SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2013

BY **MICHAEL E. PORTER**, SCOTT STERN AND ROBERTO ARTAVIA LORÍA

A PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

1000 Vermont Ave. NW Third Floor
Washington, DC 20005
socialprogressimperative.org
#socialprogress

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2013

BY **MICHAEL E. PORTER**, SCOTT STERN AND ROBERTO ARTAVIA LORÍA

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

ABOUT THE SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

The Social Progress Imperative's mission is to advance global human wellbeing, by combining national social performance and capacity indicators with solutions-oriented outreach to sector leaders, and grassroots champions, who together can effect large-scale change. The Social Progress Imperative counts organizations including Cisco, Compartamos Banco, Deloitte, Fundación Avina, and Skoll Foundation as financial supporters.

Social progress is defined as 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 Imperative was incorporated as a 501(c)3 nonprofit in the United States in late 2012, and previously operated as the Global Social Progress Initiative. It has its operational headquarters in Washington, DC. More information may be found at http://socialprogressimperative.org.

DISCLAIMER

The Social Progress Imperative is committed to using the best available comparable data covering the countries we analyze. The data used to create the 2013 Index came from a variety of organizations, each of which follows its own methodology to produce and update data, and was accurate as of April 3, 2013. The Social Progress Index, including its online version, will only be updated annually.

Our supporting organizations and the officers of the Social Progress Imperative have made creation of this report possible. Any particular claim in this report, however, including depiction and use of geographic boundaries and names, reflects only the views of the named authors, and does not necessarily reflect the policy of any organization or the opinions of any other individuals.

Neither the Social Progress Imperative nor its supporting organizations are responsible for any legal or financial consequences of the use of our data.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Social Progress Imperative's mission is to improve the lives of people around the world, particularly the least well off, by helping government, the private sector and the nonprofit sector to collaborate more effectively and make better use of the resources available to solve pressing social and environmental problems. Our goal is to effect this change by providing those stakeholders with useful, timely information to help them make better choices.

This, our first initiative, launches the Social Progress Index: a tool that we hope will be widely used to inform and influence policies and institutions around the world. The Index is founded on the principle that what we measure guides the choices we make. By measuring the things that really matter to people—their basic needs, their food, shelter and security; their access to healthcare, education, and a healthy environment; their opportunity to improve their lives—the Social Progress Index is an attempt to reshape the debate about development.

We are honored that the chairman of our advisory board and author of this report is the world's leading thinker on competitiveness, Professor Michael E. Porter of Harvard Business School. The Social Progress Index that he has designed in collaboration with Scott Stern of MIT is I believe, a major step forward in our understanding of how to improve the lives of millions of people. Our thanks also go to advisory board members Judith Rodin, Hernando de Soto and Matthew Bishop, three profound thinkers about global development.

None of this would have been possible without the vision and courage of my fellow board members. Indeed, board membership does not really reflect the intellectual, moral and financial support that this group of people have provided to this ambitious 'start up'. Roberto Artavia, my vice-chair and co-author of this report, drove this project in its early days. His energy and dynamism are unsurpassed. Sally Osberg, more than anyone else, grasped the world-changing potential of this idea and has constantly encouraged us to raise our gaze. Álvaro Rodríguez Arregui, our treasurer, has been our wise head when tough choices have had to be made. Our newest board member, Tae Yoo, is bringing fresh creativity and an in-depth grasp of what building a global network entails. I am lucky to chair a board of committed supporters who have had the will to see this process through.

I also want to pay tribute to the hard work of our small, dedicated Social Progress Imperative team of Michael Green, Amy Wares, Jonathan Talbot, and Madelyn Swift. Michael was part of this project from the outset, as an adviser and as a board member. His pioneering conceptual work laid the foundations for this report. I must also recognize

the enormous intellectual contribution made by Amy, who was our first employee. She took our concept, refined it, tested it, improved it and turned it into the rigorous, practical tool presented here.

It is, however, only the first step. The Social Progress Index presented here, for a sample of 50 countries, is a starting hypothesis for debate and empirical examination. The real benefits of this project will come as the model is tested over time, to yield robust and practical lessons for changemakers of all sectors.

Your support is crucial. The Social Progress Index is a tool. It only has value in the hand of someone to use it. We are building a Social Progress Network of organizations that share our desire to find better ways to solve the world's problems, who will use the Index to analyze their countries' development challenges, help us make the model even better, and share lessons about what works. We hope that you will join us.

Brizio Biondi-Morra
Chairman, Social Progress Imperative

9th April 2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The creation of the Social Progress Index has been made possible only with the help of many, many people and organizations. The Social Progress Imperative would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their contributions.

Our Advisory Board of Professor Michael E Porter (Chair) of Harvard Business School, Judith Rodin of the Rockefeller Foundation, Professor Scott Stern of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Hernando de Soto of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy, and Matthew Bishop of *The Economist* has provided thought leadership and opened countless doors.

Special thanks to Daniel Fehder at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for his work with Professor Stern in creating, refining, and running the mathematical models used to calculate the scores in our index.

Our Board of Directors comprises Brizio Biondi-Morra (Chair), also Chair of Avina Americas, Roberto Artavia Loría (Vice Chair) of Fundación Latinoamérica Posible, Tae Yoo of Cisco, Sally Osberg of the Skoll Foundation, and Álvaro Rodríguez Arregui of IGNIA Partners, LLC and has provided invaluable leadership and extraordinary commitments of time and energy. These organizations had faith in our project and generously funded our work.

Much of the earliest work to help the Social Progress Imperative and the Social Progress Index take shape was performed by Fundación Latinoamerica Posible of Costa Rica, including by President Roberto Artavia Loría and his team of Shannon Music, Ethan Murray, Roberto J. Artavia, Eduardo Lopez, and Monica Schmid.

At the Skoll Foundation, special thanks to Sally Osberg, President, and her team of Edwin Ou, Paula Kravitz, Lindsey Fishleder, Karen Duffin, Teresa Guillien, and Talia Means.

Fundación Avina and Avina Americas and the team of Emily Fintel Kaiser, Adrian Naranjo, and Emily Adelman provided critical support of the Social Progress Imperative before it became an independent organization. Raul Gauto has led work at Fundación Avina to create our Social Progress Network in Latin America.

Much credit is due to the 2009–2010 members of the World Economic Forum—Global Agenda Council on Philanthropy and Social Investing where the idea for a new index of national performance was born. Those members include (titles at the time) Chair Matthew Bishop, New York Bureau Chief, *The Economist*, USA (also Advisor to the Social Progress Imperative); Nabil Alyousuf, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Dubai School of Government, United Arab Emirates; Hylton Appelbaum, Chief Executive, The Liberty Foundation, South Africa; Brizio Biondi-Morra, President, Fundación Avina, Costa Rica (also Chair of the Board of Directors of the Social Progress Imperative); Peter Blom, Chairman of the Executive Board and Chief Executive Officer, Triodos Bank, Netherlands; Jed Emerson, Managing Director, Integrated Performance, Uhuru Capital Management, USA; Martin J. Fisher, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, KickStart International, USA; Kumi Fujisawa Tsunoda, Co-Founder, Think Tank SophiaBank, Japan; Reem Al Hashimy, Minister of State of the United Arab Emirates; Christine Letts, Senior Associate Dean for Executive Education, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA; Asad Mahmood, Managing Director, Global Social Investment Funds, Deutsche Bank Social Investment Funds, USA; Jacqueline Novogratz, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Acumen Fund, USA; Álvaro Rodríguez Arregui, Co-Founder and Managing Partner, IGNIA Partners, Mexico (also a Director of the Social Progress Imperative); Adele Simmons, President, Global Philanthropy Partnership, USA; Sean Stannard-Stockton, Chief Executive Officer, Tactical Philanthropy Advisors, USA; Bettina Windau, Head, Philanthropy and Foundations, Bertelsmann Stiftung, Germany; and Arthur Wood, Chairman, World Sanitation Financing Facility, Switzerland.

We are grateful to Jed Emerson and a team of volunteers from Deutsche Bank who carried out a detailed mapping exercise of existing indicators to verify that the Social Progress Index does not duplicate existing measures.

The Skoll World Forum, in addition to providing a platform for the 2013 launch of this report, our index, and our organization, has enabled us to benefit from the wisdom of numerous other parties including Pamela Hartigan, Alexis Ettinger, Stephan Chambers, Larry Brilliant, Ngaire Woods, Peter Tufano, Rahim Kanani, Kevin Ashley, Paul Rice, James DeMartini, Cristiana Falcone, Ed Cain, Alejandro Villanueva, Debra Dunn, Aleem Walji, Diletta Doretti, Martin Burt, and Mathis Wackernagel.

Thanks to Noah Manduke and Jeff Lapatine for helping us to define who we are and providing guidance on branding, and to Benjamin Wiederkehr and his team including Jeremy Stucki and Christian Siegrist of Interactive Things, Zurich, Switzerland, for taking our endless list of technical requirements and requests for last-minute changes to provide a world-class online data exploration tool and website. Thanks to website testers Leena Patel, Jen Lesar, Raul Gauto, Emily Fintel Kaiser, and Jennifer Talbot for their review of the website accompanying this report. Thanks to visual branding consultants Eric Brown and Fiona Blankenship for designing a visual system as distinctive as our index. Thanks to Shannon Koss for her patience and diligence in the layout of this report.

Finally, our gratitude to the organizations on whose data we relied to create the Social Progress Index: the Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project; Economist Intelligence Unit; Food And Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Freedom House; Gallup World Poll; Gapminder Foundation; Global Footprint Network; Heritage Foundation; International Energy Agency; International Telecommunications Union; Reporters Without Borders; World Bank; the World Health Organization; and the World Health Organization/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program On Water Supply and Sanitation. As an organization that believes that better information can build a better world, we recognize and appreciate those who created such important resources of data.

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

NUMEROUS STUDIES HAVE FOUND A HIGH CORRELATION between economic growth and a wide variety of social indicators. However, there is growing awareness that economic measures alone do not fully capture social progress. We must measure social progress directly in order to fully assess a country's success in improving its overall wellbeing. Systematic measurement of social progress will also be important to understand the full causes of economic advancement.

Measuring multiple dimensions of social progress is indispensable in understanding its components, benchmarking success, and catalyzing improvement. While there have been some laudable efforts to measure wellbeing, these capture only limited aspects of social progress, and are uneven in breadth and scope across countries.

The Social Progress Index provides a holistic, objective, outcome-based measure of a country's wellbeing that is independent of economic indicators. Presented here with results covering an initial sample of 50 countries (representing three quarters of the world's population) is the 'beta' version of the index that will be extended and improved over time.

The primary goal of the Social Progress Index is to provide a rigorous tool to benchmark progress and stimulate progress within countries. Social progress depends on the policy choices, investments, and implementation capabilities of multiple stakeholders—government, civil society, and business. By informing and motivating those stakeholders to work together and develop a more holistic approach to development, we are confident that social progress will accelerate.

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX MODEL

Our model is based on the following 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.***

This overall definition can be disaggregated into three dimensions of social progress, that define the basic architecture of the model:

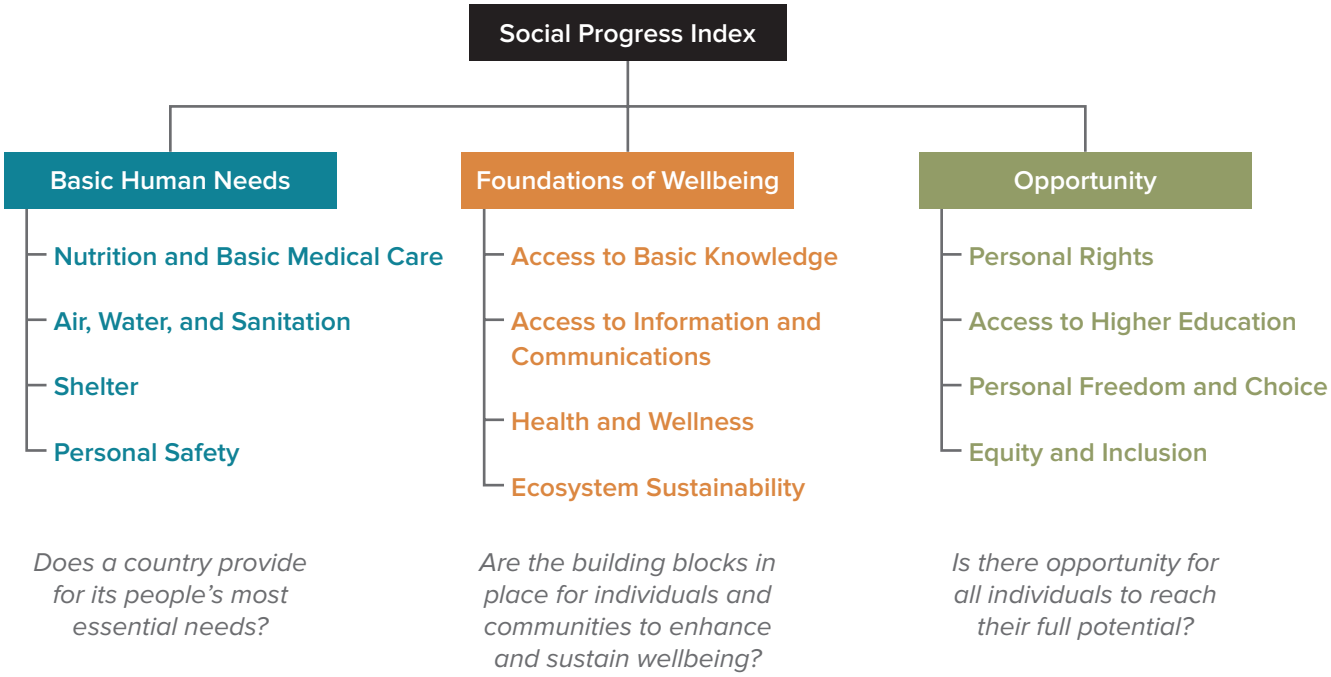
1 / **Basic Human Needs: Does a country provide for its people's most essential needs?**

2 / **Foundations of Wellbeing: Are the building blocks in place for individuals and communities to enhance and sustain wellbeing?**

3 / **Opportunity: Is there opportunity for all individuals to reach their full potential?**

In this inaugural Social Progress Index, each of these dimensions is disaggregated into four components, measured by between two and six specific indicators. Each indicator has been tested for internal validity and geographic availability. The basic framework is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 / Structure of the Social Progress Index



The Social Progress Index has the following five characteristics, which combine to distinguish it from previous efforts to measure wellbeing:

a / Based exclusively on non-economic indicators.

b / Based exclusively on outcome indicators.

c / Integrates a large number of indicators into an aggregate score of social progress.

d / Model is structured to allow empirical investigation of relationships between dimensions, components and indicators.

e / Breadth of indicators makes the model relevant for countries at all income levels.

KEY FINDINGS

Social Progress Index results show three overarching findings.

1 / Economic development is necessary but not sufficient for social progress.

2 / A country's overall level of development masks social and environmental strengths and challenges.

3 / At a disaggregated level, the Social Progress Index shows areas of underperformance and success for countries at all income levels.

Figure 2 shows the Social Progress Index rankings for aggregate score and each of the three dimensions.

Figure 2 / Overall Index and Dimension Level Ranks for Each Country

RANK	COUNTRY NAME	SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX	BASIC HUMAN NEEDS RANK	FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING RANK	OPPORTUNITY RANK	PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011)
1	Sweden	64.81	5	3	2	41,467.00
2	United Kingdom	63.41	6	2	5	35,657.00
3	Switzerland	63.28	4	1	7	44,452.00
4	Canada	62.63	3	11	4	40,370.00
5	Germany	62.47	2	4	10	39,491.00
6	United States	61.56	7	16	1	48,112.00
7	Australia	61.26	10	15	3	42,400.00
8	Japan	61.01	1	6	15	34,748.00
9	France	60.70	9	5	11	35,246.00
10	Spain	60.43	12	9	6	30,400.00
11	Korea, Rep.	59.86	8	8	12	31,220.00
12	Costa Rica	57.36	19	13	8	12,600.00
13	Poland	56.92	16	10	14	21,000.00
14	Chile	56.60	15	14	13	17,310.00
15	Argentina	56.32	24	12	9	17,660.00
16	Israel	54.79	20	7	23	27,825.00
17	Bulgaria	54.08	13	18	20	14,825.00
18	Brazil	52.27	30	20	16	12,000.00
19	United Arab Emirates	50.89	11	37	30	47,893.00
20	Turkey	50.69	14	21	33	15,000.00
21	Colombia	50.52	38	27	17	10,247.00
22	Dominican Republic	50.52	31	28	18	9,600.00
23	Thailand	50.28	18	33	26	9,398.00
24	Peru	50.00	33	19	22	10,062.00
25	Mexico	49.73	29	23	25	14,653.00
26	Philippines	49.41	36	24	21	4,080.00
27	Paraguay	49.24	32	32	19	5,501.00
28	Tunisia	48.61	26	22	31	9,351.00
29	Georgia	48.56	21	17	38	5,465.00
30	Vietnam	47.99	17	30	39	3,412.00
31	Jordan	47.97	23	25	36	5,907.00
32	China	47.92	22	31	35	8,400.00
33	Russian Federation	46.89	35	35	27	17,700.00
34	Kazakhstan	46.85	25	43	29	13,099.00
35	Botswana	45.61	39	39	28	16,800.00
36	Sri Lanka	45.47	34	26	42	6,100.00
37	Morocco	45.27	27	36	40	5,080.00
38	Indonesia	45.24	37	29	37	4,636.00
39	South Africa	44.67	42	41	24	10,970.00
40	Egypt, Arab Rep.	43.94	28	34	49	6,600.00
41	Ghana	42.69	40	40	32	1,871.00
42	Bangladesh	39.59	43	42	47	2,000.00
43	India	39.51	41	44	45	3,627.00
44	Senegal	39.30	44	47	41	1,967.00
45	Kenya	38.98	45	38	43	1,710.00
46	Rwanda	36.29	48	45	44	1,282.00
47	Mozambique	36.20	47	49	34	1,090.00
48	Uganda	35.91	46	46	46	1,345.00
49	Nigeria	33.39	49	48	48	2,700.00
50	Ethiopia	32.13	50	50	50	1,100.00

FROM MEASUREMENT TO ACTION

The purpose of the Social Progress Index is to benchmark performance and motivate improvement while providing useful insights that will help all stakeholders to make better choices, prioritize investments, and strengthen implementation capacity to improve the lives of citizens. To achieve these goals, the Social Progress Imperative will:

- **Refine the model based on feedback and empirical testing over time. We plan to expand the sample of countries from 50 to 120. We welcome your feedback at: feedback@social-progress.org.**
- **Form a Social Progress Network of partners to identify the policies, institutions, legal frameworks and financing mechanisms that can drive more effective and efficient social progress, through international benchmarking and fostering specific research projects among the network of partners. To find out more please contact partner@social-progress.org.**

CHAPTER 2

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

INTRODUCTION

WHAT MAKES A COUNTRY SUCCESSFUL? The traditional answer is economic growth, measured as GDP per capita. Economic growth is indeed important, because it provides the personal income and governmental resources needed to meet human and societal needs. Economic growth has an important impact on social progress, and numerous studies have found a high correlation between economic growth and a wide variety of social indicators.

There is growing awareness, however, that economic measures alone do not fully capture social progress. Many thoughtful observers have highlighted the limits of economic success as a proxy for wellbeing. The 'Arab Spring' of 2011, and the challenges in Mexico over the last decade, are just two examples of the shortcomings of economic growth as a proxy for social progress. Economic development is beneficial, but not sufficient, for social progress. We must measure social progress directly in order to fully assess a country's success in improving overall wellbeing.

To advance social progress, then, we must learn to measure it comprehensively and rigorously. Measuring multiple dimensions of social progress is indispensable in understanding its components, benchmarking success, and catalyzing improvement. While there have been some laudable efforts to measure wellbeing, these capture only limited aspects of social progress, and are uneven in breadth and scope across countries.

Systematic measurement of social progress will also be important to understand the full causes of economic advancement. Rather than simply a consequence of economic development, we are learning that social progress is also a key driver of economic development. Education, health, and sense of opportunity, for example, will have a positive impact on long-term productivity growth. Without sophisticated ways of measuring social progress, however, we have lacked the framework and data to understand this relationship empirically. Understanding pressing societal challenges also creates new economic opportunities for business. Lack of measurement has obscured these opportunities to redirect capitalism to tackle societal challenges (what we term Shared Value).

The Social Progress Index is an attempt to address these gaps and those opportunities. It provides a holistic, objective, outcome-based measure of a country's wellbeing that is independent of economic indicators. It will enable a new level of sophistication in understanding the complex relationship between social progress and economic development. The Index is based on a framework that is inclusive of many aspects of social progress and utilizes the best available data spanning a significant number of countries. The framework is designed to be readily improved and expanded to incorporate new aspects of social progress, as well as improved data.

The Social Progress Index, presented here with results covering an initial sample of 50 countries, is the 'beta' version that will be extended and improved over time. We aim to highlight gaps and catalyze better data as an important goal of the initiative. We welcome feedback on the frameworks, statistical model, and the findings that can be incorporated into annual or biannual updates.

The primary goal of the Social Progress Index is to provide a comprehensive and rigorous tool to benchmark countries and stimulate progress. Social progress depends on the policy choices, investments, and implementation capabilities of multiple stakeholders—government, civil society, and business. By informing and motivating those stakeholders to work together and develop a more holistic approach to development, we are confident that social progress will accelerate.

In the next section we set out the structure of the Social Progress Index model (for a more detailed explanation of the model, see the Methodology Appendix). We then review the initial findings covering our sample of 50 countries. This chapter concludes with our plans to build a Social Progress Network of national partners to take the conversation forward.

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX MODEL

Our model is based on the following 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.***

This definition aims to be comprehensive, and encompass the numerous aspects which constitute this overall goal. This overall definition can be disaggregated into three dimensions of social progress, that define the basic architecture of the model:

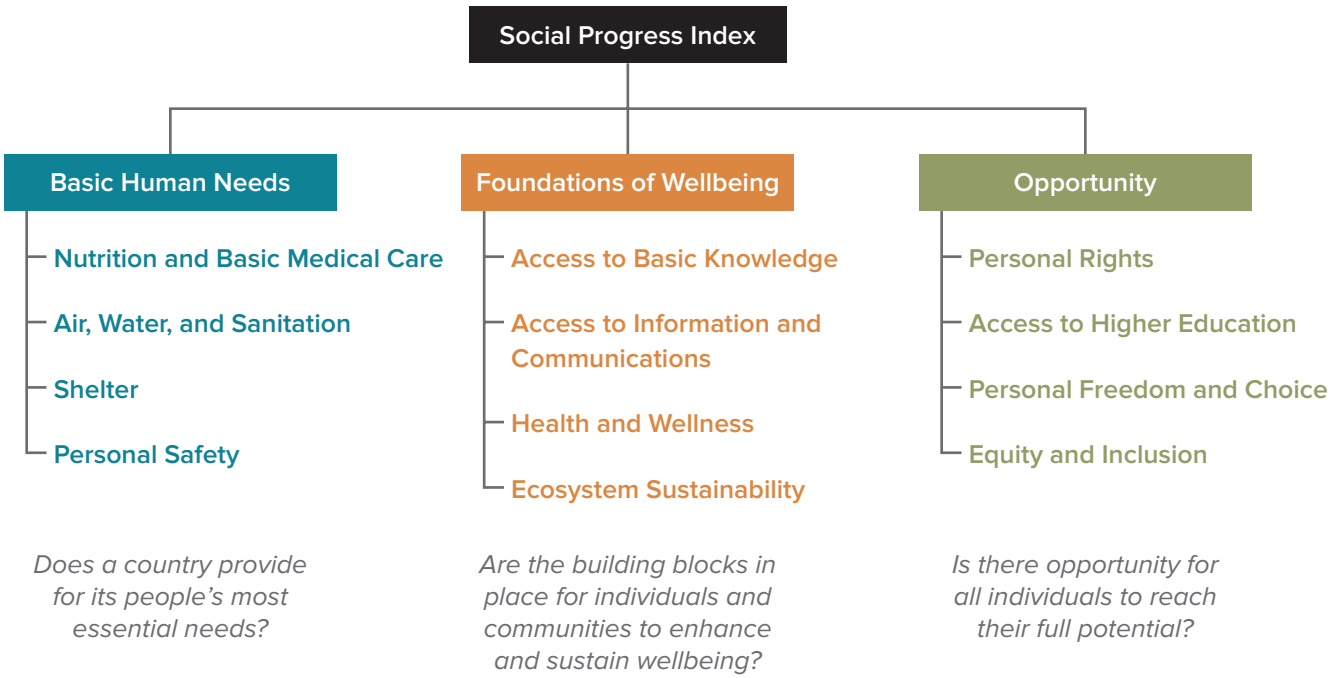
1 / Does a country provide for its people's most essential needs?

2 / Are the building blocks in place for individuals and communities to enhance and sustain wellbeing?

3 / Is there opportunity for all individuals to reach their full potential?

Each of these dimensions is disaggregated into components to define the Social Progress Index. In the inaugural Index, each dimension has four components, measured by between two and six specific indicators which capture social outcomes. The basic framework is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 / Structure of the Social Progress Index



The three dimensions of the Social Progress Index roughly mirror the progression that many individuals, families, communities, and societies go through in achieving higher and higher levels of social progress. Our model draws heavily on previous literature, notably the capability approach pioneered by Amartya Sen, which emphasizes the multidimensional nature of wellbeing and the importance of freedom of choice.

The first dimension captures the degree to which the most essential conditions for survival are met. These essential needs must be satisfied to create the minimum standards for further progress. Basic Human Needs are divided into four components:

- **Nutrition and basic medical care**
- **Air, water, and sanitation**
- **Shelter**
- **Personal safety**

The second dimension of social progress captures the degree to which a country has created the set of policies and institutions to support improving wellbeing and community in a sustainable natural environment. The Foundations of Wellbeing dimension consists of four components:

- **Access to basic knowledge**
- **Access to information and communications**
- **Health and wellness**
- **Ecosystem sustainability**

The third dimension captures the degree to which all citizens are able to reach their full potential. This rests first on personal rights, freedoms and inclusion, and ultimately on access to advanced education that enables a path to high levels of achievement across all of society's fields. The Opportunity dimension is divided into the following components:

- **Personal rights**
- **Access to higher education**
- **Personal freedom and choice**
- **Equity and inclusion**

The Social Progress Index offers a tool to bring together a comprehensive set of social outcome measures in a transparent way. It allows individual countries to identify specific areas of strength or weakness in terms of social progress, as well as to benchmark themselves against peer countries both at the level of individual indicators as well as overall.

The Social Progress Index is based on a clear yet rigorous methodology that allows measurement of each component and each dimension, and yields an overall Index score and ranking. The approach builds on a long line of work in developing country-level globally comparable indices to measure and assess various facets of economic and social performance.[1] As described in further detail in the Methodology Appendix, the Index focuses exclusively on indicators of social outcomes; rather than measuring inputs, the Social Progress Index focuses on what level of social progress has already been achieved within a particular country.

The three different dimensions of the model—Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity—are each weighted equally in the overall index; each of these dimensions is calculated as the sum of four components, each of which is equally weighted. Finally, each component is based on a varying number of individual indicators of social progress within that component. The component scores are calculated using a procedure called principal component factor analysis, which allows one to calculate an aggregate score from multiple indicators related to a common concept.

[1] For a helpful overview of the full range of issues associated with index construction, see the *OECD Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators* (OECD, 2008). We also build on prior efforts in benchmarking across countries, including work on national innovative capacity (Furman, et al, 2002), and recent efforts focused on competitiveness (Porter, 2008; Delgado, et al, 2011).

To be included in the model, each indicator had to meet two criteria:

1 / **INTERNAL VALIDITY: each indicator was carefully evaluated by the team to ensure that the measurement procedures used were reasonable and captured what the indicator purported to measure.**

2 / **GEOGRAPHIC AVAILABILITY: each indicator was required to have coverage for most, if not all, of the countries in our initial sample. We only included indicators that were measured well, with the same methodology, by the same organization, across all (or essentially all) of the countries in our sample.**

IMPORTANT THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN INTERPRETING THE DATA

DATA TIMELINESS AND TRENDS

Our measures reflect the most recent data available and in many cases there is no time series data yet available to measure trends. India, for example, still lags behind other middle-income countries in terms of education but is catching up rapidly. Rwanda scores low today on measures of Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, but remarkable recent gains suggest strong improvement in the future. As the Index is to be reported annually, over time trends will be revealed which will yield important lessons about the policies, practices and innovations that make a difference.

We eliminated many measures from consideration because data updates were too infrequent. Nevertheless, all data are not as current as we would like. However, by focusing on measures that rarely change rapidly from year to year, we are confident that the results point us in the right direction. The Social Progress Imperative welcomes updates on indicators as well as comments on any of the measures used (please write to feedback@social-progress.org).

The Social Progress Index model reflects some important methodological advances.

1 / **It is based exclusively on non-economic indicators. While aspects of social progress may be influenced indirectly by economic development (by providing society more resources to address social imperatives), the Social Progress Index is distinct from traditional measurement of economic success. We can examine its link with economic success because we do not combine economic and social indicators in the model.**

2 / **The Index is based exclusively on indicators of social outcomes rather than measures of inputs such as spending or policy choices, which do not truly evaluate social progress but the efforts made to achieve it.**

3 / **The model is holistic, integrating a large number of indicators into an aggregate score of social progress, instead of focusing on one or a few aspects of social progress.**

4 / **The Index model groups these multiple social outcomes into dimensions, components, and indicators, allowing empirical investigation of the relationships.**

5 / **The breadth of indicators create a model relevant for all countries, ranging from very poor nations that have not yet met the essential needs of many citizens to advanced nations enjoying high levels of wellbeing and well functioning communities.**

COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS EFFORTS

There have been numerous efforts to measure and benchmark social progress, which have made an important contribution in highlighting the importance of non-economic dimensions of country success. We gratefully acknowledge our intellectual debt to those efforts, which we have built upon.

The Social Progress Index aims to take the next step, capturing the full dimensions of a healthy society. By focusing directly on social outcomes, putting forward a holistic framework, and clearly separating social from economic progress, we hope to make a contribution that goes beyond previous efforts.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

A quarter of a century ago, the Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq, influenced by Amartya Sen, led a pioneering effort to develop a more people-centered measure of wellbeing, the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI has had enormous influence on the global debate about development, and it highlights relative progress of countries in terms of human welfare, especially for countries at a low and medium level of human development. HDI covers a limited part of social progress. It includes just three elements: GDP per capita as a proxy for income, consumption, and productivity; an education factor with two variables, as a proxy of social mobility; and lifespan, as a proxy of other social welfare parameters. The high weighting of GDP in the model means that HDI is heavily reliant on economic rather than social indicators. Many aspects of a healthy society, such as environmental sustainability and personal rights, are not included. The focus on basic education and health measures means that the HDI is most relevant in countries with low or medium human development. Just as the Millennium Development Goals have been a galvanizing force for efforts to support the world's poorest countries, the HDI is a useful benchmark for such countries. However, it lacks a broader set of measures to guide progress once basic levels of need have been addressed.

GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS

A provocative effort to measure wellbeing has been the Kingdom of Bhutan's measurement of Gross National Happiness. The core methodology is to survey citizens on their overall perception of wellbeing. This approach is in the process of being adopted by some other countries, including the United Kingdom. Subjective survey measures of wellbeing have certainly enriched the debate about social progress, but they provide little guidance on what wellbeing actually means in terms of its components, which limits actionability. There is no way to empirically explore causation, since the factors driving the perception of citizens cannot be disaggregated. Nor can results be robustly compared over time and between countries, since subjective perceptions are hard to benchmark and hold consistent.

YOUR BETTER LIFE INDEX

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Your Better Life Index is a hybrid model incorporating a mixture of economic and social indicators supplemented by subjective measures of citizens' perception of their own wellbeing. This represents an advance over purely economic variables in capturing wellbeing, particularly for wealthier countries. Yet the Your Better Life measures remain heavily weighted towards economic indicators, with a limited array of social variables. The Your Better Life framework offers less guidance on where and how society should invest to advance social progress overall.

LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX

The Legatum Prosperity Index is an eight-pillar framework including economic, social and civil society measures. Two of the eight pillars are explicitly economic, co-mingling economic and social progress, which obscures their co-dependence. The Legatum Index combines both outcomes and input measures. The range of social progress indicators is far narrower than for the Social Progress Index. Social indicators are discrete and not part of a comprehensive framework. The Legatum Index is an advance, in offering a more comprehensive set of factors than the HDI, but we believe the approach can be greatly expanded.

BENCHMARKING COMPETITIVENESS / THE POWER OF MEASUREMENT

The Social Progress Index has been inspired in part by the success of efforts to measure economic competitiveness over the last 20 years. Two efforts are notable. The first is the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), initially published by the World Economic Forum in 1979. This effort was initially dominated by macroeconomic indicators and employed a relatively simple methodology to assemble data and construct the GCI. Jeffrey Sachs, then at Harvard, took leadership of the effort in 1997, introducing a far more rigorous framework drawing on growth theory. In 1999, Michael Porter of Harvard Business School became a co-chair and introduced microeconomic factors into the effort. Over time, the GCI synthesized macroeconomic and microeconomic variables into a granular but holistic framework.

Xavier Sala-i-Martin led the most recent evolution of the framework into the current 12-pillar model. The framework identifies 12 pillars of competitiveness reflected in the literature, covering 111 individual variables. The GCI ranks countries, separated into three groups: endowment economies, that compete heavily on natural resources and abundant, untrained labor; efficiency economies, that have achieved a level of productivity that allows them to compete in goods manufacturing and services with a relatively well developed business climate; and knowledge and innovation economies, that compete via innovation, design, branding, and marketing.

The GCI is rich and actionable, and has stimulated global discussion and large-scale efforts to improve in many countries. It allows policy-makers and other stakeholders to identify specific opportunities for improvement that will have the most impact on national competitiveness. By separating countries at different stages of economic advancement, it highlights the different challenges they face. By providing an annual ranking of countries, it allows peer comparisons and motivates improvement.

Another highly influential measurement framework in the area of competitiveness is the World Bank Doing Business Index. Doing Business focuses on a distinct subset of the numerous aspects of competitiveness, which is the ease of doing business at the country level. The index consists of granular indicators which are measured using an explicit and transparent methodology. This allows countries to understand the specific steps required to improve their ranking.

As with the GCI, the Doing Business Index has stimulated major competitiveness improvements in many countries. Both illustrate the enormous power of sophisticated measurement to drive improvement in vital areas that constitute country success. These two efforts in the economic sphere have inspired us in seeking to unleash the power of granular and rigorous measurement in the social sphere. We have also learned much from these efforts. The Social Progress Index aims to unleash the same power in driving social progress.

KEY FINDINGS

The inaugural Social Progress Index offers a number of striking, if still preliminary, findings about the achievement of social progress across countries, and its relationship to other measures of country performance. These results can be summarized in three overarching findings:

1 / ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS NECESSARY BUT NOT SUFFICIENT FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Our starting hypothesis was that economic growth does not fully explain countries' levels of social progress. The data, presented in Figure 2 comparing social progress scores to GDP per capita, clearly supports this hypothesis.

Figure 2 / Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita (PPP)

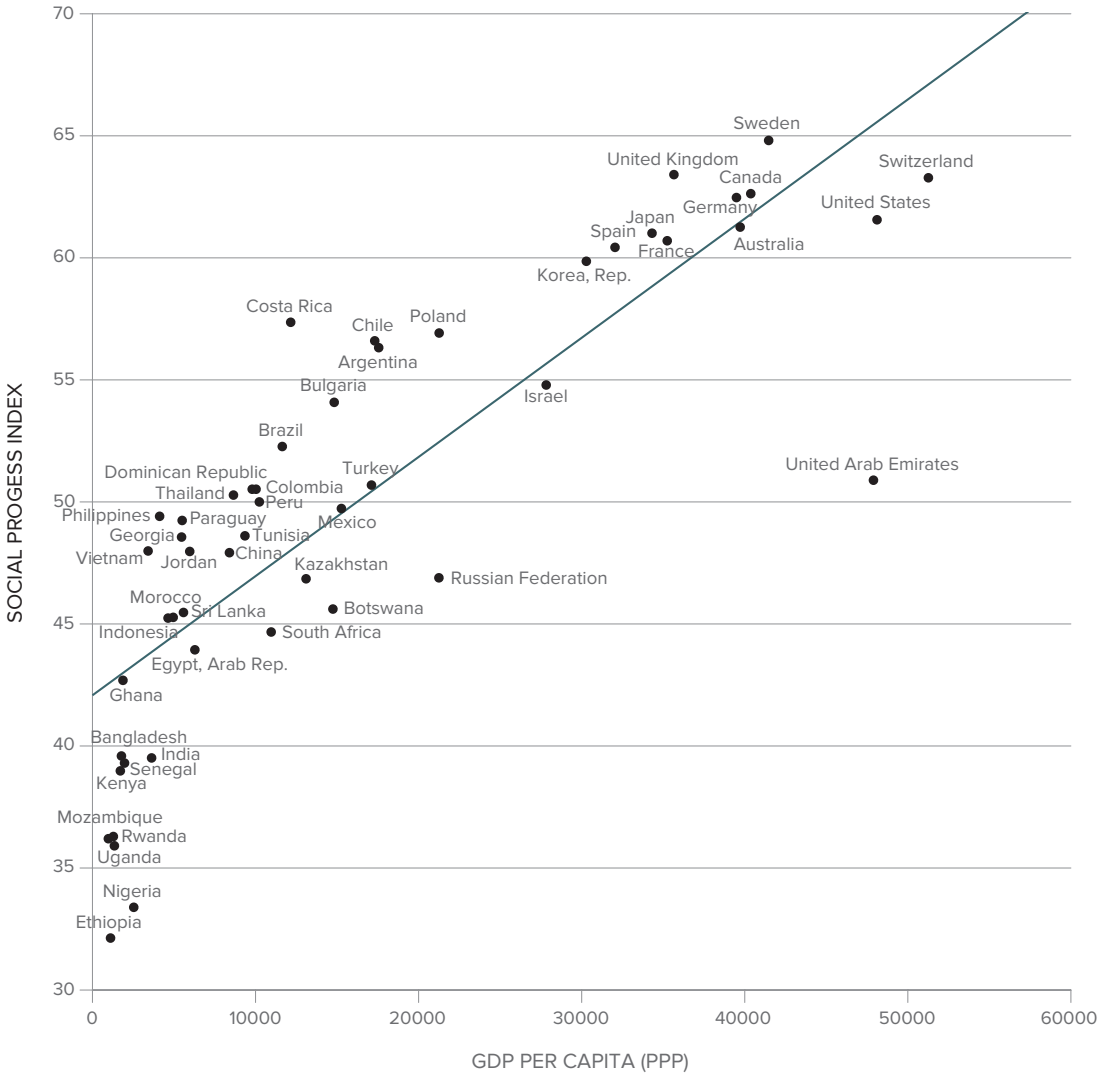


Figure 2 shows a substantial correlation between social progress and economic development. This is not surprising, given that countries with higher levels of income have greater resources to meet the needs of their populations. However, the data also reveal significant divergences between social progress and economic development across the income spectrum. Economic development does not fully explain social progress.

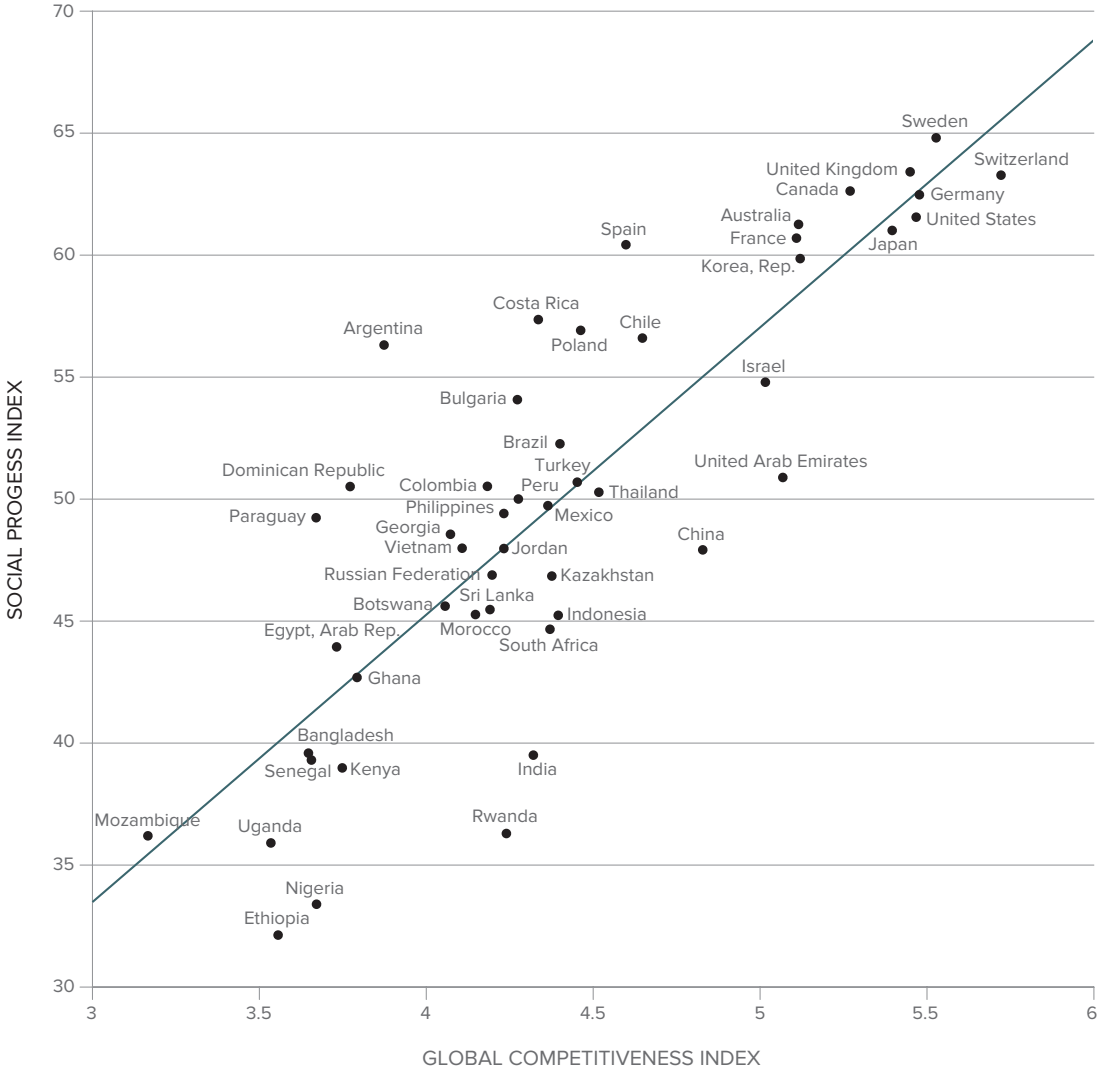
Although low-income countries are clustered at the bottom end of the Social Progress Index, there is a wide range of levels of social progress at similar levels of income. Ghana has reduced undernourishment to less than 5%, versus 15+% in Bangladesh. This pattern of large variations in performance is repeated for countries with higher levels of income. For example, India has a child mortality rate four times that of China; over 90% of the adult population in Indonesia is literate, compared to slightly more than half in Morocco.

The results for higher income countries show that similar levels of social progress can be achieved over a wide range of income levels. It is possible to achieve a high level of social progress at a relatively modest income level.

These results suggest that economic growth alone is not sufficient to achieve social progress, and that the relationship between economic and social progress is more complex than simple cause and effect. To establish the nature of this relationship will require further analysis, particularly through shifts in countries' economic and social performance over time.

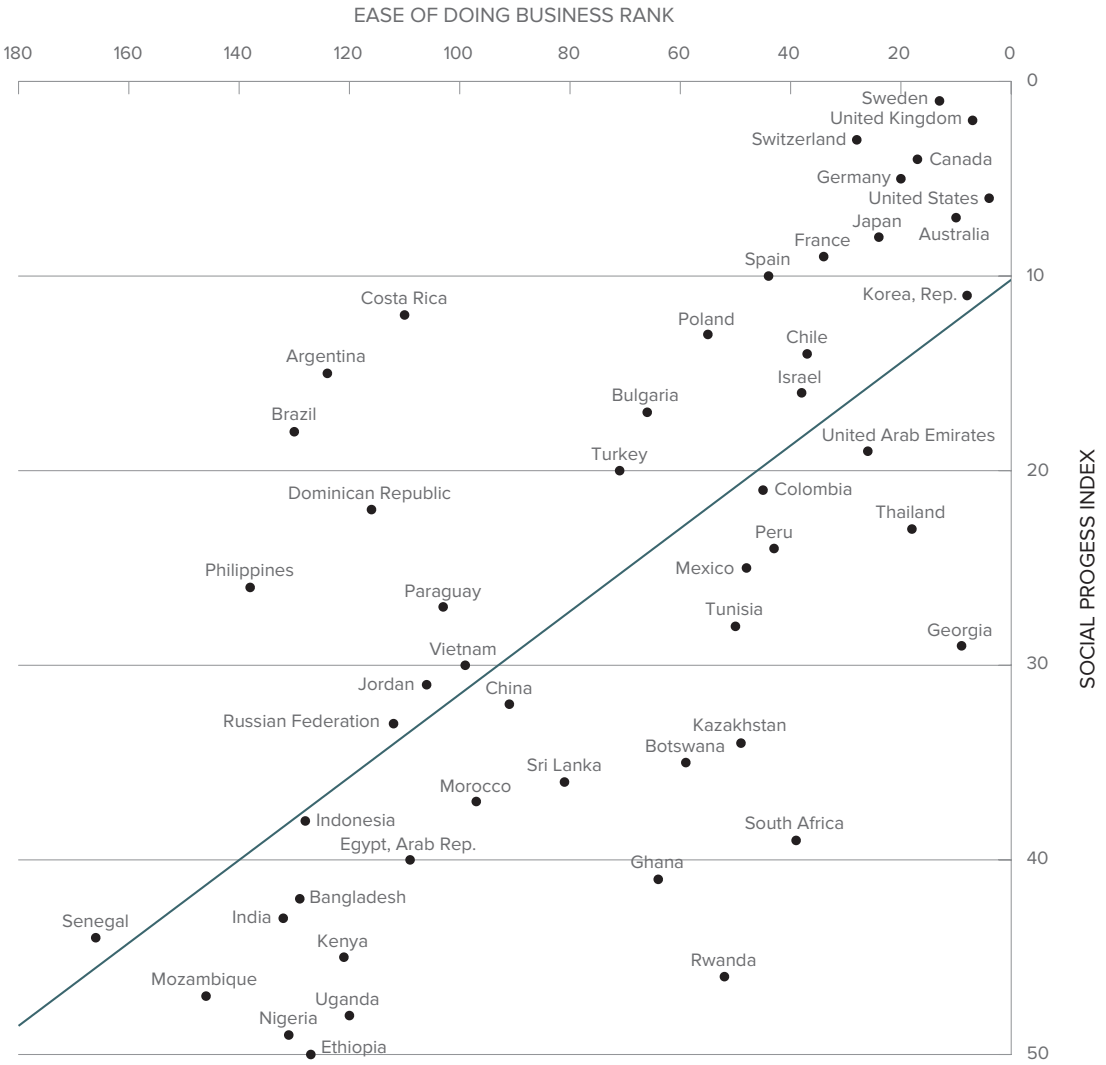
The relationship between other measures of economic performance and social progress, such as the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index, are also revealing (see Figure 3). There is a correlation with social progress, but it is strongest for the most competitive countries. At the middle and lower levels of competitiveness, there is a large amount of variation for social progress.

Figure 3 / Social Progress Index vs. Global Competitiveness Index



The Doing Business Index (Figure 4) shows less correlation with social progress. This may be because improvements to countries' business environments only show up in higher economic growth over time, or the higher growth due to improving competitiveness based on these factors may have a long lead time in translating to social progress. By rigorously measuring social outcomes, the Social Progress Index will allow us to explore these relationships empirically and over time.

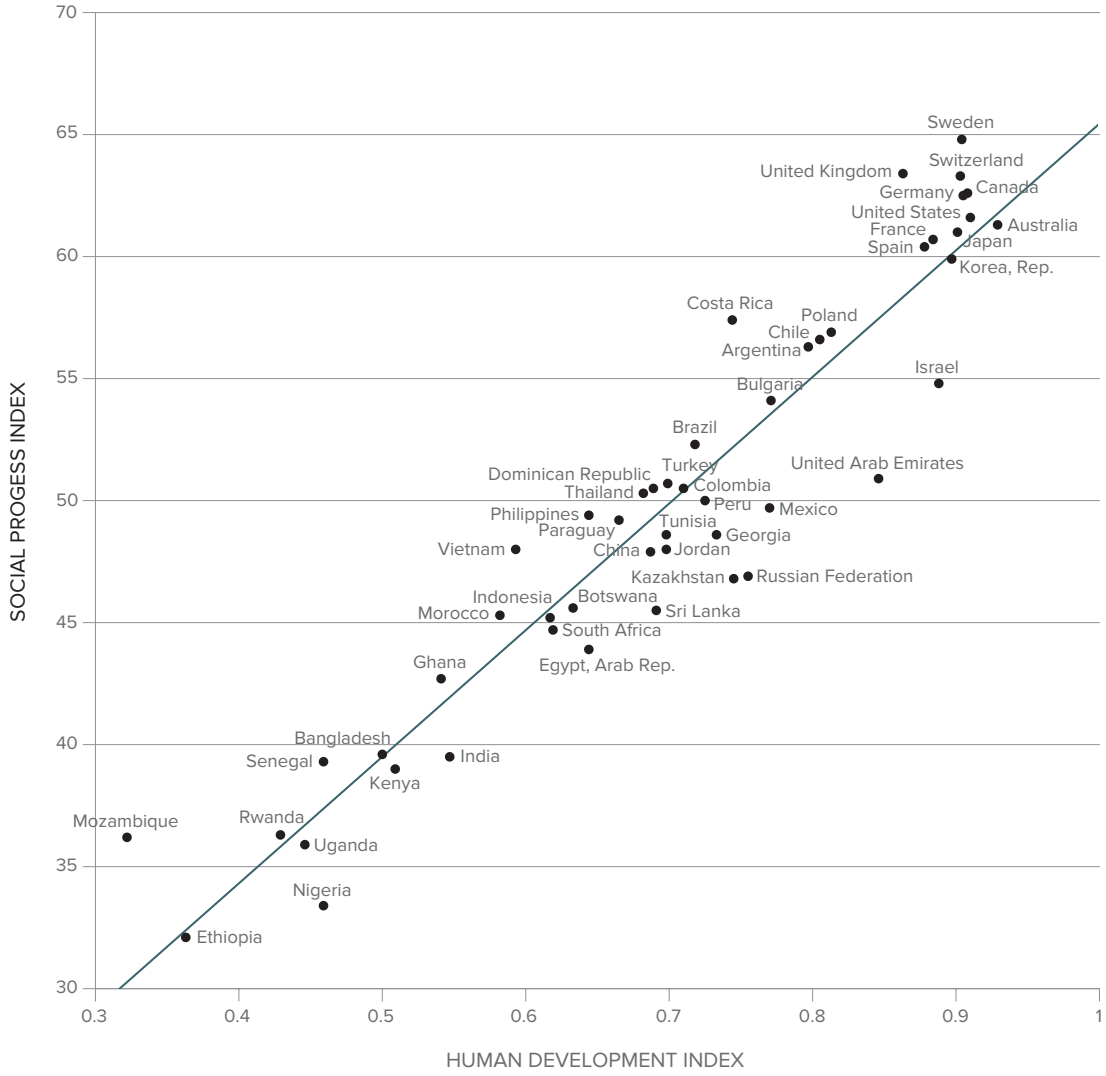
Figure 4 / Social Progress Index vs. Ease of Doing Business Rank



2 / A COUNTRY'S OVERALL LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT MASKS SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES.

The Social Progress Index is designed as a holistic view of a country's social progress encompassing a wide range of outcomes that matter to people's lives and are relevant at all income levels. There is, not surprisingly, a strong correlation between Social Progress Index scores and Human Development Index scores. By including life expectancy and educational standards, HDI provides a broader assessment of a country's level of development than GDP alone. See Figure 5.

Figure 5 / Social Progress Index vs. Human Development Index



Yet there are significant differences in social progress among countries with similar HDI, especially for high- and medium-income countries. Among high human development countries, the United Arab Emirates scores dramatically worse on social progress compared to the HDI, largely due to poor performance on environmental indicators. The UAE comes in last on the Ecosystem Sustainability component, with the highest ecological footprint, CO_2 emissions; and energy use in our sample. Israel's relatively low ranking is due largely to low scores on measures of Equity and Inclusion; as well as the availability of affordable housing, as part of the Shelter component. The United Kingdom and Sweden, by contrast, score highly on both the HDI and Social Progress Index but relatively higher on social progress than HDI, due largely to measures of Opportunity, particularly Personal Rights.

Among medium human development countries, there is wide variation. Mexico's relatively high score on HDI contrasts with its lower score on the Social Progress Index, because income is excluded and measures of Personal Safety are included. Russia fares poorly due to weaknesses on multiple components including Shelter, Personal Safety, Ecosystem Sustainability, and Personal Rights. Costa Rica, with its strong performance on measures of Opportunity and Ecosystem Sustainability, performs much better on the Social Progress Index than the income-weighted HDI.

The correlation of social progress and HDI is strongest at low levels of the HDI. Mozambique is a notable outlier, scoring better on the Social Progress Index than HDI largely because of strong performance in the area of Equity and Inclusion.

3 / AT A DISAGGREGATED LEVEL, THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX SHOWS AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE AND SUCCESS FOR COUNTRIES AT ALL INCOME LEVELS.

The Social Progress Index model allows disaggregation to the level of dimensions and components, which reveals a far more complex pattern of country performance than apparent in the overall Index. This is illustrated by Chart 6 that uses a 'traffic light' scoring system for component-level scores for the 50 countries ranked in the Social Progress Index.

Chart 6 / Social Progress Index Results

	GDP per capita (PPP)	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Air, Water, and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communication	Health and Wellness	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	Access to Higher Education	Personal Freedom and Choice	Equity and Inclusion
Sweden	41,467	64.81	63.61	61.73	69.09	61.52	63.66	58.97	70.28	63.68	73.29	64.34	45.61	69.13	68.41	72.78	66.04
United Kingdom	35,657	63.41	62.76	62.57	64.91	61.04	64.47	61.74	63.79	64.04	69.91	68.10	48.23	69.13	60.59	62.70	67.22
Switzerland	51,262	63.28	63.83	62.58	63.43	61.61	63.33	60.08	70.28	58.99	76.06	66.91	48.35	69.13	56.19	66.38	62.02
Canada	40,370	62.63	63.85	55.74	68.30	61.33	59.82	63.95	70.28	65.03	68.77	65.80	23.34	69.13	62.18	67.78	74.11
Germany	39,491	62.47	64.76	61.42	61.24	61.95	63.77	66.72	66.61	61.52	73.34	66.13	44.71	60.72	55.39	64.46	64.37
United States	48,112	61.56	62.26	52.49	69.92	61.11	60.77	66.16	60.99	61.28	64.04	62.65	21.98	68.47	78.13	64.45	68.63
Australia	39,721	61.26	60.67	54.44	68.67	61.52	62.28	53.99	64.91	59.95	64.37	67.17	26.27	69.13	70.39	68.52	66.64
Japan	34,314	61.01	66.04	59.51	57.49	60.51	62.27	72.80	68.58	64.72	65.71	63.14	44.47	66.08	57.73	51.95	54.18
France	35,246	60.70	61.04	59.97	61.08	61.40	62.80	57.86	62.08	62.45	67.72	63.64	46.08	63.05	58.56	63.47	59.24
Spain	32,045	60.43	58.98	57.97	64.34	61.37	63.61	50.67	60.25	61.13	62.91	64.13	43.70	66.50	68.71	53.12	69.03
Republic of Korea	30,286	59.86	62.16	58.84	58.57	59.57	61.22	60.08	67.79	64.21	69.88	61.45	39.82	64.77	74.66	46.47	48.37
Costa Rica	12,157	57.36	54.75	54.90	62.43	58.70	53.17	52.64	54.48	49.87	54.68	59.80	55.26	63.86	52.02	69.37	64.46
Poland	21,261	56.92	56.58	56.55	57.63	61.17	60.47	39.77	64.91	61.43	60.68	56.79	47.29	60.42	67.49	55.46	47.13
Chile	17,310	56.60	56.61	54.89	58.31	58.27	57.15	53.26	57.76	58.37	54.51	57.47	49.19	62.22	61.93	52.03	57.06
Argentina	17,554	56.32	51.84	55.70	61.41	57.93	52.44	49.27	47.72	59.27	53.54	59.25	50.72	50.93	66.94	62.34	65.43
Israel	27,825	54.79	54.19	59.16	51.03	61.70	62.41	43.39	49.25	62.92	61.16	65.35	47.22	54.44	61.53	47.20	40.94
Bulgaria	14,825	54.08	58.40	51.93	51.90	57.94	63.66	57.13	54.87	60.48	56.30	47.37	43.57	54.63	58.85	49.04	45.07
Brazil	11,640	52.27	48.24	51.60	56.95	55.41	51.86	53.60	32.10	52.65	51.44	47.73	54.59	57.27	43.56	57.75	69.23
United Arab Emirates	47,893	50.89	60.12	45.38	47.16	60.30	57.84	58.42	63.92	54.13	58.40	59.09	9.89	35.08	45.99	56.29	51.30
Turkey	17,110	50.69	57.80	51.54	42.75	57.96	59.74	64.50	48.98	53.16	45.28	55.55	52.19	41.65	55.33	33.66	40.35
Colombia	10,033	50.52	45.43	50.51	55.63	53.52	47.47	52.65	28.07	49.43	44.61	49.06	58.95	50.06	51.20	56.34	64.93
Dominican Republic	9,796	50.52	48.20	49.80	53.55	48.45	52.29	56.93	35.15	48.37	45.15	46.97	58.69	50.99	48.34	59.57	55.28
Thailand	8,646	50.28	54.99	46.92	48.93	56.08	49.58	72.40	41.90	49.96	42.32	50.23	45.19	42.81	54.39	57.99	40.54
Peru	10,234	50.00	46.59	51.89	51.53	52.67	47.28	44.07	42.35	53.61	47.18	50.72	56.04	50.58	51.22	58.78	45.55
Mexico	15,266	49.73	49.33	50.79	49.08	58.83	55.26	54.64	28.59	53.91	43.69	55.95	49.61	53.70	43.85	50.55	48.20
Philippines	4,119	49.41	45.75	50.76	51.72	42.94	47.25	55.57	37.24	50.14	41.06	51.47	60.39	45.89	44.69	57.76	58.52
Paraguay	5,501	49.24	46.97	47.49	53.25	43.55	43.25	57.08	44.00	46.69	43.03	51.61	48.64	52.80	48.21	51.16	60.82
Tunisia	9,351	48.61	50.09	50.81	44.91	57.32	55.86	42.22	44.97	46.71	45.27	52.40	58.89	42.06	48.37	47.95	41.25
Georgia	5,465	48.56	53.00	52.09	40.58	42.63	56.60	57.45	55.34	60.20	47.95	47.41	52.82	49.40	45.43	39.43	28.06
Vietnam	3,412	47.99	55.16	48.31	40.50	49.67	42.91	66.54	61.50	50.39	43.17	46.88	52.80	27.97	41.32	53.42	39.27
Jordan	5,966	47.97	52.12	50.76	41.04	55.81	57.61	41.64	53.44	55.38	43.97	52.63	51.05	35.73	49.03	38.31	41.09
China	8,400	47.92	52.95	48.21	42.59	53.44	47.44	63.86	47.08	49.80	40.84	54.17	48.04	30.36	43.25	60.66	36.10
Russian Federation	21,246	46.89	46.12	46.61	47.94	56.85	55.73	35.95	35.94	57.18	54.80	39.14	35.31	34.58	68.38	48.16	40.63
Kazakhstan	13,099	46.85	50.76	42.55	47.23	56.11	57.42	41.85	47.67	56.77	50.15	41.89	21.37	34.17	52.63	54.04	48.08
Botswana	14,746	45.61	44.14	44.93	47.76	37.91	44.65	38.56	55.46	44.39	46.88	30.36	58.11	54.61	34.61	52.74	49.09
Sri Lanka	5,582	45.47	46.31	50.65	39.46	45.19	44.48	48.01	47.55	53.55	34.54	53.75	60.77	35.13	39.25	44.78	38.67
Morocco	4,952	45.27	49.96	45.58	40.27	50.24	44.24	49.23	56.13	32.17	45.92	43.83	60.39	40.31	36.95	47.33	36.50
Indonesia	4,636	45.24	45.52	49.30	40.89	46.19	38.40	54.67	42.81	51.29	39.16	50.02	56.74	49.26	41.41	36.92	35.97
South Africa	10,960	44.67	40.02	43.86	50.12	38.06	48.06	44.45	29.50	48.44	48.31	35.28	43.41	55.54	39.74	47.35	57.86
Egypt, Arab Republic	6,281	43.94	49.88	46.86	35.09	55.92	60.85	38.38	44.39	44.18	42.92	50.30	50.03	39.04	45.59	22.57	33.16
Ghana	1,871	42.69	40.83	43.88	43.36	42.09	33.54	38.71	48.98	35.02	43.02	35.24	62.24	55.65	36.01	38.93	42.86
Bangladesh	1,777	39.59	39.60	43.32	35.84	33.63	37.91	44.98	41.90	31.93	32.80	46.62	61.92	39.62	35.39	35.35	33.01
India	3,627	39.51	40.24	41.60	36.67	38.48	37.03	49.18	36.26	35.21	35.30	39.16	56.75	50.17	38.65	31.36	26.52
Senegal	1,967	39.30	39.15	39.04	39.72	31.48	33.49	38.80	52.85	19.25	39.91	35.14	61.87	46.93	34.28	31.97	45.68
Kenya	1,710	38.98	32.91	45.32	38.72	28.79	31.67	34.71	36.45	42.88	40.77	32.49	65.14	40.21	32.77	34.49	47.41
Rwanda	1,282	36.29	29.76	41.30	37.82	33.29	25.28	19.44	41.04	33.19	28.76	35.65	67.60	35.43	33.90	52.93	29.03
Mozambique	975	36.20	30.46	35.52	42.62	15.00	24.92	28.80	53.12	25.34	33.94	23.59	59.18	42.13	33.10	34.46	60.81
Uganda	1,345	35.91	30.63	40.72	36.38	26.86	27.62	25.72	42.30	33.74	36.68	26.97	65.49	31.89	34.12	33.60	45.89
Nigeria	2,533	33.39	27.96	37.04	35.19	24.80	28.11	36.72	22.23	21.02	36.95	26.18	64.00	37.18	35.42	23.47	44.66
Ethiopia	1,109	32.13	26.69	34.66	35.04	21.91	17.07	21.81	45.97	20.56	28.97	23.03	66.09	30.06	33.93	32.42	43.76

All countries, regardless of income or the aggregate level of social progress, face social and environmental challenges. Sweden, for example, performs relatively poorly on the Shelter component, because of weaknesses in affordable housing; Switzerland in both Access to Basic Knowledge and Access to Higher Education. Nearly all rich countries perform poorly on Ecosystem Sustainability. This is especially true for large countries with abundant natural resources like Canada, the United States and Australia.

Countries at the lower end of the social progress spectrum do not score poorly across all components. Mozambique does well on Equity and Inclusion; Egypt does very well on Air, Water, and Sanitation; and Ghana on Personal Safety.

These findings highlight numerous areas for further research and enquiry to identify obstacles to social progress and lessons from success. Our program of national-level rollout through the Social Progress Network of partners will facilitate this process and share learning between countries.

FINDINGS BY DIMENSION

The Social Progress Index has been designed to enable change by providing specific information about a country's main development challenges. In this section we examine country performance at the dimension level, highlighting evidence from component and indicator scores. Developing this preliminary analysis further will be a priority for our national-level rollout.

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

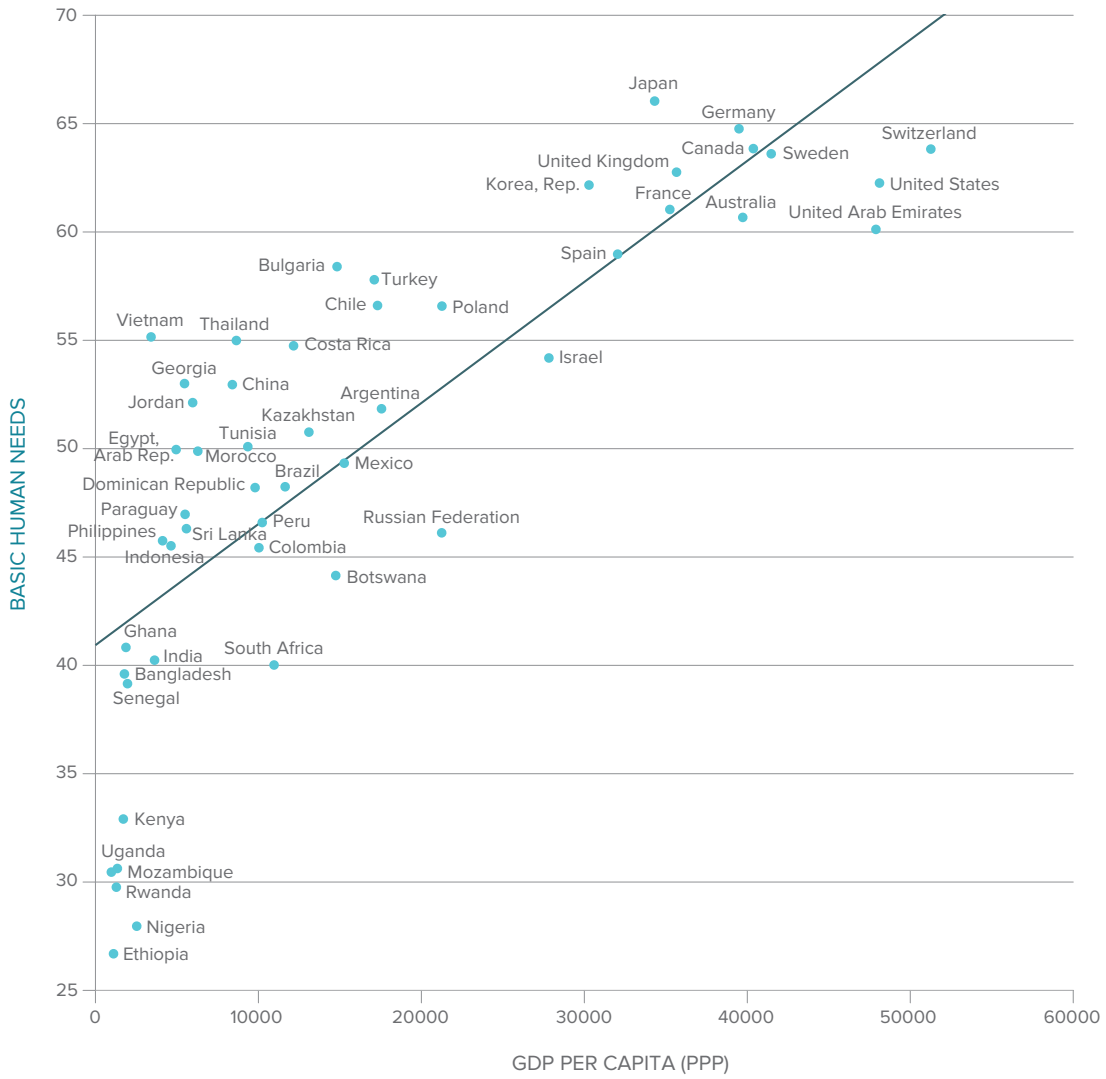
The Basic Human Needs dimension seeks to answer the question, "Does a country provide for its people's most essential needs?" It examines indicators in the areas of Nutrition and Basic Medical Care; Air, Water, and Sanitation; Shelter; and Personal Safety.

	TOP COUNTRIES		BOTTOM COUNTRIES
1	Japan	41	India
2	Germany	42	South Africa
3	Canada	43	Bangladesh
4	Switzerland	44	Senegal
5	Sweden	45	Kenya
6	United Kingdom	46	Uganda
7	United States	47	Mozambique
8	Republic of Korea	48	Rwanda
9	France	49	Nigeria
10	Australia	50	Ethiopia

Basic Human Needs Indicators

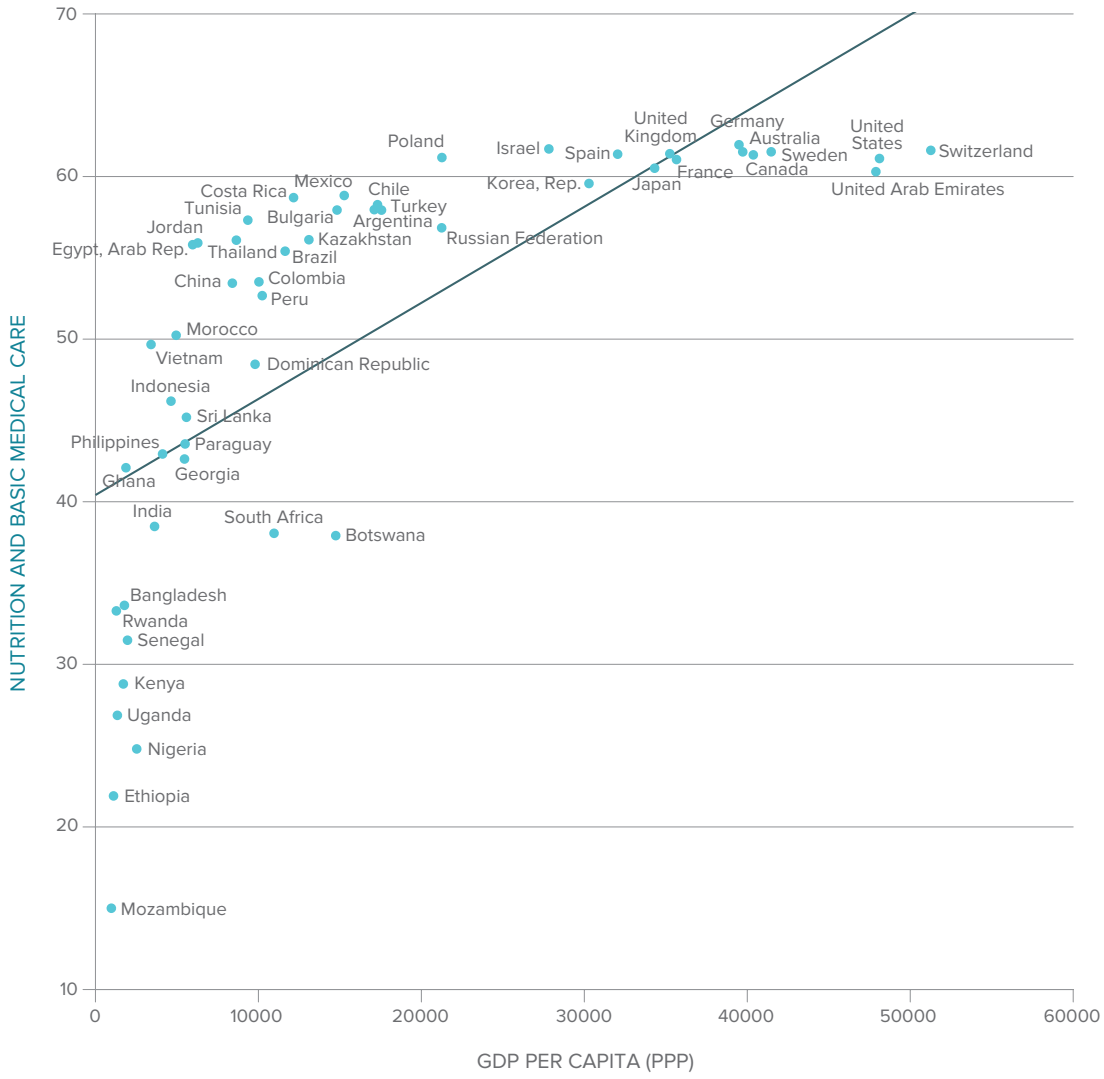
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Air, Water, and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety
• Undernourishment	• Indoor air pollution attributable deaths	• Availability of affordable housing	• Homicide rate
• Depth of food deficit	• Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	• Access to electricity	• Level of violent crime
• Maternal mortality rate	• Access to piped water		• Perceived criminality
• Stillbirth rate	• Rural vs. urban access to improved water source		• Political terror
• Child mortality rate	• Access to improved sanitation facilities		
• Prevalence of tuberculosis	• Access to wastewater treatment		

Figure 7 / Basic Human Needs vs. GDP per capita (PPP)



On the whole, middle countries in our sample do not score substantially worse than high-income countries on this dimension. This suggests that Nutrition and Basic Medical Care are usually addressed at middle levels of economic development. Two notable exceptions are South Africa, with very high maternal and child mortality, and tuberculosis; and Botswana, with high undernourishment. However, uneven development and inequality mean that poorer regions in many lower-middle income countries still face challenges in the area of Nutrition and Basic Medical Care.

Figure 8 / Nutrition and Basic Medical Care vs. GDP per capita (PPP)



While the lower income countries score very low on the Nutrition and Basic Medical Care component on an absolute level (See Figure 8), many countries have shown remarkable improvement over a short time horizon, notably Rwanda (see Box). Nigeria and Vietnam have reduced undernourishment to less than 10 percent.

LINKING AN EQUITY PLAN TO A DELIVERY SYSTEM IN RWANDA

DR. AGNES BINAGWAHO AND DR. PAUL FARMER

Rwanda's position at 46 in the Social Progress Index belies a story of unprecedented progress. Nineteen years ago, the 1994 genocide killed one million Rwandans, including a large proportion of the health workforce. Hospitals and clinics across the country were destroyed, and Rwanda's child mortality rate skyrocketed to the highest level in the world. Refugee camps were beset by cholera epidemics, and nationwide incidence of HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria spiked. Rwanda was in danger of becoming a failed state. Today, however, Rwanda is the only country in sub-Saharan Africa on track to meet each of the health-related Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

For example, by June 2012, more than 100,000 people with advanced HIV disease in Rwanda were receiving antiretroviral therapy, making Rwanda one of only two countries in sub-Saharan Africa to achieve the United Nations goal of universal access to antiretroviral therapy by the 2010 target. Rwanda's HIV prevalence has remained at about 3% since 2005, and mortality associated with HIV disease dropped by 78.4% since 2000. More than 93% of Rwandan infants are inoculated against 11 vaccine-preventable diseases, up from rates below 25% for just five diseases in the mid-1990s. Over the past decade, maternal and child mortality decreased by 60.0% and 70.4%, respectively.

As two colleagues who have worked together as part of a large team aiming to build an equitable, high quality, value-driven health system in Rwanda, we believe that these successes are causally linked to the central government's pursuit of a strategy prioritizing the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable. In practice, this has meant the design of a rurally focused health system (81.2% of the population live in rural areas) and the introduction of universal health coverage through a community-based health insurance scheme that covers more than 91% of the population (while another 7% are covered by civil servant or private plans). It has also meant integration of services—for a mother seeking to prevent transmission of HIV to her unborn child will also require a safe place to give birth, and a father with diabetes will also need to be screened and treated for tuberculosis. Rwanda still faces one of the greatest shortages of human resources for health in the world, but is addressing this shortage through innovative models of delivering care. A cadre of 45,000 community health workers has been trained to diagnose and provide empirical treatment for malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhoeal disease, dramatically extending the reach of the health system.

Translating an ambitious vision into improved health outcomes among the poorest will continue to require strong and flexible partnerships—some of which have arisen in the most unpredictable and serendipitous of ways. For instance, we had the privilege of joining leaders from the Rwandan government, former US President Bill Clinton, many health workers from partner institutions in Rwanda and the US, and NASCAR driver Jeff Gordon last July to open Rwanda's first comprehensive cancer center. It sits near the Ugandan border, on top of a hill that had been the site of an army base during the country's civil war. Why build a cancer hospital in one of Rwanda's most rural districts? As morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases continues to decline, other diseases of poverty—from cervical and breast cancer to rheumatic heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease—are rising in their relative contributions to the burden of disease.

Until early 2013, Rwanda had zero oncologists (but plenty of cancer) and just one pediatric cardiologist working in the public sector (but plenty of children in need of cardiac care). By partnering with the US government, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and more than a dozen American universities, Rwanda has embarked on a seven-year initiative to train physicians and nurses in a broad range of priority specialty areas. Not one extra dollar of funding was required to launch this Human Resources for Health Program, as existing grants were reallocated from HIV-related activities that

Rwandans could now manage at low cost after years of training from their American colleagues. This and other investments in the fundamental building blocks of a sustainable health system will improve the quality and coordination of care, paying social and financial dividends for decades to come.

In the aptly named "land of a thousand hills," we still have many yet to climb. But by teaming up with partners old and new, we believe that the vision of health for all lies within reach—for Rwanda, for the region, and for the world—if we learn from this country's hard-won recent gains and hold ourselves accountable to higher expectations in global health.

Most middle-income countries provide broad access to piped water and sanitation and therefore score relatively close to high-income countries. In Costa Rica and Egypt, access to piped water and access to improved sanitation are both above 95%. Access to piped water is still low in China and Botswana, though both countries have made considerable progress over the last decade. Outdoor air pollution and access to wastewater treatment remain challenges for many middle-income countries.

The availability of affordable housing is a problem throughout the world, regardless of a country's income level. Interestingly, the Shelter component has the least correlation with GDP per capita. Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines score noticeably high, while Spain and Israel score low relative to other countries in their income group.

Although Personal Safety is best in high-income countries, it is, paradoxically, worst in middle-income countries rather than poor countries: at the bottom of the ranking for this component are Nigeria, Colombia, Mexico, South Africa, and Brazil. Personal Safety is by a large margin the lowest scoring component in the Social Progress Index for Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and South Africa.

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

The Foundations of Wellbeing dimension seeks to answer the question, "Are the building blocks in place for individuals and communities to enhance and sustain wellbeing?" This dimension includes four components: Access to Basic Knowledge; Access to Information and Communications; Health and Wellness; and Ecosystem Sustainability.

	TOP COUNTRIES		BOTTOM COUNTRIES
1	Switzerland	41	South Africa
2	United Kingdom	42	Bangladesh
3	Sweden	43	Kazakhstan
4	Germany	44	India
5	France	45	Rwanda
6	Japan	46	Uganda
7	Israel	47	Senegal
8	Korea, Rep.	48	Nigeria
9	Spain	49	Mozambique
10	Poland	50	Ethiopia

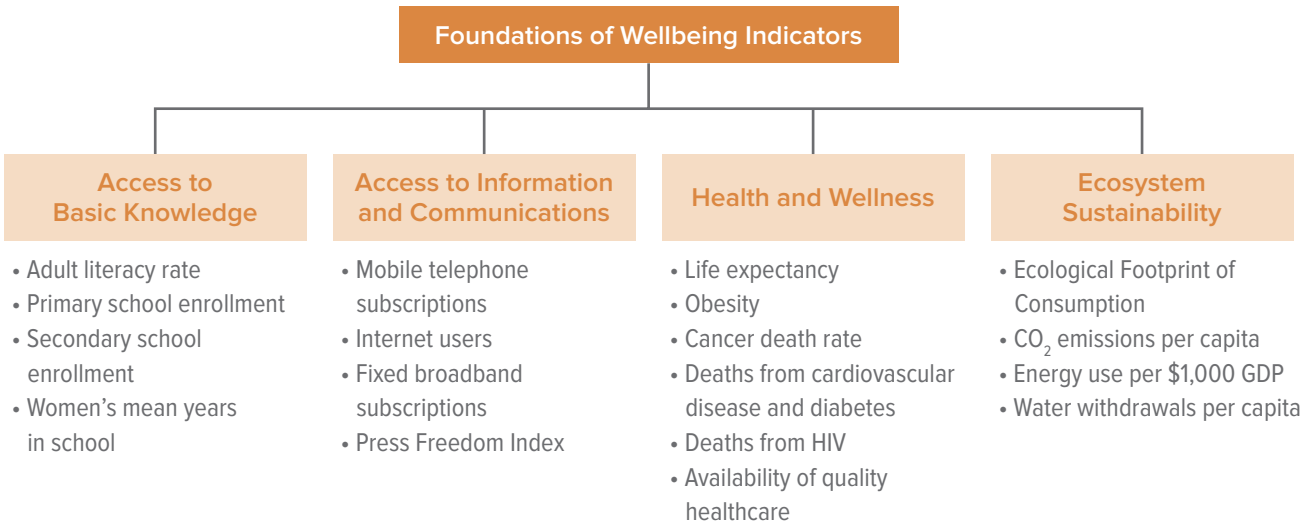
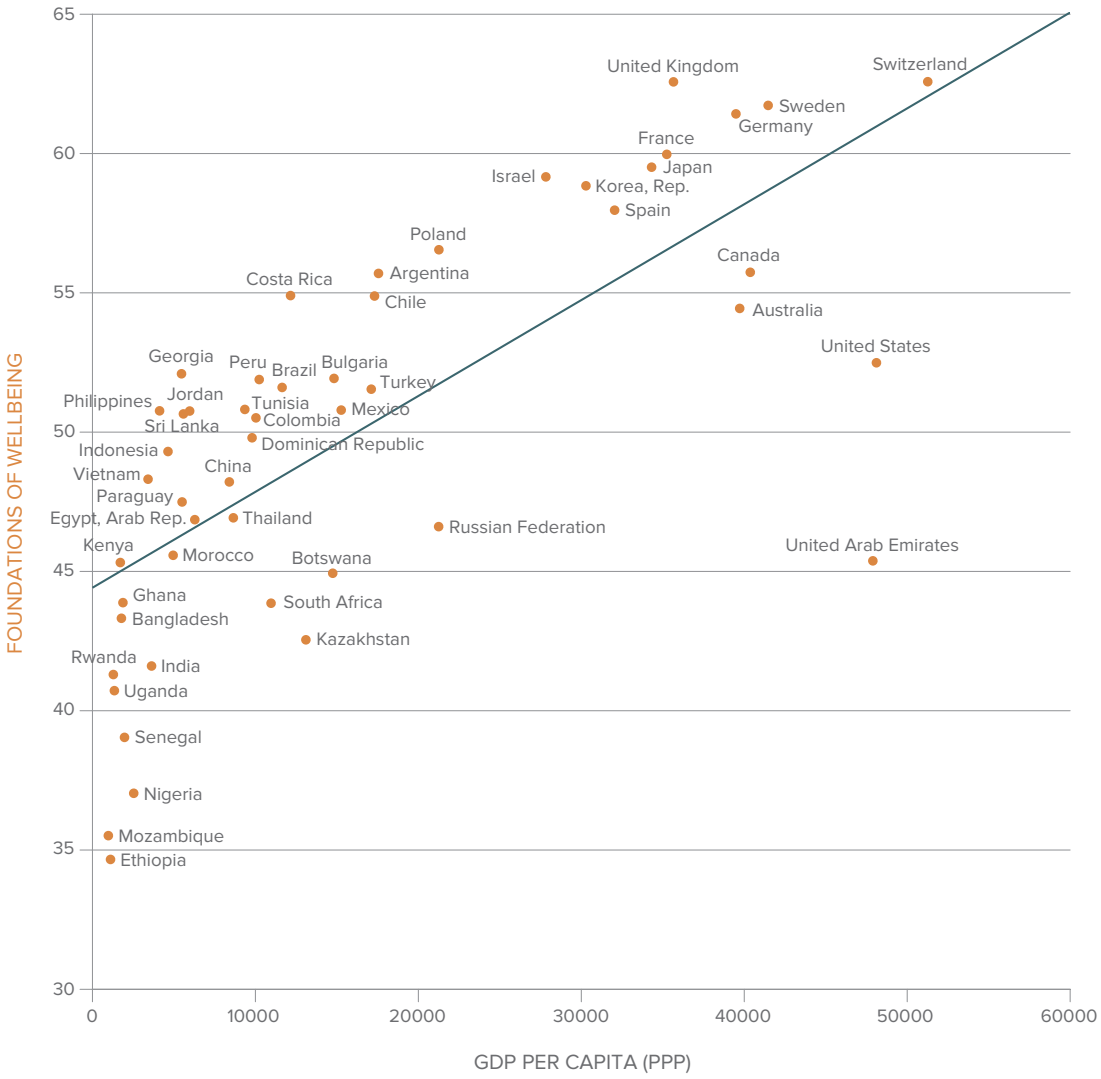


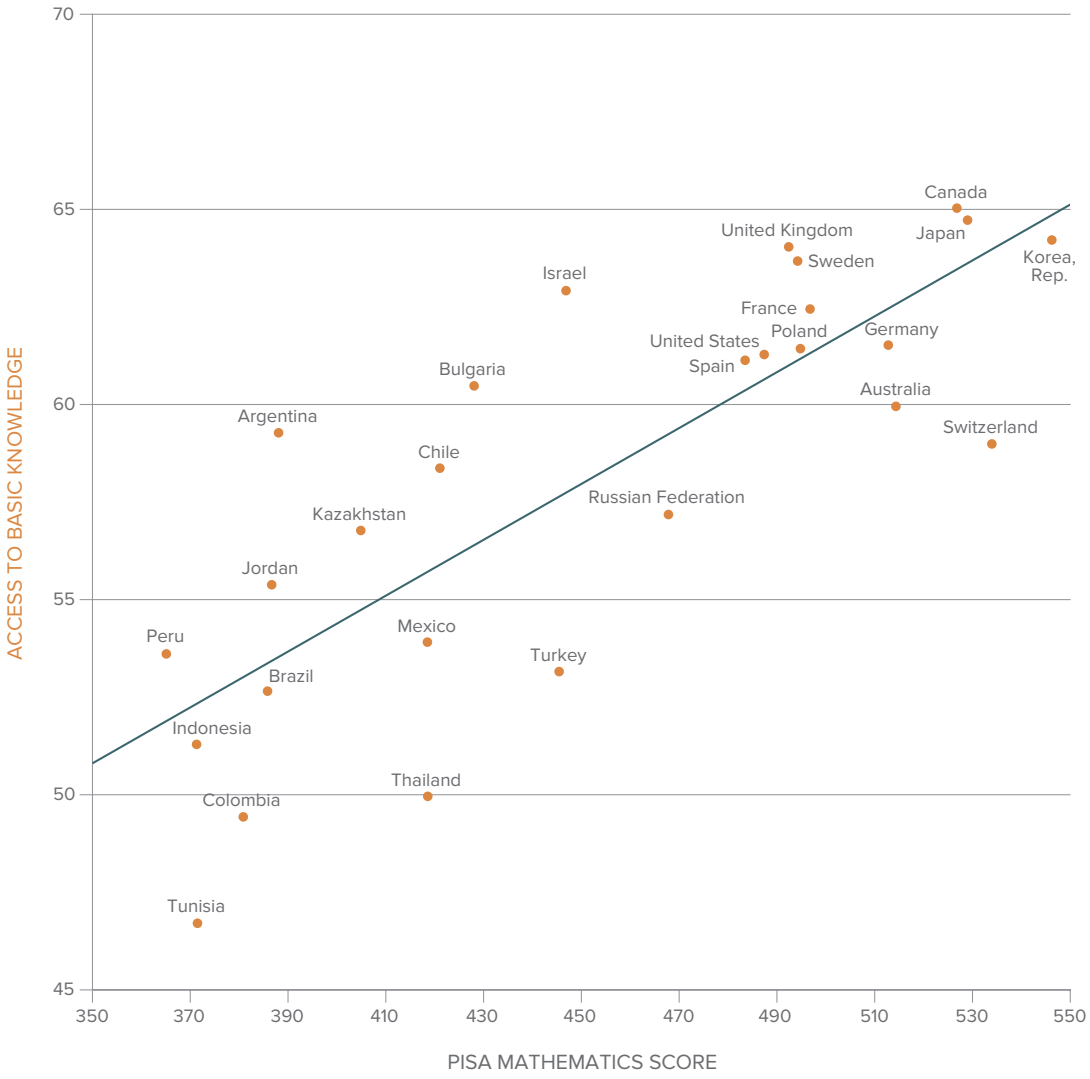
Figure 9 / Foundations of Wellbeing vs. GDP per capita (PPP)



In the area of universal primary education, the world may not reach the Millennium Development Goal by 2015, but great strides have been made. Lower- and middle-income countries perform well, particularly Georgia, Jordan, and Sri Lanka. Two-thirds of the countries in our sample have primary enrollment rates above 90%. Only Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Paraguay, and Senegal have primary enrollment below 85%. Women's education is the highest in Canada and South Korea and improving greatly in Kenya, Turkey and Egypt.

Enrollment indicators measure amount of schooling, rather than the quality of education or attainment of knowledge. Comparable evaluation of educational achievement is currently conducted for too small a subset of the countries in our Index to be included so far in the Access to Basic Knowledge component. The OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) administers assessments of the competencies of 15-year-old students in the areas of reading, mathematics, and science. Scores are available for 27 of the 50 countries in the Social Progress Index. For these countries, there is a correlation to the Access to Basic Knowledge component that is based on enrollment indicators (see Figure 10). This provides reassurance that enrollment data is valid as the basis of this component but that it would be strengthened further if internationally comparable data on learning outcomes, such as PISA, were available for all countries covered by the Social Progress Index.

Figure 10 / Access to Basic Knowledge vs. PISA Mathematics Score

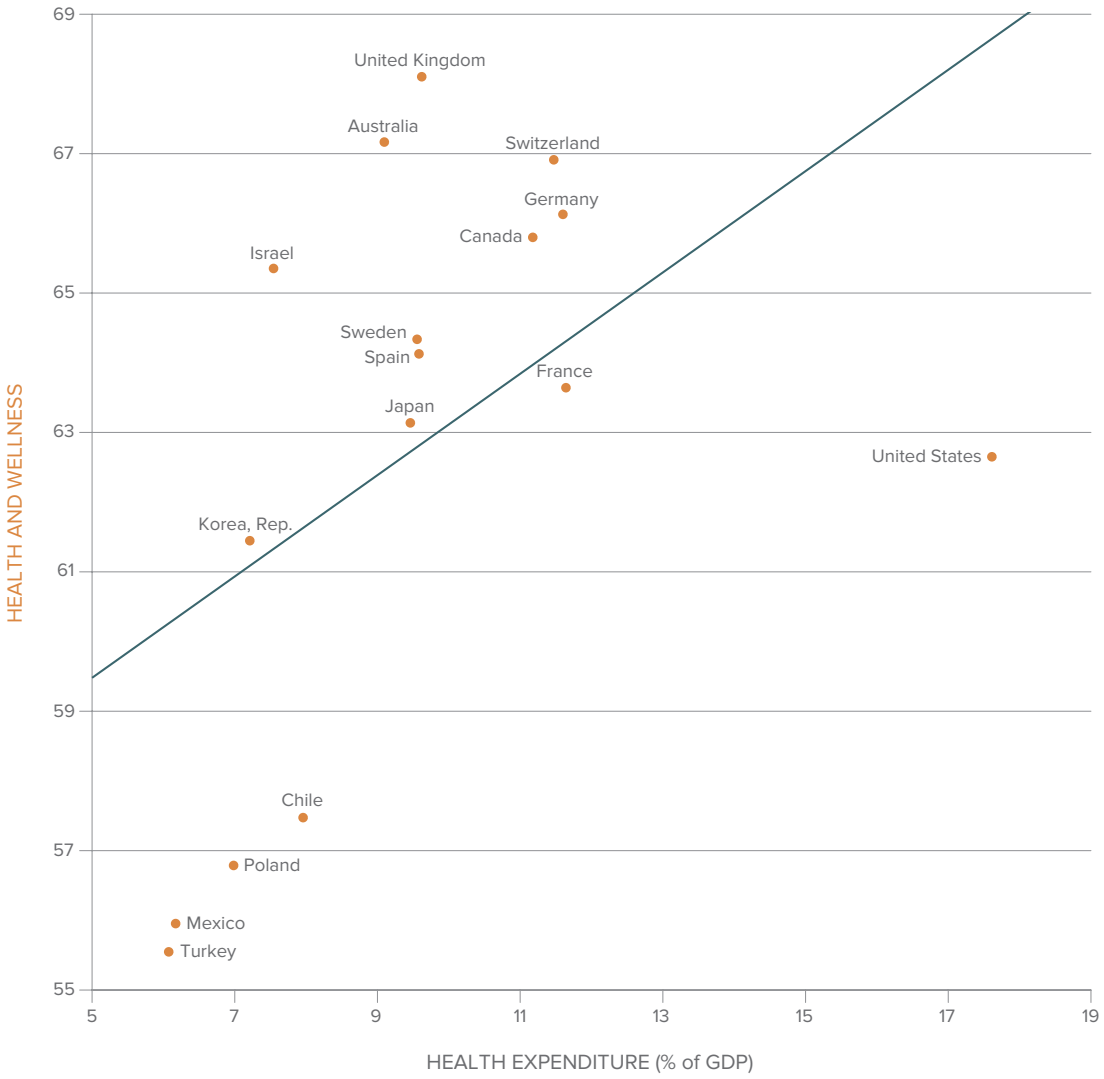


Access to Information and Communications is the Social Progress Index component most highly correlated to GDP per capita, partly because of the monetary cost of gaining access. As the cost of technology declines and efforts to produce low-cost computers and smart phones increase, however, low- and middle-income countries are expected to show strong improvement.

Internet access in lower-income countries is limited to a small fraction of the population, often under a tenth. Access is broader in countries like Kenya, Nigeria, Vietnam, and the Philippines, where well over a quarter of the population uses the internet. These countries have also seen faster than average growth in the number of internet users in the past five years. In Morocco, more than half the population uses the internet. Botswana ranks in the bottom five of our countries for internet use, but in the top five for mobile phone subscriptions.

Scores on the Health and Wellness component vary widely, and show no correlation to spending on health as a percent of GDP for the 16 OECD countries in our Index (see Figure 11). Countries that spend the most on healthcare today are not seeing better performance.

Figure 11 / Health and Wellness vs. Health Expenditure (% of GDP)



Obesity is a problem across all income categories. More than a third of the population is obese in the United States and the United Arab Emirates, but also in Egypt, Jordan, South Africa and Mexico. In Georgia and Paraguay, a fifth of the population is obese while at the same time a quarter of the population is undernourished. Obesity rates are below 20% in Switzerland, France and Sweden. Obesity is rare in Japan and South Korea, however, with rates well below 10%.

Ecosystem Sustainability is negatively correlated to GDP per capita, with richer countries having worse scores. Countries rich in natural resources are more likely to be at the bottom of the ranking: United Arab Emirates, Kazakhstan, United States, Canada, Australia, and Russia.

OPPORTUNITY

The Opportunity dimension comprises four components seeking to answer the question, "Is there opportunity for all individuals to reach their full potential?" The four components are Personal Rights; Access to Higher Education; Personal Freedom and Choice; and Equity and Inclusion.

	TOP COUNTRIES		BOTTOM COUNTRIES
1	United States	41	Senegal
2	Sweden	42	Sri Lanka
3	Australia	43	Kenya
4	Canada	44	Rwanda
5	United Kingdom	45	India
6	Spain	46	Uganda
7	Switzerland	47	Bangladesh
8	Costa Rica	48	Nigeria
9	Argentina	49	Egypt, Arab Rep.
10	Germany	50	Ethiopia

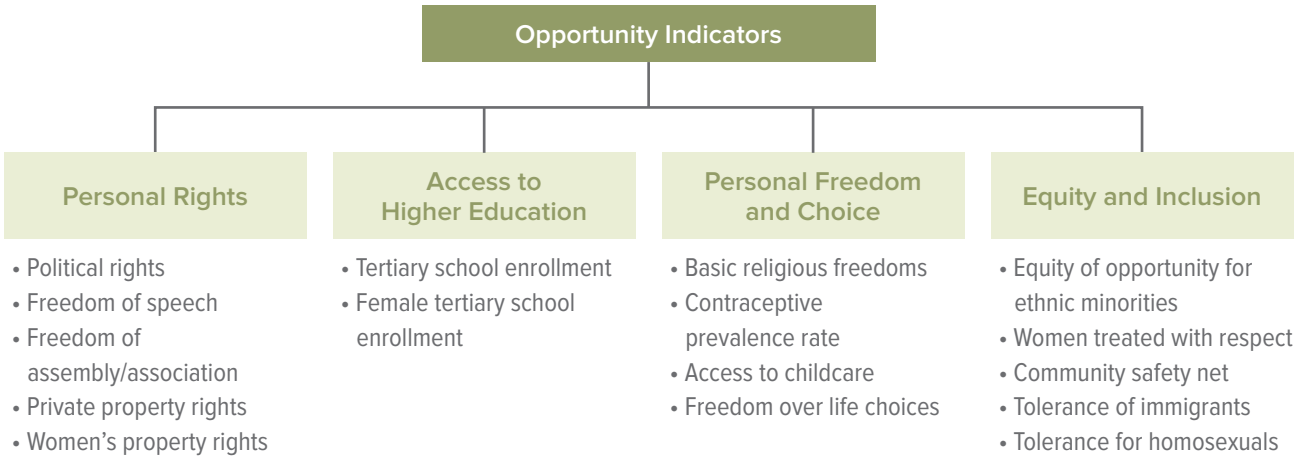
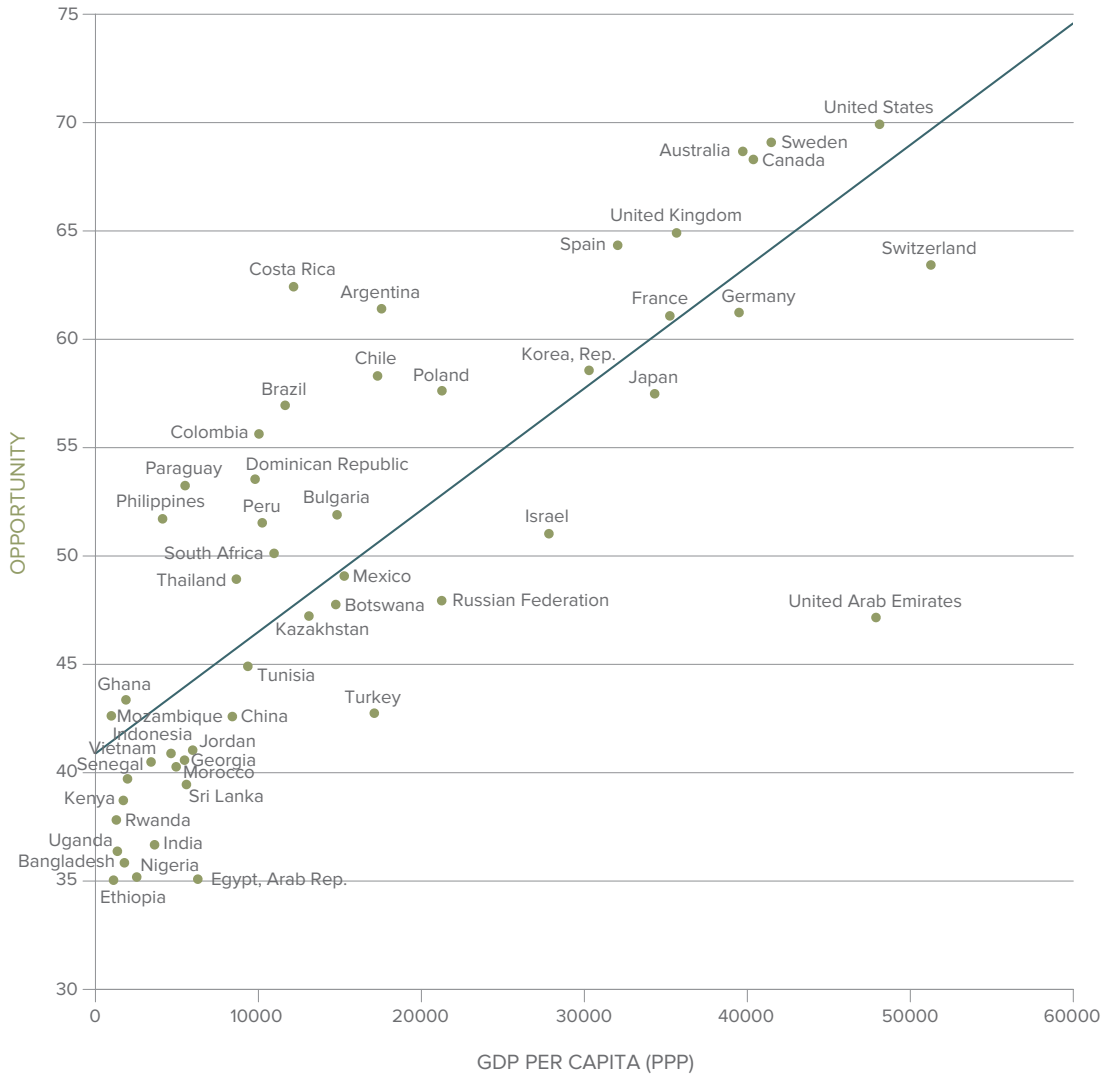


Figure 12 / Opportunity vs. GDP per capita (PPP)



There is more variation among middle-income countries in the Opportunity dimension than among low- or high-income countries, with Costa Rica, Argentina, Brazil and Chile all achieving scores comparable to countries with much higher incomes such as Japan, Germany and France. Indeed, Costa Rica ranks very high in this dimension at 8th, right behind Switzerland. However, component-level analysis highlights challenges even for countries that are doing well on Opportunity, such as weak property rights in Argentina. Significant underperformers in the middle-income group include Turkey and Egypt.

Lower-income countries show broadly lower scores on Opportunity than richer countries but there are strong performances at the component level in the areas of Personal Rights, Choice and Personal Freedom, and Equity and Inclusion that, for example, cause Mozambique to score high on this dimension relative to income. Poorer countries also tend to do least well on the Access to Higher Education component, which is more linked to GDP.

Among high-income countries, the United Arab Emirates has the lowest Opportunity ranking, 30th out of 50. This is largely due to limits on Personal Rights. Israel scores poorly, mainly because of low scores on Personal Choice and on Equity and Inclusion. Personal Choice and Equity and Inclusion are strong in the Philippines, on the other hand.

Vietnam has strong relative performance in many components of the Social Progress Index, but scores last in the Personal Rights component. Personal Rights is also the worst-performing component for China, Russia and Jordan.

The United States ranks first in Access to Higher Education. Among middle-income countries, Russia, Poland and Argentina rank highest, with high tertiary enrollment rates for women as well as men. Chile and Costa Rica have both experienced a large increase in tertiary enrollment, while enrollment rates have declined in Kazakhstan and Georgia. As primary and secondary school enrollments increase in low-income countries, there is likely to be greater demand and greater need for expanding opportunities for higher education.

Sweden and Costa Rica rank high in Personal Freedom and Choice. Among low-income countries, Rwanda and the Philippines receive relatively high scores in this component. Egypt and Nigeria, however, are the worst performers by a large margin.

Mozambique, the Philippines and Paraguay all show high scores in the area of Equity and Inclusion compared to countries at similar income levels, while the United Arab Emirates, Israel, Korea and Japan are notably poor performers among high-income countries.

FROM MEASUREMENT TO ACTION

Our goal is to go beyond just introducing a new measurement framework of development and enable change. Social progress depends on the choices, investments, and implementation capability across stakeholders—government, civil society, and business. Sustained effort is required for a society to improve on each of the multiple dimensions of social progress over time. The purpose of the Social Progress Index is to benchmark performance and motivate improvement while providing useful insights that will help all stakeholders to make better choices, prioritize investments, and strengthen implementation capacity to improve the lives of citizens. Just as the Global Competiveness Index and the Doing Business Index allow economic decision-makers to clearly identify the critical policies and investments needed to grow their competitiveness and GDP per capita, the Social Progress Index draws attention to the key areas for enhancing social progress.

THE PARADOX OF COSTA RICA BY ROBERTO ARTAVIA

Costa Rica is a paradox. Its Social Progress Index rank is 12th among the sample of 50 countries, the first among Latin American and first among non-OECD nations. It has also been rated the "happiest country in the world" for two years running by the Happy Planet Index. Yet poverty has been stuck at about 20% since 1994, and Costa Rica has slipped in the Human Development Index from 31st in the world in 1996 to 69th today.

Disaggregating the Social Progress Index into its three dimensions is revealing in understanding the nation's challenges and opportunities. Costa Rica performs particularly well on Opportunity, ranking 8th, ahead of many OECD nations. This probably reflects the fact that it is the oldest democracy in the region, with 124 years of uninterrupted, free elections, and a long tradition of upholding people's rights and inclusion through legal and institutional progress.

Costa Rica is 13th on Foundations of Wellbeing. This is consistent with a country that created the first universal social security system in Latin America in 1941, declared education compulsory and free for all its citizens as early as 1869, and has a strong track record on the environment with a huge percentage of all its land, and ocean territory protected. Costa Rica has a long tradition of attention to topics such as access to water and electricity, and established an institution to eliminate social exclusion as early as 1971.

Surprisingly, however, the country is weakest on Basic Human Needs, ranking 19th. Beginning in the 1980s, the country embraced globalization and trade as its engines of growth, resulting in a dual economic structure, one modern based on non-traditional, more technology and knowledge-based exports and services, but that left behind those that were linked only to its local and traditional economic sectors, many of them traditional agriculture farmers along its coasts and borders, where overall access to education and other mobility instruments is less developed.

This, along with a growing government bureaucracy, gridlock among political parties, stronger public-sector unions, and class polarization have all but paralyzed the country's ability to replace old and inefficient institutions and rules with those needed to tackle social progress in a rapidly changing and demanding international setting. The Social Progress Index, which questions the country's self-satisfaction on the social dimension, could help the country fulfill its vision of achieving socially equitable and environmentally sustainable development.

To achieve these goals, our first priority is continued refinement of the model. The Social Progress Index presented here is a 'beta' version that will undergo deeper empirical testing. We will examine differences and trends in countries' performance at the Index, dimension and component levels over time. Where there are critical gaps in the data, we hope to encourage research and action to address these information deficits. We ideally will expand the sample of countries from the current 50 to 120 over several years.

To facilitate feedback, local research, learning, and action we are forming a Social Progress Network of partners from research and academic institutions, think tanks, for-profit and non-profit private organizations, and international development organizations in our sample of countries. We welcome input that will not only improve the model but identify policy interventions, conduct research in areas in which countries outpace or lag their expected level of performance, disseminate new knowledge broadly, and lobby for a policy focus on those areas in which a nation can best improve its social performance. Partners will also help to identify the policies, institutions, legal frameworks and financing mechanisms that can drive more effective and efficient social progress, through international benchmarking and fostering specific research projects among the network of partners.

The idea of building capacity in-country and empowering a local network to drive the change process locally is fundamental to the Social Progress Imperative. We want the Social Progress Network in each country to become a driver for change in their country.

ENABLING COLLECTIVE IMPACT

The Social Progress Network is based on the principles set out by John Kania and Mark Kramer in their *Collective Impact* paper:

- **Share a measurement system, which is the goal of the Social Progress Index;**
- **Agree on a common agenda, by using measurement to clearly identify priority areas and opportunities for change;**
- **Catalyze mutually reinforcing activities, by bringing to the process a mix of abilities and capacities from each partner—government, civil society and business;**
- **Continuous communication, to generate demand for change, increase the political capital of government officers, and reduce resistance among interest groups affected by the proposed policy changes;**
- **Backbone support organizations, to support the network. Our aim is to empower national Social Progress committees to coordinate and sustain the effort in the long run.**

APPENDIX

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX METHODOLOGY

BY DANIEL FEHDER AND SCOTT STERN

1 / INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PAPER is to describe the methodology utilized in calculating the Social Progress Index. The overarching purpose of the Social Progress Index is to improve the lives of people around the world, particularly the least well off, by helping decision-makers in government, the private sector and nonprofits to provide useful, timely information that will allow better use of available resources to solve pressing social and environmental problems. Covering 50 countries, the Social Progress Index is the first comprehensive analysis of the social, political, and environmental landscape of individual countries.

The Social Progress Index can be used to compare countries on different facets of social progress, as well as aggregating a variety of social outcome measures in a transparent way. The Social Progress Index allows individual countries to identify specific areas of strength or weakness in terms of social progress, and also allows countries to benchmark themselves against peer countries both at the level of individual indicators as well as in terms of an aggregate measure of social progress.

This Appendix describes the methodology used to calculate the Social Progress Index. Section 2 describes briefly the distinction between input and outcome indices, and describes the conceptual architecture of the index. We also introduce the terminology and logic behind the underlying components of the index. Section 3 describes the data used for the construction of the Social Progress Index and provides summary statistics. Section 4 provides more detail on the construction of the index and the calculations undertaken to compute each element. For further detail, the underlying data and program documentation are maintained at http://www.socialprogressimperative.org. Section 5 compares the Social Progress Index to other indices.

2 / METHODOLOGY

Social progress is defined as 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. To create an index measuring social progress, one must first develop a conceptual framework that captures the key elements of social progress as well as a methodology to allow its measurement for specific countries (or other geographic units such as regions or cities).

The Social Progress Index framework is composed of three main dimensions: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. In this inaugural version of the index, each of these dimensions is further broken down into four underlying components (see Figure 1). Together, this framework summarizes an interrelated set of factors that capture the primary dimensions upon which a society can achieve a given level of social progress. Overall, the Social Progress Index framework aims to capture the level of social, political, and civil development within a given society.

The Social Progress Index is explicitly focused on non-economic dimensions of national performance, and so can be contrasted with traditional economic measures such as GDP per capita or the level of competitiveness. As well, the Social Progress Index framework is holistic; while the Human Development Index focuses sharp attention on longevity, educational achievement, and income, the Social Progress Index includes a wider range of factors that impact overall social progress, ranging from the level of personal safety (in the Basic Human Needs dimension) to Access to Information and Communications (in the Foundations of Wellbeing dimension) to the level of Equity and Inclusion (in the Opportunity dimension). The Social Progress Index complements a range of recent initiatives that have sought to move “beyond GDP,” including psychographic measurement associated with the Gross National Happiness Index as well as the recent Legatum Prosperity Index, which shares some features with the Social Progress Index methodology but which also includes a range of economic indicators. Our objective is to build on this work through a clear yet rigorous methodology that isolates the non-economic dimensions of social performance.

The Social Progress Index methodology allows measurement of each component and each dimension, and yields an overall score and ranking. The approach builds on a long line of work in developing country-level globally comparable indices to measure and assess various facets of economic and social performance,[1] and reflects a number of core methodological choices:

- **A focus on outcome indicators, rather than input measures;**
- **A framework consisting of three broad dimensions of social progress;**
- **Measurement of each dimension based on the sum of four equally weighted components; and,**
- **Calculation of each component as the weighted sum of a series of measures, with the weights determined through principal component factor analysis.**

2.1 / OUTCOME INDICES VERSUS INPUT INDICES

There are two broad categories of conceptually coherent methodologies for index construction: input indices and outcome indices. Both can help countries to benchmark their progress, but in very different ways. Input indices measure a country's investment in activities believed or known to lead to an important outcome. In competitiveness, for example, an input index might measure investments in human capital or basic research. Outcome indices directly measure the outcomes of investments. For competitiveness, for example, this might include productivity per working-age citizen.

Whether to utilize an input index or an outcome index depends on the specific problem to be addressed and the data available. On the one hand, a well-constructed, input-driven index can provide direct guidance to policy-makers about specific policy choices and investments. Creating an input index, however, requires some degree of consensus about how inputs lead to outcomes, as well as a process to calibrate the relative importance of different input factors against outcome measures. For example, Delgado, et al (2012) focuses on the input factors shaping the degree of national competitiveness, which is measured as the PPP-adjusted GDP per working age population.

In contrast, when there are multiple "output" measures, lack of consensus on all the inputs that matter, and/or data related to inputs is highly incomplete, an outcome-oriented index may be more appropriate. Precisely because of these reasons, the Social Progress Index has been designed as an outcome index. Given current data and the fact that there are multiple distinct aspects of social progress with different measures, the Social Progress Index has been designed to aggregate and synthesize these multiple outcome measures in a conceptually consistent and transparent way that will also be salient to decision-makers. Over time, the Social Progress Index effort will explore the role of input measures and policies in determining a country's performance.

[1] For a helpful overview of the full range of issues associated with index construction, see the *OECD Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators* (OECD, 2008). We also build on prior efforts in benchmarking across countries, including work on national innovative capacity (Furman, et al, 2002), and recent efforts focused on competitiveness (Porter, 2008; Delgado, et al, 2011).

2.2 / OVERVIEW

The Social Progress Index methodology incorporates three architectural elements: dimensions, components, and indicators. Dimensions represent the broad conceptual categories with which social progress is defined. The Index is calculated as the equal weighted average of a country's score on each dimension. Within each dimension are components: four related concepts together spanning each dimension. A country's dimension score is calculated as the equal weighted average of its components in that dimension. Each component is composed of indicators which measure as many valid aspects of the component as possible. These indicators are aggregated using a weighted average, where the weights are determined by factor analysis.

2.3 / THREE DIMENSIONS OF THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

In concert with a group of academic and policy experts, the Social Progress Index framework synthesizes a large body of research emphasizing the importance of moving "beyond GDP," and confronting the social, political and civil elements of societal performance. While a complete literature review is beyond the scope of this short note, our framework draws on a wide range of sources in economics, sociology, political science, and history. Among many others, we draw on the seminal work of Amartya Sen focusing on the role of capabilities (Sen, 1985) and a range of more contemporary research emphasizing the role of institutions in shaping economic and social performance (North, 1990; Acemoglu and Robinson, 2012). Looking over a wide body of disparate analysis, we were able to synthesize three distinct though related questions that, taken together, offer insight into the level of social progress:

1 / **Does a country provide for its people's most essential needs?**

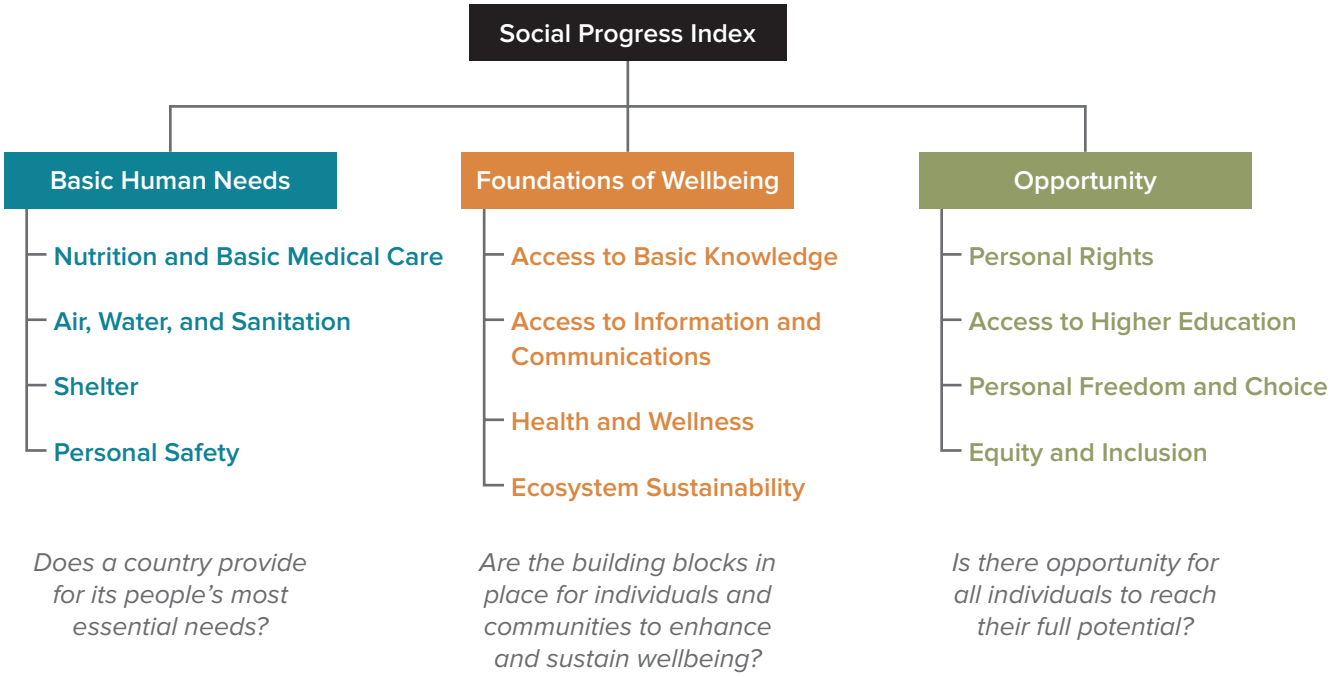
2 / **Are the building blocks in place for individuals and communities to enhance and sustain wellbeing?**

3 / **Is there opportunity for all individuals to reach their full potential?**

Particularly for countries with a low level of economic development, any assessment of social progress must address whether that society is able and willing to provide the bulk of its citizens with basic human needs, including adequate nourishment and basic medical care, sanitation, basic shelter, and personal safety needs. While these basic human needs have been the predominant focus of research in development economics, a second dimension of social progress captures whether a society offers building blocks for citizens to improve their lives. Are citizens able to gain a basic education, obtain information and communications technology, access and benefit from a modern healthcare system, and, at the same time, accomplish these objectives in a way that is environmentally sustainable? Finally, any discussion of social progress must include not simply whether citizens are able to improve their own lives but whether they have the opportunity and freedom to make their own choices. Personal rights, access to higher education, personal freedom and choice, and an environment of equity and inclusion all contribute to the level of opportunity within a given society.

The Social Progress Index framework in Figure 1 reflects these three distinct but interrelated dimensions. As an empirical matter, we do not judge any one of the dimensions to have an a priori higher weighting than any other; as such, the Index is a simple sum of the three social progress dimensions.

Figure 1 / The Social Progress Index



2.4 / COMPONENTS OF EACH DIMENSION

For each of the three dimensions of social progress, there are four components. Components, like dimensions, are categories of outcomes rather than specific outcomes. Every component within a dimension is designed to highlight a separate element of the overall set of outcomes which make up a dimension, building on both the academic and policy literature.

For example, the Opportunity dimension includes Personal Rights, Access to Higher Education, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Equity and Inclusion. Each of these components describes a related but distinct aspect of what it means for a society to provide opportunity to all of its citizens. Personal rights and access to higher education describe different aspects of the extent to which individuals are able to pursue their own objectives to the best of their ability. Personal Freedom and Equity and Inclusion describe different aspects of the extent of limits on individuals. Together these components offer a conceptually coherent way of capturing how societies can empower (or limit) an individual's autonomy, freedom, and ability to progress.

The selection of the dimensions and the elaboration of the components within each dimension occurred through an iterative process involving review of the literature and input from the Social Progress Index Advisory Board. The components are the most granular outcome elements available given our current understanding from diverse literatures in economics, sociology, history, political science, and social psychology.

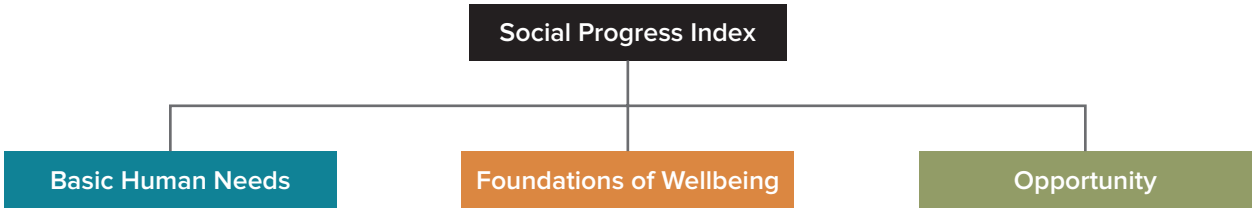
As in weighting across dimension, the Social Progress Index architecture is agnostic as to the weights across components for constructing a dimension level score because there is no clear theoretical or empirical reason to weight any of the components more highly. For this reason, each dimension score is composed of the simple average across the four components.

2.5 / MEASURING INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

Once the dimensions and components were determined, the Social Progress Index team sought multiple independent outcome measures related to each component. Each measure had to meet two criteria: internal validity and geographic availability. Each indicator was evaluated to ensure that the procedures used to produce the measure were sound and captured what it purported to measure (hence internally valid). Each measure also needed to be available for most if not all of the countries in our sample. We only included indicators that were measured well, with consistent methodology, by the same organization, and across all (or essentially all) of the countries in our sample. Figure 2 lists each of the outcome measures by component.

As can be seen in Figure 2, there is conceptual overlap between different measures that are included to capture different aspects of the same component. For instance, in the Equity and Inclusion component, two separate overlapping measures are included: "equity of opportunity for ethnic minorities" and "tolerance of immigrants." To account for the overlap between these elements, the score for each component is calculated using a standard technique, principal component factor analysis.

Figure 2 / The individual indicators within the Social Progress Index Framework



Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care
- Undernourishment
- Depth of food deficit
- Maternal mortality rate
- Stillbirth rate
- Child mortality rate
- Prevalence of tuberculosis

Air, Water, and Sanitation
- Indoor air pollution attributable deaths
- Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths
- Access to piped water
- Rural vs. urban access to improved water source
- Access to improved sanitation facilities
- Access to wastewater treatment

Shelter
- Availability of affordable housing
- Access to electricity

Personal Safety
- Homicide rate
- Level of violent crime
- Perceived criminality
- Political terror

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge
- Adult literacy rate
- Primary school enrollment
- Secondary school enrollment
- Women's mean years in school

Access to Information and Communications
- Mobile telephone subscriptions
- Internet users
- Fixed broadband subscriptions
- Press Freedom Index

Health and Wellness
- Life expectancy
- Obesity
- Cancer death rate
- Deaths from cardiovascular disease and diabetes
- Deaths from HIV
- Availability of quality healthcare

Ecosystem Sustainability
- Ecological Footprint of Consumption
- CO_2 emissions per capita
- Energy use per $1,000 GDP
- Water withdrawals per capita

Opportunity

Personal Rights
- Political rights
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of assembly/association
- Private property rights
- Women's property rights

Access to Higher Education
- Tertiary school enrollment
- Female tertiary school enrollment

Personal Freedom and Choice
- Basic religious freedoms
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Access to childcare
- Freedom over life choices

Equity and Inclusion
- Equity of opportunity for ethnic minorities
- Women treated with respect
- Community safety net
- Tolerance of immigrants
- Tolerance for homosexuals

Factor analysis uses the shared covariance across all of the indicators within each component to calculate a set of weights to enable creating one aggregate score out of many different indicators (Manly, 2004). This aggregate variable is called a factor. If indicators are chosen well to reflect a component, this factor will extract a score which can be used as a valid synthetic measure of the component across countries. FA analysis provides a set of weights for the underlying variables within each component to account for the fact that these variables are themselves sometimes correlated with each other.

Tables 1 and 2 provide the summary statistics for the dataset. We discuss the measures in more detail in Section 3. From a methodological perspective, it is useful to note here that two common measures of the validity of factor analysis—the KMO and Cronbach scores—are well within ranges considered acceptable within the statistical literature (Manly, 2004).

Table 1 / Data Sources

DIMENSION	COMPONENT	VARIABLE NAME	PRIMARY SOURCE
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Undernourishment	Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.
		Depth of food deficit	Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.
		Maternal mortality rate	World Health Organization
		Stillbirth rate	World Health Organization
		Child mortality rate	World Health Organization
		Prevalence of tuberculosis	World Health Organization
	Air, Water, and Sanitation	Indoor air pollution attributable deaths	World Health Organization
		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	World Health Organization
		Access to piped water	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Prog.: Water Supply and Sanitation
		Rural vs. urban access to improved water source	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Prog.: Water Supply and Sanitation
		Access to improved sanitation facilities	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Prog.: Water Supply and Sanitation
		Access to wastewater treatment	Economist Intelligence Unit
	Shelter	Availability of affordable housing	Gallup World Poll
		Access to electricity	International Energy Agency
	Personal Safety	Homicide rate	Vision of Humanity Global Peace Index
		Level of violent crime	Vision of Humanity Global Peace Index
		Perceived criminality	Vision of Humanity Global Peace Index
		Political terror	Vision of Humanity Global Peace Index
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Basic Knowledge	Adult literacy rate	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute
		Primary school enrollment	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute
		Secondary school enrollment	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute
		Women's mean years in school	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
	Access to Information and Communications	Mobile telephone subscriptions	International Telecommunications Union
		Internet users	International Telecommunications Union
		Fixed broadband subscriptions	International Telecommunications Union
		Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders
	Health and Wellness	Life expectancy	World Development Indicators
		Obesity	World Health Organization
		Cancer death rate	World Health Organization
		Deaths from cardiovascular disease and diabetes	World Health Organization
		Deaths from HIV	World Health Organization
		Availability of quality healthcare	Gallup World Poll
	Ecosystem Sustainability	Ecological Footprint of Consumption	Global Footprint Network
		CO_2 emissions per capita	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
		Energy use per $1,000 GDP	Economist Intelligence Unit
		Water withdrawals per capita	Economist Intelligence Unit
Opportunity	Personal Rights	Political rights	Freedom House
		Freedom of speech	Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project
		Freedom of assembly/association	Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project
		Private property rights	Heritage Foundation
		Women's property rights	Economist Intelligence Unit
	Access to Higher Education	Tertiary school enrollment	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute
		Female tertiary enrollment	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute
	Personal Freedom and Choice	Basic religious freedoms	Economist Intelligence Unit
		Contraceptive prevalence rate	World Development Indicators
		Access to childcare	Economist Intelligence Unit
		Freedom over life choices	Gallup World Poll
	Equity and Inclusion	Equity of opportunity for ethnic minorities	Economist Intelligence Unit
		Women treated with respect	Gallup World Poll
		Community safety net	Gallup World Poll
		Tolerance of immigrants	Gallup World Poll
		Tolerance for homosexuals	Gallup World Poll

Table 2 / Mean Kaiser Meyer Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy and Cronbach's Alpha for Each Component

PILLAR	COMPONENT	MEAN KMO	CRONBACH ALPHA
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	0.77	0.92
	Air, Water, and Sanitation	0.80	0.87
	Shelter	0.50	0.24
	Personal Safety	0.79	0.82
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Basic Knowledge	0.74	0.89
	Access to Information and Communications	0.63	0.83
	Health and Wellness	0.60	0.53
	Ecosystem Sustainability	0.65	0.83
Opportunity	Personal Rights	0.82	0.86
	Access to Higher Education	0.50	0.99
	Personal Freedom and Choice	0.51	0.49
	Equity and Inclusion	0.61	0.66

3 / DATA

The Social Progress Index is an aggregate measure derived from numerous indicators drawn from many different organizations, ranging from very large institutions like the United Nations, to NGOs like Freedom House and firms such as The Economist Intelligence Unit (the sources are summarized in Table 1). In some cases, there are tradeoffs between the quality and precision of a social indicator and its broad coverage of countries and continents. The architecture of the index affects the screening criteria for data sources. For a factor analysis based on principal components to be valid, each of the indicators used to calculate the factor has to be relatively free of measurement error (Dunteman 1989). Thus, it should precisely measure what it was intended to measure and do so consistently across countries.

Our choice of factor analysis as the basis for aggregating at the component level was affected by the quality and quantity of data available on social progress. Similar to the state of affairs in measuring economic variables in the mid-20th century, social scientists have only just begun to build the complicated infrastructure required to successfully mount the large-scale surveys and measurements required to provide effective measurements of social issues across countries. Not surprisingly, the United Nations and its various entities have taken the lead, and we include a range of United Nations data ranging from the percent of a population with piped water to the extent of outdoor air pollution drawn from efforts like the Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation and the Global Health Observatory. Data providers such as the Economist Intelligence Unit provide broad reporting on a number of areas such as access to housing, access to electricity, and the homicide rate across countries. For other metrics, we rely on specialist organizations such as Reporters without Borders who supply the Press Freedom Index. One of our objectives is to stimulate improvement in data sources over time.

For some indicators, such as the Press Freedom Index, there were other data providers that provided similar indicators. We evaluated alternatives based on internal validity, geographic coverage, and theoretical attractiveness based on the methodology used to gather data. Geographic coverage was often a key limitation. We sought indicators that were measured by the same organization for all of the countries in our initial sample. This meant that many high quality indicators were excluded from consideration because they only covered a subset of countries (e.g., just Latin America or Europe).

If no indicators in a given conceptual area had sufficient geographic range and met a minimum standard for data quality, we excluded that type of indicator from this initial index. At the component level, this meant a number of indicators which would have usefully contributed to the component score had to be excluded. For instance, in the "Access to Basic Knowledge" component one could imagine a number of interesting indicators like the availability of public libraries. While there is data available on this metric for a number of countries, there was no good metric covering a broad country sample.

The Social Progress Index includes all the valid and available indicators that were conceptually linked to the components. We relied upon factor analysis to draw out the common signal amongst the set of indicators in each area. Tables 3 through Table 5 provide summary statistics for each outcome indicator included. Figure 1 provides a mapping of the connection between components and dimensions. Most indicators either range from scores of 1–5 or from 0–100. Such indicators are constructed to have clear upper and lower bounds. Other indicators, like "Water Withdrawals Per Capita" (in the Foundations of Wellbeing dimension), are variables which have no ex ante upper bound. The summary statistics in these tables are displayed in raw data form, but each of the variables was standardized before factor analysis.

Table 3 / Summary Statistics for Indicators in the Basic Human Needs Dimension

VARIABLES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MIN	MAX
Undernourishment	11.57	10.11	5	40.2
Depth of Food Deficit	72.10	85.90	1	344
Maternal Mortality Rate	117.04	146.09	4	630
Stillbirth Rate	12.44	9.81	2	42
Child Mortality Rate	27.14	28.60	3	124
Prevalence of Tuberculosis	129.96	157.97	4.7	768
Indoor Air Pollution Attributable Deaths	17.34	29.26	0	142
Outdoor Air Pollution Attributable Deaths	16.34	11.91	2	56
Access to Piped Water	66.16	33.59	3	100
Rural vs. Urban Access to Improved Water Source	12.26	14.20	0	63
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	77.58	25.48	14	100
Access to Wastewater Treatment	36.12	36.27	0	100
Availability of Affordable Housing	47.76	14.97	17	85
Access to Electricity	81.78	27.35	8.5	100
Homicide Rate	2.36	1.37	1	5
Level of Violent Crime	2.69	1.13	1	5
Perceived Criminality	3.03	0.85	2	5
Political Terror	2.73	1.16	1	4.5

Table 4 / Summary Statistics for Indicators in the Foundations of Wellbeing Dimension

VARIABLES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MIN	MAX
Adult Literacy Rate	87.20	15.72	39	99.7
Primary School Enrollment	92.61	7.60	57.6	100
Secondary School Enrollment	68.52	24.42	10	99.5
Women's Mean Years in School	9.96	3.41	2.1	15
Mobile Telephone Subscriptions	102.58	32.72	17	179
Internet Users	43.26	25.96	1	91
Fixed Broadband Subscriptions	11.22	12.22	0	40
Press Freedom Index	2.94	1.13	1	5
Life Expectancy	71.56	9.27	50	83
Obesity	17.20	10.54	1.1	34.6
Cancer Death Rate	225.88	47.66	123	350
Deaths from Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes	597.36	290.42	183	1405
Deaths from HIV	5.4	1.78	1	7
Availability of Quality Healthcare	59.04	18.99	21	94
Ecological Footprint of Consumption	2.96	1.89	0.7	8.9
CO_2 Emissions Per Capita	4.938	5.29	0.1	22.6
Energy Use Per $1,000 GDP	159.72	97.71	18	474
Water Withdrawals Per Capita	547.04	452.44	12	2319

Table 5 / Summary Statistics for Indicators in the Opportunity Dimension

VARIABLES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MIN	MAX
Political Rights	2.94	1.91	1	7
Freedom of Speech	0.9	0.74	0	2
Freedom of Assembly/Association	1.14	0.86	0	2
Private Property Rights	50.3	23.18	15	90
Women's Property Rights	3.86	1.161	1	5
Tertiary School Enrollment	39.72	25.73	4	103.1
Female Tertiary Enrollment	42.92	29.24	3.3	111.3
Basic Religious Freedoms	2.34	1.30	0	4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	61.35	19.56	11.8	84.6
Access to Childcare	3.22	0.79	2	5
Freedom over Life Choices	72.8	12.48	44	94
Equity of Opportunity for Ethnic Minorities	1.8	0.857	0	3
Women Treated with Respect	61.9	18.85	19	96
Community Safety Net	81.58	11.41	52	97
Tolerance of Immigrants	58.14	18.52	22	93
Tolerance for Homosexuals	31.14	25.65	2	81

We transformed the magnitude of indicators so that in each case a greater value meant more social progress. A higher score on the indicator "Tolerance of Immigrants" corresponds to better social progress. Conversely, a higher score on discrimination against women reflected lesser social progress. For clarity

and ease of interpretation, we transformed the latter measures such that in all cases a higher score on the indicator corresponded to a higher overall Social Progress Index score.

To evaluate the "fit between" the individual indicators within a component, we first calculated Cronbach's alpha for the indicators in each component. Cronbach's alpha provides a measure of internal consistency across indicators. An applied practitioner's rule of thumb is that the alpha value should be above 0.7 for any valid grouping of variables (Bland and Altman 1997). Table 1 shows alpha values well above 0.7 for all but four of our components (Shelter, Health and Wellness, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Equity and Inclusion). While Cronbach's alpha is a good screen for conceptual fit, it does not provide a direct measure of the goodness of fit of a factor analysis (Manly, 2004). After performing the factor analysis in each component, we assessed this goodness of fit using the Kaiser Meyer Olkin measure of sampling adequacy. The results of this analysis are provided in the first column of Table 2. In general, KMO scores should be above 0.5. In our data, the mean KMO Score is at or above 0.5 for each of the components. Hence, the grouping of indicators chosen for the components of the Social Progress Index seem to provide a good measure of the underlying construct, especially for exploratory rather than confirmatory factor analysis.

The final step in calculating each component is aimed at providing transparency and comparability across the different scores. Our goal was to transform the scores so that each component score could be easily interpreted, both relative to other components and across different countries. To do so, we apply a simple linear transformation so that the mean of each component would be equal to 50, with a standard deviation of 12.5:

Formula 3.1

$$Component = \frac{100}{8}\left(\left[\sum w_i * indicator_i\right] + 4\right)$$

Where the weights (*w* in the equation) are determined through factor analysis.

Under this transformation, no component will be less than zero, and no component will be greater than 100. The summary statistics after this final transformation of the data are provided in Table 6. Though the mean and standard deviation are equal across all components, there are important differences across the components in terms of their overall variation. For example, while some components have a high overall range (such as Access to Higher Education), others have a much smaller range.

Table 6 / Summary Statistics for Each Component by Dimension

PILLAR	COMPONENT	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MIN	MAX
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	50	12.5	15.00	61.95
	Air, Water, and Sanitation	50	12.5	17.07	64.47
	Shelter	50	12.5	19.44	72.80
	Personal Safety	50	12.5	22.23	70.28
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Basic Knowledge	50	12.5	19.25	65.03
	Access to Information and Communications	50	12.5	28.76	76.06
	Health and Wellness	50	12.5	23.03	68.10
	Ecosystem Sustainability	50	12.5	9.89	67.60
Opportunity	Personal Rights	50	12.5	27.97	69.13
	Access to Higher Education	50	12.5	32.77	78.13
	Personal Freedom and Choice	50	12.5	22.57	72.78
	Equity and Inclusion	50	12.5	26.52	74.11

Table 7 provides summary statistics for each dimension, where each dimension is simply the unweighted average of the four components that make up that dimension. Interestingly, the standard deviation of Foundations of Wellbeing is smaller (7.1) than the other two dimensions (each of which have a standard deviation of 10.5).

Table 7 / Summary Statistics for Each Dimension

DIMENSION	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MIN	MAX
Basic Human Needs	50	10.50	26.69	66.04
Foundations of Wellbeing	50	7.11	34.66	62.58
Opportunity	50	10.47	35.04	69.92

4 / CALCULATING THE INDEX

The overall index is calculated as the unweighted sum of the three dimensions. As such, the overall index is calculated as:

Formula 4.1

$$\textit{Social Progress Index} = \frac{1}{3}\sum_{\textit{Dimensions}}\left(\frac{1}{4_k}\sum_{\epsilon \textit{Dim.}} \textit{Component}_k\right)$$

The Social Progress Index has the potential to range between zero and 100. In our initial sample of 50 countries, the lowest observed score was 32.13 and the highest 64.81.

5 / COMPARISON TO OTHER INDICES

The overall Social Progress Index rankings are presented in Table 8. As discussed in more detail in the main report, the Index provides a useful benchmark by which countries can compare themselves with other nations, and identify specific areas of current strength or weakness. As we expected, the Social Progress Index is quite correlated with economic measures such as GDP per capita, as well as other benchmarks such as the Human Development Index and the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report. However, there are meaningful and important differences. The Social Progress Index accounts for the non-economic condition of a country, and is broader-gauge than earlier indices such as the HDI.

Table 8 / Social Progress Index Score and Dimension Level Scores for Each Country

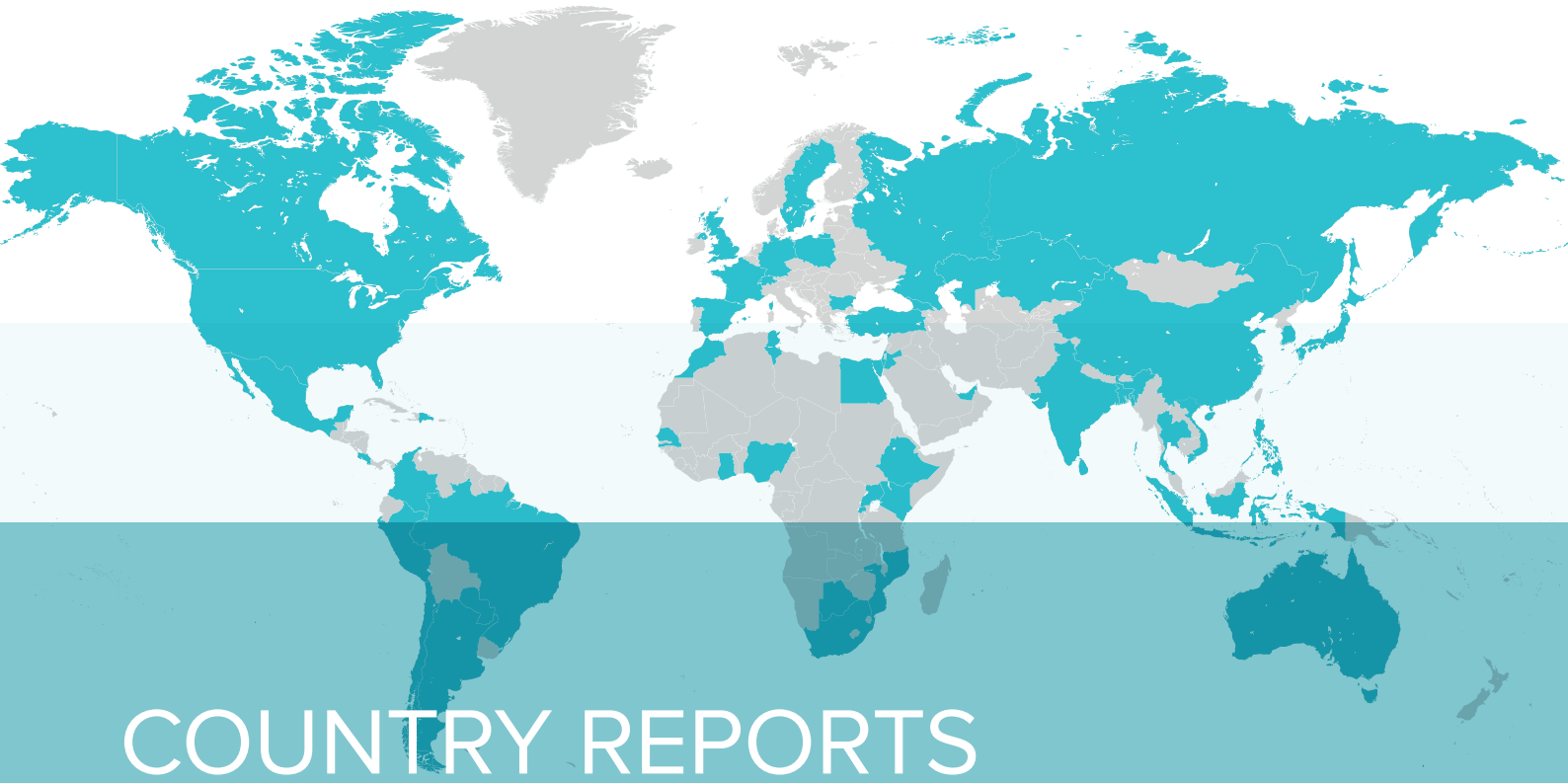
RANK	COUNTRY NAME	BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	OPPORTUNITY	SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX	PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011)
1	Sweden	63.61	61.73	69.09	64.81	41,467.00
2	United Kingdom	62.76	62.57	64.91	63.41	35,657.00
3	Switzerland	63.83	62.58	63.43	63.28	44,452.00
4	Canada	63.85	55.74	68.30	62.63	40,370.00
5	Germany	64.76	61.42	61.24	62.47	39,491.00
6	United States	62.26	52.49	69.92	61.56	48,112.00
7	Australia	60.67	54.44	68.67	61.26	42,400.00
8	Japan	66.04	59.51	57.49	61.01	34,748.00
9	France	61.04	59.97	61.08	60.70	35,246.00
10	Spain	58.98	57.97	64.34	60.43	30,400.00
11	Korea, Rep.	62.16	58.84	58.57	59.86	31,220.00
12	Costa Rica	54.75	54.90	62.43	57.36	12,600.00
13	Poland	56.58	56.55	57.63	56.92	21,000.00
14	Chile	56.61	54.89	58.31	56.60	17,310.00
15	Argentina	51.84	55.70	61.41	56.32	17,660.00
16	Israel	54.19	59.16	51.03	54.79	27,825.00
17	Bulgaria	58.40	51.93	51.90	54.08	14,825.00
18	Brazil	48.24	51.60	56.95	52.27	12,000.00
19	United Arab Emirates	60.12	45.38	47.16	50.89	47,893.00
20	Turkey	57.80	51.54	42.75	50.69	15,000.00
21	Colombia	45.43	50.51	55.63	50.52	10,247.00
22	Dominican Republic	48.20	49.80	53.55	50.52	9,600.00
23	Thailand	54.99	46.92	48.93	50.28	9,398.00
24	Peru	46.59	51.89	51.53	50.00	10,062.00
25	Mexico	49.33	50.79	49.08	49.73	14,653.00
26	Philippines	45.75	50.76	51.72	49.41	4,080.00
27	Paraguay	46.97	47.49	53.25	49.24	5,501.00
28	Tunisia	50.09	50.81	44.91	48.61	9,351.00
29	Georgia	53.00	52.09	40.58	48.56	5,465.00
30	Vietnam	55.16	48.31	40.50	47.99	3,412.00
31	Jordan	52.12	50.76	41.04	47.97	5,907.00
32	China	52.95	48.21	42.59	47.92	8,400.00
33	Russian Federation	46.12	46.61	47.94	46.89	17,700.00
34	Kazakhstan	50.76	42.55	47.23	46.85	13,099.00
35	Botswana	44.14	44.93	47.76	45.61	16,800.00
36	Sri Lanka	46.31	50.65	39.46	45.47	6,100.00
37	Morocco	49.96	45.58	40.27	45.27	5,080.00
38	Indonesia	45.52	49.30	40.89	45.24	4,636.00
39	South Africa	40.02	43.86	50.12	44.67	10,970.00
40	Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.88	46.86	35.09	43.94	6,600.00
41	Ghana	40.83	43.88	43.36	42.69	1,871.00
42	Bangladesh	39.60	43.32	35.84	39.59	2,000.00
43	India	40.24	41.60	36.67	39.51	3,627.00
44	Senegal	39.15	39.04	39.72	39.30	1,967.00
45	Kenya	32.91	45.32	38.72	38.98	1,710.00
46	Rwanda	29.76	41.30	37.82	36.29	1,282.00
47	Mozambique	30.46	35.52	42.62	36.20	1,090.00
48	Uganda	30.63	40.72	36.38	35.91	1,345.00
49	Nigeria	27.96	37.04	35.19	33.39	2,700.00
50	Ethiopia	26.69	34.66	35.04	32.13	1,100.00

While there is significant overlap across Social Progress Index, HDI, and GDP (PPP) per capita in the top 10 and bottom 10 countries, the middle tier of the Social Progress Index shows some high human capital countries (e.g., Israel) and some wealthy countries (e.g., United Arab Emirates) performing substantially worse than Costa Rica on the Social Progress Index.[2] Other countries, like Vietnam, have even larger deviations in ranking from their position in the HDI league table.

The Social Progress Index measures something substantially different and broader than previous economic and non-economic indicators. For example, the relative performance of countries like Costa Rica and Vietnam are achieved through different channels, which the Social Progress Index helps reveal. Costa Rica performs highly on the Opportunity dimension while Vietnam outperforms relative to countries at similar income levels on the Basic Human Needs dimension. The Social Progress Index also points to regional level similarities in performance on different types of social outcomes. For example, South and Central American countries outperform on the Opportunity dimension. The Social Progress Index not only allows policy-makers to compare performance on the aggregate index but also to find similarities and differences across countries on specific dimensions and components.

The 2013 Social Progress Index is but a first step towards a more rigorous and comprehensive approach to international measurement and benchmarking of social progress. Overall, the objective of the Social Progress Index is to offer a comprehensive analysis of the social, political, and environmental landscape of individual countries. While the recognition of the importance of non-economic dimensions of societal performance is growing rapidly, the lack of an integrated measurement system that nonetheless is distinct from core economic dimensions such as GDP per capita has hampered the ability to undertake rigorous benchmarking or use measurement as a tool to drive social progress in individual countries. As we gather feedback on the 2013 Index and expand the range of data and countries, we hope the Social Progress Index can become a catalyst for social improvement as well as the developing of better outcome data and a richer overall social progress framework.

[2] HDI data obtained at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2011_EN_Tables.pdf. GDP (PPP) estimates were obtained at: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2004rank.html.



COUNTRY REPORTS

ARGENTINA

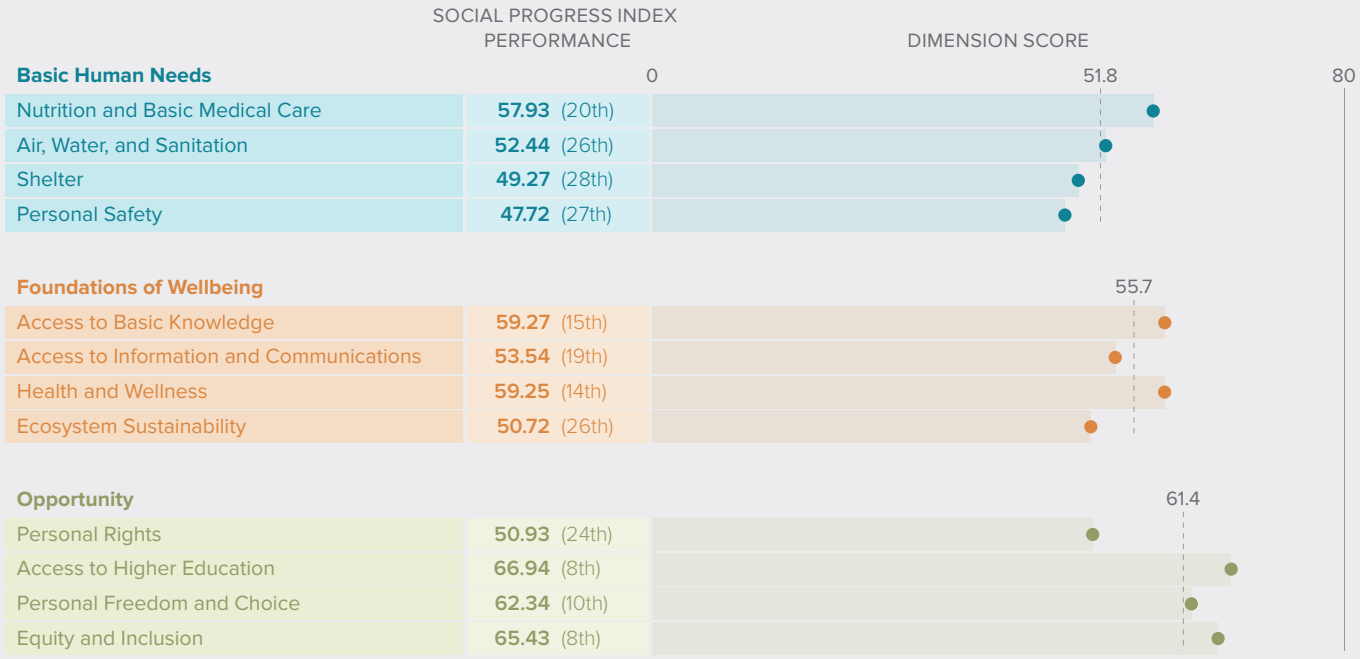
POPULATION 40,764,561

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 17,554

24	12	9	15
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

20	14	8	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Health and Wellness	Access to Higher Education Equity and Inclusion	



AUSTRALIA

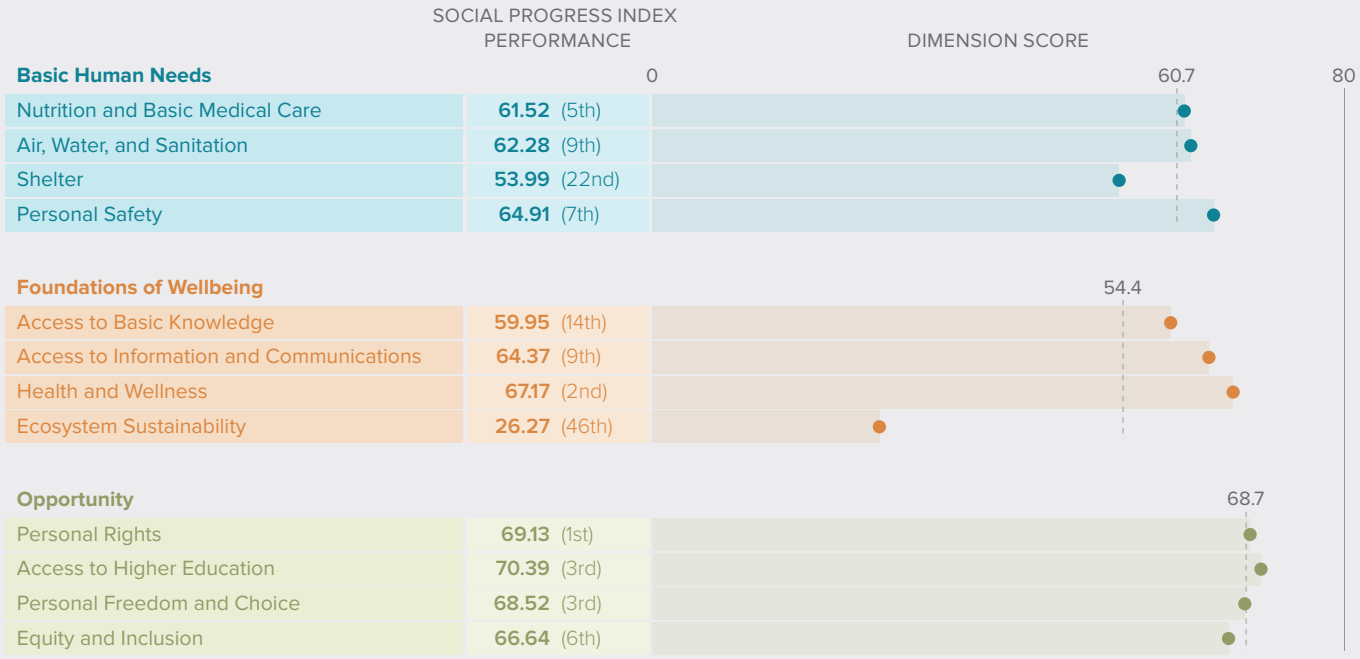
POPULATION 22,620,600

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 39,721

10	15	3	7
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

5	2	1
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Health and Wellness	Personal Rights



BANGLADESH

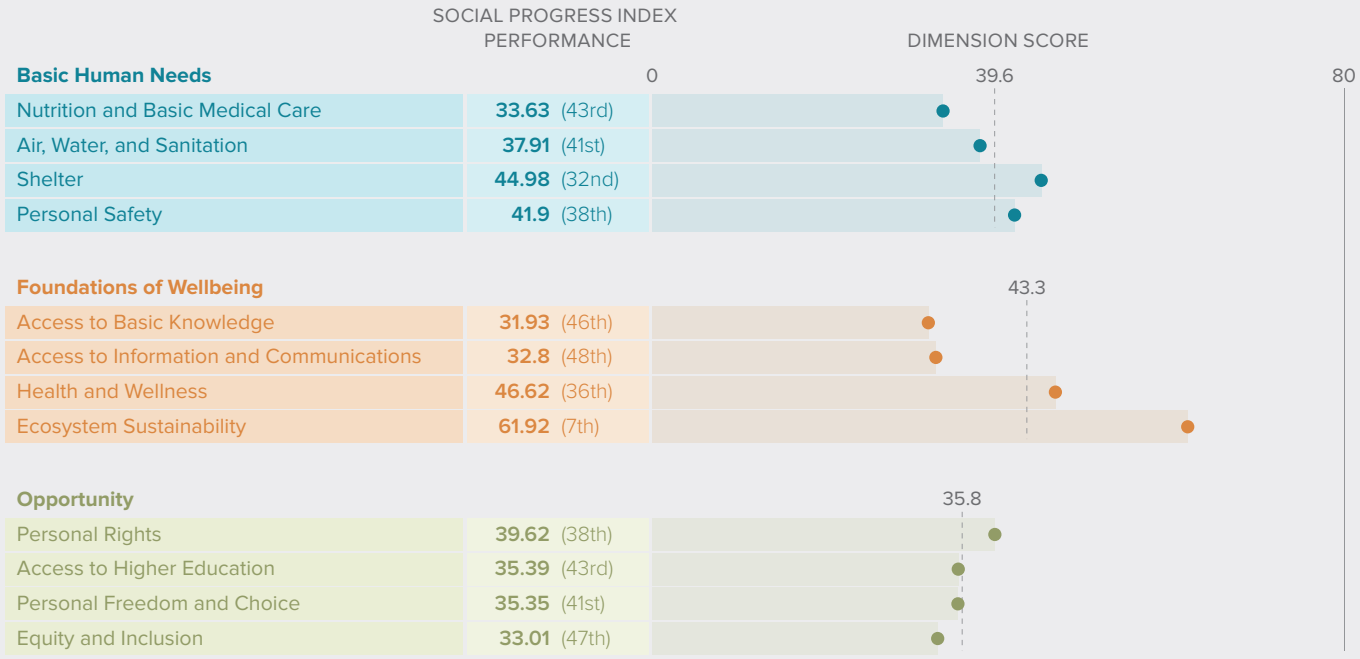
POPULATION 150,493,658

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 1,777

43	42	47	42
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

32	7	38	
Shelter	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	



BOTSWANA

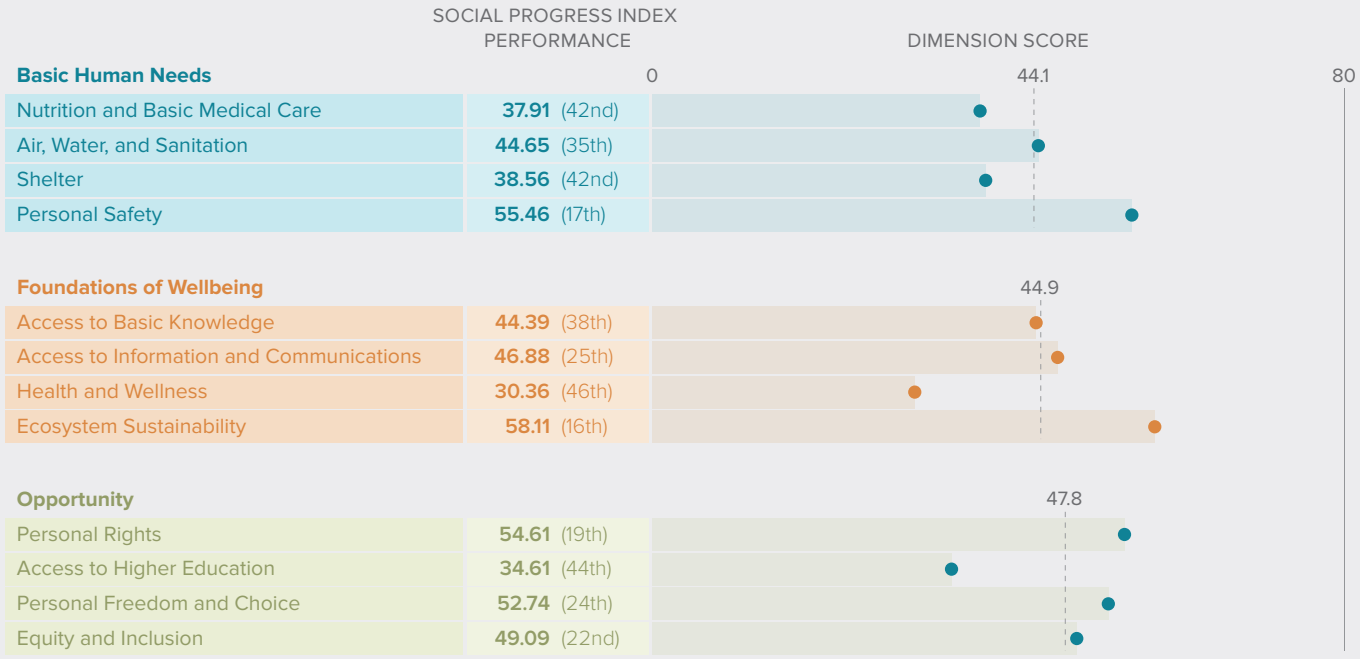
POPULATION 2,030,738

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 14,746

39	39	28	35
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

17	16	19	
Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	



BRAZIL

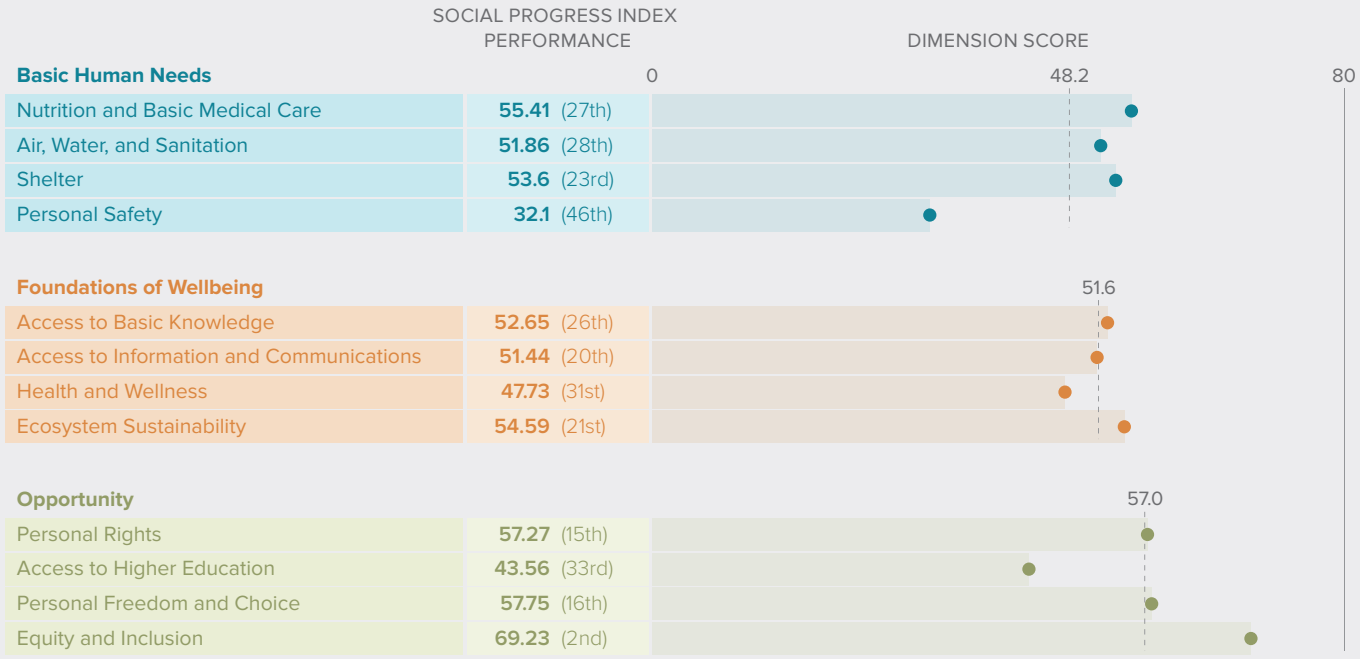
POPULATION 196,655,014

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 11,640

30	20	16	18
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

23	20	2
Shelter	Access to Information and Communications	Equity and Inclusion



BULGARIA

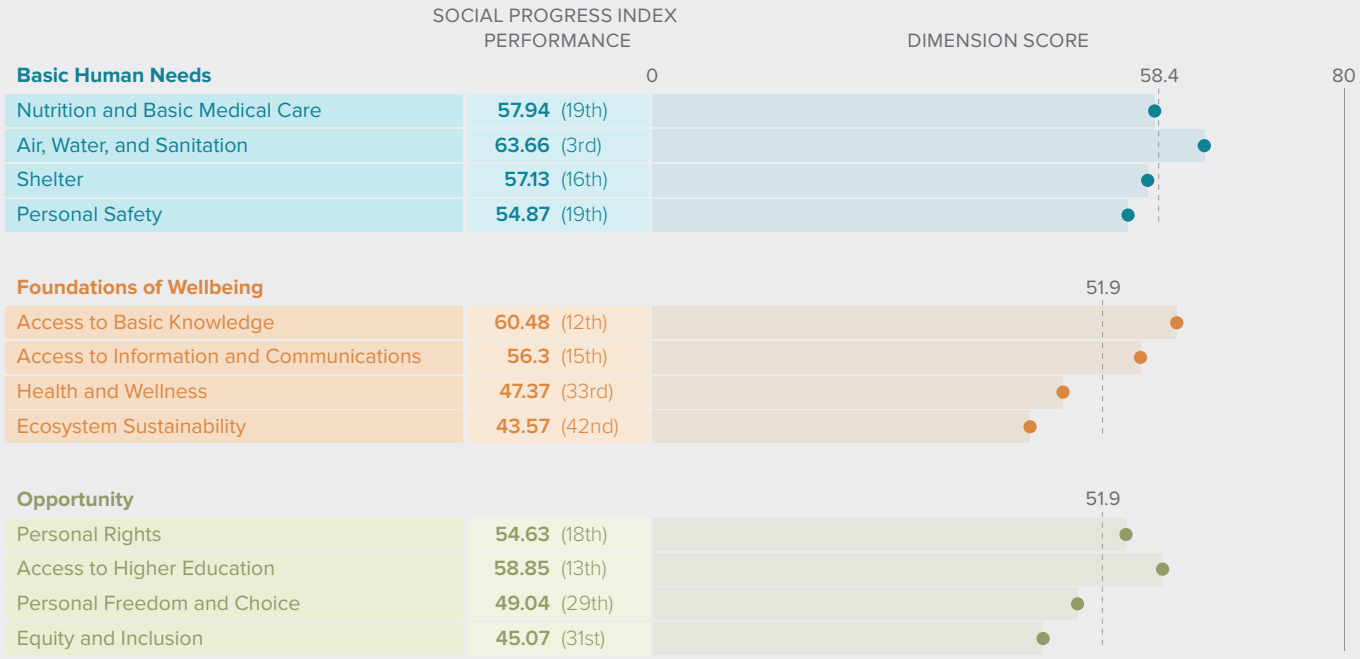
POPULATION 7,476,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 14,825

13	18	20	17
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

3	12	13
Air, Water and Sanitation	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Higher Education



CANADA

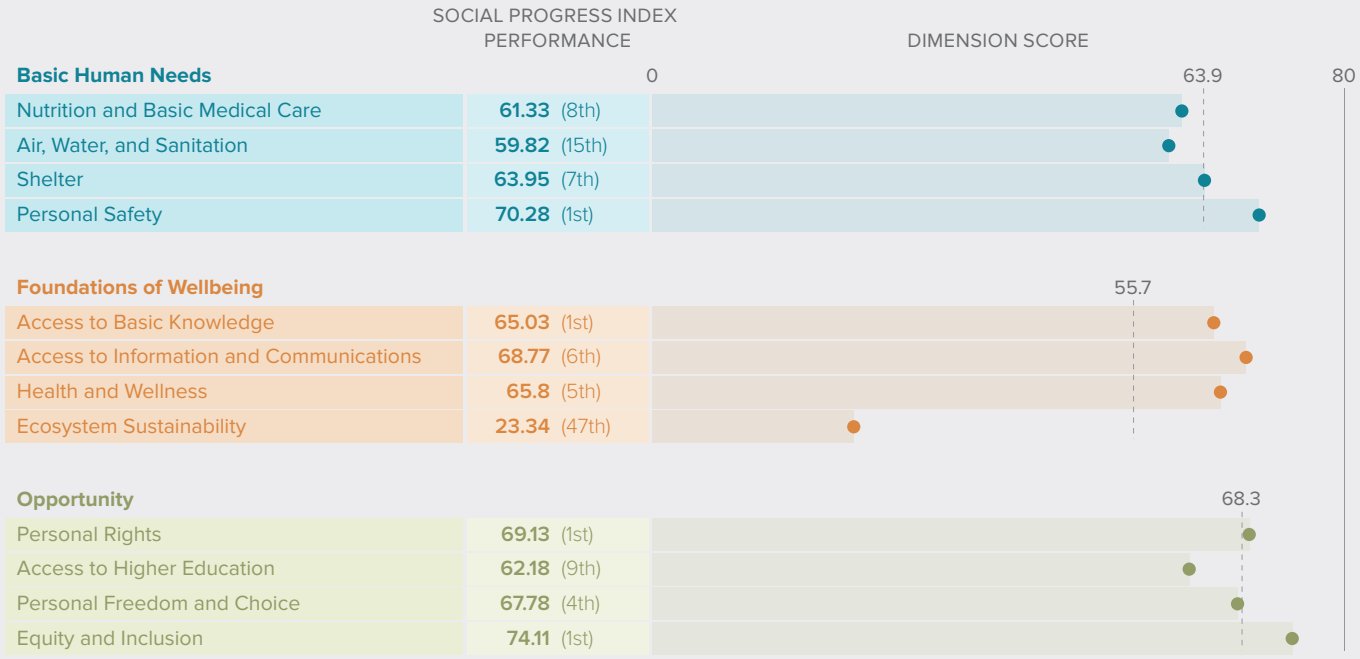
POPULATION 34,482,779

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 40,370

3	11	4	4
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

1	1	1
Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Personal Rights Equity and Inclusion



CHILE

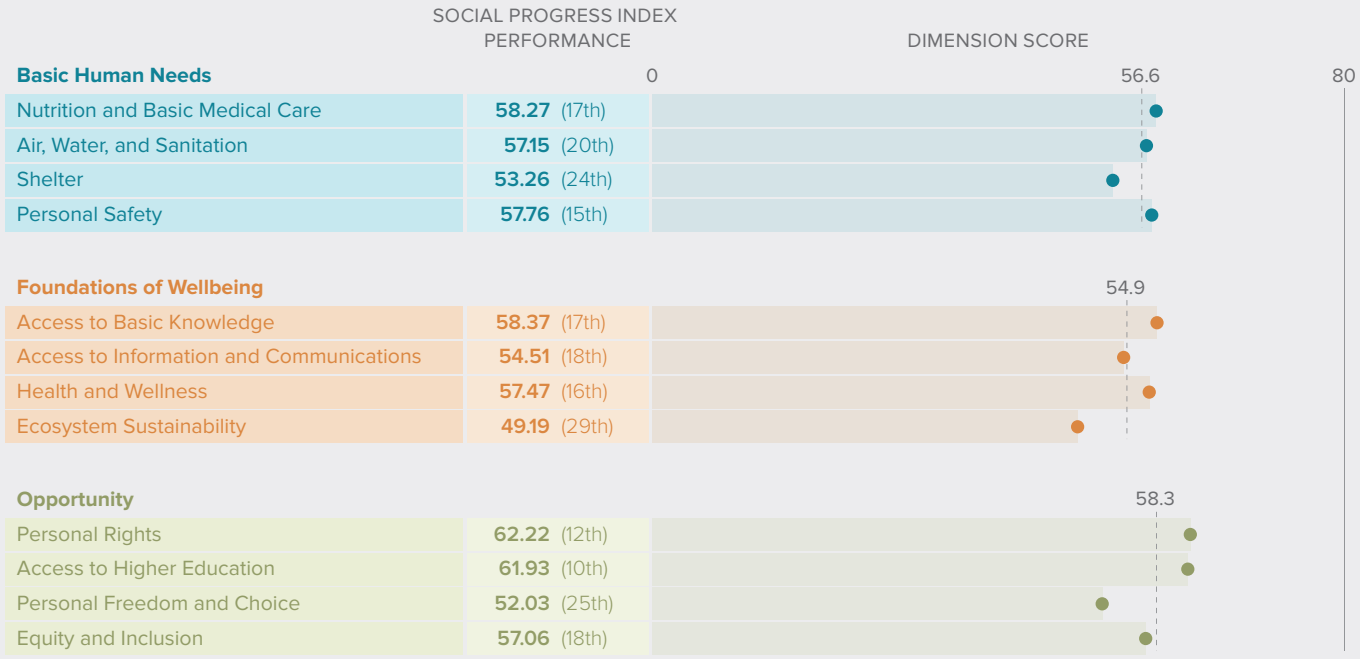
POPULATION 17,269,525

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 17,310

15	14	13	14
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

15	16	10	
Personal Safety	Health and Wellness	Access to Higher Education	



CHINA

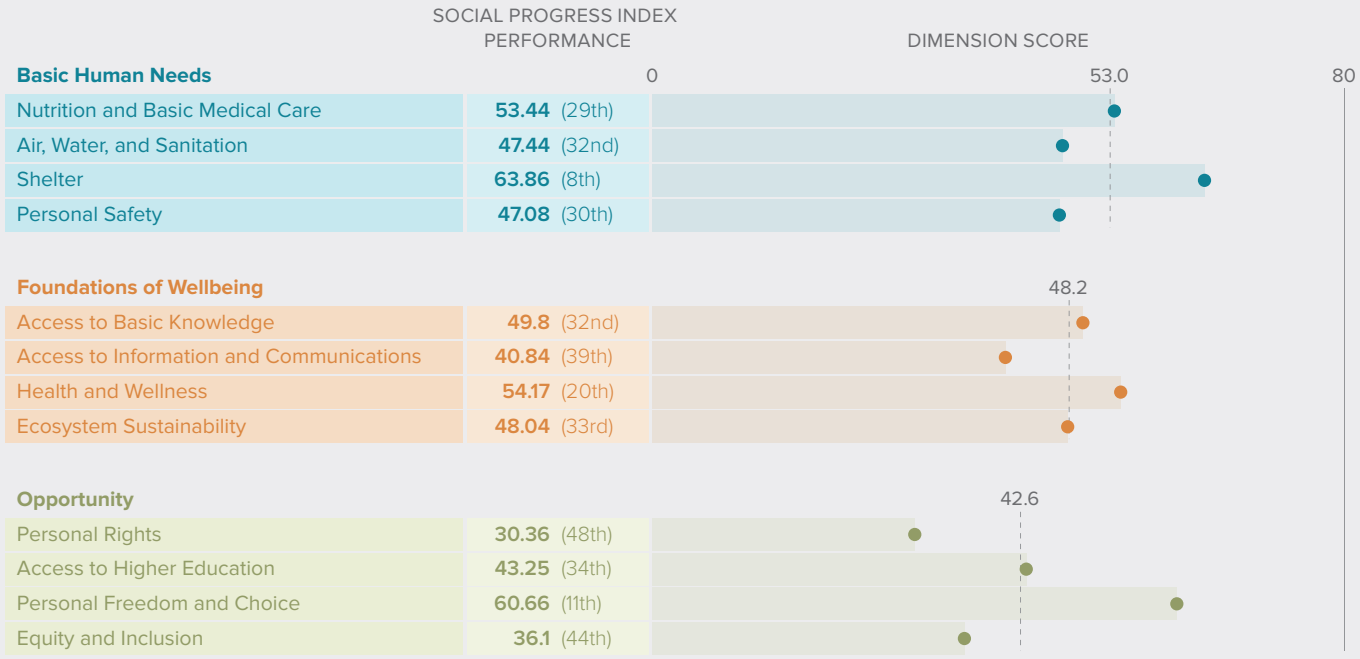
POPULATION 1,344,130,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 8,400

22	31	35	32
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

8	20	11	
Shelter	Health and Wellness	Personal Freedom and Choice	



COLOMBIA

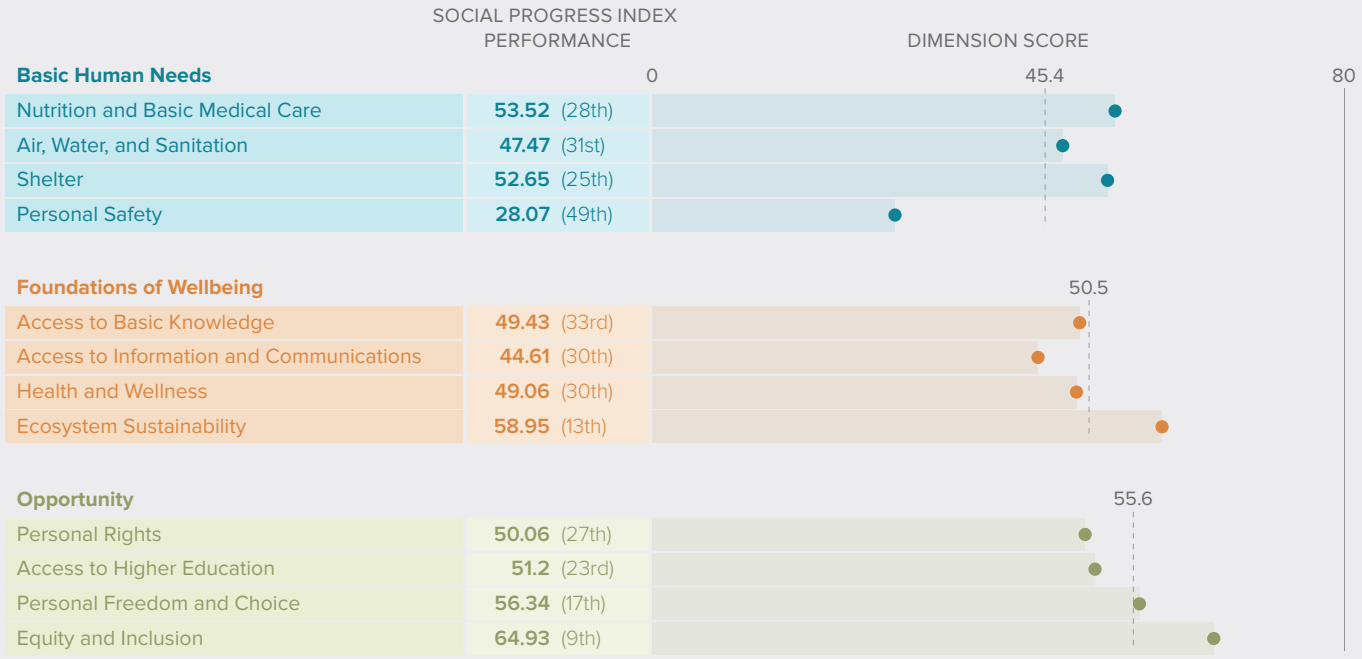
POPULATION 46,927,125

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 10,033

38	27	17	21
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

25	13	9	
Shelter	Ecosystem Sustainability	Equity and Inclusion	



COSTA RICA

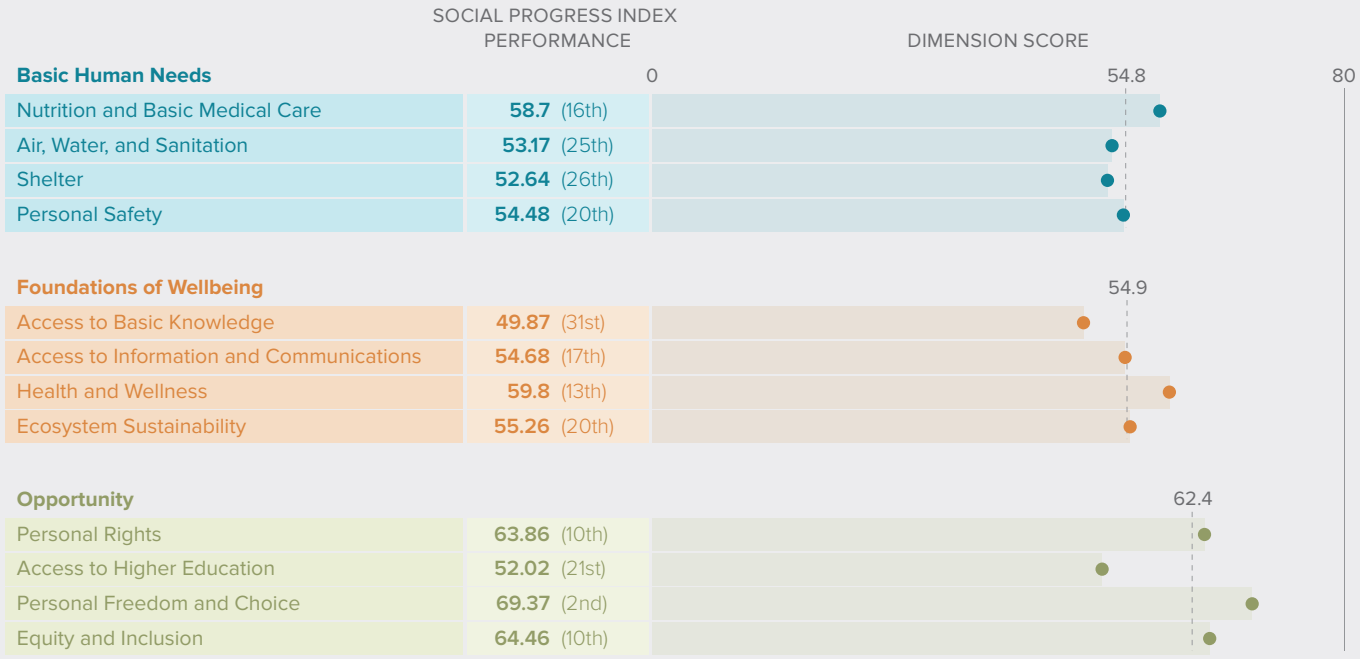
POPULATION 4,726,575

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 12,157

19	13	8	12
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

16	13	2
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Health and Wellness	Personal Freedom and Choice



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

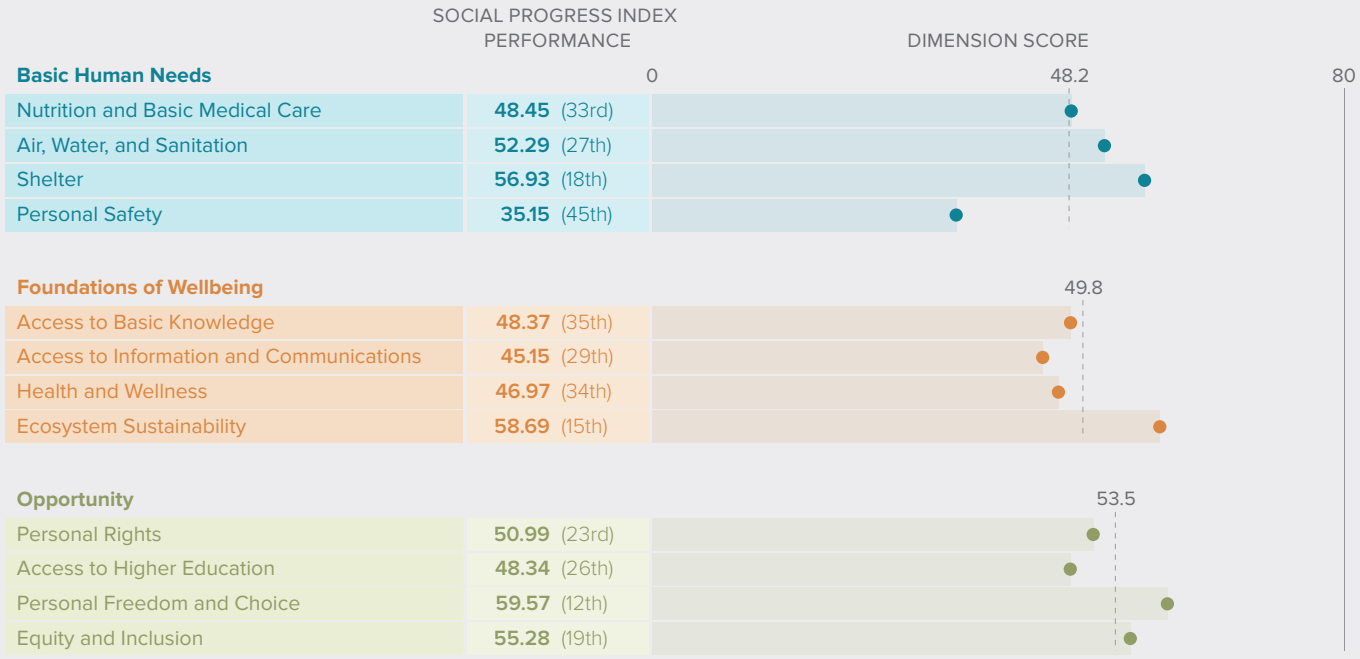
POPULATION 10,056,181

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 9,796

31	28	18	22
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

18	15	12	
Shelter	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Freedom and Choice	



EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC

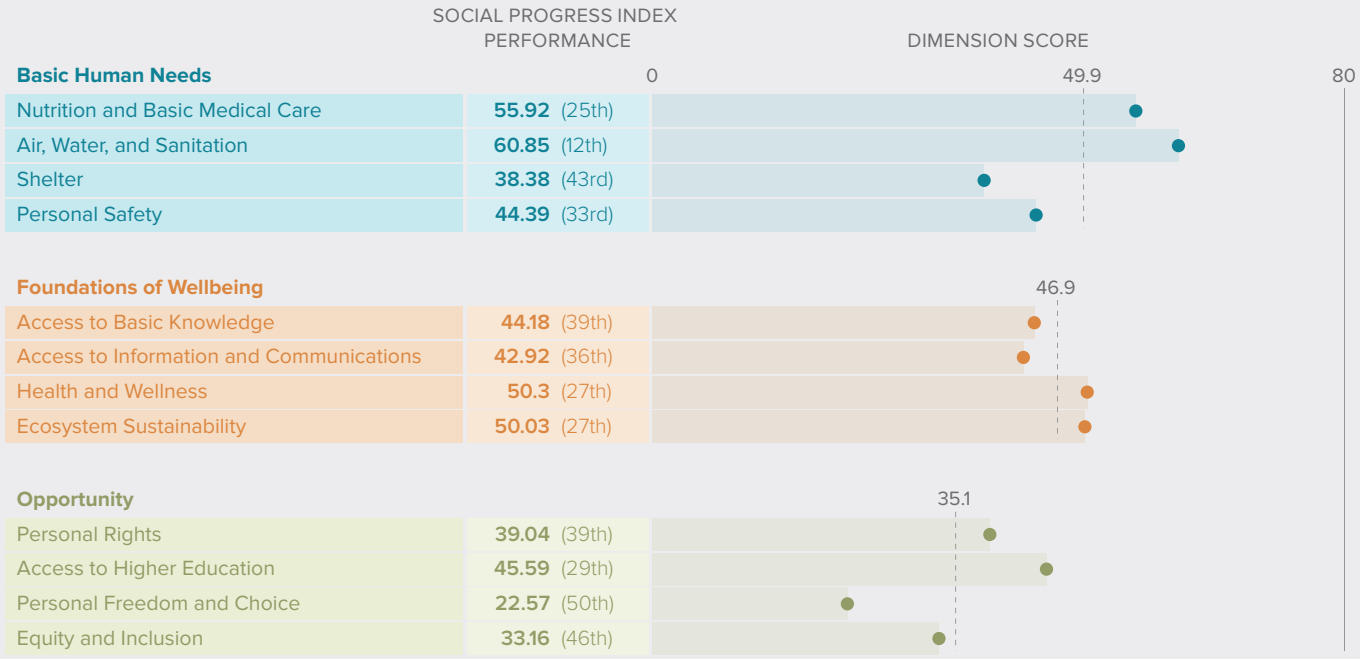
POPULATION 82,536,770

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 6,281

28	34	49	40
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

12	27	29	
Air, Water and Sanitation	Health and Wellness Ecosystem Sustainability	Access to Higher Education	



ETHIOPIA

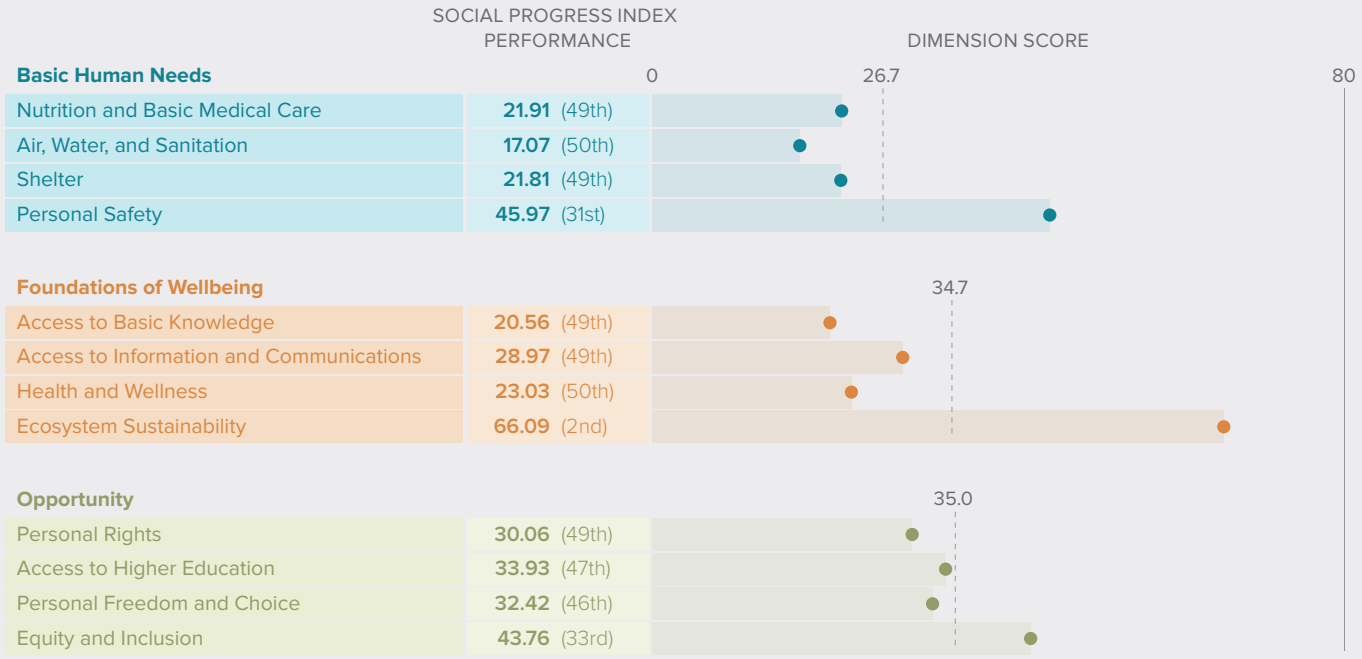
POPULATION 84,734,262

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 1,109

50	50	50	50
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

31	2	33
Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Equity and Inclusion



FRANCE

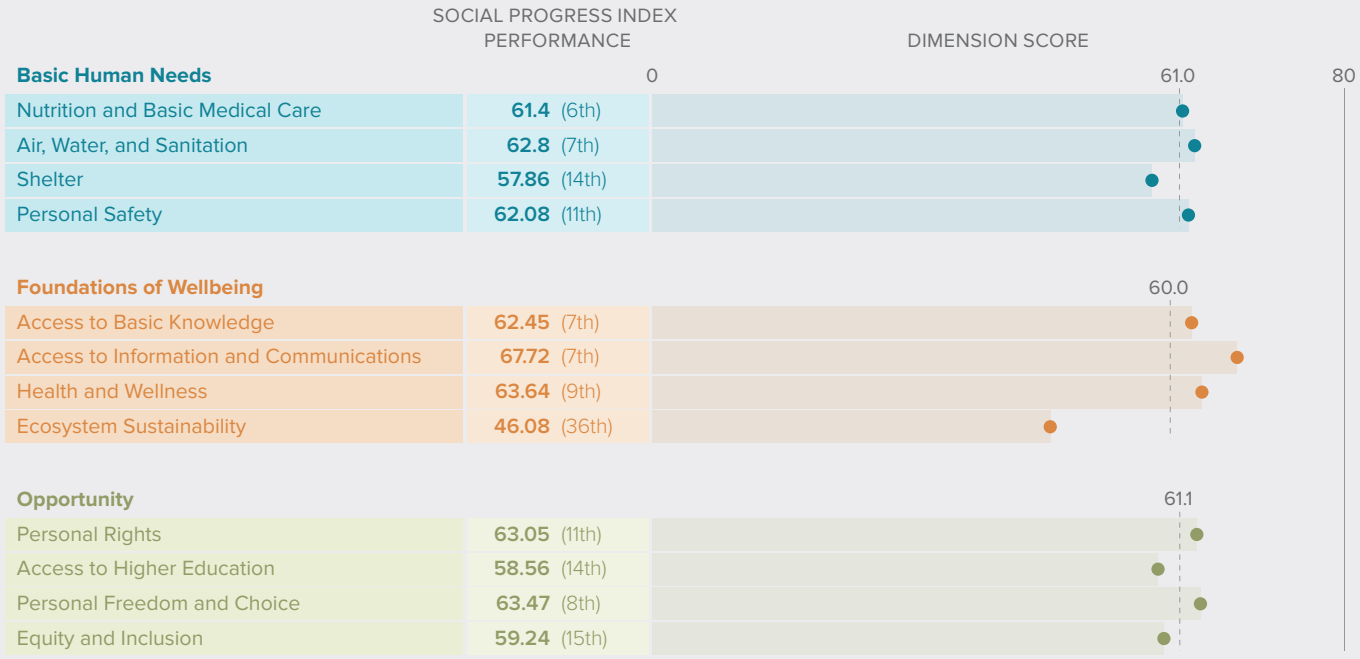
POPULATION 65,436,552

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 35,246

9	5	11	9
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

6	7	8	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Access to Information and Communications Access to Basic Knowledge	Personal Freedom and Choice	



GEORGIA

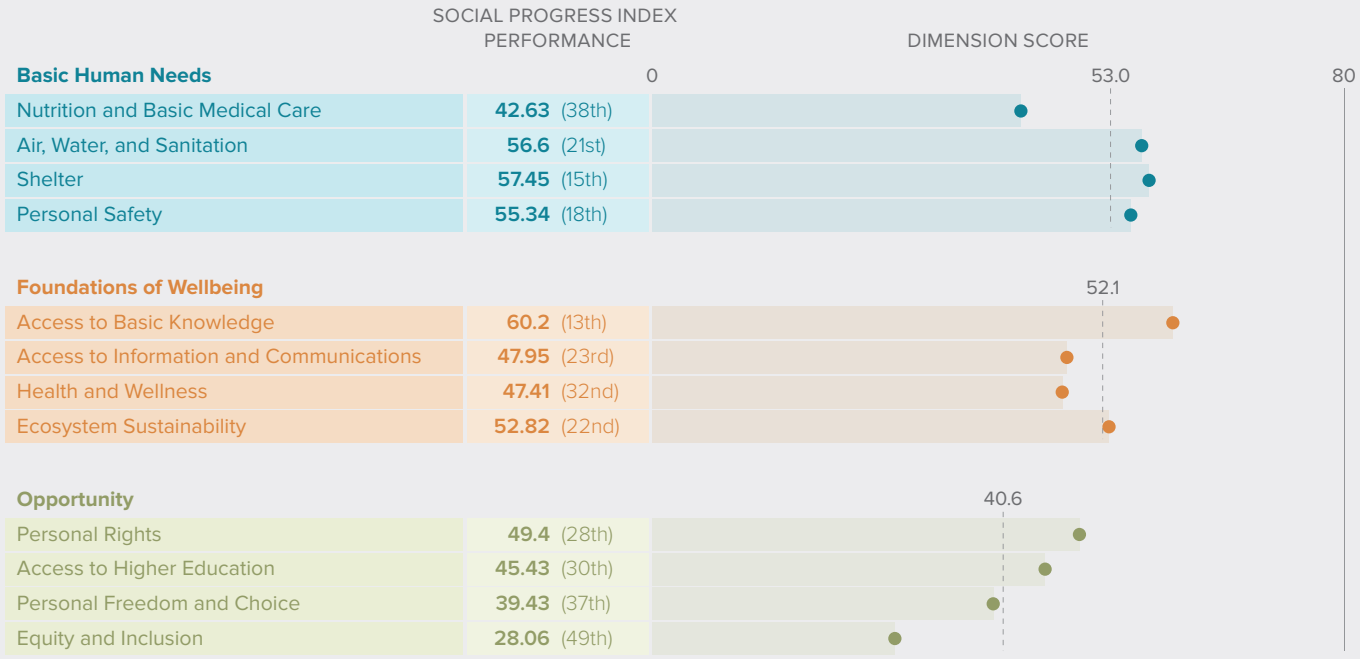
POPULATION 4,486,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 5,465

21	17	38	29
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

15	13	28	
Shelter	Access to Basic Knowledge	Personal Rights	



GERMANY

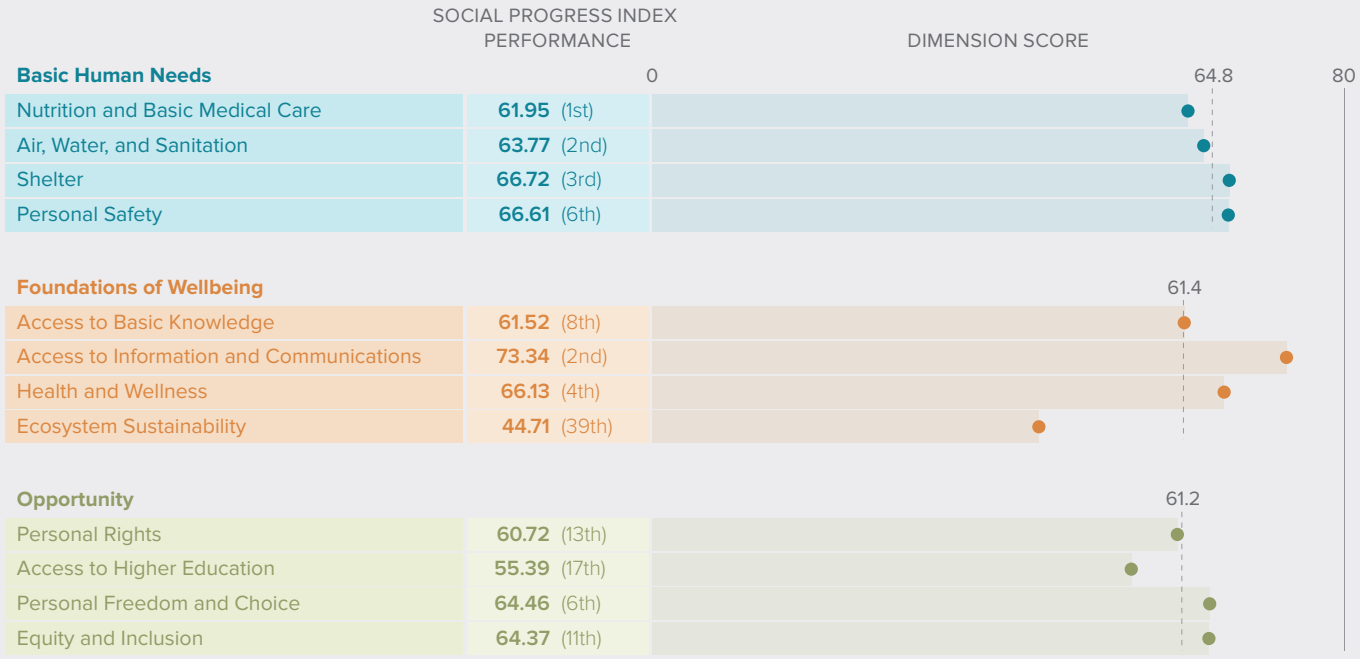
POPULATION 81,726,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 39,491

2	4	10	5
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

1	2	6
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Access to Information and Communications	Personal Freedom and Choice



GHANA

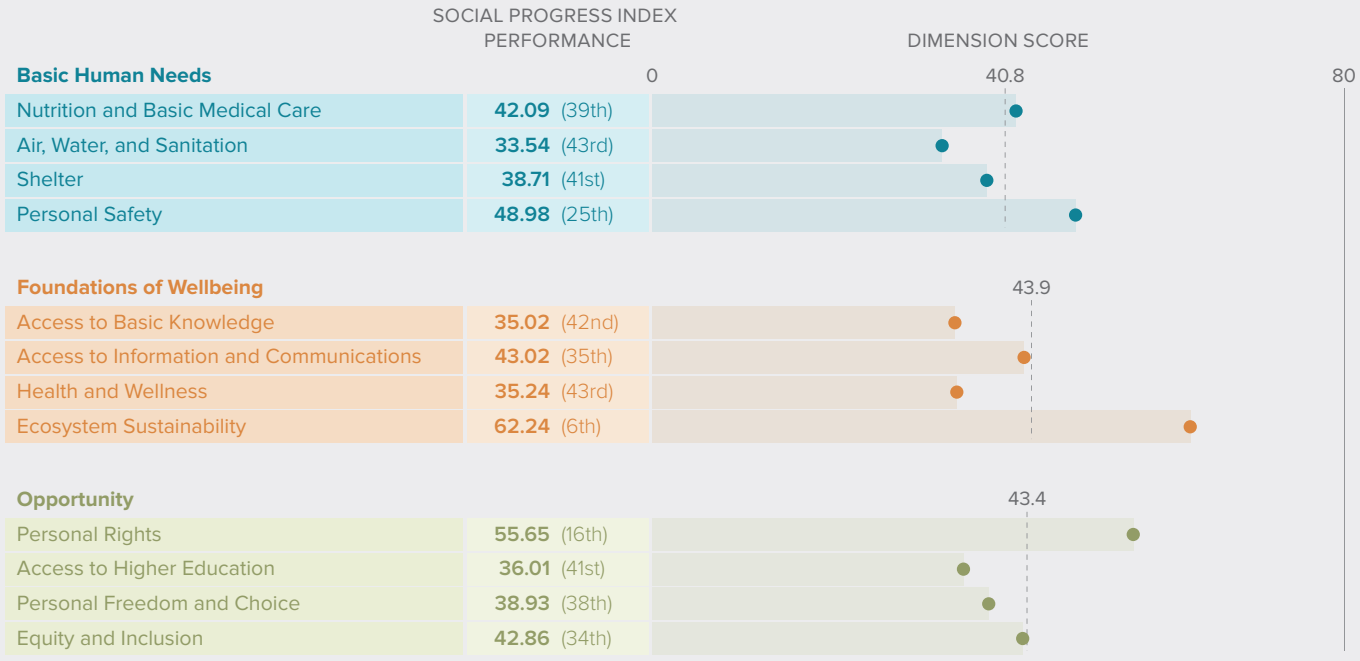
POPULATION 24,965,816

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 1,871

40	40	32	41
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

25	6	16	
Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	



INDIA

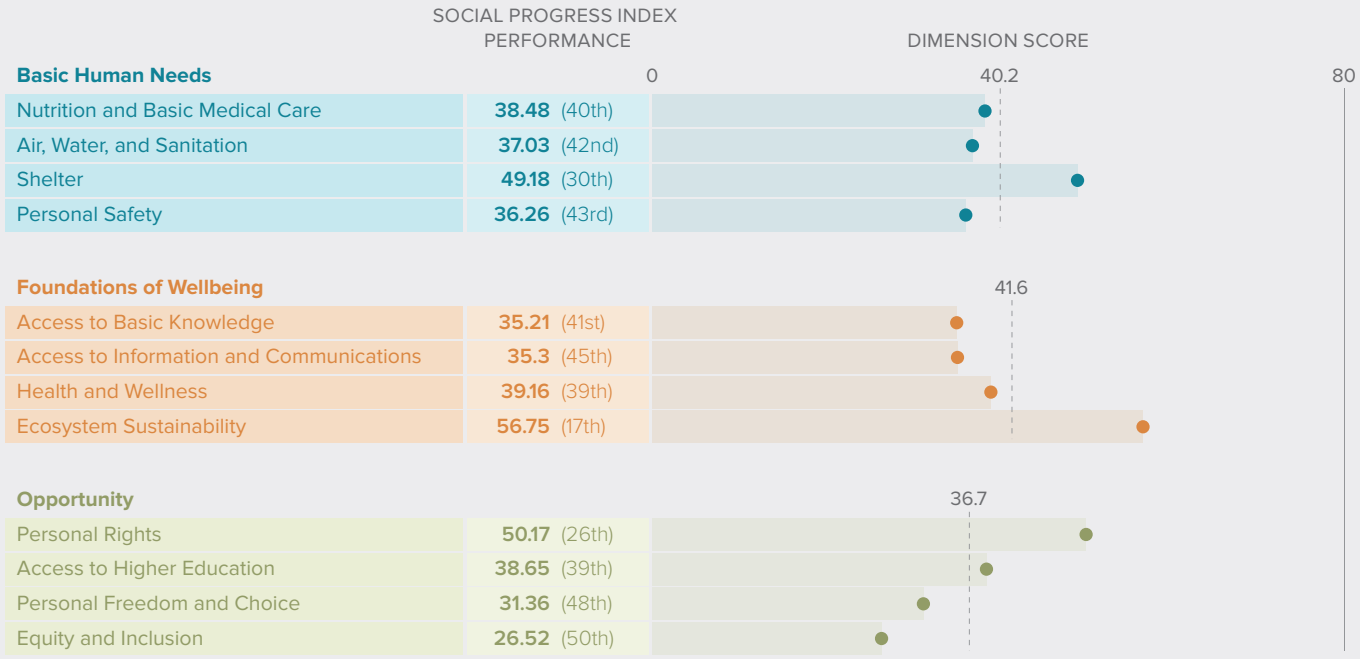
POPULATION 1,241,491,960

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 3,627

41	44	45	43
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

30	17	26	
Shelter	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	



INDONESIA

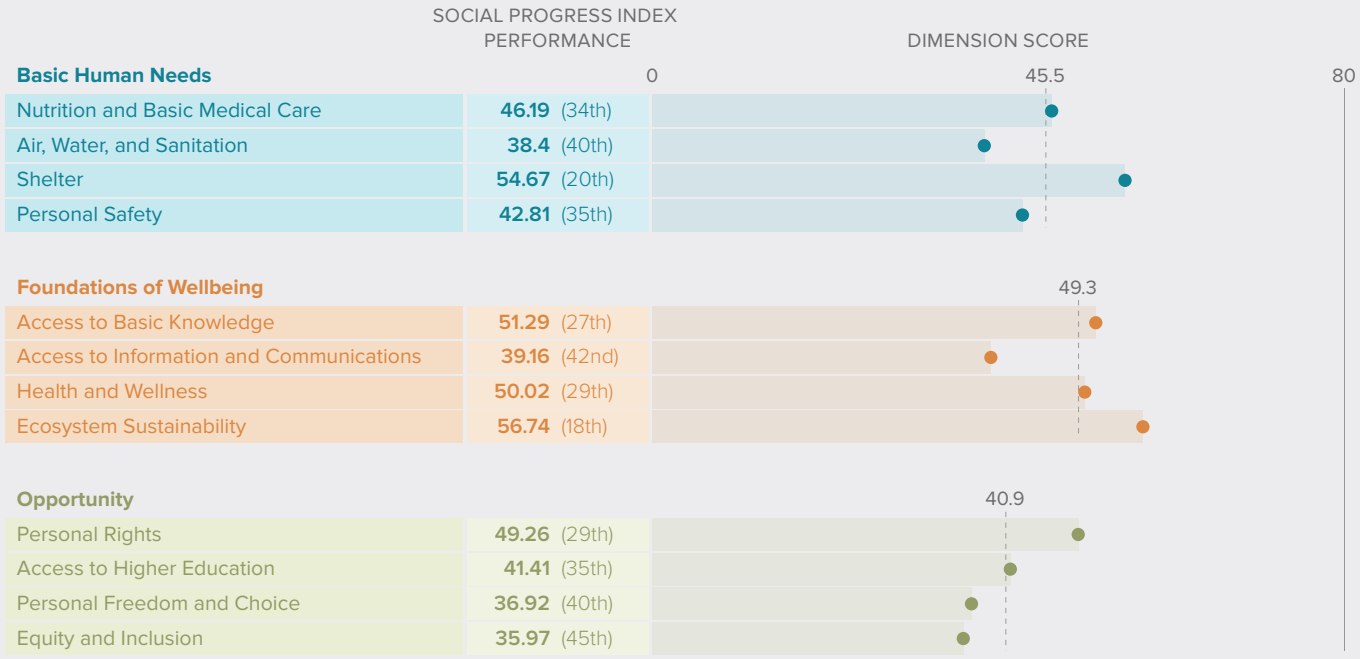
POPULATION 242,325,638

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 4,636

37	29	37	38
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

20	18	29	
Shelter	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	



ISRAEL

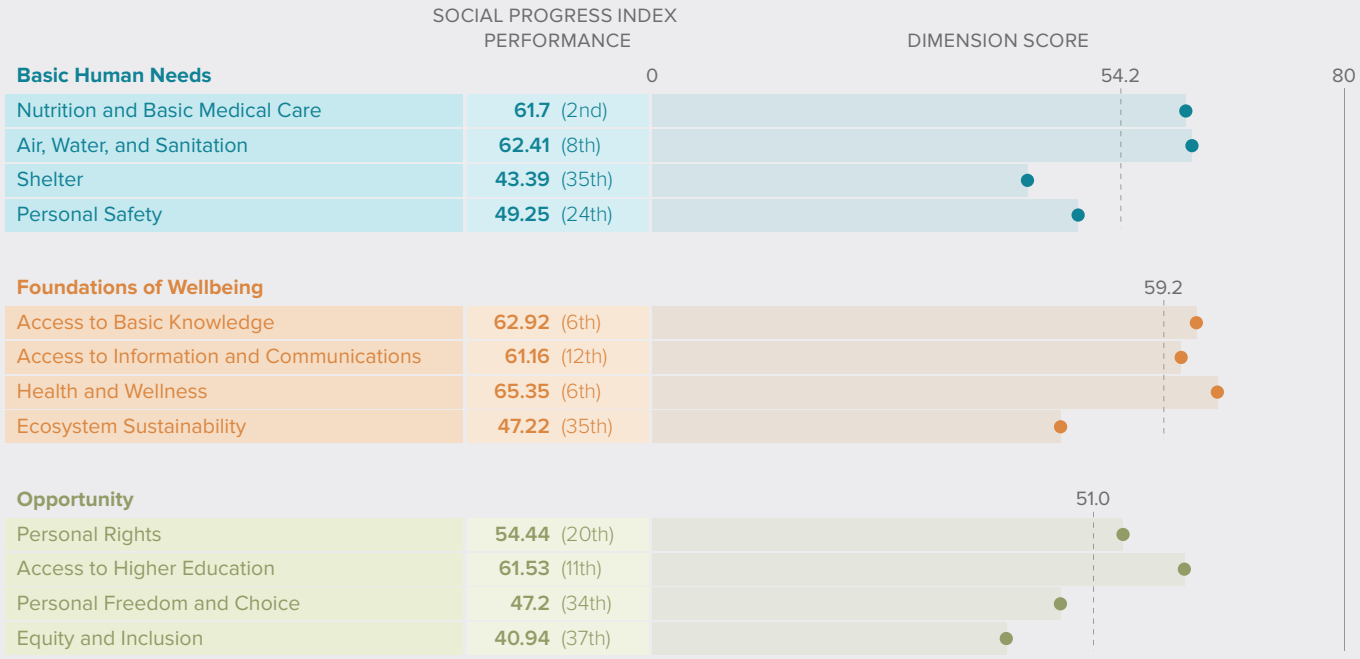
POPULATION 7,765,700

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 27,825

20	7	23	16
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

2	6	11	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Access to Basic Knowledge Health and Wellness	Access to Higher Education	



JAPAN

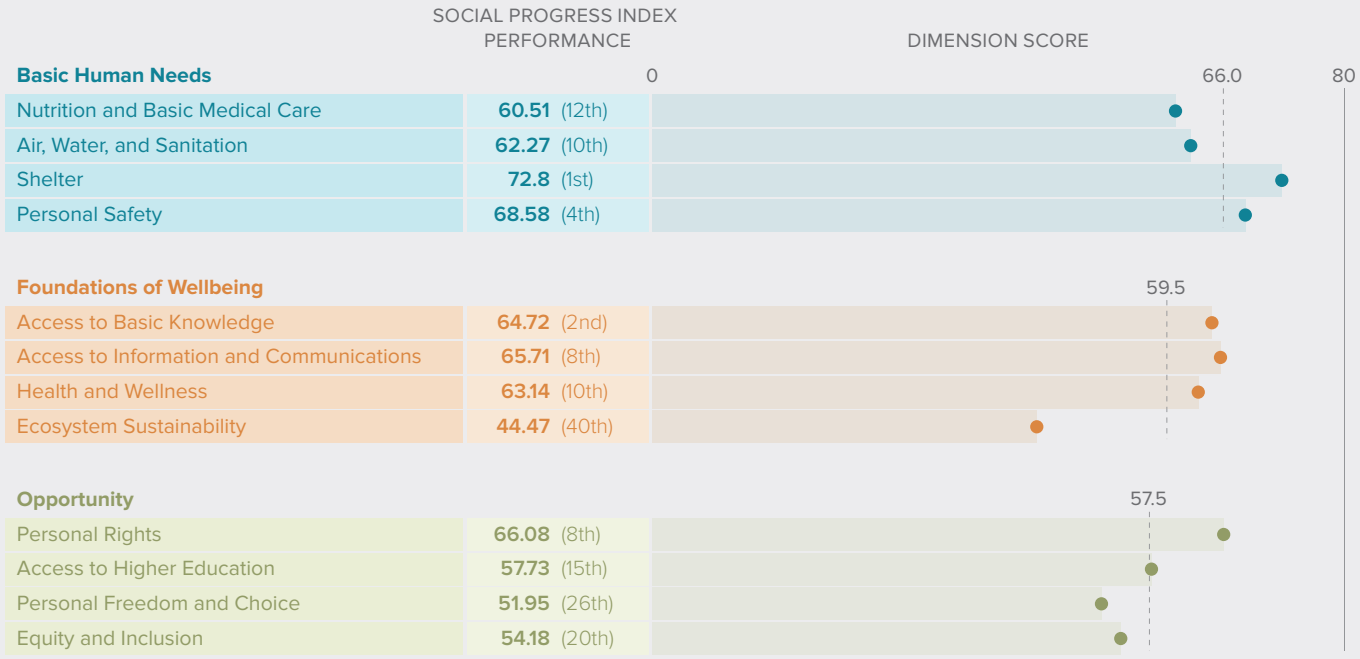
POPULATION 127,817,277

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 34,314

1	6	15	8
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

1	2	8
Shelter	Access to Basic Knowledge	Personal Rights



JORDAN

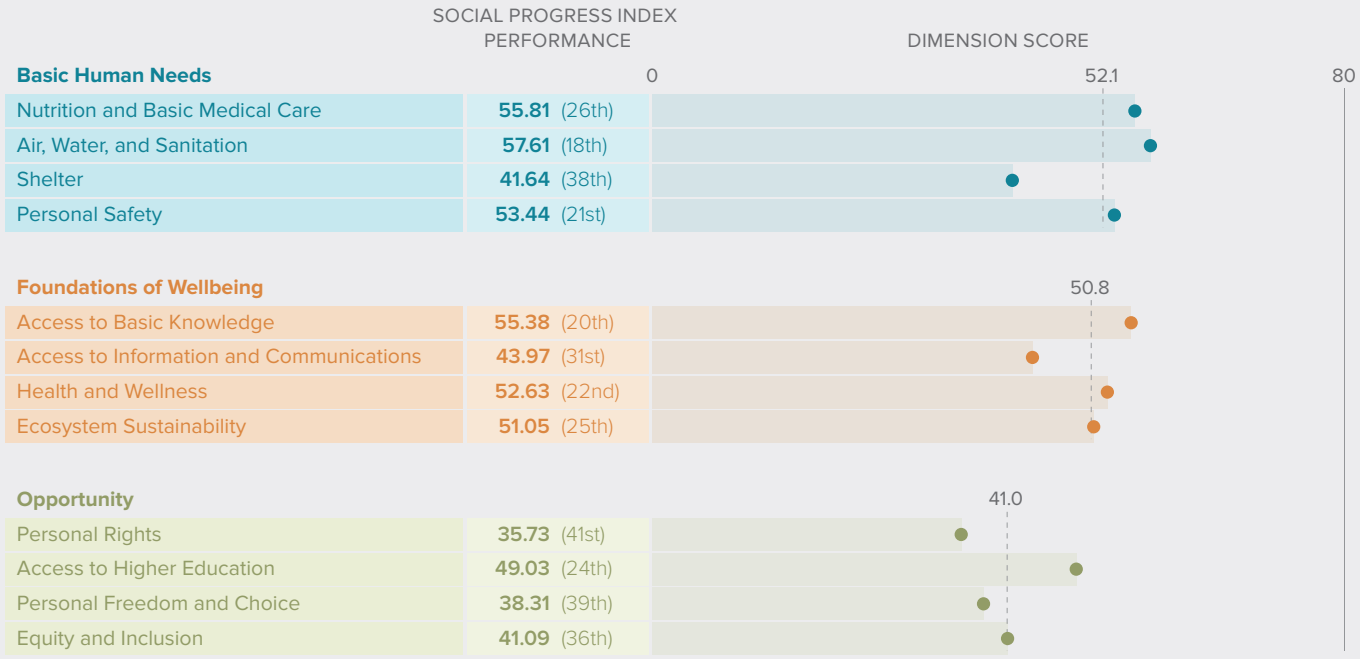
POPULATION 6,181,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 5,966

23	25	36	31
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

18	20	24
Air, Water and Sanitation	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Higher Education



KAZAKHSTAN

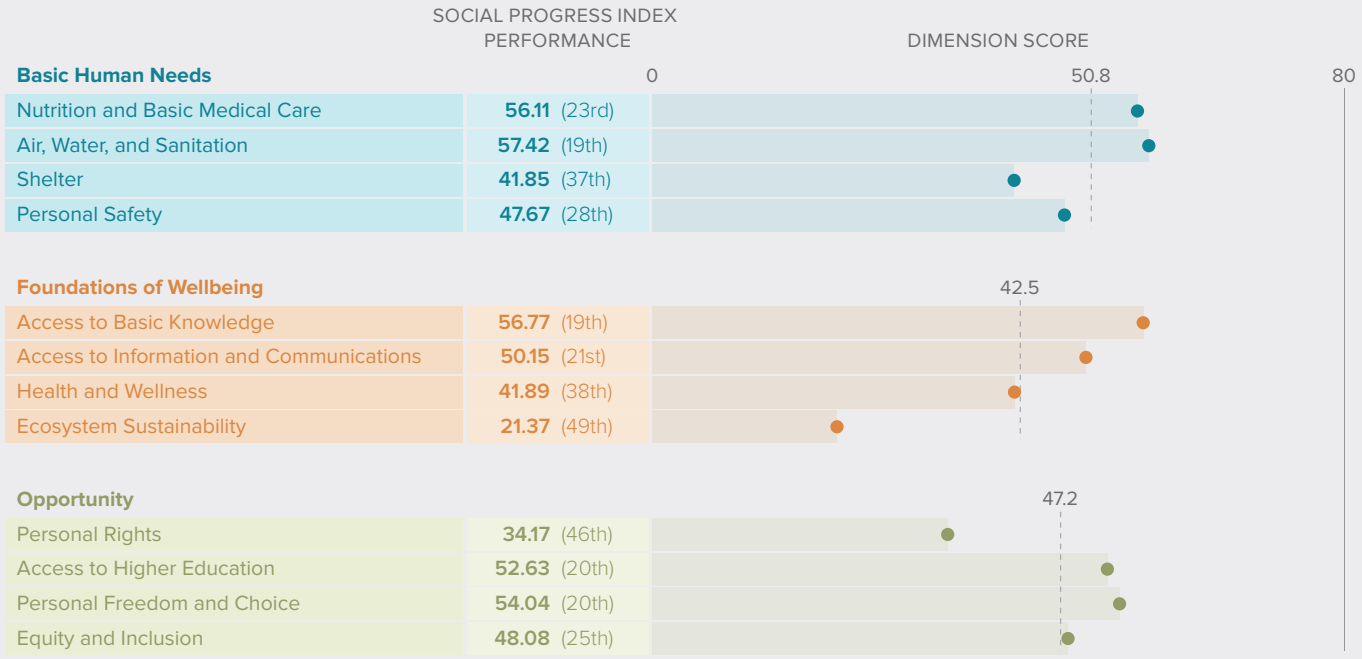
POPULATION 16,558,459

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 13,099

25	43	29	34
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

19	19	20	
Air, Water and Sanitation	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Higher Education Personal Freedom and Choice	



KENYA

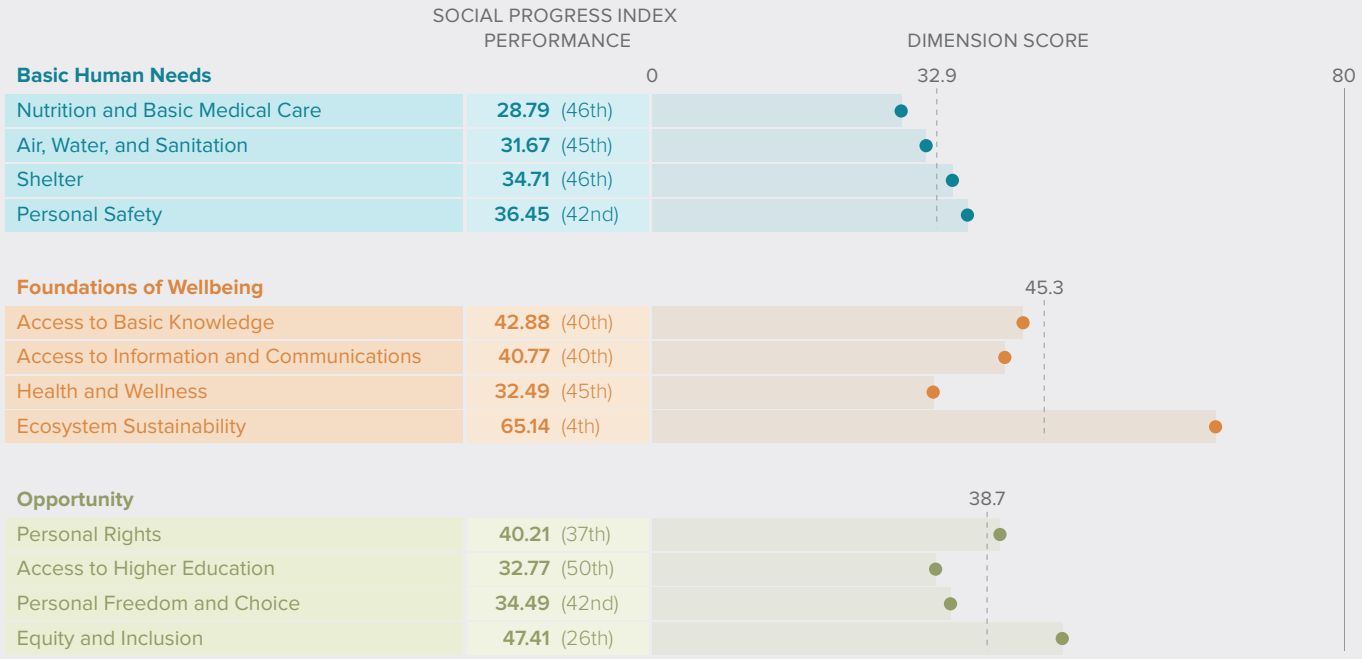
POPULATION 41,609,728

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 1,710

45	38	43	45
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

42	4	26	
Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Equity and Inclusion	



REPUBLIC OF KOREA

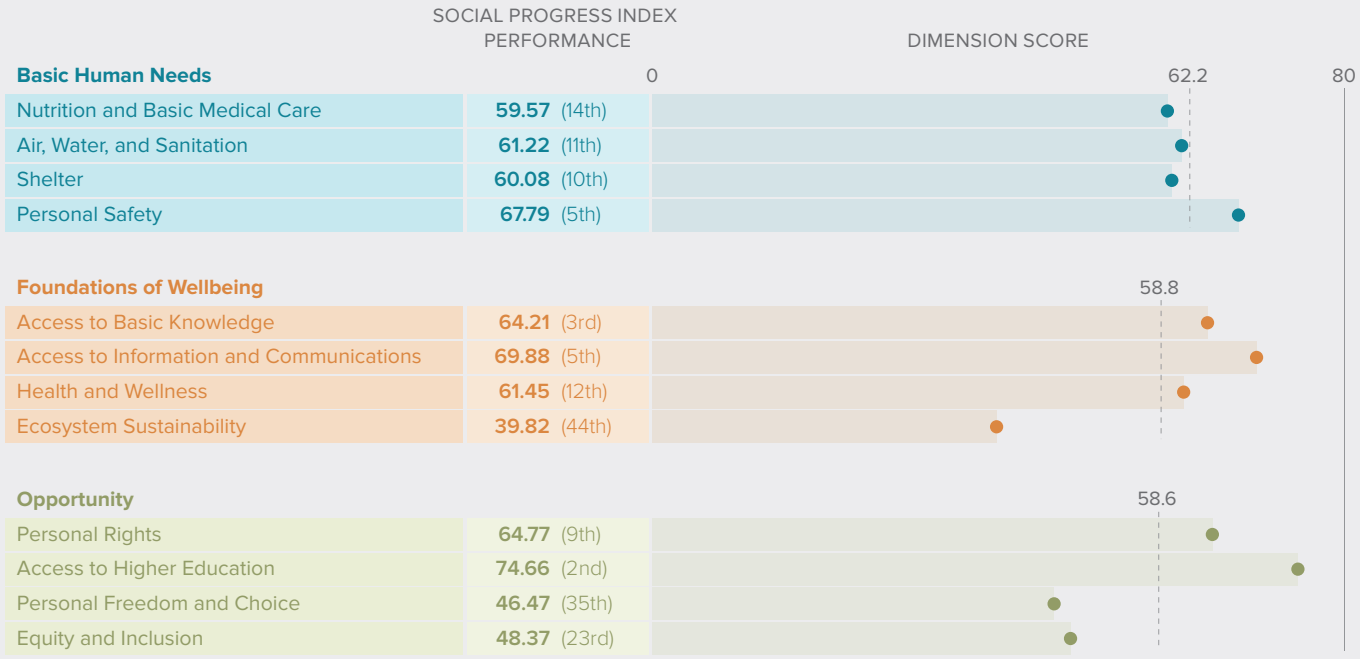
POPULATION 49,779,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 30,286

8	8	12	11
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

5	3	2
Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Higher Education



MEXICO

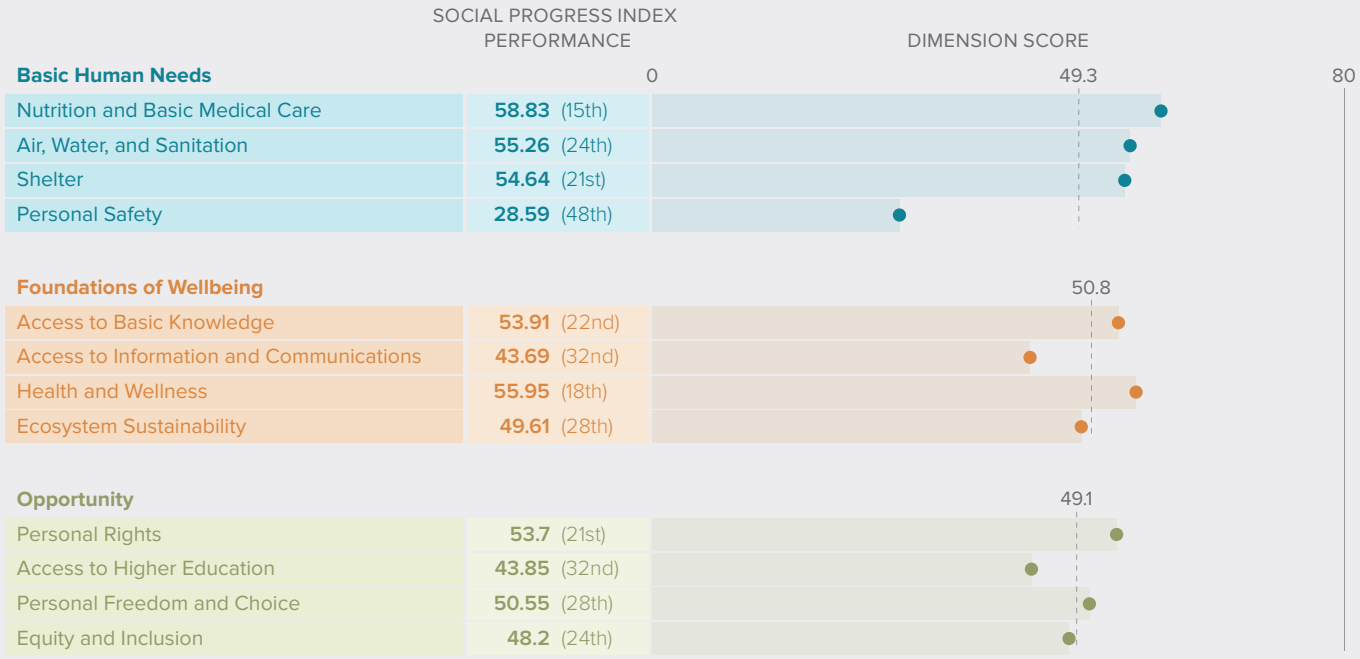
POPULATION 114,793,341

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 15,266

29	23	25	25
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

15	18	21
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Health and Wellness	Personal Rights



MOROCCO

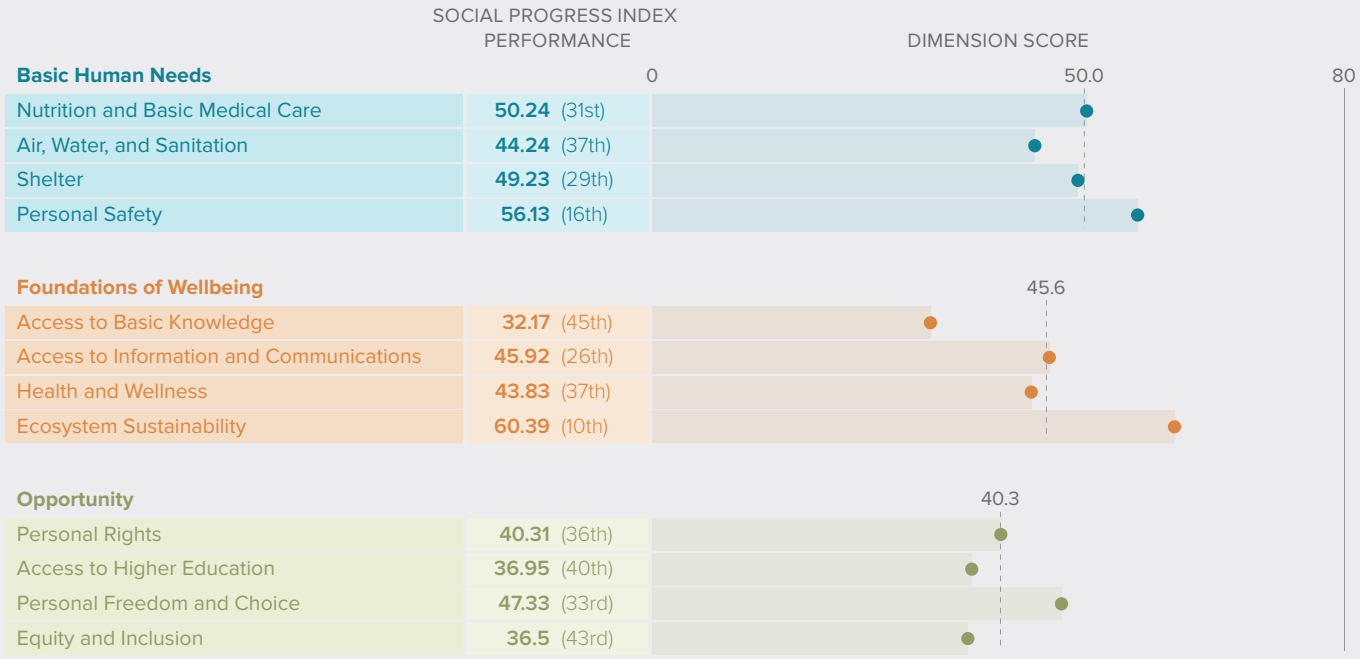
POPULATION 32,272,974

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 4,952

27	36	40	37
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

16	10	33
Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Freedom and Choice



MOZAMBIQUE

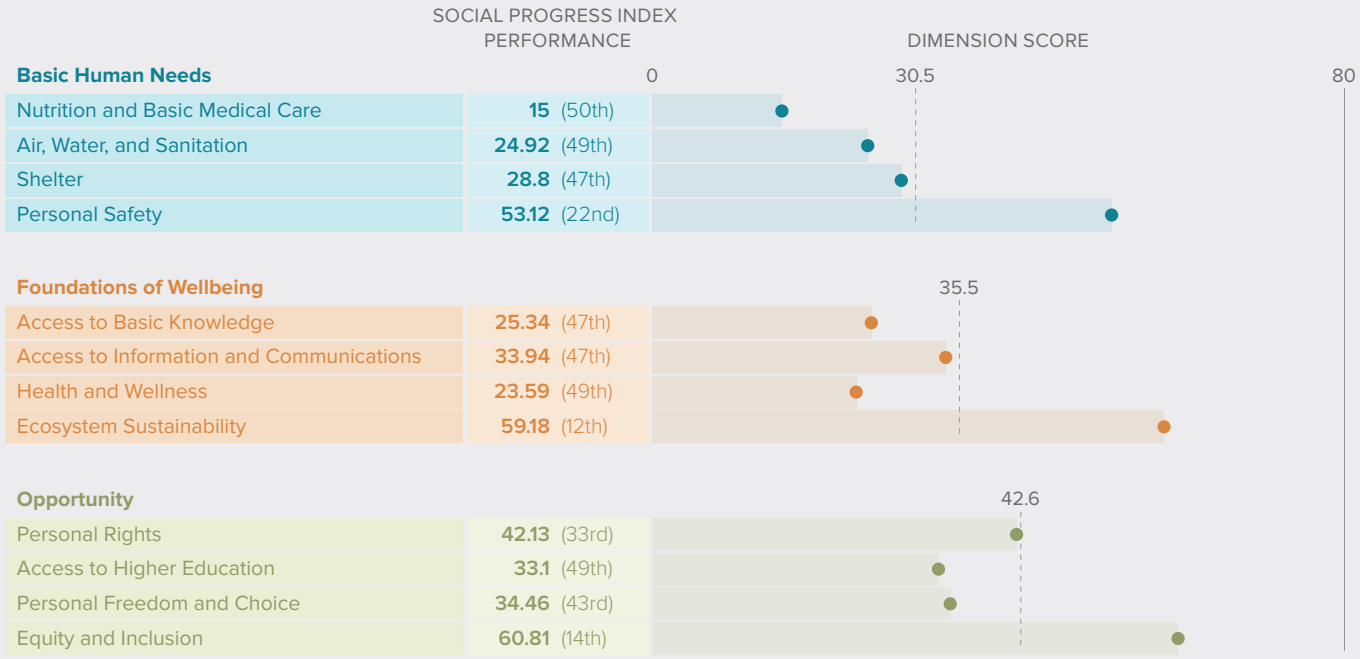
POPULATION 23,929,708

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 975

47	49	34	47
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

22	12	14	
Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Equity and Inclusion	



NIGERIA

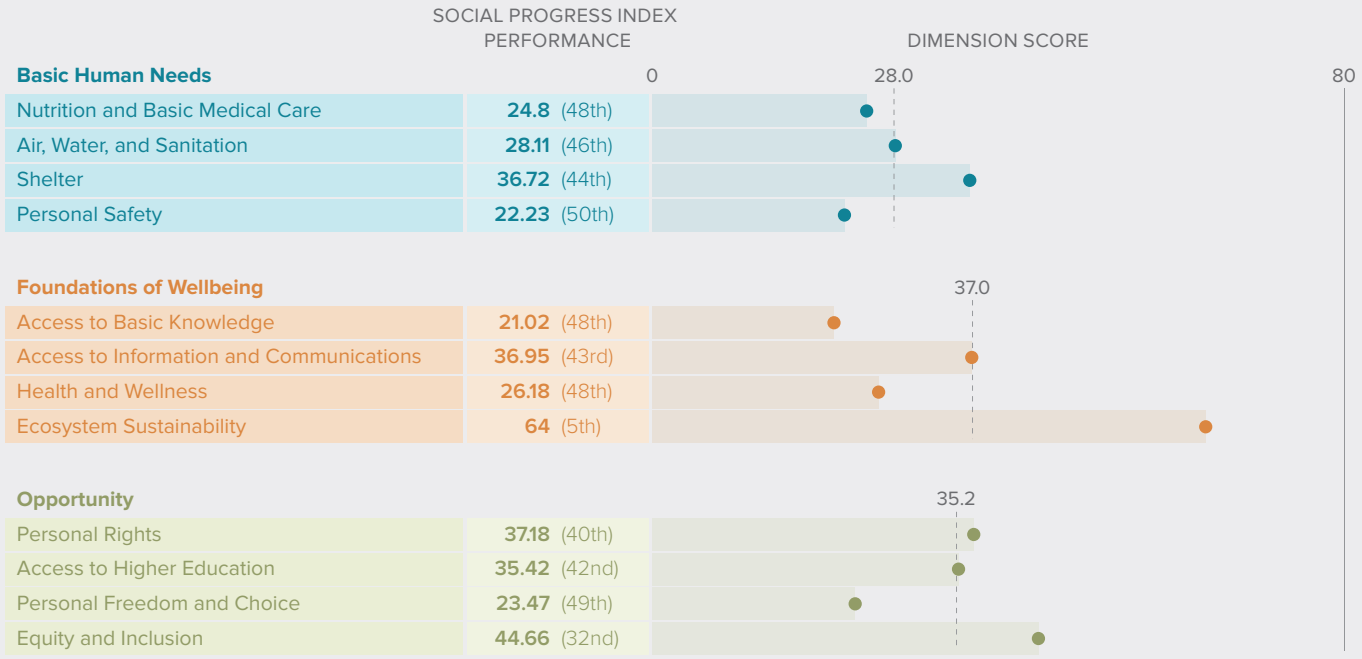
POPULATION 162,470,737

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 2,533

49	48	48	49
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

44	5	32	
Shelter	Ecosystem Sustainability	Equity and Inclusion	



PARAGUAY

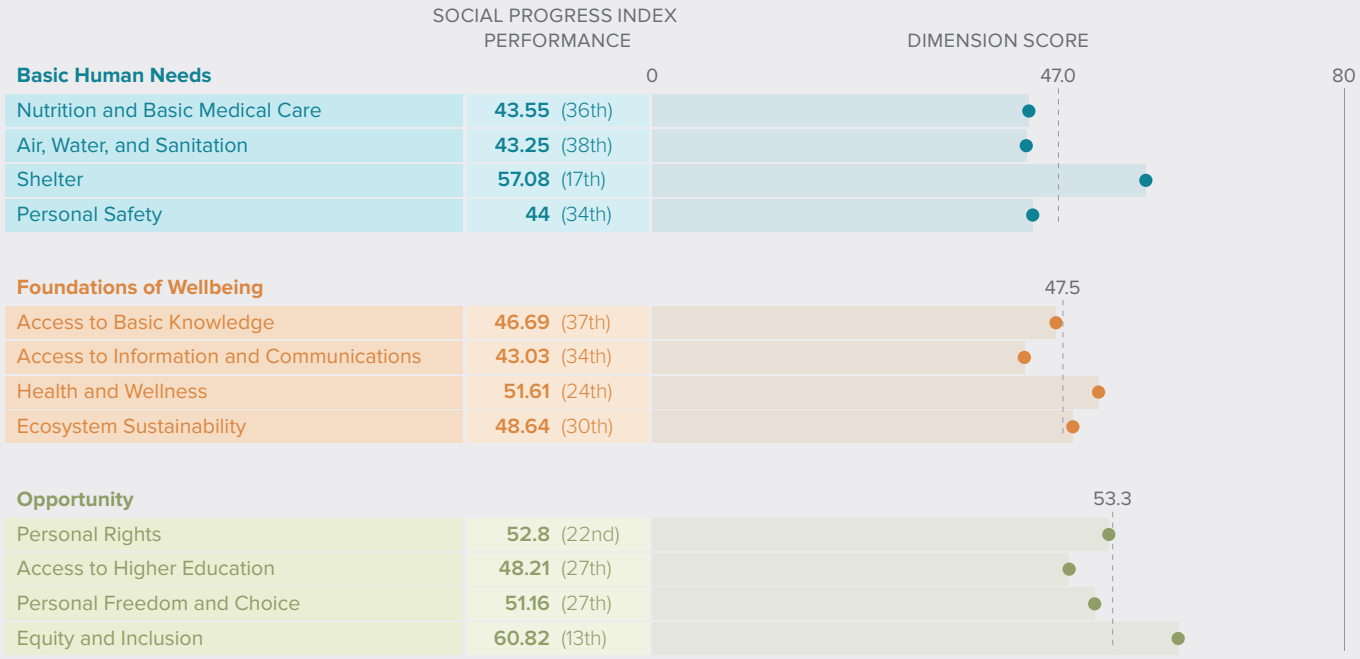
POPULATION 6,568,290

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 5,501

32	32	19	27
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

17	24	13
Shelter	Health and Wellness	Equity and Inclusion



PERU

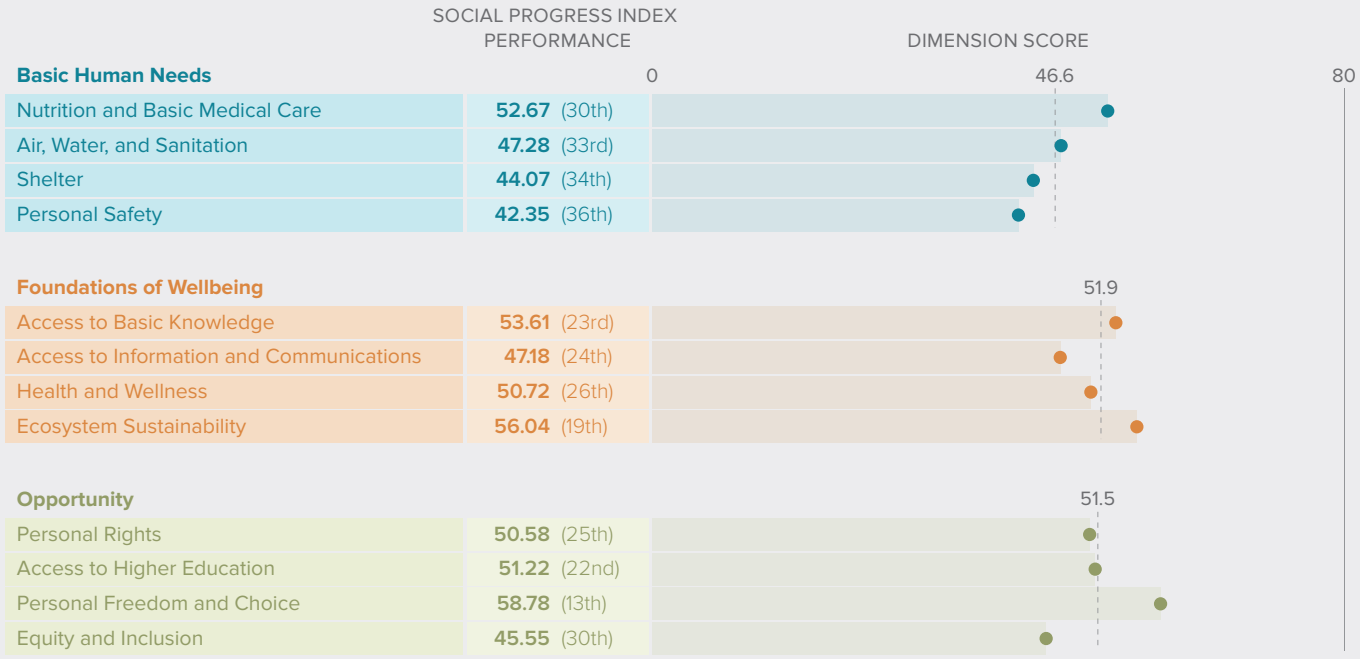
POPULATION 29,399,817

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 10,234

33	19	22	24
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

30	19	13
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Freedom and Choice



PHILIPPINES

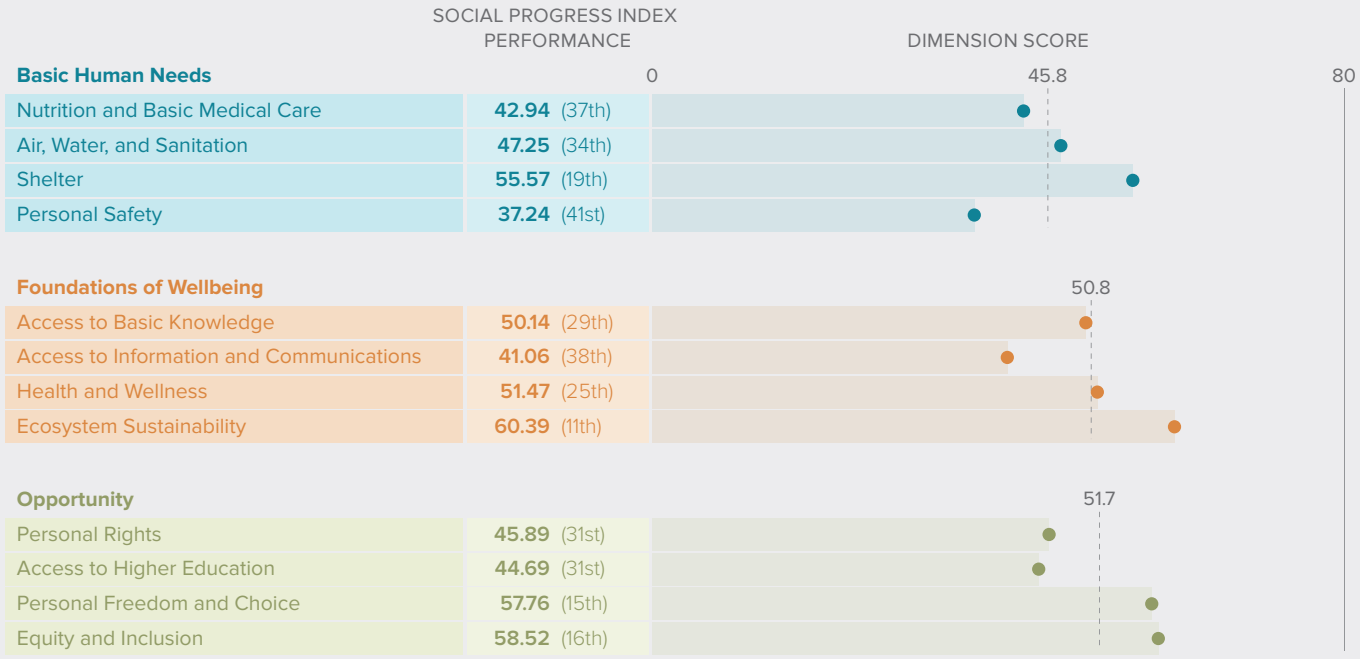
POPULATION 94,852,030

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 4,119

36	24	21	26
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

19	11	15	
Shelter	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Freedom and Choice	



POLAND

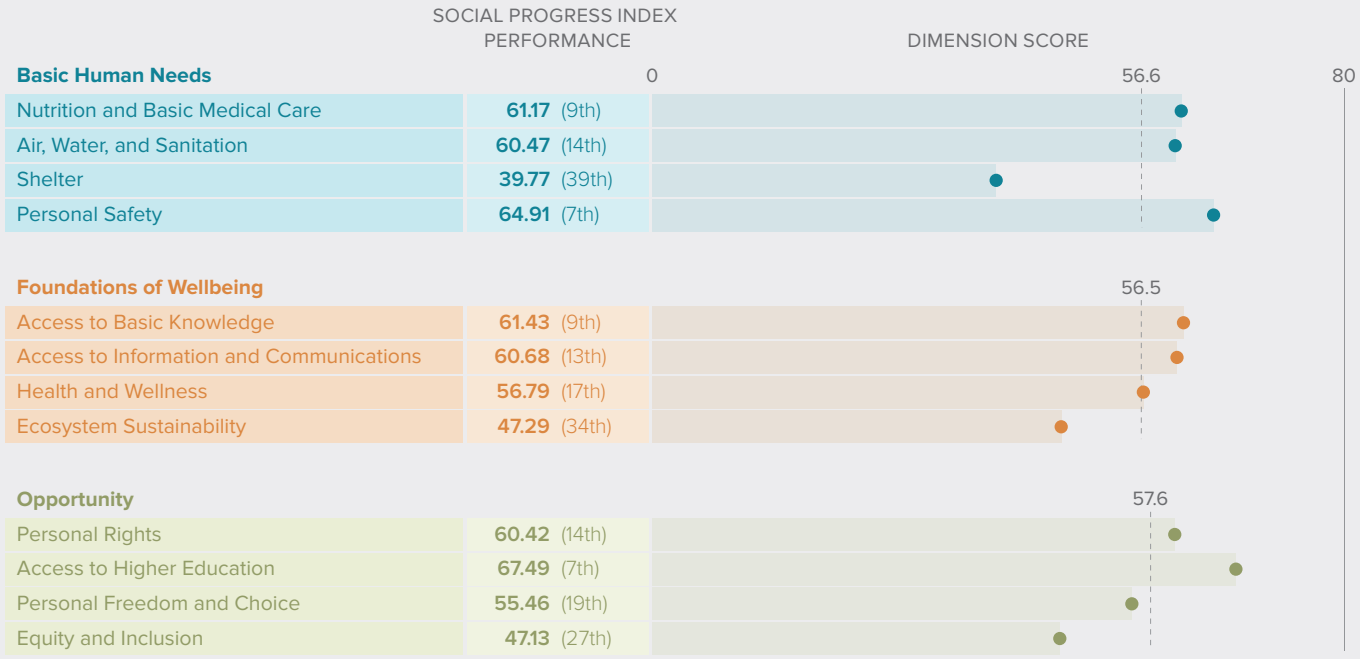
POPULATION 38,216,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 21,261

16	10	14	13
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

7	9	7	
Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Higher Education	



RUSSIAN FEDERATION

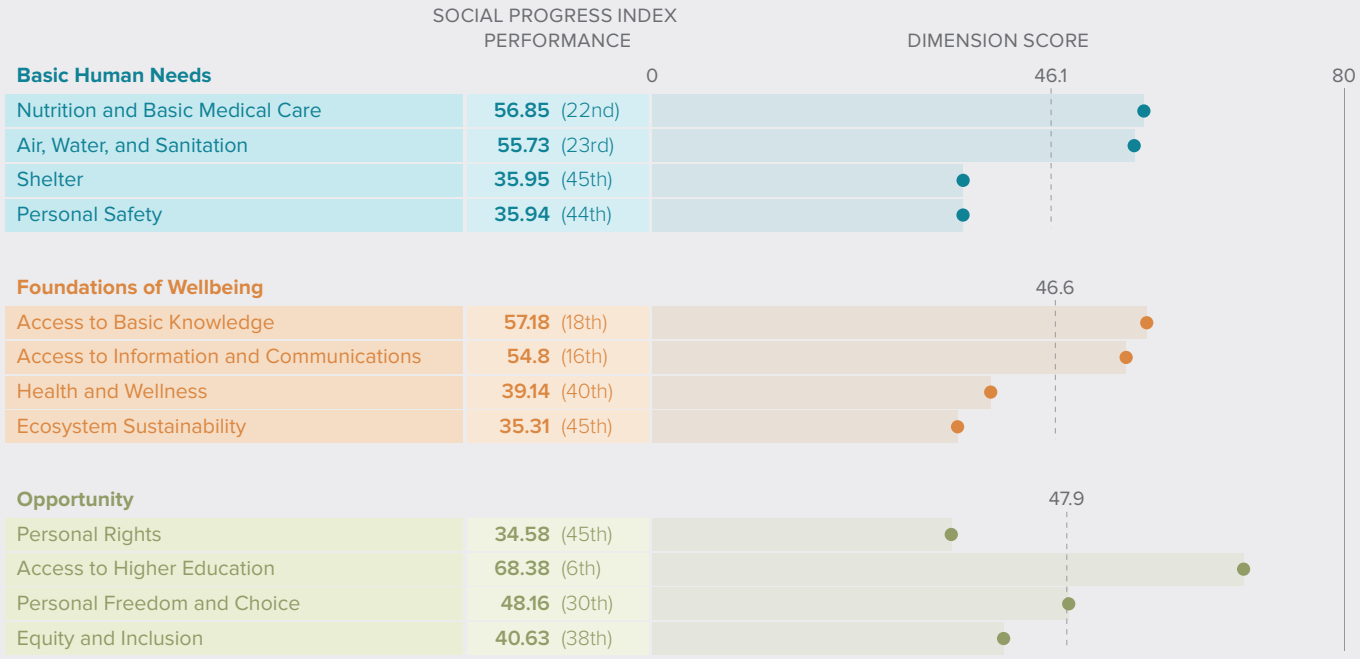
POPULATION 141,930,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 21,246

35	35	27	33
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

22	16	6
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Access to Information and Communications	Access to Higher Education



RWANDA

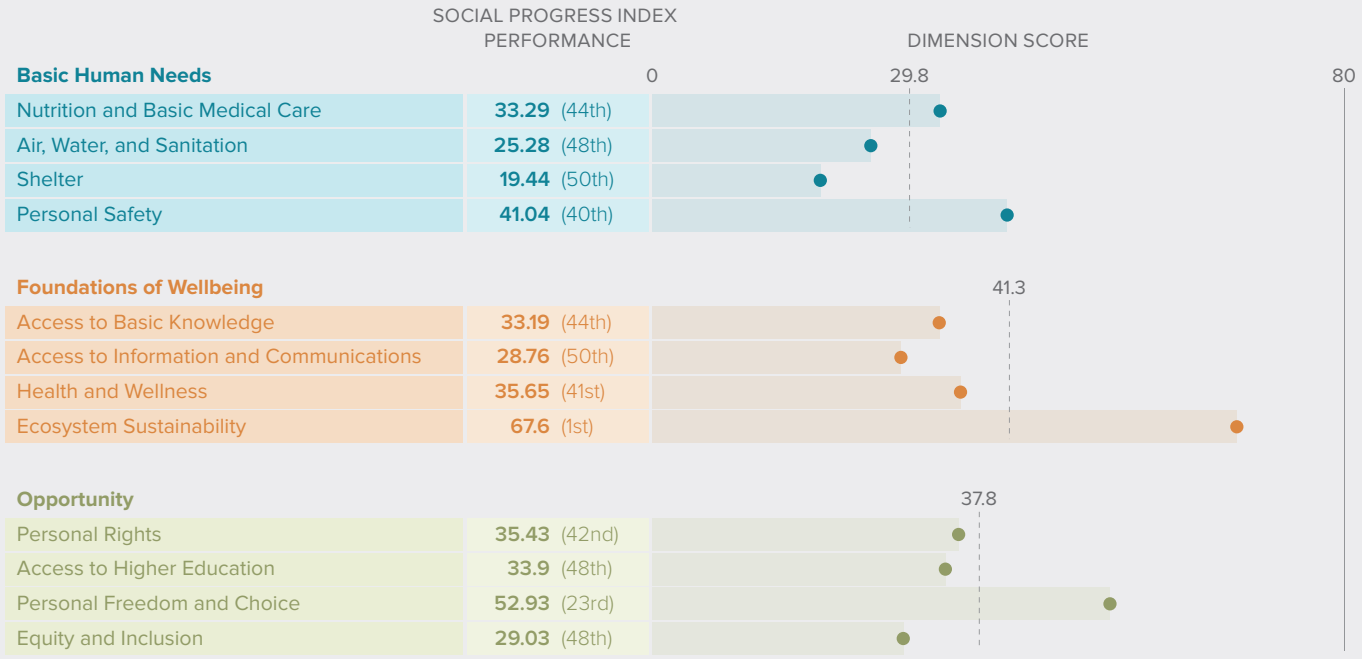
POPULATION 10,942,950

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 1,282

48	45	44	46
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

40	1	23	
Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Freedom and Choice	



SENEGAL

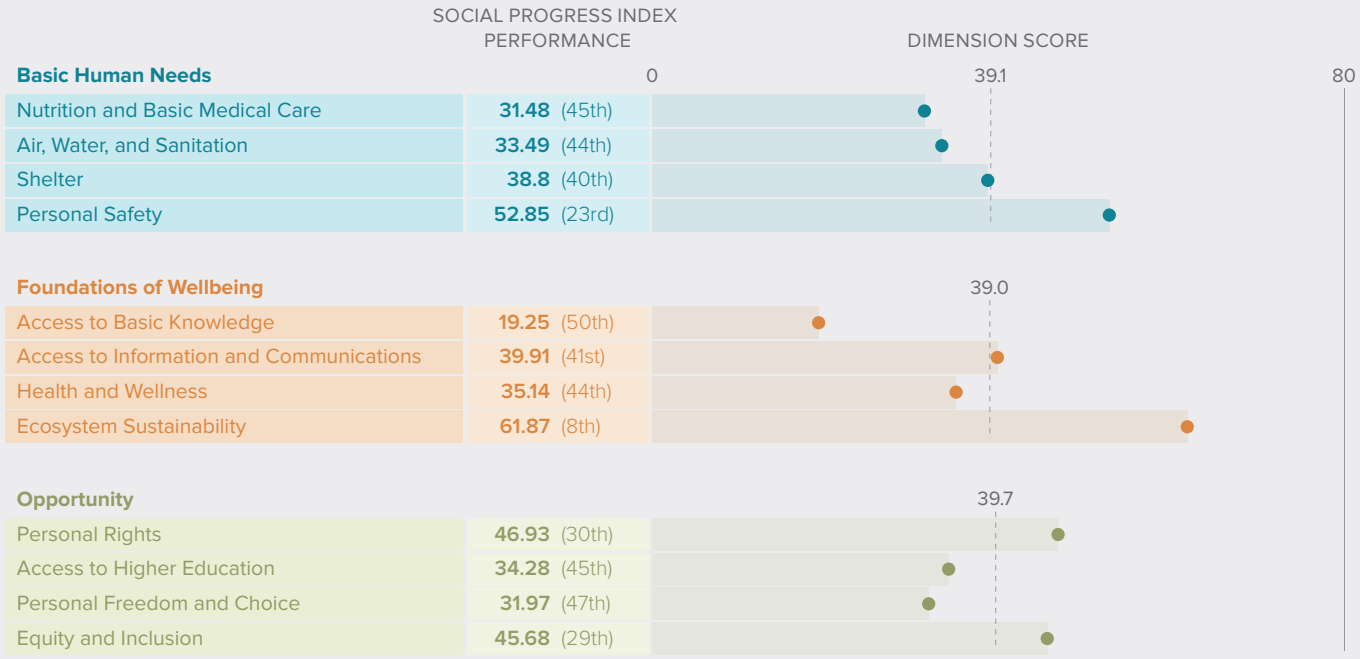
POPULATION 12,767,556

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 1,967

Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index
44	47	41	44

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Equity and Inclusion
23	8	29



SOUTH AFRICA

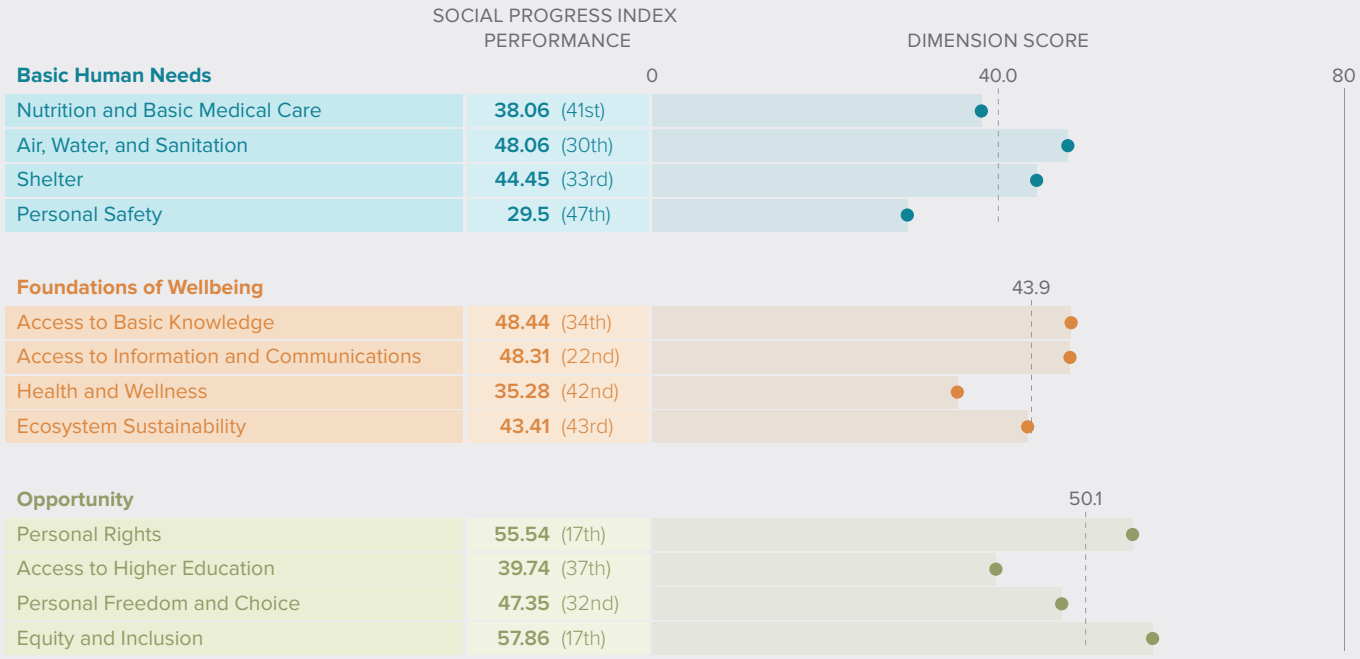
POPULATION 50,586,757

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 10,960

42	41	24	39
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

30	22	17	
Air, Water and Sanitation	Access to Information and Communications	Personal Rights Equity and Inclusion	



SPAIN

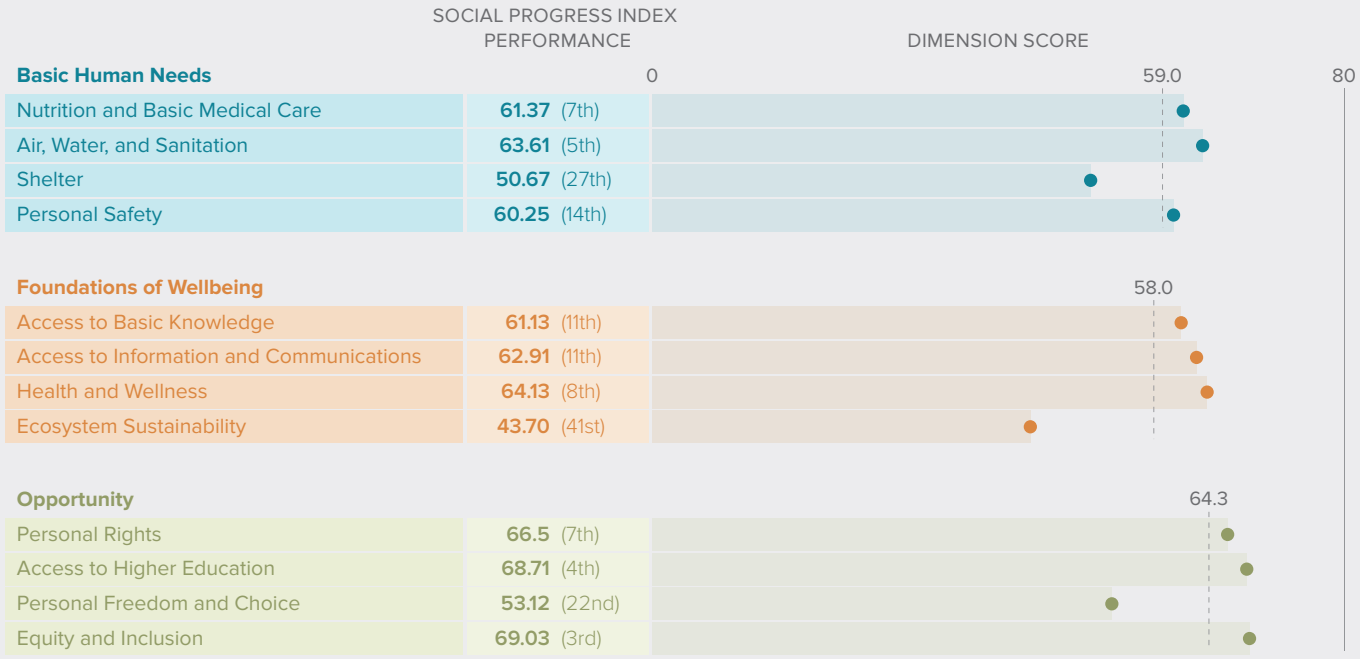
POPULATION 46,235,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 32,045

12	9	6	10
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

5	8	3	
Air, Water and Sanitation	Health and Wellness	Equity and Inclusion	



SRI LANKA

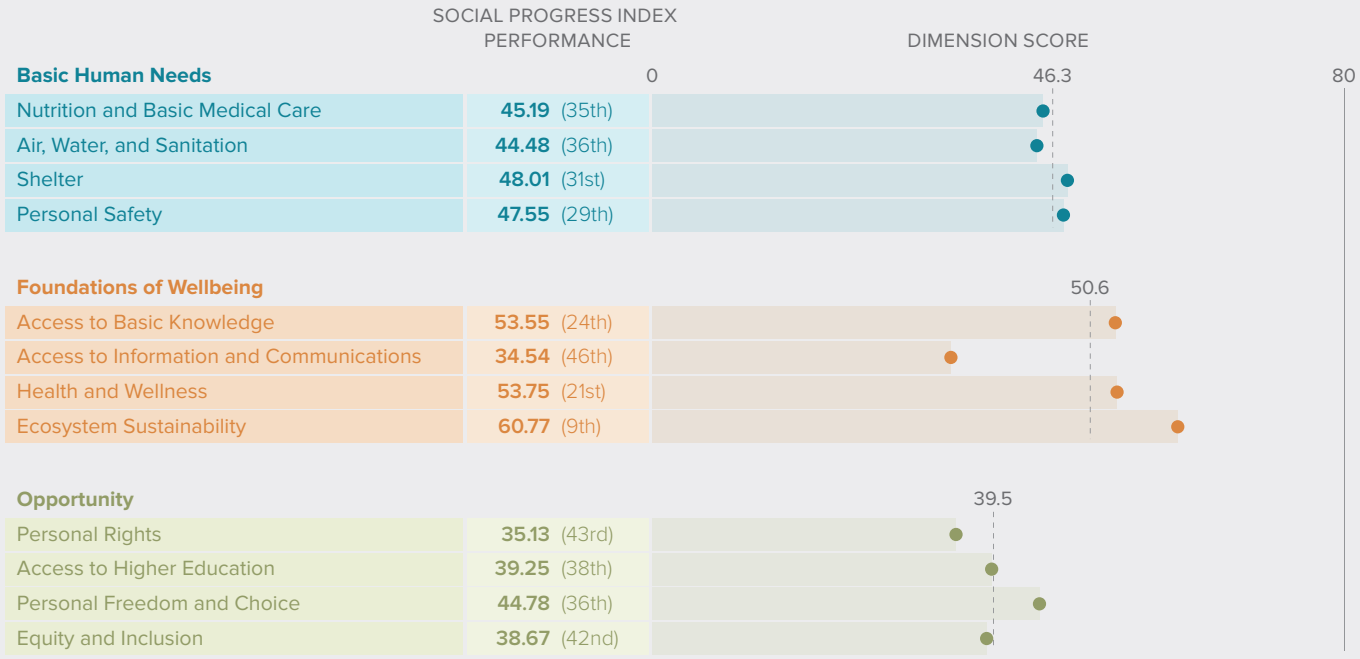
POPULATION 20,869,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 5,582

34	26	42	36
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

29	9	36	
Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Freedom and Choice	



SWEDEN

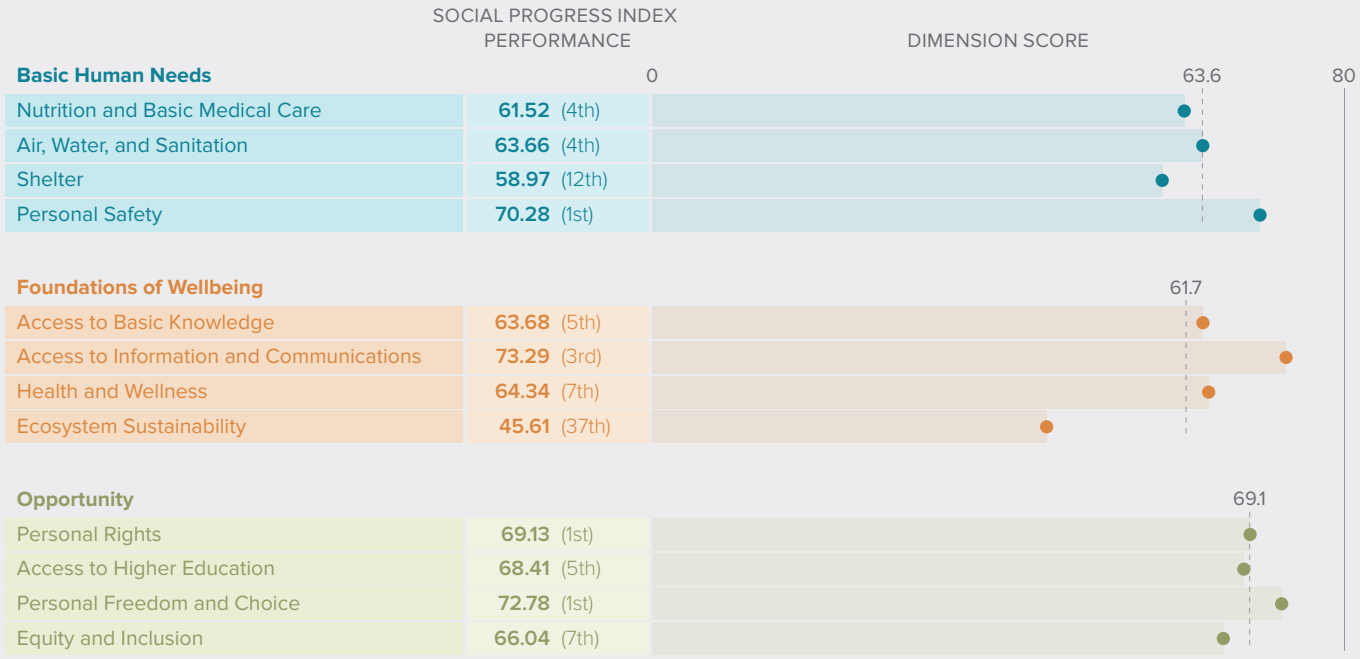
POPULATION 9,453,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 41,467

5	3	2	1
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

1	3	1	
Personal Safety	Access to Information and Communications	Personal Rights Personal Freedom and Choice	



SWITZERLAND

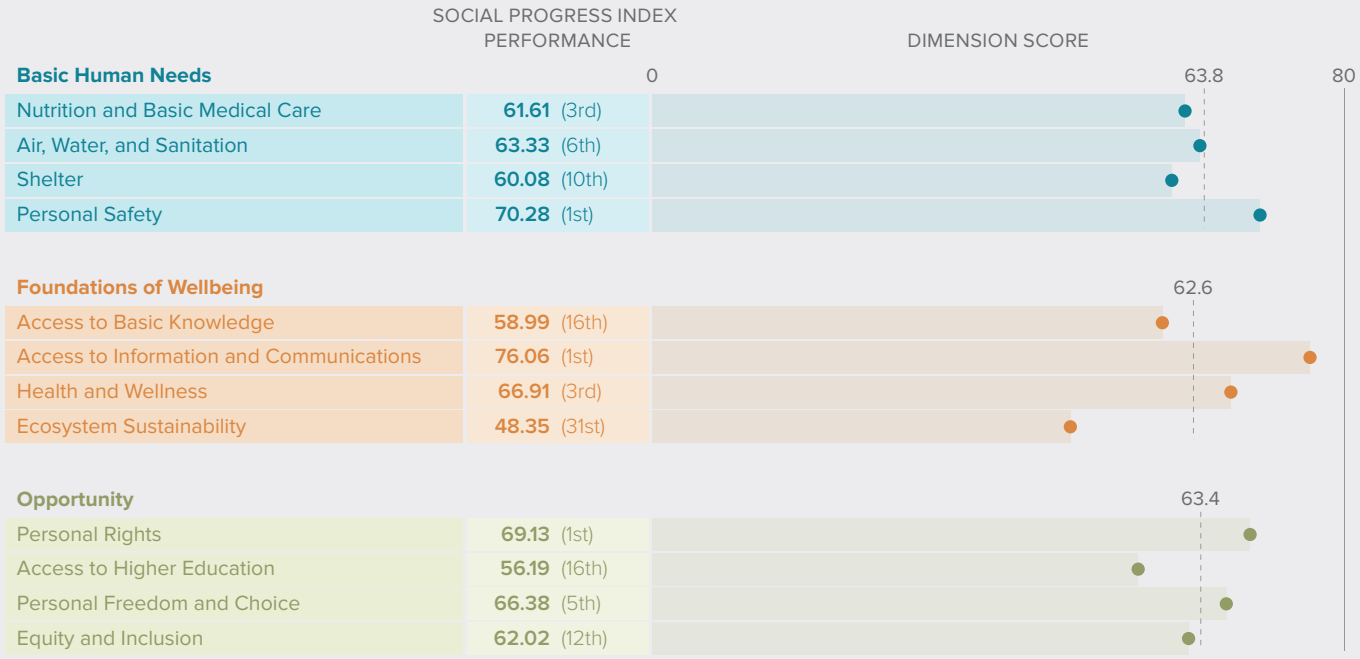
POPULATION 7,907,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 51,262

4	1	7	3
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

1	1	1
Personal Safety	Access to Information and Communications	Personal Rights



THAILAND

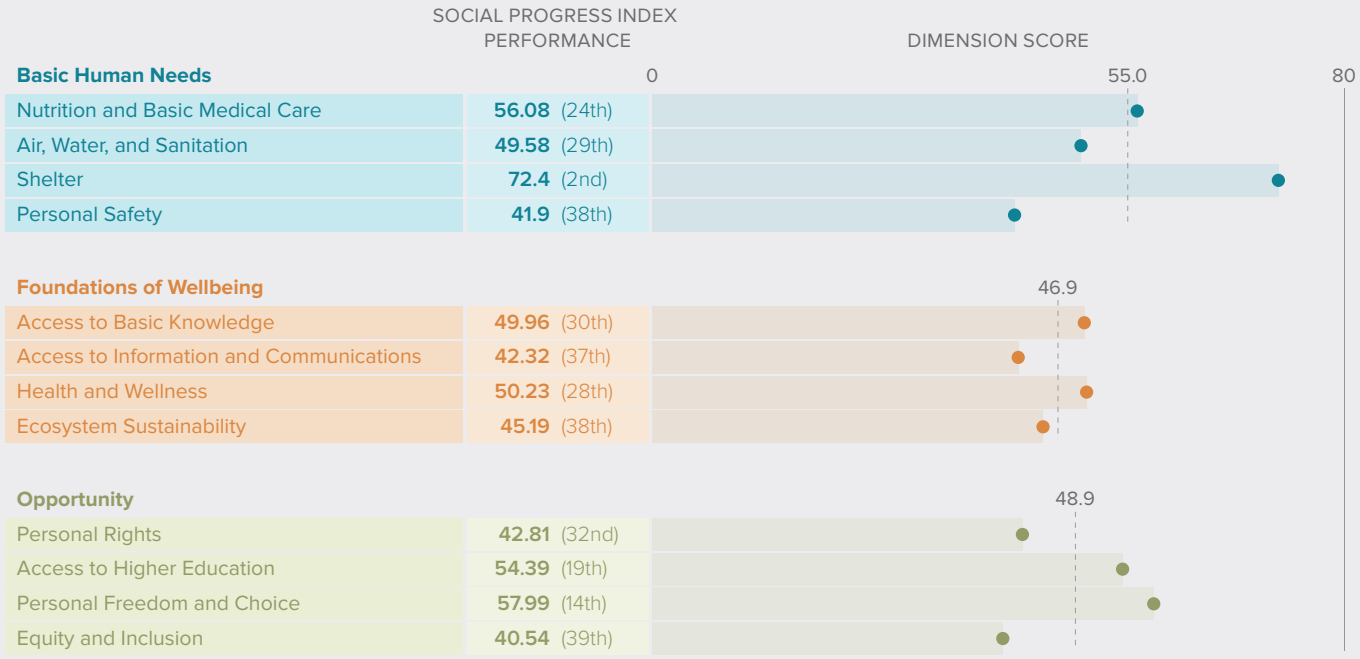
POPULATION 69,518,555

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 8,646

18	33	26	23
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

2	28	14	
Shelter	Health and Wellness	Personal Freedom and Choice	



TUNISIA

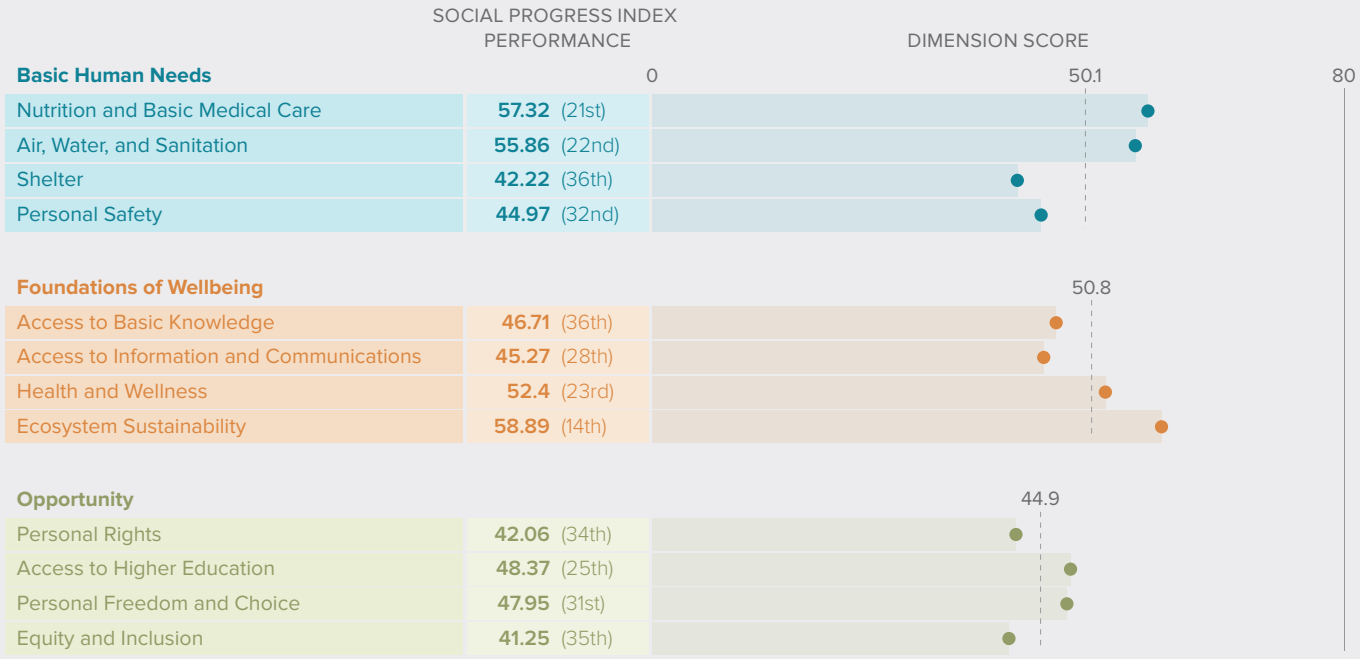
POPULATION 10,673,800

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 9,351

26	22	31	28
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

21	14	25	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Ecosystem Sustainability	Access to Higher Education	



TURKEY

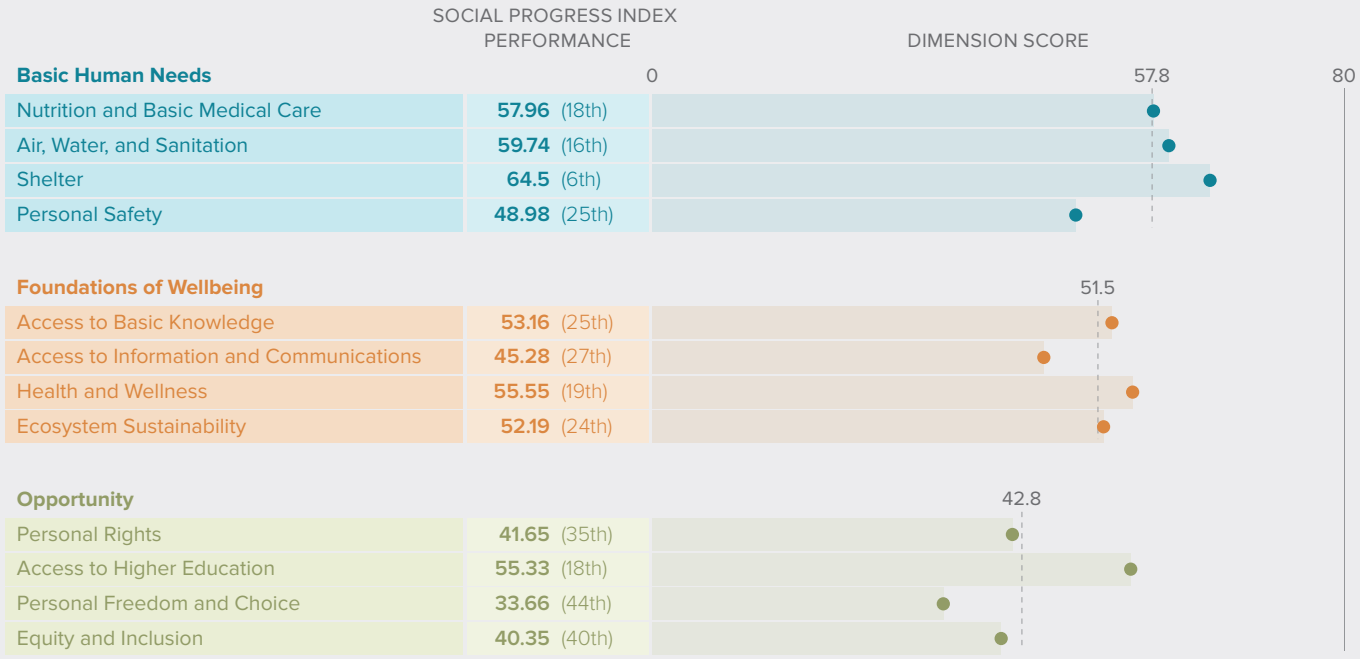
POPULATION 73,639,596

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 17,110

14	21	33	20
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

6	19	18	
Shelter	Health and Wellness	Access to Higher Education	



UGANDA

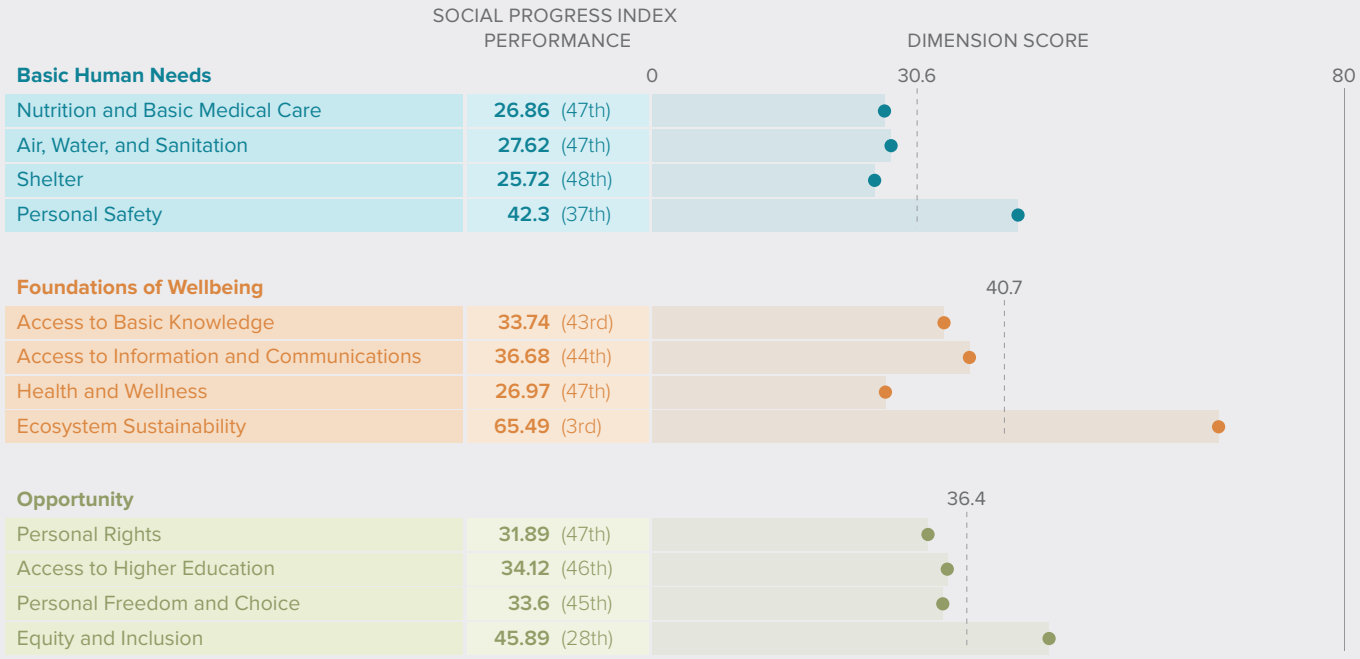
POPULATION 34,509,205

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 1,345

Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index
46	46	46	48

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Equity and Inclusion
37	3	28



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

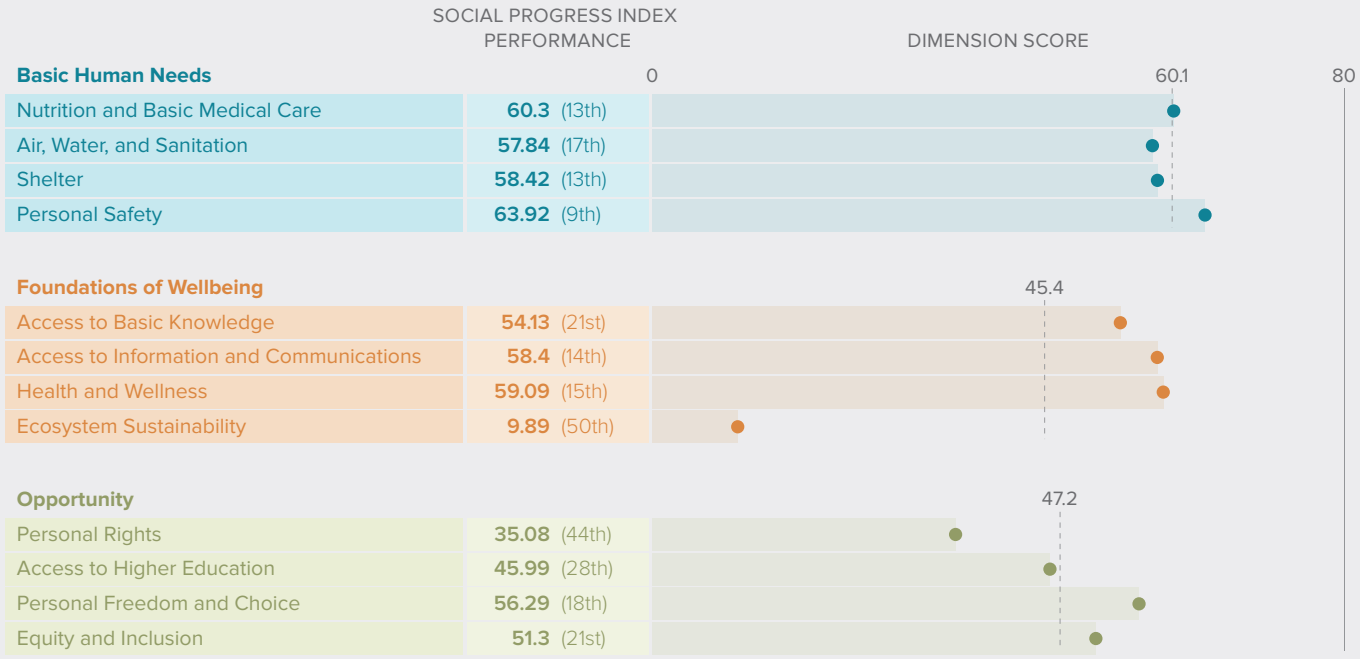
POPULATION 7,890,924

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 47,893

11	37	30	19
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

9	14	18	
Personal Safety	Access to Information and Communications	Personal Freedom and Choice	



UNITED KINGDOM

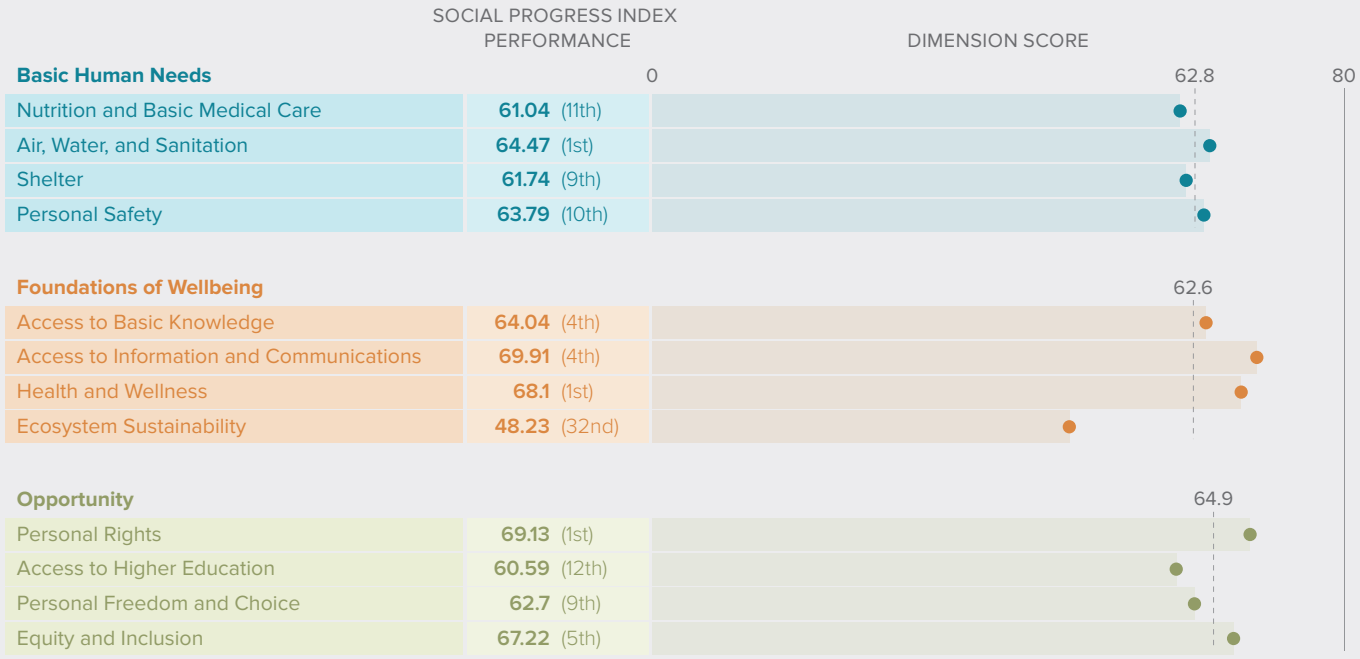
POPULATION 62,641,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 35,657

6	2	5	2
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

1	1	1	
Air, Water and Sanitation	Health and Wellness	Personal Rights	



UNITED STATES

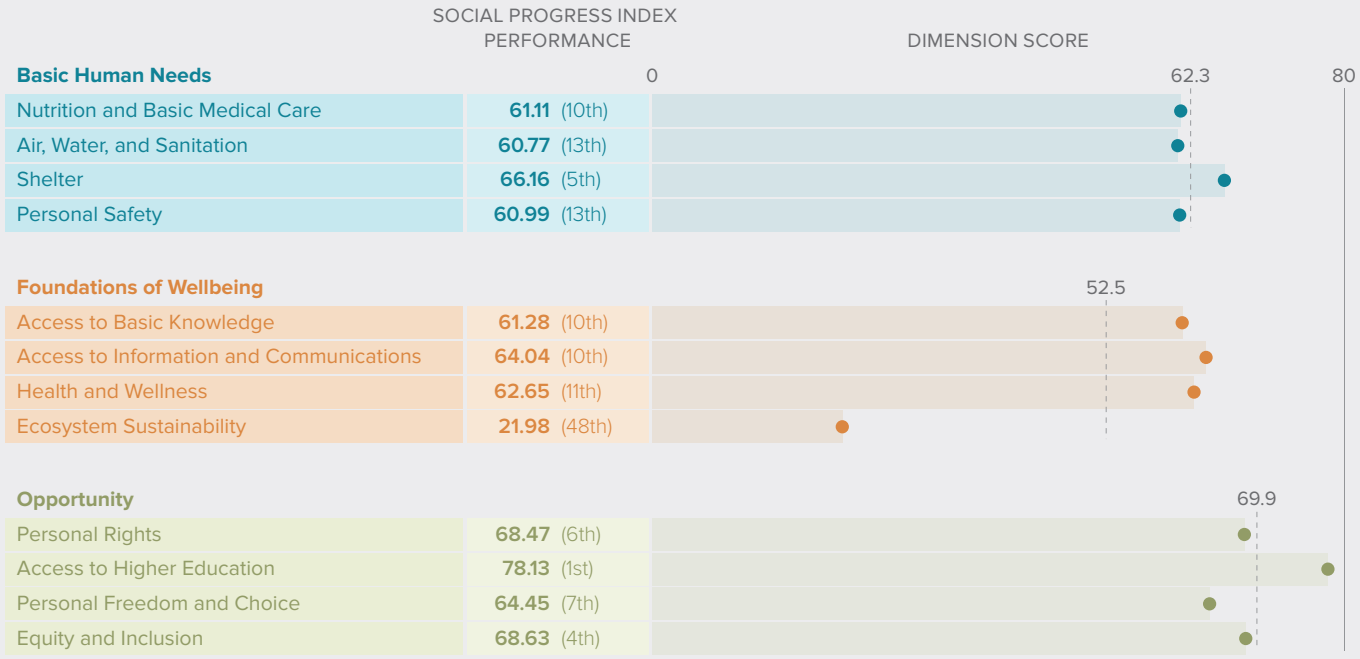
POPULATION 311,591,917

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 48,112

7	16	1	6
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

5	10	1
Shelter	Access to Information and Communications Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Higher Education



VIETNAM

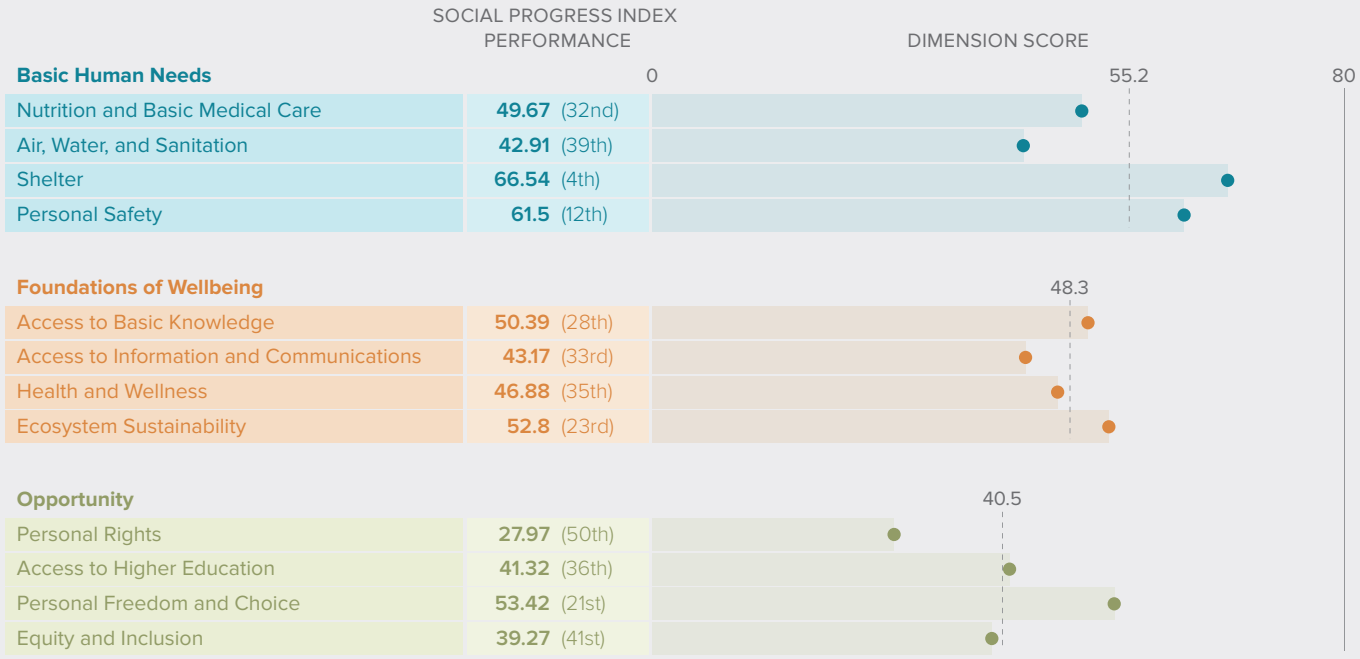
POPULATION 87,840,000

PPP GDP PER CAPITA (2011) 3,412

17	30	39	30
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Social Progress Index

BEST PERFORMING COMPONENT IN THIS DIMENSION

4	23	21	
Shelter	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Freedom and Choice	



DATA TABLES

DATA TABLE 1 / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX – COUNTRIES RANK

COUNTRIES	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Sweden	64.81 (1st)	63.61 (5th)	61.73 (3rd)	69.09 (2nd)
United Kingdom	63.41 (2nd)	62.76 (6th)	62.57 (2nd)	64.91 (5th)
Switzerland	63.28 (3rd)	63.83 (4th)	62.58 (1st)	63.43 (7th)
Canada	62.63 (4th)	63.85 (3rd)	55.74 (11th)	68.3 (4th)
Germany	62.47 (5th)	64.76 (2nd)	61.42 (4th)	61.24 (10th)
United States	61.56 (6th)	62.26 (7th)	52.49 (16th)	69.92 (1st)
Australia	61.26 (7th)	60.67 (10th)	54.44 (15th)	68.67 (3rd)
Japan	61.01 (8th)	66.04 (1st)	59.51 (6th)	57.49 (15th)
France	60.7 (9th)	61.04 (9th)	59.97 (5th)	61.08 (11th)
Spain	60.43 (10th)	58.98 (12th)	57.97 (9th)	64.34 (6th)
Republic of Korea	59.86 (11th)	62.16 (8th)	58.84 (8th)	58.57 (12th)
Costa Rica	57.36 (12th)	54.75 (19th)	54.9 (13th)	62.43 (8th)
Poland	56.92 (13th)	56.58 (16th)	56.55 (10th)	57.63 (14th)
Chile	56.6 (14th)	56.61 (15th)	54.89 (14th)	58.31 (13th)
Argentina	56.32 (15th)	51.84 (24th)	55.7 (12th)	61.41 (9th)
Israel	54.79 (16th)	54.19 (20th)	59.16 (7th)	51.03 (23rd)
Bulgaria	54.08 (17th)	58.4 (13th)	51.93 (18th)	51.9 (20th)
Brazil	52.27 (18th)	48.24 (30th)	51.6 (20th)	56.95 (16th)
United Arab Emirates	50.89 (19th)	60.12 (11th)	45.38 (37th)	47.16 (30th)
Turkey	50.69 (20th)	57.8 (14th)	51.54 (21st)	42.75 (33rd)
Colombia	50.52 (21st)	45.43 (38th)	50.51 (27th)	55.63 (17th)
Dominican Republic	50.52 (21st)	48.2 (31st)	49.8 (28th)	53.55 (18th)
Thailand	50.28 (23rd)	54.99 (18th)	46.92 (33rd)	48.93 (26th)
Peru	50 (24th)	46.59 (33rd)	51.89 (19th)	51.53 (22nd)
Mexico	49.73 (25th)	49.33 (29th)	50.79 (23rd)	49.08 (25th)
Philippines	49.41 (26th)	45.75 (36th)	50.76 (24th)	51.72 (21st)
Paraguay	49.24 (27th)	46.97 (32nd)	47.49 (32nd)	53.25 (19th)
Tunisia	48.61 (28th)	50.09 (26th)	50.81 (22nd)	44.91 (31st)
Georgia	48.56 (29th)	53 (21st)	52.09 (17th)	40.58 (38th)
Vietnam	47.99 (30th)	55.16 (17th)	48.31 (30th)	40.5 (39th)
Jordan	47.97 (31st)	52.12 (23rd)	50.76 (24th)	41.04 (36th)
China	47.92 (32nd)	52.95 (22nd)	48.21 (31st)	42.59 (35th)
Russian Federation	46.89 (33rd)	46.12 (35th)	46.61 (35th)	47.94 (27th)
Kazakhstan	46.85 (34th)	50.76 (25th)	42.55 (43rd)	47.23 (29th)
Botswana	45.61 (35th)	44.14 (39th)	44.93 (39th)	47.76 (28th)
Sri Lanka	45.47 (36th)	46.31 (34th)	50.65 (26th)	39.46 (42nd)
Morocco	45.27 (37th)	49.96 (27th)	45.58 (36th)	40.27 (40th)
Indonesia	45.24 (38th)	45.52 (37th)	49.3 (29th)	40.89 (37th)
South Africa	44.67 (39th)	40.02 (42nd)	43.86 (41st)	50.12 (24th)
Egypt	43.94 (40th)	49.88 (28th)	46.86 (34th)	35.09 (49th)
Ghana	42.69 (41st)	40.83 (40th)	43.88 (40th)	43.36 (32nd)
Bangladesh	39.59 (42nd)	39.6 (43rd)	43.32 (42nd)	35.84 (47th)
India	39.51 (43rd)	40.24 (41st)	41.6 (44th)	36.67 (45th)
Senegal	39.3 (44th)	39.15 (44th)	39.04 (47th)	39.72 (41st)
Kenya	38.98 (45th)	32.91 (45th)	45.32 (38th)	38.72 (43rd)
Rwanda	36.29 (46th)	29.76 (48th)	41.3 (45th)	37.82 (44th)
Mozambique	36.2 (47th)	30.46 (47th)	35.52 (49th)	42.62 (34th)
Uganda	35.91 (48th)	30.63 (46th)	40.72 (46th)	36.38 (46th)
Nigeria	33.39 (49th)	27.96 (49th)	37.04 (48th)	35.19 (48th)
Ethiopia	32.13 (50th)	26.69 (50th)	34.66 (50th)	35.04 (50th)

DATA TABLE 2 / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX – COUNTRIES ALPHABETICAL

COUNTRIES	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Argentina	56.32 (15th)	51.84 (24th)	55.7 (12th)	61.41 (9th)
Australia	61.26 (7th)	60.67 (10th)	54.44 (15th)	68.67 (3rd)
Bangladesh	39.59 (42nd)	39.6 (43rd)	43.32 (42nd)	35.84 (47th)
Botswana	45.61 (35th)	44.14 (39th)	44.93 (39th)	47.76 (28th)
Brazil	52.27 (18th)	48.24 (30th)	51.6 (20th)	56.95 (16th)
Bulgaria	54.08 (17th)	58.4 (13th)	51.93 (18th)	51.9 (20th)
Canada	62.63 (4th)	63.85 (3rd)	55.74 (11th)	68.3 (4th)
Chile	56.6 (14th)	56.61 (15th)	54.89 (14th)	58.31 (13th)
China	47.92 (32nd)	52.95 (22nd)	48.21 (31st)	42.59 (35th)
Colombia	50.52 (21st)	45.43 (38th)	50.51 (27th)	55.63 (17th)
Costa Rica	57.36 (12th)	54.75 (19th)	54.9 (13th)	62.43 (8th)
Dominican Republic	50.52 (21st)	48.2 (31st)	49.8 (28th)	53.55 (18th)
Egypt	43.94 (40th)	49.88 (28th)	46.86 (34th)	35.09 (49th)
Ethiopia	32.13 (50th)	26.69 (50th)	34.66 (50th)	35.04 (50th)
France	60.7 (9th)	61.04 (9th)	59.97 (5th)	61.08 (11th)
Georgia	48.56 (29th)	53 (21st)	52.09 (17th)	40.58 (38th)
Germany	62.47 (5th)	64.76 (2nd)	61.42 (4th)	61.24 (10th)
Ghana	42.69 (41st)	40.83 (40th)	43.88 (40th)	43.36 (32nd)
India	39.51 (43rd)	40.24 (41st)	41.6 (44th)	36.67 (45th)
Indonesia	45.24 (38th)	45.52 (37th)	49.3 (29th)	40.89 (37th)
Israel	54.79 (16th)	54.19 (20th)	59.16 (7th)	51.03 (23rd)
Japan	61.01 (8th)	66.04 (1st)	59.51 (6th)	57.49 (15th)
Jordan	47.97 (31st)	52.12 (23rd)	50.76 (24th)	41.04 (36th)
Kazakhstan	46.85 (34th)	50.76 (25th)	42.55 (43rd)	47.23 (29th)
Kenya	38.98 (45th)	32.91 (45th)	45.32 (38th)	38.72 (43rd)
Republic of Korea	59.86 (11th)	62.16 (8th)	58.84 (8th)	58.57 (12th)
Mexico	49.73 (25th)	49.33 (29th)	50.79 (23rd)	49.08 (25th)
Morocco	45.27 (37th)	49.96 (27th)	45.58 (36th)	40.27 (40th)
Mozambique	36.2 (47th)	30.46 (47th)	35.52 (49th)	42.62 (34th)
Nigeria	33.39 (49th)	27.96 (49th)	37.04 (48th)	35.19 (48th)
Paraguay	49.24 (27th)	46.97 (32nd)	47.49 (32nd)	53.25 (19th)
Peru	50 (24th)	46.59 (33rd)	51.89 (19th)	51.53 (22nd)
Philippines	49.41 (26th)	45.75 (36th)	50.76 (24th)	51.72 (21st)
Poland	56.92 (13th)	56.58 (16th)	56.55 (10th)	57.63 (14th)
Russian Federation	46.89 (33rd)	46.12 (35th)	46.61 (35th)	47.94 (27th)
Rwanda	36.29 (46th)	29.76 (48th)	41.3 (45th)	37.82 (44th)
Senegal	39.3 (44th)	39.15 (44th)	39.04 (47th)	39.72 (41st)
South Africa	44.67 (39th)	40.02 (42nd)	43.86 (41st)	50.12 (24th)
Spain	60.43 (10th)	58.98 (12th)	57.97 (9th)	64.34 (6th)
Sri Lanka	45.47 (36th)	46.31 (34th)	50.65 (26th)	39.46 (42nd)
Sweden	64.81 (1st)	63.61 (5th)	61.73 (3rd)	69.09 (2nd)
Switzerland	63.28 (3rd)	63.83 (4th)	62.58 (1st)	63.43 (7th)
Thailand	50.28 (23rd)	54.99 (18th)	46.92 (33rd)	48.93 (26th)
Tunisia	48.61 (28th)	50.09 (26th)	50.81 (22nd)	44.91 (31st)
Turkey	50.69 (20th)	57.8 (14th)	51.54 (21st)	42.75 (33rd)
Uganda	35.91 (48th)	30.63 (46th)	40.72 (46th)	36.38 (46th)
United Arab Emirates	50.89 (19th)	60.12 (11th)	45.38 (37th)	47.16 (30th)
United Kingdom	63.41 (2nd)	62.76 (6th)	62.57 (2nd)	64.91 (5th)
United States	61.56 (6th)	62.26 (7th)	52.49 (16th)	69.92 (1st)
Vietnam	47.99 (30th)	55.16 (17th)	48.31 (30th)	40.5 (39th)

DATA TABLE 3 / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX – BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

COUNTRIES	Basic Human Needs	Social Progress Index	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Japan	66.04 (1st)	61.01 (8th)	59.51 (6th)	57.49 (15th)
Germany	64.76 (2nd)	62.47 (5th)	61.42 (4th)	61.24 (10th)
Canada	63.85 (3rd)	62.63 (4th)	55.74 (11th)	68.3 (4th)
Switzerland	63.83 (4th)	63.28 (3rd)	62.58 (1st)	63.43 (7th)
Sweden	63.61 (5th)	64.81 (1st)	61.73 (3rd)	69.09 (2nd)
United Kingdom	62.76 (6th)	63.41 (2nd)	62.57 (2nd)	64.91 (5th)
United States	62.26 (7th)	61.56 (6th)	52.49 (16th)	69.92 (1st)
Republic of Korea	62.16 (8th)	59.86 (11th)	58.84 (8th)	58.57 (12th)
France	61.04 (9th)	60.7 (9th)	59.97 (5th)	61.08 (11th)
Australia	60.67 (10th)	61.26 (7th)	54.44 (15th)	68.67 (3rd)
United Arab Emirates	60.12 (11th)	50.89 (19th)	45.38 (37th)	47.16 (30th)
Spain	58.98 (12th)	60.43 (10th)	57.97 (9th)	64.34 (6th)
Bulgaria	58.4 (13th)	54.08 (17th)	51.93 (18th)	51.9 (20th)
Turkey	57.8 (14th)	50.69 (20th)	51.54 (21st)	42.75 (33rd)
Chile	56.61 (15th)	56.6 (14th)	54.89 (14th)	58.31 (13th)
Poland	56.58 (16th)	56.92 (13th)	56.55 (10th)	57.63 (14th)
Vietnam	55.16 (17th)	47.99 (30th)	48.31 (30th)	40.5 (39th)
Thailand	54.99 (18th)	50.28 (23rd)	46.92 (33rd)	48.93 (26th)
Costa Rica	54.75 (19th)	57.36 (12th)	54.9 (13th)	62.43 (8th)
Israel	54.19 (20th)	54.79 (16th)	59.16 (7th)	51.03 (23rd)
Georgia	53 (21st)	48.56 (29th)	52.09 (17th)	40.58 (38th)
China	52.95 (22nd)	47.92 (32nd)	48.21 (31st)	42.59 (35th)
Jordan	52.12 (23rd)	47.97 (31st)	50.76 (24th)	41.04 (36th)
Argentina	51.84 (24th)	56.32 (15th)	55.7 (12th)	61.41 (9th)
Kazakhstan	50.76 (25th)	46.85 (34th)	42.55 (43rd)	47.23 (29th)
Tunisia	50.09 (26th)	48.61 (28th)	50.81 (22nd)	44.91 (31st)
Morocco	49.96 (27th)	45.27 (37th)	45.58 (36th)	40.27 (40th)
Egypt	49.88 (28th)	43.94 (40th)	46.86 (34th)	35.09 (49th)
Mexico	49.33 (29th)	49.73 (25th)	50.79 (23rd)	49.08 (25th)
Brazil	48.24 (30th)	52.27 (18th)	51.6 (20th)	56.95 (16th)
Dominican Republic	48.2 (31st)	50.52 (21st)	49.8 (28th)	53.55 (18th)
Paraguay	46.97 (32nd)	49.24 (27th)	47.49 (32nd)	53.25 (19th)
Peru	46.59 (33rd)	50 (24th)	51.89 (19th)	51.53 (22nd)
Sri Lanka	46.31 (34th)	45.47 (36th)	50.65 (26th)	39.46 (42nd)
Russian Federation	46.12 (35th)	46.89 (33rd)	46.61 (35th)	47.94 (27th)
Philippines	45.75 (36th)	49.41 (26th)	50.76 (24th)	51.72 (21st)
Indonesia	45.52 (37th)	45.24 (38th)	49.3 (29th)	40.89 (37th)
Colombia	45.43 (38th)	50.52 (21st)	50.51 (27th)	55.63 (17th)
Botswana	44.14 (39th)	45.61 (35th)	44.93 (39th)	47.76 (28th)
Ghana	40.83 (40th)	42.69 (41st)	43.88 (40th)	43.36 (32nd)
India	40.24 (41st)	39.51 (43rd)	41.6 (44th)	36.67 (45th)
South Africa	40.02 (42nd)	44.67 (39th)	43.86 (41st)	50.12 (24th)
Bangladesh	39.6 (43rd)	39.59 (42nd)	43.32 (42nd)	35.84 (47th)
Senegal	39.15 (44th)	39.3 (44th)	39.04 (47th)	39.72 (41st)
Kenya	32.91 (45th)	38.98 (45th)	45.32 (38th)	38.72 (43rd)
Uganda	30.63 (46th)	35.91 (48th)	40.72 (46th)	36.38 (46th)
Mozambique	30.46 (47th)	36.2 (47th)	35.52 (49th)	42.62 (34th)
Rwanda	29.76 (48th)	36.29 (46th)	41.3 (45th)	37.82 (44th)
Nigeria	27.96 (49th)	33.39 (49th)	37.04 (48th)	35.19 (48th)
Ethiopia	26.69 (50th)	32.13 (50th)	34.66 (50th)	35.04 (50th)

DATA TABLE 4 / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX – FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

COUNTRIES	Foundations of Wellbeing	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Opportunity
Switzerland	62.58 (1st)	63.28 (3rd)	63.83 (4th)	63.43 (7th)
United Kingdom	62.57 (2nd)	63.41 (2nd)	62.76 (6th)	64.91 (5th)
Sweden	61.73 (3rd)	64.81 (1st)	63.61 (5th)	69.09 (2nd)
Germany	61.42 (4th)	62.47 (5th)	64.76 (2nd)	61.24 (10th)
France	59.97 (5th)	60.7 (9th)	61.04 (9th)	61.08 (11th)
Japan	59.51 (6th)	61.01 (8th)	66.04 (1st)	57.49 (15th)
Israel	59.16 (7th)	54.79 (16th)	54.19 (20th)	51.03 (23rd)
Republic of Korea	58.84 (8th)	59.86 (11th)	62.16 (8th)	58.57 (12th)
Spain	57.97 (9th)	60.43 (10th)	58.98 (12th)	64.34 (6th)
Poland	56.55 (10th)	56.92 (13th)	56.58 (16th)	57.63 (14th)
Canada	55.74 (11th)	62.63 (4th)	63.85 (3rd)	68.3 (4th)
Argentina	55.7 (12th)	56.32 (15th)	51.84 (24th)	61.41 (9th)
Costa Rica	54.9 (13th)	57.36 (12th)	54.75 (19th)	62.43 (8th)
Chile	54.89 (14th)	56.6 (14th)	56.61 (15th)	58.31 (13th)
Australia	54.44 (15th)	61.26 (7th)	60.67 (10th)	68.67 (3rd)
United States	52.49 (16th)	61.56 (6th)	62.26 (7th)	69.92 (1st)
Georgia	52.09 (17th)	48.56 (29th)	53 (21st)	40.58 (38th)
Bulgaria	51.93 (18th)	54.08 (17th)	58.4 (13th)	51.9 (20th)
Peru	51.89 (19th)	50 (24th)	46.59 (33rd)	51.53 (22nd)
Brazil	51.6 (20th)	52.27 (18th)	48.24 (30th)	56.95 (16th)
Turkey	51.54 (21st)	50.69 (20th)	57.8 (14th)	42.75 (33rd)
Tunisia	50.81 (22nd)	48.61 (28th)	50.09 (26th)	44.91 (31st)
Mexico	50.79 (23rd)	49.73 (25th)	49.33 (29th)	49.08 (25th)
Jordan	50.76 (24th)	47.97 (31st)	52.12 (23rd)	41.04 (36th)
Philippines	50.76 (24th)	49.41 (26th)	45.75 (36th)	51.72 (21st)
Sri Lanka	50.65 (26th)	45.47 (36th)	46.31 (34th)	39.46 (42nd)
Colombia	50.51 (27th)	50.52 (21st)	45.43 (38th)	55.63 (17th)
Dominican Republic	49.8 (28th)	50.52 (21st)	48.2 (31st)	53.55 (18th)
Indonesia	49.3 (29th)	45.24 (38th)	45.52 (37th)	40.89 (37th)
Vietnam	48.31 (30th)	47.99 (30th)	55.16 (17th)	40.5 (39th)
China	48.21 (31st)	47.92 (32nd)	52.95 (22nd)	42.59 (35th)
Paraguay	47.49 (32nd)	49.24 (27th)	46.97 (32nd)	53.25 (19th)
Thailand	46.92 (33rd)	50.28 (23rd)	54.99 (18th)	48.93 (26th)
Egypt	46.86 (34th)	43.94 (40th)	49.88 (28th)	35.09 (49th)
Russian Federation	46.61 (35th)	46.89 (33rd)	46.12 (35th)	47.94 (27th)
Morocco	45.58 (36th)	45.27 (37th)	49.96 (27th)	40.27 (40th)
United Arab Emirates	45.38 (37th)	50.89 (19th)	60.12 (11th)	47.16 (30th)
Kenya	45.32 (38th)	38.98 (45th)	32.91 (45th)	38.72 (43rd)
Botswana	44.93 (39th)	45.61 (35th)	44.14 (39th)	47.76 (28th)
Ghana	43.88 (40th)	42.69 (41st)	40.83 (40th)	43.36 (32nd)
South Africa	43.86 (41st)	44.67 (39th)	40.02 (42nd)	50.12 (24th)
Bangladesh	43.32 (42nd)	39.59 (42nd)	39.6 (43rd)	35.84 (47th)
Kazakhstan	42.55 (43rd)	46.85 (34th)	50.76 (25th)	47.23 (29th)
India	41.6 (44th)	39.51 (43rd)	40.24 (41st)	36.67 (45th)
Rwanda	41.3 (45th)	36.29 (46th)	29.76 (48th)	37.82 (44th)
Uganda	40.72 (46th)	35.91 (48th)	30.63 (46th)	36.38 (46th)
Senegal	39.04 (47th)	39.3 (44th)	39.15 (44th)	39.72 (41st)
Nigeria	37.04 (48th)	33.39 (49th)	27.96 (49th)	35.19 (48th)
Mozambique	35.52 (49th)	36.2 (47th)	30.46 (47th)	42.62 (34th)
Ethiopia	34.66 (50th)	32.13 (50th)	26.69 (50th)	35.04 (50th)

DATA TABLE 5 / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX – OPPORTUNITY

COUNTRIES	Opportunity	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing
United States	69.92 (1st)	61.56 (6th)	62.26 (7th)	52.49 (16th)
Sweden	69.09 (2nd)	64.81 (1st)	63.61 (5th)	61.73 (3rd)
Australia	68.67 (3rd)	61.26 (7th)	60.67 (10th)	54.44 (15th)
Canada	68.3 (4th)	62.63 (4th)	63.85 (3rd)	55.74 (11th)
United Kingdom	64.91 (5th)	63.41 (2nd)	62.76 (6th)	62.57 (2nd)
Spain	64.34 (6th)	60.43 (10th)	58.98 (12th)	57.97 (9th)
Switzerland	63.43 (7th)	63.28 (3rd)	63.83 (4th)	62.58 (1st)
Costa Rica	62.43 (8th)	57.36 (12th)	54.75 (19th)	54.9 (13th)
Argentina	61.41 (9th)	56.32 (15th)	51.84 (24th)	55.7 (12th)
Germany	61.24 (10th)	62.47 (5th)	64.76 (2nd)	61.42 (4th)
France	61.08 (11th)	60.7 (9th)	61.04 (9th)	59.97 (5th)
Republic of Korea	58.57 (12th)	59.86 (11th)	62.16 (8th)	58.84 (8th)
Chile	58.31 (13th)	56.6 (14th)	56.61 (15th)	54.89 (14th)
Poland	57.63 (14th)	56.92 (13th)	56.58 (16th)	56.55 (10th)
Japan	57.49 (15th)	61.01 (8th)	66.04 (1st)	59.51 (6th)
Brazil	56.95 (16th)	52.27 (18th)	48.24 (30th)	51.6 (20th)
Colombia	55.63 (17th)	50.52 (21st)	45.43 (38th)	50.51 (27th)
Dominican Republic	53.55 (18th)	50.52 (21st)	48.2 (31st)	49.8 (28th)
Paraguay	53.25 (19th)	49.24 (27th)	46.97 (32nd)	47.49 (32nd)
Bulgaria	51.9 (20th)	54.08 (17th)	58.4 (13th)	51.93 (18th)
Philippines	51.72 (21st)	49.41 (26th)	45.75 (36th)	50.76 (24th)
Peru	51.53 (22nd)	50 (24th)	46.59 (33rd)	51.89 (19th)
Israel	51.03 (23rd)	54.79 (16th)	54.19 (20th)	59.16 (7th)
South Africa	50.12 (24th)	44.67 (39th)	40.02 (42nd)	43.86 (41st)
Mexico	49.08 (25th)	49.73 (25th)	49.33 (29th)	50.79 (23rd)
Thailand	48.93 (26th)	50.28 (23rd)	54.99 (18th)	46.92 (33rd)
Russian Federation	47.94 (27th)	46.89 (33rd)	46.12 (35th)	46.61 (35th)
Botswana	47.76 (28th)	45.61 (35th)	44.14 (39th)	44.93 (39th)
Kazakhstan	47.23 (29th)	46.85 (34th)	50.76 (25th)	42.55 (43rd)
United Arab Emirates	47.16 (30th)	50.89 (19th)	60.12 (11th)	45.38 (37th)
Tunisia	44.91 (31st)	48.61 (28th)	50.09 (26th)	50.81 (22nd)
Ghana	43.36 (32nd)	42.69 (41st)	40.83 (40th)	43.88 (40th)
Turkey	42.75 (33rd)	50.69 (20th)	57.8 (14th)	51.54 (21st)
Mozambique	42.62 (34th)	36.2 (47th)	30.46 (47th)	35.52 (49th)
China	42.59 (35th)	47.92 (32nd)	52.95 (22nd)	48.21 (31st)
Jordan	41.04 (36th)	47.97 (31st)	52.12 (23rd)	50.76 (24th)
Indonesia	40.89 (37th)	45.24 (38th)	45.52 (37th)	49.3 (29th)
Georgia	40.58 (38th)	48.56 (29th)	53 (21st)	52.09 (17th)
Vietnam	40.5 (39th)	47.99 (30th)	55.16 (17th)	48.31 (30th)
Morocco	40.27 (40th)	45.27 (37th)	49.96 (27th)	45.58 (36th)
Senegal	39.72 (41st)	39.3 (44th)	39.15 (44th)	39.04 (47th)
Sri Lanka	39.46 (42nd)	45.47 (36th)	46.31 (34th)	50.65 (26th)
Kenya	38.72 (43rd)	38.98 (45th)	32.91 (45th)	45.32 (38th)
Rwanda	37.82 (44th)	36.29 (46th)	29.76 (48th)	41.3 (45th)
India	36.67 (45th)	39.51 (43rd)	40.24 (41st)	41.6 (44th)
Uganda	36.38 (46th)	35.91 (48th)	30.63 (46th)	40.72 (46th)
Bangladesh	35.84 (47th)	39.59 (42nd)	39.6 (43rd)	43.32 (42nd)
Nigeria	35.19 (48th)	33.39 (49th)	27.96 (49th)	37.04 (48th)
Egypt	35.09 (49th)	43.94 (40th)	49.88 (28th)	46.86 (34th)
Ethiopia	35.04 (50th)	32.13 (50th)	26.69 (50th)	34.66 (50th)

DATA TABLE 6 / BASIC HUMAN NEEDS – NUTRITION AND BASIC MEDICAL CARE

COUNTRIES	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Air, Water, and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Basic Human Needs
Germany	**61.95** (1st)	**63.77** (2nd)	**66.72** (3rd)	**66.61** (6th)	**64.76** (2nd)
Israel	**61.7** (2nd)	**62.41** (8th)	**43.39** (35th)	**49.25** (24th)	**54.19** (20th)
Switzerland	**61.61** (3rd)	**63.33** (6th)	**60.08** (10th)	**70.28** (1st)	**63.83** (4th)
Australia	**61.52** (4th)	**62.28** (9th)	**53.99** (22nd)	**64.91** (7th)	**60.67** (10th)
Sweden	**61.52** (4th)	**63.66** (3rd)	**58.97** (12th)	**70.28** (1st)	**63.61** (5th)
France	**61.4** (6th)	**62.8** (7th)	**57.86** (14th)	**62.08** (11th)	**61.04** (9th)
Spain	**61.37** (7th)	**63.61** (5th)	**50.67** (27th)	**60.25** (14th)	**58.98** (12th)
Canada	**61.33** (8th)	**59.82** (15th)	**63.95** (7th)	**70.28** (1st)	**63.85** (3rd)
Poland	**61.17** (9th)	**60.47** (14th)	**39.77** (39th)	**64.91** (7th)	**56.58** (16th)
United States	**61.11** (10th)	**60.77** (13th)	**66.16** (5th)	**60.99** (13th)	**62.26** (7th)
United Kingdom	**61.04** (11th)	**64.47** (1st)	**61.74** (9th)	**63.79** (10th)	**62.76** (6th)
Japan	**60.51** (12th)	**62.27** (10th)	**72.8** (1st)	**68.58** (4th)	**66.04** (1st)
United Arab Emirates	**60.3** (13th)	**57.84** (17th)	**58.42** (13th)	**63.92** (9th)	**60.12** (11th)
Republic of Korea	**59.57** (14th)	**61.22** (11th)	**60.08** (10th)	**67.79** (5th)	**62.16** (8th)
Mexico	**58.83** (15th)	**55.26** (24th)	**54.64** (21st)	**28.59** (48th)	**49.33** (29th)
Costa Rica	**58.7** (16th)	**53.17** (25th)	**52.64** (26th)	**54.48** (20th)	**54.75** (19th)
Chile	**58.27** (17th)	**57.15** (20th)	**53.26** (24th)	**57.76** (15th)	**56.61** (15th)
Turkey	**57.96** (18th)	**59.74** (16th)	**64.5** (6th)	**48.98** (25th)	**57.8** (14th)
Bulgaria	**57.94** (19th)	**63.66** (3rd)	**57.13** (16th)	**54.87** (19th)	**58.4** (13th)
Argentina	**57.93** (20th)	**52.44** (26th)	**49.27** (28th)	**47.72** (27th)	**51.84** (24th)
Tunisia	**57.32** (21st)	**55.86** (22nd)	**42.22** (36th)	**44.97** (32nd)	**50.09** (26th)
Russian Federation	**56.85** (22nd)	**55.73** (23rd)	**35.95** (45th)	**35.94** (44th)	**46.12** (35th)
Kazakhstan	**56.11** (23rd)	**57.42** (19th)	**41.85** (37th)	**47.67** (28th)	**50.76** (25th)
Thailand	**56.08** (24th)	**49.58** (29th)	**72.4** (2nd)	**41.9** (38th)	**54.99** (18th)
Egypt	**55.92** (25th)	**60.85** (12th)	**38.38** (43rd)	**44.39** (33rd)	**49.88** (28th)
Jordan	**55.81** (26th)	**57.61** (18th)	**41.64** (38th)	**53.44** (21st)	**52.12** (23rd)
Brazil	**55.41** (27th)	**51.86** (28th)	**53.6** (23rd)	**32.1** (46th)	**48.24** (30th)
Colombia	**53.52** (28th)	**47.47** (31st)	**52.65** (25th)	**28.07** (49th)	**45.43** (38th)
China	**53.44** (29th)	**47.44** (32nd)	**63.86** (8th)	**47.08** (30th)	**52.95** (22nd)
Peru	**52.67** (30th)	**47.28** (33rd)	**44.07** (34th)	**42.35** (36th)	**46.59** (33rd)
Morocco	**50.24** (31st)	**44.24** (37th)	**49.23** (29th)	**56.13** (16th)	**49.96** (27th)
Vietnam	**49.67** (32nd)	**42.91** (39th)	**66.54** (4th)	**61.5** (12th)	**55.16** (17th)
Dominican Republic	**48.45** (33rd)	**52.29** (27th)	**56.93** (18th)	**35.15** (45th)	**48.2** (31st)
Indonesia	**46.19** (34th)	**38.4** (40th)	**54.67** (20th)	**42.81** (35th)	**45.52** (37th)
Sri Lanka	**45.19** (35th)	**44.48** (36th)	**48.01** (31st)	**47.55** (29th)	**46.31** (34th)
Paraguay	**43.55** (36th)	**43.25** (38th)	**57.08** (17th)	**44** (34th)	**46.97** (32nd)
Philippines	**42.94** (37th)	**47.25** (34th)	**55.57** (19th)	**37.24** (41st)	**45.75** (36th)
Georgia	**42.63** (38th)	**56.6** (21st)	**57.45** (15th)	**55.34** (18th)	**53** (21st)
Ghana	**42.09** (39th)	**33.54** (43rd)	**38.71** (41st)	**48.98** (25th)	**40.83** (40th)
India	**38.48** (40th)	**37.03** (42nd)	**49.18** (30th)	**36.26** (43rd)	**40.24** (41st)
South Africa	**38.06** (41st)	**48.06** (30th)	**44.45** (33rd)	**29.5** (47th)	**40.02** (42nd)
Botswana	**37.91** (42nd)	**44.65** (35th)	**38.56** (42nd)	**55.46** (17th)	**44.14** (39th)
Bangladesh	**33.63** (43rd)	**37.91** (41st)	**44.98** (32nd)	**41.9** (38th)	**39.6** (43rd)
Rwanda	**33.29** (44th)	**25.28** (48th)	**19.44** (50th)	**41.04** (40th)	**29.76** (48th)
Senegal	**31.48** (45th)	**33.49** (44th)	**38.8** (40th)	**52.85** (23rd)	**39.15** (44th)
Kenya	**28.79** (46th)	**31.67** (45th)	**34.71** (46th)	**36.45** (42nd)	**32.91** (45th)
Uganda	**26.86** (47th)	**27.62** (47th)	**25.72** (48th)	**42.3** (37th)	**30.63** (46th)
Nigeria	**24.8** (48th)	**28.11** (46th)	**36.72** (44th)	**22.23** (50th)	**27.96** (49th)
Ethiopia	**21.91** (49th)	**17.07** (50th)	**21.81** (49th)	**45.97** (31st)	**26.69** (50th)
Mozambique	**15** (50th)	**24.92** (49th)	**28.8** (47th)	**53.12** (22nd)	**30.46** (47th)

DATA TABLE 7 / BASIC HUMAN NEEDS – AIR, WATER, AND SANITATION

COUNTRIES	Air, Water, and Sanitation	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Shelter	Personal Safety	Basic Human Needs
United Kingdom	**64.47** (1st)	**61.04** (11th)	**61.74** (9th)	**63.79** (10th)	**62.76** (6th)
Germany	**63.77** (2nd)	**61.95** (1st)	**66.72** (3rd)	**66.61** (6th)	**64.76** (2nd)
Bulgaria	**63.66** (3rd)	**57.94** (19th)	**57.13** (16th)	**54.87** (19th)	**58.4** (13th)
Sweden	**63.66** (3rd)	**61.52** (4th)	**58.97** (12th)	**70.28** (1st)	**63.61** (5th)
Spain	**63.61** (5th)	**61.37** (7th)	**50.67** (27th)	**60.25** (14th)	**58.98** (12th)
Switzerland	**63.33** (6th)	**61.61** (3rd)	**60.08** (10th)	**70.28** (1st)	**63.83** (4th)
France	**62.8** (7th)	**61.4** (6th)	**57.86** (14th)	**62.08** (11th)	**61.04** (9th)
Israel	**62.41** (8th)	**61.7** (2nd)	**43.39** (35th)	**49.25** (24th)	**54.19** (20th)
Australia	**62.28** (9th)	**61.52** (4th)	**53.99** (22nd)	**64.91** (7th)	**60.67** (10th)
Japan	**62.27** (10th)	**60.51** (12th)	**72.8** (1st)	**68.58** (4th)	**66.04** (1st)
Republic of Korea	**61.22** (11th)	**59.57** (14th)	**60.08** (10th)	**67.79** (5th)	**62.16** (8th)
Egypt	**60.85** (12th)	**55.92** (25th)	**38.38** (43rd)	**44.39** (33rd)	**49.88** (28th)
United States	**60.77** (13th)	**61.11** (10th)	**66.16** (5th)	**60.99** (13th)	**62.26** (7th)
Poland	**60.47** (14th)	**61.17** (9th)	**39.77** (39th)	**64.91** (7th)	**56.58** (16th)
Canada	**59.82** (15th)	**61.33** (8th)	**63.95** (7th)	**70.28** (1st)	**63.85** (3rd)
Turkey	**59.74** (16th)	**57.96** (18th)	**64.5** (6th)	**48.98** (25th)	**57.8** (14th)
United Arab Emirates	**57.84** (17th)	**60.3** (13th)	**58.42** (13th)	**63.92** (9th)	**60.12** (11th)
Jordan	**57.61** (18th)	**55.81** (26th)	**41.64** (38th)	**53.44** (21st)	**52.12** (23rd)
Kazakhstan	**57.42** (19th)	**56.11** (23rd)	**41.85** (37th)	**47.67** (28th)	**50.76** (25th)
Chile	**57.15** (20th)	**58.27** (17th)	**53.26** (24th)	**57.76** (15th)	**56.61** (15th)
Georgia	**56.6** (21st)	**42.63** (38th)	**57.45** (15th)	**55.34** (18th)	**53** (21st)
Tunisia	**55.86** (22nd)	**57.32** (21st)	**42.22** (36th)	**44.97** (32nd)	**50.09** (26th)
Russian Federation	**55.73** (23rd)	**56.85** (22nd)	**35.95** (45th)	**35.94** (44th)	**46.12** (35th)
Mexico	**55.26** (24th)	**58.83** (15th)	**54.64** (21st)	**28.59** (48th)	**49.33** (29th)
Costa Rica	**53.17** (25th)	**58.7** (16th)	**52.64** (26th)	**54.48** (20th)	**54.75** (19th)
Argentina	**52.44** (26th)	**57.93** (20th)	**49.27** (28th)	**47.72** (27th)	**51.84** (24th)
Dominican Republic	**52.29** (27th)	**48.45** (33rd)	**56.93** (18th)	**35.15** (45th)	**48.2** (31st)
Brazil	**51.86** (28th)	**55.41** (27th)	**53.6** (23rd)	**32.1** (46th)	**48.24** (30th)
Thailand	**49.58** (29th)	**56.08** (24th)	**72.4** (2nd)	**41.9** (38th)	**54.99** (18th)
South Africa	**48.06** (30th)	**38.06** (41st)	**44.45** (33rd)	**29.5** (47th)	**40.02** (42nd)
Colombia	**47.47** (31st)	**53.52** (28th)	**52.65** (25th)	**28.07** (49th)	**45.43** (38th)
China	**47.44** (32nd)	**53.44** (29th)	**63.86** (8th)	**47.08** (30th)	**52.95** (22nd)
Peru	**47.28** (33rd)	**52.67** (30th)	**44.07** (34th)	**42.35** (36th)	**46.59** (33rd)
Philippines	**47.25** (34th)	**42.94** (37th)	**55.57** (19th)	**37.24** (41st)	**45.75** (36th)
Botswana	**44.65** (35th)	**37.91** (42nd)	**38.56** (42nd)	**55.46** (17th)	**44.14** (39th)
Sri Lanka	**44.48** (36th)	**45.19** (35th)	**48.01** (31st)	**47.55** (29th)	**46.31** (34th)
Morocco	**44.24** (37th)	**50.24** (31st)	**49.23** (29th)	**56.13** (16th)	**49.96** (27th)
Paraguay	**43.25** (38th)	**43.55** (36th)	**57.08** (17th)	**44** (34th)	**46.97** (32nd)
Vietnam	**42.91** (39th)	**49.67** (32nd)	**66.54** (4th)	**61.5** (12th)	**55.16** (17th)
Indonesia	**38.4** (40th)	**46.19** (34th)	**54.67** (20th)	**42.81** (35th)	**45.52** (37th)
Bangladesh	**37.91** (41st)	**33.63** (43rd)	**44.98** (32nd)	**41.9** (38th)	**39.6** (43rd)
India	**37.03** (42nd)	**38.48** (40th)	**49.18** (30th)	**36.26** (43rd)	**40.24** (41st)
Ghana	**33.54** (43rd)	**42.09** (39th)	**38.71** (41st)	**48.98** (25th)	**40.83** (40th)
Senegal	**33.49** (44th)	**31.48** (45th)	**38.8** (40th)	**52.85** (23rd)	**39.15** (44th)
Kenya	**31.67** (45th)	**28.79** (46th)	**34.71** (46th)	**36.45** (42nd)	**32.91** (45th)
Nigeria	**28.11** (46th)	**24.8** (48th)	**36.72** (44th)	**22.23** (50th)	**27.96** (49th)
Uganda	**27.62** (47th)	**26.86** (47th)	**25.72** (48th)	**42.3** (37th)	**30.63** (46th)
Rwanda	**25.28** (48th)	**33.29** (44th)	**19.44** (50th)	**41.04** (40th)	**29.76** (48th)
Mozambique	**24.92** (49th)	**15** (50th)	**28.8** (47th)	**53.12** (22nd)	**30.46** (47th)
Ethiopia	**17.07** (50th)	**21.91** (49th)	**21.81** (49th)	**45.97** (31st)	**26.69** (50th)

DATA TABLE 8 / BASIC HUMAN NEEDS – SHELTER

COUNTRIES	Shelter	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Air, Water, and Sanitation	Personal Safety	Basic Human Needs
Japan	72.8 (1st)	60.51 (12th)	62.27 (10th)	68.58 (4th)	66.04 (1st)
Thailand	72.4 (2nd)	56.08 (24th)	49.58 (29th)	41.9 (38th)	54.99 (18th)
Germany	66.72 (3rd)	61.95 (1st)	63.77 (2nd)	66.61 (6th)	64.76 (2nd)
Vietnam	66.54 (4th)	49.67 (32nd)	42.91 (39th)	61.5 (12th)	55.16 (17th)
United States	66.16 (5th)	61.11 (10th)	60.77 (13th)	60.99 (13th)	62.26 (7th)
Turkey	64.5 (6th)	57.96 (18th)	59.74 (16th)	48.98 (25th)	57.8 (14th)
Canada	63.95 (7th)	61.33 (8th)	59.82 (15th)	70.28 (1st)	63.85 (3rd)
China	63.86 (8th)	53.44 (29th)	47.44 (32nd)	47.08 (30th)	52.95 (22nd)
United Kingdom	61.74 (9th)	61.04 (11th)	64.47 (1st)	63.79 (10th)	62.76 (6th)
Switzerland	60.08 (10th)	61.61 (3rd)	63.33 (6th)	70.28 (1st)	63.83 (4th)
Republic of Korea	60.08 (10th)	59.57 (14th)	61.22 (11th)	67.79 (5th)	62.16 (8th)
Sweden	58.97 (12th)	61.52 (4th)	63.66 (3rd)	70.28 (1st)	63.61 (5th)
United Arab Emirates	58.42 (13th)	60.3 (13th)	57.84 (17th)	63.92 (9th)	60.12 (11th)
France	57.86 (14th)	61.4 (6th)	62.8 (7th)	62.08 (11th)	61.04 (9th)
Georgia	57.45 (15th)	42.63 (38th)	56.6 (21st)	55.34 (18th)	53 (21st)
Bulgaria	57.13 (16th)	57.94 (19th)	63.66 (3rd)	54.87 (19th)	58.4 (13th)
Paraguay	57.08 (17th)	43.55 (36th)	43.25 (38th)	44 (34th)	46.97 (32nd)
Dominican Republic	56.93 (18th)	48.45 (33rd)	52.29 (27th)	35.15 (45th)	48.2 (31st)
Philippines	55.57 (19th)	42.94 (37th)	47.25 (34th)	37.24 (41st)	45.75 (36th)
Indonesia	54.67 (20th)	46.19 (34th)	38.4 (40th)	42.81 (35th)	45.52 (37th)
Mexico	54.64 (21st)	58.83 (15th)	55.26 (24th)	28.59 (48th)	49.33 (29th)
Australia	53.99 (22nd)	61.52 (4th)	62.28 (9th)	64.91 (7th)	60.67 (10th)
Brazil	53.6 (23rd)	55.41 (27th)	51.86 (28th)	32.1 (46th)	48.24 (30th)
Chile	53.26 (24th)	58.27 (17th)	57.15 (20th)	57.76 (15th)	56.61 (15th)
Colombia	52.65 (25th)	53.52 (28th)	47.47 (31st)	28.07 (49th)	45.43 (38th)
Costa Rica	52.64 (26th)	58.7 (16th)	53.17 (25th)	54.48 (20th)	54.75 (19th)
Spain	50.67 (27th)	61.37 (7th)	63.61 (5th)	60.25 (14th)	58.98 (12th)
Argentina	49.27 (28th)	57.93 (20th)	52.44 (26th)	47.72 (27th)	51.84 (24th)
Morocco	49.23 (29th)	50.24 (31st)	44.24 (37th)	56.13 (16th)	49.96 (27th)
India	49.18 (30th)	38.48 (40th)	37.03 (42nd)	36.26 (43rd)	40.24 (41st)
Sri Lanka	48.01 (31st)	45.19 (35th)	44.48 (36th)	47.55 (29th)	46.31 (34th)
Bangladesh	44.98 (32nd)	33.63 (43rd)	37.91 (41st)	41.9 (38th)	39.6 (43rd)
South Africa	44.45 (33rd)	38.06 (41st)	48.06 (30th)	29.5 (47th)	40.02 (42nd)
Peru	44.07 (34th)	52.67 (30th)	47.28 (33rd)	42.35 (36th)	46.59 (33rd)
Israel	43.39 (35th)	61.7 (2nd)	62.41 (8th)	49.25 (24th)	54.19 (20th)
Tunisia	42.22 (36th)	57.32 (21st)	55.86 (22nd)	44.97 (32nd)	50.09 (26th)
Kazakhstan	41.85 (37th)	56.11 (23rd)	57.42 (19th)	47.67 (28th)	50.76 (25th)
Jordan	41.64 (38th)	55.81 (26th)	57.61 (18th)	53.44 (21st)	52.12 (23rd)
Poland	39.77 (39th)	61.17 (9th)	60.47 (14th)	64.91 (7th)	56.58 (16th)
Senegal	38.8 (40th)	31.48 (45th)	33.49 (44th)	52.85 (23rd)	39.15 (44th)
Ghana	38.71 (41st)	42.09 (39th)	33.54 (43rd)	48.98 (25th)	40.83 (40th)
Botswana	38.56 (42nd)	37.91 (42nd)	44.65 (35th)	55.46 (17th)	44.14 (39th)
Egypt	38.38 (43rd)	55.92 (25th)	60.85 (12th)	44.39 (33rd)	49.88 (28th)
Nigeria	36.72 (44th)	24.8 (48th)	28.11 (46th)	22.23 (50th)	27.96 (49th)
Russian Federation	35.95 (45th)	56.85 (22nd)	55.73 (23rd)	35.94 (44th)	46.12 (35th)
Kenya	34.71 (46th)	28.79 (46th)	31.67 (45th)	36.45 (42nd)	32.91 (45th)
Mozambique	28.8 (47th)	15 (50th)	24.92 (49th)	53.12 (22nd)	30.46 (47th)
Uganda	25.72 (48th)	26.86 (47th)	27.62 (47th)	42.3 (37th)	30.63 (46th)
Ethiopia	21.81 (49th)	21.91 (49th)	17.07 (50th)	45.97 (31st)	26.69 (50th)
Rwanda	19.44 (50th)	33.29 (44th)	25.28 (48th)	41.04 (40th)	29.76 (48th)

DATA TABLE 9 / BASIC HUMAN NEEDS – PERSONAL SAFETY

COUNTRIES	Personal Safety	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Air, Water, and Sanitation	Shelter	Basic Human Needs
Canada	70.28 (1st)	61.33 (8th)	59.82 (15th)	63.95 (7th)	63.85 (3rd)
Switzerland	70.28 (1st)	61.61 (3rd)	63.33 (6th)	60.08 (10th)	63.83 (4th)
Sweden	70.28 (1st)	61.52 (4th)	63.66 (3rd)	58.97 (12th)	63.61 (5th)
Japan	68.58 (4th)	60.51 (12th)	62.27 (10th)	72.8 (1st)	66.04 (1st)
Republic of Korea	67.79 (5th)	59.57 (14th)	61.22 (11th)	60.08 (10th)	62.16 (8th)
Germany	66.61 (6th)	61.95 (1st)	63.77 (2nd)	66.72 (3rd)	64.76 (2nd)
Australia	64.91 (7th)	61.52 (4th)	62.28 (9th)	53.99 (22nd)	60.67 (10th)
Poland	64.91 (7th)	61.17 (9th)	60.47 (14th)	39.77 (39th)	56.58 (16th)
United Arab Emirates	63.92 (9th)	60.3 (13th)	57.84 (17th)	58.42 (13th)	60.12 (11th)
United Kingdom	63.79 (10th)	61.04 (11th)	64.47 (1st)	61.74 (9th)	62.76 (6th)
France	62.08 (11th)	61.4 (6th)	62.8 (7th)	57.86 (14th)	61.04 (9th)
Vietnam	61.5 (12th)	49.67 (32nd)	42.91 (39th)	66.54 (4th)	55.16 (17th)
United States	60.99 (13th)	61.11 (10th)	60.77 (13th)	66.16 (5th)	62.26 (7th)
Spain	60.25 (14th)	61.37 (7th)	63.61 (5th)	50.67 (27th)	58.98 (12th)
Chile	57.76 (15th)	58.27 (17th)	57.15 (20th)	53.26 (24th)	56.61 (15th)
Morocco	56.13 (16th)	50.24 (31st)	44.24 (37th)	49.23 (29th)	49.96 (27th)
Botswana	55.46 (17th)	37.91 (42nd)	44.65 (35th)	38.56 (42nd)	44.14 (39th)
Georgia	55.34 (18th)	42.63 (38th)	56.6 (21st)	57.45 (15th)	53 (21st)
Bulgaria	54.87 (19th)	57.94 (19th)	63.66 (3rd)	57.13 (16th)	58.4 (13th)
Costa Rica	54.48 (20th)	58.7 (16th)	53.17 (25th)	52.64 (26th)	54.75 (19th)
Jordan	53.44 (21st)	55.81 (26th)	57.61 (18th)	41.64 (38th)	52.12 (23rd)
Mozambique	53.12 (22nd)	15 (50th)	24.92 (49th)	28.8 (47th)	30.46 (47th)
Senegal	52.85 (23rd)	31.48 (45th)	33.49 (44th)	38.8 (40th)	39.15 (44th)
Israel	49.25 (24th)	61.7 (2nd)	62.41 (8th)	43.39 (35th)	54.19 (20th)
Ghana	48.98 (25th)	42.09 (39th)	33.54 (43rd)	38.71 (41st)	40.83 (40th)
Turkey	48.98 (25th)	57.96 (18th)	59.74 (16th)	64.5 (6th)	57.8 (14th)
Argentina	47.72 (27th)	57.93 (20th)	52.44 (26th)	49.27 (28th)	51.84 (24th)
Kazakhstan	47.67 (28th)	56.11 (23rd)	57.42 (19th)	41.85 (37th)	50.76 (25th)
Sri Lanka	47.55 (29th)	45.19 (35th)	44.48 (36th)	48.01 (31st)	46.31 (34th)
China	47.08 (30th)	53.44 (29th)	47.44 (32nd)	63.86 (8th)	52.95 (22nd)
Ethiopia	45.97 (31st)	21.91 (49th)	17.07 (50th)	21.81 (49th)	26.69 (50th)
Tunisia	44.97 (32nd)	57.32 (21st)	55.86 (22nd)	42.22 (36th)	50.09 (26th)
Egypt	44.39 (33rd)	55.92 (25th)	60.85 (12th)	38.38 (43rd)	49.88 (28th)
Paraguay	44 (34th)	43.55 (36th)	43.25 (38th)	57.08 (17th)	46.97 (32nd)
Indonesia	42.81 (35th)	46.19 (34th)	38.4 (40th)	54.67 (20th)	45.52 (37th)
Peru	42.35 (36th)	52.67 (30th)	47.28 (33rd)	44.07 (34th)	46.59 (33rd)
Uganda	42.3 (37th)	26.86 (47th)	27.62 (47th)	25.72 (48th)	30.63 (46th)
Bangladesh	41.9 (38th)	33.63 (43rd)	37.91 (41st)	44.98 (32nd)	39.6 (43rd)
Thailand	41.9 (38th)	56.08 (24th)	49.58 (29th)	72.4 (2nd)	54.99 (18th)
Rwanda	41.04 (40th)	33.29 (44th)	25.28 (48th)	19.44 (50th)	29.76 (48th)
Philippines	37.24 (41st)	42.94 (37th)	47.25 (34th)	55.57 (19th)	45.75 (36th)
Kenya	36.45 (42nd)	28.79 (46th)	31.67 (45th)	34.71 (46th)	32.91 (45th)
India	36.26 (43rd)	38.48 (40th)	37.03 (42nd)	49.18 (30th)	40.24 (41st)
Russian Federation	35.94 (44th)	56.85 (22nd)	55.73 (23rd)	35.95 (45th)	46.12 (35th)
Dominican Republic	35.15 (45th)	48.45 (33rd)	52.29 (27th)	56.93 (18th)	48.2 (31st)
Brazil	32.1 (46th)	55.41 (27th)	51.86 (28th)	53.6 (23rd)	48.24 (30th)
South Africa	29.5 (47th)	38.06 (41st)	48.06 (30th)	44.45 (33rd)	40.02 (42nd)
Mexico	28.59 (48th)	58.83 (15th)	55.26 (24th)	54.64 (21st)	49.33 (29th)
Colombia	28.07 (49th)	53.52 (28th)	47.47 (31st)	52.65 (25th)	45.43 (38th)
Nigeria	22.23 (50th)	24.8 (48th)	28.11 (46th)	36.72 (44th)	27.96 (49th)

DATA TABLE 10 / FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING – ACCESS TO BASIC KNOWLEDGE

COUNTRIES	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Ecosystem Sustainability	Foundations of Wellbeing
Canada	65.03 (1st)	68.77 (6th)	65.8 (5th)	23.34 (47th)	55.74 (11th)
Japan	64.72 (2nd)	65.71 (8th)	63.14 (10th)	44.47 (40th)	59.51 (6th)
Republic of Korea	64.21 (3rd)	69.88 (5th)	61.45 (12th)	39.82 (44th)	58.84 (8th)
United Kingdom	64.04 (4th)	69.91 (4th)	68.1 (1st)	48.23 (32nd)	62.57 (2nd)
Sweden	63.68 (5th)	73.29 (3rd)	64.34 (7th)	45.61 (37th)	61.73 (3rd)
Israel	62.92 (6th)	61.16 (12th)	65.35 (6th)	47.22 (35th)	59.16 (7th)
France	62.45 (7th)	67.72 (7th)	63.64 (9th)	46.08 (36th)	59.97 (5th)
Germany	61.52 (8th)	73.34 (2nd)	66.13 (4th)	44.71 (39th)	61.42 (4th)
Poland	61.43 (9th)	60.68 (13th)	56.79 (17th)	47.29 (34th)	56.55 (10th)
United States	61.28 (10th)	64.04 (10th)	62.65 (11th)	21.98 (48th)	52.49 (16th)
Spain	61.13 (11th)	62.91 (11th)	64.13 (8th)	43.7 (41st)	57.97 (9th)
Bulgaria	60.48 (12th)	56.3 (15th)	47.37 (33rd)	43.57 (42nd)	51.93 (18th)
Georgia	60.2 (13th)	47.95 (23rd)	47.41 (32nd)	52.82 (22nd)	52.09 (17th)
Australia	59.95 (14th)	64.37 (9th)	67.17 (2nd)	26.27 (46th)	54.44 (15th)
Argentina	59.27 (15th)	53.54 (19th)	59.25 (14th)	50.72 (26th)	55.7 (12th)
Switzerland	58.99 (16th)	76.06 (1st)	66.91 (3rd)	48.35 (31st)	62.58 (1st)
Chile	58.37 (17th)	54.51 (18th)	57.47 (16th)	49.19 (29th)	54.89 (14th)
Russian Federation	57.18 (18th)	54.8 (16th)	39.14 (40th)	35.31 (45th)	46.61 (35th)
Kazakhstan	56.77 (19th)	50.15 (21st)	41.89 (38th)	21.37 (49th)	42.55 (43rd)
Jordan	55.38 (20th)	43.97 (31st)	52.63 (22nd)	51.05 (25th)	50.76 (24th)
United Arab Emirates	54.13 (21st)	58.4 (14th)	59.09 (15th)	9.89 (50th)	45.38 (37th)
Mexico	53.91 (22nd)	43.69 (32nd)	55.95 (18th)	49.61 (28th)	50.79 (23rd)
Peru	53.61 (23rd)	47.18 (24th)	50.72 (26th)	56.04 (19th)	51.89 (19th)
Sri Lanka	53.55 (24th)	34.54 (46th)	53.75 (21st)	60.77 (9th)	50.65 (26th)
Turkey	53.16 (25th)	45.28 (27th)	55.55 (19th)	52.19 (24th)	51.54 (21st)
Brazil	52.65 (26th)	51.44 (20th)	47.73 (31st)	54.59 (21st)	51.6 (20th)
Indonesia	51.29 (27th)	39.16 (42nd)	50.02 (29th)	56.74 (18th)	49.3 (29th)
Vietnam	50.39 (28th)	43.17 (33rd)	46.88 (35th)	52.8 (23rd)	48.31 (30th)
Philippines	50.14 (29th)	41.06 (38th)	51.47 (25th)	60.39 (10th)	50.76 (24th)
Thailand	49.96 (30th)	42.32 (37th)	50.23 (28th)	45.19 (38th)	46.92 (33rd)
Costa Rica	49.87 (31st)	54.68 (17th)	59.8 (13th)	55.26 (20th)	54.9 (13th)
China	49.8 (32nd)	40.84 (39th)	54.17 (20th)	48.04 (33rd)	48.21 (31st)
Colombia	49.43 (33rd)	44.61 (30th)	49.06 (30th)	58.95 (13th)	50.51 (27th)
South Africa	48.44 (34th)	48.31 (22nd)	35.28 (42nd)	43.41 (43rd)	43.86 (41st)
Dominican Republic	48.37 (35th)	45.15 (29th)	46.97 (34th)	58.69 (15th)	49.8 (28th)
Tunisia	46.71 (36th)	45.27 (28th)	52.4 (23rd)	58.89 (14th)	50.81 (22nd)
Paraguay	46.69 (37th)	43.03 (34th)	51.61 (24th)	48.64 (30th)	47.49 (32nd)
Botswana	44.39 (38th)	46.88 (25th)	30.36 (46th)	58.11 (16th)	44.93 (39th)
Egypt	44.18 (39th)	42.92 (36th)	50.3 (27th)	50.03 (27th)	46.86 (34th)
Kenya	42.88 (40th)	40.77 (40th)	32.49 (45th)	65.14 (4th)	45.32 (38th)
India	35.21 (41st)	35.3 (45th)	39.16 (39th)	56.75 (17th)	41.6 (44th)
Ghana	35.02 (42nd)	43.02 (35th)	35.24 (43rd)	62.24 (6th)	43.88 (40th)
Uganda	33.74 (43rd)	36.68 (44th)	26.97 (47th)	65.49 (3rd)	40.72 (46th)
Rwanda	33.19 (44th)	28.76 (50th)	35.65 (41st)	67.6 (1st)	41.3 (45th)
Morocco	32.17 (45th)	45.92 (26th)	43.83 (37th)	60.39 (10th)	45.58 (36th)
Bangladesh	31.93 (46th)	32.8 (48th)	46.62 (36th)	61.92 (7th)	43.32 (42nd)
Mozambique	25.34 (47th)	33.94 (47th)	23.59 (49th)	59.18 (12th)	35.52 (49th)
Nigeria	21.02 (48th)	36.95 (43rd)	26.18 (48th)	64 (5th)	37.04 (48th)
Ethiopia	20.56 (49th)	28.97 (49th)	23.03 (50th)	66.09 (2nd)	34.66 (50th)
Senegal	19.25 (50th)	39.91 (41st)	35.14 (44th)	61.87 (8th)	39.04 (47th)

DATA TABLE 11 / FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING – ACCESS TO INFORMATION

COUNTRIES	Access to Information and Communications	Access to Basic Knowledge	Health and Wellness	Ecosystem Sustainability	Foundations of Wellbeing
Switzerland	76.06 (1st)	58.99 (16th)	66.91 (3rd)	48.35 (31st)	62.58 (1st)
Germany	73.34 (2nd)	61.52 (8th)	66.13 (4th)	44.71 (39th)	61.42 (4th)
Sweden	73.29 (3rd)	63.68 (5th)	64.34 (7th)	45.61 (37th)	61.73 (3rd)
United Kingdom	69.91 (4th)	64.04 (4th)	68.1 (1st)	48.23 (32nd)	62.57 (2nd)
Republic of Korea	69.88 (5th)	64.21 (3rd)	61.45 (12th)	39.82 (44th)	58.84 (8th)
Canada	68.77 (6th)	65.03 (1st)	65.8 (5th)	23.34 (47th)	55.74 (11th)
France	67.72 (7th)	62.45 (7th)	63.64 (9th)	46.08 (36th)	59.97 (5th)
Japan	65.71 (8th)	64.72 (2nd)	63.14 (10th)	44.47 (40th)	59.51 (6th)
Australia	64.37 (9th)	59.95 (14th)	67.17 (2nd)	26.27 (46th)	54.44 (15th)
United States	64.04 (10th)	61.28 (10th)	62.65 (11th)	21.98 (48th)	52.49 (16th)
Spain	62.91 (11th)	61.13 (11th)	64.13 (8th)	43.7 (41st)	57.97 (9th)
Israel	61.16 (12th)	62.92 (6th)	65.35 (6th)	47.22 (35th)	59.16 (7th)
Poland	60.68 (13th)	61.43 (9th)	56.79 (17th)	47.29 (34th)	56.55 (10th)
United Arab Emirates	58.4 (14th)	54.13 (21st)	59.09 (15th)	9.89 (50th)	45.38 (37th)
Bulgaria	56.3 (15th)	60.48 (12th)	47.37 (33rd)	43.57 (42nd)	51.93 (18th)
Russian Federation	54.8 (16th)	57.18 (18th)	39.14 (40th)	35.31 (45th)	46.61 (35th)
Costa Rica	54.68 (17th)	49.87 (31st)	59.8 (13th)	55.26 (20th)	54.9 (13th)
Chile	54.51 (18th)	58.37 (17th)	57.47 (16th)	49.19 (29th)	54.89 (14th)
Argentina	53.54 (19th)	59.27 (15th)	59.25 (14th)	50.72 (26th)	55.7 (12th)
Brazil	51.44 (20th)	52.65 (26th)	47.73 (31st)	54.59 (21st)	51.6 (20th)
Kazakhstan	50.15 (21st)	56.77 (19th)	41.89 (38th)	21.37 (49th)	42.55 (43rd)
South Africa	48.31 (22nd)	48.44 (34th)	35.28 (42nd)	43.41 (43rd)	43.86 (41st)
Georgia	47.95 (23rd)	60.2 (13th)	47.41 (32nd)	52.82 (22nd)	52.09 (17th)
Peru	47.18 (24th)	53.61 (23rd)	50.72 (26th)	56.04 (19th)	51.89 (19th)
Botswana	46.88 (25th)	44.39 (38th)	30.36 (46th)	58.11 (16th)	44.93 (39th)
Morocco	45.92 (26th)	32.17 (45th)	43.83 (37th)	60.39 (10th)	45.58 (36th)
Turkey	45.28 (27th)	53.16 (25th)	55.55 (19th)	52.19 (24th)	51.54 (21st)
Tunisia	45.27 (28th)	46.71 (36th)	52.4 (23rd)	58.89 (14th)	50.81 (22nd)
Dominican Republic	45.15 (29th)	48.37 (35th)	46.97 (34th)	58.69 (15th)	49.8 (28th)
Colombia	44.61 (30th)	49.43 (33rd)	49.06 (30th)	58.95 (13th)	50.51 (27th)
Jordan	43.97 (31st)	55.38 (20th)	52.63 (22nd)	51.05 (25th)	50.76 (24th)
Mexico	43.69 (32nd)	53.91 (22nd)	55.95 (18th)	49.61 (28th)	50.79 (23rd)
Vietnam	43.17 (33rd)	50.39 (28th)	46.88 (35th)	52.8 (23rd)	48.31 (30th)
Paraguay	43.03 (34th)	46.69 (37th)	51.61 (24th)	48.64 (30th)	47.49 (32nd)
Ghana	43.02 (35th)	35.02 (42nd)	35.24 (43rd)	62.24 (6th)	43.88 (40th)
Egypt	42.92 (36th)	44.18 (39th)	50.3 (27th)	50.03 (27th)	46.86 (34th)
Thailand	42.32 (37th)	49.96 (30th)	50.23 (28th)	45.19 (38th)	46.92 (33rd)
Philippines	41.06 (38th)	50.14 (29th)	51.47 (25th)	60.39 (10th)	50.76 (24th)
China	40.84 (39th)	49.8 (32nd)	54.17 (20th)	48.04 (33rd)	48.21 (31st)
Kenya	40.77 (40th)	42.88 (40th)	32.49 (45th)	65.14 (4th)	45.32 (38th)
Senegal	39.91 (41st)	19.25 (50th)	35.14 (44th)	61.87 (8th)	39.04 (47th)
Indonesia	39.16 (42nd)	51.29 (27th)	50.02 (29th)	56.74 (18th)	49.3 (29th)
Nigeria	36.95 (43rd)	21.02 (48th)	26.18 (48th)	64 (5th)	37.04 (48th)
Uganda	36.68 (44th)	33.74 (43rd)	26.97 (47th)	65.49 (3rd)	40.72 (46th)
India	35.3 (45th)	35.21 (41st)	39.16 (39th)	56.75 (17th)	41.6 (44th)
Sri Lanka	34.54 (46th)	53.55 (24th)	53.75 (21st)	60.77 (9th)	50.65 (26th)
Mozambique	33.94 (47th)	25.34 (47th)	23.59 (49th)	59.18 (12th)	35.52 (49th)
Bangladesh	32.8 (48th)	31.93 (46th)	46.62 (36th)	61.92 (7th)	43.32 (42nd)
Ethiopia	28.97 (49th)	20.56 (49th)	23.03 (50th)	66.09 (2nd)	34.66 (50th)
Rwanda	28.76 (50th)	33.19 (44th)	35.65 (41st)	67.6 (1st)	41.3 (45th)

DATA TABLE 12 / FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING – HEALTH AND WELLNESS

COUNTRIES	Health and Wellness	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Ecosystem Sustainability	Foundations of Wellbeing
United Kingdom	68.1 (1st)	64.04 (4th)	69.91 (4th)	48.23 (32nd)	62.57 (2nd)
Australia	67.17 (2nd)	59.95 (14th)	64.37 (9th)	26.27 (46th)	54.44 (15th)
Switzerland	66.91 (3rd)	58.99 (16th)	76.06 (1st)	48.35 (31st)	62.58 (1st)
Germany	66.13 (4th)	61.52 (8th)	73.34 (2nd)	44.71 (39th)	61.42 (4th)
Canada	65.8 (5th)	65.03 (1st)	68.77 (6th)	23.34 (47th)	55.74 (11th)
Israel	65.35 (6th)	62.92 (6th)	61.16 (12th)	47.22 (35th)	59.16 (7th)
Sweden	64.34 (7th)	63.68 (5th)	73.29 (3rd)	45.61 (37th)	61.73 (3rd)
Spain	64.13 (8th)	61.13 (11th)	62.91 (11th)	43.7 (41st)	57.97 (9th)
France	63.64 (9th)	62.45 (7th)	67.72 (7th)	46.08 (36th)	59.97 (5th)
Japan	63.14 (10th)	64.72 (2nd)	65.71 (8th)	44.47 (40th)	59.51 (6th)
United States	62.65 (11th)	61.28 (10th)	64.04 (10th)	21.98 (48th)	52.49 (16th)
Republic of Korea	61.45 (12th)	64.21 (3rd)	69.88 (5th)	39.82 (44th)	58.84 (8th)
Costa Rica	59.8 (13th)	49.87 (31st)	54.68 (17th)	55.26 (20th)	54.9 (13th)
Argentina	59.25 (14th)	59.27 (15th)	53.54 (19th)	50.72 (26th)	55.7 (12th)
United Arab Emirates	59.09 (15th)	54.13 (21st)	58.4 (14th)	9.89 (50th)	45.38 (37th)
Chile	57.47 (16th)	58.37 (17th)	54.51 (18th)	49.19 (29th)	54.89 (14th)
Poland	56.79 (17th)	61.43 (9th)	60.68 (13th)	47.29 (34th)	56.55 (10th)
Mexico	55.95 (18th)	53.91 (22nd)	43.69 (32nd)	49.61 (28th)	50.79 (23rd)
Turkey	55.55 (19th)	53.16 (25th)	45.28 (27th)	52.19 (24th)	51.54 (21st)
China	54.17 (20th)	49.8 (32nd)	40.84 (39th)	48.04 (33rd)	48.21 (31st)
Sri Lanka	53.75 (21st)	53.55 (24th)	34.54 (46th)	60.77 (9th)	50.65 (26th)
Jordan	52.63 (22nd)	55.38 (20th)	43.97 (31st)	51.05 (25th)	50.76 (24th)
Tunisia	52.4 (23rd)	46.71 (36th)	45.27 (28th)	58.89 (14th)	50.81 (22nd)
Paraguay	51.61 (24th)	46.69 (37th)	43.03 (34th)	48.64 (30th)	47.49 (32nd)
Philippines	51.47 (25th)	50.14 (29th)	41.06 (38th)	60.39 (10th)	50.76 (24th)
Peru	50.72 (26th)	53.61 (23rd)	47.18 (24th)	56.04 (19th)	51.89 (19th)
Egypt	50.3 (27th)	44.18 (39th)	42.92 (36th)	50.03 (27th)	46.86 (34th)
Thailand	50.23 (28th)	49.96 (30th)	42.32 (37th)	45.19 (38th)	46.92 (33rd)
Indonesia	50.02 (29th)	51.29 (27th)	39.16 (42nd)	56.74 (18th)	49.3 (29th)
Colombia	49.06 (30th)	49.43 (33rd)	44.61 (30th)	58.95 (13th)	50.51 (27th)
Brazil	47.73 (31st)	52.65 (26th)	51.44 (20th)	54.59 (21st)	51.6 (20th)
Georgia	47.41 (32nd)	60.2 (13th)	47.95 (23rd)	52.82 (22nd)	52.09 (17th)
Bulgaria	47.37 (33rd)	60.48 (12th)	56.3 (15th)	43.57 (42nd)	51.93 (18th)
Dominican Republic	46.97 (34th)	48.37 (35th)	45.15 (29th)	58.69 (15th)	49.8 (28th)
Vietnam	46.88 (35th)	50.39 (28th)	43.17 (33rd)	52.8 (23rd)	48.31 (30th)
Bangladesh	46.62 (36th)	31.93 (46th)	32.8 (48th)	61.92 (7th)	43.32 (42nd)
Morocco	43.83 (37th)	32.17 (45th)	45.92 (26th)	60.39 (10th)	45.58 (36th)
Kazakhstan	41.89 (38th)	56.77 (19th)	50.15 (21st)	21.37 (49th)	42.55 (43rd)
India	39.16 (39th)	35.21 (41st)	35.3 (45th)	56.75 (17th)	41.6 (44th)
Russian Federation	39.14 (40th)	57.18 (18th)	54.8 (16th)	35.31 (45th)	46.61 (35th)
Rwanda	35.65 (41st)	33.19 (44th)	28.76 (50th)	67.6 (1st)	41.3 (45th)
South Africa	35.28 (42nd)	48.44 (34th)	48.31 (22nd)	43.41 (43rd)	43.86 (41st)
Ghana	35.24 (43rd)	35.02 (42nd)	43.02 (35th)	62.24 (6th)	43.88 (40th)
Senegal	35.14 (44th)	19.25 (50th)	39.91 (41st)	61.87 (8th)	39.04 (47th)
Kenya	32.49 (45th)	42.88 (40th)	40.77 (40th)	65.14 (4th)	45.32 (38th)
Botswana	30.36 (46th)	44.39 (38th)	46.88 (25th)	58.11 (16th)	44.93 (39th)
Uganda	26.97 (47th)	33.74 (43rd)	36.68 (44th)	65.49 (3rd)	40.72 (46th)
Nigeria	26.18 (48th)	21.02 (48th)	36.95 (43rd)	64 (5th)	37.04 (48th)
Mozambique	23.59 (49th)	25.34 (47th)	33.94 (47th)	59.18 (12th)	35.52 (49th)
Ethiopia	23.03 (50th)	20.56 (49th)	28.97 (49th)	66.09 (2nd)	34.66 (50th)

DATA TABLE 13 / FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING – ECOSYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY

COUNTRIES	Ecosystem Sustainability	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Foundations of Wellbeing
Rwanda	67.6 (1st)	33.19 (44th)	28.76 (50th)	35.65 (41st)	41.3 (45th)
Ethiopia	66.09 (2nd)	20.56 (49th)	28.97 (49th)	23.03 (50th)	34.66 (50th)
Uganda	65.49 (3rd)	33.74 (43rd)	36.68 (44th)	26.97 (47th)	40.72 (46th)
Kenya	65.14 (4th)	42.88 (40th)	40.77 (40th)	32.49 (45th)	45.32 (38th)
Nigeria	64 (5th)	21.02 (48th)	36.95 (43rd)	26.18 (48th)	37.04 (48th)
Ghana	62.24 (6th)	35.02 (42nd)	43.02 (35th)	35.24 (43rd)	43.88 (40th)
Bangladesh	61.92 (7th)	31.93 (46th)	32.8 (48th)	46.62 (36th)	43.32 (42nd)
Senegal	61.87 (8th)	19.25 (50th)	39.91 (41st)	35.14 (44th)	39.04 (47th)
Sri Lanka	60.77 (9th)	53.55 (24th)	34.54 (46th)	53.75 (21st)	50.65 (26th)
Morocco	60.39 (10th)	32.17 (45th)	45.92 (26th)	43.83 (37th)	45.58 (36th)
Philippines	60.39 (10th)	50.14 (29th)	41.06 (38th)	51.47 (25th)	50.76 (24th)
Mozambique	59.18 (12th)	25.34 (47th)	33.94 (47th)	23.59 (49th)	35.52 (49th)
Colombia	58.95 (13th)	49.43 (33rd)	44.61 (30th)	49.06 (30th)	50.51 (27th)
Tunisia	58.89 (14th)	46.71 (36th)	45.27 (28th)	52.4 (23rd)	50.81 (22nd)
Dominican Republic	58.69 (15th)	48.37 (35th)	45.15 (29th)	46.97 (34th)	49.8 (28th)
Botswana	58.11 (16th)	44.39 (38th)	46.88 (25th)	30.36 (46th)	44.93 (39th)
India	56.75 (17th)	35.21 (41st)	35.3 (45th)	39.16 (39th)	41.6 (44th)
Indonesia	56.74 (18th)	51.29 (27th)	39.16 (42nd)	50.02 (29th)	49.3 (29th)
Peru	56.04 (19th)	53.61 (23rd)	47.18 (24th)	50.72 (26th)	51.89 (19th)
Costa Rica	55.26 (20th)	49.87 (31st)	54.68 (17th)	59.8 (13th)	54.9 (13th)
Brazil	54.59 (21st)	52.65 (26th)	51.44 (20th)	47.73 (31st)	51.6 (20th)
Georgia	52.82 (22nd)	60.2 (13th)	47.95 (23rd)	47.41 (32nd)	52.09 (17th)
Vietnam	52.8 (23rd)	50.39 (28th)	43.17 (33rd)	46.88 (35th)	48.31 (30th)
Turkey	52.19 (24th)	53.16 (25th)	45.28 (27th)	55.55 (19th)	51.54 (21st)
Jordan	51.05 (25th)	55.38 (20th)	43.97 (31st)	52.63 (22nd)	50.76 (24th)
Argentina	50.72 (26th)	59.27 (15th)	53.54 (19th)	59.25 (14th)	55.7 (12th)
Egypt	50.03 (27th)	44.18 (39th)	42.92 (36th)	50.3 (27th)	46.86 (34th)
Mexico	49.61 (28th)	53.91 (22nd)	43.69 (32nd)	55.95 (18th)	50.79 (23rd)
Chile	49.19 (29th)	58.37 (17th)	54.51 (18th)	57.47 (16th)	54.89 (14th)
Paraguay	48.64 (30th)	46.69 (37th)	43.03 (34th)	51.61 (24th)	47.49 (32nd)
Switzerland	48.35 (31st)	58.99 (16th)	76.06 (1st)	66.91 (3rd)	62.58 (1st)
United Kingdom	48.23 (32nd)	64.04 (4th)	69.91 (4th)	68.1 (1st)	62.57 (2nd)
China	48.04 (33rd)	49.8 (32nd)	40.84 (39th)	54.17 (20th)	48.21 (31st)
Poland	47.29 (34th)	61.43 (9th)	60.68 (13th)	56.79 (17th)	56.55 (10th)
Israel	47.22 (35th)	62.92 (6th)	61.16 (12th)	65.35 (6th)	59.16 (7th)
France	46.08 (36th)	62.45 (7th)	67.72 (7th)	63.64 (9th)	59.97 (5th)
Sweden	45.61 (37th)	63.68 (5th)	73.29 (3rd)	64.34 (7th)	61.73 (3rd)
Thailand	45.19 (38th)	49.96 (30th)	42.32 (37th)	50.23 (28th)	46.92 (33rd)
Germany	44.71 (39th)	61.52 (8th)	73.34 (2nd)	66.13 (4th)	61.42 (4th)
Japan	44.47 (40th)	64.72 (2nd)	65.71 (8th)	63.14 (10th)	59.51 (6th)
Spain	43.7 (41st)	61.13 (11th)	62.91 (11th)	64.13 (8th)	57.97 (9th)
Bulgaria	43.57 (42nd)	60.48 (12th)	56.3 (15th)	47.37 (33rd)	51.93 (18th)
South Africa	43.41 (43rd)	48.44 (34th)	48.31 (22nd)	35.28 (42nd)	43.86 (41st)
Republic of Korea	39.82 (44th)	64.21 (3rd)	69.88 (5th)	61.45 (12th)	58.84 (8th)
Russian Federation	35.31 (45th)	57.18 (18th)	54.8 (16th)	39.14 (40th)	46.61 (35th)
Australia	26.27 (46th)	59.95 (14th)	64.37 (9th)	67.17 (2nd)	54.44 (15th)
Canada	23.34 (47th)	65.03 (1st)	68.77 (6th)	65.8 (5th)	55.74 (11th)
United States	21.98 (48th)	61.28 (10th)	64.04 (10th)	62.65 (11th)	52.49 (16th)
Kazakhstan	21.37 (49th)	56.77 (19th)	50.15 (21st)	41.89 (38th)	42.55 (43rd)
United Arab Emirates	9.89 (50th)	54.13 (21st)	58.4 (14th)	59.09 (15th)	45.38 (37th)

DATA TABLE 14 / OPPORTUNITY – PERSONAL RIGHTS

COUNTRIES	Personal Rights	Access to Higher Education	Personal Freedom and Choice	Equity and Inclusion	Opportunity
Australia	69.13 (1st)	70.39 (3rd)	68.52 (3rd)	66.64 (6th)	68.67 (3rd)
Canada	69.13 (1st)	62.18 (9th)	67.78 (4th)	74.11 (1st)	68.3 (4th)
Switzerland	69.13 (1st)	56.19 (16th)	66.38 (5th)	62.02 (12th)	63.43 (7th)
United Kingdom	69.13 (1st)	60.59 (12th)	62.7 (9th)	67.22 (5th)	64.91 (5th)
Sweden	69.13 (1st)	68.41 (5th)	72.78 (1st)	66.04 (7th)	69.09 (2nd)
United States	68.47 (6th)	78.13 (1st)	64.45 (7th)	68.63 (4th)	69.92 (1st)
Spain	66.5 (7th)	68.71 (4th)	53.12 (22nd)	69.03 (3rd)	64.34 (6th)
Japan	66.08 (8th)	57.73 (15th)	51.95 (26th)	54.18 (20th)	57.49 (15th)
Republic of Korea	64.77 (9th)	74.66 (2nd)	46.47 (35th)	48.37 (23rd)	58.57 (12th)
Costa Rica	63.86 (10th)	52.02 (21st)	69.37 (2nd)	64.46 (10th)	62.43 (8th)
France	63.05 (11th)	58.56 (14th)	63.47 (8th)	59.24 (15th)	61.08 (11th)
Chile	62.22 (12th)	61.93 (10th)	52.03 (25th)	57.06 (18th)	58.31 (13th)
Germany	60.72 (13th)	55.39 (17th)	64.46 (6th)	64.37 (11th)	61.24 (10th)
Poland	60.42 (14th)	67.49 (7th)	55.46 (19th)	47.13 (27th)	57.63 (14th)
Brazil	57.27 (15th)	43.56 (33rd)	57.75 (16th)	69.23 (2nd)	56.95 (16th)
Ghana	55.65 (16th)	36.01 (41st)	38.93 (38th)	42.86 (34th)	43.36 (32nd)
South Africa	55.54 (17th)	39.74 (37th)	47.35 (32nd)	57.86 (17th)	50.12 (24th)
Bulgaria	54.63 (18th)	58.85 (13th)	49.04 (29th)	45.07 (31st)	51.9 (20th)
Botswana	54.61 (19th)	34.61 (44th)	52.74 (24th)	49.09 (22nd)	47.76 (28th)
Israel	54.44 (20th)	61.53 (11th)	47.2 (34th)	40.94 (37th)	51.03 (23rd)
Mexico	53.7 (21st)	43.85 (32nd)	50.55 (28th)	48.2 (24th)	49.08 (25th)
Paraguay	52.8 (22nd)	48.21 (27th)	51.16 (27th)	60.82 (13th)	53.25 (19th)
Dominican Republic	50.99 (23rd)	48.34 (26th)	59.57 (12th)	55.28 (19th)	53.55 (18th)
Argentina	50.93 (24th)	66.94 (8th)	62.34 (10th)	65.43 (8th)	61.41 (9th)
Peru	50.58 (25th)	51.22 (22nd)	58.78 (13th)	45.55 (30th)	51.53 (22nd)
India	50.17 (26th)	38.65 (39th)	31.36 (48th)	26.52 (50th)	36.67 (45th)
Colombia	50.06 (27th)	51.2 (23rd)	56.34 (17th)	64.93 (9th)	55.63 (17th)
Georgia	49.4 (28th)	45.43 (30th)	39.43 (37th)	28.06 (49th)	40.58 (38th)
Indonesia	49.26 (29th)	41.41 (35th)	36.92 (40th)	35.97 (45th)	40.89 (37th)
Senegal	46.93 (30th)	34.28 (45th)	31.97 (47th)	45.68 (29th)	39.72 (41st)
Philippines	45.89 (31st)	44.69 (31st)	57.76 (15th)	58.52 (16th)	51.72 (21st)
Thailand	42.81 (32nd)	54.39 (19th)	57.99 (14th)	40.54 (39th)	48.93 (26th)
Mozambique	42.13 (33rd)	33.1 (49th)	34.46 (43rd)	60.81 (14th)	42.62 (34th)
Tunisia	42.06 (34th)	48.37 (25th)	47.95 (31st)	41.25 (35th)	44.91 (31st)
Turkey	41.65 (35th)	55.33 (18th)	33.66 (44th)	40.35 (40th)	42.75 (33rd)
Morocco	40.31 (36th)	36.95 (40th)	47.33 (33rd)	36.5 (43rd)	40.27 (40th)
Kenya	40.21 (37th)	32.77 (50th)	34.49 (42nd)	47.41 (26th)	38.72 (43rd)
Bangladesh	39.62 (38th)	35.39 (43rd)	35.35 (41st)	33.01 (47th)	35.84 (47th)
Egypt	39.04 (39th)	45.59 (29th)	22.57 (50th)	33.16 (46th)	35.09 (49th)
Nigeria	37.18 (40th)	35.42 (42nd)	23.47 (49th)	44.66 (32nd)	35.19 (48th)
Jordan	35.73 (41st)	49.03 (24th)	38.31 (39th)	41.09 (36th)	41.04 (36th)
Rwanda	35.43 (42nd)	33.9 (48th)	52.93 (23rd)	29.03 (48th)	37.82 (44th)
Sri Lanka	35.13 (43rd)	39.25 (38th)	44.78 (36th)	38.67 (42nd)	39.46 (42nd)
United Arab Emirates	35.08 (44th)	45.99 (28th)	56.29 (18th)	51.3 (21st)	47.16 (30th)
Russian Federation	34.58 (45th)	68.38 (6th)	48.16 (30th)	40.63 (38th)	47.94 (27th)
Kazakhstan	34.17 (46th)	52.63 (20th)	54.04 (20th)	48.08 (25th)	47.23 (29th)
Uganda	31.89 (47th)	34.12 (46th)	33.6 (45th)	45.89 (28th)	36.38 (46th)
China	30.36 (48th)	43.25 (34th)	60.66 (11th)	36.1 (44th)	42.59 (35th)
Ethiopia	30.06 (49th)	33.93 (47th)	32.42 (46th)	43.76 (33rd)	35.04 (50th)
Vietnam	27.97 (50th)	41.32 (36th)	53.42 (21st)	39.27 (41st)	40.5 (39th)

DATA TABLE 15 / OPPORTUNITY – ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

COUNTRIES	Access to Higher Education	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Equity and Inclusion	Opportunity
United States	**78.13** (1st)	**68.47** (6th)	**64.45** (7th)	**68.63** (4th)	**69.92** (1st)
Republic of Korea	**74.66** (2nd)	**64.77** (9th)	**46.47** (35th)	**48.37** (23rd)	**58.57** (12th)
Australia	**70.39** (3rd)	**69.13** (1st)	**68.52** (3rd)	**66.64** (6th)	**68.67** (3rd)
Spain	**68.71** (4th)	**66.5** (7th)	**53.12** (22nd)	**69.03** (3rd)	**64.34** (6th)
Sweden	**68.41** (5th)	**69.13** (1st)	**72.78** (1st)	**66.04** (7th)	**69.09** (2nd)
Russian Federation	**68.38** (6th)	**34.58** (45th)	**48.16** (30th)	**40.63** (38th)	**47.94** (27th)
Poland	**67.49** (7th)	**60.42** (14th)	**55.46** (19th)	**47.13** (27th)	**57.63** (14th)
Argentina	**66.94** (8th)	**50.93** (24th)	**62.34** (10th)	**65.43** (8th)	**61.41** (9th)
Canada	**62.18** (9th)	**69.13** (1st)	**67.78** (4th)	**74.11** (1st)	**68.3** (4th)
Chile	**61.93** (10th)	**62.22** (12th)	**52.03** (25th)	**57.06** (18th)	**58.31** (13th)
Israel	**61.53** (11th)	**54.44** (20th)	**47.2** (34th)	**40.94** (37th)	**51.03** (23rd)
United Kingdom	**60.59** (12th)	**69.13** (1st)	**62.7** (9th)	**67.22** (5th)	**64.91** (5th)
Bulgaria	**58.85** (13th)	**54.63** (18th)	**49.04** (29th)	**45.07** (31st)	**51.9** (20th)
France	**58.56** (14th)	**63.05** (11th)	**63.47** (8th)	**59.24** (15th)	**61.08** (11th)
Japan	**57.73** (15th)	**66.08** (8th)	**51.95** (26th)	**54.18** (20th)	**57.49** (15th)
Switzerland	**56.19** (16th)	**69.13** (1st)	**66.38** (5th)	**62.02** (12th)	**63.43** (7th)
Germany	**55.39** (17th)	**60.72** (13th)	**64.46** (6th)	**64.37** (11th)	**61.24** (10th)
Turkey	**55.33** (18th)	**41.65** (35th)	**33.66** (44th)	**40.35** (40th)	**42.75** (33rd)
Thailand	**54.39** (19th)	**42.81** (32nd)	**57.99** (14th)	**40.54** (39th)	**48.93** (26th)
Kazakhstan	**52.63** (20th)	**34.17** (46th)	**54.04** (20th)	**48.08** (25th)	**47.23** (29th)
Costa Rica	**52.02** (21st)	**63.86** (10th)	**69.37** (2nd)	**64.46** (10th)	**62.43** (8th)
Peru	**51.22** (22nd)	**50.58** (25th)	**58.78** (13th)	**45.55** (30th)	**51.53** (22nd)
Colombia	**51.2** (23rd)	**50.06** (27th)	**56.34** (17th)	**64.93** (9th)	**55.63** (17th)
Jordan	**49.03** (24th)	**35.73** (41st)	**38.31** (39th)	**41.09** (36th)	**41.04** (36th)
Tunisia	**48.37** (25th)	**42.06** (34th)	**47.95** (31st)	**41.25** (35th)	**44.91** (31st)
Dominican Republic	**48.34** (26th)	**50.99** (23rd)	**59.57** (12th)	**55.28** (19th)	**53.55** (18th)
Paraguay	**48.21** (27th)	**52.8** (22nd)	**51.16** (27th)	**60.82** (13th)	**53.25** (19th)
United Arab Emirates	**45.99** (28th)	**35.08** (44th)	**56.29** (18th)	**51.3** (21st)	**47.16** (30th)
Egypt	**45.59** (29th)	**39.04** (39th)	**22.57** (50th)	**33.16** (46th)	**35.09** (49th)
Georgia	**45.43** (30th)	**49.4** (28th)	**39.43** (37th)	**28.06** (49th)	**40.58** (38th)
Philippines	**44.69** (31st)	**45.89** (31st)	**57.76** (15th)	**58.52** (16th)	**51.72** (21st)
Mexico	**43.85** (32nd)	**53.7** (21st)	**50.55** (28th)	**48.2** (24th)	**49.08** (25th)
Brazil	**43.56** (33rd)	**57.27** (15th)	**57.75** (16th)	**69.23** (2nd)	**56.95** (16th)
China	**43.25** (34th)	**30.36** (48th)	**60.66** (11th)	**36.1** (44th)	**42.59** (35th)
Indonesia	**41.41** (35th)	**49.26** (29th)	**36.92** (40th)	**35.97** (45th)	**40.89** (37th)
Vietnam	**41.32** (36th)	**27.97** (50th)	**53.42** (21st)	**39.27** (41st)	**40.5** (39th)
South Africa	**39.74** (37th)	**55.54** (17th)	**47.35** (32nd)	**57.86** (17th)	**50.12** (24th)
Sri Lanka	**39.25** (38th)	**35.13** (43rd)	**44.78** (36th)	**38.67** (42nd)	**39.46** (42nd)
India	**38.65** (39th)	**50.17** (26th)	**31.36** (48th)	**26.52** (50th)	**36.67** (45th)
Morocco	**36.95** (40th)	**40.31** (36th)	**47.33** (33rd)	**36.5** (43rd)	**40.27** (40th)
Ghana	**36.01** (41st)	**55.65** (16th)	**38.93** (38th)	**42.86** (34th)	**43.36** (32nd)
Nigeria	**35.42** (42nd)	**37.18** (40th)	**23.47** (49th)	**44.66** (32nd)	**35.19** (48th)
Bangladesh	**35.39** (43rd)	**39.62** (38th)	**35.35** (41st)	**33.01** (47th)	**35.84** (47th)
Botswana	**34.61** (44th)	**54.61** (19th)	**52.74** (24th)	**49.09** (22nd)	**47.76** (28th)
Senegal	**34.28** (45th)	**46.93** (30th)	**31.97** (47th)	**45.68** (29th)	**39.72** (41st)
Uganda	**34.12** (46th)	**31.89** (47th)	**33.6** (45th)	**45.89** (28th)	**36.38** (46th)
Ethiopia	**33.93** (47th)	**30.06** (49th)	**32.42** (46th)	**43.76** (33rd)	**35.04** (50th)
Rwanda	**33.9** (48th)	**35.43** (42nd)	**52.93** (23rd)	**29.03** (48th)	**37.82** (44th)
Mozambique	**33.1** (49th)	**42.13** (33rd)	**34.46** (43rd)	**60.81** (14th)	**42.62** (34th)
Kenya	**32.77** (50th)	**40.21** (37th)	**34.49** (42nd)	**47.41** (26th)	**38.72** (43rd)

DATA TABLE 16 / OPPORTUNITY – PERSONAL FREEDOM AND CHOICE

COUNTRIES	Personal Freedom and Choice	Personal Rights	Access to Higher Education	Equity and Inclusion	Opportunity
Sweden	72.78 (1st)	69.13 (1st)	68.41 (5th)	66.04 (7th)	69.09 (2nd)
Costa Rica	69.37 (2nd)	63.86 (10th)	52.02 (21st)	64.46 (10th)	62.43 (8th)
Australia	68.52 (3rd)	69.13 (1st)	70.39 (3rd)	66.64 (6th)	68.67 (3rd)
Canada	67.78 (4th)	69.13 (1st)	62.18 (9th)	74.11 (1st)	68.3 (4th)
Switzerland	66.38 (5th)	69.13 (1st)	56.19 (16th)	62.02 (12th)	63.43 (7th)
Germany	64.46 (6th)	60.72 (13th)	55.39 (17th)	64.37 (11th)	61.24 (10th)
United States	64.45 (7th)	68.47 (6th)	78.13 (1st)	68.63 (4th)	69.92 (1st)
France	63.47 (8th)	63.05 (11th)	58.56 (14th)	59.24 (15th)	61.08 (11th)
United Kingdom	62.7 (9th)	69.13 (1st)	60.59 (12th)	67.22 (5th)	64.91 (5th)
Argentina	62.34 (10th)	50.93 (24th)	66.94 (8th)	65.43 (8th)	61.41 (9th)
China	60.66 (11th)	30.36 (48th)	43.25 (34th)	36.1 (44th)	42.59 (35th)
Dominican Republic	59.57 (12th)	50.99 (23rd)	48.34 (26th)	55.28 (19th)	53.55 (18th)
Peru	58.78 (13th)	50.58 (25th)	51.22 (22nd)	45.55 (30th)	51.53 (22nd)
Thailand	57.99 (14th)	42.81 (32nd)	54.39 (19th)	40.54 (39th)	48.93 (26th)
Philippines	57.76 (15th)	45.89 (31st)	44.69 (31st)	58.52 (16th)	51.72 (21st)
Brazil	57.75 (16th)	57.27 (15th)	43.56 (33rd)	69.23 (2nd)	56.95 (16th)
Colombia	56.34 (17th)	50.06 (27th)	51.2 (23rd)	64.93 (9th)	55.63 (17th)
United Arab Emirates	56.29 (18th)	35.08 (44th)	45.99 (28th)	51.3 (21st)	47.16 (30th)
Poland	55.46 (19th)	60.42 (14th)	67.49 (7th)	47.13 (27th)	57.63 (14th)
Kazakhstan	54.04 (20th)	34.17 (46th)	52.63 (20th)	48.08 (25th)	47.23 (29th)
Vietnam	53.42 (21st)	27.97 (50th)	41.32 (36th)	39.27 (41st)	40.5 (39th)
Spain	53.12 (22nd)	66.5 (7th)	68.71 (4th)	69.03 (3rd)	64.34 (6th)
Rwanda	52.93 (23rd)	35.43 (42nd)	33.9 (48th)	29.03 (48th)	37.82 (44th)
Botswana	52.74 (24th)	54.61 (19th)	34.61 (44th)	49.09 (22nd)	47.76 (28th)
Chile	52.03 (25th)	62.22 (12th)	61.93 (10th)	57.06 (18th)	58.31 (13th)
Japan	51.95 (26th)	66.08 (8th)	57.73 (15th)	54.18 (20th)	57.49 (15th)
Paraguay	51.16 (27th)	52.8 (22nd)	48.21 (27th)	60.82 (13th)	53.25 (19th)
Mexico	50.55 (28th)	53.7 (21st)	43.85 (32nd)	48.2 (24th)	49.08 (25th)
Bulgaria	49.04 (29th)	54.63 (18th)	58.85 (13th)	45.07 (31st)	51.9 (20th)
Russian Federation	48.16 (30th)	34.58 (45th)	68.38 (6th)	40.63 (38th)	47.94 (27th)
Tunisia	47.95 (31st)	42.06 (34th)	48.37 (25th)	41.25 (35th)	44.91 (31st)
South Africa	47.35 (32nd)	55.54 (17th)	39.74 (37th)	57.86 (17th)	50.12 (24th)
Morocco	47.33 (33rd)	40.31 (36th)	36.95 (40th)	36.5 (43rd)	40.27 (40th)
Israel	47.2 (34th)	54.44 (20th)	61.53 (11th)	40.94 (37th)	51.03 (23rd)
Republic of Korea	46.47 (35th)	64.77 (9th)	74.66 (2nd)	48.37 (23rd)	58.57 (12th)
Sri Lanka	44.78 (36th)	35.13 (43rd)	39.25 (38th)	38.67 (42nd)	39.46 (42nd)
Georgia	39.43 (37th)	49.4 (28th)	45.43 (30th)	28.06 (49th)	40.58 (38th)
Ghana	38.93 (38th)	55.65 (16th)	36.01 (41st)	42.86 (34th)	43.36 (32nd)
Jordan	38.31 (39th)	35.73 (41st)	49.03 (24th)	41.09 (36th)	41.04 (36th)
Indonesia	36.92 (40th)	49.26 (29th)	41.41 (35th)	35.97 (45th)	40.89 (37th)
Bangladesh	35.35 (41st)	39.62 (38th)	35.39 (43rd)	33.01 (47th)	35.84 (47th)
Kenya	34.49 (42nd)	40.21 (37th)	32.77 (50th)	47.41 (26th)	38.72 (43rd)
Mozambique	34.46 (43rd)	42.13 (33rd)	33.1 (49th)	60.81 (14th)	42.62 (34th)
Turkey	33.66 (44th)	41.65 (35th)	55.33 (18th)	40.35 (40th)	42.75 (33rd)
Uganda	33.6 (45th)	31.89 (47th)	34.12 (46th)	45.89 (28th)	36.38 (46th)
Ethiopia	32.42 (46th)	30.06 (49th)	33.93 (47th)	43.76 (33rd)	35.04 (50th)
Senegal	31.97 (47th)	46.93 (30th)	34.28 (45th)	45.68 (29th)	39.72 (41st)
India	31.36 (48th)	50.17 (26th)	38.65 (39th)	26.52 (50th)	36.67 (45th)
Nigeria	23.47 (49th)	37.18 (40th)	35.42 (42nd)	44.66 (32nd)	35.19 (48th)
Egypt	22.57 (50th)	39.04 (39th)	45.59 (29th)	33.16 (46th)	35.09 (49th)

DATA TABLE 17 / OPPORTUNITY – EQUITY AND INCLUSION

COUNTRIES	Equity and Inclusion	Personal Rights	Access to Higher Education	Personal Freedom and Choice	Opportunity
Canada	74.11 (1st)	69.13 (1st)	62.18 (9th)	67.78 (4th)	68.3 (4th)
Brazil	69.23 (2nd)	57.27 (15th)	43.56 (33rd)	57.75 (16th)	56.95 (16th)
Spain	69.03 (3rd)	66.5 (7th)	68.71 (4th)	53.12 (22nd)	64.34 (6th)
United States	68.63 (4th)	68.47 (6th)	78.13 (1st)	64.45 (7th)	69.92 (1st)
United Kingdom	67.22 (5th)	69.13 (1st)	60.59 (12th)	62.7 (9th)	64.91 (5th)
Australia	66.64 (6th)	69.13 (1st)	70.39 (3rd)	68.52 (3rd)	68.67 (3rd)
Sweden	66.04 (7th)	69.13 (1st)	68.41 (5th)	72.78 (1st)	69.09 (2nd)
Argentina	65.43 (8th)	50.93 (24th)	66.94 (8th)	62.34 (10th)	61.41 (9th)
Colombia	64.93 (9th)	50.06 (27th)	51.2 (23rd)	56.34 (17th)	55.63 (17th)
Costa Rica	64.46 (10th)	63.86 (10th)	52.02 (21st)	69.37 (2nd)	62.43 (8th)
Germany	64.37 (11th)	60.72 (13th)	55.39 (17th)	64.46 (6th)	61.24 (10th)
Switzerland	62.02 (12th)	69.13 (1st)	56.19 (16th)	66.38 (5th)	63.43 (7th)
Paraguay	60.82 (13th)	52.8 (22nd)	48.21 (27th)	51.16 (27th)	53.25 (19th)
Mozambique	60.81 (14th)	42.13 (33rd)	33.1 (49th)	34.46 (43rd)	42.62 (34th)
France	59.24 (15th)	63.05 (11th)	58.56 (14th)	63.47 (8th)	61.08 (11th)
Philippines	58.52 (16th)	45.89 (31st)	44.69 (31st)	57.76 (15th)	51.72 (21st)
South Africa	57.86 (17th)	55.54 (17th)	39.74 (37th)	47.35 (32nd)	50.12 (24th)
Chile	57.06 (18th)	62.22 (12th)	61.93 (10th)	52.03 (25th)	58.31 (13th)
Dominican Republic	55.28 (19th)	50.99 (23rd)	48.34 (26th)	59.57 (12th)	53.55 (18th)
Japan	54.18 (20th)	66.08 (8th)	57.73 (15th)	51.95 (26th)	57.49 (15th)
United Arab Emirates	51.3 (21st)	35.08 (44th)	45.99 (28th)	56.29 (18th)	47.16 (30th)
Botswana	49.09 (22nd)	54.61 (19th)	34.61 (44th)	52.74 (24th)	47.76 (28th)
Republic of Korea	48.37 (23rd)	64.77 (9th)	74.66 (2nd)	46.47 (35th)	58.57 (12th)
Mexico	48.2 (24th)	53.7 (21st)	43.85 (32nd)	50.55 (28th)	49.08 (25th)
Kazakhstan	48.08 (25th)	34.17 (46th)	52.63 (20th)	54.04 (20th)	47.23 (29th)
Kenya	47.41 (26th)	40.21 (37th)	32.77 (50th)	34.49 (42nd)	38.72 (43rd)
Poland	47.13 (27th)	60.42 (14th)	67.49 (7th)	55.46 (19th)	57.63 (14th)
Uganda	45.89 (28th)	31.89 (47th)	34.12 (46th)	33.6 (45th)	36.38 (46th)
Senegal	45.68 (29th)	46.93 (30th)	34.28 (45th)	31.97 (47th)	39.72 (41st)
Peru	45.55 (30th)	50.58 (25th)	51.22 (22nd)	58.78 (13th)	51.53 (22nd)
Bulgaria	45.07 (31st)	54.63 (18th)	58.85 (13th)	49.04 (29th)	51.9 (20th)
Nigeria	44.66 (32nd)	37.18 (40th)	35.42 (42nd)	23.47 (49th)	35.19 (48th)
Ethiopia	43.76 (33rd)	30.06 (49th)	33.93 (47th)	32.42 (46th)	35.04 (50th)
Ghana	42.86 (34th)	55.65 (16th)	36.01 (41st)	38.93 (38th)	43.36 (32nd)
Tunisia	41.25 (35th)	42.06 (34th)	48.37 (25th)	47.95 (31st)	44.91 (31st)
Jordan	41.09 (36th)	35.73 (41st)	49.03 (24th)	38.31 (39th)	41.04 (36th)
Israel	40.94 (37th)	54.44 (20th)	61.53 (11th)	47.2 (34th)	51.03 (23rd)
Russian Federation	40.63 (38th)	34.58 (45th)	68.38 (6th)	48.16 (30th)	47.94 (27th)
Thailand	40.54 (39th)	42.81 (32nd)	54.39 (19th)	57.99 (14th)	48.93 (26th)
Turkey	40.35 (40th)	41.65 (35th)	55.33 (18th)	33.66 (44th)	42.75 (33rd)
Vietnam	39.27 (41st)	27.97 (50th)	41.32 (36th)	53.42 (21st)	40.5 (39th)
Sri Lanka	38.67 (42nd)	35.13 (43rd)	39.25 (38th)	44.78 (36th)	39.46 (42nd)
Morocco	36.5 (43rd)	40.31 (36th)	36.95 (40th)	47.33 (33rd)	40.27 (40th)
China	36.1 (44th)	30.36 (48th)	43.25 (34th)	60.66 (11th)	42.59 (35th)
Indonesia	35.97 (45th)	49.26 (29th)	41.41 (35th)	36.92 (40th)	40.89 (37th)
Egypt	33.16 (46th)	39.04 (39th)	45.59 (29th)	22.57 (50th)	35.09 (49th)
Bangladesh	33.01 (47th)	39.62 (38th)	35.39 (43rd)	35.35 (41st)	35.84 (47th)
Rwanda	29.03 (48th)	35.43 (42nd)	33.9 (48th)	52.93 (23rd)	37.82 (44th)
Georgia	28.06 (49th)	49.4 (28th)	45.43 (30th)	39.43 (37th)	40.58 (38th)
India	26.52 (50th)	50.17 (26th)	38.65 (39th)	31.36 (48th)	36.67 (45th)

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

1 / BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

1.1 / NUTRITION AND BASIC MEDICAL CARE

1.1.1 / UNDERNOURISHMENT

Proportion of the population estimated to be at risk of caloric inadequacy.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.
http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/

Data gaps filled in by the Economist Intelligence Unit for: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, Japan, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

1.1.2 / DEPTH OF FOOD DEFICIT

An estimate of the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population, multiplied by the number of undernourished and normalized by the total population.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.
http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/

1.1.3 / MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.

World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/ghodata/

1.1.4 / STILLBIRTH RATE

Third trimester fetal deaths (> or = 1000 grams or > or = 28 weeks), per 1,000 live births.

World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/ghodata/

1.1.5 / CHILD MORTALITY RATE

The probability of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching the age of five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates per 1,000 live births.

World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/ghodata/

1.1.6 / PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of tuberculosis (all forms) in a population, expressed as the rate per 100,000 population.

World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/ghodata/

1.2 / AIR, WATER AND SANITATION

1.2.1 / INDOOR AIR POLLUTION ATTRIBUTABLE DEATHS

The number of deaths resulting from exposure to indoor smoke from solid fuel (wood, coal, animal dung, charcoal, and crop wastes) use for cooking, expressed as the rate per 100,000 population.

World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/ghodata/

1.2.2 / OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION ATTRIBUTABLE DEATHS

The number of deaths resulting from emissions from industrial activity, households, cars and trucks, expressed as the rate per 100,000 population.

World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/ghodata/

1.2.3 / ACCESS TO PIPED WATER

Percent of the population with a water service pipe connected with in-house plumbing to one or more taps or a piped water connection to a tap placed in the yard or plot outside the house.

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table/

1.2.4 / RURAL VS. URBAN ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCE

The absolute value of the difference between rural to urban access to improved drinking water, which is defined as piped water into dwelling, piped water to yard/plot, public tap or standpipe, tubewell or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater.

Calculated from WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation data
http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table/

1.2.5 / ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES

Percent of the population with improved sanitation, including flush toilets, piped sewer systems, septic tanks, flush/pour flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP), pit latrine with slab, and composting toilets.

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table/

1.2.6 / ACCESS TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Access to sewage treatment provided by both private and state-owned enterprises to the urban population at large.

Economist Intelligence Unit

1.3 / SHELTER

1.3.1 / AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING

Percentage of respondents answering satisfied to the question, "In your city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good, affordable housing?"

Gallup World Poll
https://worldview.gallup.com

1.3.2 / ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Percent of the population with access to electricity.

United Nations Development Programme (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States)
http://www.photius.com/rankings/electrification_by_country_2007_2008.html

Economist Intelligence Unit (Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Turkey)

International Energy Agency (All other countries)
http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/

1.4 / PERSONAL SAFETY

1.4.1 / HOMICIDE RATE

Number of homicides, defined as death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, per 100,000 people. Scored on a 1–5 scale:

1 = 0 – 1.99%
2 = 2 – 5.99%
3 = 6 – 9.99%
4 = 10 – 19.99%
5 = > 20%

Vision of Humanity Global Peace Index
http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi-data/

1.4.2 / LEVEL OF VIOLENT CRIME

Evaluation based on the question: "Is violent crime likely to pose a significant problem for government and/or business over the next two years?" Measured on a scale of 1 (strongly no) to 5 (strongly yes).

Vision of Humanity Global Peace Index
http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi-data/

1.4.3 / LEVEL OF PERCEIVED CRIMINALITY

An assessment of the level of domestic security and the degree to which other citizens can be trusted. Measured on a scale of 1 (majority of other citizens can be trusted) to 5 (very high level of distrust).

Vision of Humanity Global Peace Index
http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi-data/

1.4.4 / POLITICAL TERROR

The level of political violence and terror that a country experiences based on a 5-level "terror scale":

1 = Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

2 = There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.

3 = There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.

4 = Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

5 = Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Vision of Humanity Global Peace Index
http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi-data/

2 / FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

2.1 / ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE

2.1.1 / ADULT LITERACY RATE

Percent of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS

Data gaps filled in by the Economist Intelligence Unit for: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

2.1.2 / PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Ratio of children of the official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of official primary school age children.

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.NENR

Data gaps filled in by the Economist Intelligence Unit for: Bangladesh, Canada, China, Costa Rica

2.1.3 / SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Ratio of children of the official secondary school age who are enrolled in secondary school to the population of official secondary school age children.

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.NENR

Data gaps filled in by the Economist Intelligence Unit for: Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Germany, India, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Vietnam

2.1.4 / WOMEN'S MEAN YEARS IN SCHOOL

The average number of years of school attended by women between 25 and 34 years old, including primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
http://www.gapminder.org/data/

2.2 / ACCESS TO INFORMATION

2.2.1 / MOBILE TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, including the number of pre-paid SIM cards active during the past three months, expressed as the number of mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

International Telecommunications Union
http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/

2.2.2 / INTERNET USERS

The estimated number of Internet users out of the total population, using the Internet from any device (including mobile phones) in the last 12 months.

International Telecommunications Union
http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/

2.2.3 / FIXED BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s, expressed as broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

International Telecommunications Union
http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/

2.2.4 / PRESS FREEDOM INDEX

Measure of direct attacks on journalists and the media as well as other indirect sources of pressure against the free press, assessed through surveys of freedom of expression groups and correspondents. Scores are grouped into 5 bands:

5: Good situation
4: Satisfactory situation
3: Noticeable problems
2: Difficult situation
1: Very serious situation

Reporters Without Borders
http://en.rsf.org/

2.3 / HEALTH

2.3.1 / LIFE EXPECTANCY

The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

World Development Indicators
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN

2.3.2 / OBESITY

Percentage of population with a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m2 or higher (age-standardized estimate), both sexes.

World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/ghodata/

2.3.3 / CANCER DEATH RATE

A weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 persons from cancer, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups of the WHO standard population.

World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/ghodata/

2.3.4 / DEATHS FROM CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND DIABETES

Number of deaths from cardiovascular disease and diabetes per 100,000 population.

World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/ghodata/

2.3.5 / DEATHS FROM HIV

The estimated number of adults and children that have died due to HIV/AIDS in a specific year, grouped into seven bands:

1 = 500+ average deaths
2 = 100.1–500 average deaths
3 = 50.1–100 average deaths
4 = 20.1–50 average deaths
5 = 10.1–20 average deaths
6 = 2.1–10.0 average deaths
7 = 0–2.0 average deaths

World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/ghodata/

2.3.6 / AVAILABILITY OF QUALITY HEALTHCARE

Percentage of respondents answering satisfied to the question, “In your city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of quality healthcare?”

Gallup World Poll
https://worldview.gallup.com

2.4 / ECOSYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY

2.4.1 / ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT OF CONSUMPTION

The area of biologically productive land and water a country requires to produce all the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it generates.

Global Footprint Network
http://www.footprintnetwork.org/

2.4.2 / CO2 EMISSIONS PER CAPITA

Emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement, measured in metric tons per capita.

Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, United States
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC

2.4.3 / ENERGY USE PER $1,000 GDP

Primary energy consumption per $1,000 of GDP.

Economist Intelligence Unit

2.4.4 / WATER WITHDRAWALS PER CAPITA

Total annual amount of water withdrawn per capita, including groundwater and freshwater withdrawals.

Economist Intelligence Unit

3 / OPPORTUNITY

3.1 / PERSONAL RIGHTS

3.1.1 / POLITICAL RIGHTS

Elements relating to the fairness of the electoral process, political pluralism and participation as well as the functionality of the government and additional discretionary political rights on a scale from 1 (no political rights) to 7 (full political rights).

Freedom House
http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2013

3.1.2 / FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets, measured on a scale of 0 (government censorship of the media was complete) to 2 (no government censorship of the media in a given year).

Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project
http://ciri.binghamton.edu

3.1.3 / FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY/ASSOCIATION

The extent to which freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections), measured on a scale of 0 (rights severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens) to 2 (rights virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens).

Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project
http://ciri.binghamton.edu

3.1.4 / PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS

The degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws, measured on a scale of 0 (private property is outlawed, all property belongs to the state; people do not have the right to sue others and do not have access to the courts; corruption is endemic) to 100 (private property is guaranteed by the government; the court system enforces contracts efficiently and quickly; the justice system punishes those who unlawfully confiscate private property; there is no corruption or expropriation).

Heritage Foundation
http://www.heritage.org/index/explore

3.1.5 / WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS

The extent to which women and men have equal ownership rights over moveable and immoveable property both by law and in practice, measured on a scale from 1 (legal codes indicate that men and women do not have equal ownership rights over moveable and immoveable property) to 5 (men and women have ownership rights according to legal codes and customary practices do not take precedence over statutory law; or men and women have equal ownership rights in the legal codes and there are no relevant customary practices in the country under consideration).

Economist Intelligence Unit

3.2 / ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

3.2.1 / TERTIARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from leaving secondary school.

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR

Data gaps filled in by the Economist Intelligence Unit for: Canada, Germany, South Africa

3.2.2 / FEMALE TERTIARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from leaving secondary school.

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR

Data gaps filled in by the Economist Intelligence Unit for: Canada, Germany, South Africa

3.3 / PERSONAL CHOICE

3.3.1 / BASIC RELIGIOUS FREEDOMS

Evaluation of each country's performance in various public reports and surveys assessing religious freedom.

Economist Intelligence Unit

3.3.2 / CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

Percent of women in a marriage or union who are using modern methods of contraception.

United Nations Children's Fund (Australia, Canada)
http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=SOWC&f=inID:34

Federal Centre for Health Education (Germany)
http://www.english.forschung.sexualaufklaerung.de

Polish Federation for Women and Family Planning (Poland)
http://www.federa.org.pl

World Development Indicators (All other countries)
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.CONU.ZS

3.3.3 / ACCESS TO CHILDCARE

An assessment of the availability, affordability (including the price of childcare as a percent of average wages) and quality of childcare services.

Economist Intelligence Unit

3.3.4 / FREEDOM OVER LIFE CHOICES

Percentage of respondents answering satisfied to the question, "Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?"

Gallup World Poll
https://worldview.gallup.com

3.4 / EQUITY AND INCLUSION

3.4.1 / EQUITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES

A qualitative assessment of how equitable opportunities for ethnic minorities are relative to those generally made available to the general populace.

Economist Intelligence Unit

3.4.2 / WOMEN TREATED WITH RESPECT

Percentage of female respondents answering yes to the question, “Do you believe that women in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?”

Gallup World Poll
https://worldview.gallup.com

3.4.3 / COMMUNITY SAFETY NET

Percentage of respondents answering yes to the question, “If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?”

Gallup World Poll
https://worldview.gallup.com

3.4.4 / TOLERANCE OF IMMIGRANTS

Percentage of respondents answering yes to the question, “Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for immigrants from other countries?”

Gallup World Poll
https://worldview.gallup.com

3.4.5 / TOLERANCE FOR HOMOSEXUALS

Percentage of respondents answering yes to the question, “Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for gay or lesbian people?”

Gallup World Poll
https://worldview.gallup.com

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Acemoglu, D., and J. Robinson. 2012. *Why nations fail: The origins of power, prosperity, and poverty.* Crown Business Retrieved March 13, 2013.

Akram, T. 2004. "Ranking Countries and Other Essays." Columbia University.

Alkire, S., and M. Santos. 2010. "Acute Multidimensional Poverty: A New Index for Developing Countries." Human Development Research Paper 11. UNDP–HDRO, New York.

Alkire, S, Roche, J.M., and Seth, S. Multidimensional Poverty Index 2013. OPHI, Oxford.

Anand, S., and A. Sen. 1997. "Concepts of Human Development and Poverty: A Multidimensional Perspective." Human Development Report 1997 Papers: Poverty and Human Development. United Nations Development Programme, New York.

Anand, S., and A. Sen. 2000b. Human Development and Human Rights. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Andrews, M. 2008. "The Good Governance Agenda: Beyond Indicators without Theory." Oxford Development Studies 36(4): 379–407.

Atkinson, A.B. and Marlier, E. 2010. Analysing and measuring social inclusion in a global context. United Nations, New York.

Bhattacharya, A., M. Romani, and N. Stern. 2012. "Infrastructure for Development: Meeting the Challenge." Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy, London.

Bishop, M. and Green, M. 2010. *The Road From Ruin: how to revive capitalism and put America back on top.* New York. Crown.

Bishop, M. and Green, M. 2011. "We Are What We Measure". World Policy Journal. Spring 2011.

Bland, J M., and D. G Altman. 1997. "Statistics notes: Cronbach's alpha." BMJ 314(7080):572–572. Retrieved March 12, 2013.

Bloom, Nicholas, Raffaella Sadun, and John Van Reenen. 2009. *The organization of firms across countries.* National Bureau of Economic Research Retrieved March 13, 2013 (http://www.nber.org/papers/w15129).

Bourguignon, F., A. Bénassy-Quéré, S. Dercon, A. Estache, J. W. Gunning, R. Kanbur, S. Klasen, S. Maxwell, J. P. Platteau, and A. Spadaro. 2008. "Millennium Development Goals at Midpoint: Where Do We Stand and Where Do We Need to Go?" Background paper for the 2009 European Report on Development. European Commission, Brussels.

Bourguignon, F., and S. Chakravarty. 2003. "The Measurement of Multidimensional Poverty." Journal of Economic Inequality 1(1): 25–49.

Brookings Institution. 2012. "Middle Class Measures." Development, Aid and Governance Indicators. Washington, DC. www.brookings.edu/research/interactives/development-aid-governance-indicators.

Burd-Sharp, S., and K. Lewis. 2010. The Measure of America 2010–2011: Mapping Risks and Resilience. New York: NYU Press.

Burd-Sharps, S., K. Lewis, P. Guyer, and T. Lechterman. 2010. "Twenty Years of Human Development in Six Affluent Countries: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and United States." Human Development Research Paper 27. UNDP– HDRO, New York.

Centre for Bhutan Studies. 2010. Gross National Happiness Index. Thimphu, Bhutan.

Chen, S., and M. Ravallion. 2012. "More Relatively-Poor People in a Less Absolutely-Poor World." Policy Research Working Paper 6114. Washington, DC, World Bank.

Cheng, H., Y. Hu, and J. Zhao. 2009. "Meeting China's Water Shortage Crisis: Current Practices and Challenges. Environmental Science & Technology 43 (2): 240–244.

CIRI Human Rights Data Project. 2010. Human Rights Dataset.

Collier, P. 2007. The Bottom Billion. OUP, Oxford.

Commission on Growth and Development. 2008. The Growth Report: Strategies for Sustained Growth and Inclusive Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Cook, A., and B. Daponte. 2008. "A Demographic Analysis of the Rise in the Prevalence of the US Population Overweight and/or Obese." Population Research and Policy Review 27(4): 403–26.

Cooke, M., F. Mitrou, D. Lawrence, E. Guimond, and D. Beavon. 2007. "Indigenous Well-Being in Four Countries: An Application of the UNDP's Human Development Index to Indigenous Peoples in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States." BioMed Central International Health and Human Rights 7(9): 1–11.

Cutler, D., A. Deaton, and A. Lleras-Muney. 2006. "The Determinants of Mortality." Journal of Economic Perspectives 20(3): 97–120.

De Hoyos, R., J.M. Martínez de la Calle, and M. Székely. 2009. "Education and Social Mobility in Mexico." Mexico Education Ministry, Mexico City. www.pegnet.ifw-kiel.de/activities/de_hoyos_de_la_calle_szekely2009.pdf.

Delgado, M., Ketels, C., Porter, M. E., & Stern, S. 2012. The determinants of national competitiveness (No. w18249). National Bureau of Economic Research.

Diener, E., and M. Seligman. 2004. "Beyond Money: Toward an Economy of Well-Being." Psychological Science in the Public Interest 5(1): 1–31.

Diener, E., and R. Biswas-Diener. 2000. "New Directions in Subjective Well-Being Research: The Cutting Edge." Indian Journal of Clinical Psychology 27: 21–33.

Diener, E., R. Lucas, U. Schimmack, and J. Helliwell. 2009. Well- Being for Public Policy. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Dunteman, George H. 1989. *Principal Components Analysis.* SAGE.

Easterlin, R. A. 1995. "Will Raising the Incomes of All Increase the Happiness of All?" Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization 27(1): 35–47.

Eicher, T., and S. Turnovsky (Eds.). 2003. Inequality and Growth: Theory and Policy Implications. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) 2010b. "Food Security Statistics." Rome. www.fao.org/ economic/ess/food-security-statistics/en/.

Foster, J., L. López-Calva, and M. Szekely. 2005. "Measuring the Distribution of Human Development: Methodology and an Application to Mexico." Journal of Human Development 6(1): 5–25.

Freedom House. 2013. Freedom in the World Report. Washington, DC.

Fuentes-Nieva, R., and I. Pereira. 2010. "The Disconnect Between Indicators of Sustainability and Human Development." Human Development Research Paper 34. UNDP–HDRO, New York.

Fukuda-Parr, S., and A. K. Shiva Kumar. 2003. Readings in Human Development. New York: Oxford University Press.

Furman, J. L., Porter, M. E., & Stern, S. 2002. The determinants of national innovative capacity. Research policy, 31(6), 899-933.

Gallup. 2012. Gallup World Poll Database. http://worldview. gallup.com.

Gidwitz, Z., M. Heger, J. Pineda, and F. Rodríguez. 2010. "Understanding Performance in Human Development: A Cross-National Study." Human Development Research Paper 42. UNDP–HDRO, New York.

Global Footprint Network. 2012. "The National Footprint Accounts, 2012 Edition." Oakland, CA. www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/footprint_data_and_results/.

Gough, I., and J. A. McGregor (Eds.). 2007. Wellbeing in Developing Countries: New Approaches and Research Strategies. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Graham, C. 2010. "The Challenges of Incorporating Empowerment into the HDI: Some Lessons from Happiness Economics and Quality of Life Research." Human Development Research Paper 13. UNDP– HDRO, New York.

Hall, G., and H. A. Patrinos (Eds.). 2010. Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Hamel, J. Y. 2010. "ICT4D and the Human Development and Capability Approach." Human Development Research Paper 37. UNDP–HDRO, New York.

Heritage Foundation. 2013. Index of Economic Freedom. Washington, DC.

Hulme, D., and S. Fukuda-Parr. 2009. "International Norm Dynamics and 'the End of Poverty': Understanding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)." Brooks World Poverty Institute Working Paper 96. University of Manchester, UK.

IEA (International Energy Agency). 2012. World Energy Outlook 2012. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and IEA.

Institute for Economics and Peace. 2012. "Global Peace Index Fact Sheet." Sydney. www.visionofhumanity.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/2012GPI-Fact-Sheet2.pdf.

International Aid Transparency Initiative. 2013. http://www.aidtransparency.net/.

IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). 2012. Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation. Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. http://ipcc-wg2.gov/SREX/images/uploads/SREX-All_FINAL.pdf.

IPU (Inter-Parliamentary Union). 2010. "Women in Parliaments: World and Regional Averages." Geneva. www.ipu.org/wmn-e/ world.htm.

Islam, I. 2002. "Poverty, Employment and Wages: An Indonesian Perspective." International Labour Organization, Recovery and Reconstruction Department,Geneva.

ITU (International Telecommunications Union). 2013. World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/.

Kahneman, D., and A. Krueger. 2006. "Developments in the Measurement of Subjective Well-Being." Journal of Economic Perspectives 20 (21): 3–24.

Kahneman, D., E. Diener, and N. Schwarz (Eds.). 1999. Well-Being: The Foundations of Hedonic Psychology. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Kaletsky, A. 1990. "UN Adds a Human Element to Economics: Controversial New Way to Measure Development." The Financial Times.

Kanbur, R. 2004. "Growth, Inequality and Poverty: Some Hard Questions." Commentary prepared for the State of the World Conference at the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies, 13–14 February, Princeton, NJ. www.arts.cornell.edu/poverty/kanbur/.

Kanter, Rosabeth Moss. 2005. "Even Bigger Change: A Framework for Getting Started at Changing the World." March 29. Harvard Business Review. Cambridge, MA.

Kenny, C. 2009. "There's More to Life than Money: Exploring the Levels/Growth Paradox in Health and Education." Journal of International Development 21(1): 24–41.

Keohane, R., and D. Victor. 2010. "The Regime Complex for Climate Change." Discussion Paper 10-33. Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard Project on International Climate Agreements. http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/Keohane_Victor_ Final_2.pdf.

Kharas, H., K. Makino, and W. Jung, eds. 2011. Catalyzing Development: A New Vision of Aid. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.

Koken, David and Rebekah Morreale. Engaging the Social Sector: Offices and Initiatives of the Federal Government.

Kovacevic, M. 2010a. "Measurement of Inequality in Human Development—A Review." Human Development Research Paper 35.

Kovacevic, M. 2010b. "Review of Critiques to HDI and Potential Improvements." Human Development Research Paper 33. UNDP–HDRO, New York.

Krueger, A. 2008. "Comments on Economic Growth and Subjective Well-Being: Reassessing the Easterlin Paradox." Brookings Papers on Economic Activity 1: 95–100.

Krueger, A.B., and D.A. Schkade. 2008. "The Reliability of Subjective Well-Being Measures." Journal of Public Economics 92: 1833–1845.

Kuznets, S. 1955. "Economic Growth and Income Inequality." American Economic Review 45(1): 1–28.

Layard, R. 2011. Happiness—Lessons from a New Science. (2nd Edition). Penguin. London.

Legatum Institute. 2012. Legatum Prosperity Index. London, United Kingdom.

Legovini, A. 2006. "Measuring Women's Empowerment in Ethiopia: The Women's Development Initiatives Project." In Empowerment in Practice: From Analysis to Implementation, eds. R. Alsop, M.

Lopez-Claros, Augusto, Michael Porter, Xavier Sala-i-Martin, and Klaus Schwab. Global Competitiveness Report 2007–2008. World Economic Forum, 2007.

Maddison, A. 2010. Historical Statistics of the World Economy: 1–2008 AD. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Manly, Bryan FJ. 2004. *Multivariate statistical methods: a primer.* Chapman & Hall/CRC Retrieved March 9, 2013.

Mayer-Foulkes, D. 2010. "Divergences and Convergences in Human Development." Human Development Research Paper 20. UNDP– HDRO, New York.

Measure DHS. 2012. "Demographic and Health Surveys." www. measuredhs.com/.

Mejía, D., and M. St-Pierre. 2008. "Unequal Opportunities and Human Capital Formation." Journal of Development Economics 86(2): 395–413.

Micklewright, J., and K. Stewart. 2001. "Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe: European Comparisons and Impact of Enlargement." New Economy 8(2): 104–09.

Milanovi´c, B. 2009. "Global Inequality and the Global Inequality Extraction Ratio." Policy Research Working Paper 5044. World Bank, Development Research Group, Poverty and Inequality Team, Washington, DC.

Mink, S. D. 1993. "Poverty, Population and the Environment." Discussion Paper 189. World Bank, Washington, DC.

Mwabu, G., and A. Fosu. 2010. "Human Development in Africa." Human Development Research Paper 8. UNDP–HDRO, New York.

Mwase, N., and Y. Yang. 2012. "BRICs' Philosophies for Development Financing and Their Implications for LICs." Working Paper WP/12/74. International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC.

Narayan, D., and P. Petesch. 2007. Moving Out of Poverty: Cross- Disciplinary Perspectives on Mobility. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Narayan, D., R. Chambers, M. Kaul Shah, and P. Petesch. 1999. Voices of the Poor: Global Synthesis. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Narayan, D., R. Patel, K. Schafft, A. Rademacher, and S. Koch- Schulte. 2000. Voices of the Poor: Can Anyone Hear Us? Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Neumayer, E. 2010a. "Human Development and Sustainability." Human Development Research Paper 5. UNDP–HDRO, New York.

New Economics Foundation, "Guide to Social Return on Investment".

North, D. C. (1990). Institutions, institutional change and economic performance. Cambridge university press.

Nussbaum, M. 2000. Women and Human Development: The Capabilities Approach. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Ocampo, J.A. 2010. "Rethinking Global Economic and Social Governance." Journal of Globalization and Development 1 (1).

Ocampo, J.A., and D. Titelman. 2009. "Subregional Financial Cooperation: the South American Experience." Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics 32 (2): 249–68.

OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). 2006. Promoting Pro-Poor Growth: Agriculture. Paris. www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/37922155.pdf.

OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). 2010. PISA 2009 Results: What Students Know and Can Do. Vol. I. Paris. http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pisa/.

OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).2010. Perspectives on Global Development 2010: Shifting Wealth. Paris. http://www.oecd.org/std/clits/42495745.pdf.

OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). 2008. "Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators. Paris.

Oeppen, J., and J.W. Vaupel. 2002. "Broken Limits to Life Expectancy." Science 296(5570): 1029–32.

Olavarria-Gambi, M. 2003. "Poverty Reduction in Chile: Has Economic Growth Been Enough?" Journal of Human Development, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2003.

Olshansky, S., D. Passaro, R. Hershow, J. Layden, B. Carnes, J. Brody, L. Hayfick, R. Butler, D. Allison, and D. Ludwig. 2005. "A Potential Decline in Life Expectancy in the United States in the 21st Century." New England Journal of Medicine 352(11): 1138–45.

Ottoson, D. 2009. State-Sponsored Homophobia: A World Survey of Laws Prohibiting Same Sex Activity Bewteen Consenting Adults. Brussels: International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association.

Pagliani, P. 2010. "Influence of Regional, National, and Sub-national HDRs." Human Development Research Paper 19. UNDP–HDRO, New York.

Park, K. 2011. "New Development Partners and a Global Development Partnership." In H. Kharas, K. Makino, and W. Jung, eds., Catalyzing Development: A New Vision for Aid. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.

Pasha, H.A., and T. Palanivel. 2004. "Pro-Poor Growth and Policies: The Asian Experience." United Nations Development Programme, Asia-Pacific Regional Programme on the Macroeconomics of Poverty Reduction, New York.

Petty, William. "Essays on Mankind and Political Arithmetic."

Pineda, J., and F. Rodríguez. 2006. "The Political Economy of Investment in Human Capital." Economics of Governance 7(2): 167–93.

Pinker, S. 2011. "Violence Vanquished." The Wall Street Journal, 24 September. http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424053111904106704576583203589408180.html.

Pinkovskiy, M., and X. Sala-i-Martin. 2010. African Poverty is Falling ...Much Faster Than You Think! NBER Working Paper 15775. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Polanyi, K. 1944. The Great Transformation. New York: Rinehart.

Pogge, T. 2009. Developing Morally Plausible Indices of Poverty and Gender Equity: A Research Program. New York: New York University Institute for Public Knowledge.

Porter, M. E. *On Competition, Updated and Expanded Edition.* Boston: Harvard Business School Publishing, 2008.

Porter, Michael E., and Klaus Schwab, eds. *Global Competitiveness Report 2008/2009.* Geneva: World Economic Forum, 2008.

Porter, Michael E., and Elizabeth O. Teisberg. *Redefining Health Care: Creating Value-Based Competition on Results.* Boston: Harvard Business School Press, 2006.

Porter, M. E. *On Competition.* Boston: Harvard Business School Press, 1998.

Porter, Michael E., Orjan Solvell, and I. Zander. *Advantage Sweden.* Stockholm: Norstedts Förlag, 1991. (Second ed., Stockholm: Norstedts Juridik, 1993.)

Porter, M. E. *The Competitive Advantage of Nations.* New York: Free Press, 1990.
(Republished with a new introduction, 1998.)

Porter, Michael E., ed. *Competition in Global Industries.* Boston: Harvard Business School Press, 1986.

Preston, S. H. 1975. "The Changing Relation Between Mortality and Level of Economic Development." Population Studies 29(2): 231–48.

Pritchett, L., and M. Viarengo. 2010. "Explaining the Cross-National and Time Series Variation in Life Expectancy: Income, Women's Education, Shifts, and What Else?" Human Development Research Paper 31. UNDP–HDRO, New York.

Radelet, S., J. Sachs, and J.-W., Lee. 1997. "Economic Growth in Asia." Development Discussion Paper 609. Harvard Institute for International Development, Cambridge, MA.

Ranis, G., and F. Stewart. 2000. "Strategies for Success in Human Development." Journal of Human Development 1(1): 49–70.

Ranis, G., and F. Stewart. 2005. "Dynamic Links Between the Economy and Human Development." Working Paper 8. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York. www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2005/wp8_2005.pdf.

Ranis, G., F. Stewart, and E. Samman. 2006. "Human Development: Beyond the Human Development Index." Journal of Human Development 7(3): 323–58.

Ratha, D., and W. Shaw. 2007. "South-South Migration and Remittances." Working Paper 102. World Bank, Washington, DC. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1110315015165/SouthSouthMigrationandRemittances.pdf.

Ravallion, M. 1996. "How Well Can Method Substitute for Data? Five Experiments in Poverty Analysis." The World Bank Research Observer 11(2): 199–221.

Raworth, K., and D. Stewart. 2002. "Critiques of the Human Development Index: A Review." In Readings in Human Development, Concepts, Measures and Policies for a Development Paradigm, eds. S. Fukuda-Parr and A. K. Shiva Kumar. New York: Oxford University Press.

REN21 (Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century). 2012. Renewables Global Status Report. Paris. www.map.ren21.net/GSR/GSR2012.pdf.

Reporters Without Borders. 2013. "Press Freedom Index." http://en.rsf.org/press-freedom-index-2013,1054.html.

Rodrik, D. 2012. "Global Poverty amid Global Plenty: Getting Globalization Right." Americas Quarterly, Spring: 40–45.

Romero, S., and J.M. Broder. 2012. "Progress on the Sidelines as Rio Conference Ends." The New York Times.

Sapienza, Paola, Luigi Zingales, and Luigi Guiso. 2006. Does Culture Affect Economic Outcomes? National Bureau of Economic Research Retrieved March 13, 2013 (http://www.nber.org/papers/w11999).

Schultz, G. F. 1993. "Socioeconomic Advantage and Achievement"

Sen, A. 1983. Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation. New York: Oxford University Press.

Sen, A. 1985. Commodities and Capabilities. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sen, A. 1999. Development as Freedom. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Serra, N., and J. E. Stiglitz. 2008. The Washington Consensus Reconsidered: Towards a New Global Governance. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Stern, N. 2003. "Public Policy for Growth and PovertyReduction." CESifo Economic Studies 49 (1): 5–25.

Stern, N. 2006. The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review. Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press.

Stevenson, B., and J. Wolfers. 2008. "Economic Growth and Subjective Well-Being: Reassessing the Easterlin Paradox." Brookings.

Stewart, F. 2013. "Capabilities and Human Development: Beyond the Individual: The Critical Role of Social Institutions and Social Competencies." Human Development Research Paper. United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report Office, New York.

Stiglitz, J. E., A. Sen, and J. Fitoussi. 2009. "Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress." Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, Paris.

Stiglitz, J.E., A. Sen, and J.-P. Fitoussi. 2009. Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress. Paris: Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress.

Strauss, J., and D. Thomas. 1998. "Health, Nutrition, and Economic Development." Journal of Economic Literature 36(2): 766–817.

Stuckler, D., S. Basu, and M. McKee. 2010. "Drivers of Inequality in Millennium Development Goal Progress: A Statistical Analysis." PLoS Medicine 7(3).

Suri, T., M.A. Boozer, G. Ranis, and F. Stewart. 2011. "Paths to Success: The Relationship between Human Development and Economic Growth." World Development 39 (4): 506–522.

Tansel, A. 2002. "Determinants of School Attainment of Boys and Girls in Turkey: Individual, Household and Community Factors." Economics of Education Review 21(5): 455–70.

The Global Fund (The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria). 2009. "Global Fund ARV Fact Sheet." Geneva.

Thede, N. 2009. "Decentralization, Democracy and Human Rights: A Human Rights-Based Analysis of the Impact of Local Democratic Reforms on Development." Journal of Human Development and Capabilities 10(1): 103–23.

Thomas, V., Y. Wang, and X. Fan. 2001. "Measuring Education Inequality: Gini Coefficients of Education." Policy Research Working.

Thorp, R., and M. Paredes. 2011. Ethnicity and the Persistence of Inequality: The Case of Peru. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

Tsai, M. 2006. "Does Political Democracy Enhance Human Development in Developing Countries? A Cross-National Analysis." American Journal of Economics and Sociology 65(2): 233–68.

ul Haq, M. 1973. "System is to Blame for the 22 Wealthy Families." The London Times. March 22.

ul Haq, M. 1995. Reflections on Human Development. New York: Oxford University Press.

UN (United Nations). 2000. "We Can End Poverty 2015: Millennium Development Goals." New York. www.un.org/millenniumgoals/.

UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS). 2008. Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva.

UNDESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs). 2012. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 2013. Human Development Report 2013: The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World. New York: Oxford University Press.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Institute for Statistics 2010b. "UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Site." New York. http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) Institute for Statistics. Various years. Data Centre. http://stats.uis.unesco.org.

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) 2010. The State of the World's Children. New York.

United Nations Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Global Sustainability. 2012. Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A Future Worth Choosing. New York: United Nations.

United Nations. 2012. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2012. New York. www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202012.pdf.

World Health Organization. 2013. Global Health Observatory. http://apps.who.int/gho.

WHO and UNICEF (World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund). 2012. "Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation." Geneva. www.wssinfo.org/.

Wilkinson, R., and K. Pickett. 2009. *The Spirit Level.* New York: Bloomsbury Press.

Wolf, S. 2007. "Does Aid Improve Public Service Delivery?" Review of World Economics 143(4): 650–72.

Wolfers, J. 2009. "What Does the Human Development Index Measure?." The New York Times. 22 May.

Wolfers, J. 2010. "Debunking the Easterlin Paradox, Again." Brookings Institution.

Woodrow, Sue and Steve Davis. "The L3C: A New Business Model for Socially Responsible Investing".

Woods, N. 2010. "Global Governance after the Financial Crisis: A New Multilateralism or the Last Gasp of the Great Powers?" Global Policy 1 (1): 51–63.

World Bank 2013. World Development Indicators 2013. Washington, DC.

World Bank and International Finance Corporation. 2012. *Doing Business 2013.* Washington, DC.

World Bank. 2010. Environmental Economics and Indicators: Green Accounting. Washington, DC.

World Bank. 2010. International Income Distribution Database. Washington, DC.

World Economic Forum. 2012. *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013.* Geneva, Switzerland.

ADVISORY BOARD

MICHAEL E. PORTER / CHAIR

BISHOP WILLIAM LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL

Michael Porter is the Bishop William Lawrence University Professor at the Harvard Business School. He is a leading authority on competitive strategy, the competitiveness and economic development of nations, states, and regions, and the application of competitive principles to social problems such as health care, the environment, and corporate responsibility. Dr. Porter is the author of 18 books and over 125 articles and has served as a counselor on strategy to the governments of many nations, to leading international corporations, and to nonprofit community organizations. He holds a Ph.D. in Business Economics from Harvard University.

MATTHEW BISHOP

U.S. BUSINESS EDITOR AND NEW YORK BUREAU CHIEF, *THE ECONOMIST*

Matthew Bishop is the U.S. Business Editor and New York Bureau Chief of *The Economist* and co-author of *Philanthrocapitalism: How Giving Can Save the World* and *The Road from Ruin: A New Capitalism for the Big Society*. Before joining *The Economist*, Mr. Bishop was on the faculty of the London Business School, where he co-authored three books for Oxford University Press. Mr. Bishop participated in the Advisors Group of the United Nations International Year of Microcredit 2005 and chaired the World Economic Forum Council on Philanthropy and Social Innovation. He is a graduate of Oxford University.

HERNANDO DE SOTO

PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE FOR LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY

Hernando de Soto is President of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy in Lima, Peru. Currently, he is focused on designing and implementing capital formation programs to empower the poor in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and former Soviet nations. With former US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Mr. de Soto co-chaired the UN Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, and serves as honorary co-chair on various boards and organizations, including the World Justice Project. He is the author of two international bestsellers on economic and political development: *The Other Path* and *The Mystery of Capital*.

JUDITH RODIN

PRESIDENT, THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Judith Rodin is president of The Rockefeller Foundation and previously president of the University of Pennsylvania and provost of Yale University. A widely recognized international leader in academia, science and development issues, Dr. Rodin has actively participated in the World Economic Forum, Council on Foreign Relations, Clinton Global Initiative and the United Nations General Assembly. Dr. Rodin is the author of more than 200 academic articles and has written or co-written 12 books. She has received 18 honorary doctorate degrees and was recognized as one of *Forbes Magazine*'s World's 100 Most Powerful Women in 2011. Dr. Rodin earned her Ph.D. in Psychology from Columbia University.

SCOTT STERN

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Scott Stern is the School of Management Distinguished Professor and Chair of the Technological Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Strategic Management Group at the MIT Sloan School of Management. He works widely with both companies and governments in understanding the drivers and consequences of innovation and entrepreneurship, and the role of innovation and entrepreneurship in competitiveness and regional economic performance. Dr. Stern is the director of the Innovation Policy Group at the National Bureau of Economic Research. He holds a B.A. in economics from New York University and a Ph.D. in economics from Stanford University. In 2005, Dr. Stern was awarded the inaugural Kauffman Prize Medal for Distinguished Research in Entrepreneurship.

BRIZIO BIONDI-MORRA / CHAIR

Brizio Biondi-Morra is Chair of Avina Americas, the sister organization of Fundación Avina in the United States. After being President and Chair of Fundación Avina for ten years (2003–2012), he continues to be a member of its board. Both organizations work in partnership with civil society and business leaders toward sustainable development in Latin America and the world. Dr. Biondi-Morra is Chair Emeritus of INCAE Business School, the leading business school in Latin America, where he served as Chair (1999–2012) and Dean (1991–1999). He also served as Chair of Fundes International, a foundation promoting small and medium enterprise development in Latin America, from 2000 to 2010. He holds a doctorate degree in Business Administration from Harvard University, and a doctorate degree in Economics from Bocconi University, Italy.

ROBERTO ARTAVIA LORÍA / VICE CHAIR

Roberto Artavia Loría is President of VIVA Trust, an organization that combines strategic investments in productive endeavors, particularly in forestry and fair trade, with philanthropic activities, focused mainly on the promotion of leadership, innovation and the formation of civil society networks in Latin America. He is also President of Fundación Latinoamérica Posible, which promotes corporate social responsibility and sustainable development in Latin America. Dr. Artavia founded the Latin American Centre for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development (CLACDS) where he worked extensively with the World Economic Forum to promote, deploy and position its indices—particularly the Global Competitiveness Report—in Latin America. He holds a doctoral degree in business from Harvard University.

SALLY OSBERG

Sally Osberg is President and CEO of the Skoll Foundation, which aims to drive large-scale change by investing in, connecting, and celebrating social entrepreneurs and the innovators who help them solve the world's most pressing problems. She serves on the boards of the Skoll Global Threats Fund, the Oracle Education Foundation and the Palestine-based Partners for Sustainable Development, and the advisory council of The Elders. She received the John Gardner Leadership Award from the American Leadership Forum, was inducted into the Junior Achievement Business Hall of Fame, and was named by the *San Jose Mercury News* as one of the "Millennium 100" for her role in shaping and leading Silicon Valley.

ÁLVARO RODRÍGUEZ ARREGUI

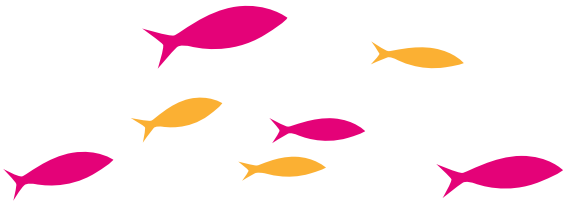
Álvaro Rodríguez Arregui is co-founder and Managing Partner of IGNIA Partners, LLC, an impact investing fund for Latin America focused on commercial enterprises that serve the base of the pyramid. He is also the Chair of Compartamos Banco, the largest microfinance institution in Latin America. Previously, Mr. Rodríguez served as Chief Executive Officer of Farmacias Benavides, the largest drugstore chain in Latin America and Chief Financial Officer of Vitro and Grupo Salinas retail arm, Elektra. Mr. Rodríguez was named Young Global Leader by the World Economic Forum in 2005 and was included on the *Forbes* list of the world's top 30 social entrepreneurs in 2011.

TAE YOO

Tae Yoo, Senior Vice President of Corporate Affairs, is the steward of Cisco's corporate social responsibility (CSR) vision and leads the company's social investment programs in education, healthcare, critical human needs, and economic development. Ms. Yoo drives a strategy that engages public-private partnerships and leverages Cisco's business, technical, and financial assets for sustainable social impact in communities around the world. She is a trustee of the Cisco Foundation, sits on the CGI Advisory Board as well as the board of Business for Social Responsibility, and was Co-Chair of the World Economic Forum Global Agenda Council on Education Systems. Ms. Yoo holds a degree in Communications from Virginia Tech.

AVINA

CISCO



Compartamos Banco

Tu especialista en microfinanzas

Deloitte.

skoll FOUNDATION

SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE

1000 Vermont Ave. NW Third Floor
Washington, DC 20005
socialprogressimperative.org
#socialprogress