Partnering to accelerate Social Progress

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

1. **Welcome from Michael Green**
2. The Social Progress Index – summary, Q&A
3. Global research
4. Subnational research

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SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

WHAT IS THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX?

GDP + SPI = INCLUSIVE GROWTH

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

Unique design principles

The Social Progress Index design principles allows an exclusive analysis of social progress.

Social and environmental indicators only Measures social progress exclusively and directly, independent of economic indicators.

Outcomes, not inputs Measures outcomes or lived experience, regardless of effort spent.

Holistic and relevant to all communities Multidimensional measure that encompasses the many inter-related aspects of thriving societies everywhere.

Actionability Practical tool that helps leaders and decision-makers implement policies and programs to drive faster social progress.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

The **Social Progress Index** asks universally important questions about the success of society that GDP and other measures of economic progress cannot alone address

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition & Basic Medical Care

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

Water & Sanitation

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

Shelter

Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?

Personal Safety

Do people feel safe?

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge

Do people have access to an educational foundation?

Access to Information & Communications

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

Health & 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's rights as individuals protected?

Personal Freedom & Choice

Are people free to make their own life choices?

Inclusiveness

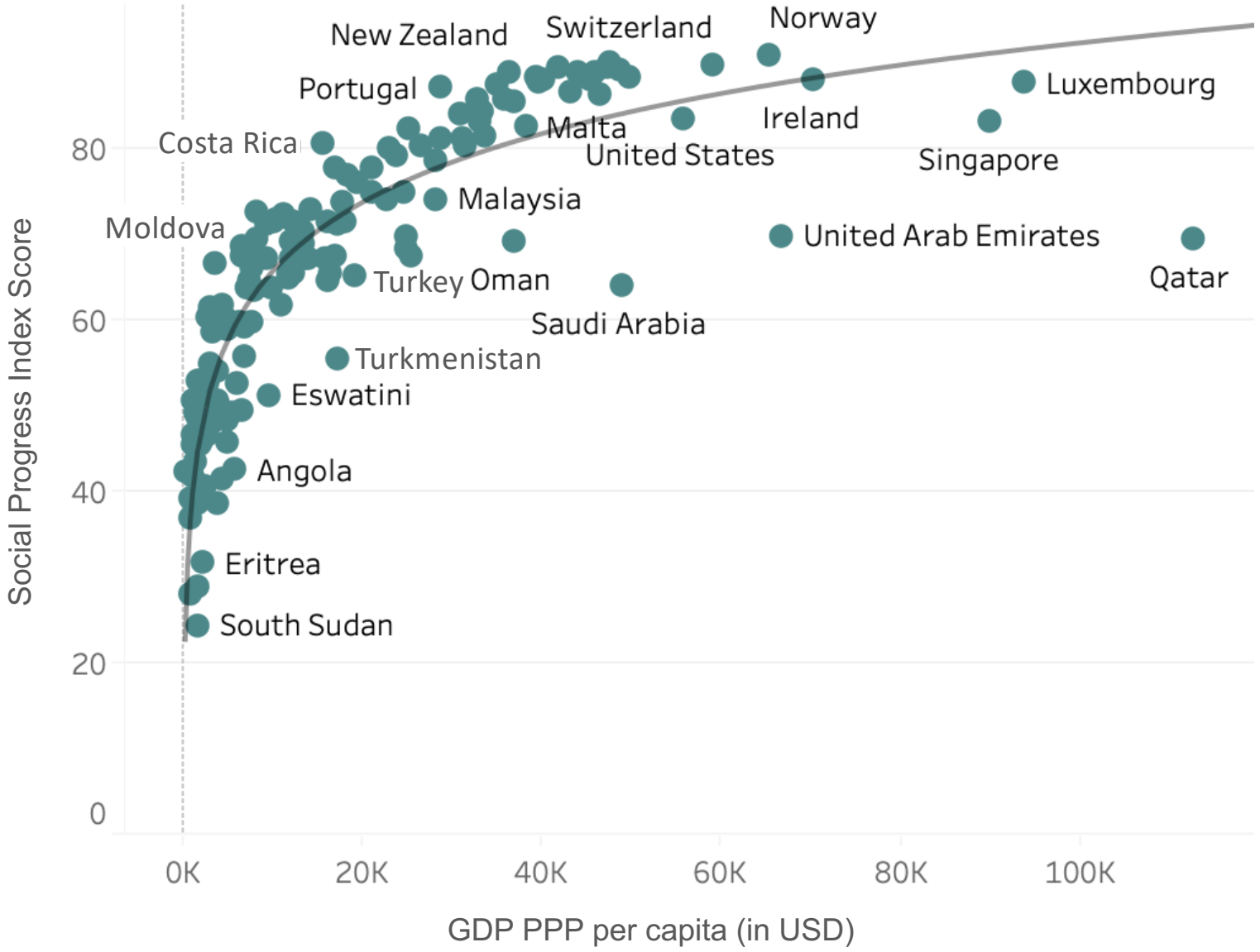
Is no one excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society?

Access to Advanced Education

Do people have the opportunity to access the world's most advanced knowledge?

IAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

GDP is not destiny



Across the spectrum, we see how some countries are much better at **turning their economic growth into social progress** than others.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

THAILAND

2019 Social Progress Index

	Score/Value	Rank	Strength/Weakness
	67.47/100	**72/149**	
GDP PPP per capita	$16,904	58/149	

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

	Score/Value	Rank	Strength/Weakness
	82.07	**77**	
Nutrition & Basic Medical Care	**90.39**	**75**	
Undernourishment *(% of pop.)*	9.00	84	
Maternal mortality rate *(deaths/100,000 live births)*	41.48	70	
Child mortality rate *(deaths/1,000 live births)*	9.50	57	
Child stunting *(% of children)*	14.29	79	
Deaths from infectious diseases *(deaths/100,000)*	81.61	90	
Water & Sanitation	**92.73**	**66**	
Access to at least basic drinking water *(% of pop.)*	99.93	22	
Access to piped water *(% of pop.)*	70.29	92	
Access to at least basic[4] sanitation facilities *(% of pop.)*	98.75	35	
Rural open defecation *(% of pop.)*	0.00	1	
Shelter	**87.20**	**70**	
Access to electricity *(% of pop.)*	100.00	1	
Quality of electricity supply *(1=low; 7=high)*	5.18	51	
Household air pollution attributable deaths *(deaths/100,000 people)*	6.70	65	
Access to clean fuels and technology for cooking *(% of pop.)*	74.43	83	
Personal Safety	**57.95**	**110**	
Homicide rate[1] *(deaths/100,000)*	3.24	73	
Perceived criminality *(1=low; 5=high)*	3.00	33	
Political killings and torture *(0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)*	0.21	134	
Traffic deaths *(deaths/100,000)*	25.81	116	

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

	Score/Value	Rank	Strength/Weakness
	72.66	**60**	
Access to Basic Knowledge	**83.15**	**78**	
Adult literacy rate[2] *(% of pop. aged 15+)*	92.87	80	
Primary school enrollment *(% of children)*	98.02	57	
Secondary school enrollment[2] *(% of children)*	77.26	76	
Gender parity in secondary enrollment[3] *(girls/boys)*	0.96	64	
Access to quality education *(0=unequal; 4=equal)*	1.34	100	
Access to Information & Communications	**64.04**	**92**	
Mobile telephone subscriptions *(subscriptions/100 people)*	176.04	1	
Internet users *(% of pop.)*	52.89	80	
Access to online governance *(0=low; 1=high)*	0.65	77	
Media censorship *(0=frequent; 4=rare)*	0.43	138	
Health & Wellness	**74.36**	**38**	
Life expectancy at 60 *(years)*	24.09	25	
Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases *(deaths/100,000)*	252.82	36	
Access to essential health services *(0=none; 100=full coverage)*	76.39	60	
Access to quality healthcare *(0=unequal; 4=equal)*	2.42	69	
Environmental Quality	**69.07**	**65**	
Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths *(deaths/100,000)*	25.45	67	
Greenhouse gas emissions[2] *(CO2 equivalents per GDP)*	420.85	74	
Biome protection *(% of biomes)*	13.16	78	

OPPORTUNITY

	Score/Value	Rank	Strength/Weakness
	47.69	**93**	
Personal Rights	**44.29**	**127**	
Political rights *(0=no rights; 40=full rights)*	5.00	128	
Freedom of expression *(0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)*	0.18	138	
Freedom of religion *(0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)*	3.08	101	
Access to justice *(0=non-existent; 1=observed)*	0.36	125	
Property rights for women *(0=no right; 5=full rights)*	3.36	114	
Personal Freedom & Choice	**61.98**	**81**	
Vulnerable employment *(% of employees)*	47.32	96	
Early marriage *(% of women)*	17.00	105	
Satisfied demand for contraception *(% of women)*	90.30	4	
Corruption *(0=high; 100=low)*	36.00	83	
Inclusiveness	**43.96**	**86**	
Acceptance of gays and lesbians *(0=low; 100=high)*	40.33	43	
Discrimination and violence against minorities *(0=low; 10=high)*	7.90	113	
Equality of political power by gender *(0=unequal power; 4=equal power)*	2.56	28	
Equality of political power by socioeconomic position *(0=unequal power; 4=equal power)*	1.93	91	
Equality of political power by social group *(0=unequal power; 4=equal power)*	1.21	124	
Access to Advanced Education	**40.54**	**60**	
Years of tertiary schooling	2.46	57	
Women's average years in school	7.40	91	
Globally ranked universities *(points)*	16.00	28	
Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities	20.00	52	

Notes

1. Homicide rate and globally ranked universities are log-transformed for calculation.

2. The following indicators are capped for calculation: Adult literacy rate (99), secondary school enrollment (100), mobile telephone subscriptions (100), and greenhouse gas emissions (1,955.52).

3. Gender parity in secondary enrollment is transformed to reflect the absolute distance from 1 for calculation. Calculated absolute distance below 0.03 is assigned a value of 0.03.

Comparing Countries

Over- and underperformance is relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita:

Turkmenistan, Botswana, Montenegro, Barbados, Costa Rica, Serbia, Belarus, China, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Mexico, Iran, Bulgaria, Algeria, Suriname

Key

- *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*

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

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The Social Progress Index and the SDGs

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

Nutrition & Basic Medical Care

Water & Sanitation

Shelter

Personal Safety

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

Access to Basic Knowledge

Access to Information and Communications

Health & Wellness

Environmental Quality

OPPORTUNITY

Personal Rights

Personal Freedom & Choice

Inclusiveness

Access to Advanced Education

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

Index

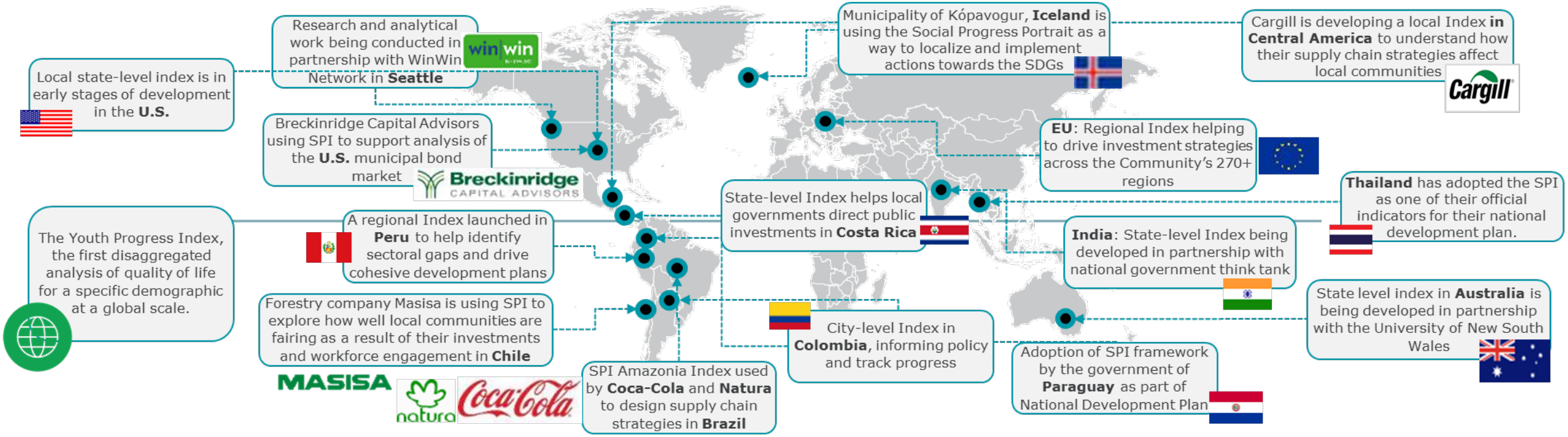
Understanding the rich data behind SPI tools using analytical and comparative approach

Action

Creating tangible outcomes through projects and partnerships within public and private sector

Impact

Applying new solutions to benefit communities and businesses, locally and globally



SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

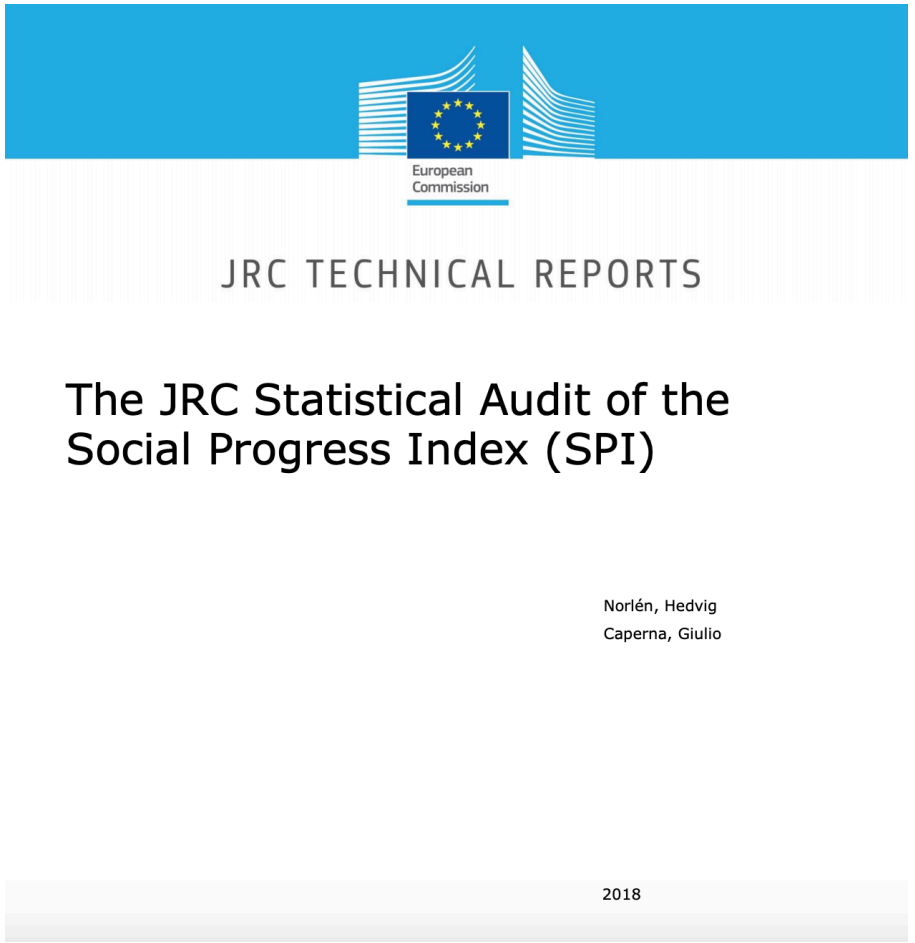
1. Welcome from Michael Green
2. The Social Progress Index – summary, Q&A
3. **Global research**
   - **review of selected academic papers**
   - **review of business focused analyses**
   - **ideas**
4. Subnational research

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

THE JRC STATISTICAL AUDIT OF THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX (SPI)

By Norlén, Hedvig and Caperna, Giulio

The SPI framework is well-constructed, and a lot of research and thought have been devoted in its development. The JRC audit findings confirm that the Social Progress Index 2018 appears to be a comprehensive quantitative method to measure and monitor social progress at national level worldwide. It is a conceptually and statistically sound tool that is widely applicable for ongoing assessment of social progress and a potential benchmark against which to compare future progress. Focusing on the different constituents of the SPI, country specific aspects of social progress can be identified and serve as an input for data informed policy analysis on social progress.

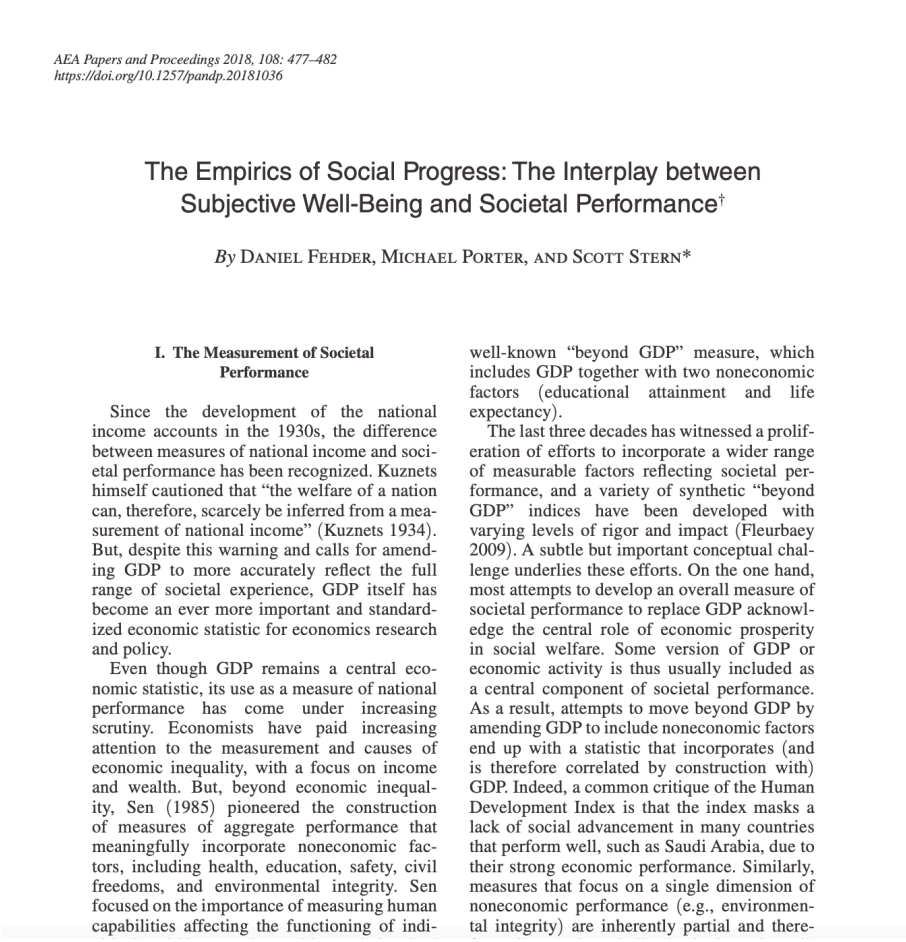


SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

THE EMPIRICS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS: THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND SOCIETAL PERFORMANCE

By Daniel Fehder, Michael Porter, and Scott Stern

Though economists have long recognized that GDP is not by itself a measure of societal well-being, most GDP alternatives incorporate direct measures of economic performance. We propose instead an independently constructed measure, a social progress index, focusing exclusively on noneconomic dimensions of societal performance, highlighting three core dimensions—basic human needs, foundations of well-being, and opportunity. GDP and social progress are correlated but distinct, the social progress dimension least related to GDP (opportunity) is strongly related to subjective well-being, and the relationship between social progress and well-being is greater for individuals at lower relative income and educational attainment.



AEA Papers and Proceedings 2018, 108: 477–482
https://doi.org/10.1257/pandp.20181036

The Empirics of Social Progress: The Interplay between Subjective Well-Being and Societal Performance†

By Daniel Fehder, Michael Porter, and Scott Stern*

I. The Measurement of Societal Performance

Since the development of the national income accounts in the 1930s, the difference between measures of national income and societal performance has been recognized. Kuznets himself cautioned that "the welfare of a nation can, therefore, scarcely be inferred from a measurement of national income" (Kuznets 1934). But, despite this warning and calls for amending GDP to more accurately reflect the full range of societal experience, GDP itself has become an ever more important and standardized economic statistic for economics research and policy.

Even though GDP remains a central economic statistic, its use as a measure of national performance has come under increasing scrutiny. Economists have paid increasing attention to the measurement and causes of economic inequality, with a focus on income and wealth. But, beyond economic inequality, Sen (1985) pioneered the construction of measures of aggregate performance that meaningfully incorporate noneconomic factors, including health, education, safety, civil freedoms, and environmental integrity. Sen focused on the importance of measuring human capabilities affecting the functioning of individual well-known "beyond GDP" measure, which includes GDP together with two noneconomic factors (educational attainment and life expectancy).

The last three decades has witnessed a proliferation of efforts to incorporate a wider range of measurable factors reflecting societal performance, and a variety of synthetic "beyond GDP" indices have been developed with varying levels of rigor and impact (Fleurbaey 2009). A subtle but important conceptual challenge underlies these efforts. On the one hand, most attempts to develop an overall measure of societal performance to replace GDP acknowledge the central role of economic prosperity in social welfare. Some version of GDP or economic activity is thus usually included as a central component of societal performance. As a result, attempts to move beyond GDP by amending GDP to include noneconomic factors end up with a statistic that incorporates (and is therefore correlated by construction with) GDP. Indeed, a common critique of the Human Development Index is that the index masks a lack of social advancement in many countries that perform well, such as Saudi Arabia, due to their strong economic performance. Similarly, measures that focus on a single dimension of noneconomic performance (e.g., environmental integrity) are inherently partial and there-

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

MODELLING ECONOMIC GROWTH BASED ON ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

By Laura Asandului , Andreea Iacobuta , Cristina Cautisanu

This paper aims at modelling the economic growth of the member states of the European Union in relation to the economic freedom index and the index of social progress.

We consider the following objectives: the study of the intensity of relationships between GDP per capita and index of economic freedom on one hand, and social progress index on the other; modelling growth relative index of economic freedom and social progress index for the EU Member States Union. To investigate these topics, we have used descriptive analysis, analysis of variance, correlation analysis, and multiple regression analysis.

European Journal of Sustainable Development (2016), **5**, 3, 229-238 ISSN: 2239-5938
Doi: 10.14207/ejsd.2016.v5n3p229

Modelling Economic Growth Based on Economic Freedom and Social Progress

Laura Asandului[1], Andreea Iacobuta[2], Cristina Cautisanu[3]

Abstract
Economic growth is one of the most widely studied issues in the specialised literature. Economic growth highlights those changes that occur in enhancing macroeconomic results that are not expressed independently, but in close connection with its determinants. This article aims at modelling the economic growth of the member states of the European Union in relation to the economic freedom index and the index of economic progress.
We consider the following objectives: the study of the intensity of relationships between GDP per capita and index of economic freedom on one hand, and social progress index on the other; modelling growth relative index of economic freedom and social progress index for the EU Member States Union. To investigate these topics, we have used descriptive analysis, analysis of variance, correlation analysis, and multiple regression analysis.
We have developed a multiple regression model to study the influence that the index of economic freedom and of the social progress index have on the growth rate of GDP per capita in countries which have the status of member the European Union. Through variance analysis, we have concluded that there are significant differences among the average GDP per capita in the European countries according the membership of the European Union.

Keywords: modelling economic growth, economic freedom, social progress, european countries

1. Introduction

In liberal tradition, since Adam Smith, economic freedom has proven to be the best path to prosperity. It is the key issue for all countries, but in order to consider it a progress it has to be accompanied by a general social and spiritual progress. Economic growth stands for the real increase, in a certain period of time and within a certain space, of an aggregate economic indicator such as GDP.
Economic growth highlights those changes occurring in the increase of the macroeconomic results expressed not independently, but in close connection with its determinants. A wide range of both theoretical and empirical studies points out to a great variety of determinants of this process: investment, accumulation of physical capital, human capital, innovation, geography, political and legal institutions, macroeconomic conditions etc. are all considered to play a role in enhancing economic performance (Bassanini and Scarpetta, 2001; Petrakos and Arvanitidis, 2008; Moral-Benito, 2009).

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SITE SELECTION: THREE CASE STUDIES

By Sandra K. Pate, Robert Sweo

International businesses face a difficult task when trying to decide where to place or expand a business that could be located anywhere in the world. Each country is a complex system of human capabilities, technical systems, infrastructure bases, laws, cultures and economic systems. How can a company know which country is best for it today, and even more importantly, which country will grow into an appropriate location for future business opportunities? Several studies offer insights into how to make site selection decisions but the complexity of the data required makes initial analysis across many countries problematic. The Social Progress Index is unique because it is the most comprehensive framework developed for measuring social progress and the first to measure social progress independently of GDP or other economic variables. Three cases have been chosen to demonstrate the usefulness of the Social Progress Index for site selection in three very different circumstances.

Journal of International Education and Leadership
http://www.jielusa.org/
Volume 6 Issue 2 Summer 2016
ISSN: 2161-7252

The Social Progress Index in International Business Site Selection:
Three Case Studies

Sandra K. Pate, Ph.D.
Angelo State University
Robert Sweo, Ph.D.
University of Central Florida (retired)

Introduction

International businesses face a difficult task when trying to decide where to place or expand a business that could be located anywhere in the world. Each country is a complex system of human capabilities, technical systems, [infrastructure bases, laws, cultures and economic systems. How can a company know which country is best for it today, and even more importantly, which country will grow into an appropriate location for future business opportunities?

Several studies offer insights into how to make site selection decisions (O'Farrell & Wood, 1994; Papadopoulos et al., 2002; Rothaermel et al., 2006) but the complexity of the data required makes initial analysis across many countries problematic. Most businesses, trying to predict an ideal country or sequence of countries to enter, are left to simple rules of thumb or decision models using limited criteria (Górecka & Szalucka, 2013; Alexander et al., 2011). A wide variety of country data of varying reliability and efficacy are frequently used (Rahman, 2003). Many of the largest companies have developed specialized teams with sophisticated models for site selection. However, for smaller companies finding reliable, consistently measured data they can

social success do not always equate with high social progress (Rogers, 2015; Social Progress Imperative, 2015). The Social Progress Index is unique because it is the most comprehensive framework developed for measuring social progress and the first to measure social progress independently of GDP or other economic variables (Porter, 2015; Keohane, 2015). For instance, the Social Progress Index uses rigorous statistical techniques and data from internationally recognized sources like the World Bank and the World Health Organization but does not include GDP (PRNewswire, 2013). Although GDP has been the benchmark for guiding economic development for more than a half-century, the Social Progress Index is intended to complement (not replace) it as a core metric of national performance (Porter, 2015).

The data used by the Social Progress Index measures multiple dimensions of social progress within countries meant to help them promote greater human wellbeing (Social Progress Index, 2015). The 2015 Social Progress Index included data from 133 countries and partial data from 28 countries, which means 99 percent of the world's population was covered (Social Index Findings, 2015; Levi, 2015). Instead of using abstract measures, the Social Progress Index data-driven scores allow performance between peer countries to be tracked, scaled, and

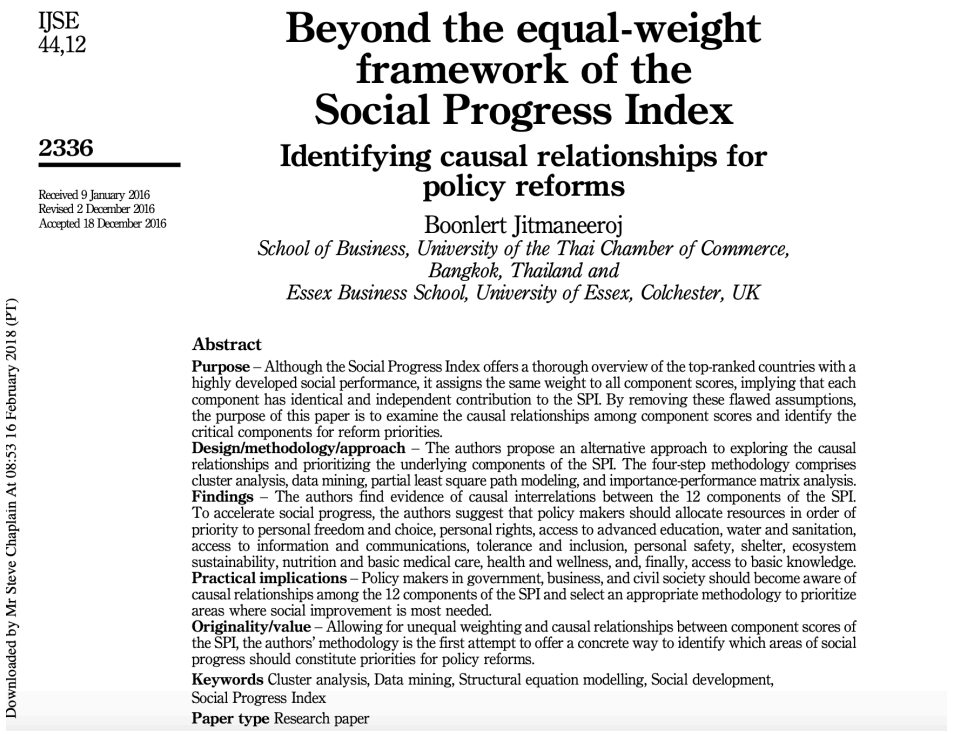
SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

BEYOND THE EQUAL-WEIGHT FRAMEWORK OF THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

By Boonlert Jitmaneeroj

Although the Social Progress Index offers a thorough overview of the top-ranked countries with a highly developed social performance, it assigns the same weight to all component scores, implying that each component has identical and independent contribution to the SPI. By removing these flawed assumptions, the purpose of this paper is to examine the causal relationships among component scores and identify the critical components for reform priorities.

The authors find evidence of causal interrelations between the 12 components of the SPI. To accelerate social progress, the authors suggest that policy makers should allocate resources in order of priority to personal freedom and choice, personal rights, access to advanced education, water and sanitation, access to information and communications, tolerance and inclusion, personal safety, shelter, ecosystem sustainability, nutrition and basic medical care, health and wellness, and, finally, access to basic knowledge.



IJSE
44,12

2336

Received 9 January 2016
Revised 2 December 2016
Accepted 18 December 2016

Beyond the equal-weight framework of the Social Progress Index

Identifying causal relationships for policy reforms

Boonlert Jitmaneeroj
School of Business, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Bangkok, Thailand and
Essex Business School, University of Essex, Colchester, UK

Abstract

Purpose – Although the Social Progress Index offers a thorough overview of the top-ranked countries with a highly developed social performance, it assigns the same weight to all component scores, implying that each component has identical and independent contribution to the SPI. By removing these flawed assumptions, the purpose of this paper is to examine the causal relationships among component scores and identify the critical components for reform priorities.

Design/methodology/approach – The authors propose an alternative approach to exploring the causal relationships and prioritizing the underlying components of the SPI. The four-step methodology comprises cluster analysis, data mining, partial least square path modeling, and importance-performance matrix analysis.

Findings – The authors find evidence of causal interrelations between the 12 components of the SPI. To accelerate social progress, the authors suggest that policy makers should allocate resources in order of priority to personal freedom and choice, personal rights, access to advanced education, water and sanitation, access to information and communications, tolerance and inclusion, personal safety, shelter, ecosystem sustainability, nutrition and basic medical care, health and wellness, and, finally, access to basic knowledge.

Practical implications – Policy makers in government, business, and civil society should become aware of causal relationships among the 12 components of the SPI and select an appropriate methodology to prioritize areas where social improvement is most needed.

Originality/value – Allowing for unequal weighting and causal relationships between component scores of the SPI, the authors' methodology is the first attempt to offer a concrete way to identify which areas of social progress should constitute priorities for policy reforms.

Keywords Cluster analysis, Data mining, Structural equation modelling, Social development, Social Progress Index

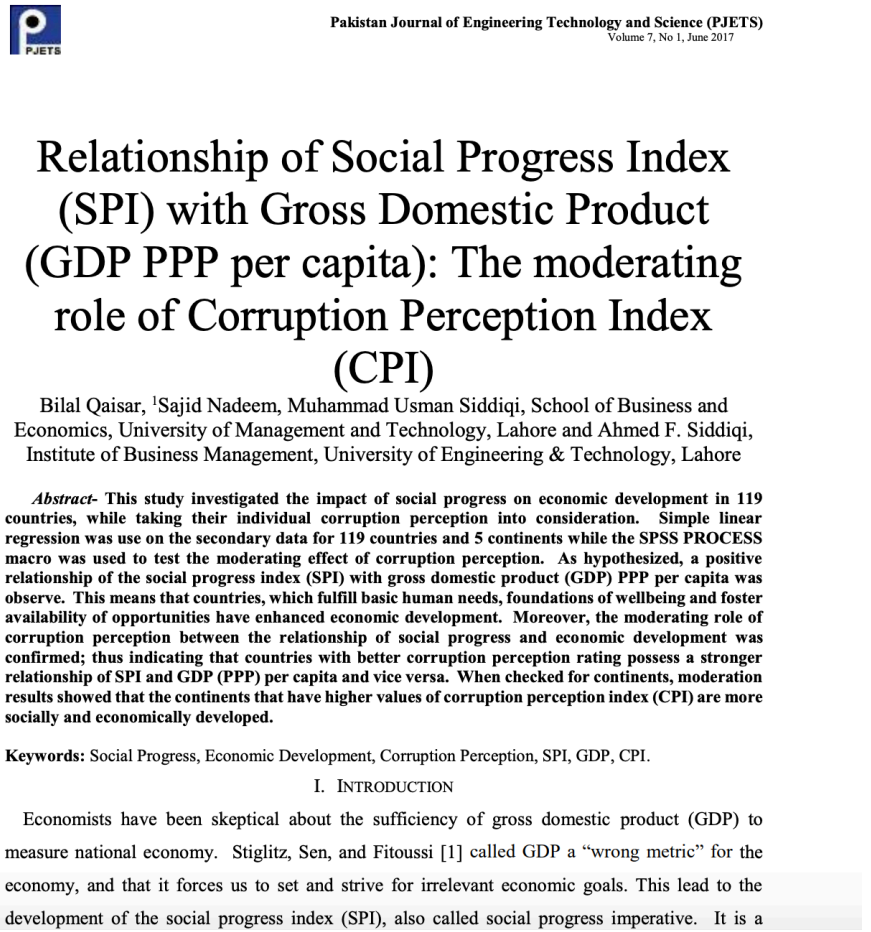
Paper type Research paper

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX (SPI) WITH GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP PPP PER CAPITA): THE MODERATING ROLE OF CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI)

By Bilal Qaisar, 1Sajid Nadeem, Muhammad Usman Siddiqi

This study investigated the impact of social progress on economic development in 119 countries, while taking their individual corruption perception into consideration. Simple linear regression was use on the secondary data for 119 countries and 5 continents while the SPSS PROCESS macro was used to test the moderating effect of corruption perception. As hypothesized, a positive relationship of the social progress index (SPI) with gross domestic product (GDP) PPP per capita was observe. This means that countries, which fulfill basic human needs, foundations of wellbeing and foster availability of opportunities have enhanced economic development. Moreover, the moderating role of corruption perception between the relationship of social progress and economic development was confirmed; **thus indicating that countries with better corruption perception rating possess a stronger relationship of SPI and GDP (PPP) per capita and vice versa.** When checked for continents, moderation results showed that the continents that have higher values of corruption perception index (CPI) are more socially and economically developed.



Pakistan Journal of Engineering Technology and Science (PJETS)
Volume 7, No 1, June 2017

Relationship of Social Progress Index (SPI) with Gross Domestic Product (GDP PPP per capita): The moderating role of Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

Bilal Qaisar, [1]Sajid Nadeem, Muhammad Usman Siddiqi, School of Business and Economics, University of Management and Technology, Lahore and Ahmed F. Siddiqi, Institute of Business Management, University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore

***Abstract*- This study investigated the impact of social progress on economic development in 119 countries, while taking their individual corruption perception into consideration. Simple linear regression was use on the secondary data for 119 countries and 5 continents while the SPSS PROCESS macro was used to test the moderating effect of corruption perception. As hypothesized, a positive relationship of the social progress index (SPI) with gross domestic product (GDP) PPP per capita was observe. This means that countries, which fulfill basic human needs, foundations of wellbeing and foster availability of opportunities have enhanced economic development. Moreover, the moderating role of corruption perception between the relationship of social progress and economic development was confirmed; thus indicating that countries with better corruption perception rating possess a stronger relationship of SPI and GDP (PPP) per capita and vice versa. When checked for continents, moderation results showed that the continents that have higher values of corruption perception index (CPI) are more socially and economically developed.**

Keywords: Social Progress, Economic Development, Corruption Perception, SPI, GDP, CPI.

I. INTRODUCTION

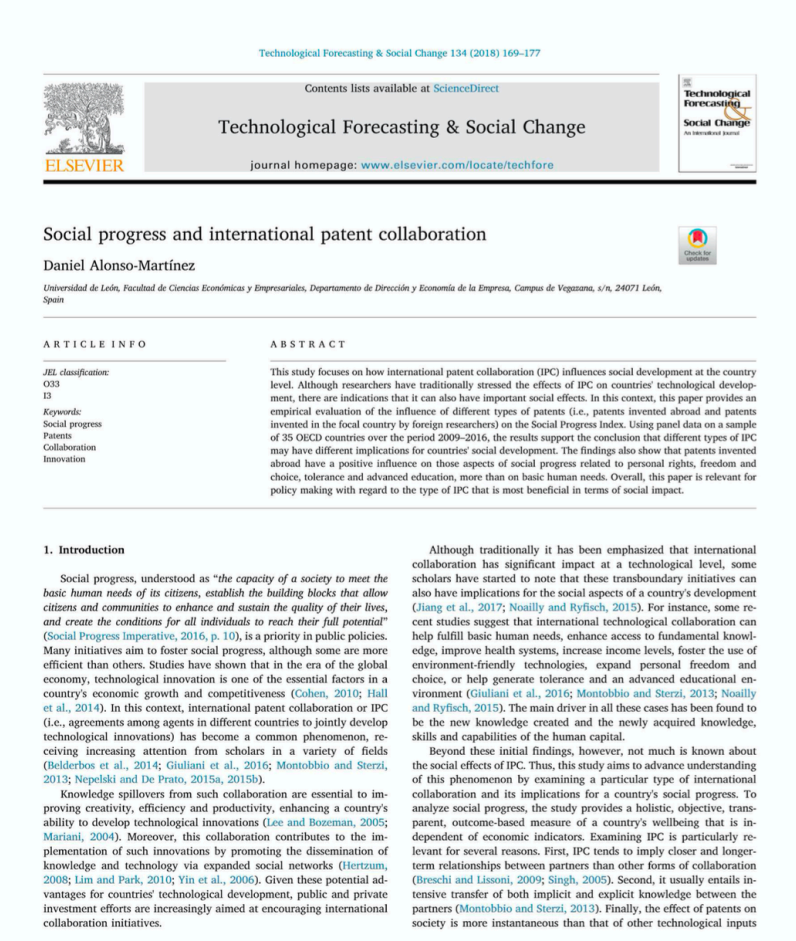
Economists have been skeptical about the sufficiency of gross domestic product (GDP) to measure national economy. Stiglitz, Sen, and Fitoussi [1] called GDP a "wrong metric" for the economy, and that it forces us to set and strive for irrelevant economic goals. This lead to the development of the social progress index (SPI), also called social progress imperative. It is a

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SOCIAL PROGRESS AND INTERNATIONAL PATENT COLLABORATION

By Daniel Alonso-Martínez

This study focuses on how international patent collaboration (IPC) influences social development at the country level. Although researchers have traditionally stressed the effects of IPC on countries' technological development, there are indications that it can also have important social effects. In this context, this paper provides an empirical evaluation of the influence of different types of patents (i.e., patents invented abroad and patents invented in the focal country by foreign researchers) on the Social Progress Index. Using panel data on a sample of 35 OECD countries over the period 2009–2016, the results support the conclusion that different types of IPC may have different implications for countries' social development. The findings also show that patents invented abroad have a positive influence on those aspects of social progress related to personal rights, freedom and choice, tolerance and advanced education, more than on basic human needs. Overall, this paper is relevant for policy making with regard to the type of IPC that is most beneficial in terms of social impact.



Technological Forecasting & Social Change 134 (2018) 169–177

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Technological Forecasting & Social Change

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/techfore

Social progress and international patent collaboration

Daniel Alonso-Martínez

Universidad de León, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Departamento de Dirección y Economía de la Empresa, Campus de Vegazana, s/n, 24071 León, Spain

ARTICLE INFO

JEL classification:
O33
I3

Keywords:
Social progress
Patents
Collaboration
Innovation

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on how international patent collaboration (IPC) influences social development at the country level. Although researchers have traditionally stressed the effects of IPC on countries' technological development, there are indications that it can also have important social effects. In this context, this paper provides an empirical evaluation of the influence of different types of patents (i.e., patents invented abroad and patents invented in the focal country by foreign researchers) on the Social Progress Index. Using panel data on a sample of 35 OECD countries over the period 2009–2016, the results support the conclusion that different types of IPC may have different implications for countries' social development. The findings also show that patents invented abroad have a positive influence on those aspects of social progress related to personal rights, freedom and choice, tolerance and advanced education, more than on basic human needs. Overall, this paper is relevant for policy making with regard to the type of IPC that is most beneficial in terms of social impact.

1. Introduction

Social progress, understood as "*the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential*" (Social Progress Imperative, 2016, p. 10), is a priority in public policies. Many initiatives aim to foster social progress, although some are more efficient than others. Studies have shown that in the era of the global economy, technological innovation is one of the essential factors in a country's economic growth and competitiveness (Cohen, 2010; Hall et al., 2014). In this context, international patent collaboration or IPC (i.e., agreements among agents in different countries to jointly develop technological innovations) has become a common phenomenon, receiving increasing attention from scholars in a variety of fields (Belderbos et al., 2014; Giuliani et al., 2016; Montobbio and Sterzi, 2013; Nepelski and De Prato, 2015a, 2015b).

Knowledge spillovers from such collaboration are essential to improving creativity, efficiency and productivity, enhancing a country's ability to develop technological innovations (Lee and Bozeman, 2005; Mariani, 2004). Moreover, this collaboration contributes to the implementation of such innovations by promoting the dissemination of knowledge and technology via expanded social networks (Hertzum, 2008; Lim and Park, 2010; Yin et al., 2006). Given these potential advantages for countries' technological development, public and private investment efforts are increasingly aimed at encouraging international collaboration initiatives.

Although traditionally it has been emphasized that international collaboration has significant impact at a technological level, some scholars have started to note that these transboundary initiatives can also have implications for the social aspects of a country's development (Jiang et al., 2017; Noailly and Ryfisch, 2015). For instance, some recent studies suggest that international technological collaboration can help fulfill basic human needs, enhance access to fundamental knowledge, improve health systems, increase income levels, foster the use of environment-friendly technologies, expand personal freedom and choice, or help generate tolerance and an advanced educational environment (Giuliani et al., 2016; Montobbio and Sterzi, 2013; Noailly and Ryfisch, 2015). The main driver in all these cases has been found to be the new knowledge created and the newly acquired knowledge, skills and capabilities of the human capital.

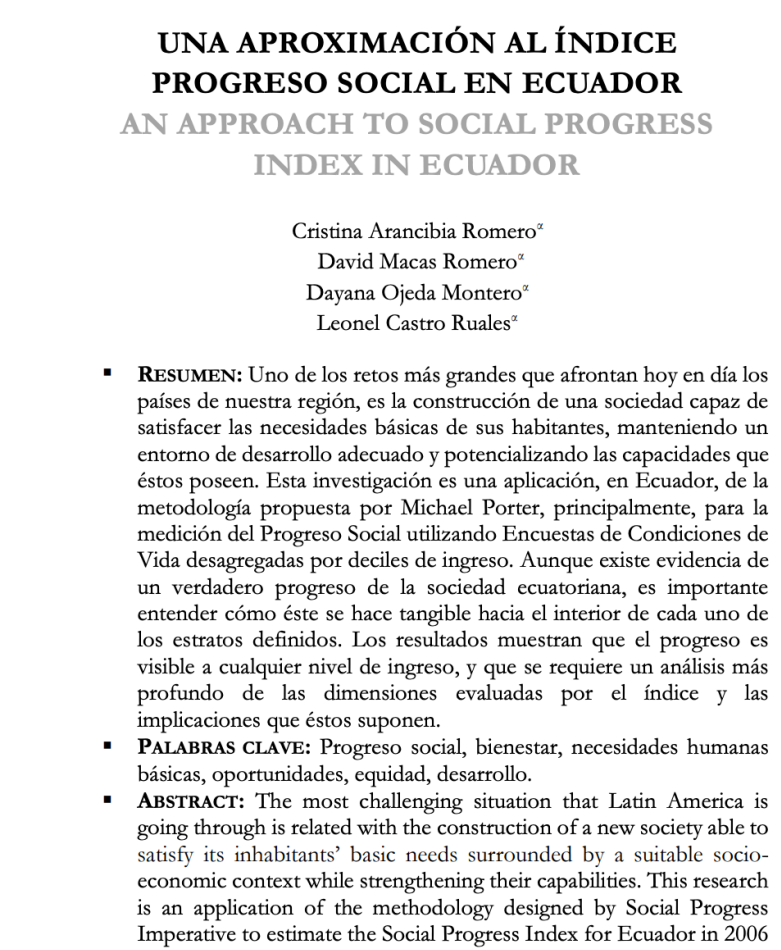
Beyond these initial findings, however, not much is known about the social effects of IPC. Thus, this study aims to advance understanding of this phenomenon by examining a particular type of international collaboration and its implications for a country's social progress. To analyze social progress, the study provides a holistic, objective, transparent, outcome-based measure of a country's wellbeing that is independent of economic indicators. Examining IPC is particularly relevant for several reasons. First, IPC tends to imply closer and longer-term relationships between partners than other forms of collaboration (Breschi and Lissoni, 2009; Singh, 2005). Second, it usually entails intensive transfer of both implicit and explicit knowledge between the partners (Montobbio and Sterzi, 2013). Finally, the effect of patents on society is more instantaneous than that of other technological inputs

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

UNA APROXIMACIÓN AL ÍNDICE PROGRESO SOCIAL EN ECUADOR. AN APPROACH TO SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX IN ECUADOR

By Cristina Arancibia Romero, David Macas Romero, Dayana Ojeda Montero, Leonel Castro Ruales

The most challenging situation that Latin America is going through is related with the construction of a new society able to satisfy its inhabitants' basic needs surrounded by a suitable socio-economic context while strengthening their capabilities. This research is an application of the methodology designed by Social Progress Imperative to estimate the Social Progress Index for Ecuador in 2006 and 2014, using Life Conditions Surveys disaggregated by income levels. There is a strong evidence of a real social progress within Ecuadorian society, and it is necessary to make a deep analysis to understand how this progress becomes real in each income level. The results show that regardless of the income level progress is happening, and further analysis needed to clarify some of the findings.



UNA APROXIMACIÓN AL ÍNDICE PROGRESO SOCIAL EN ECUADOR

AN APPROACH TO SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX IN ECUADOR

Cristina Arancibia Romero[α]
David Macas Romero[α]
Dayana Ojeda Montero[α]
Leonel Castro Ruales[α]

- **Resumen:** Uno de los retos más grandes que afrontan hoy en día los países de nuestra región, es la construcción de una sociedad capaz de satisfacer las necesidades básicas de sus habitantes, manteniendo un entorno de desarrollo adecuado y potencializando las capacidades que éstos poseen. Esta investigación es una aplicación, en Ecuador, de la metodología propuesta por Michael Porter, principalmente, para la medición del Progreso Social utilizando Encuestas de Condiciones de Vida desagregadas por deciles de ingreso. Aunque existe evidencia de un verdadero progreso de la sociedad ecuatoriana, es importante entender cómo éste se hace tangible hacia el interior de cada uno de los estratos definidos. Los resultados muestran que el progreso es visible a cualquier nivel de ingreso, y que se requiere un análisis más profundo de las dimensiones evaluadas por el índice y las implicaciones que éstos suponen.
- **Palabras clave:** Progreso social, bienestar, necesidades humanas básicas, oportunidades, equidad, desarrollo.
- **Abstract:** The most challenging situation that Latin America is going through is related with the construction of a new society able to satisfy its inhabitants' basic needs surrounded by a suitable socio-economic context while strengthening their capabilities. This research is an application of the methodology designed by Social Progress Imperative to estimate the Social Progress Index for Ecuador in 2006

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

HOW SOCIAL PROGRESS DEVELOPS WITH AND HELPS ATTRACT FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

According to the report, social progress can explain some of the trends in FDI and FDI can explain some of the improvements in social progress. The report reveals how different elements of social progress evolve across stages of economic development, and how social progress contributes to countries' climbing this ladder of development. With the majority of FDI now flowing into emerging economies, understanding what factors can drive development will help these countries to better leverage this nuanced relationship.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

PROGRESSING YOUTH

Using the Youth Progress Index data, Deloitte has developed further analysis that provides governments and businesses with insights that help them make a greater impact on youth progress in two key areas: technology and civics. The new report, titled *Progressing youth*, finds that improved access to certain technology factors correlates to improved basic human needs, foundations of wellbeing, and opportunity.

The report's analysis suggests that technological literacy – access and use – can potentially improve the lives of young people globally. The report goes beyond technology, calling in particular on increased civic engagement and a strong business environment to provide greater youth progress.

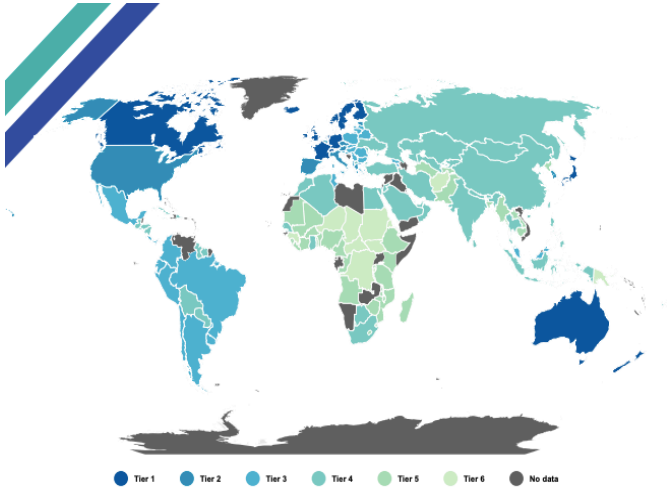
SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

Global Papers about the role of private sector and SDGs

Scaling Up Business Impact on the SDGs

by T20 Admin | 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Policy Briefs, Publication

Scaling Up Business Impact on the SDGs Policy Brief Under T20 Japan Task Force 1: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development By Izumi Ohno, Kenichi Konya, Hiroaki Shiga, Franklin Murillo, and Estefania Charvet Abstract Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)...



Improving the G20's coordination on the delivery and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda

ANDREA ORDÓÑEZ IMME SCHOLZ FRANKLIN MURILLO GAURAV SHARMA KANAKO TANAKA
KOICHI YAMADA ELISABETH HEGE LAURA CAVALLI

The Case for Investing in Social Progress:
Why Social Progress is Critical to Economic Growth and Thriving Societies

An Ipsos Point of View
Published: March 2020

T20 JAPAN 2019

T20 ARGENTINA 2018 THINK 20

T20 SAUDI ARABIA 2020 THINK

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SOME RESEARCH IDEAS: GLOBAL SPI

- the global SPI: 2014–2019, will be up to 2020 in September =>
  7 years‘ span that can be used as a variable (independent, as well as dependent) in **various econometric analyses** (cross-sectional studies, short panel data analyses, short time-series analyses)
- currently, we are working on a historical time-series of SPI going back to 1990 => will be published (hopefully) this autumn
  - preliminary coverage: 1990–2018 for around 150–160 countries => increased application in econometric analyses (long panel data analyses, long time series analyses)

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SOME RESEARCH IDEAS: GLOBAL SPI

- broadly defined social progress (reducing the risk of multicollinearity)
- **SPI as a dependent variable:** no input indicators in SPI => explaining a relationship between inputs indicators (independent variables) and social progress as measured by the SPI (dependent variable)
  - **impact analysis:** using difference in differences methods…

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SOME RESEARCH IDEAS: GLOBAL SPI

- example: **a research focused on territorial aid allocations** (to which recipient countries **and why** selected donors provide development aid? to which recipient countries?)
  - donors: Czech Republic; CZ + Poland; Japan
  - recipients: all developing countries eligible to receive ODA (official development assistance)
  - factors: **recipients‘ needs/performance**, donors‘ interests, factors of merit & other factors
    - recipients‘ needs/performace: economic, **social**, institutional => many possibilities for measuring social performance (mean years of schooling? infant mortality rate? life expectancy? nutrition? …)
      => **why not to use the SPI (or BHN)?** not possible, our analyses 2000–2016 or 1995–2015 => **the historical SPI**

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SOME RESEARCH IDEAS: GLOBAL SPI

- in a similar way, in econometric analyses, the **different components and dimensions of SPI** can be applied
- how do people measure education? health? housing conditions? opportunities? freedoms? => many possibilities, many variables
  - moreover, in social sciences, the concepts above often correlate => the issue of (multi)collinearity => composite indices are one way of dealing with multicollinearity
- the SPI framework can help with the measurement issue: some components/dimensions could be convenient proxies
  - education: access to basic education; access to advanced education
  - housing conditions: shelter; water and sanition
  - health: health and wellness
  - opportunities: the entire dimension…

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SOME RESEARCH IDEAS: GLOBAL SPI

- example of a research: measuring & analyzing „development deficits“ of (a group of) countries
- Arab Human Development Reports – defined four deficits of Arab countries in areas of gender, knowledge & technology, democracy & freedoms, human security
  - they use about 30 different indicators (per deficit) as illustrations => messy for analytical purposes
  - the SPI framework can provide a nicer and more systematic way of measuring (and analyzing) the deficits:
    - knowledge & technology: access to basic knowledge, access to advanced education; access to information and communications
    - democracy: personal rights; personal freedom and choice;
    - gender: inclusiveness; women‘s progress index

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SOME RESEARCH IDEAS: GLOBAL SPI

- regional application: comparative analysis of Thailand‘s position within ASEAN, South-eastern Asia etc. using the SPI framework (SPI; dimensions; components; indicators)

- for our scorecards comparisons, we use the GDP peers (15 countries with most similar GDP per capita) => the peer groups can be defined differently for research purposes (regional basis; ASEAN basis; „entire-Asia“ basis…)

- comparisons to other (development) indices

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

Measuring social epidemiological resilience (SER)

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

Nutrition & Basic Medical Care

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

Water & Sanitation

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

Shelter

Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?

Personal Safety

Do people feel safe?

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

Access to Basic Knowledge

Do people have access to an educational foundation?

Access to Information and Communications

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

Health & Wellness

Do people live long and healthy lives?

Environmental Quality

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

OPPORTUNITY

Personal Rights

Are people's rights as individuals protected?

Personal Freedom & Choice

Are people free to make their own life choices?

Inclusiveness

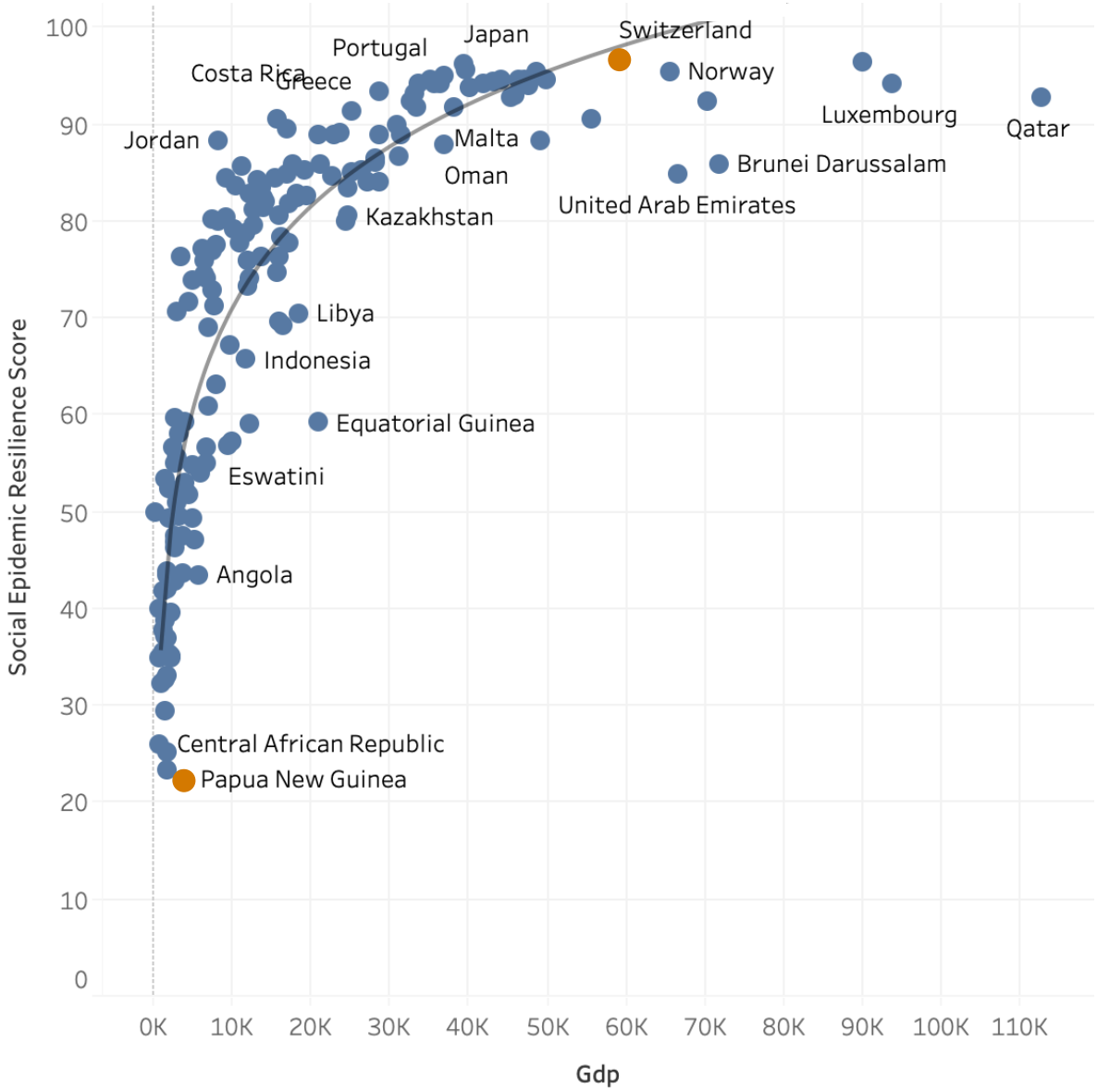
Is no one excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society?

Access to Advanced Education

Do people have access to the world's most advanced knowledge?

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

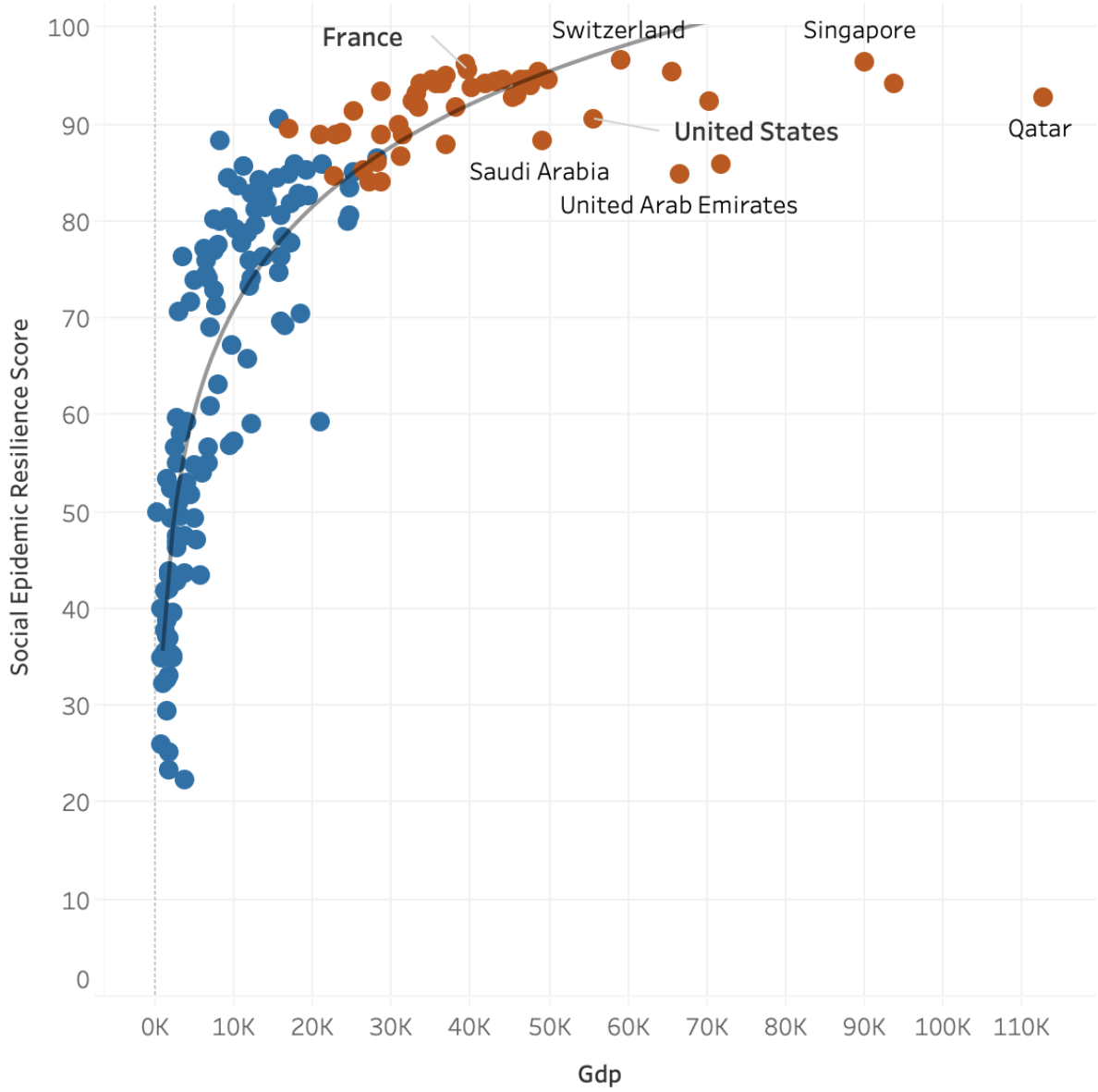
SER vs GDP per capita



SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SER vs GDP per capita

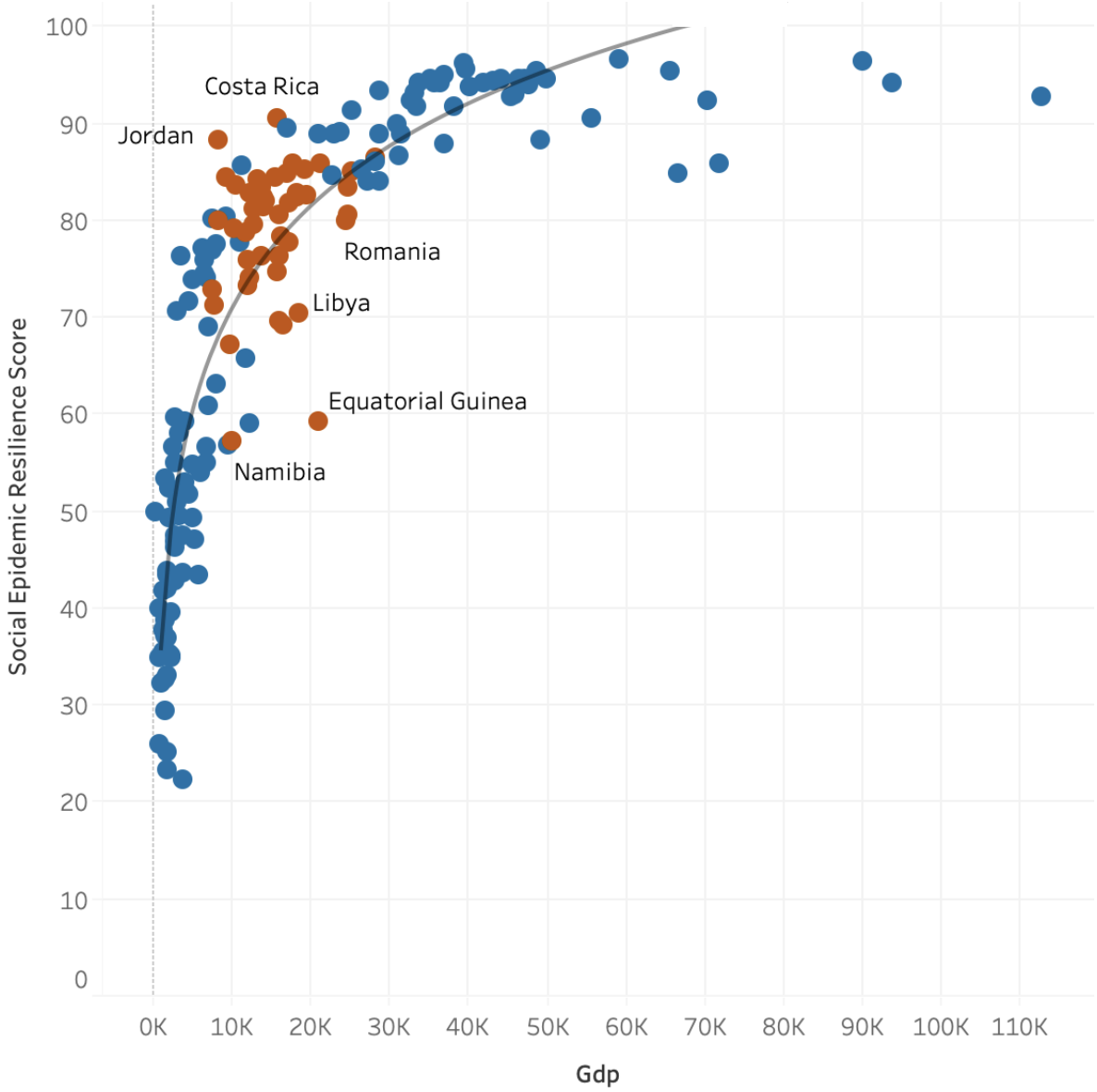
High-income countries



SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SER vs GDP per capita

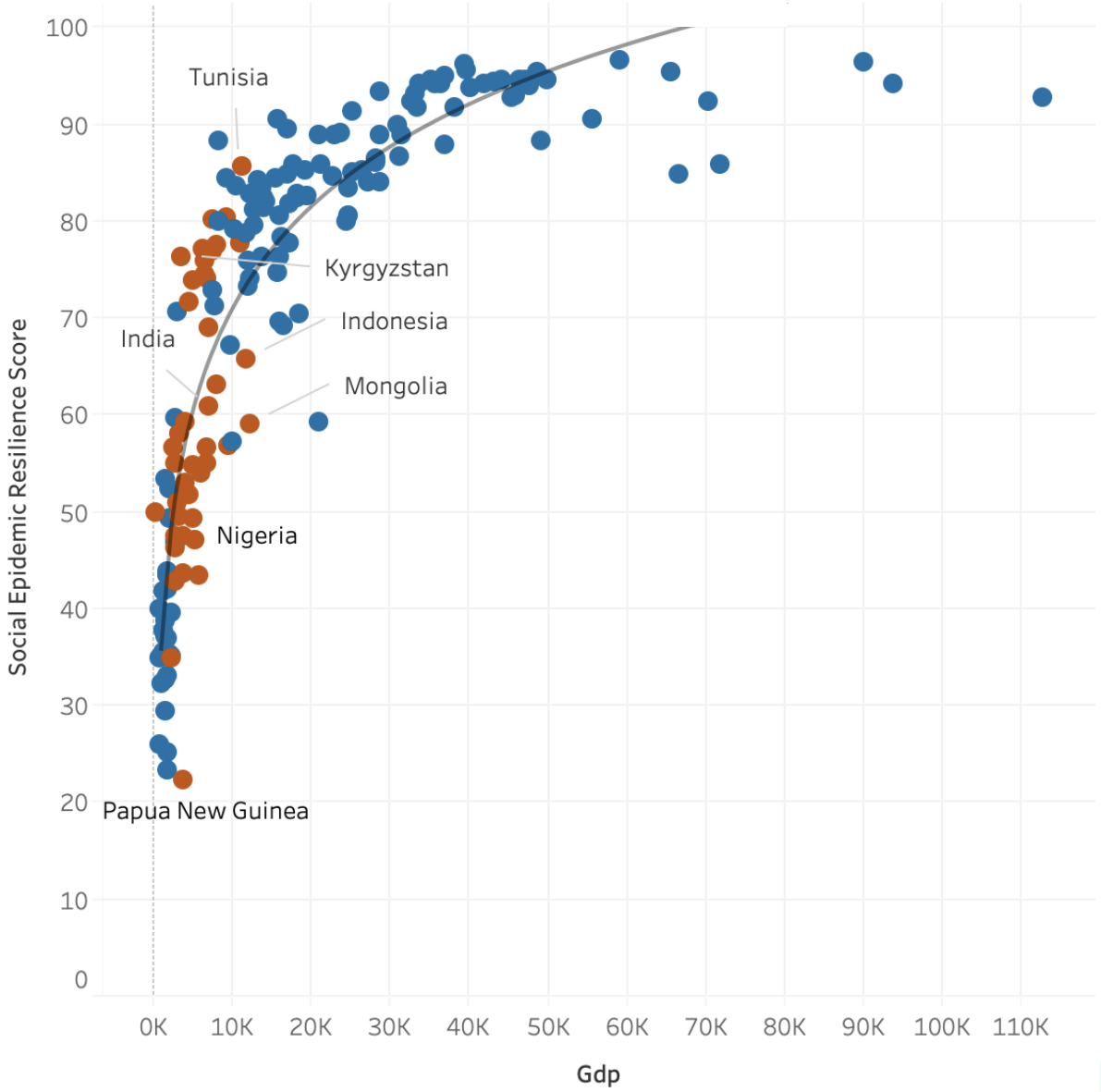
Upper middle-income countries



SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SER vs GDP per capita

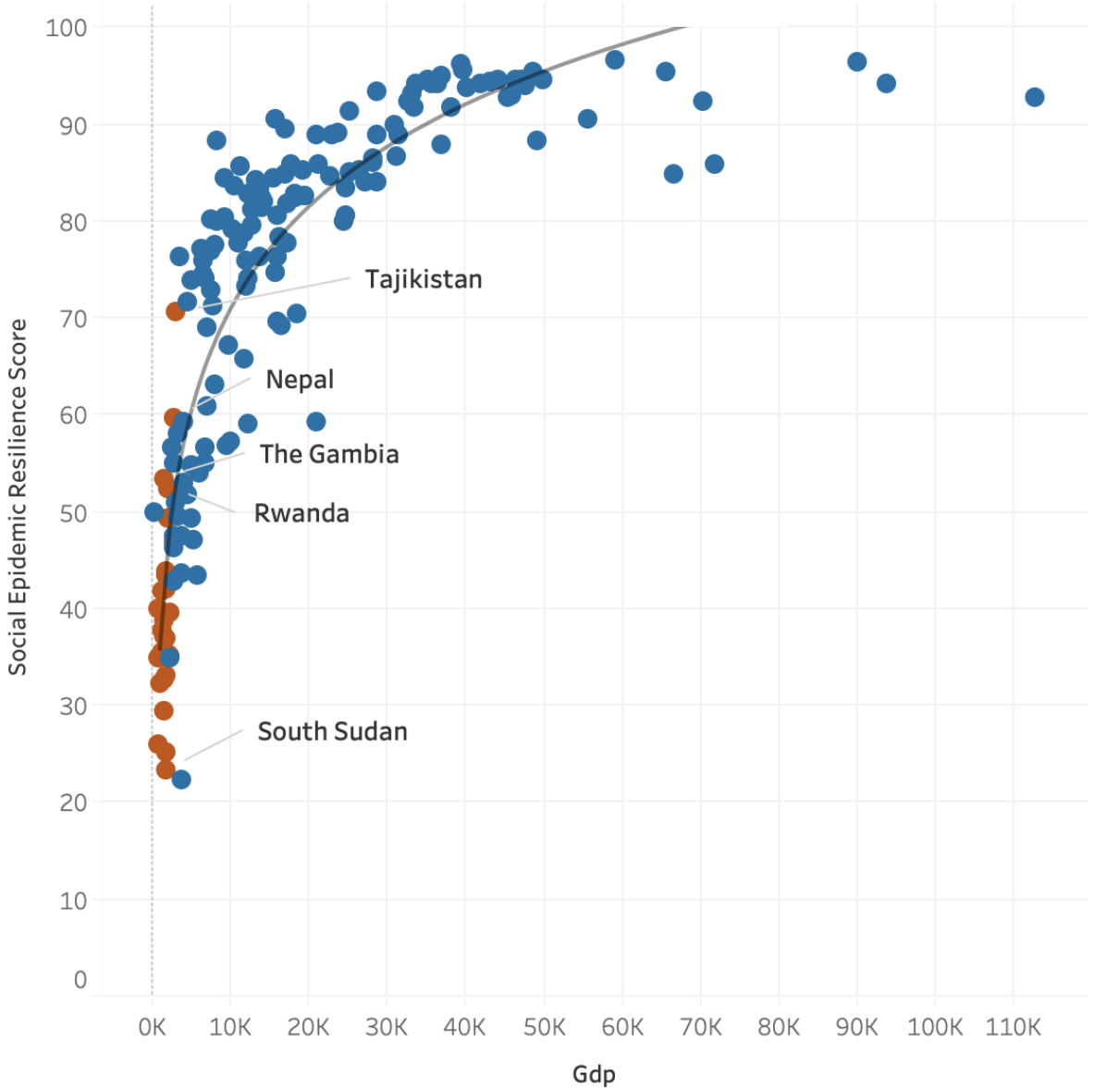
Lower middle-income countries



SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SER vs GDP per capita

Low-income countries



SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

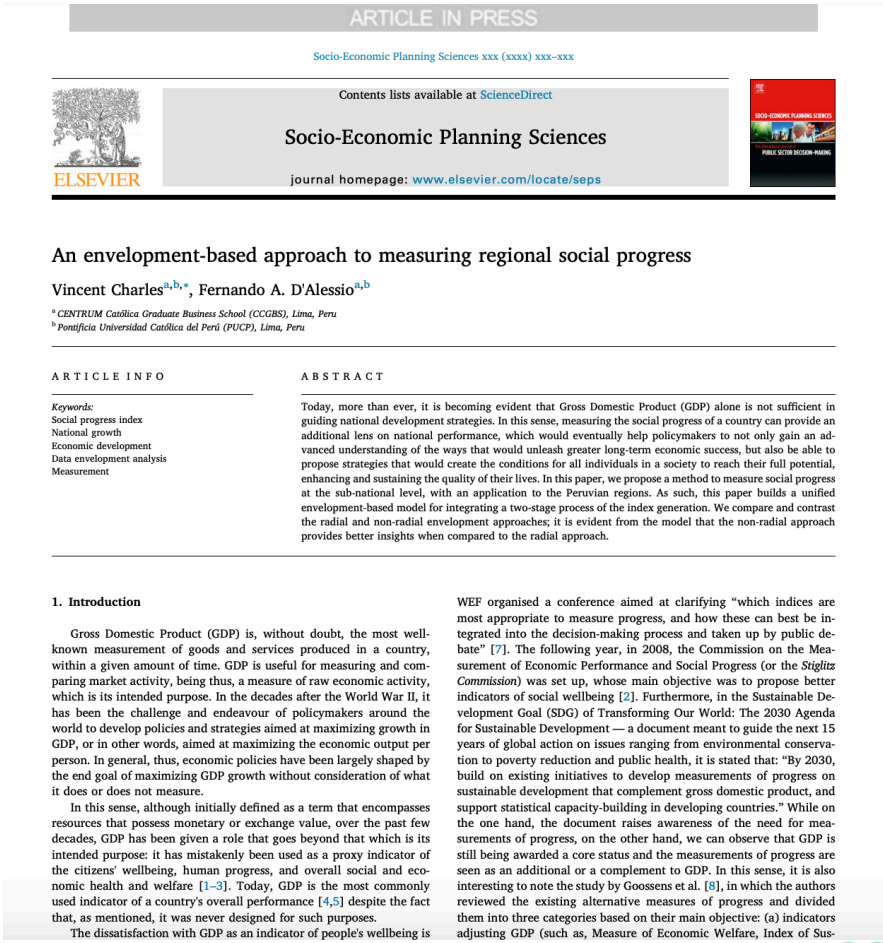
1. Welcome from Michael Green
2. The Social Progress Index – summary, Q&A
3. Global research
4. **Subnational research**

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

AN ENVELOPMENT-BASED APPROACH TO MEASURING REGIONAL SOCIAL PROGRESS

Vincent Charlesa,b, Fernando A. D'Alessio

Today, more than ever, it is becoming evident that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) alone is not sufficient in guiding national development strategies. In this sense, measuring the social progress of a country can provide an additional lens on national performance, which would eventually help policymakers to not only gain an advanced understanding of the ways that would unleash greater long-term economic success, but also be able to propose strategies that would create the conditions for all individuals in a society to reach their full potential, enhancing and sustaining the quality of their lives. In this paper, we propose a method to measure social progress at the sub-national level, with an application to the Peruvian regions.



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Socio-Economic Planning Sciences xxx (xxxx) xxx–xxx

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Socio-Economic Planning Sciences

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/seps

An envelopment-based approach to measuring regional social progress

Vincent Charles[a,b,*], Fernando A. D'Alessio[a,b]

[a] CENTRUM Católica Graduate Business School (CCGBS), Lima, Peru
[b] Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP), Lima, Peru

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Social progress index
National growth
Economic development
Data envelopment analysis
Measurement

ABSTRACT

Today, more than ever, it is becoming evident that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) alone is not sufficient in guiding national development strategies. In this sense, measuring the social progress of a country can provide an additional lens on national performance, which would eventually help policymakers to not only gain an advanced understanding of the ways that would unleash greater long-term economic success, but also be able to propose strategies that would create the conditions for all individuals in a society to reach their full potential, enhancing and sustaining the quality of their lives. In this paper, we propose a method to measure social progress at the sub-national level, with an application to the Peruvian regions. As such, this paper builds a unified envelopment-based model for integrating a two-stage process of the index generation. We compare and contrast the radial and non-radial envelopment approaches; it is evident from the model that the non-radial approach provides better insights when compared to the radial approach.

1. Introduction

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is, without doubt, the most well-known measurement of goods and services produced in a country, within a given amount of time. GDP is useful for measuring and comparing market activity, being thus, a measure of raw economic activity, which is its intended purpose. In the decades after the World War II, it has been the challenge and endeavour of policymakers around the world to develop policies and strategies aimed at maximizing growth in GDP, or in other words, aimed at maximizing the economic output per person. In general, thus, economic policies have been largely shaped by the end goal of maximizing GDP growth without consideration of what it does or does not measure.

In this sense, although initially defined as a term that encompasses resources that possess monetary or exchange value, over the past few decades, GDP has been given a role that goes beyond that which is its intended purpose: it has mistakenly been used as a proxy indicator of the citizens' wellbeing, human progress, and overall social and economic health and welfare [1–3]. Today, GDP is the most commonly used indicator of a country's overall performance [4,5] despite the fact that, as mentioned, it was never designed for such purposes.

The dissatisfaction with GDP as an indicator of people's wellbeing is WEF organised a conference aimed at clarifying "which indices are most appropriate to measure progress, and how these can best be integrated into the decision-making process and taken up by public debate" [7]. The following year, in 2008, the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (or the *Stiglitz Commission*) was set up, whose main objective was to propose better indicators of social wellbeing [2]. Furthermore, in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — a document meant to guide the next 15 years of global action on issues ranging from environmental conservation to poverty reduction and public health, it is stated that: "By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries." While on the one hand, the document raises awareness of the need for measurements of progress, on the other hand, we can observe that GDP is still being awarded a core status and the measurements of progress are seen as an additional or a complement to GDP. In this sense, it is also interesting to note the study by Goossens et al. [8], in which the authors reviewed the existing alternative measures of progress and divided them into three categories based on their main objective: (a) indicators adjusting GDP (such as, Measure of Economic Welfare, Index of Sus-

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

IS SOCIAL PROGRESS SUBJECT TO CULTURAL INFLUENCES? ARGUMENTS FOR CONSIDERING CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AS INPUTS FOR SOCIAL POLICY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

By Horațiu Dan

A deep comprehension of the relation between the cultural characteristics exhibited by society and social issues can have a strong positive effect on the development of more effective and efficient, culturally adapted social policies. This paper focuses on the topic from an EU perspective, recognizing that better coordination of Member States' social policies and the implicit increase in social integration represent key factors for the broader European integration process (and its objectives of a monetary, fiscal or social nature) and cannot be reached without a full understanding of how cultural differences shape the EU's economic and social environment. Aimed at identifying relevant links between, on one hand, the cultural dimensions defined and measured by sociologists lead by Hofstede and Schwartz and, on the other, social progress as defined and measured by the Social Progress Index, this paper shows that indeed some cultural characteristics like Hofstede's indulgence and Schwartz's embeddedness and egalitarianism are of causal relevance for the social development process.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

MEASURABILITY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. REFLECTIONS ON THE APPLICABILITY OF SOCIAL PROGRESS INDICES WITH REFERENCE TO BREXIT

By János Ivanyos and Éva Sándor-Kriszt

The question is how the global and local economic actors' innovationbased local social and environmental objectives and results can modify the social cohesion strategies, how the disparities in economic and social development can be measured and evaluated at regional level in addition to a comparison across countries. We have seen that any one indicator in itself is not enough since it does not provide sufficient explanation for either the development disparities or their reasons. Anyway, in addition to GDP per capita, it is worth applying – and it is important to apply – such indicators as SPI and Well-Being, and various indices of social progress.

DOI: 10.1515/auseur-2016-0017

Measurability of Social Development Reflections on the Applicability of Social Progress Indices with Reference to Brexit

János IVANYOS
Budapest Business School,
Finance Department of the Faculty of Finance and Accountancy
ivanyos@content.hu

Éva SÁNDOR-KRISZT
Budapest Business School, Institute of Methodology
kriszt.eva@uni-bge.hu

Abstract. The question is how the global and local economic actors' innovation-based local social and environmental objectives and results can modify the social cohesion strategies, how the disparities in economic and social development can be measured and evaluated at regional level in addition to a comparison across countries. We have seen that any one indicator in itself is not enough since it does not provide sufficient explanation for either the development disparities or their reasons. Anyway, in addition to GDP per capita, it is worth applying – and it is important to apply – such indicators as SPI and Well-Being, and various indices of social progress.

Keywords: economic development, purchasing power parity, GDP, Social Progress Index, country-level comparison, EU regional policy

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

1. **As A CSR Strategy (Minsur and Anglo).**
2. As a way of supporting a Sustainable Supply Chain (Coca Cola and Natura).
3. As impact measurement tool.
4. As a tool to support their own employees.

Applied research with businesses

The SPI has been applied within the private sectors in several ways:

- As A CSR Strategy (Grupo Brecca and Anglo)
- As a way of supporting a Sustainable Supply Chain (Coca Cola and Natura)
- As impact measurement tool
- As a tool to support their own employees.

Social Progress Index: Strengthening Supply Chains

Supporting a Sustainable Supply Chain

Faced with risk to their supply of acai and oilseeds from Carauari, Brazil, multinational corporations Natura and Coca-Cola used the Social Progress Index to identify and respond to community needs, slowing demographic decline and safeguarding their supply chains. Carauari's rural communities had been shrinking dramatically as people move to urban areas in search of a better economic and social opportunities. To turnaround the exodus of the rural population and ensure the long-term future of their supply chains for key agricultural products, the companies needed to take action

The Carauari Social Progress Index allowed Natura and Coca-Cola to make smarter investments in the community and strengthen their collaboration with local government and civil society.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SPI in Minsur and Raura

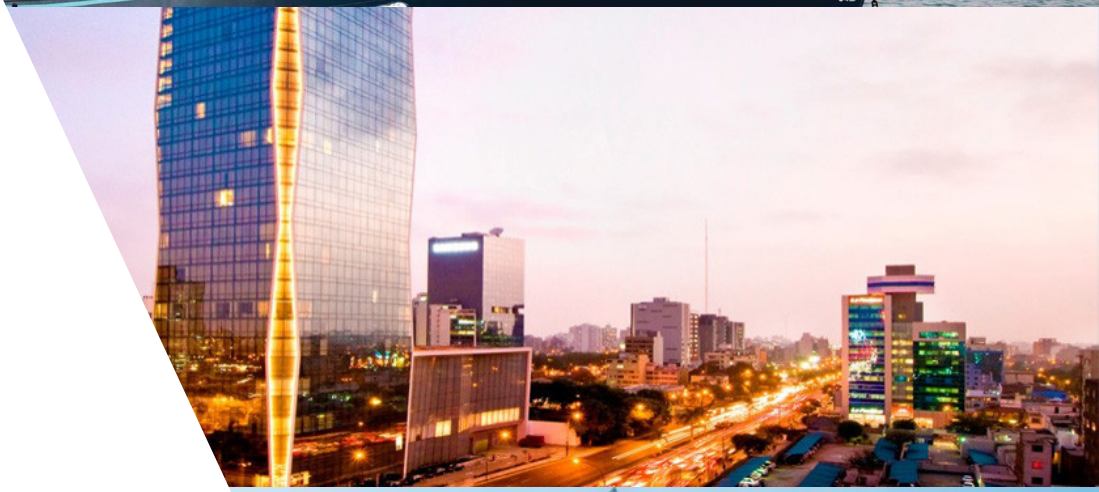
MINSUR & RAURA

- Operating
- Refining
- Project
- Headquarters

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

BRECA

GRUPO • EMPRESARIAL



SUSTAINABILITY

PEOPLE

- Talent for change
- Culture and values

ENVIRONMENT & OSH

- Occupational health
- Safety culture
- Environmental Management & Water

IMPACT ON SOCIETY

- Sustainable supply chain
- Social Development
- Stakeholder relationships

IMPERATIVE

WHERE WAS THE SPI SURVEY CARRIED

Rank	District	SPI
1	Oyon	72.72
2	Marcona	67.41
3	Antauta	58.44
4	Ajoyani	49.27
5	Cauri	41.04
6	Palca	34.85

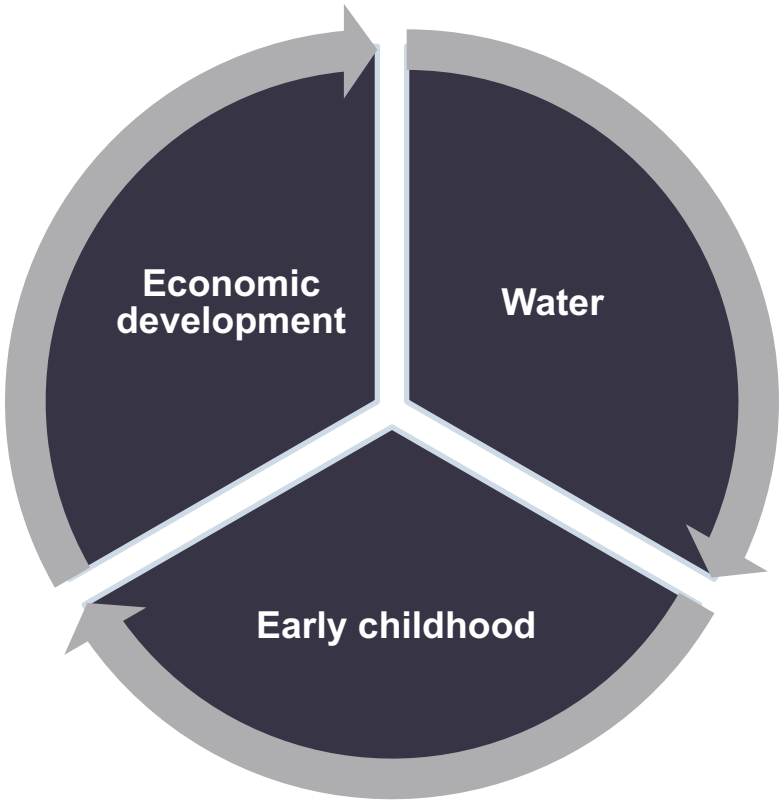
Only 3 locations have an approved level of social progress.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SPI RESULTS IN SAN RAFAEL´S AREA OF INFLUENCE

- Limited drinking water supply.
- High indices of Anemia, IRA and EDA in children under 5 years old.
- Minimum consumption of proteins.
- Low math and language comprehension.
- Limited access to children's medical centers.
- Considerable amount of people with depression and chronic diseases.

PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED: ANTAUTA AND AJOYANI

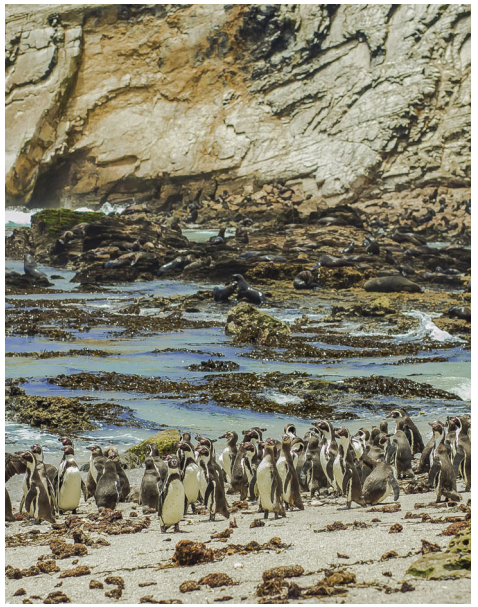


IMPERATIVE

SPI IN NASCA AND MARCONA (MARCOBRE´S ÁREA OF INFLUENCE)

- High insecurity indicator
- Limited access to water.
- Medium-high malnutrition indicator.
- Health: elevated number of people with chronic diseases.
- Little access to telecommunications.

PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED: MARCONA AND NASCA



IMPERATIVE

1. As A CSR Strategy (Minsur)
2. **As a way of supporting a Sustainable Supply Chain (Coca Cola and Natura).**
3. As impact measurement tool.
4. As a tool to support their own employees.

The Carauari Social Progress Index allowed Natura and Coca-Cola to make smarter investments in the community and strengthen their collaboration with local government and civil society.

$2.3 million in new investments by the US government aid agency to apply the Social Progress Index to support additional infrastructure and education programs in the region

27% increase in number of families with access to water and sanitation

6% increase in access to basic education in the first year

Issue: Supply chain disruptions due to significant rural-to-urban migration. Since 1977, Carauari's rural population has more than halved from 14,000 to fewer than 6,000 residents.

Index: The Carauari Community Social Progress Index highlighted the dramatic gap in living standards between rural and urban areas of Carauari and revealed its most pressing needs, namely access to clean water and educational opportunities.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

1. As A CSR Strategy (Minsur)
2. As a way of supporting a Sustainable Supply Chain (Coca Cola and Natura).
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SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

1. As A CSR Strategy (Minsur)
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3. As impact measurement tool.
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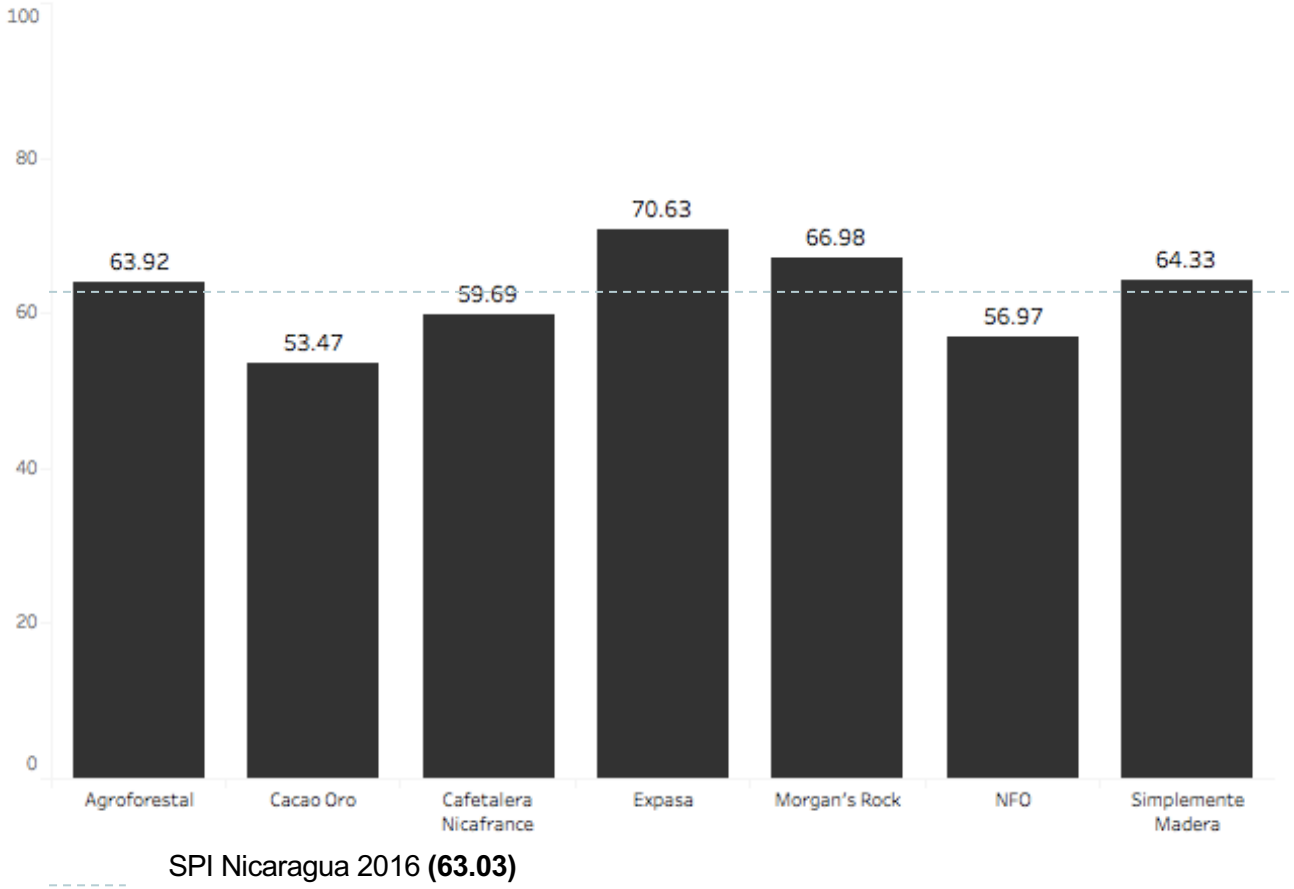
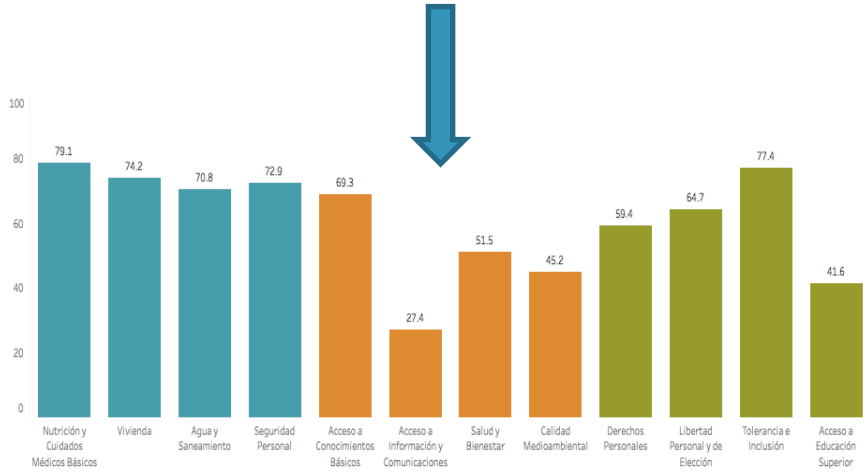
SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS MEASURED IN THE COLLABORATORS, ASSOCIATES AND VALUE CHAINS OF THE HOLDING EXPORTADORA ATLANTIC IN NICARAGUA (7 FIRMS)



SPI Nicaragua 2016 **(63.03)**

Each firm has its own social progress profile



7 companies in 3 sectors:

- **Agricultural**
- **Tourism**
- **Agro-industries**

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

THERE IS A DIFFERENT STRATEGY FOR EACH FIRM

Indice de Progreso Social

Expasa 70.6

Necesidades Humanas Básicas	80.9
Nutrición y Cuidados Médicos Básicos	87.4
Acceso a cuidados médicos para niños	81.9
Vacunación Infantil	98.7
Acceso a atención médica de emergencia	94.6
Acceso a alimentos	82.6
Vivienda	80.5
Hacinamiento	06.7
Calidad de vivenda	06.0
Satisfacción con la vivienda	81.2
Acceso a electricidad	84.6
Agua y Saneamiento	83.0
Acceso a agua potable	96.0
Continuidad del servicio	71.1
Acceso a saneamiento mejorado	83.9
Seguridad Personal	72.6
Accidentes de tráfico	19.5
Robos en el hogar	13.4
Robos en las calles	18.8
Agresión física	06.7
Seguridad en el trabajo	04.7
Seguridad en la comunidad	84.6

Fundamentos del Bienestar	67.8
Acceso a Conocimientos Básicos	89.1
Matriculación primaria	94.0
Matriculación secundaria	86.0
Analfabetismo	05.0
Adultos sin secundaria	18.0
Acceso a Información y Comunicaciones	77.2
Uso de celulares	63.1
Acceso a computadoras en el hogar	43.0
Frecuencia de uso de internet	57.1
Salud y Bienestar	51.3
Tabaquismo	79.2
Alcoholismo	59.1
Tasa de Suicidio	45.0
Tasa de Obesidad	41.6
Enfermedades Respiratorias	32.9
Enfermedades Crónicas	31.5
Calidad Medioambiental	53.3
Separación de residuos	20.8
Accumulación de residuos	25.5
Acceso a areas verdes	21.5
Calidad de areas verdes	09.4
Calidad del aire	24.2
Calidad de recursos hídricos naturales	88.6

Oportunidades	63.3
Derechos Personales	56.4
Propiedad privada	67.8
Acceso a información pública	07.4
Derechos políticos	55.7
Libertad de expresión	69.8
Libertad de reunión/asociación	64.4
Libertad de movimiento	14.1
Libertad Personal y de Elección	63.1
Tasa de embarazos adolescentes	57.1
Libertad personal	96.6
Libertad religiosa	53.0
Trabajo forzado	64.4
Corrupción	79.2
Empoderamiento de las mujeres	92.6
Tolerancia e Inclusión	62.2
Respeto a las mujeres	24.8
Respeto a los inmigrantes	84.6
Redes de apoyo en la comunidad	10.1
Respeto a LGBT	57.7
Acceso a Educación Superior	71.4
Accesibilidad a la educación superior	88.6
Acceso mujeres a educación superior	75.8
Jóvenes con educación superior	69.0
Adultos con educación superior	60.0
Educación promedio mujeres adultas	04.0

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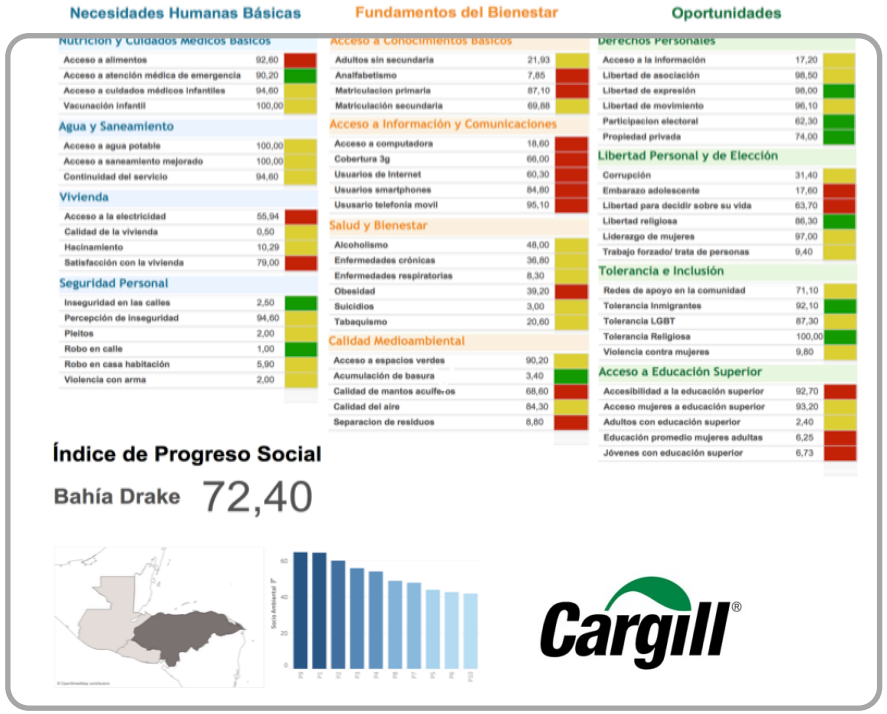
Other applications

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

Supporting
Stronger communities



Incentivizing
Partnerships across sectors

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SOME RESEARCH IDEAS: SUBNATIONAL SPI

- generally, similar uses as with the global SPI, but:
  - in a (much) more local context
  - Sometimes no time-series data
  - mutually not comparable => localization, customization, contextualization, flexibility
- subnational SPI, dimensions and components can be used as dependent & independent variables in cross-sectional analyses of a specific country or a region within of a specific country (proxies for education, health, opportunities etc.)
  - provinces of South Africa; states & districts of India; cantons of Costa Rica; administrative units of the EU, counties of California, states of the USA, departments of Paraguay; …
    + provinces of Thailand!

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SOME RESEARCH IDEAS: SUBNATIONAL SPI

- subnational aid allocations = aid allocations ***within*** countries
  - while lot of attention paid to the global level, much less paid to the (sub)national levels
  - where do donor countries allocate their aid *within* recipients countries? what factors influence this?
  - subnational data on aid allocations do exist
  - SPI can provide systematic framework for most of the right-hand side variables (it can be used as one of them as well)
  - we want to look at associations between subnational aid allocations and SPI (and its dimensions and components) in some of the „priority“ recipient countries (Georgia? Bosnia & Herzegovina? Kosovo? => it will require the calculation of SPI first!)

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SOME RESEARCH IDEAS: SUBNATIONAL SPI

- other possibilities to use the SPI framework is to build & analyze thematically focused SPI:
  - Youth Progress Index (using the SPI framework to measure the social progress of the youth population in provinces of South Africa)
  - Children Progress Index (focused on children)
  - Women‘s Progress Index
- community level SPI (& the framework) => first work with communities in mining areas in South Africa
  - requires primary data collection
  - can allow impact assessment analyses as well as distributional analyses
  - scale-down to a household level? => analytical potential (distributional analyses such as non-income pro-poor growth) **X** will it remain **actionable**?

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Thank you.

Contact

Petra Krylova, Frank Murillo & Jaromir Harmacek
Social Progress Imperative
pkrylova@socialprogress.org
www.socialprogress.org
@socprogress

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