

Deloitte.



Social Progress Imperative EU Regional Social Progress Index – 2016 beta results

February 2016



Overview

A new EU Regional Index initiated by the EU Commission

As the world faces increasingly complex economic and social challenges a new type of leadership is required; one that looks beyond the bottom line, restores public trust in business and contributes to the betterment of society.



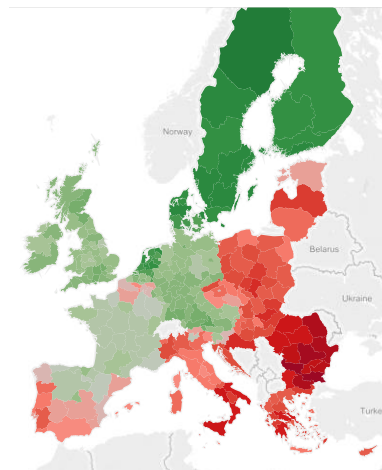
Deloitte has long had an active voice on the role of business in society. In 2013 it seized the opportunity to take action, entering into a three year sponsorship with the Social Progress Imperative (SPI).

SPI is changing the way we solve the world's most pressing challenges by redefining how the world measures success and putting the things that matter to people's lives at the top of the agenda.

Developed as a counter-weight to GDP, their Social Progress Index measures social progress across three dimensions: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. SPI's data and framework revolutionise social problem solving by enabling leaders to systematically identify and prioritise societal issues



EU Regional Social Progress Index:



- The EU Regional Social Progress Index is a three-year collaborative project carried out by the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy of the European Commission (DG Regio), SPI and Orkestra (a Basque competitiveness institute).
- The Index builds on the Social Progress Index framework and will provide comparable and actionable measures of social and environmental issues for the 272 regions in the 28 EU member states.
- The beta version of the Index was released 15 February 2016 and the formal launch of the alpha version of the index is expected to happen at the EU Open Days in October 2016.
- Deloitte is supporting the Index. The Deloitte EU Policy Centre has worked with SPI to convene 40+ MEPs and other influencers to create a network of supporters.

Framework

Adapted from SPI's global framework

European Union Regional Social Progress Index

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

- Mortality rate before age 65
- Infant mortality
- Unmet medical needs
- Insufficient food

Water and Sanitation

- Satisfaction with water quality
- Lack of toilet in dwelling
- Uncollected sewage
- Sewage treatment

Shelter

- Burdensome cost of housing
- Satisfaction with housing
- Overcrowding
- Lack of adequate heating

Personal Safety

- Homicide rate
- Safety at night
- Traffic deaths

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge

- Secondary enrolment rate
- Lower secondary completion only
- Early school leaving

Access to Information and Communications

- Internet at home
- Broadband at home
- Online interaction with public authorities

Health and Wellness

- Life expectancy
- General health status
- Premature deaths from cancer
- Premature deaths from heart disease
- Unmet dental needs
- Satisfaction with air quality

Ecosystem Sustainability

- Air pollution-pm10
- Air pollution-pm2.5
- Air pollution-ozone
- Pollution, grime or other environmental problems
- Protected land

Opportunity

Personal Rights

- Trust in the political system
- Trust in the legal system
- Trust in the police
- Quality and accountability of government services

Personal Freedom and Choice

- Freedom over life choices
- Teenage pregnancy
- Young people not in education, employment or training
- Corruption

Tolerance and Inclusion

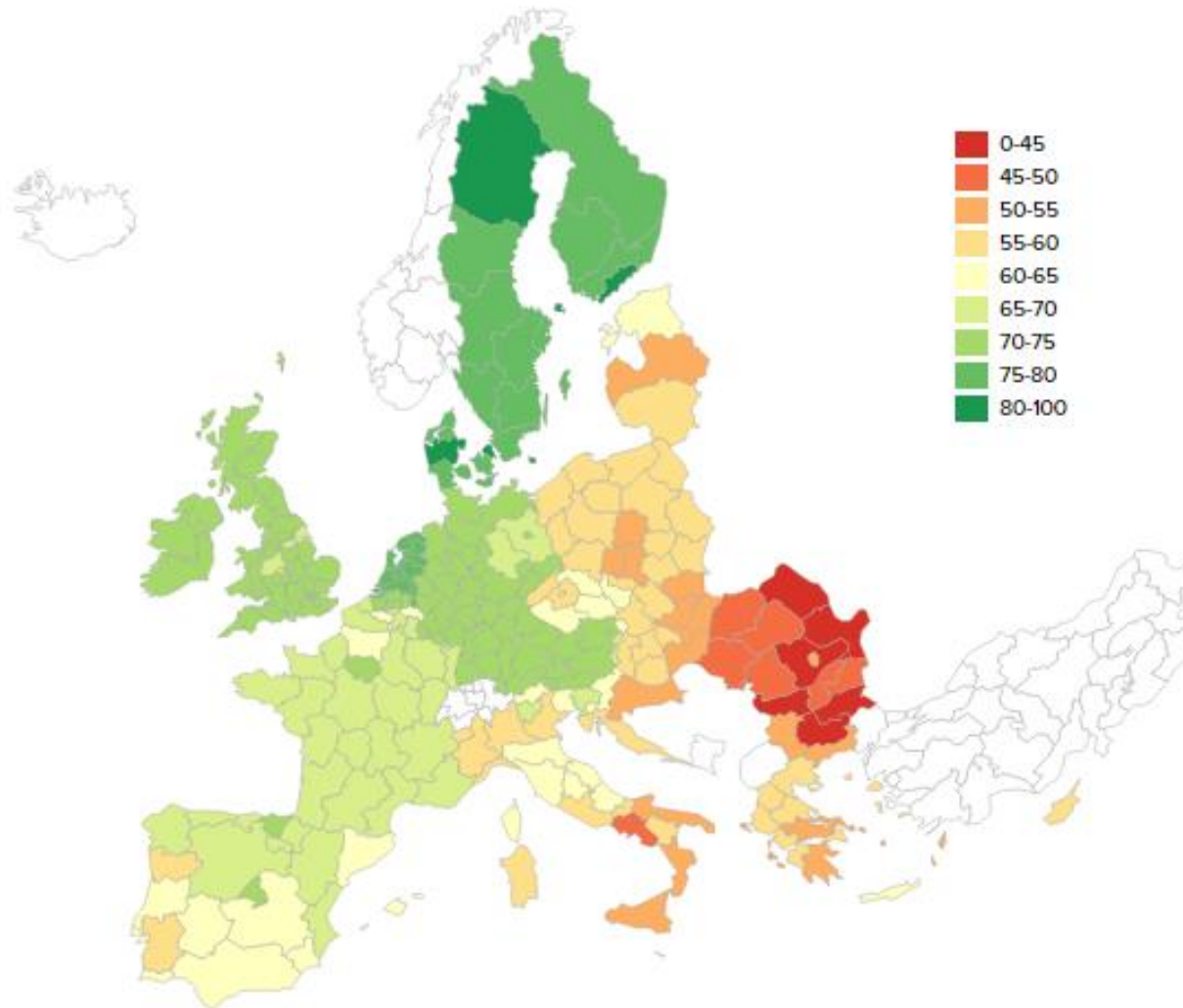
- Impartiality of government services
- Tolerance for immigrants
- Tolerance for minorities
- Attitudes toward people with disabilities
- Tolerance for homosexuals
- Gender gap
- Community safety net

Access to Advanced Education

- Tertiary education attainment
- Tertiary enrolment
- Lifelong learning

Results

Mapped Results of EU Regional Social Progress Index



EU Regional Social Progress Index

- Ranks 272 regions of the EU, across 28 countries
- Initiative is led by the EU Commission's Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO)

Results

Top 10 ranking

| | EU REGIONAL SPI | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | Country: Region | Score |
| TOP 10 (Ranked 1-10) | Sweden: Östra Mellansverige | 81.33 |
| | Denmark: Hovedstaden | 80.89 |
| | Finland: HelsinkiUusimaa | 80.37 |
| | Denmark: Midtjylland | 80.27 |
| | Finland: Åland | 80.26 |
| | Denmark: Nordjylland | 79.77 |
| | Netherlands: Utrecht | 79.48 |
| | Netherlands: Gelderland | 78.99 |
| | Netherlands: Groningen | 78.96 |
| | Finland: LänsiSuomi | 78.87 |
| BOTTOM 10 (Ranked 263-272) | Romania: NordVest | 47.54 |
| | Romania: SudVest Oltenia | 45.30 |
| | Bulgaria: Severen tsentralen | 44.99 |
| | Bulgaria: Severoiztochen | 44.40 |
| | Bulgaria: Yuzhen tsentralen | 43.08 |
| | Romania: NordEst | 42.29 |
| | Romania: SudEst | 41.93 |
| | Romania: Sud Muntenia | 40.92 |
| | Bulgaria: Severozapaden | 39.39 |
| | Bulgaria: Yugoiztochen | 38.66 |

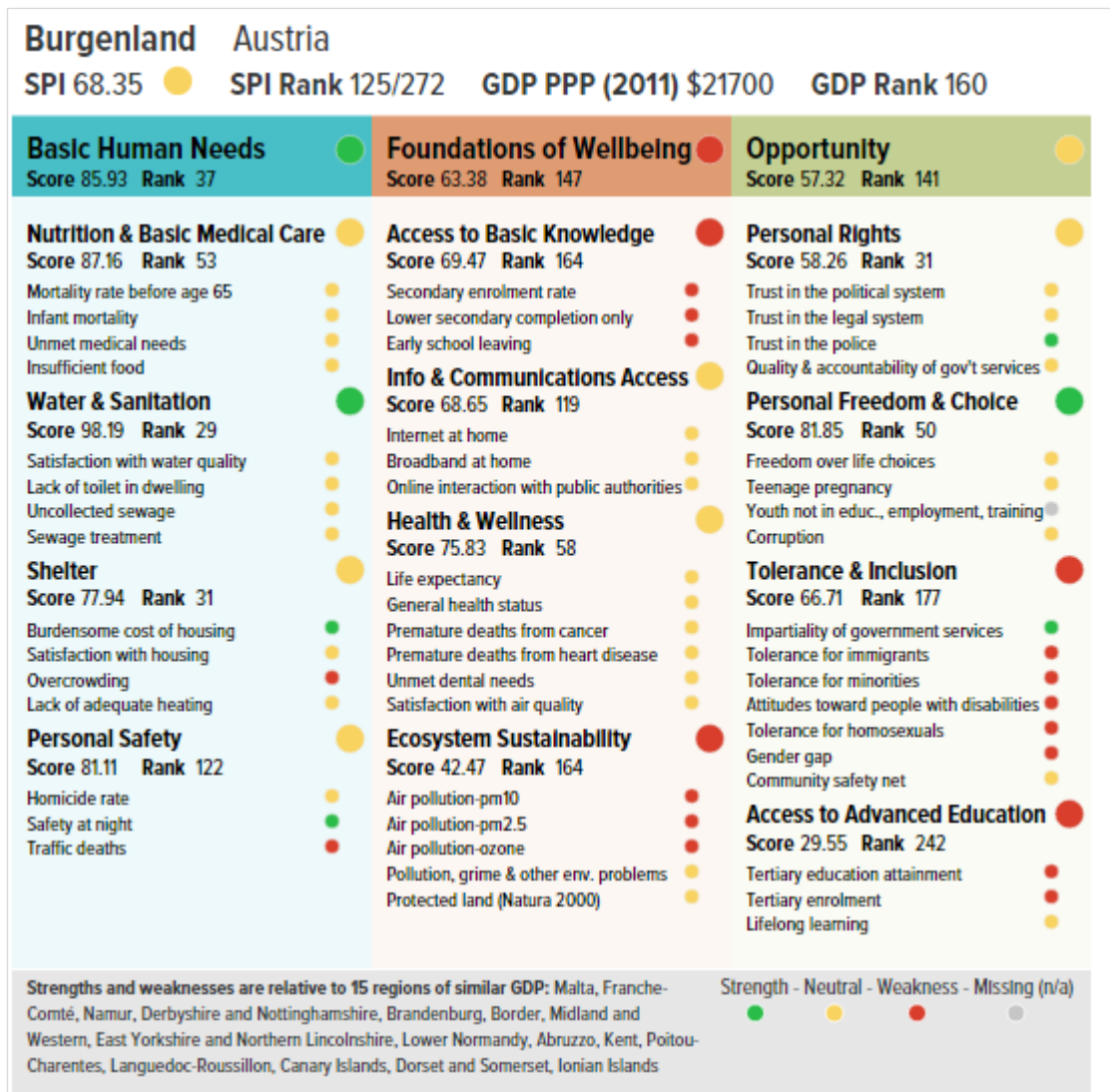
Results

Top 10 ranking by dimension

| | Basic Human Needs | | Foundations of Wellbeing | | Opportunity | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | Country: Region | Score | Country: Region | Score | Country: Region | Score |
| TOP 10 (Ranked 1-10) | Netherlands: Drenthe | 90.34 | France: Guadeloupe | 76.07 | Denmark: Hovedstaden | 84.61 |
| | Netherlands: Zeeland | 89.93 | Finland: Pohjois ja ItäSuomi | 75.95 | Finland: HelsinkiUusimaa | 82.64 |
| | Netherlands: Friesland | 89.93 | France: Martinique | 75.05 | Sweden: Övre Norrland | 81.01 |
| | Netherlands: Overijssel | 89.89 | Denmark: Nordjylland | 74.27 | Denmark: Midtjylland | 80.32 |
| | Netherlands: Utrecht | 89.88 | Finland: HelsinkiUusimaa | 74.03 | Sweden: Stockholm | 80.04 |
| | Netherlands: Gelderland | 89.81 | Sweden: Övre Norrland | 73.92 | Finland: LänsiSuomi | 79.90 |
| | Netherlands: NoordBrabant | 89.81 | Netherlands: Gelderland | 73.66 | Finland: Åland | 79.75 |
| | Netherlands: ZuidHolland | 89.65 | Finland: LänsiSuomi | 73.32 | Finland: EteläSuomi | 79.36 |
| | Sweden: Norra Mellansverige | 89.62 | Denmark: Midtjylland | 73.23 | Netherlands: Utrecht | 78.91 |
| | Netherlands: NoordHolland | 89.50 | Finland: Åland | 72.78 | Sweden: Östra Mellansverige | 78.16 |
| BOTTOM 10 (Ranked 263-272) | Romania: NordVest | 49.12 | Italy: Campania | 48.13 | Italy: Campania | 37.31 |
| | Romania: SudVest Oltenia | 47.88 | Malta: Malta | 47.99 | Romania: SudEst | 37.17 |
| | Bulgaria: Yuzhen tsentralen | 47.86 | Romania: SudVest Oltenia | 47.88 | Italy: Sicilia | 37.14 |
| | Bulgaria: Severen tsentralen | 47.33 | Portugal: Região Autónoma dos Açores | 47.03 | Croatia: Kontinentalna Hrvatska | 36.11 |
| | Bulgaria: Severoiztochen | 46.28 | Bulgaria: Severozapaden | 46.97 | Romania: Sud Muntenia | 35.81 |
| | Bulgaria: Severozapaden | 44.71 | Romania: Severoiztochen | 46.67 | Greece: Peloponnisos | 35.25 |
| | Romania: Sud Muntenia | 43.91 | Bulgaria: Yugoiztochen | 45.80 | France: Guyane | 34.24 |
| | Romania: NordEst | 43.35 | Romania: Sud Muntenia | 43.91 | Bulgaria: Yuzhen tsentralen | 32.71 |
| | Romania: SudEst | 43.34 | Romania: NordEst | 43.35 | Bulgaria: Yugoiztochen | 28.83 |
| | Bulgaria: Yugoiztochen | 42.46 | Romania: SudEst | 43.35 | Bulgaria: Severozapaden | 27.97 |

EU Regional Social Progress Index

Scorecards



Scorecards highlight regions' social progress strengths and weaknesses by comparing their performance against 15 other regions with a similar GDP per capita.

- Strength
- Average Performance
- Weakness

By comparing performance on a relative rather than absolute basis, SPI's scorecards give a more in-depth view of regional performance.

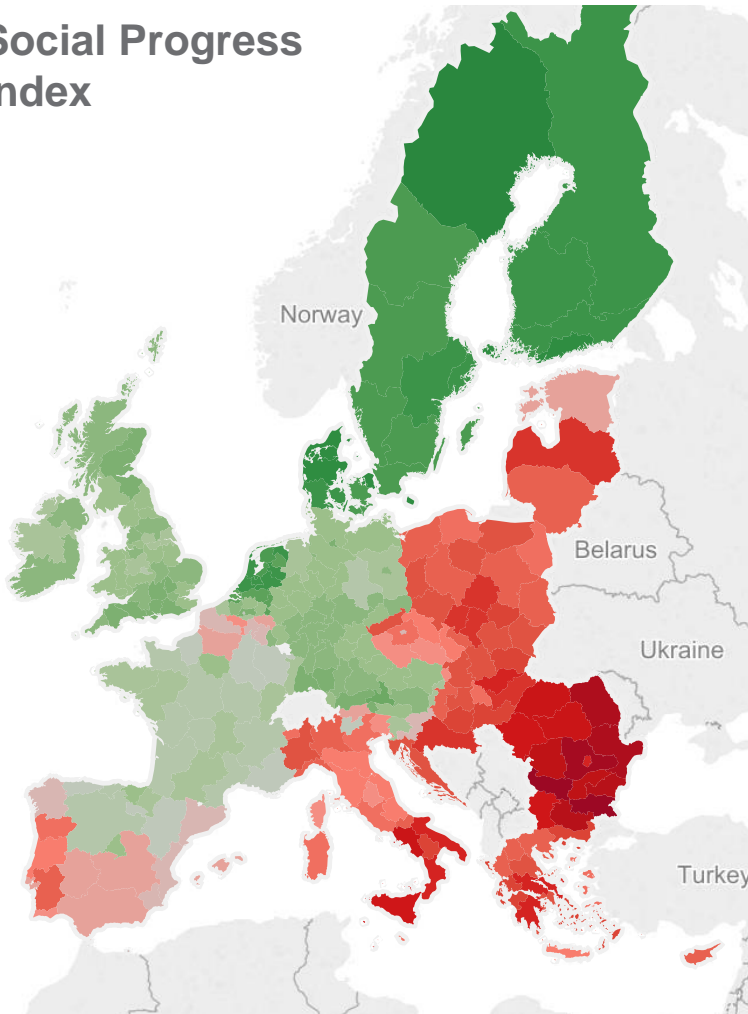
See the full set of scorecards [here](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress).

(http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress)

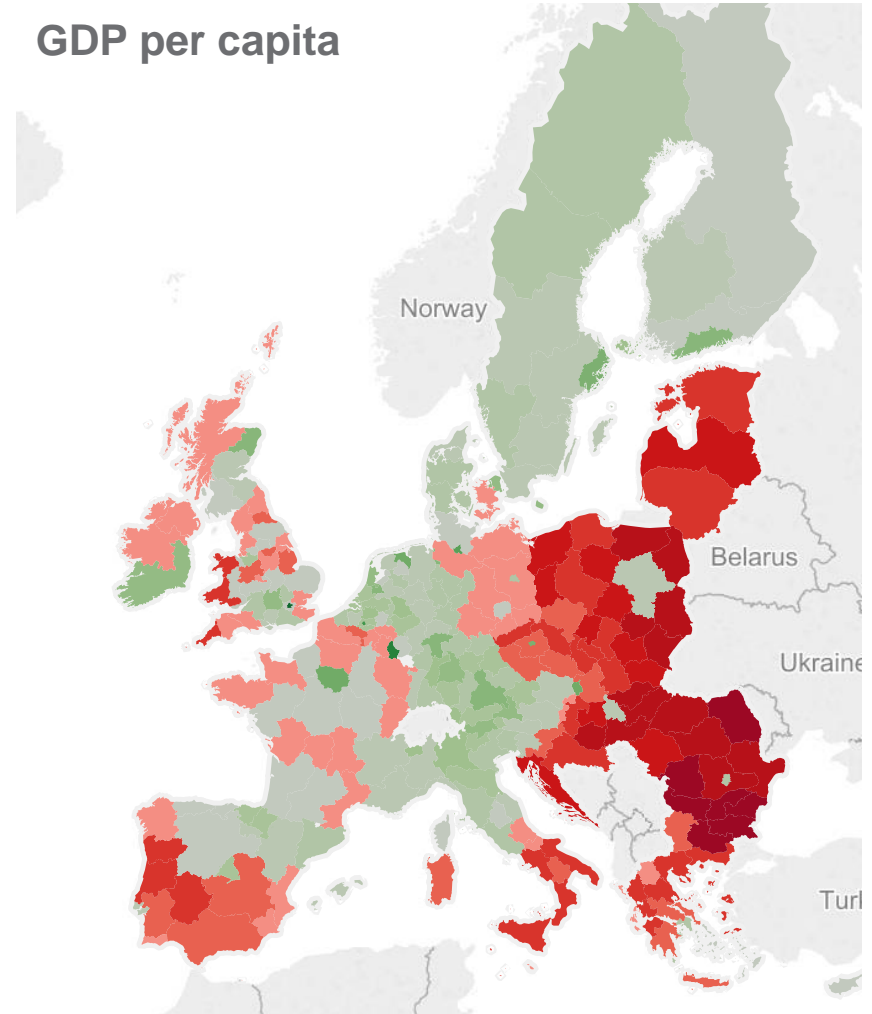
Findings

Social Progress and GDP per capita diverge substantially

Social Progress Index

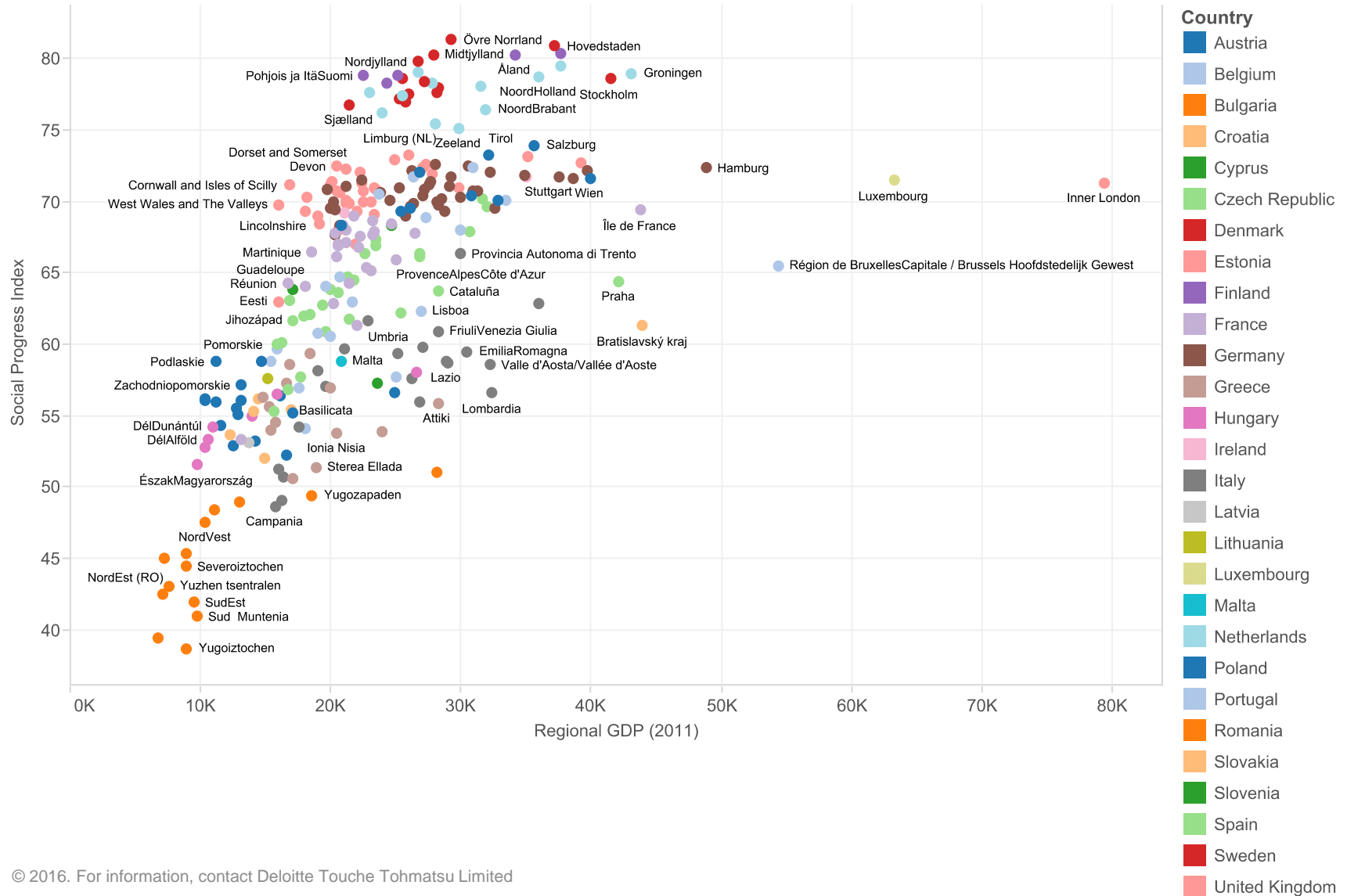


GDP per capita



Findings

Social Progress and GDP per capita diverge substantially



Full ranking 2016 beta results

EU Regional Social Progress Index – 2016 beta results

Overall ranking (1/6)

| SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region |
|----------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|--|----------|-----------|----------------|--|
| 1 | 81.33 | Sweden | Övre Norrland | 18 | 78.10 | Netherlands | ZuidHolland | 35 | 72.89 | United Kingdom | Eastern Scotland |
| 2 | 80.89 | Denmark | Hovedstaden | 19 | 77.96 | Sweden | Västsverige | 36 | 72.70 | United Kingdom | North Eastern Scotland |
| 3 | 80.37 | Finland | HelsinkiUusimaa | 20 | 77.63 | Sweden | Mellersta Norrland | 37 | 72.62 | Germany | Freiburg |
| 4 | 80.27 | Denmark | Midtjylland | 21 | 77.58 | Netherlands | Flevoland | 38 | 72.55 | United Kingdom | Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire |
| 5 | 80.26 | Finland | Åland | 22 | 77.49 | Sweden | Småland med öarna | 39 | 72.49 | Germany | Tübingen |
| 6 | 79.77 | Denmark | Nordjylland | 23 | 77.42 | Netherlands | Friesland (NL) | 40 | 72.45 | United Kingdom | Devon |
| 7 | 79.48 | Netherlands | Utrecht | 24 | 77.19 | Sweden | Norra Mellansverige | 41 | 72.40 | United Kingdom | Surrey, East and West Sussex |
| 8 | 78.99 | Netherlands | Gelderland | 25 | 76.92 | Sweden | Sydsverige | 42 | 72.36 | Belgium | Prov. VlaamsBrabant |
| 9 | 78.96 | Netherlands | Groningen | 26 | 76.77 | Denmark | Sjælland | 43 | 72.34 | Germany | Hamburg |
| 10 | 78.85 | Finland | LänsiSuomi | 27 | 76.41 | Netherlands | NoordBrabant | 44 | 72.26 | United Kingdom | Dorset and Somerset |
| 11 | 78.80 | Finland | Pohjois ja ItäSuomi | 28 | 76.21 | Netherlands | Drenthe | 45 | 72.15 | Germany | Oberbayern |
| 12 | 78.76 | Netherlands | NoordHolland | 29 | 75.46 | Netherlands | Limburg (NL) | 46 | 72.14 | Germany | Gießen |
| 13 | 78.65 | Sweden | Östra Mellansverige | 30 | 75.13 | Netherlands | Zeeland | 47 | 72.01 | Germany | Karlsruhe |
| 14 | 78.57 | Sweden | Stockholm | 31 | 73.92 | Austria | Salzburg | 48 | 71.98 | Austria | Steiermark |
| 15 | 78.38 | Denmark | Syddanmark | 32 | 73.24 | United Kingdom | Hampshire and Isle of Wight | 49 | 71.98 | United Kingdom | North Yorkshire |
| 16 | 78.25 | Finland | EteläSuomi | 33 | 73.24 | Austria | Tirol | 50 | 71.88 | United Kingdom | Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area |
| 17 | 78.24 | Netherlands | Overijssel | 34 | 73.13 | United Kingdom | Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire | 51 | 71.81 | Germany | Stuttgart |

EU Regional Social Progress Index – 2016 beta results

Overall ranking (2/6)

| SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region |
|----------|-----------|----------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|--|----------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 52 | 71.75 | Germany | Unterfranken | 69 | 70.99 | United Kingdom | Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire | 86 | 70.26 | United Kingdom | Tees Valley and Durham |
| 53 | 71.75 | Ireland | Southern and Eastern | 70 | 70.94 | Germany | Koblenz | 87 | 70.17 | Germany | Detmold |
| 54 | 71.72 | Belgium | Prov. OostVlaanderen | 71 | 70.92 | United Kingdom | Cheshire | 88 | 70.17 | Spain | Comunidad de Madrid |
| 55 | 71.66 | Germany | Bremen | 72 | 70.88 | Germany | Berlin | 89 | 70.09 | United Kingdom | Cumbria |
| 56 | 71.65 | Austria | Wien | 73 | 70.87 | United Kingdom | Lancashire | 90 | 70.08 | Germany | SchleswigHolstein |
| 57 | 71.62 | Germany | Darmstadt | 74 | 70.86 | United Kingdom | East Anglia | 91 | 70.07 | Belgium | Prov. Antwerpen |
| 58 | 71.48 | Germany | Leipzig | 75 | 70.85 | Germany | Thüringen | 92 | 70.04 | Austria | Vorarlberg |
| 59 | 71.45 | Luxembourg | Luxembourg | 76 | 70.74 | United Kingdom | Northumberland and Tyne and Wear | 93 | 69.97 | Germany | Chemnitz |
| 60 | 71.43 | Germany | Kassel | 77 | 70.70 | Germany | Mittelfranken | 94 | 69.96 | Germany | Braunschweig |
| 61 | 71.41 | United Kingdom | Highlands and Islands | 78 | 70.69 | United Kingdom | South Western Scotland | 95 | 69.95 | United Kingdom | East Wales |
| 62 | 71.32 | United Kingdom | Outer London | 79 | 70.67 | Germany | Köln | 96 | 69.90 | United Kingdom | Greater Manchester |
| 63 | 71.28 | United Kingdom | Inner London | 80 | 70.65 | Germany | Trier | 97 | 69.84 | United Kingdom | Kent |
| 64 | 71.18 | Germany | RheinhessenPfalz | 81 | 70.59 | United Kingdom | Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire | 98 | 69.84 | Germany | Arnsberg |
| 65 | 71.14 | United Kingdom | Northern Ireland | 82 | 70.55 | Belgium | Prov. Limburg (BE) | 99 | 69.81 | United Kingdom | Essex |
| 66 | 71.11 | United Kingdom | Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 83 | 70.40 | Austria | Oberösterreich | 100 | 69.74 | United Kingdom | West Wales and The Valleys |
| 67 | 71.10 | Germany | Schwaben | 84 | 70.37 | Germany | Oberfranken | 101 | 69.72 | Germany | Hannover |
| 68 | 71.07 | Germany | Dresden | 85 | 70.32 | Germany | Oberpfalz | 102 | 69.65 | Spain | País Vasco |

EU Regional Social Progress Index – 2016 beta results

Overall ranking (3/6)

| SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region |
|----------|-----------|----------------|--|----------|-----------|----------------|--|----------|-----------|----------------|--|
| 103 | 69.64 | Germany | Münster | 120 | 68.84 | Belgium | Prov. WestVlaanderen | 137 | 67.52 | France | Centre |
| 104 | 69.54 | Austria | Kärnten | 121 | 68.59 | France | MidiPyrénées | 138 | 67.34 | Spain | Cantabria |
| 105 | 69.54 | United Kingdom | Merseyside | 122 | 68.47 | France | Alsace | 139 | 67.11 | France | PoitouCharentes |
| 106 | 69.50 | Germany | Düsseldorf | 123 | 68.47 | United Kingdom | Shropshire and Staffordshire | 140 | 66.99 | France | BasseNormandie |
| 107 | 69.48 | Germany | MecklenburgVorpommern | 124 | 68.36 | Germany | Brandenburg | 141 | 66.99 | United Kingdom | West Midlands |
| 108 | 69.36 | France | Île de France | 125 | 68.35 | Austria | Burgenland (AT) | 142 | 66.92 | Spain | Castilla y León |
| 109 | 69.36 | Germany | Lüneburg | 126 | 68.30 | France | FrancheComté | 143 | 66.87 | France | LanguedocRoussillon |
| 110 | 69.35 | United Kingdom | Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire | 127 | 68.29 | Slovenia | Zahodna Slovenija | 144 | 66.83 | France | Bourgogne |
| 111 | 69.34 | Austria | Niederösterreich | 128 | 68.03 | France | Auvergne | 145 | 66.41 | France | Martinique |
| 112 | 69.34 | United Kingdom | Lincolnshire | 129 | 68.01 | United Kingdom | East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire | 146 | 66.35 | Spain | Principado de Asturias |
| 113 | 69.32 | Germany | Niederbayern | 130 | 67.98 | Belgium | Prov. Brabant Wallon | 147 | 66.31 | Italy | Provincia Autonoma di Trento |
| 114 | 69.21 | Ireland | Border, Midland and Western | 131 | 67.91 | Spain | Comunidad Foral de Navarra | 148 | 66.29 | Spain | Aragón |
| 115 | 69.12 | United Kingdom | West Yorkshire | 132 | 67.91 | France | Pays de la Loire | 149 | 66.15 | Spain | La Rioja |
| 116 | 69.09 | Germany | Saarland | 133 | 67.82 | France | Limousin | 150 | 66.13 | France | Lorraine |
| 117 | 69.01 | Germany | WeserEms | 134 | 67.74 | France | RhôneAlpes | 151 | 65.95 | France | ProvenceAlpesCôte d'Azur |
| 118 | 68.96 | United Kingdom | South Yorkshire | 135 | 67.65 | France | Aquitaine | 152 | 65.49 | Belgium | Région de BruxellesCapitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest |
| 119 | 68.95 | France | Bretagne | 136 | 67.62 | Germany | SachsenAnhalt | 153 | 65.34 | France | ChampagneArdenne |

EU Regional Social Progress Index – 2016 beta results

Overall ranking (4/6)

| SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region |
|----------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------------------------|
| 154 | 65.14 | France | HauteNormandie | 171 | 62.85 | France | Picardie | 188 | 59.79 | Italy | Toscana |
| 155 | 64.74 | Spain | Comunidad Valenciana | 172 | 62.68 | Spain | CastillaLa Mancha | 189 | 59.69 | Portugal | Centro (PT) |
| 156 | 64.66 | Belgium | Prov. Namur | 173 | 62.32 | Portugal | Lisboa | 190 | 59.66 | Italy | Abruzzo |
| 157 | 64.44 | Spain | Galicia | 174 | 62.20 | Spain | Illes Balears | 191 | 59.46 | Italy | EmiliaRomagna |
| 158 | 64.39 | Czech Republic | Praha | 175 | 62.10 | Spain | Andalucía | 192 | 59.36 | Greece | Kriti |
| 159 | 64.26 | France | Nord PasdeCalais | 176 | 61.95 | Czech Republic | Jihovýchod | 193 | 59.36 | Italy | Marche |
| 160 | 64.24 | France | Réunion | 177 | 61.73 | Spain | Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta | 194 | 58.84 | Portugal | Norte |
| 161 | 64.08 | France | Guadeloupe | 178 | 61.67 | Czech Republic | Jihozápad | 195 | 58.81 | Poland | Pomorskie |
| 162 | 64.02 | Belgium | Prov. Luxembourg (BE) | 179 | 61.60 | Italy | Umbria | 196 | 58.80 | Malta | Malta |
| 163 | 63.86 | Slovenia | Vzhodna Slovenija | 180 | 61.30 | France | Corse | 197 | 58.78 | Poland | Podlaskie |
| 164 | 63.78 | Spain | Región de Murcia | 181 | 61.28 | Slovakia | Bratislavský kraj | 198 | 58.77 | Italy | Veneto |
| 165 | 63.67 | Spain | Cataluña | 182 | 60.92 | Spain | Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla | 199 | 58.70 | Italy | Lazio |
| 166 | 63.61 | Spain | Canarias | 183 | 60.88 | Italy | FriuliVenezia Giulia | 200 | 58.62 | Greece | Voreio Aigaio |
| 167 | 63.11 | Spain | Extremadura | 184 | 60.77 | Belgium | Prov. Hainaut | 201 | 58.54 | Italy | Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste |
| 168 | 62.98 | Estonia | Eesti | 185 | 60.54 | Portugal | Algarve | 202 | 58.16 | Italy | Sardegna |
| 169 | 62.94 | Belgium | Prov. Liège | 186 | 60.06 | Czech Republic | Severovýchod | 203 | 58.02 | Hungary | KözépMagyarország |
| 170 | 62.89 | Italy | Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen | 187 | 59.97 | Czech Republic | Strední Morava | 204 | 57.75 | Portugal | Região Autónoma da Madeira |

EU Regional Social Progress Index – 2016 beta results

Overall ranking (5/6)

| SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region |
|----------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 205 | 57.67 | Czech Republic | Strední Čechy | 222 | 56.04 | Poland | Malopolskie | 239 | 54.08 | Portugal | Região Autónoma dos Açores |
| 206 | 57.59 | Italy | Liguria | 223 | 56.01 | Poland | Podkarpackie | 240 | 53.94 | Greece | Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki |
| 207 | 57.57 | Lithuania | Lietuva | 224 | 55.99 | Poland | WarminskoMazurskie | 241 | 53.83 | Greece | Notio Aigaio |
| 208 | 57.27 | Cyprus | Κύπρος | 225 | 55.91 | Italy | Piemonte | 242 | 53.80 | Greece | Ionia Nisia |
| 209 | 57.25 | Greece | Kentriki Makedonia | 226 | 55.86 | Greece | Attiki | 243 | 53.69 | Slovakia | Východné Slovensko |
| 210 | 57.12 | Poland | Zachodniopomorskie | 227 | 55.57 | Greece | Thessalia | 244 | 53.37 | France | Guyane |
| 211 | 57.01 | Italy | Molise | 228 | 55.50 | Poland | KujawskoPomorskie | 245 | 53.28 | Hungary | DélAlföld |
| 212 | 56.97 | Portugal | Alentejo | 229 | 55.38 | Slovakia | Západné Slovensko | 246 | 53.17 | Poland | Lódzkie |
| 213 | 56.90 | Greece | Dytiki Makedonia | 230 | 55.30 | Croatia | Jadranska Hrvatska | 247 | 53.10 | Latvia | Latvija |
| 214 | 56.85 | Czech Republic | Moravskoslezsko | 231 | 55.27 | Czech Republic | Severozápad | 248 | 52.92 | Poland | Opolskie |
| 215 | 56.60 | Poland | Mazowieckie | 232 | 55.19 | Poland | Dolnoslaskie | 249 | 52.72 | Hungary | ÉszakAlföld |
| 216 | 56.57 | Italy | Lombardia | 233 | 55.09 | Poland | Lubuskie | 250 | 52.26 | Poland | Slaskie |
| 217 | 56.53 | Hungary | NyugatDunántúl | 234 | 54.95 | Hungary | KözépDunántúl | 251 | 52.00 | Croatia | Kontinentalna Hrvatska |
| 218 | 56.33 | Poland | Wielkopolskie | 235 | 54.50 | Greece | Dytiki Ellada | 252 | 51.53 | Hungary | ÉszakMagyarország |
| 219 | 56.27 | Greece | Ipeiros | 236 | 54.34 | Poland | Swietokrzyskie | 253 | 51.35 | Greece | Stereia Ellada |
| 220 | 56.21 | Poland | Lubelskie | 237 | 54.22 | Hungary | DélDunántúl | 254 | 51.25 | Italy | Calabria |
| 221 | 56.15 | Slovakia | Stredné Slovensko | 238 | 54.21 | Italy | Basilicata | 255 | 51.05 | Romania | Bucuresti Ilfov |

EU Regional Social Progress Index – 2016 beta results

Overall ranking (6/6)

| SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region | SPI rank | SPI score | Country | Region |
|----------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 256 | 50.67 | Italy | Puglia | 262 | 48.35 | Romania | Centru | 268 | 42.49 | Romania | NordEst (RO) |
| 257 | 50.61 | Greece | Peloponnisos | 263 | 47.54 | Romania | NordVest | 269 | 41.93 | Romania | SudEst |
| 258 | 49.43 | Bulgaria | Yugozapaden | 264 | 45.30 | Romania | SudVest Oltenia | 270 | 40.92 | Romania | Sud Muntenia |
| 259 | 49.06 | Italy | Sicilia | 265 | 44.99 | Bulgaria | Severen tsentralen | 271 | 39.39 | Bulgaria | Severozapaden |
| 260 | 48.90 | Romania | Vest | 266 | 44.40 | Bulgaria | Severoiztochen | 272 | 38.66 | Bulgaria | Yugoiztochen |
| 261 | 48.64 | Italy | Campania | 267 | 43.08 | Bulgaria | Yuzhen tsentralen | | | | |

Appendix

Methodology

Methodology

Indicator Selection

Social Progress Indices are an aggregate index of 50+ social and environmental indicators that capture three dimensions of social progress: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity.

The image (right) shows the three dimensions each including four components of the Social Progress Index. (The index framework is identical to the one of the global Social Progress Index.)

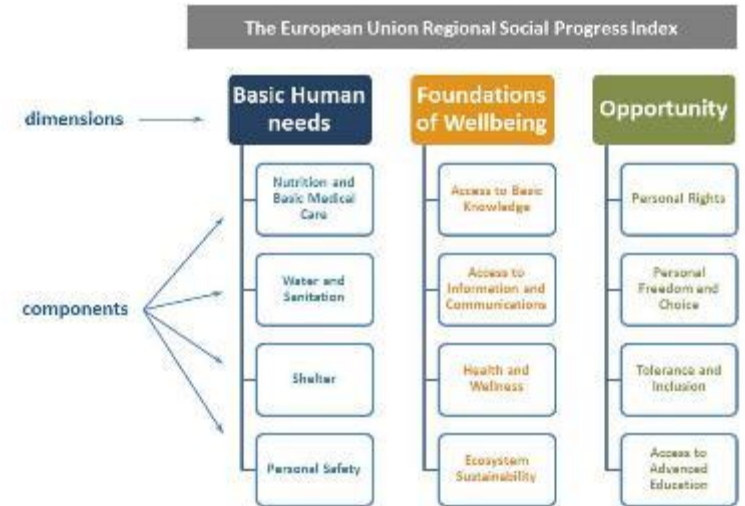
To find suitable indicators for the EU Index a list of candidate indicators for each of the 12 components was first assembled. Four key principles guided the initial selection of the indicators exactly as for the global Social Progress Index:

1. Exclusively social and environmental indicators (no economic measure is included)
2. Measure outcomes and not inputs
3. Relevant to all the regions
4. Cover matters that can be directly addressed by policy intervention.

Besides the four key criteria mentioned above, the availability of a time series and the credibility of the data source have been the additional conditions used for indicator selection.

About two-third of the indicators (36 out of 50) come from EUROSTAT. Other sources are the European Environmental Agency (EEA), the Gallup World Poll, the Quality of Government Institute of the University of Gothenburg and Eurobarometer.

Whenever possible, the indicators have been averaged over three years, 2011-2013, to smooth out erratic changes and limit missing values problems. For consistency across the indicators, the reference period is 2011-2013 even when more recent data is available. In case of ICT indicators, which are rapidly moving, the latest year is taken as reference.



Exclusively social and environmental indicators

One of the key differences with other wellbeing indexes is that the EU-SPI, includes social and environmental indicators and excludes GDP or an income-based indicator.

The aim is in fact to measure social progress directly, rather than utilize economic proxies. By excluding economic indicators, the index can systematically analyse the relationship between economic development (measured for example by GDP per capita) and social development.

Measures that mix social and economic indicators, the Human Development Index, make it difficult to disentangle cause and effect.

Methodology

Computation

1 Geographical Coverage

- One of the major challenges of the project is reaching the sub-national, NUTS2 level for such a wide set of indicators from many different sources. The regional coverage depends on both the indicator and the country and follows a variable-geometry pattern across the components.
- A simple rule was adopted within and across the components. The geographical coverage that a certain component can reach for a certain country is the one reached by at least half of the indicator for that country.
 - For instance, if at least 50% of the indicators in the Nutrition and Basic Care are observed at the NUTS2 level for Austria, then Austria is considered to be described at the NUTS2 level for that component. If some of the indicators are not actually observed at the NUTS2 level but at a less disaggregated level for Austria, the NUTS1 or national values are assigned to all the NUTS2 regions within the country. This means that the within-country variability of the Index and sub-indexes is underestimated.
- The "50%-rule" allowed us to reach the NUTS2 level (with the limitations mentioned above) in almost 90% of the cases, the NUTS1 in 6% of the cases and the national level in 5% of the cases.
- The same 50%-rule is then reiterated across the components included in each dimension. Given that more than 50% of the components are measured at the NUTS2 level for all the cases, regional NUTS2 scores are provided all the countries in all the dimensions.

2 Internal statistical consistency of each component

- Internal data consistency within each component is verified by a classical multivariate method, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), which is a dimensionality reduction technique designed to capture all relevant information into a small number of transformed dimensions.
- We used PCA to assess which is the best set of indicators to describe a particular component. In the ideal situation each component should show a unique, most relevant PCA factor accounting for most part of the variability. Moreover, all the indicators should contribute roughly to the same extent and with the same orientation to the most relevant factor. Non-influencing indicators, or indicators describing something else they are supposed to, are easily detected by the analysis.
- PCA is then a tool to refine the set of indicators to be retained in each single component. In the revised framework, all the components should show a unique, underlying factor with a well-balanced contribution of each indicator within the component.

Methodology

Computation

3 Normalization

- In line with the Global SPI, the EU-SPI scores at the overall, dimension, and component levels are all based on a 0-100 scale. This scale is determined by identifying the best and worst global performance on each indicator by any region. To set these boundaries we sometimes use:
 - Theoretical utopian and dystopian values, when meaningful
 - Maximum and minimum values across a time series, when available
 - Guidelines or projection data.
- This type of normalization allows the EU-SPI scores to benchmark against realistic rather than abstract measures and to track absolute, not just relative, performance of the regions on each component of the model.
- All the indicators are oriented in order to have high values representing high levels of social progress. Once the minimum (x_{\min}) and maximum (x_{\max}) values for indicator x have been set, the transformation adopted is then:

$$x_{\text{transformed}} = \begin{cases} \frac{100 \cdot (x - x_{\min})}{(x_{\max} - x_{\min})} & \text{if } x \text{ is positively oriented} \\ \frac{-100 \cdot (x - x_{\min})}{(x_{\max} - x_{\min})} + 100 & \text{if } x \text{ is negatively oriented} \end{cases}$$

Methodology

Computation

4 Type of aggregation

- Two types of aggregating operators were chosen: the arithmetic mean within each component and the generalized mean across components and across dimensions.
- Within the components, the internal consistency assessed through PCA guarantees that the simple arithmetic mean is a proper way to aggregate because the compensability effect across the indicators is limited.
- Across the components and, even more, across the dimensions the effect of compensability is generally more accentuated. To avoid that a surplus in one component can fully compensate a shortage in another, we use a (un-weighted) generalized mean of order β :

$$I_j = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=1}^q x_i^\beta \right)^{1/\beta} & \beta \neq 0 \\ \left(\prod_{i=1}^q x_i \right)^{1/q} & \text{for } \beta = 0 \text{ (geometric mean)} \end{cases}$$

- where I_j is the aggregated score for region j for a certain component, q is the number of indicators included in the component and x_i is the value of indicator i observed for region j . For $\beta = 1$, I_j is the arithmetic mean.
- If $0 < \beta < 1$, the generalised mean is said to be inequality-averse: a rise in the level of one indicator in the lower tail of the distribution will increase the overall mean by more than a similar rise in the upper tail, thus giving more importance to low levels.
- For the draft version of the EU-SPI, the generalized mean of order $\beta = 0.5$ is used to aggregate the components into the dimension scores and the dimension scores into the final, overall EU-SPI score. The effect on regions scores/rankings due to the value of β varying in between the interval $[0,1]$ will be tested by an uncertainty analysis.

Methodology

Computation & Scorecards

5 Regional scores anchored to national ones

- For each country, component scores are computed at the regional level, when indicators are available at the regional level, but also at the national level from national indicators.
- In order for the regional and national scores to be consistent, regional component scores are rescaled and anchored to the national component scores. In this way, population weighted averages of regional scores are equal to national scores for all the components.

— Region's relative strengths and weaknesses (scorecards):

It is also helpful to compare a region's performance to other regions at a similar level of economic development.

For example, a lower-income region may have a low score on a certain component, but could greatly exceed typical scores for regions with similar per capita incomes. Conversely, a high-income region may have a high absolute score on a component, but still fall short of what is typical for comparably wealthy regions.

SPI have developed a methodology to present a region's strengths and weaknesses on a relative rather than absolute basis, comparing a region's performance to that of its economic peers. Within the group of peer regions

 Yellow signifies that a region's performance is typical for regions at its level of economic development

 Green signifies that the region performs substantially better than its peer group

 Red signifies that the region performs substantially worse than its peer group.

We define the group of economic peers as the 15 regions closest in GDP PPP per capita. Each region's GDP per capita is compared to every other region and the 15 regions with the smallest difference on an absolute value basis are selected for the comparator group. After significant testing, we found that groupings larger than 15 resulted in a wider range of typical scores and therefore too few relative strengths and weakness. Smaller groupings become too sensitive to outliers.

Once the group of comparator regions is established, the region's performance is compared to the median performance of regions in the group. The median is used rather than the mean, to minimize the influence of outliers. If the region's score is greater than (or less than) the average absolute deviation from the median of the comparator group, it is considered a strength (or weakness). Scores that are within one average absolute deviation are within the range of expected scores and are considered neither strengths nor weaknesses. A floor is established so the thresholds are no less than those for poorer regions and the minimum distance from median to strength or median to weakness is 1 point.



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