



Social Progress Index: Index Společenského Rozvoje

May 2019

**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

“**Ekonomický růst** sám o sobě není dostatečný pro rozvoj a zlepšení kvality života všech.

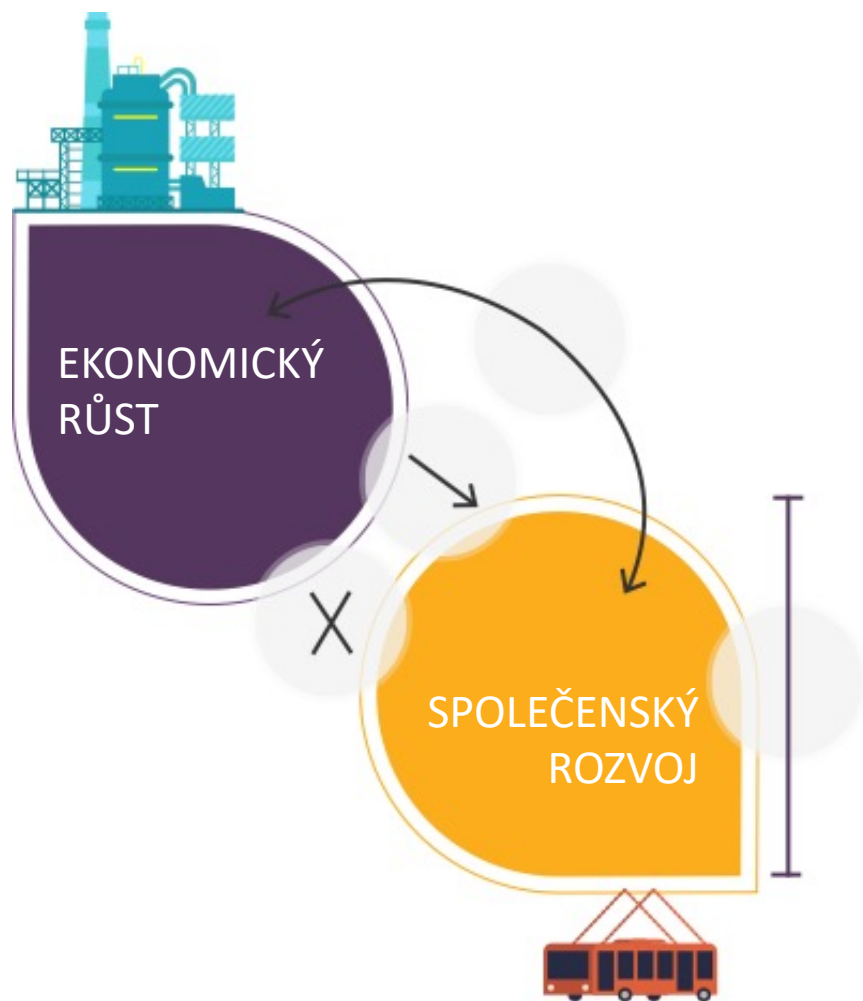
Opravdový úspěch, a růst, který je inkluzivní, vyžaduje zaměřit se jak na **rozvoj ekonomický**,
tak na **rozvoj společenský**.”



Professor Michael E. Porter

Harvard Business School and
Social Progress Imperative Advisory
Board Chair

Proč měřit společenský rozvoj?



Obecný předpoklad, že ekonomický růst automaticky vytváří společenský rozvoj



Ekonomický růst NE vždy přináší společenský rozvoj



Společenský rozvoj může ovlivnit ekonomický růst



Adekvátní porozumění inkluzivního růstu vyžaduje **měřit společenský rozvoj přímo**, jako doplněk standardních ekonomických ukazatelů

Social Progress Index klade všeobecně důležité otázky týkající se rozvoje společnosti, které HDP a další ekonomické ukazatele nemohou zodpovědět

Základné ľudské potreby

Výživa a základná lekárska starostlivosť

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



Voda a kanalizácia

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



Prístrešia

Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?



Osobná bezpečnosť

Do people feel safe?



Základy blahobytu

Prístup k základnému vzdelaniu

Do people have access to an educational foundation?



Prístup k informáciám

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



Zdravie

Do people live long and healthy lives?



Udržateľnosť ekosystému

Is this society using its resources so they will be available to future generations?



Príležitosti

Osobné práva

Are people's rights as individuals protected?



Osobná sloboda

Are people free to make their own life choices?



Inklúzia

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



Prístup k vyššiemu vzdelávaniu




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



Unikátní principy designu

Principy designu Social Progress Index umožňují specifickou analýzu společenského rozvoje.

1.  exclusively **social**
 and
 **environmental**
 indicators

2. **outcomes**
 
not inputs 

3. relevant to **all countries**


4. **actionability**


Pouze společenské a environmentální ukazatele Měří společenský rozvoj výhradně a přímo, nezávisle na ekonomických ukazatelích.

Výstupy, ne vstupy Měří výsledky a kvalitu života, bez ohledu na vynaložené úsilí.

Holistické a relevantní Multidimenzionální analýza, která zahrnuje mnoho vzájemně souvisejících aspektů kvality života.

Akční Praktický nástroj, který pomáhá v rozhovoru a realizaci politik a programů, které napomáhají rychlejšímu sociálnímu rozvoji.

Každoroční **Social Progress Index** agreguje **50+** sociálních a environmentálních výstupních ukazatelů zahrnujících **146** zemí

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition & Basic Medical Care

Undernourishment
Maternal mortality rate
Child mortality rate
Child stunting
Deaths from infectious diseases



Water & Sanitation

Access to at least basic drinking water
Access to piped water
Access to at least basic sanitation facilities
Rural open defecation



Shelter

Access to electricity
Quality of electricity supply
Household air pollution attributable deaths



Personal Safety

Homicide rate
Political killings and torture
Perceived criminality
Traffic deaths



Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge

Adult literacy rate
Primary school enrollment
Secondary school enrollment
Gender parity in secondary enrollment
Access to quality education



Access to Information & Communications

Mobile telephone subscriptions
Internet users
Participation in online governance
Access to independent media



Health & Wellness

Life expectancy at 60
Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases
Access to essential health services
Access to quality healthcare



Environmental Quality

Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths
Wastewater treatment
Greenhouse gas emissions
Biome protection



Opportunity

Personal Rights

Political rights
Freedom of expression
Freedom of religion
Access to justice
Property rights for women



Personal Freedom & Choice

Vulnerable employment
Early marriage
Satisfied demand for contraception
Corruption



Inclusiveness

Acceptance of gays and lesbians
Discrimination and violence against minorities
Equality of political power by gender
Equality of political power by socioeconomic position
Equality of political power by social group



Access to Advanced Education

Years of tertiary schooling
Women's average years in school
Globally ranked universities
Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities



2018 Social Progress Index pořadí (1)

Tier 1

1.	Norway	90.26
2.	Iceland	90.24
3.	Switzerland	89.97
4.	Denmark	89.96
5.	Finland	89.77
6.	Japan	89.74
7.	Netherlands	89.34
8.	Luxembourg	89.27
9.	Germany	89.21
10.	New Zealand	89.12
11.	Sweden	88.99
12.	Ireland	88.82
13.	United Kingdom	88.74
14.	Canada	88.62

Tier 2

15.	Australia	88.32
16.	France	87.88
17.	Belgium	87.39
18.	Korea, Republic of	87.13
19.	Spain	87.11
20.	Austria	86.76
21.	Italy	86.04
22.	Slovenia	85.50
23.	Singapore	85.42
24.	Portugal	85.36
25.	United States	84.78
26.	Czech Republic	84.66
27.	Estonia	83.49
28.	Cyprus	82.85
29.	Greece	82.59
30.	Israel	82.47
31.	Lithuania	81.86
32.	Poland	81.21
33.	Costa Rica	80.99
34.	Chile	80.61
35.	Slovakia	80.34
36.	Hungary	80.11
37.	Croatia	79.60
38.	Uruguay	79.40
39.	Latvia	79.25

Tier 3

40.	Bulgaria	76.27
41.	Barbados	75.69
42.	Argentina	74.98
43.	Mauritius	74.80
44.	Romania	74.51
45.	United Arab Emirates	74.34
46.	Belarus	73.73
47.	Serbia	73.11
48.	Tunisia	73.07
49.	Brazil	72.73
50.	Malaysia	72.72
51.	Panama	72.16
52.	Montenegro	71.87
53.	Albania	71.77
54.	Georgia	71.14
55.	Armenia	70.87
56.	Colombia	70.69
57.	Qatar	70.64
58.	Mexico	70.42
59.	Ecuador	70.20
60.	Russia	70.16
61.	Peru	70.09
62.	Jordan	69.75
63.	Cuba	69.49
64.	Ukraine	69.30
65.	Macedonia	68.78
66.	Oman	68.16
67.	Sri Lanka	68.01
68.	Cabo Verde	67.76
69.	Moldova	67.69
70.	Thailand	67.35
71.	Kazakhstan	67.26
72.	Suriname	67.01
73.	Lebanon	66.99
74.	Algeria	66.83
75.	Turkey	66.81
76.	Morocco	66.51

2018 Social Progress Index pořadí (2)

Tier 4

77. South Africa	66.00
78. Kyrgyzstan	65.79
79. Bhutan	65.72
80. Bolivia	65.48
81. Dominican Republic	65.34
82. Mongolia	65.17
83. El Salvador	64.97
84. Fiji	64.86
85. Saudi Arabia	64.75
86. Paraguay	64.70
87. China	64.57
88. Iran	63.96
89. Botswana	63.52
90. Philippines	63.36
91. Indonesia	63.26
92. Nicaragua	62.87
93. Guyana	61.96
94. Sao Tome and Principe	61.81
95. Egypt	60.93
96. Guatemala	60.41

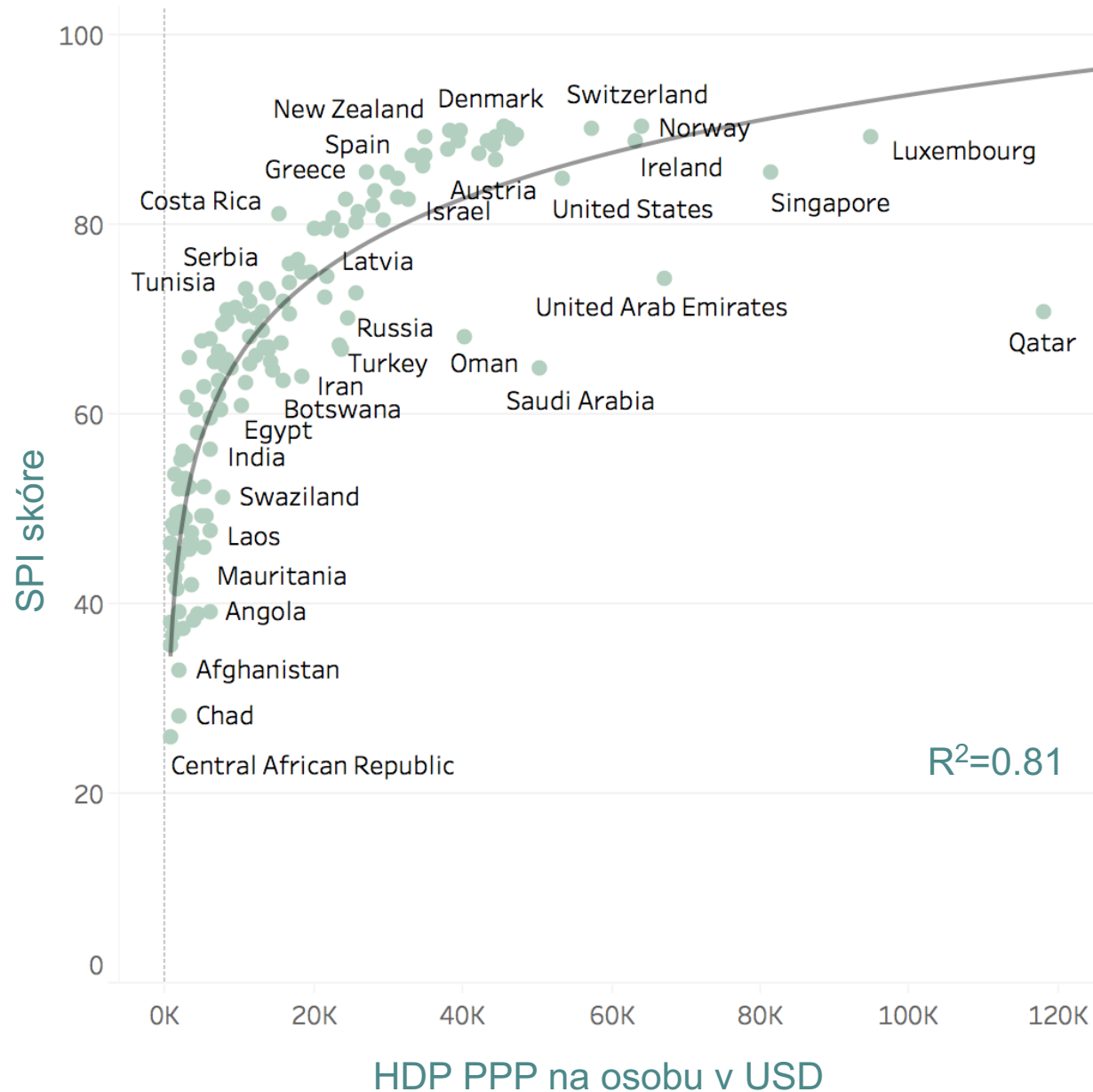
Tier 5

97. Ghana	60.31
98. Uzbekistan	59.55
99. Honduras	58.06
100. India	56.26
101. Nepal	56.07
102. Kenya	55.55
103. Senegal	55.47
104. Timor-Leste	55.11
105. Comoros	53.61
106. Tajikistan	53.09
107. Myanmar	52.31
108. Bangladesh	52.18
109. Rwanda	52.14
110. Tanzania	52.01
111. Swaziland	51.21
112. Benin	49.56
113. The Gambia	49.43
114. Nigeria	49.27
115. Pakistan	49.18
116. Lesotho	48.93
117. Malawi	48.35
118. Solomon Islands	48.19
119. Togo	47.78
120. Laos	47.58
121. Cambodia	47.50
122. Côte d'Ivoire	46.64
123. Liberia	46.35
124. Djibouti	46.34
125. Congo, Republic of	45.85
126. Cameroon	45.63

Tier 6

127. Zimbabwe	45.26
128. Mali	45.06
129. Sierra Leone	44.80
130. Mozambique	44.49
131. Burkina Faso	44.02
132. Madagascar	42.59
133. Mauritania	41.85
134. Ethiopia	41.47
135. Angola	39.10
136. Guinea	39.09
137. Sudan	38.85
138. Papua New Guinea	38.11
139. Burundi	37.92
140. Yemen	37.29
141. Niger	36.69
142. Congo, Democratic Republic of	35.63
143. Eritrea	33.74
144. Afghanistan	32.96
145. Chad	28.20
146. Central African Republic	26.01

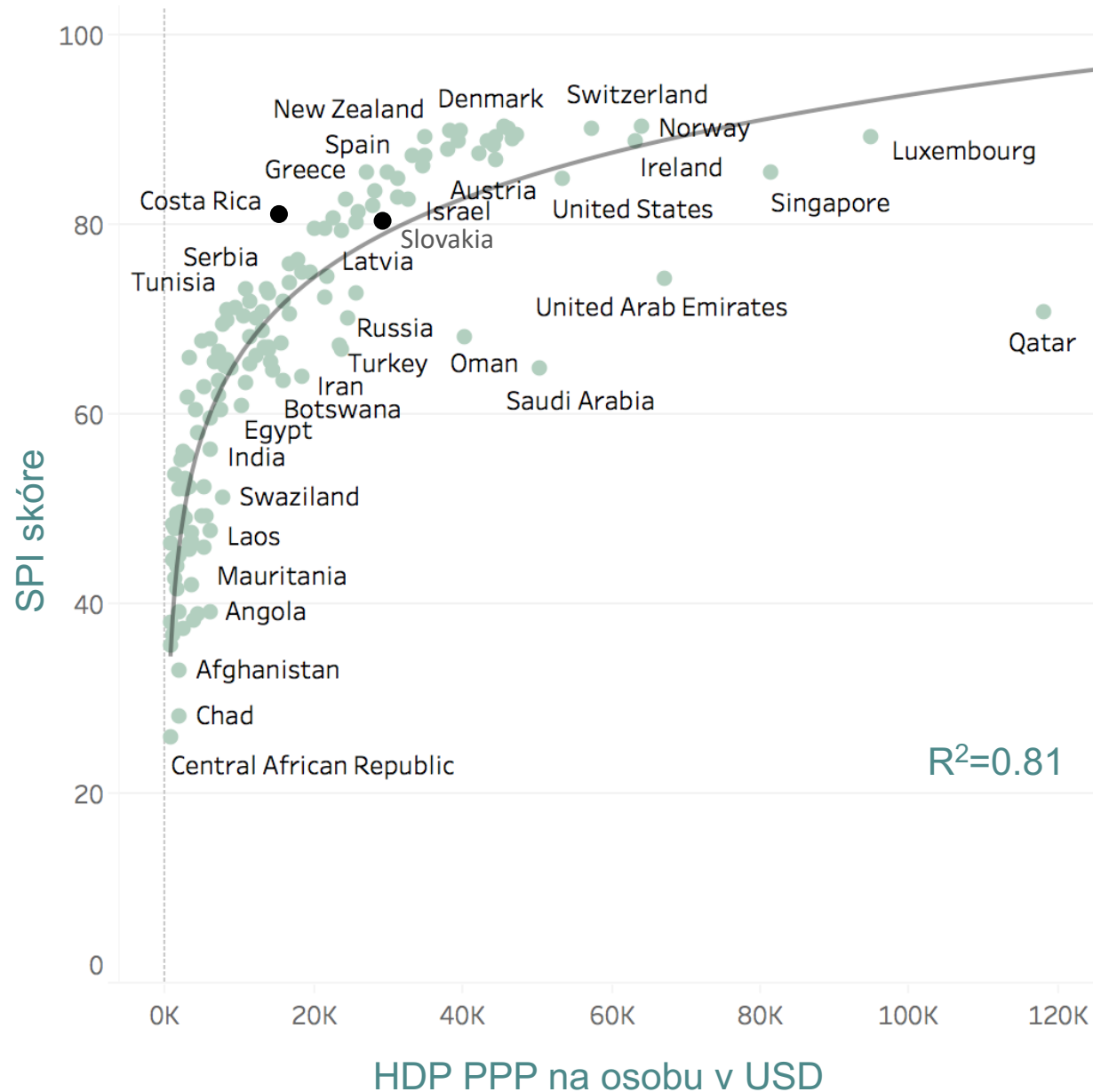
HDP není úděl



SPI umožňuje analýzu vztahu mezi **ekonomickým růstem a sociálním rozvojem.**

Ukazuje, že některé země jsou mnohem lepší než jiné v tom jak mění svůj **hospodářský růst na společenský rozvoj.**

HDP není úděl



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	SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS		SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS		SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS
Basic Human Needs	93.58	24		Foundations of Wellbeing	82.07	36		Opportunity	65.36	38	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.77	38		Access to Basic Knowledge	90.38	54		Personal Rights	89.49	39	
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	3.10	45		Adult literacy rate ² (% of pop. aged 15+)				Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	36.00	34	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	7.06	24		Primary school enrollment (% of children)				Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.94	25	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	5.90	39		Secondary school enrollment ² (% of children)	90.97	71		Freedom of religion (0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)	3.04	104	
Child stunting (% of children)	7.03	41		Gender parity in secondary enrollment ³ (girls/boys)	1.01	26		Access to justice (0=non-existent; 1=observed)	0.90	38	
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	25.71	42		Access to quality education (0=unequal; 4=equal)	2.38	73		Property rights for women (0=no right; 5=full rights)	4.83	12	
Water and Sanitation	98.63	33		Access to Information and Communications	83.82	34		Personal Freedom and Choice	76.83	37	
Access to at least basic drinking water (% of pop.)	97.93	53		Mobile telephone subscriptions ² (subscriptions/100 people)	128.39	1		Vulnerable employment (% of employees)	12.20	39	
Access to piped water (% of pop.)	98.48	35		Internet users (% of pop.)	80.48	25		Early marriage (% of women)	1.00	13	
Access to at least basic sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	98.93	31		Participation in online governance (0=low; 1=high)	0.54	76		Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	75.10	61	
Rural open defecation (% of pop.)	0.00	1		Access to independent media (% of pop.)	96.83	13		Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	50.00	43	
Shelter	94.30	33		Health and Wellness	68.82	50		Inclusiveness	55.18	48	
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	100.00	1		Life expectancy at 60 (years)	20.91	62		Acceptance of gays and lesbians (0=low; 100=high)	36.25	42	
Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	5.99	33		Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	379.41	70		Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	6.60	82	
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	2.80	50		Access to essential health services (0=none; 100=full coverage)	70.37	39		Equality of political power by gender (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.38	43	
Personal Safety	84.63	20		Access to quality healthcare (0=unequal; 4=equal)	3.13	44		Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.45	51	
Homicide rate ¹ (deaths/100,000)	0.88	22		Environmental Quality	85.26	37		Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.97	36	
Political killings and torture (0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)	0.92	39		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	46.85	64		Access to Advanced Education	39.97	54	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	2.00	8		Wastewater treatment (0=no treatment; 100=fully treated)	89.95	43		Years of tertiary schooling	0.63	47	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	9.27	33		Greenhouse gas emissions ² (CO2 equivalents per GDP)	258.23	29		Women's average years in school	13.98	33	
				Biome protection (% of biomes)	17.00	1		Globally ranked universities ¹ (points)	3.00	52	
								Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities	20.00	43	

Notes
 1. Homicide rate and globally ranked universities are log-transformed for calculation.
 2. The following indicators are capped for calculation: Adult literacy rate (99), secondary school enrollment (100), mobile telephone subscriptions (100), and greenhouse gas emissions (1,955.52).
 3. Gender parity in secondary enrollment is transformed to reflect the absolute distance from 1 for calculation.

Strengths and weaknesses
 Overperforming and underperforming are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita: Estonia, Slovenia, Lithuania, Portugal, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Poland, Malaysia, Hungary, Russia, Israel, Spain, Greece, Kazakhstan, Turkey

- Underperforming by 1 or more pts.
- Overperforming by 1 or more pts.
- Underperforming by less than 1 pt.
- Overperforming by less than 1 pt.
- No data available
- Performing within the expected range

Návaznost na 17 Cílů udržitelného rozvoje

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition & Basic Medical Care



Water & Sanitation



Shelter



Personal Safety



Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge



Access to Information & Communications



Health & Wellness



Environmental Quality



Opportunity

Personal Rights



Personal Freedom & Choice



Inclusiveness

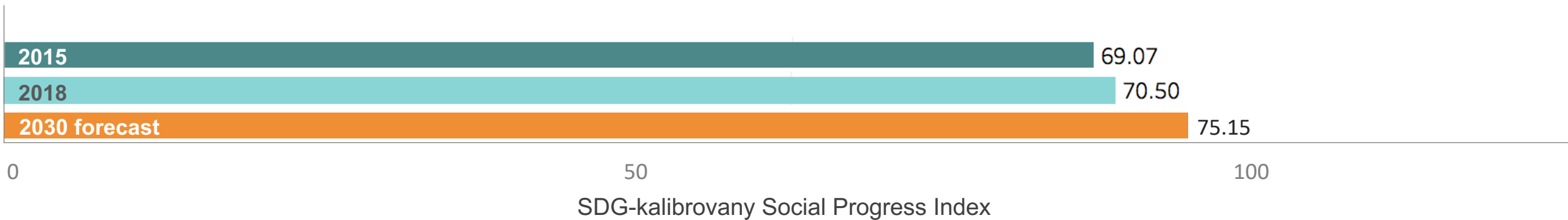


Access to Advanced Education



Nový výzkum na základě Social Progress Index odhaduje, že **Cíle udržitelného rozvoje splníme v roce 2094**

Population-weighted world average progress towards the SDGs: 2015 - 2030

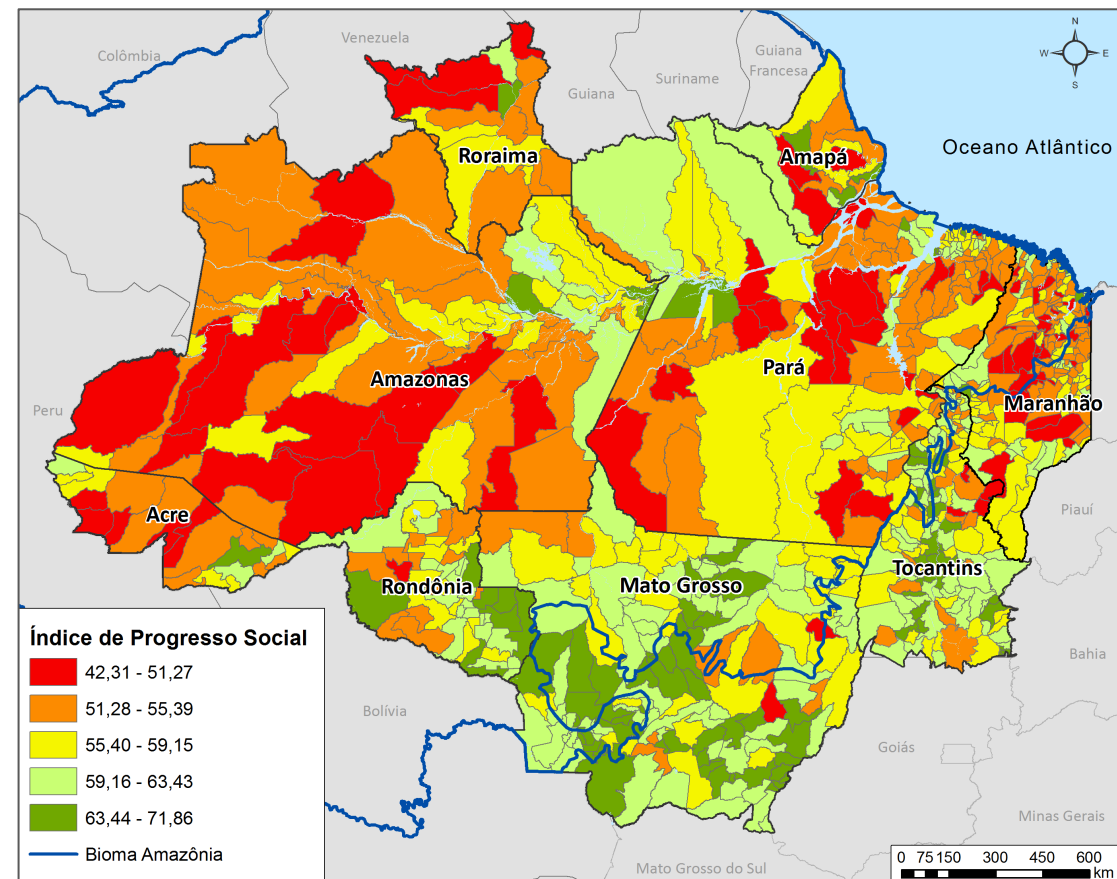


Od Indexu k Činům a Dopadům



Realizace rozvoje v Brazilské Amazonii

- **Amazonský region** se stal prvním, který testoval aplikaci SPI na nižší než celostátní úrovni.
- Do indexu bylo zahrnuto **772 obcí v 9 státech**. Index je využíván státními a obecními vládami i mezinárodními organizacemi k plánování politik, strategií a cílení investic.



Social Progress Indexes



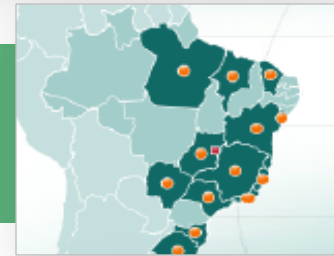
Globální



Umožňuje srovnání **mezi zeměmi**.



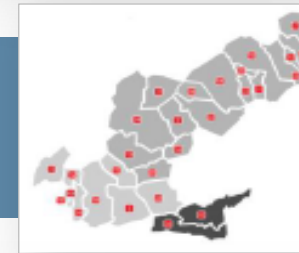
Státní



Nástroj pro rozhodování **na úrovni státu** a identifikaci priorit pro strategie a investice.



Regionální/obecní



Pomáhá regionům a obcím lépe porozumět a upřednostnit potřeby svých občanů.



Komunitní/firemní



Pomáhá **nasměrovat investice a intervence do oblastí**, které jsou pro zaměstnance a komunity, v nichž pracují, největší starosti.

Globální síť partnerů



Místní partneři vytváří místní Social Progress Indexes, které odhalují skutečný stav společnosti pro více než **2,5 miliardy lidí ve více než 45 zemích.**

Tento ojedinělý nástroj umožňuje politikům a lídrům z podnikatelské sféry a občanské společnosti určit **priority pro činnost a poskytnout rámec pro spolupráci.**

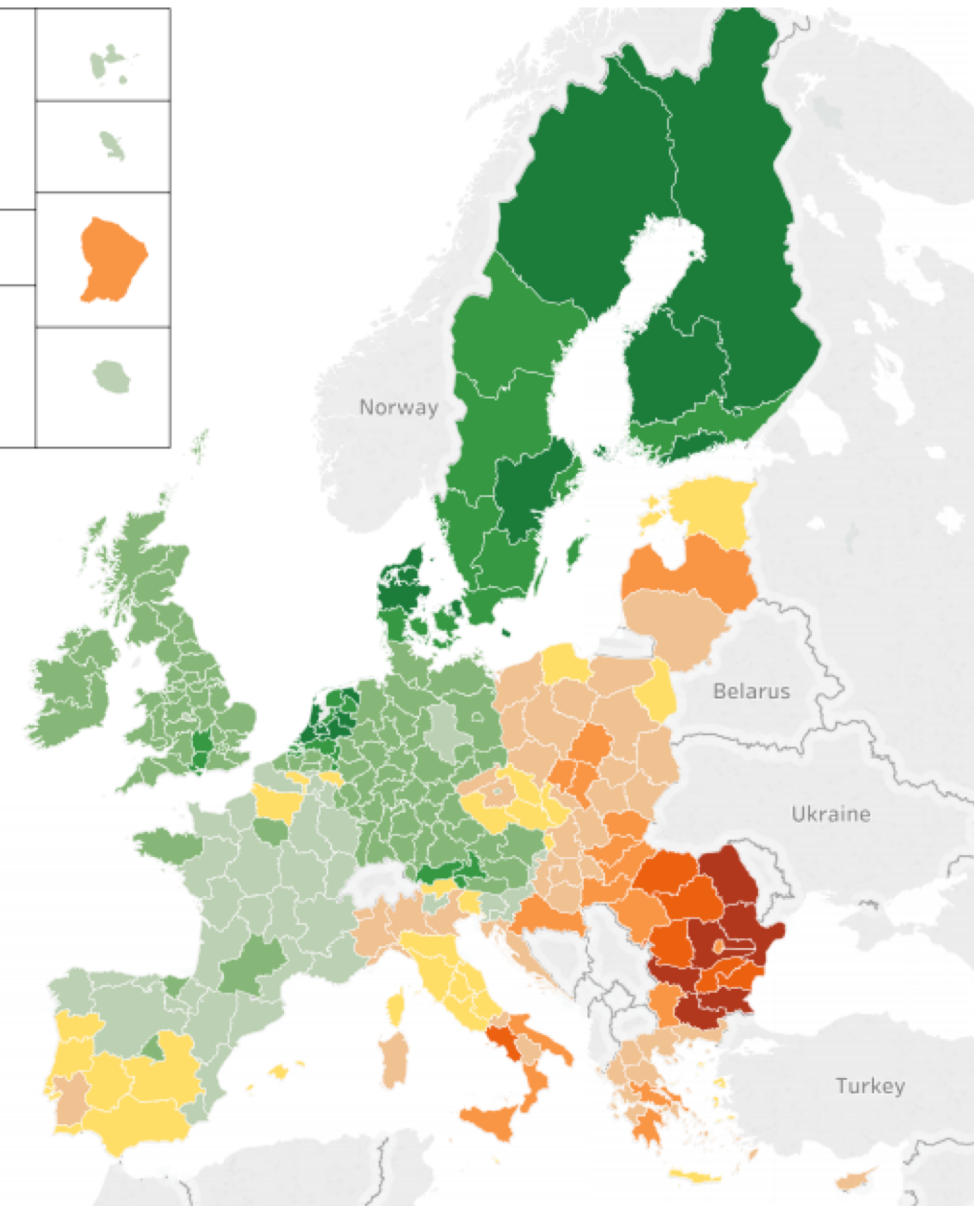
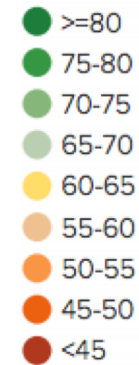
Podpora rozvoje v Paraguay

- Paraguay byla **první** národní vládou, která **začlenila index do plánu rozvoje do roku 2030** (Agenda 2030).
- Poznatky z indexu byly použity pro přenastavení financování některých oblastí, jako je rozšiřování přístupu k internetu a snižování podvýživy v dětství, což vedlo k **14% nárůstu přístupu k internetu a 22% ke snížení zakrslosti dětí za čtyři roky.**



Podpora rozvoje v Evropě

- Evropská komise přijala SPI, aby změřila sociální rozvoj v 272 regionech EU.
- Slouží pro **identifikaci priorit**, jako je kvalita životního prostředí, sociální začlenění, bydlení a další potřeby.



EU Regional Social Progress Index

Score/value Rank
62.59 ● 181/272

GDP PPP per capita (2011)

€46,600 5/272

Bratislavský kraj



Slovakia

	Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank			
Basic Human Needs	68.30	219	●	Foundations of Wellbeing	63.44	146	●	Opportunity	56.32	177	●
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	77.47	214	●	Access to Basic Knowledge	92.30	6	●	Personal Rights	27.22	256	●
Mortality rate before age 65	0.18	223	●	Secondary enrolment rate	0.99	18	●	Trust in the political system	19.79	242	●
Infant mortality	3.00	76	●	Lower secondary completion only	4.80	5	●	Trust in the legal system	21.70	166	●
Unmet medical needs	1.76	101	○	Early school leaving	4.70	12	●	Trust in the police	29.73	262	●
Insufficient food	17.15	237	●	Access to Information and Communications	65.22	145	●	Quality and accountability of government services	-0.76	222	●
Water and Sanitation	72.31	223	●	Internet at home	83.00	101	●	Personal Freedom and Choice	63.35	202	●
Satisfaction with water quality*		170	●	Broadband at home	72.00	157	●	Freedom over life choices*		228	●
Lack of toilet in dwelling	0.26	65	●	Online interaction with public authorities	40.00	150	●	Teenage pregnancy	0.74	89	○
Uncollected sewage	0.20	202	●	Health and Wellness	61.28	224	●	Young people not in education, employment or training	7.33	53	●
Sewage treatment	7.88	225	●	Life expectancy	77.90	223	●	Corruption	-1.37	246	●
Shelter	55.33	201	●	General health status	68.47	125	●	Tolerance and Inclusion	59.36	203	●
Burdensome cost of housing	34.46	163	●	Premature deaths from cancer	100.70	215	●	Impartiality of government services	-1.02	232	●
Satisfaction with housing	15.62	222	●	Premature deaths from heart disease	79.20	215	●	Tolerance for immigrants*		198	●
Overcrowding	35.90	228	●	Unmet dental needs	1.90	35	●	Tolerance for minorities*		208	●
Lack of adequate heating	6.25	102	○	Environmental Quality	40.30	189	●	Attitudes toward people with disabilities	5.70	259	●
Personal Safety	69.12	234	●	Satisfaction with air quality*		249	●	Tolerance for homosexuals*		188	●
Homicide rate	2.24	249	●	Air pollution-pm10	28.00	237	●	Gender gap	-10.17	134	●
Safety at night*		227	●	Air pollution-pm2.5	22.71	248	●	Community safety net*		215	●
Traffic deaths	47.25	97	●	Air pollution-ozone	122.01	206	●	Access to Advanced Education	83.50	48	●
				Pollution, grime or other environmental problems	21.35	224	●	Tertiary education attainment	37.60	33	●
				Protected land (Natura 2000)	42.18	1	○	Tertiary enrolment	0.13	1	●
								Lifelong learning	6.93	175	●

● Underperforming ○ Less than one point under neutral ● Neutral ○ Less than one point over neutral ● Overperforming

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 regions of similar GDP per capita: Île de France, Groningen, Praha, Stockholm, Wien, Oberbayern, North Eastern Scotland, Hamburg, Darmstadt, Utrecht, HelsinkiUusimaa, Bremen, Hovedstaden, NoordHolland, Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen

*Raw data cannot be shown for Gallup indicators

EU Regional Social Progress Index

Score/value Rank
57.46 ● 221/272

GDP PPP per capita (2011)

€14,800 239/272

Stredné Slovensko



Slovakia

	Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank
Basic Human Needs	68.00	222	Foundations of Wellbeing	58.81	185	Opportunity	46.58	241
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	69.14	230	Access to Basic Knowledge	82.17	67	Personal Rights	34.00	209
Mortality rate before age 65	0.22	241	Secondary enrolment rate	0.93	156	Trust in the political system	29.71	201
Infant mortality	4.55	220	Lower secondary completion only	8.37	18	Trust in the legal system	28.88	107
Unmet medical needs	1.71	100	Early school leaving	5.60	21	Trust in the police	38.56	255
Insufficient food	23.65	250	Access to Information and Communications	57.89	179	Quality and accountability of government services	-0.69	214
Water and Sanitation	77.35	191	Internet at home	77.00	154	Personal Freedom and Choice	56.95	229
Satisfaction with water quality*		148	Broadband at home	65.00	210	Freedom over life choices*		229
Lack of toilet in dwelling	1.32	190	Online interaction with public authorities	31.00	195	Teenage pregnancy	1.68	207
Uncollected sewage	0.41	206	Health and Wellness	56.82	235	Young people not in education, employment or training	15.60	199
Sewage treatment	26.85	192	Life expectancy	75.80	247	Corruption	-0.95	223
Shelter	54.90	204	General health status	63.46	224	Tolerance and Inclusion	53.33	238
Burdensome cost of housing	33.36	160	Premature deaths from cancer	111.60	233	Impartiality of government services	-0.96	223
Satisfaction with housing	15.27	239	Premature deaths from heart disease	114.60	241	Tolerance for immigrants*		241
Overcrowding	38.86	230	Unmet dental needs	1.87	34	Tolerance for minorities*		230
Lack of adequate heating	4.30	50	Environmental Quality	41.79	172	Attitudes toward people with disabilities	5.70	259
Personal Safety	71.67	214	Satisfaction with air quality*		199	Tolerance for homosexuals*		225
Homicide rate	1.36	193	Air pollution-pm10	26.80	223	Gender gap	-12.60	203
Safety at night*		218	Air pollution-pm2.5	21.36	240	Community safety net*		170
Traffic deaths	67.43	178	Air pollution-ozone	122.12	206	Access to Advanced Education	43.81	229
			Pollution, grime or other environmental problems	18.98	208	Tertiary education attainment	17.83	216
			Protected land (Natura 2000)	37.67	29	Tertiary enrolment	0.03	189
						Lifelong learning	3.00	229

● Underperforming ○ Less than one point under neutral ● Neutral ○ Less than one point over neutral ● Overperforming

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 regions of similar GDP per capita: Łódzkie, Pomorskie, Jadranska Hrvatska, Ipeiros, KözépDunántúl, Kontinentalna Hrvatska, Latvija, Lietuva, Thessalia, Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki, Norte, Severozápad, Zachodniopomorskie, Malopolskie, Campania

*Raw data cannot be shown for Gallup indicators

EU Regional Social Progress Index

Score/value Rank
56.64 ● 229/272

GDP PPP per capita (2011)

€18,100 204/272

Západné Slovensko



Slovakia

	Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank			
Basic Human Needs	66.69	228	●	Foundations of Wellbeing	58.64	188	●	Opportunity	45.62	244	●
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	71.08	227	○	Access to Basic Knowledge	92.03	9	●	Personal Rights	28.88	253	●
Mortality rate before age 65	0.20	229	●	Secondary enrolment rate	0.99	18	●	Trust in the political system	22.07	234	●
Infant mortality	4.05	182	●	Lower secondary completion only	7.80	16	○	Trust in the legal system	20.15	172	●
Unmet medical needs	2.19	154	●	Early school leaving	3.40	3	●	Trust in the police	31.09	261	●
Insufficient food	22.54	248	●	Access to Information and Communications	60.89	158	●	Quality and accountability of government services	-0.49	202	●
Water and Sanitation	72.27	224	●	Internet at home	77.00	154	●	Personal Freedom and Choice	61.17	210	●
Satisfaction with water quality*		187	●	Broadband at home	73.00	152	○	Freedom over life choices*		227	●
Lack of toilet in dwelling	0.86	163	●	Online interaction with public authorities	32.00	186	●	Teenage pregnancy	1.16	160	●
Uncollected sewage	0.71	212	●	Health and Wellness	57.11	234	●	Young people not in education, employment or training	10.90	107	●
Sewage treatment	10.49	223	●	Life expectancy	76.25	243	●	Corruption	-1.07	228	○
Shelter	54.18	205	●	General health status	64.28	217	●	Tolerance and Inclusion	52.21	246	○
Burdensome cost of housing	31.67	157	●	Premature deaths from cancer	111.20	232	●	Impartiality of government services	-1.03	233	●
Satisfaction with housing	10.73	255	●	Premature deaths from heart disease	103.90	229	●	Tolerance for immigrants*		246	●
Overcrowding	39.30	231	●	Unmet dental needs	1.97	36	●	Tolerance for minorities*		232	●
Lack of adequate heating	3.69	42	●	Environmental Quality	32.22	250	●	Attitudes toward people with disabilities	5.70	259	●
Personal Safety	70.14	227	●	Satisfaction with air quality*		232	●	Tolerance for homosexuals*		217	●
Homicide rate	1.79	232	●	Air pollution-pm10	28.86	242	●	Gender gap	-15.10	225	●
Safety at night*		209	●	Air pollution-pm2.5	22.78	249	●	Community safety net*		210	●
Traffic deaths	71.23	194	●	Air pollution-ozone	121.93	206	●	Access to Advanced Education	43.51	233	●
				Pollution, grime or other environmental problems	12.89	165	●	Tertiary education attainment	15.93	242	●
				Protected land (Natura 2000)	17.90	124	●	Tertiary enrolment	0.03	142	●
								Lifelong learning	2.90	232	●

● Underperforming ○ Less than one point under neutral ● Neutral ○ Less than one point over neutral ● Overperforming

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 regions of similar GDP per capita: Peloponnisos, Dolnoslaskie, Jihozápad, Vzhodna Slovenija, Voreio Aigaio, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Extremadura, Moravskoslezsko, Réunion, Kentriki Makedonia, Slaskie, Basilicata, Alentejo, Puglia, Strední Cechy

*Raw data cannot be shown for Gallup indicators

EU Regional Social Progress Index

Score/value Rank
54.93 ● 243/272

GDP PPP per capita (2011)

€12,800 252/272

Východné Slovensko



Slovakia

	Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank
Basic Human Needs	65.60	230	Foundations of Wellbeing	58.09	198	Opportunity	42.42	257
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	61.49	250	Access to Basic Knowledge	72.22	141	Personal Rights	29.11	252
Mortality rate before age 65	0.21	236	Secondary enrolment rate	0.89	222	Trust in the political system	22.69	231
Infant mortality	8.00	258	Lower secondary completion only	10.60	28	Trust in the legal system	23.43	158
Unmet medical needs	3.04	201	Early school leaving	8.37	65	Trust in the police	29.30	263
Insufficient food	26.56	255	Access to Information and Communications	59.89	161	Quality and accountability of government services	-0.56	211
Water and Sanitation	76.48	200	Health and Wellness	56.59	236	Personal Freedom and Choice	49.61	254
Satisfaction with water quality*		158	Internet at home	78.00	150	Freedom over life choices*		216
Lack of toilet in dwelling	1.32	190	Broadband at home	70.00	172	Teenage pregnancy	3.75	262
Uncollected sewage	0.54	209	Online interaction with public authorities	31.00	195	Young people not in education, employment or training	17.00	211
Sewage treatment	25.61	196	Environmental Quality	45.26	134	Corruption	-1.40	247
Shelter	52.83	208	Satisfaction with air quality*		224	Tolerance and Inclusion	51.75	248
Burdensome cost of housing	36.44	172	Air pollution-pm10	27.07	228	Impartiality of government services	-1.37	249
Satisfaction with housing	15.30	238	Air pollution-pm2.5	21.07	237	Tolerance for immigrants*		230
Overcrowding	40.64	233	Air pollution-ozone	119.73	202	Tolerance for minorities*		225
Lack of adequate heating	6.88	133	Pollution, grime or other environmental problems	13.84	176	Attitudes toward people with disabilities	5.70	259
Personal Safety	72.96	198	Protected land (Natura 2000)	47.82	1	Tolerance for homosexuals*		242
Homicide rate	1.49	211				Gender gap	-14.10	219
Safety at night*		216				Community safety net*		179
Traffic deaths	54.16	118				Access to Advanced Education	41.22	241
						Tertiary education attainment	16.63	233
						Tertiary enrolment	0.03	199
						Lifelong learning	2.47	241

● Underperforming ○ Less than one point under neutral ● Neutral ○ Less than one point over neutral ● Overperforming

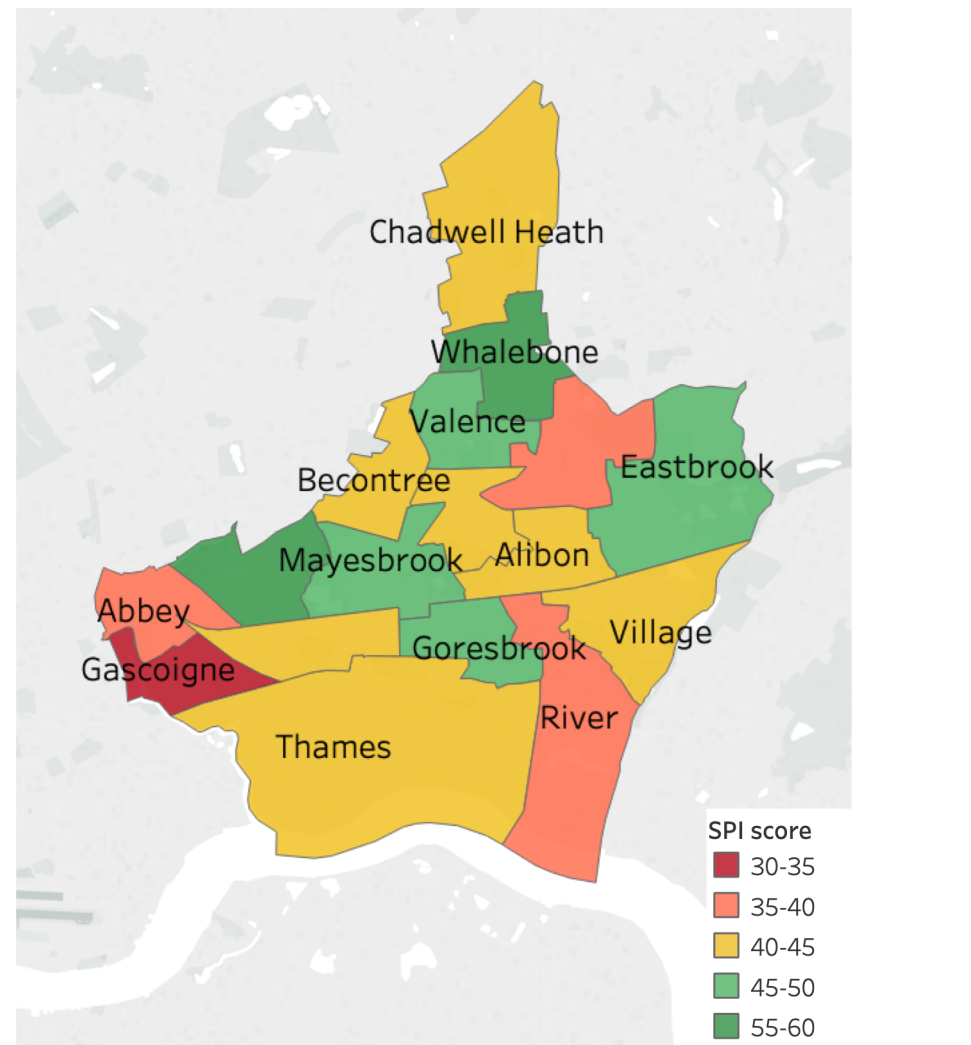
Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 regions of similar GDP per capita: Opolskie, KujawskoPomorskie, Lubuskie, Swietokrzyskie, Vest, Guyane, Malopolskie, Zachodniopomorskie, WarminkoMazurskie, Podlaskie, Centru, DéIDunántúl, Latvija, DéIAlföld, KözépDunántúl

*Raw data cannot be shown for Gallup indicators

Podpora rozvoje v Londýně

Londýnská čtvrť **Barking a Dagenham** - nejchudší, ale také jedna z nejrychleji se měnících čtvrtí Londýna - je prvním místním orgánem Spojeného království, který přijal SPI, aby zajistil, že plány úřadu budou **přínosem pro všechny obyvatele**.

Úřad zahrnul SPI do svého hlavního plánu rozvoje, kde SPI na úrovni městských částí bude informovat veřejnou politiku a monitorovat pokrok směrem k lepším výsledkům v bydlení, veřejné bezpečnosti, vzdělávání, zdraví, kvalitě životního prostředí a inkluzivitě.



Největší **dopady:**

“

- Založili jsme společnou komisi s více organizacemi veřejného sektoru, která začala řešit úroveň domácího násilí.
- Vypracovali jsme novou strategii pro lepší cílení zdrojů a lokalizaci našich služeb v oblastech, kde je to nejvíce potřeba.
- Spustili jsme Beam Energy; vlastního neziskového dodavatele energie, aby se snížil počet domácností bez dostatečného tepla.
- Index je začleněn do nové politiky Sociální hodnoty.

”

Barking and Dagenham Council launches green energy company, Beam Energy



Friday 18 January 2019

Residents

Barking and Dagenham Council has today (Monday 21 January) launched its own greener energy provider, Beam Energy, to help its residents save on their fuel bills.

Social Progress Index 37.13 Rank: 16/17

Household Income £26,574 Rank: 6/17

Abbey

Progress since 2016

Ward Name

Abbey

	Score	Rank		Score	Rank		Score	Rank			
Basic Human Needs	26.36	17	●	Foundations of Wellbeing	44.41	1	●	Opportunity	43.73	13	●
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	60.89	2	●	Access to Basic Knowledge	55.73	6	●	Personal Rights	27.26	16	●
Premature mortality (per 100,000 pop)	83.90	1	●	Key Stage 2 attainment per pupil	39.51	13	●	Households who own their property (%)	9.07	16	●
Death rate (standardised mortality ratio)	42.55	6	●	Key Stage 2 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils (%)	68.97	6	●	Voter registration (%)	58.38	16	●
Foodbank users (per 1,000 pop)	47.98	9	●	Key Stage 4 attainment per pupil	15.30	8	●	Voter turnout (%)	17.56	6	●
				Key Stage 4 gap FSM/non-FSM pupils (%)	64.07	10	●				
Water and Sanitation	17.27	17	●	Schools judged as outstanding/good (%)	100.00	1	●	Personal Freedom and Choice	70.12	2	●
Overcrowding (per 1,000 hholds)	15.29	16	●	Persistent absentees (%)	73.72	4	●	Teenage pregnancy (%)	70.70	9	●
Food hygiene (improvement needed, %)	31.65	13	●				Youth unemployment gap (%)	73.03	10	●	
Pest control visits (per 1,000 hholds)	3.77	16	●	Access to Information and Communications	71.94	1	●	Public transport accessibility	100.00	1	●
				Average broadband speed (Mbits)	21.16	17	●	Pension Credit claimants (per 1,000 pop)	15.47	16	●
Shelter	19.43	17	●	My Account users (per 1,000 pop)	67.27	2	●	Longterm JSA claimants	56.60	3	●
Homelessness (per 1,000 hholds)	0.00	17	●	Registered library users (per 1,000 pop)	76.54	1	●				
Households in fuel poverty (%)	0.00	17	●	Residents without internet access (%)	89.52	1	●	Inclusiveness	41.95	15	●
Housing affordability (house price ratio)	59.84	1	●				Learning disabled ppl in employment (%)	0.00	11	●	
Housing benefits (hholds %)	24.67	9	●	Health and Wellness	48.33	1	●	Learning disabled ppl living independ. (%)	83.99	11	●
Non-decent homes (%)	67.63	14	●	Excess weight in adults (%)	49.67	1	●	Percieved community harmony (%)	51.36	6	●
				Female life expectancy	40.52	6	●	Racist hate crime (per 1,000 pop)	20.93	17	●
Personal Safety	23.64	17	●	Male life expectancy	54.45	1	●	Volunteering residents (%)	38.98	6	●
Crime rate (per 1,000 pop)	0.00	17	●	Obesity amongst children in Reception (%)	56.62	3	●				
Domestic abuse (per 1,000 pop)	13.05	17	●	Obesity amongst children in Year 6 (%)	37.24	5	●	Access to Advanced Education	45.62	13	●
Domestic violence (per 1,000 pop)	12.57	16	●				Adults with no qualifications (%)	10.26	16	●	
Road accidents casualties (per 10,000 pop)	55.96	14	●	Environmental Quality	20.07	17	●	Sustained education after key stage 4 (%)	32.28	16	●
Serious youth violence (per 1,000 pop)	54.55	13	●	Access to parks and open space (%)	51.17	10	●	Youth in employment with training (%)	51.07	7	●
				Air pollution - NO2 exposure	4.50	16	●	Youth not in educ., empl. or training (%)	74.40	4	●
				Air pollution - PM10 exposure	0.00	16	●				
				Fly-tipping (per 1,000 hholds)	72.99	12	●				
				Noise complaints (per 1,000 hholds)	20.56	17	●				

Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 5 wards of similar median household income: River, Chadwell Heath, Valence, Becontree, Mayesbrook.

cores are scaled 0-100, where 0 signifies worst and 100 best performance.

Overperforming
Performing within expectations
Underperforming



Progress over time reflects the ward's annual change in Social Progress Index score.

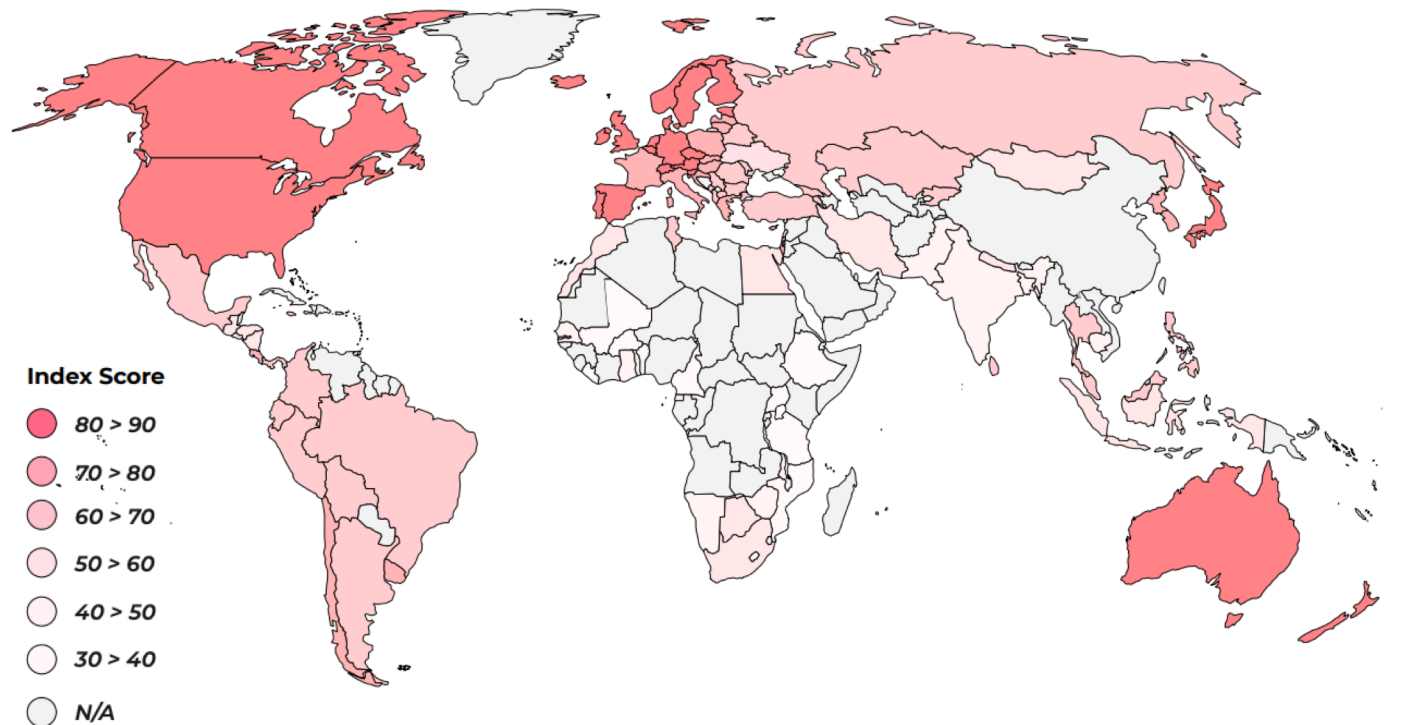
Deterioration
Stagnation
Steady improvement
Significant improvement



Youth Progress Index:

Nové poznatky o největší a nejohroženější generaci vůbec

SPI zaměřený na mladou populaci slouží pro adekvátnější zaměření politik a financování klíčových problémů mladých.



Developed by:



Deloitte.



Děkuji za pozornost.

Kontakt

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