



SOCIAL PROGRESS: THE NEXT DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Professor Michael E. Porter
The World Bank
October 29th, 2015

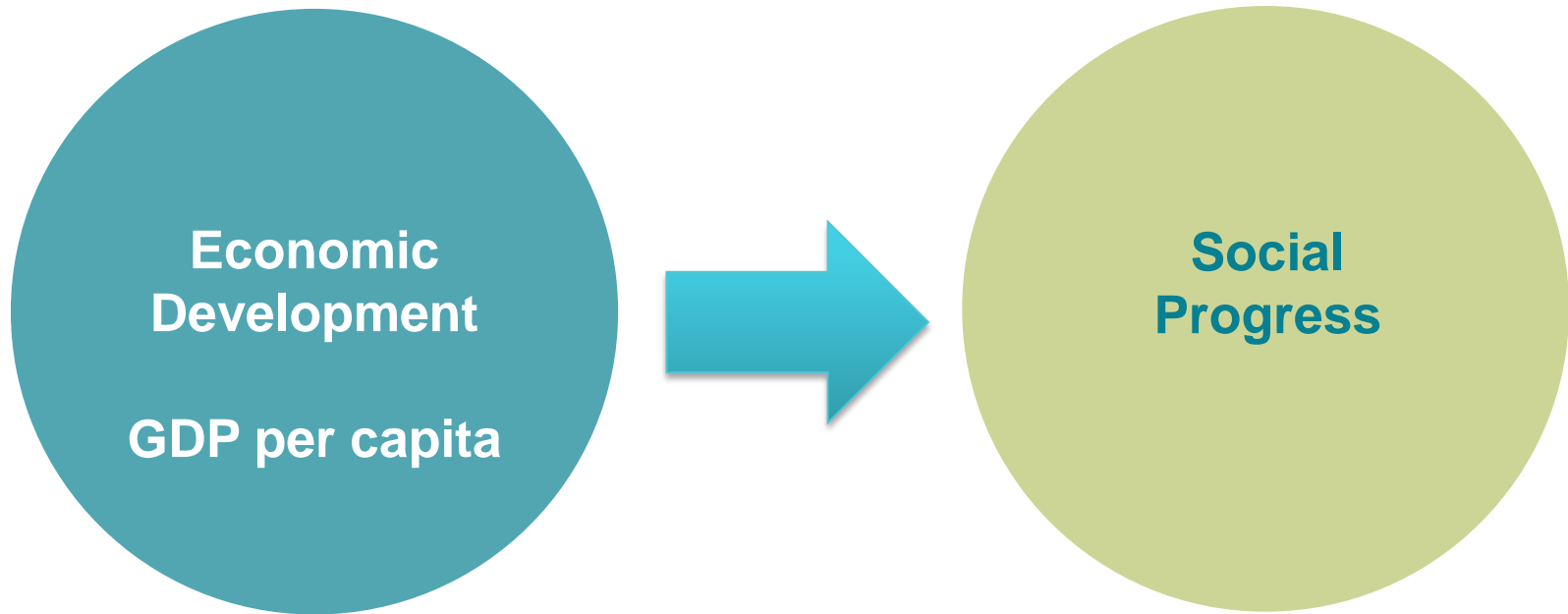
**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

HOW DO WE MEASURE DEVELOPMENT?



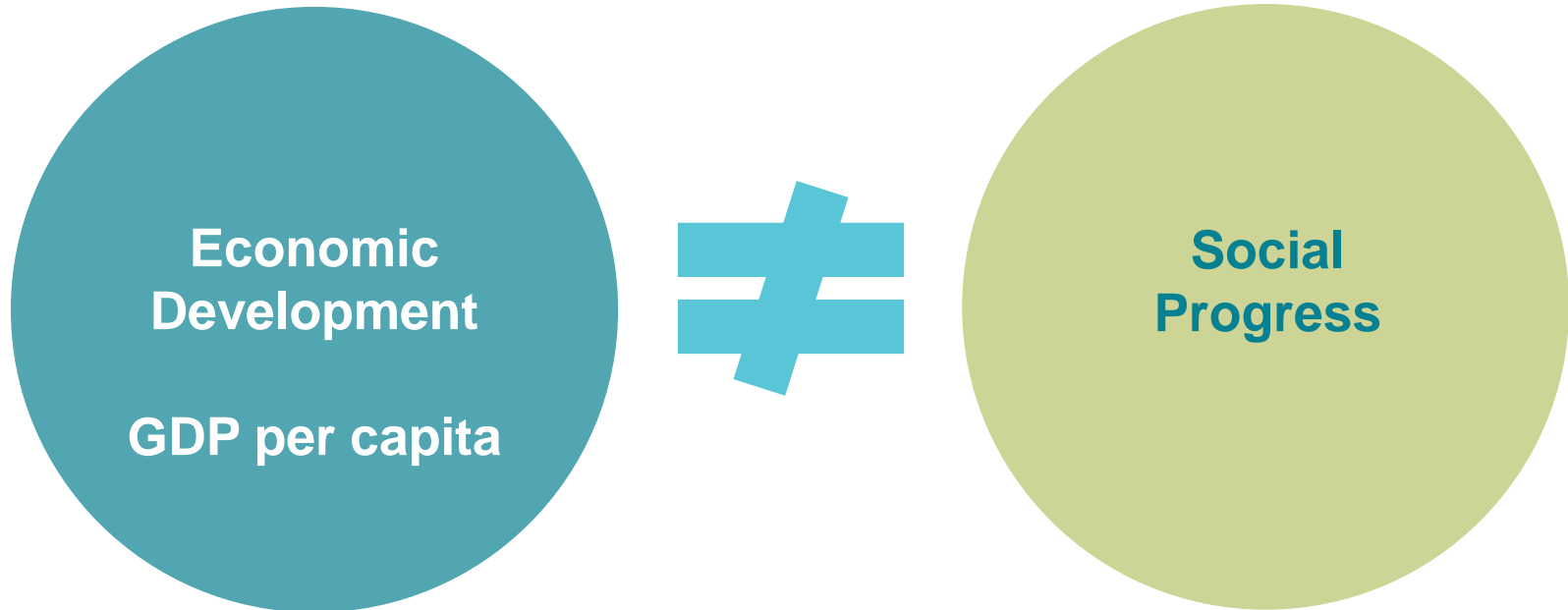
WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROGRESS?

HOW DO WE MEASURE DEVELOPMENT?



THE PARADIGM HAS BEEN THAT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MEASURED BY GDP WILL LEAD TO SOCIAL PROGRESS.

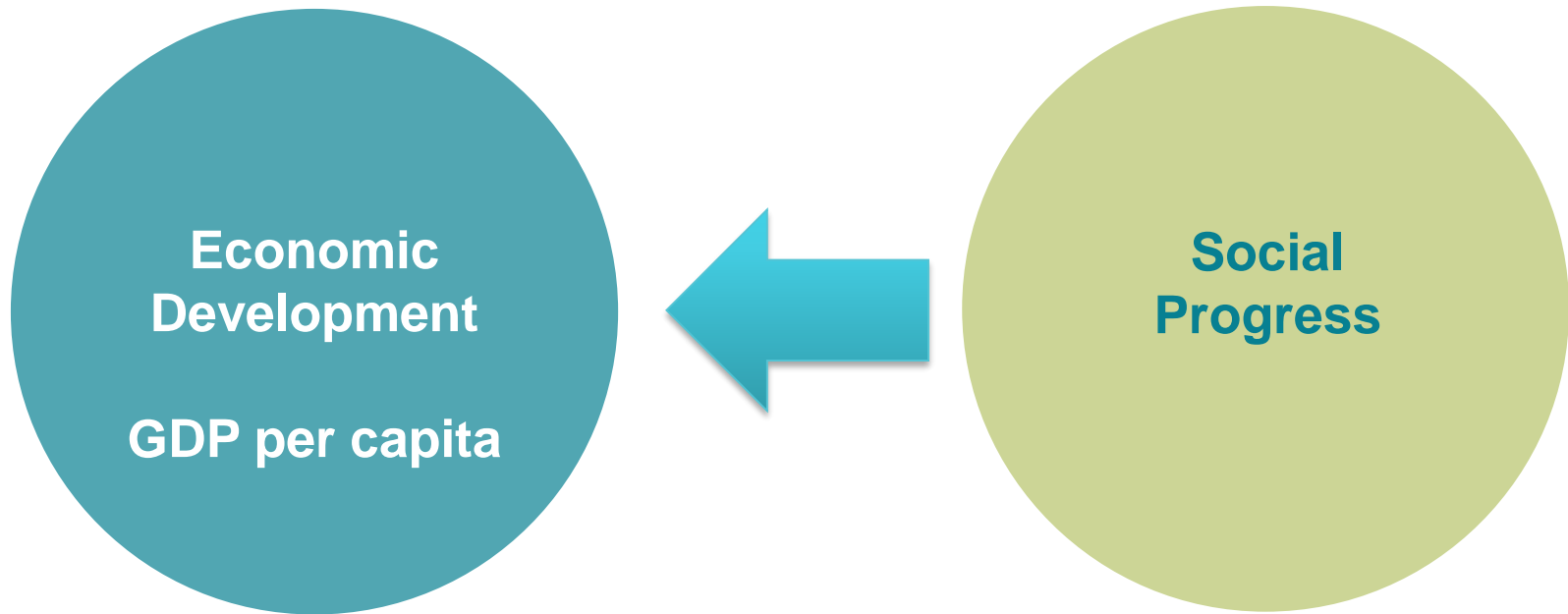
HOW DO WE MEASURE DEVELOPMENT?



BUT SOMETIMES THE LINK BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROGRESS IS MISSING.

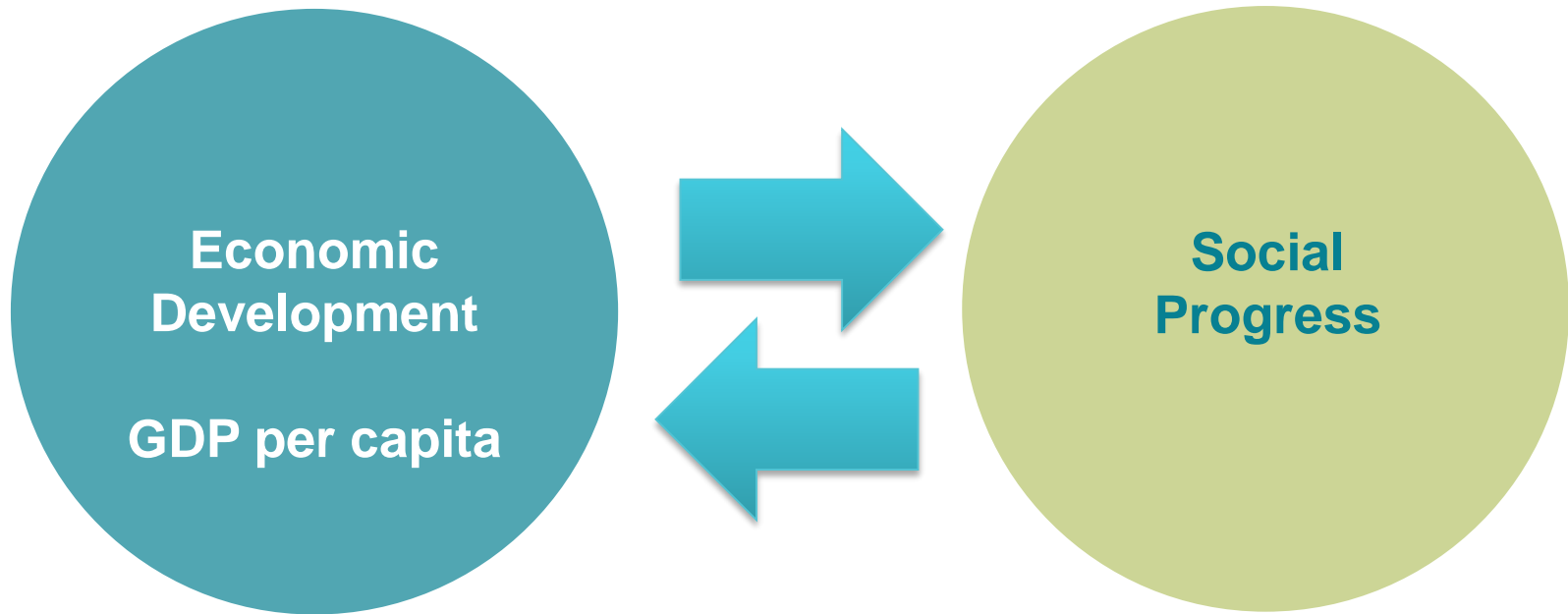
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DOES NOT ALWAYS LEAD TO SOCIAL PROGRESS...

HOW DO WE MEASURE DEVELOPMENT?



...AND IT IS CLEAR THAT SOMETIMES SOCIAL PROGRESS ALSO INFLUENCES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

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HOW DO WE MEASURE DEVELOPMENT?

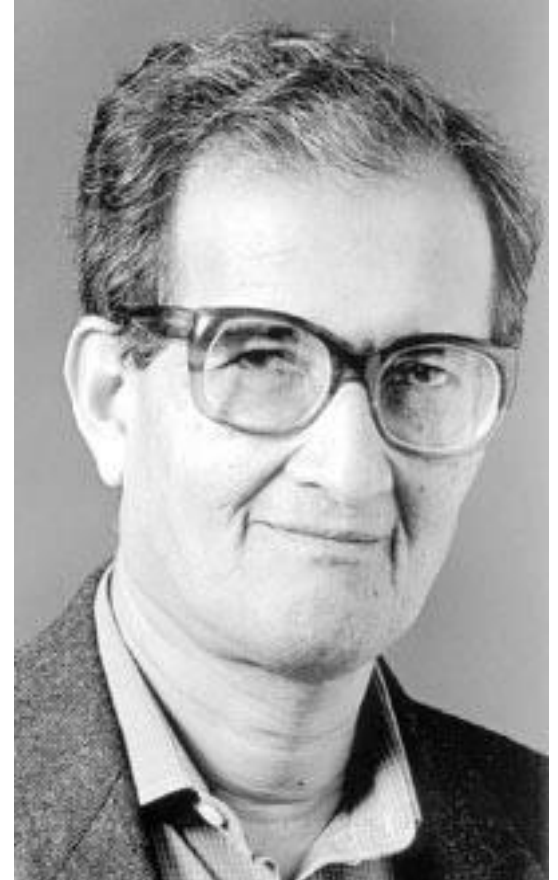


TO UNDERSTAND INCLUSIVE GROWTH WE NEED TO MEASURE SOCIAL PROGRESS DIRECTLY.

THE CALL FOR A NEW MEASUREMENT AGENDA

“When making empirical comparisons of living standard, the temptation to use such aggregate, commodity-based measures as the GNP or the GDP is strong, partly because these measures seem nicely aggregated and conveniently complete. Everything, it may appear, counts in the GNP. The question, of course, is everything in what space? Commodities, yes; functioning and living conditions, possibly not at all.”

- Amartya Sen, *The Standard of Living*, p.33 (1987)



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The International Panel on Social Progress
www.ip-socialprogress.org

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX: DESIGN PRINCIPLES



Exclusively social and environmental indicators

Outcomes – not inputs

Relevant to all countries

Actionability

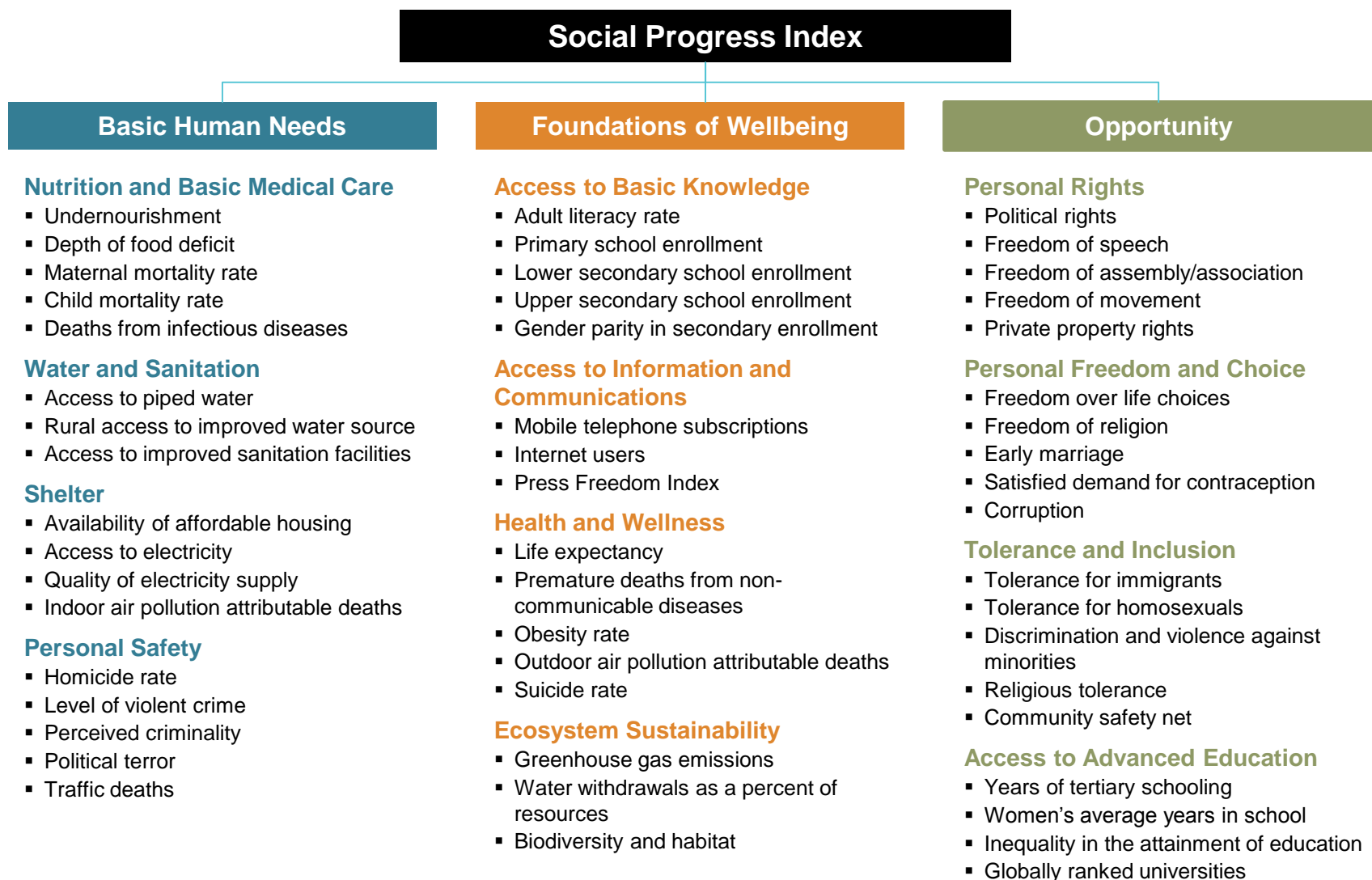
SPI'S IMPERATIVE'S WORKING DEFINITION OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

Social progress is 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**.

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS FRAMEWORK



SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX FRAMEWORK INDICATORS 2015



COMPONENT METHODOLOGY

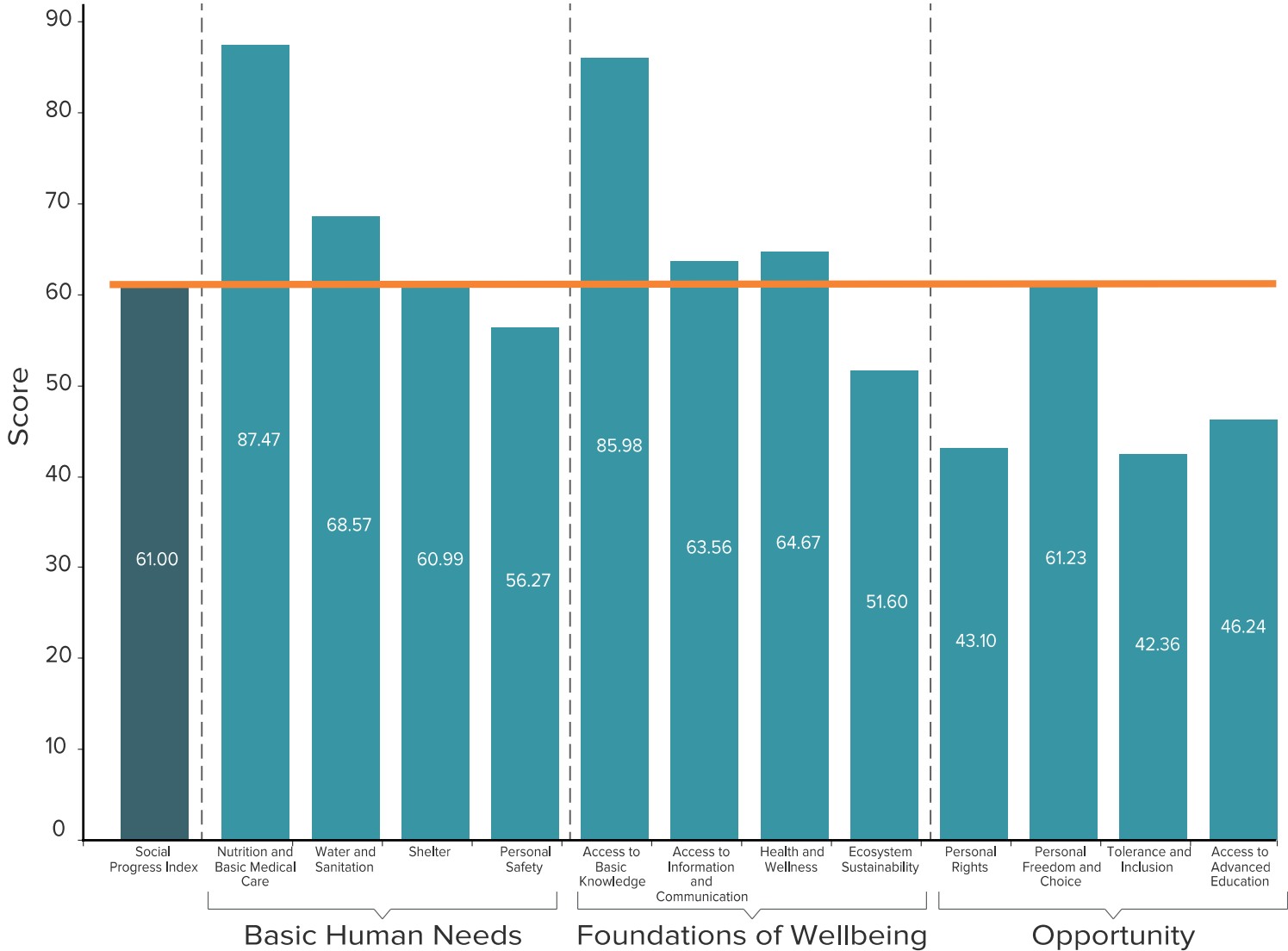
Each component is calculated as the *weighted sum* of the individual indicators, where the weights are determined by principal component analysis.

$$Component_c = \sum_i (w_i * indicator_i)$$

Scaling

Component values are then translated to a 0 to 100 scale by identifying the best and worst scores possible or the best and worst scores recorded over the last decade.

2015 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX: WORLD PERFORMANCE



2015 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX RESULTS

Social Progress categorization:

- SPI rank 01 – 10: very high
- SPI rank 11 – 31: high
- SPI rank 32 – 56: upper middle
- SPI rank 57 – 98: lower middle
- SPI rank 99 – 125: low
- SPI rank 126 – 133: very low

SPI rank	SPI score	Country
1	88.36	Norway
2	88.06	Sweden
3	87.97	Switzerland
4	87.62	Iceland
5	87.08	New Zealand
6	86.89	Canada
7	86.75	Finland
8	86.63	Denmark
9	86.5	Netherlands
10	86.42	Australia
11	84.68	United Kingdom
12	84.66	Ireland
13	84.45	Austria
14	84.04	Germany
15	83.15	Japan
16	82.85	United States
17	82.83	Belgium

SPI rank	SPI score	Country
18	81.91	Portugal
19	81.62	Slovenia
20	81.17	Spain
21	80.82	France
22	80.59	Czech Republic
23	80.49	Estonia
24	79.21	Uruguay
25	78.45	Slovakia
26	78.29	Chile
27	77.98	Poland
28	77.88	Costa Rica
29	77.7	Korea, Republic of
30	77.45	Cyprus
31	77.38	Italy
32	74.8	Hungary
33	74.12	Latvia
34	74.03	Greece

SPI rank	SPI score	Country
35	74	Lithuania
36	73.66	Mauritius
37	73.3	Croatia
38	73.08	Argentina
39	72.79	United Arab Emirates
40	72.6	Israel
41	71.79	Panama
42	70.89	Brazil
43	70.19	Bulgaria
44	69.83	Jamaica
45	69.79	Serbia
46	69.55	Malaysia
47	69.19	Kuwait
48	69.01	Montenegro
49	68.85	Colombia
50	68.37	Romania
51	68.25	Ecuador

SPI rank	SPI score	Country
52	68.19	Albania
53	67.79	Macedonia
54	67.5	Mexico
55	67.23	Peru
56	67.1	Paraguay
57	66.34	Thailand
58	66.24	Turkey
59	66.15	Bosnia and Herzegovina
60	65.89	Georgia
61	65.7	Armenia
62	65.69	Ukraine
63	65.64	South Africa
64	65.46	Philippines
65	65.22	Botswana
66	64.98	Belarus
67	64.92	Tunisia
68	64.31	El Salvador

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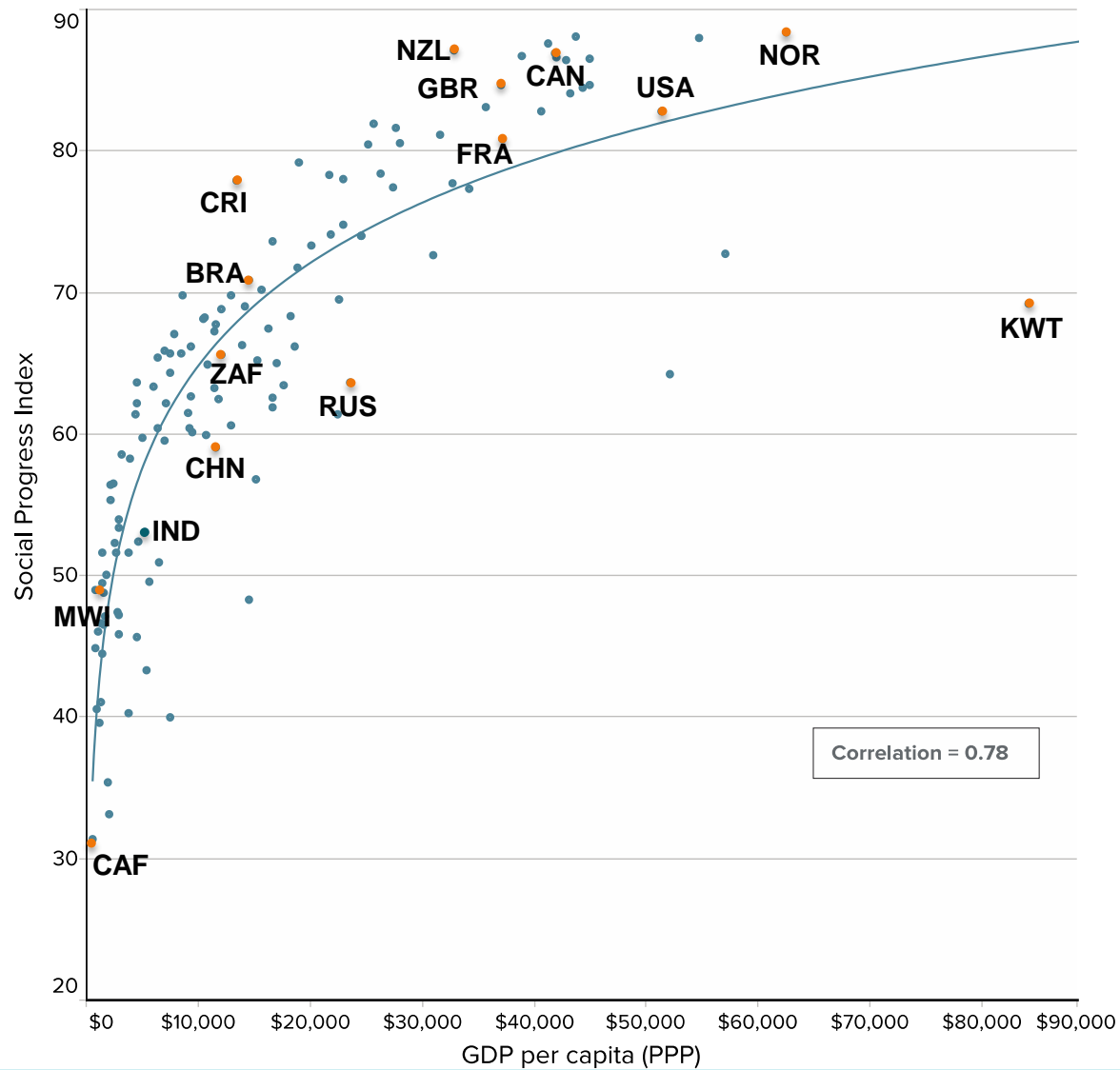
SPI rank	SPI score	Country
69	64.27	Saudi Arabia
70	63.68	Moldova
71	63.64	Russia
72	63.45	Venezuela
73	63.36	Bolivia
74	63.31	Jordan
75	62.71	Namibia
76	62.62	Azerbaijan
77	62.47	Dominican Republic
78	62.2	Nicaragua
79	62.19	Guatemala
80	61.85	Lebanon
81	61.52	Mongolia
82	61.44	Honduras
83	61.38	Kazakhstan
84	60.83	Cuba
85	60.66	Algeria

SPI rank	SPI score	Country
86	60.47	Indonesia
87	60.42	Guyana
88	60.1	Sri Lanka
89	59.91	Egypt
90	59.71	Uzbekistan
91	59.56	Morocco
92	59.07	China
93	58.58	Kyrgyzstan
94	58.29	Ghana
95	56.82	Iran
96	56.49	Tajikistan
97	56.46	Senegal
98	55.33	Nepal
99	53.96	Cambodia
100	53.39	Bangladesh
101	53.06	India
102	52.41	Laos

SPI rank	SPI score	Country
103	52.27	Lesotho
104	51.67	Kenya
105	51.62	Zambia
106	51.6	Rwanda
107	50.94	Swaziland
108	50.04	Benin
109	49.6	Congo, Republic of
110	49.49	Uganda
111	48.95	Malawi
112	48.82	Burkina Faso
113	48.35	Iraq
114	47.42	Cameroon
115	47.27	Djibouti
116	47.14	Tanzania
117	46.66	Togo
118	46.51	Mali
119	46.12	Myanmar

SPI rank	SPI score	Country
120	46.02	Mozambique
121	45.85	Mauritania
122	45.66	Pakistan
123	44.89	Liberia
124	44.5	Madagascar
125	43.31	Nigeria
126	41.04	Ethiopia
127	40.56	Niger
128	40.3	Yemen
129	40	Angola
130	39.6	Guinea
131	35.4	Afghanistan
132	33.17	Chad
133	31.42	Central African Republic

SOCIAL PROGRESS DOES INCREASE WITH GDP PER CAPITA BUT GDP IS FAR FROM THE WHOLE STORY



SOCIAL PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

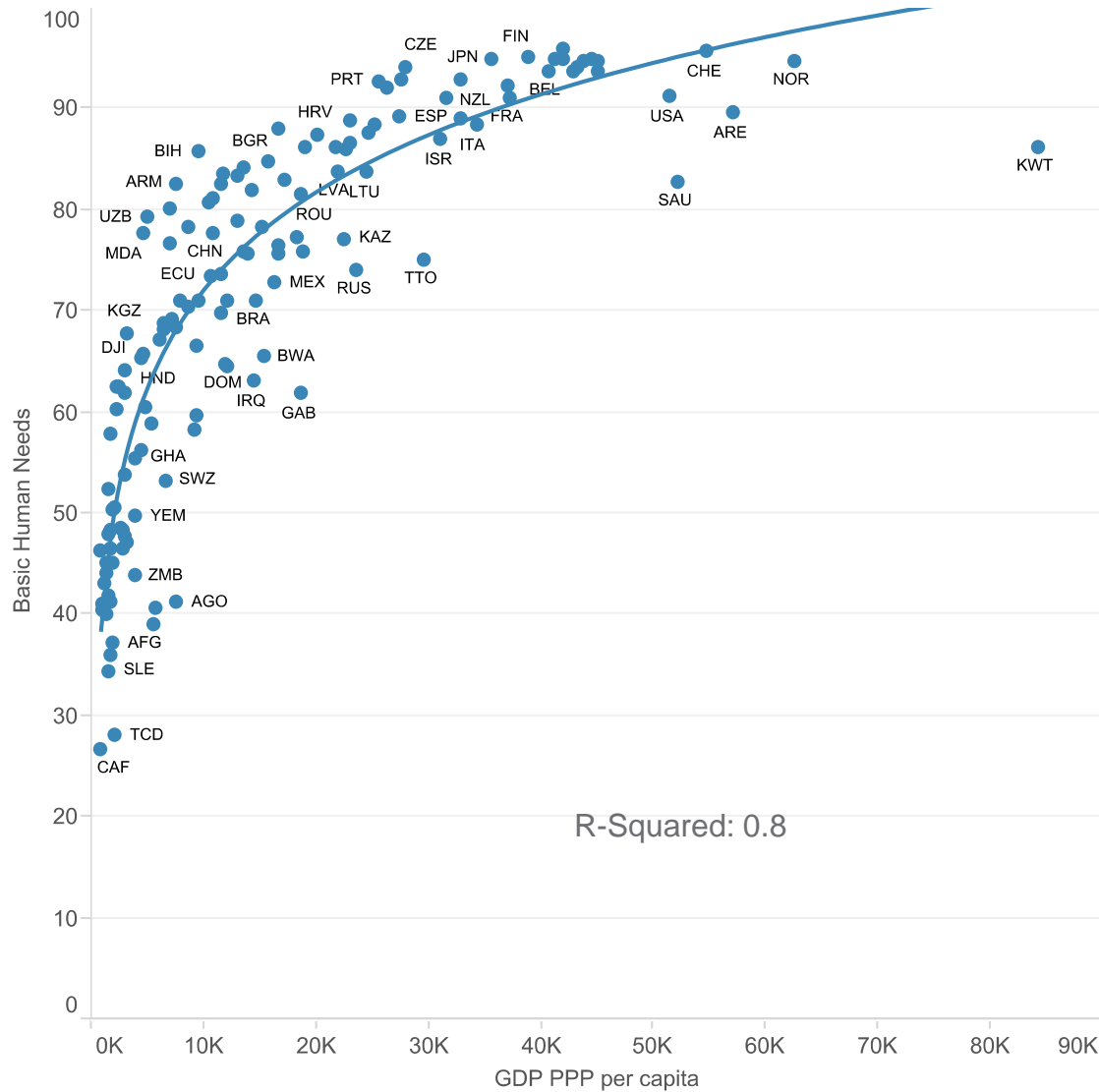
Economic development alone is not sufficient to explain social progress outcomes

- There is a non-linear relationship between Social Progress Index scores and GDP per capita
- Social Progress Index scores display significant deviation from the GDP per capita regression line. Even wider at component and indicator level
 - How well economic growth translates into social improvement

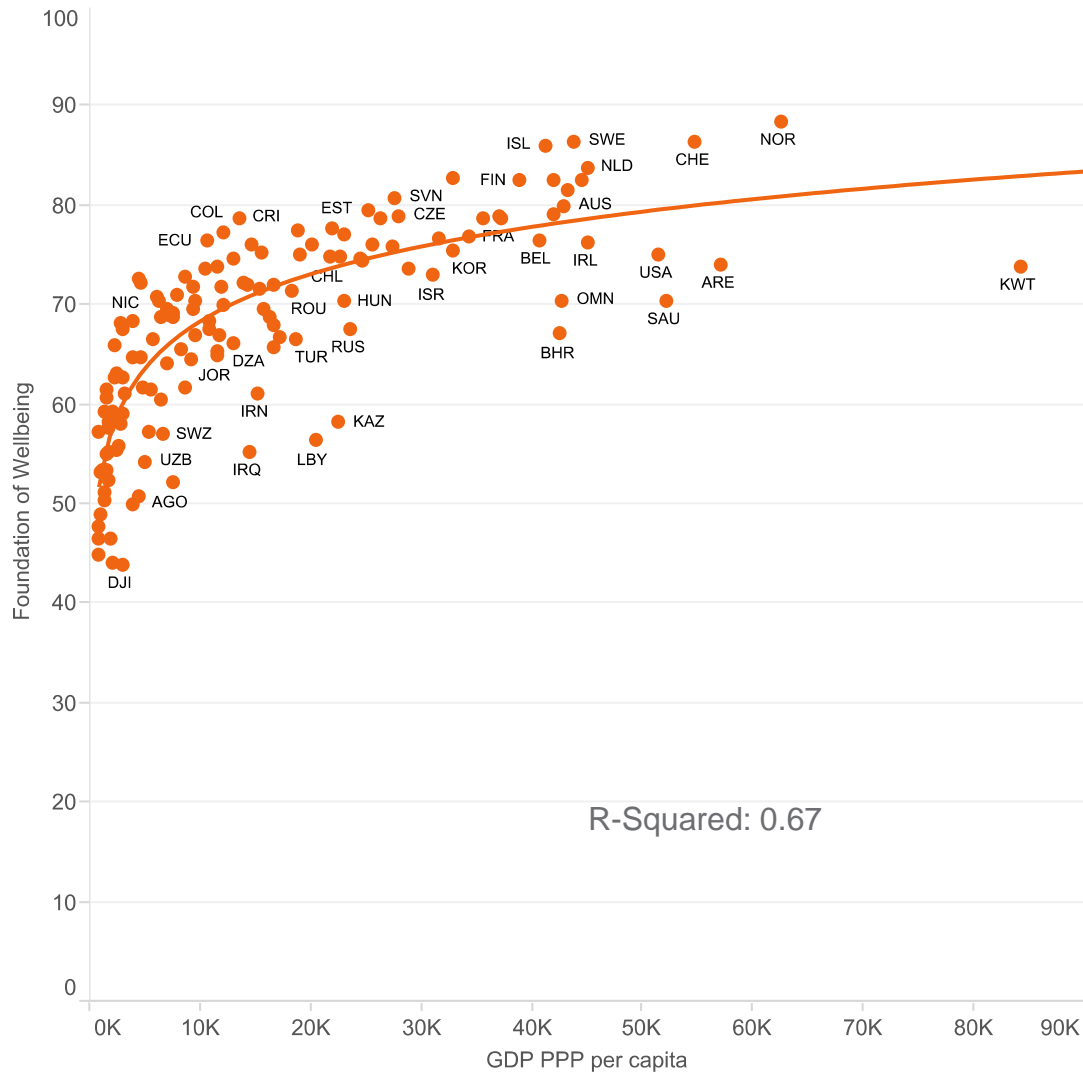


- GDP per capita is an **incomplete measure** of a country's overall performance

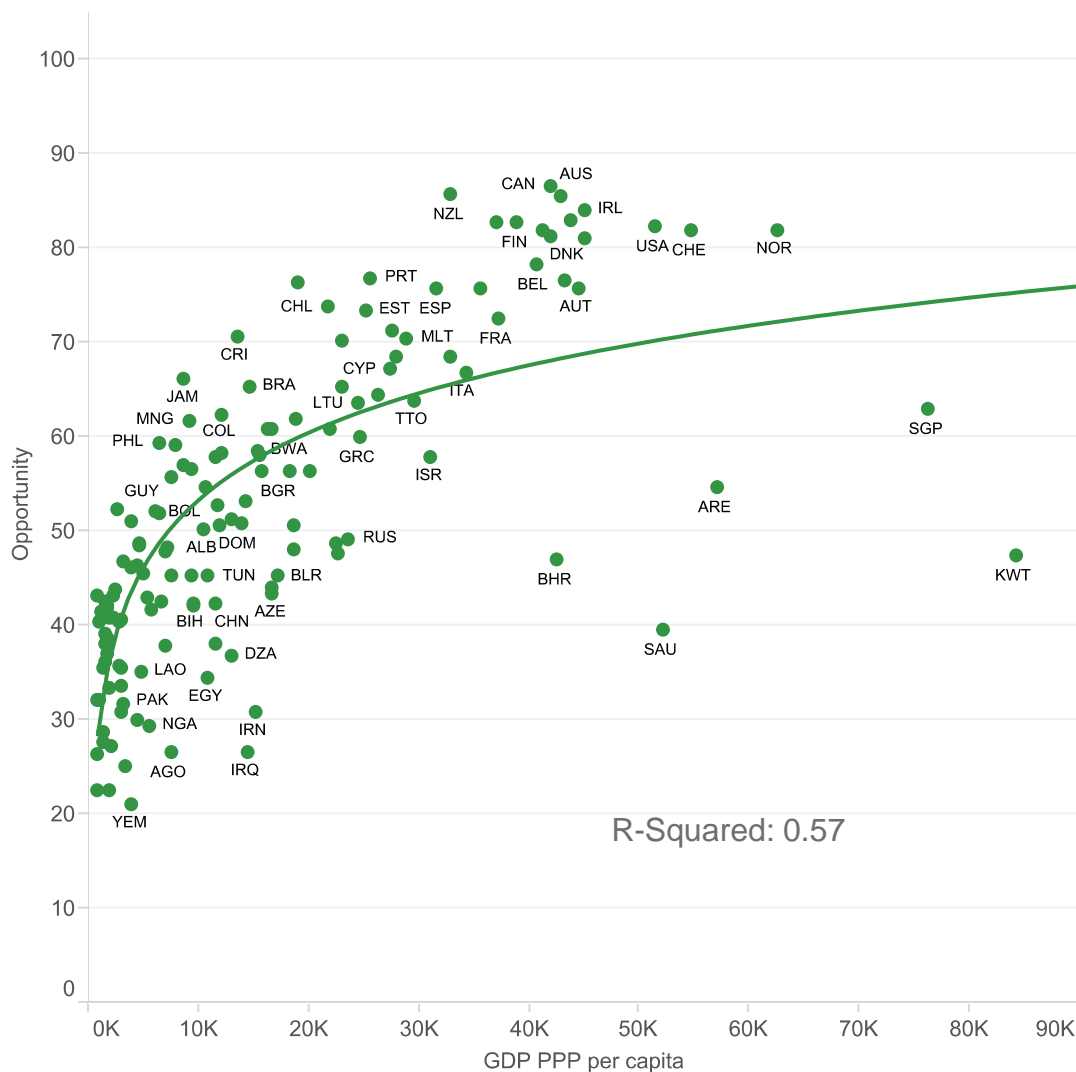
DIMENSION RELATIONSHIP WITH GDP PER CAPITA: BASIC HUMAN NEEDS



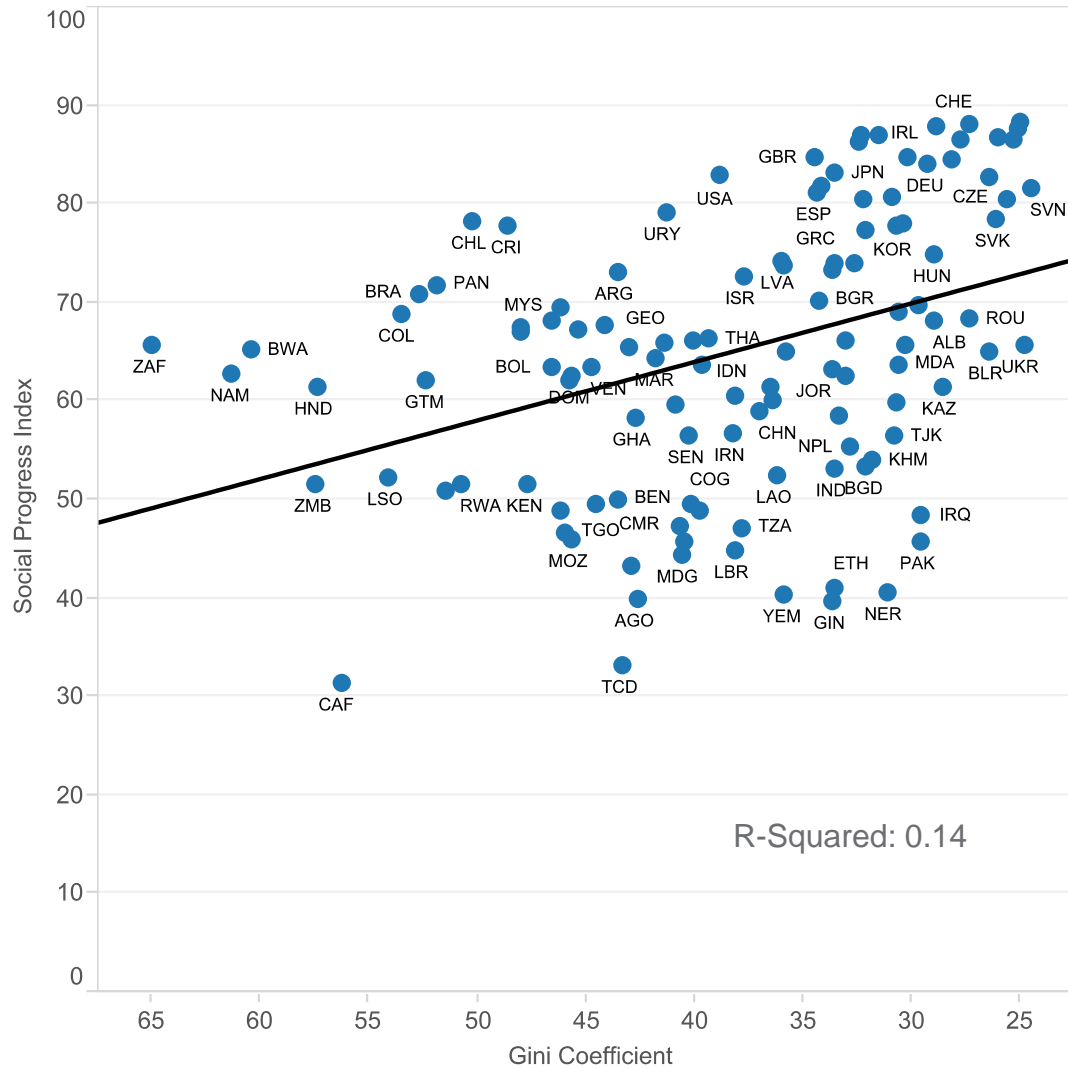
DIMENSION RELATIONSHIPS WITH GDP PER CAPITA: FOUNDATIONS OF WELL-BEING



DIMENSION RELATIONSHIPS WITH GDP PER CAPITA: OPPORTUNITY

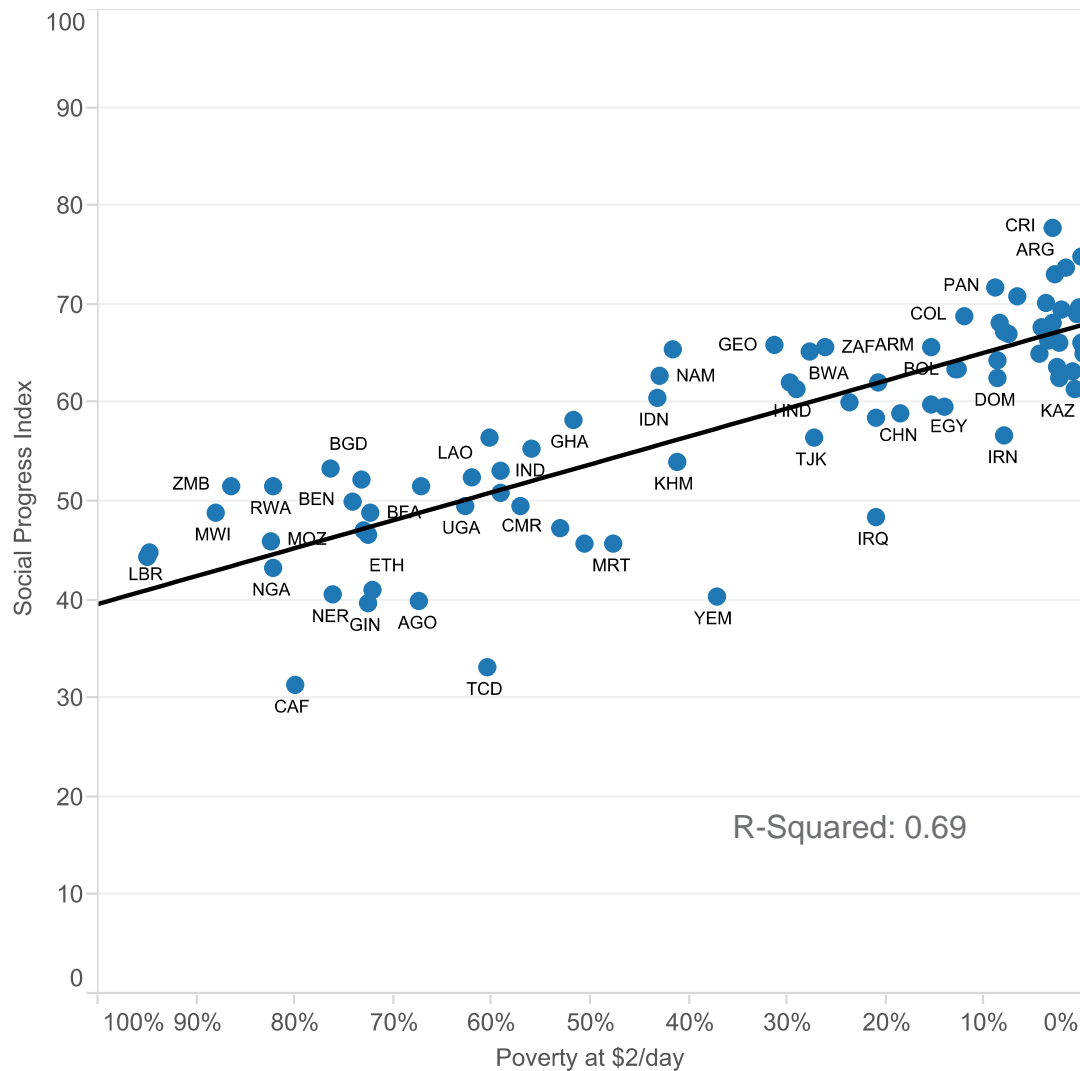


SOCIAL PROGRESS AND INCOME INEQUALITY



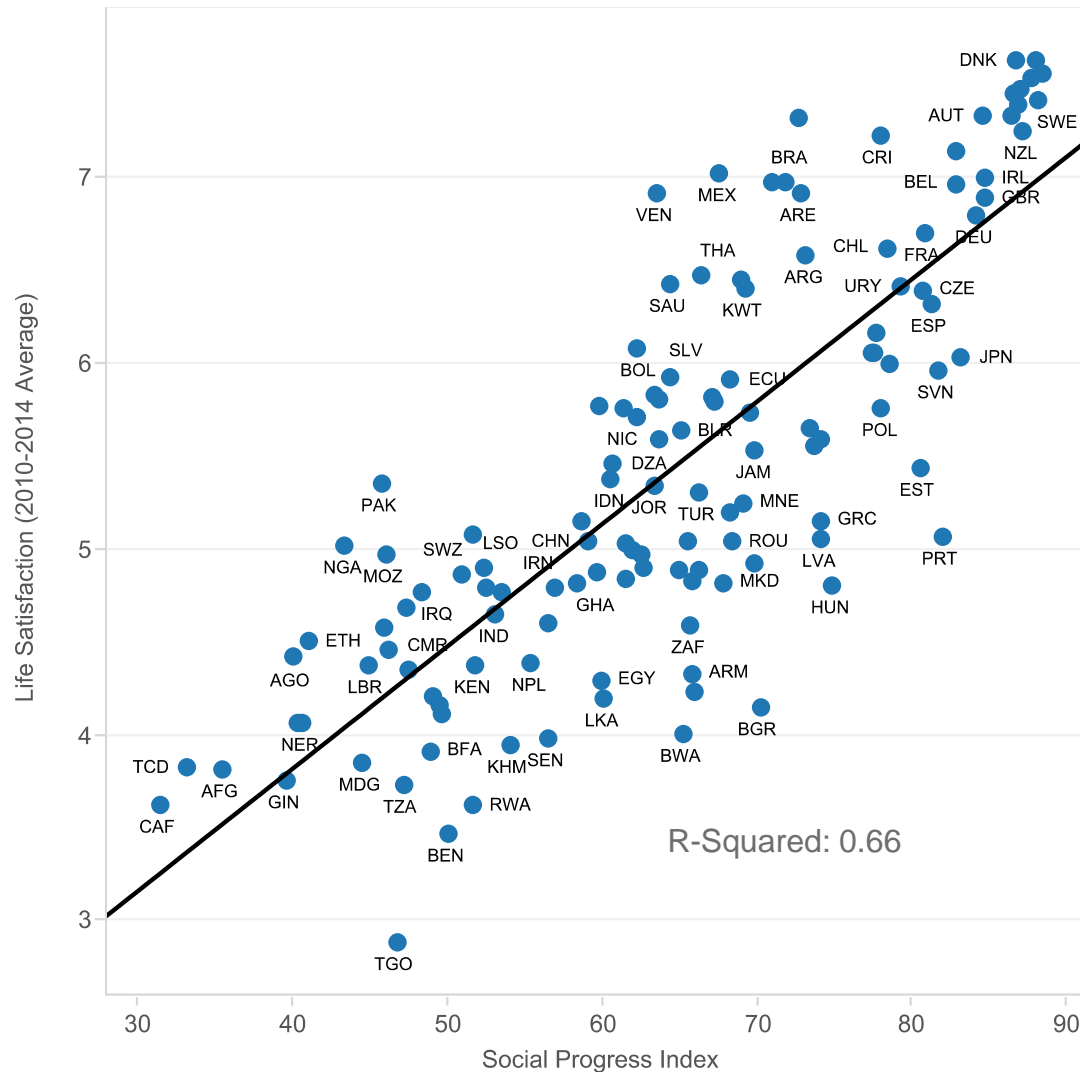
Income Inequality (Gini Coefficient) is weakly related to Social Progress.

SOCIAL PROGRESS AND POVERTY



Social Progress is strongly correlated with poverty headcount at \$2/day (Only low and middle income countries).

SOCIAL PROGRESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION



SPI AND STRATEGY FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: BENCHMARKING COUNTRY SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

- Social Progress Index allows us to see how a country is performing in **absolute terms** and relative to its **economic peers**. Every country has areas for improvement.
- Social Progress Index allows us to look at a country's performance **holistically**, looking at how performance varies across different aspects of social progress. It **breaks down the silos** between social issues and helps prioritization.
- Social Progress Index identifies countries that are doing well overall and on particular aspects of social progress. Helps identify **best practice** and **potential solutions**.

Social Progress Index rank: 28/133

Social Progress Index score: 77.88

GDP per capita rank: 59/133

COSTA RICA



	Score	Rank		Score	Rank		Score	Rank			
BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	84.22	41		FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	78.83	17		OPPORTUNITY	70.59	25	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.60	59		Access to Basic Knowledge	93.96	56		Personal Rights	83.28	21	
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	5.9	73		Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15+)	97.8	54		Political rights (1=full rights; 7=no rights)	1	1	
Depth of food deficit (cal./undernourished person)	41	73		Primary school enrollment (% of children)	92.0	72		Freedom of speech (0=low; 2=high)	2	1	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	38	62		Lower secondary school enrollment (% of children)	120.6	1		Freedom of assembly/association (0=low; 2=high)	2	1	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	9.6	46		Upper secondary school enrollment (% of children)	78.8	62		Freedom of movement (0=low; 4=high)	3	67	
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	30.5	35		Gender parity in secondary enrollment (girls/boys)	1.1	1		Private property rights (0=none; 100=full)	50	39	
Water and Sanitation	92.65	48		Access to Information and Communications	80.66	35		Personal Freedom and Choice	76.27	24	
Access to piped water (% of pop.)	95.9	35		Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	146.0	1		Freedom over life choices (% satisfied)	91.9	11	
Rural access to improved water source (% of pop.)	90.9	61		Internet users (% of pop.)	46.0	63		Freedom of religion (1=low; 4=high)	3	55	
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	93.9	50		Press Freedom Index (0=most free; 100=least free)	12.2	18		Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	0.13	78	
Shelter	81.98	30		Health and Wellness	78.09	8		Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	89.1	5	
Availability of affordable housing (% satisfied)	47.9	60		Life expectancy (years)	79.7	26		Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	54	33	
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	99.0	65		Premature deaths from non-comm. diseases (prob. of dying)	12.2	26		Tolerance and Inclusion	73.58	17	
Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	5.6	34		Obesity rate (% of pop.)	24.6	105		Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 100=high)	75.3	26	
Household air pollution attr. deaths (deaths/100,000)	5.4	1		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	7.7	30		Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 100=high)	52.4	31	
Personal Safety	65.65	63		Suicide rate (deaths/100,000)	7.5	54		Discrim. and viol. against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	4.4	29	
Homicide rate (1= <2/100,000; 5= >20/100,000)	4	89		Ecosystem Sustainability	62.61	31		Religious tolerance (1=low; 4=high)	4	1	
Level of violent crime (1=low; 5=high)	2	20		Greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalents per GDP)	248.1	4		Community safety net (0=low; 100=high)	91.1	21	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	3	33		Water withdrawals as a percentage of resources	1.9	76		Access to Advanced Education	49.24	58	
Political terror (1=low; 5=high)	2	39		Biodiv. and habitat (0=no protection; 100=high protection)	89.6	24		Years of tertiary schooling	0.7	34	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	12.7	48					Women's average years in school	10.8	62		
							Inequality in the attainment of edu. (0=low; 1=high)	0.16	61		
							Number of globally ranked universities	2	54		

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP:

Algeria, Serbia, Thailand, Iraq, South Africa, Montenegro, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Macedonia, Egypt, Peru, and Tunisia

Relative Strength

Neutral

Relative Weakness

n/a – no data available

**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

www.socialprogressimperative.org

Social Progress Index rank: 106/133

Social Progress Index score: 51.60

GDP per capita rank: 120

RWANDA



	Score	Rank		Score	Rank		Score	Rank			
BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	52.52	108		FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	60.63	103		OPPORTUNITY	41.67	99	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	66.70	117		Access to Basic Knowledge	69.83	109		Personal Rights	33.84	102	
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	33.8	127		Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15+)	70.5	109		Political rights (1=full rights; 7=no rights)	6	101	
Depth of food deficit (cal./undernourished person)	248	127		Primary school enrollment (% of children)	98.7	14		Freedom of speech (0=low; 2=high)	0	103	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	320	108		Lower secondary school enrollment (% of children)	36.7	126		Freedom of assembly/association (0=low; 2=high)	1	48	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	52	104		Upper secondary school enrollment (% of children)	25.3	120		Freedom of movement (0=low; 4=high)	3	67	
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	401.7	103		Gender parity in secondary enrollment (girls/boys)	1.1	1		Private property rights (0=none; 100=full)	30	70	
Water and Sanitation	47.08	105		Access to Information and Communications	38.61	126		Personal Freedom and Choice	69.46	39	
Access to piped water (% of pop.)	4.5	127		Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	56.8	121		Freedom over life choices (% satisfied)	89.4	18	
Rural access to improved water source (% of pop.)	68.3	104		Internet users (% of pop.)	8.7	111		Freedom of religion (1=low; 4=high)	2	92	
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	63.8	92		Press Freedom Index (0=most free; 100=least free)	56.6	124		Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	0.04	38	
								Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	62.4	77	
								Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	49	40	
Shelter	45.58	105		Health and Wellness	71.07	54		Tolerance and Inclusion	45.64	84	
Availability of affordable housing (% satisfied)	65.0	14		Life expectancy (years)	63.5	103		Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 100=high)	60.2	65	
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	10.8	128		Premature deaths from non-comm. diseases (prob. of dying)	19.1	71		Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 100=high)	6.2	101	
Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	4.0	80		Obesity rate (% of pop.)	4.3	15		Discrim. and viol. against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	8.5	113	
Household air pollution attr. deaths (deaths/100,000)	95.4	81		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	12.3	40		Religious tolerance (1=low; 4=high)	4	1	
				Suicide rate (deaths/100,000)	10.2	71		Community safety net (0=low; 100=high)	74.8	100	
Personal Safety	50.70	101		Ecosystem Sustainability	63.01	28		Access to Advanced Education	17.72	112	
Homicide rate (1= <2/100,000; 5= >20/100,000)	4	89		Greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalents per GDP)	340.9	4		Years of tertiary schooling	0.0	110	
Level of violent crime (1=low; 5=high)	3	61		Water withdrawals as a percentage of resources	0.0	1		Women's average years in school	4.7	109	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	4	94		Biodiv. and habitat (0=no protection; 100=high protection)	56.3	82		Inequality in the attainment of edu. (0=low; 1=high)	0.29	87	
Political terror (1=low; 5=high)	2.5	62						Number of globally ranked universities	0	76	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	19.9	93									

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP:

Uganda, Madagascar, Togo, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Tanzania, Benin, Mozambique, Afghanistan, Niger, Central African Republic, Liberia, and Malawi

Relative Strength

Neutral

Relative Weakness

n/a – no data available

**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

www.socialprogressimperative.org

Social Progress Index rank: 86/133

Social Progress Index score: 60.47

GDP per capita rank: 75/133

INDONESIA



	Score	Rank		Score	Rank		Score	Rank			
BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	66.52	86	N	FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	69.54	67	N	OPPORTUNITY	45.35	82	N
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	89.13	83	N	Access to Basic Knowledge	90.63	75	N	Personal Rights	49.28	77	N
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	8.7	79	N	Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15+)	93.9	77	N	Political rights (1=full rights; 7=no rights)	2	38	N
Depth of food deficit (cal./undernourished person)	59	80	N	Primary school enrollment (% of children)	92.2	70	N	Freedom of speech (0=low; 2=high)	1	15	N
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	190	97	R	Lower secondary school enrollment (% of children)	91.2	78	N	Freedom of assembly/association (0=low; 2=high)	0	95	R
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	29.3	83	N	Upper secondary school enrollment (% of children)	73.4	77	N	Freedom of movement (0=low; 4=high)	3	67	R
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	162.4	89	N	Gender parity in secondary enrollment (girls/boys)	1.0	1	N	Private property rights (0=none; 100=full)	30	70	N
Water and Sanitation	53.78	101	R	Access to Information and Communications	62.36	90	R	Personal Freedom and Choice	57.74	77	N
Access to piped water (% of pop.)	20.6	105	R	Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	121.5	1	N	Freedom over life choices (% satisfied)	68.6	74	N
Rural access to improved water source (% of pop.)	76.4	91	R	Internet users (% of pop.)	15.8	99	R	Freedom of religion (1=low; 4=high)	1	117	R
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	58.8	95	R	Press Freedom Index (0=most free; 100=least free)	38.2	102	R	Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	0.14	83	N
Shelter	66.38	75	N	Health and Wellness	71.50	48	N	Tolerance and Inclusion	32.20	122	R
Availability of affordable housing (% satisfied)	63.3	15	S	Life expectancy (years)	70.6	83	N	Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 100=high)	25.6	132	R
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	94.2	76	N	Premature deaths from non-comm. diseases (prob. of dying)	23.1	101	R	Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 100=high)	2.6	120	R
Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	4.3	73	N	Obesity rate (% of pop.)	4.7	20	N	Discrim. and viol. against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	7.6	98	R
Household air pollution attr. deaths (deaths/100,000)	96.7	81	N	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	26.6	64	N	Religious tolerance (1=low; 4=high)	1	118	R
Personal Safety	56.78	81	N	Ecosystem Sustainability	53.66	66	N	Access to Advanced Education	42.18	76	N
Homicide rate (1= <2/100,000; 5= >20/100,000)	2	41	N	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalents per GDP)	405.5	4	N	Years of tertiary schooling	0.3	81	N
Level of violent crime (1=low; 5=high)	4	105	R	Water withdrawals as a percentage of resources	3.3	98	R	Women's average years in school	8.9	83	N
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	3	33	N	Biodiv. and habitat (0=no protection; 100=high protection)	78.1	42	N	Inequality in the attainment of edu. (0=low; 1=high)	0.23	74	N
Political terror (1=low; 5=high)	3	80	N				Number of globally ranked universities	8	20	S	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	17.7	74	N								

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP:

Jamaica, Sri Lanka, Namibia, Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mongolia, El Salvador, Ecuador, Albania, Paraguay, Angola, Armenia, Guatemala, China, and Tunisia

Relative Strength

Neutral

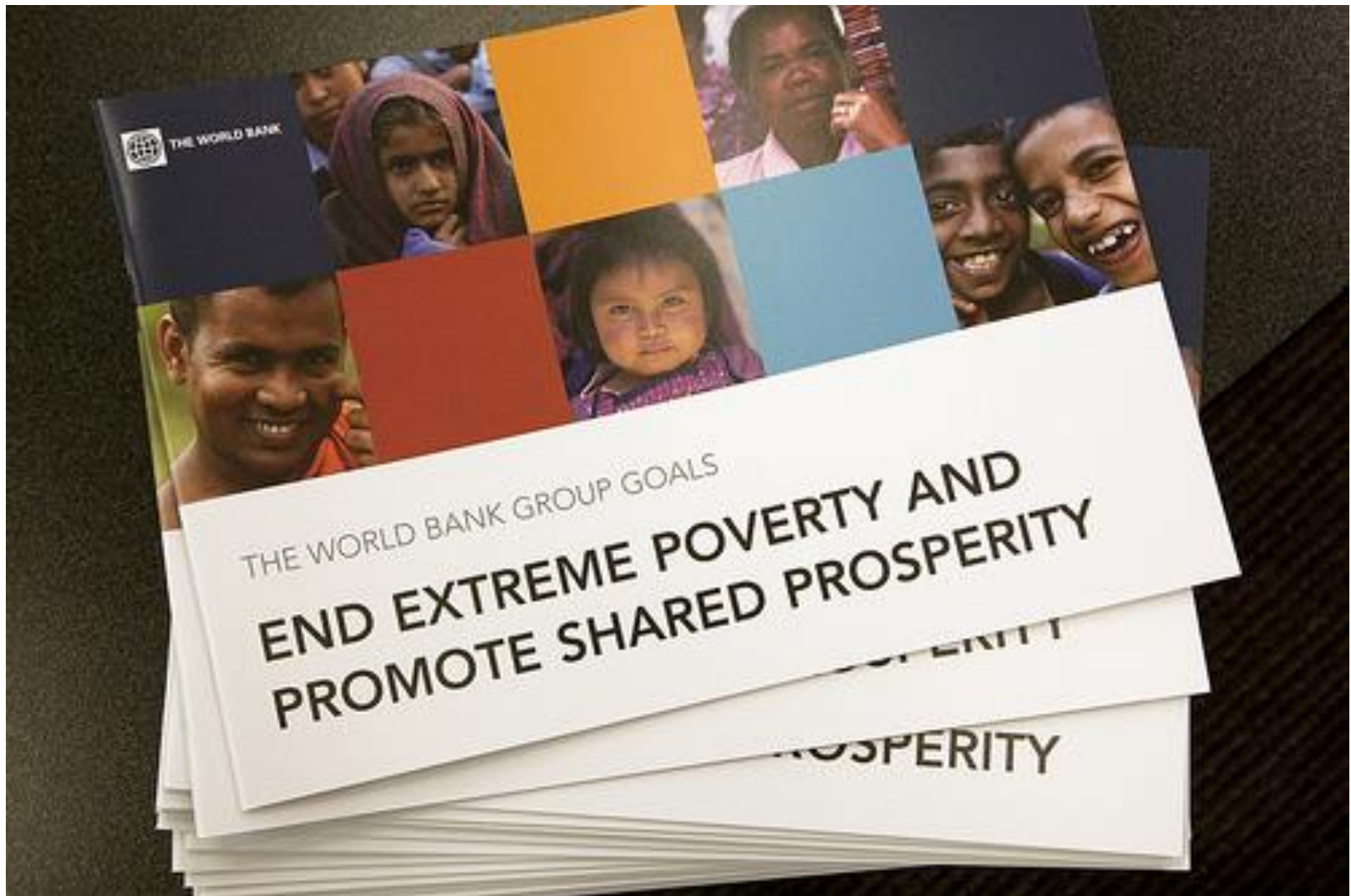
Relative Weakness

n/a – no data available

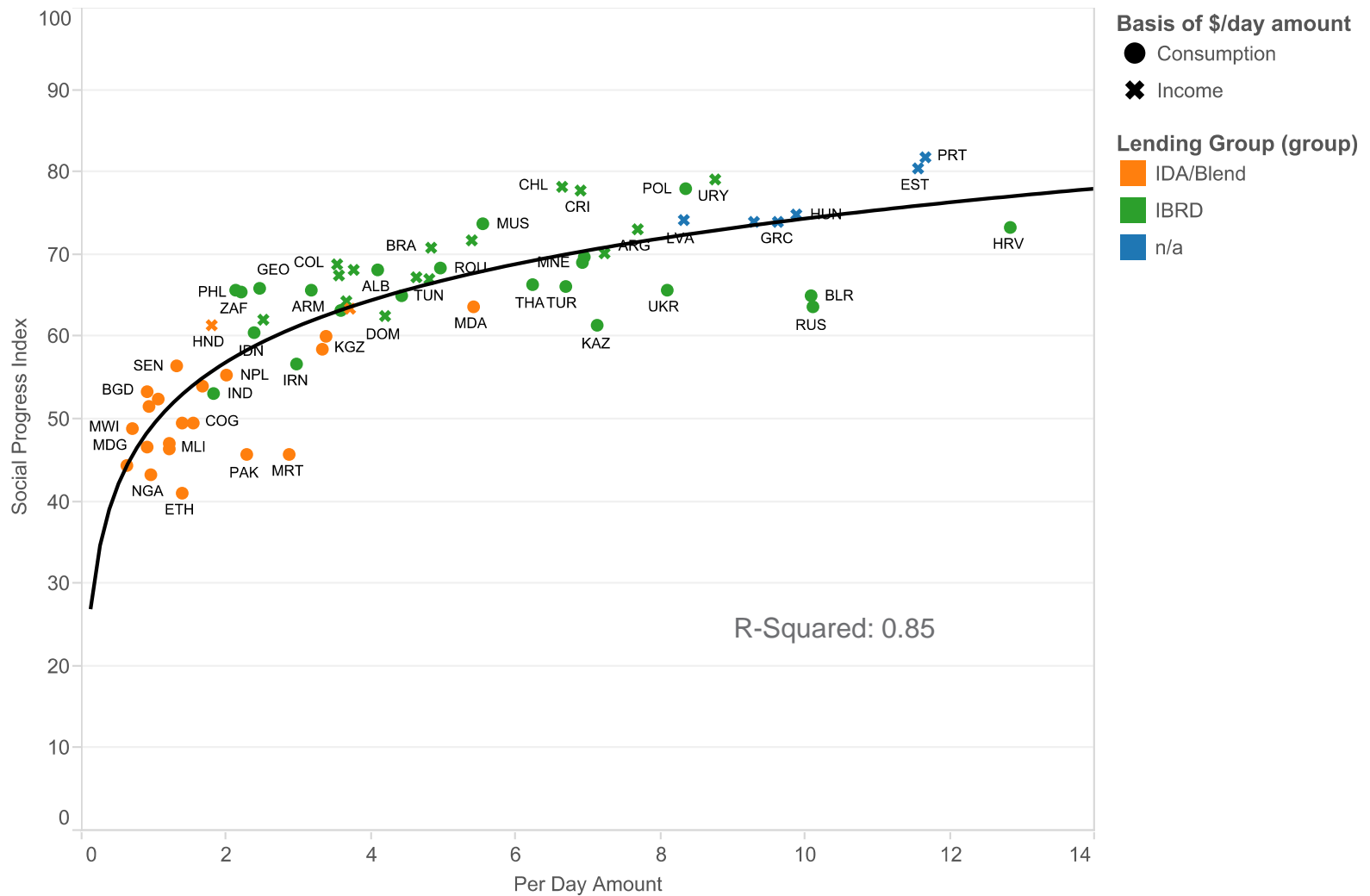
**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

www.socialprogressimperative.org

MEASURING THE TWIN GOALS



SOCIAL PROGRESS INCREASES WITH B40 INCOME BUT THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL VARIABILITY



PROGRESS IN PUTTING THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX INTO PRACTICE

Active partnerships and expressions of interest

North America

- Michigan
- Somerville, MA
- San Francisco Bay Area
- Seattle, WA
- Pittsburgh, PA

Europe

- European Commission

Asia

- India
- Malaysia

Central and South America

- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Panama
- Colombia
- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Argentina

NEW PARTNERSHIP WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

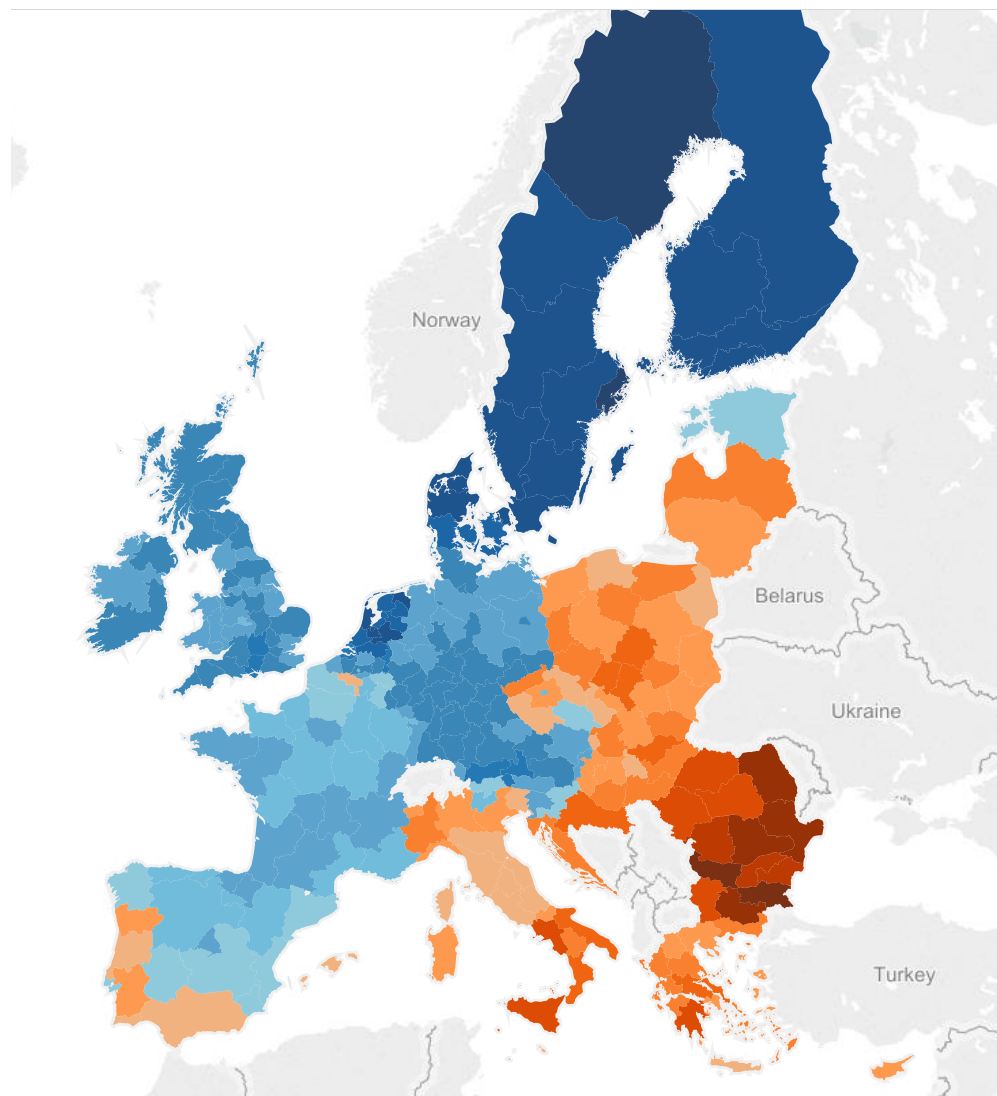
European Union Regional Social Progress Index:

272 regions in 28 countries

Population: 507 million

Official launch in early 2016

In partnership with the
European Commission and
Orkestra Basque Institute for
Competitiveness



SOCIAL PROGRESS AND SHARED PROSPERITY

- The Social Progress Index can serve as a powerful **complement** to the **World Bank's historical measurement and development agenda**
- We believe that a measure like Social Progress Index can potentially supplement the World Bank's existing income-based measure of **shared prosperity**
- How could we **work together** and **develop the data** to construct such a **measurement framework**?