

Beyond GDP: The Ongoing Search to Measure “Wellbeing”



- OLLI Fall Term 2022
- Wednesdays, 1-3pm
- Sept. 14 thru Nov. 2
- Co-facilitators:

David Carlson,
EEE Forum founder
and
Paul Belanger,
EEE Forum webmaster

**“Other noteworthy frameworks of
human & ecological wellbeing (HEW)”
Session #7 Outline**

- OLLI Announcements
- **Highlights from Session #6** – Doughnut Economics, Climate Change, Regenerative Economics and the SDGs
- 1st hour: **Two noteworthy Colorado HEW frameworks**
- 5-minute break
- 2nd hour: **Guest presentation and Q&A: *see next slide***
- Looking ahead to Session #8 (Nov. 2nd)

Week #7 (Oct. 26th) Guest Presentation
“Planning to Thrive: Sustainable, Resilient, and Equitable
Communities for the 21st Century”



Rocky Piro
PhD, FAICP

Retired Urban Planner,
previous Executive Director,
Colorado Center for
Sustainable Urbanism,
Univ. of Colorado -- Denver

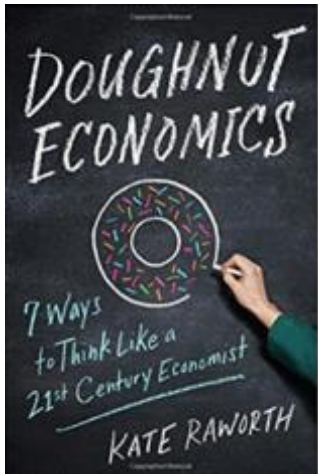
Why it's time for "Doughnut Economics"



Kate Raworth
December 16, 2014

<https://youtu.be/1BHOflzxPjI>

The “Doughnut” of Social and Planetary Boundaries (2017) Kate Raworth, Oxford Ecological Economist

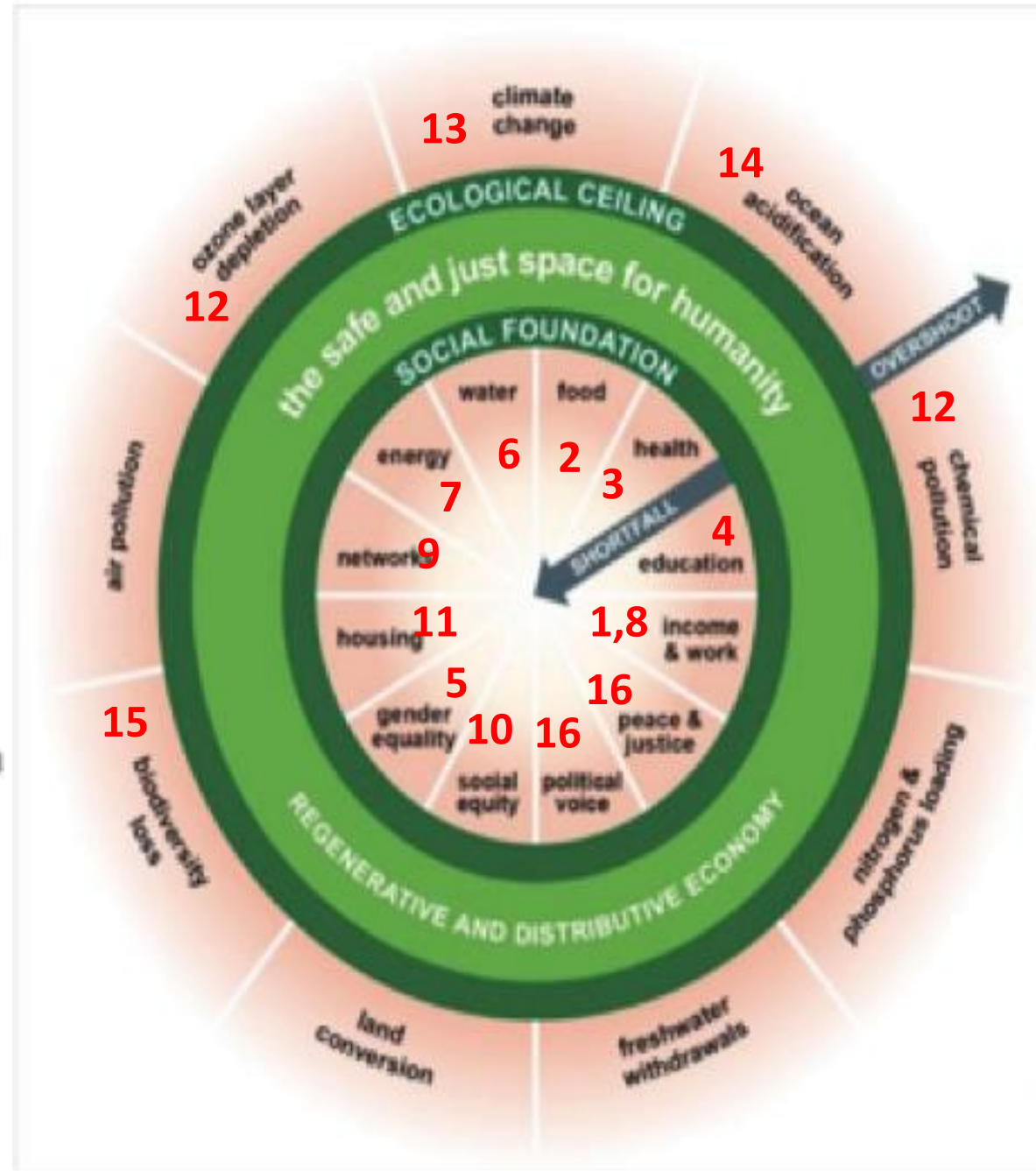


“Put simply, it’s a radically new compass for guiding humanity this century. And it points toward a future that can provide for every person’s needs while safeguarding the living world on which we all depend.”
--*Doughnut Economics*, p. 39.

Mapping the **SDGs** onto the Raworth Doughnut (preliminary)



- Goal 1: No poverty
- Goal 2: Zero hunger
- Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing
- Goal 4: Quality education
- Goal 5: Gender equality
- Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation
- Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy
- Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
- Goal 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure
- Goal 10: Reduced inequalities
- Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
- Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
- Goal 13: Climate action
- Goal 14: Life below water
- Goal 15: Life on land
- Goal 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals



“Regenerative Economics and the SDGs”

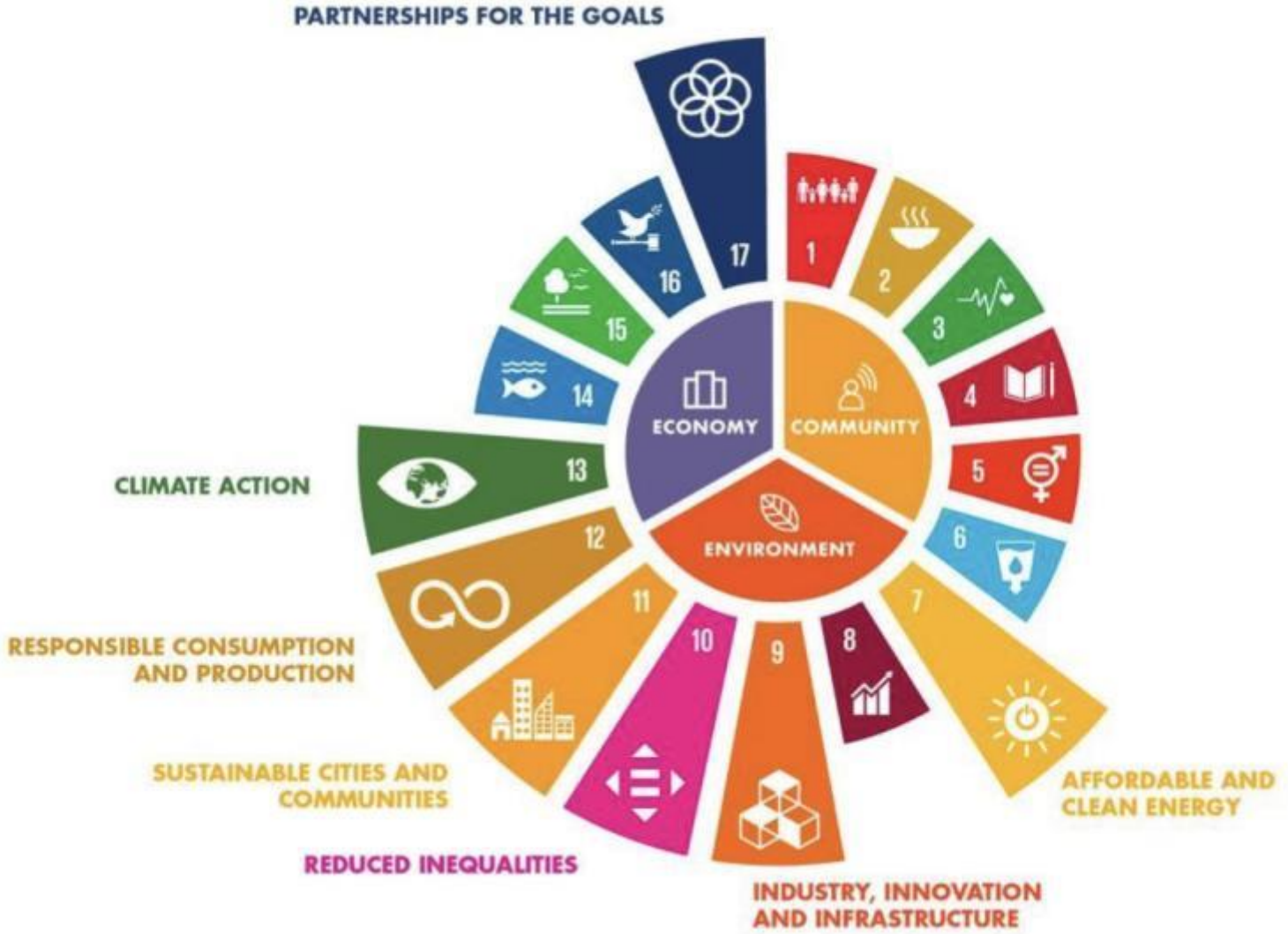


**Brenna
Simmons-
St. Onge,
Executive
Director**

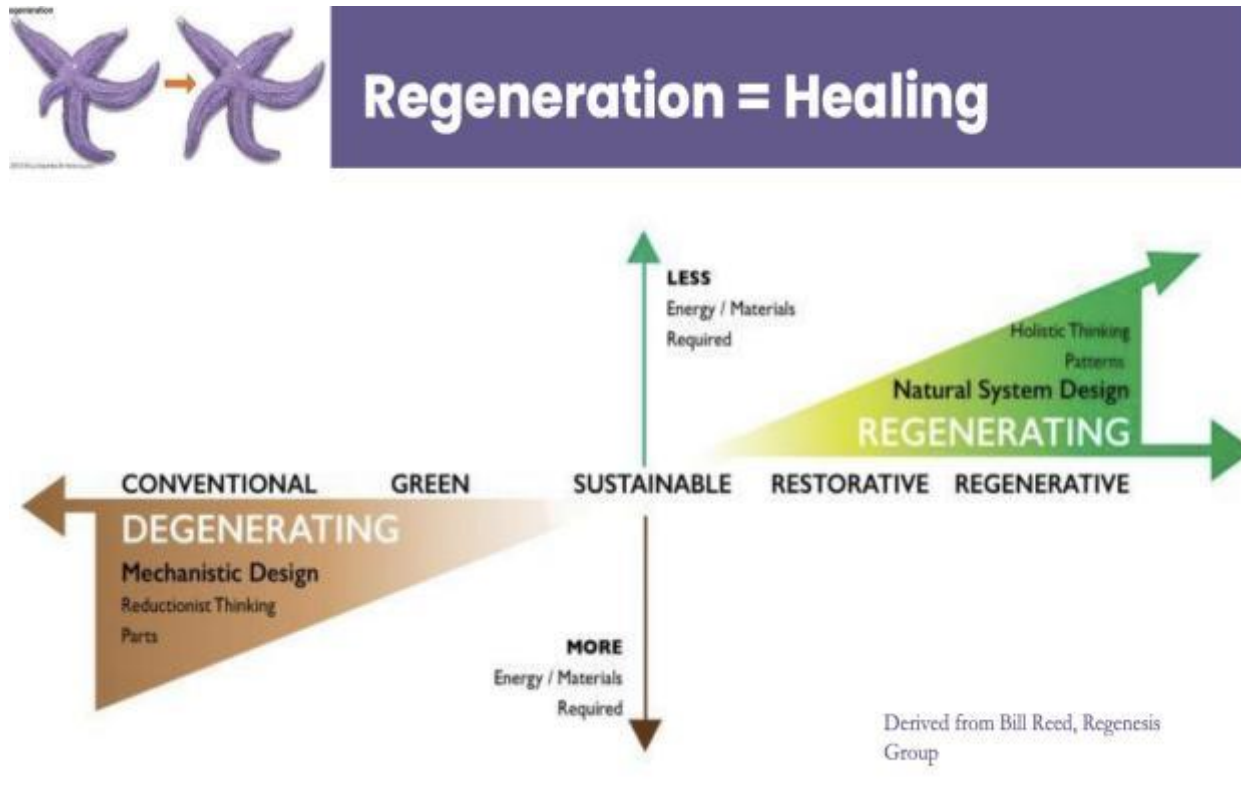


[The Alliance Center](#)

The Alliance Center and the SDGs



The Regenerative Recovery Coalition



A **Regenerative Economy** delivers wellbeing by meeting human needs abundantly in ways that strengthen our natural and social life support systems.

It's an economy in service to life! It enhances human dignity, as it ensures ecological integrity.



UNITED STATES
**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
REPORT 2021**



Dashboards

- SDG achieved
- Challenges remain
- Significant challenges remain
- Major challenges remain

Trends

- ↑ On track
- ↗ Mod. Improving
- Stagnating
- ↓ Decreasing
- ⋯ N/A

Indicators for each SDG are available at [2021 SDSN Colorado Profile](#).

2021 report: From SDG dashboard TO SDG#2 ZERO HUNGER indicators TO FOOD INSECURITY indicator metric

UNITED STATES SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2021

Key Messages Rankings Interactive Map State Profiles Download Report & Materials

Colorado

OVERVIEW INDICATORS

SDG Index Rank: 13/50

SDG Index Score: 53.6

Leave no one behind Score: 39.9

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Click on a goal to view more information.

Legend: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable

Trends: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement → Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ↔ Trend information unavailable



Colorado

SDG 2

Zero hunger

Challenges remain

Score stagnating or increasing at least 50% of required rate

Visualize on map

Description

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Indicators

- Obesity
- Food Insecurity
- WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) Coverage
- Low Grocery Access
- Pesticide Exposure
- Rural Infrastructure
- Elderly Food Insecurity



Colorado

SDG 2 - INDICATOR

Food Insecurity

% of households, 3-years average

Challenges remain

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

VALUE 9.10

YEAR 2018

Visualize on map

Description

Percent of households experiencing food insecurity

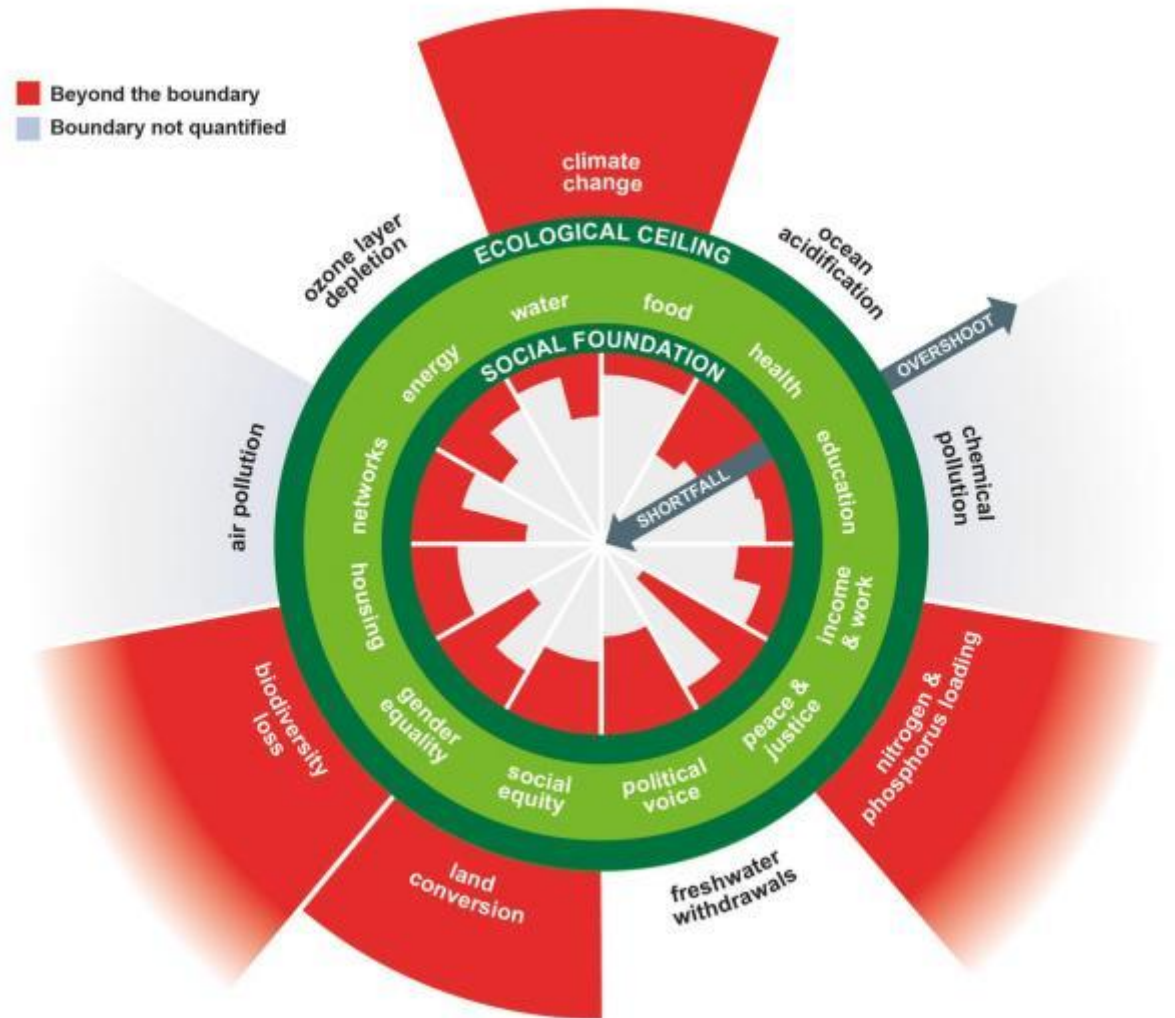
Year	Value
2009	9.5
2010	12.0
2011	12.0
2012	13.5
2013	12.0
2014	12.0
2015	10.5
2016	9.5
2017	9.5
2018	9.1

Long-Term Objective: 10%

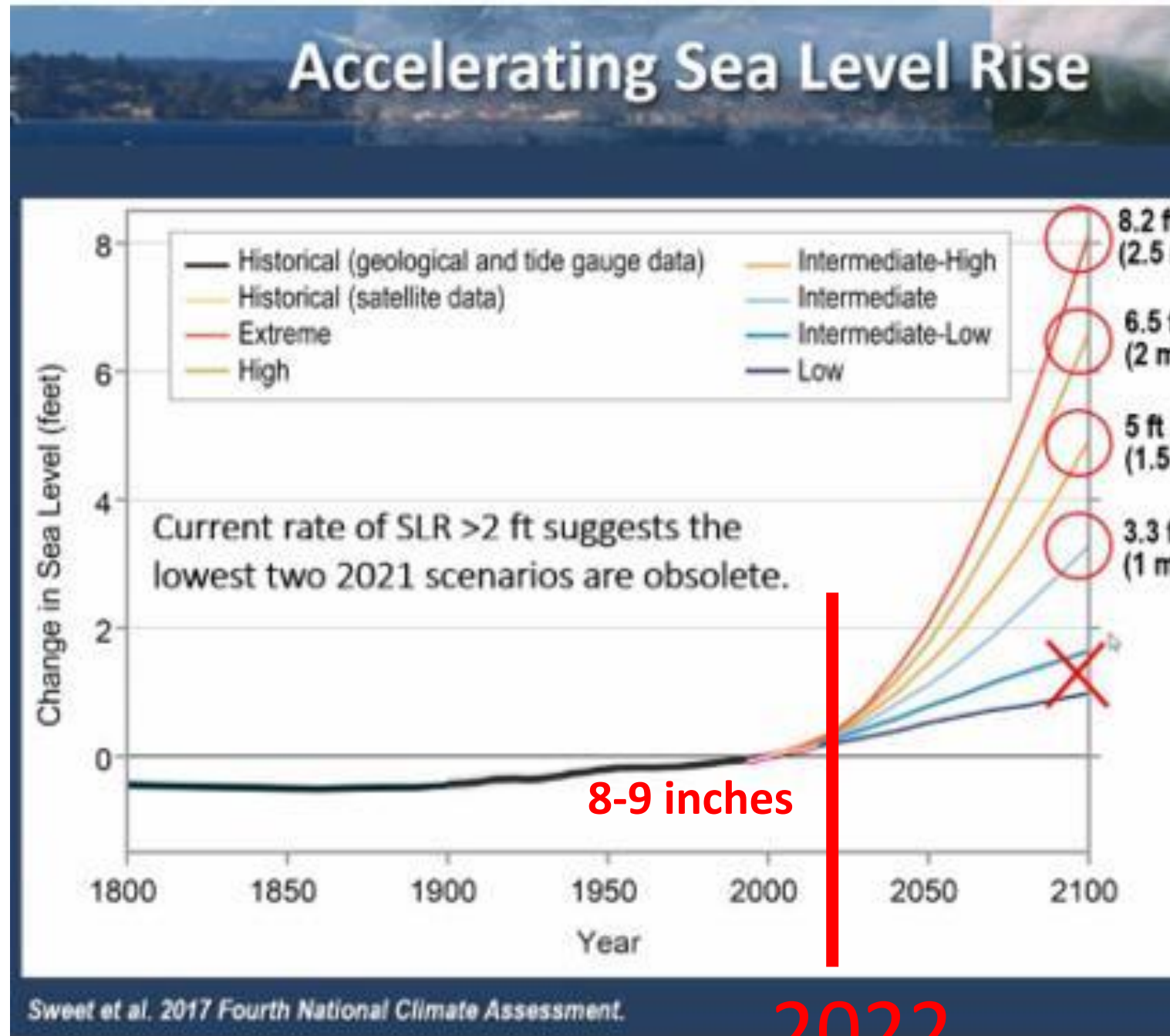
To Paul Belanger's slides

The Raworth Doughnut:

Red indicates Social Foundation *shortfalls* (of 12 human wellbeing domains) & 4 *overshoots* (amongst 9 Ecological Boundaries)



Projected Sea Level Rise



NEWSROOM POST

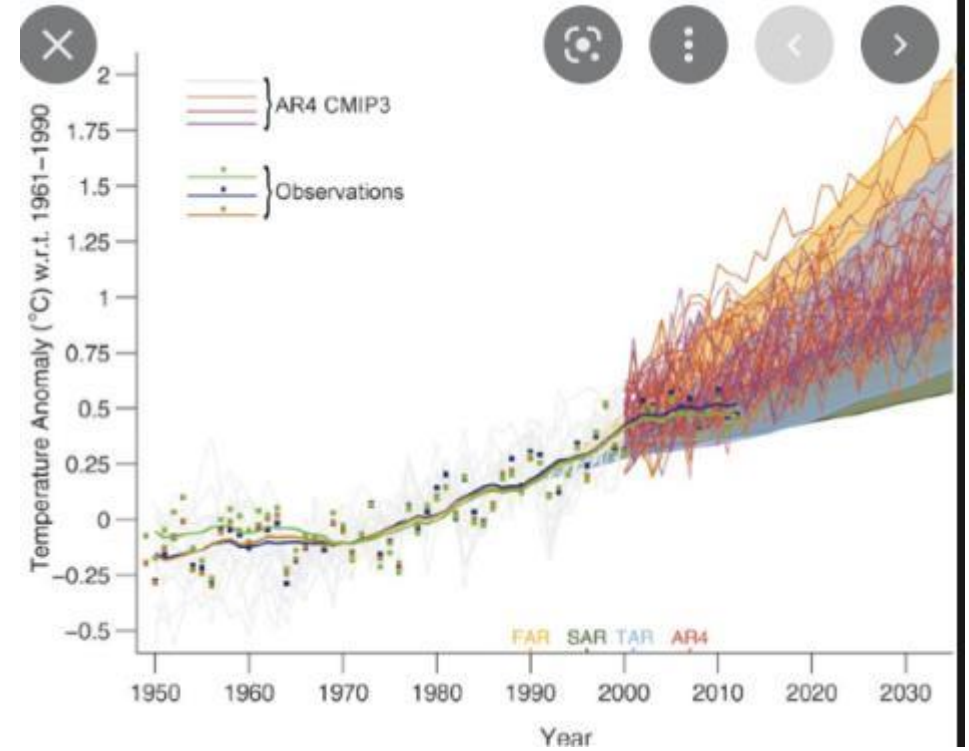
Climate change widespread, rapid, and intensifying – IPCC

IPCC PRESS RELEASE

9 August 2021

Climate change widespread, rapid, and intensifying – IPCC

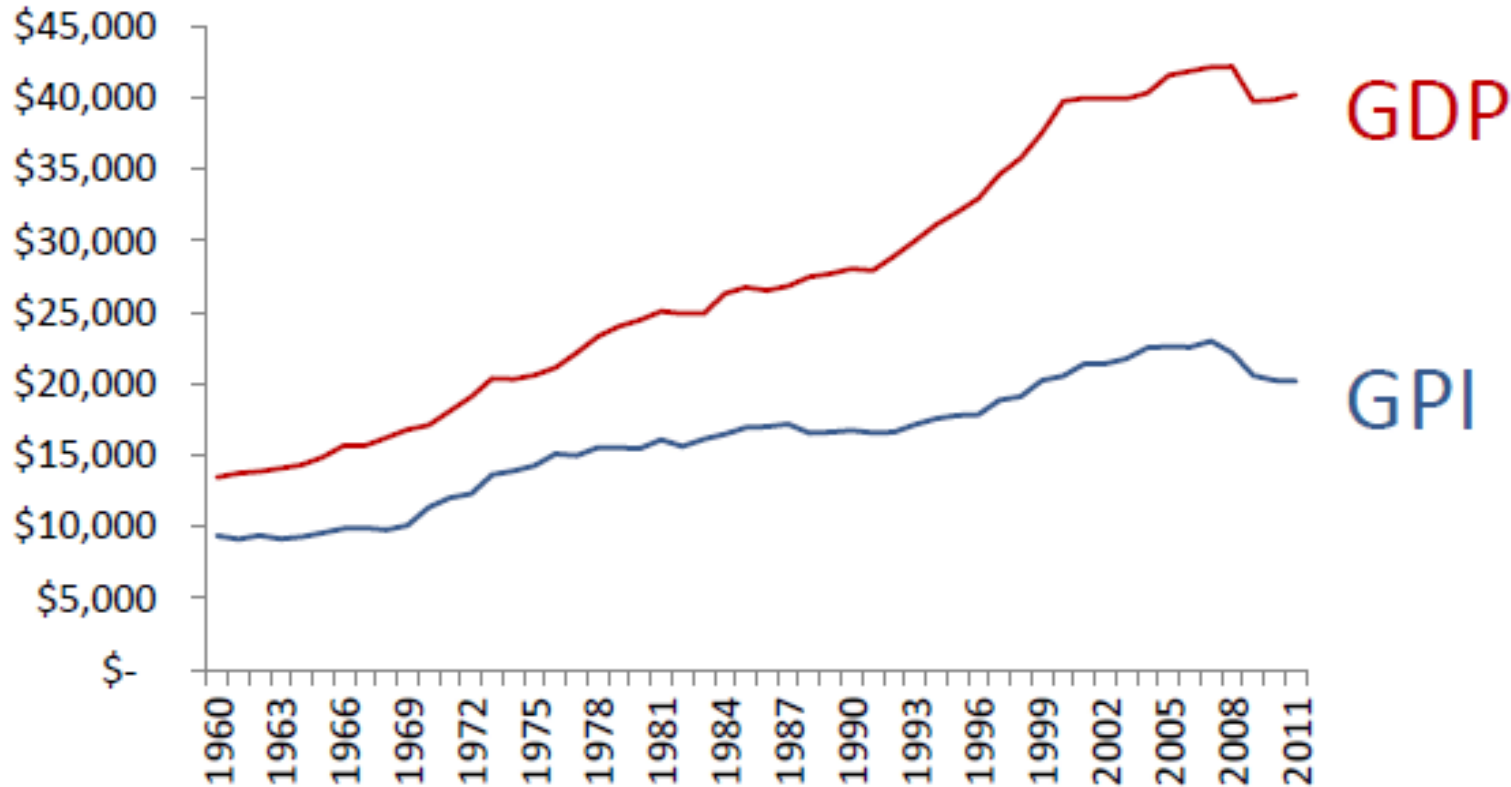
GENEVA, Aug 9 – Scientists are observing changes in the Earth's climate in every region and across the whole climate system, according to the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report, released today. Many of the changes observed in the climate are unprecedented in thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of years, and some of the changes already set in motion—such as continued sea level rise—are irreversible over hundreds to thousands of years.



<https://skepticalscience.com/ipcc-global-warming-projections.htm>

Colorado Results: GPI vs GDP

GDP grew by 300%
GPI grew by 215%



- Extreme Weather events will become more costly resulting in a false GDP – i.e. a divergence of the GDP vs. GPI
- Sea level rise – becomes astronomical



Colorado Results: GPI vs GDP

GDP grew by 300%
GPI grew by 215%

World rocked by 29 billion-dollar weather disasters in 2022

Posted on 25 October 2022 by Guest Author

This is a re-post from Yale Climate Connections by Jeff Masters

Weather events
come more costly
in a false GDP – i.e.
inflation of the GDP vs.

\$45,000
\$40,000
\$35,000
\$30,000
\$25,000
\$20,000

29 billion-dollar weather disasters have rocked the planet so far in 2022, said the World Economic Forum in its quarterly disaster report issued October 18. Heat waves in the United States killed more than 16,000 people and nearly 1,700 d



1996 1999 2002 2005 2008 2011



The New York Times

Climate Pledges Are Falling Short, and a Chaotic Future Looks More Like Reality

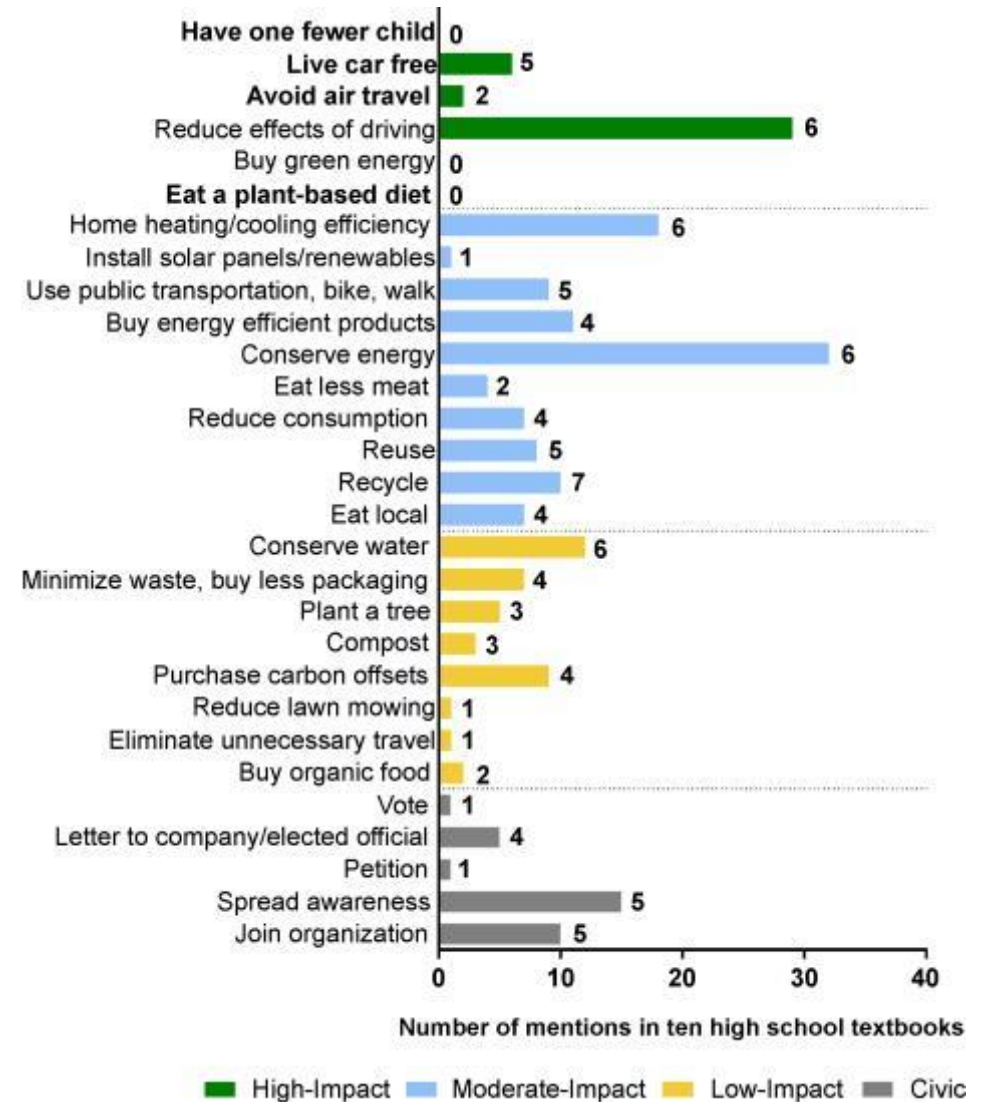
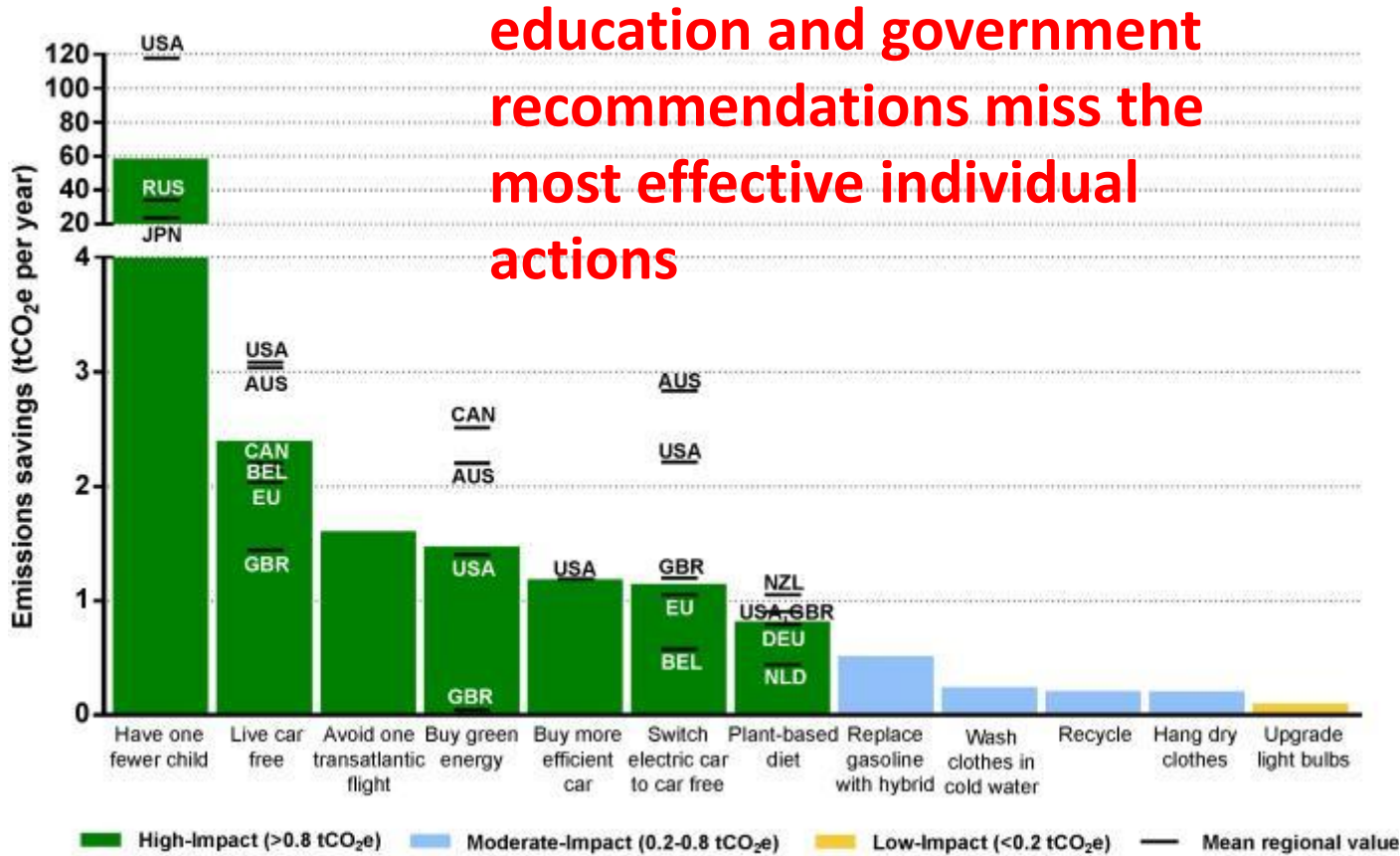
With an annual summit next month, the United Nations assessed progress on countries' past emissions commitments. Severe disruption would be hard to avoid on the current trajectory.

becomes

<https://skepticalscience.com/29-billion-dollar-disasters-2022.html>

https://www.nytimes.com/2022/10/26/climate/un-climate-pledges-warming.html?emc=edit_na_20221026&ref=cta&nl=breaking-news

What Individuals can do and how are we educating about it?



<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/aa7541/meta>



2022-12-10 Marcia Bjornerud—Timefulness: How to think like a geologist can save the world

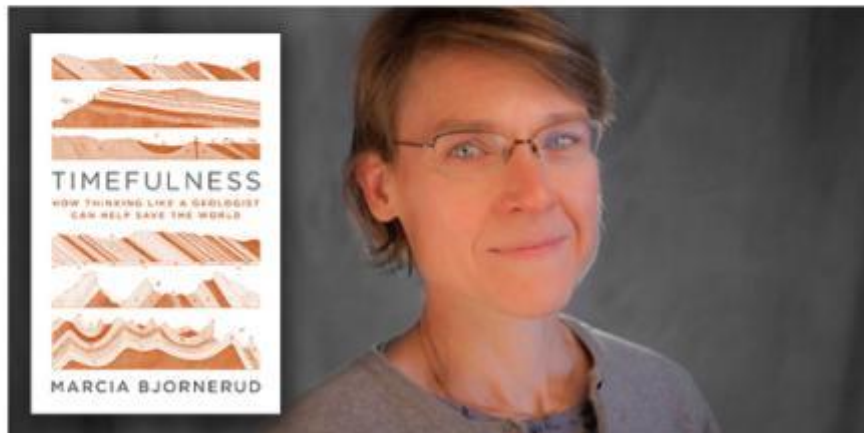
September 17, 2022 QMPGEOeditor1

TIMEFULNESS

HOW THINKING LIKE A GEOLOGIST
CAN HELP SAVE THE WORLD



On Saturday, Dec. 10, 2022, Marcia Bjornerud, Professor of Geosciences at Lawrence University in Wisconsin, will share ideas from her book *Timefulness: How Thinking Like a Geologist Can Help Save the World*.



A Geologic Perspective: How thinking like a geologist can help save the world

Save the date: Saturday December 10th 5 p.m. Mountain

<https://quimpergeology.org/2022/2022-12-10-marcia-bjornerud-timefulness-how-thing-like-a-geologist-can-save-the-world/>



DRAWDOWN

**THE WORLD'S LEADING RESOURCE
FOR CLIMATE SOLUTIONS**

■ Drawdown Framework

Click on the link: sign up for newsletters, learn more

<https://drawdown.org/>

TABLE OF SOLUTIONS

Here, we present the individual solutions reviewed and assessed by Project Drawdown, including their relevant sector(s) and their impact on reducing heat-trapping gases. This list is extensive but not exhaustive, and we continue to add to it as a living project.

Project Drawdown uses different scenarios to assess what determined, global efforts to address climate change might look like. Both scenarios shown here are plausible and economically realistic. Drawdown Scenario 1 is roughly in line with 2°C temperature rise by 2100, while Drawdown Scenario 2 is roughly in-line with 1.5°C temperature rise at century's end.

The results shown here are based on projected emissions impact globally. The relative importance of a given solution can differ significantly depending on context and particular ecological, economic, political, or social conditions. We invite a deeper dive into the many particularities and nuances of all of these solutions.

<https://drawdown.org/>

- Drawdown Framework
- All Solutions
 - Table of Solutions
- Glossary
- Models
- Methods

- Sectors
 - Energy
 - Food, Agriculture, and Land Use
 - Industry
 - Transportation
 - Buildings
 - Land Sinks
 - Coastal and Ocean Sinks
 - Engineered Sinks
 - Health and Education
 - Other Energy

THE WORLD'S LEADING
FOR CLIMATE SOLUTIONS



* Gigatons CO2 Equivalent Reduced / Sequestered (2020–2050)

▲ SOLUTION	◆ SECTOR(S)	◆ SCENARIO 1*	◆ SCENARIO 2
Abandoned Farmland Restoration	Land Sinks	12.48	20.32
Alternative Cement	Industry	7.70	15.56
Alternative Refrigerants	Industry / Buildings	42.73	48.75
Bamboo Production	Land Sinks	7.70	19.60
Bicycle Infrastructure	Transportation	2.73	4.63
Biochar Production	Engineered Sinks	1.36	3.00
Biogas for Cooking	Buildings	4.65	9.70
Biomass Power	Electricity	2.62	2.50

Click on the link: sign up for newsletters, learn more
<https://drawdown.org/>

iea

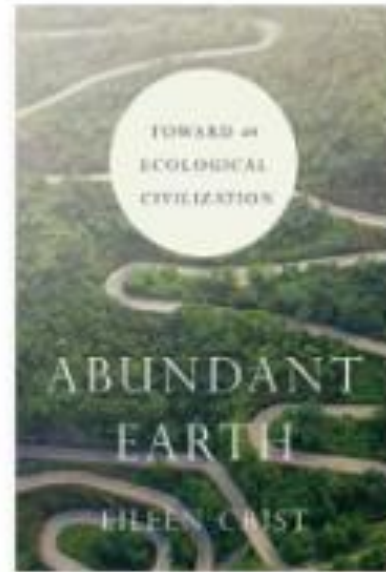
Countries Fuels & te

Net Zero by 2050

A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector

<https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050>

Resources



Abundant Earth: Toward an Ecological Civilization

by Eileen Crist

★★★★★ 4.33 · Rating details · 3 ratings · 2 reviews

In *Abundant Earth*, Eileen Crist not only documents the rising tide of biodiversity loss, but also lays out the drivers of this wholesale destruction and how we can push past them. Looking beyond the familiar litany of causes—a large and growing human population, rising livestock numbers, expanding economies and international trade, and spreading infrastructures and incursions upon wildlands—she asks the key question: if we know human expansionism is to blame for this ecological crisis, why are we not taking the needed steps to halt our expansionism?

✓ Currently Reading

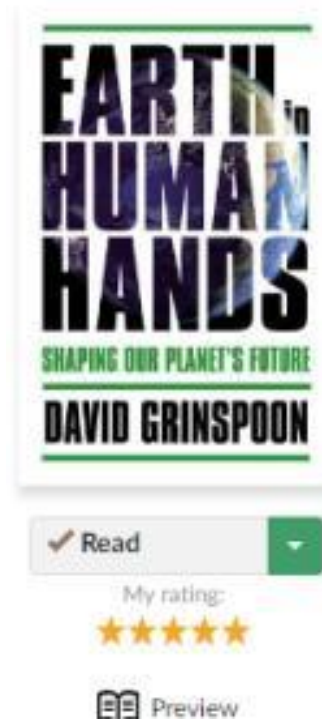
Rate this book



Preview

https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/39105295-abundant-earth?from_search=true&from_srp=true&qid=76HySSNn9u&rank=1

Resources: David Grinspoon
Earth in Human hands:
We know what we can do
but we need government leadership partnered
with the private sector



Earth in Human Hands: Shaping Our Planet's Future

by David Grinspoon

★★★★★ 4.21 ·  Rating details · 272 ratings · 43 reviews

For the first time in Earth's history, our planet is experiencing a confluence of rapidly accelerating changes prompted by one species: humans. Climate change is only the most visible of the modifications we've made—up until this point, inadvertently—to the planet. And our current behavior threatens not only our own future but that of countless other creatures. By comparing Earth's story to those of other planets, astrobiologist David Grinspoon shows what a strange and novel development it is for a species to evolve to build machines, and ultimately, global societies with world-shaping influence.

https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/26031232-earth-in-human-hands?from_search=true&from_srp=true&qid=8iCQ0YNM0g&rank=1

VOTE

In my mind:

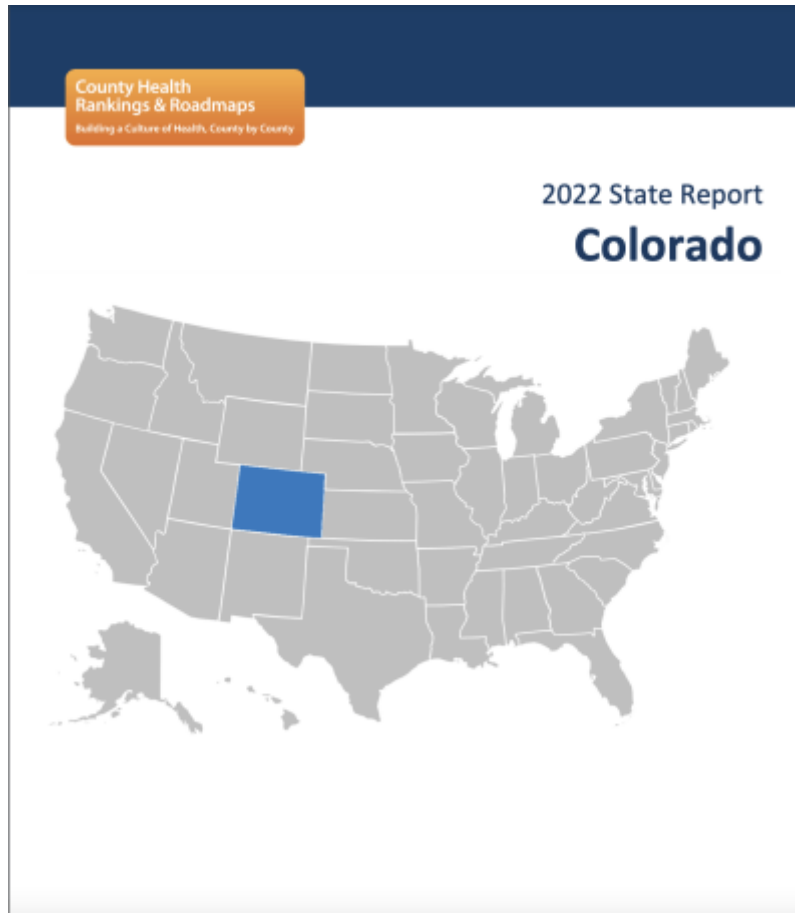
- ALL HANDS-ON DECK
- VOTE: every vote is a climate vote (among others)
- End Paul Belanger's slides/presentation

Back to David Carlson's slides

There was discussion and everyone got kicked out and resumed some 15 minute later

Session #7: Other noteworthy frameworks of human and ecological wellbeing

- We'll examine at least two examples: The 12-page [2022 Colorado County Health Rankings Report](#) features a common set of 35 indicators for ranking the counties in Colorado that gives equal weight to Health Outcomes and Health Factors. Similar reports for each state have been published since 2010.
- Since 2014, the [Social Progress Imperative](#) has produced a Social Progress Index (SPI) of 50+ social and environmental indicators for most countries annually and for U.S. states in 2018. (from the syllabus)



This 12-page annual report features a common set of 35 indicators for ranking the counties in Colorado that gives equal weight to Health Outcomes and Health Factors.

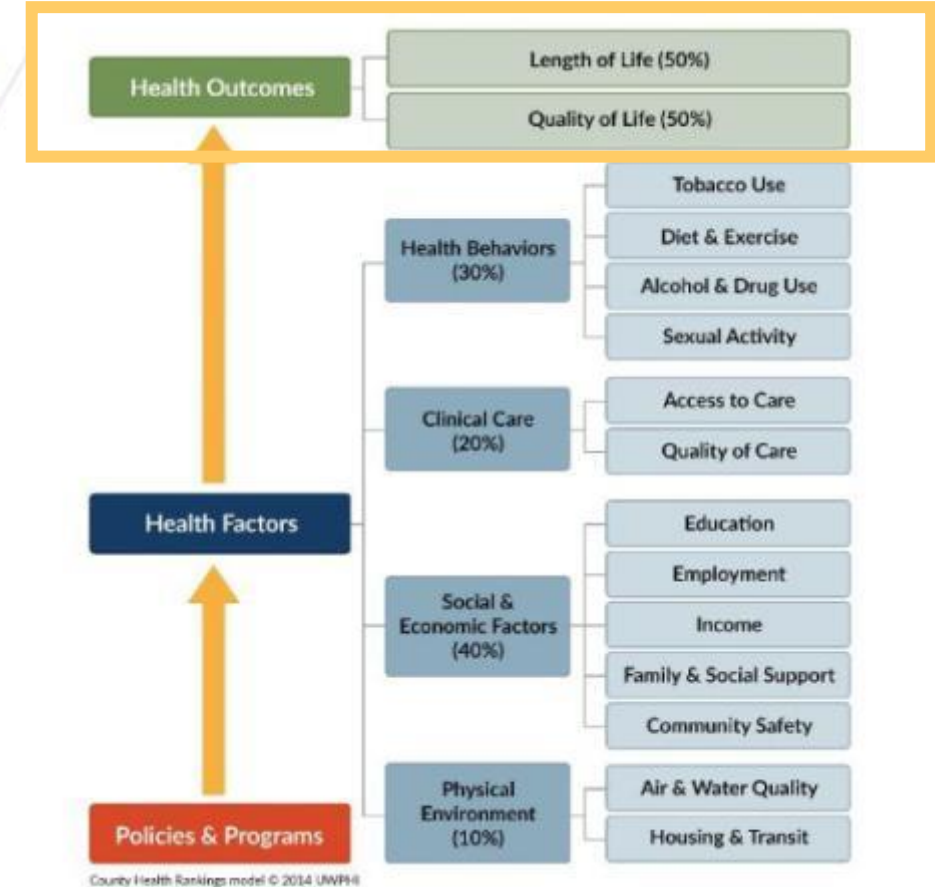
[2022 Colorado County Health Rankings Report](#)

2022 County Health Rankings for the 59 Ranked Counties in Colorado

County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors	County	Health Outcomes	Health Factors
Adams	27	46	Crowley	47	57	Gunnison	7	8	Mesa	32	38	Rio Blanco	25	21
Alamosa	53	41	Custer	41	30	Hinsdale	NR	NR	Mineral	NR	NR	Rio Grande	50	50
Arapahoe	14	20	Delta	48	44	Huerfano	44	52	Moffat	43	45	Routt	6	6
Archuleta	21	26	Denver	23	34	Jackson	NR	NR	Montezuma	51	40	Saguache	57	58
Baca	39	42	Dolores	49	33	Jefferson	12	11	Montrose	31	35	San Juan	NR	NR
Bent	58	56	Douglas	1	1	Kiowa	NR	NR	Morgan	40	49	San Miguel	16	22
Boulder	4	3	Eagle	3	15	Kit Carson	36	31	Otero	59	53	Sedgwick	37	47
Broomfield	5	2	El Paso	33	24	La Plata	13	17	Ouray	19	5	Summit	8	10
Chaffee	17	13	Elbert	10	7	Lake	34	36	Park	26	12	Teller	30	16
Cheyenne	35	28	Fremont	42	43	Larimer	11	9	Phillips	29	14	Washington	45	27
Clear Creek	9	18	Garfield	15	25	Las Animas	55	55	Pitkin	2	4	Weld	18	32
Conejos	54	48	Gilpin	28	23	Lincoln	24	39	Prowers	46	51	Yuma	22	29
Costilla	56	59	Grand	20	19	Logan	38	37	Pueblo	52	54			

Note that 5 of Colorado's 64 counties are not ranked.

Conceptual Framework



Length and Quality of Life → Health OUTCOMES (= 50% of ranking)

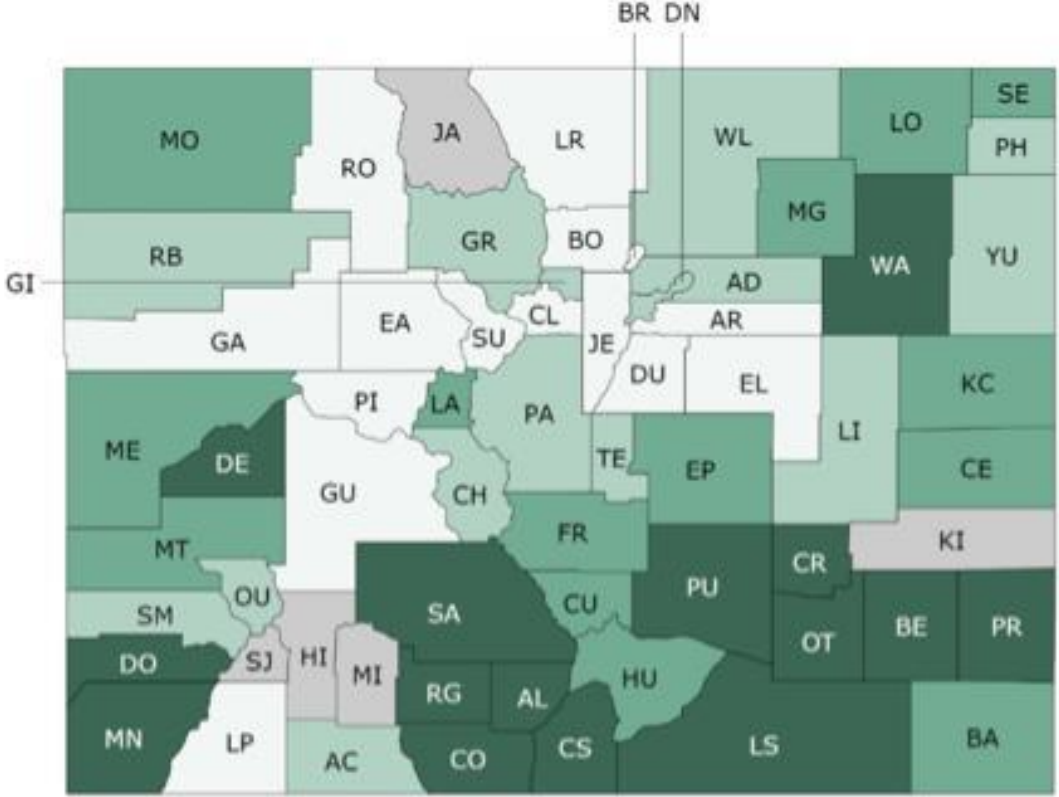
Length of Life

Premature death
(years of potential life lost before age 75)

Quality of Life

Self-reported health status

Percent of low birthweight newborns



Health Outcome Ranks 1 to 15 16 to 30 31 to 44 45 to 59

Components of Health FACTORS (= 50% of ranking)

Health Behaviors

- Tobacco use
- Diet & exercise
- Alcohol & drug use
- Sexual activity

Clinical Care

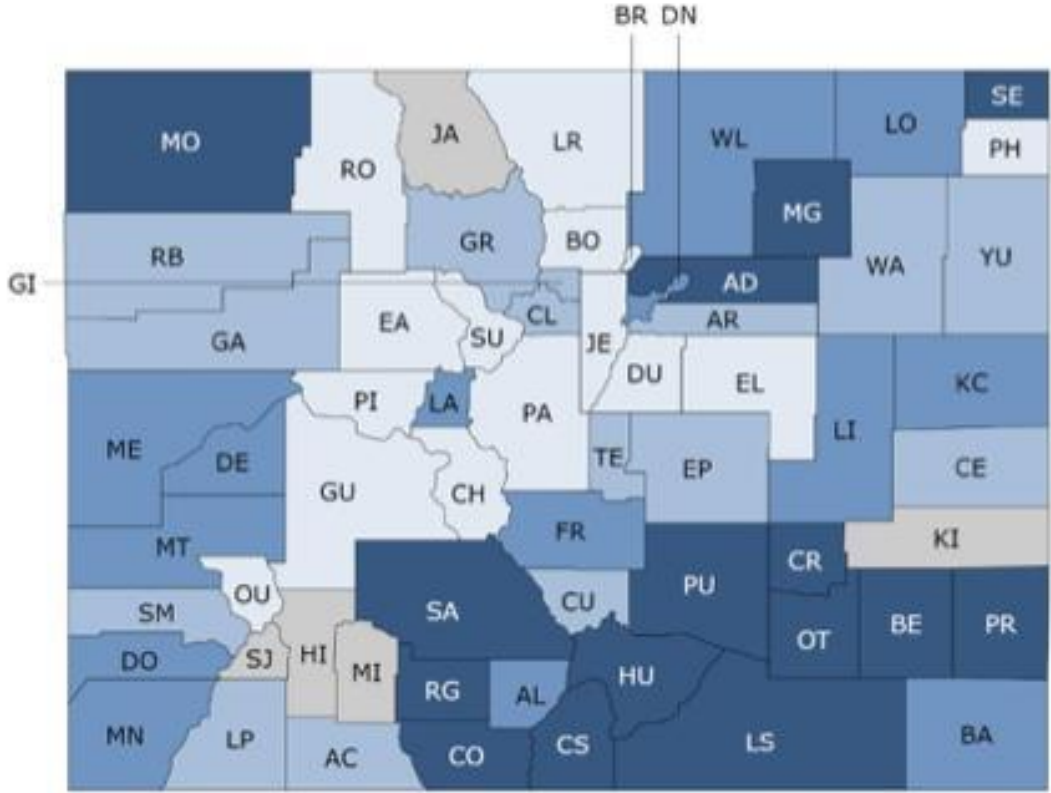
- Access to care
- Quality of care

Social and Economic Factors

- Education
- Employment & income
- Family & social support
- Community safety

Physical Environment

- Air & water quality
- Housing & transit



Health Factor Ranks 1 to 15 16 to 30 31 to 44 45 to 59

2022 County Health Rankings: National and Colorado State Values for Ranked Measures

Measure	Description	US	CO	CO	CO
				Minimum	Maximum
HEALTH OUTCOMES					
Premature death*	Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted).	7,300	6,300	3,100	14,200
Poor or fair health	Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted).	17%	14%	9%	28%
Poor physical health days	Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted).	3.9	3.3	2.6	5.0
Poor mental health days	Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted).	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.8
Low birthweight*	Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2,500 grams).	8%	9%	7%	22%
HEALTH FACTORS					
HEALTH BEHAVIORS					
Adult smoking	Percentage of adults who are current smokers (age-adjusted).	16%	14%	10%	21%
Adult obesity	Percentage of the adult population (age 18 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m ² (age-adjusted).	32%	24%	20%	34%
Food environment index	Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, from 0 (worst) to 10 (best).	7.8	8.5	1.7	9.5
Physical inactivity	Percentage of adults age 18 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity (age-adjusted).	26%	19%	13%	31%
Access to exercise opportunities	Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity.	80%	88%	6%	100%
Excessive drinking	Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (age-adjusted).	20%	20%	14%	24%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement.	27%	34%	0%	75%
Sexually transmitted infections	Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population.	551.0	517.8	81.5	1,091.2
Teen births*	Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19.	19	16	4	34
CLINICAL CARE					
Uninsured	Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance.	11%	9%	4%	18%
Primary care physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians.	1,310:1	1,200:1	1,830:0	630:1
Dentists	Ratio of population to dentists.	1,400:1	1,210:1	3,920:0	770:1
Mental health providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers.	350:1	250:1	770:0	70:1
Preventable hospital stays*	Rate of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees.	3,767	2,337	746	5,864
Mammography screening*	Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that received an annual mammography screening.	43%	40%	22%	52%
Flu vaccinations*	Percentage of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination.	48%	48%	19%	61%
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS					
High school completion	Percentage of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent.	89%	92%	79%	99%
Some college	Percentage of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education.	67%	72%	21%	87%
Unemployment	Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work.	8.1%	7.3%	2.3%	11.3%
Children in poverty*	Percentage of people under age 18 in poverty.	16%	11%	3%	32%
Income inequality	Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile.	4.9	4.4	2.6	5.7
Children in single-parent households	Percentage of children that live in a household headed by a single parent.	25%	21%	4%	44%
Social associations	Number of membership associations per 10,000 population.	9.2	8.6	0.0	31.6
Violent crime	Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population.	386	326	0	631
Injury deaths*	Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population.	76	83	46	164
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Air pollution - particulate matter	Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5).	7.5	5.6	4.6	11.1
Drinking water violations*	Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. 'Yes' indicates the presence of a violation, 'No' indicates no violation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Severe housing problems	Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities.	17%	16%	7%	27%
Driving alone to work*	Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work.	75%	73%	52%	84%
Long commute - driving alone	Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes.	37%	36%	5%	70%

*Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available; *Not available in all states

2022 County Health Rankings: 35 key indicators

- 50% of each county's ranking is based upon on **Health OUTCOMES** (5 indicators)

AND

- 50% of each county's ranking is based upon on **Health FACTORS** (30 indicators)

“Economic Security is Key to Thriving Communities”

- Economic security enables families to cover basic needs such as housing, education, childcare, food, and medical care. Each of these needs has demonstrated ties to health. However, economic security is not equally accessible to all people.
- Median household income varies by race and ethnicity across Colorado counties ranging between \$52,028 for American Indian & Alaska Native households to \$83,168 for Asian households. These income disparities demonstrate how economic security is not equally accessible to all people living in Colorado.

--from the [2022 Colorado County Health Rankings Report](#) (p. 7)

The Social Progress Imperative

Mission: To use data to influence policies and investments to better serve all of humanity.



“Countries need a new measure that assesses and quantifies the things that really matter to real people: Do I have enough to eat? Do I have shelter? Can I get an education? The Social Progress Index was created to meet that need.”

Michael Green, CEO of the Social Progress Imperative. View his most recent TED talk (2018): ["The global goals we've made progress on, and the ones we haven't."](#)

The Social Progress Imperative

Mission: To use data to influence policies and investments to better serve all of humanity.

- Definition: **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.”
- **Economic indicators are intentionally excluded**: “. . . our aim is to measure social progress directly, rather than through economic proxies.” Indicators are based on outcomes, not inputs or goals.

socialprogress.org

Social Progress Index component-level framework





The scorecard highlights a country's relative strengths and relative weaknesses compared to 15 peer countries with a similar GDP per capita. Elements of the Social Progress Index are marked with a blue dot where the country performs comparatively well, a red dot where it performs relatively poorly, a yellow dot where its performance is average for its peer group, and a gray dot when there isn't sufficient data to make a judgment. Elements marked with a blue ring are areas where the country slightly over-performs while areas where the country slightly under-performs are marked with a red ring.

For information on how scorecards are calculated, please consult the [methodology report](#).

	score/ value	rank	strength/ weakness		score/ value	rank	strength/ weakness		score/ value	rank	strength/ weakness
Basic Human Needs	87.63	34	●	Foundations of Wellbeing	84.58	26	●	Opportunity	81.74	24	●
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	93.22	44	●	Access to Basic Knowledge	92.72	34	●	Personal Rights	88.06	46	●
Child stunting	1.88	23	●	Equal access to quality education	2.42	77	●	Freedom of religion	3.81	38	●
Infectious diseases	78.30	33	●	Population with no schooling	0.01	28	●	Property rights for women	4.68	46	●
Maternal mortality rate	28.61	73	●	Secondary school attainment	96.00	21	●	Freedom of peaceful assembly	2.75	88	●
Child mortality rate	6.35	45	●	Primary school enrolment	99.08	48	●	Access to justice	0.94	28	●
Undernourishment	2.50	1	●	Gender parity in secondary attainment	0.00	1	●	Freedom of discussion	0.94	29	●
Diet low in fruits and vegetables	41.86	57	●					Political rights	32.00	54	●
				Access to Information and Communications	95.88	7	●	Personal Freedom and Choice	83.23	22	●
Water and Sanitation	94.28	28	●	Alternative sources of information index	0.88	35	●	Early marriage	3.17	44	●
Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene	14.74	23	●	Mobile telephone subscriptions	106.19	1	●	Satisfied demand for contraception	82.70	33	●
Access to improved sanitation	0.96	78	●	Internet users	90.90	23	●	Young people not in education, employment or training	13.89	50	●
Access to improved water source	1.00	61	●	Access to online governance	1.00	1	●	Vulnerable employment	3.89	8	●
Satisfaction with water quality	0.86	23	●					Perception of corruption	67.00	24	●
				Health and Wellness	74.21	33	●	Freedom of domestic movement	0.90	19	●
Shelter	91.17	29	●	Equal access to quality healthcare	2.06	88	●	Inclusiveness	68.68	33	●
Household air pollution	0.86	22	●	Life expectancy at 60	23.46	35	●	Equal protection index	0.59	106	●
Access to electricity	100.00	1	●	Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases	277.55	54	●	Equal access index	0.80	45	●
Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking	100.00	1	●	Access to essential health services	88.36	31	●	Power distributed by sexual orientation	2.12	29	●
Dissatisfaction with housing affordability	0.42	57	●	Satisfaction with availability of quality healthcare	0.81	20	●	Access to public services distributed by social group	3.22	40	●
								Acceptance of gays and lesbians	0.81	14	●
Personal Safety	71.85	48	●	Environmental Quality	75.50	22	●	Discrimination and violence against minorities	6.50	102	●
Transportation related injuries	762.63	68	●	Lead exposure	62.73	30	●				
Interpersonal violence	389.20	109	●	Particulate matter pollution	7.12	8	●	Access to Advanced Education	86.98	2	●
Political killings and torture	0.92	43	●	Outdoor air pollution	249.64	17	●	Academic freedom	0.78	69	●
Intimate partner violence	2.64	1	●	Species protection	86.28	63	●	Women with advanced education	0.83	5	●
Money stolen	0.12	67	●					Expected years of tertiary schooling	3.97	15	●
								Citable documents	1.96	30	●
								Quality weighted universities	1004.40	1	●

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

The 2022 Social Progress Index for the United States

- 60 indicators for 12 components across 3 broad dimensions of Social Progress
- Overall rank: 25th out of 169 countries
- Available at

[U.S. 2022 SPI Profile Page](#)



Colorado



Social Progress Index 56.01
Median Household Income \$62,520

Rank: 11/50
Rank: 12/50



Category	Score/Value	Strength/Weakness Rank	Category	Score/Value	Strength/Weakness Rank	Category	Score/Value	Strength/Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	58.50	20	Foundations of Wellbeing	52.78	12	Opportunity	56.90	6
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	60.29	9	Access to Basic Knowledge	50.26	20	Personal Rights	74.79	2
Food insecurity (% households)	10.28	8	Preschool enrollment (% 3-4 yo)	50.47	10	Women in state legislatures (% leg.)	39.00	4
Maternal mortality (per 100,000)	0.20	7	High school incompleting (% 18-24 yo)	13.71	29	Voter turnout (% pop.)	70.10	4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	5.57	16	Math proficiency (% proficient)	36.93	15	Election process (0=low; 100=high)	80.00	6
Youth preventative medical (% 12-17 yo)	75.00	39	Reading proficiency (% proficient)	38.23	9	Corruption (6=low; 30=high)	12.00	14
Youth preventative dental (% 1-17 yo)	79.90	27	Financial Literacy (0=low; 6=high)	3.13	35			
Water and Sanitation	64.27	26	Access to Info and Communications	61.28	14	Personal Freedom and Choice	53.35	19
Clean and safe water (% pop.)	95.29	28	Urban broadband access (% without)	4.00	26	Early marriage (per 1,000)	4.40	34
Water violations (0=high; 6=low)	3.00	23	Rural broadband access (% without)	53.00	38	Teenage birth rate (per 1,000)	21.90	18
Water fluoridation (% pop.)	74.00	27	Income parity in broadband	1.49	3	Public transport quality (0=low; 6=high)	3.83	13
			Computer with broadband (% pop.)	80.75	5	Like what I do every day (% pop.)	79.11	15
Shelter	50.55	41	Health and Wellness	46.39	8	Inclusiveness	55.07	18
Housing problems (% households)	34.87	32	Adult obesity rate (% pop.)	22.30	1	Gender pay gap (dollars)	0.84	5
Avail. of affordable housing (units/100)	52.31	40	Overweight youth (% 10-17 yo)	27.20	15	Employment discrim. (charges/100,000)	35.99	38
Homelessness (% pop.)	0.20	42	Life expectancy (age in years)	80.21	8	Acceptance of legal immigration (% pop.)	79.00	21
Unsheltered homeless (% homeless)	35.27	37	Cost burden of treatment (% pop.)	12.20	25	Support of same-sex marriage (% pop.)	64.00	10
			Suicide rate (per 100,000)	19.00	44	Access to disability services (% pop.)	6.39	25
			Drug overdose deaths (per 100,000)	15.40	20	Hate group concentration (per 100,000)	0.29	29
Personal Safety	59.78	22	Environmental Quality	54.32	15	Access to Advanced Education	47.72	10
Violent crime rate (per 100,000)	338.90	23	CO2 emissions (mil. met. tons/capita)	16.57	27	2- or 4-year college degree (% 25+ yo)	47.11	2
Murder rate (per 100,000)	3.70	20	Air pollution (µg/m³)	5.80	17	Advanced degree (% 25+ yo)	14.34	8
Property crime (per 100,000)	2,740.70	32	Pesticide exposures (exp./100,000)	23.67	7	College retention rate (% pop.)	77.10	25
Traffic deaths (per 100,000)	10.01	21	Renewable energy consump. (% total)	8.64	26			
Perceived safety (% pop.)	76.20	16						

2018 State Profile for Colorado

53 indicators in 12 categories across 3 broad themes: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity

Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 states of similar median household income: Utah, Washington, Minnesota, California, Delaware, New York, Illinois, Wyoming, North Dakota, Virginia, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

<https://socialprogressdotblog.files.wordpress.com/2018/07/all-50.pdf>

The Social Progress Index and the 17 SDGs



“Currently, the Social Progress Index measures outcomes related to all 17 goals and reflects 131 out of 169 targets in one simple framework, which makes the implementation, visualization and actionability of the SDGs a tangible reality for social innovators all over the world.”

[The Contribution of the Social Progress Index to the 2030 Agenda](#)

SPI Update Coming for U.S. States + 500 Cities

- “The US Social Progress Index is coming soon. It is the most comprehensive collection of social and environmental data of all 50 states and the 500 largest US cities, down to 28,000 census tracts. During such a polarized time it is important to have data-driven solutions, by creating a universally agreed upon framework for success we can agree on the metrics and the path forward for building back better.”
- For SPI updates via email, click on [form to receive SPI updates.](#)

To Rocky's presentation – see separately

Week #7 (Oct. 26th) Guest Presentation
“Planning to Thrive: Sustainable, Resilient, and Equitable
Communities for the 21st Century”



Rocky Piro
PhD, FAICP

Retired Urban Planner,
previous Executive Director,
Colorado Center for
Sustainable Urbanism

Final Session (Nov. 2nd) Guest Presentation

“Toward a Life-Centered Economy: From the Rule of Monday to the Rewards of Stewardship”



John Lodenkamper

Quaker Institute for the
Future Research Group

Final session, 2nd hour: Topics chosen by class!

- Do you have **questions, suggestions, resources, or other comments** related to (a) topics and guest presentations from previous weeks, and/or (b) the course theme as a whole **that you would like to share with the class?**
- If so, **please email them to us beforehand**—best if we receive them no later than **Friday, October 28th**. We'll organize and distribute them to everyone by **Monday, October 31st**, for sharing and discussion on **November 2nd**.