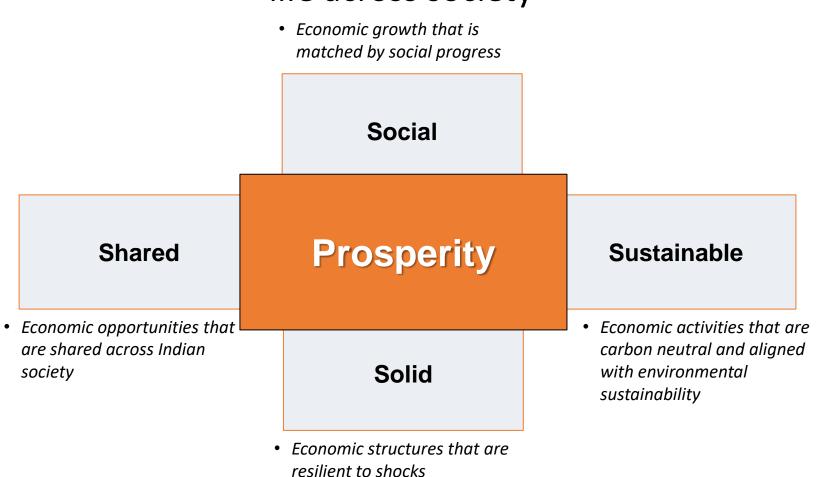
# Beyond GDP

Amit Kapoor Institute for Competitiveness

New York April 12, 2023

### A Broad Ambition for the Future

A coherent set of outcome goals, capturing the quality of life across society



# **Enabling Social Policies**

**Priority Action Areas** 

Tackle childhood poverty to remove a long-lasting burden on development and productivity

Provide childcare services to remove barriers for women entering the labor force and create job opportunities

Social and Economic Development

health care system to provide better health care services and create job opportunities in a more low-skill, tech-enabled delivery model

Enhance **public safety** to remove barriers for women entering the labor force

Enhance the effectiveness of the education system, providing K-12 students with strong foundations for a successful labor market entry

#### The Social Progress Index asks universally important questions about the success of our societies

#### **BASIC HUMAN NEEDS**



#### **Nutrition & Basic Medical Care**

Do people have enough food to eat and are they receiving basic medical care?



#### **Water & Sanitation**

Can people drink water and keep themselves clean without getting sick?



#### **Shelter**

Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?



#### Personal Safety

Are people safe?

#### **FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING**



#### Access to Basic Knowledge

Do people have access to an educational foundation?



#### Access to Information & Communications

Can people freely access ideas and information from anywhere in the world?



#### **Health & Wellness**

Do people live long and healthy lives?



#### **Environmental Quality**

Does the environment support societal well-being?

#### **OPPORTUNITY**



#### **Personal Rights**

Are people's rights as individuals protected?



#### **Personal Freedom & Choice**

Are people free to make their own life choices?



#### Inclusiveness

Is no one excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society?



#### Access to Advanced Education

Do people have access to the world's most advanced knowledge?

# District- Level (49 indicators)

#### **BASIC HUMAN NEEDS**



#### Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

Antenatal care
Anemic women
Prevalence of anemia in children
Total health centers per lakh population
Underweight children
Children receiving an adequate diet
Stunted children



#### Water and Sanitation

Drinking source at premises Functional household tap connection Access to improved sanitation facilities



#### Shelter

Households in good condition Access to electricity Usage of clean fuel



#### Personal Safety

Murder crimes Violent crimes Cyber crimes Crimes against children Road deaths Crimes against women

#### FOUNDATION OF WELLBEING



#### Access to Basic Knowledge

Learning outcomes (class 3)
Learning outcomes (class 5)
Learning outcomes (class 8)
Connectivity to schools
Drop out rates in secondary school



#### Access to Information & Communication

Households having landlines Households having mobile phones Households having internet Households having computers Households having television



#### Health & Wellness

Women high blood sugar level Men high blood sugar level Men elevated blood pressure Women elevated blood pressure



#### **Environmental Quality**

Water quality chemical contaminants
Water quality bacteriological
contaminants
Water extraction
Forest cover

#### **OPPORTUNITY**



#### Personal Rights

Births registered Access to judiciary Human trafficking



#### Personal Freedom & Choice

Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage Early marriages Family planning



#### Inclusiveness

Enrollment of SC & ST students in school Violence against SC Violence against ST



#### Access to advanced Education

Gender parity index in higher education Gross enrollment ratio in higher education Colleges per lakh population

#### **Social Progress Index district level framework**

#### **Basic Human Needs**

#### **Nutrition & Basic Medical Care**

- Mothers receiving antenatal care visits
- Anemic women
- Prevalence of Anemia in Children any Anemia age
   5-59 months
- Total health centers per lakh population
- Children under 5 years who are underweight
- Children receiving an adequate diet
- Children under 5 years who are stunted

#### **Water & Sanitation**

- Households using improved drinking-water source
- Households with tap water Supply % age
- Households using improved sanitation facilities

#### **Shelter**

- Percentage of households completed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) - Grameen
- Share of Households in Pucca houses/good condition
- Percentage of houseless population
- Population living in households with electricity
- Households using clean fuel for cooking

#### **Personal Safety**

- Rate of Murder Crimes per lakh population
- Rate of violent crimes per lakh population
- Cyber Crime
- Rate Crimes against Children per lakh population
- Rate of death due to traffic accidents per lakh population
- Victim or rape rate per lakh population
- Crime against women rate per lakh population

#### **Foundations of Wellbeing**

#### Access to Basic Knowledge

- Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)
- Schools per lakh population
- Learning outcomes (class 3)
- Learning outcomes (class 5)
- Learning outcomes (class 8)
- Percentage of schools with connectivity (by all weather road)
- Drop out rates primary

#### **Access to Information & Communications**

- Percentage of households having landlines
- Percentage of households having mobile phones
- Percentage of households having internet
- Percentage of households having computers
- Percentage of households having television

#### **Health & Wellness**

- Women Blood sugar level very high
- Men Blood sugar level very high
- Men -Elevated blood pressure
- Women -Elevated blood pressure
- Women Breast cancer
- Child vaccination
- Prevalence of other diseases

#### **Environmental Quality**

- Percentage of Sources with Chemical Contaminants Above Permissible Limit
- Percentage of Sources with Bacteriological Contaminants Above Permissible Limit
- Water Extraction
- % of forest cover to geographical area

#### **Opportunity**

#### **Personal Rights**

- Births Registered
- Trials completed within 3 years
- Land ownership
- Rate of human trafficking

#### **Personal Freedom & Choice**

- Crime against children Rate of total IPC crimes against children
- Crime against children Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act (Conviction rate)
- Kidnapping & Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage
- Percentage of women married by exact age 18 among women aged 20-24
- Current Use of Family Planning Methods

#### **Inclusiveness**

- Financial Inclusion Number of banks
- Financial Inclusion Women with bank accounts
- Enrollment of SC & ST
- Crime against SCs
- Crime against STs
- Child sex ratio
- Insurance coverage

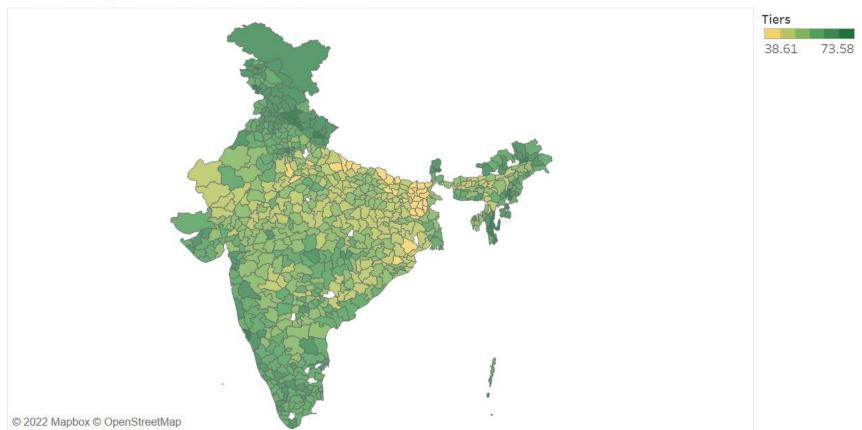
#### **Access to Advanced Education**

- Gross enrollment ratio in higher education
- Gender parity index in higher education
- Colleges per lakh population
- Pupil teacher ratio (PTR) Higher education

Social Progress Index	Delhi			56.2	8	Choose state below: Delhi		
Score			Score			Score		
Basic Human Needs	58.89		Foundations of Wellbeing	51.40		Opportunity	58.55	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	50.10	•	Access to Basic Knowledge	50.00	•	Personal Rights	40.53	
Anaemic women	49.90	•	Connectivity to schools	100.00	•	Access to judiciary	65.01	
Antenatal care	77.20	•	Drop out rates in secondary	8.80	•	Births registered	94.40	•
Child Mortality Rate	30.60	•	Learning outcomes (class 3)	49.00	•	Human traficking	0.30	
Children receiving an adequate diet	16.80	•	Learning outcomes (class 5)	44.67	•	Land ownership (offences against property)	895.90	
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (malaria)	0.01	•	Learning outcomes (class 8)	43.75	•			
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (TB)	2.40	•	Net enrolment ratio	100.00	•	Personal Freedom and Choice	04.00	
Health centres per lakh population	0.30	•	Pupil teacher ratio	33.00			84.69	
Infant Mortality Rate	24.50	•	Total schools per lakh population	147.19	•	Child labour	0.10	•
Maternal Mortality Rate	Null		Access to Information and Communications			Corruption	90.50	•
Prevalance of anemia in children	69.20			71.30		Early marriages	9.90	•
Stunted Children	30.90		Access to online services	5,804.1	•	Family planning	76.40	
Underweight Children	21.80	-	Households having computers	30.7	•	Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel	0.00	
Deaths due to Infectious diseases (acute		-	Households having internet	79.0	•	her for marriage	0.00	
diarrhoeal)	0.21	•	Households having landline	6.6	•	Industrian and	57.50	
Water and Sanitation	60.05		Households having mobile phones	97.7	•	Inclusiveness	57.58	
Access to Improved sanitation Facilities	81.10	•	Households having television	88.8	•	Access to finance	18.93	
Drinking source at premises	99.40	•	Internet connectivity in rural areas	100.0	•	Child gender equality index	77.00	-
Functional household tap connection	Null		Access to online state government services	0.62		Enrollment of SC & ST	10.76	
Prevalence of diarrhoea	10.60	-	per lakh population	0.02	•	Financial inclusion - women	72.50	
Frevalence of diarriloea	10.60	•	Health and Wellness	45.11		Insurance coverage	25.00	(
Shelter	81.59		Child Vaccination	76.00	•	Violence against SC	2.50	
Households in good condition	43.50	•	HIV prevalence	0.99	•	Violence against ST	Null	
Households with electricity	99.90	•	Leprosy prevalence	0.99	•	Women in Panchyati raj institutions	Null	
Power deficit	0.00	•	Life expectancy at 60	17.40	•			
Usage of clean fuel	98.90		Men elevated blood pressure	32.80	•	Access to Advanced Education	51.40	1
Percentage of households completed under PMAY Urban		Ī	Men high blood sugar level	7.30	_	Colleges per lakh population	8.00	
	95.92	•	Men who are overweight or obese	38.00	•		767.83	
		_	Prevelance of Acute Respiratory diseases	6.23	•	Enrollment in PhD per lakh of population	98.82	
Personal Safety	43.84					Gender parity index in higher education		
Crime against women	106.40	•	Women elevated blood pressure	24.10	•	Gross enrollment ratio in higher education	48.00	
Crimes against children	96.80	•	Women high blood sugar level	6.30	•	Men completed secondary education	60.90	-
Cyber crimes	0.80	•	Women who are overweight or obese	41.30	•	Pupil teacher ratio	33.00	9
Murder crimes	2.30	•	Environmental Quality	39.20	•	Quality weighted universities	68.06	9
Road deaths	5.70	•	Air quality No2	61.00	•	Women completed secondary education	59.70	•
Violent crimes	49.20	•	Air quality PM10	194.00	•	Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population	69.95	•
		_	Air quality So2	4.00	-	per reservoir population		
INCOME & POPULATION			Forest cover	13.15		Performance Legend		
SDP- per capita 2019-2020	₹306,3	85			_	•	_	
otal Population (2011)	18.8	BM	Renewable energy	5.71	•	Underperforming	•	
/			Water extraction	101.40	•	Performing within expectations	•	
Peer Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Sikkim			Water quality bacteriological contaminants	0.00	•	Overperforming	•	
Group			Water quality chemical contaminants	0.00	•	No data		

#### **Social Progress Index at the district level**

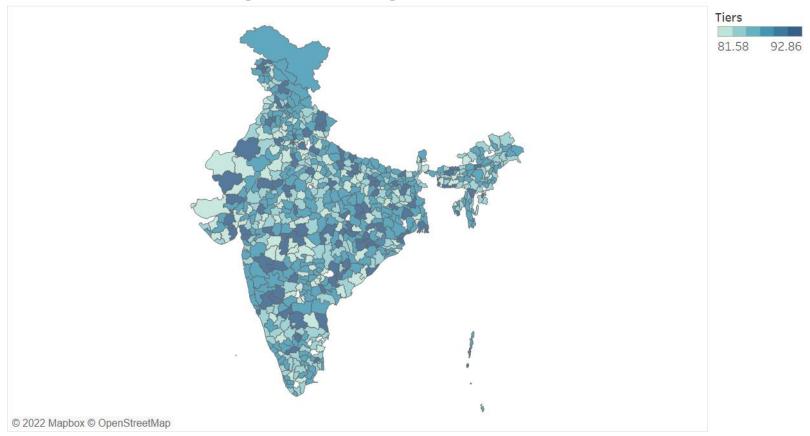
#### Social Progress Index at District Level



- In terms of social progress, the top five best performing districts are Aizawl (Mizoram), Solan (Himachal Pradesh), Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), and Lunglei (Mizoram), respectively.
- States like Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry, Punjab, and Uttarakhand together have over 78 per cent of their districts falling under the **High-Performance category** in terms of social progress.

#### Financial inclusion at the district level

Women across India having a bank or savings account



- Financial inclusion becomes an important aspect of social progress index, indicative of development the financial sector has gone through over the years. Along with boosting shared prosperity and reducing poverty, financial inclusion, especially that of women, plays a crucial role in achieving high levels of social progress.
- With growing advent of digitalization and reforms to boost financial inclusion at all levels, the percentage of women having bank or savings account that they themselves use has witnessed an **increase from 53 per cent in 2015-16 to 78.6 per cent in 2019-21** as per the National Family and Health Survey.
- Over 15 per cent districts have more than 90 per cent women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

## Aspirational District Programme (ADP)

It focuses on evidence-based governance strategies for advancing the socio-economic development of these aspirational districts.

The Social Progress index can act as a tool for **112** aspirational districts to advance their social progress and address the root causes of their social challenges.

27 out of 112 ADP districts have scored above national average on social progress index.

Among these 27 districts, 5 have ranked in top 100 districts, out of which two districts from the northeastern region of the country lie in Tier 1.

#### ADP districts with SPI scores above national average

State	District	SPI	Tiers	Ranking SPI			
Mizoram	Mamit	64.84	Tier 1	43			
Manipur	Chandel	64.58	Tier 1	49			
Sikkim	West Sikkim	63.58	Tier 2	69			
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	63.38	Tier 2	77			
Punjab	Moga	62.89	Tier 2	86			



# WHAT IS INDEX ON QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ELDERLY?

India can turn the challenges of population ageing into opportunities. Policymakers require reliable data on the situation of the elderly to develop an understanding of issues ranging from affordable health services, pensions, social security measures to policies on digital literacy and labour markets.

There is an immediate need to incorporate the agespecific needs of the old aged population to understand how well India is doing to support active ageing.

Several specialized frameworks and indexes focus on well-being in old age, including the World Health Organization's Active Ageing framework. However, there exists no national-level framework in India to measure the same.



The *Index on Quality of life for Elderly* broadens the way we understand the needs and opportunities of the elderly population in India. It goes far beyond the adequacy of pensions and other forms of income support, which, though critical, often narrows policy thinking and debate about the needs of this age group.

It measures the core domains of economic, health, and social well-being of older people, and can help nation identify areas that need to be addressed. Such an index will identify regional patterns of ageing observed across states and assess the overall ageing situation in India.

The Index shows that the best way to improve the lives of the current and future generations of older people is by investing in health, education and employment for young people today. It presents an assessment of elderly well-being based on45 different indicators spread across four key domains identified as being of utmost importance for older people: Financial Well-being, Social Well-being, Health system and Income security,

# NEED TO FOCUS ON THE ELDERLY

The prospect of population ageing for most middle-income countries like India is a source of concern as it might obstruct fiscal sustainability and further hinder the nation's economic development, accompanied by a significant strain on existing resources and institutions.



There is urgency in putting in place the proper institutional and policy framework for two main reasons:



The Structural reforms in institutions take a long time to change. In addition, political realities typically impose an extended transition period until a new regulatory framework is fully implemented.



Population entering the workforce today will be the elderly in 2050, and the rules of the current system are shaping their choices. Decisions they make over their entire working years will be framed by the social and economic institutions, actual and expected, that influence economic security in old age.

India needs to seize the current opportunity to plan on turning the "problem of the elderly" into a solution for ease and care in the long run. Timely action will stop them from becoming an underutilized human capital to enhance a region's social and economic conditions. This initiative will prepare us for the structural changes of the coming decades.



#### **Economic Empowerment**

- Percentage distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence - fully dependent
- Mean Monthly Individual Earnings from all sources
- Percentage distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependents- not dependent on others

### **Education Attainment & Employment**

- Work Force
   Participation Rate of people aged 60+
- Percentage of Aged Persons
   Currently working
- Percentage of Aged Persons
   seeking job
- Percentage of Employed Persons under MNREGA -(60-80 years)



#### **Social Status**

- Sex ratio (60 years and above)
- Percentage of Elderly Currently married
- Percentage of Elderly Persons satisfied with their own life
- Percentage of Elderly Persons satisfied with their current living arrangement
- Percentage of Elderly Persons who need helpers for ADL and IADL limitations

#### **Physical Security**

- · Crime against the elderly
- Experience of Ill-Treatment (for age 60 and above only)
- Living arrangements of the elderly - Living alone



#### **Basic Health**

- Life Expectancy at 60+ years of age
- Percentage distribution of ailments at 60+ years of age
- Percentage distribution of aged persons with chronic illness by own perception about current state of health
- Physical mobility of the aged
- Percentage of people aged 60+ years who engage in physical exercise
- Percentage of people aged 60+ years with Health insurance coverage
- Poor Self Rated Health (SRH)

#### **Psychological Well-being**

- Prevalence of Depression
- Prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and dementia
- Prevalence of Psychiatric problems
- Prevalence of Neurological problems
- Out of pocket expenses for healthcare (not restricted to elderly)
- · Hospitalization cases for the elderly
- Mean expenditure on last hospitalization



#### **Social Security**

- Received any concession or benefit
- Percentage of elderly covered under Provident Fund
- Expenditure for activities under National Program for Healthcare of Elderly under National Health Mission - (2018-19)
- Percentage of elderly Currently receiving retirement pension

#### **Enabling Environment**

- Aware of any concession given by government to elderly
- Percentage of elderly Covered under work related pension scheme
- Awareness of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
- Awareness of Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme
- Aware of "Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act"
- Percentage of Elderly BPL Receiving Benefits from Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
- Percentage of Elderly BPL Receiving Benefits from Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme

# MAPPING FRAMEWORK WITH SDG GOALS

To improve the lives of older people and foster active ageing, this report highlights the areas that require to be worked upon to ensure better health and nutrition, personal and financial security, skills and knowledge, social connectivity, and personal dignity. We have mapped Quality of life for Elderly framework with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals on the basis of Implications for healthy ageing provided by the UN (Decade of Health ageing, 2020).

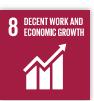
#### **Financial Well-being**

**Economic Empowerment** 



Education attainment and Employment





#### **Social Well-being**

**Social Status** 



Physical Safety



#### **Health System**

**Basic Health** 







Psychological Well-being and care



#### **Income Security**

**Social Security** 

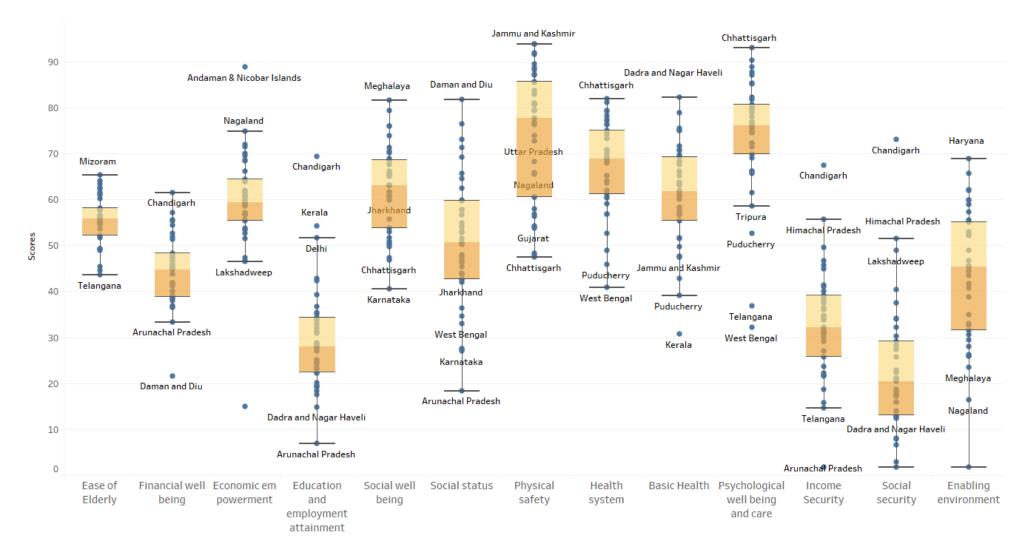




**Enabling Environment** 



# VARIATION OF QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ELDERLY SCORES



# Valuing What Counts

A UN Systemwide Contribution on progress beyond Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

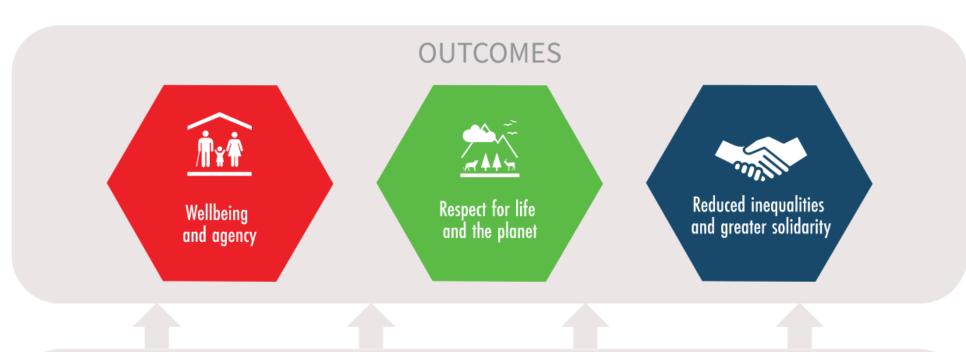
https://unsceb.org/topics/beyond-gdp/

Mandate/ Background Our
Common
Agenda report
called for action to
"urgently find measures
of progress that complement GDP"

The UN systemwide contribution focuses on the conceptual and foundational CEB SDG 17 aspects of beyond GDP. deliberated Target 19: It does not aim to resolve on the topic of "develop all the granular progress beyond measurements of methodological or GDP in November 2021 progress on sustainable technical development that complement and tasked HLCP to develop a questions. United Nations system-wide gross domestic product"

contribution on Beyond GDP

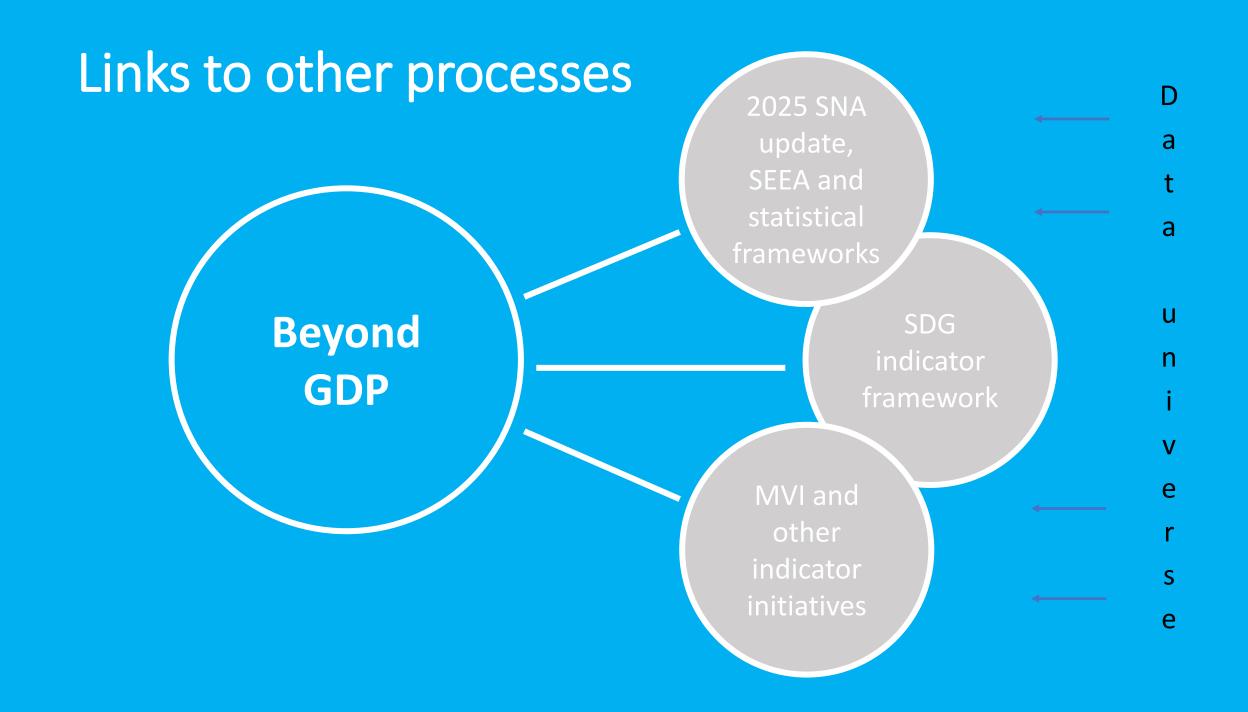
#### SUSTAINABLE AND JUST FUTURE





# Links to SDGs

SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Respect for life and the planet																	
From vulnerability to resilience																	
Participatory governance and stronger institutions																	
Innovative and ethical economies																	
Wellbeing and agency																	
Reduced inequalities and greater solidarity																	



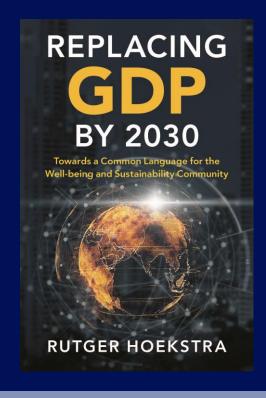
### Next steps:

- 1. Political process on what matters, intergovernmental and stakeholders:
- Express political commitment
- Convene scientific and multidisciplinary process to propose strong metrics to monitor progress
- 2. Technical process for Beyond GDP metrics:
- Propose a "value dashboard" of a limited number of key indicators of Beyond GDP
- Review by the UN Statistical Commission
- 3. Step up capacity development for country owned reporting

# Thank you!

https://unsceb.org/topics/beyond-gdp

# Beyond-GDP



Dr. Rutger Hoekstra (Coordinator WISE Horizons)



#### **WISE Horizons**

Funded by the European Union
Grant Agreement N° 101095219

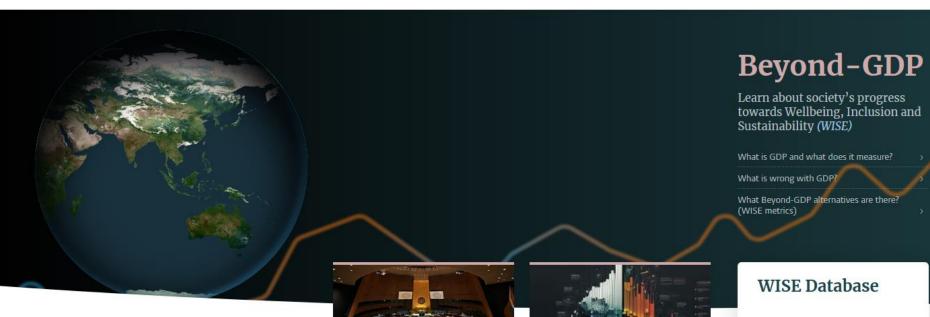




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#### **UN Beyond-GDP Process**

The coming years are going to be exciting times for the Beyond GDP community. The United Nations (UN) are undertaking a bold process to propose and advance a framework to go beyond GDP.

#### Two unique centuries: The Great Acceleration

The last two centuries in human civilisation have seen staggering changes to wellbeing, sustainability and inequalities. What are these changes and how do they influence our view of the future?



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### Opportunity provided by the UN process

- Policy Paradigm for Citizens
- Policy-Science Co-creation

### Beyond-GDP

Learn about society's progress towards Wellbeing, Inclusion and Sustainability (WISE)

What is GDP and what does it measure?

What is wrong with GDP?

What Beyond-GDP alternatives are there? (WISE metrics)



#### **UN Beyond-GDP Process**

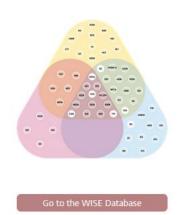
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# **Policy Paradigm for Citizens**

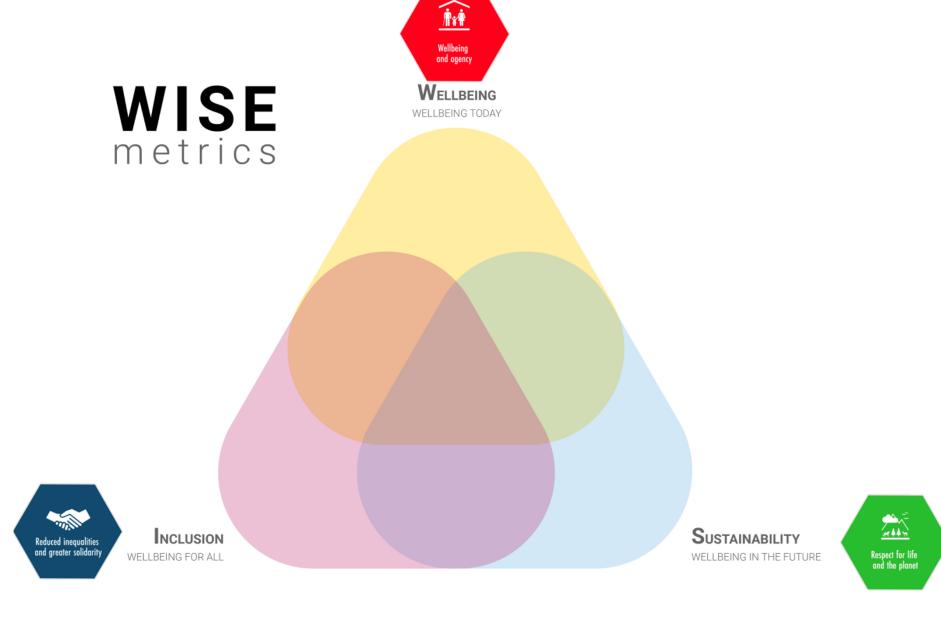


# **Policy Paradigm for Citizens**

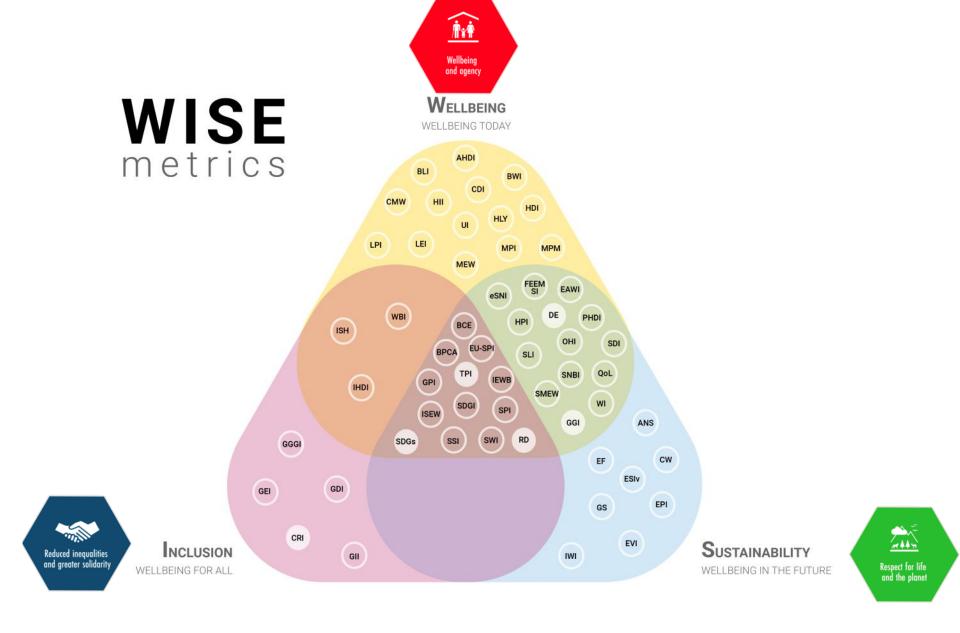


"Beyond-GDP"

WISE Inclusive and Sustainable Wellbeing



# **Policy-Science Co-creation**



# **Policy-Science Co-creation**

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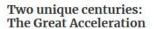


Data for nearly 100 indexes/indicators for over 200 countries



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#### Beyond-GDP

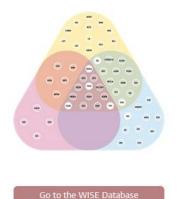
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What Beyond-GDP alternatives are there?

#### **WISE Database**



# Opportunity....

- •to create a new policy paradigm that tackles the priorities of citizens
- •to co-create this paradigm with policy and science