







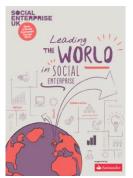
# Narrowing the Gaps at the Periphery by Harnessing Social and Creative Entrepreneurship





Social Enterprise UK











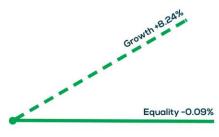


#### Income Inequality and Growth

Income inequality as measured by the GINI coefficient has changed little in many countries and has often increased, despite staggering growth in many parts of the world over the past decade. The proceeds of growth are not being distributed equitably.



Indonesia from 2002 to 2011 grew at an average 5.62% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 3.14% per year over the same period



#### India

India from 2004 to 2011 grew at an average 8.24% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 0.09% per year over the same period



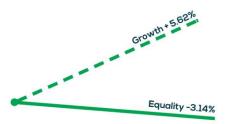
#### Thailand

Thailand from 2002 to 2010 grew at an average 4.51% per year while income inequality improved by an average 0.77% per year over the same period



#### Morocco

Morocco from 2001 to 2007 grew at an average 4.65% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 0.12% per year over the same period



#### Nigeria

Nigeria from 2002 to 2011 grew at an average 5.62% per year while income inequality worsened by an average 3.14% per year over the same period





#### The Relative Scale of Global Financial Flows 31

The relative scale of global trade, investment, remittances, aid, debt, CSR activity and impact investment sheds some light on the means and mechanisms we have at our disposal for delivering more sustainable and equitable global development.



31 Images may not be exactly to scale and relative

32 http://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GDP.pdf

34 http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2014\_en.pdf

33 https://www.wto.org/english/news\_e/pres14\_e/pr721\_e.htm

scales of circles may be illustrative only.

35 econ,worldbank.org



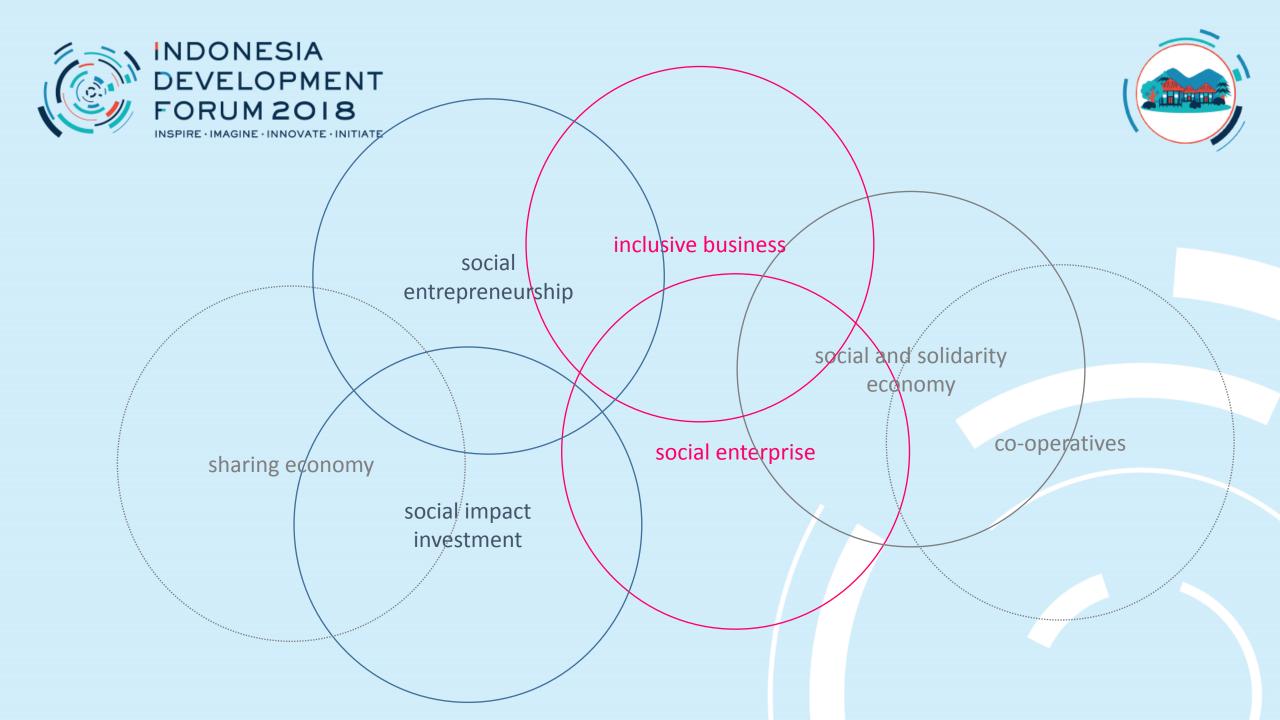
<sup>37</sup> http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/95239a6e-4fe0-11e4-a0a4-00144feab7de.html#axzz3asBChleK



<sup>38</sup> JP Morgan Social Finance and the Global Impact

Investor Network (GIIN)(Saltuk et al., 2013)

<sup>39</sup> http://www.thegiin.org/binary-data/2014MarketSpotlight.PDF NB: All figures are from 2013 unless otherwise stated.







• 1. **Independent** of government

• 2. Majority of income earned through trading

- 3. Enshrined social (or environmental) purpose
- 4. Reinvest the majority of profits

# THE FUTURE **OF BUSINESS**

State of Social Enterprise Survey 2017



### THE FUTURE **OF BUSINESS**

State of Social Enterprise Survey 2017

#### **Social Start-ups**



8%

25% of social enterprises are under 3 years old, three times the proportion of start-ups compared to SMEs (8%).

#### Female entrepreneurship



Consistent with previous surveys, 41% of social



enterprises (51%) have a enterprises are led by women. majority female workforce.

#### A fair paying field



78% of social enterprises to their employees.



The ratio between the report paying the living wage average wages of highest and lowest paild employees is 2.7:1.

#### **Commercially resilient**



34%

47% grew their turnover in the last 12 months, compared to 34% of SMEs

#### Supported by



#### Working where it is needed most



28% of social enterprises are based in the most deprived communities in the UK.

#### **Diverse leadership**



Social enterprises 12%

The leadership teams of social enterprise reflect the communities where we live and work1: 12% of social enterprises are BAME-led; 34% have BAME directors

#### Creating opportunities in tough times





Two-thirds of social enterprises (69%) are supporting people from disadvantaged groups, and 44% are employing them.

#### Selling to the public



For 27% of social enterprises, selling to the public is the main source of income.































# **MAPPING**

India Philippines Jamaica

Bangladesh Greece Malaysia

Pakistan Morocco Vietnam

Ghana Sri Lanka Indonesia

Ethiopia Kyrgyzstan

Kenya Sudan











# Social Enterprise in Ghana, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan

- growing in all four countries
- creating jobs for disadvantaged groups
- empowering women, and
- addressing social exclusion











### Table 8: Top three social enterprise sectors

	Bangladesh	Ghana	India	Pakistan
Top sector	Education	Education	Skills development <sup>5</sup>	Education
Second most cited sector	Services	Agriculture and fisheries	Education	Health and social care
Third most cited sector	Business development services and entrepreneurship support	Heath and social care	Agriculture	Business development services and entrepreneurship support













# Table 7: Women in social enterprise compared to mainstream business

	Bangladesh	Ghana	India	Pakistan
Female-led social enterprises as % of total surveyed	20%	34%	24%	21%
Mainstream firms with female participation in ownership	12.7%	31.6%	10.7%	11.8%

Source: Study survey responses and World Bank Enterprises Surveys







