



Interpersonal trust, support to finance public goods, helpfulness, friendliness, hospitality – our common life is built on these non-material social goods. We are proud to present the first World Social Capital Monitor to you!

What's the Monitor's concern

When the 193 countries decided to launch the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, they haven't considered financing these Goals. They therefore reduce the Goals being an audit for the existing National activities such as Development Aid or Carbon reduction.



But the Goals are a Global task! The Monitor shows the most important human resource to reaching the 17 Goals: the willingness to support them as public goods.

Just insert 'SDG Public Goods' in Google – and you will discover our policy paper to the UN IATF on Financing for Development at rank one.



We thank the thousands of participants and around 100 local partners who contributed to this unique document of the World's social goods. So let's support the joint action to achieve the common Goals!

Your Shah Saquib, Director of Information Technology (left) and Alexander Dill (right), Director at the Basel Institute of Commons and Economics.

Leaving no one behind - What the Monitor shows and what not

In difference to representative panels, the Monitor is made by open access. By using a ladder between 10 (high) and 1 (low) it is possible to track how the respondents differ in their estimate on their eight local social goods.

The number of participants differs from a single person (Comoros, Mongolia, Capo Verde) – *leaving no one behind* – up to 14.900 respondents such as in Cambodia.

You can see this in the country results: single figures mean single votes. Once the panel is bigger, the average deviation is part of the review. The countries are presented in an alphabetic order without rankings and figures on the number of participants. Why that? According to our Global Index Benchmark, that compares nine leading Global indices and GDP, the ranking entirely depends on GDP per capita: http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Global_Index_Benchmark_SDG_2018.xlsx

So countries in poverty and/or conflict can't improve their ranking because it only reflects the funding a country can provide for the public goods measured such as health, education, security, environmental protection and social welfare.

The World Social Capital Monitor is the first worldwide survey using non-unilateral indicators.

Afghanistan

Kabul 2018	Score	Deviation
Social climate	5.7	1.5
Interpersonal trust	4.5	1.8
Accepting austerity measures	5.0	1.6
Willingness to pay taxes	5.1	1.8
Invest in local economy	5.3	1.8
Helpfulness	5.5	1.6
Friendliness	5.8	1.9
Hospitality	7.6	1.7

How to read the results: the scores are made by a ladder from 10 (high) to 1 (low). They come from the anonymous and randomized version in Dari:

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=dari>

There is a Pashto version as well:

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=pashto>

The deviation is at 4.5 maximum and shows how the respondents differ in their estimates.

Mohammed Arif Habib is a founder and director of the NGO New Afghan Social Capital. He conducted the survey in Kabul.



Social capital is born of the interaction of spiritual, physical, human and cultural capital, and creates the platform for society's movement towards the future. Social capital comes from a collection of traditions and values in the system of intellectual, scientific, social, economic, cultural and political society of which all these traditions and values are the result of the impact of social and economic institutions, the type of political system and human relations, including its main characteristics are mutual trust, social interaction with social groups, feelings, knowledge and group work. The most important infrastructure for sustainable development in each community is to attract and strengthen human and social capital. Like physical capital, by making changes in materials to form tools that simplify production, human capital is also created by changing people of a community by providing them with skills and abilities and Empowering people to behave in new and more desirable ways.

Similarly, social capital as a sum of resources that is in the foundation of family relations and in the social organization of the community and helps its cognitive and social development helps to establish healthy relationships with the trust and values of a society. The major difference between social capital and physical assets is that they are not completely substitutable as physical capital. The human and social capital that must be considered in the short-term and long-term planning include participation, accountability, management, organization, role-play, conscientiousness, and obligations.

From the point of view of social capital, mutual respect, trust, friendship, cooperation, and hospitality are high in Afghanistan, and the impact of hospitality was particularly popular among the people of the world. Sadly, the wars that have been going on for years now are Afghanistan. From the process of social capital formation. The Afghan government also faces challenges and challenges within the system and does not have the opportunity to promote social capital.

Nevertheless, according to a survey conducted in Kabul, the people of Kabul have shown grateful figures of trust and hospitality, which are indicative of the fact that social capital in Afghanistan is still A living form is available and requires more design and design of projects and surveys to make this a commonplace.

Herat is one of the cities having a timeline yet. As we learn, the social climate became a bit better, while helpfulness and hospitality significantly declined. The change of this social weather is one of the key findings of our monitor.

Timeline Herat	2016 Score	2016 Deviation	2018 score	2018 Deviation
Social Climate	5.3	1.5	5.9	1.8
Interpersonal Trust	5.0	1.9	4.9	1.9
Accepting Austerity Measures	4.9	1.9	5.1	2.0
Willingness to pay taxes	5.3	2.2	5.5	2.1
Support for local economy	5.3	2.1	5.2	2.0
Helpfulness	6.9	1.7	6.5	1.6
Friendliness	6.3	1.6	6.2	1.7
Hospitality	7.7	1.6	7.1	1.8



Farooq Nadeem, Associate Professor at the Urban Engineering Department, University of Herat did both surveys. He translated this respondents' statement:

*"Despite of the poverty and conflict the people are happy, pleasing and stress-free in comparison with the other countries. what if, their sadness and pains are evaporated by sunshine!
Develop this question and similar questions as well.
Do surveys (researches) about the cultural status as well as the education impact on growth. Because, we have experienced/faced many challenges from the cultural weakness."*

Statements:

اس ترس بدون و خوشحال و به شاش خپلمی ها غری. مقایسه در رو حی نه گاه از جنگ و فقر وجود به ا
!! می یگ پرد آف تاب ت ایش را آن ها های درد و غم شاید. می باشد

... دیده ت وسعه را نی چون گ ری دی ها پ ر سش و ها پ ر سش نی

ی ناب سامان چرا که دیده از جام ی های سر و زین آن ر شد به ر آموزش ری ت ا و ی ف ره نگ تی وضع مورد در
می که رده ت جری به ی ف ره نگ ضعف نی هم اژ راز را یادی زی ها

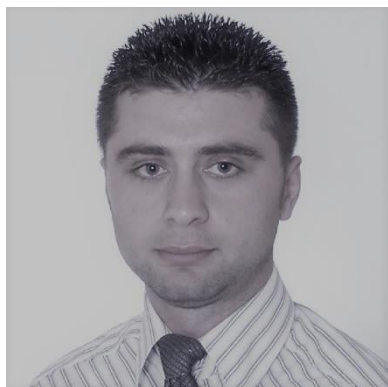
*According to our *Global Index Benchmark* the current indices including the SDG-Index produce redundant rankings:

So we decided not to rank our results by country or town.

Albania

Albania towns	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Durres	4,6	4,0	4,0	5,1	5,1	6,0	6,2	7,6
Deviation	1,7	0,8	1,3	1,2	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4
Fier	5,9	4,3	3,7	4,0	4,3	5,1	4,8	6,7
Deviation	1,6	1,9	2,1	2,5	2,0	1,6	2,1	2,5
Lushnje	5,8	5	4,4	5	6,2	6,4	7,4	7,8
Tirane	5,6	4,4	4,0	4,7	4,9	5,4	5,1	6,8
Deviation	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,1	2,1	1,7	1,7	1,9
Vlore	5,6	3,7	3,5	4,3	4,8	5,2	5,0	6,7
Deviation	1,6	1,4	1,8	2,1	1,8	1,7	1,6	2,3
Gjirokaster	9	8	7	7	7	8	10	10
Himare	10	8	6	9	7,5	10	9	9,5

Social Capital Development in Albania - by Ledion Shahini, IPPM,



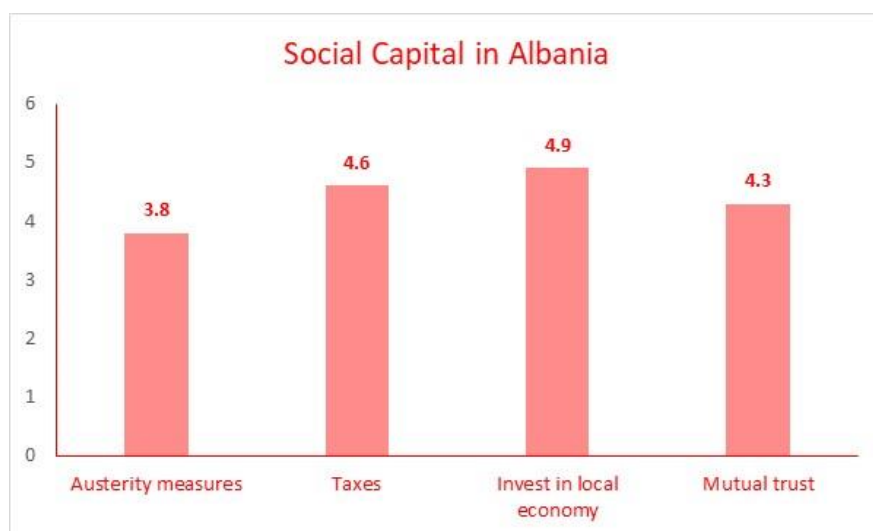
The Social Capital Assessment of Albania was done for the first time in Albania by the Institute of Public Policies and Good Governance and the Basel Institute of Commons and Economics, Switzerland during 2017. The first results come out in December 2017, where 277 participants across Albania gave their scores on a ladder between 10 (high) to 1 (low).

Within the World Social Capital Monitor these indicators are measured and allow to identify the strengths and weaknesses of countries. The first results allow to compare Albania with other countries in Europe as well as with developing countries.

As the comparison shows the scores for Albania are significantly lower when it comes to co-financing public goods. As well mutual trust is at a low level. But by counter, the willingness to invest in local SME and cooperatives – question three – is relatively high.

The Social Capital Monitor allows respondents to add free

format qualitative statements on a voluntary basis at the end of the questionnaire. Quite a few of the qualitative responses indicated that willingness to pay taxes or invest in local social goods is low, in some of the cases due to low personal income or unemployment (i.e. cannot afford to invest), but in most cases due to a lack of trust in the authorities (i.e. corruption or non-transparent social investments). Calls for improved infrastructure and health care were, however, presented. Also calls for more jobs, especially for young people, were raised. So, investment in public goods are clearly demanded in Albania, despite the lack of willingness to contribute to the financing of them. It would therefore be important to improve the



management of public investments in order to increase transparency and lead to a situation where, as one respondent indicated, "helping others means helping yourself".

Timeline Tirana	2017 Score	2017 Deviation	2018 score	2018 Deviation
Social Climate	5.3	1.5	5.9	1.8
Interpersonal Trust	5.0	1.9	4.9	1.9
Accepting Austerity Measures	4.9	1.9	5.1	2.0
Willingness to pay taxes	5.3	2.2	5.5	2.1
Support for local economy	5.3	2.1	5.2	2.0
Helpfulness	6.9	1.7	6.5	1.6
Friendliness	6.3	1.6	6.2	1.7
Hospitality	7.7	1.6	7.1	1.8

Algeria

While nobody will question the great level of helpfulness and hospitality in Algeria, we nevertheless ought to explain the high deviation: who disagrees so much with the common level of the other seven social goods?

As an explanation we present three quite different scores from Alger and some other towns. A third of the Algerians today prefer to answer in Arab language – expression of local social goods and identity as well.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,9	6,0	4,8	4,0	4,9	7,0	6,6	8,0
Deviation	2,2	2,0	2,6	2,5	2,2	1,7	2,0	1,3
الجزائر	2	6	1	1	1	8	8	8
Alger	8	2	1	1	1	3	5	4
Alger 16070	9	8	9	6	6	9	9	10
Skikda	1	1	10	1	10	3	1	1
العيد شلغوم	3	3	1	1	1	9	6	8
الروينة	9	10	8	1	2	2	2	8

Say: There is a high level of hospitality across Algeria, but the will to pay taxes is quite low.

Excellente initiative !

Notre climat social dépend de l'environnement politique et économique du pays.
Actuellement nous sommes en pleine transition politique.

Le climat social dépend de la situation/stratégie politique et Economique. nous espérons que sa va changer positivement dans le futur.

Absence quasi totale de la vie sociale.

والاجتماعية الظروف عليهم تفرضه ما والناس فيه يرغب ما بين فرق هناك المطروحة الأسئلة في أنه ظن
التعاون بجانبه تعلق ما في خاصة، والاقتصاد

الجزائر في الاسرة حاجيات كل تلبيه في صعب جد المعيشي المستوى

الحدود ابعد الى منخضة العمل اجور

منسوب اكبر ثنائي على تسد به التي والضرر الجزائر صحراء في الإقامة والتجارب في الصخر الغاز ضد هناك
والعلام للجزائر جوفي

Austria

In difference to other countries, Austria's results are biased from the survey in the town and country of Vöcklabruck in Upper Austria. So we were able to compare the scores from both. Result: the villages around the town have a significant higher level of public goods and as well lower deviation. Single scores from Vienna and Klagenfurt allow to give a first picture on Austria nevertheless – which, of course, cannot pretend to be a 'National' result.

Remarkable: paying taxes is a major social goods as well in Vienna and Klagenfurt. The extreme difference between the official score (see chart) and two citizens' scores occurs in all the three German speaking countries. So municipal officials in their view have a good reason to reject the Social Capital Monitor in their town.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Vöcklabruck town	6,2	5,6	5,0	6,0	5,5	6,5	6,6	6,0
Deviation	1,5	1,8	1,9	1,8	2,0	1,8	1,8	2,0
Vöcklabruck country	7,3	6,8	6,2	6,4	6,4	7,5	7,7	7,3
Deviation	1,4	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,4
1160 Wien	3	3	3	4	8	4	7	4
1030 Wien	8	7	3	9	8	7	6	6
1150 Wien	10	9	8	10	10	10	10	10
Klagenfurt official	8	8	7	7	9	8	7	9
Klagenfurt	4	3	2	8	3	2	1	2
Klagenfurt	5	8	7	7	5	4	4	4

Azerbaijan

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Baku	3	3	2	6	8	8	8	9
Baku official	9	9	5	6	6	10	10	10

The first request to Azerbaijan to participate in the World Social capital Monitor with the version in Azerbaijan dili <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=aze> has been made in June 2016 to the Ambassador of Azerbaijan to the UN in Geneva, H.E. Mr. Vaqif Sadiqov. Further twenty attempts have been made as well during the presentation of the Monitor at the UN Headquarter in Geneva in September 2017.

So the knowledge on Azerbaijan's alleged great social goods is reduced to single scores such as the two from Baku featured here.

Bangladesh

Most of the scores come from Dhaka – nevertheless with a remarkable low deviation that we can consider in other Asian cities such as e.g. Phnom Penh as well. The willingness to invest in local companies is among the World's top and has been recognized as well in our blog in the World Bank in 2017 yet: <http://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/forgotten-dimension-sdg-indicators-social-capital>

As we can see in recent test results 2019 (see chart) this unique selling proposition of Bangladesh seems to remain a core asset while great hospitality is widely spread in Asia and Africa.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Bangladesh 2016/2017	5,0	5,1	5,6	5,7	6,7	5,6	6,3	7,6
Deviation	1,5	1,4	2,1	2,4	1,8	1,6	1,8	1,5
Bangladesh 2019 (test)	5,4	5,8	7,4	6,4	7,6	5,8	7,8	7,8
Barishal	5	5	8	7	5	5	6	7
Chittagong	7	5	7	9	9	8	9	7
Chittagong	6	6	7	1	5	6	7	10
Chittagong	8	5	7	7	8	8	8	8
Lakshmipur	10	6	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jessore	1	6	5	5	5	6	8	10
Dinajpur	3	3	2	2	9	5	5	8

Shah Saquib (see image), CTO of Basel Institute of Commons and Economics on the Social Capital of Bangladesh:

"Social capital is broadly perceived as one of the main capitals that can be utilized to continue living, prevent venture and liability. Social capital has various measurements, for example, family and community relationship, parallel and upstanding affinity, race and nationality and more. In Bangladesh, where impoverishment is broadly common, social capital assumes a vital part to keep up and enhance individuals' occupation, adapt to affliction, and prevent hardship. They get by through various supportive networks.



Taking loan is an essential for the country's suburban people and credit is additionally given even without guarantee as a result of complementary trust and communal influence. From the survey and analysis, we found that social capital is highly biased by the availability of resources, property status and earning of the family or individual, which appear to work as guarantee. Trust, friendliness and helpfulness in community organizations demonstrated to be essential for an ideal utilization of social capital. Social capital is the asset installed in interpersonal organizations.

For an underdeveloped population like Bangladesh, the issue of employment and nourishment involves major perturbation for the diplomats and the Government. The function of social capital in achieving business, employment and sustenance is generally focussed recently. In Bangladesh, the primary wellsprings of credit are the local usurers, NGOs, kinfolk and neighbours.

NGOs are likewise giving advances through networks according to the proposal of clan leaders and influential individuals. Community trust is taken as guarantee in the micro-credit scale programs. In this manner credits taken without insurance were taken as an operational meaning of social capital. Social capital is a significant resource in that condition intrinsically among themselves. In this Progressive Web Application platform of Trustyourplace, we are observing these facts and phenomenons with deep enthusiasm."

Say: We will empower underprivileged section of the society by taking stand and providing with financial and logistic support. (from Barishal)

People will pay tax for sure, but lacking of trust between government and people is problem, make sure tax money will use for social benefit. (from Tongi, Gazipur)

We are suffered by our education system and lower mentality of our public university teacher.

আমরা কিভাবে আপনাদের সাথে একত্রে কাজ করতে পারি তার পথ খুঁজছি ISDG-2030 অর্জনে আমাদের সমন্বিত উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা নিয়ে অগ্রসর হওয়া উচিত।

Belarus

The few scores are presented here: both, friendliness and hospitality reach the highest level in Eastern Europe.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,4	6,0	4,9	5,6	3,9	6,7	7,6	8,0
Central rayon	1	5	1	1	1	5	8	10
Минский район, Мачулищи	5	6	4	6	6	4	5	6
Минск	9	9	8	8	7	9	10	10
Молодечно	5	3	3	6	1	10	10	10
Минск	9	9	7	7	6	9	10	10
Minsk	5	5	9	9	3	6	8	8
Minsk	4	5	2	2	3	4	2	2

Belgium

People frequently travelling to Brussels and meeting with *les Belges* would never expect them to be among the few countries where paying taxes (7.3) is the major social good. So it is in the Netherlands and as well in parts of Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

There are even scores upgrading taxes two and even four! points compared to any other social good (see chart). Hard to decide if this ironic attitude, true common solidarity or just desperation to estimate the indicators?

In reality Belgium is highly indebted due to the fact that too few Belgians pay taxes and that Belgium hosts Global tax heavens such as the EU and the NATO headquarters.

Belgium 2019	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,8	6,3	5,3	7,3	6,0	6,5	5,8	5,5
Brussels	7	7	8	9	9	8	8	7
Brussels	8	8	8	8	6	7	7	7
Brussels	3	3	2	2	5	4	2	1
Evere	9	7	3	10	4	7	6	7

You can score Belgium in Dutch: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=nl>
and French: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=fr>

Benin

The amazing willingness to invest in local economy (6.3) increases even at 8.0 in Abomey-calavi. Cotonou surprises with the World's lowest score to accepting austerity measures to co-finance public goods. The highest score for this indicator – ten – could be recently found in Caracas, Venezuela – and was not an official score, but from an expat businessman knowing the scene.

We hope to hear more from le Bénin in the next round.

Benin 2019	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,8	4,3	3,7	4,8	6,3	6,3	6,7	7,5
Godomey	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6
Abomey - calavi	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	8.5
Cotonou	5.5	2.0	1.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	7.0	7.5
Pobe	6	4	3	4	5	5	5	7

Say: Pas de commentaires pour le moment.

Ma ville est entrain de devenir la deuxième grande ville après Cotonou.

Elections exclusives sans l'opposition, arrestations, clôture de médias ont contribues à la détérioration du climat social.

Bosnia Herzegovina

Report about the results of the Social Capital Monitor in the BiH Survey

by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aliye Fatma Mataraci (image), Head of Social Sciences Department, International University of Sarajevo

The Social Climate in BiH and the level of trust among the people of BiH are assessed as average by the participants of the survey. If we take into consideration the recent past of the country in the aftermaths of the fall of Yugoslavia, both of these assessments can be considered as 'high' taking into consideration the human cost of the fall of Yugoslavia for BiH. Questions assessing the acceptance or willingness of people of Bosnia and Herzegovina to



contribute to 'common good' by financing public goods via personal austerity measures, taxes and contributions and investing in national and regional assets are graded as slightly below average.

This shows a lack of interest by the people in investing in common good which can be interpreted as a natural consequence of a lack of belief in and trust for common good. This lack of trust for common good can be affiliated with high level corruption as explicitly shared by the participant

comments such as; 'It is hard to talk about the involvement of the individuals in strengthening general standard, because public institutions, governments, etc, 'eat' all the finances, and the number of poor people is high.' 'There is a break in trust in B&H since the war. Corruption

is high especially among those who have a power. People do not trust anybody.` `Bosnian people are really hard working and socially-aware but they are unfortunately weary and wary of corruption in the system.` `The modern market system has largely brought ruin to thousands of businesses through corrupt and unfair privatization. EU has done poorly.`

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,1	4,7	4,3	4,3	4,1	6,3	6,6	7,0
Deviation	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8
Sarajevo	5,1	4,8	4,3	4,3	4,1	6,1	6,6	7,0
Gradačac	4	6	7	2	4	8	10	10
Ilidza Sarajevo	5,2	4,5	4,8	4,0	4,0	7,2	7,0	7,8
Banja Luka	3	3	2	2	3	5	6	6
Mostar	6	1	2	6	1	2	4	6
Tuzla	7,0	5,5	5,5	5,0	6,5	6,0	6,0	5,0
Vogosca	7,5	7,5	6,5	8,0	4,5	7,5	8,5	8,0
Zenica	4,5	3,5	4,0	3,5	4,0	8,0	7,0	8,5

It is possible to interpret this as a natural outcome of the state structure consisting of three entities, namely the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and the self-governing Brčko District, in addition to the divided society consisting of three nations, namely Bosniak, Croat and Serb. When it comes to the questions assessing the social capital in BiH via helpfulness, friendliness and hospitality, the overall evaluation is above average.

Taking into consideration the political context since the beginning of 1990s and all the human cost of the Bosnian war, the result can be interpreted as high. It can be interpreted as an exposure of the strength of the human capital of BiH. Lack of trust in common good is also setting an obstacle in realization of the actual potential of people of Bosnia and Herzegovina as suggested by some of the participant comments: The will to help is present, but there is no trust, especially not into community. The lack of common values. Over-expressed individualism.

Answers to the questions that I graded almost negatively are consequence of ignorance of the people regarding the benefits they could have if their involvement was active.

In addition, the impact of politics on daily life is also considered as an obstacle: `In bh social climate is closely related to a political one. People are oriented in accordance to the behaviour of politicians, and transfer it to their own behaviour in the community

Say: There is a break in trust in B&H since the war. Corruption is high especially among those who have a power. People do not trust anybody.

Bilo bi mnogo jasnije da ste u upute u uvodu naveli operacionalizaciju varijable društveni kapital. Bila bi procjena objektivnija.

Odgovori na pitanja koje sam skoro pa negativno ocjenila su posljedica neznanja ljudi o benefitu koje bi imali da aktivnije ucestvuju.

Spremnost za pomoć postoji, ali ne postoji povjerenje, pogotovo ne u zajednicu. Nedostatak zajedničkih vrijednosti. Izražen individualizam.

u BiH socijalna klima usko povezana sa politickom. Ljudi se orijentisu prema ponasanju politicara i transerisu to na svoje ponasanje u drustu

What is a social climate? What is my place? Vague questions ...

Politička situacija je vrlo loša, jer nacionalne stranke kontinuirano stvaraju lošu klimu i netrpeljivost među ljudima.

Botswana

The small participation can only give a short first picture on how social goods in Botswana are distributed: friendliness first and a remarkable rank 4 for the acceptance of austerity measures to finance public goods. 6.4 points is significantly higher than e.g. Austria or Belgium, where sovereign debt overshadow the welfare state. Maybe Botswana can start an initiative for voluntary investment in public goods? If these scores continue that may work.

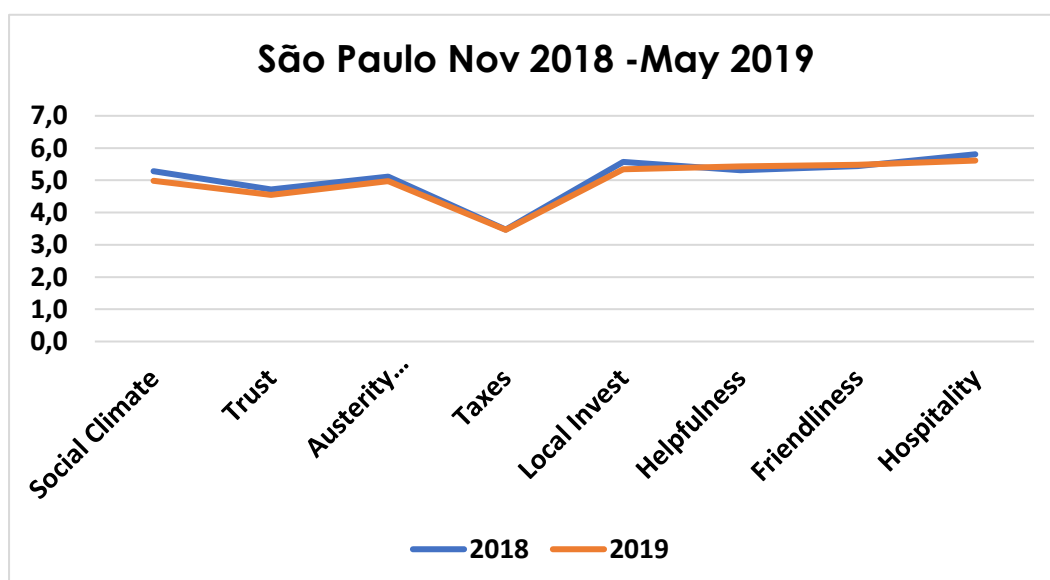
Botswana 2019	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,2	6.0	6.4	5.8	5.2	5.8	7.8	7.0
Gaborone	5	4	7	4	4	5	8	9
Gaborone	7	6	7	7	6	7	10	8
Gaborone	7	6	6	6	8	7	7	5
Gaborone	7	7	4	4	3	4	6	6
Mochudi	5	7	8	8	5	6	8	7

Brazil

The results of the Social Capital Monitor Index from São Paulo-Brazil showed in 2019/1 a very similar score when compared to 2018/2, but a little bit lower. In 2018/2 we had an overall average of 5.1 and in 2019/1 it decreased to 5.0, which represents 1.96% less than the first score.

In a more detailed analysis, we can see that the Social Climate decreased from 5.3 to 5.0, Trust decreased from 4.7 to 4.5, Austerity Measures decreased from 5.1 to 5.0, Local Investments decreased from 5.6 to 5.3 and Hospitality decreased from 5.6 to 5.6. Nevertheless, Helpfulness increased from 5.3 to 5.4, as well as Friendliness, which went from 5.4 to 5.5. Taxes remained in 3.5, which represents the lowest score among the assessed items, while Hospitality has the highest score.

The big picture is that São Paulo is right in the middle of the scale, which means that there is lots to be done in order to go higher on people's feelings about the Social Capital of the city.



	Social Climate	Trust	Austerity Measures	Taxes	Local Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality	Av.
2018	5,3	4,7	5,1	3,5	5,6	5,3	5,4	5,8	5,1
Dev	1,7	1,8	2,1	1,9	2,0	1,4	1,5	1,6	
2019	5,0	4,5	5,0	3,5	5,3	5,4	5,5	5,6	5,0
Dev	1,3	1,2	1,6	1,5	1,8	1,5	1,4	1,5	

Scores from other towns and states of Brazil

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Mossoro RN	2	1	1	1	2	5	7	7
Maceió	3	2	7	2	2	8	10	10
Rio de Janeiro	5	6	8	2	5	8	7	9
Piauí Sebastião Leal	1	2	10	5	10	2	2	3
João Pessoa PB	4	3	4	5	4	2	2	2
Recife Pernambuco	5	5	3	4	5	7	7	8

Say: People need to trust a good leader, but first they need the basics for a dignity life. (Maceió)

A diversidade de pensamento e a falta de objetivos claros por parte do governo, deixa o povo sem saber em quem acredita. Corrupção mata. (São Paulo)

I live in a small town, countryside of Sao Paulo State. It\'s a very conservative place, but it\'s much more calmer than big cities, like S.P. (Presidente Venceslau)

Sinto pouca solidariedade entre as pessoas de São Paulo (Code: 01209)

What the purpose of this? We'll receive the results? Tks.

Entendo um clima social bom, mas não vejo as pessoas dispostas a investir ou pagar mais impostos (05115 São Paulo)

O Brasil é um país maravilhoso...porém, a corrupção por parte dos homens que comandam esse país tem destruído nossos sonhos. (64873 Sebastião Leal Piauí)

Brazil is a lovely country, with a weird people. We by fancy cars, but do not quality goods, friendly, but not reliable. There is no future! (12242 Sao Jose dos Campos)

Que consigam atingir a meta para divulgar os dados do nosso pais. Sucesso a vcs. (São Paulo)

Não há clima para investir em ativos nem para mais impostos (São Paulo)

A disseminação de smartcities em todas as escolas. (São Paulo)

As pessoas acham que impostos alimentam governos corruptos e austeridade só beneficia os ricos e poderosos. (Recife)

Importante essa pesquisa. Importante ter reunioes com a comunidade para discussao do referido projeto. (Itaquera São Paulo)

Bem sou otimista acredito nas pessoas e num futuro melhor. (Itaquera São Paulo)

Espaços públicos, intervenções artísticas e jogos de grupo nos bairros, de forma segura e organizada podem aproximar pessoas. (Itaquera São Paulo)

Ótima iniciativa Precisamos de uma cidade mais humana, segura, pratica. (Santana São Paulo)

Acho que precisamos de espaços maker para trabalho cooperativo. (Butantã São Paulo)

Precisamos formar cidadãos. Somos muito imaturos ainda, quase colonizados Ainda... (Butantã São Paulo)

Precisamos de ações eficientes, de custo baixo e que envolva a comunidade, e principalmente de homens de boa vontade. (Araras São Paulo)

Melhoria da limpeza pública, cuidado das áreas verdes. (Jaguarié São Paulo)

Nada a declarar. (Cotia São Paulo, two points for the Social Climate there)



For the 2019 report a special version for the city and country of São Paulo has been created:

<https://trustyourplace.com/saopaulo>

To score on other Brazilian regions and Portugal please use

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=po>

The report has been conducted by Prof. Celso Ribero Campos (left), Prof. Aurelio Hess (right). Celso founded Akademy to research

on Social Capital in Brazil: <https://www.akademy.com.br/>



Bulgaria

Few know that Bulgaria is the less indebted country within the European Union. Despite especially the poor move from Bulgaria to richer EU countries, the level of social goods is still high. The low score of 4.0 for taxes therefore surprises, but even the Bulgarians don't know how disciplined their government spends their money.

Maybe a bigger survey would allow to learn more about Bulgaria, a country blessed by beautiful tourism locations to be transformed in resorts of sustainable holidays and ideal conditions for sustainable agriculture. Will the Bulgarians invest in these new opportunities?

Please help to get more results in Bulgarian here: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=bul>

Bulgaria 2019	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.0
Sofia	7	7	4	6	6	8	8	8
Нови хан	5	5	4	2	5	5	6	6

Burkina Faso

The extreme high deviation comes from the high difference of scores from Bobo-Dioulasso to those of Ouagadougou and Koudougou. We therefore present all three towns here.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.7	6.7	7.7
Deviation	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.9
Bobo Dioulasso	7.8	7.3	9.8	8.5	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.0
Ouagadougou	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.0	7.0	7.1	8.1
Koudougou	2	1	5	7	6	5	4	4

Say: J'ai découvert votre site grâce à un ami. Notre pays répartit inégalement ses ressources.

L'évolution récente du Burkina a affecté l'hospitalité et la disponibilité du Burkinabè à faire certaines concessions.

L'éducation est la base de l'homme mais elle est banalisée de nos jours. Il faut des politiques et stratégies qui améliorent cette éducation.

Merci pour la confiance. Le Burkinabè est prêt à payer des taxes s'il est rassuré que sa contribution sera utilisée à bon essai.

Despite terrorist attacks, there is still the legendary hospitality and the will to overcome the situation that we face

Burundi

	Score	Deviation
Social climate	6.0	1.5
Interpersonal trust	4.9	1.3
Accepting austerity measures	5.6	1.7
Willingness to pay taxes	5.5	2.0
Invest in local economy	5.4	2.1
Helpfulness	6.0	1.5
Friendliness	7.0	1.4
Hospitality	7.5	1.7

To including Burundi in a randomized sample with an amazing low average deviation allows to feature the extreme score of Kirundu (see chart) with 10 points for investing in local economy.

As well to mention the outstanding 9 points for paying taxes in Musinga.

While such scores occur, we may expect them to become an

inspiration for the capital Bujumbura where 9 and even 10 points were given for the willingness to pay taxes.

Most scores are from the capital Bujumbura.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Kirundu	1	1	4	4	10	1	1	1
Gatumba	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
Musinga	3	5	8	9	7	8	8	9

Say: The Burundian culture is very strong when it comes to social matters but less in business and partnerships matters..

Regarding friendliness it is difficult to see in Burundi since we live a certain hypocrisy. But Burundians offer easily hospitality.



In my country, social climate is not good enough due to late 2015 political crisis. People now do not trust one another fearing repression.

IF YOU WANT TO INVEST IN BURUNDI, YOU ARE MOST WELCOME. BURUNDI IS RANKED SECOND IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN COUNTRY WHERE YOU CAN INVEST. (10 points for paying taxes)

Actually, People from Burundi are, nowadays, living with fear to invest, even for contribution for the public assets, they are forced to.

Social climate in Burundi is not good as it should be because of different political and ethnic crisis since the time of independence.

What I can add is that my community, youth and women are engaged in self development what is needed is to help them in financial matters.

Burundians are really sociable, the problem is only that they are suffering now from economic crisis so that they are coming selfishes.

The responses I shared are for the capital city. I do not know well how things are in the rural area. The civil war is the cause of it all.

L'esprit d'entrepreneuriat reste un domaine vierge vis à vis du problème de chômage ici au Burundi.

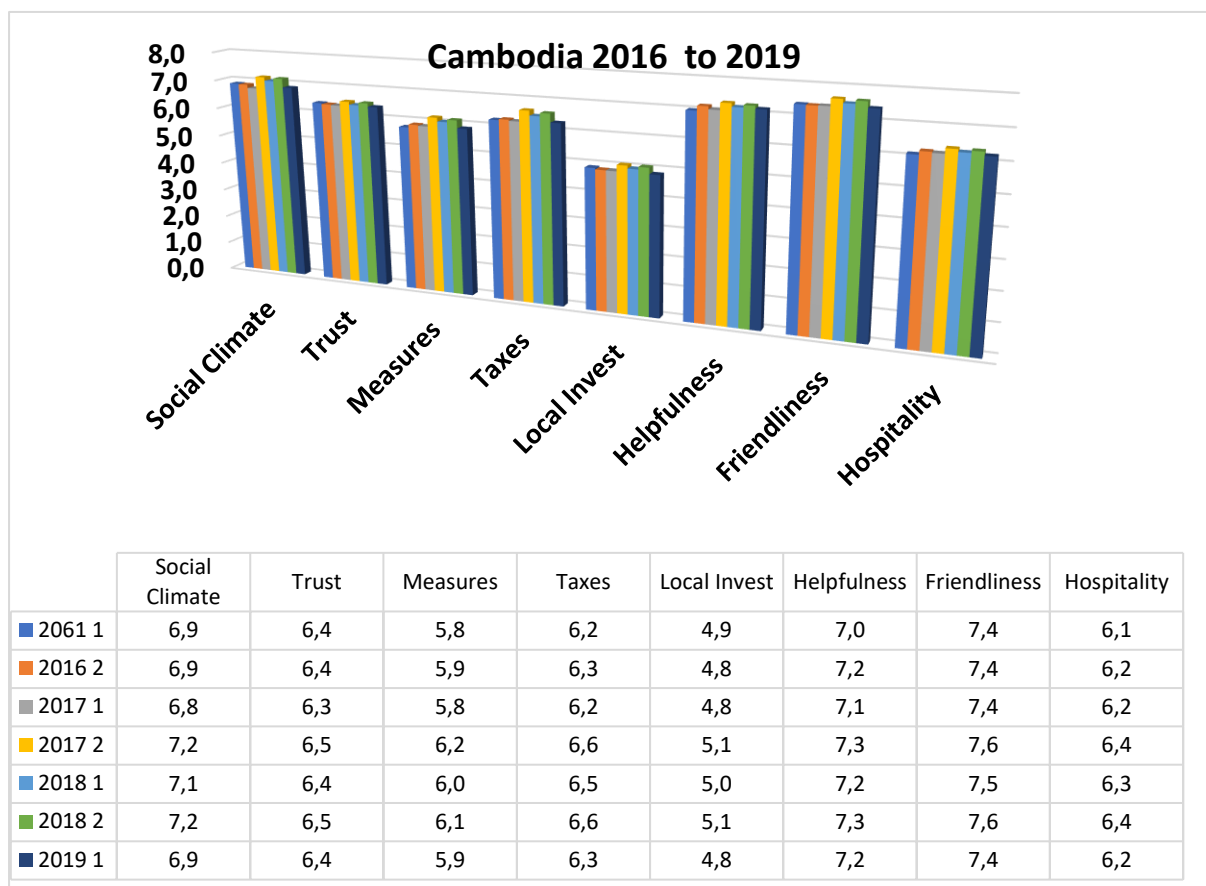
Le climat social change peu à peu mais c'est pas pire car les gens et même selon notre culture le social est une chose très prise en compte.

Saurons-nous les resultats de ce survey?

Je voudrais ajouter qu'il est difficile d'investir au Burundi parce que le climat des affaires n'est pas toujours bonne.

Cambodia

Cambodia is the World's first country assessing the social goods of Phnom Penh and the 24 provinces since 2016 yet. We can therefore present the timeline of seven biannual surveys:



The Cambodia Social Capital Monitor is conducted since the beginning in early 2016 by Dr. Pahlaj Moolio (see image), Professor & Associate Dean at the Faculty of Mathematics, Sciences and Engineering at Paññāsāstra University of Cambodia (PUC).

According to Prof. Moolio – see here an interview with him:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zfyl8Amqh1A> – the building up of social capital start with the newborn child. The friendliness of the child is answered with helpfulness. Together they construct trust.

The stability of Cambodia's social goods through seven biannual surveys highlights friendliness as the major social asset – an asset needed for all kinds of human services such as in health, education and tourism.

The surprising willingness to contribute to public goods as well by taxes may be the base for delivering public services such as transport, health and education.

During the seven semesters of the Cambodia Social Capital Monitor, there has been an economic growth of 24 per cent – 7 per cent by year – without any impact on the social goods.

That means: the eight indicators of social capital are independent of the indicators driven by GDP. To see a deeper report on Cambodia click here: http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Cambodia_Social_Capital_Report_2017.pdf

China

The People's Republic, the People's Party, the people's score – that's the unique response of China on our invitation to participate in the World Social Capital Monitor. The invitation to the Mandarin version <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=cn> has been presented from February 2016 on to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the University of Beijing.

We achieved no answers - and answers such as this one:

'Dear Dr Dill! Thank you for your email. I appreciate your invitation. I'm afraid I cannot participate. It is not my expertise. Many thanks for your information again. Kind regards Fang Wen.'

In August 2017, after in the meanwhile contacting as well the Ambassadors of China to the United Nations in New York and Geneva, we finally achieved this vote on China's social goods:

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
北京	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

This is the first and only joint vote in the World Social Capital Monitor. It has been delivered by the University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.



Say by Alexander Dill: I have been a participant in several European trade missions to Shenzhen, Hong Kong and Beijing (image: Alexander Dill shows his software at the Shenzhen High Tech Fair).

To understand a bit the score I start by mentioning an article from Christoph Steinhardt that appeared in Hong Kong in 2012. Its title '[How is high trust in China possible?](#)' A quote from Steinhardt whom I contacted and who still works in Hong Kong: '*However, contrary to the default assumption for authoritarian systems, numerous studies have shown that approval rates for the*

political system in China are high.'

The Anglo-American research on Social Capital always reclaimed that Western democracy only would enhance societal trust. It has been as well considered that China does not brought up a 'Civil Society' in the Anglo-American interpretation. In his article 'Civil Society and Social Capital in China' – available online on

https://www.cuhk.edu.hk/centre/ccss/publications/km_chan/CKM_13.pdf Kinman Chan mentions an interesting fact:

'The idea of social capital has begun to take root in China although Chinese have a long tradition of cultivating social relationships.'

The Austrian Social Capital researcher Ernst Gehmacher explains this unique roots by the cultivation of rice that forces the farmers to collaborate and keep their commons. I would follow this explanation. So many people living under so difficult conditions for thousands of years yet developed forms of society that fit to their way of doing economy.

When the Anglo-American elite launched the Millennium Goals in the Year 2000 – major Goal was to reduce poverty – in 2015 more than the half of the worldwide poverty reduction has been made by a single country: The People's Republic of China.

So scoring eight times 10 expresses the claim of China to delivering everything for the public good. Jürgen Grote and Matteo Bonomi recently featured the [Paradox of China's social credit system](#). It's paradox indeed: with ten times ten you don't need any system to score.

Cape Verde

In few regions the social climate and interpersonal trust are ranked better than helpfulness, friendliness and hospitality. Unfortunately too few to comment or interpret.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Calheto sao Miguel	8	8	8	6	3	6	6	7

Cameroon

The mediocre scores for all social goods – e.g. in Douala within a small range between 5.0 and 6.0 – go together with a low deviation: 1.0 for trust is among the lowest deviations in this indicator worldwide.

The participants commented very actively and the score for Yaoundé (last score in the table) came together with a long comment.

So to presenting the Say may help us to better understand the current state-of-the-art of social goods in Cameroon.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,1	4,6	5,1	4,9	5,3	5,7	5,7	6,3
Deviation	1,5	1,0	1,4	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7
Buea	5	4	9	6	6	4	3	4
Bafoussam	8	6	8	3	7	9	9	9
Bamenda	7	4	6	5	5	8	8	8
Douala	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	6.0
Ngaoundere	3	3	4	2	6	6	5	6
Koutaba	9	7	5	8	9	9	9	10
Yaoundé	1	4	6	6	5	6	6	6
Yaoundé	8	5	5	10	5	8	8	9
Yaoundé 6402	4	4	5	4	3	6	5	5
Yaoundé*	1	4	2	3	5	4	4	6

*This score includes a long statement from Youndé that we present here. She allowed us to quote her and to publish her statement.

The stakes of the UN in the Social Climate of Africa's countries in general is a good thing, but in the questionnaire it seemed that the focus was on the perspective of the citizens on each other. E.g. they were asked if they were willing to co-finance the social common ground.

In my eyes this question does not consider enough the conditions of the people that drives them on why they are more or less willing. My personal example: I come from Germany and live in Cameroon now for 15 years. My experience is, that the government can only provide social institutions and infrastructures in case he's got the money for it by taxes.

So I know about the importance of tax revenues and will be willing to pay in case of a working social welfare state.

Now I'm living in a country not recommended to administer the existing funds with good governance. Am I willing to paying taxes in such a country? No. Not on a voluntary base.

The individual willingness to pay taxes and contributions depends mostly on how the funds are used to.

I can imagine that you receive reluctant answers on many of your questions due to the fact that people living in countries with bad governance have no more trust in the institutions. They may be willing to pay taxes only in case of a better confidence in the administration.

Unfortunately it happens that you are neither happy nor satisfied if you have to fear to be cheated and robbed all the time. I wouldn't in general adjudicate on the people, but my experience is that the people here (editor: in Yaoundé) are less friendly and helpful as well between each other. They are few willing to invest in private initiatives in case they are not personally concerned.

In this mini survey I may do wrong to score the people to being 'more unfriendly' or 'less hospital' – even if this was my experience.

People are like they are because they do hard in their daily life.

Once you know somebody personal it's entirely different. Friendship and helpfulness exist in peer groups where people now each other and trust in each other.

But once outside in the streets it's sadly different. E.g. when somebody lies hurt on the ground you have to guess it may be a trap and a colleague of the alleged victim is waiting behind the bush waiting that you stop to help. As a bonus you get robbed.

Nevertheless I should not spontaneously estimate the people to be 'less helpful/friendly' with each other. Some are more, some are less. It depends on the context.

Further say: The present sociopolitical situation in our town has made people lost trust from each other as no one can claim to know the other. (Bamenda)

The answers I gave is based on the French speaking part of the country but as concerns the English speaking part or Anglophones, is 10 (Youndé)

Yes the people are willing to invest but the high taxes is what is discouraging them and also the socio-political state of the country. (Youndé)

People want reliable public service at affordable prices. Health care and education are amongst the lot. (Douala)

Nous vivons dans une société où les conditions de vie, et le niveau de vie très bas font que la population est de plus en plus malhonnête. (Youndé)

Beaucoup de chemin reste à faire. (Youndé)

Je dirai que le climat social dans mon pays le Cameroun est assez entaché à cause du tribalisme et la mal gouvernance. (Douala)

Central African Republic

2019	Score	Deviation
Social climate	6.3	2.4
Interpersonal trust	6.3	2.7
Accepting austerity measures	6.7	2.0
Willingness to pay taxes	5.8	2.4
Invest in local economy	7.9	1.3
Helpfulness	7.4	2.3
Friendliness	8.4	1.3
Hospitality	8.0	1.6

But the respondents not only voted that high in real but as well commented:

Merci infiniment de m'avoir choisi pour cette évaluation (10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10)

je suis sur un projet sur la construction d'un ecole primaire pour aider les enfants pauvre a y accedeé a l'école. je cherche les partenaires (9-10-10-10-10-10-10-10)

Further says:

People are so kind, but they don't want to help others get out of their initial situations like extreme poverty(selfishness). (1-1-1-1-2-1-8-8)

The Social Climate in CAR is not so but the citizens good will is badly impacted by the war and humanitarian background ! (4-5-7-5-8-8-9-8)

Étant donné que la RCA est un pays post conflit, les personnes employé représente que 20% de la population. La contribution reste hypothétique. (9-8-4-3-9-10-10-9)

Nous avons un excellent en République Centrafricaine mais durant la saison sèche, il y a une carence totale en eau surtout dans la capitale. (8-8-6-7-8-8-8-8)

Je propose une question celle de connaître le pourcentage des jeunes dans ses pays concernés car la jeunesse représente la fierté d'un pays. (4-2-7-5-8-4-5-4)

On March 12th 2019 Germany's National Broadcast *Deutschlandfunk* published our first results from Central African Republic(see photo of women in Bangui) : as we see in this table, friendliness with a score of 8.4 is at an outstanding level. Not enough: two participants scored nine and ten times 'ten'. In the Americas and Europe we would have refused this vote as a fake.



Chad

Due to the few results a single vote is worth to be translated in English: 'The social climate is a new concept that still is very young in our country. We, the young people, start to adapt this concept.'

Worth to consider the high scores for accepting taxes (5.5) compared to the low trust. It will be very useful to include Chad in the Social Capital Monitor. Unfortunately – as in all African countries – development agencies see no need to measuring and considering social capital.

Our thanks go to the students that answered under such difficult conditions.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	4,5	3.0	4.0	5,5	5.0	6,5	6,5	5.0
N'Djamena	6	4	3	4	5	5	5	5
Bagasola	3	2	5	7	5	8	8	5

Say: Le climat social est un nouveau concept chez nous c'est encore très immature. Nous la jeunesse commençons à adopter ce concept.

Chile

	Score	Talagante 975000
Social climate	5.3	7
Interpersonal trust	3.5	5
Accepting austerity measures	3.5	4
Willingness to pay taxes	2.8	4
Invest in local economy	4.5	4
Helpfulness	6.0	6
Friendliness	6.3	5
Hospitality	6.5	5

Most scores were from the capital Santiago de Chile. Therefore the results do not reflect the distribution of social goods across the country. But as the score from Talagante shows, the social climate and trust differ. The low willingness to co-finance public goods can be found in Brazil as well and is a major challenge across Latin America.

To have more information on Chile please share your experience here:

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=es>

Comoros

In some regions even a single vote can have a high validity and significance. This is the case at the Comoros. Have a look at the say and be surprised by the 8 points to accepting austerity measures.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Koimbani Grande Comoros	4	2	8	6	3	4	2	9

Say: Help each other, confidence, voluntariness, community service most of us ignore that. No leadership, self-interest, lack-off good governance.

Congo

Brazzaville, the capital, has got its name from the Italian family of the di Brazza that still live in the North Italian village of Moruzzo. The exceptional low deviation in the Republic of Congo even concerning taxes – in Europe, taxes mostly show a deviation of 2.0 points – can be proven by the results from Pointe-Noire that do not heavily differ from the average.

The vote on Kinshasa is not a mistake – one respondent decided to relate Kinshasa to 'Congo' and we invite the readers to consider as well our results from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

To better understand the social goods of Congo we invite you to read the qualitative contributions from Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,0	4,8	4,6	4,2	4,4	5,7	6,8	7,8
Deviation	1,3	1,5	2,0	1,1	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,1
Pointe-Noire	4,5	3,8	3,8	4,0	4,5	5,3	6,0	7,5
Kinshasa	2	8	1	6	5	6	9	6

Say

Pointe-Noire: Je pourai vous les faire parvenir par mail car l'espace réserve aux commentaires est limite.

Content de vous lire et le climat social est important à évoquer mais écouter les doléances des populations puis proposer des solutions aussi

Brazzaville: Although people are friendly, we hardly trust each other. That has to do with who are, which makes it difficult to finance public good.

Mon peuples ont besoin de l'aide ils sont entrés de souffrir mais le Kongo est riche en tout et pour tous.

Évaluation de la gouvernance dans nos états

Merci pour le travail que vous faites.

Le grand soucis au Congo-Brazzaville c'est le tribalisme (la haine), \l'égoïsme et la négativité. Le système doit être complètement changé.

Parlons de l'hospitalité, amabilité et gentillesse le Congo Brazzaville est qualifié de meilleur. Nous accueillons tout le monde (score for these assets: 10-9-10)

Les jeunes dans mon pays ont des initiatives mais ne sont pas soutenu.

Democratic Republic of Congo

How few do the results from the Democratic Republic of Congo differ from those of the Republic of Congo – that's a first impression we may articulate. And exactly such as featured in the single vote on Kinshasa in the Congo results – 9 points for friendliness – this indicator is obviously better in DemRep Congo (7.5) than in Brazzaville (6.8).

Another proof for the validity of single scores and the need to consider and feature them.

Worth to mention that the scores for Bukavu, Goma and Lubumbashi do not significantly differ from those of Kinshasa. (see chart)

The astonishing harmony in assessing the social climate in both Congos may be the beginning of a new dialogue to achieving societal cohesion.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,5	4,9	5,3	5,3	5,3	6,1	7,5	7,8
Deviation	1,4	1,3	2,1	1,8	1,7	1,3	1,2	1,1
Kinshasa high score	8	3	1	1	1	5	10	10
Kinshasa low score éieme	5	3	6	4	2	4	6	5
Lubumbashi	5,7	4,7	6,3	6,7	7,0	6,3	8,3	7,7
Bukavu	5,8	5,2	5,4	4,8	6,2	6,4	7,6	8,0
Goma	5,2	5,2	6,0	6,4	5,8	6,2	6,8	7,4
Kinshasa	5,5	4,5	4,2	4,5	4,0	5,9	7,7	7,9

Say

A big part of Congolese people thanks so much the udps party which has led us to this peaceful transition of power. We hope good things now.

Currently, people don't have enough confidence in Cooperatives because of previous bankruptcy of many of those institutions.

People want change but are hesitant to finance public goods since they are tired of not seeing changes in all aspects of security

People are reluctant to pay taxes or other contributions because they don't see pragmatic results of contributions they are paying...

The many years of war and conflicts have had a negative impact on the way people relate to each other in my region.

I really think the ratings should be followed by a 'why' question

People accept personal austerity measures in order to finance public goods only if they see good management of their contributions.

Ma communauté a besoin d'être sensibilisée et tout pourra mieux aller. Elle a ce souci de s'unir mais elle manque un guide pour les aider

Pour avoir un bon climat social il faut commencer par assurer la sécurité du peuple dans tous les secteurs et créer la confiance mutuelle.

Dans ma ville où je réside, les gens n'ont pas encore cette culture d'investir ses biens pour le bien du public, mais les gens s'aiment.
La ville de Goma en RDC est l'une des villes instables du pays et qui connaissent un développement rapide. les gens sont disposés à payer.

Mes idées sont pratiquement simples. En dépit de la situation peu sociale de gens de ma communauté, nous sommes obligés de changer les choses

merci

Les gens arrivent à déposer l'argent dans des coopératives locales, ils prennent aussi le crédit en groupe. ils sont hospitalier

Mon pays est quasi paralysée suite aux décennies de guerre. La paix est le seul ingrédient pour booster l'économie et la confiance.

j'aimerais proposer un projet que je déjà commencé en RDC mais j'aimerais l'étendre en Afrique

Costa Rica

After being at the top of environmental indices such as the *Happy Planet Index*, where Costa Rica once ranked number one, the expectation was to find as well a high level of social goods.

See our Global Index Benchmark here: http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Global_Index_Benchmark_SDG_2018.xlsx

Yes, there are some lower scores seeing trust at two points only (see chart), but this vote is an exception. As we can see in the chart, as well in Tejar del Guarco (Cartago), Heredia and San Ramon the scores are at the highest level. Our thanks to have results in Costa Rica goes to the German Trade Chamber.

We have some say as well and like to visit Heredia, of course.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,6	7,0	5,8	6,0	6,8	9,0	9,2	9,0
Low score San Jose	5	2	5	9	4	10	10	10
High score San Jose	8	9	9	8	10	9	9	8
Tejar del Guarco, Cartago	8	8	2	2	8	8	8	8
Heredia	9	9	6	6	7	9	10	10
San Ramon	8	7	7	5	5	9	9	9

Say: A partir del 2018 vamos a tener un Bachillerato en Gestión de la Sostenibilidad en la Universidad en la que trabajo. (San Jose)

En el momento existe en el país, una absoluta desconfianza de los partidos políticos, de algunos líderes y empresas del sector público. (see score from Tejar del Guarco)

Aumentar la carga cuando el fisco no es bueno recolectando actualmente, genera un mal sentimiento en la gente sobre aumentos en lo fiscal. (Heredia)

Croatia

Croatia 2019	Score	Deviation
Social climate	5,7	1,9
Interpersonal trust	5,2	2,0
Accepting austerity measures	4,5	2,3
Willingness to pay taxes	4,5	2,1
Invest in local economy	4,2	2,1
Helpfulness	6,3	2,0
Friendliness	6,5	1,8
Hospitality	7,1	1,9
Overall	5,5	2,3

Link for the questionnaire in Croatian:
<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=hrvatski>

Summary by Goran Koletić (see image right), research assistant, and Dr. Ksenija Klasnić (see image left), professor assistant, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia



In total, 420 respondents from 69 different Croatian settlements completed the questionnaire. Also, 15 respondents from diaspora completed the questionnaire (mostly from Bosnia and Herzegovina) but were excluded from further analysis. Online data collection was conducted from March to May 2019. More than half of Croatian respondents (N = 222; 52%) were from the capital city (Zagreb). Overall average score on all eight indicators together was 5,5 (SD = 2,3). Accepting austerity measures (M = 4,5; SD = 2,3), willingness to



pay taxes (M = 4,5; SD = 2,1) and invest in local economy (M = 4,2; SD = 2,1) scored below the overall average among Croatian respondents. On the other hand, social climate (M = 5,7; SD = 1,9), interpersonal trust (M = 5,2; SD = 2,0), helpfulness (M = 6,3; SD = 2,0), friendliness (M = 6,5; SD = 1,8) and particularly hospitality (M = 7,1; SD = 1,9) were above overall average. We found no differences based on participants' gender.

It is worth mentioning that 79% of respondents gave score 7 or higher on hospitality, 73% on friendliness and 67% on helpfulness, compared with only 23.5% of respondents that gave score 7 or higher on Invest in local economy and 30% on willingness to pay taxes. According to these findings, it seems that interpersonal relations, based on helpfulness, friendliness and hospitality are widely endorsed among Croatians, especially if compared to more instrumental and economy-related constructs. Additional demographic and sociocultural measures might further our understanding of the difference.

According to qualitative arm of the study, majority of the participants emphasized that structural level of Croatian society is in various stages of decay, mainly due to corruption, non-transparency and general distrust towards political and economic institutions. On the other hand, willingness to invest was mentioned only a few times, but aforementioned issues pose a major barrier for these activities.

Qualitative statements:

The political situation is very bad, because the national parties are continually creating a bad climate and intolerance among people.

I think people are not willing to invest in public goods because the money is not used properly and half of the things do not work as it should.

Generally, there are many stronger relationships of trust, solidarity, and similar to people, rather than institutions.

People would be more willing to invest in public goods but have no trust in the institutions. The problem is corruption and non-transparency.

The biggest problem in small communities is that people are uninterested in improving the environment and society in which they live, especially young people.

A negative response to some issues is conditioned by a social climate that is largely polluted by ubiquitous crime and corruption in the state apparatus.

Table 1. Towns with 3 or more respondents

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Hrvatska	4,3	4,3	6,3	5,3	4,3	5,5	6,5	6,8
Kostajnica								
Krapina	7,0	6,4	4,0	4,2	3,4	6,0	6,2	7,4
Križevci	6,0	5,4	4,0	3,6	3,3	6,7	7,0	7,1
Osijek	5,8	5,7	3,8	4,1	3,6	7,3	6,8	7,3
Pula	6,2	5,2	4,9	4,1	4,0	5,9	6,1	6,5
Rijeka	6,0	6,0	5,3	5,0	5,3	7,0	7,7	8,5
Sesvete	6,3	5,3	7,0	6,0	5,7	8,7	7,3	8,3
Sisak	4,7	3,7	4,0	4,3	3,7	3,3	3,7	6,7
Slavonski Brod	6,3	4,3	3,0	3,7	2,7	4,3	6,3	8,0
Solin	5,7	5,7	3,0	3,7	4,3	8,7	8,0	8,3
Split	4,6	4,5	3,3	3,3	3,1	5,7	6,4	6,7
Šibenik	5,1	4,6	4,3	4,0	4,5	5,8	6,3	6,5
Varaždin	7,3	5,0	4,3	5,7	5,0	7,0	7,7	8,0
Velika Gorica	6,1	5,4	4,7	5,6	3,9	6,4	6,6	6,7
Vinkovci	4,7	4,3	4,7	3,0	5,7	5,0	7,3	7,3
Virovitica	6,3	4,6	5,2	4,8	4,1	5,9	6,7	7,2
Zagreb	5,6	5,2	4,3	4,6	4,2	6,1	6,4	6,9

Table 2. Towns with 10 or more respondents plus all other towns together

Town	N	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Zagreb	222	5,6	5,2	4,3	4,6	4,2	6,1	6,4	6,9
Split	24	4,6	4,5	3,3	3,3	3,1	5,7	6,4	6,7
Zadar	19	6,6	5,5	4,8	4,9	4,4	6,4	6,7	6,7
Pula	17	6,2	5,2	4,9	4,1	4,0	5,9	6,1	6,5
Šibenik	11	5,1	4,6	4,3	4,0	4,5	5,8	6,3	6,5
Osijek	10	5,8	5,7	3,8	4,1	3,6	7,3	6,8	7,3
Other (<10)	117	6,0	5,2	5,0	4,7	4,5	6,8	6,9	7,5

Cyprus

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Guzelyurt North Cyprus	6	8	4	9	4	7	7	7
Limassol	6	5	6	7	5	9	10	10

The name Guzelyurt means "Beautiful Place". It is situated close to the foothills of the Troodos Mountains and is the most fertile agricultural area on the island. The high appreciation of taxes is exceptional in Southern Europe.

Czech Republic

When we look at the distribution of the eight indicators we find the social climate (6.8) at rank one. This distribution occurs rarely. Mostly hospitality and friendliness stay at the top.

To better understand this unusual result, we compared the capital Prague with Kladno, an industrial city with 70.000 inhabitants. All social goods are at a higher level there.

By counter the recommended spa town of Karlovy Vary (see chart) has even lower scores than Praha.

We hope to find partner across the Czech Republic in the future. In the meanwhile please score here in Cesky: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=cz>

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,8	6,3	4,8	5,1	4,8	6,6	6,8	6,6
Deviation	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,6	1,5	1,1	1,1	0,7
Praha	6,4	5,6	4,2	4,4	4,2	6,6	6,8	6,8
Kladno	8,5	8,5	6,0	7,5	5,5	7,5	7,5	7,0
Karlovy Vary	5	5	5	4	6	5	5	5

Djibouti

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Hargeisa	7	8	7	5	5	4	3	9
Djibouti	4	9	10	7	2	5	9	9

Say from Hargeisa: I am a founder of a research, trainings and strategy consulting firm. We mainly focus on public, private and INGOs, UN. seeking partnership

Egypt

Egypt was the only country that officially refused to take part in the World Social Capital Monitor. The scores we've collected in Arabia's biggest country with 94 million inhabitants – more than in all other Arab countries together – show trust at a European level (6.7) and a good social climate (6.9) with excellent hospitality (8.9 points).



If you think, scores may be worse in Cairo, you go wrong (see chart). Maybe the outstanding level of helpfulness (9.5), friendliness (9.0) and hospitality (9.5) in Egypt's 19.5 million capital will decrease a bit through a bigger panel. But even with 8.5 points for helpfulness Cairo would be the World's city with the greatest helpfulness.

Please score Egypt here: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=arabic>

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,9	6,7	5,0	5,3	5,3	7,1	7,3	8,9
Deviation	1,7	1,6	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,4	2,2	0,7
Cairo	7.5	7.5	5.0	6.0	6.5	9.5	9.0	9.5

El Salvador

Unfortunately we didn't find a partner in El Salvador yet. Therefore we can only present this score from the capital San Salvador (316.000 inhabitants).

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
San Salvador	5	7	6	6	9	9	9	9

If this level would continue in a bigger panel, El Salvador would appear much more promising than in the Global Index Benchmark, where El Salvador ranks at place 93:

http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Global_Index_Benchmark_SDG_2018.xlsx

Please use the Spanish version to score on El Salvador: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=es>

Eritrea

To including Eritrea in the World Social Capital Monitor several attempts have been made since 2016 yet. We created a Tigrinya version <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=tigrinya> and met with Eritrea's Embassy to the UN in Geneva.

We picked up contact with international partnership associations for Eritrea and wrote to Eritrea's UN Ambassador.

But we couldn't find a partner in the end and therefore have only a few scores from Asmara that we nevertheless present here:

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Asmara	9,5	8,5	9,5	4,0	7,5	9,5	9,0	9,5

This too few to comment. Hopefully Eritrea will join the Monitor in the future.

Estonia

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Tallinn	8	6	8	5	1	5	5	4

This lonely score from Estonia's capital Tallinn reached us – hopefully we will get more scores by providing an Estonian version in the future.

Ethiopia



A deviation of 1.9 points for the Social Climate and the same (1.9) for helpfulness is exceptional for African countries. To better understand this level of discord on major social goods we ought to look at the single scores. In the capital Addis Ababa, where the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals have been signed by 193 countries in 2015, the estimate on the Social Climate e.g. differs from 10 to 1 – which makes the maximum average deviation of 4.5 points. A rare observation. (Image: protesters in Addis

Ababa demanding justice by the government. Source: Washington Post.)

One respondent in Ababa (see score on climate '2') commented:

'Another issue is the flat fee practice in Addis Ababa. So how can it be logical to add waste disposal services fee with other bills?'

A citizen of Dire Dhawa explains his high scores:

'The people of Dire Dhawa are more socially integrated than any people in Ethiopia, despite the recent political and ethnic tensions.'

Ethiopia's best score can be found in Dilla with this comment:

'The issue of Social capital is very important in any society. In my area as well as Ethiopia, every people is generous and very sociable.'

A Gondar respondent (see chart) told us:

'The answers for the questions above described well nothing to add. Thanks.'

To summarize the rich and widespread scores on Ethiopia's social goods, we may consider a high aspiration on excellent social cohesion – such as presented in the various maximum scores – that collides quite often with a poor social climate and low trust.

The combination of both may explain the high average deviation. A citizen of Addis Ababa explains as following: 'The trust level between the community getting eroded after the introduction of federalism.'

2019	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,4	6,1	5,7	6,0	5,9	7,1	7,8	8,7
Deviation	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,6	1,2
Addis Ababa	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	4
Addis Ababa	10	10	9	8	8	10	10	10
Addis Ababa	2	2	4	4	5	2	6	6
Dire Dhawa	8	8	8	6	7	8	9	9
Dilla	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Gondar	4	1	10	10	9	10	10	10

Further Say: You pretty much covered the most important questions already. (Addis Ababa)

Government of Ethiopia has been very dictator. People were not happy to pay tax and they were divided. Currently things are improving. (Addis Ababa)

The official of Ethiopia is called Ahmaric not Tigrigna as you put it in the language list. (Ziwey)

Answer: We know, but the Tigrinya version was for Eritrea, not for Ethiopia

Some of the questions are difficult to answer like knowing the willingness of the people to invest. (from Adama)

In Ethiopia, eventhough people are welcoming and hospitable it's not common to work together for the community. (Addis Ababa)

Is the people attached to their family/parent? (Addis Ababa)

Do you have any project initiative support to mitigate environmental problem? (Dire Dawa)

I put the points according to my observation and understanding, but I would like to add here is the situations are getting better! (Respondent from Shire who scored 6-5-8-7-9-10-10-10)

Per capita income of individuals is very low due to this people are always struggling to fulfill their basic needs. (Addis Ababa)

Finland

Few countries are less in need to know, to consider and to accelerate their social goods than Finland. Nowhere in Europe and the World trust is at a higher level. And tax paying is a religion – such as we saw in Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Germany and Switzerland.

So we may only feature some small shadows like a score from Helsinki (see chart) with this say:

Ihmiset eivät kykene ajattelemaan itsenäisesti, niin tottuneita julkisen vallan holhoukseen kaikessa, joissa pitäisi itse kantaa vastuuta.

This philosophical comment can be translated as following:

People are not able to think independent and therefore used to live under the hospices of public power to bear whatever they are asked for.

In Espoo trust even reaches outstanding 9.3 points – a score only beaten by the common score of the University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences that has been ten times ten (see 'China').

May Aki Kaurismäki praise the Misanthrope from Helsinki.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	8,1	8,6	7,1	8,5	7,1	7,8	7,3	7,3
Deviation	0,9	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,5	1,0	1,1	1,2
Helsinki Misanthrope	5	5	4	6	3	3	4	3
Helsinki Optimist	9	10	9	10	8	9	9	9
Espoo	9,0	9,3	8,0	9,0	7,7	8,3	8,3	7,7

France

To comment as a Swiss on the results of France – for foreigners: Switzerland has a French part and most of us speak French – may give place for a bit of irony. We've been contacting the French Mission to the United Nations in Geneva. We phoned with policy officers and the Association of the French Cities (AMF) and their President, Eric Verlhac. We wrote to the majors and heads of international relations of the cities of Paris, Rennes, Nancy, Tours, Lyon and Toulouse.

We never achieved any response. So what we will present here is the average of France, the deviation and a couple of single scores. Nantes is highly above the average, Toulouse and Marseille below.

Disclaimer: These result do not pretend to tell anything significant about the social goods in *La Grande Nation*.

2019	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,4	6,1	4,1	5,1	5,5	6	6,3	5,5
Deviation	2,2	1,3	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,4	1,5	2,1
Toulouse	3	6	4	4	4	6	5	4
Marseille	4	5	5	4	1	4	5	4
Nantes	8.5	7.5	7.0	7.5	6.0	7.5	7.0	7.5
97400 Paris St. Denis	6	6	3	5	7	6	8	8
Céret	10	8	5	6	8	8	8	8
Asnières sur Seine	8	6	3	3	7	6	6	2
Prevessin	5	5	4	7	7	3	3	2

Say: Violence is growing fast (Toulouse)

Gabon

After watching the scores of Gambia, Gabon appears much weaker in its social goods. Nevertheless a respondent from Libreville – see first score in the chart – gave 10 points to accepting austerity measures and wrote us:'

Le Gabon est un pays chaleureux et ses habitants également mais la mauvaise gouvernance à tuer la créativité et le civisme des populations !

Another respondent – see chart – scored the social climate of Libreville with 9 points. So the high deviation opens space for a broader assessment of Gabon in the next round of the Monitor.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,0	5,3	4,5	4,9	5,0	5,8	5,9	5,7
Libreville	3	2	10	5	3	7	6	10
Libreville	9	5	4	5	3	7	7	8
Libreville	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
Libreville	5	4	6	6	5	5	5	5

Gambia

If you won't believe us that – despite the common vote of China which was ten points – the World's highest willingness to pay taxes (9.0) can be found in Gambia, you may look at some single scores from Kanifing, Birkama and Faratoo (see chart) that give proof for this extraordinary result.

The personal tax rate in Gambia by the way is 30 per cent – much more than in many European countries.

The Gambia Revenue Authority (see image) has an inspiring Logo: a bee symbolizing the business to collect taxes.



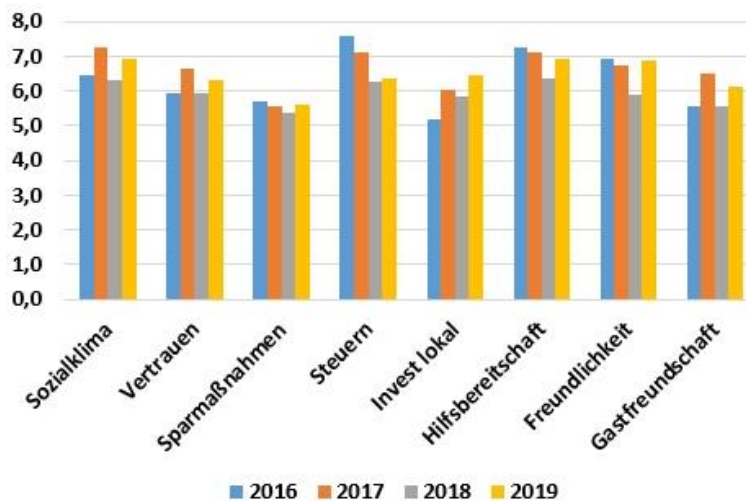
**GAMBIA
REVENUE
AUTHORITY**

We hope this level – including the 9.7 points for hospitality – will sustain when we conduct the Gambia Social Capital Monitor.

	Climate	Trust	Measures		Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,3	6,3	5,0		9,0	6,3	7,3	9,3	9,7
Kanifing	7	7	5		10	7	8	10	10
Brikama	6	5	2		9	5	5	9	10
Farato	9	7	8		8	7	9	9	9

Germany

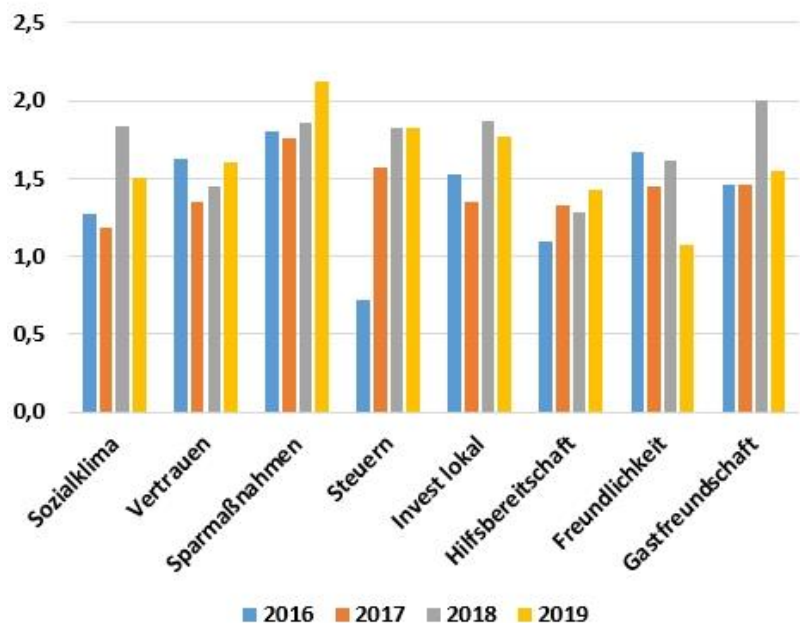
Deutschlands soziale Güter 2016 bis 2019



Germany is assessed in a test version since 2016 yet. While the scores are entirely randomized, we can see a high volatility. Most indicators except local invest decline since 2016/17. The most astonishing result is the increasing willingness to invest in local SME. Explanations may give the low interest rate for savings, because unemployment in Germany is at an almost all time low.

The high deviation for the estimate on the willingness to accept austerity measures can be found in all countries. The annual change of the average deviation cannot be found in all countries. Nevertheless the average deviation below 2.0 expresses a relatively high agreement on the perception of the Social Climate. As in many countries, the most difficult and vague question – to estimate the Social Climate – with 1.5 points is among the indicators with the lowest deviation. Proof for the existence of a 'social weather'?

Mittlere Abweichung Deutschland 2016-2019



Qualitative statements:

Diese Fragen erscheinen mir zu allgemein und vielleicht sollten sie differenzierter beantwortet werden können.

Da die Fragen (verständlicher Weise) sehr allgemein gehalten sind lässt sich auch viel hinein interpretieren oder eben nicht.

Das soziale Klima in meiner Heimatstadt hat sich in den letzten 40 Jahren entscheidend verändert. (siehe auch niedrige Bewertung von Kaufbeuren im Städtevergleich)

To enter deeper into Germany's understanding and management of social goods, 365 German cities have been contacted with the offer to conduct a local Social Climate Monitor.

Some cities – Berlin and Munich – still have a local account allowing to select between their districts such as for Germany's capital Berlin: <https://trustyourplace.com/berlin>

That allows to give a first impression of the local social goods in Germany. The deviation cannot be calculated yet in case of too low (less than 20) numbers of scores.

German towns and their social goods 2019 (first quarter)

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Berlin	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.5	5.9	5.3
Deviation	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
Leipzig	6,8	6,5	6,3	7,2	6,3	7,6	7,1	6,9
Deviation	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,2	0,7	1,1	0,9
Freiburg	8.0	7.5	4.5	6.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.5
Mannheim	7.5	6.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	6.0	6.5
Single Scores								
Wiesbaden	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3
Oldenburg	5	5	8	8	6	8	6	3
Frankfurt/Oder	4	3	1	3	1	1	4	1
Kaufbeuren	1	3	3	5	4	5	3	2
Official of Kaufbeuren	6	4	4	7	7	9	8	7
Freudenstadt	6	7	4	4	4	5	4	3
Official of Leutkirch	10	10	8	8	10	8	9	9
Sankt Augustin	4	5	3	4	4	6	5	3

A funny result are the scores of official town representatives that sometimes differ from their citizens (see Kaufbeuren) and tend to be more positive than the reality (Leutkirch). As a result the difference goes up to five points (friendliness in Kaufbeuren). The results for Leipzig, which is Germany's fastest growing city, are very surprising, while Freiburg and Mannheim are still recommended for their good Social Climate.

The high deviation for Berlin expresses the extreme differences between the districts and even within a district.

The World Social Capital Monitor achieved a high media recognition in Germany that included TV and Radio. See some TV-Spots here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ExeuYVT8Z4>

http://commons.ch/deutsch/wp-content/uploads/RBB_11_03_2019_Umfrage_Freundlichkeit.mp4?_id=1

Major German media such as Spiegel reported on the results:

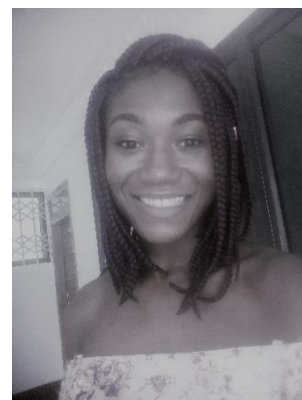
<https://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/soziales/steuern-deutsche-zahlen-im-internationalen-vergleich-gerne-a-1246243.html>

The indicators mostly discussed among the citizens and in around 300! Blogs and articles were the willingness to pay taxes and friendliness.

Ghana

The first Ghana Social Capital Monitor has been conducted in 2017 by a single student of Social Sciences from Ghana University in Kumasi, Mrs. Rachel Boadu, 20 years old at the time- She conducted the survey entirely via mail and Smartphone and was able even to achieving results from the provinces.

Say: I just had a vision on what this can help improve lives generally in Ghana.'



	Accra	Kumasi	Ghana
Social Climate	4.14	5.89	4.64
Trust among the people	4.03	5.00	4.16
Austerity measures	4.10	5.40	4.10
Taxes and contributions	4.80	6.00	5.00
Invest in SME and coops	5.30	6.26	5.64
Helpfulness	5.78	6.52	6.00
Friendliness	7.14	8.19	7.64
Hospitality	5.53	6.94	6.02

Source: World Social Capital Monitor Ghana, August 23rd to August 30th 2017, n=236
Ladder from 10 (high/excellent) to 1 (low/poor)

You can download the entire Ghana Monitor here: http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Social_Capital_Monitor_Ghana_2017.pdf

Guinea Bissau

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Bissau bairo de luanda	1	1	10	9	9	1	1	10

Say: parmi l'idees c'est de faire convencre notre gouvernement de continuer a investir aux niveau de éducatons, c est la 1^ocas en Guine Bissau

The score of 10 for accepting austerity is currently the World's highest one and can only be found in a couple of developing countries such as the Central African Republic and Sudan.

Greece

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Αθήνα Athens	5	3	3	3	6	8	8	10

The low response rate in Greece includes journalists and media, Academia and even foreign institutes based in Athens. As well the Greek UN Embassies in Geneva and New York never answered.

Say from Prof. Dr.-Ing- Athanassios Kelemis, Managing Director and Member of Board of the German-Greek Trade Chamber (see image)

Social Peace and Solidarity – crucial indicators of Well-being

Financial stability and the internalization of the conditions of financial prosperity are the general base of an affluent society that should be provided by every privileged state.



The same concrete social indicators and recordings of the societal mood are switchmen for inclusive growth, resilience in society and environment.

Greece in this meaning is in charge of a bundled 'non-material capital', that has been crucial during the time of war und now builds a sort of depot to face future challenges.

We acknowledge social stability, social peace and solidarity in every part of the society. You can feel that in the open-hearted way how the Greek hail strangers if ever they be tourists or refugees.

We should not forget that the number of tourists is increasing. Most of the visitors feel to be received 'warm-hearted'. The Greek society at the same time stood its ground with the challenges of the refugee

crisis 2015-16.

All that is a proof for a positive societal mood that includes mutual support and the traditional trust in the community. These are assets that should be strengthened in order to keep the respect for the common good, the willingness to pay taxes and the ability to collaborate.

Guatemala

Guatemala ranks at 95 in our Global Index Benchmark: http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Global_Index_Benchmark_SDG_2018.xlsx

If these scores could be continued in a bigger panel – see the ten points for friendliness and hospitality - they might be the beginning of a new societal cohesion in Guatemala,

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Guatemala City English score	4	3	5	5	5	7	6	6
Ciudad de Guatemala Spanish score	4	6	3	4	4	8	10	10

Guinea

The extreme low deviation for Guinea's key resource helpfulness (6.8), friendliness (6.9) and hospitality (8.2) expresses how common these assets are not only in the capital of Conakry but as well in Kindia and Koba/Boffa. (see chart)

Nevertheless Kindia, a town with 138.00 inhabitants at the foot of the Gangan Mountains and a major military location in Guinea, has significant higher scores than the capital – and so does Koba/Boffa giving outstanding 9 points to the acceptance of austerity measures that therefore became the major social good there. (see chart)

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,3	4,9	5,4	5,4	6,3	6,8	6,9	8,2
Deviation	1,6	1,4	2,0	2,0	1,7	1,1	1,2	1,1
Conakry	5,0	3,8	4,2	4,5	6,2	6,5	6,7	8,0
Kindia	6,5	7,0	7,5	7,0	8,0	7,0	7,5	9,0
Koba/Boffa	5	7	9	8	4	8	7	8

Say: Je vous remercie par votre initiative. (Koba/Boffa, see score)

Les gens font peu confiance au systeme en place c'est pour ca qu'ils sont retissent a payer de bonne foi les impots qui sont quand meme payé. (Conakry)



Photo: Fishing cultures in Koba/Boffa to accelerate Carp production

Honduras



EL CLIMA Social Cuenta

Same as in El Salvador and Guatemala, the scores on helpfulness, friendliness and hospitality are at a top level. So why not using these great social goods to achieve social cohesion?

And 9 points to invest in local economy would entirely better the ranking of Honduras in the

Global Index Benchmark : http://commons.ch/wp-content/uploads/Global_Index_Benchmark_SDG_2018.xlsx

Por favor, comparte su opinión y su experiencia con nosotros y dedíquese algo de su tiempo a contestar las siguientes preguntas: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=es>

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Tegucigalpa	4	2	1	2	9	10	10	10

Say: *The people of Honduras are joyful and peaceful. Unfortunately the wages are too low that the population is highly indebted.*

Hungary

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Balatonkenese	5	1	1	2	9	4	6	8
Budapest	4	3	2	2	4	3	7	7

Paying taxes (current score: 2) is a major issue in Hungary and növekedés.hu published this article:

A németek döntő többsége belátja, hogy a kormány kiadásainak finanszírozása érdekében az adókra szükség van. Számos más országban messze nem ekkora a megértés. Az erőteljes gazdasági növekedés és az alacsony munkanélküliség 2018 első hat hónapjában rekord méretű, 48,1 milliárd eurós költségvetési többletet eredményezett Németországban. A kialakult helyzet megosztotta a politikaformálókot azzal kapcsolatban, mit kellene tenni a keletkezett többlettel. A Zöld Párt és a Bal Párt törvényhozói a beruházások növelését, a közép-jobb pártok és a vállalkozásbarát Szabad Demokraták képviselői adócsökkentést szeretnének. A kezdeményezés tárgyához kapcsolódik egy, az ENSZ megrendelésére készített tanulmány. Egy svájci tudományos intézet, a Basel Institute of Commons and Economics azt vizsgálta, hogy egyes országok polgárai hogyan gondolkodnak az ENSZ Fenntartható Fejlődés Programjának céljaival, illetve az ezzel összefüggő adófizetési kötelezettséggel kapcsolatban. Az intézet 141 országban több, mint 16 ezer személy véleményét összegezte, mondta a Deutsche Welle hírügynökség munkatársának Alexander Dill igazgató. A válaszadóktól azt kérték: 1-től 10-ig terjedő skálán értékeljék, honfitársaik mennyire szívesen fizetnek adókat az infrastruktúra, az egészségügy, az oktatás és egyéb célok finanszírozása érdekében. A pontszámok alapján az intézet rangsort készített, amely a következő eredményt hozta: Németország: 7.0 Kambodzsa: 6.7 Ausztria: 6.4 Koszovó: 5.6 Banglades: 5.5 Pakisztán: 5.2 Afganisztán: 5.2 Nepál: 4.9 Bosznia Hercegovina: 4.7 Albánia: 4.5 Szerbia: 4.1 Montenegró: 3.9 Brazil: 3.4 Macedónia: 3.2. A tanulmány részletes ismertetésére ez év tavaszán kerül sor.

Source: <https://novekedes.hu/hirek/a-nemetek-szivesen-adoznak-az-infrastruktura-fejlesztésének-finanszírozására>

India

The World's second largest country surprises with excellent scores for interpersonal trust (7.0) that are delivered with an incredible low deviation of 0.9.

On the other hand hospitality (7.7), in general less controversial, is assessed by a deviation of 2.0 points.

To better understand these scores we may mention that e.g. in Kolkata (4.0) and Jaipur (4.0) hospitality has been estimated much lower. Such scores increase the deviation when at the same time Mumbai (see chart) gets 10 points for hospitality.

Trust in all the three cities is between 5 and 7 – which explains the low deviation. In Lucknow trust is at 9 points, same in Tirunelveli Town.

In Hyderabad (see chart) the major social goods is to paying taxes (9.0) and to invest in local SME (9.0).

We do not have enough cores from India's countries and provinces yet. So we present some scores here and invite to participating in Hindi: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=hindi>

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,9	7,0	6,1	7,2	6,4	7,0	7,9	7,7
Deviation	1,5	0,9	2,1	2,1	1,7	1,6	1,5	2,0
Coimbatore	9	7	2	10	7	8	8	9
Tirunelveli Town	6	9	8	8	9	10	10	10
Hyderabad	4	6	5	9	9	7	8	8
Jaipur	4	6	8	8	8	4	3	4
dehradun	6	7	3	3	3	8	8	8
Mumbai	4	7	8	5	3	8	10	10
Kolkata	7	5	5	4	6	8	9	4
Lucknow	8	9	7	9	6	4	9	10

Say: Will our people adopt different people with cultures from India? (Tirunelveli)

How can i help my area improve? (Jaipur)

Governmental schools and clinics are very bad. Who ever can pays doctors and clinics by himself. Family first. (Mumbai)

Iran



In Iran's capital Tehran, with 8.7 million inhabitants among the biggest cities of the World, the social goods are – such as in many capitals e.g. Cairo, Sao Paulo, Berlin – significantly less appreciated than in rural areas.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mashad (3 million inhabitants) and Zanjan (430.000 inhabitants, see image) the social climate is amazing three points better than in the capital.

Nevertheless with a score of 7.8 for hospitality Tehran is amongst the cities of this size in the World – such as Tokio – that still keep their hospitality at that level.

By counter Tabriz (1.73 million inhabitants) seems to harvest less social goods (see chart).

Tabriz played a major role in the Islamic Revolution and for foreign interpreters an interesting note on Iran's role after World War II appears: 'At the final year of the World War II despite the declaration of the neutrality by the Iranian government, the country was occupied by the allied forces.' Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tabriz>

We aim to have partners in the Islamic Republic of Iran as well and invite the kind readers with knowledge in Farsi to please vote on their Iranian town: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=farsi>

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,4	4,6	5,8	4,5	4,9	6,3	6,5	7,8
Deviation	2,0	1,6	2,5	2,8	2,1	1,6	1,8	1,5
Tehran	4,2	3,2	4,4	3,2	4,8	5,8	6,2	7,8
سد بزوار Sabzevar	4	6	5	2	2	8	8	9
مشهد Mashad	7	4	3	3	4	5	6	7
زنجان Zanjan	7	4	9	9	3	8	7	9
تبریز Tabriz	4	5	5	2	2	5	5	8

Say: The social behaviour is heavily dependent on the economic situation of the single respondent and the trust in public institutions. (Tehran)

Hello, the fathers here are mainly from Herat (Afghanistan), but while we live in Mashad, we made some progress. There are some things more that you can score on.

Iraq

Due to a lack of partners in Iraq we unfortunately couldn't collect enough scores for a National result that in our eyes should reflect as well towns such as e.g. Mossul, Kirkuk, Basra and not only Baghdad.

The score from the 330.000 inhabitants town of Dohuk in the autonomous region of Kurdistan nevertheless shows the assets needed in a country under threat and war since decades: outstanding will to invest locally (10), helpfulness (10), friendliness (10) and hospitality (10) to face the low trust (2).

Eight points for paying taxes would open space for Iraq to develop an ecological welfare state.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Dohuk	5	2	2	8	10	10	10	10

Ireland

Take Dublin, Ashbourne or Clonmel – the few scores on Ireland have almost no deviation. That can change with a bigger panel to include Cork, Limerick and other cities and regions.

But in our estimate that might not significantly change this impression: Ireland offers Europe's greatest friendliness (8.5), helpfulness (8.5) and hospitality (7.8). We might smile a bit on the high level of tax-willingness – Ireland is one of Europe's major tax heavens – but such as in Luxembourg and Netherlands that does not mean that the citizens do not support their own public goods.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,8	7,8	7,5	8,0	6,3	8,5	8,5	7,8

Israel

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Jerusalem 91034	1	1	1	10	10	4	5	2

Say: How can we found a social economy in a heterogen society with different religious duties?

Remark: The postal code 91034 is around the region of the Herzl Boulevard that includes the Yad Vashem Memorial.

Italy

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Italy total	6.5	5.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	6.8	6.1	5.7
Italy deviation	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
Milano 20127	9	6	4	4	2	8	7	6
Milano 20139	3	3	3	1	5	5	4	3
Siena	7,1	6	5,1	4,9	4,5	6,9	6,5	6,1
Brescia 25100	8	7	6	7	8	8	8	8
Napoli 80133	6	7	5	6	7	9	7	5
Bassano del Grappa 36020	4	4	2	1	1	6	7	6
Firenze 50122	10	2	5	9	9	5	2	6

Say: Il concetto di persone è molto generico.

L'accettazione di finanziare opere/servizi per il bene pubblico è molto condizionata dalla reale realizzazione degli stessi.

grandi differenze in termini di fiducia, coesione e benessere tra città e territorio, tra Nord e Sud del Paese

Descrivere meglio i concetti 'clima sociale', 'limitazioni personali', 'valori locali'.

Vivo in un piccolo paradiso di Roma, pochi abitanti, palazzi con non più di 10 famiglie! Ci si conosce, ci si aiuta...ma non ancora tasse!!!



Armando Toscano, psychologist of Core-LAB:

Italian culture is multilayered, each layer creates a different identity. Historically, what characterizes us is being sociable and open to others, with a great variability among Regions and towns. In the last 15-20 years, individual social capital has been diminishing, and this is perhaps the most unusual layer for us:

suspecting for others, rejecting them... these are all values (I think) we imported from far away, from a globalized way of life that, primarily, took place in big cities and that gradually became a standard to tend to.

Having poor, weak social ties, now, creates similar consequences in little towns and cities: in both cases, it creates a great need for welfarism, makes self-entrepreneurship depressed and reduces quality of life.

Japan

Same as in the case of China, a common collective score can nevertheless express a high validity and coverage of the social perceptions:

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Tokyo Setagaya 158009	8	10	9	9	7	9	8	10

Say: Taxpayers can designate local income tax to their favorite municipality. How will this develop after curbing kickbacks by municipalities?

Jordan

Jordan is maybe the country in the World hosting the most refugees as a percentage of its population. According to UNHCR, 1.4 million refugees only from Syria were registered in Jordan during the war since 2010. In January 2019 Syrian refugees still were the major group according to the UN <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/67841.pdf> with still hardly 800.000 people.

But what about refugees from Palestine? Their number has been estimated by 1.95 million in 2008. So we would not estimate entirely wrong if we consider that around 30 per cent of the 10 million residents of the Kingdom of Jordan are refugees.

We tried to assess Jordan's social goods as well among the residents of the refugee camps with the idea that they could score on the local social capital of their hometowns in order to develop measures for reconciliation to return.

Unfortunately UNHCR, UNDP and as well the IOM (International Organization for Migration) refused to answer any request concerning the refugee camps not only in Jordan, but as well in Lebanon and Turkey.

So we only have some first scores from Amman that neither represent Jordan as a country, nor the different groups of refugees from Palestine/Israel, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, Turkey and other countries.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Amman	7,0	8,0	3,7	4,7	3,3	7,7	7,7	8,3

The scores show an amazing high level of trust (8.0), helpfulness (7.7), friendliness (7.7) and hospitality (8.3) in the capital Amman, that explain why the people of Jordan patiently accept this enormous number of mostly poor refugees in their town.

The low level of accepting austerity measures, taxes and even to invest in local SME may express that around 95 per cent of the financial aid to host the refugees comes from international donors.

We hope that we can include the refugee community in the future and to contribute to the reconciliation in their homelands.

Kazakhstan

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Astana	8	5	5	5	8	8	8	5

This is the only score – and it looks quite promising. But it's too less for a comment. We're working on a version in Kazak language.

Kenya

To conducting the Social Capital Monitor in the World's capital of ODA (Official Development Assistance), where hundred thousands of people serve all kinds of developing agendas, may give an impression on how decades of ODA bettered the social goods in Nairobi and abroad.

While especially helpfulness, friendliness and hospitality are at a high level across most African countries – please read this report – the ODAs claim to fostering self-aid and ownership can be assessed through the indicators 'Measures' and 'Taxes'. Will Kenya be a benchmark there?

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,0	5,2	5,4	5,2	6,9	6,7	7,6	7,8
Deviation	1,4	1,6	2,0	2,2	1,9	1,5	1,4	1,5
Nairobi maximum score	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
Nairobi minimum score	5	4	1	1	4	5	5	5
Meru	10	5	10	8	9	7	10	10
Rabai Sub County of Kilifi County	5	2	1	3	10	9	7	10
Othaya 10106	5	7	1	1	5	5	7	7
Mwingi 90400	6	5	3	2	5	8	7	4
Mombasa	5	3	4	6	4	5	10	10
Bomet 20400	8	8	8	3	7	7	7	7
Oyugis 40222	8	4	2	5	6	6	7	8
Kendu Bay 40301	9	8	8	10	10	10	10	10
Kakamega Town 2500	3	4	4	5	4	6	8	7

Unfortunately not. A respondent from Nairobi explained this low of solidarity and common goods as following:

'People here are ongoing disappointed concerning the use of public funds. Corruption is a mega problem.'

Despite the low scores the engagement in the Kenya Social Capital Monitor is quite high when it comes to articulate critics on Kenya. So we could present a lot of comments here that stand for the potential of young people in Kenya – most scores come from Alumni of the Young African Leadership Initiative YALI – to replacing the ODA bubble by their own social capital. For the maximum score of Nairobi (see chart) we got this say: *'We love visitors.'*

The minimum (see chart) was inspired by this explanation:

'Hardships have caused people's attitude towards each other to change. Corruption is crippling the country.'

So let's finish this first review with a statement from Kakamega Town (see chart):

'Please get in touch even more on such courses.'

Korea, Republic of

The first idea of the Korean version of the World Social Capital Monitor <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=korean> was to conducting the Monitor in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) at the same time as in the Republic of Korea.

What about identifying common social goods in the two neighbour countries?

Lots of time and effort have been invested including three personal visits of project director Alexander Dill in the Embassies of the DPRK in Switzerland and Germany and a meeting with a reunification officer of the Republic of Korea.

Diplomatic requests have been sent to the Permanent UN Representatives of both countries in New York and Geneva.

While looking at the results from Seoul, Daejeon and Daegu, the idea to identifying, accelerating and enhancing Korea's social goods will hopefully be picked up in the future

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,5	5,5	3,9	6,6	6,3	6,1	5,6	6,6
	1,5	1,3	1,6	1,1	1,8	1,6	1,7	1,1
Daejeon	7,0	6,5	4,0	6,0	5,0	7,5	6,5	7,0
Seoul	6,2	5,4	4,0	7,2	6,6	6,4	5,8	6,6
Daegu	7	4	3	5	7	2	3	6

Kosovo

Kosova 2018	Score	Deviation
Social climate	5.78	1,80
Interpersonal trust	5.34	1,93
Accepting austerity measures	4.92	2,51
Willingness to pay taxes	5.64	2,48
Invest in local economy	5.27	2,35
Helpfulness	6.38	2,01
Friendliness	5.91	1,98
Hospitality	7.71	1,91

Summary from Antigona Uka (see image) , Researcher at Riinvest Institute for Development Research, Kosova

This is the first time in which Kosova is participating in the Word Social Capital Monitor. With a relatively low number of participants on the survey, roughly 100.

In general, those that have participated in the survey have rated all social capital indicators above average; hospitability being ranked as the highest with a score of 7.7 in a range one to 10, while accepting austerity measures ranked as the lowest of all with a score of 4.9, a bit below average.



Regarding interpersonal trust the score remains somewhat above average, 5.35 respectively, which shows that to some extent people show trust in each other. Willingness to pay taxes is also ranked a bit above average, with a score of 5.64. Investing in local economy barely surpasses average score, remaining at 5.27. While as a collaborative community, it shows that helpfulness has higher ranking among most of other social capital indicators, with a score of 6.38, while hospitality keeps the highest ranking of all, scored well above average.

As this is the first set of scores that have measured the perception of social capital in Kosova, we cannot make comparisons between years. However, as a relatively small country, located in the Balkans, Kosova is commonly known for its hospitality and collective cultural context.

Laos

The Lao version could be created thanks to the help of the office of the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) in Vientiane: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=lao>.



While we couldn't involve a bigger partner such as we had in Cambodia with the countrywide assessment through the Pannasastra University in Phnom Penh, we can only present few results.

They indicate a harmonic distribution of the eight indicators with an extreme low deviation for helpfulness (0.8), friendliness (0.9) and hospitality (0.4).

The scores come from the capital of Vientiane ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ and from ເມືອງສີໂຄດຕະບອງ, which is the neighbouring Sikhottabong District. (see image)

Say: ຢາກໃຫ້ພຶດຈາລະນາ ເຖິງຄວາມແຕກຕ່າງ ຂອງແຕ່ລະກຸ່ມຄົນ ເຊັ່ນ: ກຸ່ມຄົນທີ່ຢູ່ເຂດຕົວເມືອງ ແລະ ຊົນນະບົດ, ປະເພດອາຊີບ, ລະດັບລາຍຮັບ ອື່ນໆ ເຂົ້າໃນການສຳຫຼວດ (Vientiane)

Translation: You aim to ignore in your survey the differences between single groups such as between urban and rural areas, kinds of professions and levels of income

ໃນນາມຂ້າພະເຈົ້າເກີດ ແລະ ເຕີບໃຫຍ່ໃນບ້ານທີ່ຢູ່ໃນເມືອງຫລວງ ເຫັນວ່າ ການພັດທະນາແມ່ນເປັນໄປໄດ້ຊ້າ ແລະ ຍັງຂາດກົດຈະກຳສ້າງສັນສັງຄົມໃນລະດັບຊຸມຊົນ. (Sikhottabong District)

Translation: When I grew up my district the development happened slow and there was a lack of social activities in the district's community.

Further Say: How's corruption the country has? What's the average income per head in order to support public trade service? (Vientiane)

As a first result we can – so we did in Cambodia and Vietnam – a significant difference between the capital Vientiane (e.g. 4.6 for local investment) to the Sikhottabong District (7.0).

Even taxes are more supported in the countryside (7.3 to 6.0 in the capital).

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,0	7,0	6,5	6,5	5,5	7,0	7,4	8,1
Deviation	1,5	1,0	1,9	1,4	1,8	0,8	0,9	0,4
ເມືອງສີໂຄດຕະບອງ,	7,3	7,0	6,7	7,3	7,0	7,7	8,0	8,3
ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ	6,8	7,0	6,4	6,0	4,6	6,6	7,0	8,0

Lebanon

With two million inhabitants Beirut is one of the biggest cities in the region. Scores of 8.0 for helpfulness and disrupting 9.5 for hospitality explain how Lebanon became a major harbour for migrants and refugees from many countries.

Our scores are too few to calculate a deviation yet, but we expect a low deviation such as we can see in our comparison of the country, Beirut and Tripoli.

Tripoli is at the same level (see chart), but with more focus on investment in SME and – astonishing – two points more for paying taxes.

If Lebanon could improve its public goods it may easily get back to the image when Beirut has been compared with Paris.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness		Hospitality
Country	6,3	5,0	4,7	3,7	6,7	8,0	8,7		9,7
Beirut	6,5	4,0	4,5	3,0	6,0	8,0	8,5		9,5
Tripoli	6	7	5	5	8	8	9		10

Lesotho

A country where accepting personal austerity measures (7.4) is the highest social good? Yes, that's something to highlight. In Taba Tseka, capital of the district Central Range, where 15.000 people live in spread communities we better understand this virtue: people have to share and give everything to survive under these conditions. (see score)

We therefore do not believe that helpfulness (5.4) is at that low level for African standards.

But we had to investigate more in order to better understand the social assets of Lesotho.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	4,2	4,4	7,4	5,8	6,8	5,4	6,8	7,2
Maseru	5,3	5,3	7,7	6,0	5,7	5,7	7,3	7,7
Mt. Moorosi	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	7
Thaba Tseka	1	1	9	5	10	3	5	6

Liberia

The story of our assessment in Liberia started promising: a partner signed a cooperation contract in 2018 and came up with 280 scores from Montserrado county, Paynesville, Red-light and Monrovia.

Unfortunately we had to learn that with the exception of his own single score the remaining 279 were fake. So we wrote him and tried to motivate him to go for real scores. We know how difficult it is to achieving scores and blame nobody for failing to do so.

So our partner delivered another 34 scores in June 2019, mostly from Monrovia. On good reasons we will not tell here how we assess the validity of scores. But they were all fake again.

By chance we still had some real scores that we'd like to present here:

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,5	4,8	7,0	7,3	8,0	6,0	8,3	8,5
Monrovia	7,0	3,7	6,0	6,3	7,3	5,3	7,7	8,7
Montserrado	9	8	10	10	10	8	10	8

Say: Here in Liberia, almost half of the populations are living below the poverty line. And people have been denied with opportunities. (Monrovia)

Comment: The high deviation between Monrovia and Montserrado country is inspiring to widen the Liberia Social Capital Monitor. The thing is to find a trustworthy partner. Local investment may be the most remarkable quality in Liberia.

Luxembourg

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Luxembourg	7.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0

Even the few scores show how close Luxembourg's social goods are related to the neighbouring Netherlands, Belgium and the German speaking area where paying taxes and even accepting austerity measures (9 points in Luxembourg!) is THE major social asset.

We hope to include Luxembourg in the future with all the four languages.

Madagascar

The lowest average deviation for the social climate (0.7) and for trust (1.0) almost ever measured – it looks like if the level of both indicators is as obvious as the perception of the current weather is. Most scores are from the capital Antananarivo. The extreme low deviation makes us nevertheless have a look at some deviant scores. A participant from Ankadifotsy-Antananarivo is commenting:

'Pourquoi faire cette evaluation? Quel en est l'objectif? Quels sont les problems sociaux majeurs que vous constater jusqu'a present? Merci.'

Of course, we will send him this report. In the following table we can see his score that really differs in some indicators: the will to invest locally, friendliness and hospitality are much higher (10), the will to pay taxes and accepting austerity measures much lower (1).

Scores from other cities of Madagascar indicate a high agreement on all social goods across the country – even on a generally disputed indicator such as taxes are.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,0	3,9	4,4	3,5	3,7	5,4	6,2	6,3
Deviation	0,7	1,0	1,8	1,3	1,6	1,4	1,7	1,6
Ankadifotsy Antananarivo	5	5	5	1	1	10	10	10
Sabotsy Namehana Antananarivo	6	4	2	2	2	3	4	4
Mahajanga	6	4	3	3	2	5	6	6
Imeritsiatosika	4	5	6	3	2	5	8	8
Fianarantsoa	5	4	6	4	4	4	5	6
Amboanjobe commune Bongatsara	5	3	3	2	3	4	3	7
Ambatondraz aka	6	4	6	5	6	6	6	7



The Madagascar Monitor has been conducted by Nadja Jannie Ratsima of Cohort 2 of the YALI (Young African Leaders Initiative).

Nadia is a Social Entrepreneur who studied Public Administration at the University of Antananarivo. Post YALI she established the company Botsiaka Madagascar which has Pop - Up shops during peak tourist periods and creates opportunities for Malagasy people to sell their arts and crafts.

Say: Education will be prioritised in my country. It should help people to know more about what they should be done in their life. (Antananarivo)

The extreme poverty makes people selfish and gives the way to corruption to stand even if noone win through all of this. (Antananarivo)

Dans un pays où il y a une forte corruption et manque de redevabilité des dirigeants, il est normal que le climat social soit mauvais. (Antananarivo)

That is all for the moment. Thanks.

Malawi

The few scores indicate a high deviation between the scores in the capital of Lilongwe (see chart). Zomba seems to have an entire better social climate and will to invest in local economy.

It will be worth to widen the Monitor in Malawi and to create a map on how social goods are distributed across the country. Nevertheless in most of the countries the capital doesn't have the highest level of social goods.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,0	4,1	4,5	3,8	3,9	5,4	6,1	6,4
Lilongwe	5	5	6	6	2	5	6	6
Zomba	8	7	8	6	7	8	6	10
Lilongwe	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	5
Lilongwe	8	9	5	8	10	9	9	10



The Malawi Monitor has been supported by Temwa R Chiremba from Cohort 8, Civic Leadership of the YALI (Young African Leadership Initiative).

Temwa manages 'The Breaking Red Project', a Not for Profit funded by USAID (United States Agency for International development). The organization trains girls in menstrual health and hygiene management, it also manufactures and distributes reusable pads.

Mauritania

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Nouakchott	1	3	8	10	10	9	10	10
Nouakchott	6	6	1	4	4	6	8	9
Nouakchott	3	4	4	6	6	6	7	8
Nouakchott	5	5	6	2	2	6	6	9

Again – as e.g. in Sudan – remarkable willingness to co-finance public goods by taxes. While the great hospitality occurs in many African countries, nevertheless the current average of nine is worth to be mentioned. It seems that low trust and a poor social climate do not lead to a lack of solidarity and friendliness.

Say: Le climat social est très peu connu chez nous

Climat social en MAURITANIE est souvent très compliqué dit à la différence de social et racisme que connaît le pays.

Mauritius

Since Mauritius lead all African indices – e.g. the *Ibrahim Index of African Governance* – the expectation was to find outstanding social goods in this beautiful and peaceful paradise. But the scores that finally got in were a bit more average.

So let's look at some say and single scores. A respondent from Quatre-Bornes (see chart) tells us:

'We must look for sustainable environmentally solutions to combat climatic changes.'

Same from Roches Brunes: *'Climate change is a real issue. Actions have to be taken. But first an open dialogue shall be the determining factor toward a change in me.'*

A citizen of L'Escalier admits: *'Mauritius is a peaceful country where different religions cohabit. This unity should hopefully be preserved.'*

The highest score could be found in Vacoas, Mauritius' second largest city with around 100'000 inhabitants.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,6	6	5,2	5,8	6,6	6,6	7,2	6,8
Deviation	1,7	1,2	0,7	1,0	1,3	1,1	1,4	1,4
Quatre-Bornes	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4
Roche Brunes	5	5	6	2	2	6	6	9
L'Escalier	8	7	5	6	7	8	8	8
Vacoas	9	8	5	8	5	8	9	9

Malaysia

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Kuala Lumpur	6.7	6.7	5.7	5.0	4.7	7.3	9.0	8.3
Selangor	6.5	6.5	8.5	8.5	6.0	8.5	9.0	9.5

The difference between the capital Kuala Lumpur and the countryside Selangor can be observed even in small Austrian cities such as Vöcklabruck. But 9.5 for hospitality in Selangor is currently the World's highest score for hospitality. Would it remain in a bigger panel? It stays significant in any case. The 5.7 million inhabitants of the State of Selangor can enjoy this outstanding estimate.

While there are few scores from Malaysia we kindly ask you to give your vote in Bahasa Melayu:

Borang soal selidik di bawah ini direka untuk membantu kami memahami dengan lebih mendalam tentang Hubungan Sosial di negara anda.

Diharap anda dapat kongsi kepakaran anda dengan kami dan meluangkan sedikit waktu untuk menjawab soalan-soalan berikut.

Anda boleh menilai jawapan anda daripada skala 10 (tinggi) hingga 1 (rendah):

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=my>



Mali

Would you expect the level of social goods in Mali's peaceful and even sometimes elegant capital of Bamako being worse than in Tombouctou and Ouagadougou?

Let's start an attempt to explain this difference.

So a respondent from Bamako tells us:

'Les conditions de vie précaires de la population dues à la corruption et l'insouciance des gouvernants expliquent le niveau bas des reponses.'

The respondent from Ouagadougou (see chart) gave us an ironic input that we can only present in French:

'L'accueil est il bien fait aux étrangers qui sont parmi vous ?'

A more political explanation comes from Sévaré in an area of combat(see chart):

'Le climat social était parfait jusqu'à l'éclatement de la crise de 2012. Actuellement les meilleurs voisins (Dogon-Peulh) sont pires ennemis.'



To give a brief summary on the background: the post-colonial borders between the states of Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Algeria, Mali and Niger (see chart) overlap the traditional homeland of several Tuareg tribes that were used to live without borders.

E.g. our respondent from Ouagadougou is choosing Mali as a country for the capital of Burkina Faso.

The region of Azawad (see image) sought to achieve independence several times yet.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,9	6,3	4,7	5,6	5,9	7,6	8,1	8,4
Deviation	1,6	2,0	2,0	1,7	2,2	1,5	1,3	1,1
Bamako minimum	7	5	3	5	4	8	8	8
Bamako maximum	9	9	5	5	2	9	9	9
Sévaré	4	3	2	3	4	3	4	5
Tombouctou	8	8	7	5	9	10	10	10
Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9

Mexico

Such as in other Latin American countries, the social goods to develop public goods are at a low level (taxes at 2.8) . Nevertheless Mexico shows affordable scores that may be further explored across the Mexican States.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Mexico total	6.0	5.2	3,7	2.8	5.5	7.0	7.8	8.0
Villa de Álvarez 28985	9	7	3	4	9	10	10	10
Morelia City Michuacan 58260	3	2	4	3	7	3	3	4
Naucalpan de Juarez Estado de México 53900	4	2	2	3	5	5	7	7

Say: Elaborar preguntas de percepción sobre seguridad, credibilidad política, corrupción, impunidad, democracia y violencia. Son problemas en México

It would be useful to define 'social climate' in question 1. I would also like to ask you if it is possible to have access to this data.

Montenegro

Montenegro 2018	Score	Deviation
Social climate	5.6	1.9
Interpersonal trust	5.1	1.9
Accepting austerity measures	4.0	1.9
Willingness to pay taxes	3.9	1.8
Invest in local economy	3.8	1.8
Helpfulness	6.2	2.0
Friendliness	6.2	2.1
Hospitality	6.8	2.2

The survey on social capital in Montenegro was conducted during the November 2018. In a table are the results with the mean and standard deviation. The questionnaire for Montenegro is available on the next page:

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=serbian>.



Dr Natasa Krivokapic, University of Montenegro, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Sociology

According to the data social climate in Montenegro is satisfactory. When it comes to trust among people, it can be said that prevails low trust, with 41.3%, while high trust among people is present only with 26%. Regarding the willingness of people to accept personal austerity measures in order to finance public good, the citizens of Montenegro shows, to a large extent, the lack of interest in such a thing, in percentage of 61.9. Also, there is no a great desire of people to pay taxes and contributions to finance public goods, where only 11.2% citizens are ready for that. When it comes to willingness to invest in national and regional property, the results also shows that citizens in a high percentage of 69.6 are not at all interested in such activity. On the other hand, results show that citizens are quite ready to provide help to other people when needed; only 21.2% are not willing for it. Kindness among people was rated as high in 47.1%, while gentility was rated as high with even 56.4%.

Conclusion: When it comes to the issuance of material resources for investments, payment of taxes and investment, the citizens of Montenegro showed very low readiness. However, when it comes to personal contribution, in terms of help, kindness and hospitality, the citizens of Montenegro show that they are very prepared for such a relationship towards other people.

Unfortunately, respondents of the survey were not much interested in giving some additional comments and explanations of their answers. There are two interesting comments:

As for hospitality, kindness and empathy, Montenegrins are in front of the most European countries ... but the entrepreneurial spirit is poorly developed...

Characteristics of social relations are: confinement, mistrust, suspicion, lack of understanding of social good...

Mongolia

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Ulaanbaatar	6	2	5	5	6	7	6	8

The Mongolian version has not been released yet. So currently there is only one score from the capital Ulaanbaatar. Further attempts are needed to include Mongolia and to reach the countryside through interviewers.

Morocco

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Casablanca	5	3	3	3	6	7	8	9

A first score from Casablanca indicates a typical African distribution: hospitality (9) as the major social good, followed by friendliness (8) and helpfulness (7). The low trust (3) should be compared across other regions such as Rabat, Marrakesch, Fès and El Aaiún and the 12 regions.

In September 2017 a meeting with Morocco's Embassy to the UN in Geneva was hold and we suggested to include Western Sahara.

Mozambique

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Beira	3	4	8	5	4	4	3	4
Maputo	5	5	5	1	2	6	7	8

The Monitor has not found a partner for Mozambique yet. The two scores come from Alumni of the Young African Leadership Initiative (Yali) and indicate a high deviation as well as a surprising low willingness to invest in local SME and cooperatives. All social goods – except austerity measures – seem to be below the average of neighbouring countries.

After the torrent in spring 2019 it will be necessary to teach interviewers in order to reach rural regions in Mozambique and to assess the impact and opportunity of social goods in Mozambique.

Myanmar

The strong participation in Cambodia could not inspire partners in Myanmar yet. Our offer to using a special questionnaire for the Rohingya people in Chittagong and Bengali and to assess them as well in the refugee camps in Bangladesh has not found support. The offices and branches of OHCHR, UNDP, World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), GIZ and other ODA agencies in Myanmar as well as in the other Mekong countries could not be motivated to collaborate. The score presented here comes from a Senior Expert from a development agency in Yangon.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Yangon 11404	4	6	4	3	3	6	7	7

Namibia

The few scores became possible due to the help of the German Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Namibia. The extreme low deviation may increase with a broader coverage in the future. But a score of 9.3 for friendliness is remarkable in a country where tourism is a major source of income. That the solidarity to co-finance public goods (6.3 and 6.5) is even better than the social climate (5.5) and trust (5.5), is a rare phenomenon and offers all opportunities to accelerate the public goods.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,5	5,5	6,3	6,5	6,8	7,8	9,3	8,8
Windhoek	6	6	8	8	7	7	7	6
Windhoek, Katutura	4	4	7	4	6	7	10	10
Windhoek	6	6	6	7	7	9	10	9
Uis	6	6	4	7	7	8	10	10

Say: The social climate of our people is going to money seeking than money giving. It's time we try introduce some sort of Modified Butter System. (Windhoek, see chart)

It would have helped to have a broad definition of what Social Climate matters are. (Windhoek, see chart)

Nepal

Nepal is among the countries with some local results. So we can compare Nepal in total with Kathmandu, Janakpur and Kapilvastu – and the respondents that answered in English instead of Nepali which you find here: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=nepali>

Nepal and towns 2018	Nepal Score	Nepal Deviation	Kathmandu	English	Janakpur	Kapilvastu
Social Climate	6.1	1.5	5.7	5.0	6.2	3.7
Interpersonal Trust	5.0	1.9	4.0	4.3	5.2	4.7
Accepting Austerity Measures	6.6	1.9	5.6	3.5	6.2	5.3
Willingness to pay taxes	5.3	2.2	4.8	4.0	5.8	5.3
Invest in local economy	6.2	2.1	6.4	6.0	6.8	5.3
Helpfulness	6.5	1.7	5.6	4.8	6.7	6.3
Friendliness	6.5	1.6	5.4	5.0	6.8	6.3
Hospitality	6.9	1.6	6.1	5.8	8.2	5.3



Summary from Dr. Dil Prasad Shrestha, Executive Director, MITRA Academy, Kathmandu

The data in the above table depicts that most of the respondents reported that the local social climate is just above the average. Regarding the trust among the people, Kathmandu is a bit lower. It was also found that 27.7 percent of the respondents indicated that willing to co-finance public goods is not so encouraging. With regard to acceptance of taxes and contributions to co-financing public goods, very few respondents (6.2% and 3.1%) said that people in Nepal want to pay taxes that is used to co-financing public goods. Similarly, willingness to invest in local economy, national and regional assets seems not to be highly satisfactory. In comparison to other social capital elements, helpfulness among the people and friendliness among the people are quite satisfactory. Lastly, 23.1 percent of the respondents stated that it was slightly high, followed by not so high (18.5%), largely high (13.8%), and high (9.2%).

Conclusion: Nepalese people are to some extent unaware of their social capital. They are friendly and all ethnic groups in Nepal celebrate their rituals in a friendly environment. Hospitality among them is widely recognized. They are also cordial and kind towards guests or strangers.

Qualitative statements from participants selected and translated by Dil Prasad:

Difficult to bring behavioral change in Terai community of Nepal.

Donors are not supporting Jhapa district assuming that it is a developed district. But other municipalities are different in comparison to district headquarter.

Expect more specific questions. Determine tangible and intangible social capital. Given questions indicate more qualitative orientation.

How will it generate employment to the graduate college students?

I am rating the scale of my sub-urban. Do not consider it as a national average. Social capital is more in rural area than in the cities.

I have made the basis of the attitude of the Kathmandu people since I am living here. The society outside of Kathmandu is different. People from outside Kathmandu are ready to invest in the social activity.

I want to support to positive change to my society. Many opportunity to do better of our society as socioeconomic change through cooperation.

In this consumerism society it's very hard to expect support and cooperation. However, there is still the residue of humanity and cooperation.

Please make questions easier to understand. The Nepali translation is complicated and words are difficult to understand.

It is good to analyze social situation of the society

There is huge possibility of social capital in Nepal.

This is a back warded place where there are unemployment, illiterate, and lack of awareness.

This is a country where people are self centered and work for their self motive. Country lacks good leadership who can guide the people.

This is the capital city of Karnali Province. Anyone who wants to invest in hydropower, industry and other businesses, they [there] will [be] conducive.

Translation is difficult to understand

What is the objective of preparing this questionnaire? Thank you for involving us.

Yes I have to say that people willing to economize and save resources. People are in stage of readiness to improve public services by finance.

Netherlands

Disclaimer: the participation of the Netherlands doesn't mean that any town or administration in the Netherlands needs any/more information on social goods through external assessments and surveys. The data have been collected by random through the Dutch version <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=nl>

They indicate that paying taxes (8.0) is the major social good in the Netherlands – and so it is in Belgium, Finland, Switzerland and Germany. And Luxembourg by the way.

Country	7,2	7,4	7,2	8,0	7,4	7,0	6,8	6,8
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Nicaragua

Bilwi City. Municipality of Puerto Cabezas.	6	6	5	7	5	4	7	7
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Paying taxes (7.0) to co-finance public goods in Nicaragua as a major social good? First scores from Nicaragua do not allow to report yet but give a promising perspective on recovering the society that formerly has been famous for its solidarity.

Say: People are politically divided by political parties. This makes it difficult to build political consensus. The impact of external actors on our politics destroys social cohesion.

Niger

Niamey	1	6	8	10	1	6	6	6
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Many still think people in poor countries are less willing to pay taxes. But the score of maximal 10 points in Niamey shows the opposite – such as in Rwanda, Uganda and many other African countries. Please consider the article in Mali to understand Niger's background.

Nigeria

The expectation in this diversified and divided country was not to achieving the best scores. But the low deviation – that may increase in the future – is worth to mention and may be a base to collaborate.

We will feature here a couple of local results as well and show them together with the say.

A respondent from Oleh (see chart) tells us: *Here, our native people like Agriculture activities but lacks the financing mechanisms. In this case, how could we find global partners?*

From Port Harcourt (see chart) we hear: *Well my people are what they are today, due to bad leadership but with individual good hospitality.*

This is the comment from Enugu (see chart): *The climate here to hot and the power shortage is bad, the people have lost hope so their trust level is low, not willing to help.*

And this compliment came from Sapele (see chart): *It's great filling the survey.*

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	4,5	4,2	4,5	4,4	5,3	5,9	7,0	6,8
Deviation	1,3	1,3	1,6	1,3	1,9	1,5	1,8	1,6
Umuaka	3	3	3	2	4	5	9	9
Kano	4	3	1	4	3	5	6	6
Oleh	4	5	4	4	2	4	4	5
Abakaliki, Ebonyi State	4	4	4	4	6	5	7	7
Lagos	3	8	5	8	10	10	10	8
Abuja	6	3	3	2	8	10	10	10
Port Harcourt	1	1	10	5	8	6	10	8
Kubwa Abuja	6	4	3	4	4	3	6	5
Ibadan	5	4	6	4	4	6	5	6
Enugu	5	3	5	3	5	5	5	8
Sapele	4	6	7	5	4	5	6	4

Norway

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,0	8,0	8,7	9,3	7,3	8,3	8,0	8,8

Scores from Oslo, Hundvåg and Drammen give proof for all social goods being at the highest level. Again – such as in Finland, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium – paying taxes (9.3) is the major social good. But in difference to the other tax maniacs the Norwegians are good in friendliness and hospitality as well. Hopefully we have a Norsk version soon!

North Macedonia

Macedonia had to change its name in North Macedonia due to an agreement with Greece. Together with our partner, the Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities in Skopje, we created a Macedonian version of the Monitor: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=mk>.

The answers came with remarkable comments that we will feature here. Macedonia is the first and only country in the World where the deviation for the indicator hospitality (2.0) is higher than the one for the social climate (1.3)

The scores hopefully inspire North Macedonia to identify and motivate the local social capital in order to build up a working community.

We feature some scores here to understand the low average as well as the high deviation for helpfulness, friendliness and hospitality. The better scores for other places bring up the question what potentials can be motivated to change Skopje as well.

So the highest score from Skopje (see chart) came with this say:

Се плашат од даноци бидејќи не ја разбираат улогата која ја имаат на долгорочно ниво, а веќе се изгорени од корумпираност.

Translation: They are afraid of taxes because they don't understand the role they have to play in long-terms and are still branded as being corrupt.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,1	3,8	4,5	5,4	6,4
Deviation	1,4	1,3	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,8	1,8	2,0
Skopje lowest score Centar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Skopje highest score	7	8	9	3	5	7	10	10
Strumica 2400	6	6	5	4	6	7	8	8
Veles 1400	6	4	4	3	4	6	5	9
Vevcani	7	7	5	5	5	8	8	8
Shtip 2000	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,5	3,0	2,0	3,0	2,0
Prilep 7500	4	4	3	2	2	3	4	7
Кичево 6250	1	1	1	1	2	5	8	7

Oman

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Maskat	7	5	4	4	5	7	8	9

Say: There is no personal income tax in Oman. The increase of the prices for petrol and fuel after the oil prices decline is hardly accepted.

Pakistan

A low deviation, high interpersonal trust (6.1), excellent friendliness (7.3) and hospitality (8.0) show how the Pakistani face poverty, a lack of water, natural disasters and conflicts at the borders to India and Afghanistan.

Due to our partners Youth for Development in Quetta and APFUTU, the Union in Gujrat, Punjab, we could collect results from different regions and cities in Pakistan in our Urdu version: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=urdu>

We are proud to present them here. From Karachi (see chart) we achieved this statement:

What could you expect from such a third world country?? Your survey is not practicable in Pakistan.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,7	6,1	5,8	5,2	5,5	6,9	7,3	8,0
Deviation	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,4	1,3
Province								
Gujrat	8,7	7,3	6,0	6,0	6,3	8,0	9,3	8,3
Hyderabad	6,5	6,5	8,0	9,0	9,0	9,0	9,0	8,5
Islamabad	5	5	6	4	5	8	7	6
Karachi (see say)	1	3	6	1	3	7	6	5
Lahore	5,3	6,0	6,8	6,0	6,0	7,8	8,3	8,5
Loralai	5,0	6,3	4,8	3,6	4,9	6,9	8,0	9,3
Quetta	5,7	5,7	5,5	5,2	5,1	6,4	6,9	7,9
Rawalpindi	7,0	7,5	8,0	7,0	8,0	9,5	9,5	7,5
Zhob	6,0	6,5	5,0	5,0	6,5	5,0	6,5	8,0

Say: The people of my city are very friendly and lovely peoples. The always open their hearts for foreigners. (Gurjat)

تک حد بہت بہانے تانے خاندانی اور رابطے سماجی میں اس ہے حامل کا ڈھانچے سماجی اعلیٰ ملک بہ طور پر اک سد تان (Lahore) بہ ہیں۔ مشہرہ تمل پر ر راوہ ط مند صحت اور مضبوط

Ur questions power right we live in tribal area don't compare us with cities we are hospitable but lack of education (Loralai)

Social philanthropy among peoples and Pakistan to Pakistan through collaboration. (Loralai)

Generousness among peoples if add (Loralai)

i am satisfied from your question thanks (Quetta)

Verbalizing is being carried out, practicality is going down. It needs to be revitalization. (Quetta)

We have give the lesson of tolerance our youth because our is going toward bad activities, which destroying the education or culture. (82000 Sibi)

Social Good more elaboration (Zairat)

Palestinian Territories

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,3	5,6	4,1	3,6	5,4	7,0	6,4	7,1
Deviation	1,8	1,5	1,1	1,6	1,0	1,5	1,6	1,6
الله رام Ramallah	7,0	5,8	3,8	4,3	5,5	7,5	6,8	7,8
غزة Gaza	5,7	5,7	4,3	3,7	5,3	6,7	6,0	6,7
س القدس ال شرقية East Jerusalem	5	5	5	1	5	6	6	6
West Jerusalem See 'Israel'	1	1	1	10	10	4	5	2

Say: Personal security hope for the future (Ramallah)

Some question such as taxes cannot be adapted to the community. E.g. people cannot answer to the questions on taxes because they are poor. (Gaza. Score: 6-8-5-5-7-9-9-9)

Comment: To including both parts – Israel as well (see score for West Jerusalem) as the Palestinian Territories – in the World Social Capital Monitor is an ongoing challenge.

Nobody would be surprised to see the social climate in Ramallah a bit better than in Gaza. But nevertheless there were high scores from Gaza e.g. scoring the last three indicators by triple nine. (9-9-9)

By counter a vote we feature here from West Jerusalem depreciates trust there at one point and hospitality at two poor points. That would be the lowest score for a town worldwide.

We hope to find local partners to accelerate the social goods in all three territories. Unfortunately UNDP, UNHCR and the Developing Agencies could not be motivated to collaborate.

Peru

	Lima 11	Lima 34 Jesus Maria	Lima
Social climate	7	4	3
Interpersonal trust	6	3	4
Accepting austerity measures	5	4	6
Willingness to pay taxes	8	4	8
Invest in local economy	10	4	7
Helpfulness	9	4	6
Friendliness	9	5	9
Hospitality	9	5	8

The willingness to pay taxes is surprisingly at a high level in Lima.

Say: El bajo capital social hoy contrasta con tradicion de trabajo comunal y se explica por terrorismo de los 80s y actual inseguridad ciudadana.

Peru has very few scores. Please give your vote on Peru here:
<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=es>

Philippines

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,3	5,7	4,3	5,0	5,3	6,0	7,3	8,7
High score Dumaguete	9	6	6	8	6	7	6	8
Low score Dauin	3	4	1	1	3	5	8	10

Dauin is a town of 27.000 inhabitants on the island of Negros. Dauin is recommended for its beach and the nature. Dumaguete with 131.000 inhabitants is the capital of the Province Negros Oriental. The town is recommended for the serenity of the *Dumagueteños*.

The high deviation for the social climate (6 points) and taxes (7 points, see chart) shows the need to assess the Philippines across all islands and cities.

Say: Economic structure: a few big families control the economy – protectionism- (Makati City)

Filipinos are just too hospital to a fault. (Expat from Phnom Penh)

Russia

As we can quickly see, the scores between Moskwa and St. Petersburg do differ a bit. But the relatively high deviation, e.g. for the social climate (1.7) and even friendliness (1.8) comes from controversial votes.

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ СЛУЖБА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СТАТИСТИКИ (РОССТАТ)

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18.05.2016 № 05-05-1/1509 -ДР

на № _____ от _____

Г-ну Александру Диллу
«Basel Institute of Commons and Economics»
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We had a look at two of them. So Moscow's best score 10-6-10-10-10-10-10-10, a Chinese vote in our eyes, was followed with this Russian comment: Предложений и пояснений нет

Moscows worst score 3-3-3-6-5-5-5-5 commented this:

Низкий уровень доходов в России, не дает людям возможности, финансировать общественные блага.

Translation: The low level of income in Russia doesn't allow the people to finance public goods.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,0	5,6	6,1	6,4	5,9	7,7	6,9	7,6
Deviation	1,7	1,9	1,9	2,2	1,9	1,5	1,8	1,6
Москва Moskwa	6,5	4,5	6,5	6,5	6,5	8,0	7,5	7,5
Санкт-Петербург St. Petersburg	7,3	6,8	6,3	6,8	5,5	8,0	6,8	8,0

In a statement from the Russian Statistical Agency Rosstat Russia (see image) showed no interest in supporting a Russian Social Capital Monitor. The level of the willingness to pay taxes is – in opposite to the comment we quoted – at the same level than in European welfare states. (6.4)

For a country that raises its income mostly by commodities – such as Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, The Emirates, Venezuela do – this is a high level.

We hope to include Russia in the World Social Capital Monitor in the future. In the meanwhile:

Эта анкета разработана для лучшего понимания социального капитала Ваша страна. Пожалуйста, уделите несколько минут этой анкете и поделитесь с нами своими оценками и опытом.

Вы можете дифференцировать Ваши ответы по шкале от 10 (высокий) до 1 (низкий):

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=ru>

Искренне Ваш,
Александр Диль
Менеджер проекта

Rwanda

The positive development in Rwanda since the tribal war ended has been broadly considered yet. But what made the social goods of Rwanda reaching the level of Scandinavia? This question appears when we look at the results we achieved thanks to the support of Betty Kariuki and Brian Kizito from the Nairobi branch of the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI).

There were even scores of eight times '10' from the town of Musanze (see chart) accompanied by this say:

'That was awesome to bring this Factor which is contributing to the overall growth of our nations.'

The only lower score came from the city of Juba (see chart), where a respondent identified Rwanda's worst social climate with a score of two. Rwanda's? Juba is located in South Sudan and place of a UN peacekeeping mission with soldiers from Rwanda.

Even in Rwanda's capital Kigali scores are excellent with a low deviation. A citizen scoring trust at the minimum (1) commented: 'Confidentiality is very crucial to us!'

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,9	6,9	7,4	7,9	7,4	7,1	7,6	8,1
Deviation	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,2	1,1
Musanze	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Juba South Sudan	2	5	7	1	4	7	6	8
Kamoni district	8	7	8	7	6	5	8	7
Kigali low trust	5	1	5	10	8	5	4	9

Say Rwanda: I'm glad to see this website. It is very interesting and it can help me to have much information about community development.

Can we have results of your research?

Public private partnership is always tremendous.

Thanks for this gathering information platform.

Our climate in Rwanda, it's warm a day but at night it is cold the same as Nairobi . And I'm feeling comfortable with that, thank you!!!!

Senegal

As we can recognize Senegal is among that amazing number of African countries which social goods have never been considered and underestimated: a score of six for paying taxes is at the level of European welfare states such as France and Italy. The social climate with 7.5 points is better than in all American countries except Canada.

In the town of Fatick, at the coast in West-Senegal the climate even reaches nine points. A Dakar citizen felt to give 10 points for his home town.

Nevertheless we do not have enough scores to going deeper and the participants didn't gave us any say.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,5	4,5	4,2	6,0	5,3	6,2	7,5	8,7
Deviation	1,5	1,7	1,2	1,7	1,8	1,1	1,2	1,1
Fatick	9	8	5	5	9	7	8	9
Louga	7	3	5	5	5	7	8	10
Dakar maximum	10	4	2	3	4	4	10	10
Dakar minimum	5	3	6	6	5	5	5	7

Serbia

Country	Score	Deviation
Social climate	5,73	1,95
Interpersonal trust	4,21	1,92
Accepting austerity measures	3,22	2,04
Willingness to pay taxes	4,08	2,29
Invest in local economy	3,98	2,22
Helpfulness	5,55	2,09
Friendliness	5,71	1,97
Hospitality	7,05	2,10
Overall	4,95	1,44

How to read the results: the scores are made by a ladder from 10 (high) to 1 (low).

Link for the questionnaire in Serbian: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=serbian>

Summary by Nina Pavlović (see image below), Teaching Assistant, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš, Serbia

The survey in Serbia was conducted in November 2018. Sample included 255 citizens from 52 settlements and the largest part of respondents is from biggest cities in Serbia: from Belgrade (24,2%), from Novi Sad (5,1%) and from Niš (40,2%). It should be noted that the respondents from the southern parts of country (including Niš) are prevalent – although the data was collected by disseminating link to questionnaire using academic network which includes researchers in all biggest cities, it is evident that closeness and personal connection to the institution in Niš as a center of coordination has motivated higher amounts of people to take part in this research. As in all online surveys, problem of motivating respondents to take part stays present.



Average score on summation scale is 4,95 (SD=1,44), which is slightly below theoretical mean of scale. Even lower are scores on the indicators of accepting austerity measures (M=3,22, SD=2,04) and invest in local economy (M=3,98, SD=2,22), while willingness to pay taxes (M=4,08, SD=2,29) and interpersonal trust (M=4,21, SD=1,92) are near below the average score. On the other hand, above the average are indicators of helpfulness (M=5,55, SD=2,09), social climate (M=5,73, SD=1,95), friendliness (M=5,71, SD=1,97) and hospitality (M=7,05, SD=2,10). As in most country in development it is expected to find low levels of institutional trust and caution towards accepting economic measures. Qualitative statements provided in answers to open question confirm this interpretation – respondents point to distrust when it comes to government and to the overall apathy which undermine social activism (some of the qualitative statements: "Low levels on some of these aspects are like this because people don't trust the government or local authorities. Poverty disables action." "People are very kind and hospitable here but also too pessimistic when it comes to the future of our country and society." "People have very little trust in government and because of that, in my opinion, are not ready to act on a individual level.") Results suggests that there are still present notions of Serbia as a country with great hospitality and generally pleasant social atmosphere with strong ties with family and friends. However, these results are ranging from 5 to 7 points on a 1 to 10 scale, so caution in interpretation must be advised. Low levels of interpersonal trust are unsurprising consequence of processes of modernization on a global level. We must conclude that social climate in Serbia today is a result of complex social processes and itself is in a state of drastic transformation and adapting to challenges which awaits politically and economically unstable country in a fast changing (post)modern age.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Beograd	6,0	4,1	3,2	3,6	3,7	5,3	5,7	6,8
Deviation	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,7
Nis	5,3	3,8	3,3	4,3	3,9	5,5	5,6	7,0
Deviation	1,7	1,4	1,6	2,0	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,7
Novi Sad	6,6	4,3	3,5	3,5	3,7	5,1	5,1	6,9
Deviation	1,6	1,7	2,3	1,7	2,9	1,9	1,9	1,9
Subotica	5,7	4,9	3,6	4,0	4,1	5,4	5,7	7,9
Нови Сад	7,5	7,0	4,0	8,0	7,0	7,0	8,0	9,0
Ниш	7,3	5,7	8,0	6,3	7,0	8,0	7,3	9,3
Gornje Kusce	1	1	4	6	1	1	1	1

Say to Gornje Kusce: Velika mi je cast, sto sam ucestvovala u ovome. Zelim jos vise da sebe unapredjujem, ali u mojoj okolini nije to moguće.

Slovakia

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Bratislava	6.5	6.0	4.5	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.0	7.5
Banka	7	5	4	5	8	9	9	9
Piestany	6.5	6.0	4.5	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.0	7.5

While these scores are at the level of Asian countries the question may appear: why are so many Slovak people leaving their country and moving to Middle and Western Europe? Why don't Europeans travel to the European country with the greatest score for hospitality which is currently eight points.

Even if these scores will decrease in a bigger panel – they express nevertheless an outstanding amount of almost all social goods. Or did we ask the wrong persons?

Nasledujúci dotazník je vytvorený, aby nám pomohol lepšie pochopiť sociálny kapitál vo Vašej krajine.

Prosím, zdieľajte svoje skúsenosti s nami a venujte nejaký čas odpovediam na nasledujúce otázky.

Vaše odpovede môžete hodnotiť na stupnici od 10 (vysoká) do 1 (nízka):

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=sk>

Sierra Leone

To achieve a few results – therefore we can't calculate an average deviation - from Sierra Leone that nevertheless has seven million inhabitants, was not easy.

As we can see at the maximum score of Freetown, there seem to be social perceptions that positive, that Sierra Leone appears as Rwanda and other heavens of social goods (see chart).

If we compare that vote with minimum vote (see chart) for Freetown, we get a high deviation. So let's listen to the comment going together with this vote:

'I think our country has pervasive corruption. From kindergartens to churches and all through the civil service and government. The people.'

In the 126'000 citizens town of Makeni in the Northern District we found Africa's lowest score for helpfulness that was one poor point (see chart).

So we hope to include Sierra Leone in the next semester and to learn how we can help to accelerate the social goods there.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,8	4,3	6,0	4,5	5,0	5,3	8,5	8,0
Freetown maximum	9	8	10	5	7	9	10	10
Freetown minimum	3	2	5	5	3	6	9	7
Makeni	6	4	3	2	3	1	5	5

Spain

Few scores and no reply on requests to around 20 towns and organizations *in Spanish* – the results we presented here are not more than a small test.

There is one say: Thank you for your focus on social capital measurement. I'm interested in SC in ed: <http://www.shankerinstitute.org/program/socialside> (Madrid)

We hope to cover the towns and provinces in the next semester including the Canaries, Mallorca, Catalonia, Andalusia, Basque Country and more.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	8,0	7,0	8,0	7,7	8,0	8,0	8,3	7,7
Madrid 28005	8	7	8	7	8	9	8	9
Salamanca 37003	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6

Somalia

In general a higher deviation (up to 2.5 in Somalia) – such as found in Germany's capital Berlin – may be an expression of individualism. But in Somalia the high deviation in scoring the common social goods can be explained by the local distribution: e.g. in Burao the social climate gets 1 point only while Garowe Puntland achieves 10 for the same indicator. (see charts)

★ This is one of the few examples worldwide reaching the maximum deviation which is 4.5 points. Garowe Puntland (see flag on the right) is an independent region in the North of Somalia with an own parliament and President.

To better understand Somalia's social goods we present as well the minimum and maximum scores of Mogadishu and Hargeisa. We can see that even in assessing the same town the difference reaches 7 points (austerity measures in Mogadishu) and even 8 points (helpfulness in Hargeisa). So a Somalia Social Capital Monitor might be a way to identify and to consider these extreme differences in order to support the common good. Nevertheless the willingness to paying taxes (7.5) in Somalia is higher than in most of the European countries, e.g. Germany, Europe's biggest welfare state.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,9	6,4	6,4	7,5	6,0	7,6	7,5	7,6
Deviation	1,9	2,3	2,5	1,5	2,4	1,9	1,4	2,3
Burao	1	2	10	10	9	10	10	10
Garowe Puntland State	10	10	10	7	8	6	7	9
Mogadishu minimum	5	7	3	7	5	7	5	3
Mogadishu maximum	4	2	10	9	6	10	10	10
Hargeisa minimum	3	4	2	2	1	2	7	4
Hargeisa maximum	9	9	4	8	10	10	10	10

Say Somalia: The word limit here is so short. I am happy to chat over the phone if further information is needed. (Hargeisa)

Proposal for a question: 1) did you think the people are keeping the security? (Hargeisa)

Thanks for asking me these questions and I would like to see more assessments about public. (Hargeisa) , Thank you. (Mogadishu), No Thanks (Garowe Puntland).

South Africa

When South Africa hosted the FIFA World Cup in 2010, an ante-post study has been made during the event on how the World Cup influenced South Africa's social capital. The surprising result: 'Univariate tests revealed that the social capital dimensions of Collective Action...significantly decreased.'

Source: <https://www.easm.net/download/2012/acf7c5ae5259337f8b68f9639c2d3067.pdf>

The same effect may have occurred in Brazil during the FIFA World Cup 2014. Is the idea that commercial sport events increase social solidarity, helpfulness and cohesion nothing more than a marketing trick? Since the alleged Nelson Mandela effect on social cohesion in South Africa we have to consider that in spring 2019 the richest country of Africa has almost the worst social climate of the continent (4.7 points). In Johannesburg we even got scores at one point only (see chart) A respondent from Bushbuckridge (very positive score, see chart) gave this statement: 'People are still stuck in the old mentality of change.'

In all other countries a *mentality of change* would have been an inspiring compliment. In South Africa still reclaiming the ideals of the Mandela revolution often appears as a form of hypocrisy when it comes from the elite which is not suffering on the lack of social goods.

The high deviation for austerity measures (2.3) and taxes (2.3) expresses how few many South Africans identify themselves with the administration and therefore do not support the common good. We will present two different scores from Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria each to showcase the diverse perspectives.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	4,7	4,9	5,1	5,5	5,4	5,6	7,2	7,1
Deviation	1,6	1,8	2,3	2,3	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,7
Cape Town	2	2	6	6	6	3	7	6
Cape Town	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Johannesburg	6	3	8	9	4	4	8	7
Johannesburg	1	1	2	3	3	3	7	6
Pretoria	1	1	1	1	6	3	4	4
Pretoria	5	3	4	3	4	5	6	5
Bushbuckridge	7	5	10	8	5	8	10	10
Polokwane	8	10	7	7	7	7	6	6
Moletsane Soweto	5	6	5	8	3	4	6	7
Ga-Marishane	5	5	8	8	8	8	9	10

South Sudan

2019	Score	Deviation
Social climate	3.3	1.7
Interpersonal trust	3.9	2.1
Accepting austerity measures	5.3	2.5
Willingness to pay taxes	6.2	2.2
Invest in local economy	6.1	2.3
Helpfulness	5.3	2.0
Friendliness	5.0	1.9
Hospitality	6.5	2.0

The worst Social Climate of Africa with a normal deviation – South Sudan entirely differs from its neighbour Sudan. We had to add South Sudan in the databank because it was not in the official country list.

Have a look at the say to better understand South Sudan.

Say (Seven respondents): Thanks, I am Juma Peter, Cohort 28/from South Sudan. The long civil wars being fought ruined social fabrics, infrastructures and economy.

For our people to support social climate, involving them or inviting few to attend training courses on social climate would be very useful.

Due to the conflict people in my country have trust issues but we hoping for the best.so many people are still living in the camps.

This survey is very crucial at the moment because climate has completely changed which in one way or the other confused the people's lives.

South Sudan has been affected by the 2013 conflict and the bigger population lives in the IDPs Camps, hence trust is not as usual.

To make people willing to invest in the national and regional or own business there is need for more investors in the country.

The Social Climate was affected by the crisis and ongoing war that is taking place and also not to forget grabbing others' properties.

South Sudan single scores

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Juba town	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1
Malakal	7	5	6	7	9	8	8	8

Sudan

	Sudan	Kauda Nuba Mountains	Deviation
Social climate	5.6	2.0	1.9
Interpersonal trust	5.8	3.0	2.0
Accepting austerity measures	5.2	10	2.2
Willingness to pay taxes	5.4	5.0	1.8
Invest in local economy	5.6	2.0	1.8
Helpfulness	7.9	4.0	1.1
Friendliness	8.7	10	1.2
Hospitality	9.6	10	0.5

Outstanding results in Sudan: almost 10 points in hospitality combined with the lowest average deviation for this indicator. Similar finding in the Legatum Prosperity Index 2018: „Sudan performs best on Social Capital and Health and scores lowest on the Personal Freedom pillar. The biggest

positive change, compared to last year, came in Social Capital increasing by 3 places, whereas they dropped 4 places on Economic Quality.“

Say: Nuba Mountains, is area located in Sudan, the people of Nuba Mountains are marginalized and are fighting the government of Sudan since 2011.

People in Sudan are very generous and they accept foreign people easily.

Sweden

Such as in Belgium, Netherlands and parts of Austria, Germany and Switzerland, paying taxes is not only at a high level, but the major common social good. That can not only be explained by the legendary Swedish welfare state. Here two scores from Uppsala as a proof:

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Uppsala 75272	6	5	5	7	5	4	5	4
Uppsala Ultuna 75651	5	9	7	10	9	9	8	7

Say: How do you link the concept of social capital (in theory and practice) to the realization of the sustainable development goals?

Syria

Few countries are more in need to recover its social goods. That would allow refugees to return. Tourists to travel to the wonderful cultural heritage. Businesses to rebuild the country. Unfortunately both the Syrian government as well as UNDP, OHCHR, UNHCR and the EU do not support the idea of a Syrian Social Capital Monitor.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Latakia	4	6	6	6	4	6	6	6

Say: .. تمام ماخذ تلفة الأجوبة هذه كل على الإجابة لك كانت الحرب ت لك ولا لأن

Translation: Without the war the answers would be quite different.

Uganda

The strong feedback with great scores even in critical issues such as accepting austerity measures (5.6) and taxes (5.5) make social goods a real asset of Uganda. Yes, most of the scores were from Kampala, but we will present other scores and says as well.

E.g. in Koboko the level is significantly lower. And this is a say related to this score:

'I have always thought of this, to create a change in attitude among my people. Thanks that i have got people who have search amazing initiative.'

Lower scores can as well be recognized in Kitgum Municipality. Comment by this score: MY place is a war ravaged area still recovering from the long effects of the Lords Resistance Army movement in Northern part of Uganda.

By counter single scores such as e.g. from Soroti (see chart) make Uganda appear a social paradise.

The distribution of the average deviation shows, that the social climate is much more diverse than the key assets of friendliness and hospitality.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Uganda	6,3	5,3	5,6	5,5	6,2	6,6	8,3	8,6
Deviation	1,8	1,6	1,7	2,1	2,2	1,8	1,2	1,2
Koboko	5	3	5	5	5	4	8	4
Kitgum Municipality	3	2	1	1	8	1	5	9
Soroti	10	8	10	9	9	9	10	10

Say: Can we bring a gender perspective on this too, how the different gender can either contribute or level of being affected. (from Gulu)

Which service in your country do you think could be the leading in terms of its provision? Could be education, Health, Agriculture, Security? (Arua Kampala)

The social climate in relation to persons with special needs. We need to consider it in a special way to ensure inclusive benefits for all (Jinya)

People lack sensitization on issues of resource mobilizations. The donor community needs to focus on empowering people not giving handouts. (Kampala)

Uniting people in networks and organizing education events at the district and grassroots level would greatly improve the social climate too. (Kampala)

It's all good (Kampala)

The issue of promoting public goods in Uganda is a two lane street, involving both the will and ability of the Government and us the people. (Kampala)

I am to have participated in answering a few questions about my community (Kampchorwa)

Due to differences in tribes, each tribe is more concerned on its people other than the whole community at large. that has become an effect too. (Kampala)

The people in Uganda have no problem with making contributions to finance public goods, he challenge is the swindling & misallocation. (Kampala)

Some answers to these indicators contradict one another but unfriendly socio-political climate in Uganda has brought about several questions. (Kampala)

People have lost hope in public services and investments due to the political climate in Uganda. (Kampala)

There are other factors that could explain level of social cohesion in my community...(Kibuku District)

Friendliness & hospitality among people doesn't necessarily translate into social capital. Low levels of social capital are due to corruption. (Kampala)

Economic emancipation will uplift the lives of people in my community..(Entebbe)

Nothing to add, thank you for the survey. (Kampala. Score: 4-3-4-4-2-2-3-3)

I suggest you create Ambassadors, so that ideas keep coming all the the time. (Mbarara)

Financing public goods and contributing toward national and assets is very low due to high corruption rates and personalisation of public assets. (Kampala)

Define austerity. Simplify your language for future surveys. Our biggest fear is that resources are diverted by corruption. (Kampala)

You may want to ask the question 'why' for each of these in order for you to understand the social environment drivers. (Kampala)

Tanzania

The Tanzanians seem to agree on their high level of almost all common social goods – that's what the low deviation shows. Even the capital Dar es Salaam is not worse, while Zanzibar appears a bit weaker (see chart). A deviation lower than one – friendliness 0.9 – occurs quite rare. The lowest score from Dar es Salaam came with this pedagogical statement:

Awareness is still a challenge, people must be trained first but generally they are receptive.

A respondent from Mbeya (score: see chart) commented:

Most of the people from where I come from (Mbeya City - Tanzania) have a saying that goes 'if the government could help us...'

The willingness to paying taxes reached outstanding 10 points in this score. In Arusha the social goods reach the World's hugest score for a city. A respondent from Arusha comments:

'I think advocacy on SDGs is more needed among society in order to put it into implementation.'



from Massai people. (Image: students in Arusha)

The results from Arusha include in the average two respondent scoring six times '6' While every vote counts in our Monitor, this vote lowered the average a bit.

The most astonishing fact is the unusual distribution of the indicators: yes, hospitality is the major social asset, but accepting austerity measures at 8.2 is better than in any European country.

Arusha has 416.000 citizens and got its name

The table of Tanzania

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,7	6,7	6,3	6,6	6,4	7,2	8,3	8,8
Deviation	1,3	1,3	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,4	0,9	1,0
Zanzibar	4.0	5.0	3.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	7.5	9.5
Arusha	7.2	7.6	8.2	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.6	9.2
Minimum Dar es Salaam	5	5	5	5	5	5	9	9
Maximum Dar es Salaam	9	8	9	7	8	9	9	10
Mbeya	7	9	7	10	8	9	9	9
Moshi 7389	8	8	7	8	9	8	10	9
Kigoma/Ujiji 47104	6	4	6	5	6	7	7	8

Say: Stephano Msyura, a farmer from Moshi, Kilimanjaro (score: see chart), wrote us this letter:

'Hello The Social Climate Matters, am Stephano Msuya working in the agricultural sector, experienced in agricultural projects in the Kilimanjaro region. I work at the network of smallholder farmers' groups of Tanzania (www.mviwata.org), we are strongly looking for donors who will support us to reduce the challenges which are facing smallholding farmers in Kilimanjaro region. In case your organization has that capacity to finance us or you may connect us with possible funders, it will be a great contribution to our transformational journey in the agricultural sector.'



Stephano Msyura from Moshi

We then learned that his website was in Kiswahili – and so Stephano translated the first African language in the World Social Capital Monitor:

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=kiswahili> Thank you Stephano!

Further say: Awareness campaign is highly needed in most rural areas to boost their understanding on social climate. (Mafia)

The survey was well covered all parties of my details. (Dar es Salaam)

Tanzania has the best tourist attractions in Africa, our government system has been improved and we have a good security system for all people. (Moshi)

It is very hard sometimes to measure those things but i would like to suggest if you can add more question to get more ideas from people. (Kigoma)

Since climate change is impacting our daily life, we have an ultimate goal to take amicable actions from our local areas. (Dar es Salaam)

Selfishness and greedier is mainly problem for leaders in Africa. (Njombe)

Thailand

Thailand's legendary friendliness (score: 9.1) and hospitality (score: 8.8) have made Thailand become a preferred tourism destination for people all over the World since decades. The scores presented here are from 2016 to 2019 and confirm this social asset.

European expats (see score in the chart) nevertheless reclaim a lack of public goods to provide security, health, education and other common social services: only one point for supporting public goods and to invest in local economy.

The Thais cannot confirm this gap and score austerity measures with surprisingly good 6 points, taxes with 6.1. Investing in local economy for many Thais is the only way to maintain their life and family. Therefore 6.3 is the average – and the expat failed in understanding the Thai mentality.

The scores from Thailand are not spread enough across the country and too few to create a map of Thailand's social capital.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,9	7,5	6,0	6,1	6,3	9,3	9,1	8,8
Deviation	1,2	1,1	2,0	1,6	1,5	0,8	0,9	1,1
Chonburi	6	5	6	7	7	9	7	6
Expat from Europe	10	10	1	1	1	10	10	10
Bangkok maximum score	6	6	10	10	6	10	10	10
Bangkok minimum score	7	7	3	5	7	8	10	10

Say: Thank you. (Bangkok)

Our Thai society needs serious promotion of the ideas to our people at all levels. (Bangkok)

Togo

While almost all scores come from the capital Lomé, the results cannot pretend to reflect the entire country of Togo. Nevertheless there have been remarkable says that are worth to mention.

Lomé's maximum score of 10 for the willingness to invest locally (see chart) came with this comment from an Alumni of the YALI (Young African Leadership Initiative) programme:

'La culture entrepreneuriale a pris une emplette considérable grâce aux actions du gouvernement pour la promotion de l'entrepreneuriat.

In English: The culture of entrepreneurship has been remarkable accelerated thanks to the government's action to promote entrepreneurship.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Lomé	6,0	5,2	5,0	4,4	5,8	5,4	6,4	7,2
Deviation	1,1	1,2	2,2	2,1	2,6	1,3	1,4	1,4
Hihéatro	10	5	7	4	9	8	8	10
Lomé maximum score	6	7	9	9	10	8	8	7
Lomé minimum score	4	4	2	1	3	6	6	8

Say: The youth are willing to work in other to bring change but lack of potential and support from government is a problem. Youth have brilliant ideas. (Lomé)

Le racisme, la discrimination raciale et l'exclusion existe au Togo comme partout dans le monde. L'inclusion ne doit pas être de simples mots. (Lomé)

La situation politique impact négativement sur tout. (Hihéatro)

Le vivre ensemble semble existé mais il y a plus de méfiance dû aux clivage politique, les difficulté économiques, et surtout du vole. Merci.

Tunisia

The few scores from this beautiful and climatically privileged North African country indicate a significant difference to the neighbouring Algeria.

The low scores came not only from the capital Tunis, but as well from Jendouba. To give any comment much more scores across the country are needed. The first results cannot pretend to express Tunisia's current social cohesion.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Tunisia	4,5	5,0	2,5	2,5	3,0	2,0	5,0	4,5

Turkey



It was the end of September 2016 when our team received a beautiful and elegant book (see image) via a messenger direct from Turkey's Ministry of Tourism. The book featured the events of July 14th and July 15th 2016 that since then drive and frame the international perception of Turkey.

So we collected scores in this period – only few – and made a new attempt in April 2019 with mail addresses from around 100 Turkish journalists across the country.

Finally we achieved a result on Turkey, and – beside some protest scores such as from Adana (see chart) – the level of social goods is amazingly stable.

Among the scores were some a bit too high (see Istanbul's maximum score of 10 for the social climate) – but even they were verified and came from Turkish citizens in Bosnia.

The high willingness to pay taxes – at a level of 6.6 points some EU countries do not have – distinguishes Turkey from countries in the region. The successful development of Turkey as a major tourism destination can be confirmed with 8.1 points for hospitality. Istanbul, Europe's biggest city with 15 million inhabitants, surprises with Europe's best hospitality of 8.6 scores.

The best social climate seems to be found in Samsun, as well a town with more than one million inhabitants (9 points) and Bursa and Samsun both give 8 points for local investment.

So Turkey's social goods are in a good shape.

Hopefully Turkey will participate with all provinces in the future in Türkce:

<https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=turkish>

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,5	6,0	5,5	6,6	6,3	7,2	6,6	8,1
Deviation	1,7	1,4	1,9	1,6	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,6
Adana	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1
Izmir	8	6	3	6	5	3	3	6
Istanbul	7,2	5,9	6,1	6,7	6,2	7,2	6,6	8,6
Ankara	6,5	6,5	6,0	7,5	5,5	7,5	7,3	7,5
ESKİŞEHİR	4	3	4	5	7	9	4	9
Samsun	9	9	8	8	8	10	9	9
Bursa	7	8	5	2	8	7	9	10

Ukraine

The few scores from Ukraine are featured here. Beside the outstanding scores from Cherkasy/Tscherkassy, a town with 286.000 inhabitants in Central Ukraine, Odessa appears significantly better than the capital Kiev. The high level of hospitality in all three towns of our sample is above Eastern Europe's average and promises the acceleration of the relations to the citizens of the neighbouring countries Poland and Russia.

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Kyiv	5.7	4,7	5,0	6,0	6,7	6,3	5,7	8,0
Odessa	6.5	7.0	5.0	5.5	7.5	7.0	6.5	8.0
Черкаси	1	1	10	10	1	8	10	10

Say: I would like to know what place in this survey my country Ukraine occupies on the state of social capital (Odessa)

Your project is very interesting and valuable for me as I am working on this topic in Ukrainian NGO. (Kyiv)

Donbass and Crimea:

The assessment has been offered in the two languages choice Ukrainian <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=ukr> and Russian <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=ru>.

To include Donbass, we made a cooperation agreement with the Donbass Development Center <https://ddc.world/>, that shared the questionnaire in the Lugansk and Donesz parts of Donbass, Unfortunately the data have been lost under unknown circumstances.

The proposal to conduct the survey with a free language choice in all the involved areas of conflict such as in Crimea, Donbass, Ukraine's border districts to Russia and as well the Russian neighbour districts has been rejected by the OSCE, the EEAS, UNDP, OHCHR, the German, the Austrian and the Swiss government.

United Kingdom

'It depends where and whom you ask' – this general argument against the overall assessment of social goods often appears. But it's not true for the United Kingdom. Due to the fact we hadn't a partner in the UK our results were extremely randomized.

So the low deviation (0.7 for the Social Climate!) includes votes as well from Glasgow, Edinburgh, Bristol, Plymouth, Liverpool, Rugby and Chester, not from London only.

And here is the surprising result:

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,0	6,4	5,6	6,8	6,9	7,5	7,7	7,5
Deviation	0,7	1,3	1,5	1,2	1,7	1,4	1,5	1,5
Bristol	8	6	9	8	10	8	8	9
Chester	6	7	5	8	9	10	10	9
London SE1	6	3	3	7	10	6	4	7
London W1J5D	6	7	5	6	5	7	6	5
Rugby	7	8	4	9	7	6	8	8
Plymouth	6	4	5	3	4	6	6	6
Liverpool	7	6	8	7	8	8	9	9
Glasgow	7	9	7	8	6	10	10	10
Edinburgh	7	8	7	7	8	9	9	9
Selkirk Scotland	8	8	5	8	9	10	10	9

Say: The ability to feel listened to and respected. Ability to engage in education and opportunities is another measure. How secure and safe you. (Selkirk)

I found the questions difficult to answer honestly. For example, am I reporting on my local area or my impression of the country as a whole. (Rugby)

More about affluent London than rest of the UK. (London)

Empathy & compassion are important as well, and feelings that get people to act. (Chester)

Here at the University of Strathclyde we have recently signed the SDG Accord and we are engaging with the SDGs. (Glasgow)

I am Nepalese, for 14 years I am in London.

United States of America

When Robert Putnam's study 'Bowling alone – America's declining social capital' appeared in the year of 1995, it was the beginning of empirical social capital research in many countries.

Since then it is told that the American society is divided by rich and poor, ethnicities, religions and life-styles. We learn about the economic, political and cultural distance between California, New York and the Rust Belt.

When we tried to get American cities to participate in the World Social Capital Monitor, we had to use the voice mail and feedback systems common in the States.

We know this from Google: Google doesn't have any mail address or phone number. And



Google never answers to any request send through their alleged 'contact'.

Same with many US cities (we tried: Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago, L.A., Boston, Atlanta, Miami, Dallas), the States, the Congress, the Democratic Party, the US Media. So we have sent around twenty request to NYC only and as well to the Mayor's Office for International Affairs. And we collected about 30 receipts. With zero answers.

Our results – due to a lack of partners – are extremely randomized and only include a few cities. They do not pretend to reflect the entire picture after Donald Trump became President in 2017.

But the scores across the country are nevertheless quite surprising – in a positive way. It may be that under the medial surface of violence and hate, poverty and racism, double standards and xenophobia, egoism and arrogance an amazing local solidarity survived.

'Trust is at an all-time-low in the United States' – a respondent from DeBary (see chart) wrote us on September 24th 2017. We phoned the major of DeBary and offered him to conduct the Monitor there. Unfortunately he refused.

The scores across the United States are at a level of European welfare states. Even the acceptance of taxes is at a high level – and such is trust and even the will to accept austerity measures.

A first observation to share in our chart is the spread of social goods within a State such as in Oregon (Portland vs. entire country) or Massachusetts (Great Barrington vs. Winchester).

Here a selection of different scores across the country:

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	7,4	6,7	6,7	7,1	6,9	7,3	7,3	7,0
Deviation	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,5	1,8	1,7	1,4	1,5
Sacramento California 95820	7	5	3	7	5	5	5	4
Seattle Washington 98112	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	6
Portland Oregon 91712	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
Waverly/Iowa 50677	10	8	7	8	8	10	10	10
Knoxville Tennessee 37914	3	4	5	4	3	4	6	6

Chestnut Ridge/New York 10977	8	9	6	7	7	9	10	8
Bethesda Maryland 20852	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Orlando Florida 32826	9	7	9	7	7	8	8	7
Great Barrington Massachusetts	4	4	7	9	4	4	5	4
San Francisco California 94132	6	7	4	6	8	7	7	7
DeBary Florida 32713	7	4	2	2	4	5	6	6
Winchester Massachusetts	9	8	9	8	9	8	8	8
Oregon (State)	5	3	5	8	6	6	8	6
Great Falls Virginia 22066	8	7	7	7	9	7	7	6
Trenton New Jersey	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Say: I am interested in accessing your data for research purposes please. (Fullerton)

Where are you taking this? (San Francisco)

Will you connect me with other interested San Franciscans?

Dear Alexander Dill, I was born in Shanghai, went to Univ. in Beijing. Came to US in 1992. I currently reside in Trenton, New Jersey U.S.A (Trenton)

I realize that I put 5 as most of my answers. Maybe we need more Community togetherness. (Sacramento)

My theory - negative responses to a social capital construction effort be immediately rebutted with ones social capital value proposition. (Winchester)

Why bother with such a silly instrument? (Seattle)

Social capital is entrepreneurship in creativity, not to sell to a few and get individual satisfaction, but to increase global well-being. (Florida State. Score: 10-10-8-8-10-10-10)

I live within a community in which a few different educational institutions exist base around anthroposophy. (New York State)

Venezuela

Town	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Caracas	4,1	4,3	4,4	2,4	3,3	7,1	7,0	7.1
Deviation	2,1	1,7	2,1	1,3	1,7	1,7	1,8	1.0

In general – quite surprisingly – the Social Climate is scored by a low deviation. In Venezuela it's the opposite: one of the most controversial subjects (paying taxes) is much less controversial than the Social Climate. Our thanks go to the German Trade Chamber in Caracas that supported our survey.

Say: *Trust of opposition in government is extremely low. The population is divided and with high mistrust.*

no hay pensamiento colectivo....

Due to the political polarisation the situation in Venezuela is extreme.

La gente no está dispuesta a cooperar, invertir o soportar infraestructuras públicas o impuestos por la alta corrupción.

La personas actualmente no confían en absoluto en las instituciones gubernamentales y estatales.

A country with hyperinflation and absolute poverty can't neither been assessed nor understood with normal questions.

Vietnam

In difference to China, no collective common vote has been delivered to the Monitor. The results are spread from 2016 to 2019. The expectation was, of course, that rebuilding Vietnam after the war created high trust in public goods and enduring solidarity.

Surprisingly the results show low scores for the three indicators of solidarity: willingness to accept austerity measures (4.0), willingness to pay taxes (4.5) and the lowest score, 3.9 for investment in local economy.

To understand this result, we may listen to this respondent from 4, 31/43 Xuân Diệu, Tây Hồ, Hà Nội (see chart):

'We do not trust our tax contribution is used efficiently. We are willing to contribute to public good and public services if they can be use.'

A similar statement has been delivered in Thieng Viet:

Người dân Việt nam không tin vào tính minh bạch của các hoạt động do nhà nước khởi xướng, họ chỉ làm vì bắt buộc vd: đóng thu

Translation: The Vietnamese do not believe in the transparency of governmental activities. They only obey because they are committed to do so.

The very low deviation for these economic indicators – in most countries they deviation is at 1.9, 2.0 and sometimes higher – indicate the validity of the qualitative statements.

Our scores are entirely randomized and we were not successful in getting an official partner. Professor Bui The Chong from the Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences in Hanoi in the meanwhile has got the reports from Cambodia with our request of partnering via Researchgate for the Vietnam Social Capital Monitor.

We hope to get a partner for our Vietnamese version: <https://trustyourplace.com/?lang=vi> in the next semester of the World Social Capital Monitor.

We will feature here results from Hue, Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and Danang to have a first overview.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	5,5	4,4	4,0	4,5	3,9	6,4	7,1	7,5
Deviation	1,5	1,9	1,4	1,6	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,3
Ho Chi Minh City	7,0	4,3	4,3	3,5	3,8	6,3	7,0	6,8
Hue	6,3	7,3	4,0	4,3	3,3	9,0	7,3	8,3
Hanoi	4,7	3,7	4,1	4,6	4,1	5,6	6,7	7,2
Danang	3	2	2	4	3	7	9	9
Xuan Thoi Thuong 530000	6	7	3	7	3	7	9	9

Yemen

To collect data under the conditions of war is difficult, but not impossible. We are therefore proud to present some results directly from Yemen – a message from a region suffering by poverty and international conflicts.

The low trust and Africa's lowest score for accepting taxes (2.8) nevertheless do not mean that helpfulness (6.2), friendliness (6.4) and hospitality (7.0) are damaged as well.

To understanding these votes, here a respondent's statement:

'Lack of willingness to invest in national assets is due to absence of a recognized government for all parts of Yemen.' (see last score from Sana'a in the chart)

And: رواتب واند قطاع اسعار ارت فاع من الاراهن وضع ل م ت ق ب ل ن غير المواطن ن

The resilience required to face natural disasters as well as violent conflicts keep those three assets alive.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	4,2	3,8	3,9	2,7	4,4	6,2	6,4	7,0
Deviation	1,5	1,0	1,9	1,0	2,0	1,3	1,0	2,0
اليمن ، صنعاء	3	4	2	3	4	3	5	3
صنعاء	1	4	3	3	6	7	8	7
عدن	7	6	10	2	2	7	7	6
اب	6	2	5	5	6	8	7	8
تعز	5	4	1	2	6	6	5	5
Taizz	5	4	1	2	6	6	5	5
Sana'a	4	4	3	2	2	5	7	9

To including all parts of Yemen in the future will be a useful contribution for reconciliation and the rebuilding of this wonderful country that could be such a paradise as Oman.

Zambia

We had too few scores in Zambia to calculate the average deviation. Instead we will feature the single scores and says.

Zambia's highest score came from Kitwe(see chart) and the participant commented:

'In my country the situation changes with the political climate.'

From Mongu (see chart) this say came:

'Nothing much, let's see what this is all about.'

The remarkable high level of the willingness to co-finance public goods and to invest in local economy brings Zambia in a line with Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, that surprise with the same level of societal solidarity.

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
Country	6,3	6,0	7,0	8,0	7,3	5,8	8,0	8,3
Kitwe	8	5	9	10	8	7	10	10
Mongu	5	6	10	10	8	4	4	5
Lusaka	7	6	4	4	5	6	9	9
Chainama Lusaka	5	7	5	8	8	6	9	9

Zimbabwe

The obvious weaker social goods in the capital Harare are not a phenomenon of Zimbabwe only: even in a small town of Austria we find better scores in the villages around. Compared to our figures we had before the 2019 survey, in 2017/18, Zimbabwe might be one of the few countries showing a decline of social goods. The low deviation speaks out a high validity. What's on in Zimbabwe? And what happens in Norton with one of the worst social climate of

the World such as Johannesburg?

In any case listening to Oliver Mtugudzi from Norton at the guitar in Voices of Africa is absolutely worth:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oKTmE5b46b8>



Table of Zimbabwe

	Climate	Trust	Measures	Taxes	Invest	Helpfulness	Friendliness	Hospitality
2017/18	7,4	5,8	5,6	4,2	4,8	7,8	9,2	9,4
2019	4,9	4,4	3,9	4,1	4,1	6,7	7,8	7,9
Deviation	1,7	1,3	1,6	1,5	1,9	1,1	1,6	1,1
Gweru	7,0	5,5	6,5	5,0	4,0	7,0	8,0	8,0
Bulawayo	5,0	3,5	4,8	5,5	7,0	7,3	8,5	8,5
Harare	4,5	4,5	2,3	2,8	3,5	6,3	7,2	7,2
Norton	2	2	2	1	1	5	5	7

Say: *In my country there has been a lot of corruption, in both the public and private sector. This has contributed to massive inflation & mistrust. (from Gweru)*

Loss of money in investments and lack of transparency in anything monetary has increased mistrust, social climate capacity building needed. (from Norton)

The survey in Zimbabwe has been conducted by

As long as ordinary people are not well educated on the importance of paying tax, we will see many people defaulting from this. (from Harare)

People in Zimbabwe are over taxed, therefore more tax will cause resistance. (from Bulawayo. The respondent gave 6 points for taxes – which is the level of Europe)



The Zimbabwe Social Capital Monitor 2019 has been conducted by Kuziva Chatukuta, an Alumni of YAKLI. Kuziva is a young farmer who lives in the Murewa district, Zimbabwe. Post his YALI training and with a passion to change the life of woman, children and the aged through agriculture, Kuziva identified a need to train woman on post-harvest preservation methods as a strategy to alleviate poverty and malnutrition. He has empowered 30 female youth in entrepreneurship by sharing his leadership training and knowledge in post harvesting preservation methods.

This is the draft version of the World Social Capital Monitor by July 2nd 2019.

Please consider that the Monitor has not been funded by any organization, administration or institution since it started as a United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Partnership Project in February 2016.

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<http://www.act4sdgs.org/partner/WorldSocialCapital>

UNWTO: <http://www.tourism4development2017.org/knowledge/world-social-capital-monitor>

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