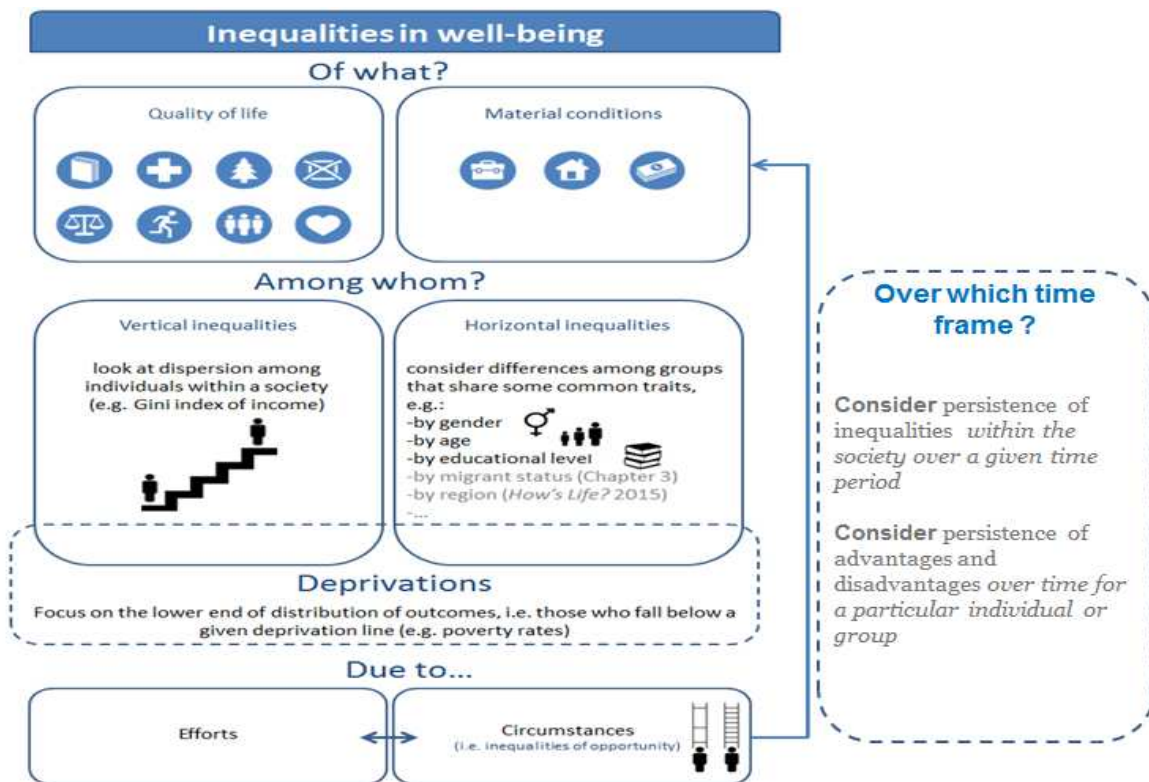


ESCAP STRATEGIC DIALOGUE ON POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
BANGKOK, 5-6 OCTOBER

Session 6: what does the future of research on poverty and inequality look like??












OECD Handout

Exhibit 1. A framework for measuring inequalities in well-being outcomes



Source: OECD (2017), *How's Life? 2017 edition, forthcoming*.

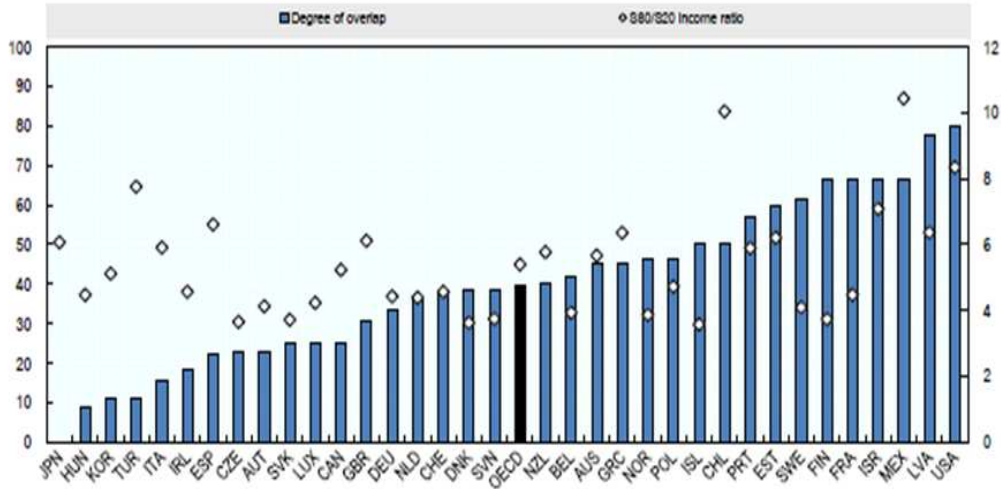
Exhibit 2. OECD dashboard of well-being inequalities

Well-being dimensions	Indicators		
	Vertical inequalities	Horizontal inequalities (by age; by gender; by educational level)	Deprivations
 Income and wealth	S80/S20 household disposable income ratio Share of household net wealth of the top 10%	Gaps in average household disposable income Gaps in average household net wealth	Relative income poverty Asset-based poverty
 Jobs and earnings	P90/P10 gross earnings ratio	Gaps in average hourly earnings Gaps in employment rate Gaps in unemployment rate Gaps in risk of low pay	Risk of low pay Unemployment rate
 Housing conditions			Share of people spending more than 40% of disposable income on housing Share of households living in overcrowded dwellings
 Health status	Standard deviation of age at death	Gaps in self-reported health status Difference in life expectancy (years) at age 25 by education level, men and women separately	Share of people rating their health status as fair, bad, or very bad
 Work-life balance	S80/S20 hours worked ratio S80/S20 ratio in time devoted to personal care and leisure	Gaps in average time devoted to personal care and leisure Gaps in incidence of long working hours	Share of employees usually working 50 hours or more per week
 Education and skills	P90/P10 PISA scores ratio P90/P10 PIAAC scores ratio	Gaps in share of adults aged 25-64 with upper secondary or tertiary education Gaps in average PISA scores across all fields Gaps in average PISA scores across all fields by the parents' education level Gaps in average PIAAC scores across both fields	Share of adults aged 25-64 with below upper secondary education Share of 15-year-old students who score at or below Level 2 in science, reading and mathematics (PISA) Share of adults who score at or below Level 1 in both literacy and numeracy (PIAAC)
 Social connections	S80/S20 ratio in time spent on social activities (among participants only)	Gaps in average time spent on social activities Gaps in quality of network support	Share of people who report not having relatives or friends to count on
 Civic engagement and governance	S80/S20 political efficacy ratio	Gaps in political efficacy Gaps in self-reported voter turnout	Share of people who consider having no influence on the national government Share of people who have not cast a vote in national elections
 Environmental quality		Gaps in satisfaction with the quality of the water in the local area	Share of people exposed to more than 15 micrograms/m ³ of PM _{2.5} Share of people reporting not to be satisfied with the quality of the water in their local area
 Personal security		Gaps in deaths by assault per 100 000 population Gaps in feelings of security when walking alone at night	Deaths by assault per 100 000 population Share of people reporting not to feel safe when walking alone at night
 Subjective well-being	S80/S20 life satisfaction ratio	Gaps in average life satisfaction	Share of people reporting low life satisfaction Share of people reporting negative affect balance

Source: OECD (2017), *How's Life? 2017 edition, forthcoming*,

Exhibit 3. How do income and well-being inequalities relate to each other?

Percentage of indicators for which a country's levels of vertical inequalities in income and in other well-being outcomes fall in the same third

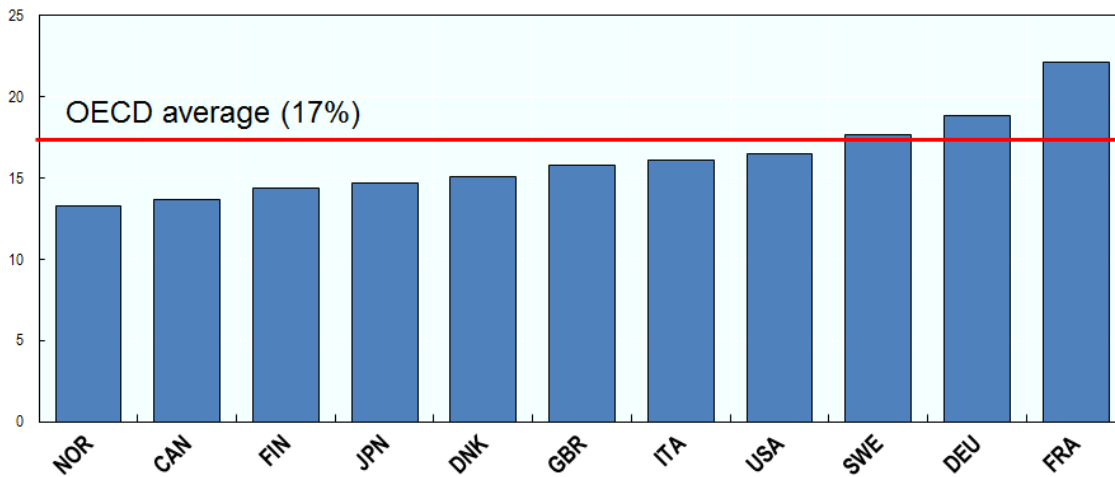


Source: OECD (2017), *How's Life? 2017 edition, forthcoming*.

Exhibit 4. From inequalities in outcomes to inequalities in opportunities

Impact of families' socio-economic background on the competencies of 15-year-old students

Ratio of the average performance of students' in the highest quintile of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status to the average performance of students in the first quintile



Source: OECD calculations based on PISA 2015.

Exhibit 5. How do well-being inequalities compound? (1)

Share of individuals who are income poor, asset poor and economically vulnerable, latest available year

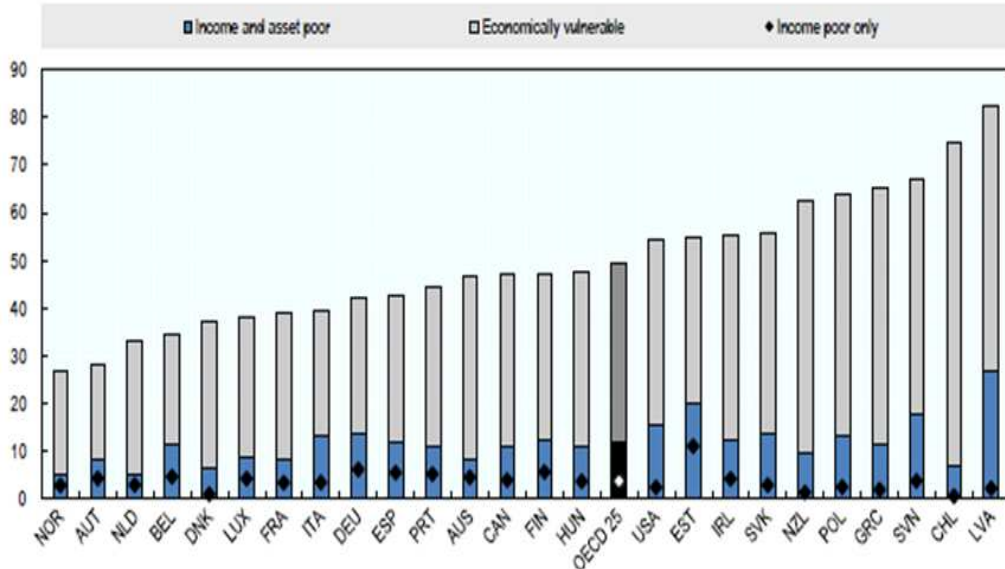
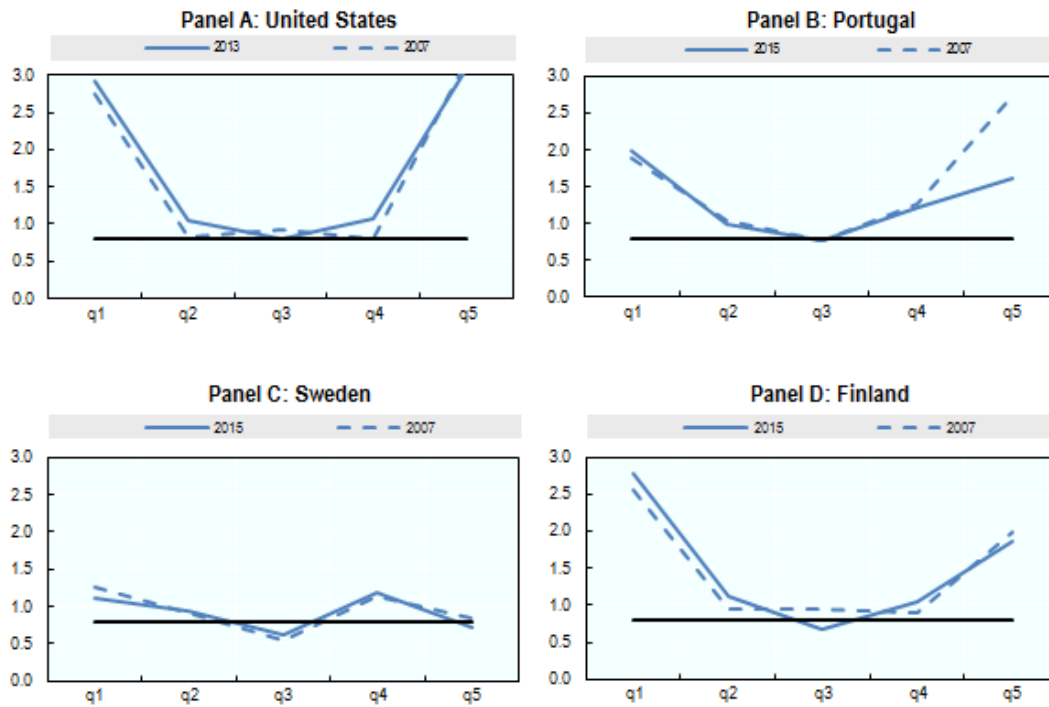


Exhibit 6. How do inequalities compound? (2)

Share of individuals falling in the same quintile in the distribution of income, health and education in selected OECD countries

Percentages, individuals aged 25 and over, 2007 and latest available year



Source: OECD (2017), *How's Life? 2017 edition*, forthcoming.