



Partnering to accelerate social progress in Warsaw

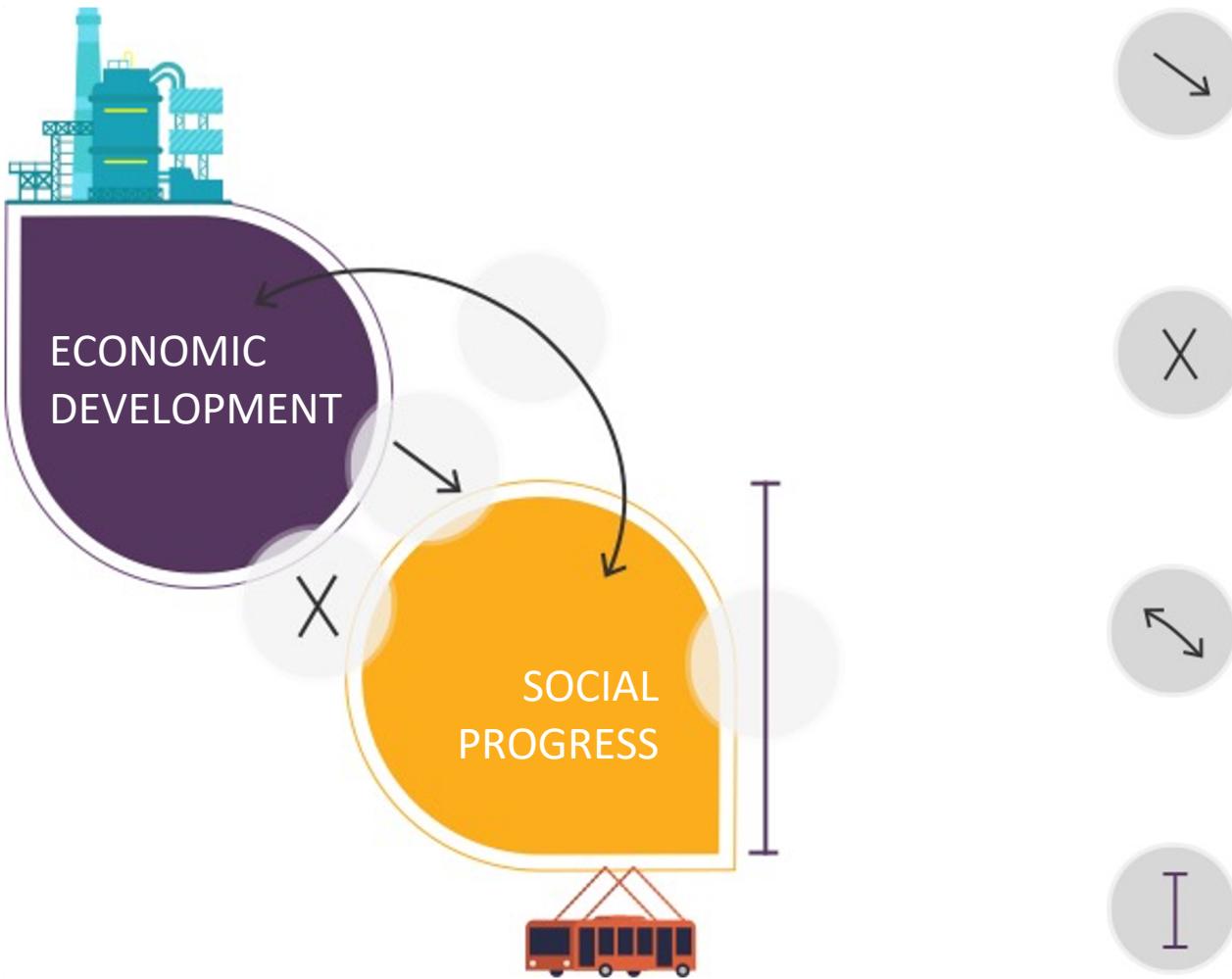
November 2021

**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

1. The Social Progress Index
2. Applications around the world
3. Cursory look into SPI methodology
4. The process of building a Social Progress Index
5. Q&A

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WHY MEASURE SOCIAL PROGRESS?



Common assumption that economic development automatically generates social progress

Economic development does not always result in social progress

Social progress may also affect economic development

To understand inclusive growth, we need to **measure social progress directly** as a complement to standard economic measures

WHAT IS THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX?

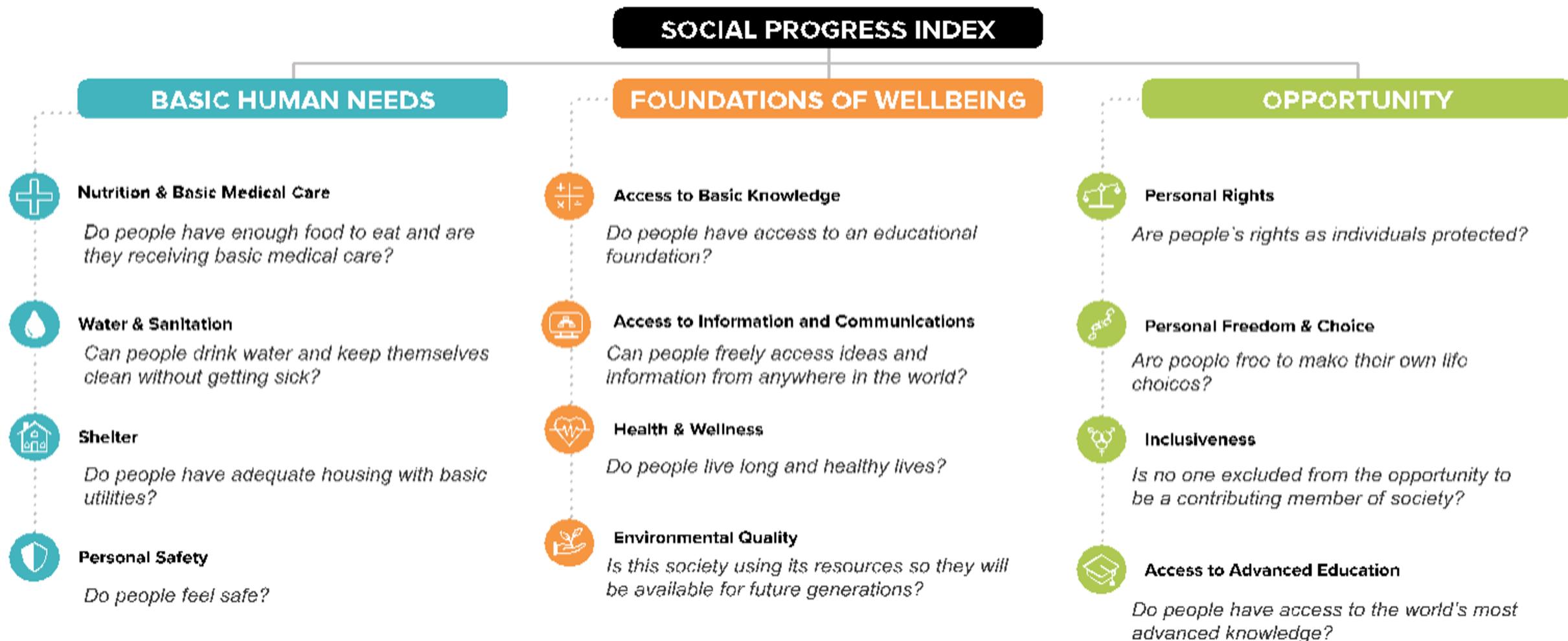


GDP + SPI = INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Social Progress Index design principles



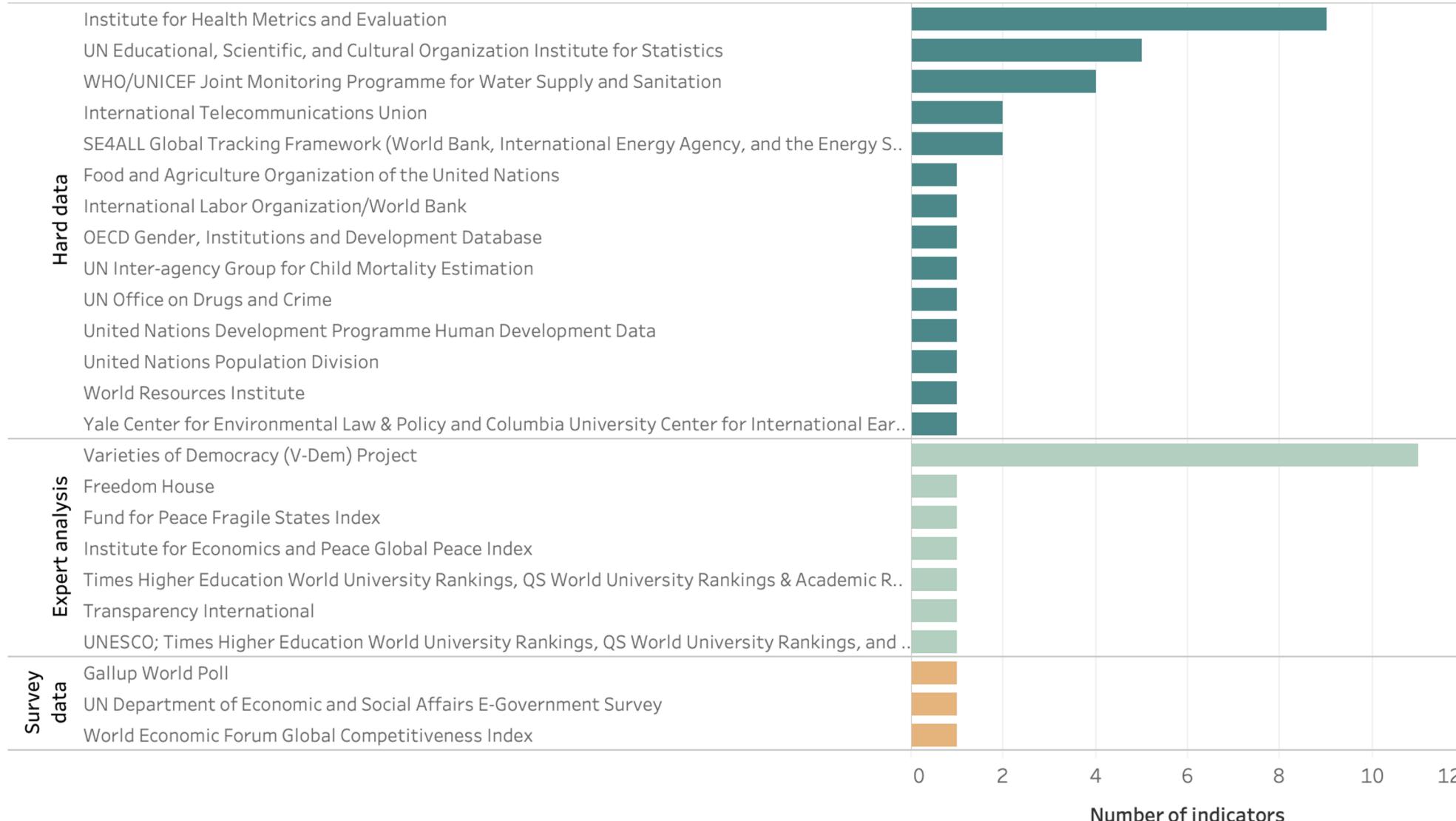
The Social Progress Index asks universally important questions about the success of our societies



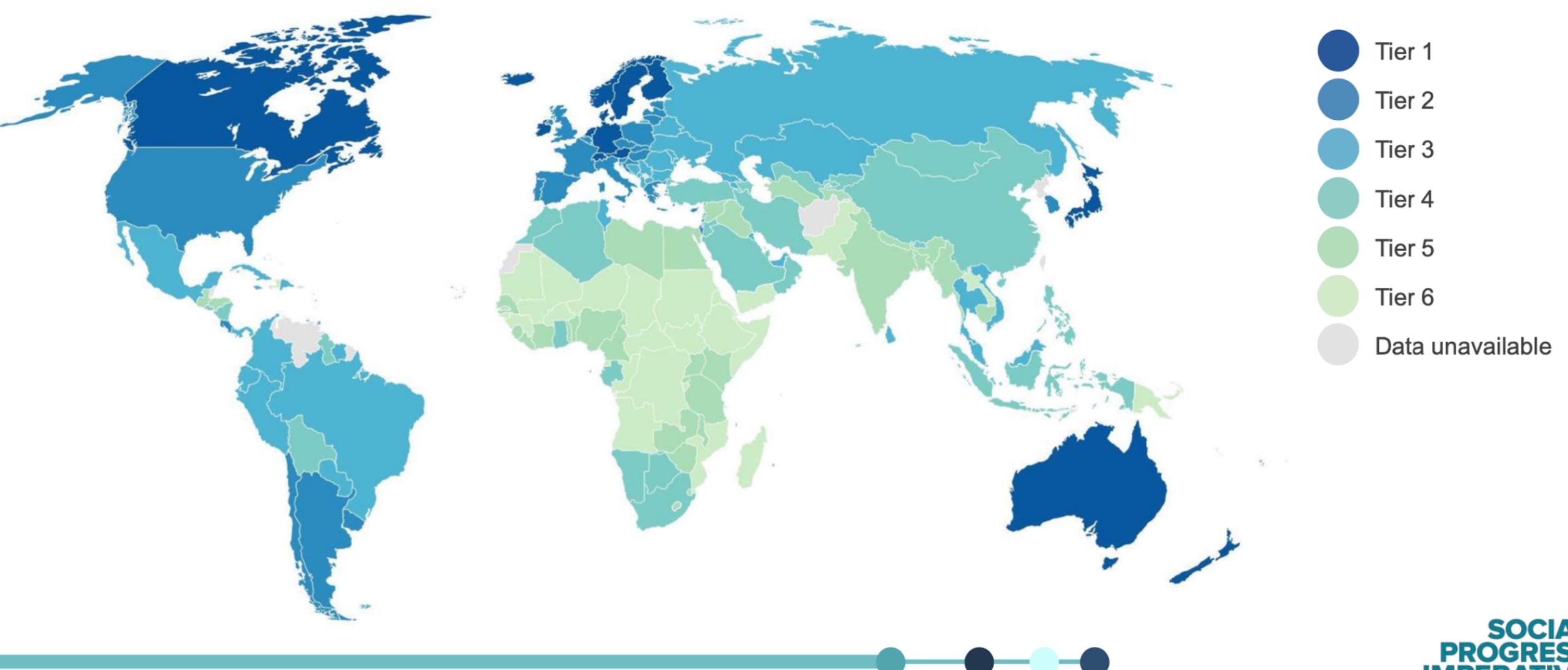
The 2021 social progress index collects 107,000 pieces of social and environmental data from the past 11 years. The index measures the social performance of 168 countries and helps us understand how 7 billion people across the globe are really living, and who is being left behind.



Indicator data are drawn from multilateral organizations, think tanks, and research institutes



2021 Social Progress Index results



2021 Social Progress Index rankings (1)

Tier 1			Tier 2			Tier 3			Tier 3		
Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Norway	92.63	15	Luxembourg	88.75	43	Bulgaria	78.81	69	Paraguay	71.49
2	Finland	92.26	16	Belgium	88.68	44	Romania	78.41	70	Colombia	71.35
3	Denmark	92.15	17	Korea, Republic of	88.42	45	Mauritius	77.30	71	Thailand	70.96
4	Iceland	91.78	18	United Kingdom	88.25	46	Trinidad and Tobago	76.82	72	Sri Lanka	70.81
5	Switzerland	91.78	19	France	88.23	47	Serbia	75.99	73	Dominican Republic	70.71
6	Canada	91.41	20	Spain	87.53	48	Ukraine	75.78	74	Maldives	70.40
7	Sweden	91.20	21	Estonia	87.38	49	Georgia	75.47	75	Suriname	70.22
8	Netherlands	90.57	22	Czechia	86.60	50	Kuwait	75.32	76	Cuba	70.18
9	Japan	90.44	23	Italy	86.56	51	Malaysia	75.22	77	Cabo Verde	70.00
10	Germany	90.32	24	United States	86.29	52	Panama	75.01	78	Vietnam	69.70
11	Australia	90.28	25	Portugal	85.97	53	Jamaica	75.00			
12	New Zealand	90.02	26	Slovenia	85.83	54	Belarus	74.83			
13	Ireland	89.47	27	Lithuania	85.58	55	Armenia	74.56			
14	Austria	89.44	28	Malta	85.24	56	Albania	74.51			
			29	Cyprus	85.03	57	Montenegro	74.15			
			30	Singapore	84.73	58	Tunisia	73.95			
			31	Greece	84.37	59	Ecuador	73.85			
			32	Israel	83.81	60	Moldova	73.67			
			33	Slovakia	83.69	61	Peru	73.61			
			34	Latvia	83.43	62	Russia	73.45			
			35	Poland	83.08	63	Republic of North Macedonia	73.05			
			36	Croatia	82.82	64	Kazakhstan	72.23			
			37	Chile	82.18	65	Brazil	72.06			
			38	Costa Rica	81.73	66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	71.91			
			39	Uruguay	81.15	67	United Arab Emirates	71.58			
			40	Barbados	80.74	68	Mexico	71.52			
			41	Argentina	80.38						
			42	Hungary	80.15						

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			41	Argentina	80.38						
			42	Hungary	80.15						

2021 Social Progress Index rankings (2)

Tier 4		
Rank	Country	Score
79	Mongolia	69.18
80	South Africa	69.17
81	Fiji	69.06
82	Kyrgyzstan	68.78
83	Jordan	68.77
84	Bhutan	68.44
85	Oman	68.09
86	Qatar	68.07
87	Turkey	67.99
88	Lebanon	67.79
89	Bolivia	67.69
90	Algeria	67.04
91	Botswana	66.96
92	West Bank & Gaza	66.73
93	Guyana	66.27
94	Indonesia	66.26
95	Uzbekistan	65.90
96	Bahrain	65.85
97	Philippines	65.73
98	Iran	65.72
99	Ghana	65.67
100	China	65.44
101	Morocco	65.24
102	Sao Tome and Principe	64.62
103	El Salvador	64.25
104	Gabon	64.05
105	Saudi Arabia	63.73
106	Namibia	63.38
107	Azerbaijan	62.90
108	Nicaragua	62.45

Tier 5					
Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
109	Egypt	60.29	139	Cameroon	52.07
110	Honduras	60.19	140	Uganda	52.02
111	Senegal	59.73	141	Eswatini	52.00
112	Guatemala	59.54	142	Liberia	51.67
113	Nepal	59.06			
114	Timor-Leste	58.85			
115	India	58.81			
116	Kenya	58.76			
117	Myanmar	58.62			
118	Iraq	58.35			
119	Libya	58.23			
120	Turkmenistan	57.58			
121	Bangladesh	56.87			
122	Gambia, The	56.49			
123	Tajikistan	56.33			
124	Malawi	55.64			
125	Benin	55.43			
126	Tanzania	55.17			
127	Comoros	54.71			
128	Cambodia	54.52			
129	Solomon Islands	54.03			
130	Lesotho	53.97			
131	Côte d'Ivoire	53.89			
132	Syria	53.78			
133	Togo	53.51			
134	Zimbabwe	53.33			
135	Zambia	53.29			
136	Sierra Leon	53.01			
137	Rwanda	53.01			
138	Nigeria	52.65			

Tier 6		
Rank	Country	Score
143	Pakistan	50.82
144	Burkina Faso	50.65
145	Laos	50.09
146	Djibouti	49.91
147	Congo, Republic of	49.45
148	Ethiopia	48.80
149	Madagascar	48.75
150	Mozambique	47.89
151	Mali	47.86
152	Mauritania	47.63
153	Angola	47.23
154	Equatorial Guinea	46.61
155	Sudan	46.40
156	Papua New Guinea	46.06
157	Haiti	45.96
158	Guinea-Bissau	45.49
159	Guinea	43.26
160	Burundi	42.64
161	Congo, Democratic Republic of	42.11
162	Niger	42.02
163	Yemen	38.90
164	Somalia	35.62
165	Eritrea	35.33
166	Chad	34.60
167	Central African Republic	33.53
168	South Sudan	32.50

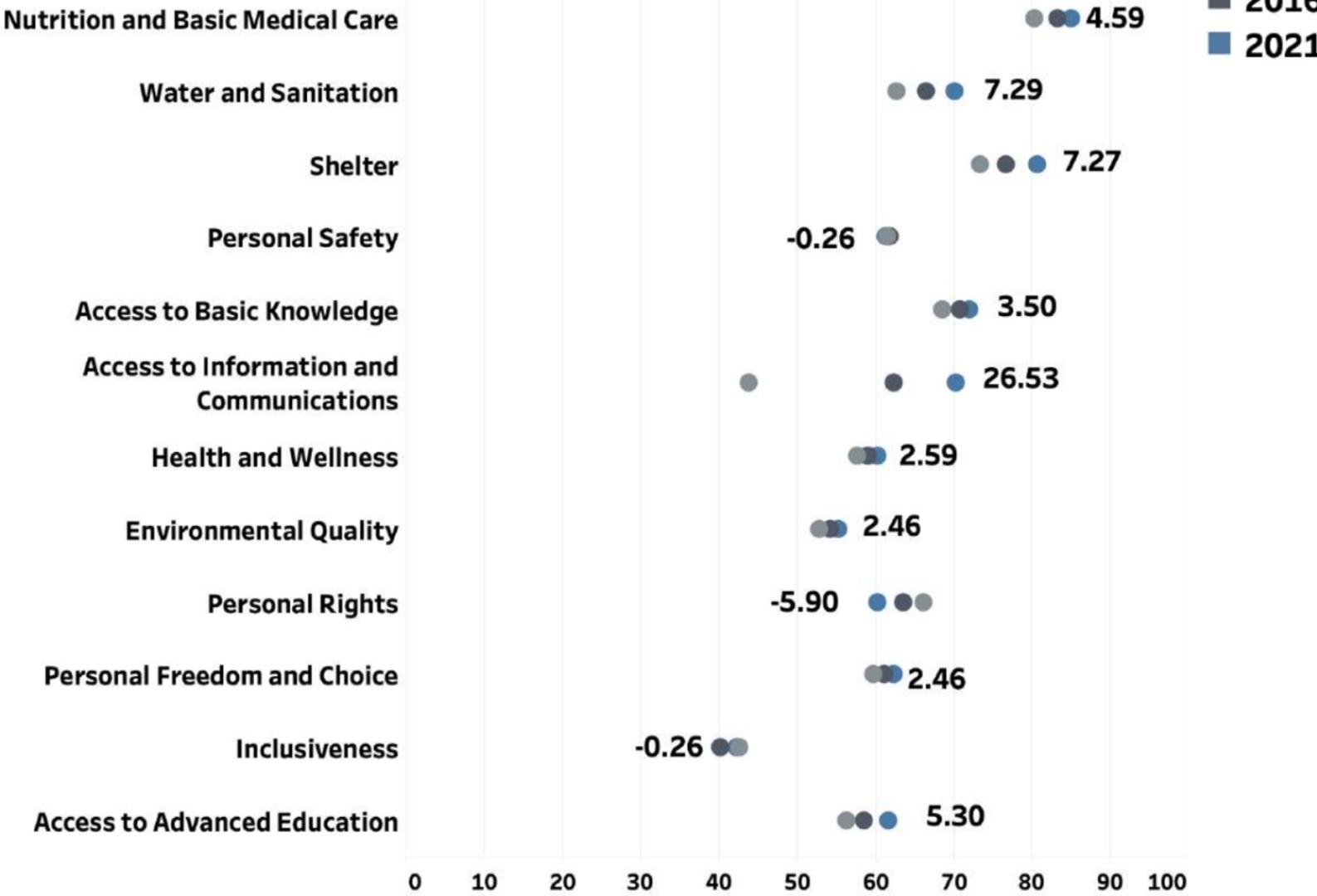
On average, the world is improving... but progress is slow and uneven

Since 2011, the population-weighted world average score has improved by 4.63 points.



147 countries (86% of those measured) have improved by one point or more. Four countries (2%) have declined. Of the 147 countries that improved, **67 countries (40%) have improved by five or more points.**

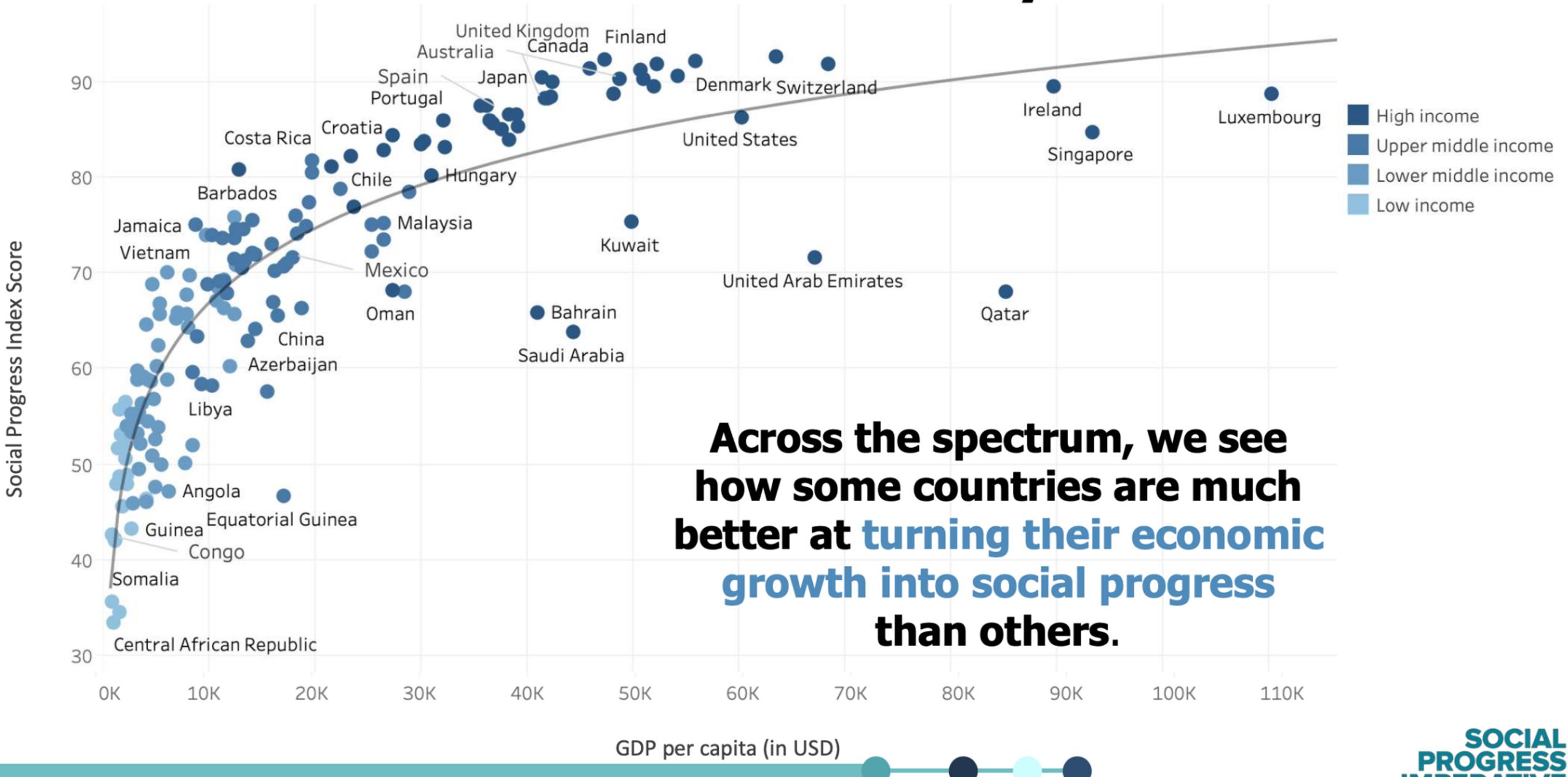
From 2011 to 2021 the world improved on 9 of 12 components



Since 2011, the world has improved most on **Access to Information and Communications, Water and Sanitation, Shelter, and Access to Advanced Education.**

World progress has been uneven, with a significant decline in **Personal Rights** and stagnation on **Personal Safety and Inclusiveness.**

GDP is not destiny



Countries with the greatest improvements since 2011

8 – 10 points improvement



Fiji



Bhutan

+ 10 points improvement



The Gambia



Myanmar



Sri Lanka



Ethiopi

a



United Arab
Emirates



Sierra Leone



Tunisia



Eswatini



Uzbekistan

The greatest strides are being made in lower income countries, particularly in Africa and parts of Asia.

Countries that have declined in social progress since 2011



United
States of
America



Brazi
l



Syria



South
Sudan

Four countries have made **no overall social progress** since 2011.

Their declines are slight, with **South Sudan** suffering from the largest decline.

POLAND

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

	Score/ Value	Rank	Strength/ Weakness
	92.68	22	●

Nutrition & Basic Medical Care

	97.2	35	●
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	2.5	1	●
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	19.3	29	●
Child stunting (% of children)	4.82	46	●
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	5.63	14	●
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	4.39	32	●

Water & Sanitation

	98.61	13	●
Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene attributable deaths (per 100,000 pop.)	0.29	27	●
Access to improved water source (proportion of population)	1	26	●
Access to improved sanitation (proportion of population)	1	23	●

Shelter

	90.09	52	●
Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking (% of pop.)	100	1	●
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	100	1	●
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	3.9	69	●
Dissatisfaction with housing affordability (0=low; 1=high)	0.49	96	●

Personal Safety

	84.84	21	○
Transportation related fatalities (deaths/100,000)	9.53	48	●
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	2	8	●
Political killings and torture (0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)	0.91	53	●
Deaths from interpersonal violence (deaths/100,000)	1.3	42	●

Note

Overall index, component and dimension scores are on a 0-100 scale; indicators scores are raw values.

Comparing Countries

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

Hungary, Slovakia, Portugal, Latvia, Panama, Greece, Romania, Turkey, Estonia, Oman, Lithuania, Croatia.

Social Progress Index GDP per Capita PPP

Score/Value

Rank

Strength/Weakness

83.08

35/168

\$32,238

36/163

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

	Score/ Value	Rank	Strength/ Weakness
	82.06	37	●

Access to Basic Knowledge

	92.62	37	●
Equal access to quality education (0=unequal; 4=equal)	3.24	39	●
Women with no schooling (% of women)	0	23	●
Gender parity in secondary attainment (distance from parity)	0.06	72	●
Primary school enrollment (% of children)	97.84	74	●
Secondary school attainment (% of population)	85.8	47	●

Access to Information & Communications

	86.24	33	●
Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	127.73	1	●
Access to online governance (0=low; 1=high)	0.96	9	●
Media censorship (0=frequent; 4=rare)	2.12	99	●
Internet users (% of pop)	80.44	46	●

Health and Wellness

	72.12	51	●
Life expectancy at 60 (years)	22.11	47	●
Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	337.77	73	●
Access to essential health services (0=none; 100=full coverage)	83.18	38	●
Equal access to quality healthcare (0=unequal; 4=equal)	2.54	74	●

Environmental Quality

	77.27	46	●
Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	38.74	93	●
Deaths from lead exposure (deaths/100,000)	5.08	48	●
Particulate matter pollution (mean annual exposure, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	20.34	74	●
Species protection (0=low; 100=high)	100	1	●

OPPORTUNITY

	Score/ Value	Rank	Strength/ Weakness
	74.5	38	●

Personal Rights

	83.22	56	●
Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	34	44	●
Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.71	86	●
Freedom of religion (0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)	3.52	79	●
Access to justice (0=non-existent; 1=observed)	0.74	76	●
Property rights for women (0=no right; 5=full rights)	4.73	39	●

Personal Freedom & Choice

	78.33	32	●
Vulnerable employment (% of employees)	15.99	48	●
Early marriage (% of women)	1.01	11	●
Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	71.8	76	●
Perception of corruption (0=high; 100=low)	56	39	●
Young people not in education, employment or training (% of youth)	8.13	25	●

Inclusiveness

	60.67	38	●
Acceptance of gays and lesbians (0=low; 100=high)	0.47	44	●
Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	5.6	78	●
Equality of political power by gender (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.5	34	●
Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.8	24	●
Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.74	39	●

Access to Advanced Education

	75.78	33	●
Expected years of tertiary education	3.17	35	●
Women with advanced education (%)	0.64	36	●
Quality weighted universities (points)	70.2	19	●
Citable documents (documents/1,000)	1.37	35	●
Academic freedom (0=low; 1=high)	0.86	55	●

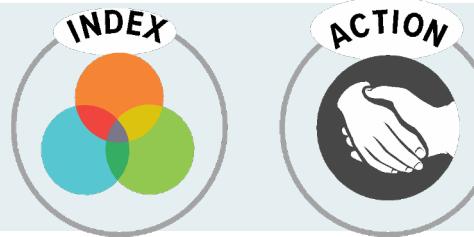
Key
● Overperforming by 1 or more pts.
○ Underperforming by less than 1 pt.

The Social Progress Index captures outcomes related to **all 17 Sustainable Development Goals** in a simple but rigorous framework designed for aggregation, making it an **invaluable proxy measure of SDG performance**.

The Social Progress Index and the SDGs

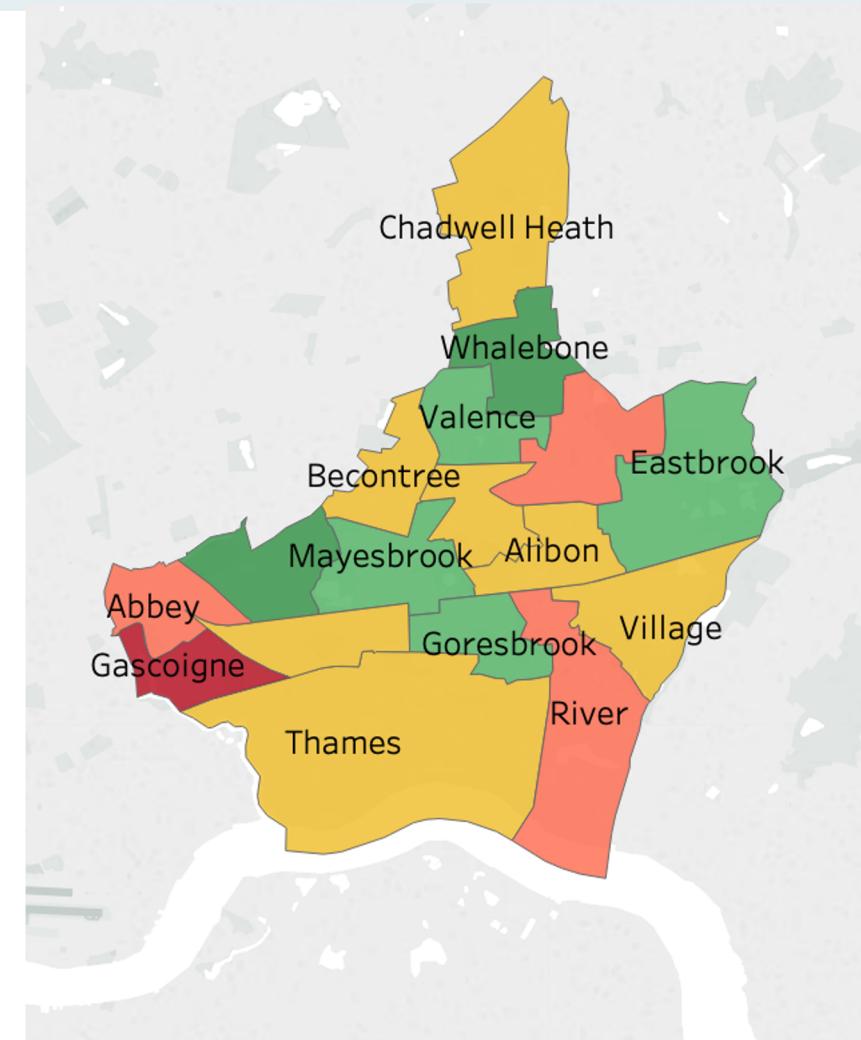


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2. **Applications around the world**
3. Cursory look into SPI methodology
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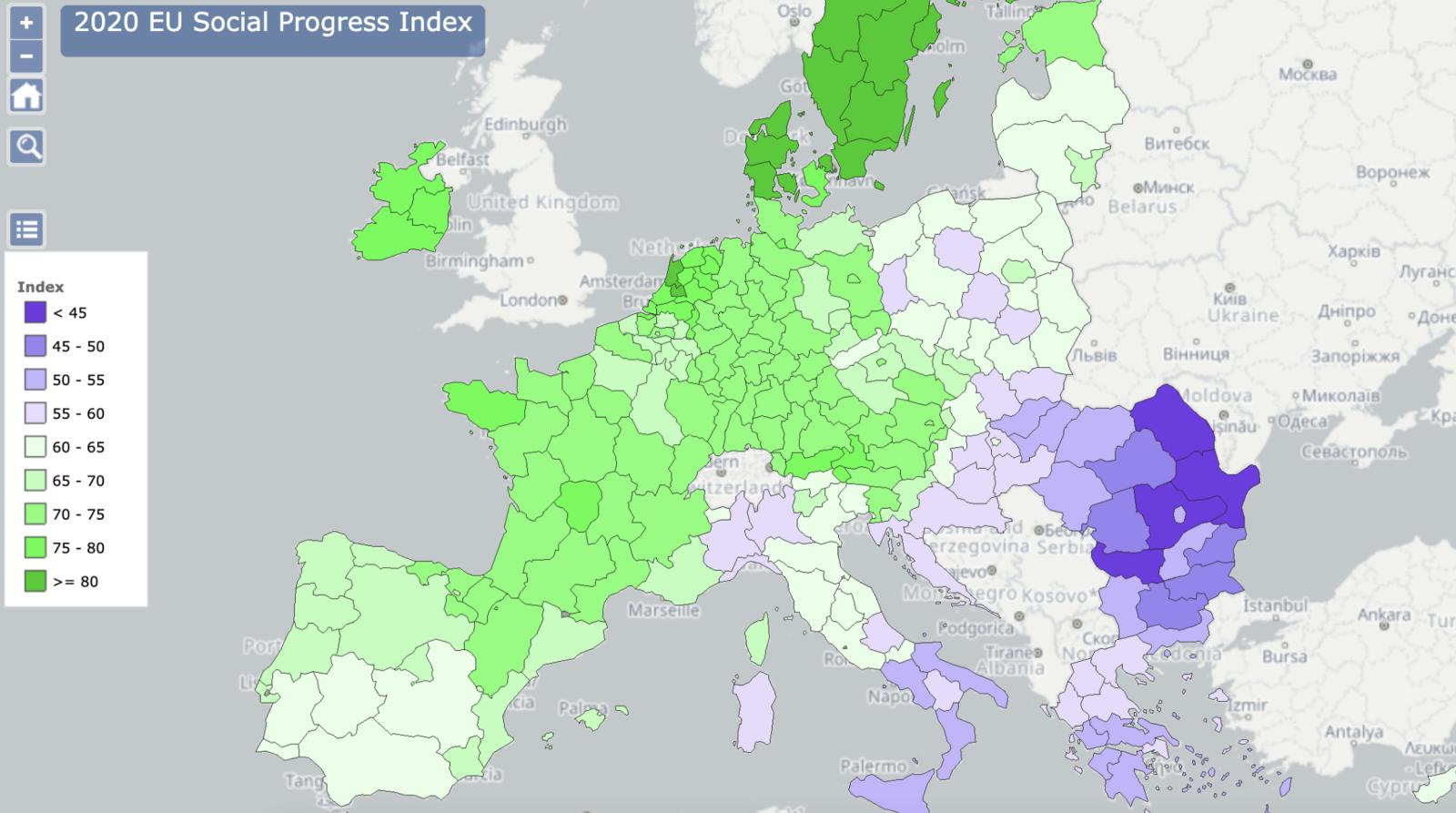
THE CASE OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM ACTION AND IMPACT

- The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham has used a local ward-level Social Progress Index as a strategic tool since 2016.
- The SPI helped to effectively allocate resources and tackle issues such as domestic violence, homelessness, and fuel poverty.
- The Borough reports improved social outcomes and savings >£3m through preventive measures as a result.
- SPI is also used to ensure social value in public procurement.



The EU Regional Social Progress Index

2020 EU Social Progress Index



The European Commission DG REGIO has developed its own **EU Regional SPI** for the 240 NUTS 2 regions of the EU, with its second edition launched in December 2020.

A pilot project was conducted in 10 EU regions. Regional stakeholders and public administrations across the EU referred to SPI as a very useful tool that provides **a common framework and language for all European regions** to measure social progress and prioritise social and environmental policies.

	Score/value	Rank	
EU Regional Social Progress Index	57.85	215/272	Mazowieckie
GDP PPP per capita (2011)	€26,700	97/272	 Poland

	Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank
Basic Human Needs	58.38	256		Foundations of Wellbeing	57.13	206		Opportunity
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	64.55	240		Access to Basic Knowledge	90.56	15		Personal Rights
Mortality rate before age 65	0.21	236		Secondary enrolment rate	0.98	37		Trust in the political system
Infant mortality	3.85	172		Lower secondary completion only	8.70	21		Trust in the legal system
Unmet medical needs	10.55	259		Early school leaving	4.33	9		Trust in the police
Insufficient food	14.19	228						Quality and accountability of government services
Water and Sanitation	59.87	258		Access to Information and Communications	56.93	186		Personal Freedom and Choice
Satisfaction with water quality*		220		Internet at home	73.00	168		Freedom over life choices*
Lack of toilet in dwelling	4.76	227		Broadband at home	69.00	184		Teenage pregnancy
Uncollected sewage	18.16	258		Online interaction with public authorities	28.00	207		Young people not in education, employment or training
Sewage treatment	0.00	236						Corruption
Shelter	43.15	249		Health and Wellness	55.16	242		Tolerance and Inclusion
Burdensome cost of housing	64.89	264		Life expectancy	77.30	227		Impartiality of government services
Satisfaction with housing	16.95	203		General health status	56.98	253		Tolerance for immigrants*
Overcrowding	45.66	242		Premature deaths from cancer	106.90	230		Tolerance for minorities*
Lack of adequate heating	10.73	198		Premature deaths from heart disease	105.50	233		Attitudes toward people with disabilities
Personal Safety	67.60	244		Unmet dental needs	5.75	213		Tolerance for homosexuals*
Homicide rate	1.33	188		Environmental Quality	33.01	248		Gender gap
Safety at night*		178		Satisfaction with air quality*		227		Community safety net*
Traffic deaths	117.82	262		Air pollution-pm10	29.87	245		Access to Advanced Education
				Air pollution-pm2.5	23.73	254		Tertiary education attainment
				Air pollution-ozone	109.43	107		Tertiary enrolment
				Pollution, grime or other environmental problems	10.91	116		Lifelong learning
				Protected land (Natura 2000)	15.91	142		

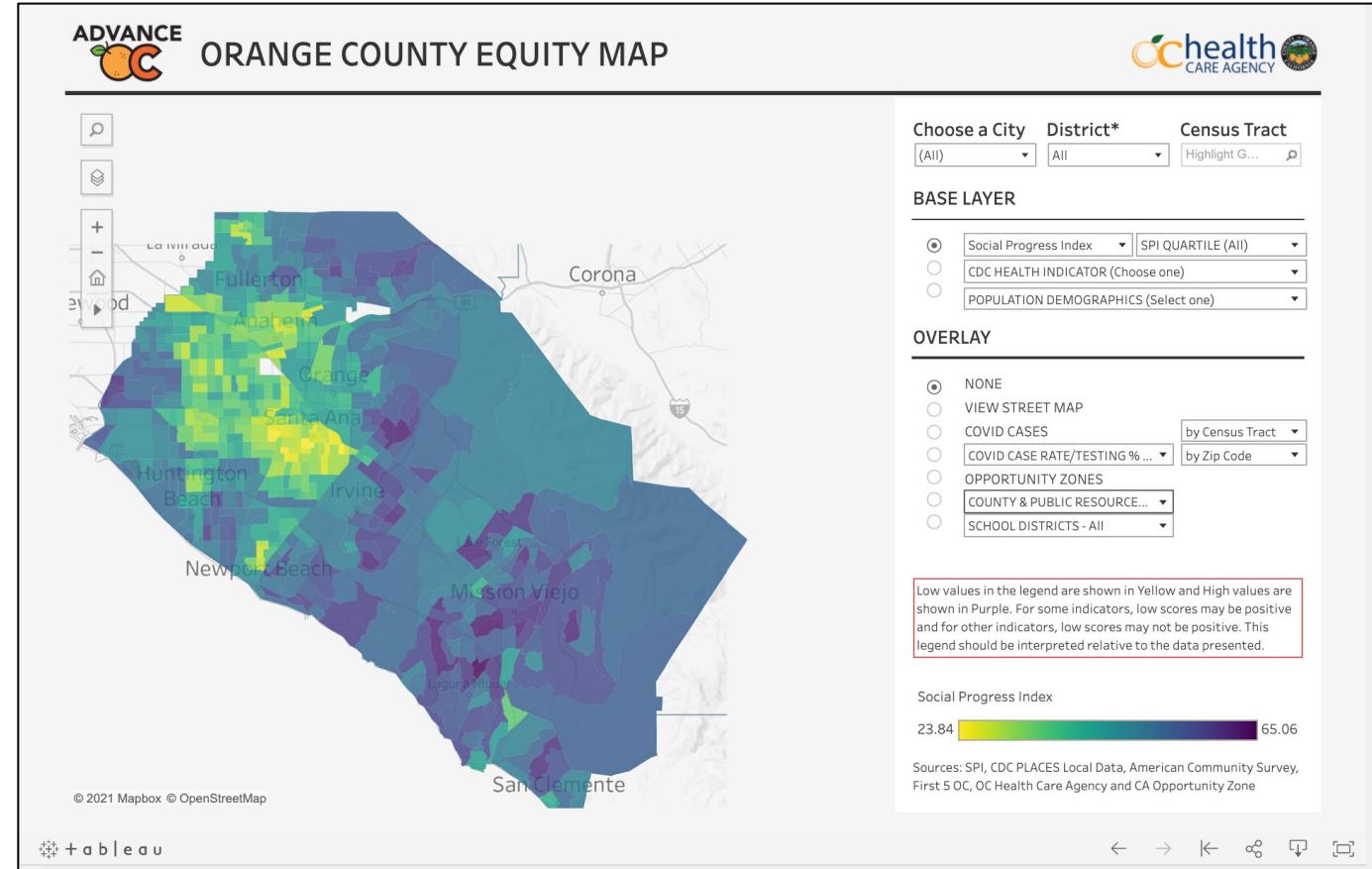
 Underperforming  Less than one point under neutral  Neutral  Less than one point over neutral  Overperforming

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 regions of similar GDP per capita: Eastern Scotland, Região Autónoma da Madeira, ProvenceAlpesCôte d'Azur, Alsace, Marche, Zahodna Slovenija, LänsiSuomi, Koblenz, SchleswigHolstein, Norra Mellansverige, Illes Balears, Niederösterreich, Östra Mellansverige, EteläSuomi, Friesland (NL)

*Raw data cannot be shown for Gallup indicators

Mapping equity in Orange County US

- The OC Equity Map is a data platform that spotlights social and health disparities in Orange County neighborhoods through 580 census tracts across multiple dimensions, focusing on Covid-19.
- The Social Progress Index forms the foundation of the tool which acts as a common base of truth for all sides of the government and business spectrum, from which policy and investment priorities can be determined.

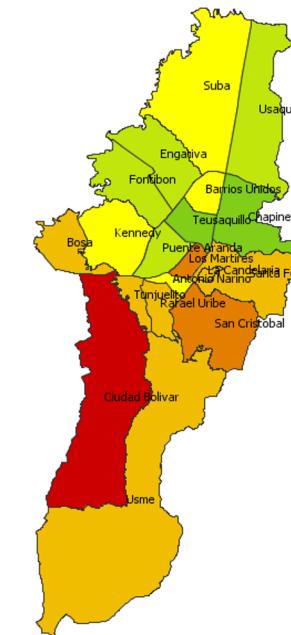


Enabling progress in Colombian cities

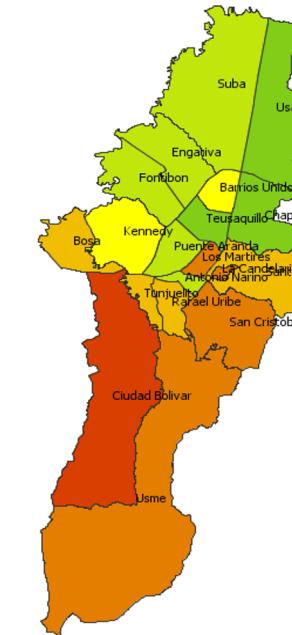
- Social progress tracked over a 5-year period in **13 major Colombian cities** and neighborhoods of Bogota provides a new perspective to guide urban and social policies and planning, improving social conditions for its citizens.

Bogota Social Progress

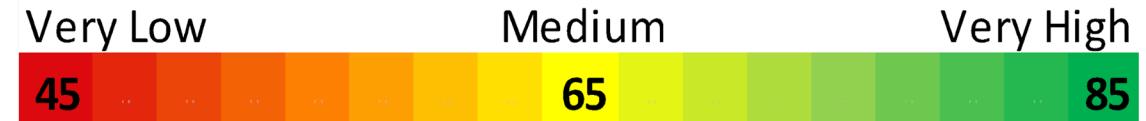
2009



2011



2014



Innovating around the Social Progress Framework

This year, we released the second edition of the Youth Progress Index, our first age **disaggregated analysis** of quality of life for a specific demographic.

This **flexibility to innovate** and apply the index to measure progress in different contexts, for different groups, is one of the SPI model's great strengths.

The Youth Progress Index



Basic Human Needs



Foundations of Wellbeing



Opportunity

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

- Undernourishment
- Depth of food deficit
- Maternal mortality rate
- Child mortality rate
- Deaths from infectious diseases

Water and Sanitation

- Access to piped water
- Rural access to improved water source
- Access to improved sanitation and facilities
- Youth satisfaction with water

Shelter

- Youth availability of affordable housing
- Access to electricity
- Quality of electricity supply
- Youth household air pollution deaths

Personal safety

- Homicide rate
- Level of violent crime
- Perceived criminality
- Political terror
- Youth traffic deaths
- Youth safe walking alone

Access to Basic Knowledge

- Youth literacy
- Primary school enrollment
- Gross school enrollment
- Gender parity in secondary enrollment
- Female population with some secondary education
- Male population with some secondary education

Access to Information and Communications

- Youth mobile telephones
- Youth internet users
- Press freedom

Health and Wellness

- Healthy life expectancy at birth
- Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases
- Youth suicide rate
- Death rate from HIV/AIDS

Environmental Quality

- Wastewater management
- Biodiversity and habitat
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Youth air pollution attributable deaths
- Youth satisfaction with air quality

Personal Rights

- Political rights
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of assembly/association
- Private property rights
- Youth confidence in police
- Percent of young members of parliament

Personal Freedom and Choice

- Youth freedom over life choices
- Freedom of religion
- Early marriage
- Satisfied demand for contraception
- Corruption
- Youth perception of corruption

Inclusion

- Youth openness towards immigrants
- Youth openness towards homosexuals
- Youth community safety net
- Discrimination and violence against minorities
- Religious tolerance
- Youth not in employment and not in education
- Youth employment gap

Access to Advanced Education

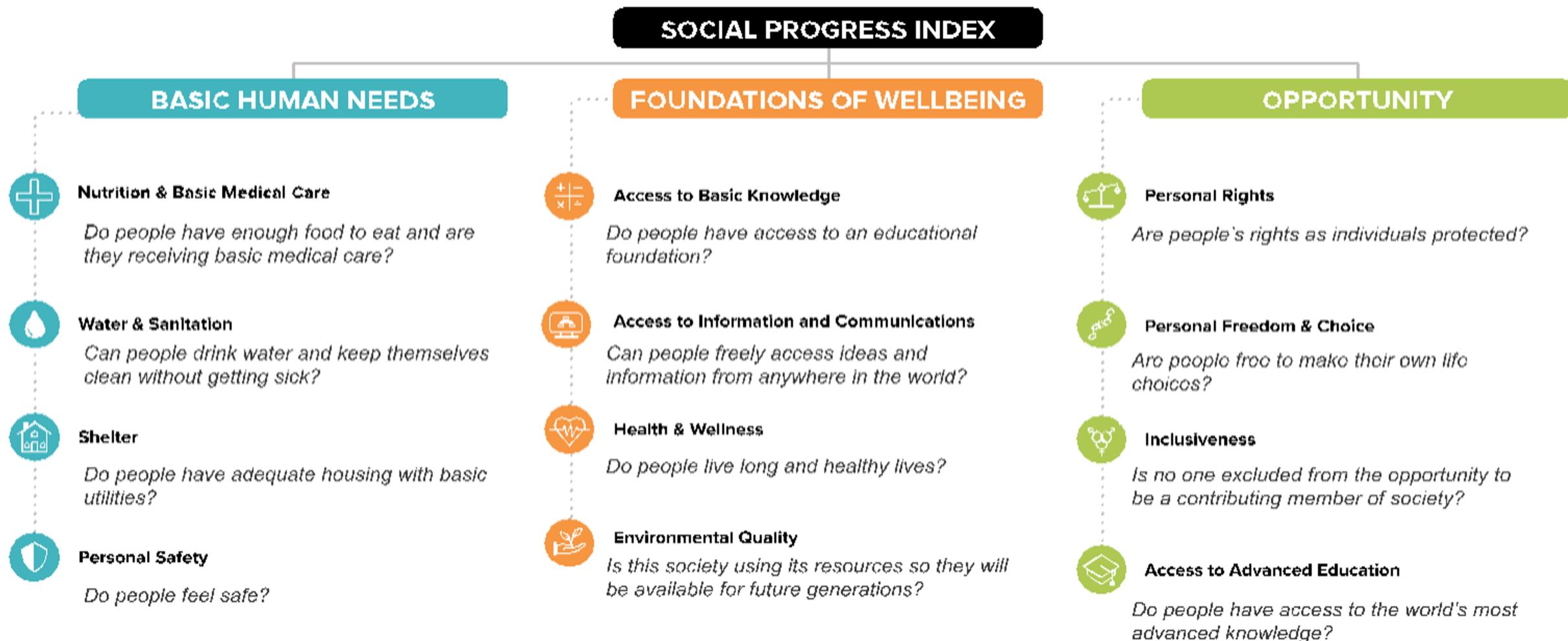
- Years of tertiary schooling
- Women's average years in school
- Inequality in attainment of education
- Tertiary enrollment rate

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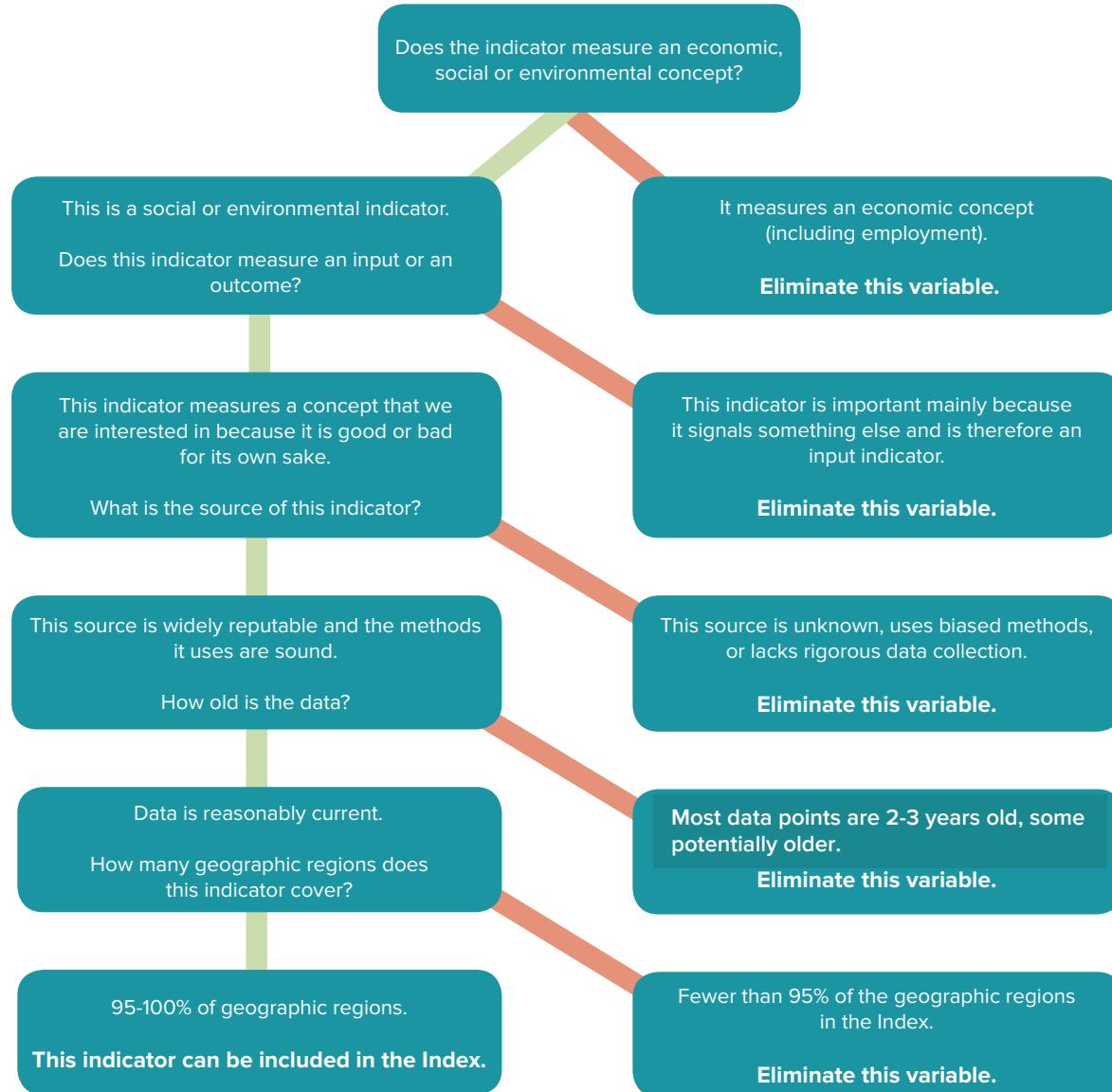
Social Progress Index Framework

Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Access to Basic Knowledge	Personal Rights
Water and Sanitation	Access to Information and Communication	Personal Freedom and Choice
Shelter	Health and Wellness	Inclusiveness
Personal Safety	Environmental Quality	Access to Advanced Education

The Social Progress Index asks universally important questions about the success of our societies



INDICATOR SELECTION CRITERIA



THE BEST AVAILABLE DATA – FOR THE BEST POSSIBLE MODEL

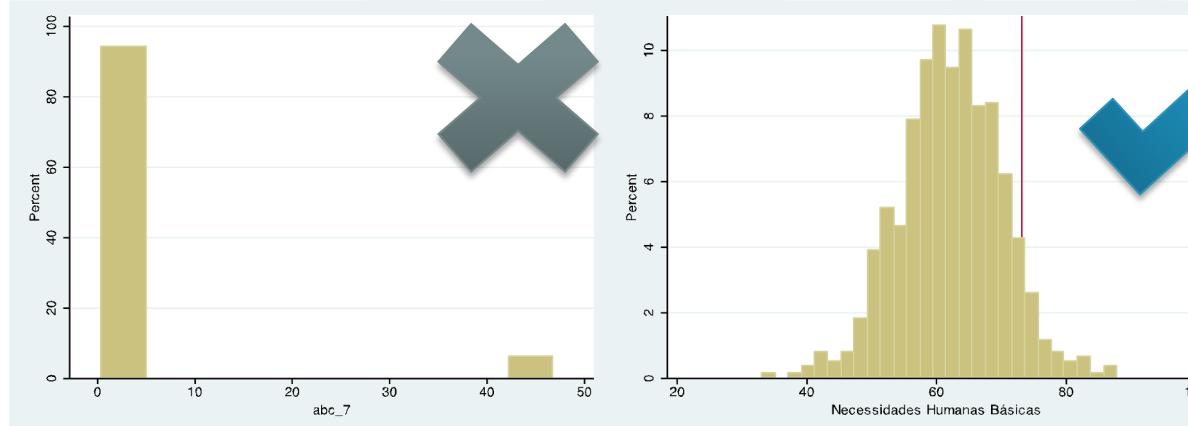
We need to look for some simple but essential **statistical characteristics**:

Have more observation units than indicators. (>30)

Have indicators with good distributions

Avoid perfect correlations between indicators

Look for outliers



PREPARATIONS BEFORE INDEX CALCULATIONS

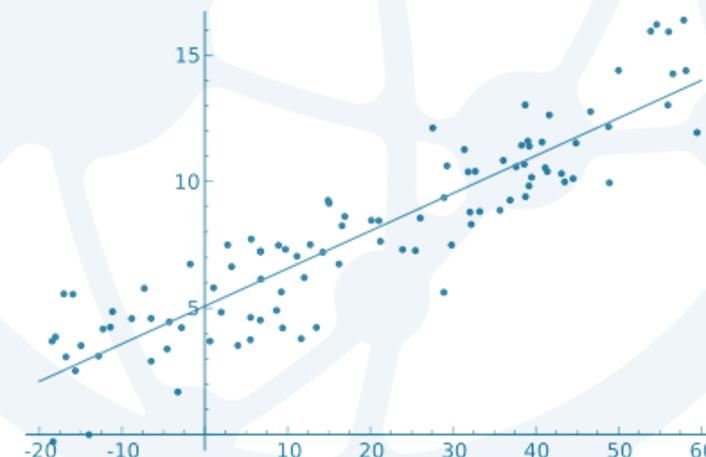
Imputation of missing data

Identify outliers

**Make scale adjustments and transform highly skewed indicators
(capping, bucketing)**

Invert indicators that are negatively related to Social Progress

Standardisation (z-scores)



UTOPIAS AND DYSTOPIAS

Before calculating the index, it is important to determine the values that would represent the absolute best case (**utopia**) and the absolute worst case (**dystopia**) for each indicator. In the dataset, two fictitious units should be created to represent all the best case scenarii and all the worst case scenarii.



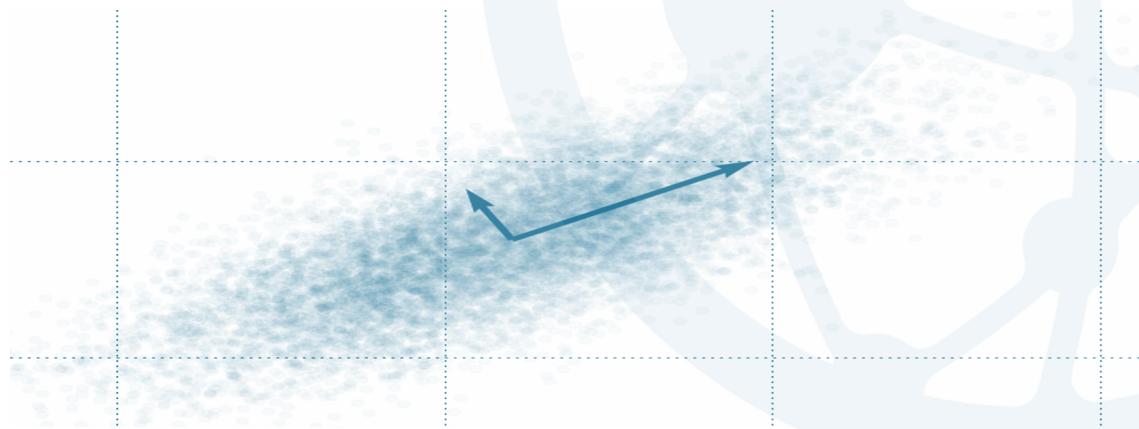
The utopia and dystopia values will be used to transform scores to the 0-100 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 100 is the best possible score (refer to “Calculating component, dimension and index scores”).

This makes the final scores more easily interpretable and comparable across components.

APPLYING THE PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS

Principal Components Analysis (PCA) is used to evaluate the fit of indicators within components and determine indicator **weights** within components. If indicators are chosen well to reflect a component, this method helps us identify **robust and consistent** combinations of indicators for each component.

To create indexes with **variables that measure similar things** (conceptually). To get a small set of variables (preferably uncorrelated) from a large set of variables (most of which are correlated to each other)



WEIGHTING AND AGGREGATION

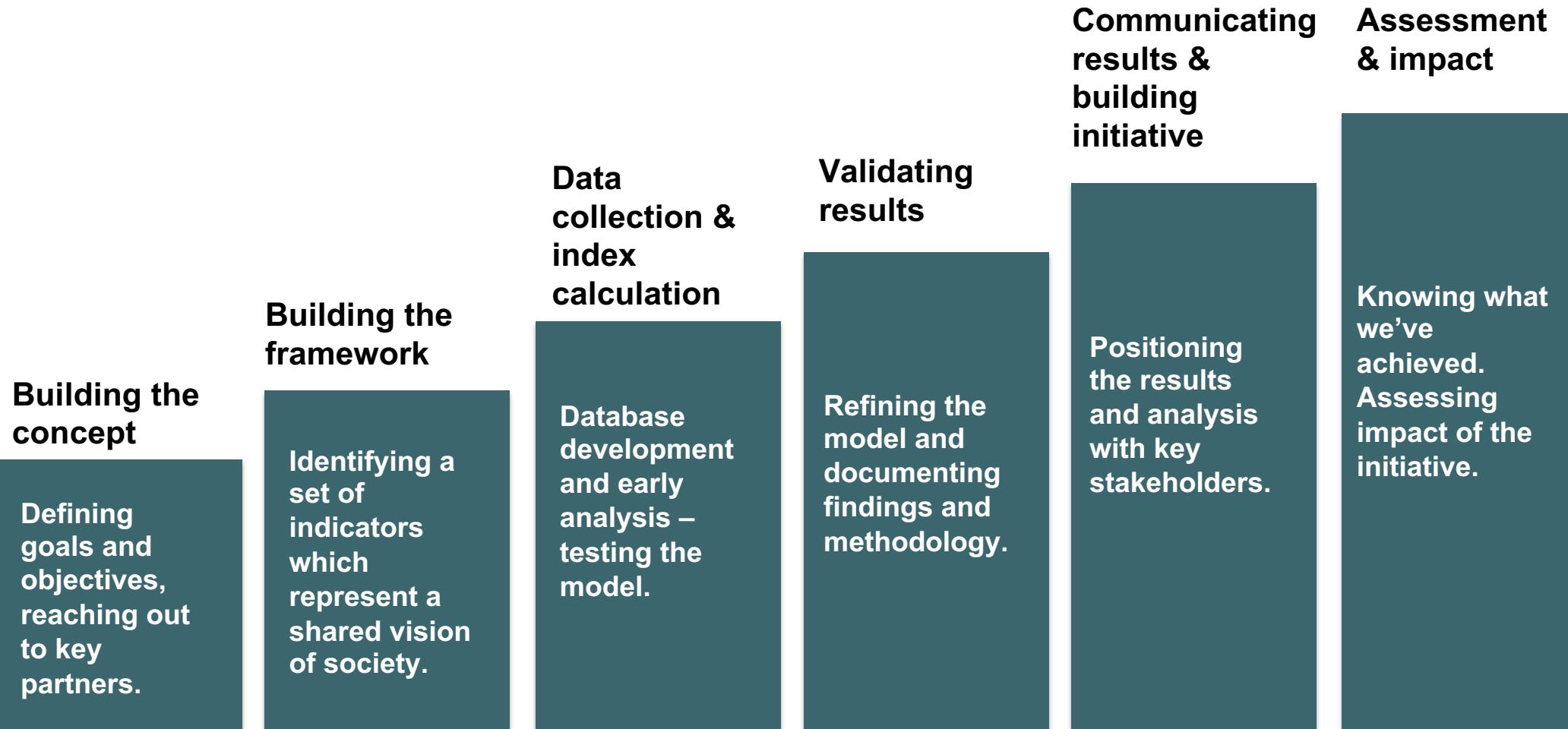
Each dimension is simply the average of the four components that make up that dimension; and the overall index is calculated as the simple average of the three dimensions.

$$\text{Dimension}_d = \frac{1}{4} \sum_c \text{Component}_c$$

$$SPI = \frac{1}{3} \sum_d \text{Dimension}_d$$

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Creating a subnational Social Progress Index



Storing data

The Social Progress Index framework offers a useful structuring method for folders, it is very intuitive and easy to navigate. Data should be stored according to (Dimensions and) Components.

For example:

- BHN
 - NBMC
 - WS
 - S
 - PS
- FoW
 - ABK
 - AIC
 - HW
 - EQ
- Opp
 - PR
 - PFC
 - Incl
 - AAE

KEEPING TRACK

Storing summary information on indicators in one place – Indicator tracker

Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and	Undernourishment (% of pop.)	11/09/2018	30/04/2019	Yes	Sept. 2019	Annual	Yes	http://www.ifa.org	The prevalence	2001-2017	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and	Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	9/xx/18	30/04/2019	Yes	Sept. 2019	Annual	Yes	http://ghdx.healthdata.org	Maternal death	1990-2030	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and	Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	10/xx/18	01/05/2019	Yes	Oct. 2019	Annual	Yes	http://www.childmortality.org	Probability of death	1950-2017	Yes	No
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and	Child stunting (% of children)	9/xx/18	30/04/2019	Yes	Sept. 2019	Annual	Yes	http://ghdx.healthdata.org	Prevalence of stunting	1990-2030	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and	Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000 live births)	9/xx/18	06/05/2019	Yes	Sept. 2019	Annual	Yes	http://ghdx.healthdata.org	Age-standardized	1990-2017	Yes	Yes
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Access to at least basic drinking water (%)	Mid June/19	18/06/2019	Yes	June 2020?	Annual	Yes	https://washdata.org	The percentage	2000-2017	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Access to piped water (% of pop.)	Mid June/19	19/06/2019	Yes	June 2020?	Annual	Yes	https://washdata.org	The percentage	2000-2017	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Access to at least basic sanitation facility (%)	Mid June/19	20/06/2019	Yes	June 2020?	Annual	Yes	https://washdata.org	The percentage	2000-2017	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Rural open defecation (% of pop.)	Mid June/19	21/06/2019	Yes	June 2020?	Annual	Yes	https://washdata.org	The percentage	2000-2017	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Shelter	Access to electricity (% of pop.)	01/05/2019	28/06/2019	Yes	May 2020	Annual	Yes	https://data.worldbank.org	The percentage	1990-2017	No	No

FEW more tips – see Data Collection and Maintenance Guidelines

- Maintaining original data
- Keeping indicator manipulations separate
- Bringing it all together and Indicator labelling

Province Name	Province acronym	Year	nbmc_SchN utProg	nbmc_Infant DR	nbmc_IMM R	nbmc_LessF ood	nbmc_Hung ry	ws_PipedW ater	ws_UnsafeW ater	ws_Sanitatio n	ws_PitToile
Western Cape	(WC)	2018	-0.08	-16.59	-68.30	-18.29	-0.06	0.77	0.92	0.93	0.0
Eastern Cape	(EC)	2018	-0.26	-15.93	-148.47	-32.12	-0.04	0.33	0.86	0.44	-26.4
Northern Cape	(NC)	2018	-0.22	-34.81	-121.37	-15.00	-0.09	0.50	0.86	0.77	0.0
Free State	(FS)	2018	-0.23	-34.34	-174.63	-25.45	-0.07	0.43	0.89	0.76	-13.7
KwaZulu-Natal	(KZN)	2018	-0.22	-16.10	-127.14	-24.90	-0.09	0.35	0.92	0.45	-22.8
North-West	(NW)	2018	-0.20	-39.16	-172.17	-24.05	-0.07	0.27	0.92	0.48	-8.6
Gauteng Province	(GP)	2018	-0.09	-22.38	-128.78	-20.22	-0.04	0.61	0.97	0.89	0.0
Mpumalanga Province	(MP)	2018	-0.24	-21.03	-132.19	-14.94	-0.06	0.26	0.87	0.43	-22.8
Limpopo Province	(LP)	2018	-0.31	-20.28	-165.16	-23.60	-0.02	0.13	0.97	0.24	-23.8
Western Cape	(WC)	2017	-0.07	-18.53	-68.30	-14.17	-0.06	0.77	0.91	0.93	0.0
Eastern Cape	(EC)	2017	-0.26	-17.58	-148.47	-34.23	-0.04	0.31	0.85	0.42	-26.4
Northern Cape	(NC)	2017	-0.21	-31.50	-121.37	-34.48	-0.11	0.49	0.88	0.74	0.0
Free State	(FS)	2017	-0.22	-35.64	-174.63	-17.92	-0.07	0.45	0.86	0.75	-13.7
KwaZulu-Natal	(KZN)	2017	-0.21	-18.96	-127.14	-31.34	-0.09	0.35	0.91	0.44	-22.8
North-West	(NW)	2017	-0.19	-33.90	-172.17	-20.69	-0.07	0.27	0.93	0.48	-8.6
Gauteng Province	(GP)	2017	-0.09	-21.33	-128.78	-26.32	-0.06	0.63	0.97	0.88	0.0
Mpumalanga Province	(MP)	2017	-0.25	-22.92	-132.19	-17.80	-0.08	0.28	0.86	0.42	-22.8
Limpopo Province	(LP)	2017	-0.33	-23.98	-165.16	-22.46	-0.02	0.13	0.95	0.25	-23.8
Western Cape	(WC)	2016	-0.07	-16.80	-66.50	-6.06	-0.08	0.77	0.98	0.93	0.0
Eastern Cape	(EC)	2016	-0.28	-18.60	-174.15	-31.69	-0.05	0.32	0.84	0.42	-34.8
Northern Cape	(NC)	2016	-0.19	-37.09	-120.68	-19.74	-0.10	0.47	0.91	0.73	-1.8
Free State	(FS)	2016	-0.22	-37.65	-203.26	-20.65	-0.07	0.44	0.87	0.75	-18.1
KwaZulu-Natal	(KZN)	2016	-0.21	-19.04	-127.82	-28.57	-0.11	0.35	0.90	0.46	-23.6
North-West	(NW)	2016	-0.18	-33.13	-180.08	-36.17	-0.07	0.26	0.91	0.47	-9.8
Gauteng Province	(GP)	2016	-0.09	-21.51	-149.75	-22.49	-0.06	0.64	0.97	0.88	-0.0
Mpumalanga Province	(MP)	2016	-0.24	-22.39	-119.54	-23.73	-0.07	0.28	0.86	0.41	-22.8
Limpopo Province	(LP)	2016	-0.35	-23.32	-149.32	-26.98	-0.03	0.12	0.97	0.24	-24.5
Western Cape	(WC)	2015	-0.08	-18.10	-83.90	-11.41	-0.08	0.77	0.98	0.93	0.0
Eastern Cape	(EC)	2015	-0.28	-16.44	-172.70	-33.93	-0.05	0.31	0.82	0.42	-52.8

▶	Data	NBMC	WS	Shelter	PS	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ	+
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Thank you.

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