



Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

Spring Lecture 2018 : The Social Progress Index and the Sustainable Development Goals

Michael Green, Executive Director of the
Social Progress Imperative

Get Involved: #IFoALecture



The **Social Progress Index** and the Sustainable Development Goals

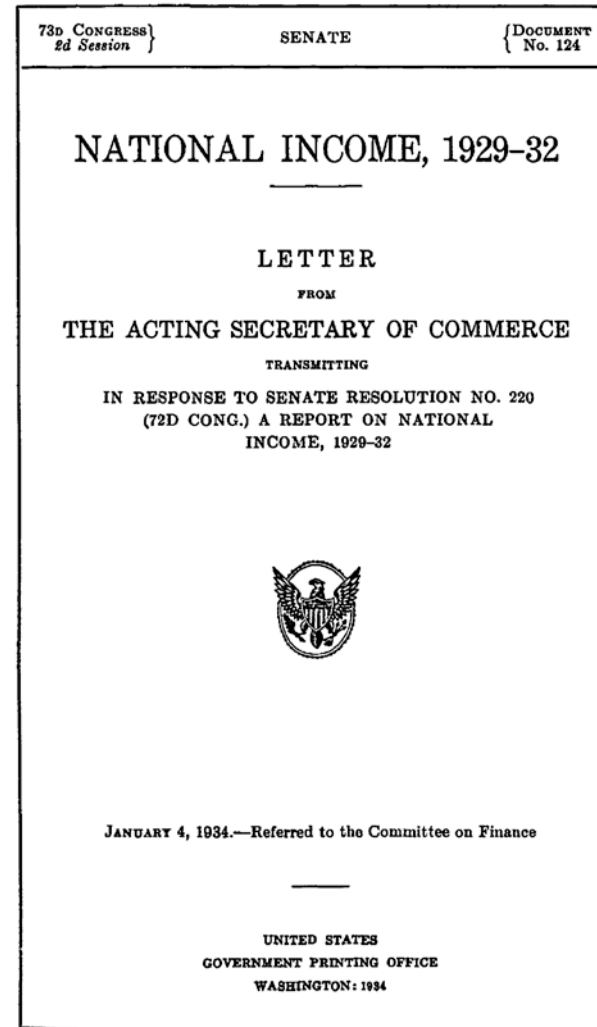
Prepared for:
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23rd April, 2018

**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

Simon Kuznets



4th January 1934: The Kuznets Report



Kuznets' Warning

CONCEPT, SCOPE, AND METHOD

7

intensity and unpleasantness of effort going into the earning of income. The welfare of a nation can, therefore, scarcely be inferred from a measurement of national income as defined above.

The abuses of national income estimates arise largely from a failure to take into account the precise definition of income and the methods of its evaluation which the estimator assumes in arriving at his final figures. Notions of productivity or welfare as understood by the user of the estimates are often read by him into the income measurement, regardless of the assumptions made by the income estimator in arriving at the figures. As a result we find all too commonly such inferences that a decline of 30 percent in the national income (in terms of "constant" dollars) means a 30 percent decline in the total productivity of the nation, and a corresponding decline in its welfare. Or that a nation whose total income is twice the size of the national income of another country is twice "as well off", can sustain payments abroad twice as large or can carry a debt burden double in size. Such statements can obviously be true only when qualified by a host of "ifs."

A similar failure to take into account the investigator's basic assumptions underlies another widely prevalent abuse of national income measures, involved in estimating the draft or "burden" which this or that particular type of expenses (e.g., government expenses, payments on bonded debt, etc.) constitutes of the country's total end-product. Every payment included in the national income is ipso facto a draft or a "burden" upon national income. For example, net receipts by physicians from medical practice, are both an addition to national income and a draft upon individual incomes from which such receipts originate. Since we estimate the value of personal services or commodities at their market value it follows that any payment for productive services contributes just as much to the national income total as it takes away from it. No items included in national income can, therefore, be conceived as "pure" draft.

The full meaning of a statement that such payments as interest on bonds or taxes for government services are a "burden" or draft upon national income is that actually no services are being rendered in return for these payments. That an increasing weight in the national income of payments on fixed debt or of salaries of government officials is not hailed as an increased contribution to national income lies in the implicit assumption, not always true, that the services contributed by creditors or government officials have not increased proportionately, and that, therefore, a heavier burden was added upon other income recipients without an increased benefit.

Such assumptions are accepted all too easily because they are based upon a natural but erroneous identification of national income with business or personal income. From the standpoint of a business firm or person, the income of employees, private or public, is likely to appear as a draft. But from the vantage point of national economy as a whole, which is used by a national income investigator, no payment that is included in national income can be considered as a pure draft upon the country's end-product. This can be true only of payments not included, such as charity, earnings from illegal pursuits, and the like. All that the national income estimator can say is that this or the other part of the national total has increased or declined more than the others. That this rise or decline implies a larger or smaller burden upon the national economy can be established

"The welfare of a nation can, therefore, scarcely be inferred from a measurement of national income as defined above."

How do we advance society?





“Economic growth alone is not sufficient to advance societies and improve the quality of life of citizens.

True success, and growth that is inclusive requires achieving both economic and social progress.”

– Social Progress Imperative
Advisory Board Chair

Michael E. Porter

Social Progress Index


**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

The Social Progress Index design principles

1. exclusively **social** and **environmental** indicators

The first principle is illustrated with four icons: a car, a family of three, a gear, and a hand. The car icon is positioned above the word 'social', the family icon is to the right of 'social', the gear icon is to the left of 'environmental', and the hand icon is to the left of 'indicators'. The text 'exclusively' is placed between 'social' and 'and', and 'and' is placed between 'social' and 'environmental'.

2. outcomes not inputs

The second principle is illustrated with three icons: a graduation cap, a U-shaped graph, and a dollar sign. The graduation cap icon is connected to the U-shaped graph icon, and the U-shaped graph icon is connected to the dollar sign icon. The text 'outcomes' is placed to the left of the graduation cap icon, and 'not inputs' is placed below the dollar sign icon.

3. relevant to **all countries**

The third principle is illustrated with a world map icon composed of a grid of dots. The text 'relevant to' is placed to the left of the word 'all', and 'all countries' is placed to the right of the word 'relevant'.

4. actionability

The fourth principle is illustrated with an icon of a hand adjusting three sliders. The text 'actionability' is placed to the right of the word '4'.

The Social Progress framework answers universally important questions

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

Do people have enough food to eat and are they receiving basic medical care?

Water and Sanitation

Can people drink water and keep themselves clean without getting sick?

Shelter

Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?

Personal Safety

Are people able to feel safe?

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge

Do people have the educational foundations to improve their lives?

Access to Info & Communications

Can people freely access ideas and information from anywhere in the world?

Health and Wellness

Do people live long and healthy lives?

Environmental Quality

Is this society using its resources so they will be available to future generations?

Opportunity

Personal Rights

Are people free of restrictions on their rights?

Personal Freedom and Choice

Are people free of restrictions on their personal decisions?

Tolerance and Inclusion

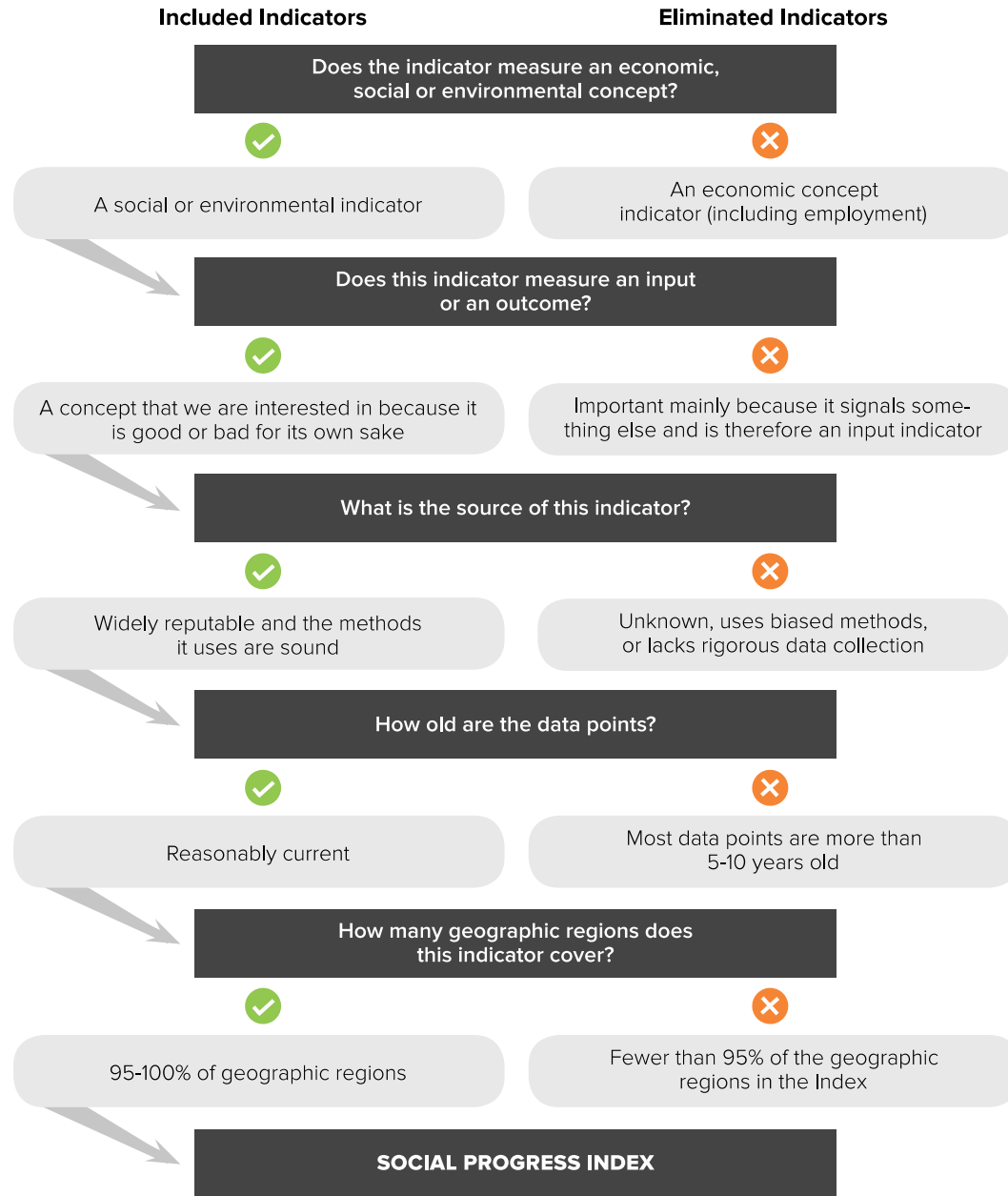
Is no one excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society?

Access to Advanced Education

Do people have the opportunity to achieve high levels of education?

The Social Progress Index uses the **best available social outcome indicators** that are current and relevant to **all countries**

Indicator selection decision tree



The Social Progress Index is designed to reflect a **broad consensus** about what a healthy, successful society looks like in the 21st century.

The global index includes **data from 128 countries on 50 indicators** of social and environmental outcomes

Social Progress Index indicator-level 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
- Rural access to improved water source
- Access to improved sanitation facilities

Shelter

- Availability of affordable housing
- Access to electricity
- Quality of electricity 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
- 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
- Suicide rate

Environmental Quality

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

Opportunity

Personal Rights

- Political rights
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of assembly
- 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

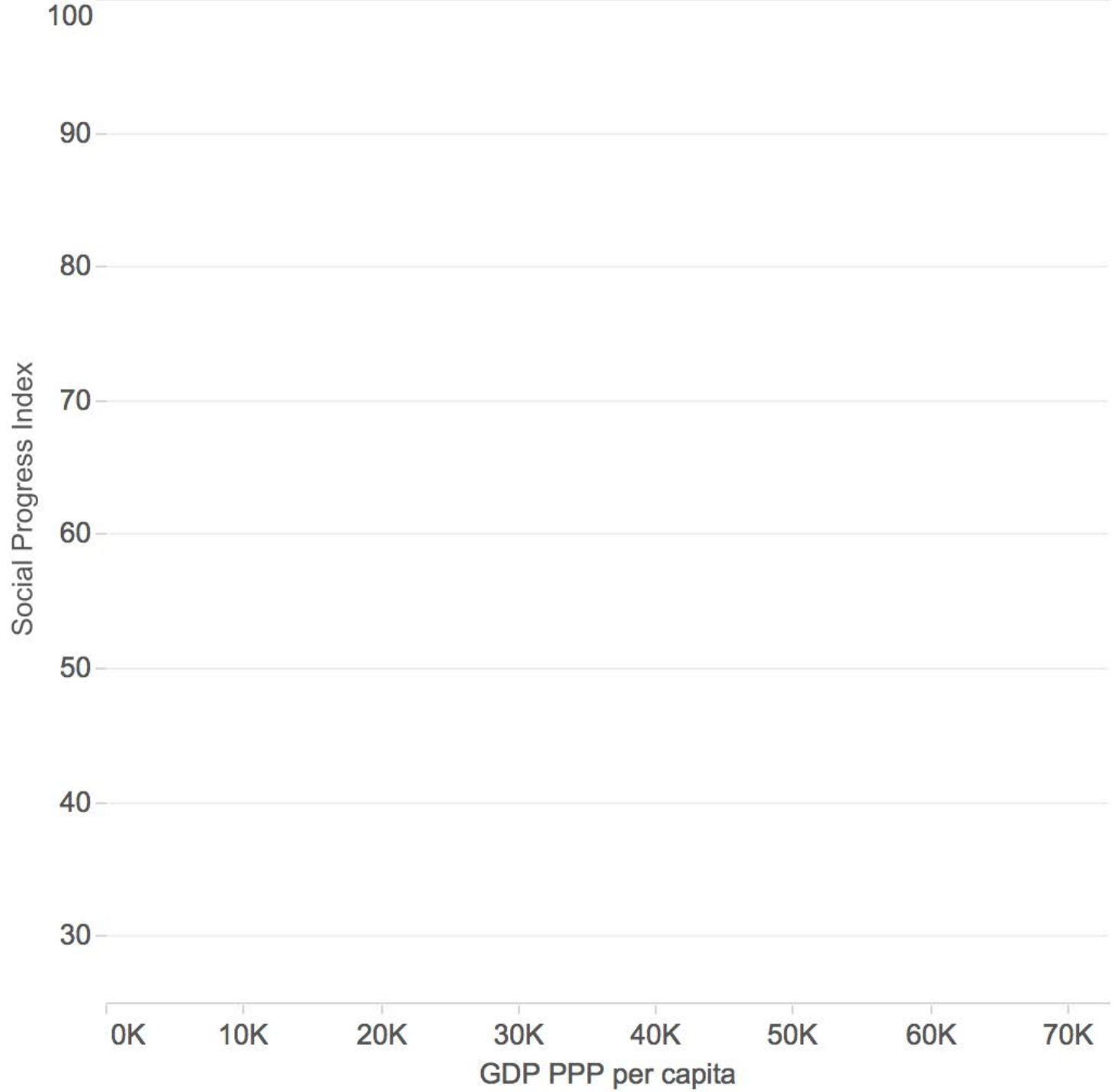
Access to Advanced Education

- 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

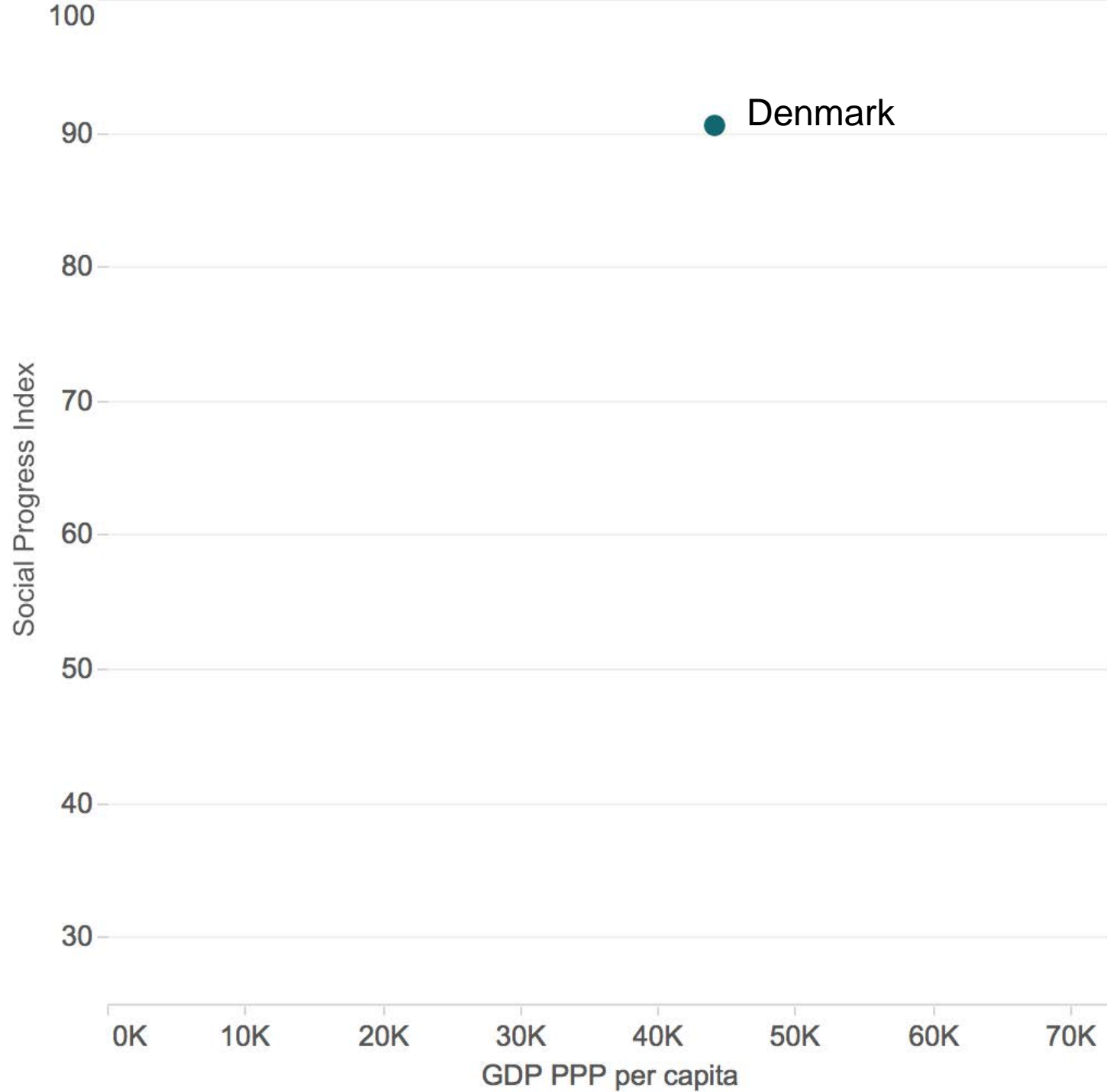
Calculating the index

- Within each component, **indicator weights are determined using Principal Component Analysis (PCA).**
- The use of **PCA corrects for the overlapping concepts** and statistical features between indicators.
- All 12 components of the index are **equally weighted.**

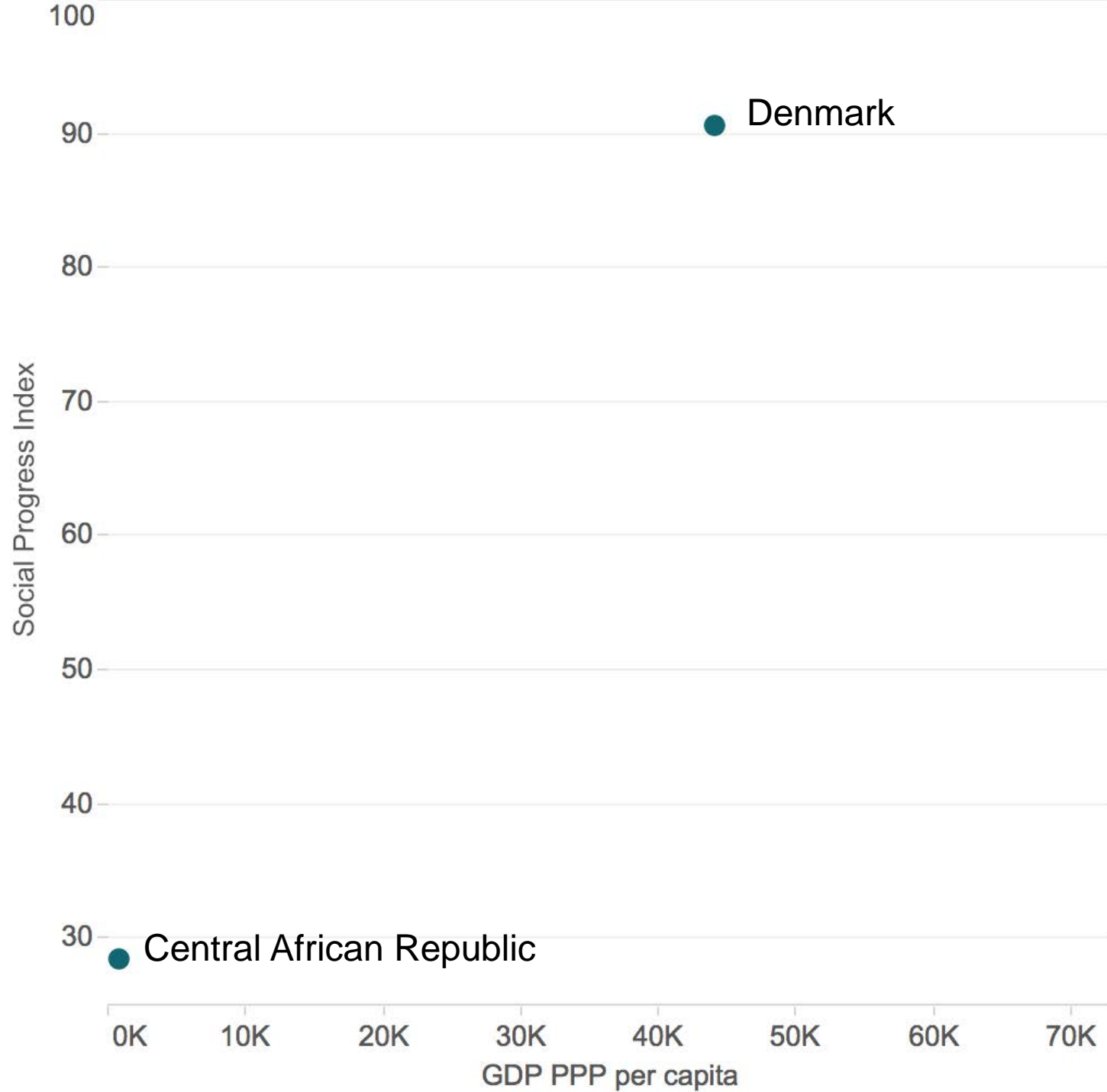
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



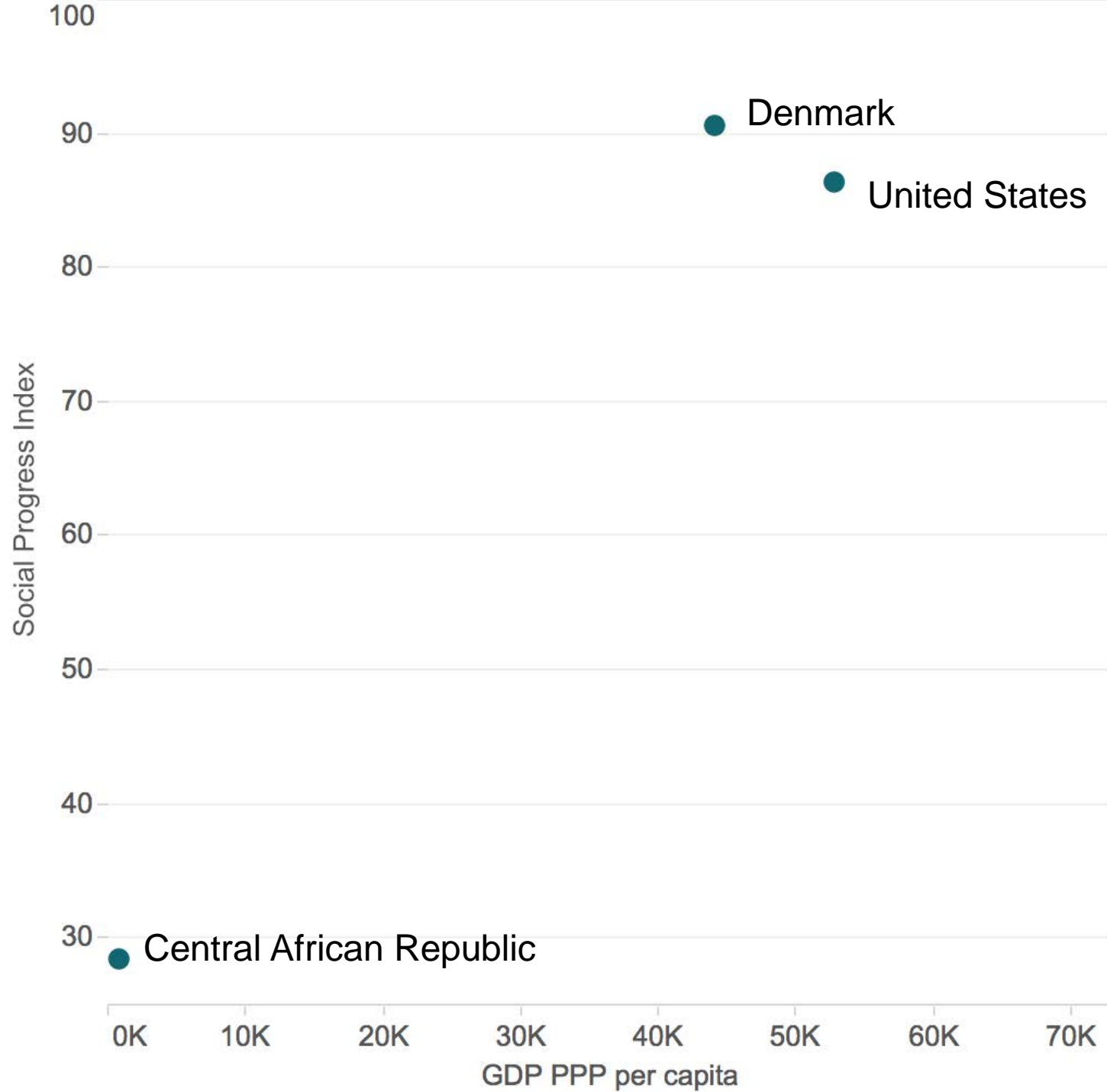
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



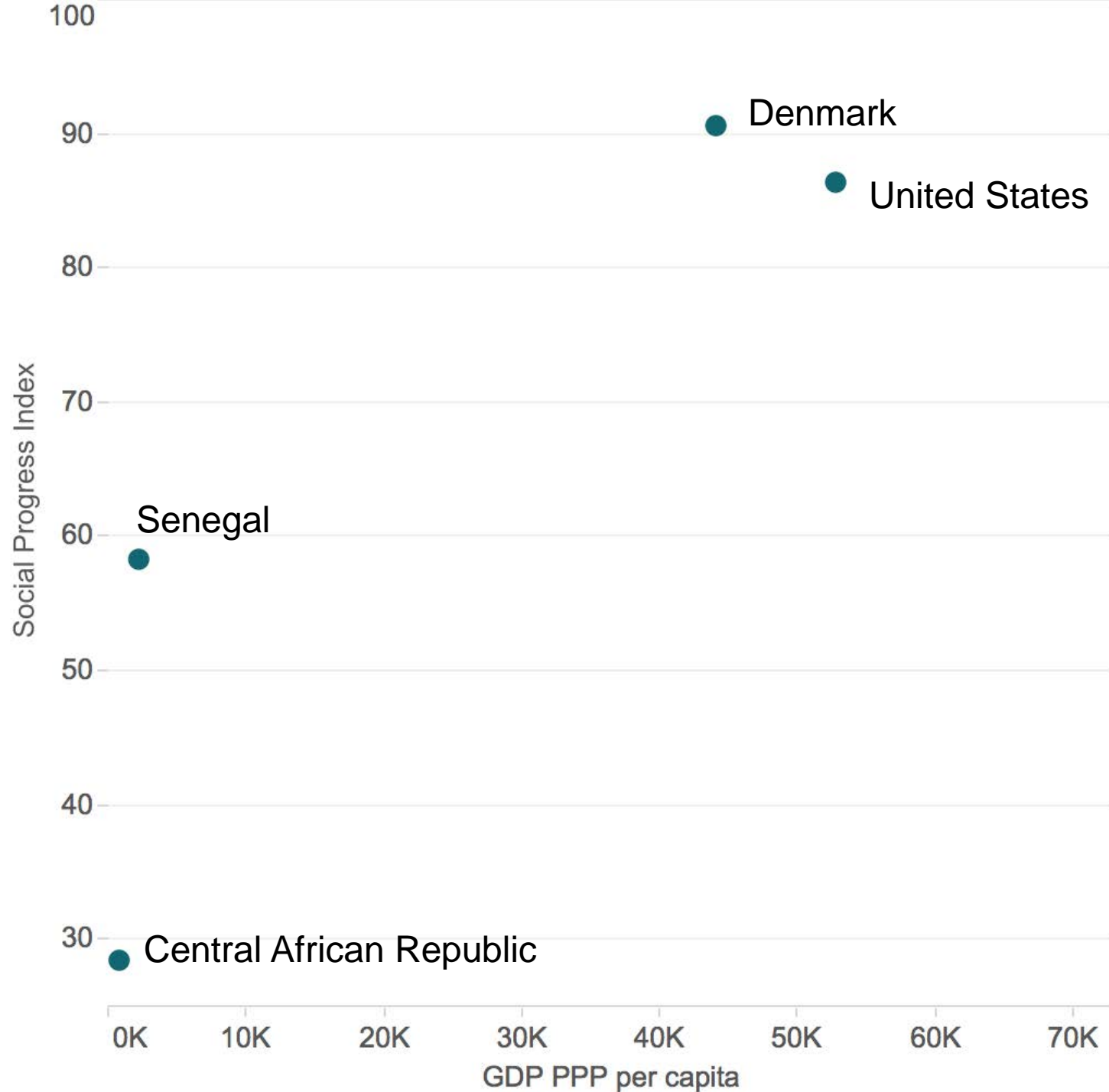
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



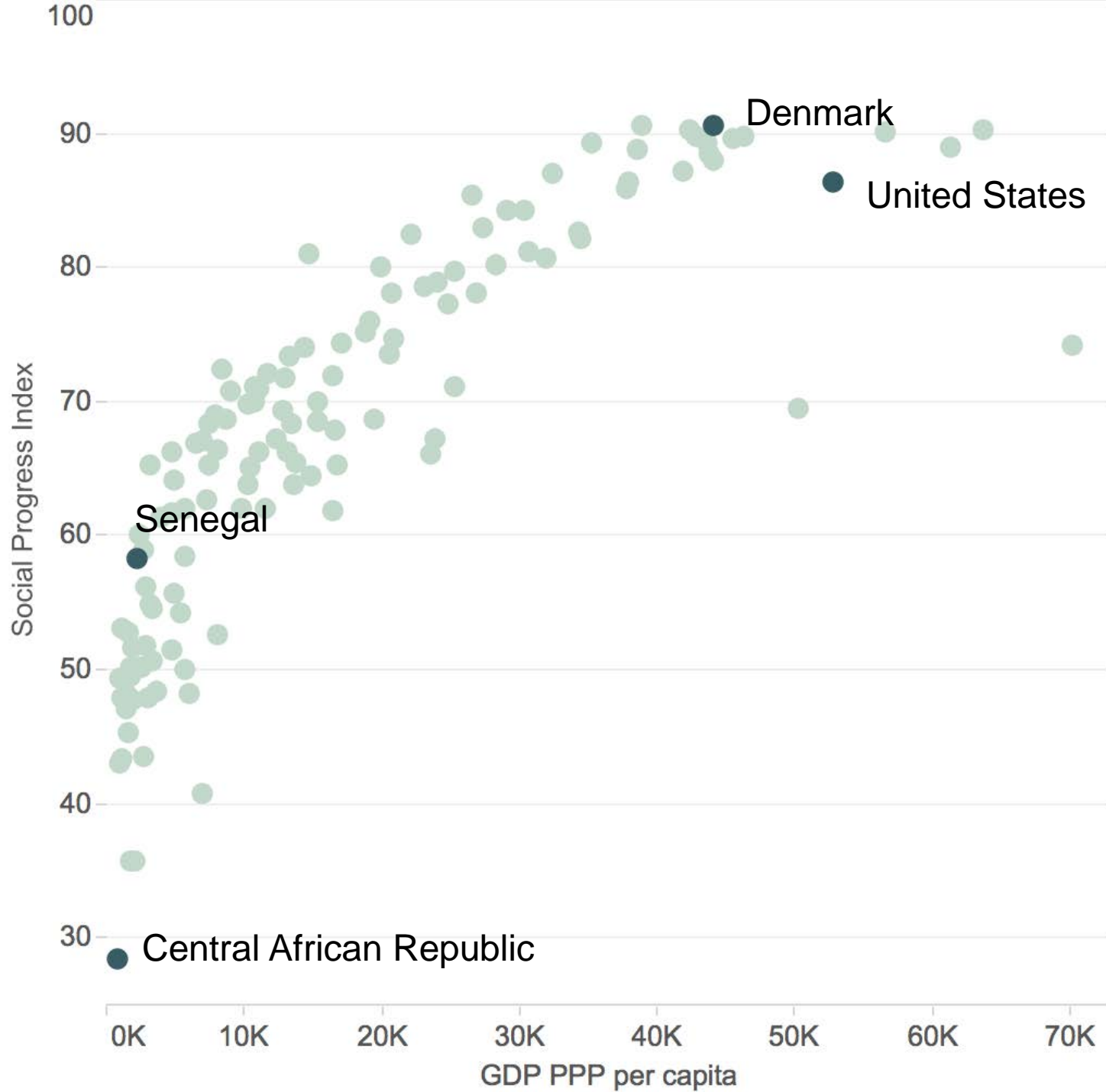
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



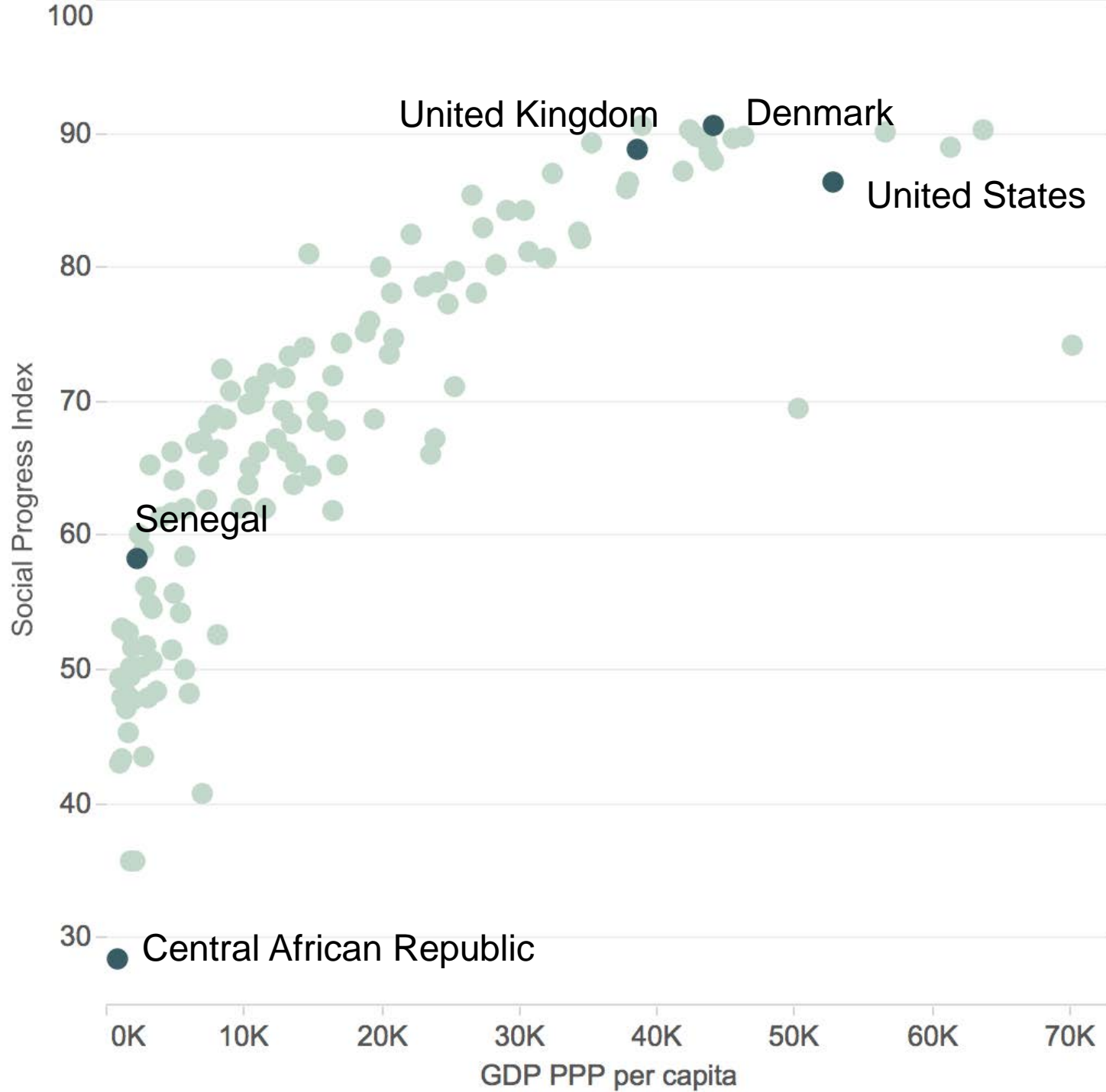
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



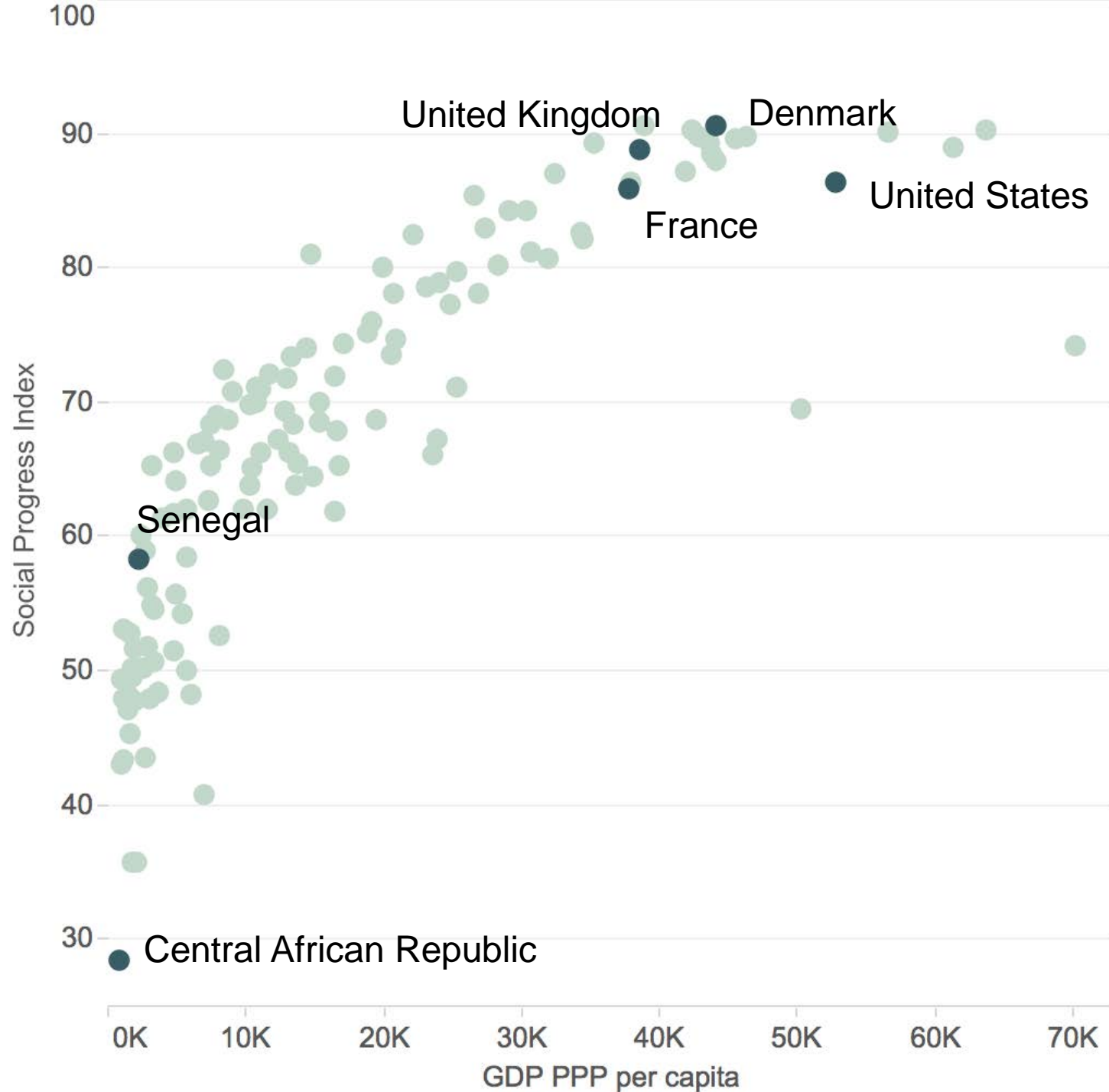
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



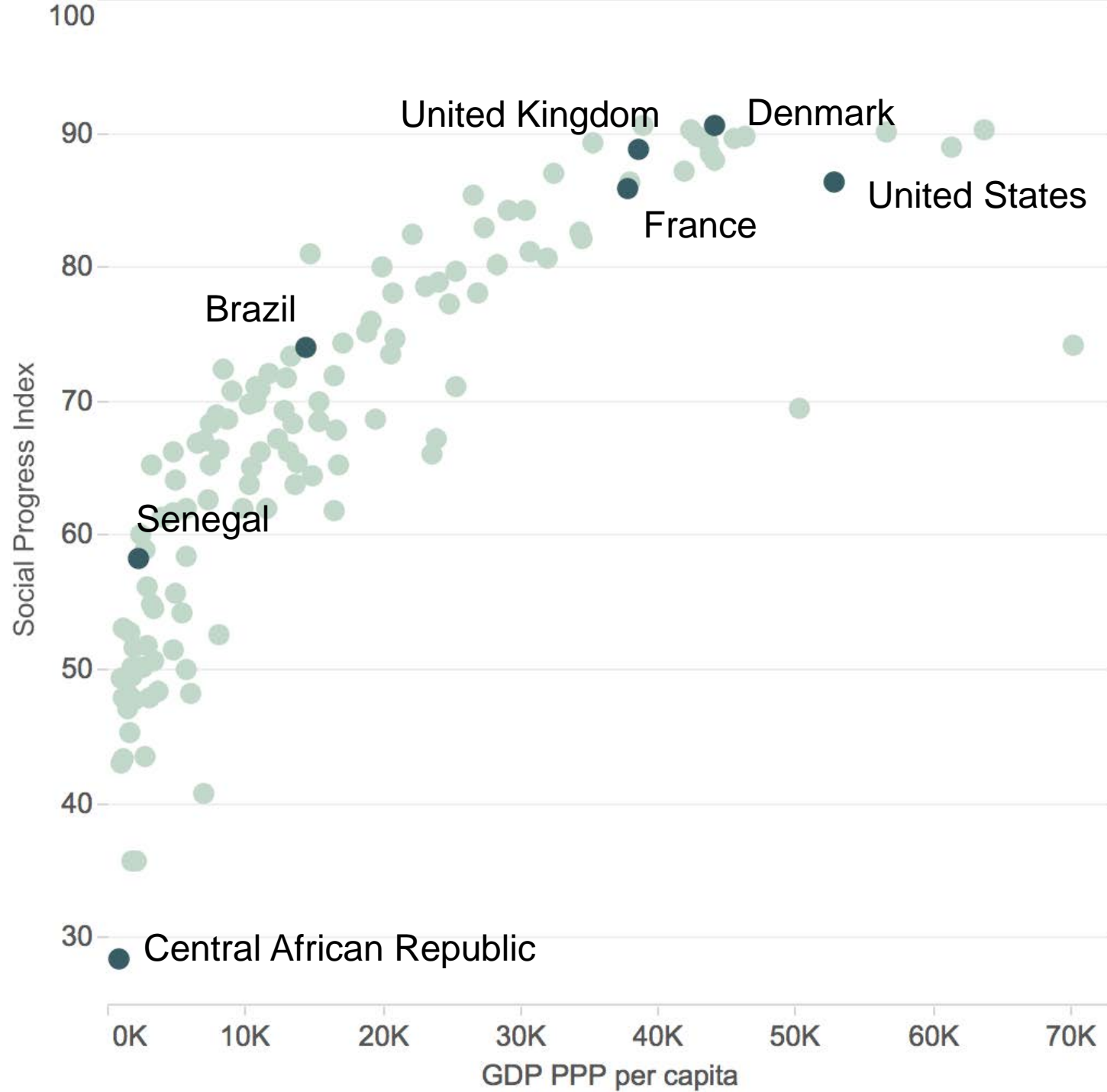
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



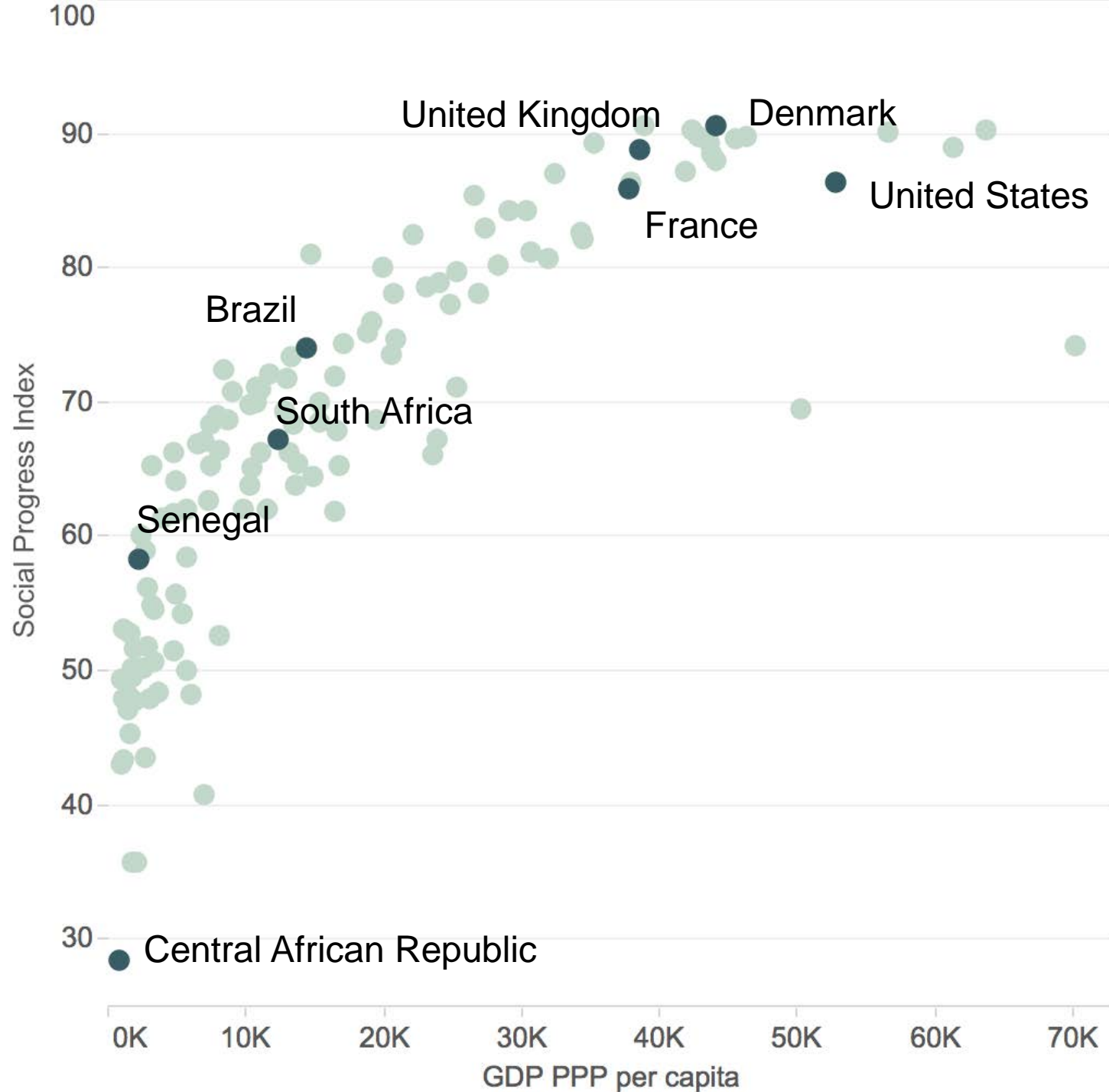
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



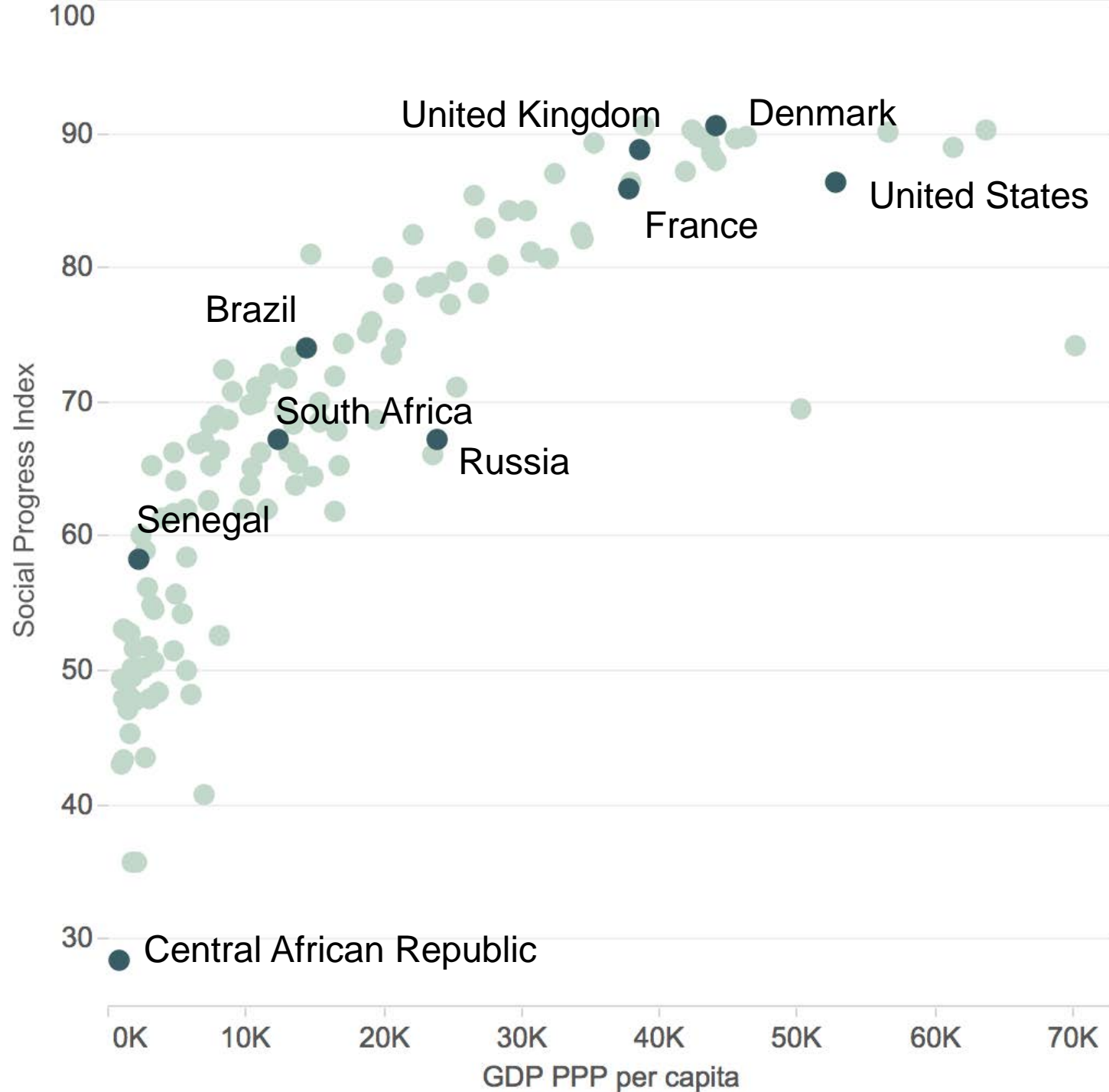
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



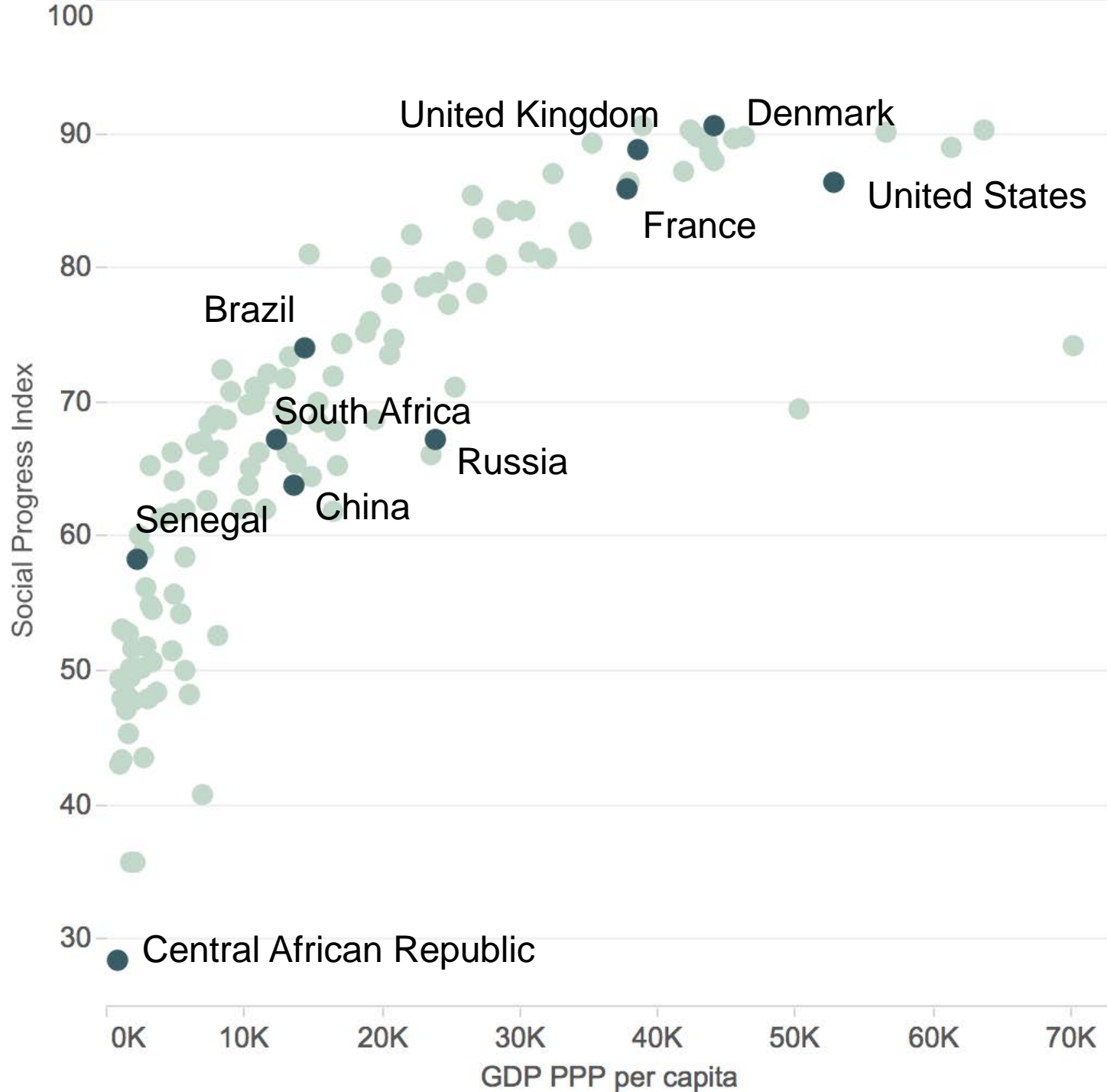
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



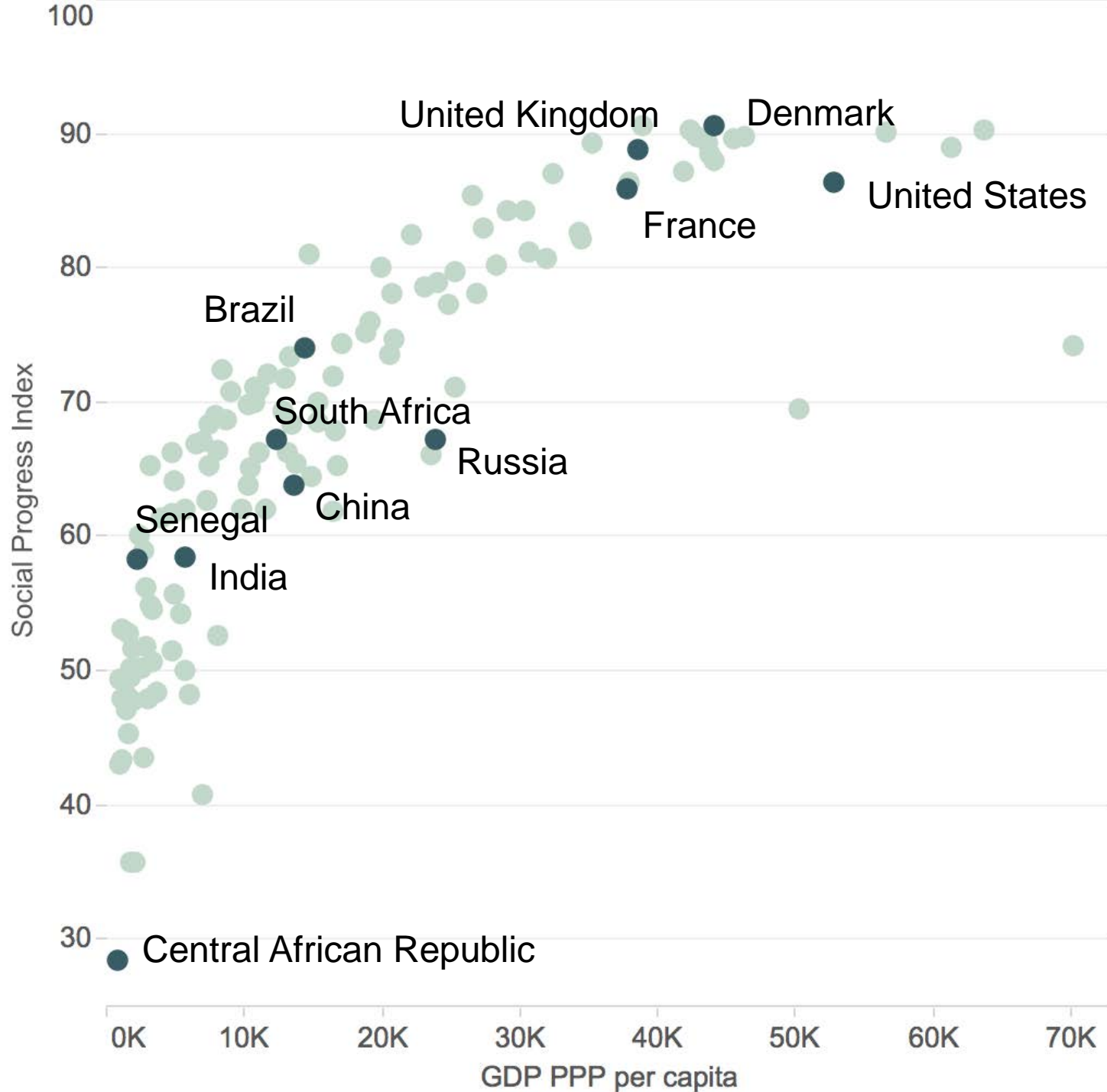
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



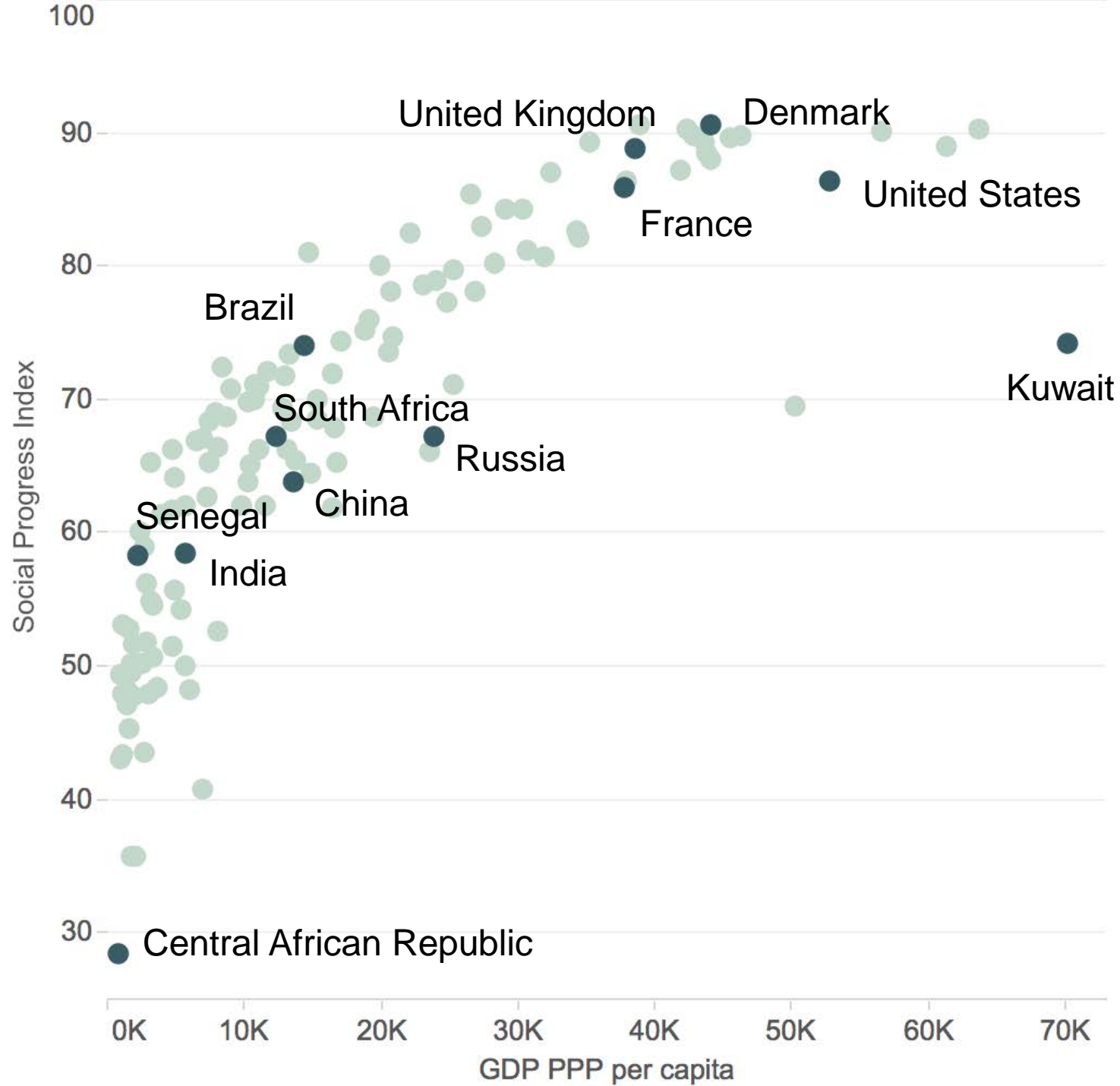
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



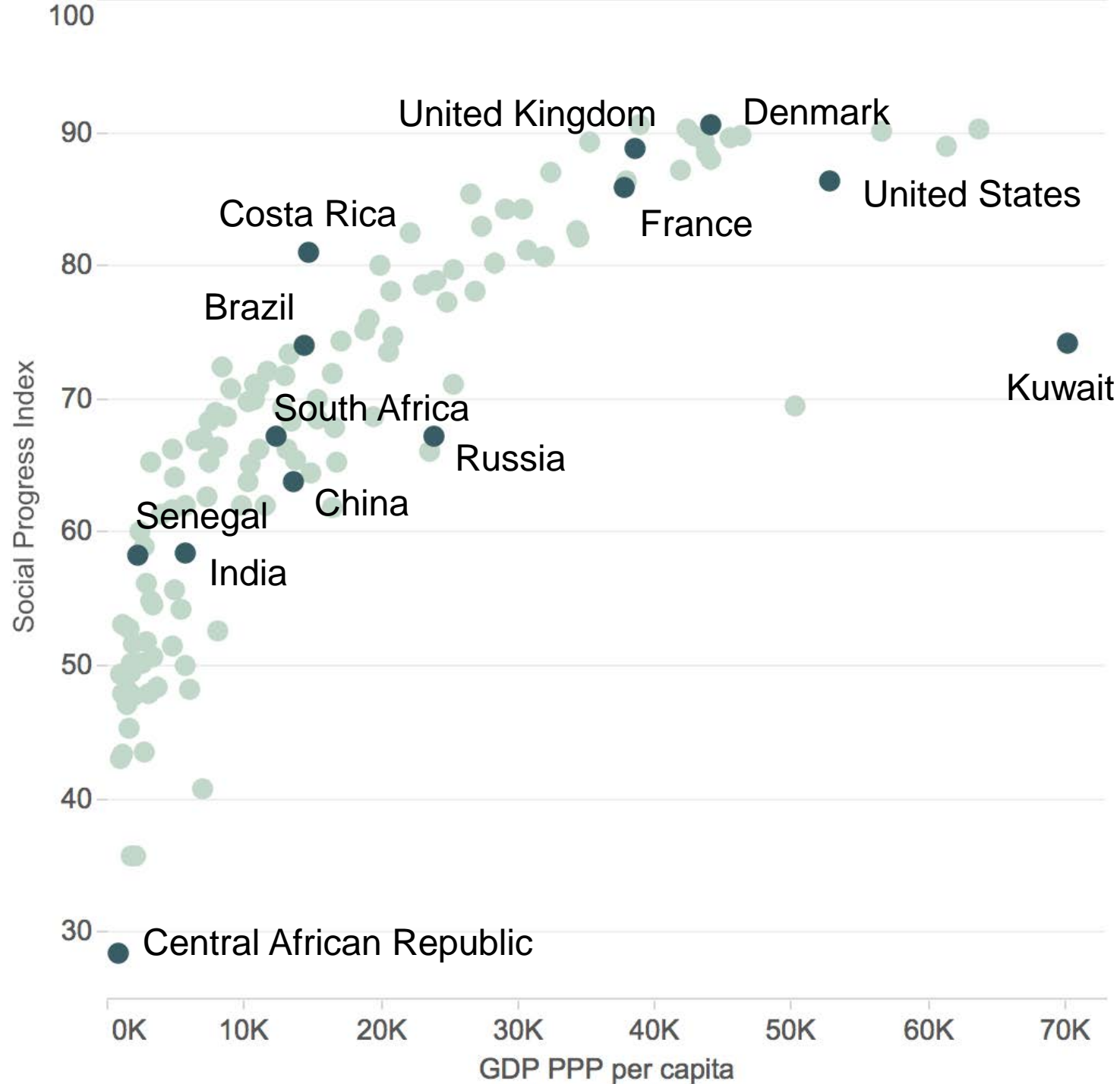
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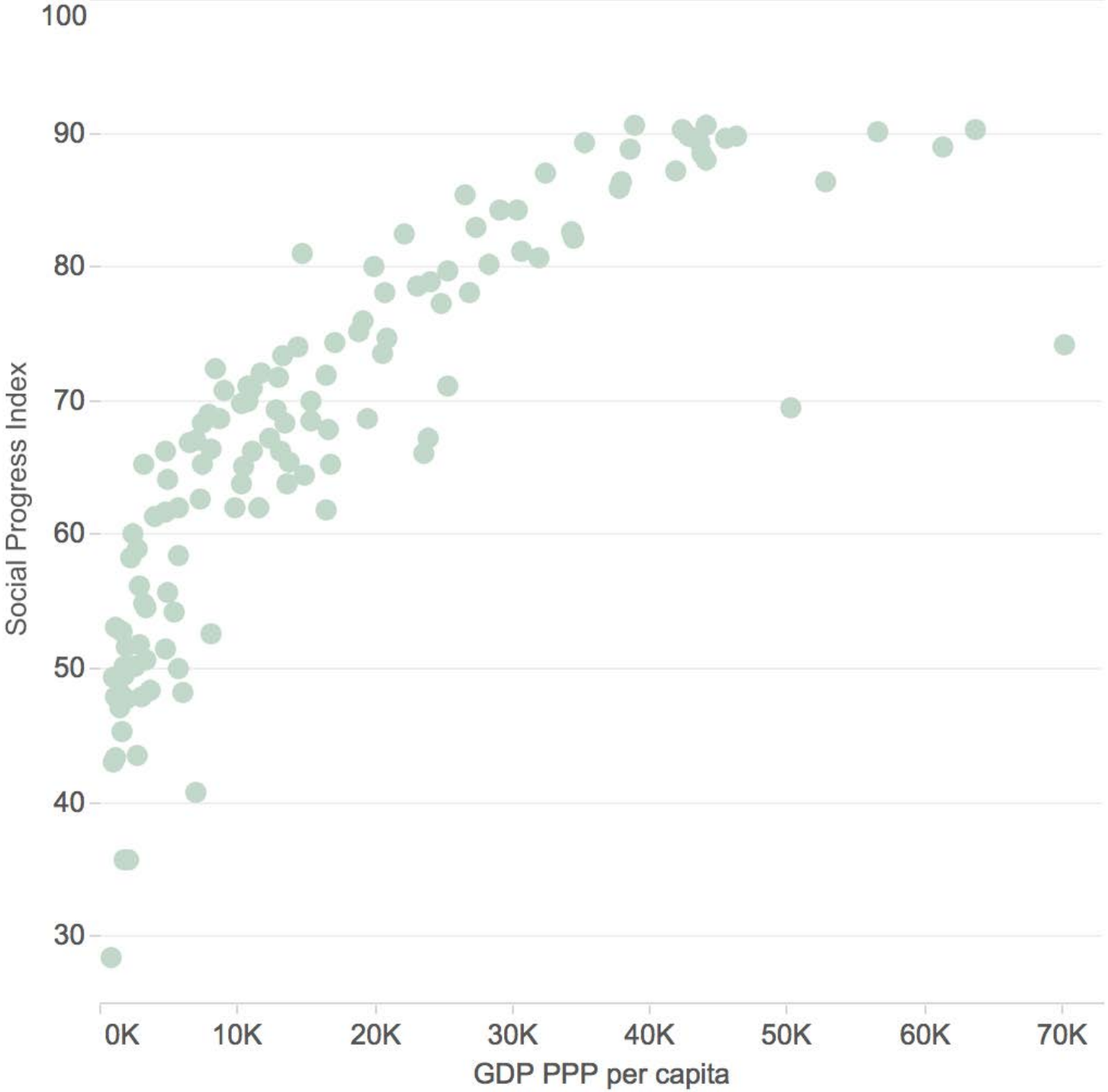
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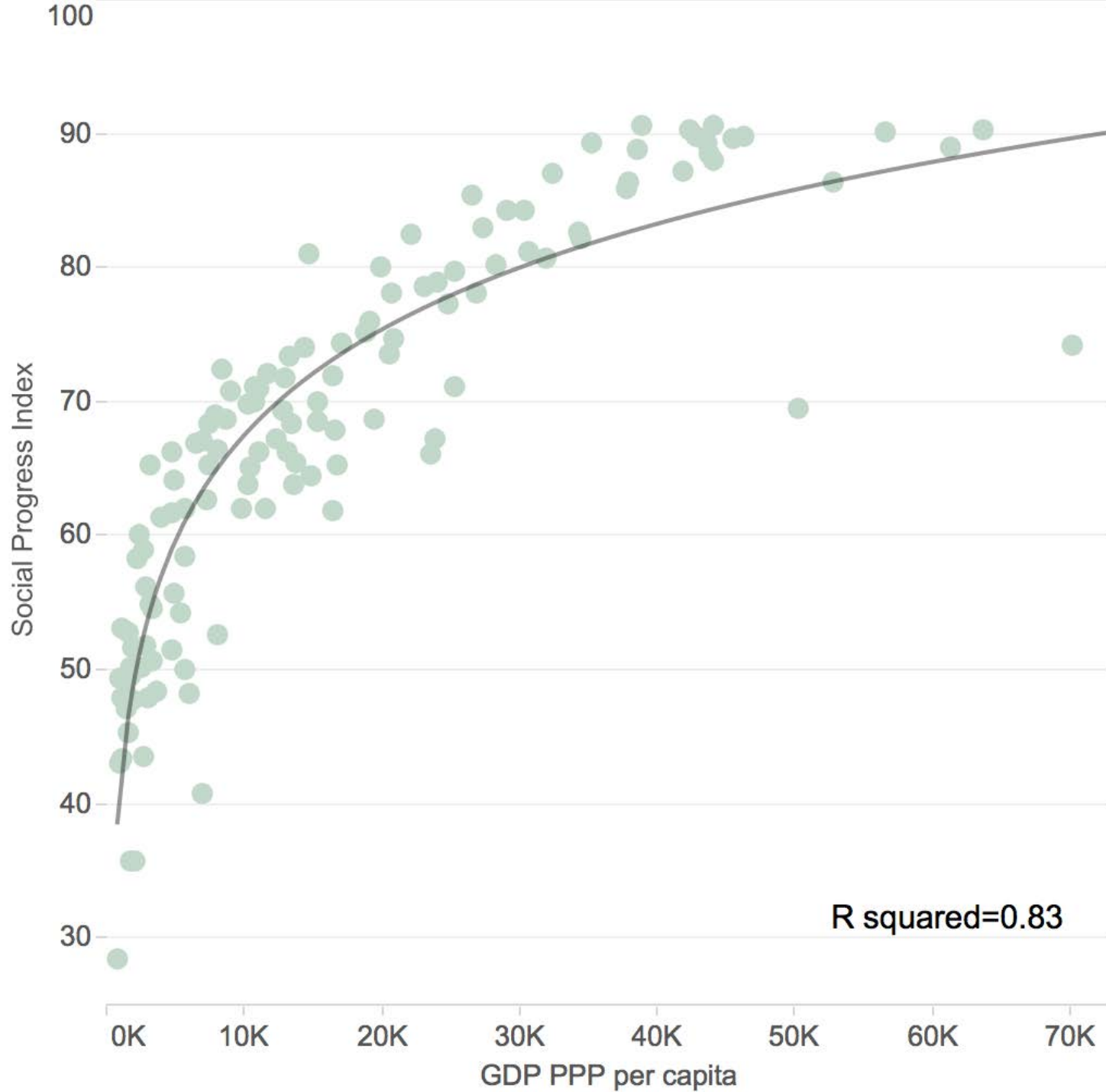
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



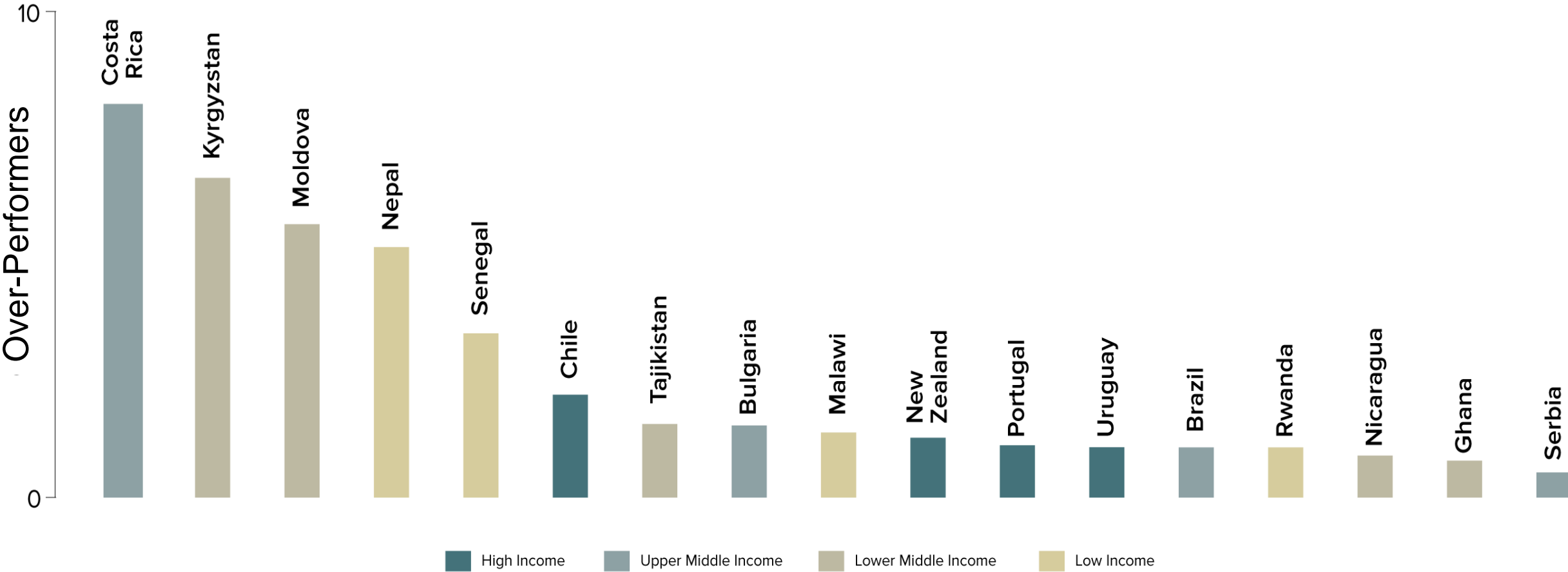
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



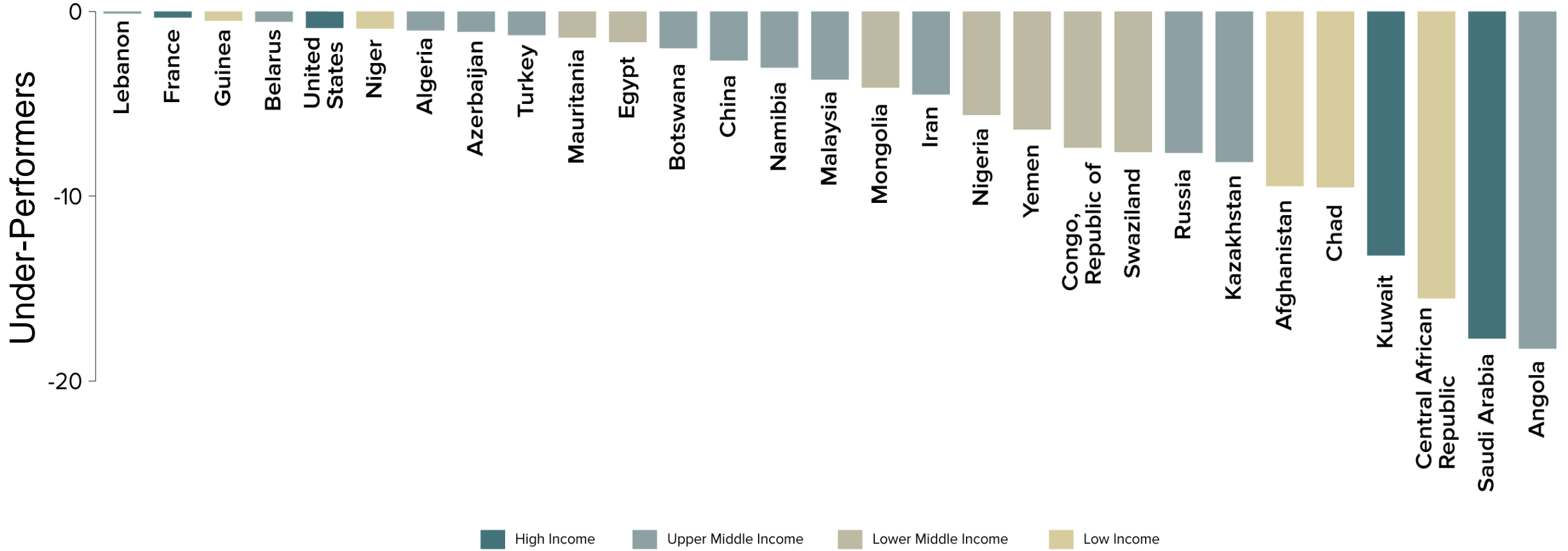
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



Over-performing countries by income group



Under-performing countries by income group



2017 Social Progress Index
GDP PPP per capita

SCORE
90.57
\$44,042

RANK
1/28
10/128

STRENGTH/
WEAKNESS

DENMARK



Basic Human Needs	SCORE/VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/WEAKNESS	Foundations of Wellbeing	SCORE/VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/WEAKNESS	Opportunity	SCORE/VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/WEAKNESS
Basic Human Needs	96.79	1	●	Foundations of Wellbeing	90.86	5	●	Opportunity	84.06	8	●
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	99.28	19	●	Access to Basic Knowledge	98.49	13	●	Personal Rights	97.89	1	●
Undernourishment (% of pop.; 5 signifies ≤5)	5.00	1	●	Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15+)			●	Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	40.00	1	●
Depth of food deficit (calories/undernourished person; 8 signifies ≤8)	8.00	1	●	Primary school enrollment (% of children)	99.54	25	●	Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 16=full freedom)	16.00	1	●
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	6.50	19	●	Secondary school enrollment (% of children)	100.00	1	●	Freedom of assembly (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.97	1	●
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	3.50	11	●	Gender parity in secondary enrollment (distance from parity)	0.04	52	●	Private property rights (0=none; 100=full)	95.00	1	●
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	27.09	42	●	Access to Information and Communications	95.64	2	●	Personal Freedom and Choice	89.83	2	●
Water and Sanitation	99.87	9	●	Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	100.00	1	●	Freedom over life choices (%satisfied)	94.82	3	●
Access to piped water (% of pop.)	100.00	1	●	Internet users (% of pop.)	96.33	3	●	Freedom of religion (1=low; 4=high)	3.00	54	●
Rural access to improved water source (% of pop.)	100.00	1	●	Press Freedom Index (0=most free; 100=least free)	8.89	4	●	Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	0.00	1	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	99.60	15	●	Health and Wellness	77.91	26	●	Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	80.40	36	●
Shelter	94.27	1	●	Life expectancy at 60 (years)	23.26	28	●	Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	90.00	1	●
Availability of affordable housing (%satisfied)	76.42	7	●	Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	248.00	30	●	Tolerance and Inclusion	78.29	9	●
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	100.00	1	●	Suicide rate (deaths/100,000)	10.35	61	●	Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 100=high)	80.31	10	●
Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	6.75	4	●	Environmental Quality	91.39	6	●	Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 100=high)	85.87	5	●
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	0.00	1	●	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	21.37	15	●	Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	4.60	27	●
Personal Safety	93.75	3	●	Wastewater treatment (% of wastewater)	91.60	11	●	Religious tolerance (1=low; 4=high)	3.00	54	●
Homicide rate (deaths/100,000)	1.00	25	●	Biodiversity and habitat (0=no protection; 100=high protection)	97.60	15	●	Community safety net (0=low; 100=high)	95.32	4	●
Level of violent crime (1=low; 5=high)	1.00	1	●	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalents per GDP)	213.35	8	●	Access to Advanced Education	70.24	21	●
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	2.00	1	●					Years of tertiary schooling	0.95	23	●
Political terror (1=low; 5=high)	1.00	1	●					Women's average years in school	15.13	5	●
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	3.50	5	●					Inequality in the attainment of education (0=low; 1=high)	0.03	13	●
								Number of globally ranked universities (0=none; 10=most highly ranked)	5.00	23	●
								Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities (0=none; 6=highest enrollment)	4.00	15	●

Strengths and weaknesses

Overperforming and underperforming are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita: Sweden, Austria, Germany, Australia, Canada, Netherlands, Belgium, Iceland, Finland, Saudi Arabia, Ireland, United Kingdom, France, Japan, United States

- Overperforming by 1 or more pts.
- Overperforming by less than 1 pt.
- Performing within the expected range
- Underperforming by less than 1 pt.
- Underperforming by 1 or more pts.
- No data available

2017 Social Progress Index
GDP PPP per capita

SCORE
86.43
\$52,704

RANK
18/128
5/128



UNITED STATES



	SCORE/VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/WEAKNESS		SCORE/VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/WEAKNESS		SCORE/VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/WEAKNESS
Basic Human Needs	93.42	17		Foundations of Wellbeing	84.19	29		Opportunity	81.68	13	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.96	36		Access to Basic Knowledge	97.95	30		Personal Rights	88.98	19	
Undernourishment (% of pop.; 5 signifies ≤5)	5.00	1		Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15+)				Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	36.00	32	
Depth of food deficit (calories/undernourished person; 8 signifies ≤8)	8.00	1		Primary school enrollment (% of children)	98.04	53		Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 16=full freedom)	16.00	1	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	13.75	39		Secondary school enrollment (% of children)	97.56	50		Freedom of assembly (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.86	14	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	6.50	35		Gender parity in secondary enrollment (distance from parity)	0.02	32		Private property rights (0=none; 100=full)	80.00	17	
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	23.33	34		Access to Information and Communications	84.63	27		Personal Freedom and Choice	79.88	19	
Water and Sanitation	98.77	27		Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	100.00	1		Freedom over life choices (%satisfied)	75.48	65	
Access to piped water (% of pop.)	98.64	30		Internet users (% of pop.)	74.45	27		Freedom of religion (1=low; 4=high)	3.00	54	
Rural access to improved water source (% of pop.)	98.16	44		Press Freedom Index (0=most free; 100=least free)	22.49	32		Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	3.00	32	
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	99.99	10		Health and Wellness	75.88	34		Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	85.10	13	
Shelter	89.18	10		Life expectancy at 60 (years)	23.61	27		Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	74.00	15	
Availability of affordable housing (%satisfied)	56.68	30		Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	299.40	42		Tolerance and Inclusion	68.30	23	
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	100.00	1		Suicide rate (deaths/100,000)	12.41	82		Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 100=high)	78.78	16	
Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	6.47	13		Environmental Quality	78.31	33		Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 100=high)	71.34	19	
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	0.00	1		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	18.48	13		Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	5.10	39	
Personal Safety	86.76	21		Wastewater treatment (% of wastewater)	50.44	36		Religious tolerance (1=low; 4=high)	2.00	92	
Homicide rate (deaths/100,000)	3.90	70		Biodiversity and habitat (0=no protection; 100=high protection)	79.35	73		Community safety net (0=low; 100=high)	89.58	31	
Level of violent crime (1=low; 5=high)	1.00	1		Greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalents per GDP)	392.70	60		Access to Advanced Education	89.55	1	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	2.00	1						Years of tertiary schooling	1.86	3	
Political terror (1=low; 5=high)	2.00	34						Women's average years in school	15.06	7	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	10.60	40						Inequality in the attainment of education (0=low; 1=high)	0.05	28	
								Number of globally ranked universities (0=none; 10=most highly ranked)	10.00	1	
								Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities (0=none; 6=highest enrollment)	4.00	15	

Strengths and weaknesses

Overperforming and underperforming are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita:

Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Canada, Belgium, Iceland, Norway, Finland, United Kingdom

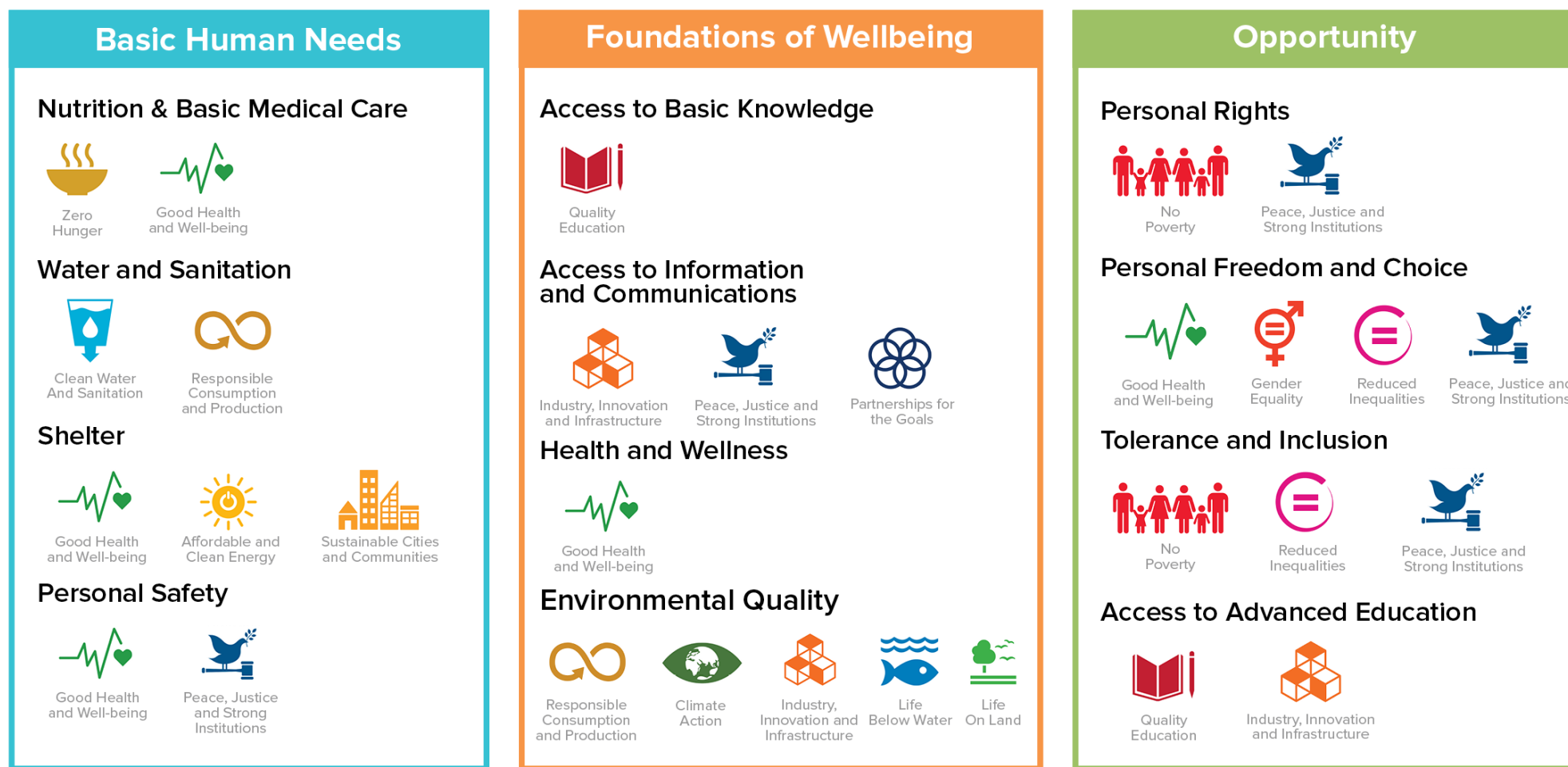
- Overperforming by 1 or more pts.
- Overperforming by less than 1 pt.
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- Underperforming by less than 1 pt.
- Underperforming by 1 or more pts.
- No data available

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Realizing the promise of the **Sustainable Development Goals**

The **Social Progress Index** captures outcomes related to 16 of the 17 SDGs in a simple but rigorous framework designed for aggregation, making it an **invaluable proxy measure of SDG performance**, particularly for areas where official indicators do not exist

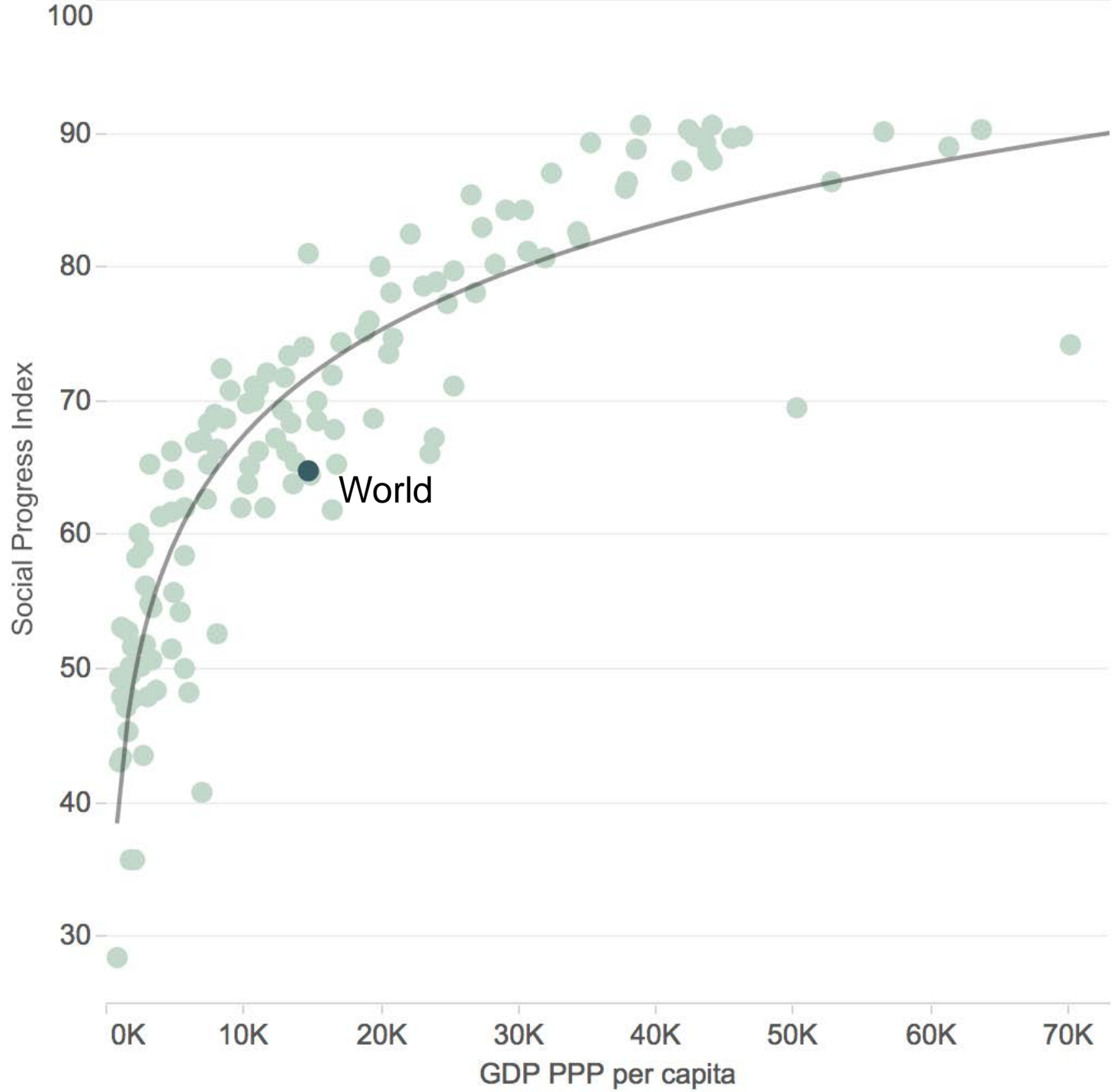


Global change in Social Progress 2014-2017

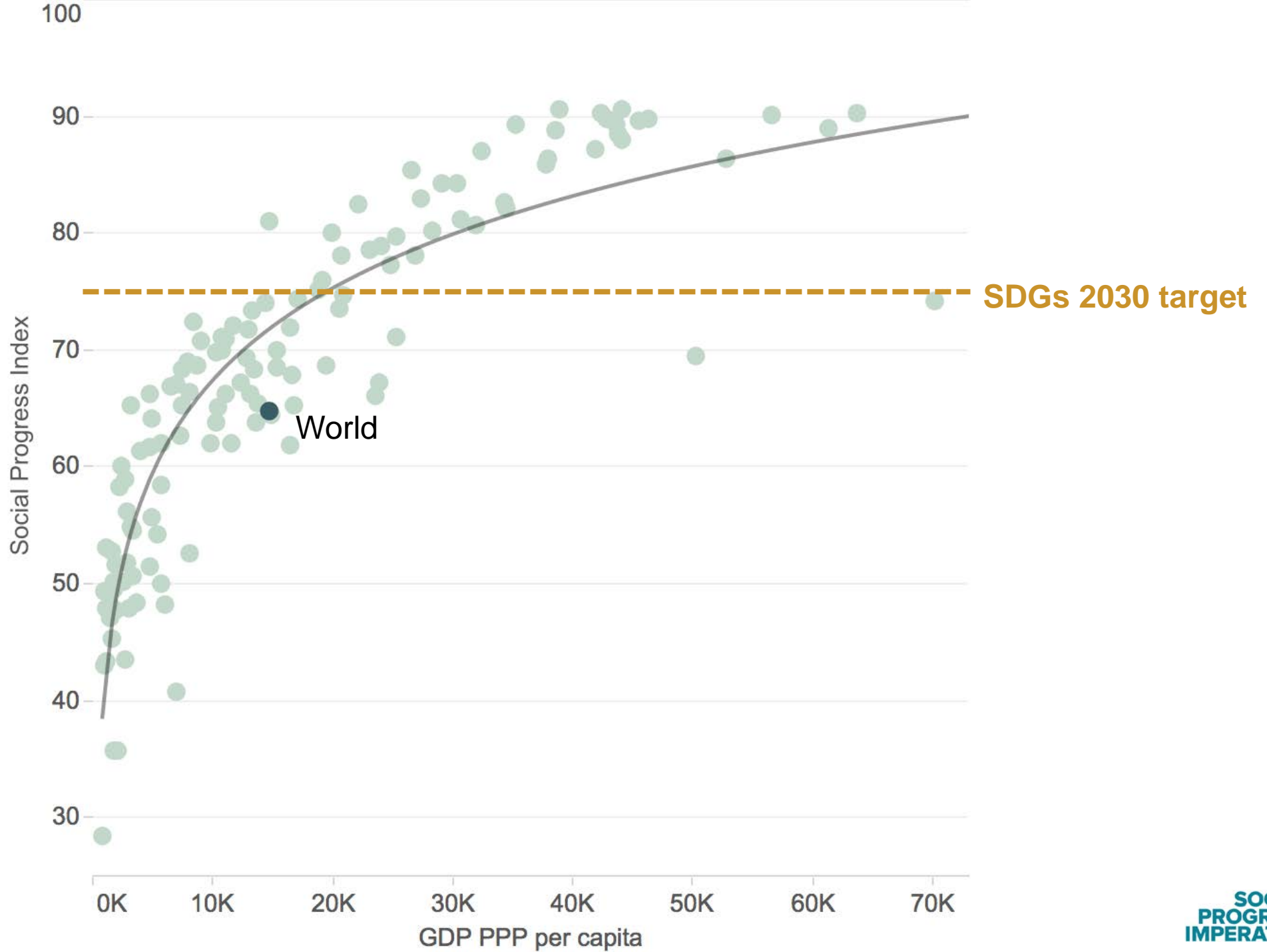
Since 2014, the world aggregate score on the Social Progress Index has improved by 1.66 points



Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita



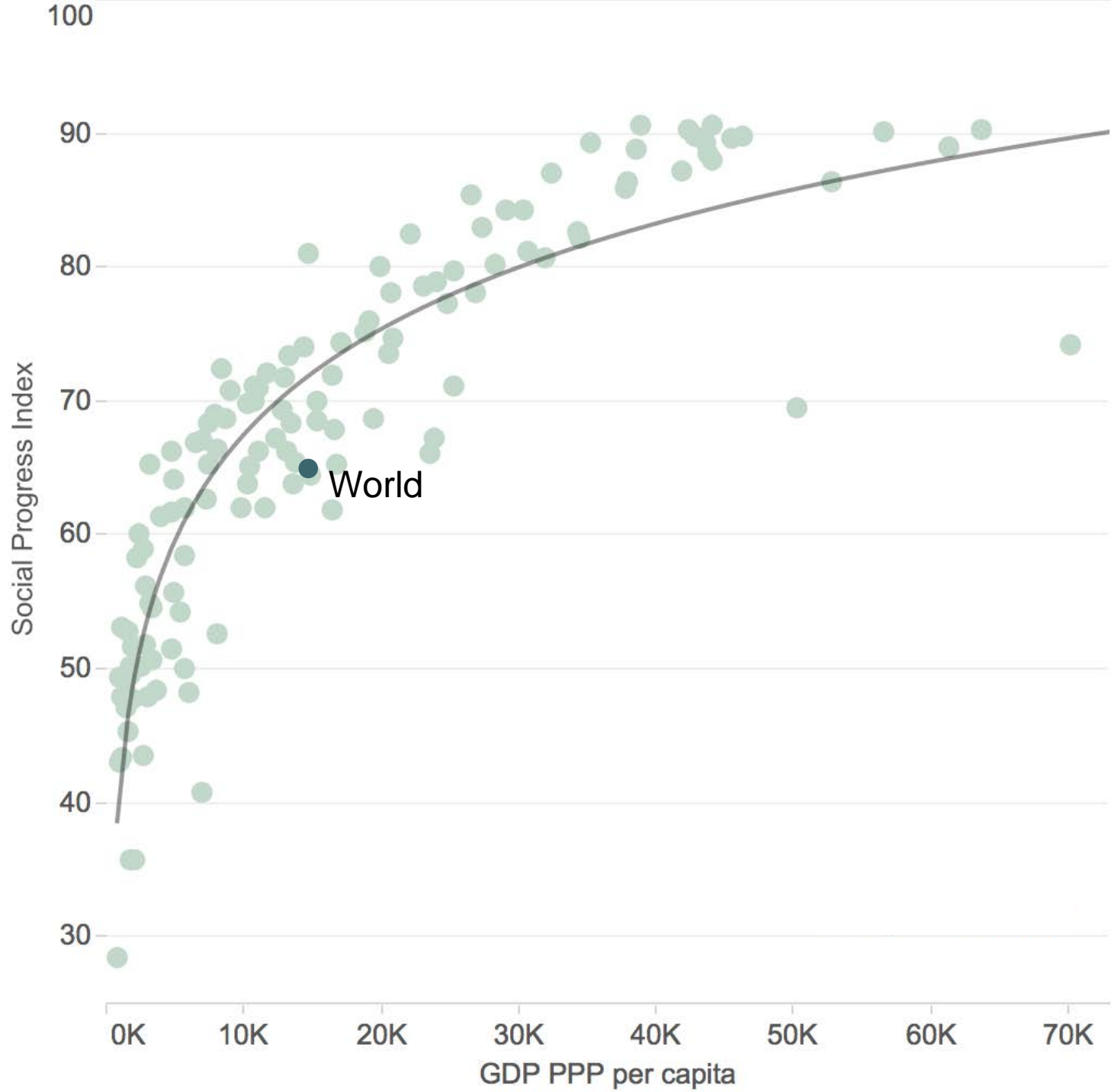
According to a 2015 Deloitte report, the world will come nowhere near achieving the SDGs through economic growth alone

Deloitte.

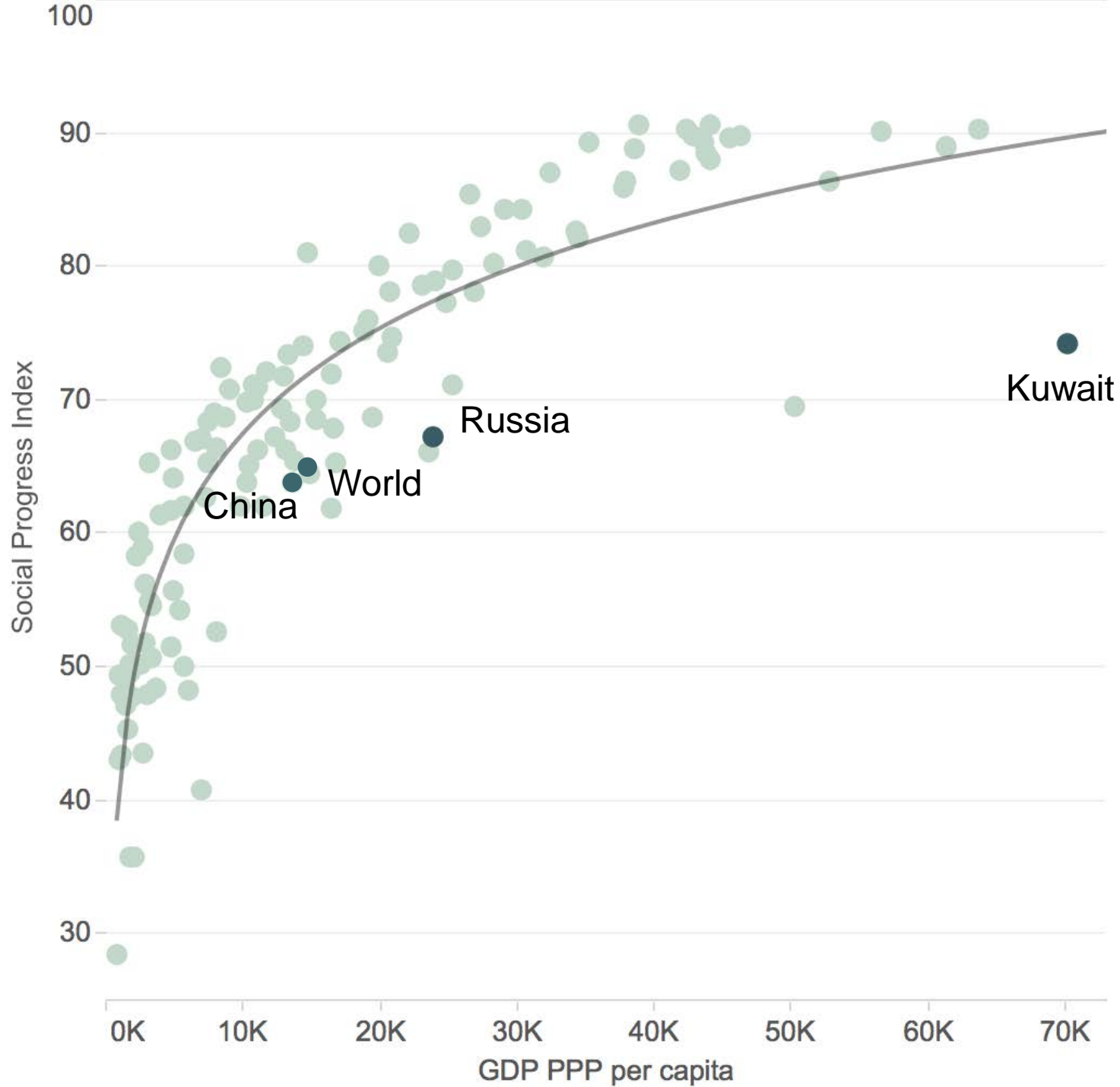
Social Progress in 2030 Developing beyond economic growth

A report for The Social Progress Imperative
September 2015

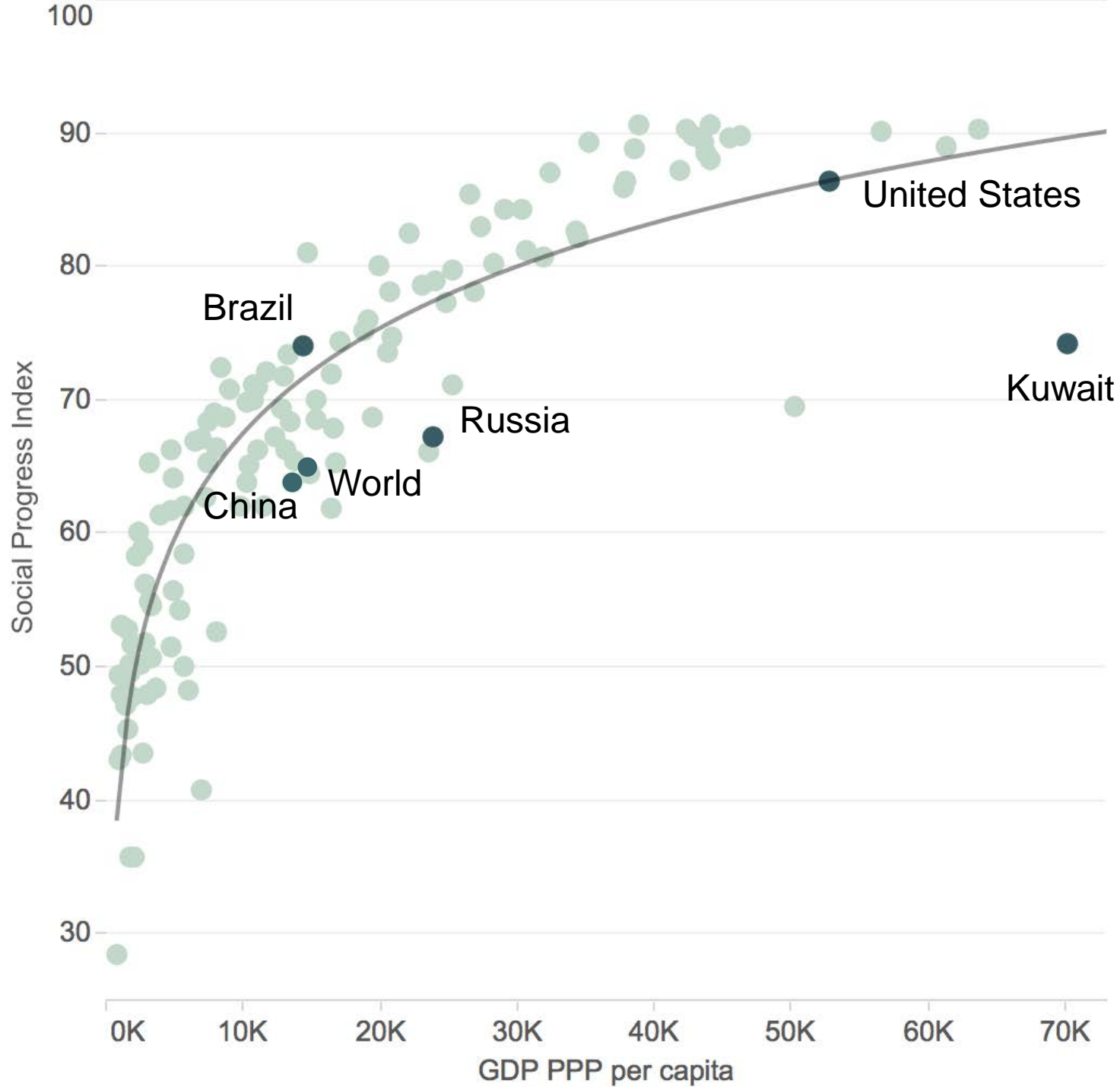
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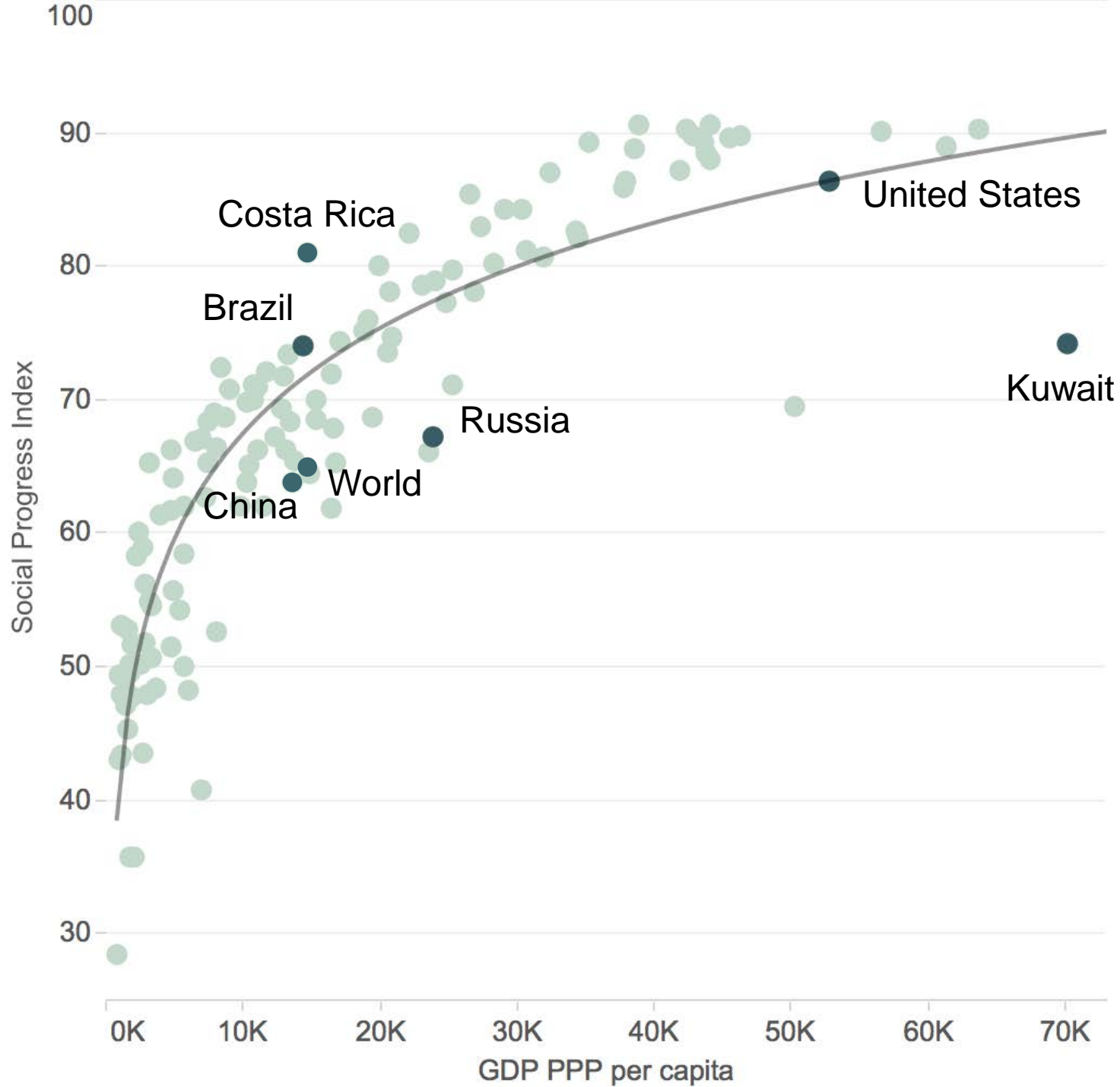
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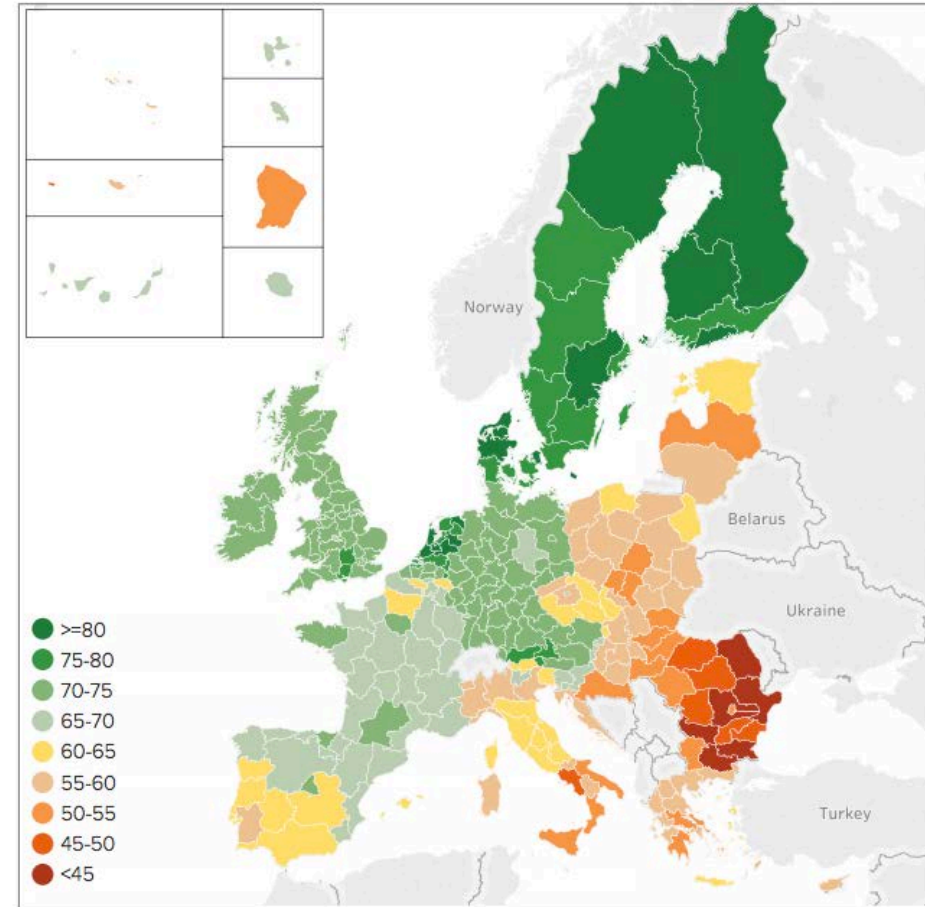
From Index to Action to Impact

**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

Index to Action to Impact: Europe

Social Progress Index for 272 regions of the EU

- SPI is partnering with the European Commission to **measure social progress across the EU** to help guide \$100 billion+ in European development funding.
- This index is used to monitor the Commission's 2014–2020 action program and **identify best practices that can be scaled and applied elsewhere.**
- SPI is working with countries and regions of the EU to use the Index to **tackle challenges such as environmental quality, social inclusion, disaffected youth** and other needs.



EU Regional Social Progress Index
GDP PPP per capita (2011)

Score/value Rank
 72.35 ● 81/272
 €80,400 1/272

Inner London



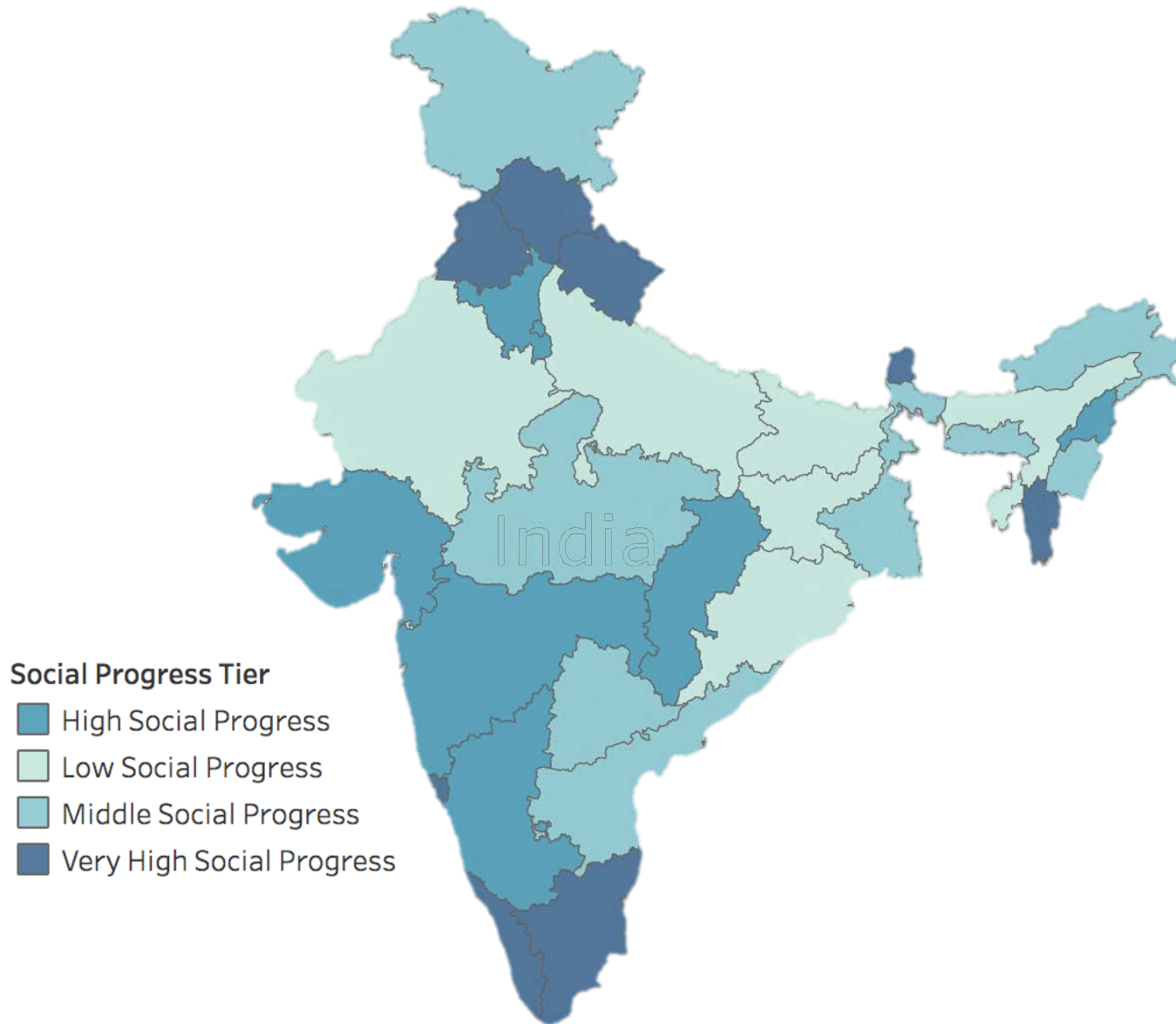
Score/value Rank		Score/value Rank		Score/value Rank	
Basic Human Needs	77.45	166	Foundations of Wellbeing	65.54	101
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	83.83	136	Access to Basic Knowledge	68.91	165
Mortality rate before age 65	0.12	102	Secondary enrolment rate	0.87	243
Infant mortality	4.30	204	Lower secondary completion only	16.00	75
Unmet medical needs	1.48	59	Early school leaving	8.50	69
Insufficient food	7.65	99	Access to Information and Communications	80.35	22
Water and Sanitation	71.73	228	Internet at home	94.00	9
Satisfaction with water quality*		133	Broadband at home	94.00	1
Lack of toilet in dwelling	0.22	17	Online interaction with public authorities	54.00	60
Uncollected sewage	0.00	1	Health and Wellness	71.23	167
Sewage treatment	0.00	236	Life expectancy	81.50	89
Shelter	75.73	70	General health status	75.32	38
Burdensome cost of housing	30.67	120	Premature deaths from cancer	76.50	96
Satisfaction with housing	52.97	21	Premature deaths from heart disease	50.00	178
Overcrowding	7.35	87	Unmet dental needs	2.43	78
Lack of adequate heating	8.41	142	Satisfaction with air quality*		9
Personal Safety	78.75	149	Environmental Quality	42.09	170
Homicide rate	2.28	250	Air pollution-pm10	21.86	161
Safety at night*		153	Air pollution-pm2.5	15.54	162
Traffic deaths	18.71	10	Air pollution-ozone	89.27	20
			Pollution, grime or other environmental problems	9.35	47
			Protected land (Natura 2000)	0.38	264
			Opportunity	74.33	34
			Personal Rights	51.83	92
			Trust in the political system	51.63	48
			Trust in the legal system	27.72	108
			Trust in the police	68.65	52
			Quality and accountability of government services	0.56	95
			Personal Freedom and Choice	73.40	116
			Freedom over life choices*		138
			Teenage pregnancy	1.61	203
			Young people not in education, employment or training	12.67	140
			Corruption	0.74	103
			Tolerance and Inclusion	78.52	44
			Impartiality of government services	1.07	33
			Tolerance for immigrants*		12
			Tolerance for minorities*		2
			Attitudes toward people with disabilities	8.60	17
			Tolerance for homosexuals*		69
			Gender gap	-13.27	210
			Community safety net*		122
			Access to Advanced Education	97.17	7
			Tertiary education attainment	61.03	1
			Tertiary enrolment	0.04	76
			Lifelong learning	19.97	1

● Underperforming ○ Less than one point under neutral ● Neutral ○ Less than one point over neutral ● Overperforming

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 regions of similar GDP per capita: Luxembourg; Brussels Capital Region; Hamburg; Bratislava Region; Île de France; Groningen; Prague; Stockholm; Vienna; Upper Bavaria; North Eastern Scotland; Darmstadt; Utrecht; Helsinki; Bremen

*Raw data cannot be shown for Gallup indicators

Social Progress Index: States of India



SPI has benchmarked social progress in **28 states in India**. This data reveals that all states have made significant improvements; however, **every state has room for improvement**

The Index identifies country- and state-specific issues. It is **helping change makers at the national and state levels frame policies**

The development of **Social Progress Indices for India's 562 districts and 50 major cities is underway** to support business, government and civil society leaders set policies, define actions and prioritize public investments that drive social progress

**What does this mean for
actuaries?**

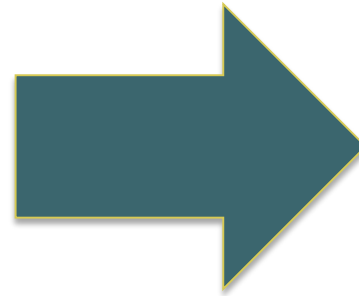
**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

“The financial services industry has a vital role to play in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Whilst policymakers often focus on the roughly £150 billion worth of official development assistance, **there needs to be an increased focus on the £300 trillion of capital in the global markets.** If this £300 trillion is harnessed to support, rather than undermine, sustainable development globally **it could be transformative in achieving the Goals.**”

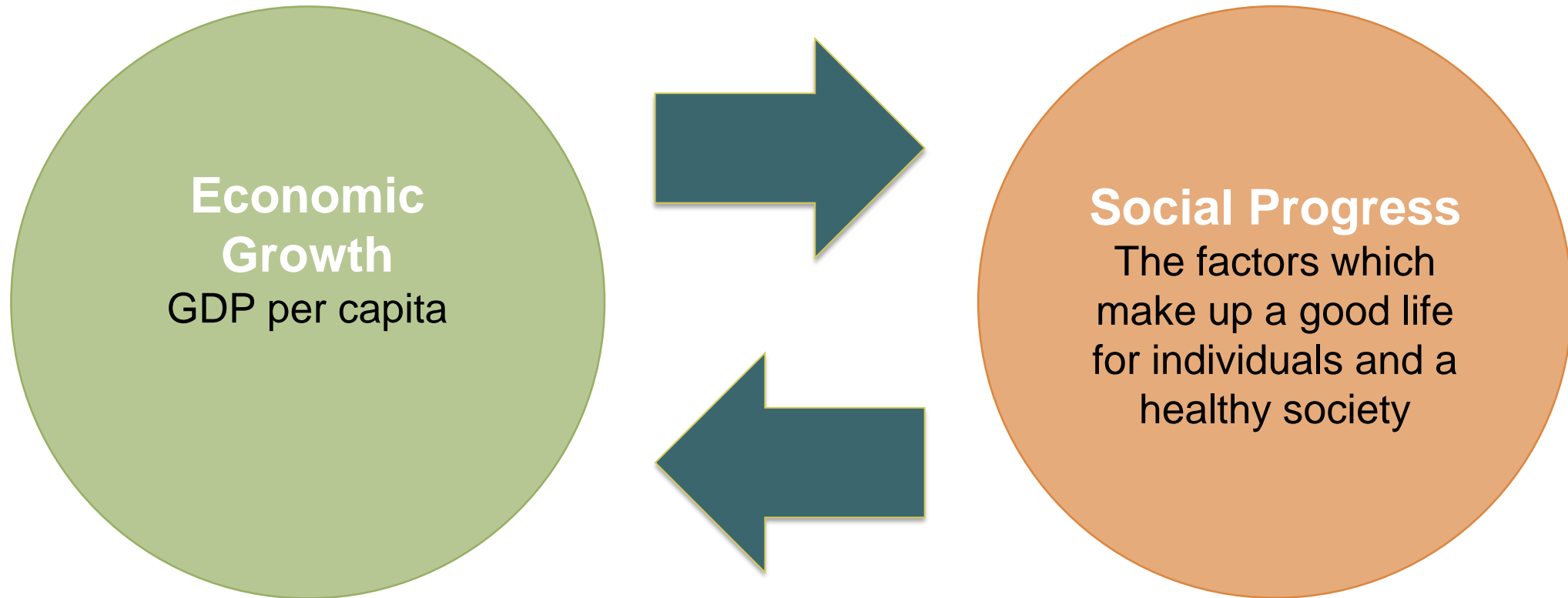
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– **The Institute and Faculty of Actuaries**

How do we advance society?



How do we advance society?



Thank you

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Spring Lecture 2018 : The Social Progress Index and the Sustainable Development Goals

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