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:
Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
23rd April, 2018
Simon Kuznets
NATIONAL INCOME, 1929–32

LETTER FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TRANSMITTING IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 220 (73d Cong.) A REPORT ON NATIONAL INCOME, 1929–32

January 4, 1934.—Referred to the Committee on Finance

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON: 1934
Kuznets’ Warning

“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**
  - GDP per capita

- **Social Progress**
  - The factors which make up a good life for individuals and a healthy 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
The Social Progress Index design principles

1. Exclusively social and environmental indicators
2. Outcomes, not inputs
3. Relevant to all countries
4. Actionability
The Social Progress framework answers universally important questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Human Needs</th>
<th>Foundations of Wellbeing</th>
<th>Opportunity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition and Basic Medical Care</strong></td>
<td>Access to Basic Knowledge</td>
<td>Personal Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do people have enough food to eat and are they receiving basic medical care?</td>
<td>Do people have the educational foundations to improve their lives?</td>
<td>Are people free of restrictions on their rights?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water and Sanitation</strong></td>
<td>Access to Info &amp; Communications</td>
<td>Personal Freedom and Choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can people drink water and keep themselves clean without getting sick?</td>
<td>Can people freely access ideas and information from anywhere in the world?</td>
<td>Are people free of restrictions on their personal decisions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td><strong>Health and Wellness</strong></td>
<td>Tolerance and Inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?</td>
<td>Do people live long and healthy lives?</td>
<td>Is no one excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Safety</strong></td>
<td><strong>Environmental Quality</strong></td>
<td>Access to Advanced Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are people able to feel safe?</td>
<td>Is this society using its resources so they will be available to future generations?</td>
<td>Do people have the opportunity to achieve high levels of education?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Social Progress Index uses the best available social outcome indicators that are current and relevant to all countries.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Human Needs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition and Basic Medical Care</strong></td>
<td><strong>Access to Basic Knowledge</strong></td>
<td><strong>Personal Rights</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undemourishment</td>
<td>Adult literacy rate</td>
<td>Political rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth of food deficit</td>
<td>Primary school enrollment</td>
<td>Freedom of expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate</td>
<td>Secondary school enrollment</td>
<td>Freedom of assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality rate</td>
<td>Gender parity in secondary enrollment</td>
<td>Private property rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deaths from infectious diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water and Sanitation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Access to Information and Communications</strong></td>
<td><strong>Personal Freedom and Choice</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to piped water</td>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions</td>
<td>Freedom over life choices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural access to improved water source</td>
<td>Internet users</td>
<td>Freedom of religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to improved sanitation facilities</td>
<td>Press Freedom Index</td>
<td>Early marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfied demand for contraception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of affordable housing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of electricity supply</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tolerance and Inclusion</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Household air pollution attributable deaths</td>
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<td>Tolerance for immigrants</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Safety</strong></td>
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<td>Tolerance for homosexuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discrimination and violence against minorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of violent crime</td>
<td></td>
<td>Religious tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived criminality</td>
<td></td>
<td>Community safety net</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political terror</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traffic deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Access to Advanced Education</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Years of tertiary schooling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women’s average years in school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inequality in the attainment of education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Globally ranked universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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

Denmark
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita

Denmark

Central African Republic
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita

- Denmark
- United States
- Central African Republic
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita

Denmark

United States

Senegal

Central African Republic
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita

- Denmark
- United Kingdom
- France
- United States
- Senegal
- Central African Republic
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita

Countries plotted include:
- Denmark
- United Kingdom
- France
- United States
- Brazil
- South Africa
- Russia
- Senegal
- Central African Republic
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

R squared = 0.83
Over-performing countries by income group

- Costa Rica
- Kyrgyzstan
- Moldova
- Nepal
- Senegal
- Chile
- Tajikistan
- Bulgaria
- Malawi
- New Zealand
- Portugal
- Uruguay
- Brazil
- Rwanda
- Nicaragua
- Ghana
- Serbia

Legend:
- High Income
- Upper Middle Income
- Lower Middle Income
- Low Income
Under-performing countries by income group

- Lebanon
- France
- Guinea
- Belarus
- United States
- Niger
- Algeria
- Azerbaijan
- Turkey
- Mauritania
- Egypt
- Botswana
- China
- Namibia
- Malaysia
- Mongolia
- Iran
- Nigeria
- Yemen
- Republic of
- Swaziland
- Russia
- Kazakhstan
- Afghanistan
- Chad
- Kuwait
- Central African
- Republic
- Saudi Arabia
- Angola

Legend:
- High Income
- Upper Middle Income
- Lower Middle Income
- Low Income
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic Human Needs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Basic Medical Care</td>
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<td>Undernourishment (undernourished population)</td>
<td>0.90</td>
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<td>Health (life expectancy at birth)</td>
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<td>water and sanitation</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to electricity</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to sanitation</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>94.27</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to clean water (per 100)</td>
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<td>Access to sanitation (per 100)</td>
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<td>Personal Safety</td>
<td>93.75</td>
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<td>Primary school enrollment (percentage of total)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary school enrollment (percentage of total)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to Information and Communications</td>
<td>95.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to Knowledge</td>
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<td>Primary school enrollment (percentage of total)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to Information and Communications</td>
<td>95.64</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Knowledge</td>
<td>98.49</td>
<td>18</td>
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</table>

**Opportunity**

- **Personal Rights**
  - Freedom of religion (women, 100 free)
  - Gender equality (women, 100 free)
  - Freedom of belief (men, 100 free)

- **Personal Freedom and Choice**
  - Freedom of religion (women, 100 free)
  - Freedom of belief (men, 100 free)

- **Tolerance and Inclusion**
  - Tolerance for immigrants (men, 100 free)
  - Tolerance for homosexuals (men, 100 free)
  - Discrimination of sexual orientation (men, 100 free)

- **Access to Advanced Education**
  - Years of tertiary schooling
  - Women's average years in school
  - Years of tertiary schooling by sex

- **Environmental Quality**
  - Access to clean water (percentage of total)
  - Air pollution (percentage of total)

- **Health and Wellness**
  - Life expectancy (men)
  - Prevalence of smoking (percentage of total)

- **Economic Wellbeing**
  - Access to Knowledge
  - Primary school enrollment (percentage of total)

- **GDP PPP per capita**
  - 90.57

**Strengths and weaknesses**

- Overperforming by 1 or more points
- Underperforming by less than 1 point
- Underperforming by 1 or more points
- Not available

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2017 Social Progress Index - Denmark
## Basic Human Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Exp Year</th>
<th>2 Year</th>
<th>5 Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Basic Medical Care</td>
<td>93.42</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$98.96</td>
<td>98.96</td>
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<td>Undernourished (adult unpaid)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child death rate (under 5 yrs)</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate (1000 live births)</td>
<td>15.78</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>15.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child death rate (infants &lt;1yr)</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deaths from communicable diseases</td>
<td>23.38</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>23.38</td>
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<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
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<td>$98.77</td>
<td>98.77</td>
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<td>Access to clean water (adults)</td>
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<td>Access to improved water source (adults)</td>
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<td>98.38</td>
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<td>Access to improved sanitation facilities (adults)</td>
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<td>Number of people in slums (% of total population)</td>
<td>50.98</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>50.98</td>
<td>50.98</td>
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<td>Access to electricity (adults)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>Quality of electricity supply (low, 7-9/10)</td>
<td>6.47</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>6.47</td>
<td>6.47</td>
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<td>High school rate (adults 18-24yr)</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>3.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level of violent crime (low, 0.1-0.5)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td>Perceived insecurity (low, 0.5-5)</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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## Foundations of Wellbeing

<table>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Exp Year</th>
<th>2 Year</th>
<th>5 Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Basic Knowledge</td>
<td>97.95</td>
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<td>Adult literacy rate (adults, aged 15+)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary school enrollment (children)</td>
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<td>Secondary school enrollment (children)</td>
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<td>84.63</td>
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<td>Mobile phone subscriptions (adults)</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<td>100.00</td>
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<td>Internet users (adults)</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>Internet users (adults, low income)</td>
<td>22.40</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>Health and Wellness</td>
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<td>Life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>74.35</td>
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## Opportunity

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Exp Year</th>
<th>2 Year</th>
<th>5 Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Rights</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>Freedom of religion (low, 1.5)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom over life choices (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>75.38</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>75.38</td>
<td>75.38</td>
<td>75.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of religion (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of assembly (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom of association (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom of movement (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolerance and Inclusion</td>
<td>68.30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolerance for religion (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>78.38</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>78.38</td>
<td>78.38</td>
<td>78.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolerance for homosexuality (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>72.24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>72.24</td>
<td>72.24</td>
<td>72.24</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination and prejudice against race (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Religous tolerance (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Community safety net (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>50.58</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Advanced Education</td>
<td>89.55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of primary schooling</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's average years in school (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of global universities (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of population enrolled in globally ranked universities (low, 1.5)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**

2014: 63.19  
2017: 64.85
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita

The graph above illustrates the relationship between Social Progress Index and GDP per capita for various countries around the world. The data points represent different nations, with the "World" point indicating the average trend. As GDP per capita increases, the Social Progress Index also tends to increase, though there is a considerable amount of variation among countries.
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita

SDGs 2030 target
According to a 2015 Deloitte report, the world will come nowhere near achieving the SDGs through economic growth alone.
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita

![Graph showing the relationship between Social Progress Index and GDP per capita for the world.](image)
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita
Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita
From Index to Action to Impact
• 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)
- **Inner London**: €80,400
- Rank: 1/272

#### Basic Human Needs
- **Nutrition and Basic Medical Care**
  - Mortality rate before age 65: 0.12
  - Infant mortality: 4.30
  - Unmet medical needs: 1.48
  - Insufficient food: 7.65
- **Water and Sanitation**
  - Satisfaction with water quality*: 133
  - Lack of toilet in dwelling: 0.22
  - Uncollected sewage: 0.00
  - Sewage treatment: 0.00
- **Shelter**
  - Burdensome cost of housing: 30.67
  - Satisfaction with housing: 52.97
  - Overcrowding: 7.35
  - Lack of adequate heating: 8.41
- **Personal Safety**
  - Homicide rate: 2.28
  - Safety at night*: 2.28
  - Traffic deaths: 18.71

#### Foundations of Wellbeing
- **Access to Basic Knowledge**
  - Secondary enrolment rate: 0.87
  - Lower secondary completion only: 16.00
  - Early school leaving: 8.50
- **Access to Information and Communications**
  - Internet at home: 94.00
  - Broadband at home: 94.00
  - Online interaction with public authorities: 54.00
- **Health and Wellness**
  - Life expectancy: 81.50
  - General health status: 75.32
  - Premature deaths from cancer: 76.50
  - Premature deaths from heart disease: 50.00
  - Unmet dental needs: 2.43
  - Satisfaction with air quality*: 9
- **Environmental Quality**
  - Air pollution-particulate matter 10: 21.86
  - Air pollution-particulate matter 2.5: 15.54
  - Air pollution-ozone: 89.27
  - Pollution, grime or other environmental problems: 9.35
  - Protected land (Natura 2000): 0.38

#### Opportunity
- **Personal Rights**
  - Trust in the political system: 51.63
  - Trust in the legal system: 27.72
  - Trust in the police: 68.65
  - Quality and accountability of government services: 0.56
- **Personal Freedom and Choice**
  - Freedom over life choices*: 138
  - Teenage pregnancy: 1.61
  - Young people not in education, employment or training: 12.67
  - Corruption: 0.74
- **Tolerance and Inclusion**
  - Impartiality of government services: 1.07
  - Tolerance for immigrants*: 12
  - Tolerance for minorities*: 2
  - Attitudes toward people with disabilities: 8.60
  - Tolerance for homosexuals*: 69
  - Gender gap: -13.27
  - Community safety net*: 122
- **Access to Advanced Education**
  - Tertiary education attainment: 61.03
  - Tertiary enrolment: 0.04
  - Lifelong learning: 19.67

---

*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.*
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?
“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?

Economic Growth
GDP per capita

Social Progress
The factors which make up a good life for individuals and a healthy society
How do we advance society?

Economic Growth
GDP per capita

Social Progress
The factors which make up a good life for individuals and a healthy society
Thank you

Michael Green
CEO, Social Progress Imperative

@shepleygreen
@socprogress

www.socialprogressindex.com
Spring Lecture 2018 : The Social Progress Index and the Sustainable Development Goals

Get Involved: #IFoALecture