The Social Progress Index – Measuring What Matters Most to People and Society

Submitted by: Deloitte
9th Conference on Good Regulatory Practices

The Social Progress Index – measuring what matters most to people and society

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DELOITTE

Date 18/09/2016

Social Progress Index: a complement to economic measures

What is SPI?

The Social Progress Index allows us to evaluate the effectiveness with which a country’s economic success is turned into social progress.

GDP + SPI = INCLUSIVE GROWTH
Social Progress Index: design principles

1. **exclusively social** and environmental indicators
2. outcomes not inputs
3. relevant to all countries
4. actionability

Social Progress Index: three dimensions

GDP provides an incomplete picture of human and societal development. The complexities of the 21st century require a new measure of progress as a complement to GDP.

**Basic Human Needs**
- Nutrition & Basic Medical Care
- Water & Sanitation
- Shelter
- Personal Safety

**Foundations of Wellbeing**
- Access to Basic Knowledge
- Information & Communications
- Health and Wellness
- Environmental Quality

**Opportunity**
- Personal Rights
- Personal Freedom & Choice
- Tolerance & Inclusion
- Advanced Education
## Social Progress Index: full framework

### Basic Human Needs

#### Nutrition and Basic Medical Care
- Undernourishment
- Depth of food deficit
- Maternal mortality rate
- Child mortality rate
- Deaths from infectious diseases

#### Water and Sanitation
- Access to piped water
- Access to improved sanitation facilities

#### Shelter
- Availability of affordable housing
- Access to electricity
- Quality of electric supply
- Household air pollution attributable deaths

#### Personal Safety
- Homicide rate
- Level of violent crime
- Perceived criminality
- Political terror
- Traffic deaths

### Foundations of Wellbeing

#### Access to Basic Knowledge
- Adult literacy rate
- Primary school enrollment
- Lower secondary school enrollment
- Upper secondary school enrollment
- Gender parity in secondary enrollment

#### Access to Information and Communications
- Mobile telephone subscriptions
- Internet users
- Press Freedom Index

#### Health and Wellness
- Life expectancy at 60
- Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases
- Obesity rate
- Suicide rate

#### Environmental Quality
- Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths
- Wastewater treatment
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Biodiversity and habitat

### Opportunity

#### Personal Rights
- Political rights
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of assembly/association
- Freedom of movement
- Private property rights

#### Personal Freedom and Choice
- Freedom over life choices
- Freedom of religion
- Early marriage
- Satisfied demand for contraception
- Corruption

#### Tolerance and Inclusion
- Tolerance for immigrants
- Tolerance for homosexuals
- Discrimination and violence against minorities
- Religious tolerance
- Community safety net

#### Access to Advanced Education
- Years of tertiary schooling
- Women’s average years in school
- Inequality in the attainment of education
- Globally ranked universities
- Percentage of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities

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### What does the Social Progress Index tell us?

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## A country view

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>SPI Ranking</th>
<th>SPI Score</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP PPP per capita</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>89.27</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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### Notes:
- 15 APEC member economies are ranked on the Index and have a full scorecard.
- A further 3 countries (Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Vietnam) have partial data.
- Brunei Darussalam and Chinese Taipei are not included.
- China covers mainland China and Hong Kong.

## An APEC Member Economies view

- SPI scores are calculated on a scale of 0-100, with higher scores indicating better performance.
- The GDP PPP per capita is calculated using purchasing power parity, which adjusts for differences in the cost of living between countries.
- The ranking system is based on a combination of economic, social, and environmental indicators.

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Engaging stakeholders to drive social progress

The Social Progress Imperative

A NON PROFIT FOCUSED ON MEASURING AND ADVANCING SOCIAL PROGRESS

Approach:

- Social Progress Index: Identifies priority areas for action
- Social Progress Network: Convenes cross-sector actors to discuss and deliver solutions

More effective social investment: Drives social and economic progress

Relevance:
- The need to go beyond GDP to drive sustainable growth, restore trust in business and attract talent.
- 21st century challenges require a new approach and cross sector collaboration.
An actionable Index and Network of partners to scale social change

Social Progress Index and Network: how they fit together

- The Social Progress Index provides:
  - A rigorous understanding of the relationship between economic performance and social progress
  - A credible, comprehensive measure of a society’s wellbeing
  - A framework can be applied at different scales, offering a granular understanding down to the community level.

- The Social Progress Network can use this Index to:
  - Provide a common language across government, business, and civil society to foster collaboration
  - Prioritize a communities’ most pressing areas for improvement, absolutely and relatively.

Case Study 1: Peruvian regions

Social Progress Index for regions in Peru – Results
Case Study 2: Colombian cities

Social Progress Index for Cities in Colombia

SPI cities

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<tr>
<th>Ciudad</th>
<th>IPS 2014</th>
<th>Nivel de Progreso Social</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Ibague</td>
<td>51.64</td>
<td>Medio-bajo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucaramanga</td>
<td>72.05</td>
<td>Medio-alto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medellín</td>
<td>72.58</td>
<td>Medio-alto</td>
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<td>Bogotá</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manizales</td>
<td>75.12</td>
<td>Alto</td>
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The Cómo Vamos program has been collecting data on quality of life for more than 17 years. Using this information, we compared the social progress between 10 cities in Colombia which have como Vamos program.

We also compared the social progress in Bogotá and its 20 localities to see how they paired up in the process.

Partners:

Case Study 3: European Union regions

Social Progress Index for 272 EU regions across 28 countries

Engaging policymakers:

- Deloitte EU Policy Centre has been convening a cross-political group in Brussels to discuss the use EU Index.
- Several Members of European Parliament (MEPs) from different political groups proposed to establish a European Parliament permanent working group on the SPI, to better follow, contribute to and be informed about SPI.
- The European Parliament will be receiving periodical updates from SPI, EC and Deloitte. MEP Caputo is helping champion progress

Initiative is led by the EU Commission's Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO)
The Social Progress Imperative’s goal

Equipping leaders in business, government and civil society to advance progress

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX: A TOOL FOR COLLABORATIVE IMPACT, UNITING SOCIAL INNOVATORS ACROSS SECTORS

- **Government**
  - National, state, and city governments are using the Social Progress Index to develop and implement new strategies and policies.

- **Business**
  - Corporations are supporting and using the Social Progress Index to inform their community engagement and social investment

- **Civil Society**
  - Foundations, non profits, social entrepreneurs, and academia are using the Social Progress Index to influence policy and guide social investment strategies
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