SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2014

BY **MICHAEL E. PORTER** AND SCOTT STERN
WITH MICHAEL GREEN

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

The Social Progress Imperative is registered as a nonprofit organization in the United States.
We are grateful to the following organizations for their financial support:

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2014

We at the Social Progress Imperative want to see social progress used alongside GDP per capita as a key measure of the success of a country. By reframing how the world measures success, putting the real things that matter to people's lives at the top of the agenda, we believe that governments, businesses and civil society organizations can make better choices.

This is a bold vision. Yet that boldness, or maybe audacity, is what the world needs. Our generation is wrestling with the need to offer better lives to a world population that is not just growing but ageing too. Economic growth has brought many benefits but we are hitting environmental limits and social indicators lag too slowly behind. We live in a world on the cusp of different challenges: too many people under-nourished and too many risking early death and disability from obesity. Old models based on a rich 'North' and a poor 'South' make less and less sense. Top-down solutions are increasingly understood to be inadequate. Change is an imperative for the world today and that change must be one that is about building not just rich societies but good societies, what we call social progress.

This has been a thrilling 12 months for the Social Progress Imperative. The beta version of the Social Progress Index that we launched at the Skoll World Forum on Social Entrepreneurship in April 2013 received outstanding feedback. In response we accelerated plans to expand coverage to every country possible, and are excited to include 132 in this report. I believe that the Social Progress Index will become an essential tool for understanding the performance of countries in the 21st century.

The Social Progress Imperative is defined by our mission to turn metrics into action, so I am delighted to report that we have made great strides to build a global Social Progress Network, starting in Latin America. Over the last year the Social Progress Index has been adopted as an official measure of national performance by the Government of Paraguay and already is guiding public and private investment choices there. In Brazil, the Index has been adopted by social entrepreneurs and businesses as a tool to understand community needs and inform interventions to advance social progress.

The work of the Social Progress Imperative has received generous support from Cisco, Compartamos Banco, Deloitte, Fundación Avina, The Rockefeller Foundation, and the Skoll Foundation. Special thanks to the Skoll Foundation for offering us the platform of the Skoll World Forum to connect with change-makers around the world and to Deloitte and Fundación Avina for their hands-on role in building the Social Progress Network in Latin America.

Professor Michael E. Porter, Bishop William Lawrence University Professor at Harvard Business School, has been the intellectual powerhouse of our work, as chairman of our advisory board. Professor Porter has also been our leading advocate to audiences around the world. He has worked alongside Professor Scott Stern, David Sarnoff Professor of Management of Technology at the MIT Sloan School of Management, who has brought extraordinary rigor to our work on the

Social Progress Index. We are grateful too to Judith Rodin, Hernando de Soto, Ngaire Woods and Matthew Bishop, who have made diverse and valuable contributions as members of our Advisory Board.

I would like to pay tribute to the Social Progress Imperative team. In Michael Green we have an Executive Director who is a leading global thinker in his own right and a terrific leader of our expanding staff.

Team is a word that perfectly captures the spirit of the Social Progress Imperative Board of Directors. It is a group that is rich and diverse in talent, where we all work together and support each other. Sally Osberg is, simply, a remarkable leader. Her hunger for change is an inspiration and her vision is second to none. My Vice-Chairman, Roberto Artavia Loría, has led from the front, driving much of our work in Latin America with his boundless energy. Álvaro Rodríguez Arregui is our calm, insightful wise head. Special thanks to Tae Yoo of Cisco and Heather Hancock of Deloitte, who also served on the Board of Directors this year. They are both terrific champions of the cause of advancing social progress.

Finally, everyone at the Social Progress Imperative was saddened to hear of the death at the end of 2013 of Greg Dees, Professor of the Practice of Social Entrepreneurship and co-founder of the Center for the Advancement of Social Entrepreneurship at Duke University's Fuqua School of Business. Greg started this journey with us, as a member of the Global Agenda Council, and will be sorely missed on the road ahead. We mourn the passing of a great scholar and of one of the early supporters of this project. Greg's life epitomized two qualities that we try to uphold at the Social Progress Imperative. As an outstanding scholar, Greg defined the field of social entrepreneurship. So it is our ambition that, through rigorous research, social progress should become a subject of widespread, evidence-based analysis and debate that has a world-changing impact. As an outstanding human being, Greg inspired us and many others with his humility and built strong relationships founded on trust. So we, too, understand that working with others as a good partner means that we can achieve our goals faster than if we go it alone.

Thank you, Greg.

Brizio Biondi-Morra
Chairman, Social Progress Imperative

21st March 2014

The creation of the Social Progress Index has been made possible only with the help of many, many people and organizations. We thank everyone who has contributed to our nascent effort; to the extent that we have succeeded in changing the global debate, it is because you have lent your voices and time to it. As a global and entrepreneurial effort, we could never hope to name all those who have helped us, but we would like to highlight the following individuals and organizations for their contributions. To anyone we may have forgotten, we can only ask that you be as generous in spirit as you were with your time.

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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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2014

THE URGENT NEED TO MEASURE SOCIAL PROGRESS

Over the last half century, economic growth has lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty and improved the lives of many more. Yet it is increasingly evident that a model of development based on economic development alone is incomplete. A society which fails to address basic human needs, equip citizens to improve their quality of life, erodes the environment, and limits opportunity for its citizens is not succeeding. Economic growth without social progress results in lack of inclusion, discontent, and social unrest.

A broader and more inclusive model of development requires new metrics with which policymakers and citizens can evaluate national performance. We must move beyond simply measuring Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, and make social and environmental measurement integral to national performance measurement. Tracking social and environmental performance rigorously will inform and drive improvement in policy choices and investments by all stakeholders. Measuring social progress will also help to better translate economic gains into better social and environmental performance, which will unleash even greater economic success.

The Social Progress Index aims to meet this pressing need by creating a holistic and robust measurement framework for national social and environmental performance that can be used by leaders in government, business and civil society at the country level as a tool to benchmark success, improve policy, and catalyze action. Our vision is a world in which social progress sits alongside economic prosperity as the twin scorecards of success.

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX METHODOLOGY

The Social Progress Index builds upon an important legacy of prior efforts to go beyond GDP in measuring national performance. We aim to build on these efforts in important ways. The Index measures social progress directly, independent of economic development. It is based on a holistic and rigorous framework for defining social progress based on 54 indicators of social and environmental outcomes. Both the framework and methodology are the result of a two-year process that has drawn upon a wide range of scholars and policy experts. The framework synthesizes the extensive body of research across numerous fields in order to identify and measure the multiple dimensions of the social and environmental performance of societies.

The Index incorporates four key design principles:

1. *Exclusively social and environmental indicators*: our aim is to measure social progress directly, rather than through economic proxies.
2. *Outcomes not inputs:* our aim is to measure outcomes that matter to the lives of real people, not spending or effort.
3. *Actionability:* the Index aims to be a practical tool with sufficient specificity to help leaders and practitioners in government, business, and civil society to benchmark performance and implement policies and programs that will drive faster social progress.
4. *Relevance to all countries:* our aim is to create a framework for the holistic measurement of social progress that encompasses the health of societies at all levels of development.

Social Progress Index component-level framework

Social Progress Index

Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Access to Basic Knowledge	Personal Rights
Water and Sanitation	Access to Information and Communications	Personal Freedom and Choice
Shelter	Health and Wellness	Tolerance and Inclusion
Personal Safety	Ecosystem Sustainability	Access to Advanced Education

WHAT IS SOCIAL PROGRESS?

We define social progress 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.*

From this definition we derive the three dimensions of the Social Progress Index Framework: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. Each of these dimensions is disaggregated into its components (there are four components for each dimension). Each component is based on between three and six indicators.

2014 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX RESULTS

The 2014 Social Progress Index reveals striking differences across countries in their social performance and highlights the very different strengths and weaknesses of individual countries. The results provide concrete priorities for national policy agendas and identify other countries to learn from.

The top three countries in the world in terms of social progress are New Zealand, Switzerland, and Iceland. These three countries, closely grouped in terms of score, are relatively small in terms of populations. They score strongly across all social progress dimensions.

The remainder of the top ten includes a group of Northern European nations (Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark), Canada, and Australia. Together with the top three, these countries round out a distinct "top tier" of countries in terms of social progress scores.

A notch lower is a second tier of countries that includes a group of 13 countries, ranging from Austria to the Czech Republic. This group includes a number of the world's leading economies in terms of GDP and population, including five members of the G-7: Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, and France.

The next level of social progress is a third tier of countries, ranging from Slovakia to Israel. This diverse group of nations includes countries at sharply different levels of economic development, ranging from Costa Rica (which significantly out-performs its rank in terms of GDP) to the United Arab Emirates (which has one of the highest measured GDPs per capita in the world but is ranked 37th in terms of SPI). Clearly high GDP per capita alone does not guarantee social progress.

At the next, fourth, tier is a large group of approximately 50 countries ranging from Kuwait at 40th to Morocco at 91st. These countries are closely bunched in terms of their overall Social Progress Index score, but have widely differing strengths and weaknesses.

A fifth tier of countries, ranging from Uzbekistan (92nd) to Pakistan (124th), registers substantially lower social progress scores than the fourth. Many of these countries also have low GDP per capita, but some are much more highly ranked on GDP per capita.

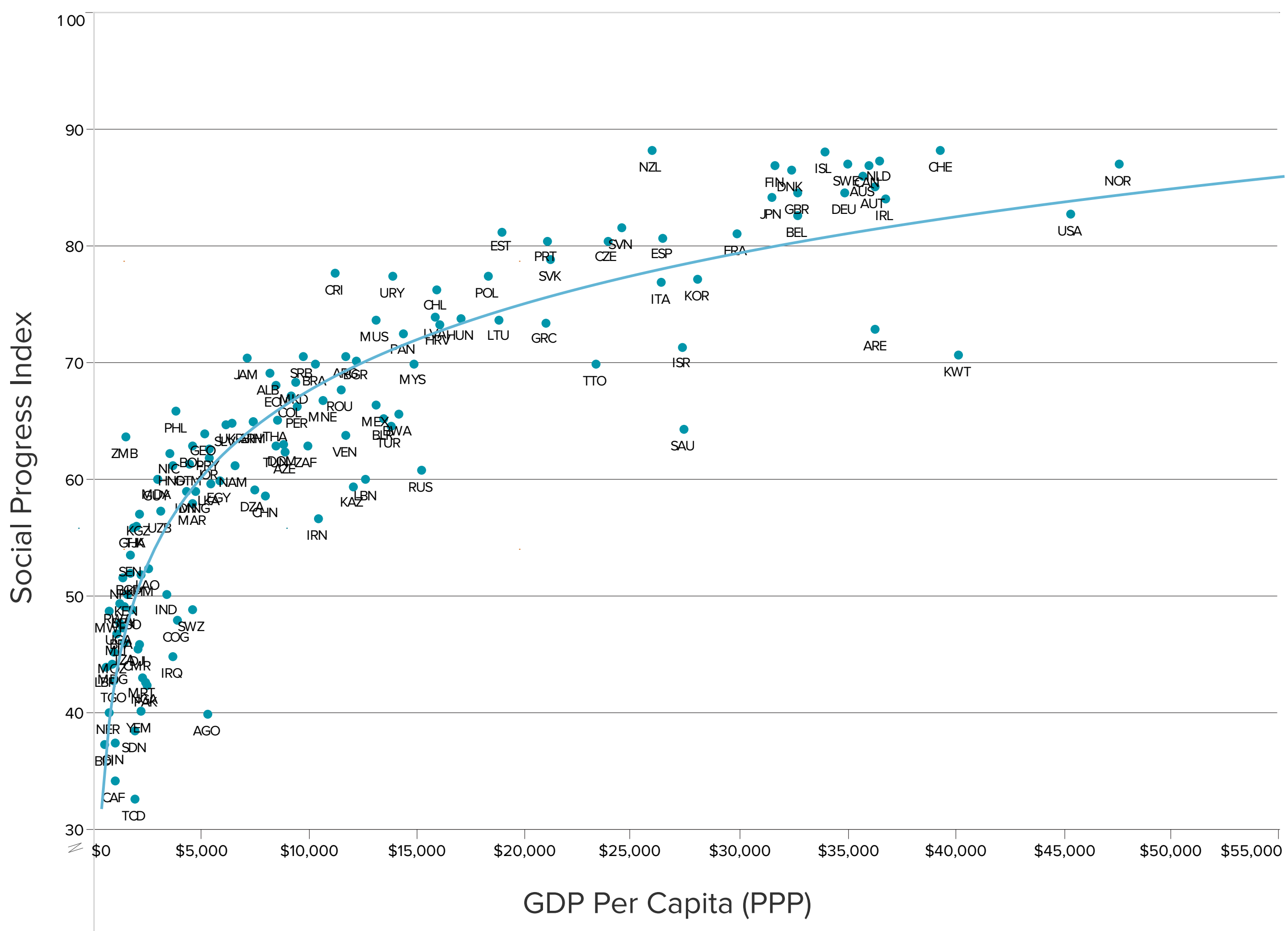
Finally, a bottom tier of eight countries registers the world's lowest levels of social progress, from Yemen (125th) to Chad (132nd). The Social Progress Index provides evidence that extreme poverty and poor social performance often go hand-in-hand.

Among regions, Europe, North America, and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) are the best performing regions on overall social progress. Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia, and South Asia are the worst performing regions.

Social Progress Index 2014 results

RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY	PPP GDP PER CAPITA
1	**88.24**	**New Zealand**	**25,857**
2	**88.19**	**Switzerland**	**39,293**
3	**88.07**	**Iceland**	**33,880**
4	87.37	Netherlands	36,438
5	87.12	Norway	47,547
6	87.08	Sweden	34,945
7	86.95	Canada	35,936
8	86.91	Finland	31,610
9	86.55	Denmark	32,363
10	86.10	Australia	35,669
11	85.11	Austria	36,200
12	84.61	Germany	34,819
13	84.56	United Kingdom	32,671
14	84.21	Japan	31,425
15	84.05	Ireland	36,723
16	82.77	United States	45,336
17	82.63	Belgium	32,639
18	81.65	Slovenia	24,483
19	81.28	Estonia	18,927
20	81.11	France	29,819
21	80.77	Spain	26,395
22	80.49	Portugal	21,032
23	80.41	Czech Republic	23,815
24	78.93	Slovakia	21,175
25	77.75	Costa Rica	11,156
26	77.51	Uruguay	13,821
27	77.44	Poland	18,304
28	77.18	Korea, Republic of	27,991
29	76.93	Italy	26,310
30	76.30	Chile	15,848
31	73.91	Latvia	15,826
32	73.87	Hungary	17,033
33	73.76	Lithuania	18,799
34	73.68	Mauritius	13,056
35	73.43	Greece	20,922
36	73.31	Croatia	16,005
37	72.92	United Arab Emirates	36,267
38	72.58	Panama	14,320
39	71.40	Israel	27,296
40	70.66	Kuwait	40,102
41	70.61	Serbia	9,683
42	70.59	Argentina	11,658
43	70.39	Jamaica	7,083
44	70.24	Bulgaria	12,178
45	70.00	Malaysia	14,822
46	69.97	Brazil	10,264
47	69.88	Trinidad and Tobago	23,260
48	69.13	Albania	8,123
49	68.33	Macedonia	9,323
50	68.15	Ecuador	8,443
51	67.72	Romania	11,444
52	67.24	Colombia	9,143
53	66.80	Montenegro	10,602
54	66.41	Mexico	13,067
55	66.29	Peru	9,431
56	65.86	Philippines	3,801
57	65.60	Botswana	14,109
58	65.20	Belarus	13,427
59	65.14	Thailand	8,463
60	65.03	Armenia	7,374
61	64.99	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,356
62	64.91	Ukraine	6,394
63	64.70	El Salvador	6,125
64	64.62	Turkey	13,737
65	64.38	Saudi Arabia	27,346
66	63.94	Georgia	5,086
67	63.78	Venezuela	11,623
68	63.03	Dominican Republic	8,794
69	62.96	South Africa	9,860
70	62.96	Tunisia	8,442
71	62.90	Bolivia	4,552
72	62.65	Paraguay	5,290
73	62.44	Azerbaijan	8,871
74	62.33	Nicaragua	3,510
75	61.92	Jordan	5,289
76	61.37	Guatemala	4,397
77	61.28	Honduras	3,657
78	61.19	Namibia	6,520
79	61.07	Cuba	n/a
80	60.79	Russia	15,177
81	60.12	Moldova	2,951
82	60.06	Guyana	2,930
83	60.05	Lebanon	12,592
84	59.97	Egypt	5,795
85	59.71	Sri Lanka	5,384
86	59.47	Kazakhstan	11,973
87	59.13	Algeria	7,400
88	58.98	Indonesia	4,272
89	58.97	Mongolia	4,708
90	58.67	China	7,958
91	58.01	Morocco	4,573
92	57.34	Uzbekistan	3,095
93	57.08	Kyrgyzstan	2,077
94	56.65	Iran	10,405
95	56.05	Tajikistan	1,920
96	55.96	Ghana	1,764
97	53.52	Senegal	1,671
98	52.41	Laos	2,522
99	52.04	Bangladesh	1,622
100	51.89	Cambodia	2,150
101	51.58	Nepal	1,276
102	50.24	India	3,341
103	50.20	Kenya	1,522
104	49.88	Zambia	1,475
105	49.46	Rwanda	1,167
106	49.11	Benin	1,364
107	48.94	Lesotho	1,692
108	48.87	Swaziland	4,522
109	48.79	Malawi	660
110	47.99	Congo, Republic of	3,815
111	47.75	Uganda	1,165
112	47.33	Burkina Faso	1,304
113	46.85	Mali	1,047
114	46.06	Tanzania	1,380
115	45.95	Djibouti	2,051
116	45.51	Cameroon	2,025
117	45.23	Mozambique	882
118	44.84	Iraq	3,659
119	44.28	Madagascar	843
120	44.02	Liberia	560
121	43.11	Mauritania	2,244
122	42.80	Togo	906
123	42.65	Nigeria	2,335
124	42.40	Pakistan	2,402
125	40.23	Yemen	2,145
126	40.10	Niger	674
127	39.93	Angola	5,262
128	38.45	Sudan	1,894
129	37.41	Guinea	921
130	37.33	Burundi	483
131	34.17	Central African Republic	943
132	32.60	Chad	1,870

Social Progress Index vs GDP Per Capita



SOCIAL PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

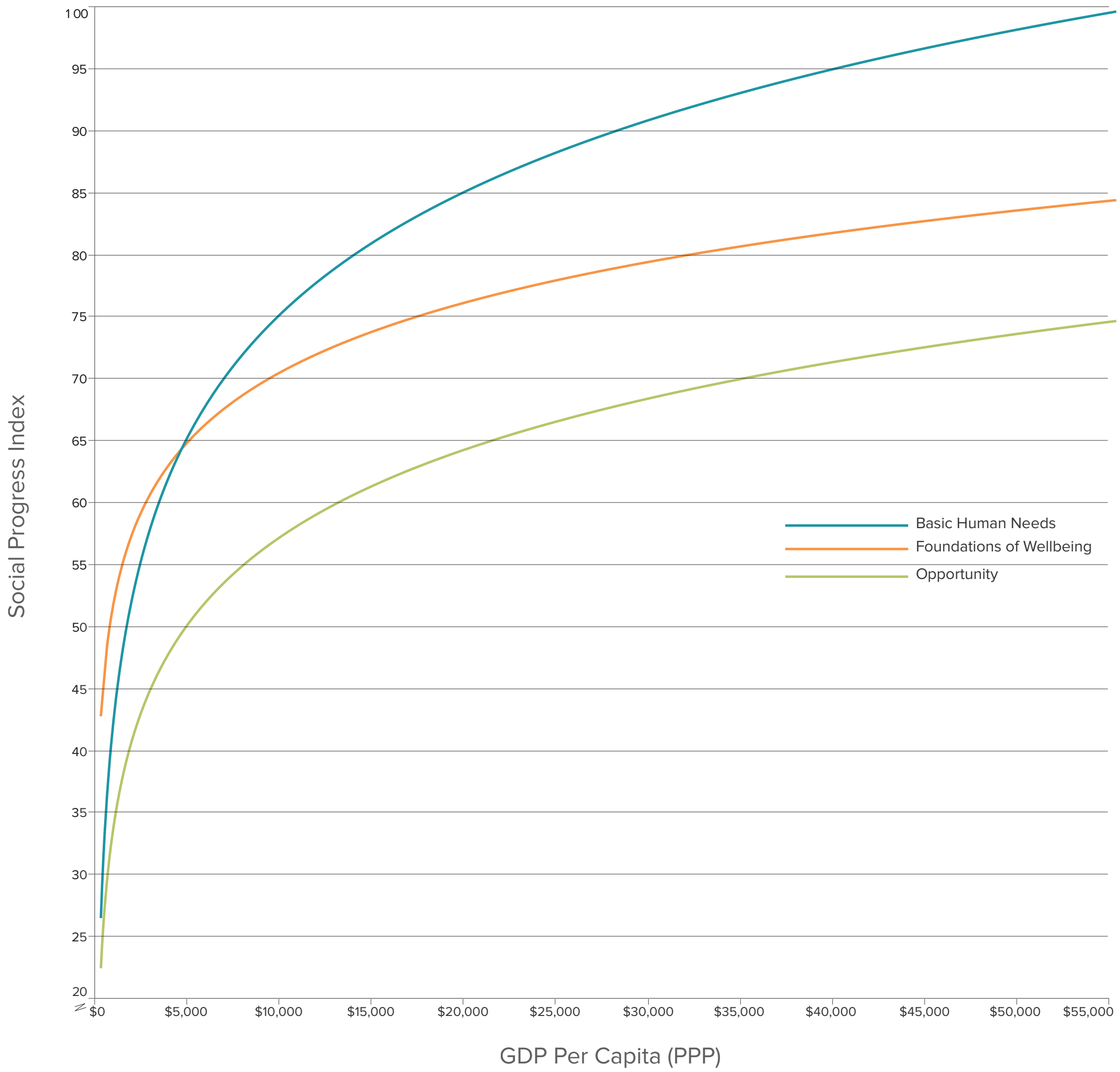
The Social Progress Index allows us, for the first time, to evaluate the effectiveness with which a country's economic success is turned into social progress, and vice versa. The Social Progress Index yields a number of important insights into this two-way relationship:

1. **Economic development alone is not sufficient to explain social progress outcomes. GDP per capita is an incomplete measure of a country's overall performance.**

The Social Progress Index shows a clear positive correlation with economic performance (0.85), measured by GDP per capita. However, the data clearly demonstrates that economic performance alone does not fully explain social progress. Social Progress Index scores display significant deviations from the GDP per capita trend line. There is a nonlinear relationship between Social Progress Index scores and GDP per capita. At low income levels, small improvements in GDP are associated with large improvements in social progress. As countries reach high levels of income, our findings suggest that the easy gains in social progress arising from economic development become exhausted, while economic growth brings new social and environmental challenges.

Three Dimensions of the Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita

(Note: These curves represent the predicted values based on a regression of the log of GDP per capita on Social Progress Index scores.)



2. Each dimension of social progress has a distinct relationship with economic development.

Basic Human Needs improve rapidly with GDP per capita as income grows from very low levels and then progress flattens out as income continues to rise. Foundations of Wellbeing has a more linear relationship with GDP per capita, showing considerable variability across all levels of income. The relationship between the Opportunity dimension and GDP per capita is both flatter and more variable. The two-way relationship between each dimension of social progress and GDP is subtle; causation runs in both directions. Our results provide suggestive evidence that economic development plays differing roles in enabling social progress, while key elements of social progress seem to play an integral role in enabling economic performance. Our data also show that many areas of social progress are not guaranteed by economic growth, and require their own distinct policy agendas.

FUTURE RESEARCH

The Social Progress Index offers a new tool with which to further explore the complex, two-way relationship between economic and social development. Priorities for future research include:

- Improving the Index through ongoing feedback and testing. We invite others to use our data and help us make it better.
- Identifying important areas where better data could enhance the measurement of social progress, and partnering with other organizations to achieve this.
- Understanding the relationship between social outcomes and the policies and investments (inputs) countries pursue.
- Exploring the relationship between social progress, GDP, and subjective wellbeing.
- Extending the measurement of social progress to the regional in addition to the national level.

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS NETWORK IN ACTION

Our mission at the Social Progress Imperative is to improve the quality of lives of people around the world, particularly the least well off. To achieve this mission, we must go further than just measurement alone, and encourage and support leaders and change-makers in business, government and civil society to take action. We are building a Social Progress Network of national partners in a growing number of countries who are using the Social Progress Index tool as a catalyst for action.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT

Chapter 1 outlines the principles that have guided the development of the Index, and the framework and methodology that have been used to calculate the 2014 Social Progress Index. Chapter 2 provides a review of the key findings, both in terms of country-level rankings and key findings. Chapter 3 provides three case studies of countries (New Zealand, The Philippines, and Uruguay) that perform particularly well relative to their GDP on the Social Progress Index and two case studies of successful social innovations (Camfed and Water for People).

Appendix 1 sets out the detailed Social Progress Index scores for all 132 countries. Appendix 2 summarizes the strengths and weaknesses analysis for each country. Appendix 3 details the specific indicators and data used in the construction of the Index. Appendix 4 identifies the data gaps that have prevented the inclusion of some countries in the Social Progress Index 2014.

This report should be read in conjunction with our Methodological Report, which offers a detailed methodological overview as well as an exploration of the conceptual foundations of the Social Progress Index by Patrick O'Sullivan, Professor of Business Ethics at the Grenoble School of Management.

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CHAPTER 1

THE URGENT NEED TO MEASURE SOCIAL PROGRESS

Over the last half century, economic growth has lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty and improved the lives of many more. Yet it is increasingly evident that a model of development based on economic progress alone is incomplete. A society which fails to address basic human needs, equip citizens to improve their quality of life, erodes the environment, and limits opportunity for many of its citizens is not succeeding. Economic growth without social progress results in discontent and social unrest. Economic growth alone is not enough. We must widen our understanding of societal progress beyond economic outcomes.

A broader and inclusive model of development requires new metrics with which policy-makers and citizens can evaluate national performance. We must move beyond simply measuring Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, and make social and environmental measurement integral to national performance measurement. If we can track social and environmental performance rigorously, this will drive improvement in choices, policies and investments by government and business. Measuring social progress will guide us in translating economic gains into social progress, and advancing social and environmental performance in ways that will unleash even greater economic success.

The Social Progress Index aims to address this need, by creating a robust and holistic measurement framework for national social and environmental performance that can be adapted and used by leaders in government, business, and civil society as a tool to benchmark success and accelerate progress. Our vision is a world in which social progress sits alongside economic prosperity as a benchmark for national performance.

This chapter describes the analytical foundations and principles used to develop the Social Progress Index, how the Index complements and advances other efforts to move “beyond GDP,” and how the beta version released in 2013 is already having an impact on policy and practice in multiple countries.

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX METHODOLOGY

To move "beyond GDP," we need a new measurement framework that can simultaneously incorporate the lessons of more granular efforts, yet offer a systematic way to combine them in a way that analyzes across countries. Engaging with a broad array of stakeholders made clear both the importance of developing a measurement framework for social progress, as well as the challenges in doing so. Over the past decade, there have been improvements in the measurement of individual aspects of social progress; both by global development organizations such as the World Bank and UN, and by independent groups such as the Institute for Economics and Peace. Yet these individual measures have by and large not been combined into an integrated assessment of social progress.

We have engaged in extensive discussions with stakeholders around the world to get their assessments of what has been "missing" when policymakers focus on GDP to the exclusion of social performance. Our work has been particularly influenced by the seminal contributions of Amartya Sen, as well as the recent call for action in this area by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress.[1]

The Social Progress Index is the result of a two-year process guided by a team of scholars and policy experts (see box: The Beta Test: The 2013 Social Progress Index). It synthesizes a huge body of research to identify the dimensions of social and environmental performance of societies. The Index incorporates four key design principles:

1. *Exclusively social and environmental indicators:* our aim is to measure social progress directly, rather than utilize economic proxies. By excluding economic indicators, we can, for the first time, analyze the relationship between economic development (measured for example by GDP per capita) and social development rigorously and systematically. Prior efforts to move "beyond GDP" have comingled social and economic indicators, making it more difficult to disentangle cause and effect.
2. *Outcomes not inputs:* our aim is to measure the outcomes that matter to the lives of real people. For example, we want to measure the health and wellness achieved by a country, not how much effort is expended nor how much the country spends on healthcare.

1 The Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress was created by President Sarkozy of France in 2008 to identify the limits of GDP as an indicator of economic performance and social progress, including the problems with its measurement; to consider what additional information might be required for the production of more relevant indicators of social progress; to assess the feasibility of alternative measurement tools; and to discuss how to present the statistical information in an appropriate way. The Commission was chaired by Professor Joseph E. Stiglitz, Columbia University. Professor Amartya Sen, Harvard University, was Chair Adviser. Professor Jean-Paul Fitoussi, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, President of the Observatoire Français des Conjonctures Economiques (OFCE), was Coordinator of the Commission.

THE BETA TEST: THE 2013 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

We released the Social Progress Index 2013 in April 2013 as a beta version with the stated intention of receiving feedback and suggestions for improvement. Throughout the summer and fall of 2013, the Social Progress Imperative team engaged in dialogue with knowledgeable and interested parties, reaching out to experts and responding to numerous inquiries. The 2014 Index has improved significantly as a result of these extensive consultations. The team is grateful for all who contributed to this process (see Acknowledgements).

Comparing 2014 to 2013, the overall structure of the framework, with three dimensions, four components in each dimension, and best available indicators in each component, received positive feedback and has not changed. However, revisions were made to each of the 12 components to improve how the concepts were measured. A key change was to remove all proprietary and custom indicators. In some cases, we identified publicly available sources of similar indicators to use instead; in other cases, indicators used in 2013 were simply removed. From the feedback we received, we believe greater transparency and the ability to refer to original sources outweighs the loss of these indicators. Through consultation, we also identified better measures and data sources for existing indicators and discovered new indicators that improve measurement of the component concepts. A full summary of the changes is provided in the *Methodological Report.*

Due to the extent of changes made in data and measures, the 50-country Social Progress Index 2013 is not directly comparable to the Social Progress Index 2014.

Launch of the Social Progress Index 2013 at the Skoll World Forum, Oxford, England.

From left: **Madhav Chavan**, Co-Founder and CEO, Pratham Education Foundation (Skoll Awardee); **Ngaire Woods,** Dean, Blavatnik School of Government and Professor of Global Economic Governance, University of Oxford; **Heather Hancock,** Managing Partner for Talent and Brand, Deloitte LLP; **Judith Rodin**, President, Rockefeller Foundation; **Prof. Michael E. Porter**, Bishop William Lawrence University Professor, Harvard Business School; **Michael Green,** Chief Executive Officer, Social Progress Imperative.

Launch of the Social Progress Index 2013 in São Paulo, Brazil during ETHOS Summit 2013.

Prof. Michael E. Porter, Bishop William Lawrence University Professor, Harvard Business School delivered the keynote address to a standing-room only audience of more than 800 CEOs, CSR managers, and nonprofit and foundation leaders.

Seated, from left: **Vera Mazagao,** Executive Director of ABONG, and **José Luciano Penido**, Chairman of the board of Fibria.

3. *Actionability:* the Index aims to be a practical tool that will help leaders and practitioners in government, business and civil society to implement policies and programs that will drive faster social progress. To achieve that goal, we measure outcomes in a granular way that links to practice. The Index has been structured around 12 components and 54 distinct indicators. The framework allows us to not only provide an aggregate country score and ranking, but also supports granular analyses of specific areas of strength and weakness. Transparency of measurement using a comprehensive framework helps change-makers identify and act upon the most pressing issues in their societies.

4. *Relevance to all countries:* our aim is to create a holistic measure of social progress that encompasses the health of societies. Most previous efforts have focused on the poorest countries, for understandable reasons. But knowing what constitutes a healthy society for higher-income countries is indispensable in charting a course to get there.

These design principles are the foundation for our conceptual framework that defines social progress in an inclusive and comprehensive way. We define social progress 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. This definition reflects an extensive and critical review and synthesis of both academic and practitioner literature in a wide range of development topics.

The Social Progress Index framework, as this definition suggests, focuses on three distinct (though related) questions:

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?

These three questions define the three dimensions of Social Progress: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity.

Figure 1.1 / Social Progress Index component-level framework

To evaluate each of these dimensions, we must decompose them further into specific components that, taken together, allow one to measure success (see Figure 1.1). The first dimension, Basic Human Needs, assesses how well a country provides for its people's essential needs by measuring whether people have enough food to eat and are receiving basic medical care, if they have access to safe drinking water, if they have access to adequate housing with basic utilities, and if they are safe and secure.

Foundations of Wellbeing measures whether a population has access to basic education, ideas and information from both inside and outside their own country, and if they have more than basic healthcare and can live healthy lives. This dimension also measures a country's protection of air, water, and land, resources critical for current and future wellbeing.

The final dimension, Opportunity, measures the degree to which a country's population is free of restrictions on its rights and its people are able to make their own personal decisions, and whether prejudices or hostilities within a society prohibit individuals from reaching their potential. This dimension also includes the degree to which advanced education is accessible to all those in a country who wish to further their knowledge and skills. Advanced education unlocks almost unlimited personal opportunity. One of the distinguishing features of the Social Progress Index framework is that it integrates Opportunity, an aspect of human wellbeing that is often ignored or kept separate from more foundational and material needs such as nutrition and healthcare, into the definition of social progress.

Together, this framework aims to capture an interrelated set of factors that combine to produce a given level of social progress.

The overall Social Progress Index score is a simple average of the three social progress dimensions. Each dimension, in turn, is the simple average of the four components of each dimension. We explain the decision to weight each component equally, and the alternatives considered, in the *Methodological Report*.

Each component is made of between three and six indicators. The included indicators are selected because they are measured well, with consistent methodology, by the same organization, and across all (or essentially all) of the countries in our sample. To meet our goals of transparency and independent replication, each indicator must also be freely available to the public. Based on available data we were able to include 132 countries in the Social Progress Index 2014.

Figure 1.2 lists each indicator, by component, with sources summarized in Appendix 3 to this report.

Figure 1.2 / Social Progress Index indicator-level framework

Social Progress Index

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care
- Undernourishment
- Depth of food deficit
- Maternal mortality rate
- Stillbirth rate
- Child mortality rate
- Deaths from infectious diseases

Water and Sanitation
- Access to piped water
- Rural vs. urban access to improved water source
- Access to improved sanitation facilities

Shelter
- Availability of affordable housing
- Access to electricity
- Quality of electricity supply
- Indoor air pollution attributable deaths

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

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge
- Adult literacy rate
- Primary school enrollment
- Lower secondary school enrollment
- Upper secondary school enrollment
- Gender parity in secondary enrollment

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

Health and Wellness
- Life expectancy
- Non-communicable disease deaths between the ages of 30 and 70
- Obesity rate
- Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths
- Suicide rate

Ecosystem Sustainability
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Water withdrawals as a percent of resources
- Biodiversity and habitat

Opportunity

Personal Rights
- Political rights
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of assembly/association
- Freedom of movement
- Private property rights

Personal Freedom and Choice
- Freedom over life choices
- Freedom of religion
- Modern slavery, human trafficking and child marriage
- Satisfied demand for contraception
- Corruption

Tolerance and Inclusion
- Women treated with respect
- Tolerance for immigrants
- Tolerance for homosexuals
- Discrimination and violence against minorities
- Religious tolerance
- Community safety net

Access to Advanced Education
- Years of tertiary schooling
- Women's average years in school
- Inequality in the attainment of education
- Number of globally ranked universities

To translate a set of indicators into a component, we use principal component factor analysis to determine the weights of the indicators within each component. This avoids problems of double-counting, where two or more indicators within a component may overlap in what they measure. Through this process we found that factor analysis weighted many indicators very near to equal within components, which signals a good selection of indicators to measure the concept of the component. Appendix 2 of the *Methodological Report* shows the 2014 weights.

Social Progress Index scores at the overall, dimension, and component levels are all based on a 0-100 scale. This scale is determined by identifying the best and worst global performance on each indicator by any country in the last 10 years, using these to set the maximum (100) and minimum (0) bounds. This allows Social Progress Index scores to benchmark against realistic rather than abstract measures. The scaling allows us to track absolute, not just relative, performance of countries over time on each component of the model.

We are unable to reconstruct historical Social Progress Index data due to the fact that many of the indicators drawn from the underlying sources have only been widely measured recently. However, we do have a complete dataset for 2004 for the Access to Information and Communications component, which demonstrates what will become possible over time as we gather annual Social Progress Index data. In Access to Information and Communications there has been a dramatic increase in the number of internet users and mobile telephone subscriptions across the sample of countries since 2004, with averages increasing by 125 percent and 170 percent respectively. Using data from 2004, the average score on this component across the country set is 35.95.[2] In the 2014 Index, which uses the most recent data, the average score is 61.07.

[2] This calculation is illustrative, as changes in the Press Freedom Index methodology since 2004 prevent a strict head-to-head comparison.

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX: A MEASUREMENT AGENDA FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH

There have been numerous efforts to go beyond GDP to improve the measurement of national performance. In designing the Social Progress Index we acknowledge the intellectual debt that we owe to these other efforts. As discussed in more detail in the *Methodological Report* (and documented in its bibliography), our work draws on a rapidly expanding academic and practitioner literature focusing on both individual and a few broader assessments of social progress. Our work has been guided by the objective of complementing and extending this work.

The Social Progress Index is distinct from other wellbeing indices in its measurement of social progress directly, independently of economic development, in a way that is both holistic and rigorous (see box: The Social Progress Index Compared to Leading Measures of Wellbeing). Most wellbeing

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX COMPARED TO LEADING MEASURES OF WELLBEING

The table below illustrates how the Social Progress Index is different from other major initiatives to provide a broader measure of wellbeing. Each of these other indices is described briefly below.

Figure 1.3 / Key design features of Social Progress Index compared to other indices

Index	Social and Environmental Indicators Only	Outcomes Only	Actionability	Relevance to All Countries
Social Progress Index	✓	✓	✓	✓
Human Development Index		✓		
Millenium Development Goals			✓	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	✓	✓	✓	
OECD Better Life Index		✓	✓	
Bhutan Gross National Happiness			✓	
Happy Planet Index	✓	✓		✓

indices, such as the Human Development Index and the OECD Your Better Life Index, incorporate GDP or other economic measures directly (See Box: Human Development Index). These are worthy efforts to measure wellbeing and have laid important groundwork in the field. However, because they conflate economic and social factors, they cannot explain or unpack the relationship between economic development and social progress.

The Social Progress Index has also been designed as a broad measurement framework that goes beyond the basic needs of the poorest countries, so that it is relevant to countries at all levels of income. It is a framework that aims to capture not just present challenges and today's priorities, but also the challenges that countries will face as their economic prosperity rises (see Box: Social Progress Index and the Millennium Development Goals).

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 or medium level of human development.

The HDI, however, covers only a limited part of social progress, including just three elements: GDP per capita as a proxy for income, consumption, and productivity; an education factor with two variables, as a proxy for social mobility; and lifespan, as a proxy for other social welfare parameters. The inclusion of GDP in the model means that the HDI combines economic and social indicators. Many aspects of a healthy society, such as environmental sustainability and personal rights, are not included. While the HDI is successful at tracking the broad progress of countries, it is not sufficiently disaggregated to inform many important areas of policy.

Given its focus on basic education and health measures, 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. As a result there is little variation in scores amongst high-income countries.

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Social Progress Index and the Millennium Development Goals overlap in measurements of some key indicators in basic health and nutrition, education, and access to technology, as well as a devoted focus on environmental sustainability. However, the Social Progress Index goes above and beyond the main driver of the MDGs, poverty and hunger, by adding focus on shelter, safety, long-term health and wellness, as well as multiple forms of opportunity. Figure 1.4 below shows the overlap between the Social Progress Index and the MDG indicators.

The Opportunity dimension is a crucial piece of social progress. It catalogs if and how a country's laws and circumstances provide the opportunity for all individuals to reach their full potential. Through the protection of personal rights and choices, tolerance and inclusion amongst all members of the population, and access to advanced education, a country is better positioned for societal success.

Figure 1.4 / Shared indicators between the Social Progress Index and the Millennium Development Goals

Social Progress Index

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care
- Undernourishment
- Depth of food deficit
- Maternal mortality rate
- Stillbirth rate
- Child mortality rate
- Deaths from infectious diseases

Water and Sanitation
- Access to piped water
- Rural vs. urban access to improved water source
- Access to improved sanitation facilities

Shelter
- Availability of affordable housing
- Access to electricity
- Quality of electricity supply
- Indoor air pollution attributable deaths

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

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge
- Adult literacy rate
- Primary school enrollment
- Lower secondary school enrollment
- Upper secondary school enrollment
- Gender parity in secondary enrollment

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

Health and Wellness
- Life expectancy
- Non-communicable disease deaths between the ages of 30 and 70
- Obesity rate
- Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths
- Suicide rate

Ecosystem Sustainability
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Water withdrawals as a percent of resources
- Biodiversity and habitat

Opportunity

Personal Rights
- Political rights
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of assembly/association
- Freedom of movement
- Private property rights

Personal Freedom and Choice
- Freedom over life choices
- Freedom of religion
- Modern slavery, human trafficking and child marriage
- Satisfied demand for contraception
- Corruption

Tolerance and Inclusion
- Women treated with respect
- Tolerance for immigrants
- Tolerance for homosexuals
- Discrimination and violence against minorities
- Religious tolerance
- Community safety net

Access to Advanced Education
- Years of tertiary schooling
- Women's average years in school
- Inequality in the attainment of education
- Number of globally ranked universities

FROM INDEX TO ACTION: THE SOCIAL PROGRESS NETWORK

The Social Progress Imperative's mission is to improve the quality of lives of people around the world, particularly the least well off, by advancing global social progress. The Social Progress Index provides a robust, holistic and innovative measurement tool to guide countries' choices to enable greater social progress and foster research and knowledge-sharing on the policies and investments that will best achieve that goal.

To achieve this mission we need to go further than just measurement alone, and equip leaders and change-makers in business, government and civil society with new tools to guide policies and investments. This is being pursued by building a Social Progress Network of partners in government, business and civil society who want to use the Social Progress Index tool as a starting point for action in their countries.

In the last year, since the launch of the beta pilot version of the Social Progress Index, we have made especially strong progress in building the Social Progress Network in Latin America. The two case studies presented below demonstrate the power of this tool when adapted to local circumstances.

The findings of the Social Progress Index 2014, described in Chapter 2, provide direct insight into the relative standing of different countries, a tool for assessing strengths and weaknesses of individual countries, and allow us to begin to evaluate the relationship between social progress and other measures of national performance, including GDP per capita and measures of subjective wellbeing. We look forward to building a community of practice and action to work together to improve the lives of people around the world, particularly the least well off.

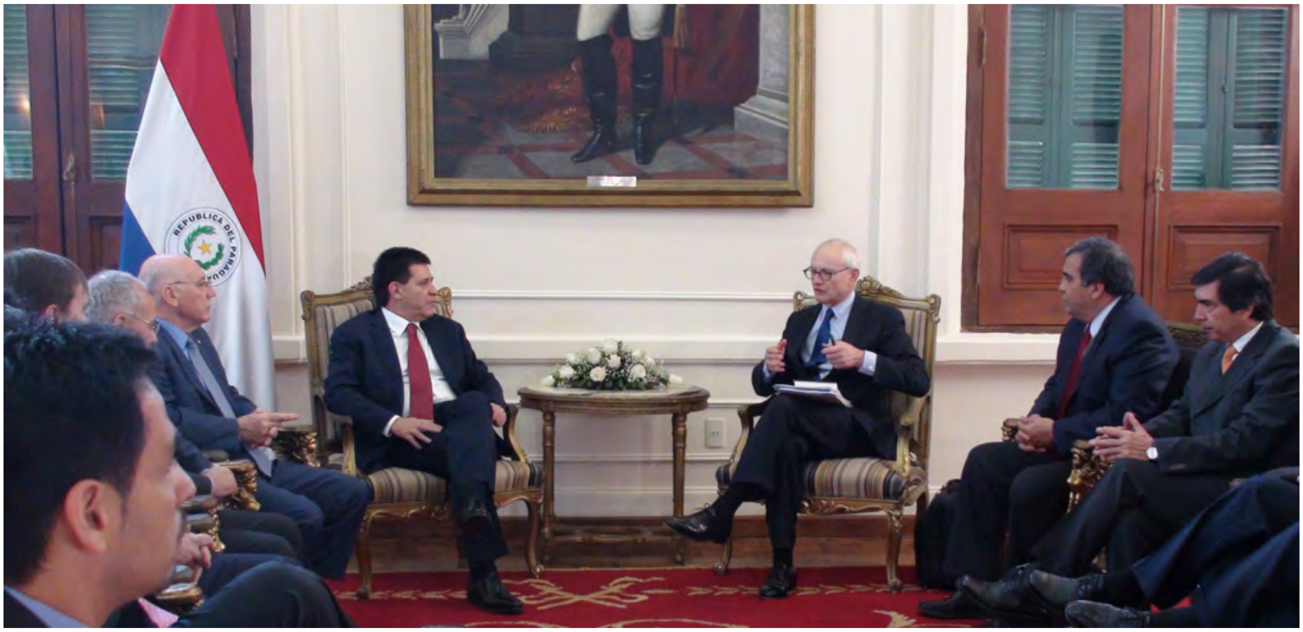
CASE STUDY 1: PARAGUAY

Paraguay: Adopting a multidimensional and integrated approach to tackle extreme poverty

by Social Progress Network - Paraguay
Raul Gauto, Fundacion Avina; Gustavo Koo, Pacto Global; Fatima Morales, Pacto Global; Teresa Velilla, Fundación Desarrollo en Democracia – DENDE; Luis Fretes, Asociacion De Empresarios Cristianos – ADEC; Teresa Servin, Master en Administración de Empresas Universidad Católica de Asuncion; Luis Fernando Sanabria, Fundación Paraguaya; Ricardo Agustin Fabris, Deloitte; Yan Speranza, Fundación Moises Bertoni; Antonio Espinosa, Fundación Avina; Beltran Macchi, Feprinco OBS; Rodrigo Medina, Global Shapers Asuncion HUB

#Progreso Social Paraguay On July 26, 2013, through presidential decree number 11496, Paraguay became the first country in the world to officially adopt the Social Progress Index as a metric of national performance. Responsibility for this work rests with the Social Cabinet of the Presidency that is tasked with assessing the social needs of the Paraguayan population to inform, monitor and evaluate national social investment. The adoption of the Social Progress Index as a national performance measure has been cemented by the creation of "#Progreso Social Paraguay," a movement of business and civil society organizations that works alongside public institutions in order to advance social progress in Paraguay. The work of #Progreso Social Paraguay is managed through a National Coordinating Committee comprising representatives of the government, private sector, and civil society: Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social (STP), Red del Pacto Global, Fundación Paraguaya, Fundación Moisés Bertoni, Fundación Desarrollo en Democracia, Fundación Avina, Feprinco, Asociación de Empresarios Cristianos, Master en Administración de Empresas de la Universidad Católica, Global Shapers Asunción, Deloitte Paraguay, Club de Ejecutivos, Pro Desarrollo, Equipo Nacional Estratégico País and Paraguay 2037.

Social Progress Index data for Paraguay highlights very important deficits in the Basic Human Needs Dimension, specifically in nutrition (109th among 132 countries in undernourishment, and 106th in depth of food deficit), the Water and Sanitation Component (118th among 132 countries in access to improved sanitation facilities in rural vs. urban areas), and the Shelter Component (104th among 132 in quality of electricity supply). #Progreso Social Paraguay has played a leading role in forming three working groups to strengthen cross-government coordination and build public-private partnerships to build social diagnostics and agree integrated policy interventions around water, nutrition and shelter.



Professor Michael E. Porter and Roberto Artavia of the Social Progress Imperative, and Raul Gauto of Fundacion Avina meet with Paraguayan President Horacio Cartes and cabinet members in Paraguay. September 5, 2013.

As well as influencing national policy and investment, the Social Progress Index is also being adapted by members of #Progreso Social Paraguay as a tool to identify community needs to target anti-poverty programs. One initiative, led by the Secretary of Emergencies and organized by Fundación Mingara, is using the Social Progress Framework (the Social Progress Index methodology applied to a region other than a country) as a diagnostic tool to target assistance to communities in the La Herencia district in El Chaco state, one of the most deprived regions of the country. A second initiative, developed by #Progreso Social Paraguay member Fundación Paraguaya (a microfinance institution that reaches 60,000 households belonging to the poorest segments of society), has used the Social Progress Framework to improve its color-coded “Poverty Stoplight.” This survey-based tool, using technology developed pro-bono by Hewlett-Packard, provides a rich analysis of different kinds of deprivation, mapped geographically to the level of the household. By improving poverty measurement, the Poverty Stoplight is helping to target anti-poverty programs leading to better outcomes. This is a social innovation with global application.

CASE STUDY 2: BRAZIL

Brazil: Preserving the Amazon for Brazilians and all humankind

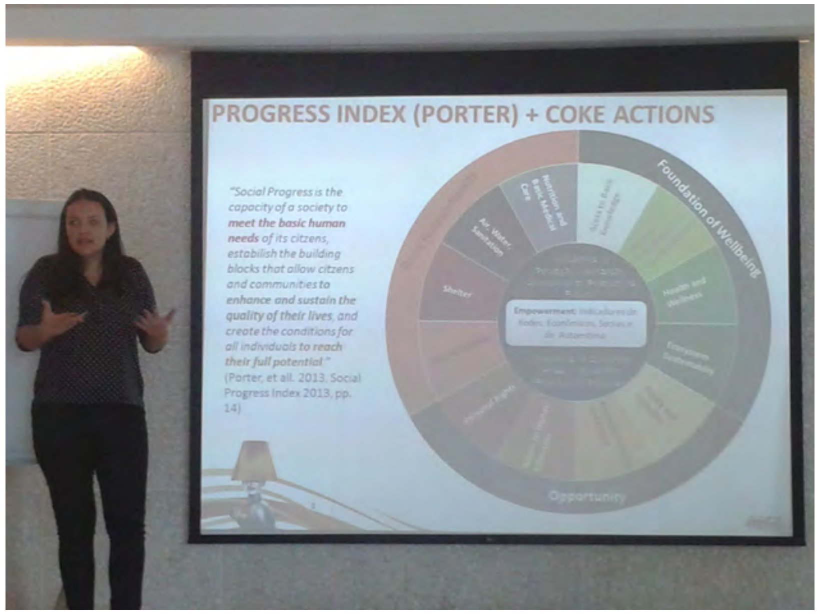
by Glaucia Barros, Fundacion Avina; Heloisa Montes, Deloitte Brazil;
and Renato Souza, Deloitte Brazil

#Progresso Social Brasil Brazil has gone through an impressive social change since its transition to democracy in the last twenty-five years. It has sharply reduced poverty and inequality, transforming dramatically its social structure. Brazil now has ambitious plans for its economic and social development with an emergent role in the global arena.

Understanding that social progress will be crucial to Brazil's ambitious development strategy, an emerging network lead by Fundación Avina and Deloitte, "#Progresso Social Brasil," has taken the lead in positioning the Social Progress Imperative agenda and in implementing two pilot initiatives in the Amazon region alongside organizations like Imazon, Instituto Ethos, Instituto Arapyaú and GIFE on one side, and private firms like Coca-Cola, Vale, Natura and Camargo Correa, on the other.

Although Brazil performs relatively well on the Ecosystem Sustainability Component, it needs to address pressing environmental issues, such as reducing deforestation mainly driven by land speculation, irregular cattle ranching, and infrastructure projects; controlling greenhouse gas emissions by the industrial sector; and enabling access to electricity with cost-effective and environmentally friendly technologies. Brazil hosts about a third of the planet's tropical forests and at least 20 percent of the planet's biodiversity.

#Progresso Social Brasil has focused its early work on the Amazon region. Under the leadership of the leading research organization Imazon, #Progresso Social Brasil has launched an initiative to use the Social Progress Framework to generate social progress indices for 772 municipalities and 9 states in the Brazilian Amazon. This project will release its results in mid-2014, assessing the wellbeing of nearly 24 million people in a region of 5 million km2, greater than the area covered by the 27 countries of the European Union.



Graziela Castello of IPSOS presents the Social Progress Index framework in Brazil.

In 2009, Coca-Cola Brazil launched a Shared Value Platform, Coletivo Coca-Cola, to solve social problems through its core business activities. Coletivo seeks to strengthen local communities and build the business, based on a proprietary approach to community engagement, life-skills education, and access to economic opportunity. By mid-2013, with assistance of public opinion research firm IPSOS, Coca-Cola collected data from more than 1,000 interviews across 6 communities in the Amazon region and used the Social Progress Framework to have a more holistic view of community needs for the development of a territorial shared value approach. Coca-Cola's initial pilot showed a robust relationship between empowered citizens and social progress trends validating much of its work through the "Colectivo" platform.

Building on this experience, with the leadership of Coca-Cola, strong convening capacity of Social Progress Imperative partners in Brazil, and active participation of leading companies like Vale, Natura and Camargo Correa, #Progresso Social Brasil launched a second initiative to apply the Social Progress Framework at the community level. This work will support a methodology to align investment efforts in the Amazon region. The Social Progress Index provides a holistic and integrated framework and a common language to assess joint programs in a given community, thereby facilitating collaboration between partners. By aligning measurement tools, different companies can now understand ways to jointly increase their collective social impact.

Through #Progresso Social Brasil, under the leadership of development social innovators at Imazon and corporate social innovators at Coca-Cola, an open and inclusive platform of partner institutions is now building a shared methodology to scale up social impact in municipalities and communities of the Brazilian Amazon. Tracking social progress trends is the first step towards improving them.

CHAPTER 2

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2014 RESULTS

The 2014 Social Progress Index reveals striking differences across countries in their social performance, highlights the very different strengths and weaknesses of individual countries, and provides concrete guidance for national policy agendas. This chapter provides an overview of the key findings of the 2014 Index. We focus here on the overall findings and selected examples. Each country's detailed strengths and weaknesses are shown in Appendix 2 and are available on the Social Progress Imperative's website.

The Index is the sum of three dimensions: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. Each dimension is made up of four equally weighted individual components scored on an objective scale from 0–100. This scale is determined by identifying the best and worst global performance on each indicator by any country in the last 10 years, and using these to set the maximum (100) and minimum (0) bounds. Thus Social Progress Index scores are realistic benchmarks rather than abstract measures. The scaling allows us to track absolute, not just relative, country performance.

Before turning to the results in detail, we highlight some overarching findings:

> **Social progress is distinct from economic development, though correlated with it.** Some countries with low GDP per capita are able to achieve surprising levels of social progress, while some relatively prosperous nations register levels of social progress lower than less wealthy countries. Explicitly distinguishing social progress from economic development allows us to gain deeper insight into each one.
>
> **Some aspects of social progress are more closely related to the level of economic development than others.**
>
> **There is no single measure that captures all aspects of social progress.** Each dimension is distinct from the others, and each component within each dimension is also distinct.
>
> **Countries have relative strengths and weaknesses in social progress, both across dimensions and across components within dimensions.** These strengths and weaknesses set the social progress agenda for each country.

The Top Three Countries

The 2014 Social Progress Index results are presented in Table 2.1. The top three countries are New Zealand, Switzerland, and Iceland and have closely grouped scores of 88.24, 88.19, and 88.07 respectively. These three countries, which are relatively small in terms of populations, score strongly across all dimensions, though there are important variations in their areas of relative strength.

New Zealand, for example, ranks first on Opportunity (with a score of 88.01) but ranks 6th in terms of Foundations of Wellbeing (and a score of 84.97); on Basic Human Needs, New Zealand registers a high absolute score of 91.74 but this measure is only 18th in terms of overall ranking. As discussed in more detail below, many advanced economies have very strong Basic Human Needs scores (with more than 20 countries scoring over 90). There is far more dispersion among leading nations in terms of Foundations of Wellbeing and particularly Opportunity.

Switzerland ranks first on Foundations of Wellbeing (89.78) and 2nd on Basic Human Needs (94.87). Switzerland ranks only 12th in terms of Opportunity (with a score below 80). This weaker performance is the result of lower scores in the Tolerance and Inclusion component (74.25) and especially Access to Advanced Education (with a score of 64.30).

Iceland, rounding out the top three, registers a more balanced portfolio across the Index: while it does not lead the rankings on any individual dimension, Iceland places within the top 10 on each dimension. Similar to Switzerland, its weakest performance is Access to Advanced Education within the Opportunity dimension, with a score of 62.84.

The Rest of the Top 10

The remainder of the top ten includes a group of Northern European nations (Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark), Canada and Australia. These countries are closely bunched, with scores of between 86 and 88. They represent a reasonably distinct “top tier” of countries in terms of measured social progress. There is clear variation among the countries in terms of strengths and weaknesses: Denmark registers the top overall score for Basic Human Needs but has a relatively weaker score for Opportunity. Australia scores strongly on Opportunity but is weaker in Foundations of Wellbeing.

The rest of the top ten includes a number of larger nations, including the Netherlands, Canada (the highest ranking member of the G-7) and Australia. It is useful to note that every Nordic country is represented in the top 10 of the 2014 Social Progress Index.

Overall, the findings from the top 10 reveal that even the strongest countries in terms of social progress have unfinished agendas and areas for improvement. This reflects our guiding principle that, properly understood, the need to measure social progress applies to all countries, not just those that are less developed.

The Next Tier

A group of 13 countries, ranging from Austria with a score of 85.11 to the Czech Republic with a score of 80.41, represent the next tier of countries in terms of social progress. This group includes a number of the world’s leading economies in terms of GDP and population, including five members of the G-7: Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, and France.

The differences between these leading nations are revealing. Whereas Japan’s strength is in the area of Basic Human Needs (94.72), both Foundations of Wellbeing as well as Opportunity are below 80. Japan scores particularly low in terms of Tolerance and Inclusion (61.32). In contrast, the United States scores below 90 in terms of Basic Human Needs (23rd), but demonstrates strength in Opportunity (5th). This result is heavily influenced by US leadership in Access to Advanced Education, where it ranks 1st by a considerable margin.

Table 2.1 / Social Progress Index 2014 results

RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY	PPP GDP PER CAPITA	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY	PPP GDP PER CAPITA	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY	PPP GDP PER CAPITA
1	**88.24**	**New Zealand**	**25,857**	45	70.00	Malaysia	14,822	89	58.97	Mongolia	4,708
2	**88.19**	**Switzerland**	**39,293**	46	69.97	Brazil	10,264	90	58.67	China	7,958
3	**88.07**	**Iceland**	**33,880**	47	69.88	Trinidad and Tobago	23,260	91	58.01	Morocco	4,573
4	87.37	Netherlands	36,438	48	69.13	Albania	8,123	92	57.34	Uzbekistan	3,095
5	87.12	Norway	47,547	49	68.33	Macedonia	9,323	93	57.08	Kyrgyzstan	2,077
6	87.08	Sweden	34,945	50	68.15	Ecuador	8,443	94	56.65	Iran	10,405
7	86.95	Canada	35,936	51	67.72	Romania	11,444	95	56.05	Tajikistan	1,920
8	86.91	Finland	31,610	52	67.24	Colombia	9,143	96	55.96	Ghana	1,764
9	86.55	Denmark	32,363	53	66.80	Montenegro	10,602	97	53.52	Senegal	1,671
10	86.10	Australia	35,669	54	66.41	Mexico	13,067	98	52.41	Laos	2,522
11	85.11	Austria	36,200	55	66.29	Peru	9,431	99	52.04	Bangladesh	1,622
12	84.61	Germany	34,819	56	65.86	Philippines	3,801	100	51.89	Cambodia	2,150
13	84.56	United Kingdom	32,671	57	65.60	Botswana	14,109	101	51.58	Nepal	1,276
14	84.21	Japan	31,425	58	65.20	Belarus	13,427	102	50.24	India	3,341
15	84.05	Ireland	36,723	59	65.14	Thailand	8,463	103	50.20	Kenya	1,522
16	82.77	United States	45,336	60	65.03	Armenia	7,374	104	49.88	Zambia	1,475
17	82.63	Belgium	32,639	61	64.99	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,356	105	49.46	Rwanda	1,167
18	81.65	Slovenia	24,483	62	64.91	Ukraine	6,394	106	49.11	Benin	1,364
19	81.28	Estonia	18,927	63	64.70	El Salvador	6,125	107	48.94	Lesotho	1,692
20	81.11	France	29,819	64	64.62	Turkey	13,737	108	48.87	Swaziland	4,522
21	80.77	Spain	26,395	65	64.38	Saudi Arabia	27,346	109	48.79	Malawi	660
22	80.49	Portugal	21,032	66	63.94	Georgia	5,086	110	47.99	Congo, Republic of	3,815
23	80.41	Czech Republic	23,815	67	63.78	Venezuela	11,623	111	47.75	Uganda	1,165
24	78.93	Slovakia	21,175	68	63.03	Dominican Republic	8,794	112	47.33	Burkina Faso	1,304
25	77.75	Costa Rica	11,156	69	62.96	South Africa	9,860	113	46.85	Mali	1,047
26	77.51	Uruguay	13,821	70	62.96	Tunisia	8,442	114	46.06	Tanzania	1,380
27	77.44	Poland	18,304	71	62.90	Bolivia	4,552	115	45.95	Djibouti	2,051
28	77.18	Korea, Republic of	27,991	72	62.65	Paraguay	5,290	116	45.51	Cameroon	2,025
29	76.93	Italy	26,310	73	62.44	Azerbaijan	8,871	117	45.23	Mozambique	882
30	76.30	Chile	15,848	74	62.33	Nicaragua	3,510	118	44.84	Iraq	3,659
31	73.91	Latvia	15,826	75	61.92	Jordan	5,289	119	44.28	Madagascar	843
32	73.87	Hungary	17,033	76	61.37	Guatemala	4,397	120	44.02	Liberia	560
33	73.76	Lithuania	18,799	77	61.28	Honduras	3,657	121	43.11	Mauritania	2,244
34	73.68	Mauritius	13,056	78	61.19	Namibia	6,520	122	42.80	Togo	906
35	73.43	Greece	20,922	79	61.07	Cuba	n/a	123	42.65	Nigeria	2,335
36	73.31	Croatia	16,005	80	60.79	Russia	15,177	124	42.40	Pakistan	2,402
37	72.92	United Arab Emirates	36,267	81	60.12	Moldova	2,951	125	40.23	Yemen	2,145
38	72.58	Panama	14,320	82	60.06	Guyana	2,930	126	40.10	Niger	674
39	71.40	Israel	27,296	83	60.05	Lebanon	12,592	127	39.93	Angola	5,262
40	70.66	Kuwait	40,102	84	59.97	Egypt	5,795	128	38.45	Sudan	1,894
41	70.61	Serbia	9,683	85	59.71	Sri Lanka	5,384	129	37.41	Guinea	921
42	70.59	Argentina	11,658	86	59.47	Kazakhstan	11,973	130	37.33	Burundi	483
43	70.39	Jamaica	7,083	87	59.13	Algeria	7,400	131	34.17	Central African Republic	943
44	70.24	Bulgaria	12,178	88	58.98	Indonesia	4,272	132	32.60	Chad	1,870

Germany (12th) and the United Kingdom (13th) have similar overall levels of social progress. However, Germany's rank is underpinned by its scores in Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Wellbeing, while the United Kingdom performs best in the Opportunity dimension.

These striking contrasts in areas of strength reflect not only cultural differences but also policy and investment choices. Countries such as Germany and Japan (and also EU countries such as France and Belgium) have broad safety nets. However, they register declining absolute scores when moving from Basic Human Needs, to Foundations of Wellbeing, to Opportunity. In contrast, both the United States and United Kingdom have tended to make policy choices and social commitments with a philosophy of greater individualism. They perform better on the Opportunity dimension than on Foundations of Wellbeing.

The Third Tier

A third tier of countries, ranging from Slovakia at 78.93 to Israel at 71.40, includes a diverse group of nations that have achieved significant (though not world-leading) levels of social progress. This tier includes countries at sharply different levels of economic development, ranging from Costa Rica (which significantly out-performs its rank in terms of GDP) to United Arab Emirates (which has one of the highest measured GDPs per capita in the world but is ranked 37th in terms of SPI). Clearly high GDP per capita does not guarantee social progress.

Italy is a major outlier in this third group, ranking well behind its peers in the European Union. It is the only nation from the G-7 outside the top 25, ranking at 29th with an overall score of 76.93. Italy scores poorly on Basic Human Needs (30th), with a particularly low score on Personal Safety (67.83, 49th). Italy's scores on Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity are somewhat better and it demonstrates relative strength in the area of Health and Wellness, where it ranks 2nd. Overall, however, Italy shows weakness on Access to Information and Communication (42nd), Ecosystem Sustainability (54th) and Personal Freedom and Choice (61st).

Some countries in the third tier, such as Costa Rica, have a relatively balanced social progress profile (with scores on each dimension ranging from 70 to 83). Other countries show far more uneven performance: Uruguay, for example, registers a distinctly low score in Foundations of Wellbeing (72.18), driven in part by an extremely poor performance in terms of Ecosystem Sustainability.

The Fourth Tier

The next tier of countries in terms of social progress is a large group of approximately 50 countries ranging from Kuwait at 40th (with a score of 70.66) to Morocco at 91st (with a score of 58.01). These countries are closely bunched in terms of their overall Social Progress Index score, but they have widely differing strengths and weaknesses which lead to diverse social progress agendas.

Some countries have significant weakness in the area of Basic Human Needs, including Latin American countries such as Peru and Colombia as well as relatively prosperous African nations such as South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. Other countries have weaknesses that are more concentrated in Foundations of Wellbeing or Opportunity. Ukraine, for example, has major weakness in terms of Foundations of Wellbeing, while Malaysia and Belarus have the greatest weakness in terms of Opportunity.

Four of the five BRICS countries are part of the fourth tier, including Brazil at 46th (with a score of 69.97), South Africa at 69th (with a score of 62.96), Russia at 80th (with a score of 60.79), and China at 90th (with a score of 58.67). India ranks outside the top 100 countries in social progress with a score just over 50.

Latin American countries are also well represented in the fourth tier. Argentina is 42nd, Brazil is 46th, and Colombia, Mexico and Peru come in 52nd and 54th, and 55th place, respectively. The fourth tier also includes the Arab countries of North Africa that register relatively tight range of scores, ranging from Tunisia (69th, 62.96) to Morocco (91st, 58.01).

The Fifth Tier

The fifth tier of countries, ranging from Uzbekistan (92st, 57.34) to Pakistan (124th, 42.40), represents a material step down in social progress from the fourth. Many of these countries also have low GDP per capita, some (including Iran) have much higher rankings in terms of GDP per capita. Iran's social progress score is sharply reduced due to its poor performance (33.82) on the Opportunity dimension.

India ranks 102nd on social progress with challenges across all three dimensions with particularly low scores on Shelter (39.77) in the Basic Human Needs dimension, Access to Information (39.87) in the Foundations of Wellbeing dimension, and Tolerance and Inclusion (21.54) in the Opportunity dimension.

Three Central Asian countries that were part of the former Soviet Union – Uzbekistan (92nd), Kyrgyzstan (93rd), and Tajikistan (95th) also fall into this group. The other Central Asian country, Kazakhstan, has achieved the fourth tier (86th).

The Bottom Tier

A group of eight countries registers the lowest levels of social progress, from Yemen (125th) to Chad (132nd). The Social Progress Index provides evidence that extreme poverty and poor social performance go hand-in-hand. However, this group also demonstrates that economic development does not guarantee social progress. For example, Chad (132nd) with a GDP per capita of $1,870 ranks well below Malawi (109th), a country with GDP per capita of just $660. Angola is an even starker illustration, ranking 127th on social progress even though its GDP per capita $5,262.

SOCIAL PROGRESS PERFORMANCE BY COUNTRY GROUPINGS

Further insight is gained by examining regional and other common groupings of countries. Figure 2.1 charts average Social Progress Index scores for eight broad regional groupings. Europe, North America, and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) are the best performing regions on overall social progress. Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia, and South Asia, are the worst performing regions. It is illuminating to highlight some of the similarities among regions as well as some important sources of regional heterogeneity.

Australia and New Zealand

Oceania (New Zealand and Australia) is the single highest performing region in terms of social progress with New Zealand ranked first and Australia ranked 10th. Both Australia and New Zealand score over 90 on Basic Human Needs. New Zealand outpaces Australia by several points on both Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity. We look in more detail at New Zealand's strengths and weaknesses on p.62. The factors driving New Zealand's strong performance are explored in the case study on p.76.

The United States and Canada

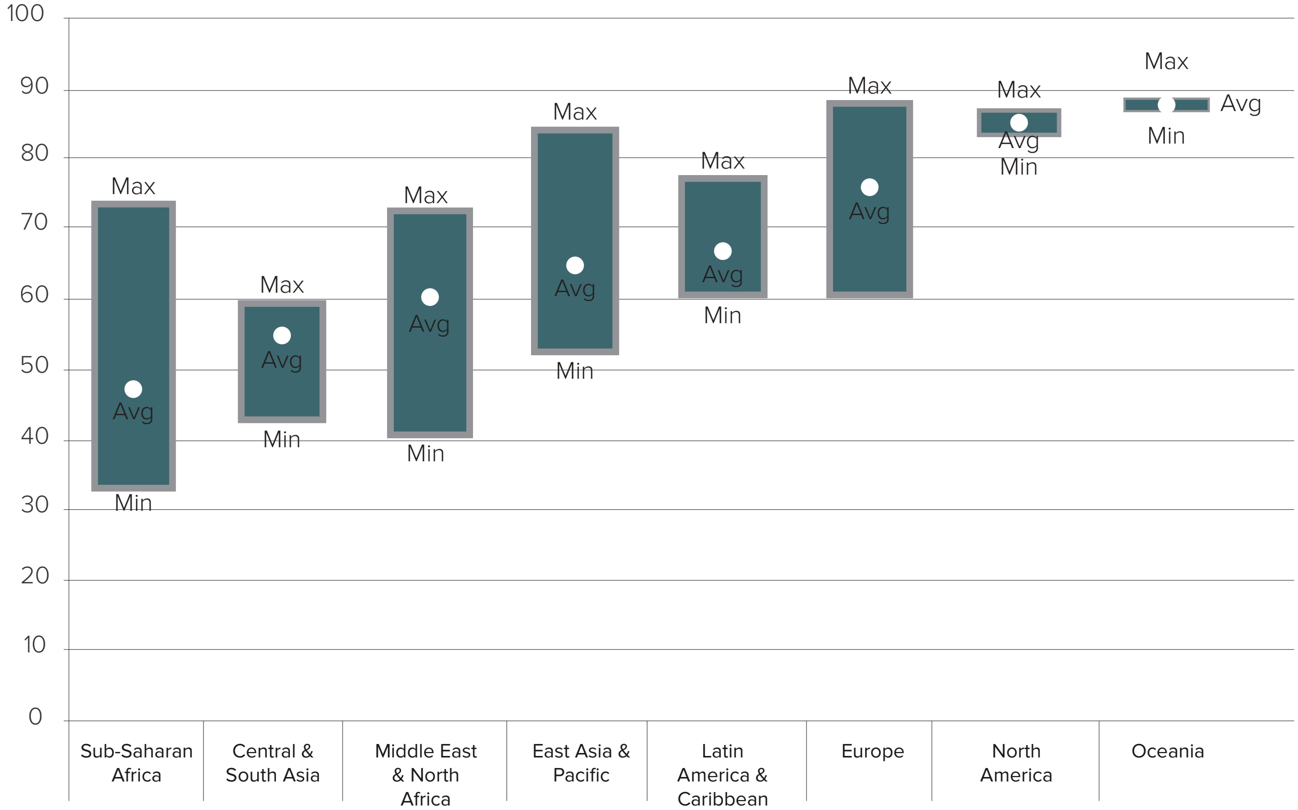
Both the United States and Canada place within the top 20 on the Social Progress Index, with strength in Basic Human Needs and Opportunity tempered by some weakness in Foundations of Wellbeing. However, Canada outranks the United States by a considerable margin (7th vs. 16th), with a more than 3 point advantage in all three dimensions. The U.S. registers similar social progress versus peers despite higher GDP per capita. We explore the United States' performance in more detail on p.63.

Europe

The highest-performing area within Europe includes the Nordic countries, Switzerland, Germany, the UK and Ireland. These Northern European countries excel based on strengths in Basic Human Needs (where Denmark is first in the world with a score of 95.73) and Opportunity (particularly in Ireland and the UK). Northern European countries tend to perform less strongly in terms of Foundations of Wellbeing.

Continental Western Europe also performs strongly on the Index, with France, Belgium, Spain and Portugal performing at roughly similar levels both in aggregate and by dimension: high scores on Basic Human Needs (over 90) counterbalanced by weakness in Foundation of Wellbeing and Opportunity. As noted earlier, Italy is a regional outlier: its Social Progress Index score is more than 3 points below any of its peers and more than 10 points below its neighbor Switzerland.

Figure 2.1 / Social Progress Index and dimension score distribution and averages, by region



Social Progress Index

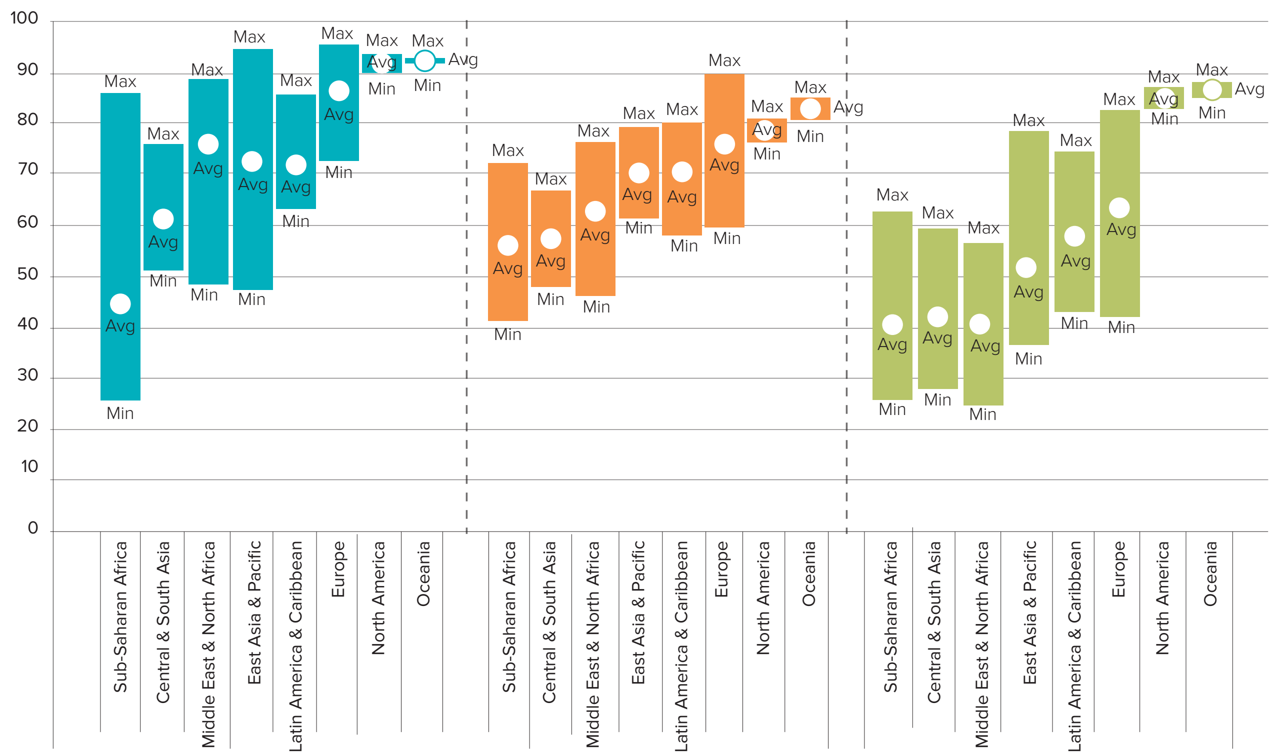
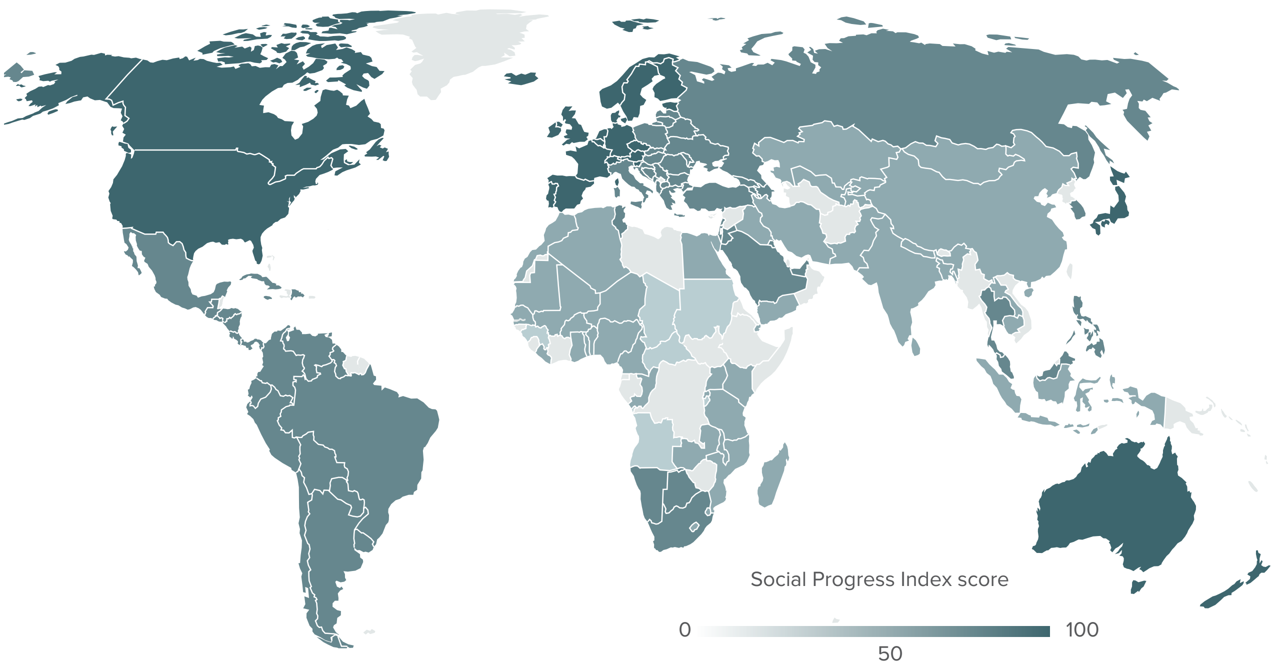


Figure 2.2 / Map of 2014 Social Progress Index Results



Eastern Europe offers a nuanced picture. A group of Central European countries including the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland, as well as most of the Baltic countries, rank high at near Western Europe levels. In contrast, most of the other former Soviet republics are at a much lower level: Armenia, Ukraine, and Georgia are all grouped between the 60th – 70th ranking (with overall scores in the mid-60s), and Russia is even lower with a score of 60.79.

Latin America & the Caribbean

The top performing countries in Latin America on the Social Progress Index are Costa Rica (25th), Uruguay (26th), and Chile (30th). These countries are ranked substantially higher on the Social Progress Index than GDP per capita (Costa Rica ranks 54th on GDP, Uruguay 43rd, and Chile 37th). For the region as a whole, Basic Human Needs is ranked above the other two dimensions. While each Latin American country has its own strengths and weaknesses, it is interesting to note that Latin American countries as a group tend to have relatively balanced social progress portfolios compared to other regions. However, a common characteristic of many Latin American countries, including Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, is low scores on Personal Safety. Cuba ranks 79th on the Social Progress Index and exceeds many higher-ranked Latin American countries on Basic Human Needs, but lags significantly on the Opportunity dimension with especially an low score on Personal Rights (2.40).

East Asia & Pacific

The East Asia & Pacific region displays an especially wide variation in social progress, ranging from 84.21 for Japan (14th) to 51.89 for Cambodia (100th). East Asia is weak on Personal Safety (averaging just 63.25) and its average for this dimension is lower than that of the Middle East and North Africa. Access to Basic Knowledge is a particular strength. The region's worst performing dimension is Opportunity. At least in part, this reflects a wide diversity of political and civil governance models in the region, shown in striking differences across countries in areas such as Personal Freedom and Choice as well as Tolerance and Inclusion.

Middle East & North Africa

The Middle East & North Africa region includes both oil-rich countries and conflict-affected countries. The top performers in social progress are the United Arab Emirates (72.92, 37th), Israel (71.40, 39th) and Kuwait (70.66, 40th), which outperform the next strongest countries by more than 6 points. The lowest scores are for Yemen (40.23, 125th) and Iraq (44.84, 118th). The region performs best on Basic Human Needs and ranks better than Latin America. The Opportunity dimension is by far the lowest scoring dimension for the MENA region, ranked last among regions. The 'Arab Spring' countries of North Africa all score lowest on the Opportunity dimension (Tunisia 44.39, Morocco 39.60, Algeria 36.90, and Egypt 34.17). On Personal Rights, Tunisia (51.02, 75th) and Israel (48.17, 82nd) score high, while Iran (5.82, 130th), Saudi Arabia (9.60, 129th) and Yemen (15.79, 124th) rank near the bottom.

Central & South Asia

Central and South Asia trails all regions but Sub-Saharan Africa in terms of overall Index performance. There is a large divergence between South Asia and the former Soviet republics of Central Asia. The top performers for the region are Sri Lanka (59.71, 85th), Kazakhstan (59.47, 86th), and Mongolia (58.97, 89th). The worst performance belongs to Pakistan at just 42.40 points (124th). The region scores similarly on the Basic Human Needs dimension (averaging 62.10) and Foundations of Wellbeing (58.46) with significant differences across countries and among components. The four former Soviet countries in Central Asia all perform worst on the Foundations of Wellbeing dimension, sharing particular weakness in Ecosystem Sustainability. Similar to (but just outperforming) the MENA region, the average score for Opportunity is low, with an average of 42.91. The most challenging component in terms of average score is Access to Advanced Education (34.19), although particular problems exist also in Personal Rights (Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Sri Lanka) and Tolerance and Inclusion (Pakistan, India, Bangladesh).

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa scores the lowest of all the regions on average Social Progress Index score. It ranks lowest on Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Wellbeing. However, Sub-Saharan Africa scores slightly better than the Middle East & North Africa region on Opportunity. The top performing Sub-Saharan African countries are Mauritius (73.68, 34th), Botswana (65.60, 57th), and South Africa

(62.96, 69th). Chad (32.60, 132nd) and the Central African Republic (34.17, 131st) register the lowest scores. There is great disparity on Basic Human Needs, from a low of 25.94 for Chad (132nd) to a high of 86.39 for Mauritius (31st). The most challenging component within this dimension is Shelter, averaging only 31.62 across the region, with five countries scoring under 15 points. Nutrition and Basic Medical Care is the top performing component, averaging 61.43. With Foundations of Wellbeing the average score is 55.78 On the region's most challenging component being Access to Information and Communications, averaging 42.34, due to a of low percentage of internet users. Sub-Saharan Africa's lowest scores are in the Opportunity dimension. The region's most challenging component is Access to Advanced Education, averaging 17.67, where South Africa (40.66, 71st) and Mauritius (35.24, 80th) stand out in the region.

BRICS

The BRICS countries are not a regional group, but are often viewed as an important country group. The BRICS are generally seen as areas of great economic growth potential, but social progress performance is mixed at best. Only Brazil (46th) ranks better on social progress than it does on GDP per capita (57th). Russia has a higher GDP than Brazil (39th) yet ranks lower on the Social Progress Index (80th); South Africa is 58th on GDP and 69th on social progress; China is 69th on GDP and 90th on social progress; and, India is 94th on GDP and 102nd on social progress.

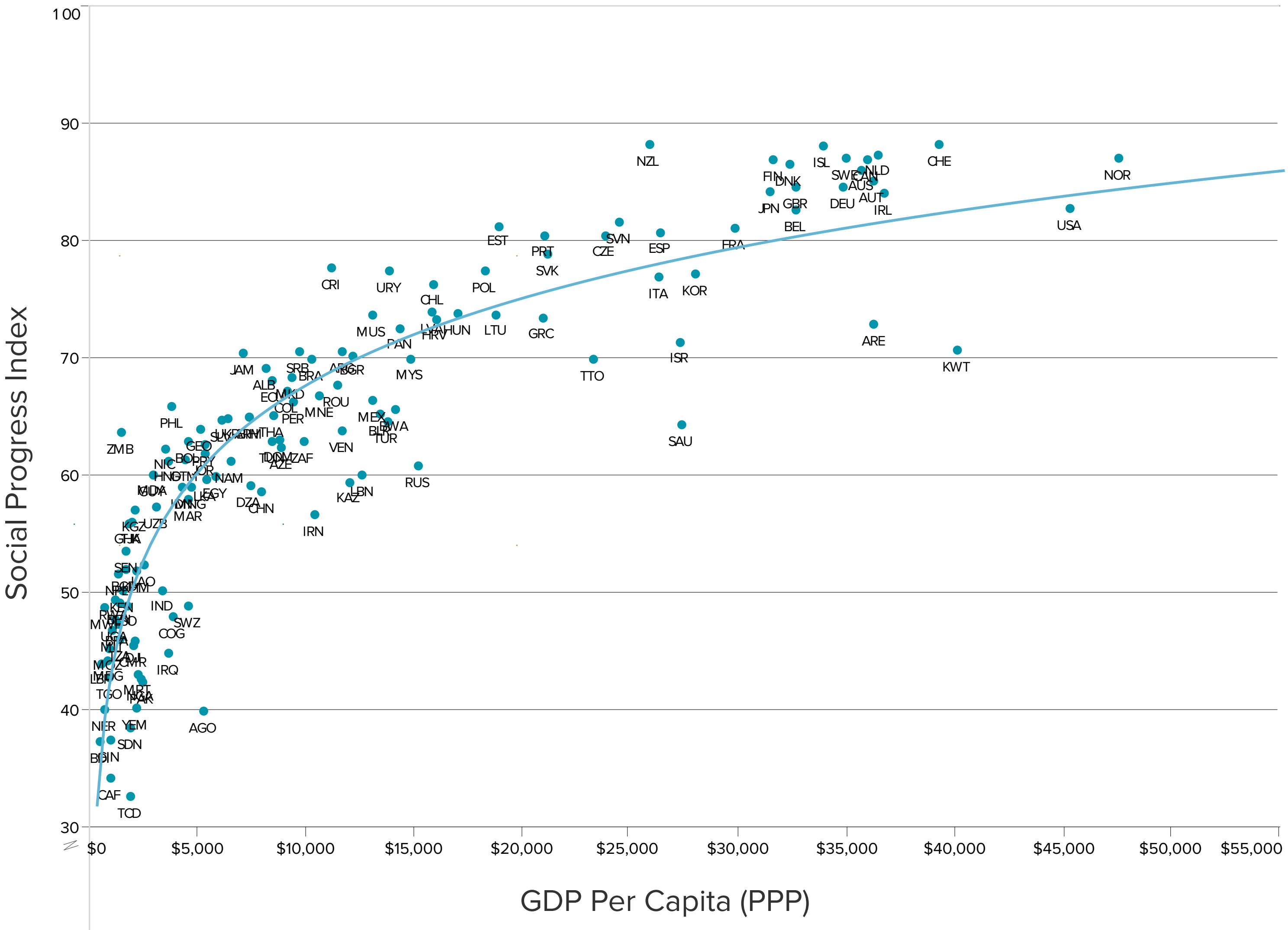
Among the BRICS countries, Brazil records the strongest and most "balanced" social progress profile. It exhibits some weakness in Basic Human Needs (driven by a very low score of 37.50 for Personal Safety), but has consistently good performance across all components of both Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity, except Access to Advanced Education (38.09, 76th). South Africa scores particularly well on Opportunity (61.19, 40th), but ranks poorly on Foundations of Wellbeing (67.49, 71st), and even lower on Basic Human Needs (60.20 94th). Personal Safety ranks lower for South Africa (30.90, 128th) than Brazil.

Russia and China perform best in the area of Basic Human Needs (both with scores ahead of Brazil in that dimension), but worse in Foundations of Wellbeing and particularly Opportunity. Russia, in common with several other former Soviet republics, has an extremely low Health and Wellness ranking (51.99, 130th). On Opportunity, Russia also ranks low due especially to Personal Rights (19.77, 122nd) and Tolerance and Inclusion (33.96, 115th). China is among the lowest countries in the world in terms of Personal Rights (4.80, 131st). India, the lowest ranked of the BRICS, shows a similar level of performance across dimensions and components, with the exception of weakness in Tolerance and Inclusion (21.54, 131st).

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A central objective of the Social Progress Index is to better understand the relationship between social progress and economic development. The Social Progress Index allows analysis of those areas of social progress that are more or less correlated with traditional economic success measures. Overall, the Social Progress Index allows us to evaluate the effectiveness with which a country's economic success is turned into social progress, and vice versa.

Figure 2.3 / Social Progress Index vs GDP Per Capita



Major findings on the link between GDP per capita and social progress include the following:

1. **Economic development alone is not sufficient to explain social progress outcomes. GDP per capita is an incomplete measure of a country's overall performance.**

The Social Progress Index has a broad positive correlation with economic performance (0.85), measured by GDP per capita (see Figure 2.3). Countries with higher income tend to have higher social progress: New Zealand with ($25,857 GDP per capita) ranks highest on social progress while Chad with ($1,870 GDP per capita) ranks lowest.

However, the data clearly demonstrates that economic performance alone does not fully explain social progress, in three ways:

a) There is a nonlinear relationship between Social Progress Index scores and GDP per capita. The relationship between economic development and social progress changes as income rises. At lower income levels, small differences in GDP are associated with large differences in social progress. As countries reach high levels of income, our findings suggest that the easy gains in social progress arising from economic development become exhausted, while economic growth brings new social and environmental challenges.

b) Tracking social progress trends over time will be important for understanding the speed with which social progress responds to changes in economic performance. It remains to be seen how quickly fast-growing economies such as India and China, that currently underperform on social progress relative to their GDP per capita, can turn economic success into improving social conditions.

c) Social Progress Index scores display significant deviations from the GDP per capita trend line. New Zealand, for example, is the top-ranked country on social progress, but ranks only 25th in GDP per capita. New Zealand's GDP per capita is only half that of the wealthiest country in the sample, Norway, whose score on social progress is lower. Similarly, Chad is the lowest ranked country on social progress but it is far from the poorest country (it ranks 109th on GDP per capita). By comparison, Liberia has a GDP per capita one third of Chad's ($560) but has a higher level of social progress.

Table 2.2 / Social Progress Index overperformers and underperformers

Overperforming Country	Difference Between Social Progress Index Score and Predicted Score		Underperforming Country	Difference Between Social Progress Index Score and Predicted Score
Malawi	10.68 (28%)		Angola	-20.67 (-34%)
New Zealand	10.38 (13%)		Chad	-16.79 (-34%)
Costa Rica	9.00 (13%)		Saudi Arabia	-14.09 (-18%)
Philippines	8.78 (15%)		Kuwait	-11.95 (-14%)
Liberia	7.70 (21%)		Iraq	-11.83 (-21%)
Iceland	7.28 (9%)		Iran	-11.34 (-17%)
Ghana	7.20 (15%)		Russia	-11.29 (-16%)
Finland	6.87 (9%)		Sudan	-11.09 (-22%)
Estonia	6.80 (9%)		Yemen	-10.65 (-21%)
Jamaica	6.57 (10%)		Swaziland	-10.09 (-17%)

In general, resource-rich countries are more likely to under-perform on social progress relative to their GDP per capita. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Angola are all significant under-performers (see Table 2.2). Yet resource endowments alone do not come close to explaining all the differences. We also see divergent performance on social progress, strong and weak, at all levels of economic development.

Using the World Bank's classification of high income countries, Uruguay (77.51) achieves meaningfully higher social progress than Russia (60.79); in the upper middle income group, Jamaica (70.39) performs much better than China (58.67); in the lower middle income group, Ghana (55.96) performs better than Nigeria (42.65); in the low income group, Malawi (48.79) performs better than Togo (42.80).

Countries can have similar levels of social progress at widely diverging levels of GDP per capita. Costa Rica, an upper middle-income country (GDP per capita of $11,165), has achieved a level of social progress, that is close to that of far richer countries such as Italy and Spain. Clearly factors beyond economic development are essential to social progress.

Figure 2.4 / Social Progress Index and dimension score distribution and averages, by income group

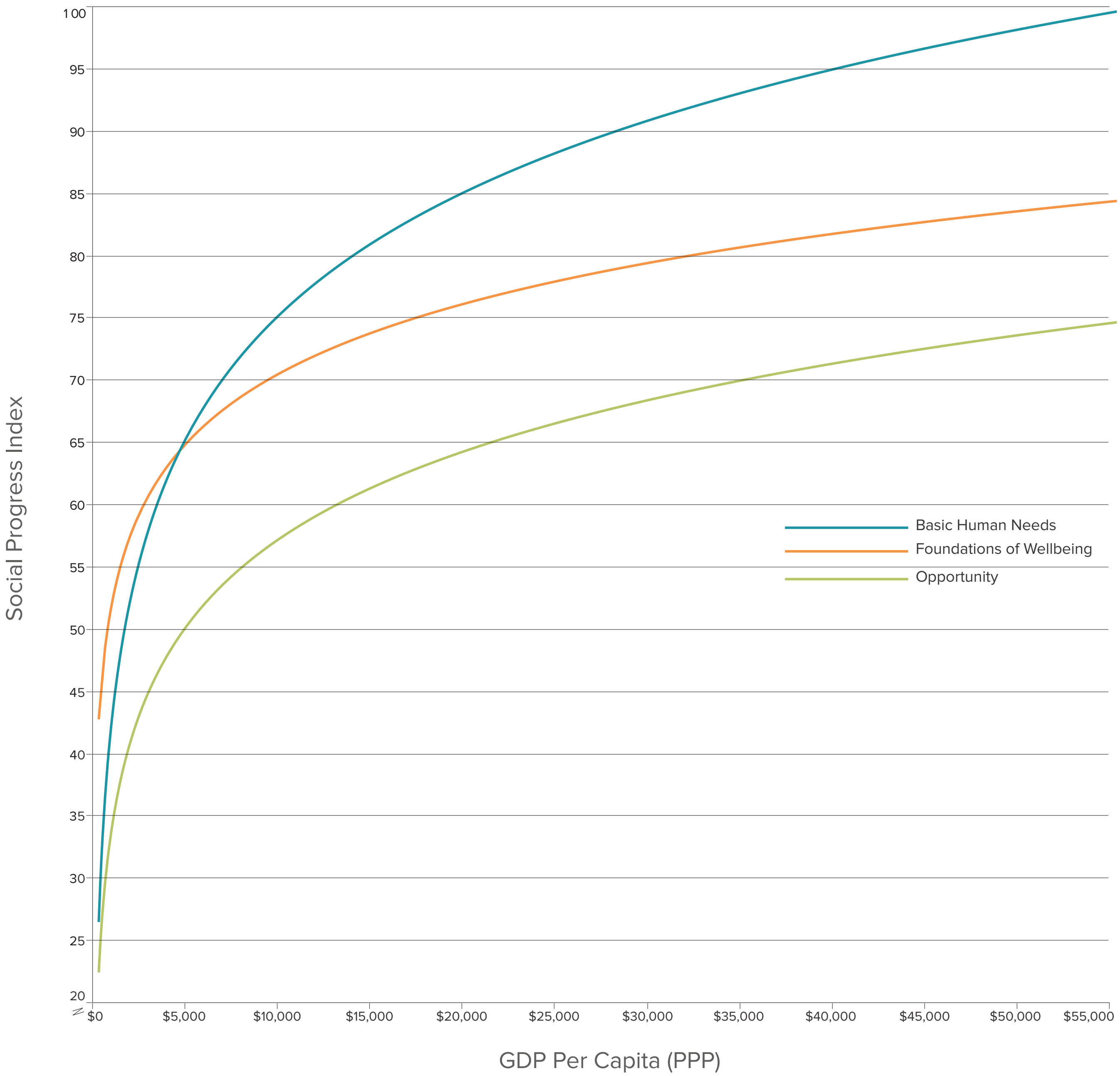
2. Some aspects of social progress are more highly correlated with GDP than others. This is a complex relationship where causation may go in both directions.

Better understanding of the relationship between economic development and social progress comes from exploring how the relationship varies by dimension and component. Though each dimension of social progress shows a rising average score from low to high income, we see very different patterns for each dimension (see Figures 2.4 and 2.5).

Basic Human Needs improves rapidly with GDP per capita at relatively low levels of income but then progress flattens out as income continues to rise. Foundations of Wellbeing has a more linear relationship with GDP per capita, showing considerable variability across all levels of income. The Opportunity dimension has a flatter and more variable relationship with GDP per capita. While Basic Human Needs improvement is the closest to "automatic", each dimension of social progress is not explained entirely by traditional measures of economic development. Disaggregating the relationship between economic development and social progress by dimension and component promises to yield novel insights into the nature of inclusive development.

Figure 2.5 / 3 dimensions vs. GDP per capita

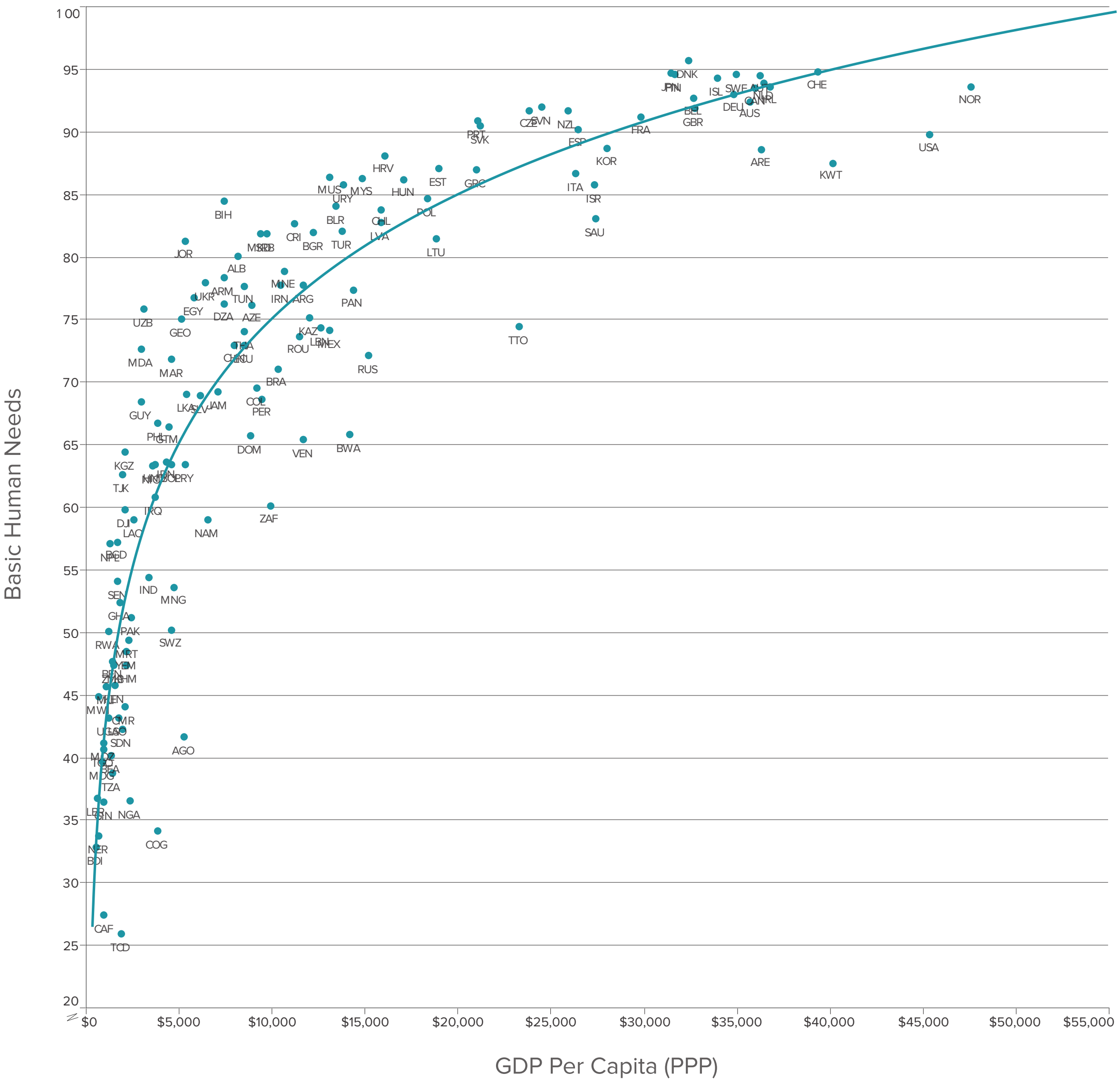
(Note: These curves represent the predicted values based on a regression of the log of GDP per capita on Social Progress Index scores.)



GDP and Dimensions of Social Progress

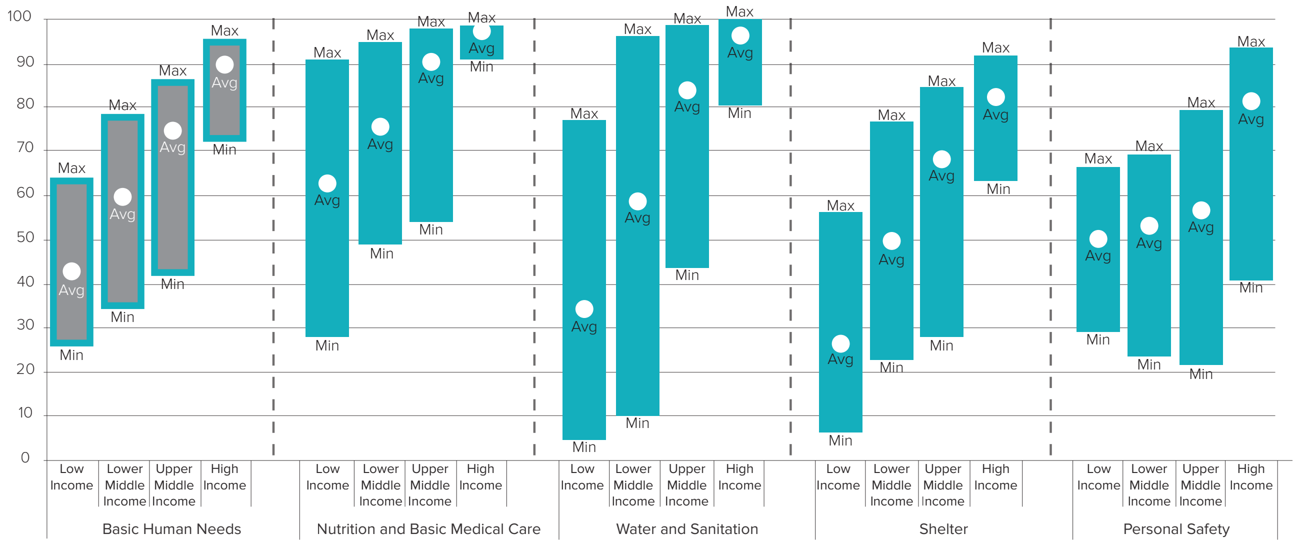
Basic Human Needs

Figure 2.6 / Basic Human Needs vs GDP per capita



Once countries reach the upper middle to high income level, it appears that there are sufficient resources to meet most Basic Human Needs. However, countries can achieve high income status without achieving high levels of Opportunity for their populations. Basic Human Needs has the strongest correlation with GDP per capita (0.92), rising the most sharply with income at lower levels and continuing to rise, albeit more slowly, even at high income levels. For low income countries, however, we find that countries of similar income show widely different performance on Basic Human Needs. This suggests that where resources are most limited, how well a country uses those resources can have a very big impact on how well a country meets its population's Basic Human Needs.

Figure 2.7 / Distribution of scores for Basic Human Needs



Within Basic Human Needs, Nutrition and Basic Medical Care is an area where high income countries score extremely high, all above 90 points. It is notable that, on average, upper middle income countries score very high as well, but with a far wider range. In general, the wide spread of scores for low income through to upper middle income countries suggests that, despite a good correlation between rising GDP per capita and rising scores on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, factors other than the level of economic development significantly affect outcomes.

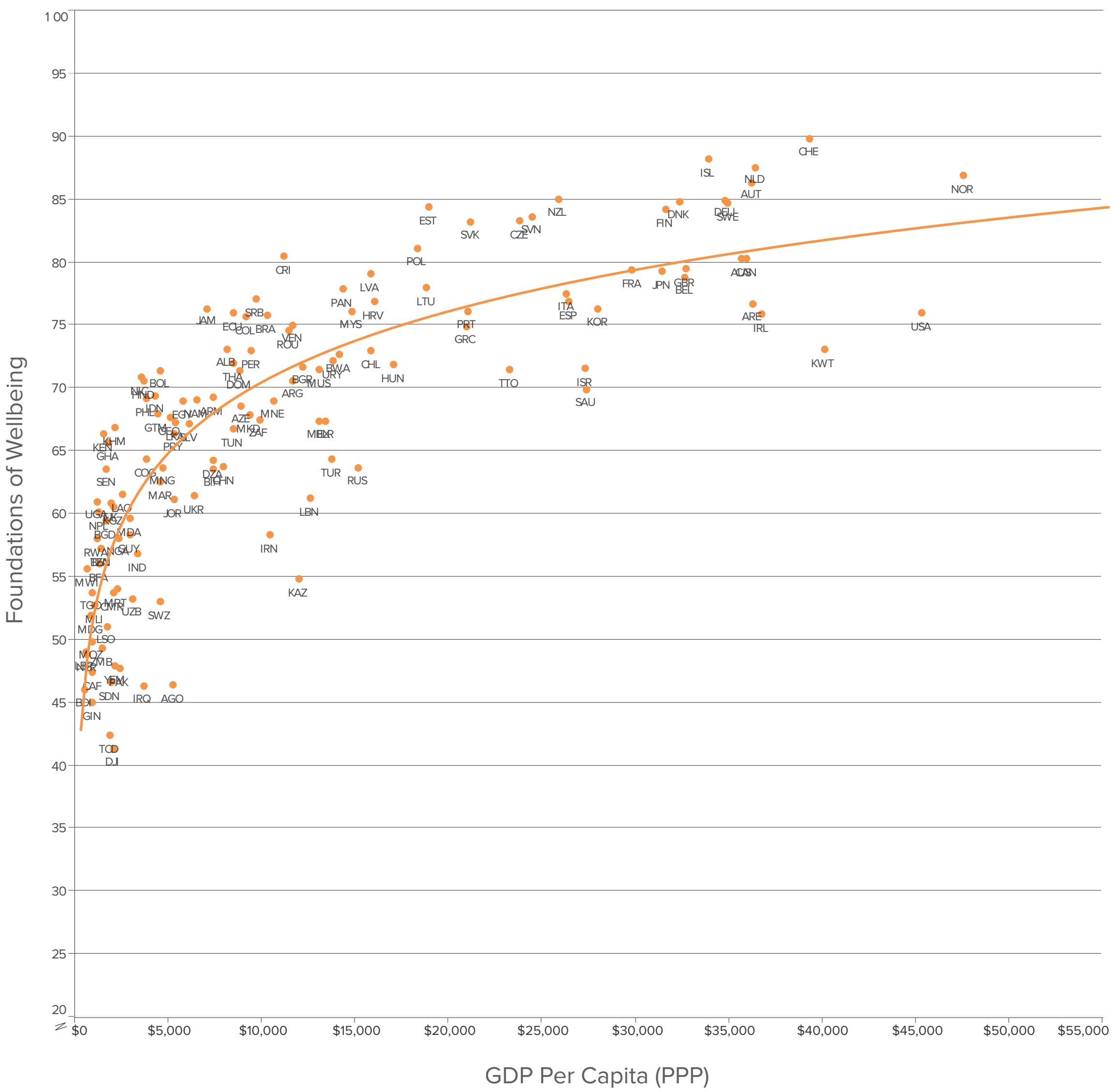
The Water and Sanitation component is the only component of Basic Human Needs where a perfect 100 points score is achieved, by eleven countries. However, Water and Sanitation remains a major problem in many countries, particularly Niger (4.75), Congo (10.00), Togo (11.33), Madagascar (16.07), and Mozambique (17.36). Though average scores for this component increase steadily with GDP there is a wide range of scores for countries below high income levels. The range of scores for lower-middle income countries is particularly wide. This suggests that countries have assigned very different priority to the infrastructure investments required to deliver effective access to Water and Sanitation.

The Shelter component shows the lowest average score of Basic Human Needs. In thirty poorer countries, less than half of the population has access to electricity and adequately ventilated dwellings with basic cooking facilities, resulting in many deaths from indoor air pollution. The Shelter indicators are well correlated with GDP per capita as economic growth supports better infrastructure. However, the availability of affordable housing has little correlation with GDP. Wealthy countries like Japan and Denmark score relatively high, but so do Thailand, Uzbekistan and China.

The Personal Safety component shows considerable variation in scores for all GDP per capita groups, and a relatively weak correlation with GDP. Unlike the other components, there is a steep improvement in the average score from upper middle to high income countries (nearly 25 points higher), albeit with wide variation. It is unclear from our data whether personal security enables economic growth, or economic growth produces the necessary resources to provide security.

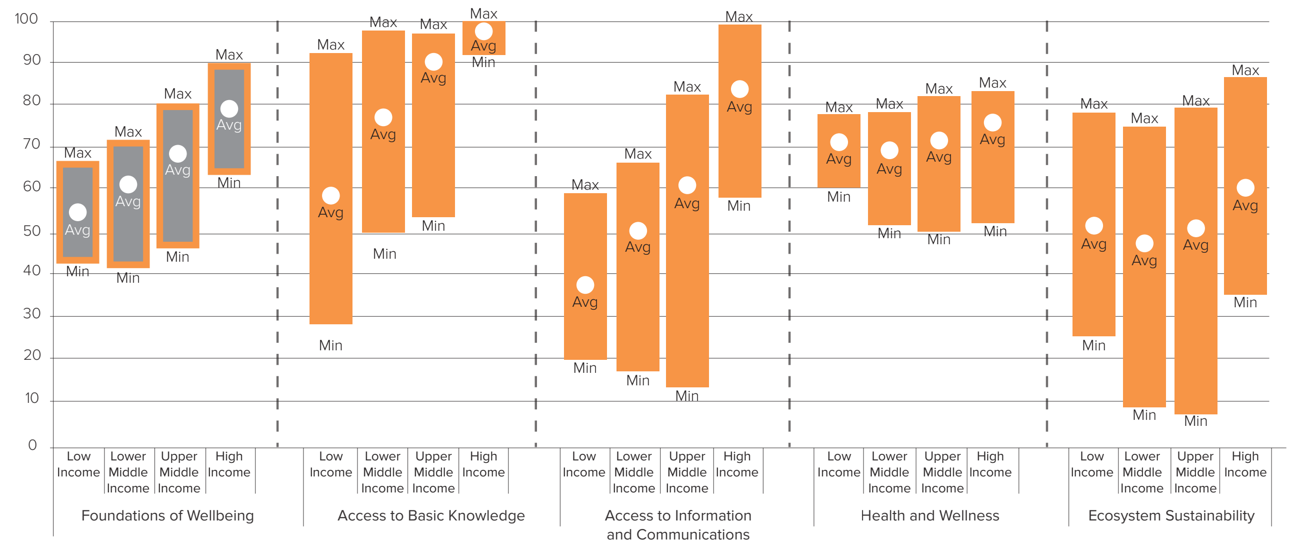
Foundations of Wellbeing

Figure 2.8 / Foundations of Wellbeing vs GDP per capita



Foundations of Wellbeing rises less sharply with rising GDP per capita than the other two dimensions (the average Foundations of Wellbeing score for rich countries is just one and a half times that of low income countries, compared to the average Basic Human Needs score which is more than double). Foundations of Wellbeing notably begins to level out at relatively low levels of GDP and increases only marginally for high income countries. This lower rate of increase in Foundations of Wellbeing scores with rising income may be due to the fact that economic progress leads to new challenges, such as obesity and environmental degradation, as well as benefits.

Figure 2.9 / Distribution of scores for Foundations of Wellbeing



The Access to Basic Knowledge component of Foundations of Wellbeing has a high average score of 83.62, and all but eight countries score over 50. It is notable that one low income country, Kyrgyzstan, scores over 90 on this component. Such high scores suggest that great progress has been made globally in improving literacy and school enrollment over the last decade in part as a result of the focus provided by the Millennium Development Goals.

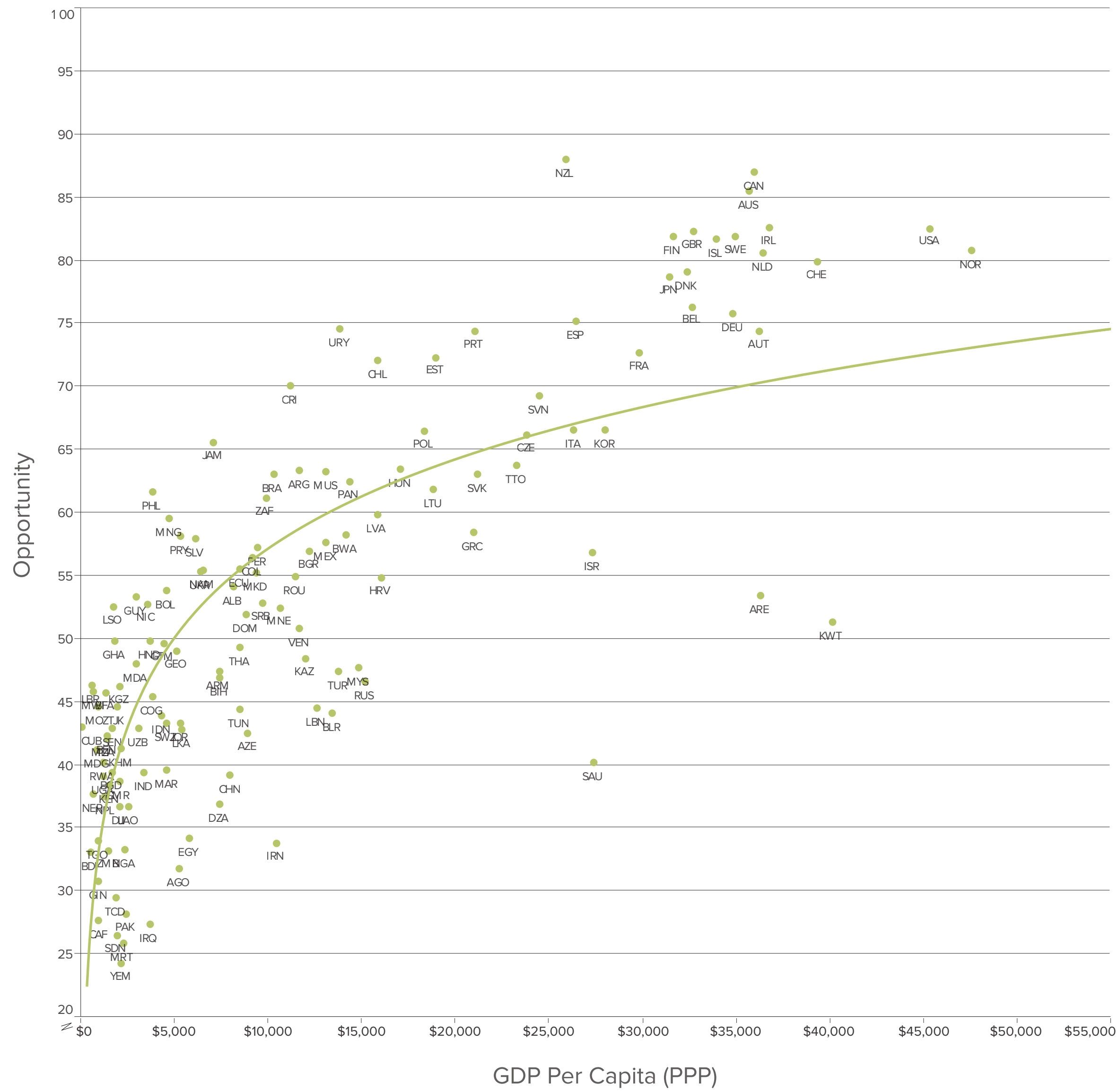
The Access to Information and Communications component has the highest correlation with GDP of the components (0.82) of Foundations of Wellbeing. This is largely driven by the fact that access to mobile telephones and the internet respond to consumer purchasing power. Press freedom, on the other hand, is much less correlated with GDP.

The Health and Wellness component has the lowest maximum score (Japan, 83.26) and highest minimum score (Kazakhstan, 49.93) across all dimensions, and shows little improvement with rising GDP. This reflects the fact that some indicators, such as life expectancy, tend to get better as countries develop and some, such as obesity, tend to get worse. Given the speed at which countries are moving from health challenges of under-nourishment to ones of obesity, which has a double burden in terms of mortality and morbidity, we may over time see some countries decline on Health and Wellness even as their GDP rises.

The Ecosystem Sustainability component is the least correlated to GDP. Average scores show a U shape: scores for lower- and upper-middle income countries are lower on Ecosystem Sustainability than both low income and high income countries, and middle income countries also show the largest variation in scores. This suggests that the middle stages of growth and economic development are strongly associated with deterioration of the environment, and the speed at which countries begin to address these problems as incomes rise.

Opportunity

Figure 2.10 / Opportunity vs GDP per capita



Opportunity is the least correlated dimension of social progress with GDP per capita (0.77), which is perhaps unsurprising since many aspects of Opportunity, covering rights and freedoms, do not necessarily require large resource investments. However, for low-income countries, the narrow range of scores we observe suggests that possibilities on Opportunity are constrained. Whether that is a consequence, or a cause, is unclear from a single year snapshot. At the middle-income country level, the range of possibilities in greater Opportunity begins to widen, with countries over- and under-achieving significantly. Opportunity also rises faster with GDP per capita for high income countries than Foundations of Wellbeing.

Figure 2.11 / Distribution of scores for Opportunity

The Personal Rights component of Opportunity has the greatest range in scores within the entire Index, ranging from New Zealand (98.80) to Cuba (2.40). The lowest scores on Personal Rights are the lowest of any component in the Index. Average Personal Rights scores show little increase from low income through to upper-middle income countries, suggesting that Personal Rights are more affected by policy choices than simply resources.

The Personal Freedom and Choice component shows a steady increase as GDP increases. However, Mauritania, a lower-middle income country, is the worst performer by a considerable margin with a score of 17.62 points. Leaving aside this outlier, the range of scores at each level of income is surprisingly narrow for a component that is not obviously causally related to countries' level of economic performance.

The Tolerance and Inclusion component shows little variation within of low, lower-middle, and upper-middle income groups, but a large jump in average scores at the high income level. The direction of causation in this relationship will require further investigation.

The Access to Advanced Education component has the biggest outlier in terms of absolute performance: the United States' score of 89.37 is seven points above second place Canada and nearly twelve points above third place Japan. There is a wide range of scores on this component and, unsurprisingly, it is highly correlated with GDP (0.80). The very low scores of less economically developed countries may reflect the fact that higher education has not been a priority of development assistance in recent decades.

COUNTRY STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

All countries have strengths and weaknesses in social progress. The Social Progress Index highlights priority areas for action and also countries that are outperforming on particular aspects, where there may be lessons for other countries.

Social Progress Index data, as we have seen, can be disaggregated to show performance on each of the 12 components. The data can also provide a deeper view of a country's relative performance, identifying granular country strengths and weaknesses at the indicator level relative to a group of comparator countries with similar resources, measured in terms of GDP per capita. To identify strengths and weaknesses, we compare a country's performance on a particular component with a peer group of 15 countries with similar GDP per capita. Where performance is significantly stronger than the median, this is identified as a strength. If performance is significantly weaker, it is identified as a weakness.[1]

Figures 2.12 and 2.13 show the relative strengths and weaknesses analyses for two notable example countries, New Zealand and the United States. New Zealand is ranked first in the Social Progress Index, which is significantly higher than its GDP per capita rank (25th).

Figure 2.12 / New Zealand scorecard, by component

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	Score	Rank	
	91.74	18	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	97.57	28	
Undernourishment			
Depth of food deficit			
Maternal mortality rate			W
Stillbirth rate			
Child mortality rate			
Deaths from infectious diseases			
Water and Sanitation	100.00	1	
Access to piped water			
Rural vs. urban access to improved water source			
Access to improved sanitation facilities			S+
Shelter	83.23	21	
Availability of affordable housing			
Access to electricity			
Quality of electricity supply			
Indoor air pollution attributable deaths			
Personal Safety	86.13	17	
Homicide rate			
Level of violent crime			
Perceived criminality			
Political terror			
Traffic deaths			

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	Score	Rank	
	84.97	6	S
Access to Basic Knowledge	99.49	2	S
Adult literacy rate			
Primary school enrollment			
Lower secondary school enrollment			
Upper secondary school enrollment			
Gender parity in secondary enrollment			
Access to Information and Communications	96.74	7	S+
Mobile telephone subscriptions			
Internet users			S
Press Freedom Index			S+
Health and Wellness	77.81	35	
Life expectancy			
Non-communicable disease deaths between 30 and 70			
Obesity rate			
Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths			
Suicide rate			
Ecosystem Sustainability	65.84	32	
Greenhouse gas emissions			
Water withdrawals as a percent of resources			S
Biodiversity and habitat			

OPPORTUNITY	Score	Rank	
	88.01	1	S+
Personal Rights	98.80	1	S
Political rights			
Freedom of speech			S+
Freedom of assembly/association			
Freedom of movement			
Private property rights			S
Personal Freedom and Choice	94.00	1	S+
Freedom over life choices			S
Freedom of religion			
Modern slavery, human trafficking, child marriage			
Satisfied demand for contraception			
Corruption			S+
Tolerance and Inclusion	82.41	4	S+
Women treated with respect			S
Tolerance for immigrants			S
Tolerance for homosexuals			S
Discrimination and violence against minorities			
Religious tolerance			S
Community safety net			S
Access to Advanced Education	76.84	4	S
Years of tertiary schooling			S+
Women's average years in school			
Inequality in the attainment of education			W-
Number of globally ranked universities			

Relative Weakness vs peers — Relative Strength vs peers — Neutral

[1] A score that is greater than or less than the average absolute deviation from the median of the comparator group, is considered significant.

The United States, by contrast, ranks second on GDP per capita but only 16th on the Social Progress Index.

Figure 2.13 / United States scorecard, by component

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	Score	Rank	
BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	89.82	23	W
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	97.82	24	
Undernourishment			
Depth of food deficit			
Maternal mortality rate			W
Stillbirth rate			
Child mortality rate			W
Deaths from infectious diseases			
Water and Sanitation	95.77	34	W
Access to piped water			S
Rural vs. urban access to improved water source			W
Access to improved sanitation facilities			W
Shelter	87.99	9	
Availability of affordable housing			S
Access to electricity			
Quality of electricity supply			W
Indoor air pollution attributable deaths			
Personal Safety	77.70	31	W
Homicide rate			W
Level of violent crime			
Perceived criminality			
Political terror			W
Traffic deaths			W

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	Score	Rank	
FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	75.96	36	W
Access to Basic Knowledge	95.10	39	W
Adult literacy rate			
Primary school enrollment			W
Lower secondary school enrollment			W
Upper secondary school enrollment			W
Gender parity in secondary enrollment			
Access to Information and Communications	81.33	23	W
Mobile telephone subscriptions			W
Internet users			
Press Freedom Index			W
Health and Wellness	73.61	70	W
Life expectancy			W
Non-communicable disease deaths between 30 and 70			W
Obesity rate			W
Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths			W
Suicide rate			
Ecosystem Sustainability	53.78	69	
Greenhouse gas emissions			
Water withdrawals as a percent of resources			
Biodiversity and habitat			

OPPORTUNITY	Score	Rank	
OPPORTUNITY	82.54	5	
Personal Rights	82.28	22	
Political rights			
Freedom of speech			S
Freedom of assembly/association			W
Freedom of movement			W
Private property rights			W
Personal Freedom and Choice	84.29	15	
Freedom over life choices			W
Freedom of religion			
Modern slavery, human trafficking, child marriage			W
Satisfied demand for contraception			
Corruption			
Tolerance and Inclusion	74.22	13	
Women treated with respect			W
Tolerance for immigrants			
Tolerance for homosexuals			
Discrimination and violence against minorities			
Religious tolerance			
Community safety net			W
Access to Advanced Education	89.37	1	S
Years of tertiary schooling			S
Women's average years in school			
Inequality in the attainment of education			W
Number of globally ranked universities			S

Relative Weakness vs peers — Relative Strength vs peers — Neutral

Relative strengths and weaknesses analysis allows us to disaggregate overall results for every country. The New Zealand and United States cases are illustrative:

- Basic Human Needs: New Zealand's performance (91.74) shows neither strength nor weakness, performing close to the average for countries of a similar level of income. The United States, while scoring well in absolute terms (89.92) and close to New Zealand's score, shows weakness because its performance is significantly below that of other countries with similar GDP. Further disaggregation shows that the United States has relative weaknesses on both the Water and Sanitation component and the Personal Safety component.
- Foundations of Wellbeing: New Zealand's performance on this dimension shows strength, while the United States' performance is weak. On this dimension New Zealand significantly outscores the United States in absolute terms (84.97 versus 75.96, respectively), with particular strengths in Access to Basic Knowledge, and Access to Information and Communications. The United States, on the other hand, shows weaknesses on both of these components as well as on Health and Wellness.

- Opportunity: New Zealand outperforms the United States in both relative and absolute performance (88.01 versus 82.54, respectively), showing strength across all four components. The United States does, however, have a particular strength on Access to Advanced Education.

A full description of the methodology for the strengths and weaknesses analysis is set out in Chapter 1 of the Methodological Report. A summary of the relative strengths and weaknesses analysis is presented in Appendix 2. Scorecards for all 132 countries included in the Social Progress Index 2014 are available on our website at socialprogressimperative.org.

The strengths and weaknesses analysis is a tool to help understand the data, and a starting point for more detailed country analysis. Country performance may be influenced by numerous factors, including endowments. For example, access to Water and Sanitation is relatively easier for small, densely populated countries than for large, sparsely populated countries. Understanding the drivers of social progress will also require detailed country and regional analyses. Individual countries may offer lessons in terms of policies, institutions and practices that drive higher social progress.

TOWARDS A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By documenting the relationships between the different dimensions and components of social progress and economic performance, the 2014 Social Progress Index begins to shed light on the current debates about ‘inclusive growth’ and ‘shared prosperity.’ As we have seen, the Social Progress Index data demonstrates that economic development alone is an incomplete model for a society’s development.

Though our analysis based on this first Index cannot establish the causal linkage between economic and social performance, our results are highly suggestive that some elements of social performance that play an important role in enabling economic performance. Also it is clear that improving social performance is not guaranteed by economic growth and requires its own distinct policy agenda.

The Social Progress Index offers a new tool with which to further explore the complex, two-way relationship between economic and social performance. We suspect that economic progress and social progress reinforce each other. That is, social progress may be not just a consequence of economic progress (because a country has more resources to invest in education, healthcare, etc.) but also a cause of economic progress because it fosters capability and opportunity to progress efficiency and foster entrepreneurship. Understanding the mutual interdependence between economic and social performance is an important agenda for our work going forward.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The 2014 Social Progress Index results are a starting point for many avenues of research into the ways in which country success improves or declines, and the relationships among social progress, economic growth, and life satisfaction. Expanding the Social Progress Index to the subnational (state, provincial) level will also provide important insight. The Social Progress Index gives a view into how a country performs on average, but there are state by state differences. These sub-national patterns are especially crucial for geographically large nations. Our agenda is to expand the framework to the sub-national level. See page 69 for an example of research already underway.

Priorities for future research:

1. We will continue to improve the Index through ongoing testing, refining the methodology and adding new data as it comes available. The 2014 version of the Social Progress Index is much improved versus the 2013 'beta' version through generous feedback from many observers. This year, like last, we invite others to use our data, test it, and help us make it better.

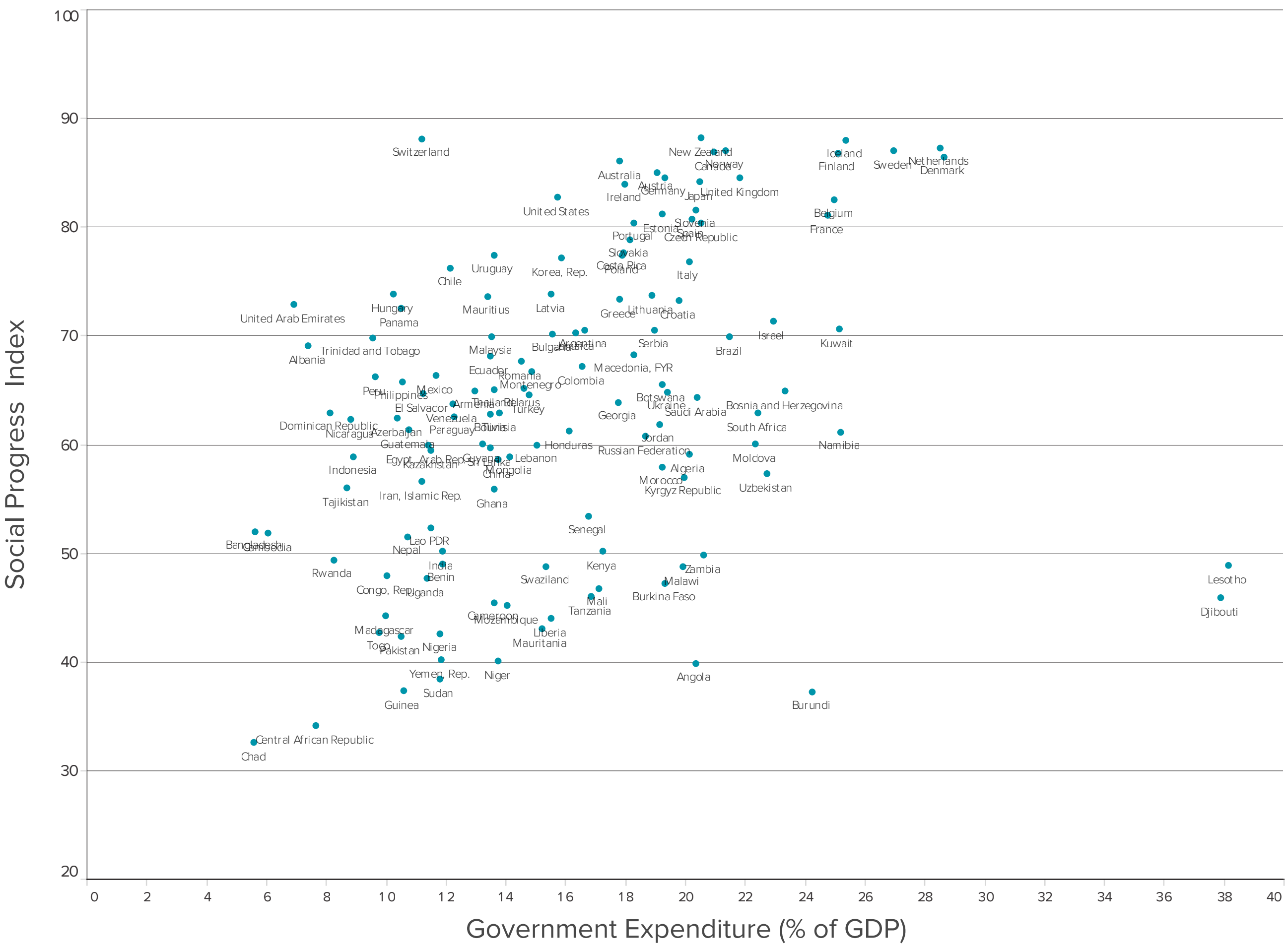
2. The Social Progress Index is based on the best globally comparable data available on social and environmental outcomes. We set stringent standards for data to be included in the Index (see the Methodological Report for further details).

   Better data on social and environmental performance is a global public good that requires sustained investment from governments and other actors. The United Nations Millennium Development Goals have been an important catalyst for better data collection on extreme poverty. Private initiatives such as the Global Peace Index published by the Institute for Economics and Peace and the Global Slavery Index from the Walk Free Foundation, are making important contributions to improving understanding of important social issues. Better data coverage will allow us to add more countries to the Index and better quality of data would further enhance the rigor of the findings.

   We have identified a number of important areas where better data could enhance the measurement of social progress:

   - Quality and affordability of housing
   - Violence against women
   - Quality of education
   - Access to radio, television and newspapers
   - Quality of life and rights for the disabled
   - Treatment for mental health
   - Deforestation

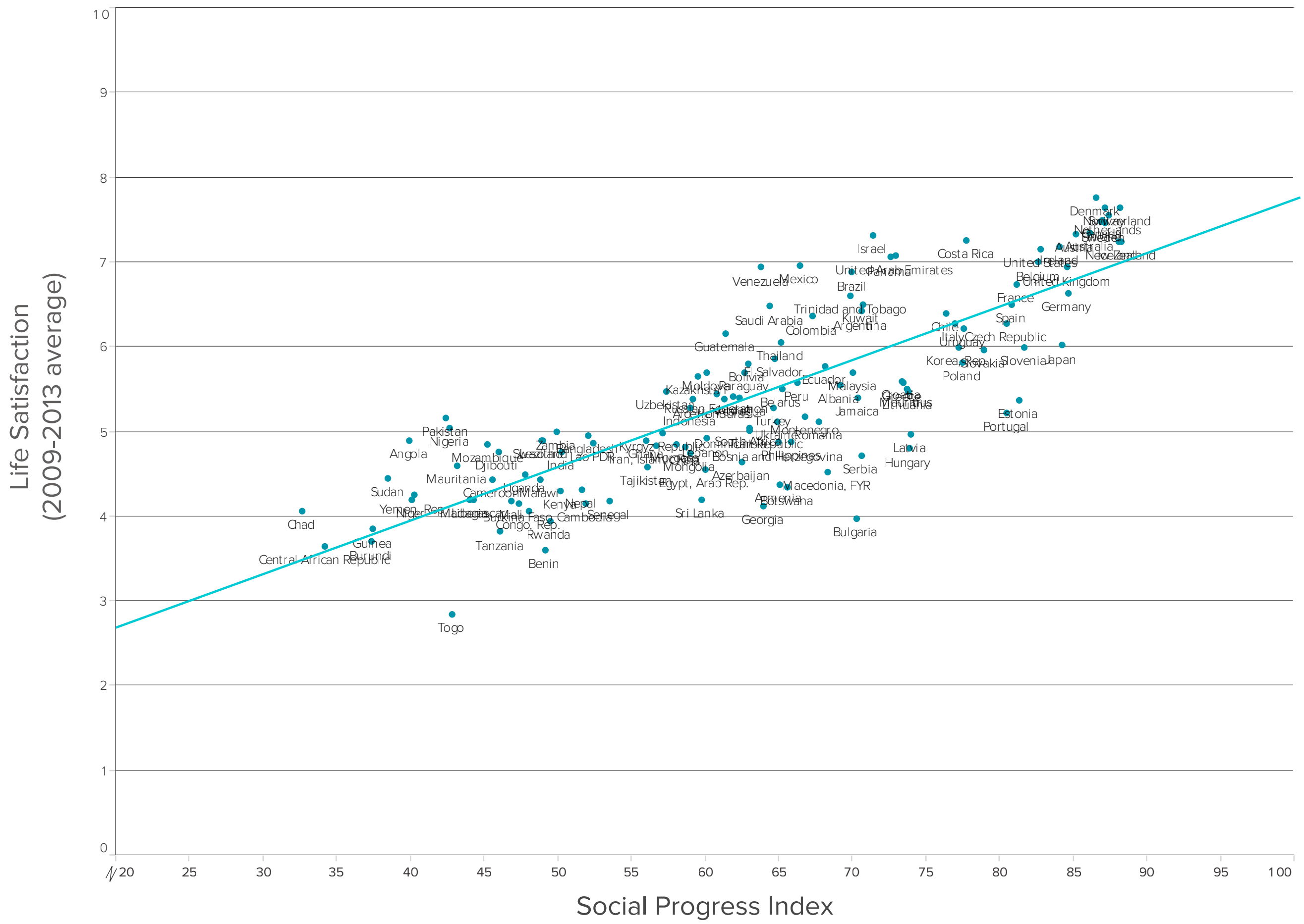
Figure 2.14 / Social Progress Index vs Government Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP



- Property rights for minorities and women
- Ease and affordability of internal mobility
- Quality of social relations and networks

3. So far we have focused on measuring social outcomes. However, an important next step in advancing social progress is to understand the relationship between policies and investments (inputs) and social outcomes. Preliminary research shows little correlation between government expenditures as a percentage of overall GDP and Social Progress Index scores, see Figure 2.14 This suggests that there is no automatic improvement in social progress with greater government spending. Other factors, ranging from government effectiveness, to country legacy, to social or cultural issues, may well be equally or more important. Future research will examine the quantity and composition of government expenditure and measure government effectiveness in delivering outcomes. In addition to expenditures, we aim to identify policy lessons from successful countries that can be adopted by others to drive social progress.

Figure 2.15 / Life Satisfaction vs. Social Progress Index



4. There is a crucial need for ongoing research on the relationship between the Social Progress Index, GDP, and happiness and subjective wellbeing (often measured by the level of life satisfaction in a country). The Social Progress Index framework synthesizes the indicators which enable individuals within a society to flourish, measuring the conditions that allow for life satisfaction at a broad societal level. SPI scores are highly correlated with scores of life satisfaction within a country, measured by the pooled average for each country from 2009 to 2013[2]. Our preliminary research (see Figure 2.15) has found that, controlling for GDP, there is a highly positive and significant relationship between life satisfaction and social progress and, in particular, the Opportunity dimension. Over the next year, we will delve further into these relationships and explore the use of other indicators of subjective wellbeing and happiness. (See box: Social Progress and Measures of Happiness and Subjective Wellbeing).

[2] Measured using Gallup World Poll question on life satisfaction based on Cantril's Ladder.

SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MEASURES OF HAPPINESS AND SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING

The idea that happiness should be a goal for societies has risen to prominence in recent years, most notably with the launch of the first *World Happiness Report* in 2012. This work is a step forward and highly relevant. However, it is complementary to the Social Progress Index since there is a significant conceptual distinction to be made between the measurement of happiness or subjective wellbeing and the measurement of social progress. The Social Progress Index is not a measure of happiness or other forms of life satisfaction, but of actual life outcomes.

Researchers focused on happiness or wellbeing typically use survey evidence about how satisfied people are with their lives. Yet citizens may report higher levels of life satisfaction for reasons that are inconsistent with social progress, such as by prioritizing current consumption at the expense of the environment or by discriminating against minorities. A happy society is not necessarily a good society, even though the characteristics of a happy and a good society often overlap.

Happiness and subjective wellbeing measures also tell us little about the causes of happiness, and do not provide an empirical foundation for actions that will advance happiness. However, there are fruitful lines of inquiry that use the Social Progress Index to understand the causes of happiness or wellbeing.

The Social Progress Index is a rich tool that can shed light on crucial questions for government, business, and civil society. We will update the Social Progress Index on an annual basis, providing time-series data to shed light on the causal relationships the components of the Index and between social progress and economic development. All our data and findings are publicly available free of charge. We are committed to the ongoing refinement and adaptation of this tool, to joining with others to work for better data on social and environmental issues, and to translate the Social Progress Index into action in concert with stakeholders across all countries. Our ultimate aim is to accelerate the social progress agenda in countries across the world.

THE APPLICATION OF THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX TO THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Susana Franco, Orkestra-Basque Institute of Competitiveness (University of Deusto)

Rationale for the sub-national computation of the Social Progress Index

Economic progress is not equally distributed within countries and neither is social progress. In each country there are individuals and groups that benefit more from the average national level of progress. The Social Progress Index partly takes this into account through indicators that measure differences in achievements between genders or inhabitants of rural and urban areas in some dimensions. It also does so when considering tolerance and inclusion of different groups. However, the overall index is still the average for the whole country and subnational analysis may show important variations from national trends.

The Basque Country: A suitable candidate for a pilot study

Orkestra-Basque Institute of Competitiveness has led an effort to compute the Social Progress Index in the Basque Country in order to gauge the feasibility of such subnational computations. There are several characteristics that make the Basque Country a suitable candidate for this exercise. Firstly, it is one of the most advanced regions in Spain in terms of economic progress (as measured, for instance, through GDP per capita) and, therefore, it makes sense to check whether this is also matched by higher levels of social progress. Secondly, there are distinct elements that contribute to characterize it as different from other territories in Spain, among them cultural and identity issues that might have an impact on social outcomes and a regional government with a considerable degree of autonomy and capacity to design and implement policies that are likely to be reflected in the level of social progress. Finally, previous efforts have already been undertaken by several Basque institutions to measure different aspects of progress in the territory.

Methodological description

In this pilot effort to measure social progress, the focus has been on trying to replicate the global Social Progress Index as closely as possible. The first difficulty in doing so is that the global sources of the Social Progress Index do not have data disaggregated at the sub-national level. Therefore, alternative sources had to be identified. A three-stage approach was followed in this exploration. Firstly, we opted for sources that were available for the whole range of regions from European Union or OECD countries. The reason for this is that it would make computation of the index feasible not only for the Basque Country, but for all these regions. When the data was not available at that level, we chose sources that were available for all Spanish regions because this allows for the possibility of the computation of the index at the subnational level in Spain and thus to explore the differences in social progress within the country. Finally, when the data was not available at this level, we settled for sources that would allow us to measure such indicators specifically for the Basque Country. In some cases, the indicators we found did not match exactly their global equivalents, but they were close enough to be used as a proxy. In other cases the variables were not that similar, but we could use them to adjust national values in the Social Progress Index on the basis of observed differences between Basque and Spanish values in alternative sources.

A few indicators remained, such as those in the Personal Rights Component, for which no alternative data was available for the Basque Country. In those cases, Spanish national values were kept since actions of the national government largely determine performance throughout the country on these measures. Only in one case (Availability of Affordable Housing) did we feel that there were likely to be regional variations and it was not possible to find a suitable alternative indicator. Hence, we have opted for leaving it as "not available." The Number of world-class universities has not been included either because, by default, it can never be higher than the national value.

Analysis of the Basque Country's results

Not surprisingly, using these initial measurements, the overall results for the Basque Country are quite similar to those of Spain. While the results are not directly comparable, they can be used initially at this basic national-state framework to indicate where there may be relative strengths and weaknesses.

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	→	FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	↗	OPPORTUNITY	→
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	→	Access to Basic Knowledge	→	Personal Rights	→
Water and Sanitation	→	Access to Information and Communications	→	Personal Freedom and Choice	→
Shelter	→	Health and Wellness	→	Tolerance and Inclusion	↘
Personal Safety	→	Ecosystem Sustainability	↑	Access to Advanced Education	→

→ Similar to Spain ↗ Slightly better ↑ Significantly better ↘ Slightly worse ↓ Significantly worse

In terms of Basic Human Needs there are no great differences between the achievements in the Basque Country and Spain or, for that matter, the rest of the high-income countries: in most of the components high-income countries' performance is very high. Among all the indicators that measure progress relative to basic needs, the Availability of Affordable Housing is the indicator in which Spain is worst positioned and, unfortunately, it has not been possible to assess how the Basque Country compares.

With regard to Foundations of Wellbeing, Ecosystem Sustainability is the component in this dimension where high income countries generally perform worst and Spain is no different in that sense. The Basque Country significantly outperforms Spain due to lower water withdrawals as a percent of resources and greater protection of biodiversity.

Finally, the overall performance in the Opportunity dimension is quite high in the Basque Country, as it is in Spain, though there is indication that the Basque Country may be slightly less tolerant and inclusive than Spain as a whole.

Final conclusions

This pilot exercise has shown that it might be possible to calculate a sub-national Social Progress Index for a territory such as the Basque Country and it makes sense to do so, although comparisons with other regions or similar territories might be a better benchmark of weaknesses and strengths. Inequality within countries asks for an effort to do so.

The global Social Progress Index has been designed to measure performance in the whole world. However, if the focus is going to be moved from countries to other subnational territories, the choice of indicators to measure the different components would likely change. In the case of Europe, this choice should take into account not only available data, but also which indicators are the most meaningful and have the greatest variability within the European context.

In the future it would be interesting to further the analysis to explore, for instance, if other subnational territories with a better performance in economic progress are also those that have also managed to achieve higher levels of social progress. It would also be interesting to analyze the factors (territorial characteristics or particular policies) that have fostered social progress in some territories even beyond their national averages.

We acknowledge support from the Social Progress Imperative. Several people and institutions outside Orkestra have also contributed with comments and help to identify data sources. Among them, we are particularly indebted to Jon Azua (EnovatingLab), Alex Boto (Ihobe and Lehendakari Agirre Center), Teresa Remirez (Eustat) and Dolores Ruiz (CIBERESP and Agència de Salut Pública de Barcelona. With financial support from the Basque Country regional government.

CHAPTER 3

CASE STUDIES

URUGUAY

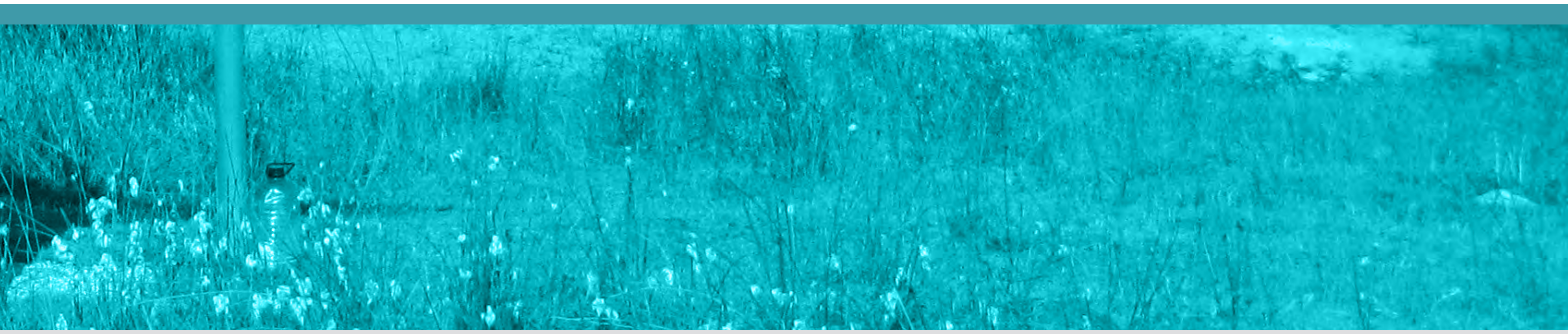
Uruguay: a road of opportunities

Roberto Horta and Micaela Camacho – Competitiveness Institute, Uruguay.

Uruguay is usually placed just a little above the middle in most rankings comparing the general wellbeing of countries: number 43 among Social Progress Index countries in GDP per capita according to the World Bank, number 51 of 186 countries in the Human Development Index, and 85 of 148 countries in the Global Competitiveness Index. So it is quite a surprise that Uruguay ranks number 26 in the 2014 Social Progress Index, and second in Latin America just below Costa Rica. It is even more surprising that it ranks above Chile, which has a GDP per capita almost 12% higher than Uruguay and is presented as one of the big Latin American success stories.

The key to Uruguay's strong performance on the Social Progress Index is the Opportunity dimension, where Uruguay ranks 18th overall and first in Latin America. In particular only five countries around the world perform better than Uruguay on Personal Rights. Being a country that has only been in the "top ten" group in soccer, this means pretty good news for Uruguay. This success has deep foundations. Early in the 20th century Uruguay consolidated its democracy, stepping away from civil conflicts and promoting innovative ideas, especially in social matters. Labor legislation, women's rights, and social guarantees were some of the areas where Uruguay pioneered with its legislation and its policies, setting the country as a model of social and political development.

Over the same period, state intervention not only gave a new boost to the economy but also began defining the relationship between the civil society and the state. As of today, the role of the government continues to be strong and there is still a sense of the state as a benefactor "parent." As a result, respect for institutions is a particular characteristic of the Uruguayan population that even survived the 12-year period of dictatorship from 1973 to 1985. Nearly 30 years since the return of democracy, Uruguay is the number one Latin American country in the Democracy Index and has achieved economic growth averaging about 3% per annum over the last 28 years.



Uruguay scores neutrally on the Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Wellbeing dimensions of the Social Progress Index, meaning that the country is neither stronger nor weaker relative to the 15 countries with most similar GDP per capita. However, when these results are disaggregated to the component level there are important findings. Uruguay's performance on Health and Wellness and Ecosystem Sustainability, ranking 79th and 87th respectively, highlight potential areas of concern.

Uruguay scores high (95.05) on Access to Basic Knowledge, which is probably the heritage of being one of the first countries in the world to have compulsory, non-religious and free education—since 1877. Yet the country faces serious issues with the quality of education. Since 2003 Uruguay has participated in the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), led by the OECD. The results from the last four evaluations show a steady deterioration of education quality. In 2012, Uruguay was 57th out of 65 economies on the PISA rankings.

The results of the 2014 Social Progress Index are pretty good news for Uruguay. Given that this strong performance is driven by the Opportunity dimension, some people may be critical that a range of the indicators, particularly on the Tolerance and Inclusion component (where Uruguay ranks 7th overall), depend on opinion poll survey data. Yet public opinion can hinder or help a country's development. Perception matters because confidence matters. The Opportunity dimension shows that Uruguayans are particularly confident about the strength of the institutions of their country. This public confidence provides a solid foundation for Uruguay's continued social and economic development.

NEW ZEALAND

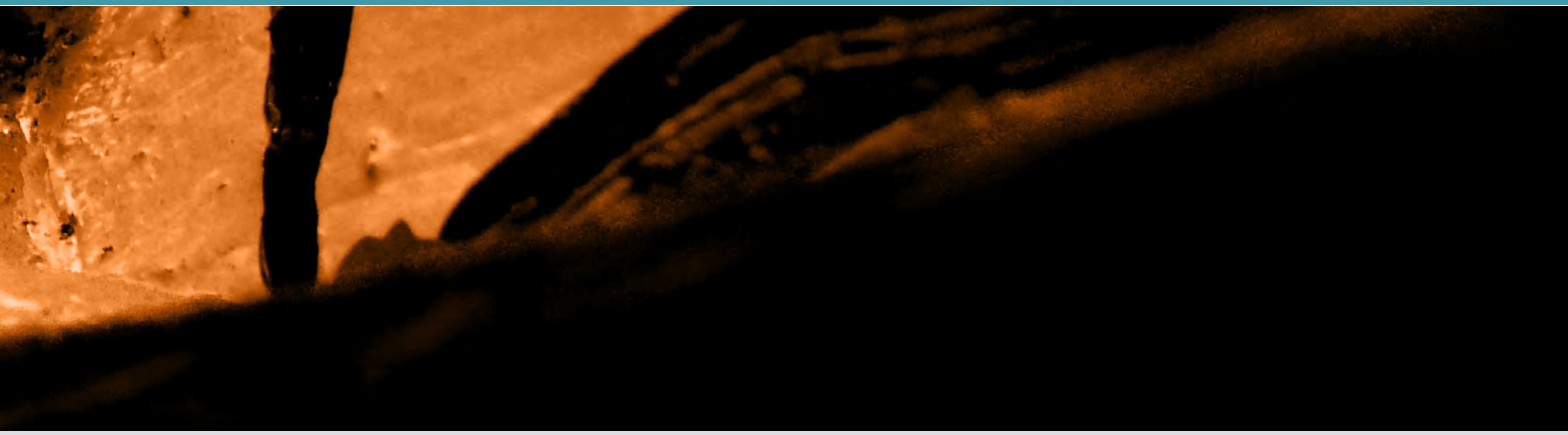
New Zealand

Xavier Black, Senior Analyst Corporate Responsibility – Deloitte New Zealand

New Zealand's strong performance on the 2014 Social Progress Index is, in part, a product of the country's unique history. Developed as a colony of Great Britain, but with a deliberately more egalitarian outlook, New Zealand has taken a comparatively progressive approach in recognizing indigenous rights. Acknowledgment of the importance of self-determination has impacted not only Māori (the indigenous people) but the societal development of New Zealand as a multicultural nation.

This egalitarian tradition is reflected in a strong tradition of welfare provision. New Zealand citizens' access to basic human needs and the foundations of wellbeing were provided by the state, and a number of such welfare provisions continue to the present day, despite a transition into more neo-liberal politics since the 1980s. State provision of education (and health to varying degrees) is entrenched within New Zealand, and as a result the country consistently rates well in this (ranked second on Access to Basic Knowledge and fourth on Access to Advanced Education), with the marked exception of a few groups.

New Zealand is also recognized internationally as having a strong human rights record, ranking first on Personal Rights and Personal Freedom and Choice, and fourth on Tolerance and Inclusion. A strong and independent judiciary system has power to enforce the rights affirmed through the Bill of Rights Act (1990) and the Human Rights Act (1993) while institutions exist to resolve unlawful discrimination (such as the Human Rights Commission) or protect the people from government (such as the Ombudsmen). Since the 1980s, there has been significant progress in the hearing and settlement of historical breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and the protection and revival of the Maori language. More recently, New Zealand has made gains in endorsing marriage equality. New



Zealand women also fare well, with a proud history of being the first nation to grant women the right to vote—resulting in 2 women becoming prime ministers over the last 20 years. While New Zealand has made significant gains in access and participation of women across a number of fields, violence against women, pay inequality and limited gender diversity at the top (in both the private and public sector) continue to persist as systemic and frustrating challenges.

New Zealand also faces some significant perennial challenges, on which there seems to be little progress. Persistent disadvantage is experienced by Maori in terms of social and economic development. Maori represented 50.6% of the prison population in 2013, despite making up only 15.4% of the population. Further, while gaps in academic achievement between Maori and non-Maori are narrowing, they remain stubbornly wide. The place of children in New Zealand is also of concern with suggestions that the lives of up to 20% of New Zealand children are neither as safe nor nurturing as they should be. The ranking of 31st in child mortality demonstrates that insufficient attention is being paid to childhood injury, and at the far end of the spectrum, is partly evidenced by a 68% increase in recorded violent offences against children between 2008 and 2013.

The structural change to New Zealand's economy in the 1980's resulted in considerable change across the board, particularly focused on welfare provision; and the country continues to search for the optimal balance between market and state to address some of New Zealand's more persistent challenges. Like other countries, New Zealand is debating the rights and responsibilities of citizens and the role of the state in the 21st century, as a platform for sustained improvements in economic development and social progress.

PHILIPPINES

The Philippines: first among equals?

James Walton, Deputy Clients & Markets Leader – Deloitte Southeast Asia

So should the Philippines celebrate or not? At a headline level, the country only ranked 56th out of the 132 covered in the 2014 Social Progress Index and finds itself in the company of a number of African and relatively poor Eastern European countries—yet it is still ahead of ASEAN partners Thailand and Indonesia and far ahead of economic powerhouses like China, Russia and India.

Indeed, the Philippines' overall ranking of 56th greatly outstrips many more affluent countries, as the average Filipino GDP per capita ranks 90th out of the 132 in the survey.

However, there is a big variance across the Philippines' performance ratings: a ranking of 39th overall in Opportunity reflects the very high level of freedom afforded to the population and the ease of access to higher education. But more concerning is the ranking of 81st in Basic Human Needs, which includes necessities like sanitation, healthcare and personal safety.

The Philippines is generally on target to achieve the Millennium Development goals – in line with President Aquino's "Social Contract" with the people—but will need to up its efforts to reduce poverty, increase employment, improve access to basic education, enhance infrastructure and develop healthcare further. The launch in 2011 of the 5-year Philippine Development Plan, which focused on delivering equal access to all of these, was a good start; however a recent OECD report pointed to ongoing problems in insufficient investment, misallocation of funds and poor project management in certain sectors. More worryingly it pointed to a fundamental mismatch between graduates' skills and the needs of the key industries, perpetuating the employment challenge.

Much of the recent development in areas like education and healthcare in the Philippines has been due to the private sector. But both public and private investment has not been able to keep pace with the GDP growth, as in recent years the public sector has been constrained by serious fiscal pressures due to low tax revenues and high debts and the private sector does not see the immediate benefits.

For the Philippines, this year's comparatively high ranking is a boon but the challenges that face many developing countries remain. As long as government investment remains comparatively low, the country may struggle to sustain its economic growth and social progress. Ultimately, in a country of 'haves' and 'have-nots', progress will never be truly inclusive until the public and private sectors work together to tackle the issues head-on.

SOCIAL INNOVATION CASE STUDY 1: EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

Elmira Bayrasli is the author of the forthcoming book, “Steve Jobs Lives in Pakistan: Extraordinary Entrepreneurs in the Developing World.”

The Social Progress Index strengths and weaknesses methodology identifies countries that are performing particularly well relative to their GDP per capita. These over-performing countries may offer lessons for other countries that could help to accelerate social progress.

Ghana and Zambia were identified by the strengths and weaknesses analysis as being strong performers on the ‘Access to Basic Knowledge’ component. Here we profile the approaches used by Camfed, which is active in both countries, to improve education for girls.

Improving education for nearly two and a half million girls in Africa is an impressive metric. Yet, Ann Cotton, the founder and president of the U.K.-based Camfed—the Campaign for Female Education—brushes it aside. “There is still more to be done,” she says.

Since 1993, Ms. Cotton has directed Camfed to focus on increasing the enrollment of girls at schools in five African countries: Ghana, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. That focus extends beyond the classroom. The organization works with the community: teachers, parents, healthcare workers, police, and government officials to improve safety, infrastructure, and government policies.

“The ecosystem is everything,” says Ms. Cotton about ensuring that a girl receives an education. It is, in fact, the core to improving education anywhere.

Ms. Cotton founded Camfed after traveling to Zimbabwe to research girls’ school attendance. It opened her eyes to the reality that poverty—and the economics of it—rather than culture, prevented girls from heading to a classroom each day. “When you’re poor you have to make very hard choices,” she says. “Boys tend to be favored in their circumstances because they have more opportunity when they leave school.”

Soon after she raised funds to pay for school fees, uniforms, and books for 32 girls, Ms. Cotton came across other challenges. She saw how poverty exacerbates insecurity and disease. AIDS has left many girls throughout Africa orphaned and in the position to care for other siblings. Poor safety and poor sanitation prevented many girls, particularly adolescents, from going to school.

Assembling local community leaders—not international experts—she sat down to discuss how these things could be improved. Many stepped forward to take action. “International development does not tend to be a highly democratic process. For us it is about the knowledge of the child; the knowledge the parents hold; the knowledge the local chief holds; the knowledge the teacher holds. That knowledge is the most powerful base we have to design efficacious solutions—solutions that work.”

Among those solutions are: education, training, and support.

Education: Educating a girl from start to finish is a key priority for Camfed. Ms. Cotton and her team have dedicated resources to ensure that the girls that receive scholarships and assistance do so as "far as they want to go," she says. "The interruption of a child's progress is unconscionable."

Training: Camfed trains teachers, parents, and healthcare works to manage money and launch small businesses so that they can both ensure a secure environment and be accountable to the girls through school.

Support: A few years ago, Camfed's grassroots efforts manifested in Cama. It is Camfed's graduate network—the only one of its kind in Africa—that self-formed to be role models for the next generation of Camfed girls and more importantly, to become change leaders.

After a few years, Ms. Cotton asked those who had led Camfed's charge in Zimbabwe to share their best practices in Ghana, Malawi, and Zambia—countries that have shown progress in education. There, again, community members took the reigns to spearhead efforts to improve the conditions and environment in and around schools. It has resulted in safer and better equipped classrooms and, more importantly, changed policies.

In Zambia, they've sat down with government officials to shape policy—not just around education, but safety. The country has developed strong legislation that protects all children and has zero tolerance toward abuse and violence. To enforce these laws, Camfed has trained healthcare workers, judges, and police.

In Ghana and Malawi, Camfed shares the data it collects. "The process by which one works either gathers social capital or diminishes it," says Ms. Cotton. Camfed uses the 110,000 community activists within its network to listen as well as take and implement ideas. It's about building trust. "If you build up your social capital you can work with far less manpower paid by your organization."

It also benefits the local communities. Expense prevents governments from dispatching officials to remote areas. Camfed provides the ministries with the various data it gathers. "We're looking to complement the structures and processes that exist—and with an eye to improve upon them."

In 2013, Camfed provided 99,477 girls with scholarships.

"In the proliferating universe of organizations targeting girls' education and opportunities for women," says Sally Osberg, President and CEO of the Skoll Foundation, "Camfed stands out: its model, its approach, its results, its partnership with the local, regional, and national entities and ministries in whom it vests both responsibility and authority."

The Skoll Foundation identified Camfed as one its first Award for Social Entrepreneurship in 2005. DFID, the MasterCard Foundation, and the Financial Times have since joined it in supporting the organization's work.

"Disrupting this vicious cycle of ignorance, poverty, and oppression begins by educating girls. Camfed seeks to replace this cycle entirely, offering vulnerable children and young women the support they need to advance through school and develop their capabilities."

SOCIAL INNOVATION CASE STUDY 2: WATER AND SANITATION

Elmira Bayrasli is the author of the forthcoming book, “Steve Jobs Lives in Pakistan: Extraordinary Entrepreneurs in the Developing World.

The Social Progress Index strengths and weaknesses methodology identifies countries that are performing particularly well relative to their GDP per capita. These over-performing countries may offer lessons for other countries that could help to accelerate social progress.

Honduras and Malawi were identified by the strengths and weaknesses analysis as being strong performers on the ‘Water and Sanitation’ component. Here we profile the approaches used by Water for People, which is active in both countries, to improve access to water and sanitation.

“Scale,” businesses and entrepreneurs are told, is necessary to survive. Most have interpreted that to mean replication far and wide: quantity. For nearly a decade, Water for People, a United States-based social enterprise focused on solving water and sanitation challenges worldwide, stood among them.

Started in 1991, the organization worked in over 40 different countries worldwide until it realized that it wasn’t having the impact it desired.

Since 2006, Water for People has worked to turn away from “popcorn” projects, and go deep: quality. It concentrated its presence in nine countries: Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Malawi, Nicaragua, Peru, Rwanda, and Uganda—in order to magnify its impact, inspire replication, and improve the quality of its programming.

“We’re working on building water services that last, rather than simply delivering water projects,” says John Sauer, head of external relations at Water for People. Their approach, Sauer says, is to provide the framework for local authorities, local entrepreneurs, and communities to design and develop water and sanitation solutions that they can afford, manage, and sustain.

Globally, an estimated 768 million people do not have access to safe, clean drinking water, and 2.5 billion people live without proper sanitation. Many water agencies continue to install hand pumps without ensuring that there are mechanisms in place to effectively maintain and eventually replace them. Water for People collaborates with communities and governments, at the local and national level, in designing and developing a diverse array of water and sanitation systems. Partnering with decision- and policymakers has provided the depth and the traction that Water for People has long sought: water and sanitation for “everyone, forever.”

“Everyone, Forever” reeks Hallmark, but is in fact a practical and results-oriented strategy Water for People has adopted to ensure that all people within districts (encompassing hundreds and thousands of communities) have long-term access to water and sanitation. It brings together public-and private-sector resources and capacity to improve services for everyone within those districts, providing the basis for replication across neighboring districts and then nationally."

The organization leverages its impact and creates local ownership through co-financing with communities and governments. Water for People does not provide 100 percent financing.

Water For People helps develop district-wide implementation plans that, over time, lead to full district-wide coverage.

Monitoring is a cornerstone of Water for People. The organization works with local authorities to consolidate data and ensure the proper functioning of water and sanitation projects.

In Honduras, where Water for People has operated since 1997, there are three "Everyone, Forever" districts. In these districts, Water For People and local government have delivered a variety of safe drinking-water solutions: pipelines, pumps, and water stations while prioritizing watershed management to ensure sufficient supplies of water over time. The districts have also seen increases in tariffs, stronger local financial management and better water conservation through the introduction of micrometers that link water use with payment.

"Great emphasis is also placed on sanitation and ensuring that communities with households above the water source have proper latrines to avoid contamination of the water," the organization says. Complementing those efforts is a similarly progressive program that supports schools and clinics with water supply, sanitation, and hygiene education.

At the end of 2011, Chinda, Honduras, was the first district to reach every family, every school, and every clinic with safe drinking water. Its success spurred nine other NGOs to adopt the "Everyone, Forever" approach for their own respective efforts, and the campaign is now spreading to new districts – and even to other countries such as Bolivia—as other government leaders demand similar results.

In Malawi, Water for People has two "Everyone, Forever" districts. In Blantyre it helped organize Water User Associations (WUAs) to manage water services. WUAs manage public water kiosks—a water station where people collect water near their homes instead of walking for miles. Water for People has focused on the financial management of water kiosks, reducing water service downtime when repairs are needed so that water can flow again. The initiative has created over 550 permanent jobs (and 485 of those jobs are occupied by women).

In 2011, Water for People received the Skoll Foundation's Award for Social Entrepreneurship. David Rothschild, a principal at the Skoll Foundation who has worked with the organization and visited its field projects, notes that Water for People's success lies in its irreverent approach.

"They're perfectly happy taking on the status quo and pushing the development model to where it should be—and not accepting excuses for why things operate in a certain way," says David. "They're happy to say, 'This is wrong,' then actually modeling the way to do it right."

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2014 FULL RESULTS

Rank	Country	GDP per capita-2005 constant $	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation
1	New Zealand	$25,857	88.24	91.74	84.97	88.01	97.57	100.00
2	Switzerland	$39,293	88.19	94.87	89.78	79.92	98.33	99.92
3	Iceland	$33,880	88.07	94.32	88.19	81.71	98.78	100.00
4	Netherlands	$36,438	87.37	93.91	87.56	80.63	98.16	100.00
5	Norway	$47,547	87.12	93.59	86.94	80.82	98.71	100.00
6	Sweden	$34,945	87.08	94.59	84.71	81.95	98.26	100.00
7	Canada	$35,936	86.95	93.52	80.31	87.02	98.10	95.76
8	Finland	$31,610	86.91	94.63	84.17	81.92	98.74	99.83
9	Denmark	$32,363	86.55	95.73	84.82	79.10	98.53	100.00
10	Australia	$35,669	86.10	92.47	80.27	85.54	98.28	99.94
11	Austria	$36,200	85.11	94.57	86.35	74.42	98.21	100.00
12	Germany	$34,819	84.61	93.08	84.96	75.81	98.68	100.00
13	United Kingdom	$32,671	84.56	91.90	79.47	82.29	97.76	99.88
14	Japan	$31,425	84.21	94.72	79.25	78.67	97.28	99.53
15	Ireland	$36,723	84.05	93.63	75.89	82.63	98.34	99.37
16	United States	$45,336	82.77	89.82	75.96	82.54	97.82	95.77
17	Belgium	$32,639	82.63	92.74	78.81	76.34	98.26	100.00
18	Slovenia	$24,483	81.65	92.05	83.60	69.30	98.28	99.64
19	Estonia	$18,927	81.28	87.13	84.39	72.32	97.61	95.04
20	France	$29,819	81.11	91.23	79.37	72.72	98.03	100.00
21	Spain	$26,395	80.77	90.22	76.90	75.19	98.16	99.75
22	Portugal	$21,032	80.49	90.93	76.11	74.43	98.16	99.89
23	Czech Republic	$23,815	80.41	91.77	83.26	66.21	90.88	98.44
24	Slovakia	$21,175	78.93	90.49	83.25	63.04	96.76	98.15
25	Costa Rica	$11,156	77.75	82.66	80.53	70.04	95.16	91.03
26	Uruguay	$13,821	77.51	85.79	72.18	74.56	94.81	97.95
27	Poland	$18,304	77.44	84.72	81.10	66.50	98.18	95.07
28	Korea, Republic of	$27,991	77.18	88.69	76.26	66.58	98.11	90.75
29	Italy	$26,310	76.93	86.73	77.48	66.58	98.52	99.93
30	Chile	$15,848	76.30	83.85	72.99	72.06	94.85	92.19
31	Latvia	$15,826	73.91	82.77	79.11	59.85	96.50	84.97
32	Hungary	$17,033	73.87	86.24	71.91	63.46	97.55	98.35
33	Lithuania	$18,799	73.76	81.47	77.96	61.84	97.62	81.91
34	Mauritius	$13,056	73.68	86.39	71.43	63.21	93.34	96.55
35	Greece	$20,922	73.43	86.99	74.85	58.45	98.36	99.04
36	Croatia	$16,005	73.31	88.16	76.87	54.88	96.46	93.94
37	United Arab Emirates	$36,267	72.92	88.62	76.74	53.39	96.40	92.77
38	Panama	$14,320	72.58	77.39	77.85	62.48	90.08	80.84
39	Israel	$27,296	71.40	85.77	71.57	56.87	98.29	100.00
40	Kuwait	$40,102	70.66	87.56	73.11	51.32	96.52	97.70
41	Serbia	$9,683	70.61	81.86	77.10	52.87	96.51	94.63
42	Argentina	$11,658	70.59	77.77	70.62	63.38	94.62	95.65
43	Jamaica	$7,083	70.39	69.23	76.34	65.60	88.95	79.46
44	Bulgaria	$12,178	70.24	82.01	71.72	56.98	94.95	98.66

Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
83.23	86.13	99.49	96.74	77.81	65.84	98.80	94.00	82.41	76.84
88.48	92.75	94.81	95.41	82.78	86.13	87.96	93.19	74.25	64.30
85.05	93.45	98.65	98.82	81.62	73.65	87.96	87.59	88.44	62.84
88.92	88.56	99.26	97.83	81.29	71.85	87.96	89.44	75.45	69.67
82.93	92.75	99.44	98.45	81.60	68.26	87.96	93.27	74.50	67.57
86.74	93.35	98.16	98.14	82.15	60.42	87.96	93.08	78.13	68.63
88.64	91.58	98.00	83.23	80.78	59.21	87.96	91.14	86.79	82.21
90.66	89.29	99.25	97.21	78.60	61.63	87.96	93.10	78.74	67.89
91.81	92.56	98.41	97.83	78.84	64.19	87.96	90.76	76.64	61.02
84.12	87.53	96.80	83.36	81.79	59.14	97.60	90.56	78.70	75.32
88.38	91.67	96.56	94.10	79.98	74.76	87.96	83.20	66.45	60.09
85.44	88.19	97.38	89.45	79.70	73.30	80.21	86.69	68.47	67.85
86.55	83.41	97.81	84.81	77.54	57.72	97.60	87.47	70.75	73.35
89.74	92.33	99.75	76.75	83.26	57.24	95.20	80.40	61.32	77.74
88.61	88.19	99.37	87.90	81.04	35.26	87.96	87.68	84.46	70.44
87.99	77.70	95.10	81.33	73.61	53.78	82.28	84.29	74.22	89.37
86.11	86.60	98.40	88.83	77.85	50.16	85.56	81.99	70.24	67.56
78.90	91.39	97.64	79.53	75.65	81.59	80.76	82.07	63.53	50.83
76.84	79.02	98.18	93.48	76.38	69.50	97.60	79.46	51.48	60.74
86.89	79.99	99.21	82.64	80.48	55.16	80.39	84.29	62.03	64.18
82.50	80.45	99.37	80.15	80.83	47.26	83.16	77.32	72.70	67.58
80.77	84.92	98.66	77.66	75.93	52.20	92.80	82.45	73.06	49.41
85.66	92.08	97.19	86.66	73.21	76.00	75.41	74.46	61.14	53.83
83.24	83.83	96.63	88.21	73.79	74.38	78.37	67.44	56.15	50.20
78.83	65.63	93.52	78.12	81.71	68.79	82.83	82.71	71.19	43.41
78.39	72.01	95.05	74.90	71.98	46.81	92.80	85.19	78.33	41.91
62.93	82.71	97.37	83.55	70.96	72.51	80.76	78.47	54.05	52.70
80.81	85.09	97.65	83.90	77.96	45.53	66.82	77.19	57.28	65.05
80.65	67.83	98.02	70.22	83.17	58.50	78.37	68.46	62.13	57.37
76.37	71.99	94.91	71.28	74.74	51.06	89.85	80.17	65.76	52.45
76.90	72.69	97.52	80.77	59.97	78.16	67.19	70.06	49.67	52.49
70.32	78.73	96.63	74.56	65.97	50.48	73.02	69.89	56.98	53.94
74.73	71.63	97.71	78.90	62.18	73.05	73.02	68.35	50.06	55.95
78.40	77.28	95.10	65.06	76.73	48.82	72.32	82.39	62.87	35.24
76.74	73.83	97.77	69.60	78.65	53.37	64.80	61.44	46.13	61.44
81.95	80.28	94.79	71.77	71.31	69.63	68.22	65.18	43.66	42.46
83.91	81.41	92.78	78.60	77.50	58.05	21.79	74.96	68.83	47.99
78.97	59.69	90.42	66.25	80.28	74.47	70.15	71.85	60.79	47.14
77.88	66.88	98.36	74.99	77.67	35.28	48.17	72.78	33.72	72.82
76.39	79.64	94.62	76.79	73.44	47.59	36.94	72.31	63.43	32.62
63.74	72.56	94.24	67.15	67.99	79.03	54.45	62.74	47.06	47.24
60.75	60.07	94.53	69.54	70.56	47.83	66.55	73.61	64.53	48.83
70.28	38.22	91.49	82.07	77.23	54.58	82.18	75.08	59.90	45.25
62.83	71.58	93.67	69.33	60.63	63.25	62.40	64.01	50.09	51.42

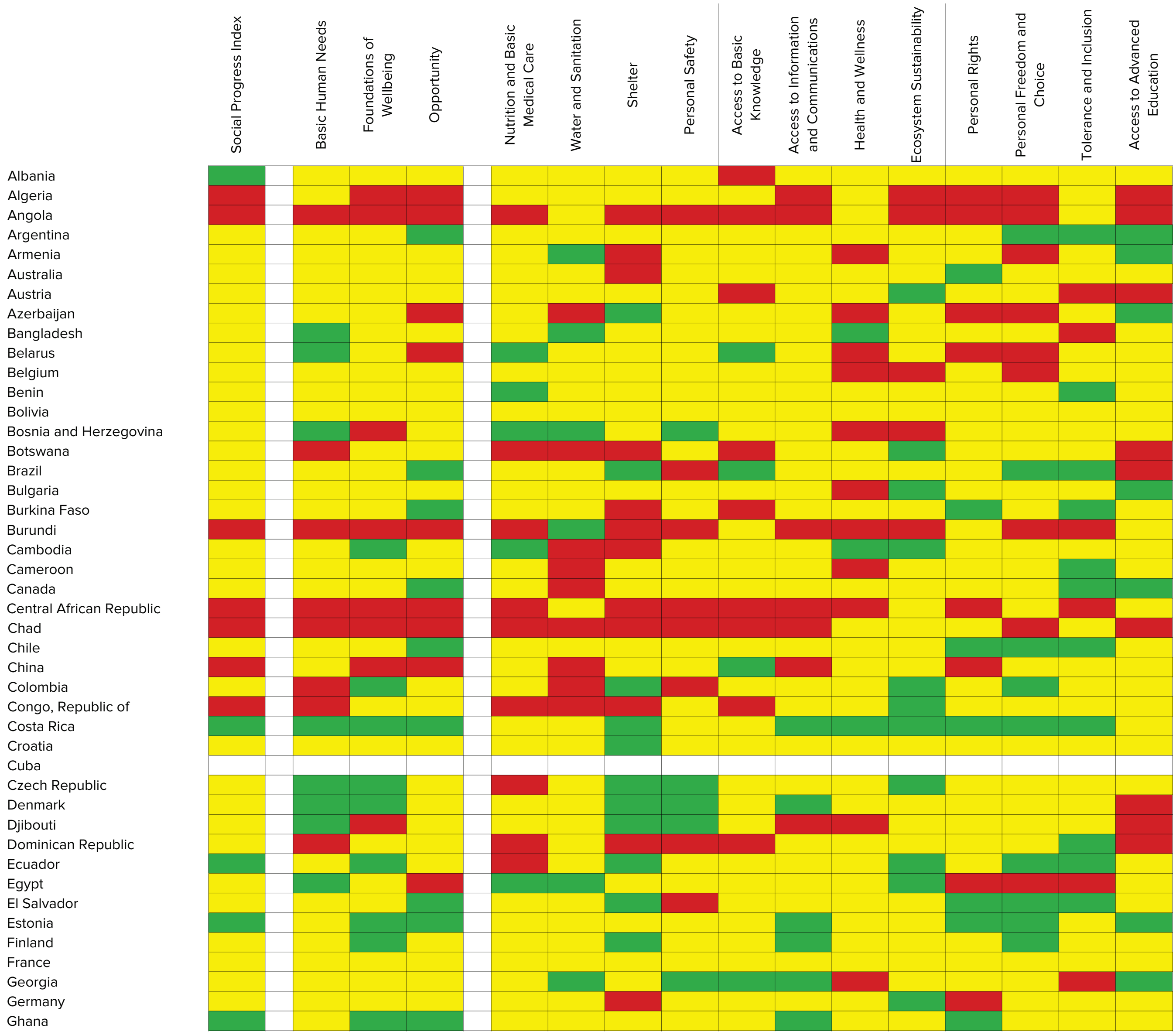
Rank	Country	GDP per capita- 2005 constant $	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation
45	Malaysia	$14,822	70.00	86.27	76.06	47.68	94.78	96.69
46	Brazil	$10,264	69.97	71.09	75.78	63.03	92.02	81.64
47	Trinidad and Tobago	$23,260	69.88	74.44	71.48	63.73	90.98	87.67
48	Albania	$8,123	69.13	80.12	73.13	54.14	94.81	91.53
49	Macedonia	$9,323	68.33	81.87	67.90	55.23	96.28	93.47
50	Ecuador	$8,443	68.15	72.98	75.97	55.51	85.27	84.65
51	Romania	$11,444	67.72	73.71	74.54	54.91	96.90	65.09
52	Colombia	$9,143	67.24	69.56	75.72	56.45	90.61	72.18
53	Montenegro	$10,602	66.80	78.91	69.01	52.48	97.27	91.21
54	Mexico	$13,067	66.41	74.18	67.37	57.67	95.50	87.86
55	Peru	$9,431	66.29	68.71	72.94	57.21	89.33	67.72
56	Philippines	$3,801	65.86	66.76	69.17	61.63	83.13	74.14
57	Botswana	$14,109	65.60	65.88	72.67	58.25	70.02	74.92
58	Belarus	$13,427	65.20	84.13	67.35	44.13	97.93	94.76
59	Thailand	$8,463	65.14	74.10	71.97	49.34	93.53	81.78
60	Armenia	$7,374	65.03	78.42	69.27	47.39	92.39	94.71
61	Bosnia and Herzegovina	$7,356	64.99	84.52	63.53	46.93	97.30	92.32
62	Ukraine	$6,394	64.91	77.98	61.42	55.33	95.11	88.05
63	El Salvador	$6,125	64.70	68.98	67.20	57.92	88.02	73.59
64	Turkey	$13,737	64.62	82.10	64.36	47.41	94.45	95.90
65	Saudi Arabia	$27,346	64.38	83.12	69.84	40.18	95.15	90.40
66	Georgia	$5,086	63.94	75.11	67.64	49.07	80.65	88.89
67	Venezuela	$11,623	63.78	65.47	75.02	50.86	92.89	81.20
68	Dominican Republic	$8,794	63.03	65.78	71.38	51.93	85.06	83.61
69	South Africa	$8,442	62.96	77.72	66.76	44.39	93.31	82.67
70	Tunisia	$9,860	62.96	60.20	67.49	61.19	75.90	69.80
71	Bolivia	$4,552	62.90	63.44	71.42	53.85	77.11	61.55
72	Paraguay	$5,290	62.65	63.41	66.40	58.16	80.07	59.29
73	Azerbaijan	$8,871	62.44	76.19	68.59	42.54	91.43	68.56
74	Nicaragua	$3,510	62.33	63.31	70.91	52.77	84.21	54.40
75	Jordan	$5,289	61.92	81.31	61.15	43.29	92.02	92.46
76	Guatemala	$4,397	61.37	66.50	67.95	49.67	78.77	82.47
77	Honduras	$3,657	61.28	63.42	70.57	49.84	87.10	79.85
78	Namibia	$6,520	61.19	59.01	69.10	55.46	69.01	55.66
79	Cuba	$0	61.07	82.10	58.11	42.99	97.04	84.37
80	Russia	$15,177	60.79	72.15	63.66	46.58	94.55	80.55
81	Moldova	$2,951	60.12	72.65	59.66	48.04	89.16	77.94
82	Guyana	$2,930	60.06	68.49	58.36	53.35	85.01	81.32
83	Lebanon	$12,592	60.05	74.35	61.28	44.52	95.06	98.82
84	Egypt	$5,795	59.97	76.77	68.98	34.17	92.30	96.39
85	Sri Lanka	$5,384	59.71	69.05	67.27	42.80	82.36	72.11
86	Kazakhstan	$11,973	59.47	75.14	54.80	48.47	95.15	80.90
87	Algeria	$7,400	59.13	76.25	64.25	36.90	91.00	87.04
88	Indonesia	$4,272	58.98	63.65	69.42	43.86	84.77	52.19

Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
84.48	69.14	87.25	67.06	80.22	69.71	33.81	69.38	37.33	50.19
73.20	37.50	95.43	67.69	76.05	63.94	74.94	77.32	61.77	38.09
78.95	40.16	95.46	76.27	70.64	43.56	74.94	72.57	65.90	41.50
66.72	67.43	87.02	69.18	78.21	58.12	61.55	65.97	49.47	39.58
64.98	72.75	89.24	71.82	70.45	40.09	67.92	67.15	41.92	43.92
74.81	47.18	92.32	63.12	79.89	68.54	56.58	74.47	52.23	38.78
57.21	75.63	93.49	73.32	68.40	62.96	64.80	70.19	37.12	47.52
76.88	38.56	89.63	61.84	79.21	72.18	58.60	75.13	51.41	40.67
58.66	68.52	96.05	69.86	68.01	42.11	61.37	60.61	39.40	48.54
78.73	34.61	91.19	52.65	75.08	50.57	71.52	71.53	44.50	43.14
69.82	47.99	91.58	63.36	81.55	55.28	64.80	71.88	50.53	41.62
58.94	50.84	88.96	57.88	77.51	52.35	61.55	73.90	56.43	54.64
51.54	67.05	84.49	61.37	69.17	75.66	71.14	74.37	59.34	28.16
74.99	68.84	96.78	61.19	56.56	54.87	15.15	61.83	49.08	50.46
76.38	44.70	93.18	54.86	77.98	61.89	49.51	69.71	36.28	41.87
62.92	63.66	93.45	64.37	59.36	59.91	41.78	57.30	39.30	51.20
72.76	75.69	90.21	68.10	63.54	32.29	46.23	61.80	37.17	42.51
71.27	57.48	97.64	57.09	51.82	39.13	55.55	61.33	41.51	62.93
76.56	37.73	83.86	65.71	75.28	43.97	72.54	72.66	58.42	28.05
79.86	58.18	91.49	57.61	67.82	40.52	56.02	64.60	32.41	36.62
82.01	64.93	94.07	57.82	70.54	56.94	9.60	57.02	50.78	43.34
61.81	69.11	94.91	66.34	63.32	45.98	48.45	66.11	30.16	51.55
60.26	27.55	91.16	65.89	74.44	68.58	36.49	66.89	61.45	38.62
61.55	32.90	86.32	61.55	74.33	63.32	44.30	72.94	56.23	34.25
72.49	62.41	91.07	59.50	78.47	38.02	51.02	64.30	36.01	26.24
64.20	30.90	92.85	70.52	62.36	44.21	74.94	70.82	58.35	40.66
53.78	61.31	86.22	59.44	78.25	61.75	54.18	72.45	54.47	34.31
59.24	55.04	82.46	60.62	78.36	44.16	66.72	71.26	62.86	31.78
77.50	67.29	93.26	63.46	68.04	49.61	28.21	55.42	39.69	46.85
53.99	60.62	81.16	51.49	77.21	73.80	46.78	72.00	63.56	28.74
74.97	65.79	93.82	59.36	67.84	23.60	28.16	66.42	38.32	40.26
65.19	39.59	76.88	57.18	78.00	59.73	65.52	70.94	45.28	16.92
52.80	33.94	85.16	49.73	75.55	71.85	50.38	69.24	53.46	26.29
55.86	55.52	77.54	65.63	71.34	61.90	70.15	70.25	54.84	26.61
67.62	79.38	95.92	13.25	73.84	49.42	2.40	60.71	64.63	44.19
68.88	44.61	91.58	63.17	51.99	47.88	19.77	57.23	33.96	75.35
57.49	65.99	87.02	65.68	58.00	27.95	48.45	56.62	38.48	48.62
57.78	49.84	87.96	51.38	62.95	31.14	60.50	62.41	53.83	36.64
51.03	52.48	87.08	64.42	72.60	21.03	39.38	65.21	31.21	42.29
61.12	57.25	84.33	60.31	69.77	61.50	28.21	57.07	24.67	26.72
61.21	60.52	95.67	43.76	74.62	55.04	26.79	70.65	30.68	43.10
64.41	60.09	92.34	57.60	49.93	19.32	30.61	61.28	48.82	53.16
68.57	58.38	87.15	50.63	79.65	39.56	20.97	59.91	40.94	25.79
64.33	53.31	90.11	51.40	77.99	58.18	49.47	63.09	29.56	33.31

Rank	Country	GDP per capita-2005 constant $	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation
89	Mongolia	$4,708	58.97	53.67	63.67	59.56	82.01	31.24
90	China	$7,958	58.67	73.02	63.78	39.21	91.01	70.99
91	Morocco	$4,573	58.01	71.86	62.57	39.60	87.74	54.56
92	Uzbekistan	$3,095	57.34	75.88	53.28	42.87	92.01	73.93
93	Kyrgyzstan	$2,077	57.08	64.42	60.54	46.26	91.07	77.42
94	Iran	$10,405	56.65	77.76	58.36	33.82	92.55	93.46
95	Tajikistan	$1,920	56.05	62.68	60.88	44.60	74.64	61.24
96	Ghana	$1,764	55.96	52.39	65.63	49.85	75.78	39.10
97	Senegal	$1,671	53.52	54.11	63.55	42.90	66.92	45.43
98	Laos	$2,522	52.41	59.01	61.58	36.65	68.26	52.20
99	Bangladesh	$1,622	52.04	57.28	59.40	39.44	72.55	56.57
100	Cambodia	$2,150	51.89	47.44	66.89	41.33	76.91	35.58
101	Nepal	$1,276	51.58	57.13	60.12	37.49	77.14	51.84
102	India	$3,341	50.24	54.48	56.84	39.39	75.69	51.85
103	Kenya	$1,522	50.20	45.80	66.38	38.41	64.30	34.87
104	Zambia	$1,475	49.88	38.57	63.67	47.41	49.33	33.23
105	Rwanda	$1,167	49.46	50.14	58.01	40.23	66.57	50.72
106	Benin	$1,364	49.11	47.76	57.24	42.33	72.09	36.68
107	Lesotho	$1,692	48.94	43.17	51.07	52.57	57.19	40.56
108	Swaziland	$4,522	48.87	50.26	53.05	43.29	61.03	50.22
109	Malawi	$660	48.79	44.92	55.65	45.80	60.65	48.85
110	Congo, Republic of	$3,815	47.99	34.18	64.38	45.42	54.02	10.00
111	Uganda	$1,165	47.75	43.19	61.00	39.05	60.83	38.08
112	Burkina Faso	$1,304	47.33	40.16	56.07	45.75	61.24	31.04
113	Mali	$1,047	46.85	45.73	52.72	42.11	64.58	25.28
114	Tanzania	$1,380	46.06	38.79	57.27	42.10	57.71	21.99
115	Djibouti	$2,051	45.95	59.82	41.34	36.68	67.96	55.75
116	Cameroon	$2,025	45.51	44.13	53.73	38.65	60.52	30.84
117	Mozambique	$882	45.23	41.19	49.86	44.64	51.37	17.36
118	Iraq	$3,659	44.84	60.82	46.36	27.35	81.39	70.23
119	Madagascar	$843	44.28	39.73	51.90	41.20	68.31	16.07
120	Liberia	$560	44.02	36.77	48.99	46.29	54.36	26.29
121	Mauritania	$2,244	43.11	49.43	54.03	25.88	69.22	49.60
122	Togo	$906	42.80	40.67	53.78	33.96	68.16	11.33
123	Nigeria	$2,335	42.65	36.57	58.08	33.29	57.41	31.12
124	Pakistan	$2,402	42.40	51.24	47.75	28.22	63.07	59.20
125	Yemen	$2,145	40.23	48.50	47.88	24.31	70.27	50.76
126	Niger	$674	40.10	33.74	48.87	37.70	64.19	4.75
127	Angola	$5,262	39.93	41.67	46.38	31.75	53.94	43.05
128	Sudan	$1,894	38.45	42.27	46.57	26.50	55.11	41.95
129	Guinea	$921	37.41	36.48	45.02	30.73	62.19	30.63
130	Burundi	$483	37.33	32.84	46.05	33.10	27.58	50.39
131	Central African Republic	$943	34.17	27.42	47.38	27.70	47.06	23.61
132	Chad	$1,870	32.60	25.94	42.42	29.45	39.29	26.11

Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
36.39	65.05	97.20	57.31	65.74	34.43	73.57	66.90	55.33	42.44
72.75	57.34	94.87	41.78	72.74	45.74	4.80	68.59	38.62	44.81
76.18	68.95	76.68	63.71	75.37	34.54	41.60	64.82	37.61	14.37
73.81	63.76	94.29	42.11	68.36	8.34	11.35	61.69	48.37	50.07
42.74	46.45	91.92	58.96	65.72	25.57	39.38	61.24	37.33	47.10
71.90	53.15	90.98	35.06	72.85	34.53	5.82	59.57	31.81	38.08
56.47	58.37	88.90	44.58	75.20	34.83	41.13	54.81	41.10	41.36
42.19	52.50	71.35	63.11	73.92	54.13	78.37	59.76	43.71	17.57
39.84	64.25	52.28	52.35	74.83	74.73	59.62	55.21	48.26	8.53
47.40	68.20	69.60	31.87	74.87	69.98	13.95	60.23	54.28	18.14
42.91	57.08	71.65	35.40	76.58	53.97	51.40	61.66	30.13	14.56
28.96	48.30	70.45	48.17	77.88	71.07	43.53	63.79	40.02	17.99
34.90	64.64	79.19	41.35	73.79	46.15	47.80	54.21	38.28	9.68
39.77	50.64	77.80	39.87	68.98	40.72	54.27	54.52	21.54	27.24
41.47	42.57	74.13	51.95	73.98	65.48	32.28	61.27	34.27	25.83
23.05	48.67	79.52	47.45	64.63	63.09	53.80	62.94	49.18	23.73
34.96	48.33	67.90	25.69	74.73	63.71	33.89	67.01	42.35	17.67
31.47	50.79	50.50	47.60	72.35	58.51	52.05	58.85	49.26	9.17
24.09	50.85	71.22	44.88	64.80	23.38	62.90	65.27	53.40	28.69
35.68	54.10	77.11	40.81	60.29	33.99	19.94	70.25	55.58	27.39
19.51	50.68	62.80	28.46	64.25	67.08	62.57	61.68	41.44	17.52
26.20	46.51	72.25	53.67	65.67	65.92	43.91	62.44	48.91	26.44
29.74	44.13	59.40	37.27	69.20	78.13	40.96	52.27	43.52	19.44
18.43	49.93	40.17	44.98	73.28	65.88	61.77	58.27	54.41	8.53
26.17	66.89	48.55	52.31	73.69	36.34	59.37	52.85	47.37	8.85
24.13	51.35	63.56	38.18	70.04	57.31	49.33	55.06	43.10	20.92
54.08	61.50	52.77	16.91	63.88	31.80	31.32	60.70	46.31	8.39
39.15	46.03	68.37	39.94	66.06	40.56	25.43	60.37	49.80	19.01
34.36	61.68	54.21	31.10	60.40	53.73	45.20	54.33	60.07	18.96
70.16	21.52	68.19	42.32	68.18	6.74	19.29	46.59	21.34	22.17
22.44	52.11	68.05	31.35	76.24	31.95	41.60	58.33	44.15	20.73
13.36	53.07	42.36	38.18	74.45	40.98	61.55	59.99	52.24	11.37
32.20	46.71	49.74	53.88	70.38	42.12	27.52	17.62	48.00	10.36
28.36	54.84	56.31	35.67	74.08	49.05	32.28	50.69	41.04	11.81
34.20	23.57	51.08	50.64	67.68	62.91	32.28	50.50	32.99	17.39
37.88	44.80	50.84	32.46	69.29	38.43	35.56	38.80	25.35	13.15
28.93	44.04	58.01	31.67	72.37	29.46	15.79	54.82	21.89	4.72
16.43	49.59	30.77	33.92	77.27	53.54	40.88	58.04	44.47	7.39
28.09	41.59	53.22	33.12	66.60	32.56	21.84	52.26	37.22	15.67
34.77	37.25	58.84	32.90	69.68	24.87	20.32	34.05	31.12	20.50
12.10	41.02	40.76	32.02	68.47	38.85	31.63	48.67	36.43	6.17
10.96	42.43	61.30	19.63	68.59	34.70	39.38	50.10	33.18	9.73
9.61	29.41	35.90	26.64	64.78	62.20	15.32	54.91	31.17	9.40
6.38	31.97	28.01	29.94	69.04	42.70	35.82	40.98	35.78	5.21

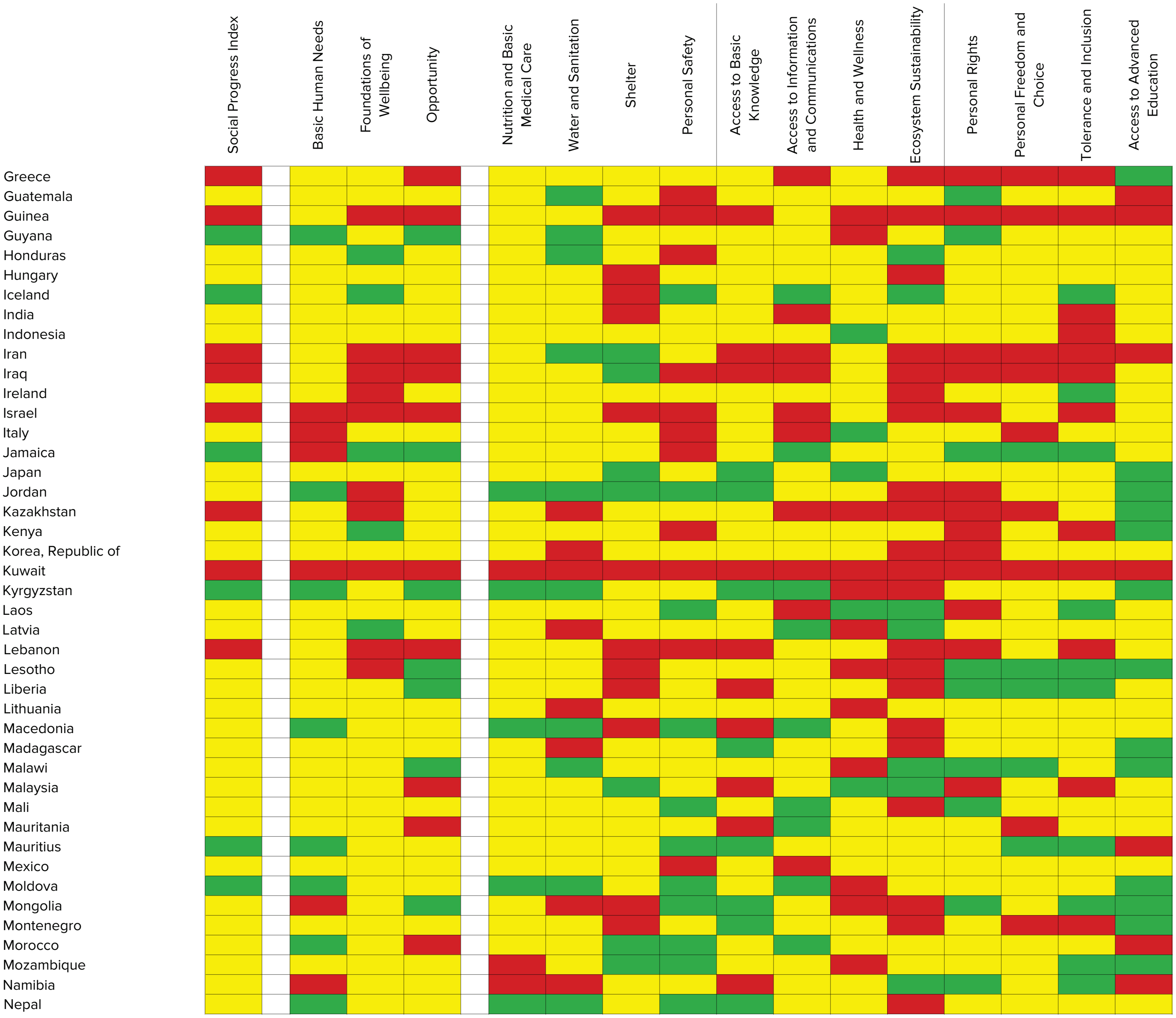
APPENDIX 2 / SCORECARD SUMMARY



Strength relative to the 15 countries with most similar GDP per capita

Neither strength nor weakness relative to the 15 countries with most similar GDP per capita

Weakness relative to the 15 countries with most similar GDP per capita



Strength relative to the 15 countries with most similar GDP per capita

Neither strength nor weakness relative to the 15 countries with most similar GDP per capita

Weakness relative to the 15 countries with most similar GDP per capita

Strength relative to the 15 countries with most similar GDP per capita

Neither strength nor weakness relative to the 15 countries with most similar GDP per capita

Weakness relative to the 15 countries with most similar GDP per capita

1. BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

1.1. NUTRITION AND BASIC MEDICAL CARE

1.1.1. UNDERNOURISHMENT

The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. Data showing as 5% signifies a prevalence of undernourishment at or below 5%.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/variableselection/selectvariables.aspx?source=world-development-indicators (select all countries and prevalence of undernourishment)

Dimension One: Country. Select all countries.

Dimension Two: Series. On left panel, choose topic, then Health, then Mortality. Indicator is titled "Prevalence of Undernourishment."

Dimension Three: Time. Select all years.

Iraq:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/#.UvOf0flkRxA

Download data. Prevalence of undernourishment is on sheet V_7.1

1.1.2. DEPTH OF FOOD DEFICIT

The number of calories needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit in the country, which is then normalized by the total population.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DFCT

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.

Source: World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.15?lang=en

1.1.4. STILLBIRTH RATE

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

Source: World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.ChildMort-2?lang=en

1.1.5. CHILD MORTALITY RATE

The probability of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching the age of five per 1,000 live births.

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT

1.1.6. DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age-standardized mortality rate from deaths caused by tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, diarrhea, pertussis, polio, measles, tetanus, meningitis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, malaria, trypanosomiasis, Chagas disease, schistosomiasis, leishmaniasis, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, leprosy, dengue, Japanese encephaltitis, trachoma, intestinal infections, and other infectious diseases per 100,000 people.

Source: World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.18?lang=en

Age-standardized mortality rate by cause (per 100 000 population) - Communicable

1.2. WATER AND SANITATION

1.2.1. ACCESS TO PIPED WATER

The percentage 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.

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

1.2.2. RURAL VS. URBAN ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCE

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

Source: Social Progress Imperative calculation using WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation data
http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table/

1.2.3. ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES

The percentage 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.

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

1.3. SHELTER

1.3.1. AVAILABILITY OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The 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?”

Source: Gallup World Poll

1.3.2. ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

The percentage of the population with access to electricity.

Source: United Nations Sustainable Energy for All Project
http://www.se4all.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/11-gtf_data_annex.pdf

1.3.3. QUALITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Average response to the question: “In your country, how would you assess the reliability of the electricity supply (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? “[1 = not reliable at all; 7 = extremely reliable]

Source: World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report
http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform/

Select "Data Download" tab. Then select series 2.07, Quality of electricity and Edition 2013-2014.

1.3.4. INDOOR AIR POLLUTION ATTRIBUTABLE DEATHS

Age standardized deaths caused from indoor air pollution, including indoor air pollution-derived cases of influenza, pneumococcal pneumonia, H influenzae type B pneumonia, respiratory syncytial virus pneumonia, other lower respiratory infections, trachea, bronchus, and lung cancers, ischemic heart disease, ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic and other non-ischemic stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and cataracts per 100,000 people. In the SPI model, data is scaled from 3 (<30 deaths per 100,000 people) to 1 (>100 deaths per 100,000 people).

Source: Institute for Global Health Metrics and Evaluation
https://cloud.ihme.washington.edu/public.php?service=files&t=5a680ed82f7be84d10b32052099fb617&download&path=/2010/IHME_GBD_2010_RESULTS_2010_HOUSEHOLD_AIR_POLLUTION_FROM_SOLID_FUELS_Y2013M11D20.zip

Filter data to "Age standardized" in Column F, "both sexes" in column G, and "Death" in column H. Data is found in the column "Rt-mean" to signify the average rate of deaths per country.

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States:

World Health Organization http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.34100?lang=en

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

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace 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).

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace Global Peace Index
http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi-data/

1.4.3. 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).

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace 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 views, 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.

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace Global Peace Index
http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi-data/

1.4.5. TRAFFIC DEATHS

Mortality due to road traffic injury, per 100,000 people, age adjusted.

Source: World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A997?lang=en

Algeria and Djibouti:

Combination of time series from WHO Violence and Injury Prevention (VIP); data from WHO Global Burden of Disease 2002 and 2004; and WHO Global Road Safety Status Report accessed via Gapminder
http://www.gapminder.org/data/

Traffic mortality, age adjusted, per 100 000

2. FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

2.1. ACCESS TO BASIC KNOWLEDGE

2.1.1. ADULT LITERACY RATE

The percentage of the population aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Literacy also encompasses numeracy, the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.

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

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Republic of the Congo, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Rep., Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States:

CIA World Factbook
https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/print_2103.html

2.1.2. PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The ratio of the number of children of the official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of official primary school age children.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/variableselection/selectvariables.aspx?source=education-statistics-~-all-indicators

Dimension One: Country. Select all countries.

Dimension Two: Series. On left panel, choose topic, then primary, then enrolment rates. Indicator is titled "Net enrolment rate. Primary. Total." Can also be found by searching indicator name.

Dimension Three: Time. Select all years

Albania, China

United Nations Children's Fund
http://www.unicef.org/sowc2013/files/Table_1_Stat_Tables_SWCR2013_ENGLISH.pdf

Brazil, Madagascar

United Nations Children's Fund
http://www.unicef.org/sowc2012/pdfs/SOWC-2012-TABLE-1-BASIC-INDICATORS.pdf

2.1.3. LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Total enrollment in lower secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official lower secondary education age. The gross enrollment ratio can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition. In the SPI model, data are capped at 100.

Source:United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
http://databank.worldbank.org/Data/Views/VariableSelection/SelectVariables.aspx?source=Education%20Statistics#

Dimension One: Country. Select all countries.

Dimension Two: Series. On left panel, choose topic, then secondary, then enrolment rates. Indicator is titled "Gross enrolment ratio. Lower secondary. All programmes. Total." Can also be found by searching indicator name.

Dimension Three: Time. Select all years.

United Arab Emirates:
http://www.unicef.org/sowc2012/pdfs/SOWC-2012-TABLE-11-ADOLESCENTS.pdf

2.1.4. UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Total enrollment in upper secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official upper secondary education age. In the SPI model, data are capped at 100.

Source:United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
http://databank.worldbank.org/Data/Views/VariableSelection/SelectVariables.aspx?source=Education%20 Statistics#

Dimension One: Country. Select all countries.

Dimension Two: Series. On left panel, choose topic, then secondary, then enrolment rates. Indicator is titled "Gross enrolment ratio. Upper secondary. All programmes. Total." Can also be found by searching indicator name.

Dimension Three: Time. Select all years.

United Arab Emirates:
http://www.unicef.org/sowc2012/pdfs/SOWC-2012-TABLE-11-ADOLESCENTS.pdf

2.1.5. GENDER PARITY IN SECONDARY ENROLLMENT

The ratio of girls to boys enrolled at the secondary level in public and private schools. In the SPI model, scores are capped at 1.0.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
http://databank.worldbank.org/Data/Views/VariableSelection/SelectVariables.aspx?source=Education%20 Statistics#

Dimension One: Country. Select all countries.

Dimension Two: Series. On left panel, choose topic, then secondary, then enrolment rates. Indicator is titled "Gender parity index for gross enrolment ratio. Secondary. All programmes." Can also be found by searching indicator name.

Dimension Three: Time. Select all years.

2.2. ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

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. In the SPI model, scores are capped at 100 mobile telephones per 100 people.

Source: International Telecommunications Union
http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/statistics/2013/Mobile_cellular_2000-2012.xls

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.

Source: International Telecommunications Union
http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/statistics/2013/Individuals_Internet_2000-2012.xls

2.2.3. PRESS FREEDOM INDEX

The degree of freedom that journalists, news organizations, and netizens enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom. In the SPI model, scores are grouped into 7 bands, from 1 (least free) to 7 (most free).

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

2.3. HEALTH AND WELLNESS

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.

Source: World Development Indicators

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

2.3.2. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DEATHS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 30 AND 70

The probability of dying between the ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease.

Source: World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A857?lang=en

2.3.3. OBESITY RATE

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

Source: World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A900?lang=en

2.3.4. 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 people.

Source: World Health Organization
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.34300?lang=en

2.3.5. SUICIDE RATE

Mortality due to self-inflicted injury, per 100,000 people, age adjusted.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
https://cloud.ihme.washington.edu/public.php?service=files&t=d559026958b38c3f4d12029b36d783da&download&path=/2010/IHME_GBD_2010_RESULTS_2010_SELF-HARM_Y2013M11D15.zip

2.4. ECOSYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY

2.4.1. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) expressed in CO2 equivalents using 100 year global warming potentials found in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Second Assessment Report per GDP-PPP. In the SPI model, data is scaled from 0 to 4:

4: < 100

3: 100 – 200

2: 200 – 1000

1: 1000 – 2000

0: > 2000

Source: World Resources Institute
http://cait2.wri.org/wri/Country%20GHG%20Emissions?indicator=Total%20GHG%20Emissions%20Excluding%20LUCF%20Per%20GDP&indicator=Total%20GHG%20Emissions%20Including%20LUCF%20Per%20GDP&year=2010&sortDir=asc&chartType=geo

2.4.2. WATER WITHDRAWALS AS A PERCENT OF RESOURCES

Baseline water stress or the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply, scaled from 0 to 5.

4–5: Extremely high stress (>80%)

3–4: High stress (40–80%)

2–3: Medium-high stress (20–40%)

1–2: Low-medium stress (10–20%)

0–1: Low stress (<10%)

Source: World Resources Institute
http://www.wri.org/sites/default/files/aqueduct_aggr_xlsx_20140109%20%282%29.zip

2.4.3. BIODIVERSITY AND HABITAT

The protection of terrestrial and marine areas as well as threatened or endangered species, comprising Critical Habitat Protection, Terrestrial Protected Areas (National Biome Weight), Terrestrial Protected Areas (Global Biome Weight), and Marine Protected Areas, scaled from 0 (no protection) to 100 (high protection).

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network Environmental Performance Index
http://epi.yale.edu/files/biodiversity_and_habitat.xls

3. OPPORTUNITY

3.1. PERSONAL RIGHTS

3.1.1. POLITICAL RIGHTS

An evaluation of three subcategories of political rights: electoral process, political pluralism and participation, and functioning of government on a scale from 1 (full political rights) to 7 (no political rights).

Source: Freedom House
http://www.freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/Country%20Ratings%20and%20Status%2C%201973-2014%20%28FINAL%29.xls

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).

Source: Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project
http://humanrightsdata.blogspot.com/p/data-documentation.html

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).

Source: Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project
http://humanrightsdata.blogspot.com/p/data-documentation.html

3.1.4. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

The sum of the two following variables:

Freedom of Foreign Movement: Citizens' freedom to leave and return to their country, measured on a scale of 0 (freedom was severely restricted) to 2 (unrestricted freedom of foreign movement).

Freedom of Domestic Movement: Citizens' freedom to travel within their own country, measured on a scale of 0 (freedom was severely restricted) to 2 (unrestricted freedom of domestic movement).

Source: Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project
http://humanrightsdata.blogspot.com/p/data-documentation.html

3.1.5. 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).

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

3.2. PERSONAL FREEDOM AND CHOICE

3.2.1. 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?"

Source: Gallup World Poll

3.2.2. FREEDOM OF RELIGION

A combined measure of 20 types of restrictions, including efforts by governments to ban particular faiths, prohibit conversions, limit preaching or give preferential treatment to one or more religious groups. In the SPI model, scores range from 1 (low freedom) to 4 (very high freedom).

Source: Pew Research Center Government Restrictions Index
http://www.pewforum.org/2014/01/14/appendix-2-government-restrictions-index/

3.2.3. MODERN SLAVERY, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CHILD MARRIAGE

A combined measure of three variables: estimated prevalence of modern slavery in each country (accounting for 95% of the total); a measure of the level of human trafficking to and from each country (accounts for 2.5%); and a measure of the level of child and early marriage in each country (accounts for 2.5%), scaled from 1 (low slavery) to 100 (high slavery).

Source:Walk Free Foundation Global Slavery Index
http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/report/

Access Index Data -> "Examine our data" download. Tab titled "Prevalence"

3.2.4. SATISFIED DEMAND FOR CONTRACEPTION

The contraceptive prevalence rate for women aged 15-49 who are married or in a union over the sum of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for contraception.

Source: National University of Singapore, published in The Lancet
http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WCU2012/Alkema-etal_2013_Natl-regl&global-rates&trends-family-planning_WEB-APPENDIX.pdf p.48

http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(12)62204-1/abstract

3.2.5. CORRUPTION

The perceived level of public sector corruption based on expert opinion, measured on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

Source: Transparency International
http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/

3.3. TOLERANCE AND INCLUSION

3.3.1. 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?"

Source: Gallup World Poll

3.3.2. TOLERANCE FOR 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?"

Source: Gallup World Poll

3.3.3. 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?"

Source: Gallup World Poll

3.3.4. DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST MINORITIES

Discrimination, powerlessness, ethnic violence, communal violence, sectarian violence, and religious violence, measured on a scale on 0 (low pressures) to 10 (very high pressures).

Source: Fund for Peace Failed States Index Group Grievance indicator
http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable

3.3.5. RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

A measure of 13 types of religious hostility by private individuals, organizations or groups in society, including religion-related armed conflict or terrorism, mob or sectarian violence, harassment over attire for religious reasons or other religion-related intimation or abuse. In the SPI model, scores range from 1 (low) to 4 (very high).

Source: Pew Research Center Social Hostilities Index
http://www.pewforum.org/2014/01/14/appendix-3-social-hostilities-index/

3.3.6. 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?"

Source: Gallup World Poll

3.4. ACCESS TO ADVANCED EDUCATION

3.4.1. YEARS OF TERTIARY SCHOOLING

The average years of tertiary education completed by people over age 25.

Source: Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
http://databank.worldbank.org/Data/Views/VariableSelection/SelectVariables.aspx?source=Education%20 Statistics

Dimension One: Country. Select all countries.

Dimension Two: Series. On left panel, choose topic, then attainment. Indicator is titled "Barro-Lee: Average years of tertiary schooling, age 25+, total."

Dimension Three: Time. Select all years.

3.4.2. WOMEN'S AVERAGE 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.

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

Dataset: Mean years in school (women 25 to 34 years)

3.4.3. INEQUALITY IN THE ATTAINMENT OF EDUCATION

The loss in potential education due to inequality, calculated as the percentage difference between the Human Development Index Education Index, which comprises mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling, and the Inequality-adjusted Education Index.

Source: United Nations Development Programme
https://data.undp.org/dataset/Value-lost-due-to-Education-Inequality/7cr6-t56t

3.4.4. NUMBER OF GLOBALLY-RANKED UNIVERSITIES

The number of universities ranked in the top 400 on any of the three most widely used international university rankings, measured on a scale from 0 (no ranked universities) to 5 (more than 50 ranked universities).

Source: Social Progress Imperative calculation based on data from:

Times Higher Education World University Rankings:
http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2013-14/world-ranking

QS World University Rankings:
http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2013#sorting=rank+region=+country=+faculty=+stars=false+search=

Academic Ranking of World Universities:
http://www.shanghairanking.com/ARWU2013.html

	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Knowledge	Health and Wellness	Ecosystem Sustainability	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
Afghanistan	2+		1		1				1			
Andorra	2+		2+	2+	2+		1	2+	1	2+	2+	2+
Antigua and Barbuda	1		2+	2+		1			1	2+	2+	2+
Bahamas, The			2+	2+	1	1		1		2+	2+	2+
Bahrain	2+				1						1	1
Barbados			1	2+	1	1				1	2+	2+
Belize			1	2+	1	1				2+		
Bhutan	2+		1							2+	2+	2+
Brunei Darussalam		2+	2+	2+						2+	2+	2+
Cape Verde			1	2+				1		1	2+	2+
Comoros			1	2+						1		1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2+		1		1							
Côte d'Ivoire					2+							
Cyprus										2+		
Dominica	1		2+	2+	1	1	1			2+	2+	2+
Equatorial Guinea	2+		2+		2+					1	2+	2+
Eritrea			2+							1	2+	2+
Ethiopia			1							1	2+	1
Fiji			2+	2+	1			1		2+	2+	1
Gabon					2+							
Gambia, The			1							1	2+	1
Grenada			2+	2+	1	1		1	1	2+	2+	2+
Guinea-Bissau			2+		2+					1	2+	1
Haiti					2+							
Kiribati	1		2+	2+	2+	1		1		2+	2+	2+
Korea, Dem. Rep.			2+		2+			1		2+	2+	2+
Libya		2+			1						1	2+
Liechtenstein	2+	2+	2+	2+	1		2+	2+	1	2+	2+	2+
Luxembourg				2+	1					1		
Maldives			2+	2+				2+		2+	2+	
Malta				2+						1		1
Marshall Islands	2+		2+	2+	1	1	1	2+		2+	2+	2+
Micronesia	2+		2+	2+	2+	1		2+		2+	2+	2+
Monaco	2+	1	2+	2+	2+	1	2+	2+	1	2+	2+	2+
Myanmar	2+				1							
Oman	2+										2+	2+
Palau	2+		2+	2+	2+	1	1	1	1	2+	2+	2+
Papua New Guinea	2+		2+		2+					1	2+	1
Qatar	2+	1									1	1
Samoa			2+	2+				2+		2+	2+	2+
San Marino	2+	2+	2+	2+	1	1	2+	2+	1	2+	2+	2+
Sao Tome and Principe			2+	2+		1		2+		2+	2+	1
Seychelles	1		1	2+				1		2+	2+	2+
Sierra Leone					2+							
Singapore	2+	1			2+							1
Solomon Islands			2+	2+	1	1		1		2+	2+	2+
Somalia	2+		2+		2+			1	2+	1	2+	2+
South Sudan	2+	1	2+	1	2+	1	2+	2+	1	2+	2+	2+
St. Kitts and Nevis	1		2+	2+	1	1	2+	2+	1	2+	2+	2+
St. Lucia			2+	2+	1	1		1		2+	2+	2+
St. Vincent and the Grenadines			2+	2+	1	1		1		2+	2+	2+
Suriname				2+								1
Syrian Arab Republic			1									
Timor-Leste			1					1		1	2+	
Tonga	2+	1	2+	2+				1		2+	2+	1
Turkmenistan			1		2+							2+
Tuvalu	2+		2+	2+	2+	1	2+	2+	1	2+	2+	2+
Vanuatu			2+	2+		1		1			2+	2+
Viet Nam					2+							
Zimbabwe					2+							

2 or more missing indicators

1 missing indicator

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