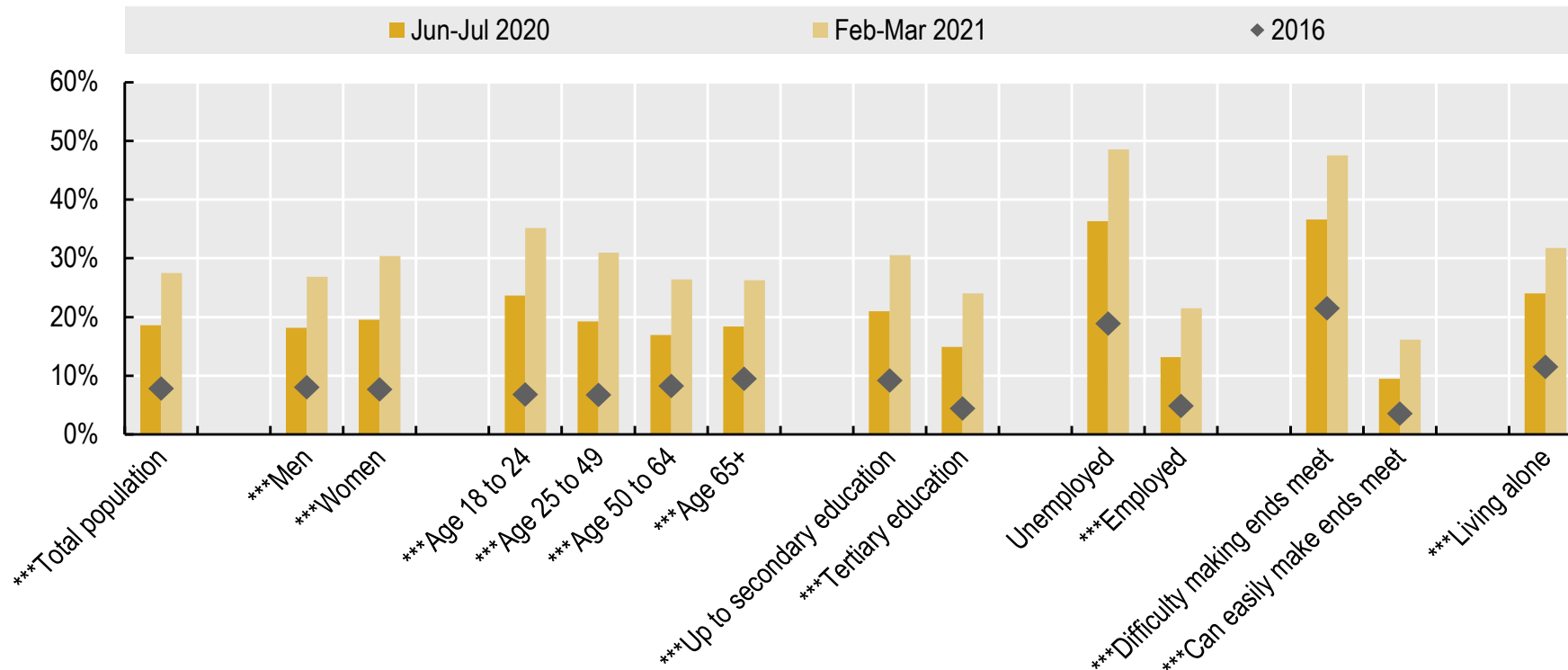
[OECD Income Distribution Database](#)



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

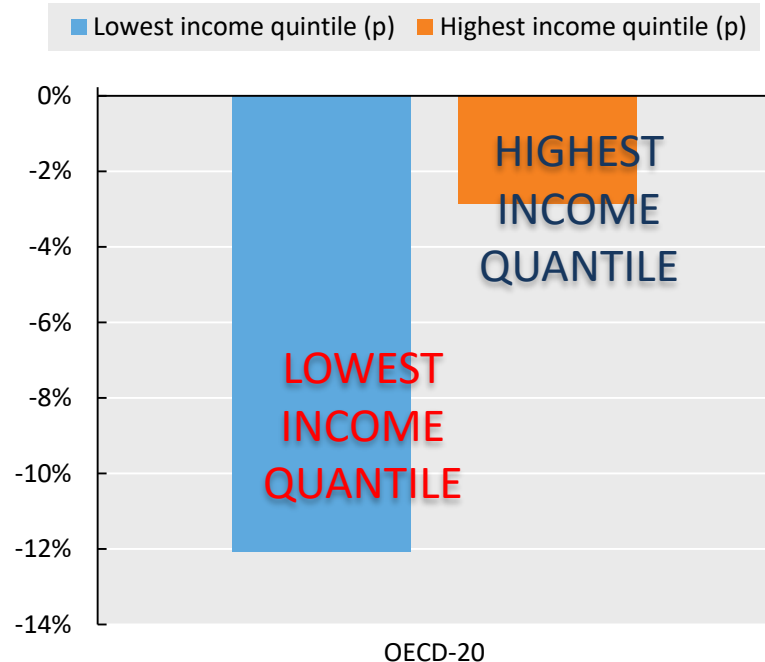


Source: OECD (2021) COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic, OECD Publishing, Paris. <https://doi.org/10.1787/1e1ecb53-en> Launched on 25 November 2021.

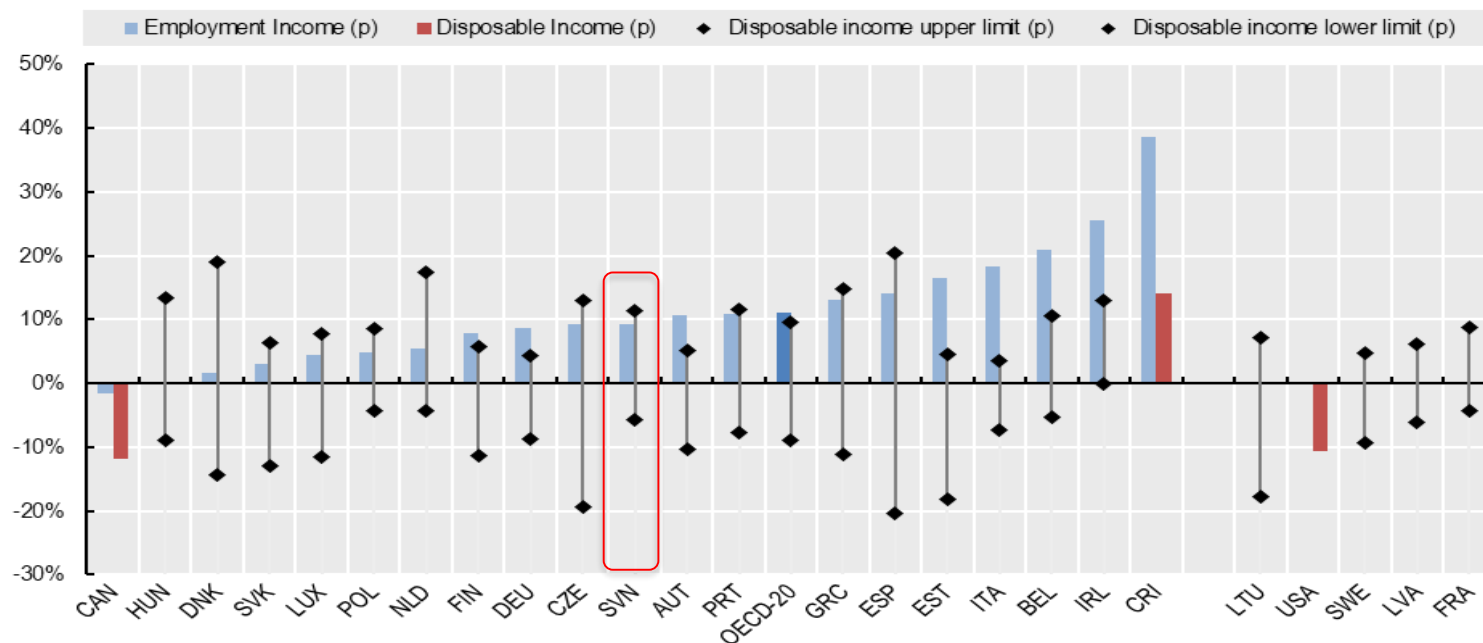


Income inequality would have increased substantially without the cushioning effect of the welfare state and the government measures introduced during the pandemic.

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)



(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).

Source: OECD calculations based on Eurostat (2021) Early estimates of income inequalities during the 2020 pandemic, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Early_estimates_of_income_inequalities_during_the_2020_pandemic, Statistics Canada (2021) Household economic well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic, experimental estimates, fourth quarter 2020, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/210528/dq210528a-eng.htm> and Census Bureau (2021) Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020, <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html> and OECD Income Distribution Database, <https://oe.cd/idd> Preliminary results, please do not quote.



PEOPLE MATTER | OECD Well-being Framework

OECD Green Growth Papers

2021-01



The Inequalities-Environment Nexus

TOWARDS A PEOPLE-CENTRED GREEN TRANSITION



March 2021



Exposure

Vulnerability

Occupation

Location

Housing

Health & health care access

Income

Age



Key policy responses from the OECD

Tackling Coronavirus (Covid-19). Contributing to a global effort <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/en/policy-responses>



Focus on an inclusive recovery

LATEST HIGHLIGHTS A GENDER-EQUAL RECOVERY EDUCATION FOR ALL PEOPLE, JOBS & SMES WELL-BEING DATA RESOURCES

OECD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

1 December | 11:00 CET

Focus on social challenges

The power of youth

LATEST HIGHLIGHT The driving force for change after COVID-19

POWER OF YOUTH STORIES FOCUS ON WELL-BEING INSIGHTS

Focus on green recovery

CLIMATE ACTION GREEN RECOVERY DATABASE LOW-CARBON ECONOMY CARBON PRICES

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:

<https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/en/recovery-dashboard>

Find out more about WISE's work:

<https://www.oecd.org/wise>

Consult WISE's upcoming events:

<https://www.oecd.org/wise/events/>

