



IMPROVING STATISTICS FOR EFFECTIVE REGIONAL POLICY: EXPERIENCES FROM OECD COUNTRIES

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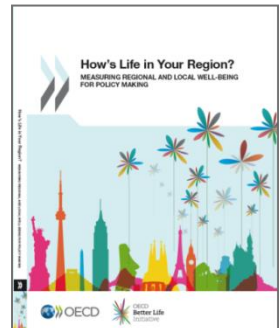
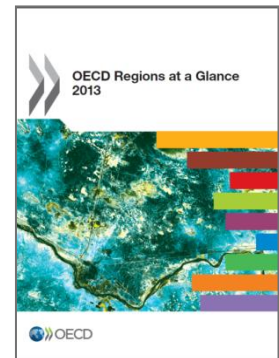
Develop indicators to:

- Enable international comparison to assess economic performance of territories and quality of life of people living there
- Help make informed choices and orient policy
- Enter in the evaluation of policies (what worked and why)

INFORMATION

KNOWLEDGE

DECISION





Regional indicators work at the OECD

Expression
of policy
questions



Discussion on
definitions, framework,
country experiences

Working
Party on
Territorial
Indicators

Harmonised
data collection

Annual questionnaire
+
Public official sources

Policy awareness:
instruments for
communication

- ♦ Delegates
- ♦ Paper publications (Regional Outlook, Regions at Glance)
- ♦ Web sites (rag.oecd.org, oecdregionalwellbeing)
- ♦ Databases (oecd.stat)

Outputs discussed,
elaboration of policy
strategy

Working
Party on
Territorial
Indicators

Analysis of comparative
performance

- ♦ Regional structure, characteristics of different types of regions
- ♦ Spatial concentration
- ♦ Trends and persistence of inequalities



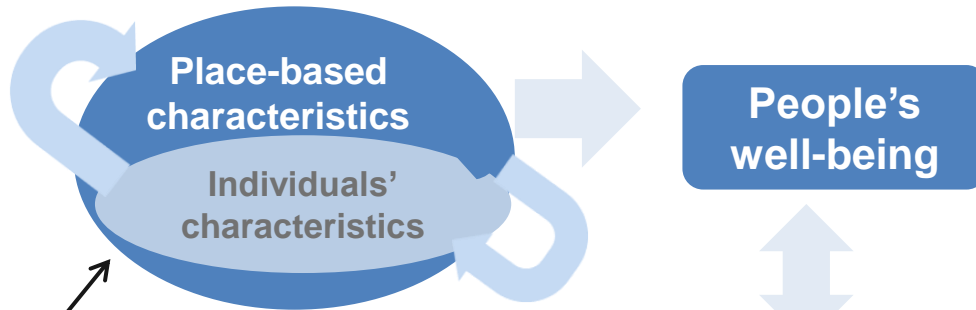
Three points

1. The importance of indicators to measure shared (high-level) **objectives/results for people**
2. The need to develop indicators throughout the policy cycle: focus on **policy outcomes** and understand how they are linked to outcomes/results for people
3. It requires exploiting “**new**” information
 1. What (some priorities from OECD countries)
 2. How (the importance of a participated process)

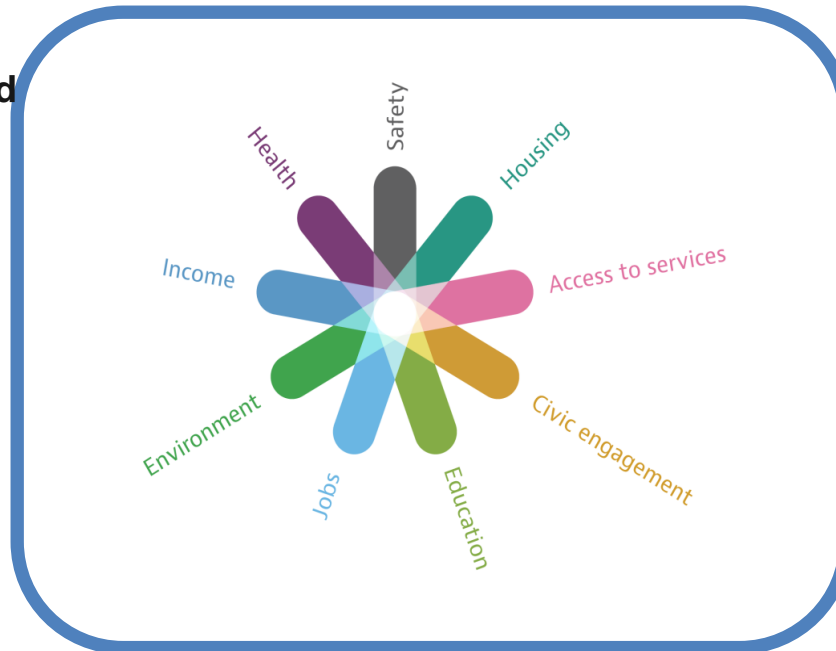


1. Explicit the “vision”: put at the center people’s well-being

OECD conceptual framework to measure regional well-being



Including
citizenship,
governance and
institutions



- Well-being **where** people live
- **Multidimensional outcomes** measures
- **Distribution** of outcomes among people and places
- **Complementarity** across dimensions
- Well-being **over time** (resilience, sustainability)



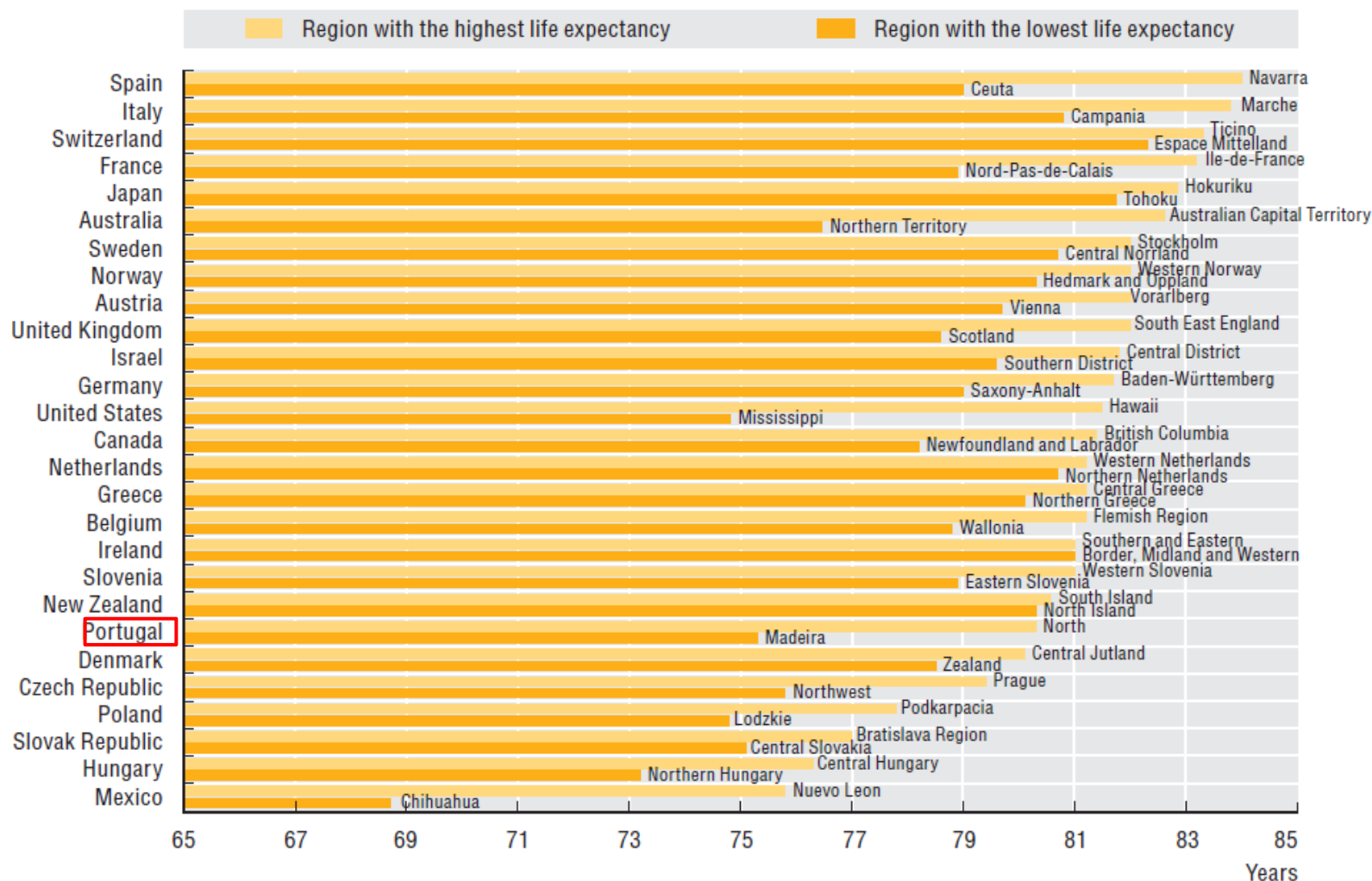
1. Better measures of expected results (outcomes indicators)

	Dimensions	Regional indicators
Material conditions	Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Median household disposable income
	Jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment rate• Unemployment rate
	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of room per person
Quality of life	Health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life expectancy at birth• Age adjusted mortality rate
	Education and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educational attainments
	Environmental quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Population exposure air quality (PM_{2.5})
	Personal security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Homicide rate
	Civic engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Voter turnout
	Accessibility to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Broadband connection



1. National values often mask large regional disparities

4.36. Maximum and minimum regional life expectancy at birth, 2010 (TL2)





1. Understand regional performance on various dimension in national/international perspective

Income



x

Lisbon reaches **4.5** / 10 points in **Income**.



This puts the region in position **1** / 7 regions in Portugal.



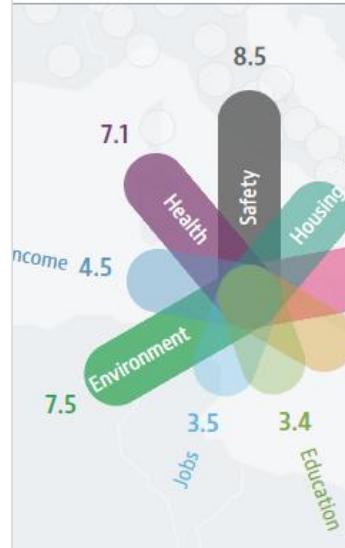
Compared across all OECD regions, the region is in the **top 49%** in **Income**.



Indicators

Household disposable income per capita: **16 888** USD

[Compare Portugal to other countries](#)



Environment



x

Lisbon reaches **7.5** / 10 points in **Environment**.



This puts the region in position **5** / 7 regions in Portugal.



Compared across all OECD regions, the region is in the **top 29%** in **Environment**.



Indicators

Air pollution: **7.8** $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

[Compare Portugal to other countries](#)

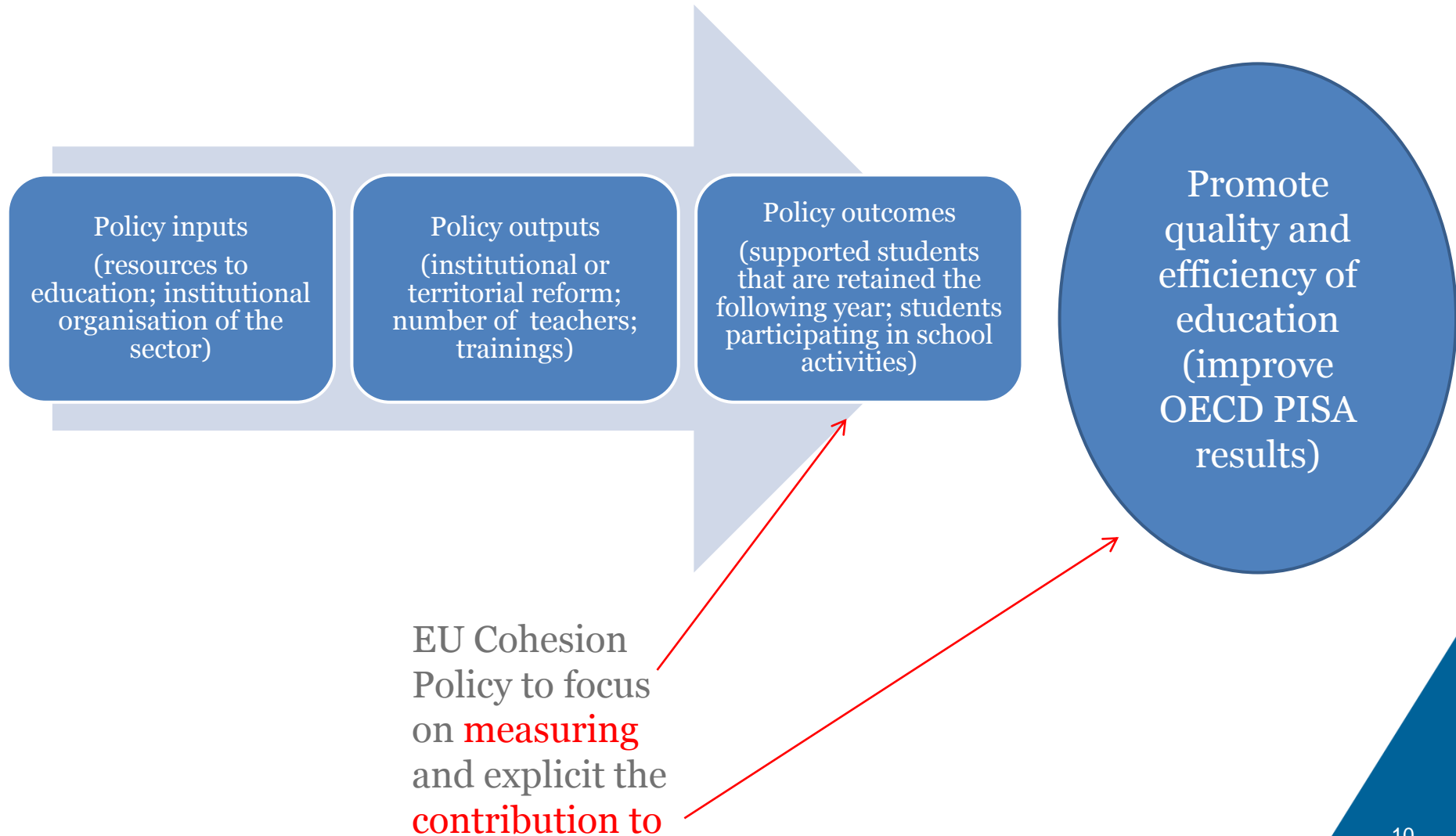


1. Guidance on developing these outcomes indicators and using them for policy making

- Case studies to help countries/regional efforts to build their outcomes metrics and identify instruments and actions to use it to improve design/monitoring/delivery of public policies
- Methodological guidance to NSO to develop a system of outcomes indicators (well-being indicators) at the relevant geographical detail (currently Mexico, possibly Turkey and Chile)

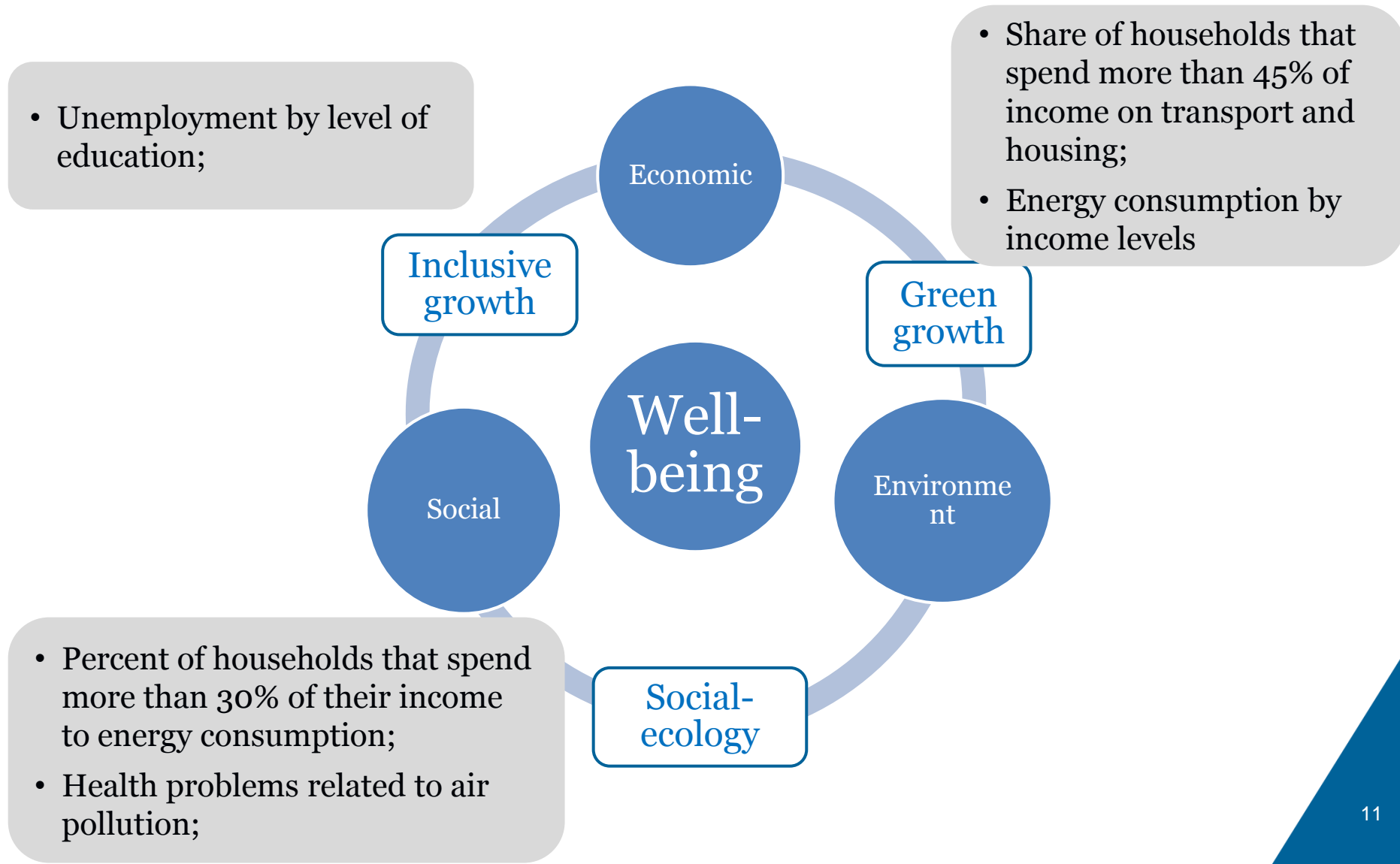


2. Developing indicators beyond the “high-level” results, throughout the policy cycle





2. Recognise synergies among dimensions: align outcomes across sectors for integrated policies

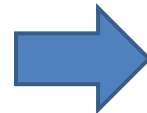




2. Indicators throughout the policy cycle: challenges

- Identify how the policy outcomes are related to the final results
- Align the objectives of different sectors and different levels of governments/stakeholders
- Identify the right scale of analysis

POLICY TOOLBOX
Strategy for design, delivery,
monitoring and assess policies



Need to produce/use new
relevant information at the right
territorial scale



3. Improving statistics for regional policies: what are the required changes?

- [what regions?] Economic, social and environmental changes can shape “place” beyond the administrative boundaries
- [what info supply?] Difficulty of traditional surveys to capture fine territorial scales
- [what kind of info?] Demands to produce statistics on “policy outcomes”

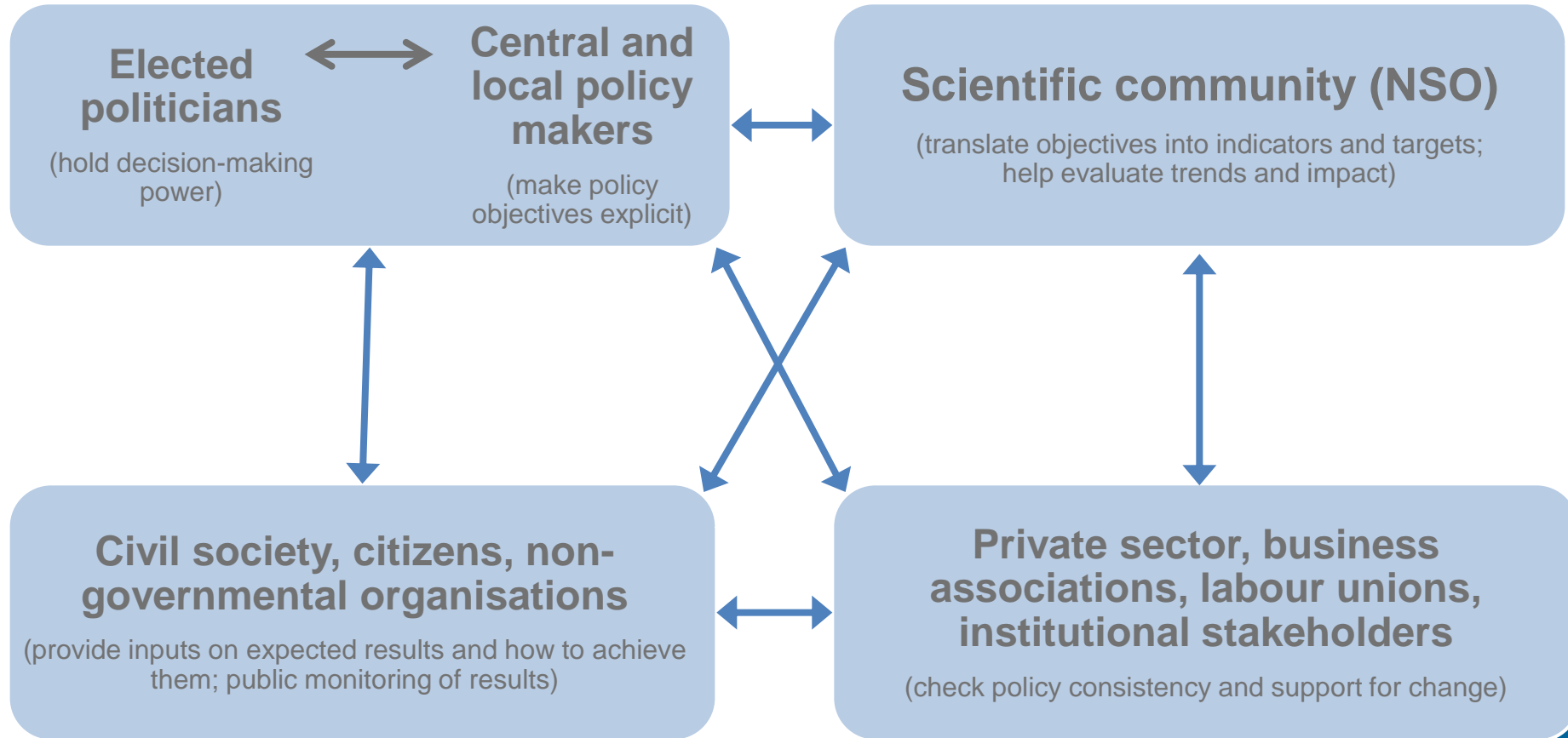


3. Improving statistics for regional policy: priorities from OECD countries

1. Identify the relevant “geography”
 - Consider regions beyond admin boundaries
 - Role of common typologies of regions
2. Integrate different sources of data
 - e.g. administrative records, geographical info
3. Use open data produced locally
4. Better understanding of external conditions to differentiated opportunities
 - Quality of services in different places
 - Resilience of regions
 - Impact of reforms



3. Improving regional statistics: a participated process





Obrigada!

Regional and metropolitan databases



<http://measuringurban.oecd.org/#>

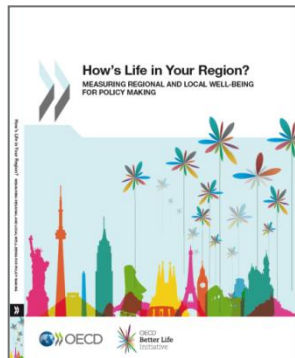
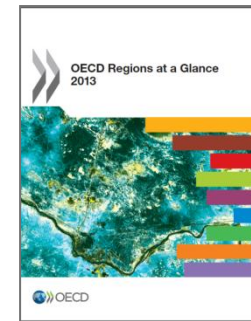
<http://rag.oecd.org/>



Regions at a Glance series

<http://www.oecd.org/gov/regional-policy/regions-at-a-glance.htm>

Measuring regional well-being



Book and case studies

<http://www.oecd.org/regional/how-is-life-in-your-region.htm>

Interactive web-tool to compare regional well-being

<http://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org/>