



# Social Progress Index: Subnational Insights

**SOCIAL  
PROGRESS  
IMPERATIVE**

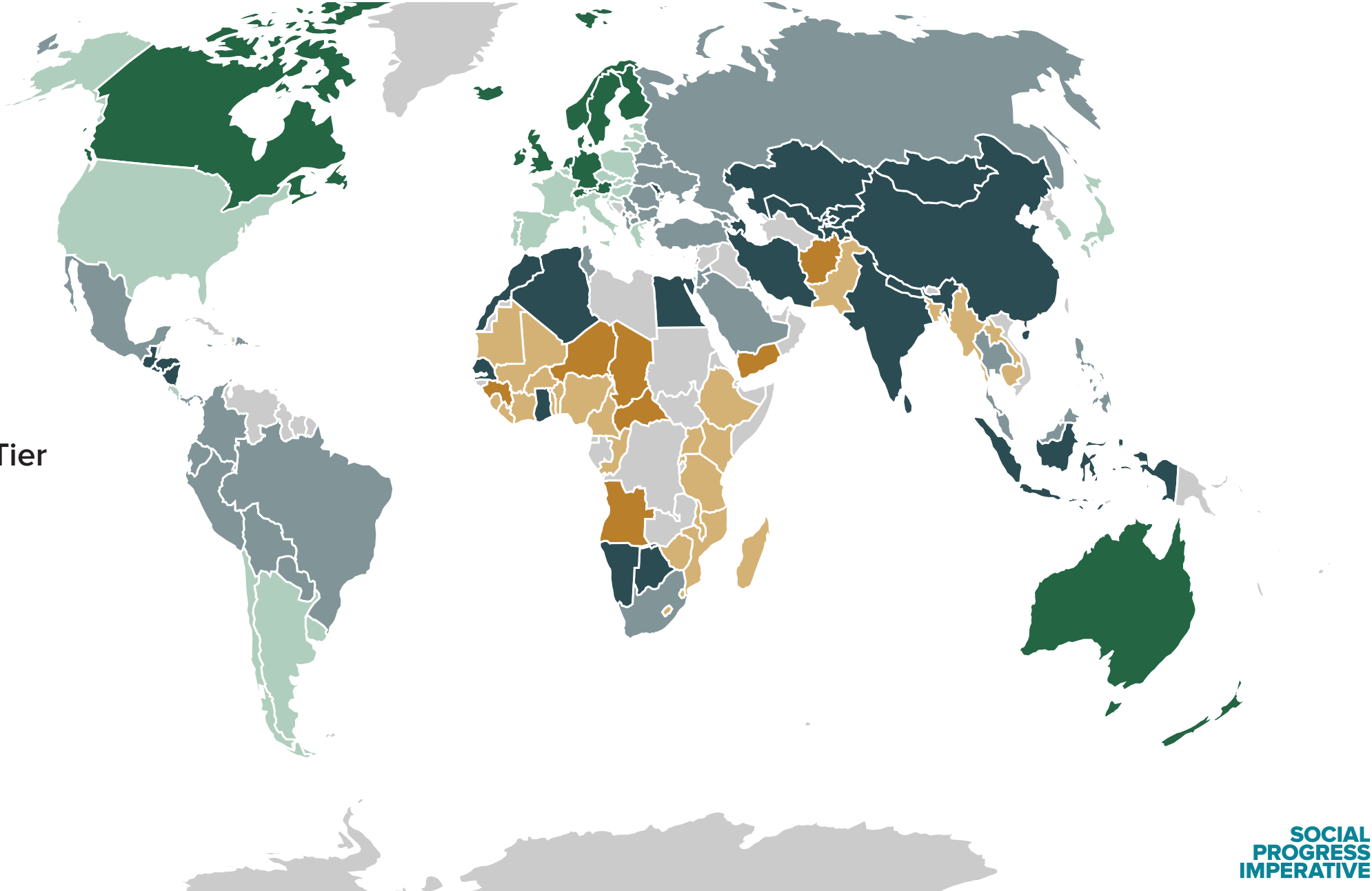
“In an increasingly performance-oriented society, having the **right metrics** is very important. What we measure affects **what we decide and do**. If we use incorrect measurements, we will drive the **wrong priorities**”.

Mismeasuring Our Lives,  
Joseph Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, and Jean-Paul Fitoussi

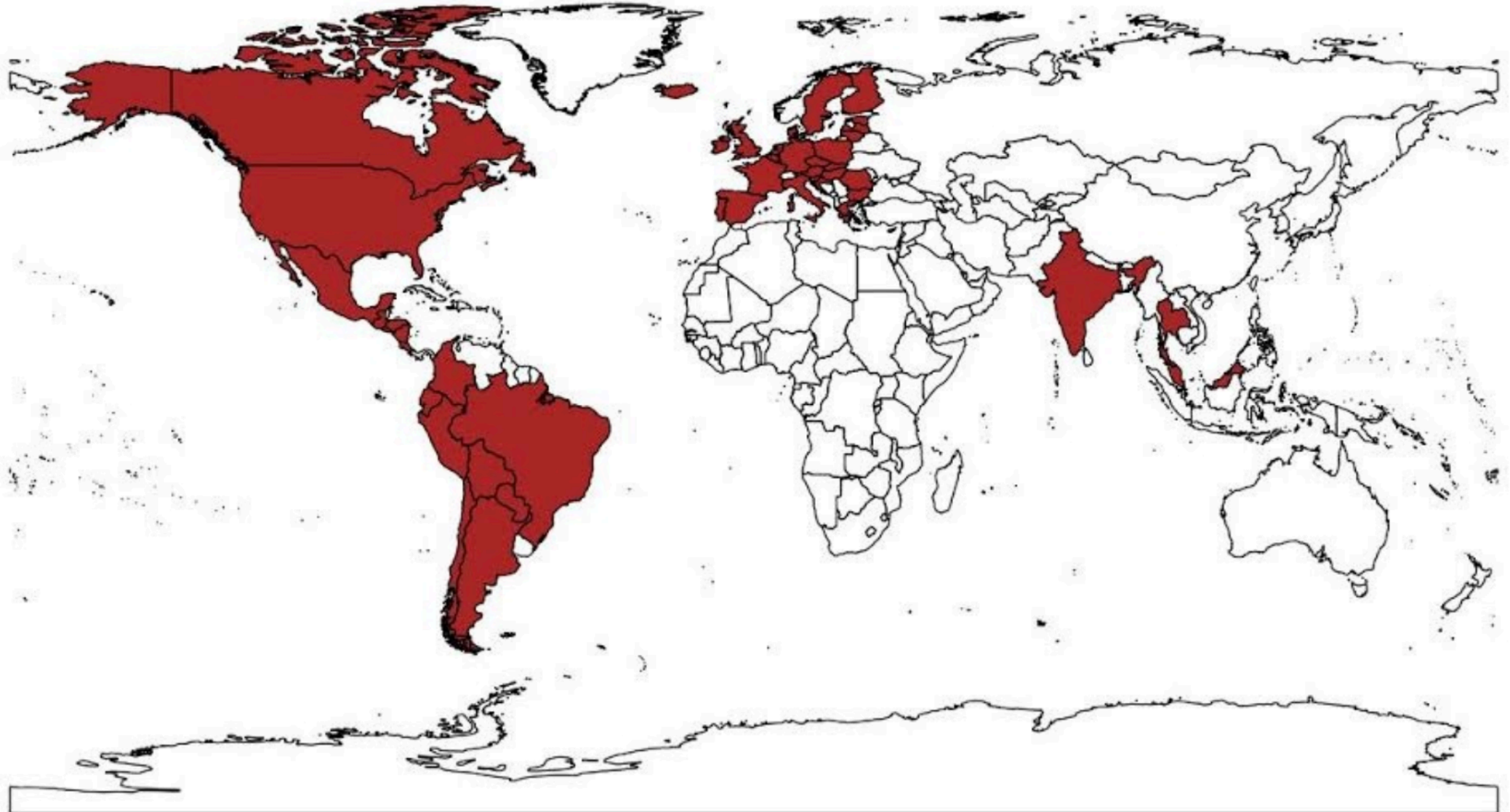
# Map of 2017 Results

## Social Progress Tier

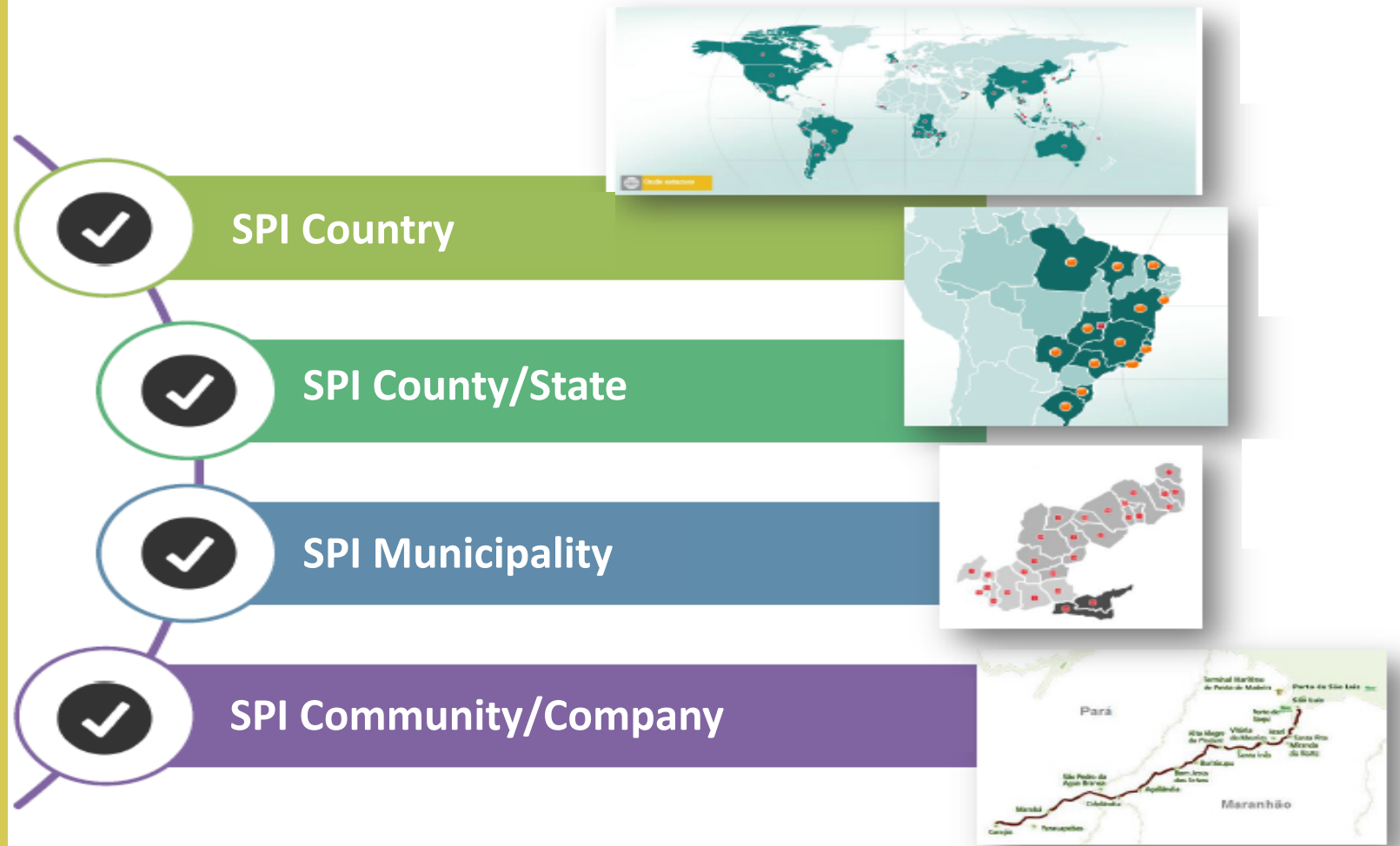
- Very High
- High
- Upper Middle
- Lower Middle
- Low
- Very Low
- Incomplete Data



Network shaped by **innovators**. More than **60 initiatives** around the world.  
More than **20 subnational indices**.



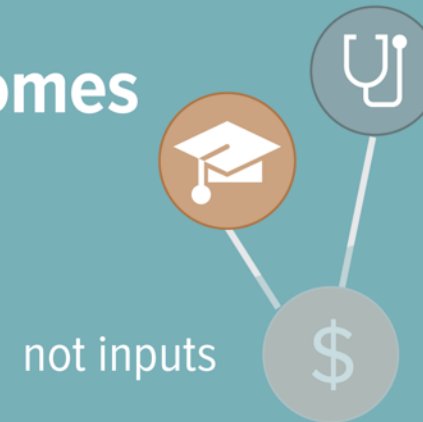
The Social Progress Index can be applied **at different scales** offering a **granular understanding** of societal wellbeing.



# The Social Progress Index design principles:

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

2. **outcomes**



3. relevant to **all countries**



4. **actionability**



“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 INDEX

### Basic Human Needs

#### Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

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

#### Water and Sanitation

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

#### Shelter

*Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?*

#### Personal Safety

*Are people able to feel safe?*

### Foundations of Wellbeing

#### Access to Basic Knowledge

*Do people have the educational foundations to improve their lives?*

#### Access to Info & Communications

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

#### Health and Wellness

*Do people live long and healthy lives?*

#### Environmental Quality

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

### Opportunity

#### Personal Rights

*Are people free of restrictions on their rights?*

#### Personal Freedom and Choice

*Are people free of restrictions on their personal decisions?*

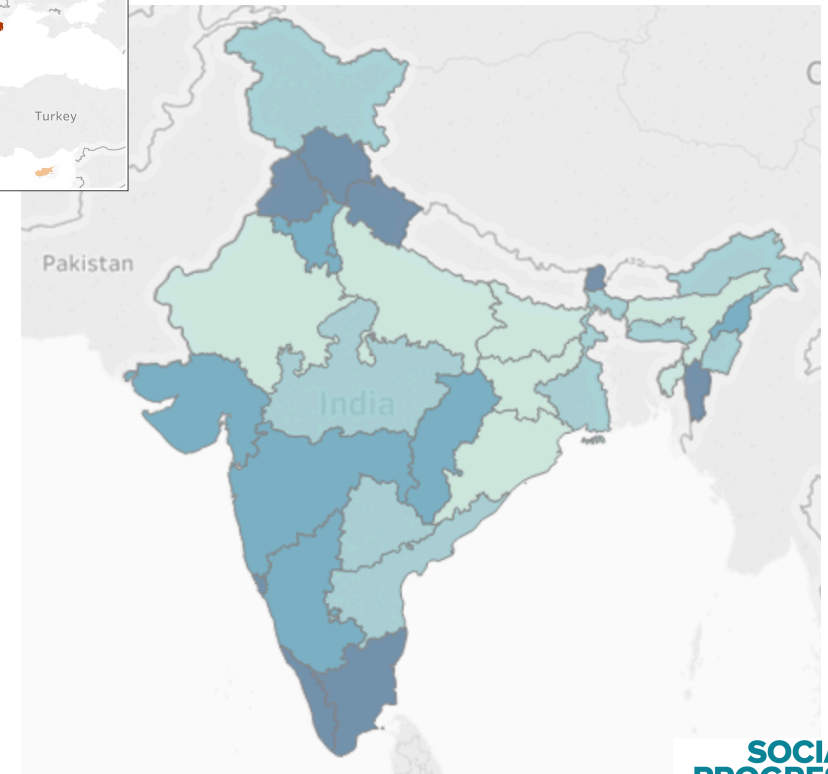
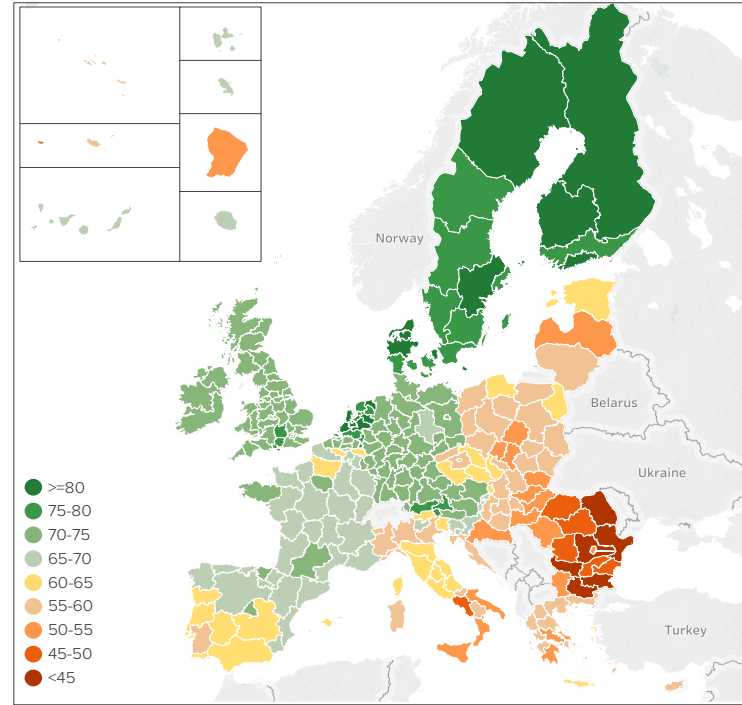
#### Tolerance and Inclusion

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

#### Access to Advanced Education

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

# Two subnational indices: **Insights** and challenges





# EU Regional Social Progress Index: **objectives**

## Why an EU regional Social Progress Index?

- *Take up and contribute to the debate on GDP and beyond*
  - **Allows broader view of 'development' through harmonised data complementing GDP**
  - **Reflecting social/environmental progress**
  - **At the regional level**
- *Develop an analytical tool for EU Regional Policy*
  - **Insight into components of regional development (strong variations within countries)**
  - **A request from the regions to facilitate peer learning**
  - **Analytical tool for regions to set-up development strategies and monitor their impact**
- **At EU level Check: Is Cohesion Policy investing in the right issues?**

# Stakeholder consultation: Scientific Committee



**Enrico Giovannini (Chair)**  
University of Tor Vergata



**Scott Stern**  
MIT



**Martine Durand**  
OECD



**Walter Radermacher**  
Eurostat



**Barbara Kauffmann**  
DG Employment



**Jan Arpe**  
Bertelsmann Stiftung



**Filomena Maggino**  
University of Florence



**Ralf Jacob**  
DG Employment

# The EU Regional Social Progress framework includes 50 indicators.

## European Regional Social Progress Index Framework

### Basic Human Needs

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#### Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

1. Premature mortality (<65)
2. Infant mortality
3. Unmet medical needs
4. Insufficient food

#### Water and Sanitation

5. Satisfaction with water quality
6. Lack of toilet in dwelling
7. Uncollected sewage
8. Sewage treatment

#### Shelter

9. Burdensome cost of housing
10. Satisfaction with housing
11. Overcrowding
12. Lack of adequate heating

#### Personal Safety

13. Homicide rate
14. Safety at night
15. Traffic deaths

### Foundations of Wellbeing

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#### Access to Basic Knowledge

16. Upper-secondary enrolment rate
17. Lower secondary completion only
18. Early school leavers

#### Access to Information and Communications

19. Internet at home
20. Broadband at home
21. Online interaction with public authorities

#### Health and Wellness

22. Life expectancy
23. General health status
24. Standardized cancer death rate
25. Standardized heart disease death rate
26. Unmet dental needs
27. Satisfaction with air quality

#### Environmental Quality

28. Air pollution-pm10
29. Air pollution-pm2.5
30. Air pollution-ozone
31. Pollution or grime
32. Protected land (Natura 2000)

### Opportunity

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#### Personal Rights

33. Trust in the political system
34. Trust in the legal system
35. Trust in the police
36. Quality of public services

#### Personal Freedom and Choice

37. Freedom over life choices
38. Teenage pregnancy
39. Young people not in education, employment or training
40. Corruption index

#### Tolerance and Inclusion

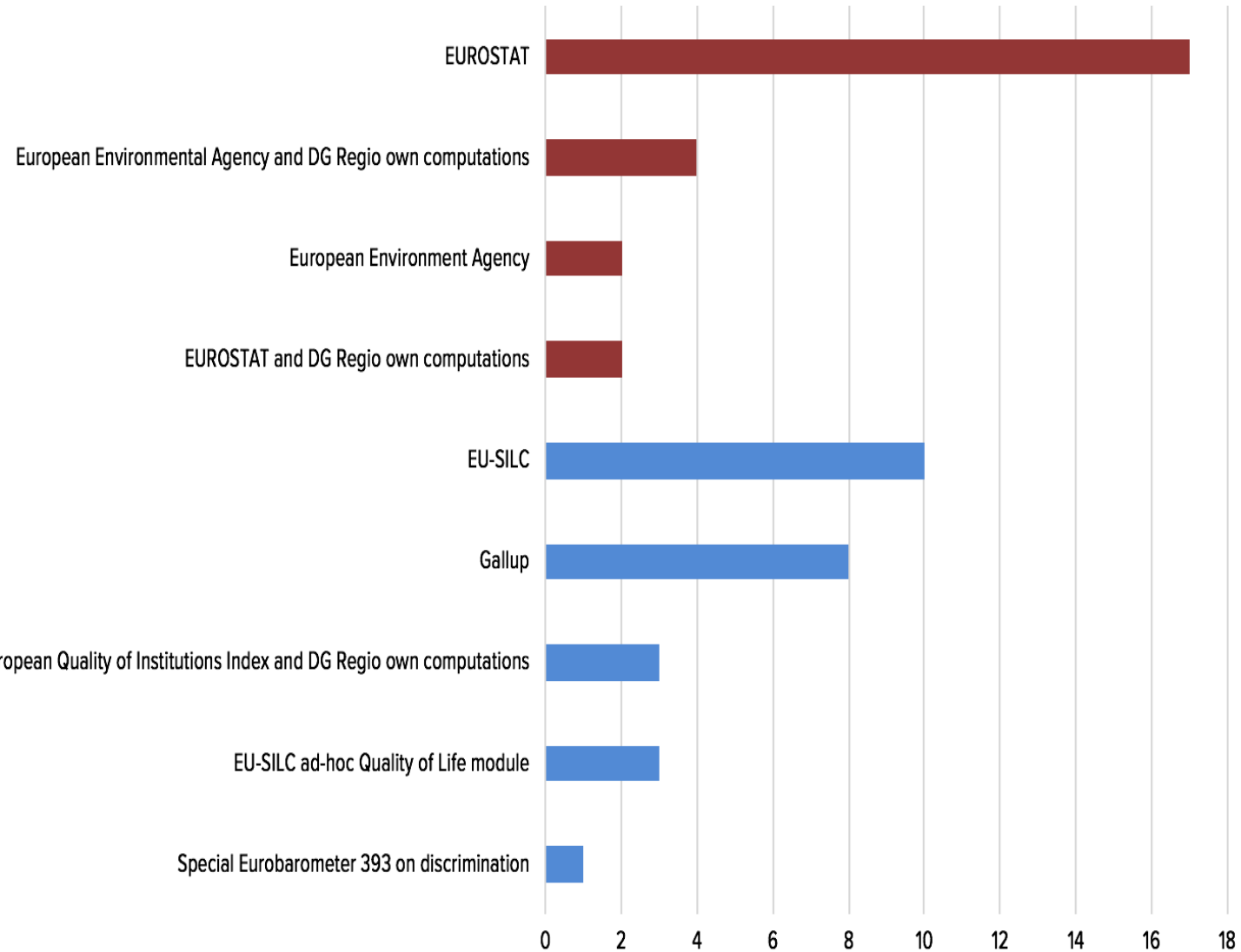
41. Impartiality of government services
42. Tolerance for immigrants
43. Tolerance for minorities
44. Attitudes toward people with disabilities
45. Tolerance for homosexuals
46. Gender employment gap
47. Community safety net

#### Access to Advanced Education

48. Tertiary education attainment
49. Tertiary enrolment
50. Lifelong learning

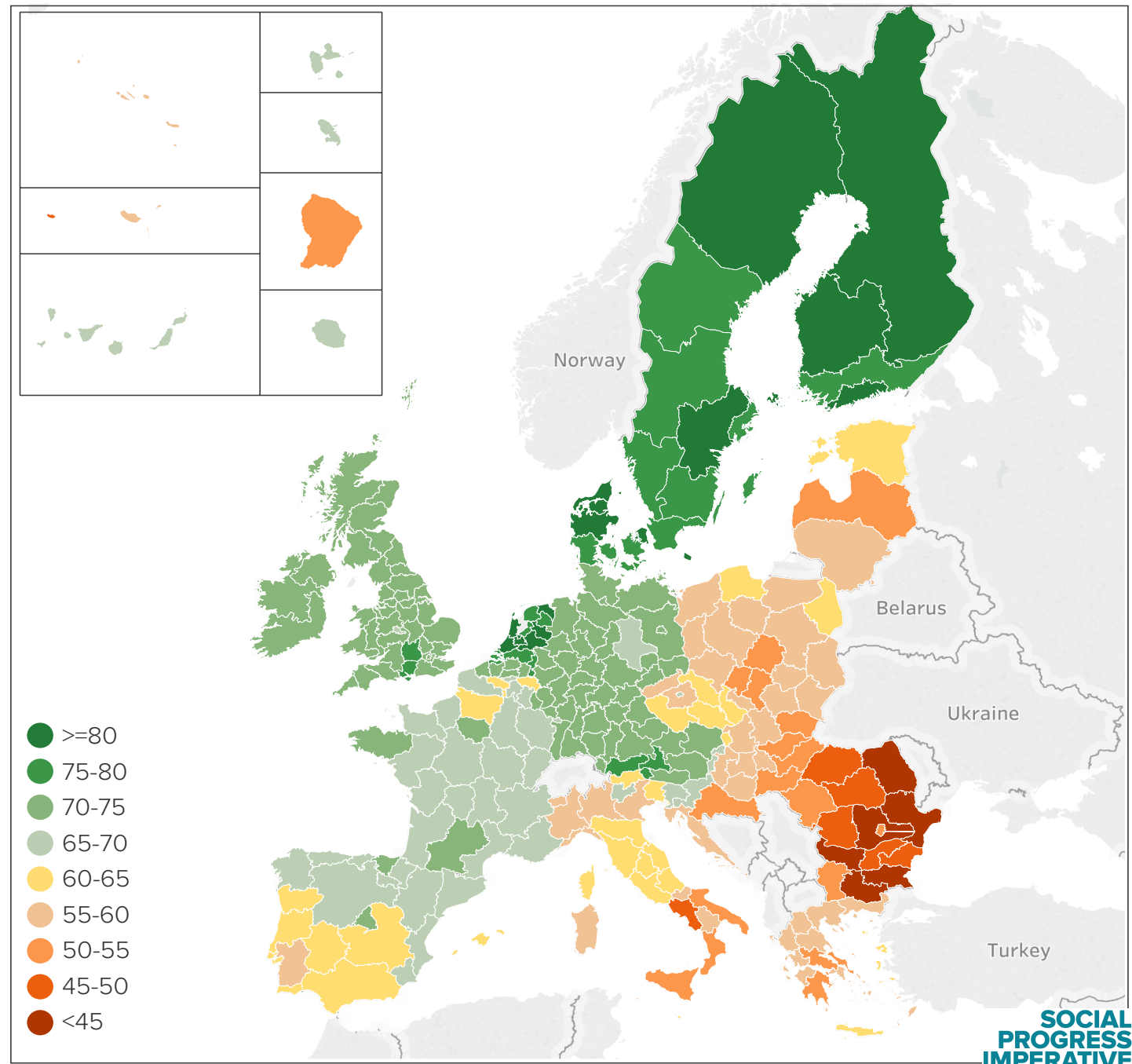
# Use of **secondary** data.

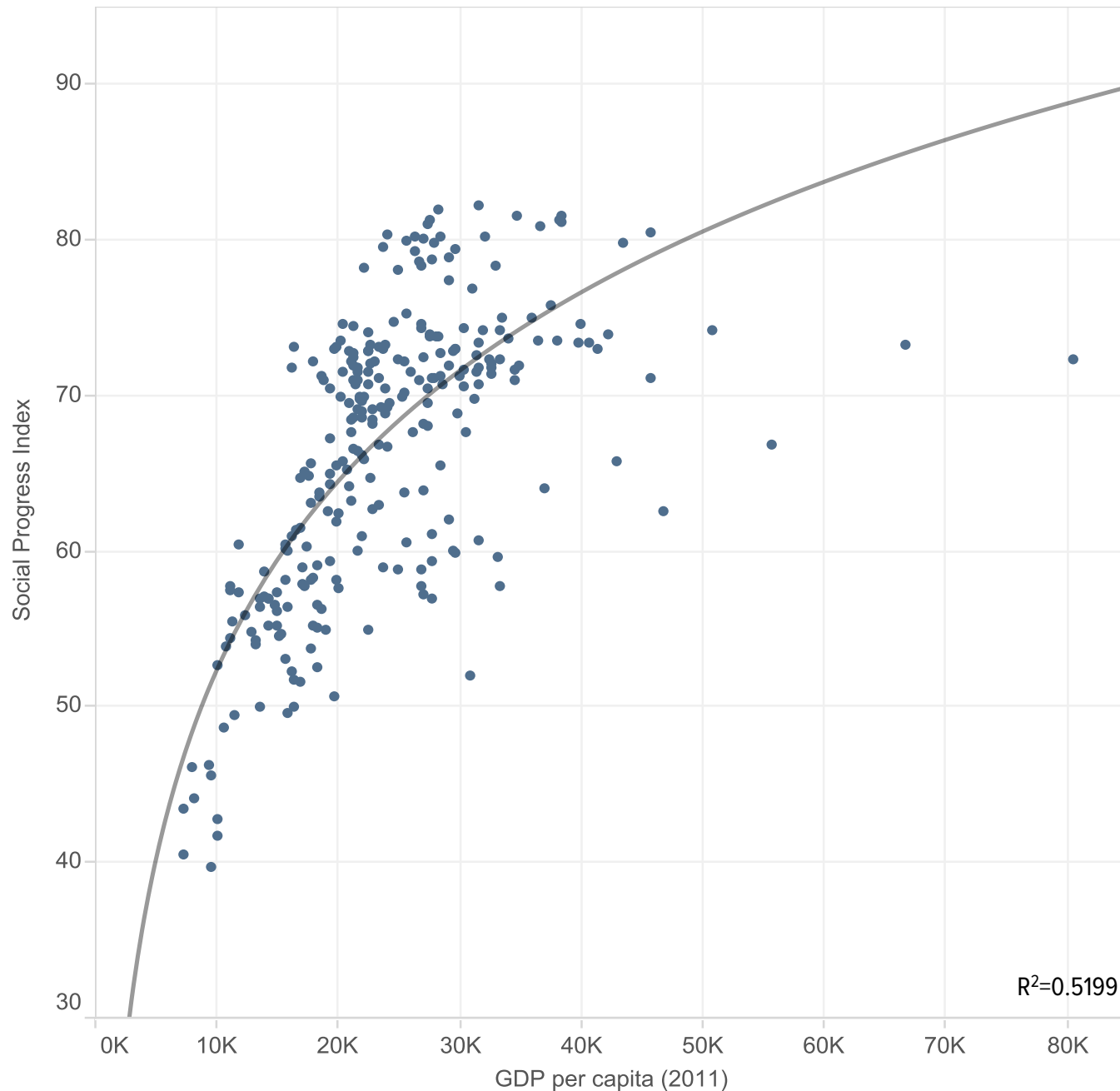
Hard  
data



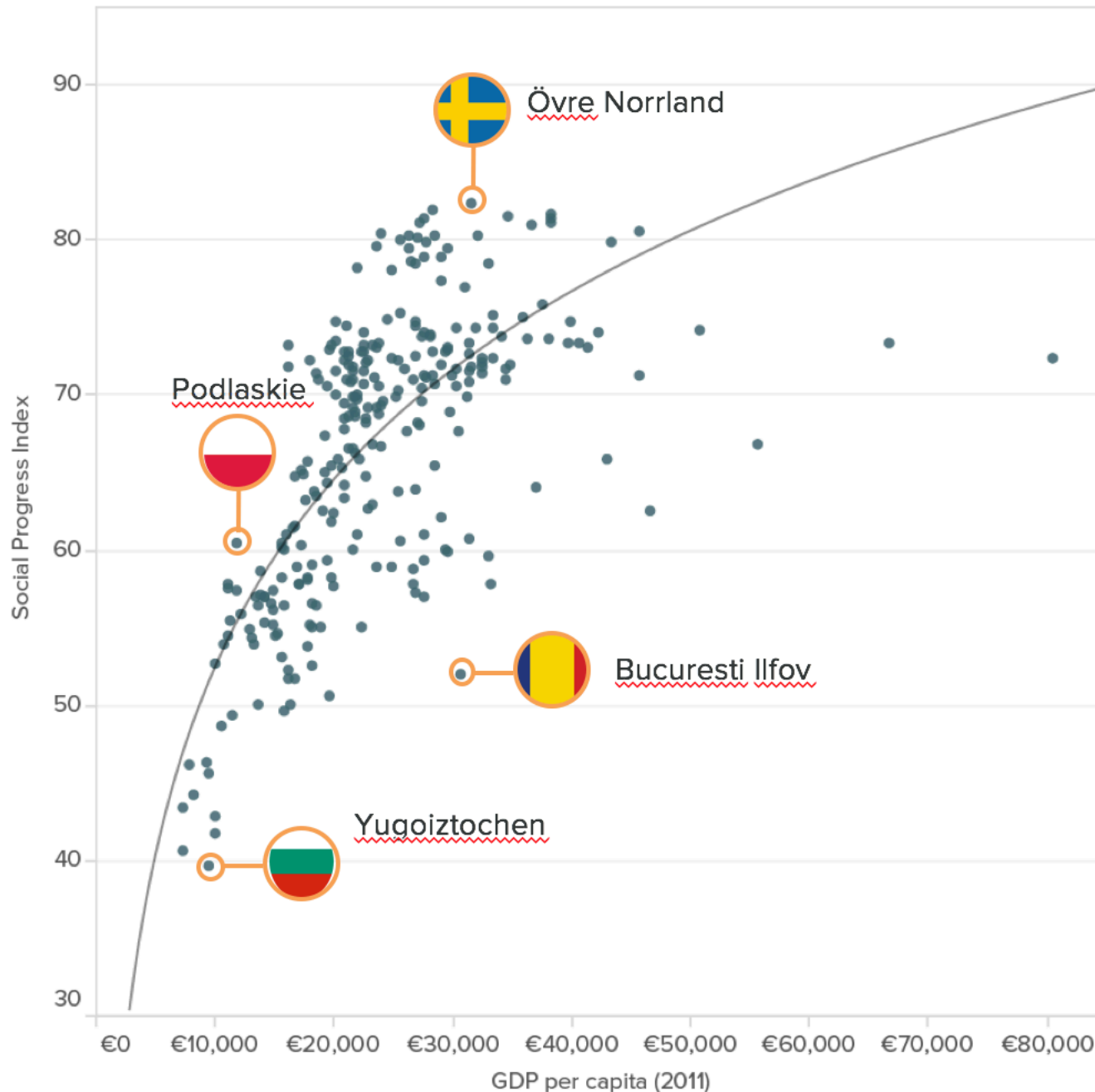
Survey  
data

The EU Regional Social Progress Index covers  
**272 EU NUTS2**  
regions.





Economic performance **IS NOT THE WHOLE** story. Regions often achieve **vastly different levels of social progress** while having the **same level of GDP** per capita.



Economic performance **IS NOT THE WHOLE** story. Regions often achieve **vastly different levels of social progress** while having the **same level of GDP** per capita.

# Scorecards

## EU Regional Social Progress Index

Score/value Rank  
57.80 218/272

## GDP PPP per capita (2011)

€33,200 32/272

## Lombardia



Italy

	Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank		Score/value	Rank	
Basic Human Needs	75.38	179		Foundations of Wellbeing	49.50	258	Opportunity	50.26	219
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	84.90	109		Access to Basic Knowledge	58.68	230	Personal Rights	37.55	192
Mortality rate before age 65	0.09	4		Secondary enrolment rate	0.91	195	Trust in the political system	28.67	208
Infant mortality	2.55	37		Lower secondary completion only	40.10	222	Trust in the legal system	8.80	250
Unmet medical needs	3.52	208		Early school leaving	15.73	205	Trust in the police	67.48	90
Insufficient food	13.58	213		Access to Information and Communications	56.35	191	Quality and accountability of government services	-0.27	181
Water and Sanitation	88.59	132		Health and Wellness	68.90	190	Personal Freedom and Choice	60.31	215
Satisfaction with water quality*		210		Internet at home	72.00	183	Freedom over life choices*		214
Lack of toilet in dwelling	2.07	210		Broadband at home	71.00	161	Teenage pregnancy	0.52	34
Uncollected sewage	1.67	226		Online interaction with public authorities	25.00	217	Young people not in education, employment or training	14.87	180
Sewage treatment	83.61	117		Environmental Quality	21.87	271	Corruption	-1.13	229
Shelter	55.00	203		Satisfaction with air quality*		261	Tolerance and Inclusion	61.71	194
Burdensome cost of housing	51.34	225		Air pollution-pm10	38.62	264	Impartiality of government services	-1.05	234
Satisfaction with housing	18.25	198		Air pollution-pm2.5	29.00	258	Tolerance for immigrants*		160
Overcrowding	23.09	201		Air pollution-ozone	148.89	206	Tolerance for minorities*		183
Lack of adequate heating	12.55	207		Pollution, grime or other environmental problems	20.18	221	Attitudes toward people with disabilities	7.10	191
Personal Safety	75.44	177		Protected land (Natura 2000)	19.92	114	Tolerance for homosexuals*		163
Homicide rate	0.83	90					Gender gap	-16.57	238
Safety at night*		213					Community safety net*		202
Traffic deaths	51.58	106					Access to Advanced Education	43.66	231
							Tertiary education attainment	16.53	235
							Tertiary enrolment	0.03	189
							Lifelong learning	6.27	195

● 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:** Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste, Karlsruhe, Düsseldorf, Tirol, Vorarlberg, País Vasco, NoordBrabant, Comunidad de Madrid, ZuidHolland, Prov. Antwerpen, Mittelfranken, Köln, Prov. VlaamsBrabant, Oberösterreich, Comunidad Foral de Navarra

\*Raw data cannot be shown for Gallup indicators

EU Regional Social Progress Index was featured in the recent **Cohesion Policy report**.

Creation of the **European Parliament Interest Group on Social Progress**.

Members of European Parliament representing underperforming regions proposed **pilots and funding to EC Regional Policy Commissioner**, which recently was approved.

Support by European Policy Centre (EPC) Chair and former European Council **President Herman Van Rompuy**, DG Regional and Urban Policy, and Members of European Parliament to use of SPI as a **complementary measure to regional GDP**.

Managing authorities Helsinki-Uusimaa (Finland), Barking and Dagenham (UK), Bratislava (Slovakia), Lower Silesia and Silesia (Poland), Catalonia (Spain) and Campania (Italy) **are piloting the Index** as a tool to improve governance, for project management, and for effective policy making.

**Bratislava** integrated the Index into its Program of Economic and Social Development.

**Helsinki-Uusimaa** is using the Index to inform their labor strategy.

**London borough of Barking and Dagenham** are developing a more granular, ward-level Social Progress Index, to inform public policies.

# Policy achievements

- 1) Using the Framework
- 2) Utilizing the Index
- 3) Developing more granular SPI



## More info at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/information/maps/social\\_progress](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress)

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/beyond\\_gdp/news\\_map\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/beyond_gdp/news_map_en.html)

## European Social Progress Index



The EU regional Social Progress Index aims to measure social progress for each region as a complement to traditional measures of economic progress. As it is intended to complement measures based on GDP, income or employment, it purposely leaves such indicators out of the index. It follows the overall framework of the [global Social Progress Index](#) and is based on fifty indicators, primarily from Eurostat.

Measuring social progress can inform the development strategies of EU regions. Please note that this index is not created for the purpose of funding allocation and does not bind the European Commission.

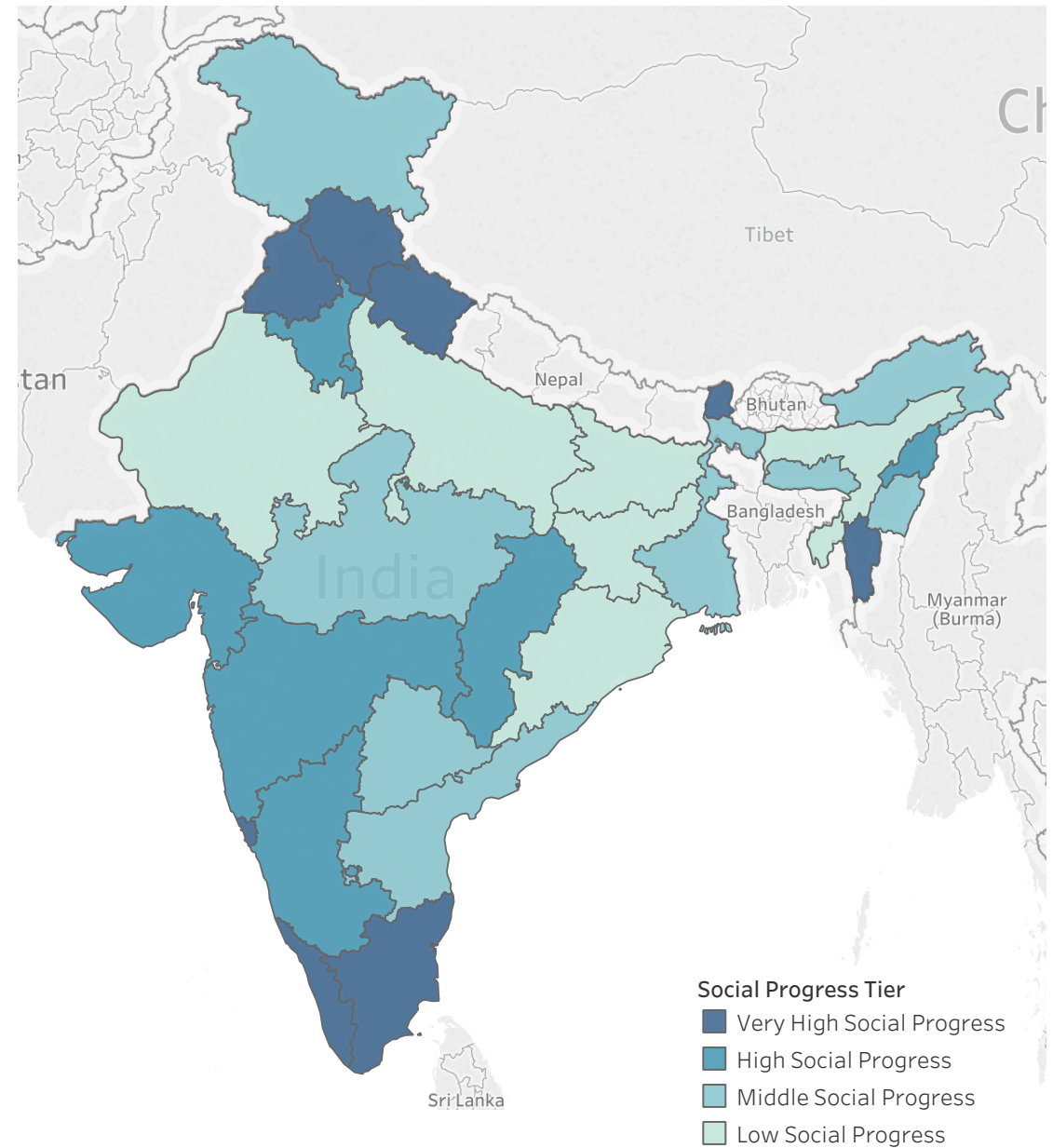
The Index builds on feedback from public and experts in the field alike. The draft version was released in February 2016 for public review. Prior to this release, DG Regio and Social Progress Imperative co-hosted a committee meeting of experts in the field of wellbeing and social indicators, with representatives from OECD, Eurostat, Bertelsmann Stiftung, DG Employment, and a number of academic institutions. Feedback was collected from both of these activities and the final version of the Index addresses some of these issues.

Data on indicators and index components can be found here [X en](#). The methodological paper, detailing the final Index computations and revisions with respect to the draft version is available here: [en](#).

Please explore:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/information/maps/social\\_progress](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress)

# Measuring Social Progress in India:

**28 states**  
**1 Union Territory**



# Measuring Social Progress in India:

54 indicators

## Social Progress Index: States of India

### Basic Human Needs

#### Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

Infant mortality rate  
Underweight children  
Maternal mortality rate  
Anaemic children

#### Water and Sanitation

Prevalence of typhoid  
Prevalence of diarrhoea  
Improved water source  
Drinking water covered habitations  
Rural sanitation

#### Shelter

Power deficit  
Access to electricity  
Pucca houses  
Housing shortages

#### Personal safety

Road deaths  
Murder crimes  
Rape crimes  
Violent crimes

### Foundations of Wellbeing

#### Access to Basic Knowledge

Net primary enrolment  
Gross secondary enrolment  
Literacy  
Gender parity  
Drop out rates

#### Access to Info and Communications

Access to TV  
Internet subscribers  
Phone subscribers  
Newspaper circulation

#### Health and Wellness

Obesity male  
Obesity female  
Suicides  
Respiratory infections  
HIV prevalence  
Life expectancy at 60  
Leprosy prevalence

#### Environmental Quality

Renewable energy  
Change in forest cover  
Water withdrawals  
Land degradation

### Opportunity

#### Personal Rights

Property rights  
Human trafficking  
Judiciary

#### Personal Freedom and Choice

Family planning  
Child labour  
Corruption  
Early marriage

#### Inclusion

Child sex ratio  
Financial inclusion - bank branches  
Financial inclusion - women  
Women in Panchyati Raj Institutions  
Insurance coverage  
Scheduled tribe enrolment, higher education

#### Access to Advanced Education

Higher education enrolment  
Female graduates  
Technical Institutes  
Colleges (UGC)

# Consultative process



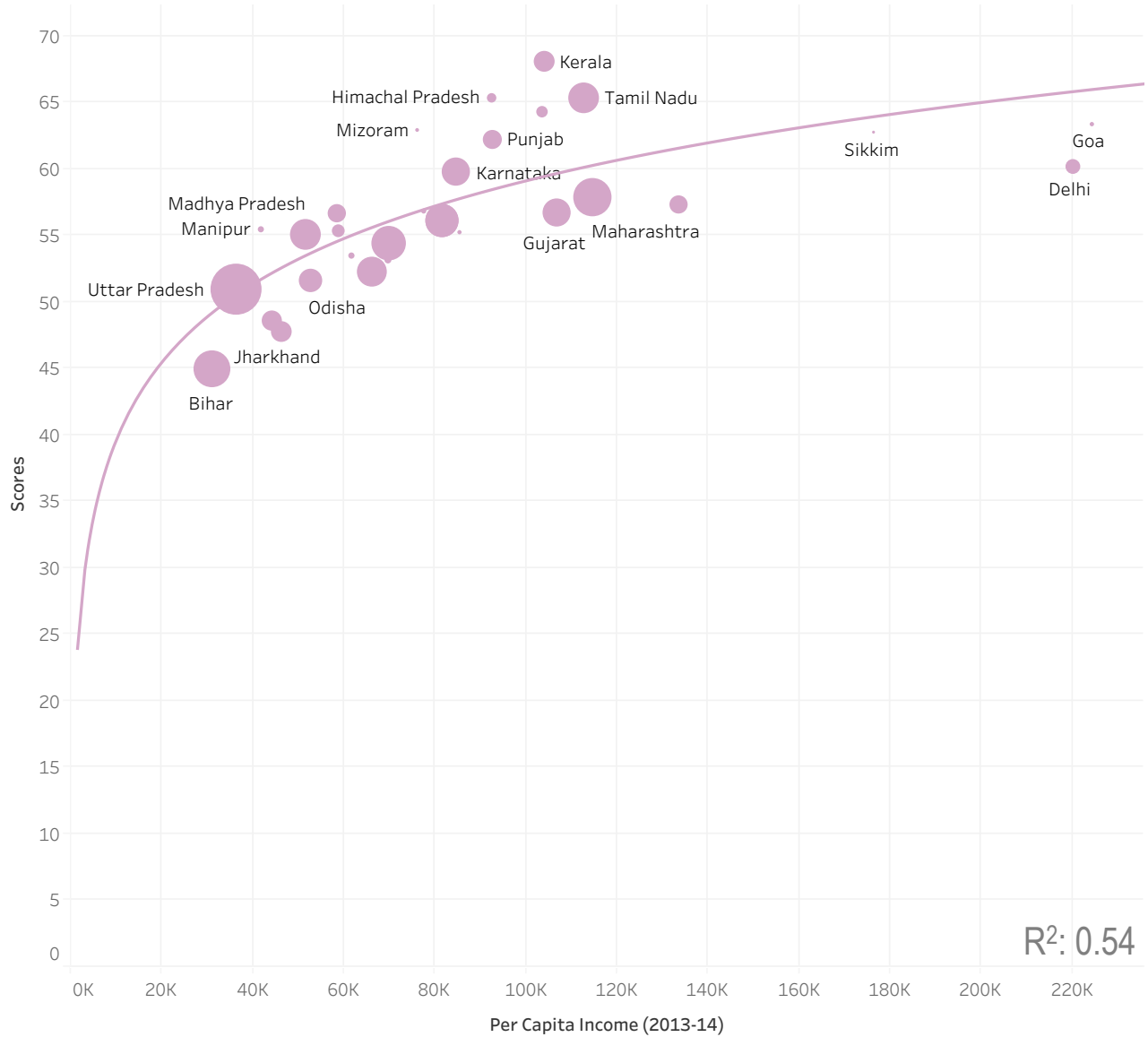
**SOCIAL  
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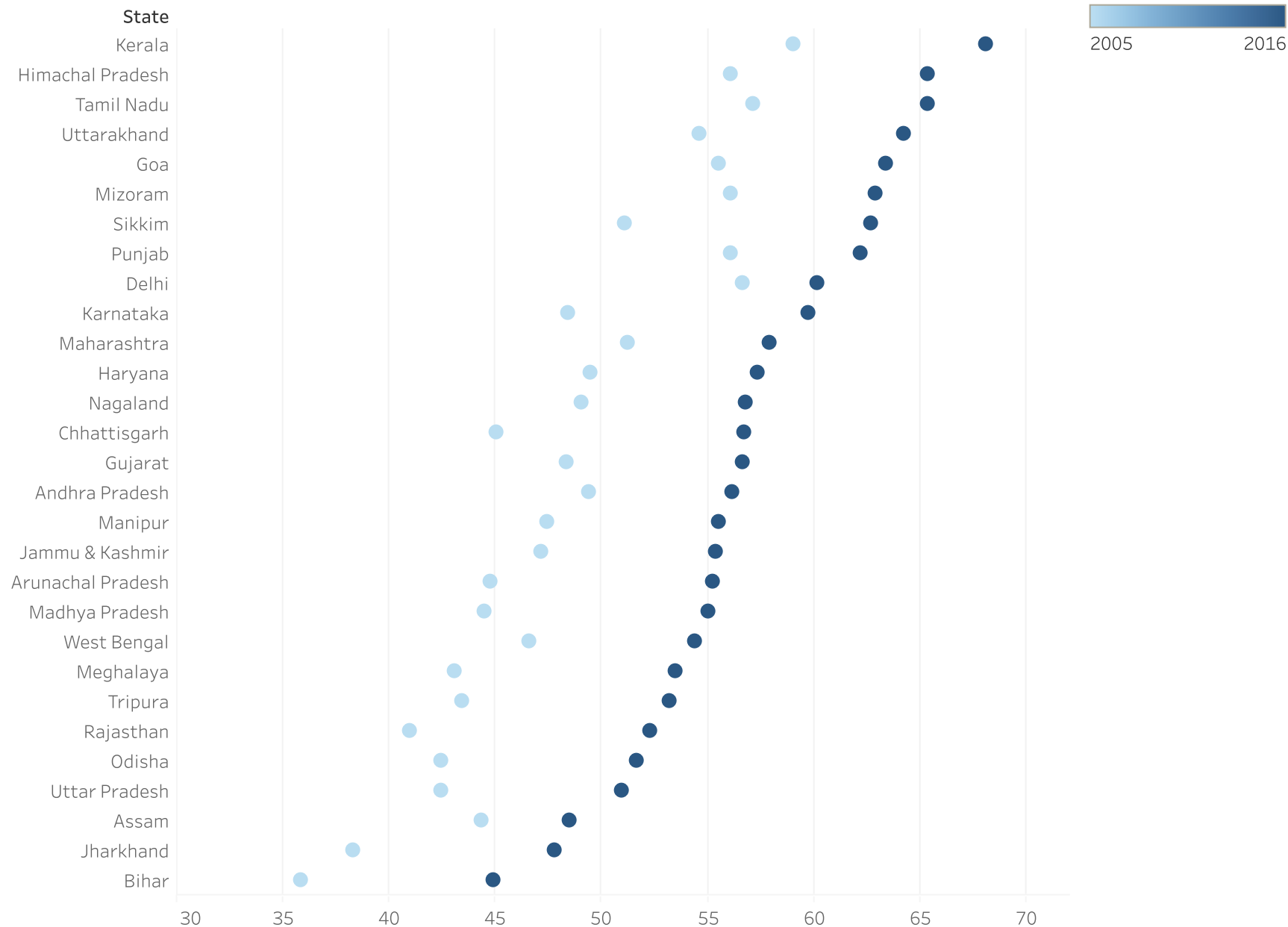


**NITI Aayog**

(National Institution for Transforming India),  
Government of India

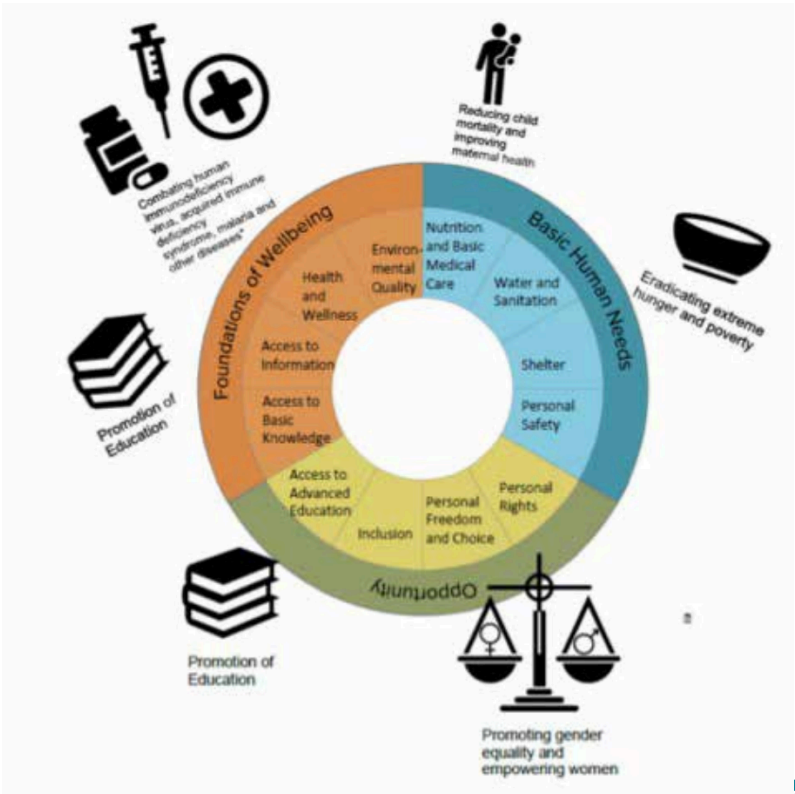
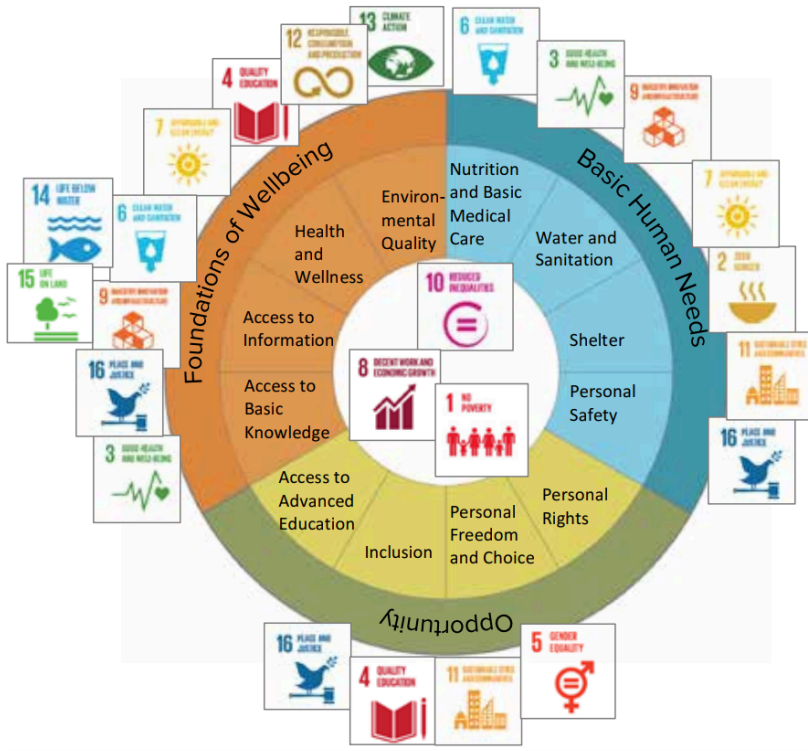
Economic performance and social progress are related, but...





# Social Progress in India 2005 – 2016

Contribution to the **SDGs** and **CSRs**



# Methodological challenges

## Missing data

1. using historical/future data
2. using all-India average
3. using an average of selected states

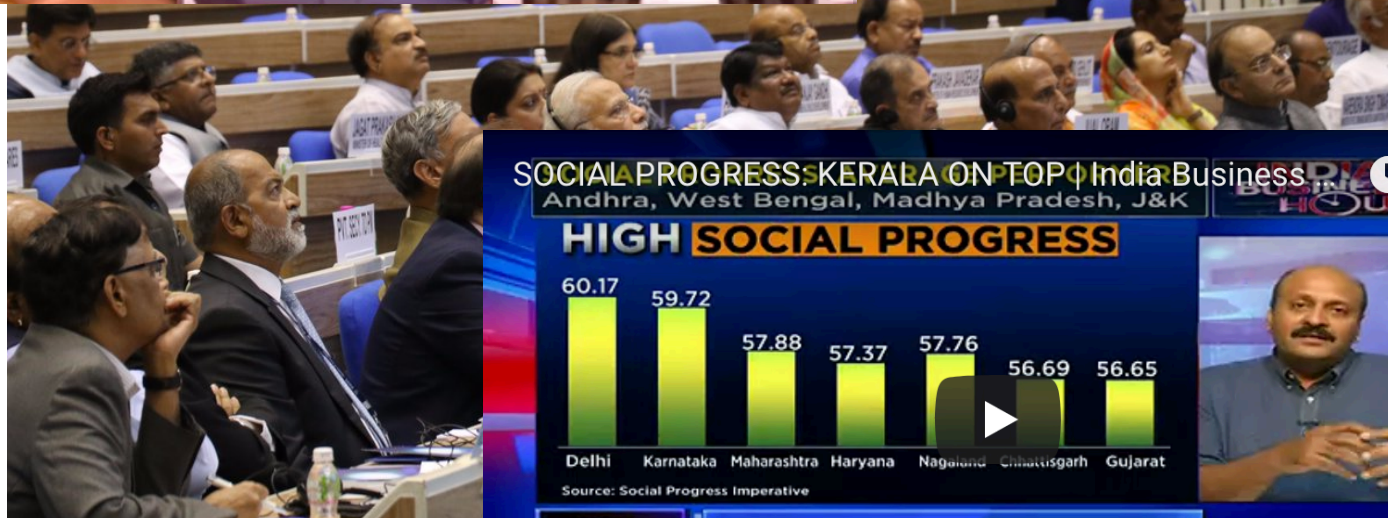
## Time series 2005 – 2016

Social Progress Index 2005, 2016

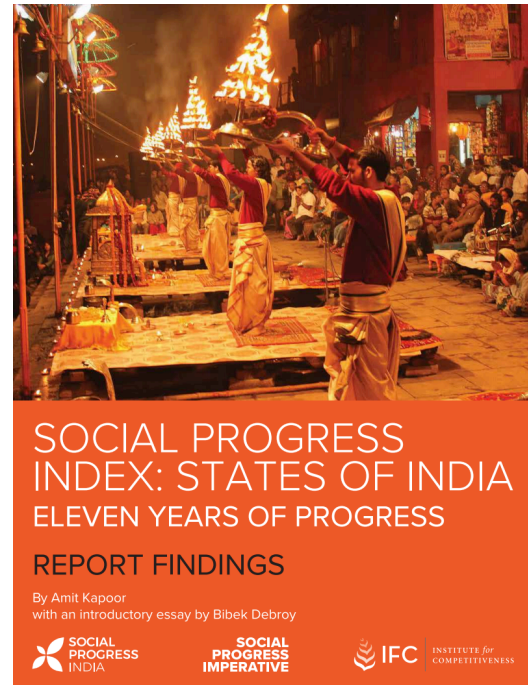
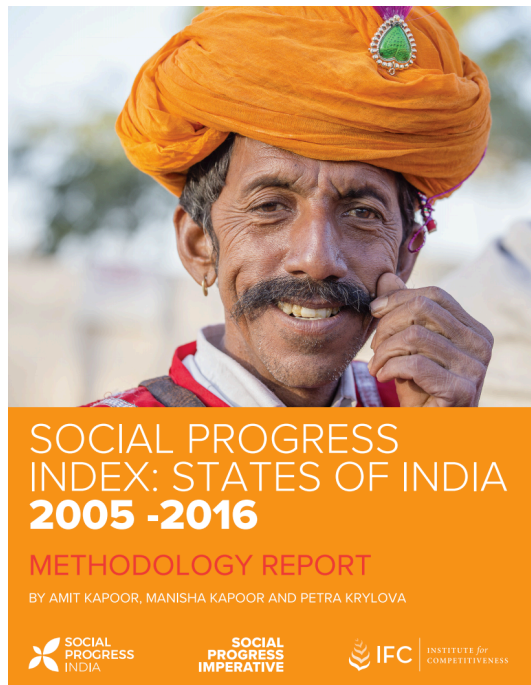
Simulation 2006-2015

Some Alpha's and KMOs lower than we'd like to see.

## India Development Debate | India Lags In Social Progre...

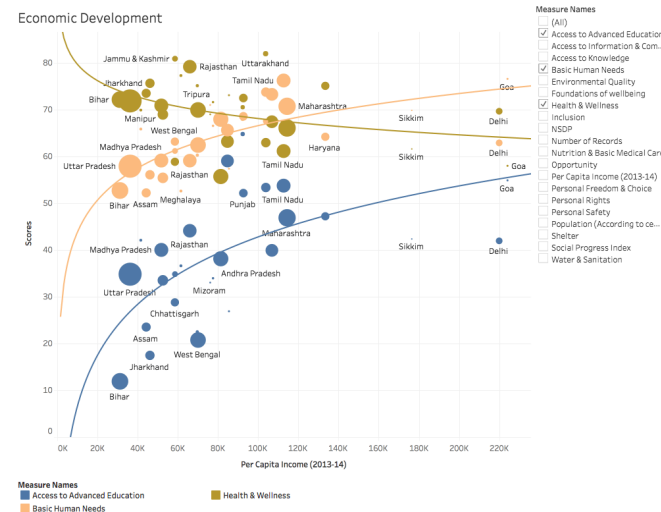


Early policy  
achievements



Please explore:  
<http://socialprogress.in>

EXPLORE MAP	RANKINGS	INDICATOR DEFINITIONS	DIMENSION LEVEL RESULTS	SCORECARDS	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	FACILITATING CSR INVESTMENTS
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## Subnational insights

The Social Progress Index provides a **rigorous understanding** of the relationship between **economic performance and social** progress.

It helps **prioritization** by identifying communities' most pressing **areas for improvement**, absolutely and relatively.

It creates a **common language** across government, business, and civil society to foster collaboration.

The Social Progress Index framework can be applied at **different scales, offering a granular understanding** down to the community level.

The Index can be used to **monitor and track** social progress in a given territory.

# Challenges

**Data availability and quality.**

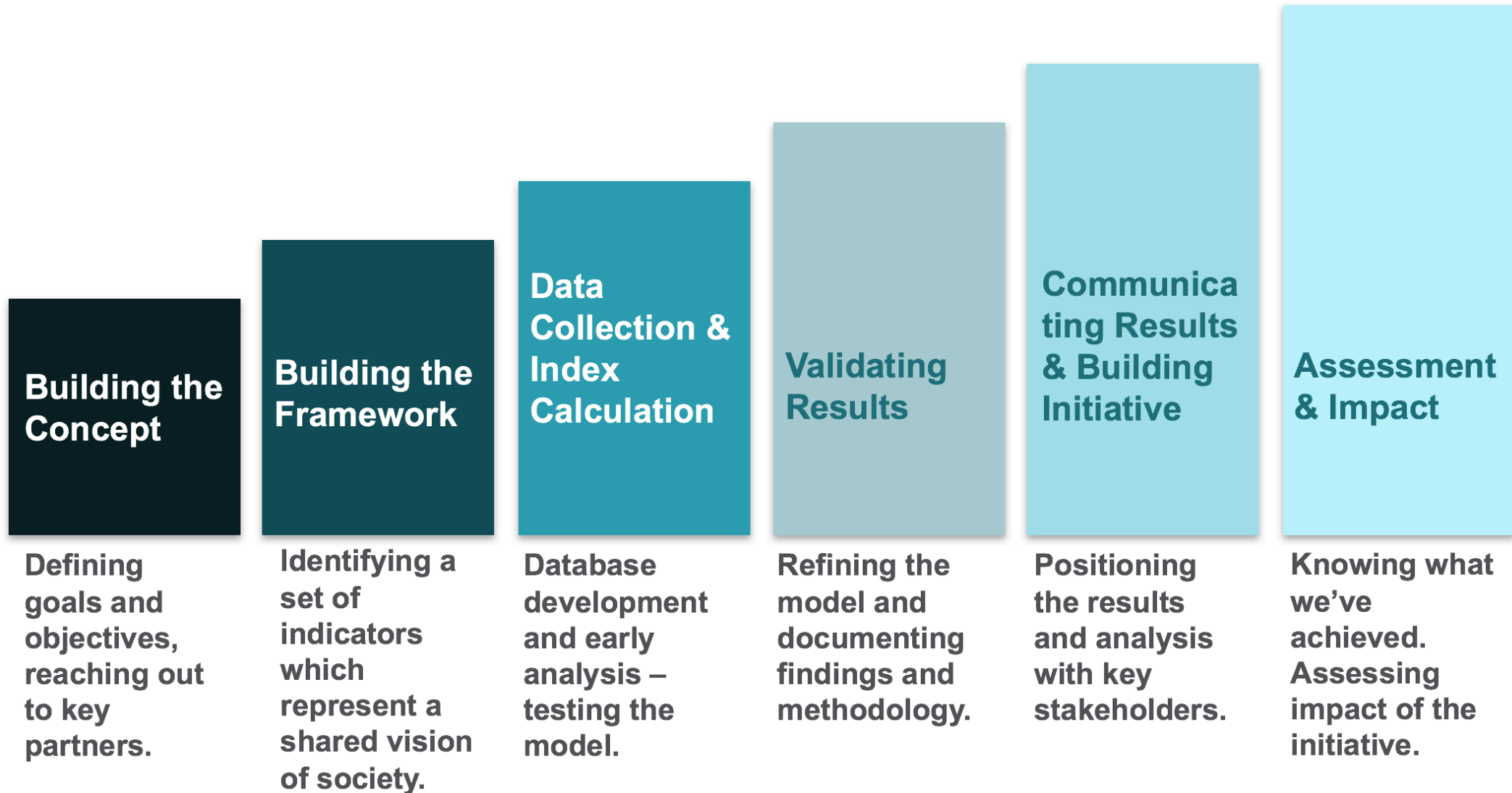
**Comparability** across subnational indices.

**Managing expectations.**

**Interpreting Indices** – change over time, causalities, comparability, highlighting individual indicators, changes in methodology, time lag...

**Evaluating** the impact and achievements of indices.

# Building a subnational initiative



# Thank you.

Petra Krylova

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[www.socialprogressimperative.org](http://www.socialprogressimperative.org)

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