



The Sustainable Progress Index 2022

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University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh

Overview

- Introduction: Wealth, Wellbeing & Happiness
- Measures of Wellbeing
 - Objective and Subjective Measures
- The Sustainable Progress Index 2022
- Conclusions and Policy Considerations

Introduction: Wealth, Wellbeing & Happiness

Wealth, Wellbeing and Happiness

- Why measure anything? To inform public policy decisions
- Hot new idea in Economic Policy comes from one of the most ancient philosophical questions: what is relationship between wealth and wellbeing?
 - From Aristotle to Adam Smith most philosophers have recognized that wealth (defined as material goods) is necessary but not sufficient
- After WWII, GDP became a proxy for wellbeing: more wealth means more resources to meet individual and social needs
- Economic growth became the primary economic goal

Problems with GDP as a measure of Wellbeing

- **General Problems of GDP**
 - Doesn't distinguish between helpful and harmful economic transactions.
 - Ignores home production (such as childcare)
 - Pollution is usually measured as a plus for GDP
- **Special problems in Ireland**
 - Transfer pricing by foreign companies (to avoid taxes) distorts GDP estimates

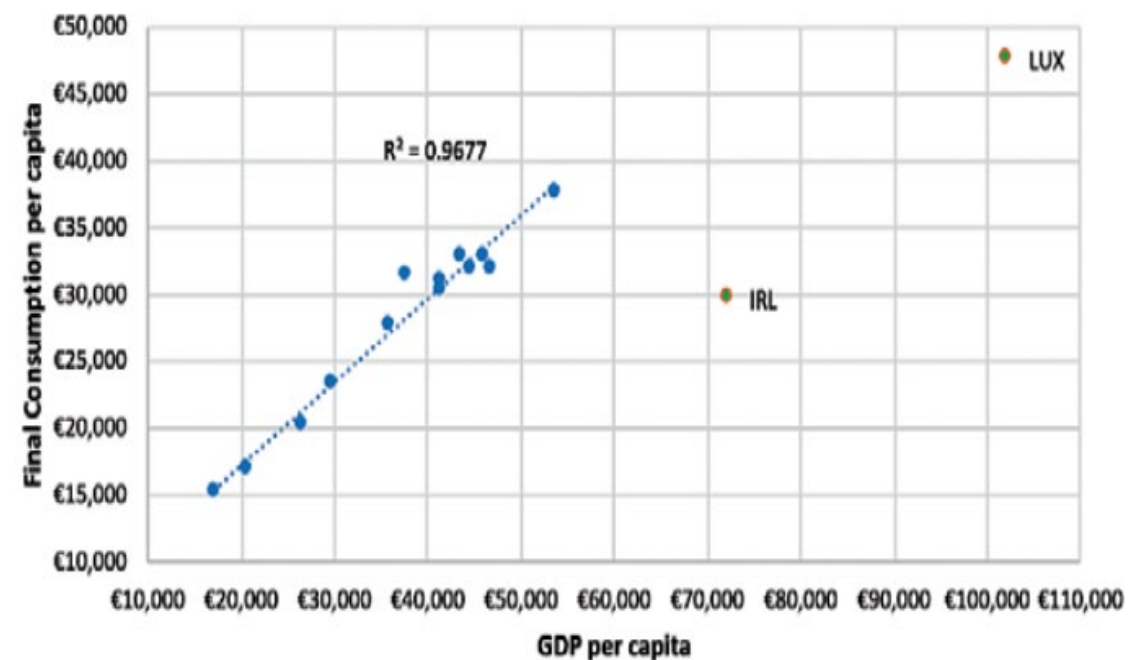
GDP as a Measure of Ireland's Economy

Table 1
EU 14 GDP and Final Consumption, 2019

Country	GDP per capita	Country	Final Consumption per capita
Luxembourg	€102,200	Luxembourg	€47,610
Ireland	€72,260	Denmark	€37,600
Denmark	€53,760	Finland	€32,900
Netherlands	€46,710	Sweden	€32,870
Sweden	€46,160	Netherlands	€31,900
Austria	€44,780	Austria	€31,860
Finland	€43,570	Belgium	€30,850
Germany	€41,510	Germany	€30,220
Belgium	€41,450	Ireland	€29,720
France	€35,960	France	€27,630
Italy	€29,660	Italy	€23,390
Spain	€26,430	Spain	€20,140
Portugal	€20,740	Portugal	€16,750
Greece	€17,100	Greece	€15,220
EU 14 AVG	€44,449	EU 14 AVG	€29,190
Ireland as % of AVG	162.6%	Ireland as % of AVG	101.8%

Source: Eurostat. Figures are in current prices.

Figure 1 Relationship between EU 14 GDP and Final Consumption, 2019



Beyond GDP

- **Early efforts: supplement GDP**

- Human Development Index
- Genuine Progress Indicator
- Index of Social Progress Ireland (1996)

- **Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Report**

- “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, Sen and Fitoussi, 2009, p. 12).

- **S-S-F Report Recommends: Dimensions of Wellbeing**

1. Material living standards (income, consumption, and wealth)
2. Health
3. Education
4. Personal activities including work
5. Political voice and governance
6. Social connections and relationships
7. Environment (present and future conditions)
8. Insecurity, of an economic as well as physical nature

Measures of Wellbeing

Rethinking Measuring Wellbeing

- **Three Philosophical Approaches**
- **Capabilities Approach**
 - Based on Objective conditions
 - Goal is to expand “freedom” to choose “life” people feel is meaningful
 - Example: MDGs, SDGs
- **Subjective Wellbeing**
 - Based on Science of Happiness
 - Focuses on outcomes
 - Example: Gallop Happiness Survey
- **Fair Allocation**
 - Based on Welfare Economics expanded to non-market phenomena
 - Uses “willingness-to-pay” and Pareto Optimality

Examples of Objective Measures of Wellbeing

Table 2
Various Objective Measures of Wellbeing for EU 14, 2020-21

Country	GDP per cap 2020	Country	SPI 2021	Country	SDG Index 2021	Country	World Happiness Index 2021	Country	HDI, 2020
LUX	€ 101,760	FIN	92.26	FIN	80.8	FIN	7.889	IRL	0.955
IRL	€ 74,870	DNK	92.15	SWE	80.6	DNK	7.515	DEU	0.947
DNK	€ 53,600	SWE	91.20	DNK	79.3	NLD	7.504	SWE	0.945
SWE	€ 45,920	NLD	90.57	AUT	78.0	LUX	7.404	NLD	0.944
NLD	€ 45,870	DEU	90.32	DEU	75.3	SWE	7.314	DNK	0.94
FIN	€ 42,680	IRL	89.47	FRA	72.7	DEU	7.312	FIN	0.938
AUS	€ 42,540	AUT	89.44	BEL	72.5	AUS	7.213	BEL	0.931
DEU	€ 40,490	LUX	88.75	NLD	72.1	IRL	7.035	AUS	0.922
BEL	€ 39,580	BEL	88.68	IRL	70.6	BEL	6.839	LUX	0.916
FRA	€ 33,960	FRA	88.23	PRT	69.1	FRA	6.714	ESP	0.904
ITA	€ 27,820	ESP	87.53	ESP	68.5	ESP	6.502	FRA	0.901
ESP	€ 23,690	ITA	86.56	ITA	68.5	ITA	6.488	ITA	0.892
PRT	€ 19,430	PRT	85.97	LUX	65.8	GRC	5.788	GRC	0.888
GRC	€ 15,420	GRC	84.37	GRC	64.8	PRT	5.768	PRT	0.864

Source: Eurostat; Sustainable Progress Imperative 2021; Sustainable Development Report, 2021; World Happiness Report 2021; Human Development Report 2020.

Results of Subjective Wellbeing Research

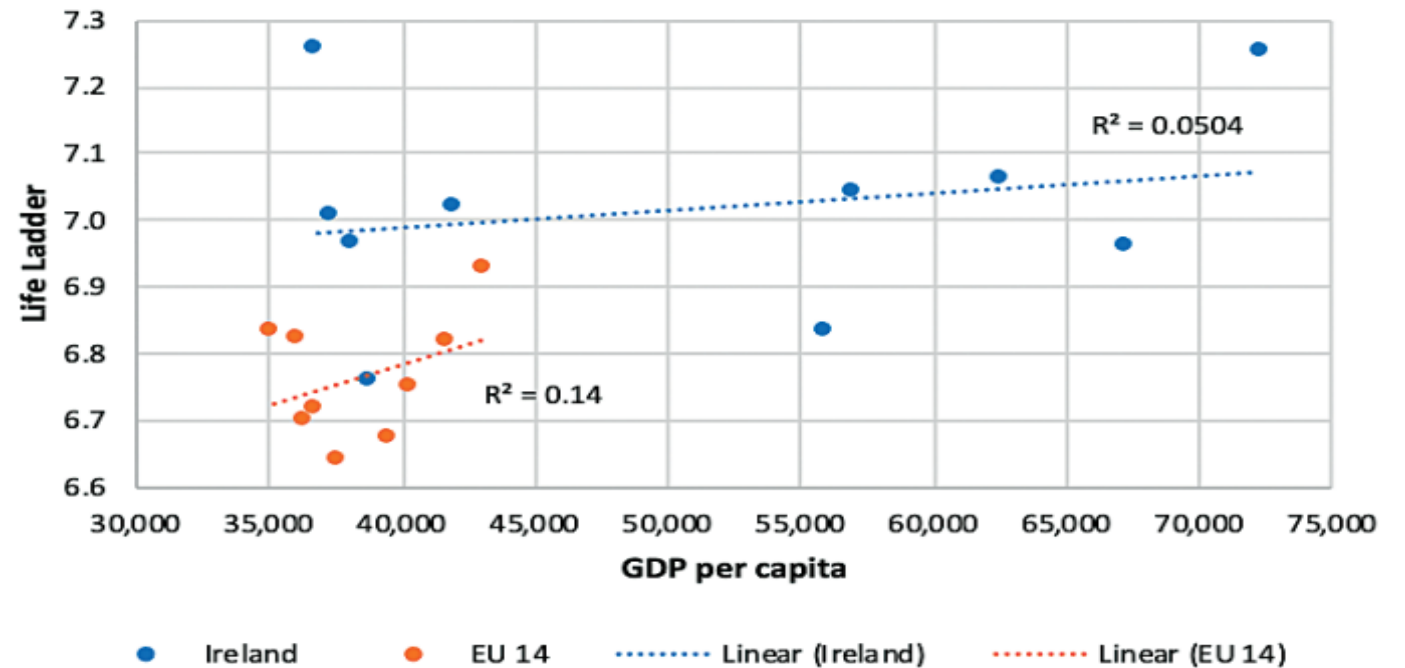
Drivers of Wellbeing	What the Evidence Suggests
Health -mental -physical	Mental and physical health are strong predictors of wellbeing. Enough sleep, exercise, eating healthy foods improves wellbeing.
Personal Finance -income -debt -financial uncertainty	Income has significant effect on wellbeing for people living in poverty, but as basic needs are met it becomes less important for wellbeing. Money allows us to 'buy' other things that improve wellbeing (healthcare, education). Wellbeing depends on our income relative to others. Debt and financial uncertainty cause stress, negatively affecting wellbeing.
Education and Skills -education level -life skills, capabilities	Higher levels of education improve job quality and incomes (which help wellbeing). Continued learning is associated with improved wellbeing.

Relationships -close relationships -trust -friendship	Close relationships (with family and friends) and having someone to rely on are very important for wellbeing.
What we do and Purpose -employment -good quality jobs -participating in arts, sports, music -a minimal degree of volunteering, altruism -commuting time	Having a job is good for wellbeing, having a 'high quality' job is even better. High quality job has job security, good relationships with colleagues and some control over work. Different activities can affect our wellbeing (exercise, creative arts). Having a sense of purpose also adds to wellbeing.
Broad Environment -fear of crime/safety -trust in people -access and satisfaction with services, housing -natural environment	Security is important for wellbeing, as are feelings of belonging. Access to services that address needs contributes to wellbeing, as does satisfaction with these services. Lower air quality lowers wellbeing.
Autonomy -participation -self-esteem, dignity -fairness	Opportunity to participate has as positive effect on wellbeing <u>when it leads to decisions which better reflect needs</u> . Self esteem and dignity are important aspects of wellbeing. A sense of fairness is an important predictor of wellbeing

Subjective Wellbeing

- Often mixture of objective and subjective measures
- Measuring people's feelings over time and in different countries presents many challenges (Easterlin Paradox)
- In many situations people's "happiness" levels return to baseline

Figure 2 Ireland and EU 14 Economic Growth and Happiness, 2010-2019



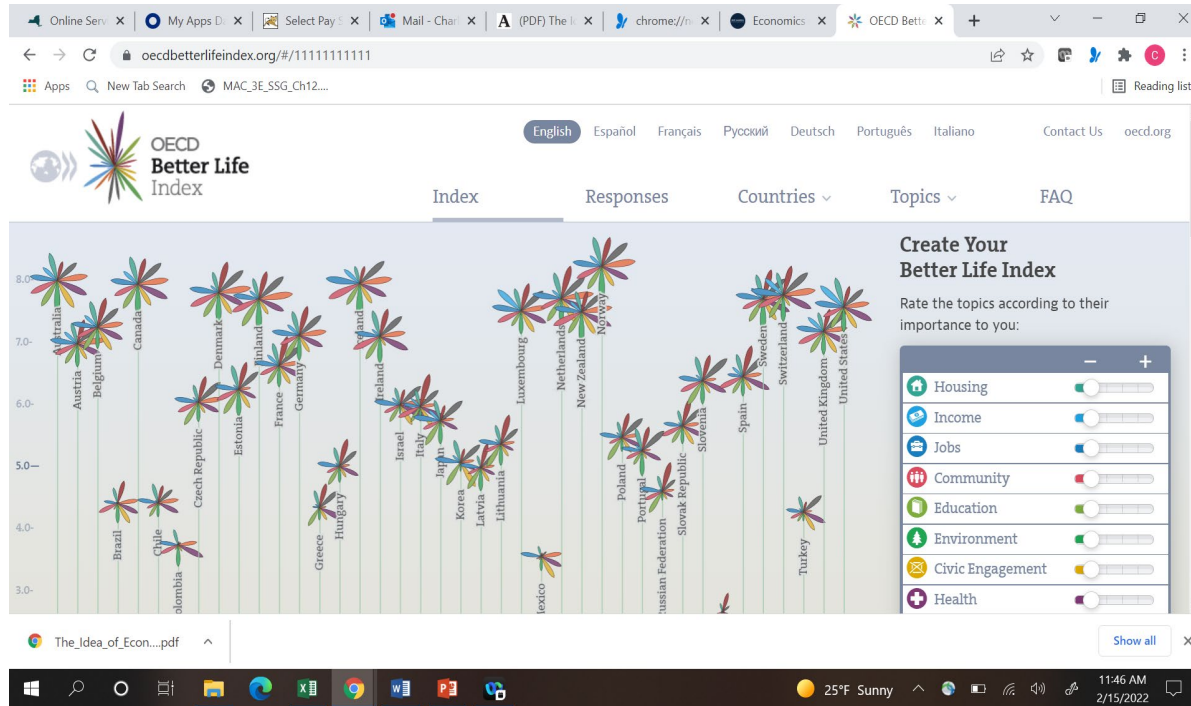
Source: World Happiness Report



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OECD Better Life Index: Model for Many Countries Developing Wellbeing Measures

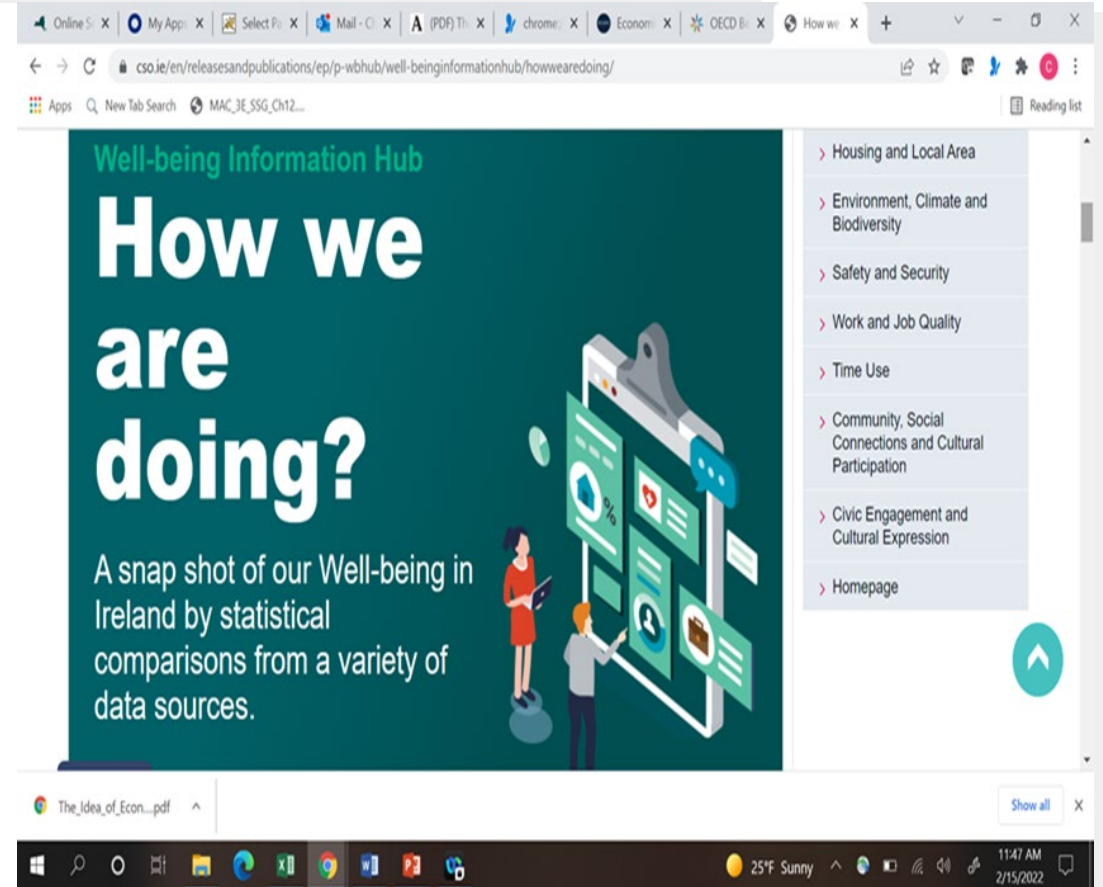


- OECD based on three frameworks:
1. **Here and Now** (income and wealth, Subjective wellbeing; health; work ...)
 2. **Inequalities** between and within groups
 3. **Future Wellbeing**: Economic, Natural, Human and Social Capital

CSO Wellbeing Information Hub

- **CSO Well-being Information Hub covers:**

1. **Here and Now:** mostly same factors, sometimes different variables
2. **Inequalities:** CSO includes many inequalities, but not income inequality
3. **Future Wellbeing:** some natural and human capital

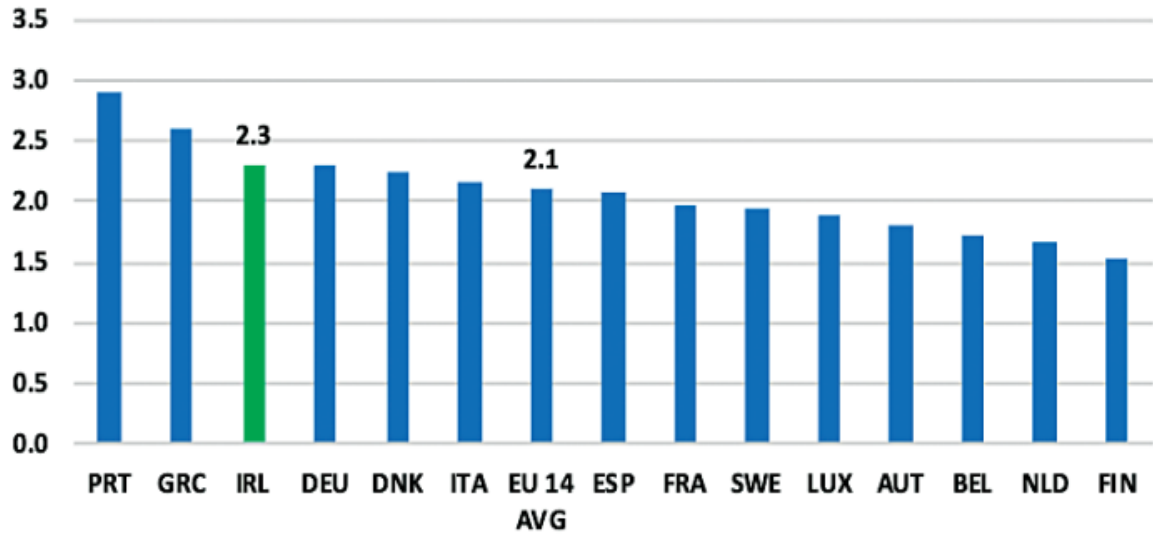


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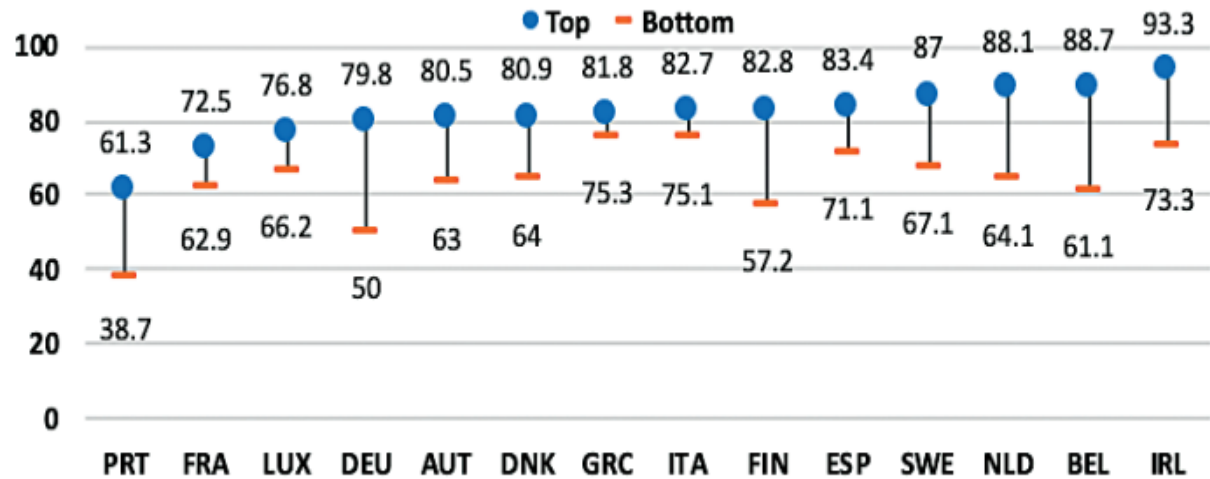
Inequality in National Wellbeing

Figure 3 EU14 80/20 Ratio of Life Satisfaction, 2018



Source: OECD

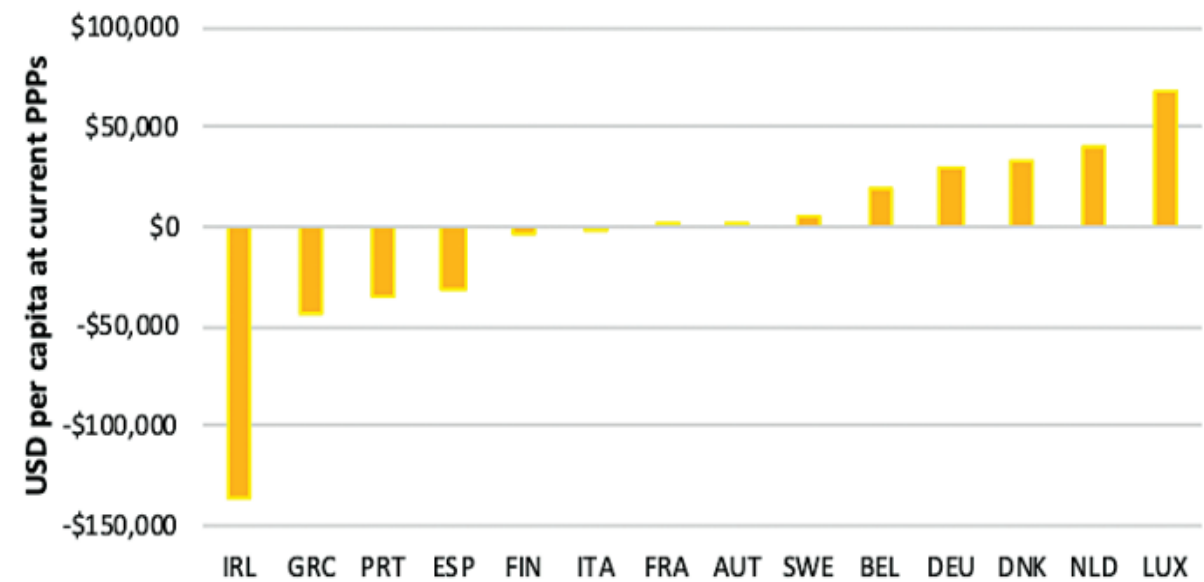
Figure 4 Share of Adults Reporting "Good" or "Very Good" Health by Income Quintile



Source: OECD

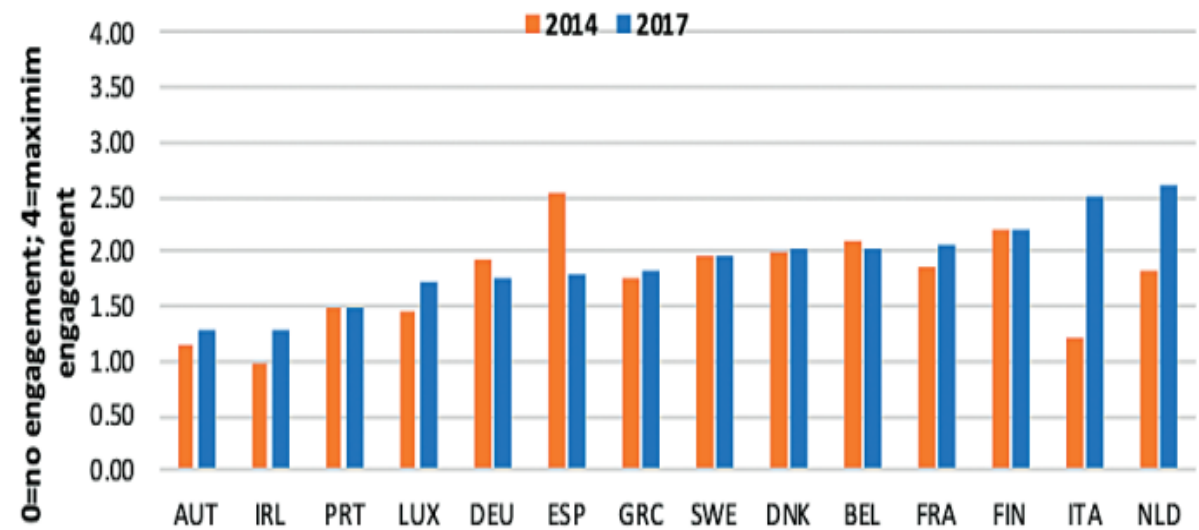
Measures of Economic and Social Capital

Figure 5 Financial Net Worth of Total Economy, 2018



Source: OECD

Figure 6 Government Stakeholder Engagement, 2014 and 2017



Source: OECD

Summary

- Effective policy design and implementation needs evidence
- Wellbeing frameworks usually provide wider range of factors, giving greater historical and social context (often missing from economic variables)
- Subjective wellbeing measures can be taken to an extreme where how people “feel” about an issue becomes more important than the issue. Some of the “science of happiness” looks like it is designed to manipulate people’s perceptions through positive thinking
- Advantages of objective measures (like the SDGs) is that they have wide acceptance and are increasingly part of official data collection
- Purpose of country comparisons is to learn from other country’s experiences. This is not the Olympics of social, economic and environmental statistics!!

The Sustainable Progress Index 2022

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals



Eurostat 2022: EU Progress Towards the SDGs

Key Results

1. **Strong Progress:** SDG 1 and SDG16
2. **Moderate Progress:** 9 of the SDGs
3. **Movement AWAY:** SDG7 and SDG15

NOTE: no trends for SDG6 and SDG14

Overview of EU progress towards the SDGs over the past 5 years, 2021
(Data mainly refer to 2014–2019 or 2015–2020)



Jeffrey Sachs et al, SDSN

Ireland's Current SDG Dashboard



Source: Sachs et al (2021, p. 256)

Our Starting Point

Data Selection

- UN Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs (2017; 2020)
- EU SDG Indicator Set (2021)



The Data

- **Our Focus?**

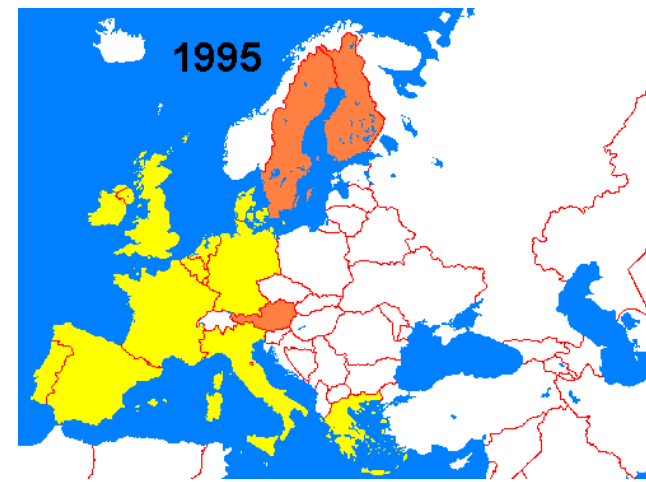
- the **EU14 countries**
- aim to compare Ireland relative to its peers

- **Our Criteria for Data Selection?**

- **Relevance and applicability:** the data must be directly related (e.g. an exact match), similar, or relevant to monitoring of the SDG
- **Quality:** we only use official published data from international sources and non-governmental organisations
- **Coverage:** data must be available for all 14 countries
- **Most recent available:** as far as possible, all data must refer to the most recent year available - 2020 for many indicators – **Impact of COVID-19 is NOT fully captured in our results**

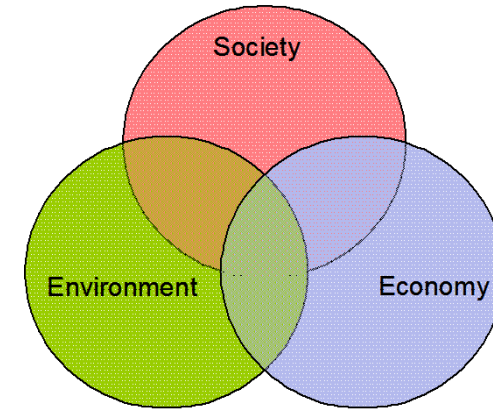
- **Our Final Dataset?**

- **87 indicators across the 17 goals**
- Minimum of 4 or more indicators per SDG
- Exception is SDG 13 (2 indicators) and SDG 11 (3 indicators)



Our Method

- **Method involves assigning percentile rank to each indicator**
 - Normalise the data – 100 is best, 0 is worst
 - Better performance always means higher scores
- **First, examine SDGs by three 3 dimensions – 3 Indexes**
 - Economy, Society, Environment
- **Aggregate across all 17 SDGs to arrive at Sustainable Progress Index**
 - all data from latest year available
- **Each indicator weighted equally in the SDG (UN, 2015)**



“These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development”. (UN, 2015, paragraph 5)



The Economy Index - Country Ranking

Table 7 The Economy SDG Index – Ranking by Country

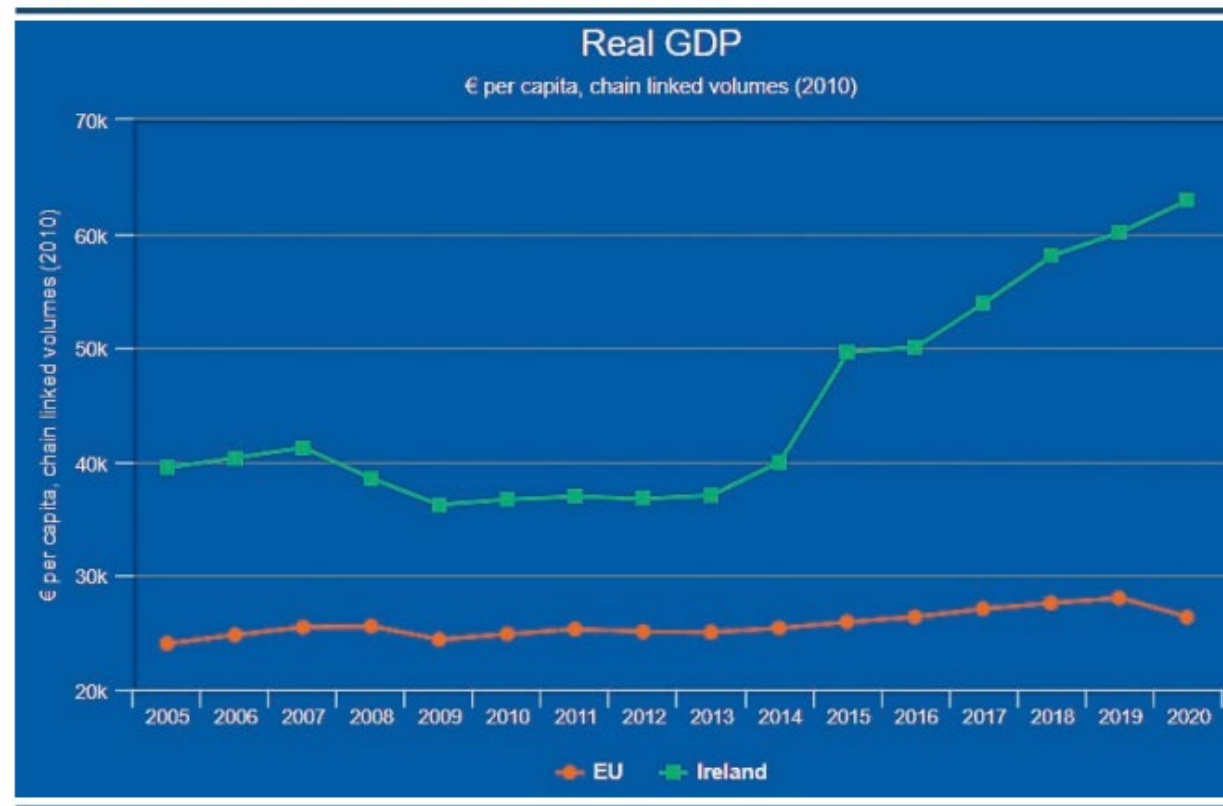
Country	Index Score	Country Rank
Netherlands	0.8011	1
Sweden	0.7962	2
Denmark	0.7718	3
Germany	0.7231	4
Finland	0.6140	5
Belgium	0.6101	6
Austria	0.5999	7
Luxembourg	0.5295	8
Ireland	0.3984	9
France	0.3368	10
Portugal	0.2380	11
Spain	0.2341	12
Italy	0.2073	13
Greece	0.1242	14

Source: Authors' analysis



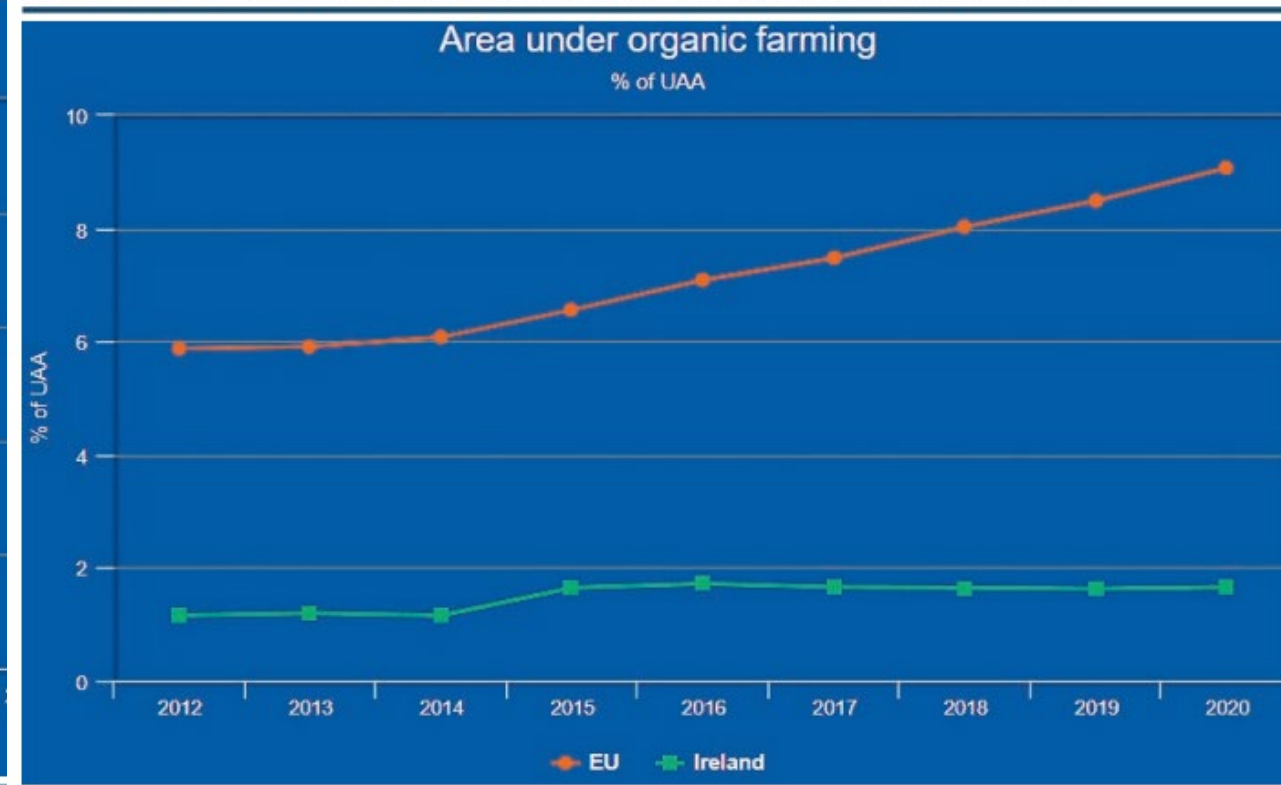
Some Key Indicators

Figure B1 Real GDP in Ireland and the EU Average



Source: Eurostat

Figure B2 Area Under Organic Farming (% of UAA), Ireland and EU Average



Source: Eurostat

The Society Index - Country Ranking

Table 8 The Society SDG Index – Ranking by Country

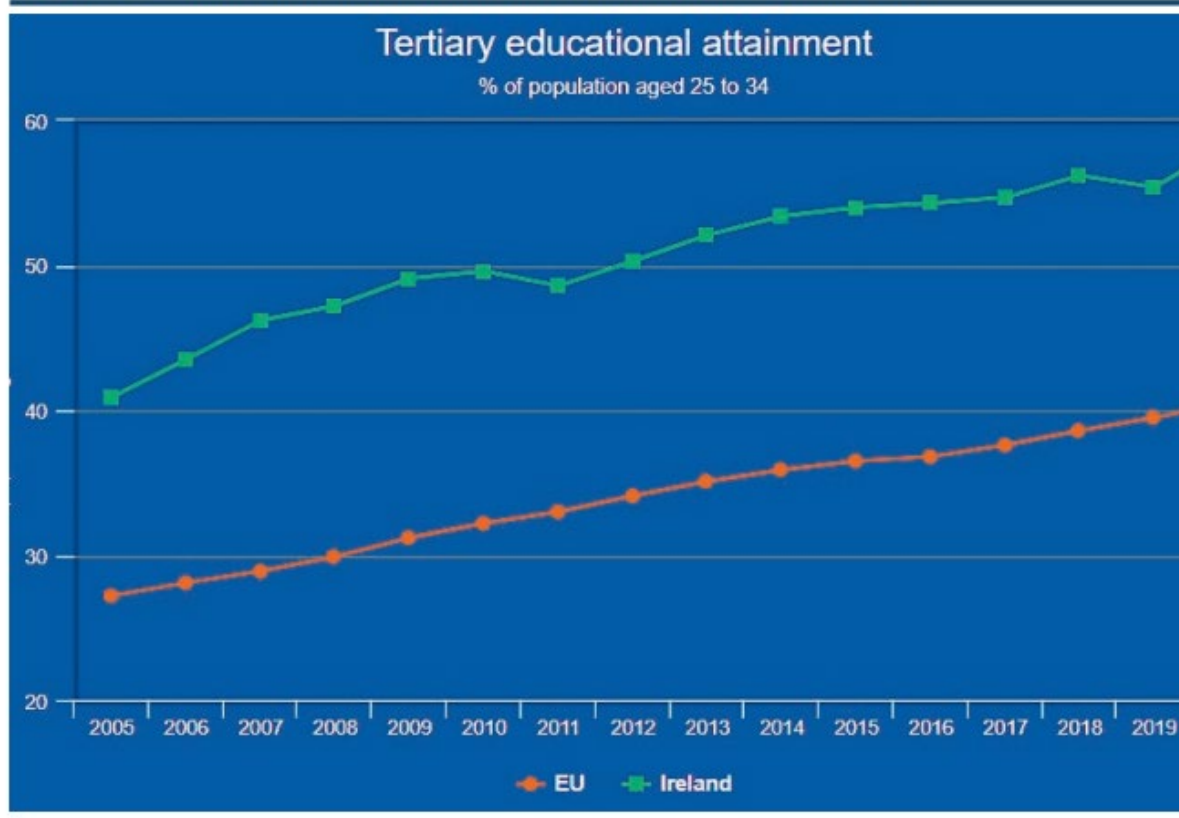
Country	Index Score	Country Rank
Sweden	0.7009	1
Denmark	0.6554	2
Netherlands	0.6194	3
Finland	0.5923	4
Belgium	0.5372	5
Austria	0.5247	6
France	0.5008	7
Ireland	0.4946	8
Luxembourg	0.4823	9
Germany	0.4809	10
Portugal	0.4059	11
Italy	0.3748	12
Spain	0.3502	13
Greece	0.2738	14

Source: Authors' analysis

SDG 1 No Poverty (9)
SDG 2 No Hunger (9)
SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being (7)
SDG 4 Quality Education (2)
SDG 5 Gender Equality (10)
SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities (9)
SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (5)
SDG 17 Partnership for the Goals (8)

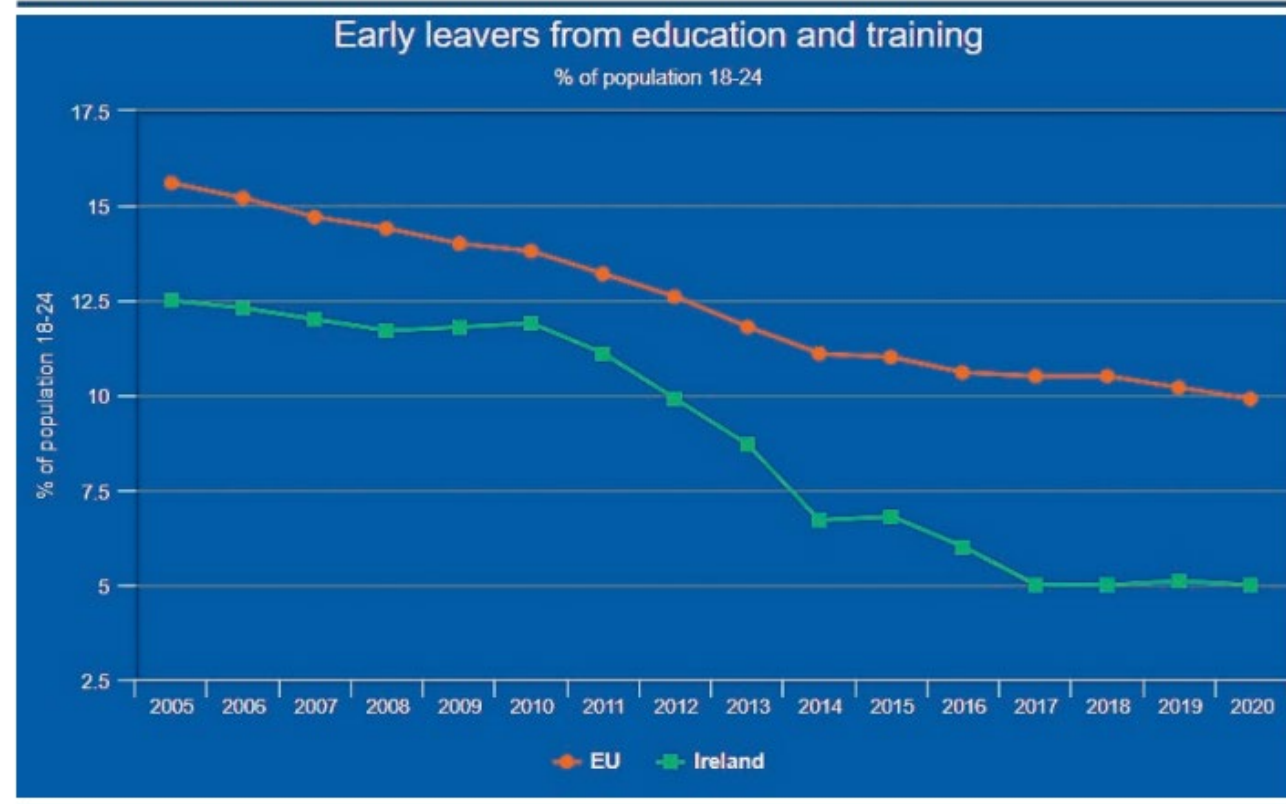
Some Key Indicators

Figure B3 Tertiary Education Attainment, Ireland and EU Average



Source: Eurostat

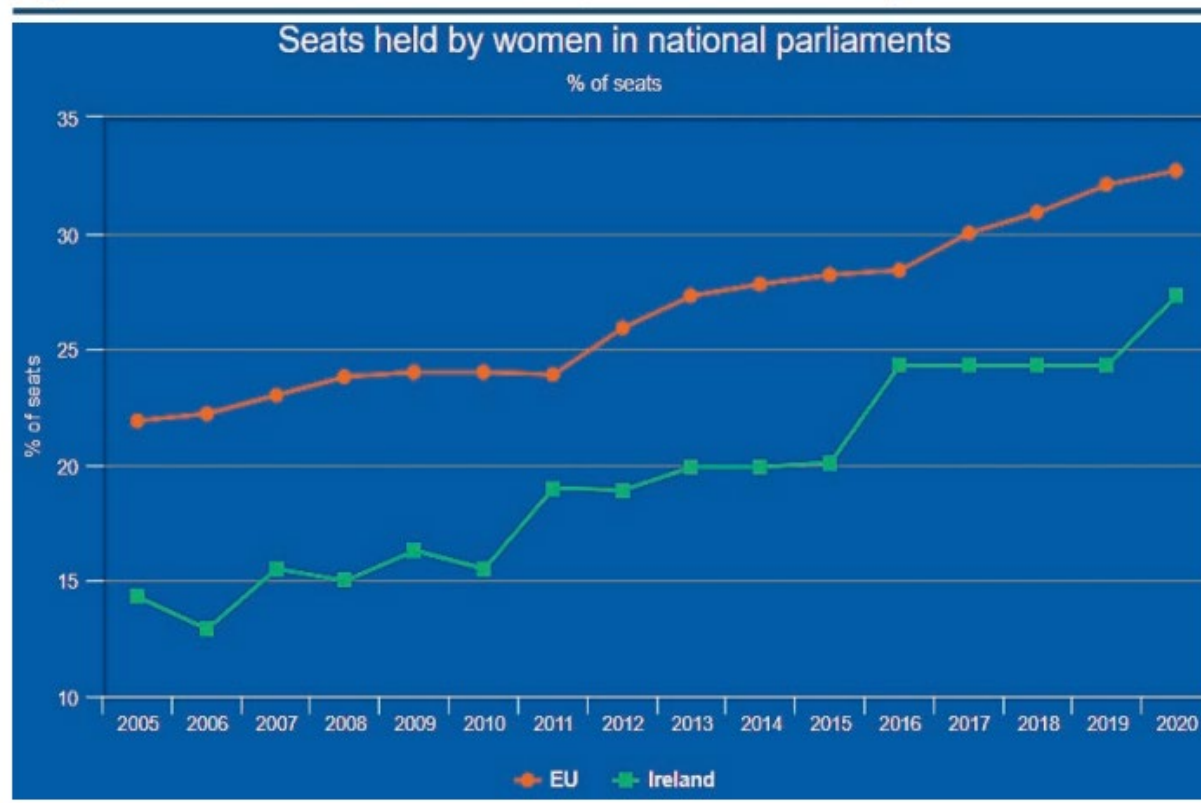
Figure B4 Early Leavers from Education, Ireland and EU Average



Source: Eurostat

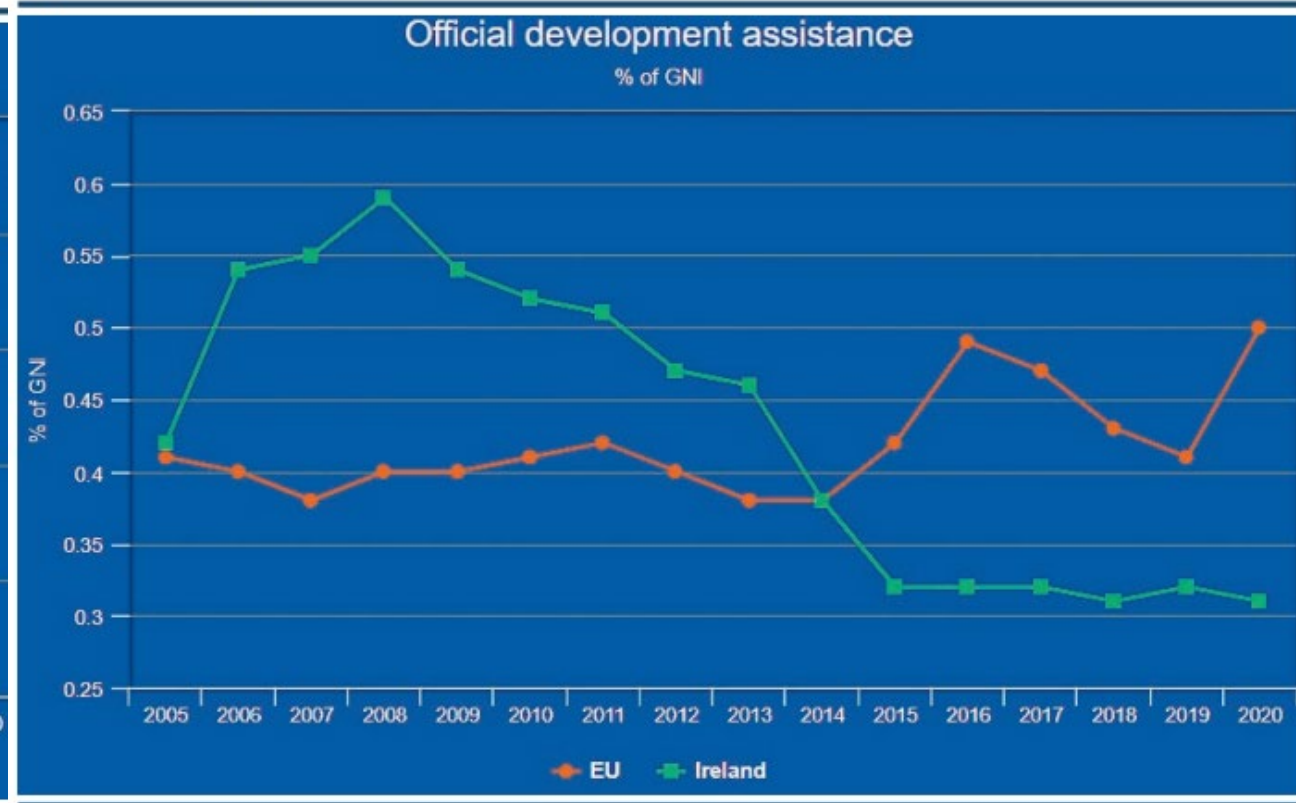
Some Key Indicators

Figure B5 Women in National Parliaments, Ireland and EU Average



Source: Eurostat

Figure B6 ODI (% of GNI), Ireland and EU Average



Source: Eurostat

The Environment- Country Ranking

Table 9 The Environment SDG Index – Ranking by Country

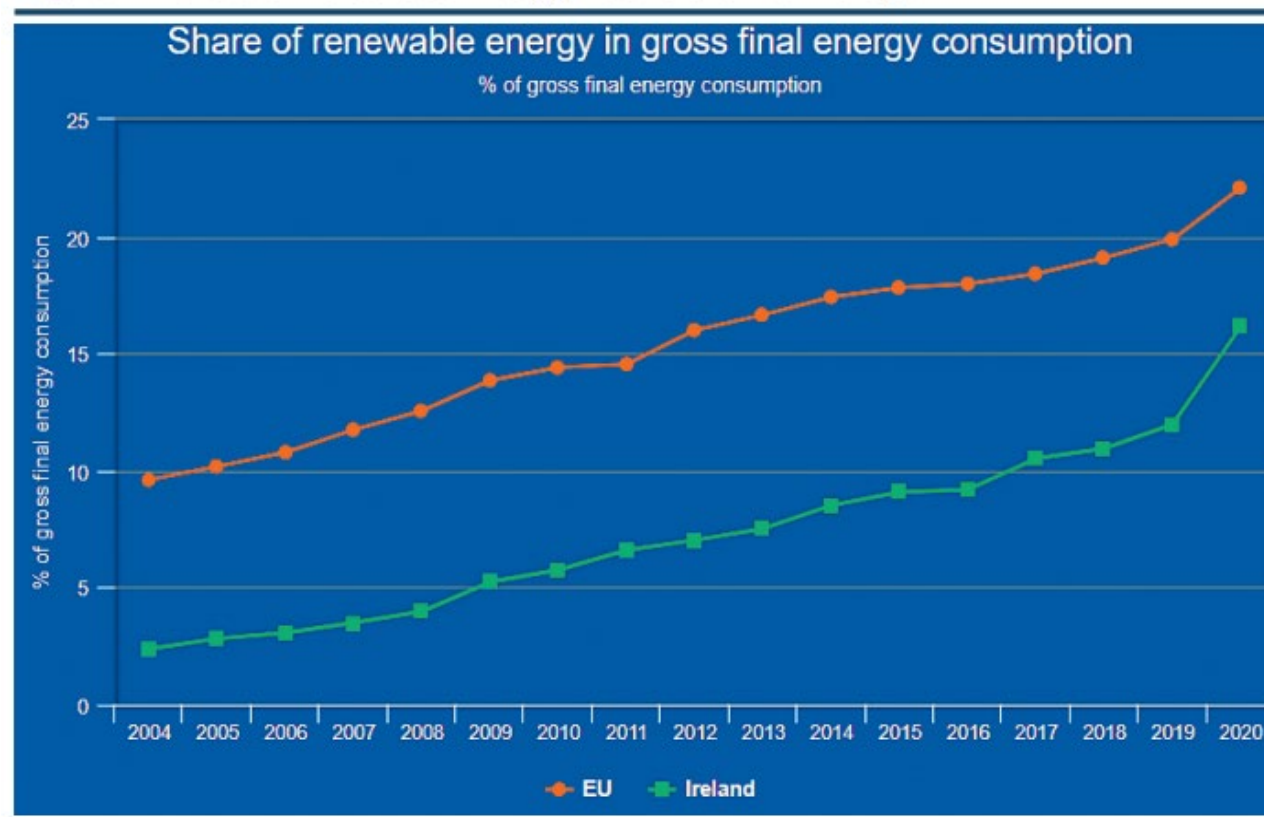
Country	Index Score	Country Rank
Sweden	0.6050	1
Finland	0.5892	2
Netherlands	0.5576	3
Austria	0.5359	4
Denmark	0.5321	5
Germany	0.5191	6
France	0.5048	7
Luxembourg	0.4804	8
Ireland	0.4741	9
Portugal	0.4660	10
Belgium	0.4448	11
Spain	0.4340	12
Italy	0.4317	13
Greece	0.4077	14

Source: Authors' analysis

- SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation (8)
- SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy (11)
- SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities (8)
- SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production (12)
- SDG 13 Climate Action (13)
- SDG 14 Life below Water (11)
- SDG 15 Life on Land (9)

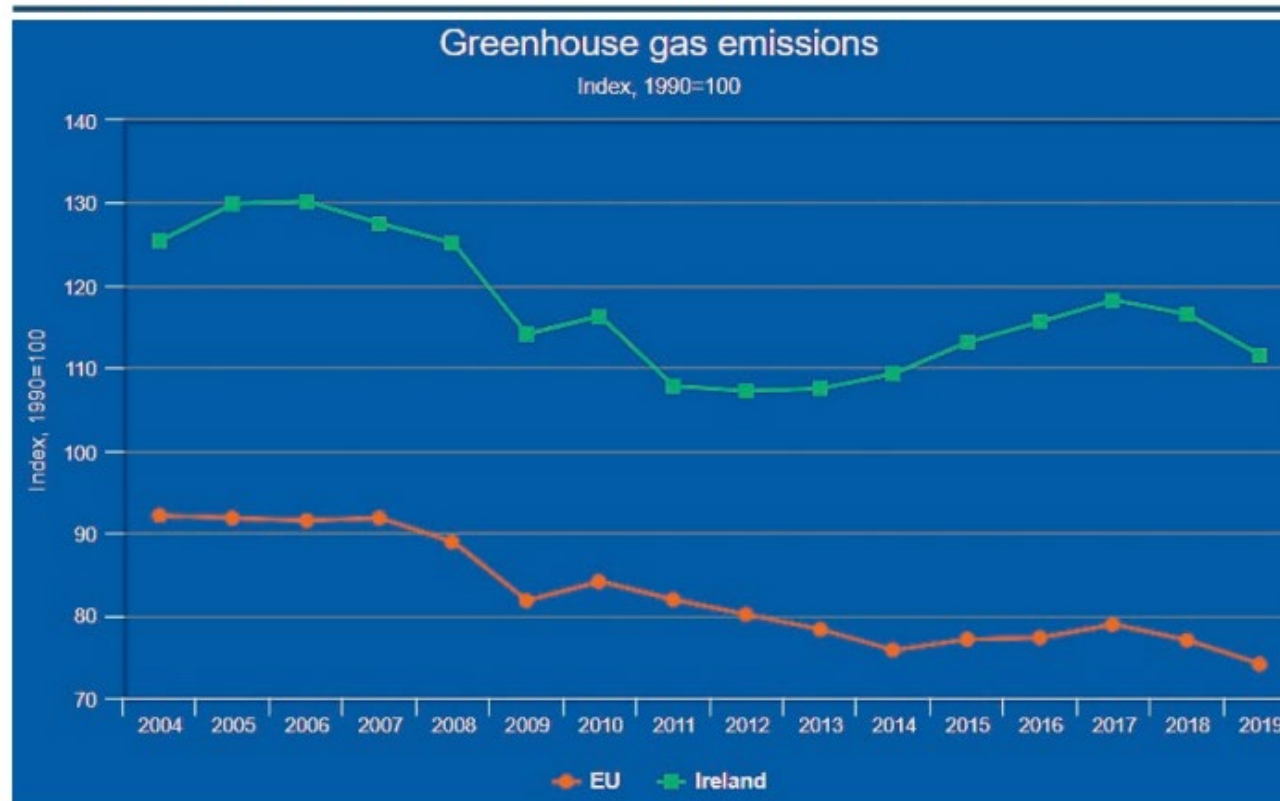
Some Key Indicators

Figure B7 Share of Renewable Energy, Ireland and EU Average



Source: Eurostat

Figure B8 GHG Gas Emissions, Ireland and EU Average



Source: Eurostat

Ireland's Ranking: Dimension and SDG

Table 10 Ireland's Rank by Dimension and by SDG

Economy		9
SDG 8	Good Jobs and Economic Growth	
SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	
Society		8
SDG 1	No Poverty	11
SDG 2	Zero Hunger	12
SDG 3	Good Health and Wellbeing	6
SDG 4	Quality Education	1
SDG 5	Gender Equality	10
SDG 10	Reduced Inequality	7
SDG 16	Peace and Justice	6
SDG 17	Partnerships for the Goals	9
Environment		9
SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	10
SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	11
SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	4
SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	11
SDG 13	Climate Action	10
SDG 14	Life Below Water	4
SDG 15	Life on Land	8

Source: Authors' analysis

The Sustainable Progress Index Country Ranking

Table 11 The Sustainable Progress Index Ranking by Country

Country	Index Score	Country Rank
Sweden	0.6726	1
Denmark	0.6183	2
Netherlands	0.6153	3
Finland	0.5936	4
Austria	0.5383	5
Germany	0.5251	6
Belgium	0.5077	7
Luxembourg	0.4875	8
France	0.4832	9
Ireland	0.4748	10
Portugal	0.4109	11
Italy	0.3785	12
Spain	0.3711	13
Greece	0.3113	14

Source: Authors' analysis

SO: where do we stand?

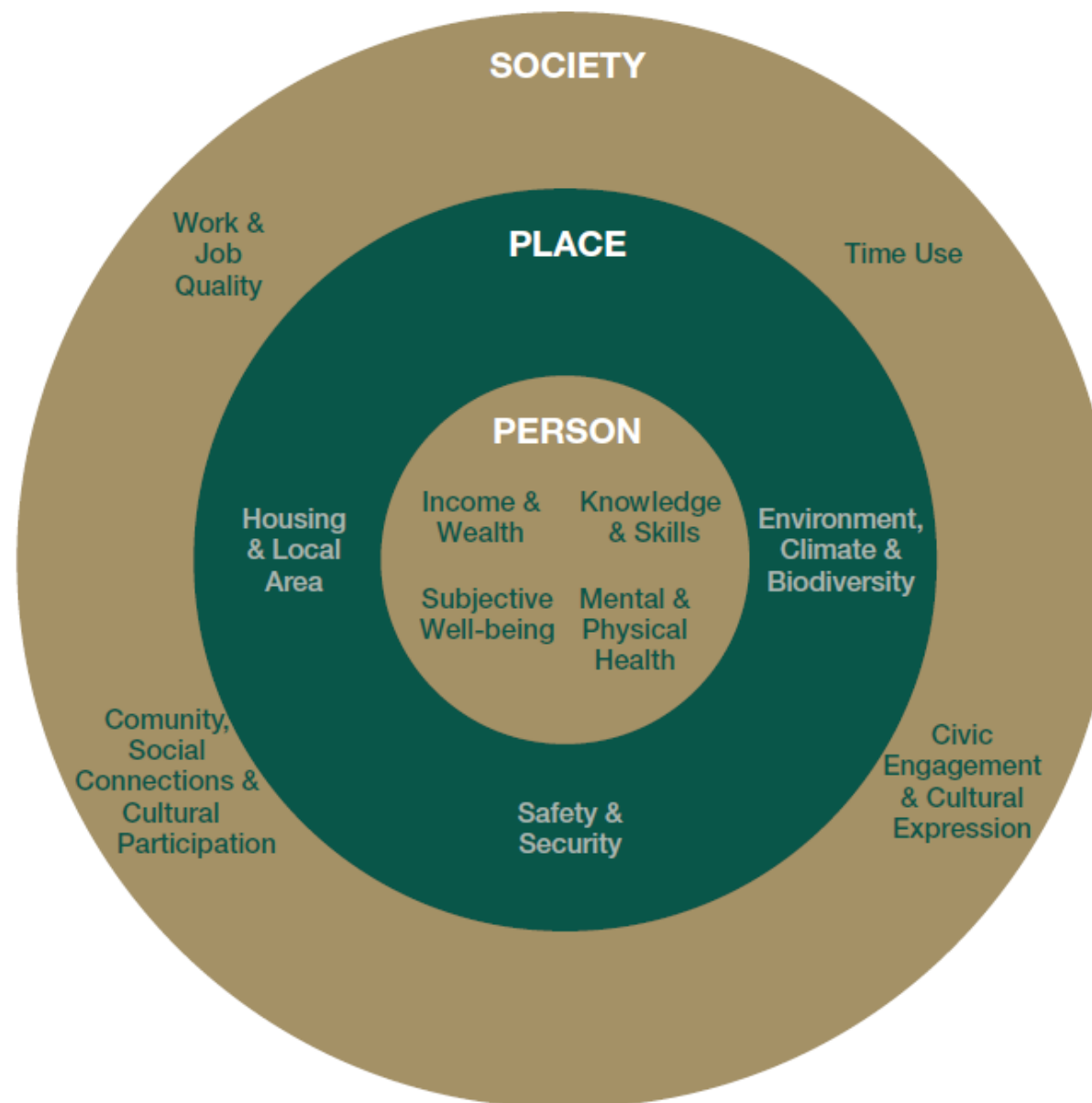
Ireland is ranked 10th overall



Conclusions & Policy Considerations

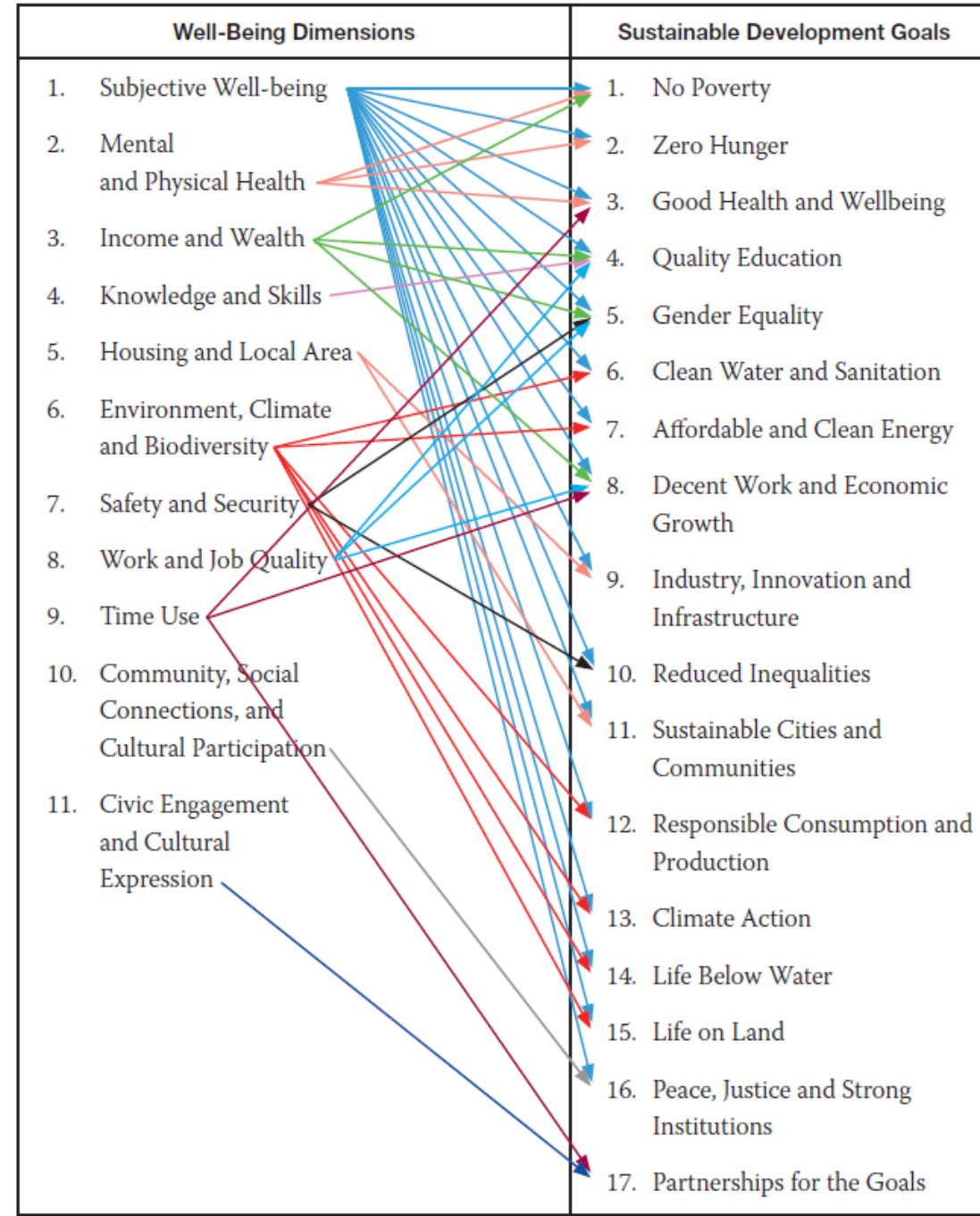
Ireland's Well-being Framework

Figure 10 Interconnections between Dimensions




Interaction with the SDGs

Figure 11 Well-being Framework and SDG Alignment



1. Subjective Wellbeing

SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
Wellbeing Indicator 1: Subjective Well-being		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduce a new Social Contract to underpin the Wellbeing of all in Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduce local social dialogue mechanisms to ensure that all communities have a say in their own Wellbeing


2. Mental and Physical Health

Wellbeing Indicator 2: Mental and Physical Health






- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fund research on food poverty through stakeholder groups such as the Vincentian Partnership for Social Justice, St. Vincent de Paul and MABS.• Expand the 'hot school meals' programme, particularly for schools and pre-schools in disadvantaged areas and those with a high concentration of homeless children / children living in Direct Provision who do not have own cooking facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide funding for research on local initiatives on sustainable food production.• Support 'farm to fork' and short supply chains in food production. |
|--|---|--|

2. Mental and Physical Health

SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fully resource the implementation of Sláintecare, including the €500 million commitment to in-frastructure over the next 6 years.• Increase the number of community beds.• Increase supports to carers.• Increase home care package provision and introduce legislation for a right to homecare.• Recruit and upskill healthcare workers to meet demand.• Invest in Community Health Networks and step-down facilities.• Properly resource mental health services.• Create additional respite care and long-stay facilities for older people and people with disabili-ties.• Ensure medical card coverage for all who are vulnerable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the integration of primary care networks and GP led community healthcare services.• Support the roll-out of 'Smile agus Sláinte' as part of primary care provision.

3. Income and Wealth


SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
Wellbeing Indicator 3: Income and Wealth		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set an ambitious national poverty reduction target.• Make persistent poverty the primary indicator of poverty measurement.• Introduce a Basic Income, Refundable Tax Credits and a Living Wage.• Benchmark all social welfare payments to at least 27.5 per cent of Average Wages as a move towards a Minimum Essential Standard of Living.• Implement a programme to reduce overall poverty rate to 4per cent within five years.• Ensure adequate income through the lifecycle, including adequate payments for children, women, and a Universal State Social Welfare Pension.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the development of social and affordable housing on State lands.• Seek to replace the Local Property Tax with a Site Value Tax and increase the tax-take, while in-cluding hardship measures for those who cannot afford to pay it in full.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adopt and implement a national financial literacy strategy	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce a Universal State Social Welfare Pension.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support high-quality community childcare, particularly in disadvantaged areas.

4. Knowledge and Skills



SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
Wellbeing Indicator 4: Knowledge and Skills		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a long-term, sustainable, appropriately funded education strategy that takes a whole-person, life-cycle approach to learning. • Make combatting educational disadvantage a priority. • Commit to increasing investment in Early Childhood Care and Education by 0.1 per cent of GDP annually to meet the OECD average by 2025. • Develop a framework to deliver sustainable funding revenues for higher education over the next five years with a roadmap to 2028. • Invest in Lifelong Learning as part of a human capital investment strategy. • Invest in education, literacy and retraining programmes to address NEETs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community education programmes and life-long learning through the library network. • Ensure full implementation of the 'Our Public Libraries 2022' strategy and ensure that its implementation is inclusive and supportive of smaller branch libraries as a hub for local communities.

5. Housing and Local Area




SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
Wellbeing Indicator 5: Housing and Local Area		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in initiatives that strengthen social infrastructure – schools, primary care centres, social housing and so on. Support a minimum corporation tax rate of 6 per cent so that large corporations and MNCs contribute to the sustainability of the community in which they are situated. Commit to increasing the total tax take by between €2.5 to €3bn annually. Review the use of tax expenditures to promote investment in areas that support society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expedite the roll-out of the National Broadband Plan, commencing with those with the largest proportion of premises dependent on it. Improve the primary road network across the country to support the increased provision of public transport.

5. Housing and Local Area



SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to make 20 per cent of all housing social housing, in line with other European countries, within the next 10 years. • Shift investment from Family Hubs to Housing First as a long-term strategy to eliminating homelessness. • Support community programmes such as sports initiatives, playgrounds, recreational centres, and libraries, to sustain communities. • Off-balance-sheet investment in affordable housing and rental. • Ensure that investment is balanced between the regions, with due regard to sub-regional areas. • Ensure rural development policy is underpinned by social, economic and environmental well-being and develop an Integrated Rural Development Policy Structure. • Appeal the Eurostat decision in respect of Tier 3 Approved Housing Bodies. • Close tax loopholes for property investment vehicles. • Invest in integrated, accessible, sustainable and environmentally friendly public transport networks. • Invest in hard infrastructure for cycle lanes. • Develop passive housing construction processes to ensure environmental sustainability in housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in a deep retrofitting programme for community spaces. • Ringfence continued funding to encourage sports participation and active lifestyle programmes. • Invest in the provision and maintenance of community spaces, playgrounds, and youth centres.

6. Environment, Climate and Biodiversity


SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
Wellbeing Indicator 6: Environment, Climate and Biodiversity		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to provide support and advice to farmers to improve water quality under the Agricultural Sustainability Support and Advice Programme. • Invest in Ireland's wastewater system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Drinking Water Safety Plan, following EPA Guidelines, for each public water supply, identifying all potential risks and detailing mitigation and control measures.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade the national grid and invest in infrastructure necessary to support a transition to renewable energy. • Invest in research and development for the use of renewable energy in our public transport systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in renewable energy transition programmes for Local Authority offices and community spaces.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce a circular economy package for Ireland across all areas of economic activity. • Research cradle-to-cradle development. • Place a levy on single-use plastics. • Invest in the development of short supply chains. • Clarify and enforce the Vacant Site Levy legislation to ensure it achieves its original purpose. • Introduce an aviation fuel tax. • Reintroduce the Windfall Gains Tax at 80 per cent. • Explore new initiatives to promote behavioural change through the tax system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate all single-use plastics from Local Authority buildings and public spaces. • Develop open consultation on ambitious waste management plans beyond 2021. • Adopt the principles of a circular economy, particularly for construction and demolition waste.

6. Environment, Climate and Biodiversity



SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Just Transition and Adaptation Dialogue to ensure rural areas are not disproportionately impacted by low carbon policies and are supported to meet the challenges posed by the future of work. Develop a comprehensive mitigation and transition programme to transition to a low carbon economy. Increase carbon taxes in line with IPCC recommendations. Ensure that all people are treated fairly in the creation of policies and projects that address climate change as well as in the systems that create climate change. Develop a comprehensive mitigation and transition programme to support communities and people in the transition to a low carbon society. Set ambitious emissions reduction targets for 2030 and ensure sufficient resources to support implementation of these targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in each Local Authority area, with the collaborative input of local communities and Public Participation Networks, supported by dedicated sustainable funding in the medium to long-term.
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement the National Integrated Maritime Plan. Regulate harvesting and end over-fishing. Implement policies to restore fishing stocks to sustainable levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put a plan in place to tackle pesticides in drinking water. Implement the 'Nature' programmes set out in the Climate Action Plan published by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and the Environment.

6. Environment, Climate and Biodiversity

SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase afforestation of native trees and reduce planting of Sitka spruce.• Ensure that sustainable agriculture policy, sustainable land management, and short supply chains for farmers and consumers form the basis of future agricultural policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invest in programmes to rewet the boglands.• Implement the 'Nature' programmes set out in the Climate Action Plan published by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and the Environment.

7. Safety and Security

Wellbeing Indicator 7: Safety and Security



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fully implement the Roadmap for Social Inclusion 2020-2025 and review the targets set out annually.• Fully implement the recommendations of the UN CERD.• Expedite legislation on hate crime and hate speech.• Reform the High-Income Individuals' Restriction to include all tax expenditures.• Introduce a Financial Transactions Tax. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Utilise the full allocation for Traveller specific accommodation and support the development of sites for this purpose.• Fully implement the National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy. |
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8. Work and Job Quality

Wellbeing Indicator 8: Work and Job Quality



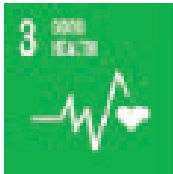


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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce legislation to support flexible and remote working.• Make all sanitary products exempt from VAT.• Introduce State-led childcare.• Individualise and equalise social welfare payments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actively promote gender equality in Local Authority elections and on Boards and Committees of strategic importance.• Introduce family-friendly working hours and conditions for councilors and Local Authority staff. |
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8. Work and Job Quality




SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move Ireland's total tax-take towards the EU-average by widening the tax base in a fair and just manner. • Make savings on expenditure, but not through cuts in services or infrastructure budgets. • Adjust the EU's fiscal rules to cope with the post-COVID reality. • Reintroduce the Non-Principal Private Residence Tax at a rate of €500 per annum. • Provide an Annual Review of Tax Expenditures. • Simplify the tax system. • Integrate a Sustainable Development Framework into economic policy. • Recognise that, while most additional investment should be on once-off infrastructure, there is also a need to invest in recurring expenditure to generate the structural change and reform re-quired. • Resource the up-skilling of those who are unemployed or at risk of unemployment. • Increase the minimum wage to the level of the Living Wage. • Invest in ancillary community services to remove barriers to employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the sustainability of jobs created through LEOs and develop plans to ensure the securi-ty of decent work.

9. Time Use

SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
Wellbeing Indicator 9: Time Use		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase supports to carers, including respite hours and home help.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen and enforce legislation to tackle job precarity and low pay.• Develop flexible working initiatives to support remote working and increased participation for people with disabilities.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement the Sustainable, Inclusive and Empowered Communities Strategy.	

10. Community, Social Connections and Cultural Participation

SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
Wellbeing Indicator 10: Community, Social Connections and Cultural Participation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Economic and Social Dialogue / Partnership to include all five pillars. • Ensure that all voices are heard and include all stakeholders. • Restore funding to the Community and Voluntary Pillar. • Broaden discussion beyond pay and taxation • Review planning legislation to ensure that its terms are consistent with the objectives of the Goals and democratic engagement. • Introduce impact assessment and poverty proofing on all Government initiatives. • Ensure that Budgetary allocations are valid, realistic and transparent, and take account of exist-ing levels of service. • Legislate for enforcement mechanisms where Local Authorities do not use their full allocation for Traveller Specific Accommodation. • Ensure adequate funding for civil legal aid. • Greater transparency of lobbying activities. • Establish a Dialogue Forum in every Local Authority involving Local Authorities and the Pub-lic Participation Networks (PPNs). Fully implement recommendations of the Commission for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination within a reasonable timeframe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a sustainable strategy for public participation, to include medium and long-term objec-tives and associated budget commitments. • Move from an annual funding model for PPNs to a 3 to 5-year renewable commitment.

10. Community, Social Connections and Cultural Participation

SDG Number	National Level	Local Level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce an ex-ante social impact assessment of all policy proposals to be discussed at Oi-reachtas Committees.• Review building regulations to ensure good ventilation, heating and fire safety standards across all building.	

11. Civic Engagement and Cultural Expression

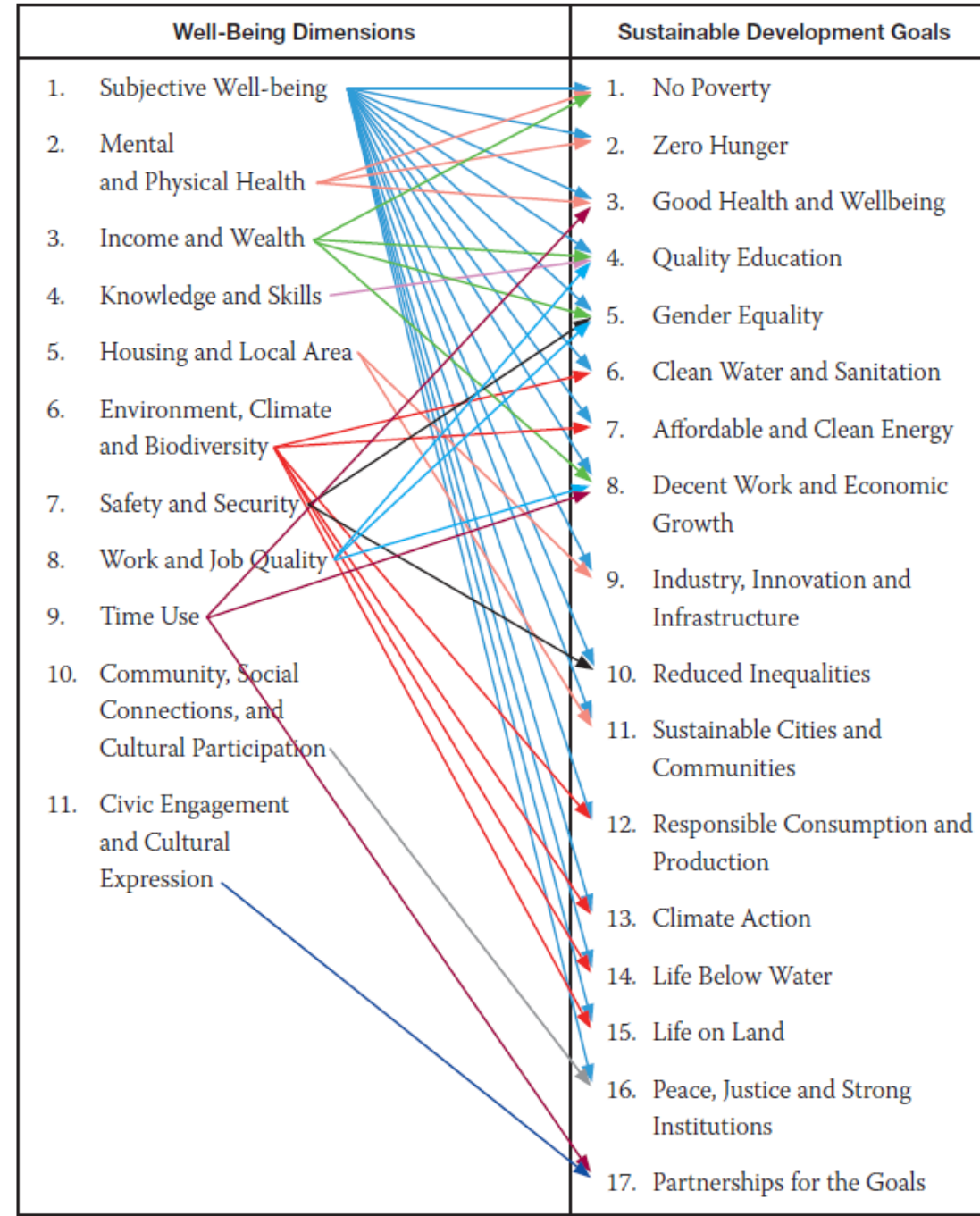
Wellbeing Indicator 11: Civic Engagement and Cultural Expression



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase ODA as percentage of GNI, with a move towards the UN Target of 0.7 per cent of GNI by 2025.• Adopt targets and a reporting system for the Sustainable Development Goals• Tag all Government policies and policy proposals with the relevant Goal(s).• Adopt targets and a reporting system for each of the Sustainable Development Goals.• Develop a new National Index of Progress, ensuring social and environmental issues are incorporated into our national accounts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop strategic partnerships with Local Authorities and local government organisations, in Europe and Internationally, to support the implementation of the Goals.• Ensure coherence between national and local government policies. |
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Interaction with the SDGs

Figure 11 Well-being Framework and SDG Alignment





Thank You

**A TRADITION OF
INDEPENDENT
THINKING**



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University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh



Save the Date!!

Social Justice Ireland's Annual Social Policy Conference

Date: Wednesday, 18th November 2022

Theme: Towards Wellbeing for All