

Equitable and sustainable wellbeing: *the growing global movement to redefine progress*

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Outline of presentation

1. Progress and its measurement
2. The problems of GDP
3. Democratic and development issues
4. Rethinking progress – a global movement
5. The OECD Global Project
6. Next steps
7. Implications for UNDP and ISQOLS

Ending the 'mismeasure' of progress

Human advance is conditioned by our conception of progress... It is time to end the mismeasure of human progress by economic growth alone.

The paradigm shift in favour of sustainable human development is still in the making. But more and more policy makers in many countries are reaching the unavoidable conclusion that, to be *valuable and legitimate*, development progress—both nationally and internationally—must be people centred, equitably distributed, and environmentally and socially sustainable.

(UNDP, 1996, Human Development Report)

OECD: Redefining societal progress 2009

Therefore, we could say that societal progress occurs when there is an improvement in the sustainable and equitable wellbeing of a society.

(Source: OECD, 2009, 'Measuring the progress of societies: an introduction and Practical guide', Paris, p 85.)

The idea of progress

No single idea has been more important than the Idea of Progress in Western civilization for three thousand years.

(Nisbet, R. History of the Idea of Progress, 1980)

The political power of definitions

'Just' or 'right' means nothing but what is in the interest of the stronger party. (Plato)

The most powerful instrument of political authority is the power to give names and to enforce definitions. (Hobbes)

Progress indicators as DNA codes

Statistical indicators are the structural DNA codes of nations. They reflect a society's values and goals and become the key drivers of economic and technological choices.

(Hazel Henderson)

What counts and what is counted

Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts.

(Albert Einstein)

Statistics are about people

**Statistics are people with
the tears washed away**

Victor Sidel, US Physician

GDP compared to overall wellbeing

Selected OECD countries, ranked by performance, c. 2000- 2007

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Country	Environm't	National Wealth (GDP)	Gov't spending	Democracy	Income equality	Peace	Human Rights	Overall wellbeing
Sweden	3	12	1	3	1	4	4	1
Norway	7	2	9	4	2	1	4	2
Denmark	2	3	2	2	6	2	2	3
Finland	10	10	3	1	3	3	1	4
Netherlands	8	5	5	5	5	8	3	5
Austria	1	6	6	12	8	5	9	6
Germany	6	9	11	9	7	9	6	7
Canada	12	4	10	7	10	6	8	8
Belgium	11	8	4	10	4	7	7	9
France	5	14	8	13	9	12	10	10
UK	3	13	12	8	12	13	11	11
Australia	14	7	13	6	11	10	13	12
Italy	8	11	7	14	12	11	11	13
USA	13	1	14	11	14	14	14	14
<i>OWB correlation</i>	5	6	10	12	13	14	14	NA

Time to change the way we measure progress

What we measure affects what we do; and if our measurements are flawed, decisions may be distorted. Choices between promoting GDP and protecting the environment may be false choices, once environmental degradation is appropriately included in our measurement of economic performance ...

The time is ripe for our measurement system to shift emphasis from measuring economic production to measuring people's well-being. And measures of well-being should be put in a context of sustainability ...

(Stiglitz, J., A. Sen and J-P. Fitoussi. 2009. Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, Final Report, Paris pp. 7, 12, 18)

We need a new paradigm to measure society's wellbeing: Thinley

We have used GDP to determine wrongfully what is in fact the state of well-being of a country. It does not give any indication of the well-being of society, it does not measure the health of the environment, it does not measure the psychological well-being of our citizens, it does not measure the vitality of our community, and so on.

GDP is necessary but inadequate, and we need to develop additional indices that would tell a more comprehensive, a more holistic story about how human society is progressing.

We need to know what are the ways in which we are developing the non-materialist and economic side. The human being has two needs, the needs of the body and the needs of the mind, and what we have focused on so far is mostly the body, perhaps only the body. So, it's a paradigm shift that we need to make.

(Lyonpyo Jigmi y Thinley, Prime Minister of Bhutan, 2nd OECD World Forum on "Statistics, Knowledge and Policy" 2008)

To measure social progress, you need a theory of a good society

In order to measure quality of life, one must have a theory of what makes up a good life.

(Clifford Cobb)

To develop social indicators that can evaluate the health of society, we are faced with the necessity of spelling out some more or less explicit working model of society.

(Kenneth Land)

Social indicators are about values

Social indicators ... enable us to assess where we stand and are going with respect to our values and goals.

(Raymond Bauer, 1966)

Creating the Future

The future is not some place we are going to, but one we are creating. The paths to the future are not to be found, but made, and the activity of making them changes both the maker and the destination.

John Schaar, US Futurist, and Professor Emeritus of Political Philosophy,
University of California at Santa Cruz

The growing global movement to redefine progress

A global movement to redefine progress is developing.

‘Over the past 10 years or so there has been an explosion of interest in producing measures of societal progress that go beyond GDP to represent a broader view of the ways in which societies are progressing and regressing ...

Initiatives to do just this are being run in many countries rich and poor, by governments, by civil society, by academics and the private sector ...

A world movement is emerging and the linkage between statistical indicators, policy design and democratic assessment of the performance of a country (a region, a city etc) is at its core.’

(OECD Statistics Directorate, 2008. ‘Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies: Strategic Action Plan’, Paris: OECD)

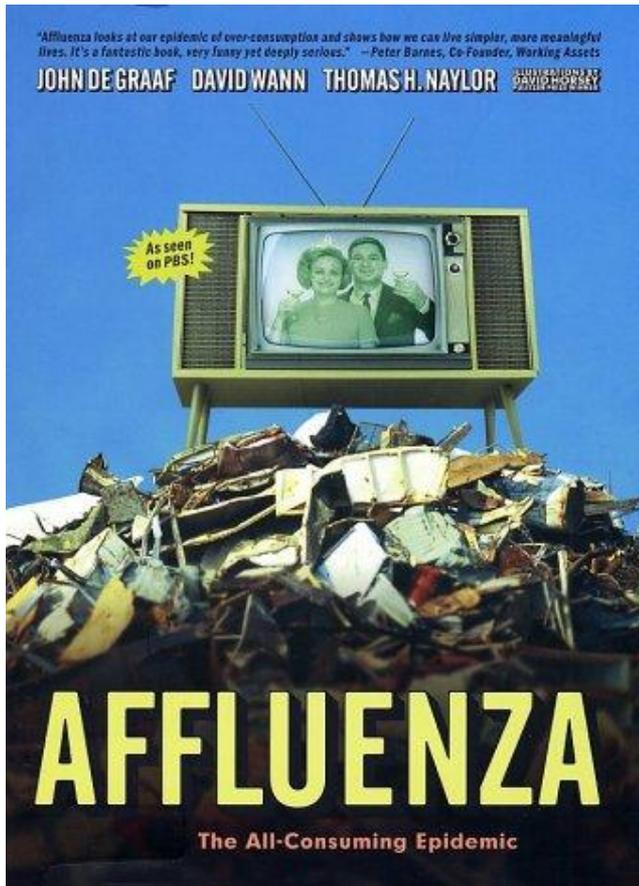
Rethinking Progress

Around the world a consensus is growing about the need to develop a more comprehensive view of progress – one that takes account of social, environmental and economic concerns – rather than focussing mainly on economic indicators like Gross Domestic Product.

Angel Gurría, Secretary General OECD



Rethinking progress and prosperity?



We have to think of human wellbeing in broader terms. Material wellbeing is only one component. That doesn't ensure that you're at peace with your environment and in harmony with each other.

Jigmi Thinley, Prime Minister of Bhutan

An aerial photograph of Melbourne, Australia, showing the city skyline with numerous skyscrapers and the Yarra River. In the foreground, a large group of people is gathered on a green lawn, forming a large 'X' shape. The text is overlaid on the image.

‘There is no doubt in my mind that climate change is the greatest problem confronting mankind at this time and that it has reached the level of a state of emergency’.

David de Kretser, Governor of Victoria, Australia

A growing global movement

Local initiatives:

- US: Community Indicators Consortium
- UK-Young Foundation
- France: FAIR, PEKEA
- Italy: Sbilanciamoci
- Latin America: Como Vamos, Porto Alegre Community Budget
- Australia: Tasmania Together, Community Indicators Victoria, CI Queensland
- New Zealand, Major Cities Indicators Project

National initiatives:

- Canada ('Canadian Index of Wellbeing')
- Australia ('Measures of Australia's Progress')
- Bhutan ('Gross National Happiness'),
- France, Sarkozy ('Stiglitz-Sen Commission on Measuring Progress')
- US ('Key National Indicators Act 2010'),
- Ireland, South Africa, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand etc.

International initiatives:

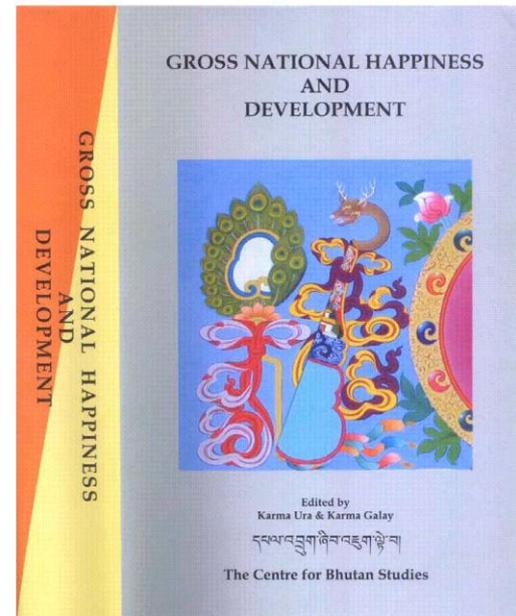
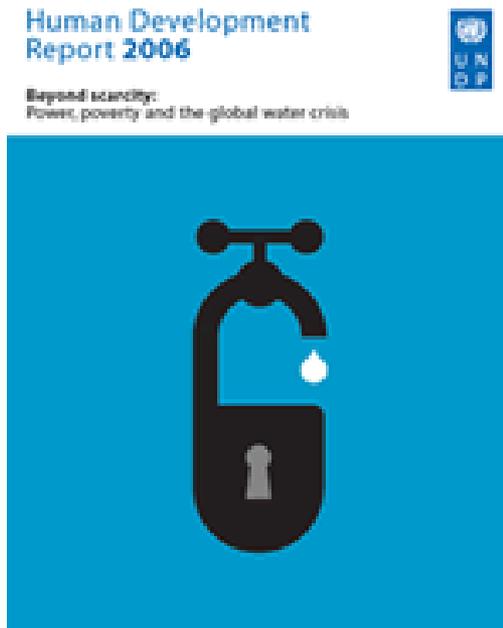
- OECD Global Project 'Measuring the Progress of Societies';
- EU: Council of Europe 'Beyond GDP';
- International Association of Supreme Auditors;
- WEF Global Council "Benchmarking the progress of societies";

National progress measurement initiatives: 2010

- Australia (*Measures of Australia's Progress*)
- Bhutan (*Gross National Happiness*)
- Canada (*Canadian Index of Wellbeing*)
- Finland
- France (*Stiglitz-Sen Fitoussi Commission*)
- Hungary
- Ireland (*Measuring Ireland's Progress*)
- Italy
- Mexico
- Morocco
- New Zealand
- South Africa
- Thailand
- UK (*ONS National wellbeing measures*)
- USA (*Key National Indicators*)

(Source:Giovannini, 2008, 'Measuring Society's Progress: A key issue for policy making and democratic governance', Paris, OECD, updated by the author.)

Growing international use of community wellbeing indicators as tools for discussing progress and making policy choices



The Canadian Index of Wellbeing: National Partner Network

Manitoba

- International Institute for Sustainable Development

Quebec

- Partnership Under Negotiation

British Columbia

- Institute for Social Research and Evaluation
University of Northern British Columbia (Prince George)

Newfoundland

- Memorial University of Newfoundland
- Newfoundland and Labrador Community Accounts

Alberta

- Sustainable Calgary
- Anielski Management Inc. (Edmonton)

Nova Scotia

- Genuine Progress Index Atlantic
- Dalhousie University
- Atlantic Health Promotion Research Centre
- Saint Mary's University
Time Use Research Program

Ontario

- University of Ottawa
Institute of Population Health

- Atkinson Charitable Foundation

- York University
School of Health Policy and Management

Saskatchewan

- University of Saskatchewan
Community University Institute for Social Research (Saskatoon)

Canada national

- Statistics Canada
- Health Council of Canada
- Centre for the Study of Living Standards
- Canadian Council on Social Development
- Environment Canada
State of the Environment
- Canadian Policy Research Networks (Quality of Life Indicators)

US Key National Indicators Act 2010

- Signed into Law by Pres Obama in March 2010
- Sets up independent national system to measure USA's progress
- Statutory rationale:
 - *stronger democracy and better informed citizens and students*
 - *improved planning and policy making*
 - *enhance existing community and local wellbeing indicator systems*
 - *credible, reliable, single source of information*
 - *takes advantage of advances in information technology*
 - *strengthens market and global competitiveness*
 - *well researched and proven*
- Work carried out by new Key National Indicators Commission & Institute
- Overseen by National Academy of Sciences
- Provides annual report on US progress and related recommendations
- Reports directly to Congress and President
- Reports to be disseminated through community
- Initial 10 year budget of \$78 million

Australian National Development Index (ANDI): Key features

- **Civil society initiative**
- **Long term (5-10 year development phase)**
- **Reporting (quarterly 'GNWB' Index, annual indices of key dimensions)**
- **Community consultation, engagement and ownership**
- **Close relationship with ABS**
- **External partners: Canadian Index of Wellbeing, OECD**
- **Strong collaborative research base (5+ universities)**
- **Network and resource base, clearing house role**
- **Education and communications emphasis, state of art website**
- **Funding: majority non-government funding, 'Funder alliance'**

ANDI: the aim

- **To change our national model of progress from ‘increasing economic production’ to ‘increasing equitable and sustainable wellbeing’**
- **by promoting a community debate on progress and our shared vision for Australia**
- **and developing a new system of community-based national measures of wellbeing and sustainability to show our progress towards those goals.**

Mapping Community Wellbeing – State level

Social and community wellbeing				Democracy and governance	Economic wellbeing	Environmental wellbeing
Health and wellbeing (physical and mental)	Children and families	Fairness, equal opportunity, social mobility	Public and civic institutions	Democracy	Viable and sustainable productivity	Health and sustainability of ecological systems
Education and training (whole of life)	People on low incomes	Social capital and trust	Planning and physical infrastructure	Human rights	Economic vitality	Environmental quality (air, water, land)
Income, wealth and poverty	People with disabilities	Health and viability of communities	Community services	Justice and legal rights	Appropriate job creation	Environmental diversity (species etc.)
Safety and security	Women	Citizenship and community participation	Transport	Good governance, effective management	Healthy regional, local economies	Sustainable use of natural resources
Personal development	Older persons	Creativity enterprise and innovation	Media and communications	Local government		
Housing	Ethnic and NESB groups	Crime and social dysfunction	Culture and the arts			
Employment and work life	Indigenous people		Recreation and sport			
	People in remote and rural communities					

Source: Swinburne University, Institute for Social Research (SISR). 2000. 'Measuring Victoria's Progress: a system of social benchmarks and indicators for Victoria'. Hawthorn, Victoria: SISR

Democratic issues in re-defining progress

Six key links between democracy and measuring progress

- (1) Defining progress is the proper responsibility of democratic citizens.**
- (2) Citizens need good information to make good democratic decisions**
- (3) Democratic development is part of the meaning of social progress.**
- (4) Healthy democracy improves progress and wellbeing in other areas.**
- (5) Social progress indicators are a tool for better, more accountable governance.**
- (6) Engaging citizens in progress measurement strengthens their democratic capacity.**

Redefining progress a political, not statistical, problem.

‘This (new progress measures) is primarily not a statistical problem. It is a political question and it is important for the government of a modern society. We need to improve existing democratic institutions, engage people in round-table discussions on measures of societal progress and statistical measurement standards.’

(Enrico Giovannini. Time for Member States to start debates on well-being’, EuroStat *Sigma*, European Commission, Brussels, 2/2010)

Democratic debate needs shared realities

Without a shared understanding of reality, fruitful democratic debate is almost impossible.

(OECD, 'The OECD Global Project on Measuring Societies', Paris, 2007)

Canada: the case for citizen based progress measures

There is a growing sense that traditional measures of economic performance such as GDP, employment and income data do not capture the full story of what is happening in society. This has provoked a desire to monitor the state of social and economic well-being of society.

To be legitimate, societal indicators require the explicit involvement of citizens to determine what matters to them. Then experts can try to devise the measures that citizens need.

While there is much activity on quality of life indicators in Canada, there is no project that is national in scope, nor is there one that seeks input from citizens’.

Human rights and democracy are

part of the *meaning*
of progress and wellbeing

and an important *contributor*
to progress and wellbeing in other fields.

'Healthy democracy' measures as part of progress

I. Citizenship, law and rights	II. Representative and accountable government	III. Civil society and popular participation	IV. Democracy beyond the State
1. Nationhood and common citizenship	5. Free and fair elections	10. Democratic media	14. Democracy of international relations
2. The rule of law and access to justice	6. Democratic role of political parties	11. Citizen participation in public life	
3. Civil and political rights equal, guaranteed	7. Government effectiveness and accountability	12. Government responsiveness to citizens	
4. Economic and social rights equal, guaranteed	8. Civilian control of the military and police	13. Decentralisation to most appropriate levels	
	9. Minimising corruption		<small>Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), Stockholm), <i>State Of Democracy: Trends From The Pilot Countries</i> www.idea.int/ideas_work/14_political_state.htm Accessed 29/1/02</small>

Health and social justice links

‘Social justice is a matter of life and death ... Inequities are killing people on a grand scale’.

(World Health Organisation, 2008: ‘Closing the gap in a generation’)

Links between democracy, human rights and wellbeing

Selected OECD countries, ranked by performance, c. 2000- 2007

	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	8
Country	<i>National wealth</i>	<i>Environm't</i>	<i>Gov't spending</i>	<i>Democracy</i>	<i>Income equality</i>	<i>Peace</i>	<i>Overall wellbeing</i>	<i>Human Rights</i>
Sweden	12	3	1	3	1	4	1	4
Norway	2	7	9	4	2	1	2	4
Denmark	3	2	2	2	6	2	3	2
Finland	10	10	3	1	3	3	4	1
Netherlands	5	8	5	5	5	8	5	3
Austria	6	1	6	12	8	5	6	9
Germany	9	6	11	9	7	9	7	6
Canada	4	12	10	7	10	6	8	8
Belgium	8	11	4	10	4	7	9	7
France	14	5	8	13	9	12	10	10
UK	13	3	12	8	12	13	11	11
Australia	7	14	13	6	11	10	12	13
Italy	11	8	7	14	12	11	13	11
USA	1	13	14	11	14	14	14	14
<i>OWB correlation</i>	6	5	10	12	13	14	NA	14

Community indicators and local democracy

**Citizen measurement:
a new form of democratic engagement**

The idea of people taking charge of their own measurements of progress is a powerful and far reaching innovation that can bring about a new sense of civic engagement.

(Sustainable Seattle. 2000)

What are community wellbeing indicators?

Community wellbeing indicators are statistical tools for translating broad community goals into clear, tangible and commonly understood outcomes and for assessing and communicating progress in achieving these goals

- **Tools for democracy**
- **Tools for evidence based policy making**
- **Tools for reporting and evaluation**

Basis for new conversations about 'community', progress, wellbeing and sustainability?

Local community wellbeing indicators...

- **Spotlight issues and trends important to local communities**
- **Include social, economic, environmental, cultural and governance trends and outcomes**
- **Measure community trends and outcomes – not local government performance**
- **Focus on a small number of headline wellbeing measures – not all local data**

Community wellbeing indicators in Australia



Community Well-being Indicators

A DISCUSSION PAPER PREPARED FOR THE
ACT COMMUNITY INCLUSION BOARD

Social Policy and Implementation Branch
Policy Division
Chief Minister's Department

June 2007

A VISION FOR VICTORIA
TO 2010 AND BEYOND



GROWING VICTORIA TOGETHER

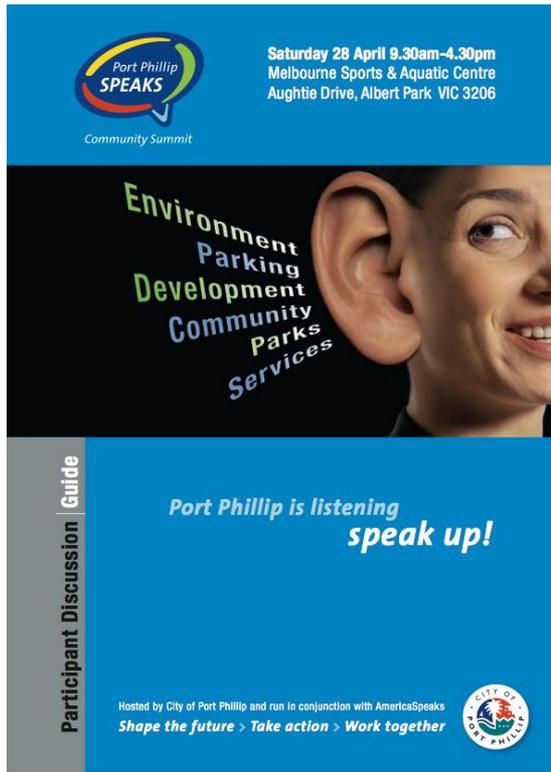


Glenelg Community
Wellbeing Report 2006

Final Report



Using community indicators to support citizen engagement and policy making



Port Phillip
SPEAKS
Community Summit

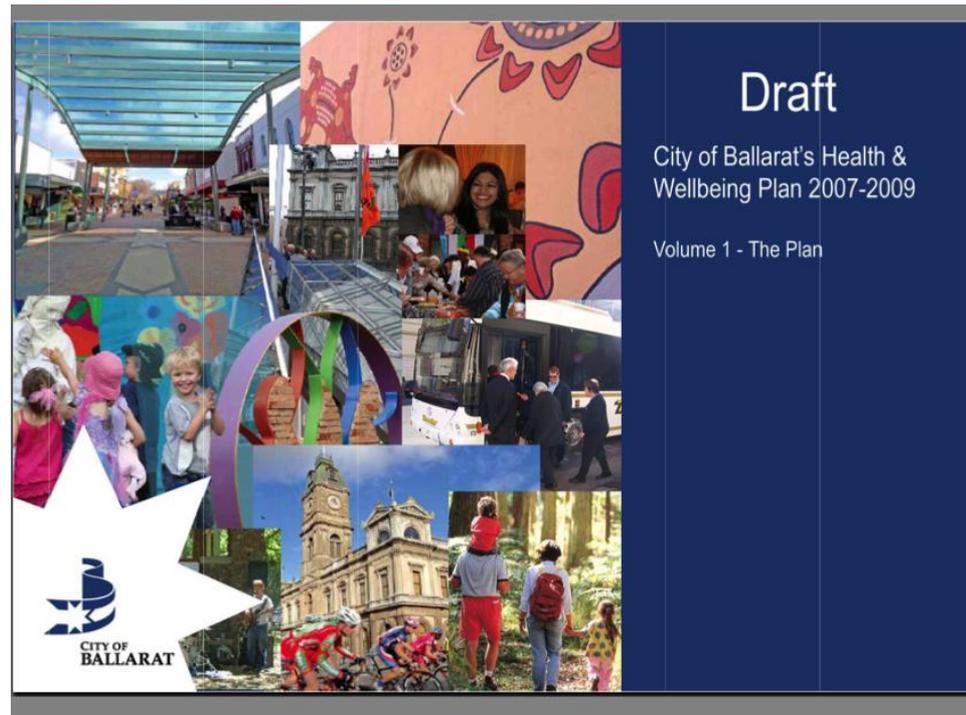
Saturday 28 April 9.30am-4.30pm
Melbourne Sports & Aquatic Centre
Aughtie Drive, Albert Park VIC 3206

Environment
Parking
Development
Community
Parks
Services

Participant Discussion | Guide

Port Phillip is listening
speak up!

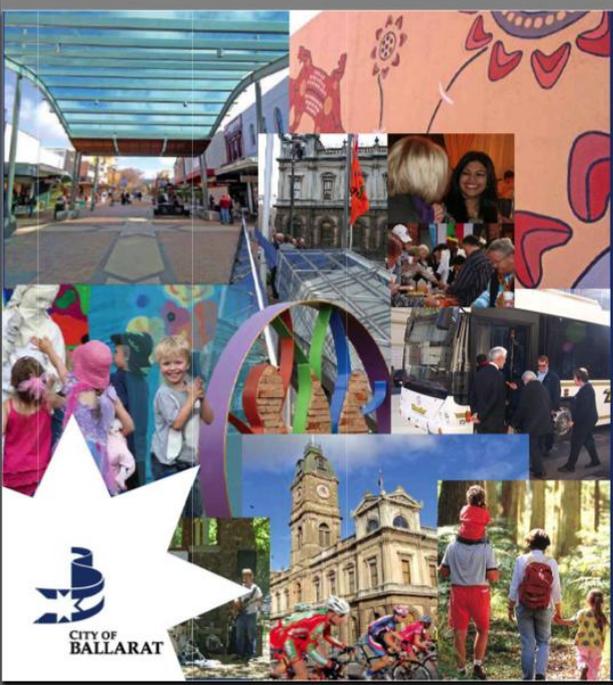
Hosted by City of Port Phillip and run in conjunction with AmericaSpeaks
Shape the future > Take action > Work together



Draft

City of Ballarat's Health & Wellbeing Plan 2007-2009

Volume 1 - The Plan



CITY OF BALLARAT

Community Indicators Victoria

...for informed, engaged and well planned communities



A Resource Guide
Using CIV as a Tool for Council Planning

Victorian Community Wellbeing Framework

Wellbeing Domain	A. Social	B. Economic	C. Environmental	D. Cultural	E. Democratic
Goal	<i>Healthy, safe and inclusive communities</i>	<i>Dynamic, resilient and fair local economies</i>	<i>Sustainable built and natural environments</i>	<i>Culturally rich and vibrant communities</i>	<i>Healthy democracy and active citizens</i>
Policy areas	A1: Personal health & wellbeing	B1: Economic activity	C1: Access to open space	D1: Arts and cultural activities	E1: Healthy democracy
	A2: Community connectedness	B2: Employment	C2: Transport accessibility	D2: Recreational & leisure activities	E2: Active citizens
	A3: Early child- hood development	B3: Income and wealth	C3: Energy use	D3: Cultural diversity	
	A4: Personal and community safety	B4: Work-life balance	C4: Housing affordability		
	A5: Lifelong learning		C5: Air quality		
	A6: Services availability		C6: Water quality		
			C7: Biodiversity		
			C8: Waste managem't		

Source: VicHealth et al. 'Measuring Wellbeing, Engaging communities'. Final report of the Victorian Community Indicators Project (VCIP). VicHealth, Carlton. July 2006, pp. 39-40

Automated wellbeing reports

CIV Community Indicators Victoria

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User login

Username: *

Password: *

New Account
New Password

Wellbeing Reports

Alpine
Ararat
Ballarat
Banyule
Bass Coast

South Gippsland Wellbeing Report

Community Wellbeing Reports contain a select number of **community wellbeing indicators** which are used to highlight important trends and issues in the community. These reports provide a snapshot of the wellbeing of individual municipalities with comparisons to regional and statewide results.

South Gippsland is an important beef production and dairying area. Other activities include horticulture, forestry, fishing, boutique food and wine, retail trade, manufacturing and tourism. The western coast of the shire is also a popular holiday and retirement area. A major physical feature in South Gippsland is Wilsons Promontory.

The main industries include agriculture, dairy product manufacturing.

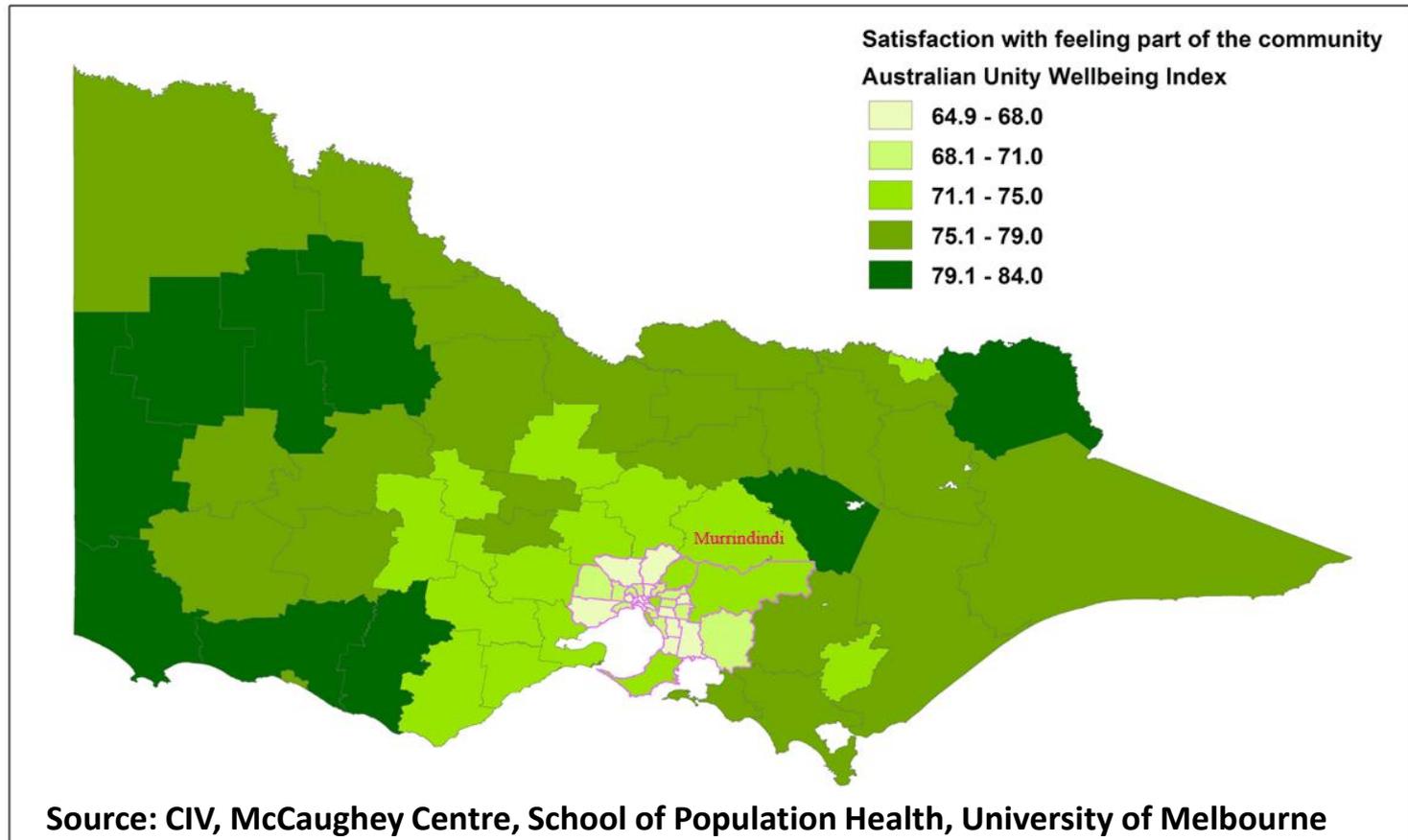
The municipality includes the localities of Adare, Agnes, Allambee Reserve, Allambee South, Arawata, Baromi, Barry Beach, Bena, Bennison, Berrys Creek, Binginwarri, Bonnie Brae, Boolarong, Boolarra, Boolarra South, Boorool, Boys, Buffalo, Burndale, Carmichael, Darby, Dartimurta, Delburn, Dollar, Dumbalk, Dumbalk East, Fairbank, Fish Creek, Foster, Gunyah, Hallston, Hazel Park, Hedley, Hoddle, Inverloch, Jeetho, Jumbunna, Kardella, Kardella South, Kongwak, Koonwarra, Koorooman, Korumburra, Krowera, Lang Lang, Leongatha, Limonite, Loch, Mardan, McKinnons, Meeniyah, Middle Tarwin, Mirboo, Mirboo East, Mount Best, Mount Eccles, Mountain View, Moyarra, Nerrena, Nerrena East, Nyora, Outtrim, Poowong, Port Franklin, Port Welshpool, Pound Creek, Ranceby, Ruby, Sandy Point, Stony Creek, Strzelecki, Tarwin, Tarwin East, Thorpdale, Thorpdale South, Tidal River, Toora, Trida, Turtons Creek, Venus Bay, Walkerville, Walkerville North, Waratah Bay, Welshpool, Whitelaw, Wilsons Promontory, Wonga, Wonyip, Woorarra West, Wooreen, and Yanakie.

This descriptive information about the Municipality has been selected from the [Local Government Victoria](#) website. You can also

Map Satellite Hybrid

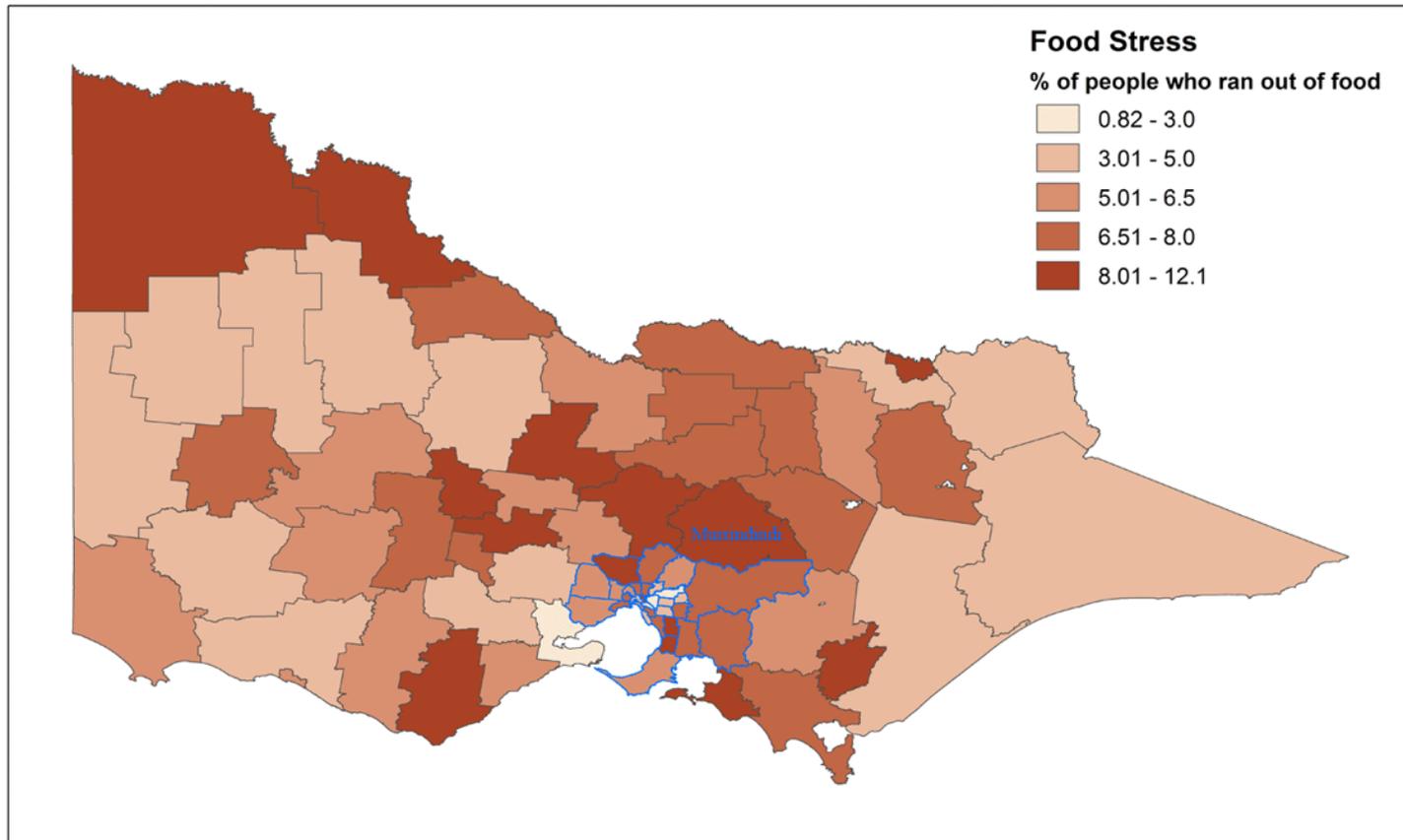
POWERED BY Google
Map data ©2007 MapData Sciences Pty Ltd, PSMA - Terms of Use

Satisfaction with feeling part of the community



Local community wellbeing in Victoria

Food stress



Source: CIV, McCaughey Centre, School of Population Health, University of Melbourne

The OECD Global Project 'Measuring the Progress of Societies'

Our duty to rethink progress and build new visions for society

We are facing both an opportunity and a duty to rethink what progress really means and to build stronger and more inclusive visions for the future of our societies.

Citizens are looking for new ways to improve their lives. We need committed citizens, scientists and well-informed leaders ready to engage the whole of society in an assessment of the challenges ahead. Adequate measurements are essential in helping our societies to define their goals; ensure that we design the right policies to achieve them; and tell us whether those policies are working.

(Angelo Gurría, Secretary General, OECD, 3rd OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy 'Charting Progress, Building Visions, Improving Life', Busan, South Korea, 27-30 October 2009.

Aims of the OECD Global Project

- **Change culture**, helping citizens and policy makers to pay attention to all dimensions of progress
- **Develop new statistics** in emerging domains
- **Improve citizens' numeracy**, strengthening people's capacity of understanding the reality in which they live
- **Improve citizens' knowledge**, becoming more aware of risks and challenges of today world
- **Improve national policy making**, through a better measurement of policy and societal outcomes
- **Improve international policy making**, through a world progress monitoring system, covering all countries
- **Improve statistical capacity** in each and every country
- **Strengthen democracy** respecting historical and cultural differences
- **Foster a global and open conversation** about the state and the progress of the world
- ... and thus **IMPROVE WELFARE**

OECD Global Project partners and sponsors:

Partners: World Bank, The United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), African Development Bank (AfDB), UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UN Economic Commission for West Asia (ESCWA), UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), International Association of Auditor Generals (INTOSAI), European Commission (EC), Council of E

Associates and Sponsors: Korean National Statistical Office (KOR), Kessler Foundation (ITA), Unicredit Bank (ITA), Institute for Economic Studies and Analyses (ITA), International Institute for Sustainable Development (CAN), STATEC (LUX), Boston Foundation (USA), North-Eastern University (USA), Community Indicators Consortium (USA), Young Foundation (UK), Hewlett Foundation (USA), Fondation du Devenir (SWI), University of Sienna (ITA), Arab Institute of Training in Statistics (JOR), Oxfam International (UK), International Statistical Institute, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC), PARIS21, The Lisbon Council, International Society of Quality of Life Studies (ISQOLS).

The transformation of the OECD Global Project

Titles of successive Global Forums:

- *Palermo 2004: Key indicators to inform decision making*
- *Istanbul 2007: Measuring and fostering the progress of societies*
- *Busan 2009: Charting progress, building visions, improving life*

Activities and outputs (1)

- ***What to measure?***
 - Regional working groups (under discussion)
 - Regional and thematic conferences (Stockholm, Moscow, Paris, Boston, Florence, etc.)
 - Guidelines on how to build progress initiatives at local level (CoE)
- ***How to measure?***
 - Taxonomy of societal progress dimensions (Global Office)
 - Handbook on “Measuring Progress” (Global Office)
 - Guidelines on how to measure particular dimensions of progress (partners and associates)
 - Knowledge Base (Global Office)
 - Training material and courses (STATEC)

Activities and outputs (2)

- ***Ensuring that the measures are used***
 - Report on what makes a set of key indicators successful (Global Office and Eurostat)
 - Survey on what citizens know about the progress of their society (University of Michigan and ISAE)
 - Knowledge base on ICT tools (Kessler Foundation)
 - Guidelines on how to design websites (Kessler Foundation)
 - Release and promotion of ICT tools (forthcoming network)
 - “Wiki-Progress” (Global Office)
- ***World Forums***
 - Korea 27-30 October 2009 (KNSO and OECD)
 - India 2011-2012 (CSO and OECD)

www.wikiprogress.org

A new measure of real national progress: UNICEF

The day will come when nations will be judged not by their military or economic strength, nor by the splendour of their capital cities and public buildings, but by the well-being of their people: by their levels of health, nutrition and education; by their opportunities to earn a fair reward for their labours; by their ability to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; by the respect that is shown for their civil and political liberties; by the provision that is made for those who are vulnerable and disadvantaged; and by the protection that is afforded to the growing minds and bodies of their children.

(United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The Progress of Nations, 1998)