



Regional Competitiveness Index and the Social Progress Index

Some tools for you to consider

25th Monitoring Committee

15/6/2017

Unit D.5, DG REGIO



European
Commission



ISSUES RELATED TO
COMMUNICATION

The Regional Competitiveness Index

**The EU Regional
Social Progress Index**



A

MEASURES SOCIAL PROGRESS for each region as a complement to traditional measures of economic progress.

B

Helps regions to **BENCHMARK** themselves against other regions in the EU and to identify their main strengths and weaknesses.



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Lithuania		Lietuva		LT00
	Score	Rank		
RCI 2016	0-100	34.2	194/263	
GDP per head (PPS)	EU-28=100	72	193/263	
Stage of development	1-5	2		

	Score	Rank		Score	Rank		Score	Rank
	0-100			0-100			0-100	
Basic dimension	28.1	227/263	Efficiency dimension	55.4	167/263	Innovation dimension	30.5	198/263
Institutions	37.5	191/263	Higher Education and lifelong learning	69.0	79/263	Technological Readiness	55.9	176/263
Macroeconomic Stability	66.4	14/28	Labour Market Efficiency	57.4	158/263	Business Sophistication	11.5	243/263
Infrastructure	8.14	227/263	Market Size	11.7	222/263	Innovation	31.7	168/263
Health	27.2	259/263						
Basic Education	47.5	20/28						

- Equal ranking is assigned if the difference in score is not above 0.1
- Macroeconomic Stability and Basic Education at the country level

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

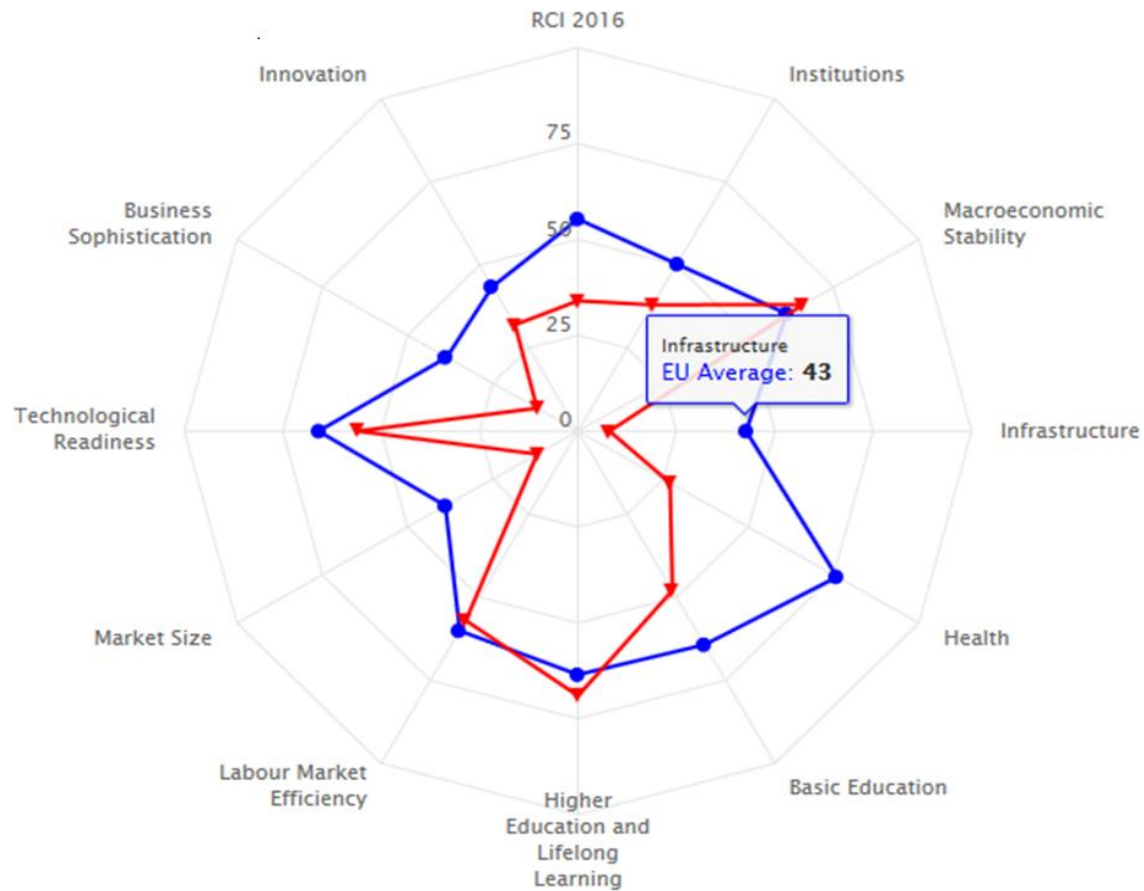
Peer Regions: Castilla-La Mancha, Guadeloupe, Região Autónoma da Madeira, Jihozápad, Wielkopolskie, Západné Slovensko, Tees Valley and Durham, Sardegna, Yugozapaden, Región de Murcia, Basilicata, Eesti, Região Autónoma dos Açores, Dolnoslaskie and Slaskie



- Strength relative to the 15 regions with most similar GDP per capita
- Neither strength nor weakness relative to the 15 regions with most similar GDP per capita
- Weakness relative to the 15 regions with most similar GDP per capita
- * Indicates a strength or weakness that is close to the expected range



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EU Regional Social Progress Index 59.02 205/272
GDP PPP per capita (2011) €16,900 218/272

Lietuva



Basic Human Needs

Score 58.15 Rank 257

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

Score 62.41 Rank 248

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

Water and Sanitation

Score 81.39 Rank 165

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

Shelter

Score 51.12 Rank 223

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

Personal Safety

Score 41.37 Rank 272

- Homicide rate
- Safety at night
- Traffic deaths

Foundations of Wellbeing

Score 61.33 Rank 163

Access to Basic Knowledge

Score 91.48 Rank 10

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

Access to Information and Communications

Score 54.33 Rank 213

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

Health and Wellness

Score 53.63 Rank 247

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

Environmental Quality

Score 49.93 Rank 89

- Air pollution-pm10
- Air pollution-pm2.5
- Air pollution-ozone
- Pollution, grime or other environmental problems
- Protected land (Natura 2000)

Opportunity

Score 57.61 Rank 169

Personal Rights

Score 44.09 Rank 136

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

Personal Freedom and Choice

Score 59.37 Rank 219

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

Tolerance and Inclusion

Score 56.29 Rank 219

- 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

Score 72.46 Rank 95

- Tertiary education attainment
- Tertiary enrolment
- Lifelong learning

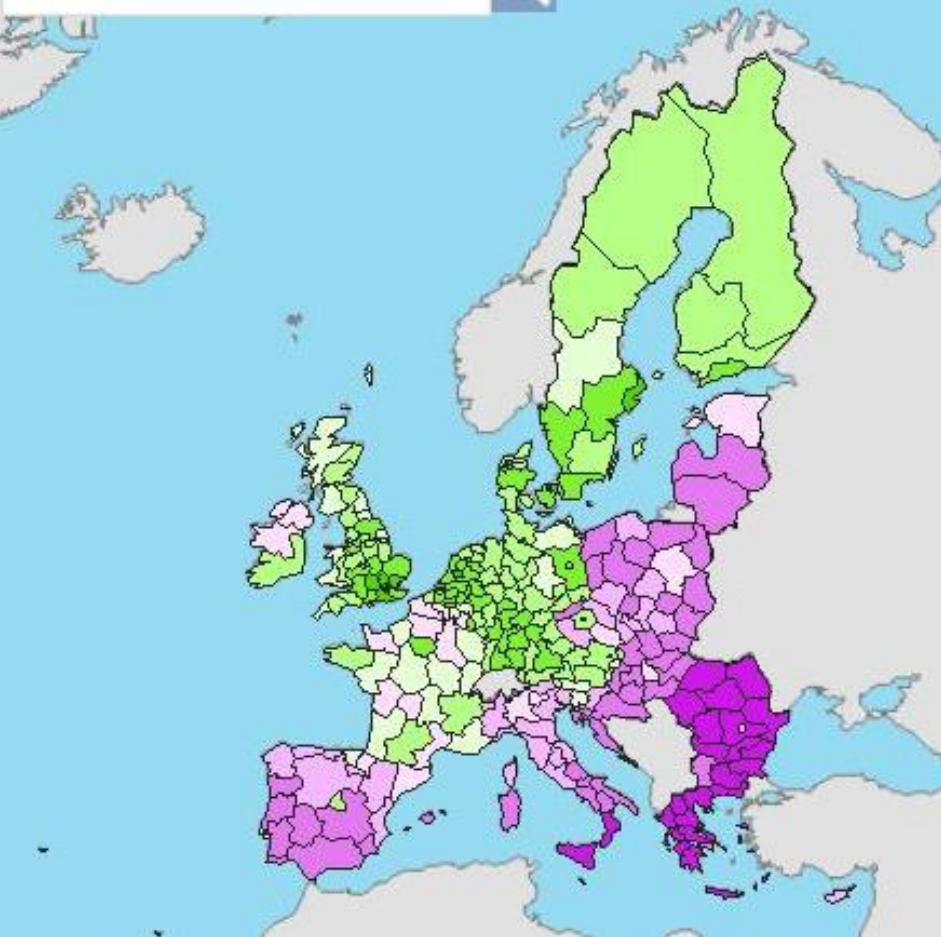
● Underperforming ○ Less than one point under neutral ● Neutral ○ Less than one point over neutral ● Overperforming ○ No data

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 regions of similar GDP per capita: Thessalia, Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki, Norte, Kontinentalna Hrvatska, Ipeiros, Severozápad, Pomorskie, Campania, Dytiki Ellada, Nyugat-Dunántúl, Střední Morava, Centro (PT), Eești, Středné Slovensko, West Wales and The Valleys

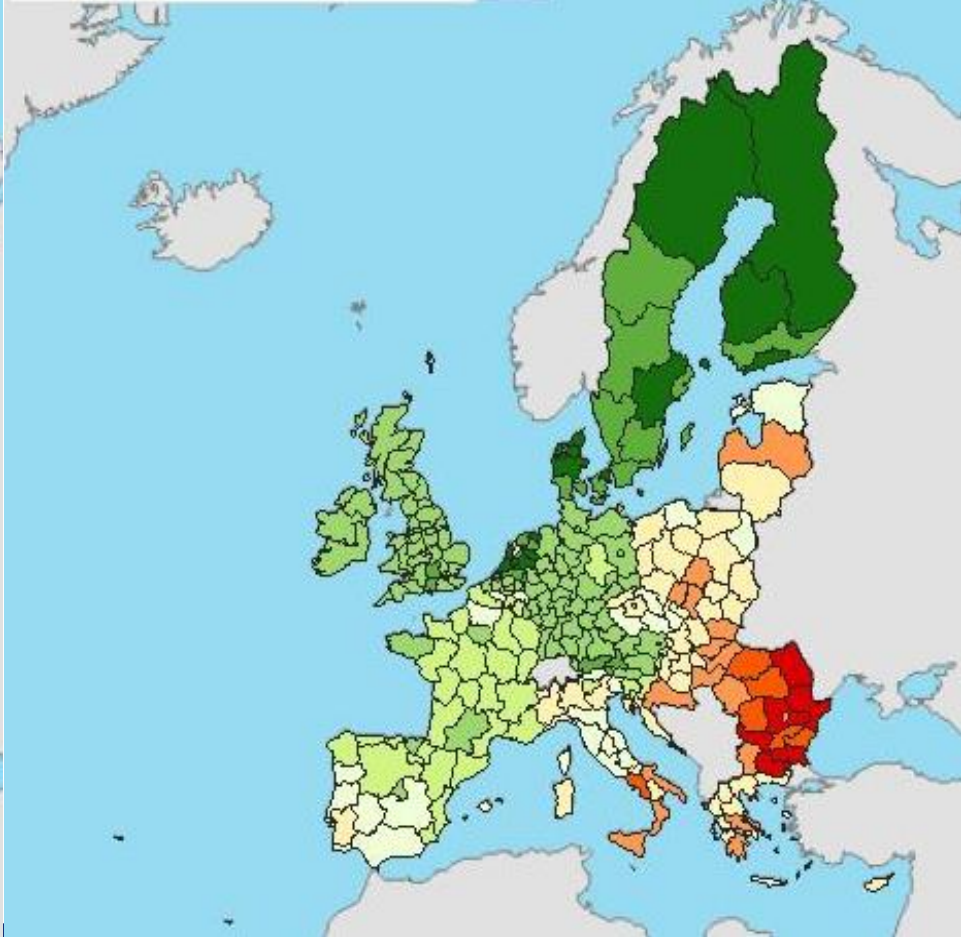


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EU Regional Competitiveness Index, 2016



EU Social Progress Index



RCI 2016:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/regional_competitiveness/

SPI 2016:

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



Thank you !