



El Índice Regional Europeo de Progreso Social

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Líders en PIB I a la cua en desenvolupament social? L'índex regional europeu de desenvolupament social a debat
6 de maig de 2016
Sala Macaya, Palau Macaya

¿Por qué nos involucramos en el Índice de Progreso Social Europeo?

- Porque...
 - Entendemos la **competitividad en un sentido amplio** que busca mejorar la calidad de vida de los ciudadanos
 - Creemos que es importante **comparar los resultados con otras regiones en Europa** para mejorar la competitividad del País Vasco
- Por lo tanto...
 - **Lanzamos un piloto** en colaboración con la Social Progress Imperative (SPI) para valorar la posibilidad de calcular el Índice de Progreso Social a nivel subnacional
 - Unimos fuerzas con DG Regio y SPI para **escalarlo para todas las regiones europeas**

Un marco robusto

Índice de Progreso Social

Necesidades Humanas Básicas

- Nutrición y asistencia médica básica
- Agua y saneamiento
- Vivienda
- Seguridad personal

¿Tiene una sociedad la capacidad de satisfacer las necesidades básicas de las personas?

Fundamentos del Bienestar

- Acceso a conocimientos básicos
- Acceso a la información y las comunicaciones
- Salud y bienestar
- Sostenibilidad del ecosistema

¿Dispone una sociedad de los fundamentos para permitir a sus ciudadanos y comunidades mantener y mejorar su calidad de vida?

Oportunidades

- Derechos personales
- Libertad personal y de elección
- Tolerancia e inclusión
- Acceso a educación superior

¿Ofrece una sociedad el ambiente adecuado para que cada persona alcance su potencial pleno?

Mismo marco que el IPS global pero distintos indicadores

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^a
- Sewage treatment^a

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^a
- Air pollution-pm2.5^a
- Air pollution-ozone^a
- Pollution, grime or other environmental problems
- Protected land (Natura 2000)^b

Opportunity

Personal Rights

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

Personal Freedom and Choice

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

Tolerance and Inclusion

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

Access to Advanced Education

- Tertiary education attainment
- Tertiary enrolment
- Lifelong learning

Source Key:

Eurostat

EU SILC: national-level only for Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, United Kingdom; NUTS-1 for Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland (*=Ad Hoc Wellbeing Module)

Gallup: NUTS-1 for Belgium, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, United Kingdom

Other: ^a: European Environmental Agency; ^b: European Commission Directorate-General for the Environment; ^c: European Quality of Government Index; ^d: Eurobarometer

Consideraciones metodológicas: Unidad territorial



	Basic Human Needs				Foundations of Wellbeing				Opportunity					
	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education		
AT			Red						Red				NUTS2 level	
BE			Yellow								Yellow			
BG														
CY														
CZ														NUTS1 level
DE			Red			Yellow			Red		Yellow			
DK														
EE														
EL			Yellow	Yellow		Yellow			Yellow		Yellow			country level
ES														
FI														
FR			Red			Yellow			Red					
HR			Red	Red				Red						
HU			Yellow						Yellow					
IE														
IT														
LT														
LU														
LV														
MT														
NL			Yellow	Yellow					Yellow		Yellow			
PL			Yellow			Yellow			Yellow					
PT			Red						Red					
RO														
SE														
SI						Red								
SK														
UK			Red			Yellow			Red		Yellow			

Variación regional en algunos países subestimada

Consideraciones metodológicas: Fuentes y datos

- Mezcla de **fuentes oficiales** (Eurostat) **y no oficiales** (Gallup)
- Mezcla de **datos objetivos** (mortalidad infantil) y **subjetivos** (confianza en el sistema político)
- Variación en los **años a los que corresponden los indicadores** (2014: Actitudes hacia personas con discapacidad; 2008-2011: Muertes prematuras) e **incertidumbre sobre su actualización**

Consideraciones metodológicas: Normalización y agregación

- **Normalización** entre 0 (👹) y 100 (☀️)

- En algunos casos es bastante evidente:

Percentage de gente que confía en el sistema legal: 👹 0-100 ☀️

Percentage de aguas residuales no recogidas: ☀️ 0-100 👹

- En otros no lo es tanto:

Polución del aire (pm10) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$): Valor límite sugerido por la guía de la UE ☀️ 0-40 👹 Peor valor desde 2008

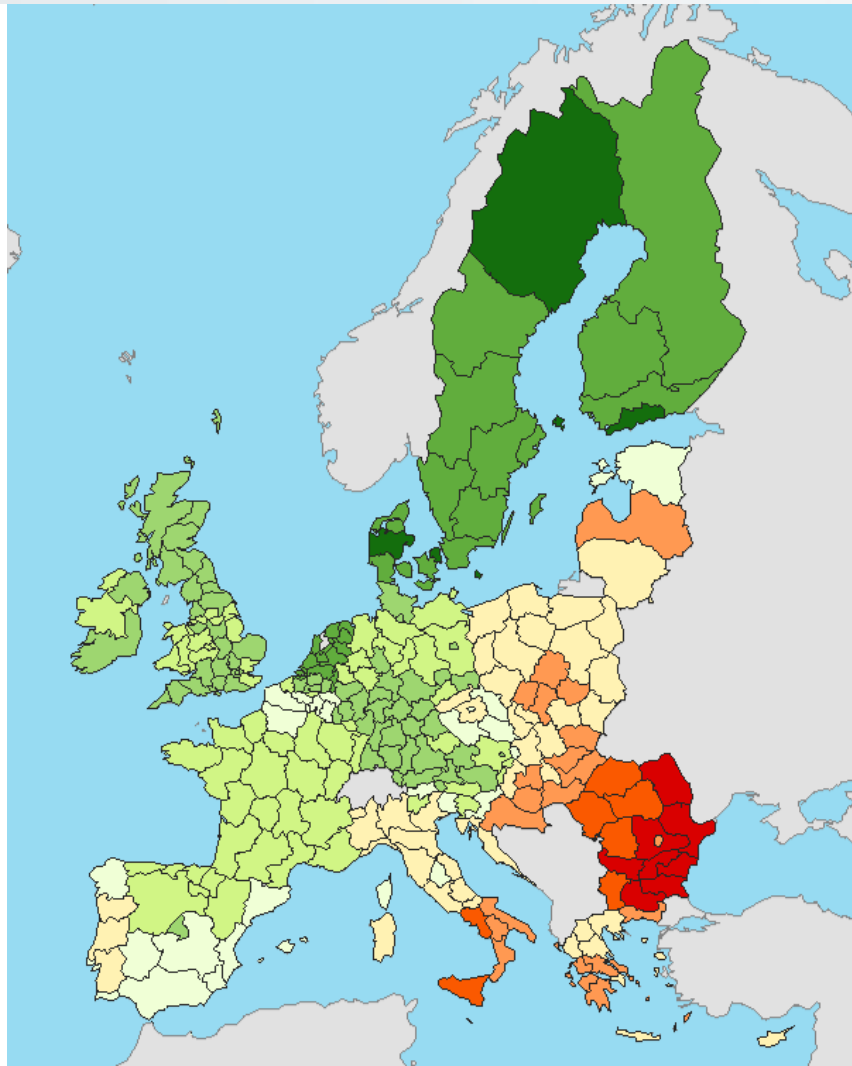
Esperanza de vida: Peor valor desde 2008 👹 71.7- 86.0 ☀️ Valor más alto en Europa de las proyecciones de UN 2030-2035

- **Agregación** mediante media generalizada de orden 0,5:

- Evita la compensación total entre componentes

No tiene implicaciones cuando se compara cada indicador por separado, pero sí cuando se agregan

¿Qué información general podemos obtener sobre Cataluña?



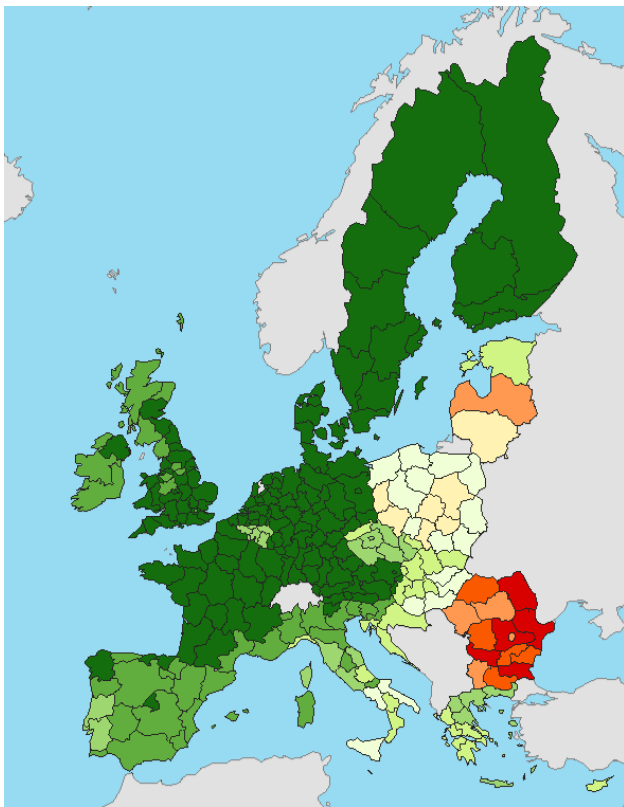
- En la media en **Europa**:
 - Cataluña < Regiones del Norte y Centro de Europa
 - Cataluña ≈ Regiones checas y francesas
 - B.C. > Regiones del Sur y Este de Europa
- En la mitad peor situada en **España**

¿Sorprendente?
¡Sí!

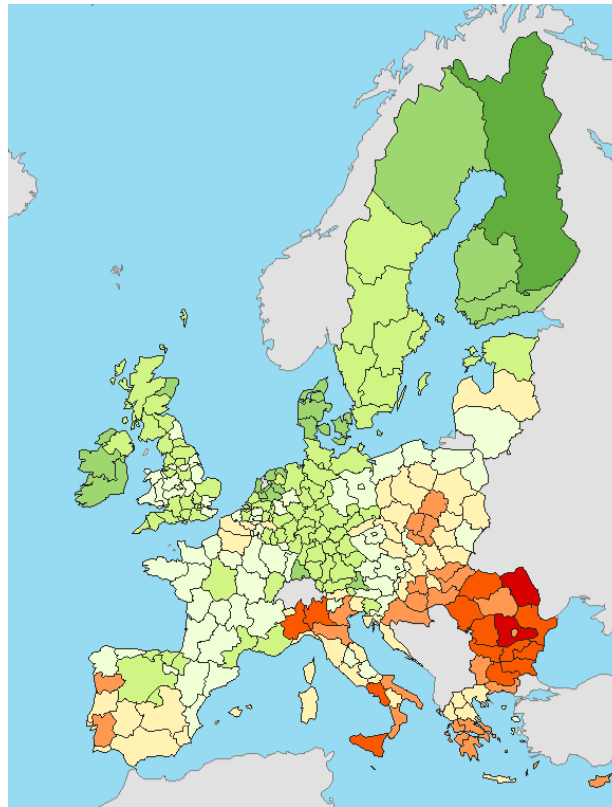
- Esperaba mayor variabilidad dentro de los países
- Esperaba que Cataluña estuviese mejor posicionada en Europa y, sobre todo, en España

¿Qué información podemos obtener sobre cada uno de los pilares?

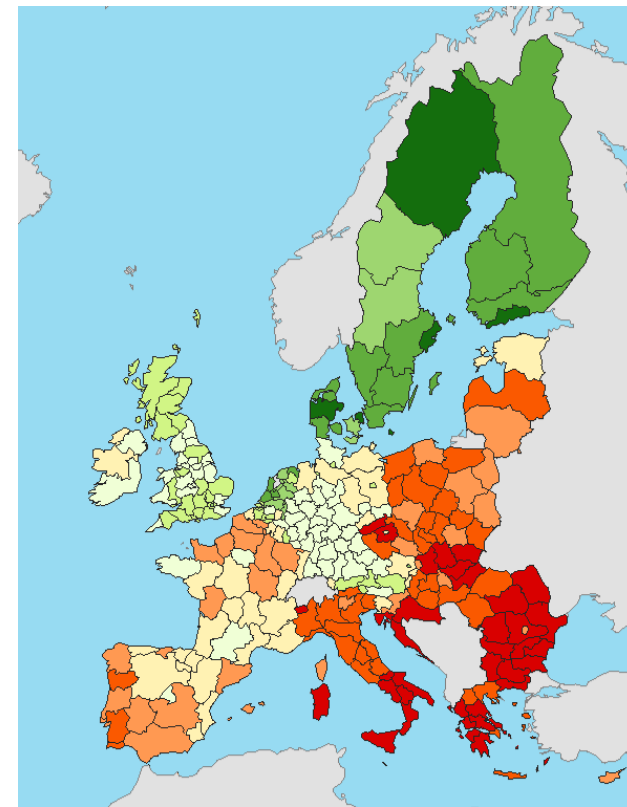
Necesidades Humanas Básicas



Fundamentos del Bienestar

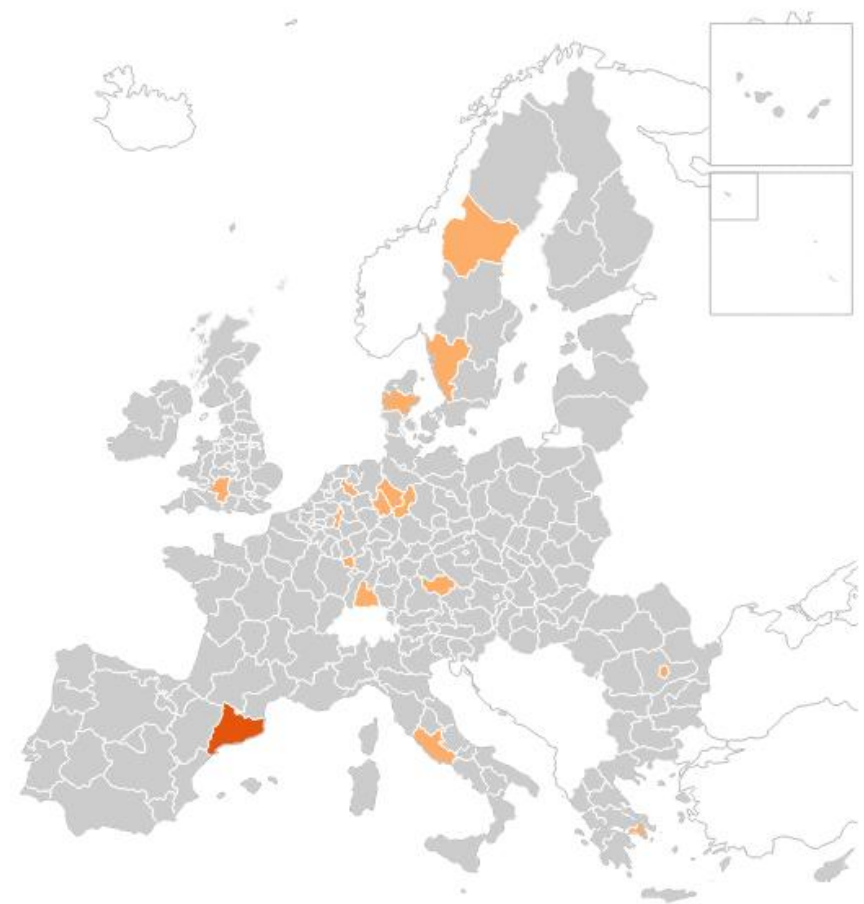
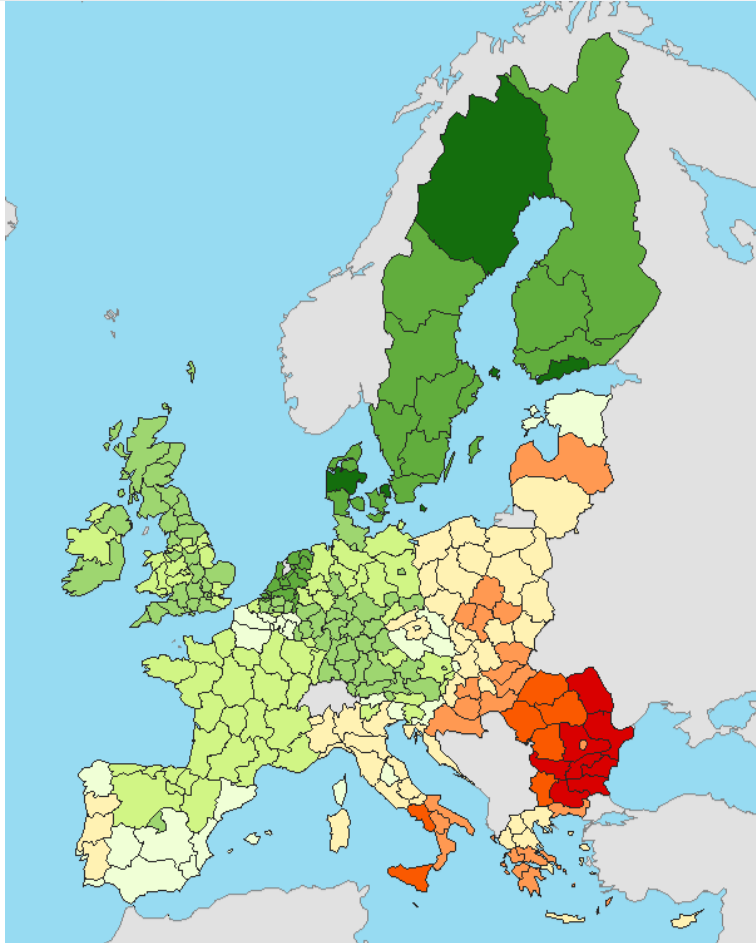


Oportunidades



Buenos resultados en necesidades básicas, no tan buenos en fundamentos del bienestar y mediocres en oportunidades

¿Cómo se encuentra Cataluña cuando se compara con regiones que tienen un PIB per capita similar?

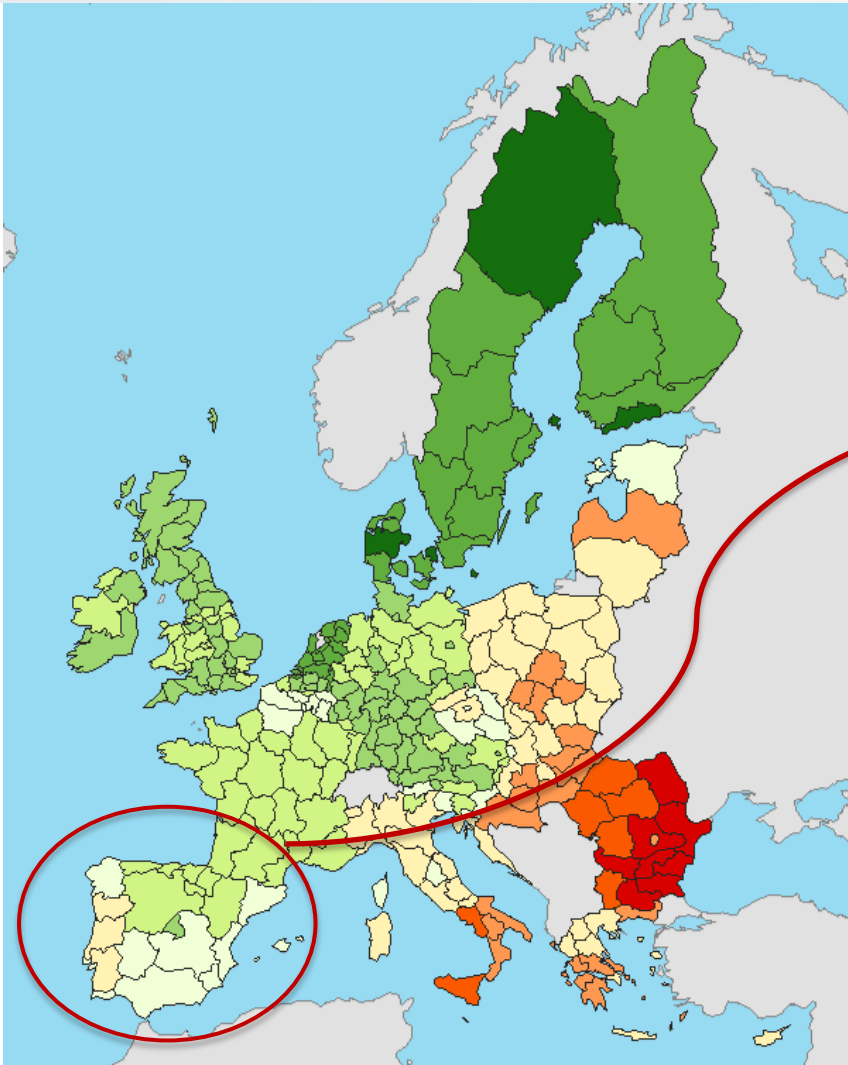


Attiki, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Mellersta Norrland, București – Ilfov, Braunschweig, Västsverige, Hannover, Limburg (NL), Freiburg, Detmold, Midtjylland, Overijssel, Saarland, Gloucestershire Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area, Niederbayern

¿Cómo se encuentra el Cataluña cuando se compara con regiones que tienen un PIB per capita similar?

	Score/Value	Rank	Reg. similar GDP		Score/Value	Rank	Reg. similar GDP		Score/Value	Rank	Reg. similar GDP
European Union Regional Social Progress Index	63.67	165									
GDP per capita (2011)	28,400	57									
BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	77.54	165		FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	60.64	167		OPPORTUNITY	53.95	165	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	90.79	11		Access to Basic Knowledge	52.39	250		Personal Rights	30.49	240	
Mortality rate before age 65 (% of population)	0.10	17		Secondary enrolment rate (% of age group)	0.93	156		Trust in the political system (0=low; 100=high)	18.49	246	
Infant mortality (deaths per 1000 live births)	2.85	62		Lower secondary completion only (% of age group)	44.63	241		Trust in the legal system (0=low; 100=high)	9.88	248	
Unmet medical needs (% of population)	0.32	5		Early school leaving (% of age group)	25.03	253		Trust in the police (0=low; 100=high)	50.03	211	
Insufficient food (% of population)	3.64	58						Quality and accountability of government services (-3=low; 3=high)	-0.39	193	
Water and Sanitation	80.10	172		Access to Information and Communications	63.01	151		Personal Freedom and Choice	62.51	205	
Satisfaction with water quality (% satisfied)	0.62	250		Internet at home (% of population)	72.00	183		Freedom over life choices (% satisfied)	0.70	195	
Lack of toilet in dwelling (% of population)	0.08	9		Broadband at home (% of population)	71.00	169		Teenage pregnancy (% of females aged 15-19)	0.85	113	
Uncollected sewage (% of generated load)	0.02	193		Online interaction with public authorities (% of population)	45.00	120		Young people not in education, employment or training (% of 15-24 year olds)	20.10	232	
Sewage treatment (% of collected wastewater)	54.15	163						Corruption (-3=high; 3=low)	-0.28	182	
Shelter	60.90	184		Health and Wellness	73.62	117		Tolerance and Inclusion	77.02	74	
Burdensome cost of housing (% of population)	59.29	244		Life expectancy (years)	82.85	19		Impartiality of government services (-3.5=low; 3=high)	-0.48	195	
Satisfaction with housing (% satisfied)	23.20	176		General health status (% in good health)	77.11	18		Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 100=high)	0.83	12	
Overcrowding (% of population)	8.35	154		Premature deaths from cancer (deaths per 100,000 inhabitants)	77.30	104		Tolerance for minorities (0=low; 100=high)	0.76	101	
Lack of adequate heating (% lacking heating)	7.84	138		Premature deaths from heart disease (deaths per 100,000 inhabitants)	26.40	15		Attitudes toward people with disabilities (0=low; 100=high)	8.10	71	
				Unmet dental needs (% of population)	5.27	192		Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 100=high)	0.82	13	
				Satisfaction with air quality (% satisfied)	0.66	243		Gender gap (female-male employment rate)	-7.10	53	
								Community safety net (0=low; 100=high)	0.92	125	
Personal Safety	79.93	140		Ecosystem Sustainability	54.64	57		Access to Advanced Education	51.49	100	
Homicide rate (deaths per 100,000 inhabitants)	1.12	144		Air pollution-pm10 (concentration of particle matter)	21.79	156		Tertiary education attainment (% of 25-64 year olds)	33.27	66	
Safety at night (% feeling safe)	0.68	162		Air pollution-pm2.5 (concentration of particle matter)	13.68	119		Tertiary enrolment (% of population)	0.04	61	
Traffic deaths (deaths per million inhabitants)	41.07	76		Air pollution-ozone (concentration of ozone)	117.20	185		Lifelong learning (% of 25-64 year olds)	9.13	130	
				Pollution, grime or other environmental problems (% experiencing problems)	8.50	38					
				Protected land (Natura 2000) (share of area covered)	31.43	45					

¿Cómo se encuentra el Cataluña cuando se compara con el resto de CCAA españolas?



¿Cómo se encuentra Cataluña cuando se compara con el resto de CCAA españolas?



	Score/Value	Rank	Reg. similar GDP	Regions in Spain		Score/Value	Rank	Reg. similar GDP	Regions in Spain		Score/Value	Rank	Reg. similar GDP	Regions in Spain
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BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	77.54	165			FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	60.64	167			OPPORTUNITY	53.95	165		
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	90.79	11			Access to Basic Knowledge	52.39	250			Personal Rights	30.49	240		
Mortality rate before age 65 (% of population)	0.10	17			Secondary enrolment rate (% of age group)	0.93	156			Trust in the political system (0=low; 100=high)	18.49	246		
Infant mortality (deaths per 1000 live births)	2.85	62			Lower secondary completion only (% of age group)	44.63	241			Trust in the legal system (0=low; 100=high)	9.88	248		
Unmet medical needs (% of population)	0.32	5			Early school leaving (% of age group)	25.03	253			Trust in the police (0=low; 100=high)	50.03	211		
Insufficient food (% of population)	3.64	58								Quality and accountability of government services (-3=low; 3=high)	-0.39	193		
Water and Sanitation	80.10	172			Access to Information and Communications	63.01	151			Personal Freedom and Choice	62.51	205		
Satisfaction with water quality (% satisfied)	0.62	250			Internet at home (% of population)	72.00	183			Freedom over life choices (% satisfied)	0.70	195		
Lack of toilet in dwelling (% of population)	0.08	9			Broadband at home (% of population)	71.00	169			Teenage pregnancy (% of females aged 15-19)	0.85	113		
Uncollected sewage (% of generated load)	0.02	193			Online interaction with public authorities (% of population)	45.00	120			Young people not in education, employment or training (% of 15-24 year olds)	20.10	232		
Sewage treatment (% of collected wastewater)	54.15	163								Corruption (-3=high; 3=low)	-0.28	182		
Shelter	60.90	184			Health and Wellness	73.62	117			Tolerance and Inclusion	77.02	74		
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Satisfaction with housing (% satisfied)	23.20	176			General health status (% in good health)	77.11	18			Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 100=high)	0.83	12		
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					Unmet dental needs (% of population)	5.27	192			Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 100=high)	0.82	13		
					Satisfaction with air quality (% satisfied)	0.66	243			Gender gap (female-male employment rate)	-7.10	53		
										Community safety net (0=low; 100=high)	0.92	125		
Personal Safety	79.93	140			Ecosystem Sustainability	54.64	57			Access to Advanced Education	51.49	100		
Homicide rate (deaths per 100,000 inhabitants)	1.12	144			Air pollution-pm10 (concentration of particle matter)	21.79	156			Tertiary education attainment (% of 25-64 year olds)	33.27	66		
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					Pollution, grime or other environmental problems (% experiencing problems)	8.50	38							
					Protected land (Natura 2000) (share of area covered)	31.43	45							



¿Cómo se encuentra Cataluña cuando se compara con el País Vasco?

	Rank		Strength			Rank		Strength			Rank		Strength	
	Cataluña	País Vasco	Cataluña	País Vasco		Cataluña	País Vasco	Cataluña	País Vasco		Cataluña	País Vasco	Cataluña	País Vasco
European Union Regional Social Progress Index	165	102												
GDP per capita (2011)	57	32												
BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	165	74			FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	167	55			OPPORTUNITY	165	133		
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	11	8			Access to Basic Knowledge	250	124			Personal Rights	240	242		
Mortality rate before age 65 (% of population)	17	54	1		Secondary enrolment rate (% of age group)	156	52			Trust in the political system (0=low; 100=high)	246	265		
Infant mortality (deaths per 1000 live births)	62	44			Lower secondary completion only (% of age group)	241	204			Trust in the legal system (0=low; 100=high)	248	251		
Unmet medical needs (% of population)	5	24	1		Early school leaving (% of age group)	253	147			Trust in the police (0=low; 100=high)	211	256		
Insufficient food (% of population)	58	19								Quality and accountability of government services (-3=low; 3=high)	193	135		
Water and Sanitation	172	108			Access to Information and Communications	151	146			Personal Freedom and Choice	205	148		
Satisfaction with water quality (% satisfied)	250	109			Internet at home (% of population)	183	167			Freedom over life choices (% satisfied)	195	198		
Lack of toilet in dwelling (% of population)	9	7			Broadband at home (% of population)	169	151			Teenage pregnancy (% of females aged 15-19)	113	54		
Uncollected sewage (% of generated load)	193	1			Online interaction with public authorities (% of population)	120	108			Young people not in education, employment or training (% of 15-24 year olds)	232	107		
Sewage treatment (% of collected wastewater)	163	134								Corruption (-3=high; 3=low)	182	161		
Shelter	184	159			Health and Wellness	117	71			Tolerance and Inclusion	74	24		
Burdensome cost of housing (% of population)	244	197			Life expectancy (years)	19	14			Impartiality of government services (-3.5=low; 3=high)	195	167		
Satisfaction with housing (% satisfied)	176	175			General health status (% in good health)	18	87			Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 100=high)	12	5		
Overcrowding (% of population)	154	18			Premature deaths from cancer (deaths per 100,000 inhabitants)	104	186			Tolerance for minorities (0=low; 100=high)	101	17		
Lack of adequate heating (% lacking heating)	138	97			Premature deaths from heart disease (deaths per 100,000 inhabitants)	15	36			Attitudes toward people with disabilities (0=low; 100=high)	71	71		
					Unmet dental needs (% of population)	192	142			Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 100=high)	13	9		
					Satisfaction with air quality (% satisfied)	243	160			Gender gap (female-male employment rate)	53	98		
Personal Safety	140	3			Ecosystem Sustainability	57	46			Community safety net (0=low; 100=high)	125	10		
Homicide rate (deaths per 100,000 inhabitants)	144	23			Air pollution-pm10 (concentration of particle matter)	156	66			Access to Advanced Education	100	43		
Safety at night (% feeling safe)	162	53			Air pollution-pm2.5 (concentration of particle matter)	119	51			Tertiary education attainment (% of 25-64 year olds)	66	7		
Traffic deaths (deaths per million inhabitants)	76	40			Air pollution-ozone (concentration of ozone)	185	108			Tertiary enrolment (% of population)	61	87		
					Pollution, grime or other environmental problems (% experiencing problems)	38	89			Lifelong learning (% of 25-64 year olds)	130	72		
					Protected land (Natura 2000) (share of area covered)	45	98							

Conclusiones

- El Índice de Progreso Europeo constituye una **herramienta alternativa para medir el nivel de bienestar.**
- ¿Herramienta para la **distribución de los fondos de cohesión?**
Poco probable
- No es conveniente quedarse solo en el agregado, sino **bajar a los detalles y tomar medidas**
 - ¿En qué componentes hay debilidades?
 - ¿A qué se debe?
 - ¿De qué otras regiones se puede aprender?
 - ¿Qué queda fuera de la medición y es importante?

Gràcies



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