



SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2016

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



**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**



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SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2016 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Economic growth has lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty and improved the lives of many more over the last half-century. Yet it is increasingly evident that a model of development based solely on economic progress is incomplete. Economic growth alone is not enough. A society which fails to address basic human needs, equip citizens to improve their quality of life, protect the environment, and provide opportunity for its citizens is not succeeding. We must widen our understanding of the success of societies beyond economic outcomes. Inclusive growth requires achieving *both* economic and social progress.

The Social Progress Index aims to meet this pressing need through a robust and holistic measurement framework for social and environmental performance that can be used by leaders in government, business, and civil society to benchmark success and accelerate progress. The Social Progress Index is the first comprehensive framework for measuring social progress that is independent of GDP, but complementary to it. Our vision is a world in which social progress sits alongside GDP as a core benchmark for national performance. The Index provides a systematic, empirical foundation to guide strategy for inclusive growth. It was first implemented at the national level in 2014, and has been enhanced each year and expanded to regions, cities, and individual communities.

Measuring social progress guides us in translating economic gains into better social and environmental performance in ways that will unleash even greater economic success. The Social Progress Index provides a concrete framework for understanding and then prioritizing an action agenda advancing both social and economic performance.

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX METHODOLOGY

The Social Progress 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 or outcomes. By excluding economic indicators, we can, for the first time, rigorously and systematically analyze the relationship between economic development (measured, for example, by GDP per capita) and social development. Prior efforts to move “beyond GDP” have commingled social and economic indicators, making it 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, not the inputs. For example, we want to measure a country’s health and wellness achieved, not how much effort is expended nor how much the country spends on healthcare.

3. Holistic and relevant to all countries: Our aim is to create a holistic measure of social progress that encompasses the many aspects of the health of societies. Most previous efforts have focused on the poorest countries, for understandable reasons. But knowing what constitutes a successful society for any country, including higher-income countries, is indispensable for charting a course for less-prosperous societies to get there.

4. Actionable: 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 focuses on specific areas that can be implemented directly. The Index is structured around 12 components and 53 distinct indicators. The framework not only provides an aggregate country score and ranking, but also allows benchmarking on specific areas of strength and weakness. Transparency of measurement based on a comprehensive framework allows change-makers to set strategic priorities, acting upon the most pressing issues in their societies.

We define social progress in a comprehensive and expansive way. **Social progress is the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.**

The definition is the basis of the three dimensions of social progress: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity.

Social Progress Index component-level framework

Social Progress Index

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care
Water and Sanitation
Shelter
Personal Safety

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge
Access to Information and Communications
Health and Wellness
Environmental Quality

Opportunity

Personal Rights
Personal Freedom and Choice
Tolerance and Inclusion
Access to Advanced Education

Each of the twelve components of the framework comprises between three and five specific outcome indicators. Indicators are selected because they are measured appropriately with a consistent methodology by the same organization across all (or essentially all) of the countries in our sample. Taken together, this framework aims to capture a broad range of interrelated factors revealed by the scholarly literature and practitioner experience as underpinning social progress. The high-level structure of the 2016 Social Progress Index remains unchanged from 2015. To improve the measurement of component-level concepts and accommodate changes in data availability, some modifications were made to individual indicators and to the composition of several components.

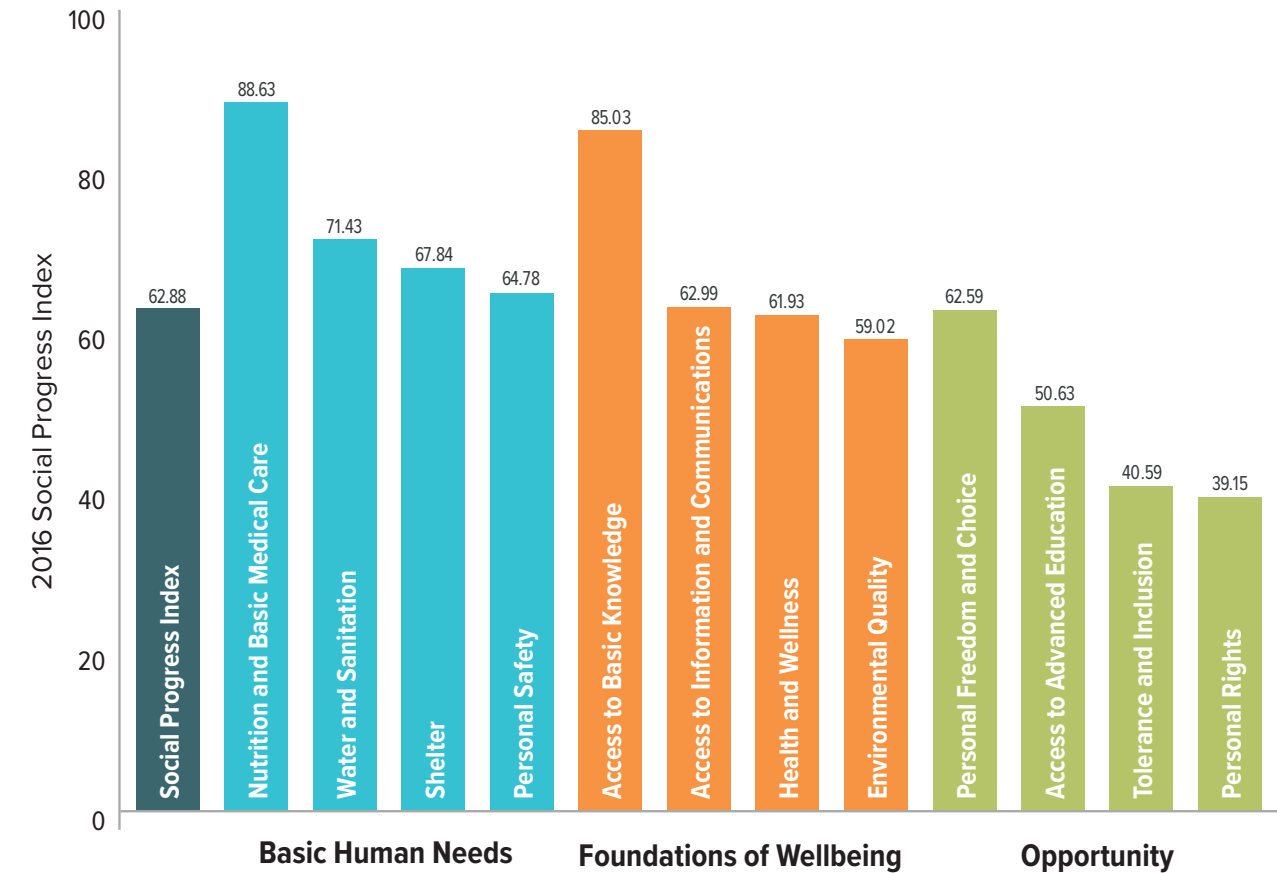
For a full explanation of how the Social Progress Index is calculated, see our separate *2016 Methodology Report*. All the underlying data is downloadable from our website at www.socialprogressimperative.org. The methodology has been refined and improved through the generous feedback of many individuals and organizations around the world. We will continue to refine and improve the methodology and welcome feedback at feedback@social-progress.org.

2016 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX RESULTS

The 2016 Social Progress Index includes 133 countries covering 94 percent of the world's population. An additional 27 countries are included with results for 9 to 11 of the total 12 components. This brings total coverage to 99 percent of the world's population.

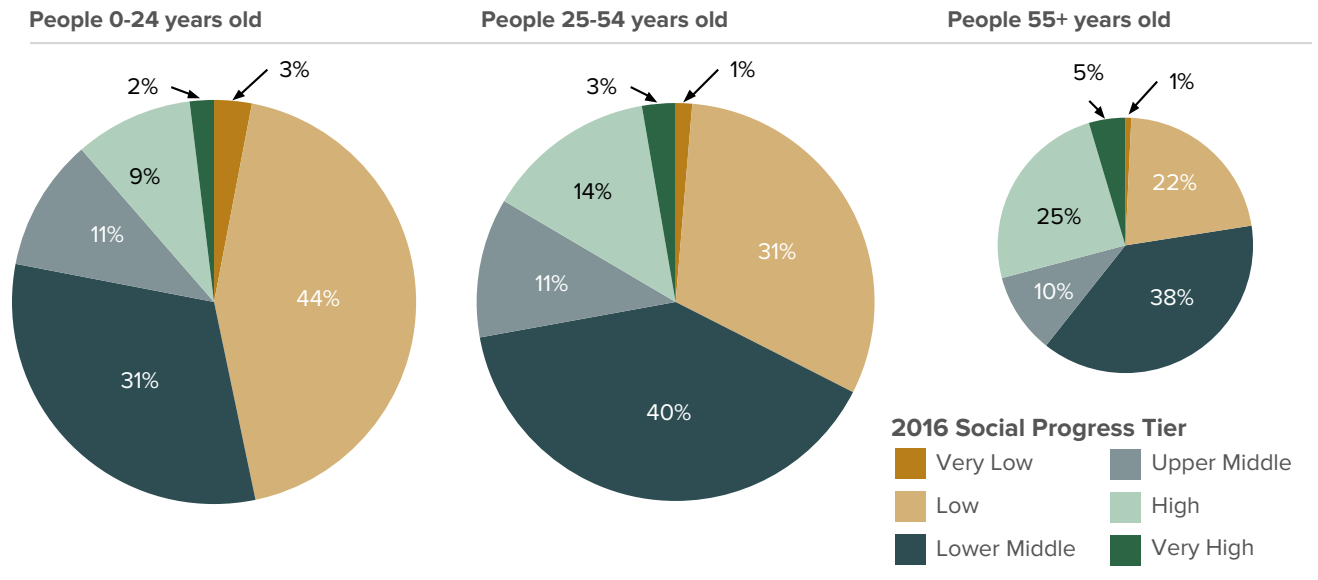
We can create a measure of the world's average level of social progress by weighting each country's score by population and summing across all countries. Overall, if the world were a country, it would score 62.88 on the Social Progress Index, ranking between Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia. Breaking down this average across dimensions and components of social progress, there is wide variation in how the countries of the world are doing.

World Social Progress Index and component scores



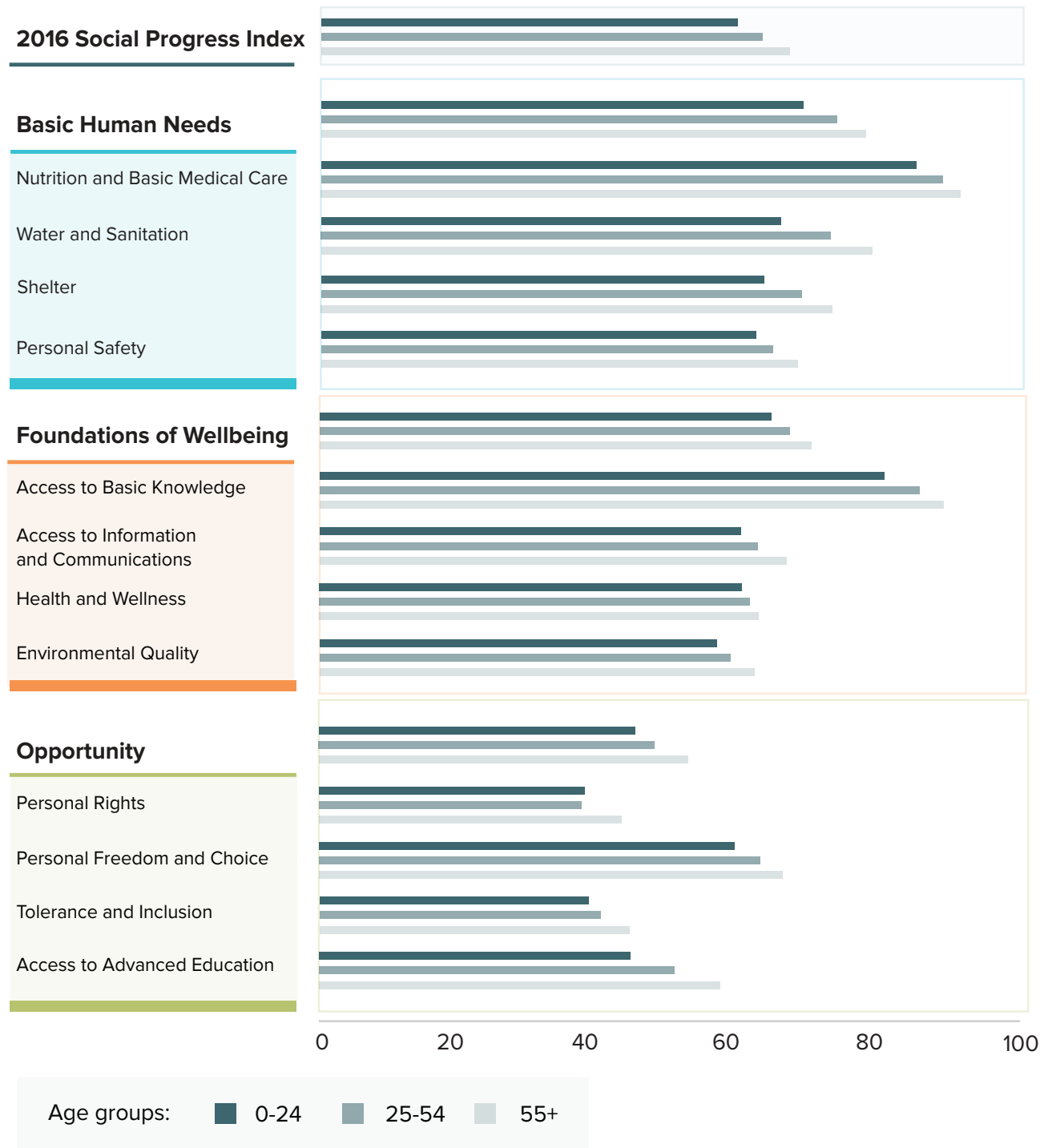
With a combined population of over 2 billion people, China (lower middle social progress) and India (low social progress) strongly influence the overall world score. High-performing countries, on the other hand, have populations that are both smaller and older than lower performing countries. Overall, high and very high social progress countries have age-balanced populations, with roughly an equal number of people who are younger than 25, between 25 and 54, and over 55. In lower social progress countries, life expectancy is shorter and birth rates are higher. Social progress in the world looks different for younger people than for older people. Among countries for which Social Progress Index data are available, nearly 40 percent of the world’s people who are older than 55 live in countries classified as upper middle social progress or better, while just 22 percent of people aged under 25 do. As a result, the distribution of population experiencing lower social progress is skewed toward youth. Over half the people living in low and very low social progress countries are under the age of 25.

Social Progress by age group



If we divide the world into three age groups, we can examine the social progress gap across generations. Young people, overall, experience relatively low social progress, with a weighted score of 60.15 (corresponding to a rank of 93), while the oldest population group has a weighted score of 67.63 (rank of 59). The youngest age group lives in countries lagging in nearly every social progress component, particularly in Water and Sanitation and also Access to Advanced Education. Today, youth are more likely to live in countries that lack basic medical care and clean water, and that are less safe, less free, and less tolerant. This gap shows the critical need to engage youth in all countries on determining development priorities.

World Social Progress Index and component scores for age groups



The 2016 Social Progress Index ranks 133 countries from highest to lowest social progress into six tiers from ‘Very High Social Progress,’ to ‘Very Low Social Progress.’

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2016 RESULTS

Very High Social Progress

Rank	Country	Score
1	Finland	90.09
2	Canada	89.49
3	Denmark	89.39
4	Australia	89.13
5	Switzerland	88.87
6	Sweden	88.80
7	Norway	88.70
8	Netherlands	88.65
9	United Kingdom	88.58
10	Iceland	88.45
10	New Zealand	88.45
12	Ireland	87.94

High Social Progress

13	Austria	86.60
14	Japan	86.54
15	Germany	86.42
16	Belgium	86.19
17	Spain	85.88
18	France	84.79
19	United States	84.62
20	Slovenia	84.27

45	Kuwait	71.84
46	Brazil	71.70
47	Serbia	71.55
48	Colombia	70.84
49	Peru	70.09
50	Malaysia	70.08
51	Mexico	70.02
52	Albania	69.78
53	Ecuador	69.56
54	Georgia	69.17
55	Montenegro	68.17
56	Tunisia	68.00
57	Macedonia	67.88
58	Turkey	67.82
59	South Africa	67.60
60	Paraguay	67.44
61	Thailand	67.43
62	Botswana	67.03

Lower Middle Social Progress

63	Ukraine	66.43
64	El Salvador	66.36
65	Saudi Arabia	66.30
66	Belarus	66.18

93	Iran	59.45
94	Tajikistan	58.78
95	Nepal	57.40

Low Social Progress

96	Senegal	55.64
97	Cambodia	54.28
98	India	53.92
99	Kenya	53.72
100	Malawi	53.44
101	Bangladesh	52.73
102	Laos	52.54
103	Lesotho	52.39
104	Iraq	52.28
105	Rwanda	51.91
106	Swaziland	51.76
107	Uganda	50.69
108	Benin	50.03
109	Tanzania	49.99
110	Myanmar	49.84
111	Republic of Congo	49.74
112	Burkina Faso	49.34
113	Pakistan	49.13
114	Zimbabwe	49.11

21	Portugal	83.88
22	Czech Republic	82.80
23	Estonia	82.62
24	Italy	82.49
25	Chile	82.12
26	Korea, Republic of	80.92
27	Cyprus	80.75
28	Costa Rica	80.12
28	Uruguay	80.12
30	Poland	79.76
31	Slovakia	78.96
32	Greece	78.27
33	Croatia	77.68
34	Lithuania	76.94
35	Hungary	76.88
36	Latvia	76.19
37	Israel	75.32
38	Argentina	75.20

Upper Middle Social Progress

39	United Arab Emirates	73.69
40	Mauritius	73.24
41	Panama	73.02
42	Romania	72.23
43	Bulgaria	72.14
44	Jamaica	71.94

67	Armenia	66.05
68	Philippines	65.92
69	Bosnia and Herzegovina	65.84
70	Dominican Republic	65.65
71	Jordan	65.43
72	Bolivia	64.73
72	Moldova	64.73
74	Lebanon	64.42
75	Russia	64.19
76	Kazakhstan	63.86
77	Azerbaijan	63.75
78	Nicaragua	63.03
79	Kyrgyzstan	62.91
80	Mongolia	62.8
81	Venezuela	62.6
82	Indonesia	62.27
83	Sri Lanka	62.21
84	China	62.1
85	Namibia	62.01
86	Morocco	61.92
87	Guatemala	61.68
88	Algeria	61.18
89	Egypt	60.74
90	Honduras	60.64
91	Uzbekistan	60.49
92	Ghana	60.37

115	Togo	49.03
116	Côte d'Ivoire	48.97
117	Mozambique	47.96
118	Cameroon	47.22
119	Nigeria	46.49
120	Djibouti	46.30
121	Mali	46.24
122	Mauritania	46.08
123	Madagascar	45.91
124	Liberia	45.07
125	Sierra Leone	44.22
126	Ethiopia	43.50

Very Low Social Progress

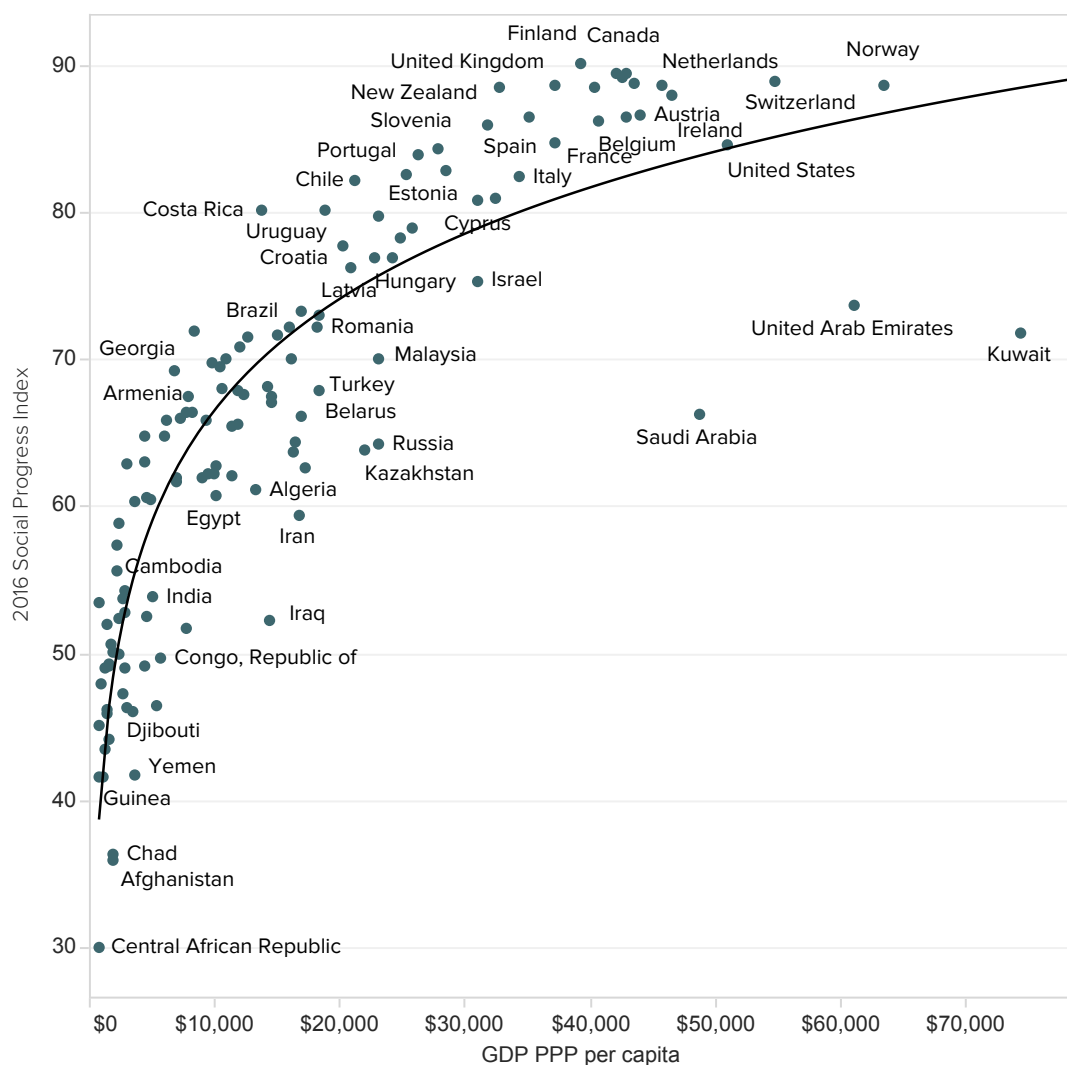
127	Yemen	41.76
128	Guinea	41.66
129	Niger	41.63
130	Angola	39.70
131	Chad	36.38
132	Afghanistan	35.89
133	Central African Republic	30.03

SOCIAL PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Social Progress Index, by separating the measurement of social performance from that of economic performance, allows a rigorous empirical understanding of the relationship between economic development and social progress. Understanding this relationship is also the next frontier in understanding economic development because societal constraints and deficits clearly retard economic development.

Despite the overall correlation between economic progress and social progress, the variability of performance among countries for comparable levels of GDP per capita is considerable. Hence, economic performance alone does not fully explain social progress. The Social Progress Index findings reveal that countries achieve widely divergent levels of social progress at similar levels of GDP per capita.

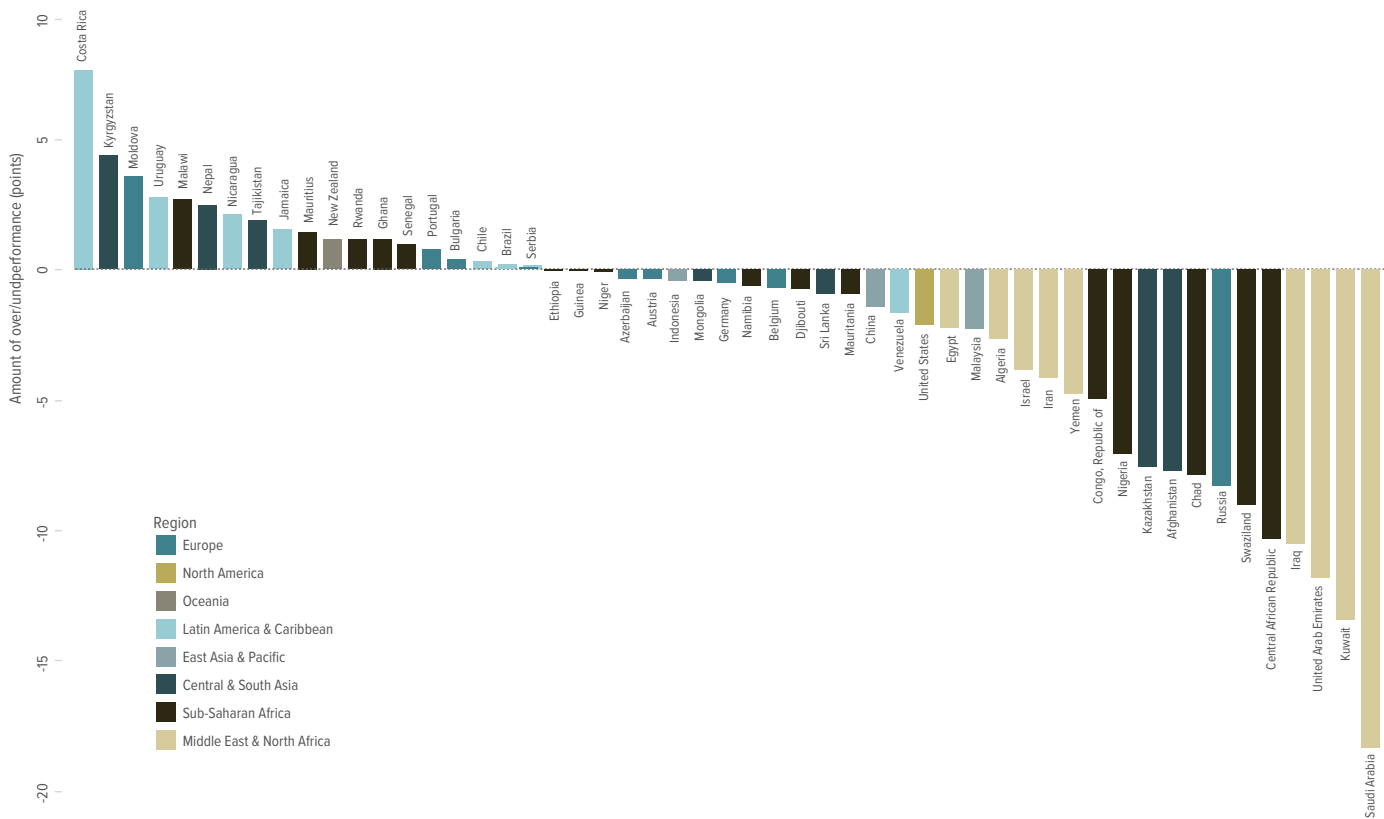
Social Progress Index vs GDP per capita



BENCHMARKING SOCIAL PROGRESS RELATIVE TO ECONOMIC PEERS

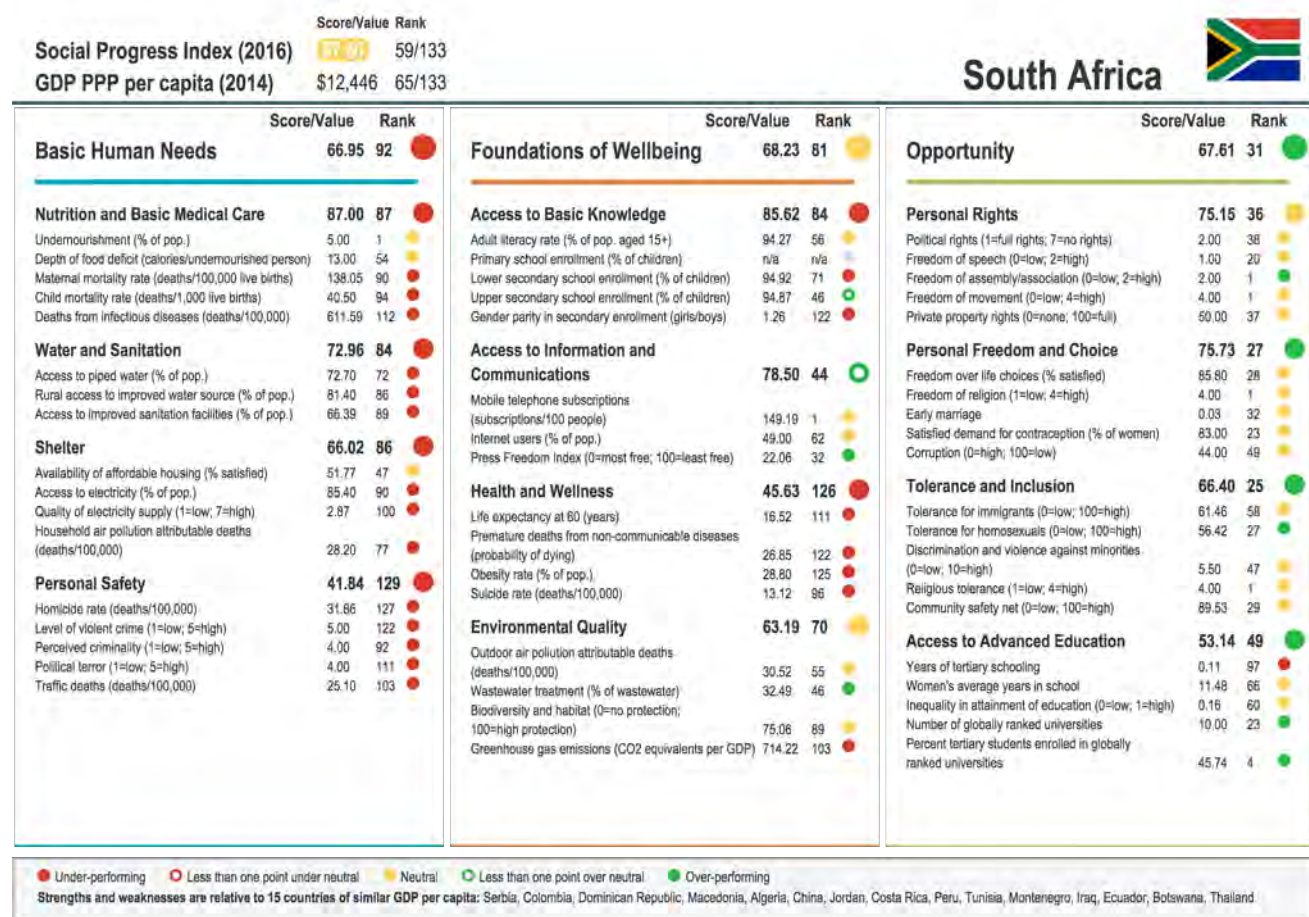
Comparing each country's performance on the Social Progress Index to a peer group of other countries with similar GDPs per capita supports a strategic approach to social development and provides additional insights into social progress that are not revealed by looking at absolute performance alone. A rich country may do well on absolute social progress, yet under-perform relative to peers of similar income; a poor country may achieve only modest levels of social progress, yet perform far better than peers with similar resource constraints. To determine a country's relative social progress performance we designate a relevant peer group, the 15 other countries most similar in GDP per capita, and calculate median social progress scores for the peer group (overall, and by dimension, component, and indicator). We then compare a country's performance relative to its peer group's median social progress scores to identify its relative strengths and weaknesses.

Over-performers and under-performers on social progress



Our data allow the creation of detailed country-level scorecards relative to peers. These scorecards are color-coded to highlight at a glance a country's areas of strength and weakness relative to its income peers. Red indicates performance significantly below the peer group median; yellow indicates performance consistent with the peer group; and green highlights areas of relative strength. Scorecards with Social Progress Index and GDP data are available on our website at www.socialprogressimperative.org.

Example scorecard: South Africa



A second more detailed visualization can help countries prioritize by deepening this analysis to show where a country's performance falls in the overall distribution of scores achieved by its economic peers (with red/yellow/green colors again indicating areas of relative weakness, neutrality, and strength, respectively). This shows positive or negative distance from peers.

South Africa: Degree of over- and under-performance relative to peer group



THE SOCIAL PROGRESS NETWORK

The Social Progress Index was designed to be a practical tool to help social innovators in government, business, and civil society address the major social and environmental problems in their countries and communities. Since the launch of the first beta Social Progress Index in 2013, the Social Progress Imperative has been building a network of partners to make use of this tool to collaborate on and implement solutions that will advance social progress.

In Latin America, sub-national Social Progress Indexes have been created in Brazil, Colombia, and Costa Rica and in Paraguay, the Social Progress Index has been adopted alongside GDP as a key indicator for the National Development Strategy. The Social Progress Imperative formally passed leadership of the Latin American network to two local partners: the INCAE Business School (Central America) and Fundación Avina (South America). Under their leadership, in partnership with national-level networks, we anticipate further expansion of Social Progress Network activities in Latin America in the next year and acceleration of the Network's impact.

The last year has also seen major expansion of our efforts beyond Latin America to Europe and North America. In Europe, the Social Progress Imperative partnered with the Directorate of Regional and Urban Policy (DG Regio), and Orkestra, the Basque Institute of Competitiveness in February 2016 to launch a beta version of a regional Social Progress Index for the European Union. The Social Progress Imperative is building a network of partners in Europe to use this tool to inform policies and investment strategies. In April 2016, the Social Progress Imperative signed a partnership agreement with the City of Reykjavik to produce Europe's first city-level Social Progress Index. In North America we have completed a pilot Social Progress Index for Somerville, Massachusetts, and are working with partners in Michigan and the Bay Area of California on further pilot initiatives.

In 2015, the Social Progress Imperative entered into a partnership with the International Panel on Social Progress (IPSP). Modeled on the International Panel on Climate Change, the IPSP is bringing together 250 researchers¹ from across social science fields to “explore how to make a better society, seek social justice, respect human dignity, and raise well-being.”

In April 2016, the Social Progress Imperative partnered with the Icelandic convener Gekon to host a conference examining the context and policies underlying the success that various countries and regions have achieved on aspects of the Social Progress Index. All the countries and regions presented have room to improve on an absolute basis, but they have all managed to achieve a level of performance that far exceeds countries at a similar level of economic development. Speakers came from Colombia, Costa Rica, Iceland, Nepal, New Zealand, Rwanda, the Basque Region of Spain, the Brazilian Amazon, and the city of Medellin in Colombia to share their insights into why their countries, regions, and cities are performing better on certain aspects of the Social Progress Index than their economic peers. A second “What Works” conference is being planned for spring 2017.

¹ Social Progress Imperative research team Chair Michael E. Porter is a member of the IPSP's Honorary Advisory Committee and Research Team member Scott Stern is a contributing author to IPSP's forthcoming report.

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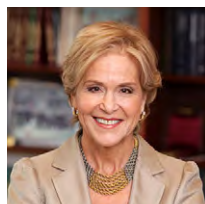
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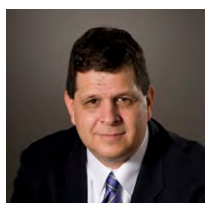
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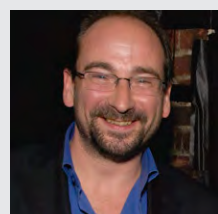
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CHAPTER 1

WHY MEASURE SOCIAL PROGRESS?



WHY MEASURE SOCIAL PROGRESS?

Economic growth has lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty and improved the lives of many more over the last half-century. Yet it is increasingly evident that a model of development based solely on economic progress is incomplete. Economic growth alone is not enough. A society which fails to address basic human needs, equip citizens to improve their quality of life, protect the environment, and provide opportunity for its citizens is not succeeding. We must widen our understanding of the success of societies beyond economic outcomes. Inclusive growth requires achieving *both* economic and social progress.

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

The Social Progress Index aims to meet this pressing need through a robust and holistic measurement framework for social and environmental performance that can be used by leaders in government, business, and civil society to benchmark success and accelerate progress. The Social Progress Index is the first comprehensive framework for measuring social progress that is independent of GDP, but complementary to it. Our vision is a world in which social progress sits alongside GDP as a core benchmark for national performance. The Index provides a systematic, empirical foundation to guide strategy for inclusive growth. It was first implemented at the national level in 2014, and has been enhanced each year and expanded to regions, cities, and individual communities.

GDP has been a powerful benchmark to guide economic development for more than half a century. The Social Progress Index is not intended to replace GDP as a core national performance metric but to complement it. Measuring social progress offers citizens and leaders a more complete picture of how their country is developing. It helps societies make more informed choices, create stronger communities, and build better lives.

The Social Progress Index, by separating the measurement of social and environmental performance from economic performance, provides an empirical understanding of the relationship between economic development and social progress. It can also inform our understanding of how social

progress can drive economic growth. Our data suggest that countries may face important choices in their development strategies. For example, a development path that yields lower economic growth in the short term may be preferable if it accelerates social progress that supports economic growth in the longer term. The Index also allows a deeper analysis of how individual aspects of social progress relate to particular aspects of economic development such as income inequality. Understanding these relationships and the strategic choices that most rapidly move societies forward is a major priority for our ongoing research.

The Social Progress Index reveals country performance on a wide range of aspects of social and environmental performance, which are relevant for countries at all levels of economic development. It enables an assessment of not just absolute performance but of relative performance compared to a country's economic peers. The Social Progress Index allows us to assess a country's success in turning economic progress into improved social outcomes; it guides us in translating economic gains into better social and environmental performance in ways that will unleash even greater economic success. Government, civil society, and businesses can track social and environmental performance rigorously and make better public policy and investment choices. The Social Progress Index provides a concrete framework for understanding and then prioritizing an action agenda advancing both social and economic performance.

This chapter describes the analytical foundations and principles used to develop the Social Progress Index, how the Social Progress Index complements and advances other efforts to move “beyond GDP,” and introduces the rest of the report.

MEASURING SOCIAL PROGRESS AT MANY GEOGRAPHIC LEVELS

The Social Progress Index reveals the variation in performance across countries, providing a tool for government, civil society and business to assess and prioritize country needs. In many cases, however, conditions also vary significantly within a country. Over time, the Social Progress Index framework is being deployed to measure and understand this variation. Regions as diverse as the sub-regions of the European Union, the major cities of Colombia, and the communities of the Amazon region of Brazil have created Social Progress Indexes. These sub-national indexes all share the overall 12 component framework, but include indicators relevant to the local context. In smaller geographic areas, salient issues can also be included that are not relevant globally, such as deforestation in the Amazon. Indicators can also be adapted to better assess the local situation. For example, the European Union Regional Social Progress Index replaces the Undernourishment indicator in the Nutrition and Basic Medical Care component with a more relevant measure, Insufficient Food. More details on sub-national Social Progress Indexes can be found on the Social Progress Index website (www.socialprogressimperative.org).

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX METHODOLOGY

The Social Progress Index, first released in 2014 building on a beta version previewed in 2013, measures a comprehensive array of components of social and environmental performance and aggregates them into an overall framework. The Index was developed based on extensive discussions with stakeholders around the world about what was missing when policymakers focus on GDP to the exclusion of social performance. Our work was influenced by the seminal contributions of Amartya Sen on social development, as well as by the call for action in the report *Mismeasuring Our Lives*¹ by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress.

The Social Progress 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 or outcomes. By excluding economic indicators, we can, for the first time, rigorously and systematically analyze the relationship between economic development (measured for example by GDP per capita) and social development. Prior efforts to move “beyond GDP” have comingled social and economic indicators, making it 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, not the inputs. For example, we want to measure a country’s health and wellness achieved, not how much effort is expended nor how much the country spends on healthcare.
- 3. Holistic and relevant to all countries:** Our aim is to create a holistic measure of social progress that encompasses the many aspects of the health of societies. Most previous efforts have focused on the poorest countries, for understandable reasons. But knowing what constitutes a successful society for any country, including higher income countries, is indispensable for charting a course for less-prosperous societies to get there.
- 4. Actionable:** 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 focuses on specific areas that can be implemented directly. The Index is structured around 12 components and 53 distinct indicators. The framework not only provides an aggregate country score and ranking, but also allows benchmarking on specific areas of strength and weakness. Transparency of measurement based on a comprehensive framework allows change-makers to set strategic priorities, acting upon the most pressing issues in their societies.

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.

These design principles are the foundation for our conceptual framework. We define social progress in a comprehensive and expansive way. **Social progress is the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.**

This definition reflects an extensive and critical review and synthesis of both the academic literature and practitioner experience in a wide range of development topics. The Social Progress Index framework 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

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	Environmental Quality	Access to Advanced Education

To evaluate country performance on each of these dimensions, the Index must be disaggregated further into specific actionable components (see Figure 1.2). The first dimension, Basic Human Needs, assesses how well a country provides for its people’s essential needs by measuring access to nutrition and basic medical care, availability of safe drinking water, accessibility of adequate housing with basic utilities, and if society is safe and secure.

Foundations of Wellbeing measures whether citizens have access to basic education, as well as information and knowledge from both inside and outside their country, and if the conditions are in place for living healthy lives. Foundations of Wellbeing also measures a country’s protection of its natural environment: air, water, and land, which are critical for current and future wellbeing.

The final dimension—Opportunity—measures the degree to which a country's citizens have personal rights and freedoms, whether they are able to make their own personal decisions, and whether prejudices or hostilities within a society prohibit individuals from reaching their potential. Opportunity also includes the degree to which advanced forms of education are accessible to those in a country who wish to further their knowledge and skills, which is a foundation for wide-ranging personal opportunity.

One of the distinguishing features of the Social Progress Index framework is that it encompasses opportunity, an aspect of human wellbeing that is often overlooked or treated separately in thinking about social progress from more foundational and material needs such as nutrition and healthcare. Opportunity proves to have a unique role in social and economic progress based on our data.

Each component of the framework comprises between three and five specific outcome indicators. Indicators are selected because they are measured appropriately with a consistent methodology by the same organization across all (or essentially all) of the countries in our sample.

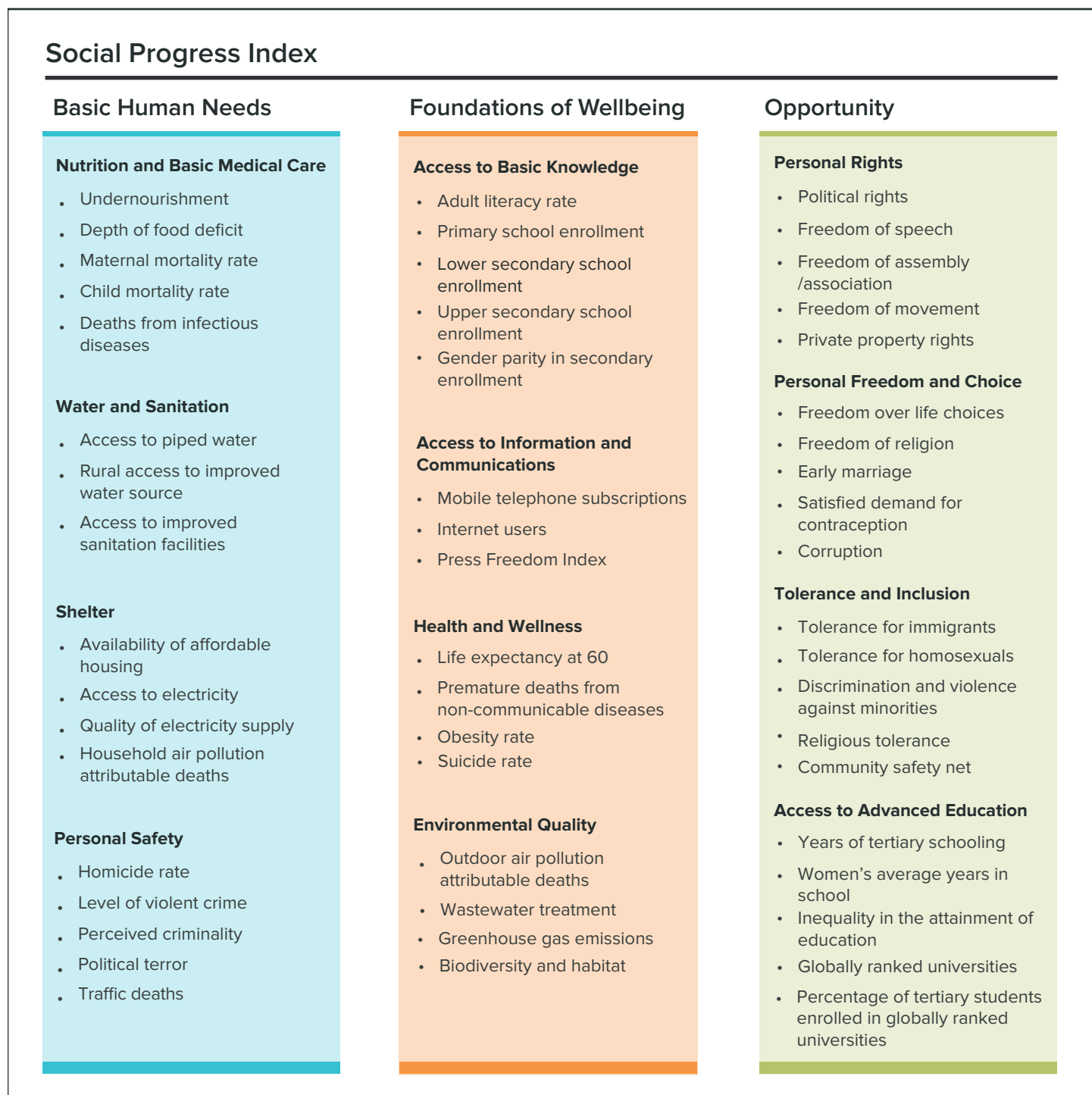
Taken together, this framework aims to capture a broad range of interrelated factors revealed by the scholarly literature and practitioner experience as underpinning social progress.

The overall Social Progress Index score is a simple average of the three dimensions. Each dimension, in turn, is the simple average of its four components. We discuss the reasons to weight each component equally, and the alternatives considered, in the 2016 Methodological Report.

To translate a set of indicators into a component, we use principal component analysis to determine the weights of the indicators. Principal component analysis corrects for overlap in measurement between two or more indicators, and highlights indicators that may not fit well with others within a component. Through this process we have found that principal component analysis weights many indicators very near to equal within components, which signals a successful selection of indicators to measure the concept of the component. The methodology report shows the 2016 weights.

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

Figure 1.2 / Social Progress Index indicators



Social Progress Index scores at the overall level, the dimension level, and the component level are all based on a 0-100 scale. This scale is determined by identifying the best and worst absolute global performance on each indicator recorded by any country since 2004, and using such actual performance levels to set the maximum (100) and minimum (0) bounds. Thus Social Progress Index scores reflect absolute performance from good to bad, and allow us to track absolute, not just relative, performance of countries over time on each component of the model.

HOW THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX DIFFERS FROM OTHER MEASURES

Since the 1970s, there have been numerous attempts to incorporate alternatives to GDP into measurement of country performance.² Most of these either include only a modest portion of social progress, such as the environment or basic needs, conflate social measures with economic ones, or employ more subjective input measures rather than outcomes. The Social Progress Index is the first holistic measure consisting of only observable outcomes that focuses exclusively on social and environmental performance. (For a more detailed discussion, see the 2016 Methodology Report.)

Most wellbeing indices, such as the Human Development Index, the OECD Better Life Index, and Bhutan's Gross National Happiness measure incorporate GDP or other economic measures directly. These are worthy efforts to measure wellbeing that 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 measures social progress directly, independently of economic development, in a way that is both holistic and rigorous. The Social Progress Index can be used to assess a country's performance on social and environmental factors relative to its economic peers in a more meaningful and rigorous way than when economic performance is included as a component.

In designing the Social Progress Index we acknowledge the intellectual debt that we owe to other efforts. Our work draws on a rapidly-expanding academic and practitioner literature focusing on assessments of social progress. Our aim has been to complement and extend this work.

The Social Progress Index has 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.

² For an insightful framework and contemporary discussion of both the challenges and progress in moving "beyond GDP," see Marc Fleurbaey and Didier Blanchet, "Beyond GDP: Measuring Welfare and Assessing Sustainability." Oxford University Press, May 2013.

CHANGES FROM 2015

The high-level structure of the 2016 Social Progress Index remains unchanged from 2015. To improve the measurement of component-level concepts and accommodate changes in data availability, some modifications were made to individual indicators and to the composition of the Health and Wellness, Environmental Quality, and Access to Advanced Education components.

Changes to indicators and components

- **Shelter:** Due to retroactive revisions in the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation data for Household Air Pollution Attributable Deaths, we use the data as published rather than group countries into six tiers, as in prior years. This is a more accurate measure and allows greater differentiation in scores.
- **Personal Safety:** An expanded dataset from the U.N. Office of Drugs and Crime allowed us to replace the Global Peace Index Homicide Rate indicator (scaled 1-5) with the number of homicides per 100,000, a more precise measure.
- **Access to Basic Knowledge:** The Gender Parity in Secondary Enrollment indicator has been revised to measure the absolute distance from 1 (girls/boys) rather than capped at 1. This modifies the indicator from measuring inequality for girls to capturing disparity more generally.
- **Health and Wellness:** Life Expectancy at 60 replaces Life Expectancy at Birth, which better captures adult health. The more frequently updated Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation data for Obesity Rate replaces World Health Organization data. The measure of Outdoor Air Pollution Attributable Deaths was shifted to the Environmental Quality component, where it fits better conceptually and statistically.
- **Environmental Quality:** This component was renamed Environmental Quality from Ecosystem Sustainability to better reflect the concept being measured. Outdoor Air Pollution Attributable Deaths was added. A new measure of Wastewater Treatment from the Environmental Performance Index was added. The World Resources Institute measure on water withdrawals is not likely to be updated and has been removed.
- **Access to Advanced Education:** The Globally Ranked Universities indicator was revised to better represent quality differences in ranked universities, and expanded from a 5-point to a 10-point scale to capture more variation. This indicator aims to measure the presence of high quality institutions—a benefit for a country irrespective of the number of students enrolled, but it does not capture the direct benefits the population receives by enrolling in these universities. To measure a country population's access to globally ranked universities, we have added a new indicator, Percentage of Tertiary Students Enrolled in Globally Ranked Universities. It is defined as the enrollment at globally ranked universities as a percentage of the total number of tertiary students on a scale from 0 (0%) to 6 (60+%).

Changes to the country sample

New data availability enabled us to add three new countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe. However, new data gaps meant that we had to remove Cuba, Guyana, and Zambia from the Index. The number of countries measured by the Social Progress Index thus remains unchanged at 133. In addition to the 133 countries for which we have complete data, this year there are a further 27 countries for which we have included some component and dimension scores. These countries had too many data gaps to be included in the overall Index, but have enough data to calculate at least nine of the twelve components.

Retroactive data changes

Twenty-one of the 53 indicators included in the Index have been retroactively revised by the source institution since publication of the 2015 Social Progress Index.¹ While these revised changes are typically minor, they can affect countries' relative performance at the indicator, component, and dimension levels so that we cannot compare one Index year to the year prior without recalculation. For example, Suicide Rate data was retroactively revised by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation so that values used to calculate the 2015 Social Progress Index are no longer correct. In the 2015 Social Progress Index, Saudi Arabia boasted the lowest suicide rate among countries included in the index with only 0.47 deaths per 100,000, as measured in 2010. The value for that year has since been revised to 2.89 – a large change that has pushed Saudi Arabia's performance on that indicator below 9 other countries in the 2015 Index. However, Saudi Arabia's even higher rate of suicide in the 2016 Social Progress Index must be interpreted carefully: though the rate in fact increased, the baseline value for comparison also changed.

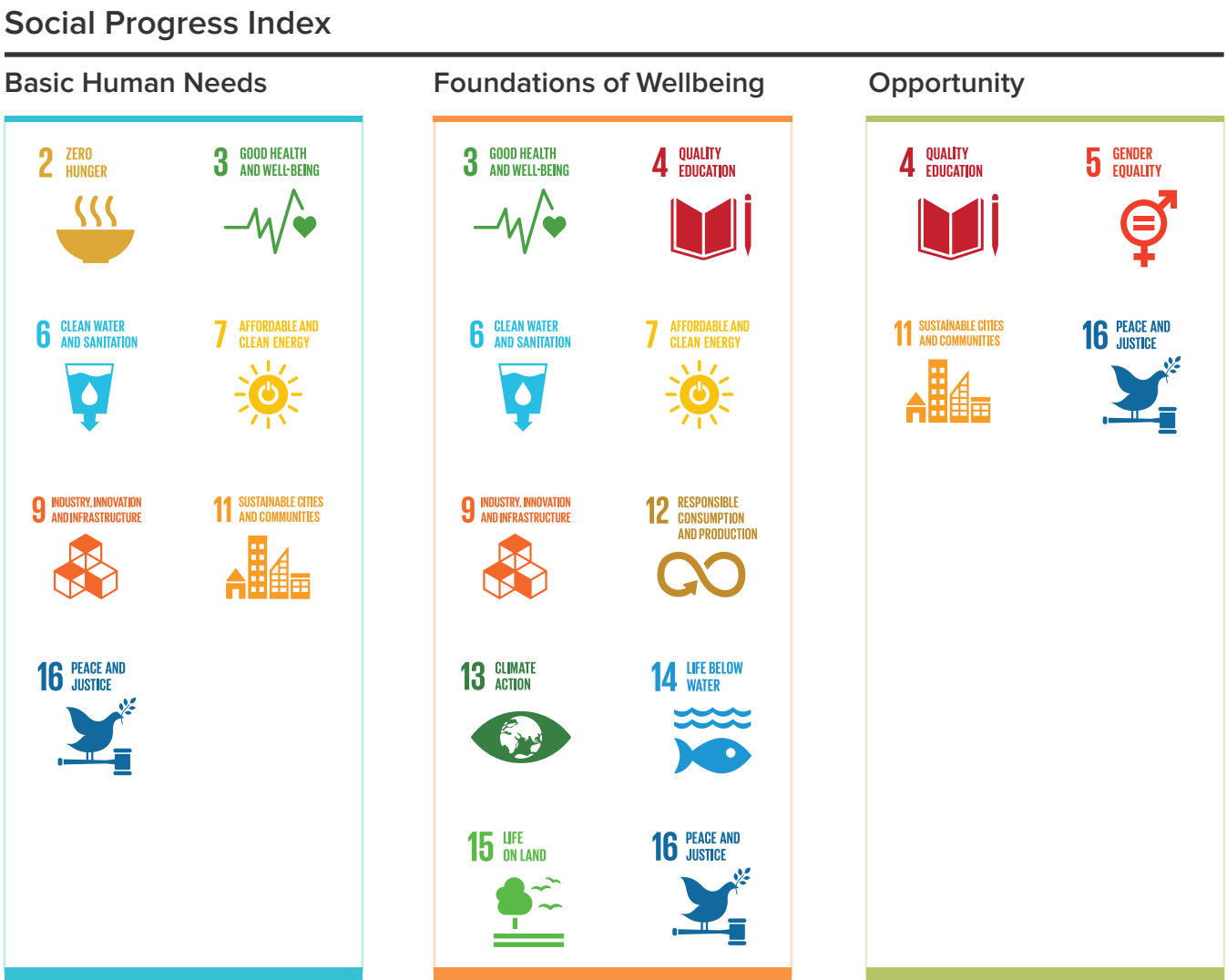
Retroactive data changes are common and pose a challenge to indexes that wish to measure change over time. Each year, in addition to presenting the most up-to-date results, we recalculate the prior year's Social Progress Index to reflect any changes in country performance that are solely tied to manual changes in data by the organizations that publish the data. Such an approach assures that comparing one year's Index to the next reflects natural changes to social progress, as opposed to those caused by retroactive revisions alone.

^A These 21 indicators include: Undernourishment, Depth of Food Deficit, Maternal Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate, Access to Piped Water, Rural Access to Improved Water Source, Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities, Access to Electricity, Household Air Pollution Attributable Deaths, Adult Literacy Rate, Primary School Enrollment, Lower Secondary School Enrollment, Upper Secondary School Enrollment, Gender Parity in Secondary Enrollment, Mobile Telephone Subscriptions, Internet Users, Suicide Rate, Outdoor Air Pollution Attributable Deaths, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Satisfied Demand for Contraception, and Women's Average Years in School.

The Social Progress Index covers most of the areas included in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed upon by the United Nations in September, 2015. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals, which were focused primarily on poor countries, the SDGs include a broader set of targets that apply to all countries. There is considerable overlap between the SDGs and the Social Progress Index (see Figure 1.3). However, the 169 SDG targets and 17 goals cover disparate areas and it is unclear how development objectives should be prioritized. That many of the SDG targets are not yet measurable will also raise challenges.

The Social Progress Index, unlike the SDGs, presents an organizing framework that allows social performance to be assessed separately from economic performance. The Social Progress Imperative aims to work with stakeholders to improve accountability for the ambitious SDG objectives committed to by the governments of the world.

Figure 1.3 / The Sustainable Development Goals matched to the Social Progress Index



One of the most exciting initiatives to advance thinking on social progress is the newly created International Panel on Social Progress (IPSP). Modeled on the International Panel on Climate Change, the IPSP is bringing together 250 researchers³ from across social science fields to “explore how to make a better society, seek social justice, respect human dignity, and raise well-being.” The Social Progress Index offers a framework that can help IPSP and related efforts not only measure but structure the discussions about improving social outcomes.

FROM MEASUREMENT TO ACTION

The Social Progress Index is more than a measurement tool but aims to build a common language that supports collaboration and drives change. In each country where we work, we promote the formation of a local action network that convenes government, businesses, academia, and civil society organizations committed to using the Social Progress Index as a tool to benchmark progress, catalyze change, and improve people’s lives.

Through the growing Social Progress Network composed of multiple national partnerships we are building a global “network of networks.” It provides an umbrella for early adopters who are engaging in initiatives using the conceptual and methodological framework of the Social Progress Index as a tool for action in their countries. Country Networks apply the Social Progress Index in their countries, regions, cities, and communities. The Index enables partners to identify the most pressing social and environmental needs, describe them in a common language, prioritize resources, align interventions, promote innovative approaches, and measure impact. For more detail on the Social Progress Network, see the Supplemental Section.

OUTLINE OF THIS REPORT

In Chapter 2, we present the results of the 2016 Social Progress Index in two ways: grouped in six tiers from Very High Social Progress to Very Low Social Progress and by major regional groupings.

Chapter 3 extends this analysis by examining performance on the overall Social Progress Index and its components relative to countries’ GDP per capita. It presents another perspective on the 2016 Social Progress Index results, benchmarking countries’ performance on the Social Progress Index relative to countries with similar GDP per capita in order to assess which countries are more and less effective at converting their economic resources into social progress.

A supplemental section by Social Progress Network Coordinator, Franklin Murillo Leiva, reports on how the Social Progress Index is being used by governments, businesses, and civil society as a tool to advance social progress. This includes the rapid development of sub-national Social Progress Indexes covering regions, cities, and municipalities.

³ Social Progress Imperative Research Team Chair Michael E. Porter is a member of the IPSP’s Honorary Advisory Committee and Research Team member Scott Stern is a contributing author to IPSP’s report.



CHAPTER 2

2016 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX RESULTS



CHAPTER 2: 2016 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX RESULTS

The 2016 Social Progress Index includes 133 countries covering 94 percent of the world's population. An additional 27 countries are included with results for 9 to 11 of the total 12 components. This brings total coverage to 99 percent of the world's population. This year's Social Progress Index again reveals striking differences across countries in their overall social performance, and in performance across different components of social progress. This chapter provides an overview of the key findings from two perspectives:

- The global perspective: how the world as a whole performs on different components of social progress.
- Performance by country.

SOCIAL PROGRESS GLOBALLY

The Social Progress Index score is an average across the three broad dimensions: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. Each dimension is made up of four equally weighted individual components scored on a scale from 0 to 100, with higher scores reflecting higher social progress. The scale is determined by identifying the best and worst actual global performance on each indicator by any country since 2004, and using these levels to set the maximum (100) and minimum (0) bounds. This scaling of Social Progress Index scores allows the tracking of absolute performance that can be compared across peers, rather than using abstract, relative measures.

We can create a measure of the world's average level of social progress by weighting each country's score by population and summing across all countries. This world average identifies which aspects of social progress are most and least advanced across countries.

Overall, if the world were a country, it would score 62.88 on the Social Progress Index, ranking between Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia. Breaking down this average across dimensions and components of social progress there is wide variation in how the countries of the world are doing. The world scores 73.17 in Basic Human Needs and 67.24 on the Foundations of Wellbeing dimensions, but just

48.24 on Opportunity. Creating a society with opportunity for all citizens remains an elusive goal that many nations have failed to achieve. The same story holds even without population weighting. The best performance is achieved in meeting Basic Human Needs and establishing the Foundations of Wellbeing (74.51 and 69.19, respectively), with far weaker results in Opportunity (51.76).

Breaking these broad dimensions into components yields further insight into areas of progress as well as challenges.

- **Basic Human Needs:** Average global performance is best on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care (88.63), and Water and Sanitation (71.43). This reflects important progress in areas that were a focus of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The last two and a half decades have seen child mortality fall by 53 percent,¹ and access to safe drinking water increase from 76 percent to 91 percent.² Countries at relatively low levels of income have achieved dramatic improvements in these components. Performance improves markedly from \$1,500 to \$5,000 GDP per capita. By the time countries reach \$20,000 GDP per capita, most countries have achieved a very high level of performance on these components with little room for further improvement.

On Shelter, an area not addressed in the MDGs, world performance is lower, at 67.84. Scores improve with income, but even high-income countries often have room for improvement. In high-income countries, in particular, affordable housing remains a challenge, while lower income countries face challenges in electricity access and quality, as well as household air pollution.

The worst performing component of Basic Human Needs is Personal Safety (64.78). Low-income countries perform poorly on this component, and improvement from low-income to lower middle-income to upper middle-income countries is small. Personal Safety is particularly low in the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. The complexity of achieving progress on this area appears to be far greater than other components of Basic Human Needs, drawing on a wider range of institutions.

- **Foundations of Wellbeing:** Here average world performance is best on Access to Basic Knowledge (85.03), an area of focus for the Millennium Development Goals. Global primary school enrollment has increased an average of 9 percent since 1990.³

¹ United Nations Children's Fund. (2015). *Levels & Trends in Child Mortality*, 1. Retrieved from: http://www.childmortality.org/files_v20/download/IGME%20report%202015%20child%20mortality%20final.pdf

² World Health Organization & United Nations Children's Emergency Fund. (2015). *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2015 Update and MDG Assessment*, 6. Retrieved from: http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-Update-report-2015_English.pdf

³ World adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children) 1990 to 2013, World Bank

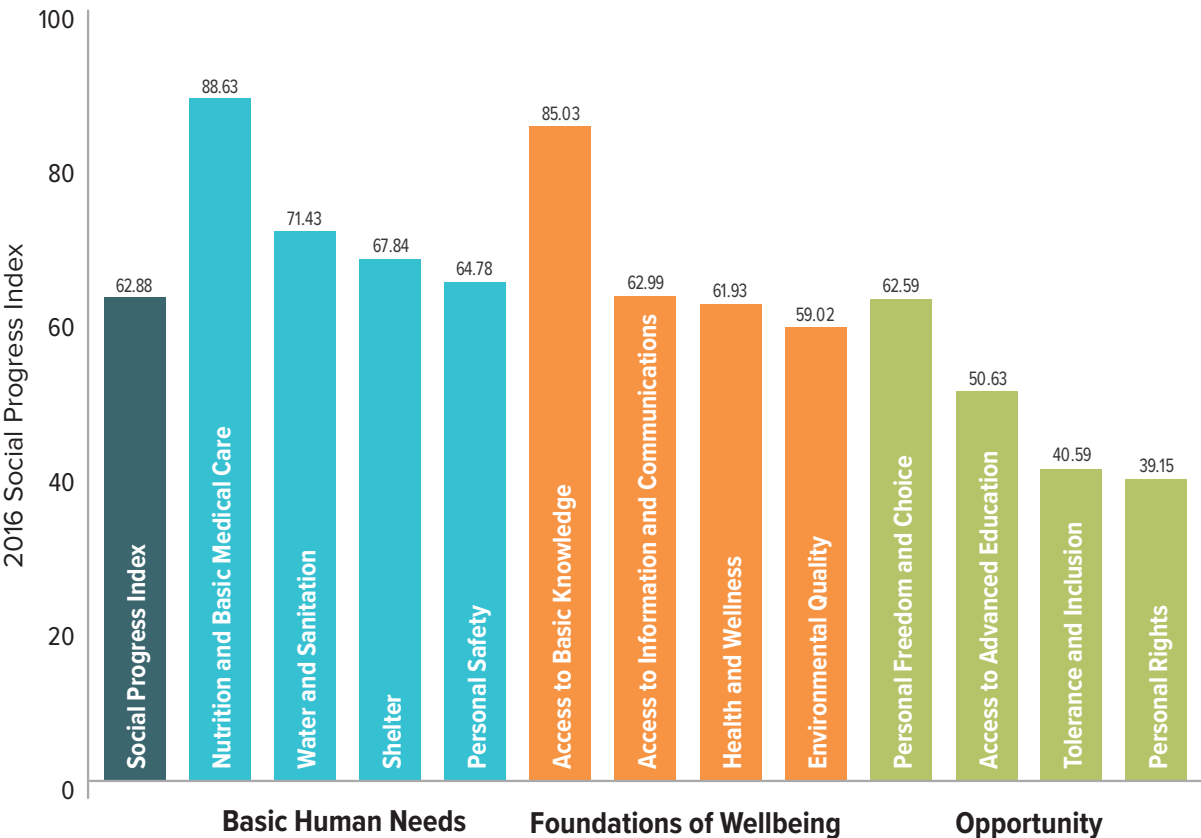
- On Access to Information and Communications (62.99) and Health and Wellness (61.93), world performance is lower. Of these, Access to Information and Communications is likely to continue to rise with the continued spread of mobile telecommunications. Health and Wellness raises complex challenges as prosperity grows. As income rises and health care improves, premature deaths from non-communicable diseases such as cancer and heart disease decline and life expectancy increases. Yet at a relatively modest level of income, gains from improvement in undernourishment are offset by the detrimental effects of poor nutrition and obesity. Health and Wellness scores tend to regain improvement for high-income countries as they develop capabilities to meet new, more complex health challenges.

The worst performing component of Foundations of Wellbeing is Environmental Quality (59.02), which is a challenge for countries at all income levels. There is wide variation in performance across countries that span income groups and regions. On average, Environmental Quality tends to be worse at higher levels of income for upper middle-income and high-income countries. Economic development itself can create environmental challenges.

- **Opportunity:** Opportunity is the worst performing dimension. Within it, performance is best on Personal Freedom and Choice (62.59). Access to Advanced Education (50.63), Tolerance and Inclusion (40.59), and Personal Rights (39.15) score far lower. Personal Rights also has especially wide variance, with scores as low as 2.27 and as high as 98.86.
- Tolerance and Inclusion is the worst or second-worst scoring component for nearly one-third of the world's countries, a striking finding in this period in history. The relationship with income is weak as countries move into middle-income status. Tolerance and Inclusion often deteriorates before it improves. There seems to be a stronger relationship of Tolerance and Inclusion to geographic region than income group. Middle Eastern countries, for example, perform poorly, while European Union and South American countries perform better. Despite their higher income, Middle Eastern countries have more restrictive policies and attitudes on sexuality, religion, and inclusion of minorities that likely influence their performance on this component.

Access to Advanced Education more reliably improves as countries move toward higher overall income. This follows a path of first achieving high primary and secondary education levels, and then increasing the proportion of citizens with university training.

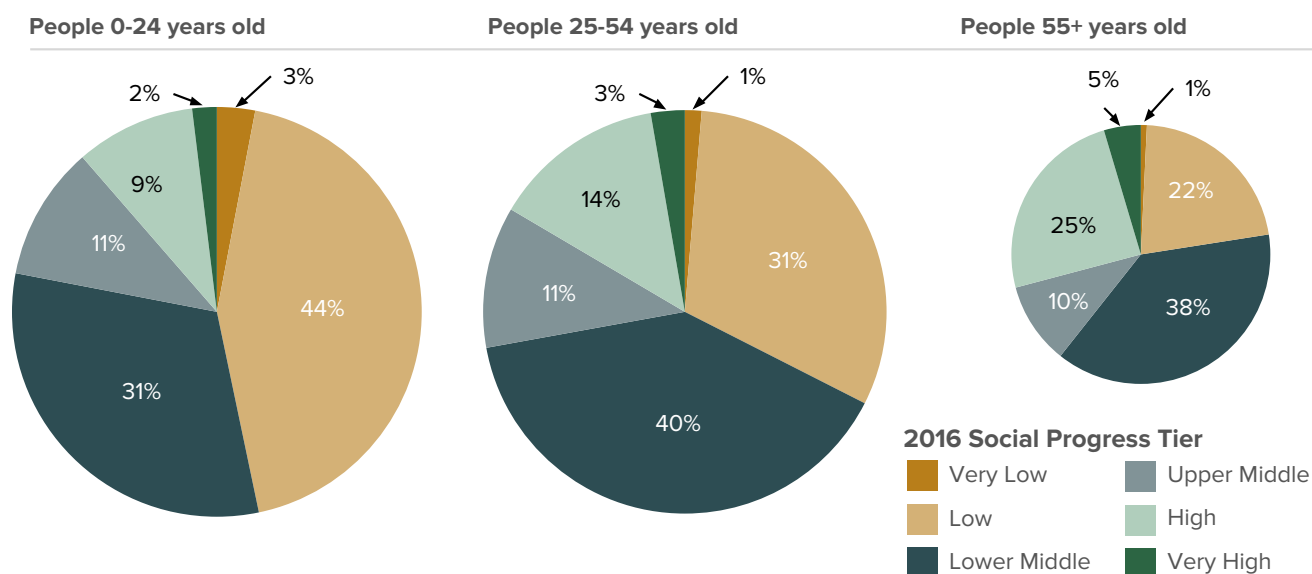
Figure 2.1 / World Social Progress Index and component scores



Social Progress by Age Group: Challenges for Today’s Younger Generation

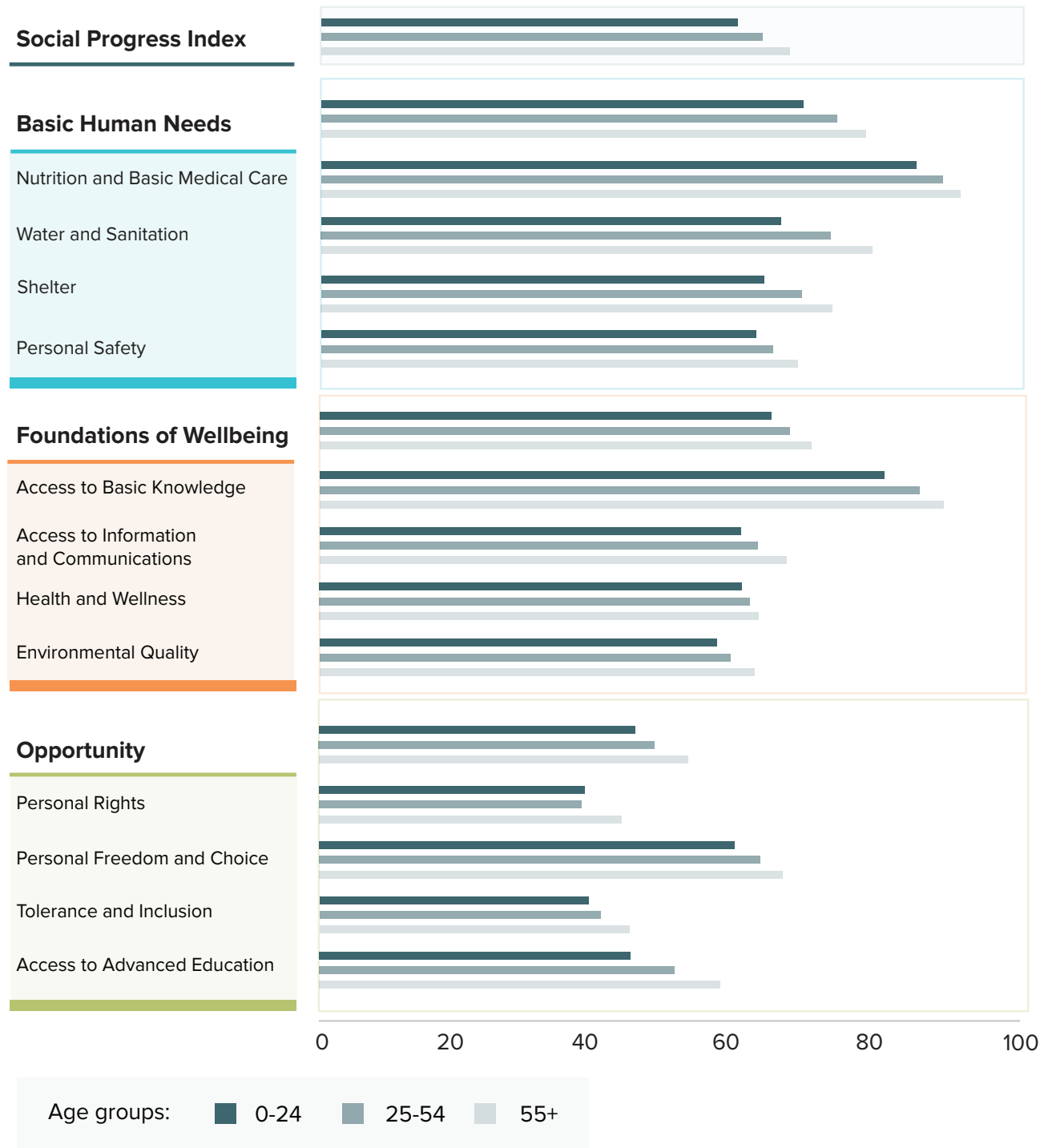
Population-weighted scores for the Social Progress Index yield lower scores than the straight averages of country values. With a combined population of over 2 billion people, China (lower middle-social progress) and India (low social progress) strongly influence the overall world score. High-performing countries, on the other hand, have populations that are both smaller and older than lower performing countries. Overall, high and very high social progress countries have age-balanced populations, with roughly an equal number of people who are younger than 25, between 25 and 54, and over 55. In lower social progress countries, life expectancy is shorter and birth rates are higher. Social progress in the world looks different for younger people than for older people. Among countries for which Social Progress Index data are available, nearly 40 percent of the world’s people who are older than 55 live in countries classified as upper middle-social progress or above, while just 22 percent of people aged under 25 do (see Figure 2.2). As a result, the distribution of population experiencing lower social progress is skewed toward youth. Over half the people living in low and very low-social progress countries are under the age of 25.

Figure 2.2 / Social Progress by age group



If we divide the world into three age groups, we can examine the social progress gap across generations (see Figure 2.2). Young people, overall, experience relatively low social progress, with a weighted score of 60.15 (corresponding to a rank of 93), while the oldest population group has a weighted score of 67.63 (rank of 59). The youngest age group lives in countries lagging in nearly every social progress component, particularly in Water and Sanitation and Access to Advanced Education. Today, youth are more likely to live in countries that lack basic medical care and clean water, and that are less safe, less free, and less tolerant. This gap shows the critical need to engage youth in all countries on determining development priorities.

Figure 2.3 / World Social Progress Index and component scores for age groups

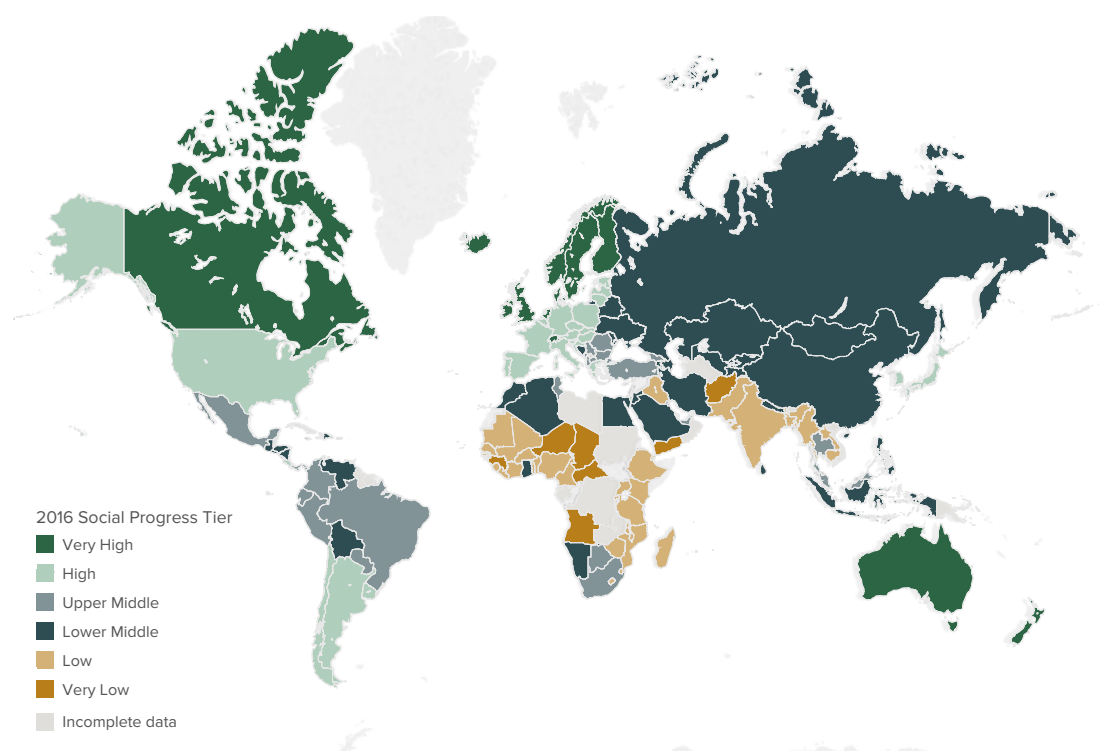


There is currently insufficient data to compare conditions across age groups within countries.

SOCIAL PROGRESS BY COUNTRY

The 2016 Social Progress Index by country (see following page) ranks 133 countries where there are sufficient data for all 12 components. We group countries from highest to lowest social progress into six tiers from ‘Very High Social Progress,’ to ‘Very Low Social Progress.’ Tiers are based on *k*-means cluster analysis to determine break points across groups of countries based on their Social Progress Index scores.⁴

Figure 2.4 / Map of 2016 Results



While there is a clear correlation between the level of economic development and social progress, the relationship varies significantly. A country’s income group often does not correspond to its level of social progress, especially in middle and lower income countries. All but one country in the high and very high-social progress tiers are also high-income countries, but not all high- or upper middle-income countries rank in the top half of social progress countries. For example, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela are all relatively high-income countries but lower ranked on social progress. We explore the relationship between income and social progress in detail in Chapter 3.

⁴ To determine tiers, we ran a number of iterations of clusters and decided upon the common breaks, with six different tiers being the best fit for the Index. We note that although these tiers show similarities among countries in terms of aggregate performance, there is significant variation in each country’s performance across components.

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2016 RESULTS

Very High Social Progress

Rank	Country	Score
1	Finland	90.09
2	Canada	89.49
3	Denmark	89.39
4	Australia	89.13
5	Switzerland	88.87
6	Sweden	88.80
7	Norway	88.70
8	Netherlands	88.65
9	United Kingdom	88.58
10	Iceland	88.45
10	New Zealand	88.45
12	Ireland	87.94

High Social Progress

13	Austria	86.60
14	Japan	86.54
15	Germany	86.42
16	Belgium	86.19
17	Spain	85.88
18	France	84.79
19	United States	84.62
20	Slovenia	84.27

45	Kuwait	71.84
46	Brazil	71.70
47	Serbia	71.55
48	Colombia	70.84
49	Peru	70.09
50	Malaysia	70.08
51	Mexico	70.02
52	Albania	69.78
53	Ecuador	69.56
54	Georgia	69.17
55	Montenegro	68.17
56	Tunisia	68.00
57	Macedonia	67.88
58	Turkey	67.82
59	South Africa	67.60
60	Paraguay	67.44
61	Thailand	67.43
62	Botswana	67.03

Lower Middle Social Progress

63	Ukraine	66.43
64	El Salvador	66.36
65	Saudi Arabia	66.30
66	Belarus	66.18

93	Iran	59.45
94	Tajikistan	58.78
95	Nepal	57.40

Low Social Progress

96	Senegal	55.64
97	Cambodia	54.28
98	India	53.92
99	Kenya	53.72
100	Malawi	53.44
101	Bangladesh	52.73
102	Laos	52.54
103	Lesotho	52.39
104	Iraq	52.28
105	Rwanda	51.91
106	Swaziland	51.76
107	Uganda	50.69
108	Benin	50.03
109	Tanzania	49.99
110	Myanmar	49.84
111	Republic of Congo	49.74
112	Burkina Faso	49.34
113	Pakistan	49.13
114	Zimbabwe	49.11

21	Portugal	83.88
22	Czech Republic	82.80
23	Estonia	82.62
24	Italy	82.49
25	Chile	82.12
26	Korea, Republic of	80.92
27	Cyprus	80.75
28	Costa Rica	80.12
28	Uruguay	80.12
30	Poland	79.76
31	Slovakia	78.96
32	Greece	78.27
33	Croatia	77.68
34	Lithuania	76.94
35	Hungary	76.88
36	Latvia	76.19
37	Israel	75.32
38	Argentina	75.20

Upper Middle Social Progress

39	United Arab Emirates	73.69
40	Mauritius	73.24
41	Panama	73.02
42	Romania	72.23
43	Bulgaria	72.14
44	Jamaica	71.94

67	Armenia	66.05
68	Philippines	65.92
69	Bosnia and Herzegovina	65.84
70	Dominican Republic	65.65
71	Jordan	65.43
72	Bolivia	64.73
72	Moldova	64.73
74	Lebanon	64.42
75	Russia	64.19
76	Kazakhstan	63.86
77	Azerbaijan	63.75
78	Nicaragua	63.03
79	Kyrgyzstan	62.91
80	Mongolia	62.8
81	Venezuela	62.6
82	Indonesia	62.27
83	Sri Lanka	62.21
84	China	62.1
85	Namibia	62.01
86	Morocco	61.92
87	Guatemala	61.68
88	Algeria	61.18
89	Egypt	60.74
90	Honduras	60.64
91	Uzbekistan	60.49
92	Ghana	60.37

115	Togo	49.03
116	Côte d'Ivoire	48.97
117	Mozambique	47.96
118	Cameroon	47.22
119	Nigeria	46.49
120	Djibouti	46.30
121	Mali	46.24
122	Mauritania	46.08
123	Madagascar	45.91
124	Liberia	45.07
125	Sierra Leone	44.22
126	Ethiopia	43.50

Very Low Social Progress

127	Yemen	41.76
128	Guinea	41.66
129	Niger	41.63
130	Angola	39.70
131	Chad	36.38
132	Afghanistan	35.89
133	Central African Republic	30.03

Very High-Social Progress Countries

Twelve countries represent the “top tier” in terms of social progress, and register generally strong performance across all three dimensions.

Table 2.5 / Average performance of very high-social progress countries

Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
88.88	95.00	87.11	84.52

The top 12 countries have tightly clustered overall scores between 90.09 and 87.94. Five of the 12 countries in this group are from the Nordic region, confirming that this model of development delivers social progress. More striking is the finding that the majority of countries in this group do not correspond to the Nordic model. The top performers show that there is more than one path to world-class social progress.

There is also significant variation among the countries in terms of strengths and weaknesses. Foundations of Wellbeing scores are brought down by Health and Wellness and Environmental Quality. Some health challenges, such as higher rates of obesity and suicide, tend to be worse in high-income countries, but very high-social progress countries have slightly better performance on Health and Wellness than their peers. On the Opportunity dimension, very high-social progress countries perform well by global standards, especially on Personal Freedom and Choice and Tolerance and Inclusion. However, their performance on Opportunity trails their performance on the other two dimensions. For these countries, Opportunity can be higher.

Finland takes the top spot on the 2016 world ranking with strong performance across all the components of the Index. It leads the world in Nutrition and Basic Medical Care (99.63) and Personal Freedom and Choice (91.76). It ranks second on Shelter (92.44), ties for second on Personal Rights (97.73), and ranks third on Access to Information and Communications (95.16), and Tolerance and Inclusion (84.20). These results are not surprising: Finland has long been heralded for its successful welfare policies and has consistently ranked in the top spots of other indices and measures such as the world’s happiest countries and the world’s best places to be a mother.⁵

Canada ranks second overall (89.49). As with Finland, Canada is known for its social welfare policies. It also leads the world on the Opportunity dimension, ranking first place in Access to Advanced Education (87.42), thanks to its top-ranking universities and access to tertiary education. This may also be a sign of the success of Canada’s multicultural model. Denmark, which is also well known for strong social welfare systems, is in third place overall (89.39), ranking first on Shelter (93.59), and second on Access to Information and Communications (95.80) and Personal Freedom and Choice (90.43).

Australia (89.13, 4th), the United Kingdom (88.58, 9th), New Zealand (88.45, 11th), and Ireland (87.94, 12th) achieve the top tier largely due to very strong performance in components of the challenging

⁵ For further reading on these results, see the UN World Happiness Report and Save the Children Mothers’ Index.

Opportunity dimension. New Zealand and Australia are the top two performers, respectively, on Personal Rights, with both achieving near perfect scores due to their political rights and freedoms related to speech, assembly, and movement. The United Kingdom's high performance in the dimension is particularly attributable to its performance on Access to Advanced Education, while Ireland's high level of Opportunity is due to its relatively high level of Tolerance and Inclusion.

The Nordic countries—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden, and Norway as a group—achieve very high social progress, with all five countries ranking in the top tier. Sweden (88.80) and Norway (88.70) rank sixth and seventh, respectively, and Iceland follows closely behind the other four in tenth place with 88.45. Sweden, Norway, and Iceland all rank in the top ten in the world on seven out of twelve components and lead the world on one component: Sweden in Environmental Quality (92.28), Norway in Access to Information and Communications (96.06), and Iceland in Tolerance and Inclusion (88.64).

Switzerland ranks fifth (88.87). It does not score first in any component, but has relatively high performance across all dimensions and components. It ranks in the top 20 in all but one component. Like Switzerland, the Netherlands (88.65, 8th) does not score first in any component, but has relatively balanced scores.

Overall, the findings from the very high-social progress countries reveal that there are strong examples in the world of advanced social progress that represent more than one model of development from which we can draw best practices. However, even the strongest countries have unfinished agendas and areas for improvement. For example, nearly all of these high-ranked countries score low on Health and Wellness with an average score of only 71.06. On Shelter, Canada, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland rank below the top ten due to lower availability of affordable housing, and on Personal Rights, many of these top-ranking countries perform lower because of more limited Freedom of Speech.

High-Social Progress Countries

A group of 26 countries, ranging from Austria (86.60) to Argentina (75.20), represent the next tier of social progress. This tier comprises five members of the G7 (Japan, Germany, France, the United States, and Italy), four Latin American countries (Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, and Uruguay), Israel, South Korea, and 15 other countries across Europe. This tier of countries performs best on Basic Human Needs, but lags significantly behind very high-social progress countries on Opportunity.

Table 2.6 / Average performance of high-social progress countries

Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
81.40	91.39	82.37	70.44

As would be expected, this tier of countries includes mainly high-income countries with Costa Rica (80.12, 28th) as the only upper middle-income country in the group. These countries are the world's leading economies in terms of GDP per capita and population size, particularly the five members of the G7: Japan, Germany, France, the United States, and Italy. As a group, these five G7 countries

perform best on Basic Human Needs, averaging 93.03, with near perfect scores on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care and Water and Sanitation. They also score highly on Access to Basic Education and Shelter. The five countries altogether perform worst on Opportunity. On some components, though, they greatly diverge on performance.

- **Personal Safety:** Japan is a leading performer on Personal Safety, ranked seventh with a score of 93.56, with Germany scoring highly as well (89.70, 15th). However, Italy ranks only 59th (72.10) because of high Perceived Criminality and Level of Violent Crime, while France (84.55, 26th) and the United States (83.31, 27th) fall in between. In France, there is a higher level of Perceived Criminality, and in the United States, a higher Homicide Rate and Political Terror contribute to lower performance.
- **Health and Wellness:** Japan (79.69) and Italy (78.19) rank first and second, respectively, on Health and Wellness, though Japan struggles with an above-average suicide rate and Italy's obesity rate is relatively high. In France (71.50, 19th), Germany (70.16, 25th), and the United States (62.30, 69th), higher obesity and suicide rates significantly decrease the component score.
- **Personal Freedom and Choice:** Germany (84.68, 15th), the United States (83.12, 16th), France (82.56, 18th), and Japan (78.89, 20th) perform similarly on this component, with relatively high performance overall. Italy, however, ranks only 60th (63.52) because of low Freedom over Life Choices, lower Satisfied Demand for Contraception, and higher Corruption.

A number of emerging European countries have achieved this tier: Slovenia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Slovakia, Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary, and Latvia. All score above 98.00 in Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, but are not yet able to meet the level of Health and Wellness achieved by the other countries in this tier, particularly because of a high number of deaths from non-communicable diseases. Slovenia is the best performing among the group, especially on Opportunity where other former Soviet countries lag. It boasts higher Freedom over Life Choices and higher Tolerance for Immigrants than its neighboring countries.

In Latin America, we find that the four countries in this tier of social progress (Chile, Costa Rica, Uruguay, and Argentina) perform relatively well on Opportunity, though all lag behind other countries in the tier on Access to Advanced Education, due to comparatively high Inequality in Attainment of Education and a lower number of Women's Average Years in School. Of the four countries, Uruguay, which is tied with Costa Rica with a Social Progress Index score of 80.12, is strongest on Opportunity. Its progressive policies have legalized abortion, same-sex marriage, and marijuana as well as promoted women's rights, likely contributing to people's improved lived experiences in the realm of Personal Rights and Personal Freedom and Choice.

The differences in performance within the second tier illustrate a key finding of the Social Progress Index: every country has strengths, but also areas for improvement. Contrasts in strengths and weaknesses reflect both cultural differences and policy and investment choices. European countries,

Japan, and the high-performing Latin American countries in this tier tend to have broad social safety nets that help explain success on some social progress outcomes. However, such countries register lower absolute scores outside of Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Wellbeing in the areas of Opportunity. In contrast, the United States tends to make policy choices and social commitments with a philosophy of greater individualism, performing better on the Opportunity dimension than on Foundations of Wellbeing. Even at relatively high levels of economic development, there is considerable variation among countries across components of social progress.

Upper Middle-Social Progress Countries

A third tier of 24 countries is composed of mostly Balkan and Latin American countries, but includes two high-income Middle Eastern countries (United Arab Emirates and Kuwait); three more advanced and higher income sub-Saharan African countries (Mauritius, South Africa, and Botswana); two uppermiddle-income countries in Asia (Malaysia and Thailand); along with Tunisia and Turkey, whose high performance is unique among their conflict-ridden neighbors. The group includes countries at sharply different levels of economic development, ranging from Georgia (GDP per capita of \$7,233) to Kuwait (GDP per capita of \$69,878). Scores range from 73.69 (the United Arab Emirates) to 67.03 (Botswana), reflecting a broader finding that economic development alone is far from the only driver (or enabler) of social progress.

Table 2.7 / Average performance of upper middle-social progress countries

Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
70.09	81.92	73.75	54.61

This diverse group of countries achieves good performance overall, ranking in the top half of countries globally but with more areas for improvement. Whereas higher tier countries have generally eliminated extreme hunger and have near universal access to water and basic education, many upper middle-social progress countries still face challenges in these areas. In Botswana, for example, a quarter of the population is undernourished. In Thailand, only slightly more than half the population has piped water. For South Africa, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico, Personal Safety is problematic.

Compared to higher tiers, a main finding in this group of countries is sharply lower scores on Opportunity versus other areas. Every country in the upper middle-social progress group, regardless of region, scores significantly lower on the Opportunity dimension than Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Wellbeing. Within the Opportunity dimension, only Jamaica scores above the high-social progress country average in Personal Rights; nearly half the countries in this group score below the world average for Personal Freedom and Choice. Ten countries in this group have no globally ranked universities. This indicates that in order to advance to high social progress status and potentially to higher income, countries need to promote and invest in the policies and institutions that strengthen opportunity.

Lower Middle-Social Progress Countries

The fourth tier on social progress, comprising 33 countries, is the largest grouping. It ranges from Ukraine at 63rd (with a score of 66.43) to Nepal at 95th (with a score of 57.40). A meaningful level of social progress has been realized within this tier, particularly compared to the low tiers. No country in this group scores below 60.41 in Basic Human Needs, or 57.10 in Foundations of Wellbeing. The average score on foundational areas such as Nutrition and Basic Medical Care is 91.96 and on Access to Basic Knowledge is 89.12. However, no country within this tier scores above 58.77 on Opportunity.

Table 2.8 / Average performance of lower middle-social progress countries

Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
63.10	76.04	68.01	45.26

The countries in this tier are closely bunched in terms of their overall Social Progress Index scores, but they have widely differing strengths and weaknesses that lead to diverse social progress agendas. Latin American countries stand out for very low scores on Personal Safety, due to high homicide rates, criminality, and violent crimes but comparatively strong performance on Health and Wellness, Environmental Quality, and Tolerance and Inclusion. Eastern European countries, on the other hand, score poorly on Health and Wellness, Environmental Quality, and Personal Freedom and Choice, but have high scores on Access to Advanced Education and Access to Information and Communications. Strong performance on Access to Advanced Education may stem from residual effects of the universal education system and tertiary specialization under the former Soviet system, while higher Access to Information and Communications may signify these countries' transition to more open participation in the global economy.

The largest single difference in scores in this tier is in the area of Personal Rights. The two Sub-Saharan African countries in this group, Namibia and Ghana, score fairly well with scores of 80.63 and 73.77 respectively, as does Mongolia (74.06). But Middle Eastern and former Soviet Union countries register some of the lowest Personal Rights scores seen on the Index. Nine countries score below 15.00 (Belarus, Azerbaijan, Algeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iran, China, and Uzbekistan). Unsurprisingly, most of these countries have restrictive political systems or remnants of prior systems that deviated from the democratic systems found in leading European nations and the Americas. There is also a large deviation in Environmental Quality, with Uzbekistan ranking the lowest among the group with a score of 26.09 due to high greenhouse gas emissions and no wastewater treatment, and Dominican Republic ranking highest with a score of 75.82.

Low-Social Progress Countries

The fifth tier of 31 countries ranges from Senegal (55.64, 96th) to Ethiopia (43.50, 126th). It includes 24 Sub-Saharan African countries, Iraq, and six countries in South and Southeast Asia—Laos, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Cambodia. GDP per capita in this group is quite low, all below \$6,000, with the exception of Iraq (\$14,365) and Swaziland (\$7,911).

Table 2.9 / Average performance of low-social progress countries

Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
49.66	54.78	56.93	37.27

It is notable that only in this tier and in the final tier of countries that average Basic Human Needs scores are lower than Foundations of Wellbeing. As we will discuss in Chapter 3, this may reflect that countries in the bottom two tiers have, on average, not yet achieved the level of economic development to make significant advances in Basic Human Needs. For example, less than a quarter of the population in countries in this tier has access to piped water and a third of the population lacks basic electricity. In more than half of the countries in this tier, more than 20 percent of the population is undernourished.

Second to Iraq, a group of South and Southeast Asian countries leads the tier on Basic Human Needs, including Laos, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Cambodia. Their strong performance in the dimension is largely driven by relatively high scores on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care. Basic health in these countries is far from admirable—most achieve average performance on Undernourishment, Maternal Mortality Rate, and other indicators within the component—but compared to other countries in their tier, composed almost entirely of Sub-Saharan African countries, they perform well. Among these South and Southeast Asian countries, Pakistan lags behind Bangladesh and India on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Personal Safety, and Access to Basic Knowledge, but outperforms them on Water and Sanitation, particularly because of its higher Rural Access to Improved Water. All three countries score poorly on Personal Rights and Tolerance and Inclusion. Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia similarly have much stronger performance on Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Wellbeing than Opportunity, with weaknesses in Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Assembly/Association, Freedom of Religion, and access to globally ranked universities.

Among the low-social progress countries, there are unusually large deviations in scores across the three dimensions, especially among the Sub-Saharan African countries. Djibouti, for example, has the second-highest score in the region on Basic Human Needs (64.65) among low-social progress performers, but it is the weakest performer on Foundations of Wellbeing (42.63). This incongruence is driven by an underperforming education system that still struggles with access, particularly among girls, as well as extremely low subscription rates to mobile phones and the internet. On Environmental Quality, the country lacks efficient wastewater treatment systems and only partially protects its biodiversity and habitat.

Also within this group of Sub-Saharan African countries, Kenya scores relatively strongly in aggregate but has a mixed picture at the dimension and component levels. It scores low on Personal Safety (51.39), Personal Rights (32.03), and Tolerance and Inclusion (34.28), likely due to increasing security concerns and conflict. Ethiopia, the bottom country in this group, reveals similarly large contrasts between components. Despite its low overall Index score, compared to the other countries in this group, it does relatively well on Personal Safety (68.41) because of its low rates of violent crime and on Health and Wellness (68.66) because of low rates of obesity and deaths from non-communicable diseases.

While the countries in this group face serious development challenges in multiple areas, the Social Progress Index also points to other countries in the group that can be models for success. For example, despite its challenges noted above, Kenya scores highly on Access to Basic Knowledge (80.00). The country introduced free primary education in 2003, significantly increasing enrollment rates. Many of the countries in this tier already exceed the global averages in Tolerance and Inclusion, Personal Rights, and Personal Safety. While these components of social progress are nevertheless important, in order to advance social progress to the lower middle tier, countries in this group need to focus their efforts on meeting their people’s most basic needs of food, water, electricity, and literacy.

Very Low-Social Progress Countries

A final group of seven countries registers the world’s lowest levels of social progress, ranging from Yemen (41.76) to the Central African Republic (30.03), a material step-down from the previous tier.

Table 2.10 / Average performance of very low-social progress countries

Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
38.15	42.94	46.70	24.82

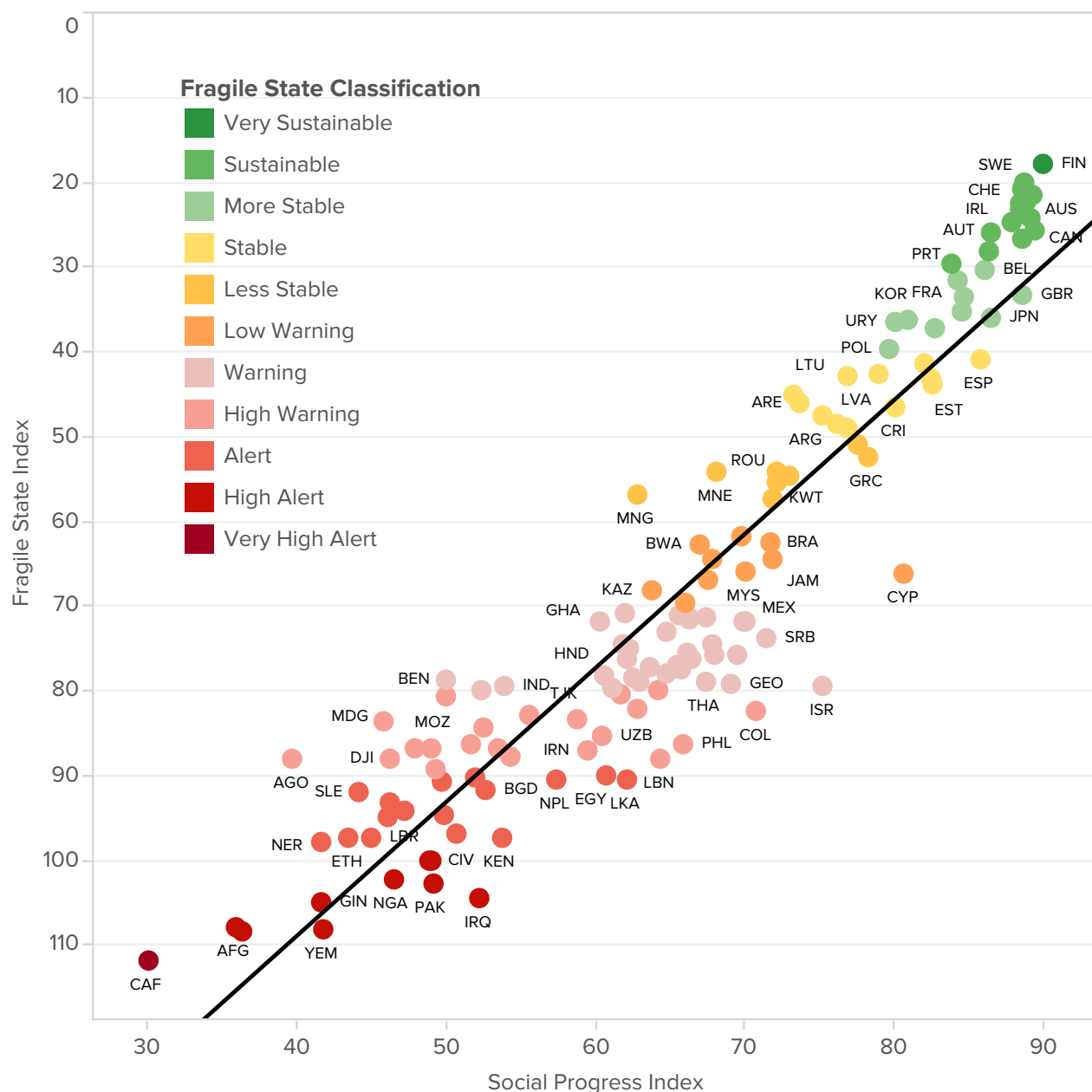
Of the final tier, the top four countries cluster together. Yemen, Guinea, Niger, and Angola have scores ranging from 41.76 to 39.70. Among these countries, though performance on all aspects of social progress is quite low, we see potential for improvement. For example, Yemen’s government prioritizes education, but its score of 60.67 on Access to Basic Knowledge—though highest within the tier—reflects low levels of access to schools, particularly among girls. Likewise, Niger scores highest among countries in the tier on Health and Wellness (63.98) because of low rates of obesity and suicide, yet its life expectancy at 60 is significantly below more progressed countries.

The lowest ranked country, the Central African Republic, is the world’s worst performing country on all three dimensions of the Social Progress Index. Its results show no strengths in any aspects of social progress. In order to improve its performance, the country requires holistic reforms that could improve health, education, environment, political opportunity, and inclusion. In this tier, only Central African Republic and Niger are also among the world’s poorest seven countries. Other poor countries, such as Malawi and Rwanda, are able to achieve significantly higher levels of social progress with more aggressive policies toward meeting the Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Wellbeing of their citizens.

Among these very low-performing countries, we also find countries like Angola and Yemen, which are both classified by the World Bank as middle-income countries but face challenges in social progress due to conflict. Conflict can be both a cause and a symptom of low social progress and not surprisingly, there is a strong correlation between the Social Progress Index and the conflict risk assessment ranking from the Fund for Peace, the Fragile States Index (see Figure 2.5). The two measures are highly and negatively correlated ($r = -0.93$) such that the more fragile a state, the lower

its Social Progress Index score. Particularly in the Opportunity dimension, very weak or non-existent institutions are strongly associated with low performance on Personal Freedom and Choice.

Figure 2.11 / Social Progress Index compared to Fragile States Index



Reflections on Unranked Countries

Based on available data, the Social Progress Index ranks 133 countries grouped into the six tiers described above. Given the time lag between data collection and publication, the data available for Syria do not accurately represent the rapidly deteriorating situation. For this reason, Syria is excluded from the 2016 Social Progress Index.

An additional 27 countries have sufficient data to measure only 9 to 11 of the 12 components. For these countries, we cannot calculate an overall Social Progress Index score, but we can estimate their likely social progress tier based on the data that is available (see Figure 2.12).

Figure 2.12 / Estimated Social Progress tiers for countries with insufficient data

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated Tier</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated Tier</i>
Luxembourg	Very High	Guyana	Low/Lower Middle
Singapore	High	Comoros	
Malta		Timor-Leste	
Qatar	Upper Middle	Turkmenistan	Low
Trinidad and Tobago		Libya	
Bahrain		Zambia	
Oman		Papua New Guinea	
Suriname		Gambia, The	
Belize		Guinea-Bissau	
Cape Verde	Lower Middle	Haiti	
Bhutan		Burundi	Low/Very Low
Cuba		Democratic Republic of Congo	Very Low
Vietnam		Sudan	
Gabon			

Four additional countries—North Korea, South Sudan, Somalia, and Eritrea—are large but lack sufficient data to calculate even nine of the twelve components, usually for political or conflict reasons. These countries would most likely be classified as very low-social progress countries.

Of the remaining 32 out of 193 United Nations Member States, most are small countries where data collection is prohibitively expensive for many of the data sources or organizations. Twenty-five countries have populations under 500,000 people: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Dominica, Grenada, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Marshall Islands,

Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, and Solomon Islands have populations between 500,000 and one million. We are hopeful that as data collection techniques improve, these countries can be included in the Social Progress Index.

CONCLUSION

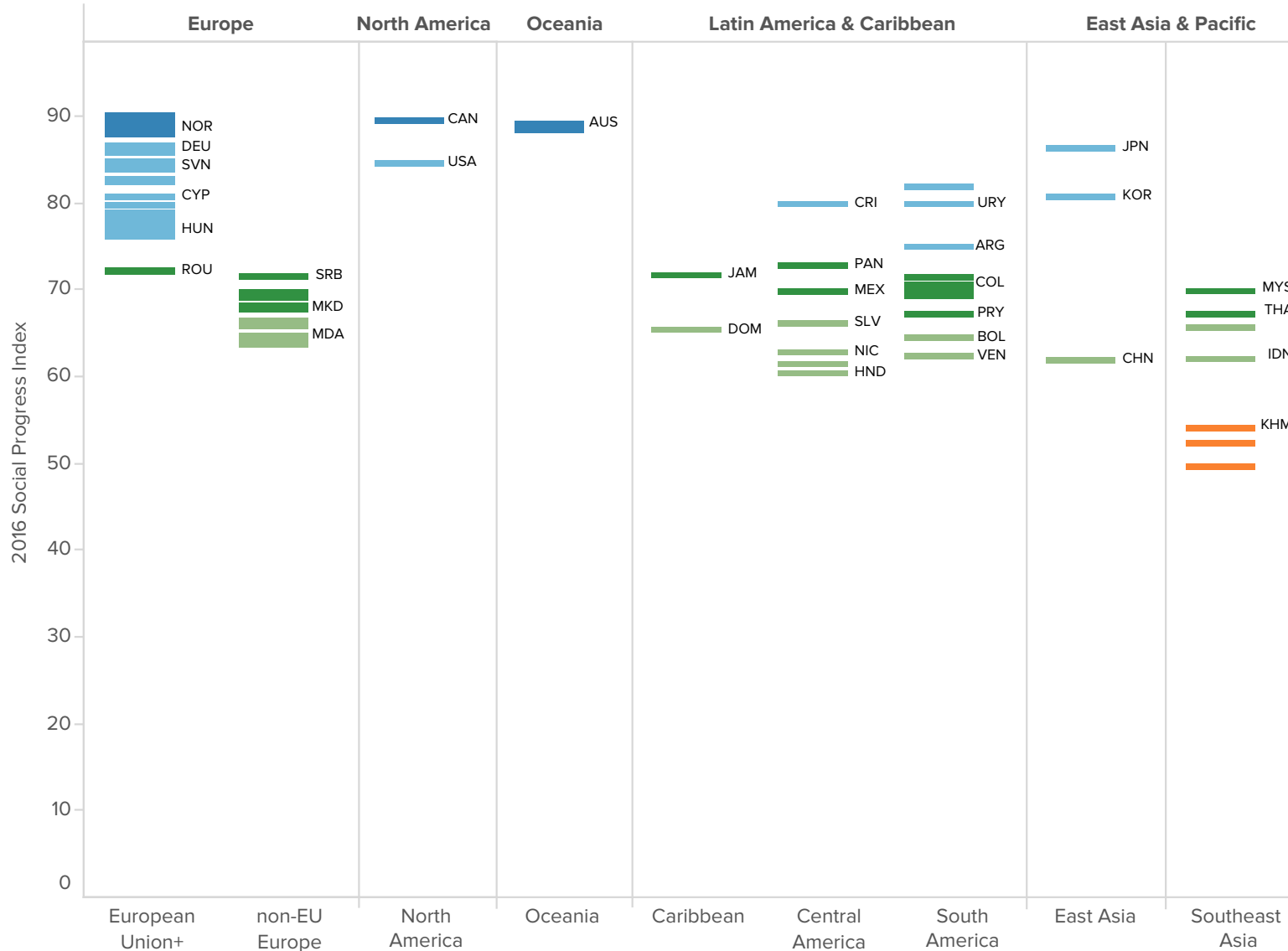
The Social Progress Index, based exclusively on indicators of social and environmental outcomes, offers a revealing picture of countries' levels of development that is independent of traditional economic measures. Countries achieve very different overall levels of social progress and widely differing patterns of social progress by dimensions and components. A country's level of social progress is the result of cumulative incremental choices its governments, communities, citizens, and businesses make about how to invest limited resources and how to integrate and work with each other. In general terms, the Index reveals that high-income countries tend to achieve higher social progress than low-income countries. Yet this relationship is neither simple nor linear. We explore this issue in greater depth in the next chapter.

Countries at all levels of development can use this data to assess their performance and set priorities for improvement. Most countries will be able to identify areas of relative strength, which represent social progress foundations upon which they can build. However, every country exhibits areas for improvement and the Social Progress Index allows a strategic approach to social development that identifies areas for prioritization and investment. Setting a social progress agenda will also depend on the resources available and the state of economic development.

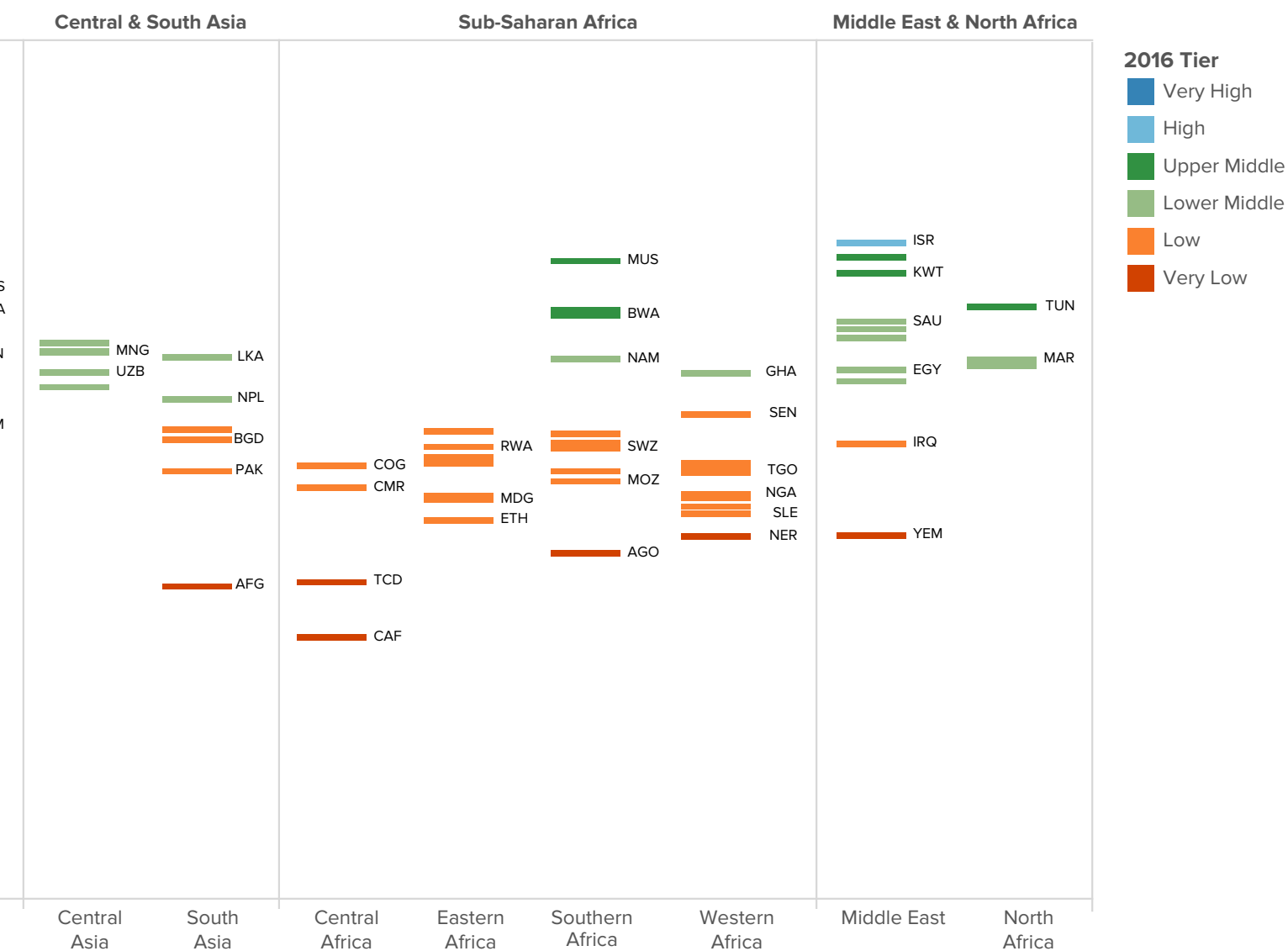
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX RESULTS BY REGION

We gain further insight into the drivers of social progress by grouping country performance by region. Figure 2.13 charts the distribution of Social Progress Index scores for eight broad regional groupings. Countries in Europe, North America, and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) perform highest on overall social

Figure 2.13 / 2016 Social Progress Index tier by region



progress compared to other regions. Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Central and South Asia are the worst performing. By highlighting key similarities and distinctive patterns within and among regions, it is possible to get a closer understanding of how social progress is realized (or not) across the world.



SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX RESULTS BY REGION (CONTINUED)

European Union & European Free Trade Association (EFTA)^a

Fourteen of the top 20 countries on the Social Progress Index are members of the European Union or EFTA, with Finland as the world's top-ranking country. The Nordic countries, culturally progressive with strong social safety nets, are the highest performing within Europe, with all countries scoring among the top 10 countries in the Index and leading the world in nearly every component. Luxembourg and Malta have only partial Social Progress Index data. Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and San Marino do not have sufficient data for even partial results.

All countries in the European Union and EFTA outperform all non-EU European countries. Better EU performance is especially notable in Personal Rights, Environmental Quality, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Tolerance and Inclusion, which are important issues that countries acceding to the EU need to address. Newer members of the EU such as Romania and Bulgaria lag significantly behind their EU peers.

Non-European Union Europe

Six of the bottom seven countries in Europe are former Soviet Union states: Azerbaijan (77th), Russia (75th), Moldova (72nd), Armenia (67th), Belarus (66th), and Ukraine (63rd). The former communist countries of this region score well on Access to Basic Knowledge and Access to Advanced Education, but show particularly poor performance Health and Wellness and Environmental Quality. The legacy of communism in terms of unhealthy lifestyles and poor environmental performance has been difficult to reverse.

North America (United States and Canada)

The North American region comprises just two countries – the United States and Canada (Mexico is included in Latin America and the Caribbean). Canada ranks second in the world on the Social Progress Index, while the United States ranks just 19th. Canada outperforms the United States across all three dimensions of the Index, with the largest differences in Personal Rights, Tolerance and Inclusion, Health and Wellness, and Personal Safety. The United States ranks higher on Shelter and Access to Information and Communications. Canada and the United States are first and second in the world respectively on the Access to Advanced Education component. Both countries register their lowest score in Health and Wellness.

Oceania

Only the large countries of the Oceania region, New Zealand and Australia, have sufficient data to be included in the Social Progress Index (there is no overall Social Progress Index score for Papua New Guinea). Both countries perform very well with Australia ranked 4th and New Zealand ranked 10th. New

^a The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is an intergovernmental organization set up for the promotion of free trade and economic integration to the benefit of its four Member States: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. All countries but Liechtenstein are included in the Social Progress Index.

Zealand is particularly strong in Personal Freedom and Choice and Tolerance and Inclusion. Australia shows particular strength in Access to Advanced Education. Papua New Guinea, which has data for only nine out of the twelve components, has a particularly low score in Water and Sanitation.

Data availability is extremely limited for the smaller nations in the region. There is insufficient data to include Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

South America

The best performing countries in South America on the Social Progress Index are Chile (25th) and Uruguay (28th); the worst performing are Venezuela (81st) and Bolivia (72nd). Overall, South America significantly outperforms the Caribbean and Central America. Guyana and Suriname lack sufficient data for full Social Progress Index results, but have data for some components.

As a region, South America trails the European Union and North America, but outperforms non-EU Europe, most of Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. This reflects some common investments across Latin America in social progress. Government and civil society have worked to largely eradicate extreme hunger or homelessness, and provide access to primary and secondary education. Furthermore, relative to many other areas of the world, there has been a significant shift towards choices enhancing Opportunity, including a commitment to personal rights as well as broad tolerance. Despite this, South American countries lag behind other regions on Personal Safety, with particularly poor performance in Venezuela (132nd), Brazil (123rd), and Colombia (122nd).

Central America and the Caribbean

Costa Rica (28th) is the best performing country in Central America and the Caribbean, significantly outperforming Panama (41st) and Jamaica (44th). Honduras (90th) and Guatemala (87th) are the worst performing. Belize, Cuba, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago only have sufficient data coverage to calculate some of the Social Progress Index components. As in Oceania, the smaller island nations of the Caribbean lack sufficient data for even partial measurement. These countries are Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

As in South America, the countries of Central America and the Caribbean generally perform worst in Personal Safety compared to other regions. Six Central American and Caribbean countries are among the lowest scoring countries in the world: Honduras (133rd), El Salvador (130th), Guatemala (125th), Jamaica (124th), Mexico (121st), and Dominican Republic (114th). The Central American and Caribbean region scores poorly on Access to Advanced Education compared to other regions, with Guatemala and Haiti having the lowest scores. The only globally ranked universities in the region are in Mexico, Costa Rica, and Cuba.

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX RESULTS BY REGION (CONTINUED)

East Asia

The East Asian countries included in the Social Progress Index are Japan (14th), South Korea (26th), and China (84th). Too few data sources cover North Korea so it cannot be included in the Social Progress Index.

The countries of this region perform particularly well on Health and Wellness, with high scores relative to other regions. Japan ranks first globally. In contrast, performance varies widely in the Personal Rights component. Japan scores very high (8th) followed by South Korea (49th) with China trailing far behind (131st).

Southeast Asia

The countries of Southeast Asia range from Malaysia (50th) to Myanmar (110th). Singapore, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam do not have sufficient data to calculate an overall Social Progress Index score, but do have scores for at least nine components. Brunei Darussalam lacks sufficient data to meet this threshold needed for partial inclusion in the Index.

Like East Asia, Southeast Asian countries generally perform well on Health and Wellness, particularly Singapore, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The region's worst performing component is Personal Rights. Restrictive political systems place China, Myanmar, Vietnam, and Laos near the bottom not just of the region, but of all countries in the Index. Relatedly, Myanmar and Laos also significantly lag the rest of the region in Access to Information and Communications.

Central Asia

As a group, the countries of Central Asia perform slightly better than the countries of Southeast Asia. The top performers in the region are Kazakhstan (76th), Kyrgyzstan (79th), and Mongolia (80th) followed by Uzbekistan (91st) and Tajikistan (94th). Turkmenistan has only partial data.

Central Asia still sees the benefits from investments made during the Soviet era and performs especially well on Access to Basic Knowledge, with average scores similar to those of non-EU European countries. Perhaps also as a result of the Soviet legacy, these countries perform very poorly on Health and Wellness, Environmental Quality, and Personal Rights. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, in particular, score very low on Personal Rights.

South Asia

South Asia trails all regions but Sub-Saharan Africa in terms of overall Index performance. Sri Lanka (83rd) leads the region. The worst performers are Afghanistan (132nd) and Pakistan (113th). Bhutan has data for only 11 out of 12 components, but Maldives lacks sufficient data to be included even partially.

Personal Safety is the region's best performing component on average with higher scores in Bhutan and Nepal balancing out very low scores for Afghanistan and Pakistan. This also reflects that performance across the Index is generally poor across South Asia, which lags most significantly in Access to Advanced Education, Access to Basic Knowledge, and Tolerance and Inclusion.

Southern Africa

Southern Africa is the highest performing region within Sub-Saharan Africa. The top performing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are all in Southern Africa: Mauritius (40th), South Africa (59th), and Botswana (62nd). Angola (130th) has the lowest score. Zambia has data for only partial Social Progress Index results.

The region as a group scores highest on Access to Basic Knowledge and Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, but scores are low compared to other regions in the world. It is notable that countries that are among the top in Sub-Saharan Africa in terms of GDP per capita (Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland) score poorly on Health and Wellness. This suggests that while basic medical care improves in the region, increasing incomes could be associated with other health problems. All sub-regions of Africa trail far behind the rest of the world in Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Water and Sanitation, and Shelter.

Eastern Africa

Eastern Africa slightly outperforms Western Africa to be the second-best region within Sub-Saharan Africa. Kenya (99th) leads the region with Ethiopia (126th) scoring lowest. Burundi, Comoros, and Sudan have only partial data. Although scores are low on an absolute level, Eastern Africa scores best on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care. Scores on Health and Wellness are high compared to other components because Health and Wellness captures health weaknesses such as obesity that are more prevalent in developed countries. Eastern Africa is the lowest scoring region in the world on Access to Information and Communications. All countries in the region except for Kenya rank below 119. Eastern Africa is also the lowest scoring region on Access to Advanced Education.

Western Africa

Western Africa is the second lowest performing region in the world. The best performing countries in the region are Ghana (92nd) and Senegal (96th). The worst are Niger (129th) and Guinea (128th). Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and The Gambia have only partial data. Like other regions in Africa, Western Africa performs poorly on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care compared to other regions of the world, but better on the other components of the Social Progress Index. On average, the region scores worst on Water and Sanitation and Shelter.

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX RESULTS BY REGION (CONTINUED)

Central Africa

Central Africa is the lowest scoring region in world. The top-ranking country, Republic of Congo, is ranked only 111th on the Social Progress Index. The Central African Republic (133rd) registers the lowest scores among all countries in the Index. The Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon have only partial data. Central Africa is the lowest scoring region in the world on all four components of the Basic Human Needs dimension—Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Water and Sanitation, Shelter, and Personal Safety. Central Africa also trails the world on Personal Freedom and Choice.

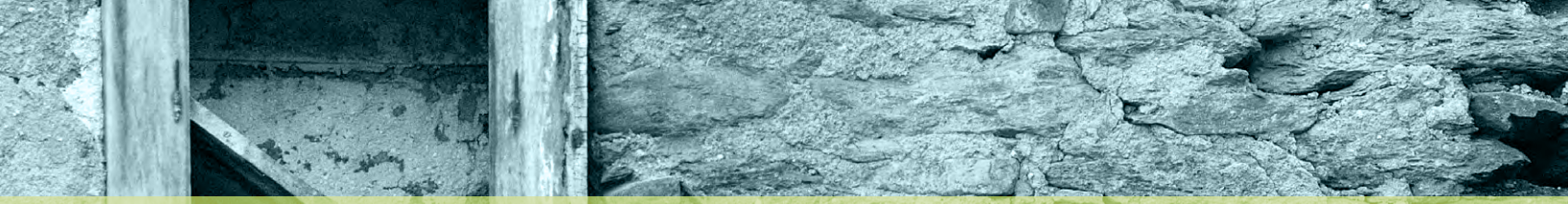
Data availability is poor throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for half of the population in the 32 UN-recognized countries with too many data gaps to calculate even partial results. These countries are Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Saõ Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Somalia, and South Sudan.

Middle East & North Africa

The top performers in social progress in the Middle East and North Africa are Israel (37th), the United Arab Emirates (39th), and Kuwait (45th). The lowest performers are Yemen (127th) and Iraq (104th). Bahrain, Libya, Oman, and Qatar have sufficient data for only some of the components. Given data collection lags, data for Syria do not reflect the rapidly deteriorating situation. Therefore, it is excluded from the Index this year.

The Middle East and North Africa region includes both oil-rich countries and conflict-affected countries. Both groups fare poorly on the Social Progress Index, particularly the Opportunity dimension, compared to other regions. The region as a whole scores best on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care and ranks lowest in the world on Personal Rights and Tolerance and Inclusion.

North African countries tend to perform similarly, with the exception of Morocco, which trails significantly behind the other countries on Water and Sanitation and Access to Basic Knowledge. Libya scores substantially below the group on Personal Safety and Environmental Quality. The greatest variation is in the Personal Rights component. While no countries in the region score well on this component, Tunisia—the highest ranking country—scores substantially better than Libya, the worst. The Middle Eastern countries show slightly more variation, with Yemen and Iraq at the bottom in nearly every component. Israel far exceeds the other countries in the region on Access to Advanced Education.



CHAPTER 3

SOCIAL PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX AS A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A central objective of the Social Progress Index effort is to provide the foundation for a better understanding of the relationship between social progress and economic development. The Social Progress Index allows, for the first time, an analysis of how social progress is correlated with measures of economic success, and how this relationship varies by dimension, component, and groupings of countries by income.

Overall, the Social Progress Index allows an evaluation of the effectiveness, or lack of *effectiveness*, *with which a country's economic success is turned into social progress and vice versa*. The Social Progress Index is a thus powerful tool for informing the contemporary focus on how to achieve inclusive growth.

Traditional national income measures, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, fail to capture the overall progress of societies. This limitation has been well documented in reports such as *Mismeasuring Our Lives*.¹⁰ On the other hand, the evidence of the last half century tells a largely positive story about how economic development has played a crucial role in advancing societies in terms of reducing poverty. The question of when and how economic development advances social progress (and when it does not) has become central given concerns about inequality and environmental limits to growth. This relationship has been made more poignant by social unrest in relatively prosperous countries.

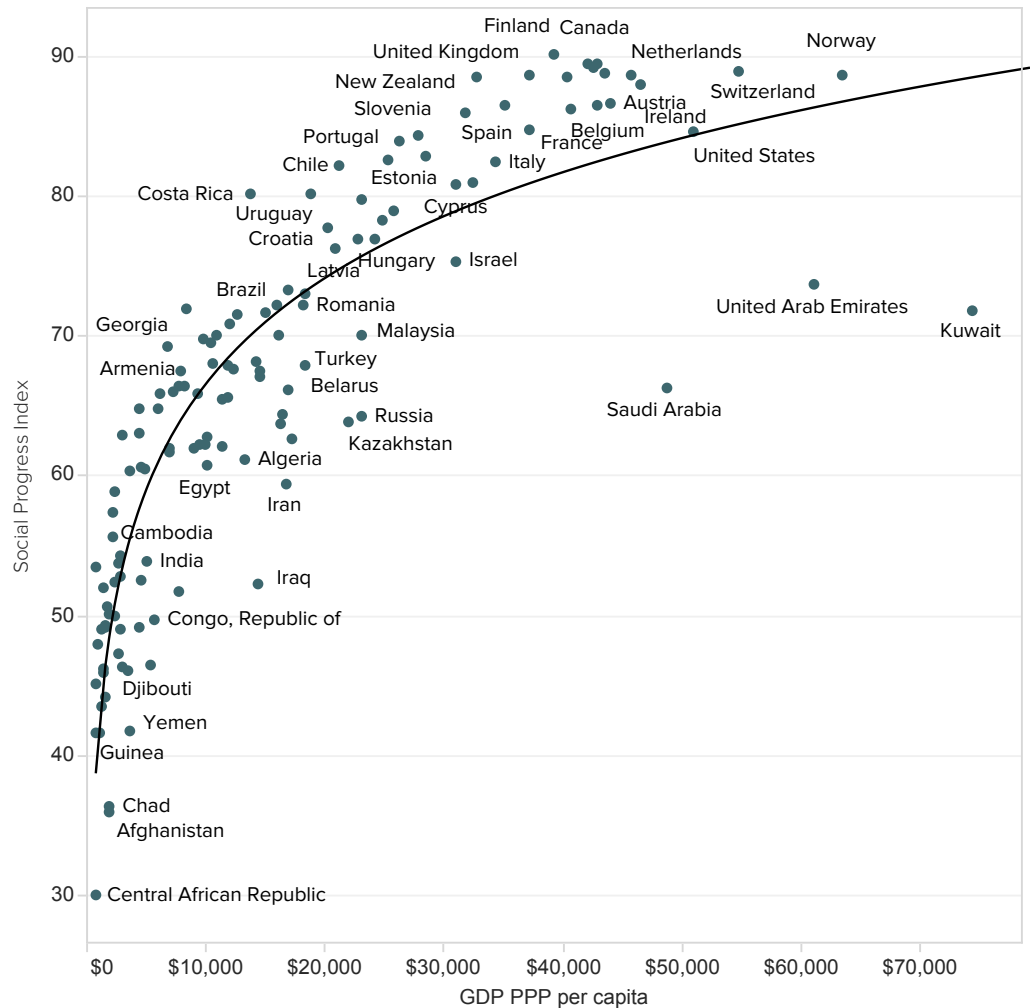
Growth that benefits all segments of society, rather than growth at all costs, has become a widely accepted priority for international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank, as well as for national governments. Economic growth that goes hand-in-hand with widely meeting basic needs, improving the foundations for wellbeing, and creating opportunity is what societies should truly care about. Here, all citizens have the access, freedom, tools, and ability to pursue the prosperity they seek.

The Social Progress Index, by separating the measurement of social performance from that of economic performance, allows a rigorous empirical understanding of the relationship between economic development and social progress. Understanding this relationship is also the next frontier in understanding economic development because societal constraints and deficits clearly retard economic development. There may be important choices to make in moving forward economic development and social progress, including sequencing. And, there may be trade-offs, at least for a period of time, such as a development path yielding faster economic growth in the short term with limited investment in social development, or one that over-weights social investment at the cost of economic growth but the resulting social progress enables more robust economic growth over the longer term. Understanding these choices and dynamics is a priority for our ongoing research.

¹⁰ Stiglitz, Joseph E, Amartya Sen, and Jean-Paul Fitoussi. *Mismeasuring Our Lives: Why GDP Doesn't Add Up*. New York: New Press, 2010.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Figure 3.1 / Social Progress Index vs GDP per capita¹¹



¹¹ See Appendix C for a graph of the relationship between Social Progress Index and the log of GDP. The correlation between Social Progress Index scores and the log of GDP per capita is 0.89.

Figure 3.1 shows the relationship between GDP per capita and overall social progress, a relationship that we have not been able to examine previously. The data reveal several key findings. First, there is a positive and strong relationship between the Social Progress Index and GDP per capita. On average, countries with higher income tend to have higher social progress: for example, Finland (\$38,535 GDP per capita) ranks highest on social progress while the Central African Republic (\$567 GDP per capita) ranks lowest. At the aggregate level of the Social Progress Index and without controlling for additional factors, a 1 percent increase in GDP per capita is associated with a 0.11-point increase in Social Progress Index score. However, there are countries such as Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia that all have high GDP per capita, but relatively low social progress, and vice versa.

Second, the relationship between economic development and social progress is not linear. At lower income levels, small differences in GDP per capita are associated with large improvements in social progress. As countries reach high levels of income, however, the rate of change slows. Our findings suggest that the easy gains in social progress arising from economic development become exhausted as countries approach lower middle income, and economic growth brings on new headwinds in terms of social and environmental challenges.

Despite the overall correlation between economic progress and social progress, the variability of performance among countries for comparable levels of GDP per capita is considerable. Hence, **economic performance alone does not fully explain social progress.** The Social Progress Index findings reveal that countries achieve widely divergent levels of social progress at similar levels of GDP per capita. For example, a country with high GDP per capita may do well on absolute social progress, reflecting high income, yet under-perform relative to countries of similar income. Similarly, a country with low GDP per capita may achieve only modest levels of social progress, yet substantially outperform countries with similar economic results:

- For example, Ireland achieves a significantly higher level of social progress (87.94) than Saudi Arabia (66.30) with a similar GDP per capita (\$48,431 versus \$49,537)
- Uruguay achieves a much higher level of social progress (80.12) than Kazakhstan (63.86) with a similar GDP per capita (\$19,924 versus \$23,114)
- The Philippines achieves a higher level of social progress (65.92) than Nigeria (46.49) with a similar GDP per capita (\$6,649 versus \$5,639)

There are good reasons to believe that the correlation between economic development and social progress is partly or heavily due to the fact that economic growth provides more resources to invest in social issues, in terms of private consumption, private investment, and public investment. However, there is clearly a causal relationship in the other direction: better social outcomes in terms of health, education, personal safety, opportunity, and others are essential to productivity in the society and better economic performance. The relationship between economic development and social progress is therefore complex, and causation may go in both directions. Understanding this complex two-way causation is a continuing agenda for future research.

DISAGGREGATING THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT-SOCIAL PROGRESS RELATIONSHIP

The Dimensions of the Social Progress Index and GDP per capita

To better understand the relationship between economic development and social progress, it is necessary to examine how the relationship varies by dimension and component. As shown in Figure 3.2 there is a positive relationship between income and each dimension of social progress. However, we observe very different patterns for each dimension.

Figure 3.2 / Dimensions of Social Progress vs. GDP per capita



Basic Human Needs has the strongest correlation with GDP per capita (0.75), which fits well with intuition. The ability to meet Basic Human Needs improves rapidly with GDP per capita starting at low levels of income, and the rate of increase is steep. Once countries reach the upper middle to high income, however, the data show that there appear to be sufficient economic resources to meet most basic needs. However, Basic Human Needs continues to rise, albeit more slowly, even at high income levels.

As we look across countries, however, the relationship is far from automatic. Among low income countries, we find that countries with similar incomes show widely different performance on Basic Human Needs. This suggests that where economic resources are most limited, a country's ability to use those resources productively can have a very big impact on how well a country meets its population's Basic Human Needs. This seems to be a function of leadership, governance, an absence of conflict and other factors. We are starting to explore these issues in our research on What Works,¹² or the factors that allow countries to outperform others across social issues.

Foundations of Wellbeing is less highly correlated with GDP per capita (0.67). Performance also rises sharply at low levels of GDP per capita, but tends to level out sooner. Above \$10,000 GDP per capita, Foundations of Wellbeing only improves marginally with higher levels of income. As we will discuss, this lower rate of increase is due to the fact that economic progress gives rise to new challenges, such as obesity and environmental degradation that offset progress.

Opportunity is the least correlated with GDP per capita (0.63). This is perhaps not surprising, since many aspects of Opportunity, such as rights and freedoms, do not necessarily require large economic resources but rather sound norms and policies. However, for low-income countries, we observe a very narrow range of scores on Opportunity. This suggests that improving Opportunity is challenging. Whether this finding is a consequence or a cause, and why, will benefit from longer-term data as well as deeper case studies. At the middle-income country level, the possibility for greater Opportunity rises but performance differences widen, with significant country over- and under-performance. We also observe that Opportunity rises faster with GDP per capita for high-income countries than Foundations of Wellbeing, suggesting more economic tailwinds than headwinds.

Relationship of Social Progress and Income at the Component Level

To better understand these broader relationships, we can disaggregate the data further to examine the relationship between the individual components of the model and GDP per capita. GDP per capita and the components of the Social Progress Index is 'noisier' than the overall relationship. Overall, components exhibit a number of categories in terms of their relationship with GDP per capita:

1. **Quick wins:** Components that show rapid improvement with GDP per capita followed by leveling off at high scores at a relatively low or moderate incomes. (Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Access to Basic Knowledge, and Water and Sanitation)
2. **Steady improvers:** Components that show a steady progression with rising income that does not level off until a much higher level of GDP per capita. (Access to Information and Communications, Shelter, Personal Safety, and Access to Advanced Education)

¹² See page 103 for more information on this effort

3. **Hard problems:** Components that show improvement with GDP per capita although the relationship with income is highly variable. (Personal Freedom and Choice, Tolerance and Inclusion, and Personal Rights)
4. **Toughest challenges:** Components that are variable, including some indicators that improve with GDP per capita and some that tend to decline with GDP per capita. (Health and Wellness and Environmental Quality)

We detail the relationship of each of these categories of components with GDP per capita below.

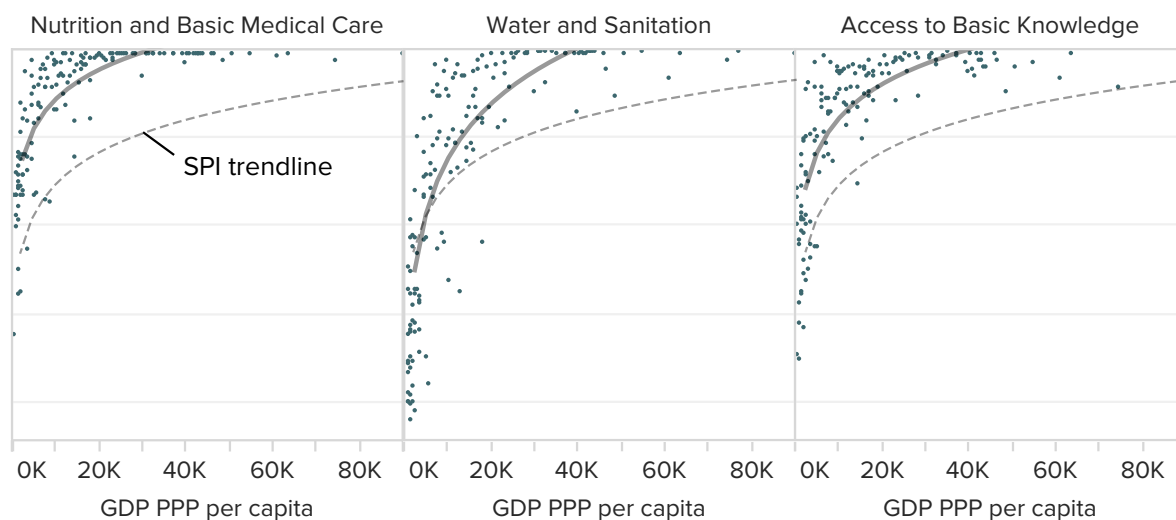
1. Quick Wins

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Access to Basic Knowledge, and Water and Sanitation show dramatic improvements at relatively low levels of income (see Figure 3.3). Performance for countries at \$5,000 GDP per capita, while still relatively low on an absolute level, is strikingly better than for countries at \$1,500 GDP per capita. By \$20,000 GDP per capita, most countries have achieved a very high level of performance with little room for improvement.

For this set of components, the relationship to economic growth is strongest for lower middle income countries, where we see the most dramatic improvement with increased income. The relationship is weakest for high income countries because most countries score very high and there is little variation.

This group of components should be central to the development agenda of every country, especially those that are behind relative to peers. Strong performance should be an expectation for any country that has achieved a meaningful level of economic development.

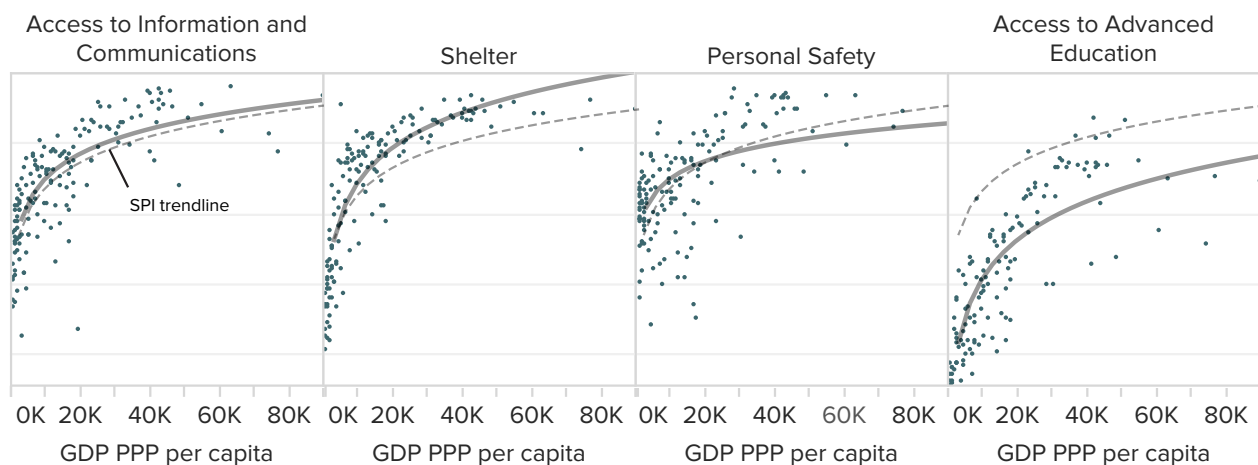
Figure 3.3 / Quick wins



2. Steady Improvers

Access to Information and Communications, Shelter, Personal Safety, and Access to Advanced Education are also strongly correlated with GDP per capita, but do not improve as rapidly with income (see Figure 3.4). To achieve high levels of performance seems to require a GDP per capita of approximately \$40,000. Achieving progress on each of these components seems to involve systematic investment over the long term (e.g., developing an adequate housing stock and building a tertiary educational system are both long-term and capital-intensive activities). Note that these components are drawn from all three broad dimensions of the Index. For example, Access to Advanced Education is part of Opportunity, and Shelter is part of Basic Human Needs.

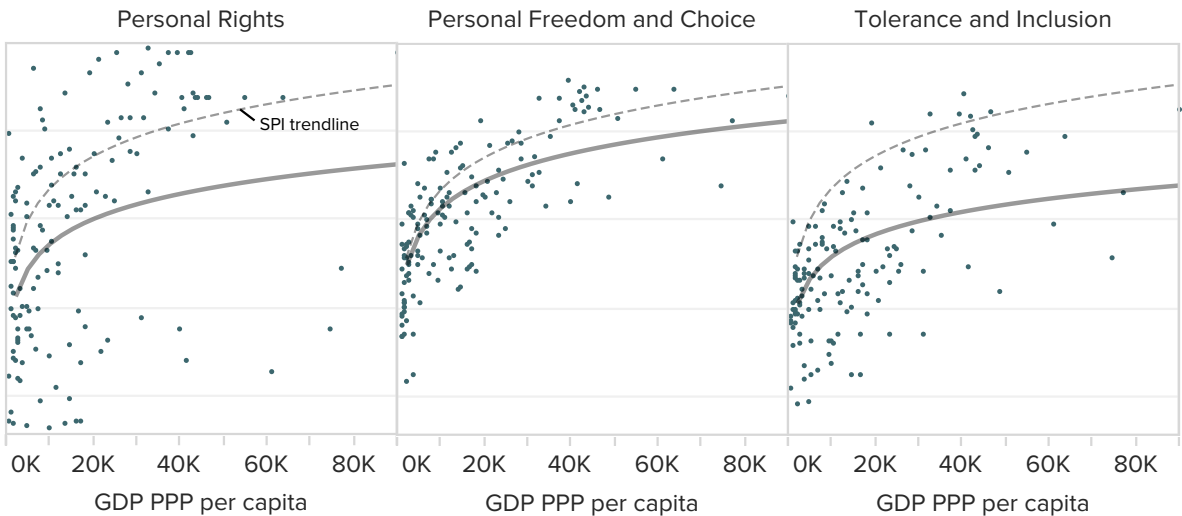
Figure 3.4 / Steady improvers



3. Hard Problems

Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Tolerance and Inclusion present the most complex relationships to economic development (see Figure 3.5). For most components of the Social Progress Index, increased income provides greater likelihood of better performance (although it is not guaranteed). For such areas, resources can translate into more public health infrastructure, better schools, and safer cities, for example. This group of components has a far weaker link to economic resources. Despite the fact that extensive economic resources are not necessary to achieve high scores in these components, we observe higher scores in high income countries than low income countries. It is unclear whether there is a causal relationship and if so, in which direction it goes. For all three components in this group, average scores increase with income. The average score for high-income countries far exceeds the average scores for upper middle income, lower middle income, and low-income countries.

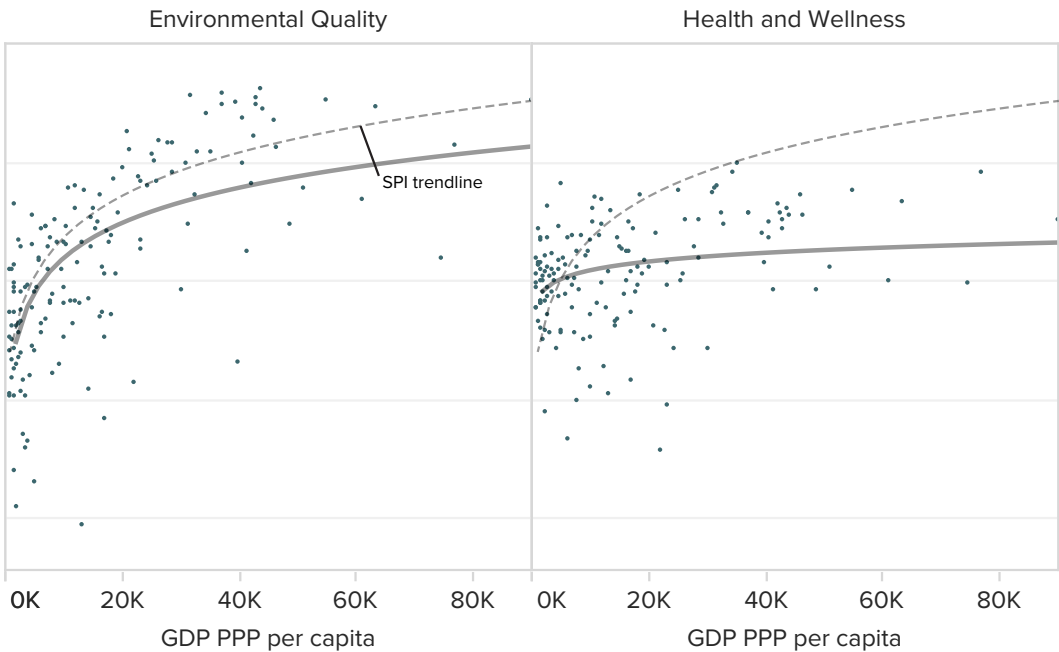
Figure 3.5 / Hard problems



4. Toughest Challenges

Two components—Environmental Quality and Health and Wellness—have a mixed and uneven relationship with GDP per capita (see Figure 3.6), reflecting different patterns by indicator. Some indicators improve with economic development, while others have a flat or even negative relationship with economic development.

Figure 3.6 / Toughest challenges



More than all the other components in the Index, Environmental Quality and Health and Wellness highlight the tensions and tradeoffs associated with economic development. Addressing this is a crucial policy priority for nearly all high-income countries. Low and lower middle income countries have an opportunity to find a healthier, more sustainable path of development.

BENCHMARKING SOCIAL PROGRESS RELATIVE TO ECONOMIC PEERS

While there are varying relationships between social progress and GDP per capita, for all components and indicators there are large differences in relative performance across economic peers. Comparing each country's performance on the Social Progress Index to a peer group of other countries with similar GDPs per capita supports a strategic approach to social development and provides additional insights into social progress that are not revealed by looking at absolute performance alone. For example, we find that Rwanda, although ranked 105th on absolute social progress, is one of the world's top performers on relative social progress. In addition to overall comparison, we can also disaggregate relative performance by dimension, component, and indicator. The Social Progress Imperative has created country-specific social progress scorecards to identify their country's relative strengths and weaknesses on social progress relative to their economic peers and to prioritize potential investments. This proves to be a powerful visualization tool that helps leaders and citizens to think and act strategically.

COMPARING SOCIAL PROGRESS RELATIVE TO PEERS

To determine a country's relative social progress performance and identify its strengths and weaknesses, the first step is to identify a relevant peer group. In our approach, we utilize the 15 other countries most similar in terms of GDP per capita.¹³ We then calculate median social progress scores for the peer group (overall, and by dimension, component, and indicator). A country's performance can be compared to its peer group's median social progress scores to identify its relative strengths and weaknesses. A strength is performance significantly greater than the median score statistically; while a weakness is performance significantly lower than the median score.¹⁴ Neutral performance is neither strong nor weak, but within the same range as peers.

Benchmarking is country-specific. Each country is compared to a unique set of peers. Strong or weak performance on relative social progress is possible at all stages of development. The method for determining strengths and weaknesses is comparable across countries, permitting us to identify countries that are over- and underperforming relative to its GDP per capita. This allows us to spot

¹³ To reduce the effects of yearly GDP fluctuations and maintain stability in country groupings, average GDP PPP between 2011 and 2014 of GDP PPP adjusted is used to determine country peer groups. A full description of how strengths and weaknesses relative to GDP per capita are calculated is in the Methodological Report.

¹⁴ Significance is determined by a score that is greater than or less than the average absolute deviation from the median of the comparator group. (See the Social Progress Index Methodological Report for a more detailed description of the calculation).

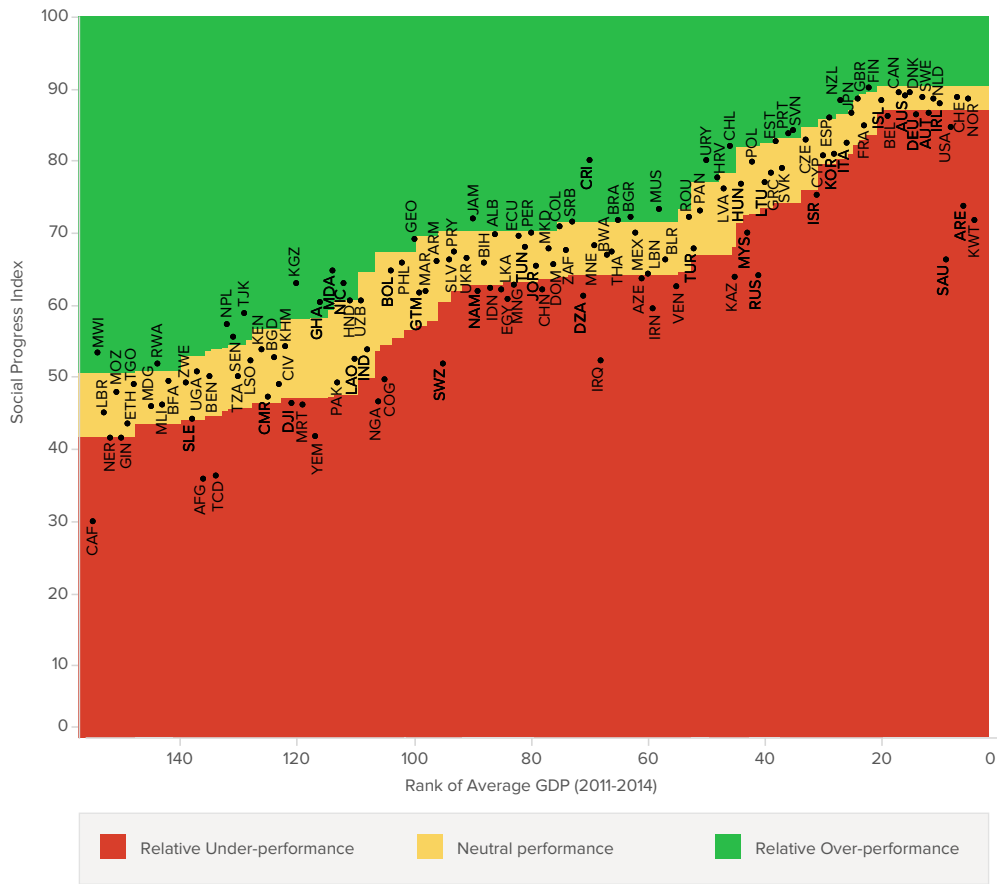
trends not readily apparent when economic performance is included in a composite measure. We can only compare social performance given a certain level of GDP per capita when social factors are measured separately from economic performance. Higher income countries generally outperform low income countries, but by measuring performance relative to GDP per capita, we see countries over- and underperforming at all levels of income.

Hence, we discuss all countries that show a statistically significant level of over or underperformance on social progress and its components. For some countries, the degree of over or underperformance is modest, such as marginally over-performing Serbia and marginally underperforming Ethiopia. Other countries show far large variation (such as substantially overachieving Costa Rica and substantially underachieving Saudi Arabia).

OVERALL OVER-PERFORMANCE OR UNDERPERFORMANCE

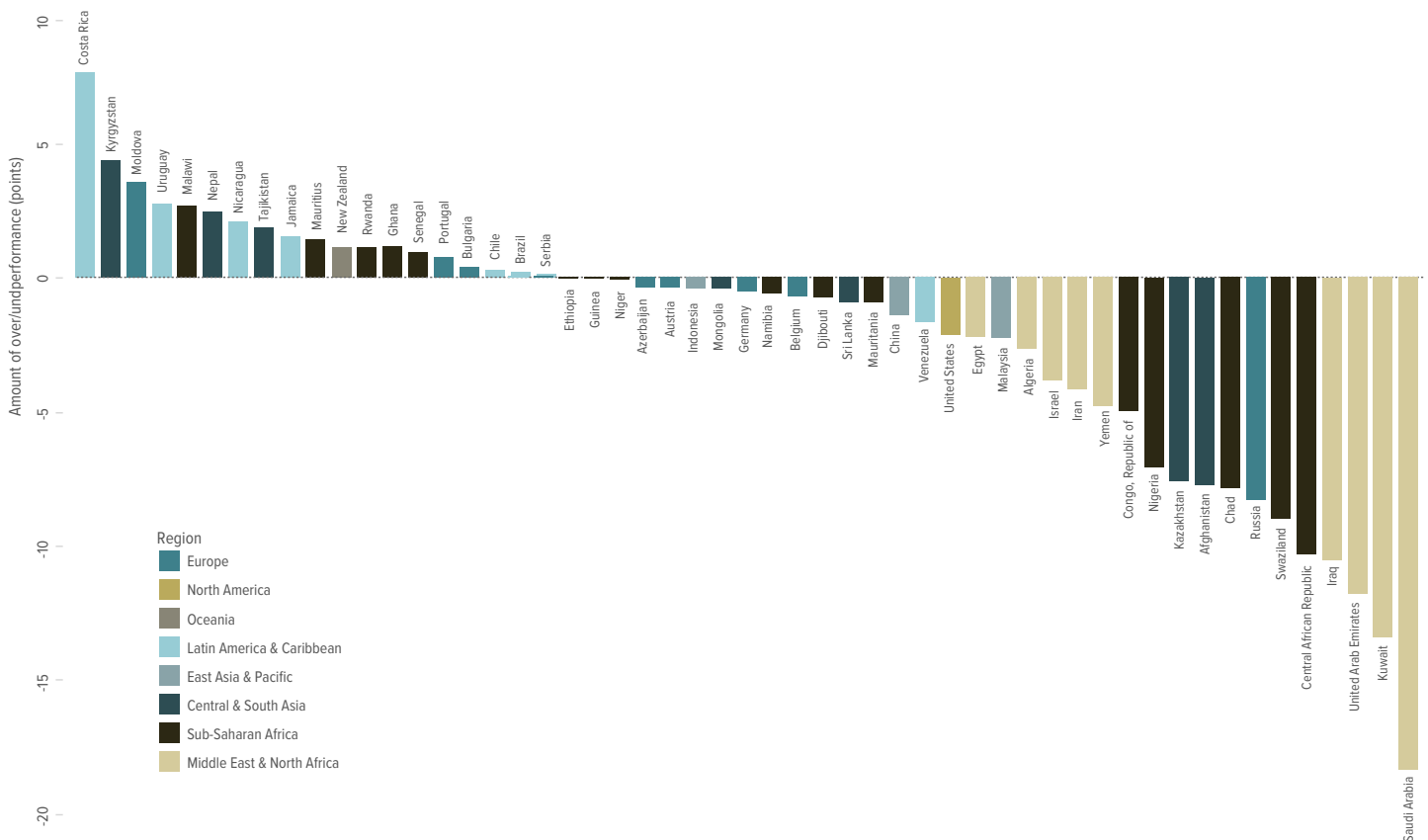
Figure 3.7 plots each country’s overall social progress performance relative to its GDP per capita. The color bands indicate relative over-performance (green), under-performance (red), and neutral

Figure 3.7 / Overall Social Progress Relative to Economic Peer Groups



performance (yellow) compared to peer groups. Figure 3.8 ranks over-performers and under-performers in a bar chart which allows us to analyze the common themes among these countries.

Figure 3.8 / Over-performers and Under-performers on Social Progress



Over-Performers

Only 19 countries of the 133 measured by the Social Progress Index are statistical over-performers. That is, they score significantly better than countries with similar incomes. Six or almost one-third of these over-performing countries are in the Latin America and Caribbean region (Costa Rica, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Chile, and Brazil). The region's consistent efforts to build democratic institutions over the last three decades, as well as strong civic movements championing social and environmental causes, has enabled these Latin American countries to perform particularly well relative to their global economic peers. Note that Brazil's strong relative performance may be misleading, due to the country's recent poor economic performance on GDP per capita.

Five of the 19 over-performers (Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Ghana, and Senegal) are in the Sub-Saharan region of Africa. It is notable that although Rwanda's absolute social progress is still low (105th), its performance relative to its low-income peers is very strong. Rwanda illustrates that countries benefit from investing in social progress, not just economic institutions, to create the proper foundation for

economic growth. From 2000 to 2014, Rwanda increased its GDP per capita from \$800 to \$1,584. Alongside this economic growth, Rwanda has prioritized investments in social progress, such as gender equity, significantly reducing child mortality in a decade, and reaching nearly universal primary school enrollment, as integral to its economic development strategy. Rwanda's positive economic performance would not have been possible without improvement in these and other aspects of social progress.

Another example is Nepal in South Asia, which has a low absolute performance (95th) but performs strongly versus similar low-income peers. Since the establishment of a multiparty democracy in the 1990s, Nepal has made great strides in health and education. Investments, especially in the health sector, accompanied by holistic reforms and decentralization that helped mobilize community health volunteers to remote areas, significantly improved health infrastructure. For example, it facilitated improvements in antenatal care with incentives for pregnant mothers and institutional delivery. Access to piped water and sanitation also increased. Life expectancy has risen 12.1 years since 1990, one of the largest gains worldwide.

Another three of the 19 over-performers (Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, and Tajikistan) are former republics of the Soviet Union. Their strong relative social progress performance results from two factors. The first is weak economic performance resulting from economic challenges. The second is legacy strengths on some key aspects of social progress that remain and offer promise for the future. Former Soviet Republics also benefit from a legacy of prior investments in basic and advanced education and basic health services. Serbia, another former communist country though outside the Soviet Union, also over-performs.

These former Soviet Republics are all countries that have struggled economically since the break-up of the Soviet Union, due to the challenges of radically transforming their economic systems. For example, Moldova is the poorest country in Europe (\$4,754 GDP per capita). But compared to economic peers such as Yemen, Mauritania, and Nigeria, Moldova registers a favorable social progress score. While it is achieving on social progress, we believe Moldova is probably under-performing on GDP per capita.

Two EU countries are also over-performers: Portugal, with a GDP per capita of \$26,184 compared to the EU average of \$33,911, and Bulgaria, the poorest country in the EU (GDP per capita of \$16,363). The economic crisis in the Eurozone has depressed Portugal's GDP per capita, but not significantly eroded social progress. Bulgaria's relative strength on social progress may be explained by the significant support it receives from the EU that has raised its level of social progress above that of its GDP per capita peers such as Thailand and Botswana that do not benefit from such assistance.

Finally, New Zealand achieves strong relative social progress, despite its high GDP per capita. This is a significant achievement given that it is harder for countries with higher GDP per capita to over-perform (see box, Over-performing on the Social Progress Index: A High Standard).

We find no countries in East Asia and the Pacific that register over-performance. The region is highly diverse, in which countries show a wide range of different strengths and weaknesses on social progress. No country, however, achieves a consistently strong enough performance across the aspects of social progress to over-perform. North America, with only two countries, also has no over-performers.

OVER-PERFORMING ON THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX: A HIGH BAR

Over-performance on the Social Progress Index (or any of its components) is remarkable for any country, but particularly so for higher income countries, such as New Zealand. Under-performance, on the other hand, is mathematically possible at all income levels and, in fact, can be rather dramatic for high income countries with high performing peers. Accordingly, we see many more under-performing countries than over-performing ones. Only 19 countries over-perform on relative social progress whereas 34 under-perform. This reflects two factors that make it harder for higher income countries to show relative strength.

First, some aspects of social progress—such as basic medical care and education—show major improvements at relatively low levels of income but reach near maximum 100 scores for many high income countries. At that point, a strong relative performance becomes nearly impossible because even a score of 100 lies within the “expected” or neutral performance band.* The ceiling of 100 means that it is mathematically impossible for some countries to over-perform on such components of the model, making it more difficult to over-perform on overall Social Progress.

Second, since it is possible for some high-income countries to score worse than middle-income countries (e.g. Kuwait, the country in the Social Progress Index with the highest GDP per capita, scores lower than Jamaica, the 79th richest), we apply a rule that a country of higher income cannot be held to a lower standard of performance than a country of lower income. This effectively sets a floor for the range of possible scores that can be considered over-performing. This rule is applied to eliminate any anomalies that occur when poor performing high-income countries pull down the median score for their income-based peer groups. For example, Kuwait scores only 51.47 on Tolerance and Inclusion, far below the level that is typical for countries at a similar level of income. When a country with a similar GDP per capita, such as Norway, is evaluated based on the median of its income peer group and that peer group includes Kuwait, the median score for the peer group may be below that of peer groups comprising lower-income countries without poor-performing outliers such as Kuwait. Without setting a floor, high income Norway might appear to over-perform even though a lower income country with the same score is not considered an over-performer.

*Calculated as ± 1 average absolute deviation from the median of the scores for the 15 countries closest in GDP per capita

Under-Performers

Thirty-four countries under-perform on relative social progress. As we have discussed, there are many more under-performing countries than over-performers. There is also a higher absolute amount of under-performance than over-performance.

Two members of the G7—the United States and Germany—are under-performers. Germany only slightly under-performs compared to its peer group. At the component level, it shows a relative weakness in the area of Personal Rights, which is primarily due to its restrictions on freedoms of speech and assembly. Germany is also on the lower end of the typical range for peer countries on Health and Wellness, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Tolerance and Inclusion. Without improvement, Germany runs the risk of registering weaknesses in these components as well.

The United States performs substantially below its peers overall, and has weaknesses on most components of the Social Progress Index. The most significant weaknesses are in Environmental Quality, Health and Wellness, and Personal Safety. The US has the lowest rate of wastewater treatment among its 15 peers, the second-highest obesity rate, and second-highest homicide rate after Saudi Arabia.

Resource-rich countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, and Venezuela, make up a significant proportion of the under-performers, as well as many of the most extreme examples of significant relative under-performance. This striking finding suggests that substantial natural resource endowments (particularly oil and gas reserves) are associated with under-performance on social progress. This may reflect a correlation between resource wealth and weak institutions and, sometimes, political instability.

Yet not all resource-rich countries under-perform. Norway and Australia, for example, achieve levels of social progress similar to their peers. Countries that can build strong institutions and rule of law can enjoy the benefits of resource availability for investment in social progress.

Other major countries are under-performers, notably Russia and China. Russia's relative under-performance at least partially follows the pattern of resource-rich countries, but also reflects some specific areas where it has particularly low absolute scores such as Health and Wellness. Russia dramatically under-performs its peer countries on all indicators of the Health and Wellness component. Russia ranks 37th in terms of GDP per capita among countries in the Social Progress Index, but 129th on Premature Deaths from Non-communicable Diseases, 126th on Suicide Rate, 109th on Obesity Rate, and 95th on Life Expectancy at 60.

China, despite its economic progress, under-performs on relative social progress. China's high economic growth rate means that the social progress bar is rising, and China is not keeping up. Social progress, which is the product of a stock of investment over time, is lagging behind economic development. Not all fast-growing economies under-perform on overall social progress. Rwanda, for example, over-performs. This suggests that China faces inclusion challenges around specific aspects of social progress.

Like China, Malaysia's social progress, particularly in the area of Personal Rights, has not kept pace with its economic progress. Malaysia lags behind its economic peers in basic education, access to information, and environmental quality.

All countries in the Middle East and North Africa, with the exception of Tunisia, under-perform on the Opportunity dimension. For Iran, Algeria, and Egypt, weakness in the Opportunity dimension combined with weaknesses in other components, including Access to Information and Communications, results in relative under-performance on the overall Social Progress Index.

Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, Israel, and Central African Republic are under-performers. This reflects the fact that under-performance is associated with conflict. Central African Republic is the lowest performing country on the Social Progress Index and is afflicted by civil unrest alongside extreme

poverty. Its population suffers from poor health outcomes, low levels of education, and few rights and freedoms.

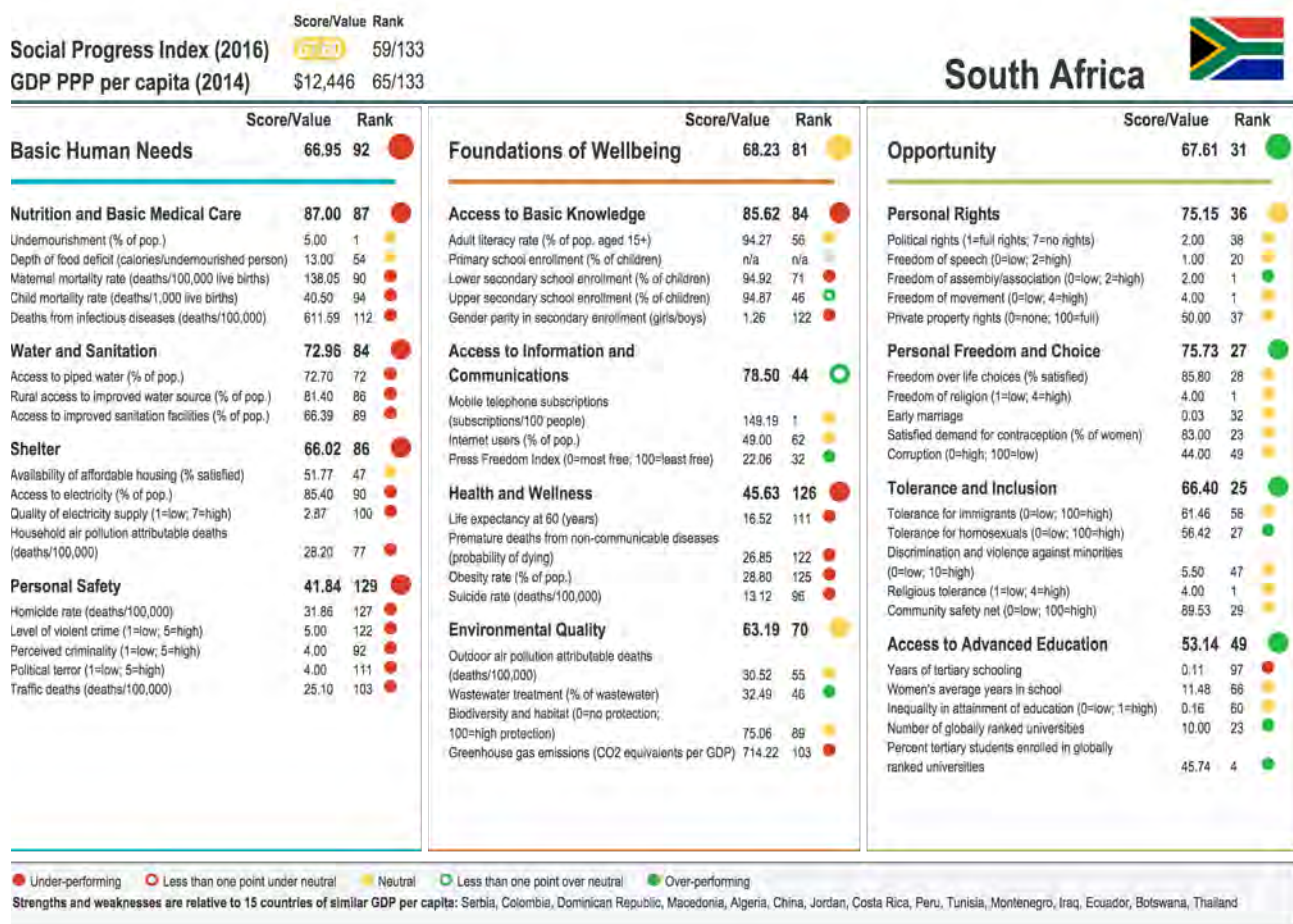
Chad, Republic of Congo, and Swaziland are also under-performers, reflecting extremely low social progress on both absolute and relative levels. These countries face challenges most acutely in Basic Human Needs, but also demonstrate relative weaknesses in components of Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity.

The remaining under-performing countries—Mauritania, Sri Lanka, Djibouti, Belgium, Namibia, Mongolia, Indonesia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Niger, Guinea, and Ethiopia—are only slightly below the level of their economic peers.

ASSESSING A COUNTRY'S STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES: THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX SCORECARD

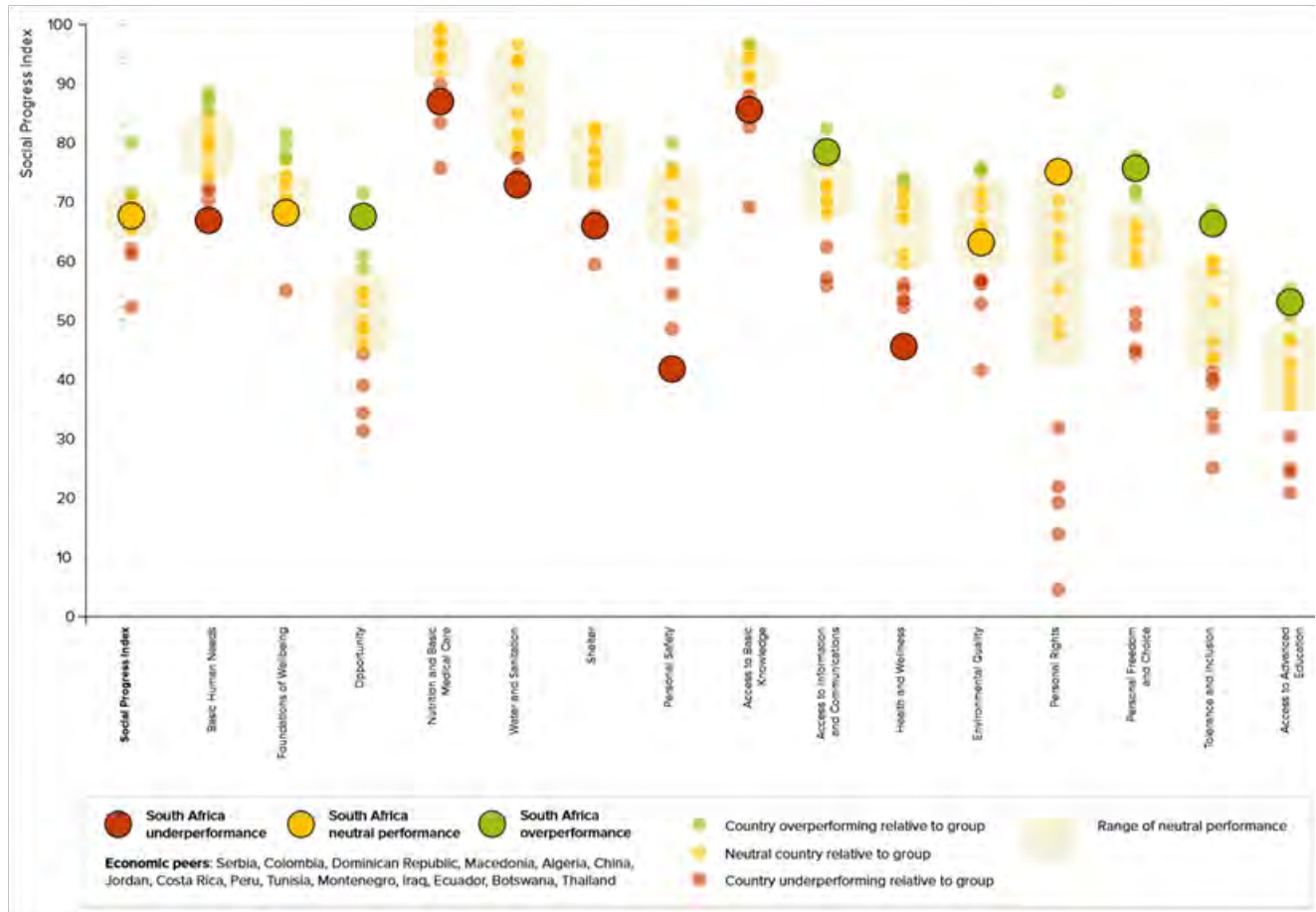
Our data allow the creation of detailed country-level scorecards relative to peers. These scorecards are color-coded to highlight at a glance a country's areas of strength and weakness relative to its income peers. Red indicates performance significantly below the peer group median; yellow indicates performance consistent with the peer group; and green highlights areas of relative strength.

Figure 3.9/ Example scorecard: South Africa



Its overall scorecard reveals that South Africa has a variety of social progress deficits, spanning a wide range of issues. A second more detailed visualization (see Figure 3.10) can help countries prioritize by deepening this analysis to show where a country's performance falls in the overall distribution of scores achieved by its economic peers (with red/yellow/green colors again indicating areas of relative weakness, neutrality, and strength, respectively). This shows positive or negative distance from peers. For South Africa, this visualization highlights the extreme distance by which South Africa is lagging its peers on Basic Human Needs and the particular urgency of addressing Personal Safety.

Figure 3.10/ South Africa: Degree of Over- and Underperformance Relative to Peer Group



The scorecard allows a deeper analysis of a country's position and agenda. The scorecard for South Africa (see Figure 3.9) provides a good example. Overall, South Africa ranks 59th on the Social Progress Index and 62nd on GDP per capita, showing average performance on relative social progress. The scorecard highlights the specific components driving these results, and the complex pattern underlying South Africa's overall average performance. South Africa's performance is presented relative to the 15 countries most similar based on GDP per capita: Serbia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Macedonia, Algeria, China, Jordan, Costa Rica, Peru, Tunisia, Montenegro, Iraq, Ecuador, Botswana, and Thailand. At an absolute level, South Africa has considerable room for improvement on the components of the Opportunity dimension; however, the scorecard shows that relative to its economic peers, South Africa over-performs, exhibiting particular strengths in Personal Freedom and Choice, Tolerance and Inclusion, and Access to Advanced Education. Performance in the first two components reflects the priority given to such issues in the post-apartheid constitutional

arrangements. South Africa's strength in Access to Advanced Education shows the high caliber of its universities, but it is important to note its relative weaknesses in both average years of tertiary education and the Access to Basic Knowledge component. South Africa has one of the largest girls-to-boys ratio in secondary education of the countries measured in this component. For every 100 boys, there are 126 girls, indicating a very high dropout rate for boys.

Yet South Africa performs very poorly on Basic Human Needs, with weaknesses on all four components: Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Water and Sanitation, Shelter, and in particular, Personal Safety. This reflects the legacy of apartheid, since basic infrastructure was inadequate and public investments were not made necessary for the majority of the population. The data also show that investments since 1994 have not been sufficient to offset this history.

In addition to its weakness in Nutrition and Basic Medical Care (in the Basic Human Needs dimension), South Africa also shows a striking weakness in Health and Wellness (in the Foundations of Wellbeing dimension). This reflects significant struggles in containing the spread of communicable diseases often seen in emerging nations lacking strong health infrastructure (South Africa's HIV/AIDS epidemic is well-documented and has lowered life expectancy), as well as the increasing prevalence of health conditions associated with rising incomes (such as non-communicable diseases, obesity, and suicides). Across these measures of health, South Africa seems to have the worst of both worlds.

The scorecards aim to help leaders, citizens, and observers identify priorities and urgent areas for potential investments. It is clear that country performance on a particular component may be influenced by numerous factors, including geographic size and spread, natural endowments (such as natural resources and capital), as well as its institutions. For example, access to Water and Sanitation is relatively easier for small, densely populated countries with effective government institutions in tropical climates, than for large, sparsely populated countries with poorly functioning governments in arid climates. These factors help explain relative strengths and weaknesses, and assist in structuring and prioritizing interventions to bolster social progress.

Scorecards with Social Progress Index and GDP data are available on our website at socialprogressimperative.org. A summary of the relative strengths and weaknesses analysis by country and region is presented in Appendix E.

OVER-PERFORMANCE AND UNDER-PERFORMANCE BY COMPONENT

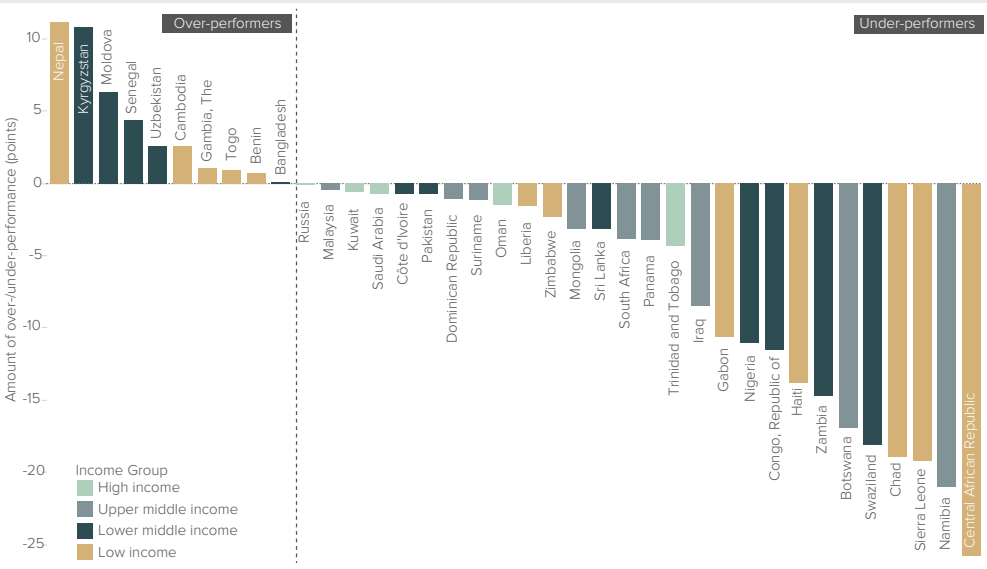
Relative performance on the Social Progress Index also varies across components, which means that most countries have both strengths and weaknesses. The next section presents the countries that over- and under-perform on a relative basis on each component. Since these countries have achieved a level of performance far exceeding their peers at a similar level of GDP per capita, these countries may serve as case studies for countries that are under-performing (see page 23 for more information on the Social Progress Imperative's What Works initiative).

High-income countries rarely feature among the top over-performing countries because they often approach maximum or near maximum scores for components once they achieve high income status. For example, on Water and Sanitation, 34 high- and upper middle income countries have achieved a score of at least 98 out of 100. Hence, little room exists to demonstrate relative strength despite strong absolute performance.

The same countries that over- and under-perform overall are often among the largest over- and under-performers by dimension and component. Countries that under-perform on broad social progress can still over-perform on particular components. Russia, for example, shows high relative performance on Access to Advanced Education despite major weaknesses in many other areas. Countries that are overall neutral performers are also found among the strongest and weakest in particular areas, such as Latvia, a top over-performer on Access to Information and Communications, and Montenegro, one of the greatest under-performers on Personal Freedom and Choice. Overall, every country will normally have some strengths to celebrate or build on and some weaknesses that can be improved.

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

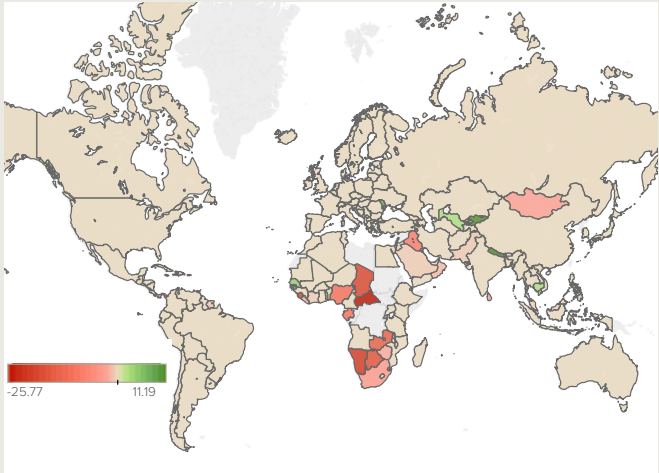
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care has the smallest number of over-performing and under-performing countries of all the components. Three-quarters of countries score within the range that is typical for countries at a similar level of GDP per capita. For upper middle income and high-income countries, typical performance is very high. Most countries have eliminated extreme hunger and have low maternal mortality, child mortality, and infectious disease deaths. Strong scores in these areas are expected and are not relative strengths.



Nepal and Kyrgyzstan, lower income countries, are the top over-performers. Both countries have low rates of undernourishment (7.8% and 6% respectively). Nepal's deaths from infectious diseases have historically been lower than countries at a similar income level. Despite concerns about outbreaks of infectious diseases following the April 2015 earthquake, effective relief efforts contained their spread. Kyrgyzstan, as well as Moldova and Uzbekistan, outperform their economic peers with component scores above levels typical of countries at a much higher level of income. This may be the result of investments in agriculture and health systems made during the Soviet period.

In West Africa, the over-performance of Senegal, The Gambia, Togo, and Benin on Nutrition and Basic Medical care reflects the efforts made toward West Africa's "Zero Hunger" goal. This goal has yet to be achieved, but these countries' performance demonstrates their significant progress made in increasing agricultural production and improving food security.

Ten out of the eleven worst-performing countries on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care are located in Sub-Saharan Africa, where extreme poverty is most widespread. Central African Republic, Namibia, Chad, Swaziland, and Botswana show weaknesses in all five indicators in this component: Undernourishment, Depth of Food Deficit, Maternal Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate, and Deaths from Infectious Diseases. South Africa under-performs to a lesser extent than its Sub-Saharan African neighbors, but nonetheless falls below economic peers on Maternal Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate, and Deaths from Infectious Diseases.



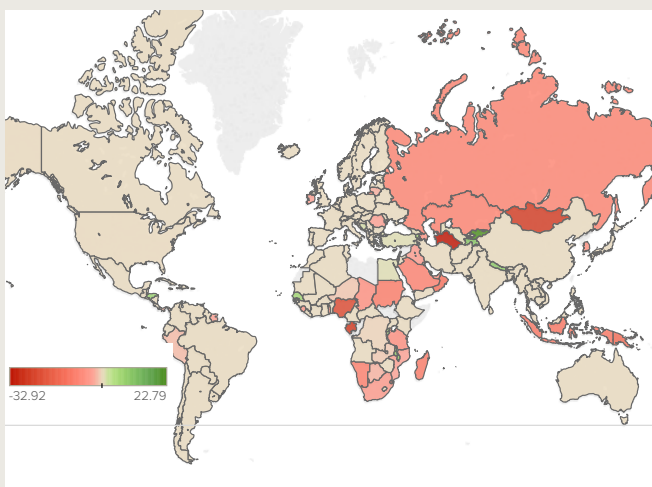
These findings are essential to multilateral organizations and global influencers aiming to carry on the legacy of the Millennium Development Goals and the focus on meeting the basic nutritional and medical needs of the world population. Our data highlight those low-income countries that are on the path to successfully meeting their populations' basic needs, and those that are trailing far behind and should not be neglected.

Water and Sanitation

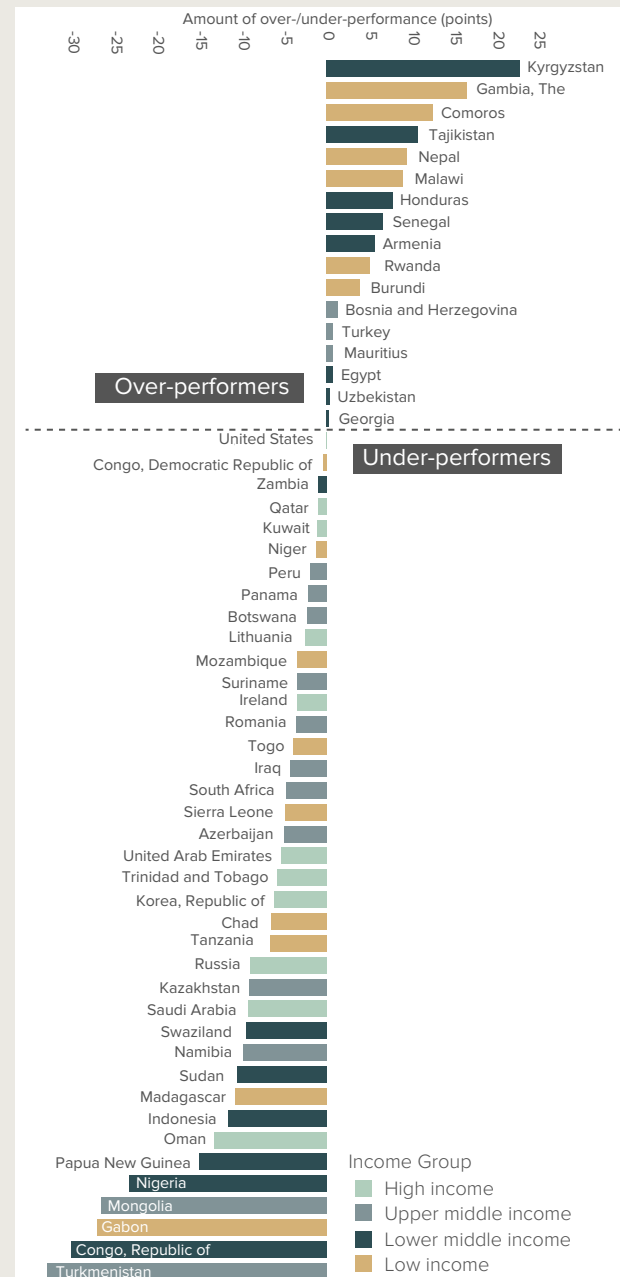
As with Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, no high-income countries over-perform on Water and Sanitation. Most high income countries have near universal access to piped water and sanitation, so high scores are within the expected range of value and not considered over-performance. However, high-income countries that have fallen behind their economic peers do register a weakness in this component.

Of the seventeen countries that over-perform on Water and Sanitation, fourteen are low- and lower middle income countries, and three—Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, and Mauritius—are upper middle income. Not all these countries achieve high scores in Water and Sanitation; their scores range from 45.45 (Burundi) to 98.33 (Turkey). In fact, most still face major challenges to sustainable improvements in water and sanitation. In Sub-Saharan African countries such as Malawi and Rwanda, water scarcity is widespread, particularly among the rural population. In top over-performer Kyrgyzstan, a country with slightly higher GDP per capita, strong performance is not necessarily sustainable. Kyrgyzstan's water and sanitation systems have yet to be improved in design and efficiency since the fall of the former Soviet Union and infrastructure rebuilding is reliant on short-term international funding.¹⁵

The 39 under-performers are of varying incomes with a wider range of under-performance. Under-performers include countries with GDPs per capita among the highest in the world, such as Qatar, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia, whose arid, landlocked geographies result in greater water scarcity than their European economic peers. Under-performers also include some of the poorest countries in the world such as Mozambique, Togo, and Madagascar, where less than 10 percent of the population has access to piped water and less than a fifth of the population has access to improved sanitation facilities. Worst performing relative to its economic peers, is Turkmenistan, where water resources are limited.



¹⁵ http://www.wecf.eu/download/2014/May/Kyrgyzstudyfinal_eng.pdf



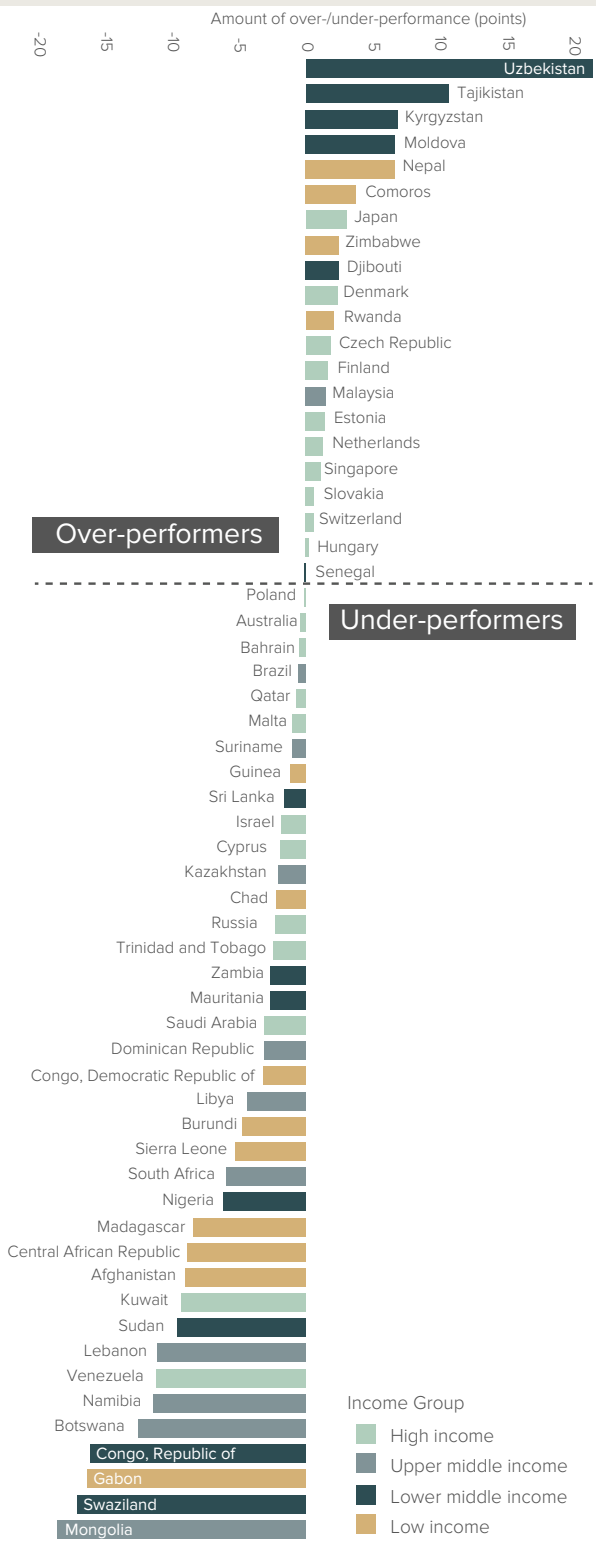
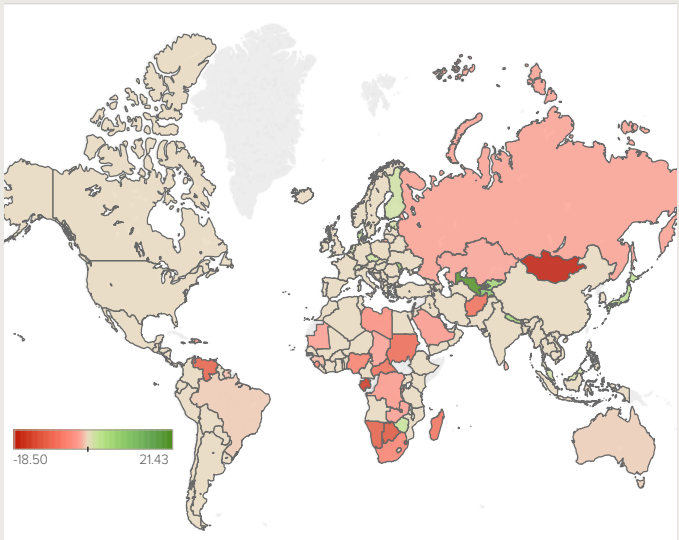
These results show that performance in this component should not be taken for granted among countries of middle and high income by national leaders and policymakers. There are still vast disparities in access to water and sanitation in parts of Central and East Asia and the Middle East, where a relatively high level of economic prosperity might distract from a focus on basic needs.

Shelter

Rising costs of housing and urban density influence country performance on Shelter across all regions and income groups. Over-performers are concentrated in Europe and parts of Asia, while under-performers span Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. Among over- and under-performers on this component, we find that high-income countries tend to over-or under-perform by much less than lower income countries.

Uzbekistan, the top over-performer, surpasses not only its economic peers but the rest of the world in Availability of Affordable Housing. Ninety-two percent of its population is satisfied with the availability of good, affordable housing. There and in other over-performing Central Asian and Eastern European countries (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Moldova), over-performance shows the legacy of electrification in the former Soviet Union, with widespread access to electricity. In Nepal and Comoros, on the other hand, over-performance is not necessarily due to strong performance in indicators of Shelter; rather, their economic peers comprise very low income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa where performance on Shelter is even lower.

Mongolia, Swaziland, Gabon, and Republic of Congo under-perform by more than 15 points on Shelter compared to their economic peers. Mongolia has one of the lowest rates of satisfaction with affordable housing in the world, and a high number of household air pollution attributable deaths. Its performance on Access to Electricity and Quality of Electricity is low but closer to neutral performance relative to its economic peers. Gabon and Republic of Congo under-perform across all the indicators within the component, while in Swaziland, an average level of housing affordability is outweighed by a low rate of access to electricity.



In lower and higher income countries alike, policymakers and businesses will need to invest in strong infrastructure and housing to improve the quality and accessibility of shelter available to their country's population.

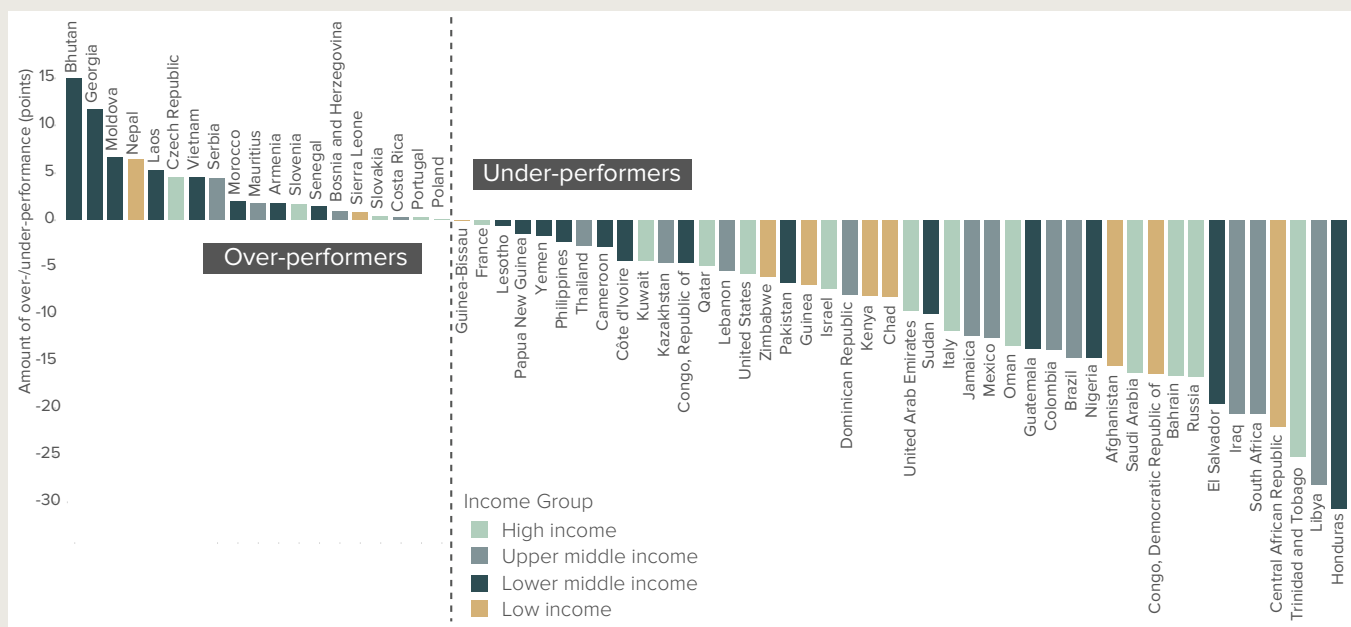
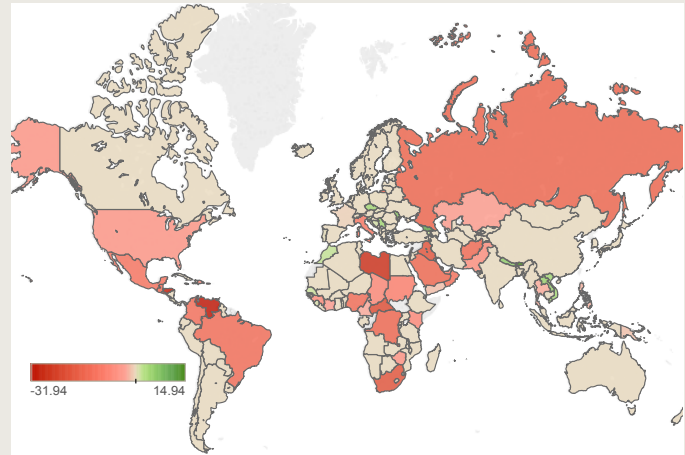
Personal Safety

Underperforming countries far outnumber over-performing countries on Personal Safety. Unlike Nutrition and Basic Medical Care and Water and Sanitation where under-performers also significantly outnumber over-performers, it is harder for countries to achieve near perfect scores on this component. The highest scoring country, Czech Republic, scores 95.68.

Both income and region are distinguishing elements of relative performance in Personal Safety. The top five over-performers are low- and lower middle income countries, including the small Buddhist nation of Bhutan, located in the Himalayas and most known for its restricted tourism and rejection of economic measures in favor of its own measure of “Gross National Happiness.” European countries account for half the over-performers with only Russia, Italy, and France showing weaknesses.

Nearly half of Latin American countries register weaknesses in Personal Safety, which is the worst component for the region by far. Venezuela and Honduras, the worst performing countries in this component, have the second highest and highest homicide rates in the world, respectively, as well as high levels of violent crime and perceived violence. In the Middle East, nearly two-thirds of countries have relative weaknesses in Personal Safety. These are largely due to Political Terror and to a somewhat lesser extent, Traffic Deaths. Among high income countries, Russia’s rapidly declining security situation is reflected in its poor relative performance across all indicators of the component, and the United States’s weakness is due to its high number of homicides and traffic deaths, as well as its low performance on the Global Peace Index’s assessment of Political Terror.

Our data highlight a trend that with higher income, countries face greater challenges to ensuring the safety of their citizens. To address these challenges, local policymakers can direct resources and initiatives at decreasing traffic deaths and crime.



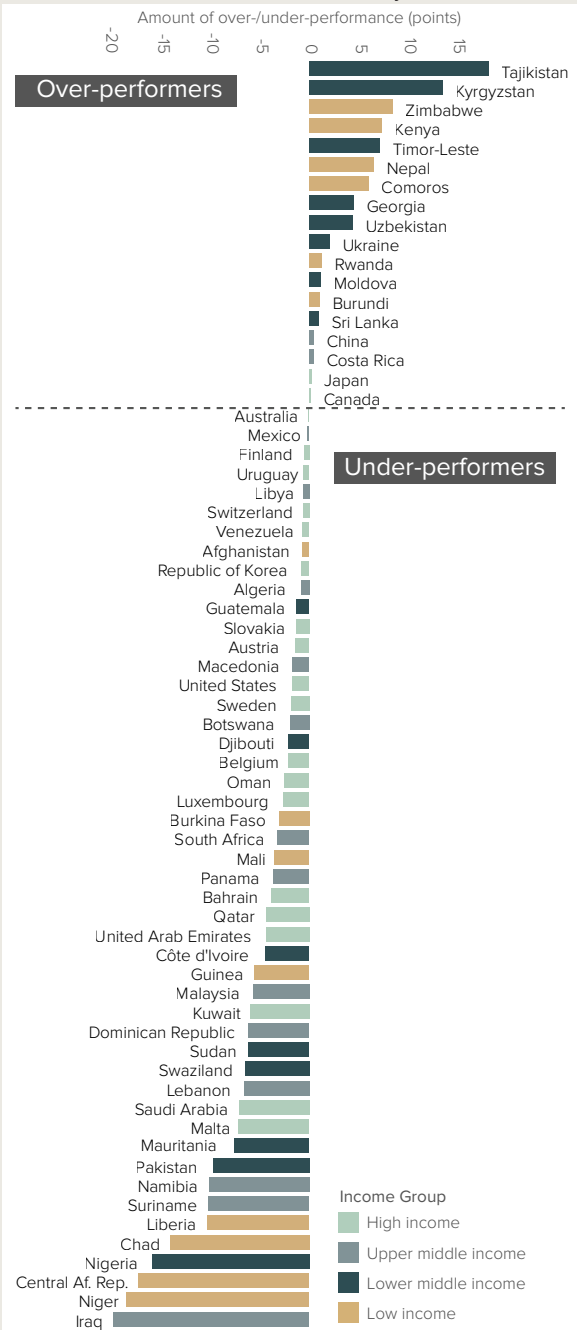
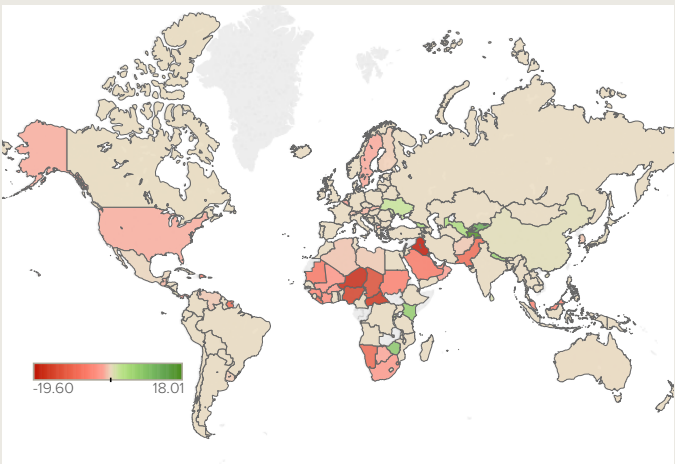
Access to Basic Knowledge

On an absolute basis, countries generally perform strongest on Access to Basic Knowledge, second to Nutrition and Basic Medical Care. High-income countries achieve high scores on this component, with little room to over-perform. There is greater variation among lower income countries, with some countries surpassing their economic peers, but the list of under-performers is long with many countries falling behind or improving at a slower rate.

The group of 18 over-performing countries is dominated by low- and lower middle income countries. For the top two over-performing countries on this component, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, over-performance is strong across most indicators: both have relatively high secondary enrollment and adult literacy. On the other hand, for Zimbabwe and Kenya, the third and fourth highest over-performers, performance at the indicator level is mostly neutral relative to their economic peers, with each country over-performing on only one indicator. For example, Zimbabwe has a relatively high literacy rate of 86.5%.

Alongside these over-performers, 48 countries under-perform on Access to Basic Knowledge. The largest under-performers—Iraq, Niger, and Central African Republic—perform worse than their economic peers on all indicators within the component. Other under-performers, however, are weak in only some aspects of Access to Basic Knowledge. Saudi Arabia, with a GDP per capita similar to countries in Europe and North America, has much more limited opportunity for girls' education, with 76 girls for every one hundred boys enrolled in secondary school. Malaysia, on the other hand, is particularly weak on upper secondary enrollment.

These relative comparisons show the significant progress made by low-income countries in line with the prioritization of education by global organizations such as the United Nations. These comparisons also highlight the differences among upper middle and high-income countries in basic education. Policymakers in under-performing countries will need to prioritize improving education in order to remain competitive with their economic peers in skills and knowledge.



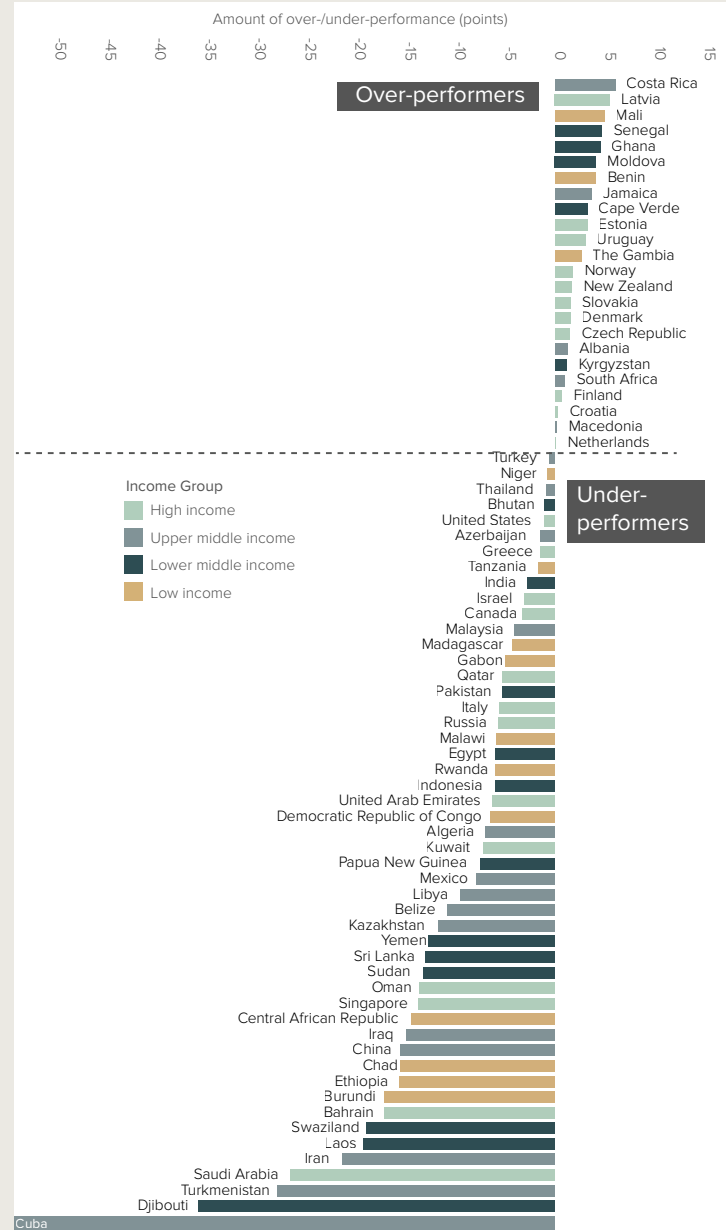
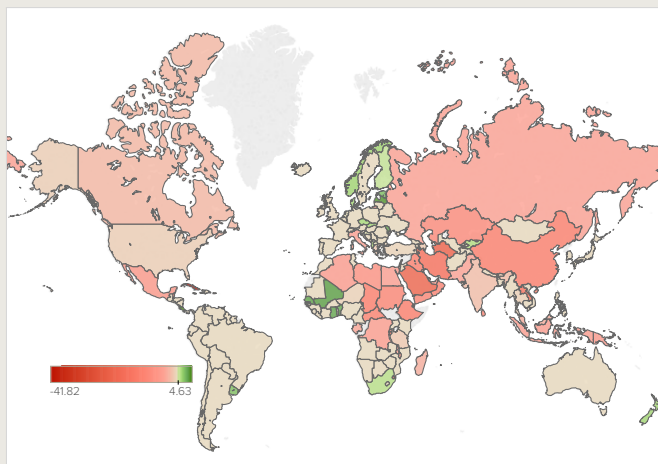
Access to Information and Communications

Access to Information and Communications is one of the components most highly correlated to GDP per capita. Deviations from typical performance among income peers are less extreme than they are for other components. Access to Information and Communications is also the component with the most high-income countries registering strengths.

The world's top over-performer, Costa Rica, is known for its promotion of communications technology and press freedom. Two of the three low-income over-performers, Mali and The Gambia, outperform their income due to mobile phone subscriptions, despite weaknesses in press freedom.

As Cuba, the most underperforming country relative to its economic peers, continues to open its economy, it faces a major challenge to catch up. Cuba has the lowest number of mobile telephone subscriptions of all the countries in the Social Progress Index and is among the least free for press. In the Middle East, all countries except Jordan and Lebanon perform weakly on Access to Information and Communications. These relatively low performing countries have very low levels of press freedom. The two biggest under-performers in the region, Saudi Arabia and Iran, also significantly lag their peer countries in Internet Users.

The interconnectedness of countries and people across the world is growing, at least in part due to rapidly improving access to information and communications. Yet many countries are falling far behind, regardless of their income level. From the top, multilateral organizations can act by working with underperforming countries to improve their communications infrastructure. From the bottom, citizens' awareness of relative performance is critical for



strengthening advocacy efforts aimed at improving access to information and press freedom.

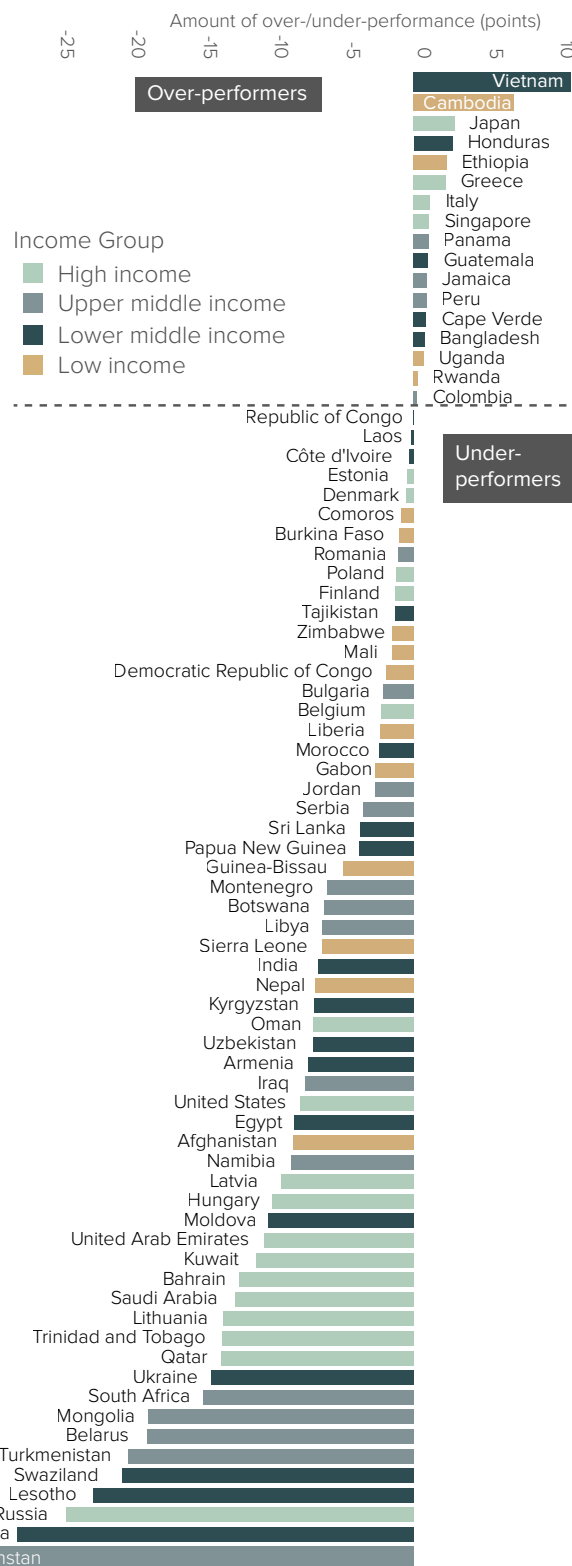
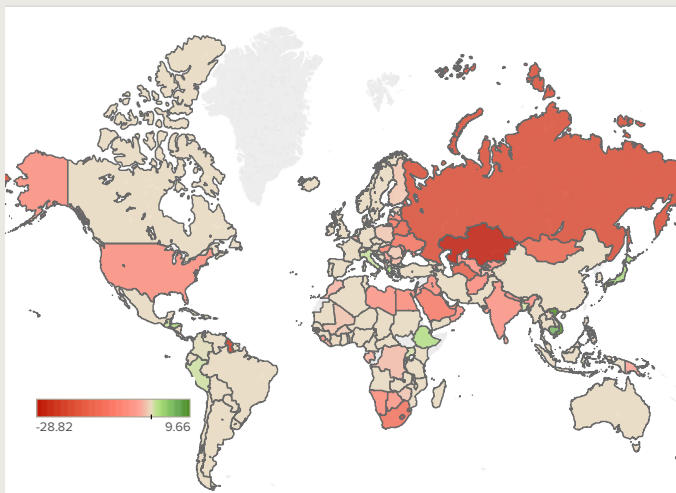
Health and Wellness

Strengths and weaknesses in Health and Wellness are more evenly distributed across income groups than any other component. The amount by which countries over-perform at the component level is small since many countries that outperform their peers usually have a weakness in at least one indicator, most often Obesity Rate or Suicide Rate. This reflects the increasing complexity of addressing health challenges as countries become richer. As income rises and health care improves, premature deaths from non-communicable diseases decline and relatedly, life expectancy increases. Yet at a relatively low level of income, gains from improvement in undernourishment are offset by the detrimental effects of obesity.

The top two over-performers are Vietnam, a lower middle income country, and Cambodia, a low-income country. Both have life expectancies at or above the high income country average. Japan and Singapore stand out among high-income over-performers, with obesity rates much lower than average. Japan has the longest life expectancy of all countries in the Index and would be an even stronger performer were it not for its suicide rate, which is one of the highest in the world.

Kazakhstan is the worst performing country on this component both on an absolute level and relative to its economic peers. The suicide rate among its population is one of the highest in the world, and the rate of premature deaths from non-communicable diseases is high. Relative to its economic peers, it under-performs on all four indicators in the component, including Life Expectancy at 60 and Obesity Rate.

Notably, 18 of the 59 countries that underperform on Health and Wellness also underperform on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care. These countries are facing the challenges of obesity and suicides alongside the challenges of undernourishment, child mortality, and infectious diseases. We find the most extreme examples in



Botswana, Iraq, Mongolia, Namibia, and Swaziland, where the undernourishment rate exceeds 20 percent, and the obesity rate exceeds 15 percent. As countries continue to develop, they must take a two-pronged approach to tackle both aspects of nutrition.

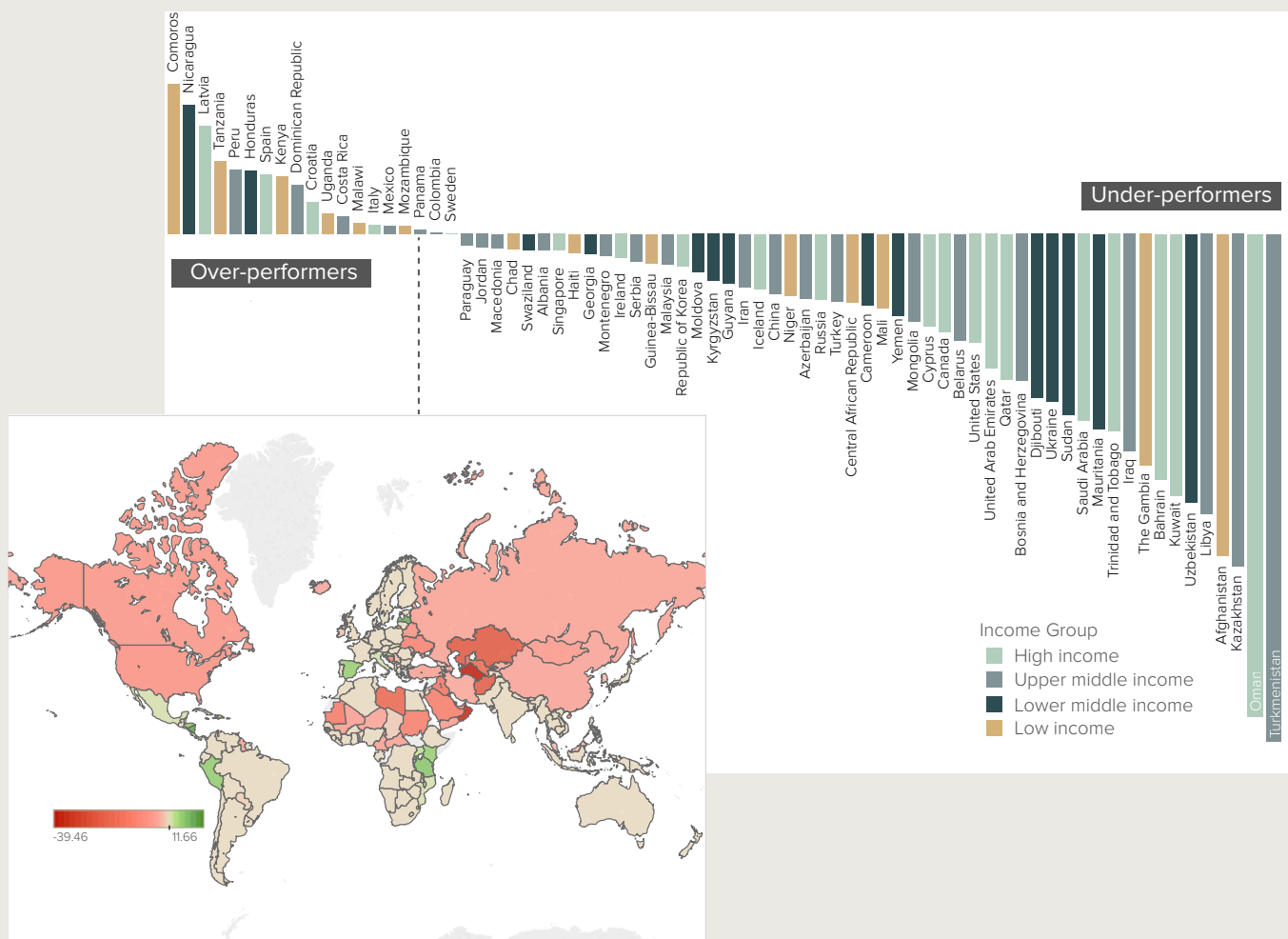
Environmental Quality

There are few over-performers on Environmental Quality in comparison to under-performers. Environmental Quality is a particularly challenging component for upper middle income countries with nearly half underperforming on this component. This suggests that the environmental challenges of economic development may outweigh the benefits for this group of countries.

The countries that over-perform on Environmental Quality tend to have fewer deaths associated with outdoor air pollution and greater wastewater treatment. Only 11 countries over-perform on Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Most are low- and lower middle income with small populations and industrial sectors. Among them is Comoros, the top over-performer, whose strong performance is due to its underdeveloped industry and country size relative to its low-income economic peers. Among high-income countries, only Sweden, Singapore, and Switzerland register strengths on greenhouse gas emissions.

Years of environmental degradation have reduced environmental quality in Turkmenistan, the biggest under-performer, and also the component's worst performing country on an absolute basis. Air quality is a particular concern, with high deaths from outdoor air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

With multilateral environmental agreements such as COP 21, global leaders and decision-makers must focus not only on improving environmental sustainability across the world, but also on engaging those countries that show the greatest weaknesses in Environmental Quality. These countries are not the poorest, nor are they global leaders; rather, they are mostly middle-income countries with transitioning economies that otherwise receive little attention.



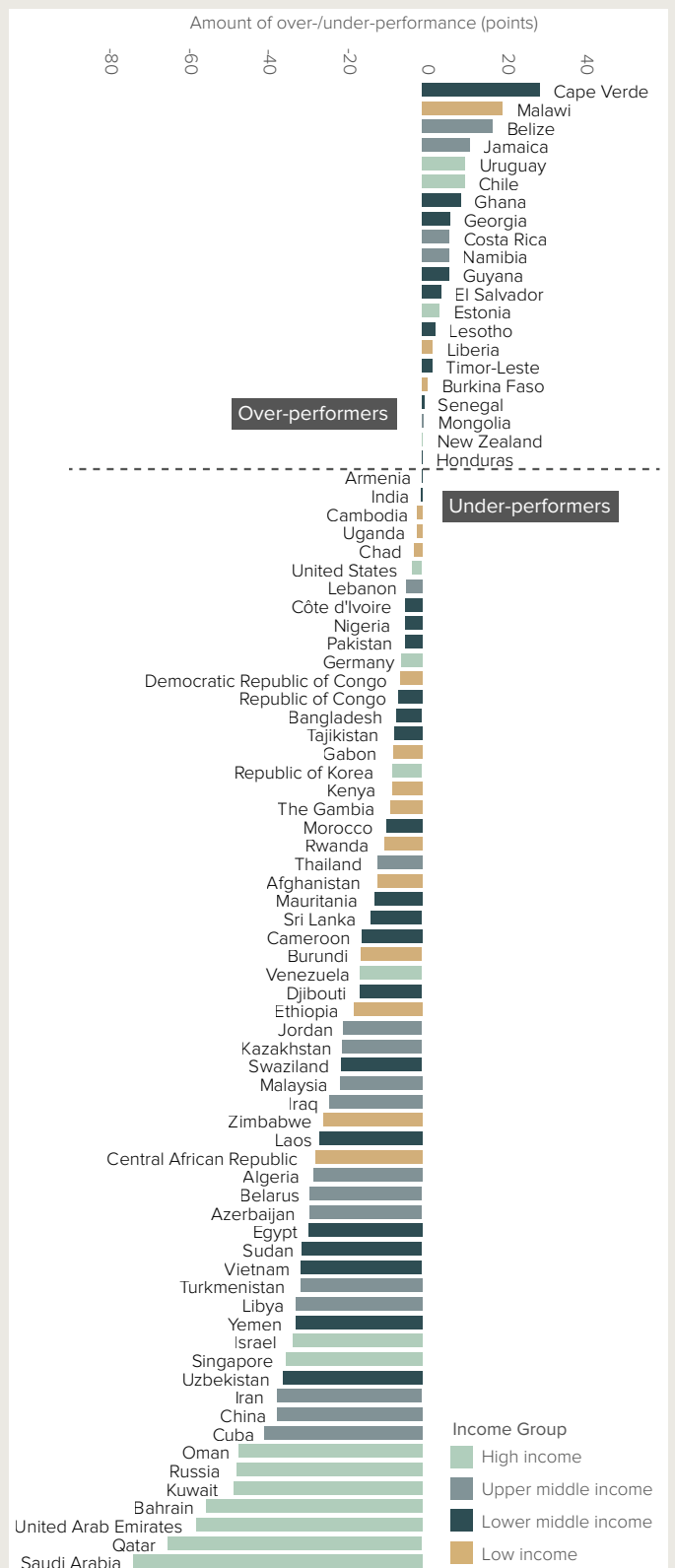
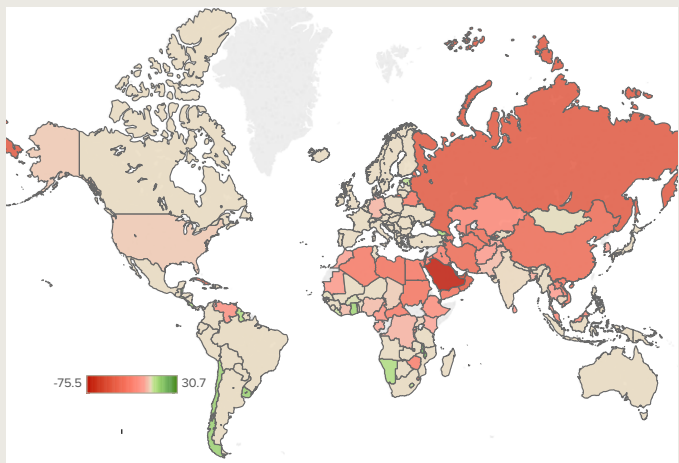
Personal Rights

Personal Rights is the component least correlated to GDP per capita. Therefore, it is not surprising that it has the fewest number of countries in neutral range and the largest number of countries under-performing, often by a startling degree. This is because high-income countries generally have strong protections on personal rights. The high-income countries that under-perform in this component generally do so by a large margin. They also under-perform in all or all but one indicator.

Since high-income countries tend to perform well in this component, strong performance is generally not seen as a relative strength, which explains the small number of high-income countries over-performing. Indeed, the top over-performer is Cape Verde, a lower middle income country that performs strongly on Political Rights, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Assembly/Association, and Private Property Rights, but not on Freedom of Movement.

As a region, the Middle East performs poorly, with all countries under-performing. All countries in Central Africa also under-perform. The countries of Latin America, by contrast, have generally chosen development paths more strongly grounded in rights. Cuba and Venezuela are the only under-performing countries in this region.

Our findings suggest that under-performance tends to cluster by region, so that social progress within this component may be best addressed by broad-based, regional multilateral efforts. Global advocacy organizations and citizens in under-performing countries can use under-performance results to drive action on the ground to improve personal rights.

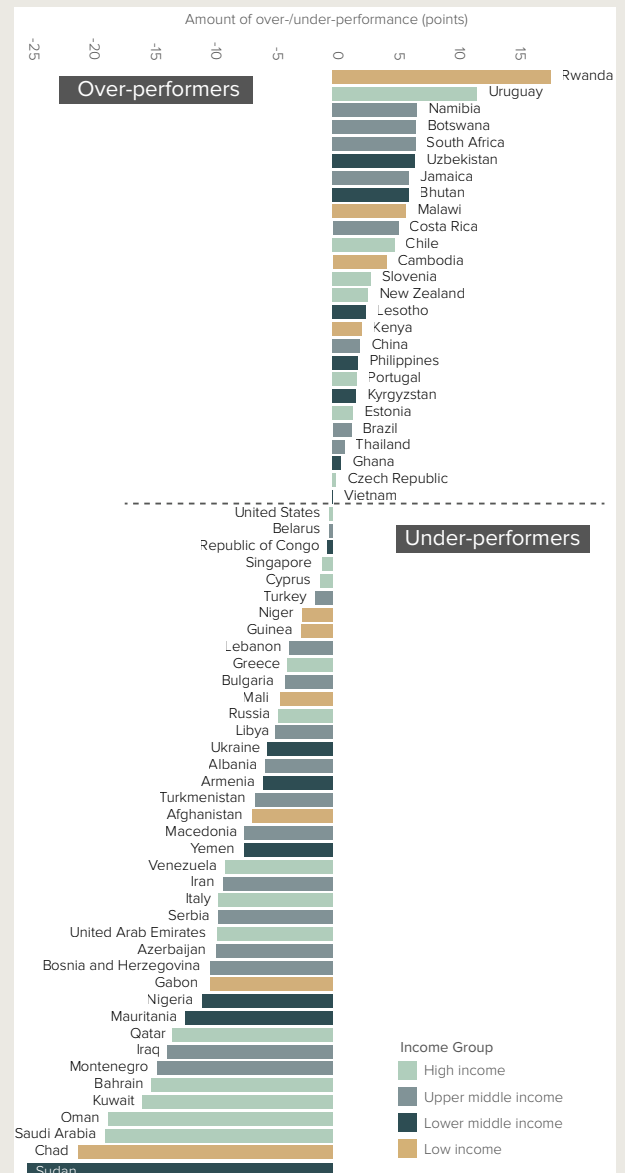
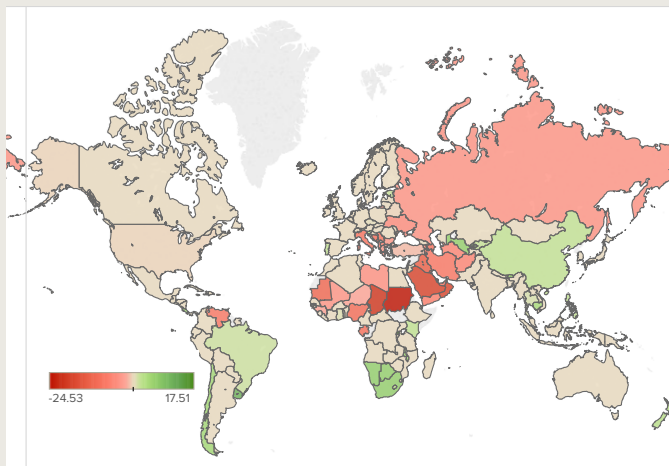


Personal Freedom and Choice

Personal Freedom and Choice has the largest number of over-performers. While these countries are commendable for outperforming their economic peers, most are not suitable role models for all the indicators in the component. Sixteen out of the 26 over-performing countries have a relative weakness in one or more indicators, most frequently Freedom of Religion.

Generally, over-performing countries perform particularly well on the self-reported “Freedom over Life Choices,” a measure found to be one of the primary predictors of life satisfaction.¹⁶ Rwanda, the top over-performer on the component, is also the top over-performer on this indicator. Rwanda registers a weakness on Freedom of Religion, but this is outweighed by low corruption, high access to contraception, especially low rates of early marriage, and high freedom over life choices.

European countries represent a larger percentage of the group of under-performing countries on this component than any other. All these countries have a weakness on Freedom over Life Choices, and most have weaknesses in Freedom of Religion and Satisfied Demand for Contraception. Corruption is also a major problem in Russia, Italy, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, and Belarus. In Sudan, the worst under-performer in this component, Freedom over Life Choices is the lowest in the world, with only 27 percent of the population satisfied with their freedom to choose what to do with their lives. Sudan also performs poorly in Freedom of Religion, Satisfied Demand for Contraception, and Corruption.



Strong performance on Personal Freedom and Choice does not require large investments of economic resources so it is an area where low- and middle-income countries could excel. It remains, however, an area requiring improvement for many countries. As with Personal Rights, relative performance data can serve as an advocacy tool for citizens and global organizations, highlighting countries that are far behind their economic peers in providing their citizens with the choices that enable them to progress.

¹⁶ World Happiness Report. http://worldhappiness.report/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/04/WHR15_Sep15.pdf

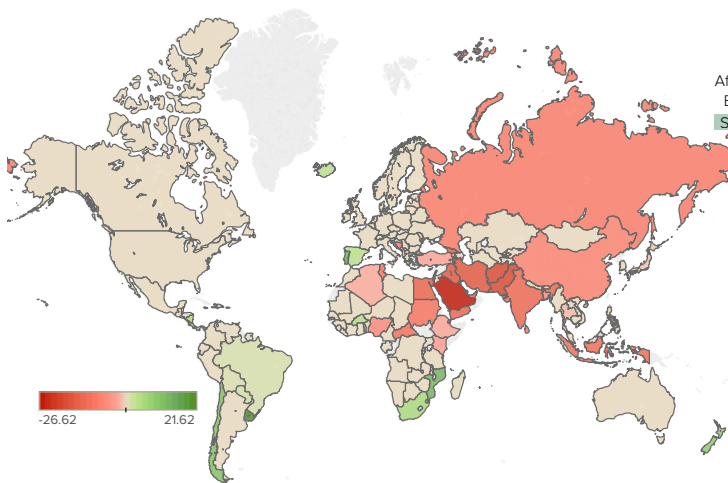
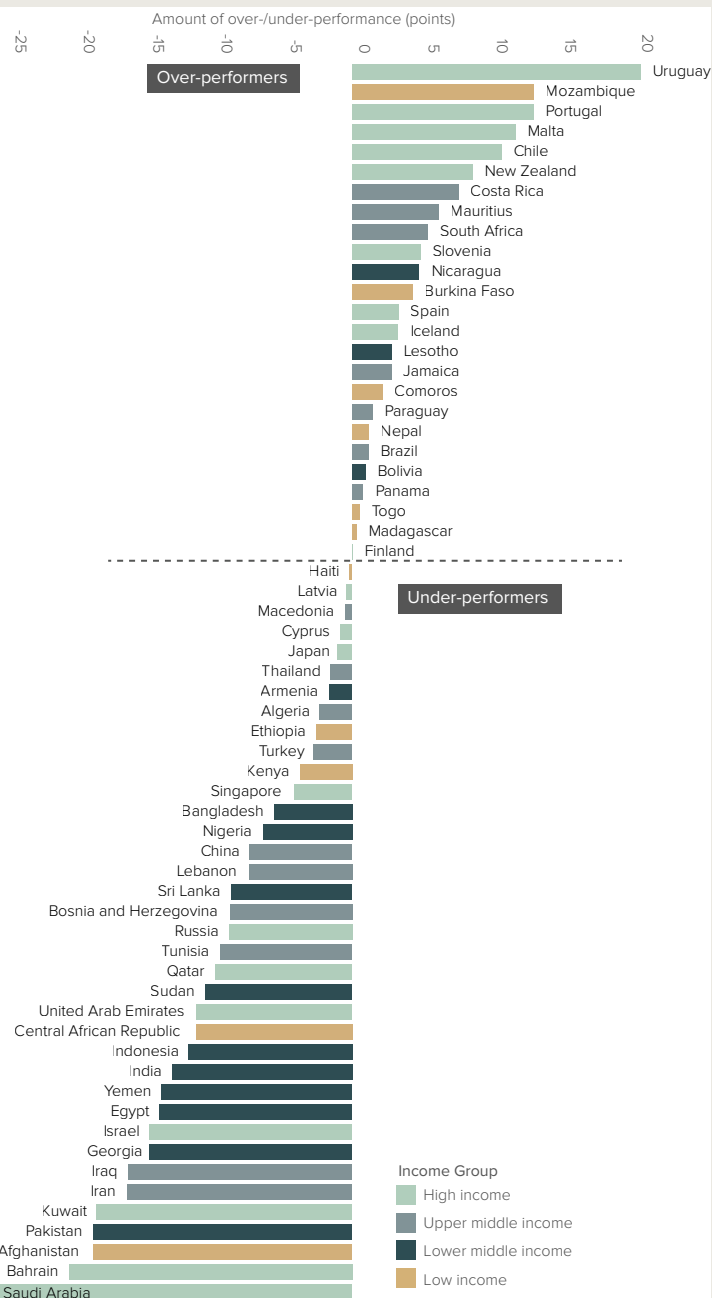
Tolerance and Inclusion

Tolerance and Inclusion is the component that shows the most variability for high-income countries after Personal Rights. For this reason, many high-income countries appear as top over- and under-performers. Substantially more lower middle income countries appear as under-performers than over-performers.

The top over-performer, Uruguay, has been a world leader in many areas of tolerance, including being among the first countries outside Europe to legalize gay marriage. Latin American countries in general perform well on this component, with only Haiti slightly under-performing.

The Tolerance and Inclusion component includes two of the indicators that register the most weaknesses in the index: Tolerance for Immigrants and Religious Tolerance. The top 13 under-performers have weaknesses in both these indicators. Countries of the Middle East and North Africa tend to perform poorly in the component, with Saudi Arabia and Bahrain performing worst relative to their economic peers. Within this region, only Jordan, Libya, and Morocco perform at ranges typical for countries at their level of income.

These findings show that across countries of all regions and incomes, people face discrimination and exclusion from society. As multilateral organizations like the World Bank and United Nations promote economic concepts of shared prosperity and inclusive growth, these data serve as a reminder of the need for the complementary promotion of social prosperity and inclusion.



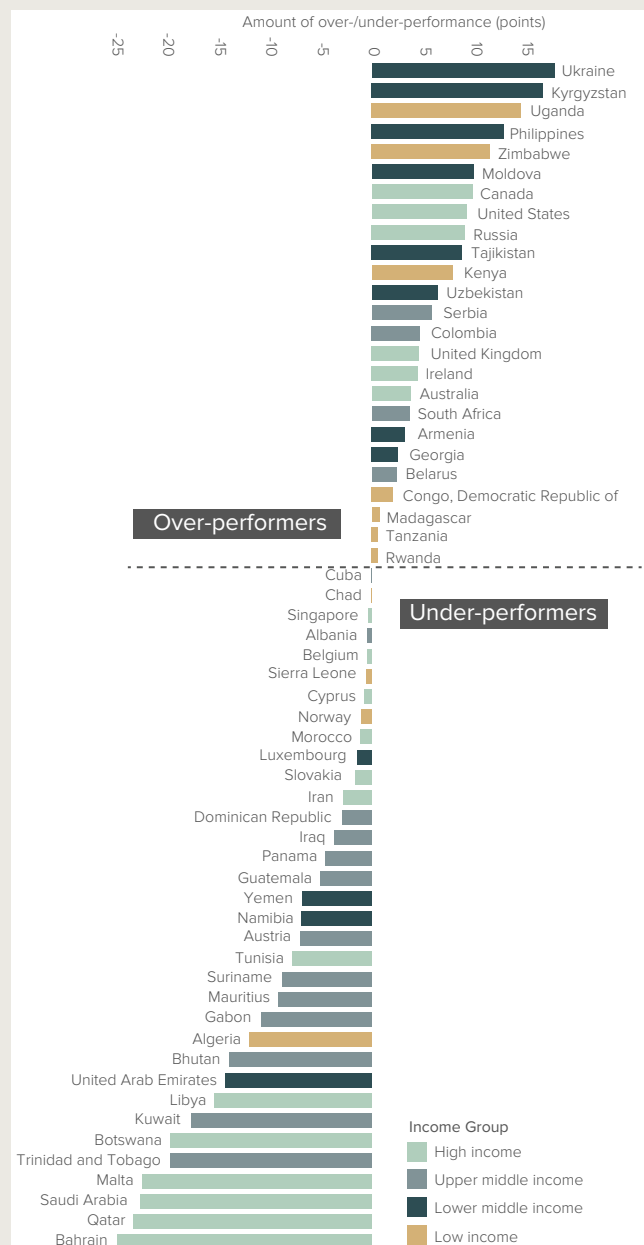
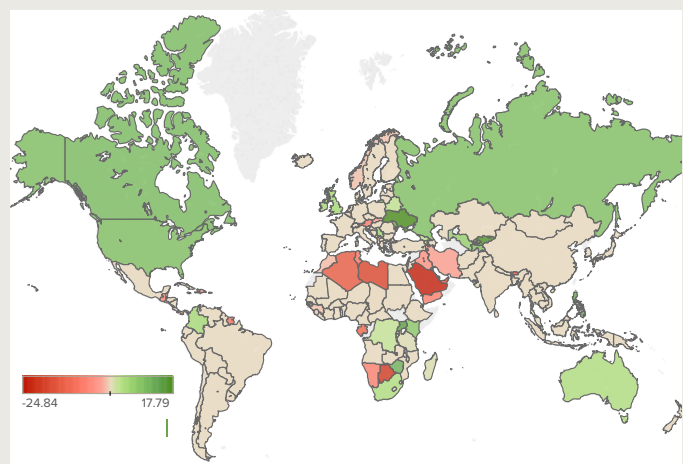
Access to Advanced Education

The top performing countries on an absolute basis also top the list of best performers on a relative basis. The average amount by which countries over-perform is greater than all other components except for Personal Rights. In other words, countries that excel in Access to Advanced Education do so to a much larger degree than is typical.

Many of the top performing countries are known for their world-class higher education, such as the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada. But not all the over-performing countries have many universities that are globally ranked. In fact, 10 countries have no globally ranked universities at all. These countries, which include many former Soviet republics like Kyrgyzstan, generally excel compared to their income peers in the amount of schooling for women. The strongest performer, Ukraine, performs strongly across all indicators in the component relative to its economic peers.

Conversely, many countries – particularly those in the Middle East – show a weakness in Access to Advanced Education despite the presence of world-class universities. Combined, the three largest under-performers, Bahrain, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia, have 11 globally-ranked universities, but years of school for women averages 10.32 compared to the non-Middle East high-income country average of 14.11.

Overall, we find that national education leaders cannot solely focus on the quality of education available to their population, but must pay attention to the level of access to these institutions as well. High-income countries cannot remain competitive with their economic peers without this multifaceted approach to improving Access to Advanced Education.



WHAT WORKS

The Social Progress Index is changing the way leaders approach solving the world's most pressing challenges by redefining how countries and regions within countries¹⁷ measure success. The Social Progress Index provides an approach to systematically identifying and prioritizing issues by measuring both a country's absolute performance as well as its performance relative to countries at a similar level of per capita income. These absolute and relative results enable countries to not only assess their own areas of strengths and weaknesses, but also to identify other countries that may serve as role models.

Finland, Canada, and other top ranking countries show the high levels of social progress that are possible, but achieving comparable levels of performance is not within reach for all countries. The Social Progress Index's approach to determining strengths and weaknesses relative to income peers provides insight into countries that may not be world-class on an absolute level, but have achieved a much higher level of performance than would be expected from countries at their level of economic development. While some countries—such as Costa Rica—show strengths across multiple aspects of the Social Progress Index, other countries demonstrate particular strengths in only a few areas, such as Nepal on Basic Human Needs and New Zealand on Opportunity. The Social Progress Imperative initiative “What Works,” undertaken in partnership with the Icelandic organization Gekon, aims to advance understanding of the policy choices and investments that successful countries have made in order to help under-performing communities improve. As global economic growth slows and the world comes to grips with environmental constraints, it has never been more important to understand the factors that contribute to successful social performance.

CONCLUSION

By measuring country performance relative to a country's 15 closest income peers, we gain a deeper understanding of each country's social progress, strengths and weaknesses, and priorities. We find that even high income countries can have significant weaknesses relative to their peers, and low income countries can have significant strengths. Through this finer lens, policymakers can better identify and prioritize areas in need of improvement within their own countries. Scorecards may also surface potential models for improvement by highlighting comparative over-performers.

Countries at all income levels show strengths and weaknesses across the components and indicators of the Social Progress Index. This emphasizes again that social progress does not automatically follow economic development. While increased income usually brings large improvements in clean water, sanitation, literacy, and basic education, this does not carry over into other areas. On average, personal security is no better in middle-income countries than low income countries, and in many cases it is worse. Too many people—regardless of income—live without full rights or experience discrimination or violence based on gender, religion, ethnicity, or sexual orientation.

¹⁷ See the Supplemental Section for more details on regional Social Progress Indexes.

FIRST “WHAT WORKS” CONFERENCE IN REYKJAVÍK, ICELAND

On April 28, 2016, the Social Progress Imperative partnered with the Icelandic convener Gekon to host a conference examining the context and policies underlying the success that various countries and regions have achieved on aspects of the Social Progress Index. Speakers came from eight countries to share their insights into why their countries and regions are performing better on certain aspects of the Social Progress Index than their economic peers. Relative results from the global Social Progress Index as well as subnational indices in the European Union, Brazilian Amazon, and Colombia were used to select the case studies. All the countries and regions profiled have room to improve on an absolute basis, but they have all managed to achieve a level of performance that far exceeds countries at a similar level of economic development. Using relative performance rather than absolute performance is a way to identify potential role models for what is achievable at different levels of economic development. A second “What Works” conference is being planned for spring 2017.

2016 Social Progress Success Case Studies were:

Basic Human Needs: Nepal and Rwanda. Presented by Dr. Swarnim Wagle, Former Member of the Nepal Planning Commission and Francis Gatere, Chief Executive Officer of the Rwanda Development Board.

Foundations of Wellbeing: Iceland and the Oriximiná region of Brazil. Presented by Rakel Óttarsdóttir, Chief Operating Officer of Arion Bank and Beto Veríssimo, Co-founder of Imazon.

Opportunity: New Zealand and the Basque Region of Spain. Presented by Dr. Girol Karacaoglu, Chief Economist and Deputy Secretary for Macroeconomic, International and Economic Research at the New Zealand Treasury and Angel Toña, Regional Minister for Employment and Social Policies in the Basque Government.

Overall Social Progress Index: Costa Rica and Medellín, Colombia. Presented by Victor Umaña, Director of the Latin American Center for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development (CLACDS) at INCAE Business School and Ángela Escallón Emiliani, Executive Director of Fundación Corona.

Some aspects of social progress become more challenging as incomes rise. Industrialization often brings environmental degradation and challenges to conserve scarce resources. Obesity, deaths from outdoor air pollution, and suicides are all worse on average in high-income countries than in middle- and low-income countries. These problems require strategies to address current circumstances and prevent them from accompanying economic development in the future.

Social progress is about meeting everyone’s basic needs for food, clean water, shelter, and security. It is about living healthy, long lives and protecting the environment. It means education, freedom, and opportunity. Social progress goes far beyond crossing a dollar-denominated threshold. We need a much more holistic view of development.



SUPPLEMENTAL SECTION

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS NETWORK



SUPPLEMENTAL SECTION: THE SOCIAL PROGRESS NETWORK

By Franklin Murillo Leiva, Network Coordinator, Social Progress Imperative

INTRODUCTION

The Social Progress Index was designed to be a practical tool to help social innovators in government, business, and civil society address the major social and environmental problems in their countries and communities. Since the launch of the first beta Social Progress Index in 2013, the Social Progress Imperative has been building a network of partners to make use of this tool to build collaborations and implement solutions that will advance social progress. This is the Social Progress Imperative's agenda: to move from index, to action, to impact.

It is still in the early days for the Social Progress Network, but in Latin America, where we began the network, we are already seeing how the Social Progress Index can be a powerful tool for social innovators:

- In Brazil, the Social Progress Index for the Amazon region, our first sub-national index launched in August 2014, has been adopted by state governments to inform and guide public investment programs. The private sector in Brazil has also embraced this tool. Coca-Cola and Natura, in partnership with Ipsos, have pioneered the development of a community-level Social Progress Index. The first pilot community-level Index in the municipality of Carauari has helped reshape local development plans. On the back of this success, similar indexes have been developed for other communities.
- In Paraguay, the Social Progress Index has been adopted, alongside GDP, as a key indicator for the National Development Strategy. The Social Progress Index now guides key public investments in addressing child malnutrition, and improving housing.
- In Colombia, a Social Progress Index covering 10 major cities that was launched in September 2015 is being used by a growing number of city administrations, as well as by the National Planning Department, to shape future development strategies.
- In Costa Rica, a Social Progress Index for the 81 cantons of the country that was launched in March 2016 has been adopted as the basis of a new national social innovation strategy.



Michael Green, Executive Director of the Social Progress Imperative, presented the Social Progress Index during a working session with the #Progreso Social Perú network in March 2016.

A major milestone for our work in Latin America is that we have passed leadership of the Network from the Social Progress Imperative to two local partners: the INCAE Business School (Central America) and Fundación Avina (South America). Under their leadership, in partnership with national networks, we anticipate further expansion of the Social Progress Network in Latin America in the next year, and acceleration of our impact. A full report on the activities of the Latin America Social Progress Network is set out in Section 1 of this chapter.

The last year has also seen major expansion of our efforts beyond Latin America to Europe and North America. In Europe, we partnered with the Directorate of Regional and Urban Policy (DG Regio), and Orkestra, the Basque Institute of Competitiveness in February 2016 to launch the beta version of a regional Social Progress Index for the European Union. We are currently in the process of building a network of partners in Europe to use this tool to inform policies and investment strategies. In April 2016 we signed a partnership agreement with the City of Reykjavik to produce Europe's first city-level Social Progress Index. In North America we have completed a pilot Social Progress Index for Somerville, Massachusetts, and are working with partners in Michigan and the Bay Area of California on further pilot initiatives. A full report on our activities in Europe and North America is in Section 2.



Michael Green and Reykjavik Mayor Dagur B. Eggertsson, announced in April 2016 that the capital of Iceland will be the first city in Europe to use the Social Progress Index to map and improve the wellbeing of all its residents.

Finally, we continue to reach out to a global audience in preparation for the future expansion of the Social Progress Network. We describe these pilot activities in Section 3. In the last year we also entered into a partnership with the International Panel on Social Progress, which is a major scholarly effort in this field. As a major initiative to use the Social Progress Index to inform the global development debate, we co-hosted with our local partners Gekon, the inaugural “Social Progress—What Works?” conference in Reykjavik, Iceland in April 2016. Using the Social Progress Index to identify case studies of success, the conference brought together local experts to share and debate lessons for other countries and regions. The case studies featured were Rwanda, Nepal, Iceland, the Brazilian Amazon, the city of Medellin in Colombia, Costa Rica, New Zealand, and the Basque Region of Spain.



Professor Michael E. Porter, Chair of the Advisory Board of the Social Progress Imperative, delivered the keynote address at the “Social Progress-What Works?” event in Reykjavík in April 2016.

NEW SUBNATIONAL INDEXES LAUNCHED APRIL 2015-JUNE 2016

The Social Progress Imperative is expanding its efforts all around the world. This has a strong correlation with the launch of several social progress sub-indexes over the last year in different countries and contexts.

Index Name	Launch date	Place
SPI Comunidades	June 24, 2015	Brazil
SPI Cities in Colombia	Sept 14, 2015	Colombia
SPI Cooperative Sector	Oct 21, 2015	Costa Rica
SPI Bogotá	Nov 23, 2015	Bogotá, Colombia
European Union SPI (beta)	Feb 16, 2016	European Union
SPI Cantonal	March 7, 2016	Costa Rica
SPI Rio	May 17, 2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
SPI Regions of Perú (Beta)	May 19, 2016	Perú

ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL PROGRESS NETWORK

LATIN AMERICA: WORKING THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Latin America is one of the leading examples in terms of Social Progress Networks all around the world. Currently, there are more than 100 organizations linked to the Latin American effort, and more than 20 different initiatives from different sectors are currently under implementation.

The Social Progress Imperative firmly believes that it is time to move the effort to the next step: creating a strong and sustainable, locally-owned and locally-led network. Thus, this year the Imperative is passing the leadership of the Latin American network to one of the two remarkable and prestigious organizations in the region, Fundación Avina in South America, and INCAE Business School in Central America. Through this strategy, these organizations aim to achieve two key objectives:

- Reach every country in the region: The Social Progress Imperative is currently working and continuously expanding its impact in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru.
- Deliver impact: Creating new Social Progress Indexes is just the beginning for the Social Progress Imperative. The challenge for the organization is to use the new data generated to influence public policy and investment decisions by regional institutions, governments, businesses, and civil society.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP

In South America, the regional partnership has become the way to expand and strengthen the work of the Social Progress Imperative. Fundación Avina is the key partner, and its mission is to contribute to sustainable development in Latin America by creating favorable conditions for diverse actors to join forces in contributing to the common good.

The South American partnership wants to establish the Social Progress Index as a tool for government, business, social and academic organizations, and the citizens of eight countries in South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay). The Index will allow them to operate in an optimized and synergistic manner, in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Progreso Social Sudamérica

Regional Partner:
Fundación Avina

1 BRAZIL

Agenda Pública
Banco do Brasil
BASF
Camargo Correa
CEBDS
Coca-Cola Brasil
Comunitas
Deloitte
FIESP
Fundação Amazônia Sustentável
Fundação Dom Cabral
Fundação Getúlio Vargas
Fundação Sicredi
Fundação Telefônica
Fundación Avina
Giral Viveiro de Projetos
Grupo de Empresas
IDS
Imaflora
Imazon
Instituto Arapyaú
Instituto Cidade Democrática
Instituto Coca-Cola
Instituto de Cidadania Empresarial
Instituto EcoSocial
Instituto Ethos
Instituto Ipsos
Instituto PDR
Instituto Pereira Passos
Instituto Votorantim
Institutos e Fundações
IPEA-USP
ISA
ITDP Brasil - Instituto de Política de Transporte e Desenvolvimento
Natura
PUC-SP
Sistema B
Universidade de São Paulo
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina
Vale
Votorantim

2 COLOMBIA

Compartamos con Colombia
Deloitte
Escuela de Gobierno de la Universidad de los Andes
Fundación Avina
Fundación Corona
Llorente&Cuenca
Red Colombiana de Ciudades
Cómo Vamos

3 PERÚ

CENTRUM Católica
Cides
Deloitte
Fundación Avina
Ministerio de Cultura
Perú 2021
Radio Programas del Perú
Soluciones Empresariales contra la Pobreza
Universidad del Pacífico

4 CHILE

Acción
Deloitte
Fundación Avina
Fundación Superación Pobreza
Masisa
Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
Universidad de Concepción

5 ARGENTINA

AACREA
CNCPS
CIPPEC
Fundación Avina
Fundación Minka
Gobierno de la Provincia de Buenos Aires
Gobierno de la Provincia de Salta
Ministerio de Desarrollo Social



6 BOLIVIA

Ciudad de Cochabamba
Fundación Avina
Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Cochabamba
Ministerio de Autonomías

7 PARAGUAY

Asociación de Empresarios Cristianos
Club de Ejecutivos
Deloitte
Equipo Nacional de Estrategia País
Feprinco
Fundación Avina
Fundación Desarrollo de Democracia
Fundación MAE UC
Fundación Moisés Bertoni
Fundación Paraguaya
Global Shapers Asunción
Mingará
Ministerio de Planificación
Pro Desarrollo Paraguay
Red de Líderes para la Competitividad
Red del Pacto Global Paraguay

This objective will be pursued through the following strategic goals:

- Establish a center of reference for technical and political support to national networks and local initiatives in South America.
- Encourage local initiatives to apply and/or adopt Social progress Indexes in eight South American countries.
- Launch, consolidate, and marshal national networks seeking to rally governments, companies, social and academic organizations, and opinion-making experts around joint actions to tackle key challenges identified in each country by the application of the Indexes.
- Influence regional and global debate on the Sustainable Development Goals, reaching at minimum a consensus about the priorities for development through the production of information and knowledge associated with Indexes in the region.

Argentina: Social data to meet the Sustainable Development Goals

Argentina is quickly regaining its place among the most important economies in the world, under a new administration that took office in December 2015. In the midst of deep economic reforms, the social agenda is being prioritized at different levels of government: from the Ministry of Social Development that leads the “zero poverty” program launched by President Macri, to the government of the Province of Salta that is leading efforts to promote social progress at the provincial level.

In a country where getting reliable statistics has become an acute priority for policymaking, the National Committee for the Coordination of Social Policies (an inter-ministerial entity led by the Minister of Social Development) has started an important process to prioritize leading indicators in order to effectively monitor Argentina’s commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Social Progress Imperative, through its regional partnership with Fundación Avina, is committed to supporting these efforts at all levels. This support will include mapping reliable social and environmental data sources for policymaking in partnership with CIPPEC and the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, as well as providing a sound framework to prioritize leading indicators at the national and provincial level. The Social Progress Imperative will present a qualitative assessment in the Province of Jujuy with Fundación Minka, debate social progress with more than 5,000 participants at AACREA Congress next September 2016, and launch a complete social progress radiography in partnership with the Government of the Province of Salta to promote public-private partnerships in the Provinces of the North.

Bolivia: A subjective Social Progress Index to assess public policies

Under the leadership of the think-tank Ciudadanía, this initiative evaluates citizens’ demands and priorities to assess public policy design in five regions in the department of Cochabamba. Final

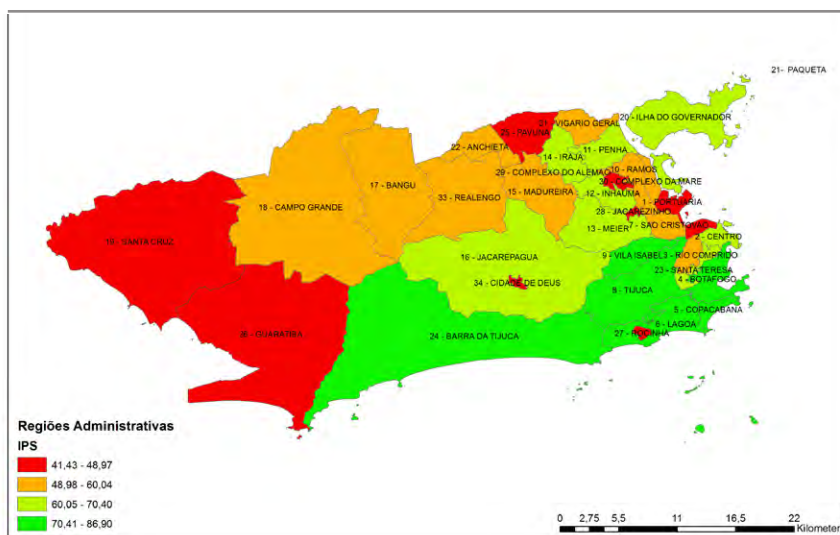
results were presented and debated with the team of the regional government of Cochabamba, who expressed interest in using the Social Progress Index as a robust indicator to assess the “Living Well” development approach of the national government. The technical team at the Ministry of Autonomies (Decentralization) has been trained in the Social Progress Index methodology and is ready to implement a first pilot assessing social progress in more than 50 municipalities in the department of Santa Cruz.

Brazil: Rio de Janeiro’s first gold medal

Brazil was the first country in the world to create a sub-national Social Progress Index. It is now a leading example of how the Social Progress Index can be used as a strategic tool for decision makers to drive social change. One of the first projects delivered was the Social Progress Index in the Brazilian Amazon, a product of the collaboration fostered by the network in Brazil and prepared by Imazon, in partnership with the Social Progress Imperative. The report based on this Index is the most detailed diagnosis ever attempted of the social and environmental progress of the Amazon’s 772 municipalities and nine states. This work opened the door to new opportunities, not only to improve people’s quality of life but also to protect the environment. The Index was deemed to be a promising practice and a guide for public planning in the state of Pará. The data from the Index served as the starting point of the Governor’s plan, which seeks to improve the quality of life with sustainability for the population of over eight million people.

Also, the Index for communities developed by Natura, Coca-Cola, and Ipsos, constituted a measuring instrument of social development at the local level from primary data, but also a methodology to bring together multiple stakeholders to define priorities and evaluate results. Part of the impact of these actions is the influence of the data on policymakers. For example, in the Juruá Region (which shelters 50 riverine communities in the Brazilian Amazon) a pilot study to analyze the plan for territorial development was held, and policymakers agreed to allocate resources to protect the environment and build more bathrooms to improve the living conditions of 100 families. It is also important to note that this tool has already been replicated in two territories of São Paulo by Natura and Ipsos, which provides a real opportunity to scale the work done and provoke social change.

In May 2016 the Brazil Social Progress Network launched its first city-level index for Rio de Janeiro. The objective of this project is to apply a geo-referenced Social Progress Index to the administrative regions of the city. This project was led by the Instituto Pereira Passos, from the municipality of Rio de Janeiro and was supported by Fundação Roberto Marinho. One of the most important objectives of this study is to recognize the main social demands and settle territorial inequities through multi-stakeholder partnerships.



The Social Progress Index for the Administrative Regions of Rio de Janeiro launched in May 2016.

Based on the success so far, the Brazil Social Progress Network is now planning to expand the IPS Amazonia model to the whole of the country, involving the measurement of 5,570 Brazilian municipalities through IPS Municípios Brasileiros. The project will produce a tool to evaluate social progress in Brazilian municipalities through the use of secondary source data and a strong statistical process. One of the objectives of this effort is to use the results to guide municipal development plans in pilot municipalities after the municipal elections take place in the second half of 2016. In addition, the Brazilian network aims to use the Index as a tool to monitor the wellbeing of Brazilian citizens. The network will also make the study's results public through a platform accessible to all, a development that will allow stakeholders to share data and compare municipalities and indicators, thus providing a unique and powerful way for citizens to use data to achieve social change.

Chile: Assessing social progress at the community level

Under the leadership of University of Concepcion, and with support from Fundación Avina, Masisa and the municipal government, this initiative is about to publish a community-level Social Progress Index to assess social and environmental priorities in the Municipality of El Cabrero. This pioneering work is aimed at supporting the working agenda of the 'Sustainability Roundtable,' a group that convenes the regional government alongside community-based organizations and forestry companies, to promote sustainable development in the region.

Colombia: Promoting better cities

The Social Progress Network Colombia was created in 2015 to finance, support, and coordinate the implementation of the Social Progress Index methodologies in Colombia. Fundación Corona, Fundación Avina, Deloitte, Compartamos por Colombia, Red Colombiana de Ciudades, Cómo Vamos and the Social Progress Imperative were the founding members of the Network. Fundación Corona currently holds the technical secretariat.

The results of the work of the Colombian network are promising. To date, two major studies have been launched:

- 1) The Social Progress Index Cities: an inter-city sub-Index is the first implementation of the methodology in urban contexts for comparative analysis. It measures social progress performance in 10 Colombian cities over six years through the Colombian Como Vamos Network, covering nearly 50 percent of the Colombian urban population and more than 80 percent of its GDP.
- 2) SPI Bogotá: the first intra-city Social Progress Index provides valuable policy insights to the local administration, and has an impact on more than 7.7 million inhabitants living in 19 localities.



The National Planning Department in Colombia is using the Social Progress Index as one of the instruments to analyze the SDGs, and their implementation to meet the 2030 goals]

The Social Progress Index data and framework have been used as a tool and a reference for policymakers, leaders in the private sector, and social innovators in Colombia. For example, during 2015 the Social Progress Index cities and the Bogotá localities indexes served as frameworks for the electoral debates on social inclusion and sustainable development. Several thematic tables were organized in Barranquilla, Ibagué, Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Manizales and Cartagena with candidates and their teams to discuss the Index and its findings. In December 2015, the newly elected mayor of Cali, the third largest city of Colombia, used the data from this report as a guiding reference to define priorities and pillars of public and private management of the city.

The discussion of the Indexes during the electoral period also led the local administrations of Cartagena and Ibagué to incorporate the Social Progress Index approach into their local development plans. The Social Inclusion Department of Bogotá is interested in incorporating the Index as one of its measurements to keep track of the challenges the city faces. The National Planning Department is using the Index as one of the instruments to analyze the SDGs and their implementation to meet the 2030 goals. Additionally, the local government accountability office in Cali is promoting debate around the Index results as a way of following up on the administration.

Paraguay: Guiding social investments under the National Development Plan 2030

Paraguay continues to advance in terms of social progress. It was a pioneer in the world by issuing a Presidential Decree in June 2013 promoting the Social Progress Index as the official tool to monitor the efficiency of public spending and the effect that it is generating in the population. Now, the challenge has evolved: under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning the country's National Development Plan 2030 contains specific and actionable social goals, and the local network has decided to move forward with the creation of an official Social Progress Index to be published by the government.

This first sub-national index will be used to shape the Paraguayan development agenda by the government and important actors of the country. It provides an amazing opportunity to advance social progress and to make the decree a real part of the lives of the Paraguayan people and guide the actions of the local Social Progress Index network.

Peru: Addressing regional disparities

Since the launch of the Peruvian national network in 2014, the Social Progress Index has increasingly gained momentum in the Peruvian policy agenda. May 2016 witnessed a great milestone for the Social Progress Imperative and the Peruvian Network led by Entrepreneurial Solutions against Poverty (SEP) and Centrum Catolica Business School: the Social Progress Index for the Peruvian regions (beta) was launched in the midst of the second round of the presidential elections. One objective of this study is to help to explore the reality of Peru in its twenty-six regions. But the Network's main objectives are to ignite social investments, identify sectoral gaps in each region, and build on joint work with strategic actors to craft a regional development plan. This will be the strength of the study, and with a newly elected government, it represents an amazing opportunity to improve social progress in Peru. New projects being implemented seek to apply the Social Progress Index methodology at the district level, to assess the social impact of private sector interventions.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP

The regional partner for Central America is INCAE Business School and its mission is to actively promote the comprehensive development of the countries served, educating leaders in key sectors by improving their practices, attitudes and values. INCAE seeks to carry out its mission through research, teaching, and the dissemination of modern managerial concepts and techniques; by strengthening analytical capabilities and comprehension of economic, political, environmental, and social phenomena; and, by promoting dialogue, understanding, and cooperation amongst individuals, sectors, and countries. INCAE leads the deployment of the Social Progress Index in Central America through its think tank, the Latin American Center for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development (CLACDS) in partnership with the Social Progress Imperative.

This partnership seeks to reach a critical mass of influential partners across Central America, Ecuador, and Mexico actively using and promoting the Social Progress Index as a new paradigm and a practical tool for development.

The purpose of this partnership is:

- To position social progress as a new paradigm for development and the Social Progress Index as a concrete and practical advocacy tool throughout the region.
- To build strong, dynamic, and sustainable social progress country networks driving social innovation and policy change.
- To empower a vibrant community of regional experts that actively shares knowledge and lessons between countries.
- To create impactful case studies in Central America that could be used to promote and inform the Social Progress Imperative's global expansion.

Some of the main projects in Central America include:

- Costa Rica – Social Progress Index Cantonal, Costa Rica Propone, and Social Progress Index Cooperative
- Panama – Social Progress Index Bio Communities
- El Salvador – Social Progress Index Libras de Amor and Social Progress Index Costa del Sol
- Guatemala – Social Progress Index Cahabón , Social Progress Index El Hato, Social Progress Index Social Entrepreneurship Awards , and Social Progress Index 1 Km for Guatemala
- Nicaragua – Social Progress Index San Rafael del Sur

At the regional level, Central America has provided technical support to the Business Alliance for Sustainability in Central America.

Progreso Social Mesoamerica

Regional Partner:

Competitiveness and Sustainable Development Center (CLACDS) of INCAE Business School

1 COSTA RICA

Asociación Empresarial para el Desarrollo (AED)
 Borge & Asociados
 Cargill
 Cenecoop
 Central American Healthcare Initiative (CAHI)
 Consejo Presidencial de Innovación y Talento Humano
 Deloitte
 Federación de Organizaciones Sociales Costa Rica
 Fifco
 Fundación Avina
 Grupo INCO
 Ideas en Acción
 Impactico
 INCAE Business School
 Infocoop
 Manatí
 Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología
 Ministerio de Comercio Exterior
 Reinventing Business for All (RBA)
 TEDxPuraVidaJoven
 Universidad Latina de Costa Rica
 Universidad Nacional
 Vicepresidencia de la República de Costa Rica
 VIVA Idea
 Yo Emprendedor

2 PANAMÁ

Alcaldía de Panamá
 APEDE Asociación Panameña de Ejecutivos de Empresa
 Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Agricultura de Panamá
 Centro Nacional de Competitividad
 Consejo Empresarial de América Latina – CEAL
 Contraloría General de la República
 Deloitte Panamá
 Despacho de la Primera Dama,
 Ministerio de la Presidencia
 Dichter & Neira
 Fundación Avina
 Fundación Ciudad del Saber
 INADEH Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y
 Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano
 Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo
 Llorente y Cuenca
 Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas
 Ministerio de Salud
 SUMARSE
 United Way Panamá
 Universidad Latina



3 GUATEMALA

AGEXPORT
 Alianza por la Nutrición
 ALTERNA
 ASIES
 CABI
 CEMPRO
 CentraRSE
 CIEN
 CISU
 Deloitte
 Empresarios por la Educación
 Farmacias Chapinas
 Foro Latinoamericano de Inversión de Impacto Centroamérica
 Fundación Avina
 Fundación Fe y Alegría
 Fundación Novella
 Fundación Puente
 Fundación Shalom
 FUNDESA
 Grupos Gestores
 IDC
 IDIES-URL
 INCAE Business School
 Instituto Progreso Social Guatemala
 La Valija y la Cobija
 Ludi Verse
 Obras Sociales del Hermano Pedro
 Tikonb'al
 VIVA Idea
 WAKAMI

4 EL SALVADOR

Escuela Superior de Economía y Negocios (ESEN)
 Fundación Poma

Costa Rica: Driving innovation and empowering governments and communities with Social Progress Index data

In Costa Rica, the top over performer on the global Social Progress Index has taken the lead by mapping the whole country by the Social Progress Index Cantonal. This amazing and living tool has revealed regional differences in the 81 cantons, with the border and coastal cantons laggards in social progress. But even more important, the data have challenged the whole country to raise its standards and try to achieve social progress for all its population. This energy is evident in the strategic support of the government, specifically Costa Rican Vice President Ana Helena Chacon, some ministries, and key actors in the local context. This is why after this study a number of social interventions were activated to address identified gaps including interventions like:

- The Central America Health Initiative (CAHI) will address deficiencies in innovative health of the least developed cantons and will focus in to raise the health indicators.
- Reto País is a national contest to identify social innovations proposals, corresponding to the gaps identified with the Social Progress Index Cantonal, and crowdfund the first three locations.
- U Emprende is an Inter-university contest to incubate social entrepreneurship projects.
- Social Progress Index Hackathon: In partnership with Desarrollando America Latina (DAL), the local team will organize a national hackathon to generate technological solutions aligned to the social progress profile of the 81 cantons.



Roberto Artavia, Vice-Chair of the Social Progress Imperative, presented the Social Progress Index for the Cantons of Costa Rica during its launch in March 2016.

In addition, the Social Progress Index Cantonal has served to empower local governments throughout the country. The Institute of Municipal Promotion and Advice (IFAM in Spanish) is engaged in an active leadership training process for 81 municipalities, including most of the mayors, to familiarize community leaders with the tool. This effort encourages leaders to develop strategic planning based on Social Progress Index data oriented to address the local needs of the cantons and improve the quality of life of thousands of Costa Ricans. As an additional innovative effort, the Index feeds the Costa Rica Propone platform, which is aimed at designing a system of Costa Rican social innovation that can be used as a lever for regional development. This initiative is also led by the Vice President of the Republic and the Presidential Council for Innovation and Human Talent.

An additional project under the leadership of the cooperative movement, the Social Progress Index for the cooperative sector, was launched in October 2015. This initiative applies the Social Progress Index methodology at the community level to assess the social impact of the cooperative model in traditional regions of Costa Rica over time. This will identify the pressing social needs of thousands of allies from the cooperative movement and provide insights into the social impact of various productive sectors. This effort opens the door to use the Social Progress Index as an impact measurement tool for industries, organizations and social actors in specific regions or contexts.

El Salvador: Developing economic clusters with social impact

Under the leadership of Fundación Poma, a private foundation, this tool will summarize ongoing social investments according to the twelve components of the Social Progress Index. Fundación Poma is also applying the Social Progress Framework to assess the impact of its leading social program ‘Libras de Amor’ in rural communities.

Social Progress Index Costa del Sol is used as a concrete way of understanding and then prioritizing a practical agenda to promote both social performance and economic growth. This project links the development of an economic cluster based on tourism and foreign trade, with the Sustainable Development Goals. Some of the municipalities that are part of this work include: Teotepeque, Jicalapa, Chiltiupan, Tamanique, La Libertad, San Luis, San Pedro Masahuat, Santiago Nonualco, San Luis la Herradura, and Zacatecoluca.

In El Salvador, the Social Progress Index Puerto La Libertad measures 10 communities. The Index will allow the mapping of social and environmental conditions in order to focus the social responsibility and sustainability programs of companies that are currently implementing a logistics and tourism cluster in the region. The Social Progress Index Puerto La Libertad is also seeking to coordinate these private social interventions with public policies in the area, and facilitate design-oriented growth and an inclusive and sustainable production structure.

Guatemala: Using the Social Progress Index to improve the lives of indigenous communities

The Index has also become a tool for people in need. The Social Progress Institute in Guatemala has applied a Social Progress Index survey to identify the needs of rural areas in order to guide the social investments of the private sector and NGOs. The Social Progress Index Cahabonis is the first initiative to use the Index to advance social progress in an indigenous community.

Panamá: Guiding social investments

In partnership with the First Lady's Office and the Ministry of the Presidency of Panamá, the Social Progress Index Framework is being used to measure the impact of social policies and coordinate multi-ministerial interventions in 12 rural communities. This effort is mapping needs in 14 rural communities, which will contribute to improving the coordination of social investments of the various government ministries, social responsibility programs, and civil society initiatives. The objective is to use the findings to understand community needs, as well as to improve the public policies and private efforts that have a direct impact upon them.

In addition to serving the needs of the communities, measurement will allow the tracking and monitoring impact of these programs. This provides an outstanding example of how organizations from different sectors can use Index data to create a common project to improve social progress in a specific community.



In partnership with the First Lady's Office and the Ministry of the Presidency of Panamá, the Social Progress Index Framework will measure the impact of rural social policies and coordinate multi-ministerial interventions in 12 rural communities.

The Business Alliance for Sustainability in Central America

The Social Progress Index has also been applied in the private sector in different situations. Most of them are related to using the Index to guide private investments, measure outputs for corporate

social responsibility strategies, and as a way to improve the core values and vision of the business.

A great example of this is the Business Alliance for Sustainability in Central America. Walmart Mexico and Central America and CLACDS (the Social Progress Imperative Central American Regional Partner) led a gathering of the 16 most important retail firms of the region. The firms are: Cargill, The Coca Cola Company, Colgate-Palmolive, Hanes Brand, Henkel, Kimberly Clark, Nestlé, PepsiCo, Procter & Gamble, Unilever, GRUMA, Bimbo, Fifico, Dos Equis, Molinos Modernos, and Productos Diana.

The objectives of the Alliance are to increase the competitiveness of the firms and foster the social progress and the environmental sustainability of the Central America nations using the Social Progress Index.

THE EXPANDING PRESENCE OF THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX IN EUROPE

In February 2016, the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy at the European Commission, with support from the Social Progress Imperative and Orkestra (the Basque Institute for Competitiveness), launched the beta version of a Social Progress Index for the European Union covering the 272 regions of the EU. This followed a meeting of an eminent scientific committee¹³ that was convened in December 2015 to examine the current framework and methodology behind the Index. A sensitivity analysis is currently underway to assess the effect of key choices on regional scores and sub-scores. This will culminate in the presentation of the final version of the EU Regional Social Progress Index at the European Week of Regions and Cities (October 2016) showcasing the updated Index that incorporates comments from regions, stakeholders, and the scientific committee.

The creation of the EU Regional Social Progress Index is only the first step. In March 2016, Richard Woods joined the Social Progress Imperative as its Regional Representative for Europe to support the following key initiatives:

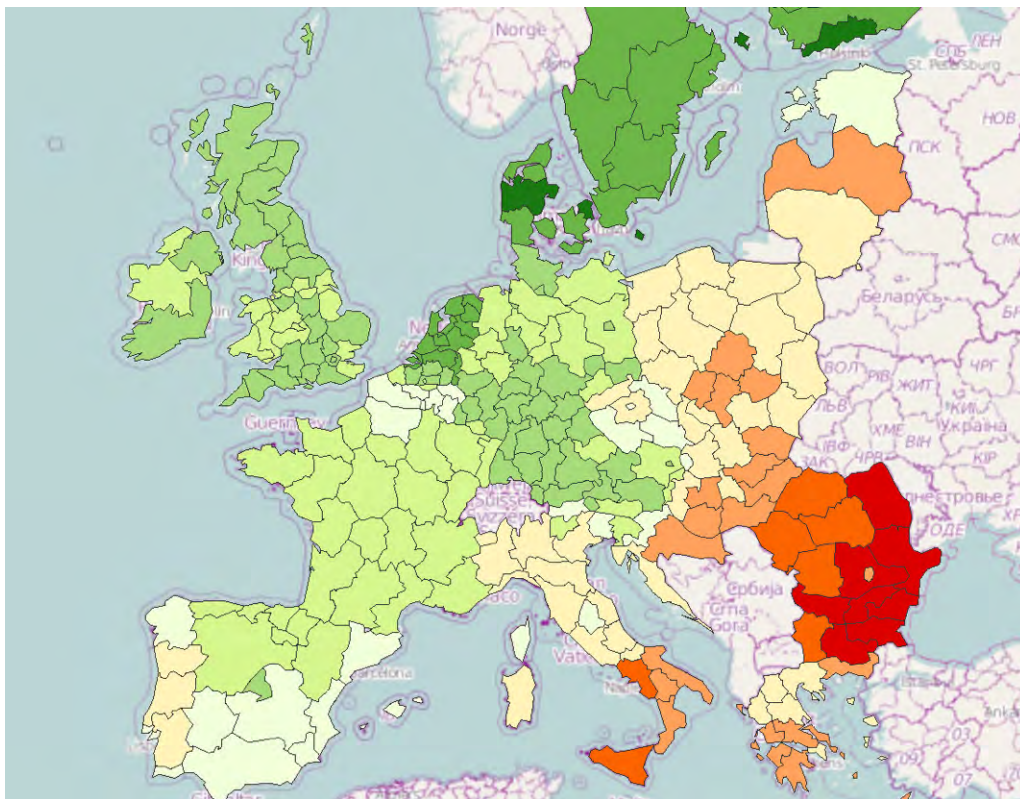
- Building a network of partners from government, business, and civil society to use social progress data to inform development strategies
- Collecting feedback on the beta version of the EU Regional Social Progress Index from key stakeholders from different sectors
- Engaging thought leaders and decision-makers from all sectors to use the EU Regional Social Progress Index data for the purposes of analysis, policy, and strategy

¹³ Enrico Giovannini, University of Tor Vergata (Chair). Jan Arpe, Bertelsmann Stiftung, Martine Durand, OECD, Filomena Maggino, University of Florence, Walter Radermacher, Eurostat, Scott Stern, MIT and Commission representatives from DG Regional and Urban Policy and DG Employment.

There is growing demand for training and information about the Social Progress Index methodology and its application into public policy, regional development strategies, and impact measurement. In the coming months the Social Progress Imperative will participate in a number of high-level-training and profile-raising events:

- A training and technical workshop on the Index convened by the Committee of the Regions (CoR)
- Participation in a dedicated working group on social investment coordinated by the European Policy Centre
- EU Regional Social Progress Index presentation at the 7th Summit of Regions and Cities organized by the CoR and co-hosted by the Bratislava Self-Governing Region and the City of Bratislava in cooperation with the Slovak Presidency of the Council of the EU

These are just a few examples of the high-level activities underway that inform crucial dialogue on the current and future European regional development agenda. The Social Progress Imperative's work in Europe is also enabling leaders to identify peers in countries at different levels of economic development who can share best practices on their Cohesion Policy Programme as well as act as key partners for the European Commission.



The beta version of the European Union Regional Social Progress Index launched in February 2016.

Responding to growing demand, the Social Progress Imperative launched several sub-national pilot initiatives in North America implemented at local, regional, and state levels in 2015. This included a partnership with the mayor of Somerville, Massachusetts and a collaboration of community NGOs in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Building on this experience and on the positive feedback from potential partners, the Social Progress Imperative defined a three-phase strategy to expand in the United States:

- Phase one: consolidate a core network of partners to lead on scaling social progress
- Phase two: produce a United States Social Progress Index for immediate and sequential use
- Phase three: activate sub-state networks and develop customized Social Progress Indexes for cities and regions through a combination of targeted outreach, challenge awards, and established networks

ASIA: GROWING OPPORTUNITIES

As the Social Progress Network continues to grow and capture attention, new opportunities arise. In Malaysia, the Social Progress Imperative has formally established a network in collaboration with Scope Group, which is currently working to create a city-based sub-national Index and encourage the use of the Social Progress Index Framework as a way to advance the social innovation agenda in that country. In India, the Social Progress Imperative is working with the Indian Institute of Competitiveness to develop a state-level national index.



Social Progress Imperative Senior Research Associate Samik Adhikari was in Delhi in March 2016 to begin discussions on creating a state-level Social Progress Index in India. He was hosted by the team at the Indian Institute for Competitiveness.

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS

SOCIAL PROGRESS – WHAT WORKS?

As a global thought leader, the Social Progress Imperative understands the importance of building collaboration, knowledge, and best practices exchange spaces. This desire fueled efforts to convene the “What Works” conference with the Icelandic organization Gekon in April 2016.

The conference aimed to advance understanding of the policy choices and investments that successful countries (over-performers relative to income peers on the Social Progress Index) have made in order to help under-performing communities improve. This initiative encourages others to adopt those choices in different contexts. The What Works 2016 program was shaped by lectures (presentations); plenary sessions about world over-performers on the three Social Progress Index dimensions (Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity); and a specialist panel with world leaders reflecting on the conference findings. The case studies featured were Rwanda, Nepal, Iceland, the Brazilian Amazon, the city of Medellín in Colombia, Costa Rica, New Zealand, and the Basque Region of Spain.

The success of the event has convinced the Social Progress Imperative and Gekon to repeat this event next year and explore the option of replicating it in different regions of the world.

INTERNATIONAL PANEL ON SOCIAL PROGRESS

In August 2015 the Social Progress Imperative announced its global partnership with the International Panel for Social Progress (IPSP), presided over by Nobel Prize recipient Professor Amartya Sen.

The IPSP aims to unite the world’s leading researchers, sociologists, and economists in a single effort to develop research-based, multi-disciplinary, non-partisan, action-driven solutions to the most pressing challenges of our time.

The Social Progress Imperative joined with the IPSP to support its objective to restore “hope in social progress and stimulating intellectual and public debates,” and advance the social progress agenda and discussion around the world.

Professor Michael E. Porter, Social Progress Imperative Advisory Board Chair, joined the Honorary Advisory Committee of the IPSP. Professor Porter is building on his work with the Social Progress Index to advise the IPSP as it completes a 2017 report co-authored by 250 leading researchers that will address the societal challenges of the 21st century.

CONCLUSION

These are exciting times for the Social Progress Imperative. Its presence has been expanding at the global level, but even more importantly, the data that comes from the Index and its framework are being translated into change and advancing social progress in communities and countries.

Why? Because the Social Progress Index is not just an index; it is a new paradigm and a practical tool. The Social Progress Imperative's approach enables the creation of a customized index that corresponds to a respected, credible international measure of development.

This provides a global and comprehensive framework for development tailored to reflect local priorities and issues in a set of concrete and practical indicators. The Index also establishes a common global language about social progress, creating a means to communicate our own local vision and share stories globally.

The Social Progress Index is a powerful tool for social change, innovation, policymaking, and an amazing opportunity for this world to advance social progress in different contexts and sectors.

The real power of the Index is embodied in the hundreds of social innovators all around the world that are committed to the cause, who are empowered to lead the change, and who have found in the Index the missing piece to their work. The stories that have been shared above are only the beginning of a global movement. More stories are yet to come, more lives are about to change, and more opportunities are about to emerge thanks to the work of the Social Progress Network and its partners.

***The Social Progress Network connects social innovators across sectors,
around actionable metrics to improve human wellbeing***



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A / INDICATOR DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

Dimension	Component	Indicator name	Definition	Source	Link
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Undernourishment (% of pop.)	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%.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Depth of food deficit (calories/undernourished person)	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.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.	World Health Organization	http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	The probability of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching the age of five per 1,000 live births.	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	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 encephalitis, trachoma, intestinal infections, and other infectious diseases per 100,000 people.	World Health Organization	http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.GHEASDRCTRYMAJOR
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Access to piped water (% of pop.)	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.	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation	http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/tables/
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Rural access to improved water source (% of pop.)	The percentage of the rural 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.	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation	http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/tables/
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	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.	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation	http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/tables/
Basic Human Needs	Shelter	Availability of affordable housing (% satisfied)	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?"	Gallup World Poll	
Basic Human Needs	Shelter	Access to electricity (% of pop.)	The percentage of the population with access to electricity.	Sustainable Energy for All	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS
Basic Human Needs	Shelter	Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	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]	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report	http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2015-2016/downloads/

APPENDIX A / INDICATOR DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

Dimension	Component	Indicator name	Definition	Source	Link
Basic Human Needs	Shelter	Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	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.	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/
Basic Human Needs	Personal Safety	Homicide rate (deaths/100,000)	Number of homicides, defined as unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury, per 100,000 people.	UN Office on Drugs and Crime	https://data.unodc.org/
Basic Human Needs	Personal Safety	Level of violent crime (1=low; 5=high)	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).	Institute for Economics and Peace Global Peace Index	http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index
Basic Human Needs	Personal Safety	Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	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; very low levels of domestic security) to 5 (very high level of distrust; people are extremely cautious in their dealings with others; large number of gated communities, high prevalence of security guards).	Institute for Economics and Peace Global Peace Index	http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index
Basic Human Needs	Personal Safety	Political terror (1=low; 5=high)	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.	Institute for Economics and Peace Global Peace Index	http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index
Basic Human Needs	Personal Safety	Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	Estimated road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.	World Health Organization	http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2015/GSRRS2015_data/en/
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Basic Knowledge	Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15+)	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.	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics	http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT_DS
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Basic Knowledge	Primary school enrollment (% of children)	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.	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics	http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT_DS

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Dimension	Component	Indicator name	Definition	Source	Link
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Basic Knowledge	Lower secondary school enrollment (% of children)	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.	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics	http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT_DS
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Basic Knowledge	Upper secondary school enrollment (% of children)	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.	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics	http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT_DS
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Basic Knowledge	Gender parity in secondary enrollment (girls/boys)	The ratio of girls to boys enrolled at the secondary level in public and private schools. In the Social Progress Index model, absolute distance from 1 is used.	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics	http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT_DS
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Information and Communications	Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	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.	International Telecommunications Union	http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Information and Communications	Internet users (% of pop.)	The estimated number of Internet users out of the total population, using the Internet from any device (including mobile phones) in the last 12 months.	International Telecommunications Union	http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx
Foundations of Wellbeing	Access to Information and Communications	Press Freedom Index (0=most free; 100=least free)	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.	Reporters Without Borders	https://rsf.org/en/ranking
Foundations of Wellbeing	Health and Wellness	Life expectancy at 60 (years)	The average number of years that a person at 60 years old could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her 60 years, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.	World Health Organization	http://apps.who.int/gho/athena/data/data.xls?target=GHO/WHOSIS_000015&format=xml&profile=excel-xtab&filter=COUNTRY:*;YEAR:*&x-sideaxis=COUNTRY&x-topaxis=GHO;YEAR;SEX
Foundations of Wellbeing	Health and Wellness	Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (probability of dying)	The probability of dying between the ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease.	World Health Organization	http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A857?lang=en
Foundations of Wellbeing	Health and Wellness	Obesity rate (% of pop.)	The percentage of the population aged 20 years or above with a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m ² or higher (age-standardized estimate), both sexes.	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-burden-disease-study-2013-gbd-2013-obesity-prevalence-1990-2013
Foundations of Wellbeing	Health and Wellness	Suicide rate (deaths/100,000)	Mortality due to self-inflicted injury, per 100,000 people, age adjusted.	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/
Foundations of Wellbeing	Environmental Quality	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	The number of deaths resulting from emissions from industrial activity, households, cars and trucks, expressed as the rate per 100,000 people.	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/

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Dimension	Component	Indicator name	Definition	Source	Link
Foundations of Wellbeing	Environmental Quality	Wastewater treatment (% of wastewater)	The percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated, normalized by the population connected to centralized wastewater treatment facilities.	Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network Environmental Performance Index	http://epi.yale.edu/downloads
Foundations of Wellbeing	Environmental Quality	Biodiversity and habitat (0=no protection; 100=high protection)	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).	Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network Environmental Performance Index	http://epi.yale.edu/downloads
Foundations of Wellbeing	Environmental Quality	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ equivalents per GDP)	Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆) expressed in CO ₂ equivalents using 100 year global warming potentials found in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Second Assessment Report per GDP-PPP.	World Resources Institute	http://cait2.wri.org/historical/Country%20GHG%20Emissions?indicator%5B%5D=Total%20GHG%20Emissions%20Excluding%20Land-Use%20Change%20and%20Forestry&indicator%5B%5D=Total%20GHG%20Emissions%20Including%20Land-Use%20Change%20and%20Forestry&year%5B%5D=2012&sortIdx=NaN&chartType=geo
Opportunity	Personal Rights	Political rights (1=full rights; 7=no 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).	Freedom House	https://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world
Opportunity	Personal Rights	Freedom of speech (0=low; 2=high)	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).	Richards, David L. (2016). Empowerment Rights Data: 2014	Data available on Social Progress Imperative website.
Opportunity	Personal Rights	Freedom of assembly/association (0=low; 2=high)	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).	Richards, David L. (2016). Empowerment Rights Data: 2014	Data available on Social Progress Imperative website.
Opportunity	Personal Rights	Freedom of movement (0=low; 4=high)	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).	Richards, David L. (2016). Empowerment Rights Data: 2014	Data available on Social Progress Imperative website.

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Dimension	Component	Indicator name	Definition	Source	Link
Opportunity	Personal Rights	Private property rights (0=none; 100=full)	The degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws, measured on a scale of 0 (private property is outlawed, all property belongs to the state; people do not have the right to sue others and do not have access to the courts; corruption is endemic) to 100 (private property is guaranteed by the government; the court system enforces contracts efficiently and quickly; the justice system punishes those who unlawfully confiscate private property; there is no corruption or expropriation).	Heritage Foundation	http://www.heritage.org/index/explore
Opportunity	Personal Freedom and Choice	Freedom over life choices (% satisfied)	The percentage of respondents answering satisfied to the question, "Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?"	Gallup World Poll	
Opportunity	Personal Freedom and Choice	Freedom of religion (1=low; 4=high)	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 Social Progress Index model, scores range from 1 (low freedom) to 4 (very high freedom).	Pew Research Center Government Restrictions Index	http://www.pewforum.org/files/2015/02/Restrictions2015_GRI.pdf
Opportunity	Personal Freedom and Choice	Early marriage	The percentage of women married between 15–19 years of age.	OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database	http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=GIddb2012
Opportunity	Personal Freedom and Choice	Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	The percentage of total demand for family planning among married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 that is satisfied with modern methods.	United Nations Population Division	http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/family-planning/cp_model.shtml
Opportunity	Personal Freedom and Choice	Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	The perceived level of public sector corruption based on expert opinion, measured on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).	Transparency International	https://www.transparency.org/cpi2015
Opportunity	Tolerance and Inclusion	Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 100=high)	The percentage of respondents answering yes to the question, "Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for immigrants from other countries?"	Gallup World Poll	
Opportunity	Tolerance and Inclusion	Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 100=high)	The percentage of respondents answering yes to the question, "Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for gay or lesbian people?"	Gallup World Poll	
Opportunity	Tolerance and Inclusion	Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	Group Grievance indicator. Discrimination, powerlessness, ethnic violence, communal violence, sectarian violence, and religious violence, measured on a scale on 0 (low pressures) to 10 (very high pressures).	Fund for Peace Fragile States Index	http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/
Opportunity	Tolerance and Inclusion	Religious tolerance (1=low; 4=high)	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 intimidation or abuse. In the SPI model, scores range from 1 (low) to 4 (very high).	Pew Research Center Social Hostilities Index	http://www.pewforum.org/files/2015/02/Restrictions2015_SHI.pdf
Opportunity	Tolerance and Inclusion	Community safety net (0=low; 100=high)	The percentage of respondents answering yes to the question, "If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?"	Gallup World Poll	
Opportunity	Access to Advanced Education	Years of tertiary schooling (0=none; 6=high)	The average years of tertiary education completed among people over age 25.	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset	http://www.barrolee.com/

APPENDIX A / INDICATOR DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

Dimension	Component	Indicator name	Definition	Source	Link
Opportunity	Access to Advanced Education	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.	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-educational-attainment-1970-2015
Opportunity	Access to Advanced Education	Inequality in the attainment of education (0=low; 1=high)	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.	United Nations Development Programme	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
Opportunity	Access to Advanced Education	Number of globally ranked universities (0=none; 10=most highly ranked)	The number of universities ranked on any of the three most widely used international university rankings, measured on a scale from 0 (no ranked universities) to 10 (most number of highly ranked universities). Universities in the top 400 on any list are given double weight.	Times Higher Education World University Rankings, QS World University Rankings, and Academic Ranking of World Universities; SPI calculations	https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2016/world-ranking#!/page/0/length/25 ; <a +country="+faculty=" +stars='false+search=""' href="http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2015#sorting=rank+region=">http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2015#sorting=rank+region="+country="+faculty="+stars=false+search= ; http://www.shanghairanking.com/ARWU2015.html
Opportunity	Access to Advanced Education	Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities	The enrollment at globally ranked universities as a percentage of the total number of tertiary students on a scale from 0 (0%) to 6 (60+%).	UNESCO; Times Higher Education World University Rankings, QS World University Rankings, and Academic Ranking of World Universities; SPI calculations	Sources for globally ranked universities above. Additional data are from http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT_DS
		GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international \$)	GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.KD

All data in the 2016 Social Progress Index are the most recently available as of February 1, 2016.

APPENDIX B / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2016 FULL RESULTS

Country	GDP PPP per capita	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Environmental Quality	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
Finland	38,535	90.09	96.11	87.61	86.56	99.63	99.23	92.44	93.13	96.97	95.16	68.14	90.19	97.73	91.76	84.20	72.57
Canada	42,778	89.49	95.14	83.76	89.58	99.16	99.43	89.20	92.79	99.74	85.67	73.11	76.53	97.73	89.30	83.88	87.42
Denmark	42,758	89.39	96.63	88.56	82.97	99.23	99.87	93.59	93.85	98.77	95.80	68.82	90.85	88.84	90.43	79.27	73.35
Australia	43,219	89.13	94.81	85.72	86.84	99.39	100.00	86.77	93.10	97.43	89.49	71.56	84.41	97.73	87.45	80.87	81.33
Switzerland	55,260	88.87	96.26	88.44	81.89	99.38	99.96	91.80	93.92	96.86	91.34	75.22	90.34	87.70	89.60	75.39	74.88
Sweden	44,034	88.80	95.42	88.68	82.31	99.43	99.77	88.42	94.04	95.68	94.44	72.33	92.28	87.70	88.09	79.62	73.85
Norway	64,004	88.70	95.19	89.37	81.55	99.39	99.37	88.30	93.69	98.83	96.06	73.25	89.31	87.70	89.92	78.84	69.74
Netherlands	45,691	88.65	95.23	88.86	81.85	99.24	99.26	92.44	90.00	99.16	94.70	74.39	87.21	87.70	89.63	76.52	73.54
United Kingdom	38,178	88.58	93.04	87.91	84.79	99.14	99.74	87.88	85.39	98.60	90.14	71.47	91.44	97.73	87.95	71.30	82.20
Iceland	41,236	88.45	95.27	85.71	84.36	99.59	99.60	88.31	93.59	98.75	94.17	69.99	79.92	87.70	86.42	88.64	74.67
New Zealand	33,360	88.45	93.52	85.33	86.51	99.08	99.87	86.11	89.01	97.50	92.42	69.70	81.69	98.86	87.82	83.96	75.41
Ireland	48,431	87.94	93.41	85.42	84.99	99.29	95.31	89.39	89.65	97.62	90.50	71.21	82.33	87.70	85.23	84.90	82.12
Austria	43,908	86.60	95.67	86.84	77.28	99.46	100.00	90.03	93.20	96.15	90.97	71.19	89.04	87.70	85.66	72.67	63.09
Japan	35,635	86.54	96.17	87.10	76.36	99.27	99.58	92.25	93.56	99.86	87.19	79.69	81.66	95.45	78.89	56.75	74.35
Germany	43,602	86.42	94.42	87.41	77.42	99.30	99.75	88.95	89.70	97.66	92.05	70.16	89.77	79.11	84.68	71.34	74.53
Belgium	40,823	86.19	94.34	85.46	78.79	99.18	99.83	89.76	88.57	95.41	91.55	67.28	87.58	85.43	85.21	74.16	70.36
Spain	31,802	85.88	92.74	88.25	76.67	99.31	99.95	86.51	85.20	99.48	86.23	76.16	91.12	83.15	74.44	76.09	72.98
France	37,214	84.79	92.57	87.03	74.78	99.22	99.56	86.93	84.55	99.34	87.69	71.50	89.58	80.60	82.56	62.40	73.57
United States	52,118	84.62	92.81	80.30	80.75	98.81	98.78	90.35	83.31	95.82	87.35	62.30	75.73	82.03	83.12	71.02	86.82
Slovenia	28,153	84.27	93.75	83.13	75.92	99.45	99.15	83.53	92.89	98.74	84.83	65.82	83.13	90.90	80.26	67.83	64.68
Portugal	26,184	83.88	93.14	84.17	74.34	99.05	99.89	85.04	88.58	98.32	84.38	70.48	83.52	83.15	78.01	75.80	60.39
Czech Republic	28,715	82.80	96.17	82.57	69.66	99.29	99.71	90.00	95.68	97.92	90.35	63.90	78.11	75.70	77.48	57.42	68.03
Estonia	26,612	82.62	92.03	82.63	73.19	99.38	97.75	87.89	83.09	98.79	91.67	59.94	80.14	97.73	77.75	48.33	68.96
Italy	33,039	82.49	89.19	86.11	72.18	99.42	99.84	85.38	72.10	98.38	79.52	78.19	88.33	88.63	63.52	63.34	73.23
Chile	21,980	82.12	88.20	82.60	75.56	98.07	96.31	80.55	77.87	96.34	84.08	67.84	82.16	96.59	77.06	71.88	56.71
Korea, Republic of	33,629	80.92	92.21	82.01	68.55	99.13	92.49	86.36	90.87	96.60	85.75	71.34	74.35	66.28	71.09	60.82	75.99
Cyprus	29,673	80.75	91.50	82.12	68.63	99.45	100.00	81.99	84.56	98.67	84.50	75.70	69.63	93.18	68.00	48.30	65.02
Costa Rica	14,232	80.12	87.43	81.45	71.48	97.42	93.77	82.64	75.88	96.67	82.39	71.63	75.12	88.63	76.37	68.70	52.21
Uruguay	19,924	80.12	87.51	74.36	78.50	97.71	95.82	82.49	74.01	91.13	84.03	61.26	61.03	93.18	82.68	82.32	55.81
Poland	23,976	79.76	90.97	80.15	68.16	99.18	97.16	79.94	87.59	97.85	86.59	59.29	76.88	82.02	71.49	52.20	66.95
Slovakia	26,471	78.96	93.40	80.85	62.61	98.79	99.01	87.11	88.69	95.13	90.40	61.02	76.86	78.61	64.13	50.22	57.50
Greece	24,372	78.27	90.62	83.18	60.99	99.22	99.67	82.43	81.17	97.47	78.66	75.36	81.23	64.29	58.39	53.62	67.67
Croatia	20,033	77.68	91.54	79.51	62.00	99.32	98.76	84.91	83.16	94.61	81.91	62.42	79.12	75.20	65.20	48.53	59.09
Lithuania	25,813	76.94	88.09	77.07	65.65	99.06	91.19	81.01	81.09	98.03	85.64	48.71	75.91	73.43	69.36	54.05	65.76
Hungary	23,735	76.88	90.84	77.29	62.52	99.00	98.89	85.82	79.63	96.74	83.32	51.70	77.39	65.43	66.38	53.47	64.78
Latvia	22,076	76.19	89.37	80.61	58.58	98.67	93.18	83.43	82.22	98.23	86.85	52.27	85.10	66.57	68.75	41.64	57.38
Israel	31,485	75.32	88.85	83.33	53.78	99.17	100.00	82.11	74.10	98.18	80.33	74.96	79.86	37.76	70.19	34.02	73.15
Argentina		75.20	82.48	76.04	67.08	97.29	98.31	66.59	67.75	94.89	80.93	64.62	63.73	67.20	67.11	74.33	59.67
United Arab Emirates	64,563	73.69	89.91	77.59	53.56	98.49	93.38	88.42	79.37	93.17	83.36	60.09	73.73	25.62	74.15	58.96	55.49
Mauritius	17,731	73.24	89.44	72.84	57.46	96.32	97.64	81.02	82.77	94.14	74.40	61.48	61.34	62.27	69.67	67.21	30.69
Panama	19,934	73.02	81.21	78.54	59.31	92.67	84.43	76.84	70.91	88.05	74.79	74.36	76.97	70.61	64.07	61.52	41.04
Romania	19,098	72.23	84.26	74.91	57.52	98.04	82.96	76.45	79.60	93.81	78.69	59.40	67.72	63.16	68.03	43.33	55.58
Bulgaria	16,363	72.14	87.18	74.81	54.42	98.43	94.70	79.73	75.87	95.61	75.96	57.84	69.84	62.02	54.62	47.51	53.54
Jamaica	8,467	71.94	74.32	75.94	65.57	93.47	81.37	75.33	47.11	85.51	80.54	67.47	70.21	82.91	74.12	63.63	41.62
Kuwait	69,878	71.84	89.57	74.42	51.54	97.69	97.65	78.32	84.62	91.57	82.66	59.59	63.84	35.39	68.09	51.47	51.23
Brazil	15,110	71.70	75.90	77.65	61.55	96.66	86.63	72.49	47.81	95.67	76.87	65.85	72.19	65.43	72.59	61.91	46.27
Serbia	12,717	71.55	88.67	71.32	54.64	98.89	96.66	79.17	79.97	96.13	77.48	55.42	56.27	70.32	49.18	43.75	55.32
Colombia	12,743	70.84	74.31	77.34	60.86	93.89	78.40	76.31	48.62	90.85	72.83	73.63	72.06	63.12	66.17	59.96	54.20
Peru	11,438	70.09	75.93	79.35	54.98	93.80	72.06	73.71	64.15	94.65	72.72	74.24	75.81	64.29	60.71	53.16	41.75
Malaysia	24,460	70.08	88.45	73.31	48.48	97.24	94.48	87.06	75.02	88.39	75.00	63.14	66.71	32.52	60.84	45.72	54.84
Mexico	16,284	70.02	78.15	72.91	59.00	96.81	89.42	76.46	49.91	89.80	62.58	64.86	74.38	71.70	61.77	48.36	54.18
Albania	10,136	69.78	86.13	74.13	49.07	97.70	90.65	83.37	72.80	94.65	78.73	66.90	56.24	63.46	52.83	47.30	32.70
Ecuador	10,849	69.56	78.36	77.09	53.23	91.90	79.66	77.88	63.99	94.66	72.49	72.13	69.10	55.16	61.30	58.64	37.84
Georgia	7,233	69.17	85.71	71.83	49.97	95.51	90.16	74.65	82.49	98.29	76.29	59.24	53.51	70.87	57.12	25.93	45.95
Montenegro	14,534	68.17	85.59	70.31	48.63	99.22	93.96	74.59	74.59	94.35	76.69	53.30	56.87	60.84	44.31	46.47	42.89
Tunisia	10,910	68.00	82.17	74.60	47.23	97.06	89.19	76.23	66.22	90.80	71.35	69.96	66.29	67.74	64.16	32.01	25.03
Macedonia	12,287	67.88	87.69	70.29	45.67	99.16	94.30	81.71	75.61	87.11	77.86	59.77	56.40	49.98	51.33	41.40	39.96
Turkey	18,869	67.82	84.72	70.03	48.69	97.94	98.33	79.71	62.92	94.93	68.61	62.33	54.25	52.25	57.00	38.98	46.54

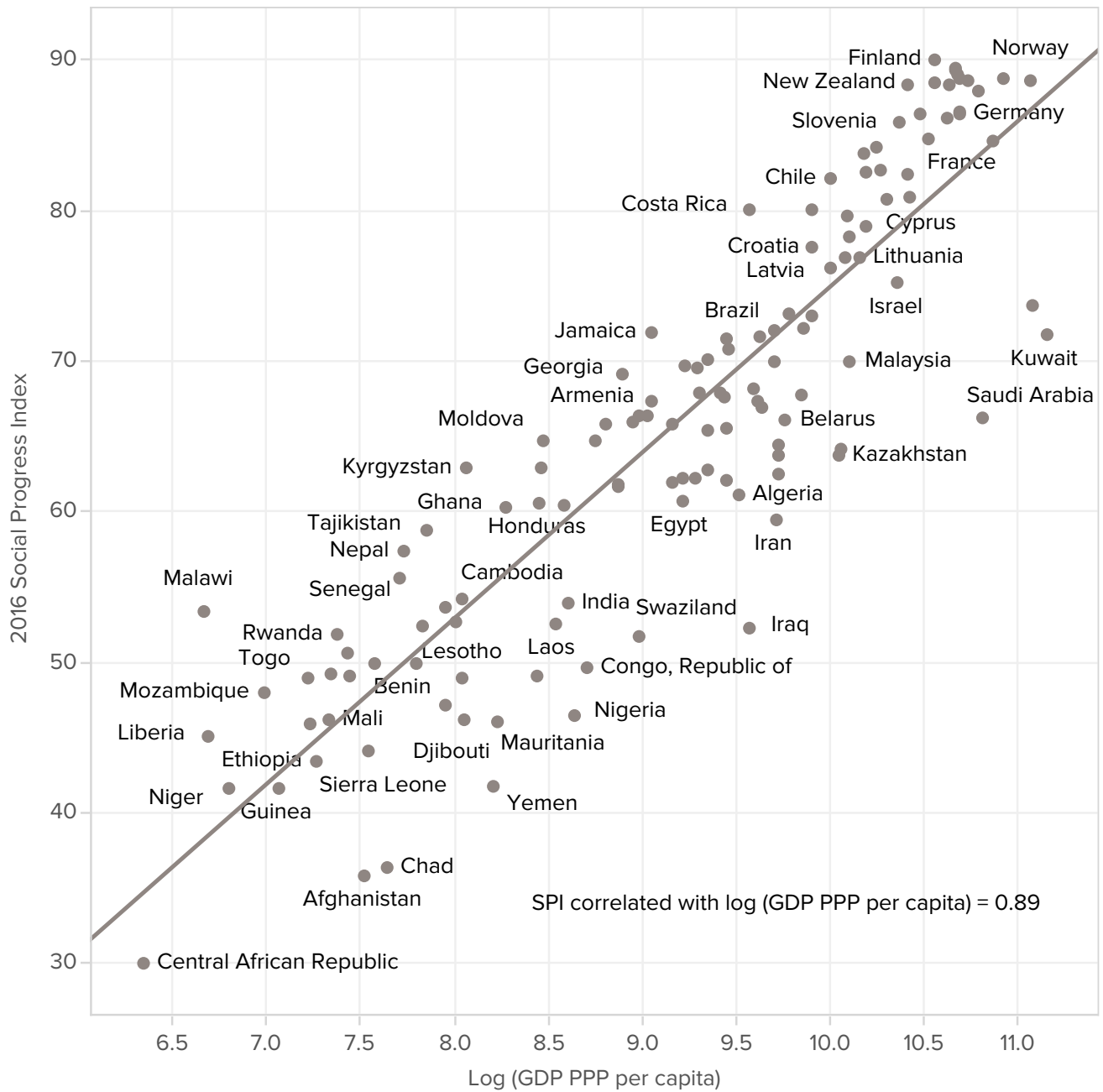
APPENDIX B / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2016 FULL RESULTS

Country	GDP PPP per capita	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Environmental Quality	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
South Africa	12,446	67.60	66.95	68.23	67.61	87.00	72.96	66.02	41.84	85.62	78.50	45.63	63.19	75.15	75.73	66.40	53.14
Paraguay	8,502	67.44	78.95	69.19	54.18	91.49	89.28	69.16	65.89	85.34	72.46	62.36	56.61	58.57	64.76	62.21	31.18
Thailand	15,012	67.43	80.46	73.11	48.72	94.78	84.89	82.49	59.67	91.50	67.95	67.23	65.78	31.87	72.04	40.24	50.74
Botswana	15,359	67.03	71.94	70.37	58.77	75.76	77.48	59.52	75.00	86.85	70.41	53.41	70.82	76.25	77.78	60.13	20.90
Ukraine	8,267	66.43	81.23	64.29	53.78	97.99	89.04	76.84	61.05	96.97	70.49	45.27	44.44	57.43	49.82	43.38	64.47
El Salvador	7,967	66.36	72.31	73.46	53.32	91.53	79.62	78.19	39.90	88.76	72.97	64.94	67.19	71.74	63.64	54.76	23.12
Saudi Arabia	49,537	66.30	85.88	71.57	41.45	97.55	89.51	84.38	72.07	90.47	67.80	58.33	69.65	9.10	65.19	43.97	47.56
Belarus	17,349	66.18	87.34	65.57	45.64	99.16	95.38	81.15	73.67	97.30	71.03	43.44	50.49	14.21	58.10	50.21	60.06
Armenia	7,699	66.05	85.26	69.26	43.63	96.35	96.39	75.78	72.52	88.60	75.35	51.16	61.91	39.73	48.16	39.96	46.68
Philippines	6,649	65.92	69.94	72.02	55.81	87.52	71.43	63.71	57.10	89.94	68.74	60.53	68.85	53.74	67.14	54.53	47.83
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,490	65.84	86.55	68.89	42.09	99.09	94.80	75.76	76.56	88.85	76.26	64.37	46.08	52.84	46.62	32.72	36.17
Dominican Republic	12,653	65.65	72.73	74.23	49.98	89.84	78.78	67.80	54.50	82.70	69.03	69.38	75.82	47.77	63.31	58.43	30.41
Jordan	11,496	65.43	84.45	67.45	44.39	96.69	93.52	77.97	69.62	87.67	69.49	56.16	56.46	21.93	65.33	43.35	46.96
Bolivia	6,325	64.73	72.62	72.23	49.35	84.16	68.24	70.33	67.73	91.26	71.08	62.67	63.90	44.36	61.14	58.54	33.38
Moldova	4,754	64.73	80.25	64.91	49.02	97.61	71.09	75.00	77.31	91.42	75.65	48.62	43.96	60.84	53.12	39.70	42.44
Lebanon	16,659	64.42	76.03	73.23	43.99	97.90	86.94	62.34	56.95	83.46	77.08	70.08	62.28	39.37	54.92	34.14	47.54
Russia	23,293	64.19	79.31	69.27	44.00	97.88	83.43	77.78	58.15	97.63	75.12	39.08	65.25	8.00	56.40	34.22	77.39
Kazakhstan	23,114	63.86	81.15	59.14	51.30	97.45	81.96	76.35	68.85	94.17	67.86	31.55	42.97	29.96	61.64	49.57	64.02
Azerbaijan	16,710	63.75	82.09	69.32	39.82	95.55	76.99	80.52	75.31	95.88	67.50	60.16	53.76	14.21	49.05	44.14	51.87
Nicaragua	4,692	63.03	71.72	71.15	46.22	87.41	66.16	66.24	67.08	81.87	68.24	63.26	71.22	40.54	59.16	58.62	26.55
Kyrgyzstan	3,169	62.91	75.90	64.25	48.58	94.72	79.99	64.42	64.47	92.38	69.90	51.43	43.31	44.56	61.10	44.57	44.09
Mongolia	11,396	62.80	64.94	64.69	58.77	86.24	47.29	51.70	74.52	94.15	71.67	42.27	50.66	74.06	63.27	53.85	43.90
Venezuela	16,751	62.60	68.39	75.14	44.27	96.58	84.20	62.32	30.45	90.43	72.99	68.69	68.44	27.37	49.80	55.55	44.36
Indonesia	10,033	62.27	72.68	69.72	44.41	91.49	56.34	72.81	70.09	88.65	63.17	65.02	62.03	48.60	61.80	29.57	37.67
Sri Lanka	10,667	62.21	75.40	68.61	42.61	86.05	77.90	68.65	69.01	95.90	57.83	54.34	66.38	29.11	67.12	32.85	41.34
China	12,599	62.10	79.31	67.96	39.03	94.47	81.70	76.72	64.35	95.41	55.90	67.66	52.86	4.55	70.90	34.16	46.53
Namibia	9,498	62.01	61.75	66.14	58.14	65.26	57.99	57.74	65.99	74.53	73.50	50.11	66.42	80.63	75.38	53.52	23.02
Morocco	7,146	61.92	78.09	69.89	37.80	93.37	66.47	79.81	72.69	80.89	73.86	55.53	69.27	30.49	58.88	41.78	20.05
Guatemala	7,112	61.68	71.30	69.60	44.14	86.96	77.91	74.63	45.70	75.72	65.86	67.54	69.27	52.84	60.22	48.85	14.64
Algeria	13,541	61.18	79.58	69.54	34.41	94.12	81.25	73.24	69.71	87.97	62.47	61.36	66.37	13.97	59.81	39.46	24.41
Egypt	10,046	60.74	82.07	65.49	34.66	96.18	97.63	71.80	62.67	89.67	63.23	50.34	58.73	12.83	59.08	27.42	39.32
Honduras	4,683	60.64	66.20	69.01	46.70	90.02	84.17	61.84	28.78	79.06	61.91	69.01	66.07	63.70	52.11	48.11	22.87
Uzbekistan	5,317	60.49	83.09	57.10	41.27	93.91	76.77	90.92	70.76	96.69	54.26	51.37	26.09	3.41	68.13	53.55	40.00
Ghana	3,894	60.37	60.41	68.59	52.12	83.90	42.64	45.51	69.58	80.70	73.38	61.00	59.30	73.77	62.20	48.75	23.76
Iran	16,507	59.45	82.17	66.44	29.73	96.68	90.96	77.68	63.35	94.00	52.24	64.88	54.65	5.73	49.65	25.03	38.51
Tajikistan	2,567	58.78	69.72	65.37	41.25	76.15	67.88	68.18	66.68	90.70	63.27	56.40	51.12	32.46	55.24	41.04	36.25
Nepal	2,265	57.40	69.53	60.67	42.00	87.85	57.73	55.36	77.18	79.16	59.33	51.52	52.66	53.74	51.57	53.04	9.64
Senegal	2,226	55.64	65.31	58.60	43.01	81.02	54.97	53.05	72.19	52.17	67.91	61.38	52.92	64.29	51.44	48.81	7.49
Cambodia	3,113	54.28	59.14	64.23	39.46	86.48	45.44	44.26	60.39	69.90	61.01	72.76	53.26	38.49	63.52	38.44	17.38
India	5,439	53.92	64.66	58.59	38.51	83.38	57.24	57.49	60.53	80.23	54.33	51.78	48.03	39.43	56.42	24.91	33.28
Kenya	2,818	53.72	52.40	67.96	40.79	71.50	35.81	50.91	51.39	80.00	63.81	62.38	65.65	32.03	61.53	34.28	35.31
Malawi	784	53.44	54.62	57.82	47.87	67.08	50.52	34.37	66.50	66.12	41.94	61.20	62.01	79.45	59.24	38.20	14.59
Bangladesh	2,979	52.73	65.53	60.15	32.52	83.96	56.99	50.83	70.34	72.07	53.23	67.32	47.99	33.15	46.62	32.39	17.94
Laos	5,076	52.54	65.84	56.93	34.85	78.61	56.74	51.93	76.07	76.20	38.80	57.36	55.35	13.07	58.15	50.87	17.30
Lesotho	2,517	52.39	53.44	51.56	52.17	67.69	45.32	41.98	58.76	60.05	61.02	37.92	47.23	67.16	61.86	54.72	24.94
Iraq	14,365	52.28	70.41	55.06	31.37	83.43	74.70	81.63	41.88	69.18	57.15	52.30	41.62	19.20	45.13	25.13	36.03
Rwanda	1,584	51.91	57.26	59.25	39.21	71.38	49.64	44.92	63.12	68.82	42.47	66.90	58.81	28.52	72.82	39.29	16.19
Swaziland	7,911	51.76	58.08	56.33	40.87	65.58	54.56	49.88	62.29	76.04	53.24	39.77	56.25	18.76	64.74	56.09	23.91
Uganda	1,689	50.69	52.13	60.21	39.72	70.02	36.43	38.98	63.10	61.12	49.75	67.25	62.73	38.49	51.43	38.79	30.15
Benin	1,937	50.03	53.35	58.26	38.47	76.04	38.41	35.89	63.05	58.02	64.48	58.13	52.41	52.36	47.59	46.42	7.52
Tanzania	2,421	49.99	47.13	60.95	41.90	66.84	23.35	36.47	61.84	61.14	51.57	64.31	66.79	48.84	54.01	39.04	25.70
Myanmar		49.84	63.11	55.94	30.47	82.89	56.36	47.04	66.14	77.87	42.33	61.39	42.16	5.73	60.47	29.11	26.56
Congo, Republic of	5,988	49.74	45.88	64.19	39.16	67.31	23.96	37.42	54.83	72.01	63.62	57.62	63.51	33.64	51.76	47.28	23.97
Burkina Faso	1,545	49.34	51.77	53.46	42.80	68.50	37.45	34.55	66.60	45.06	57.61	56.60	54.55	65.14	46.07	53.20	6.79
Pakistan	4,590	49.13	62.81	53.87	30.70	75.16	66.69	56.76	52.64	55.37	48.99	62.05	49.07	35.43	49.94	18.86	18.58
Zimbabwe	1,709	49.11	51.29	62.33	33.72	61.46	44.43	47.02	52.26	75.98	56.25	59.49	14.01	53.84	39.90	27.14	
Togo	1,363	49.03	50.19	56.53	40.38	75.28	19.50	38.45	67.53	58.66	52.28	62.66	52.51	50.28	51.98	47.68	11.59
Côte d'Ivoire	3,108	48.97	54.24	57.37	35.31	67.03	44.55	50.32	55.07	47.68	66.51	57.29	58.00	35.43	49.80	46.65	9.34
Mozambique	1,077	47.96	45.50	58.76	39.62	62.06	19.95	41.17	58.83	56.86	53.65	62.79	61.76	50.28	38.11	59.63	10.47

APPENDIX B / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2016 FULL RESULTS

Country	GDP PPP per capita	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Environmental Quality	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
Cameroon	2,836	47.22	52.70	56.19	32.75	71.29	37.67	45.26	56.58	71.34	53.31	58.75	41.37	23.99	48.13	41.48	17.41
Nigeria	5,639	46.49	46.63	60.47	32.38	66.93	30.33	44.52	44.74	54.92	64.29	63.74	58.93	35.43	41.46	32.45	20.18
Djibouti	3,120	46.30	64.65	42.63	31.63	76.11	53.59	59.98	68.90	50.01	25.55	60.80	34.17	23.63	52.08	42.85	7.96
Mali	1,526	46.24	53.46	50.89	34.38	73.71	35.78	39.67	64.66	44.63	62.30	56.16	40.44	50.53	34.16	46.84	6.01
Mauritania	3,732	46.08	55.26	52.97	30.01	75.55	42.15	40.60	62.76	52.61	65.43	62.09	31.77	27.39	34.22	47.86	10.55
Madagascar	1,373	45.91	43.76	56.91	37.05	69.12	15.91	24.50	65.52	62.93	43.79	62.95	57.96	43.37	40.32	48.14	16.37
Liberia	802	45.07	45.99	48.97	40.24	59.68	28.89	33.57	61.80	37.71	54.47	55.42	48.29	61.19	48.92	41.44	9.42
Sierra Leone	1,876	44.22	41.05	55.20	36.39	44.60	21.67	27.65	70.29	64.42	55.71	51.94	48.74	57.78	41.38	41.62	4.80
Ethiopia	1,431	43.50	50.57	52.25	27.68	66.76	28.72	38.41	68.41	55.76	34.57	68.66	50.03	16.49	54.65	31.56	8.02
Yemen	3,663	41.76	54.99	50.62	19.67	72.31	43.75	46.09	57.80	60.67	43.33	57.92	40.55	6.82	42.63	23.94	5.29
Guinea	1,165	41.66	45.58	51.23	28.18	66.83	35.33	29.09	51.06	42.48	52.39	63.20	46.83	39.73	33.73	35.66	3.59
Niger	895	41.63	48.11	45.15	31.64	71.78	22.19	37.29	61.18	29.64	45.89	63.98	41.12	45.15	33.81	39.60	8.00
Angola		39.70	43.74	49.73	25.65	62.41	27.69	31.12	53.73	52.19	52.23	51.58	42.91	21.36	23.77	43.13	14.32
Chad	2,082	36.38	36.75	45.27	27.11	44.84	20.16	30.79	51.22	36.64	38.04	60.65	45.75	37.66	23.27	42.25	5.26
Afghanistan	1,844	35.89	41.55	43.46	22.65	69.05	29.21	24.01	43.94	49.06	52.70	50.14	21.92	28.09	37.24	18.65	6.61
Central African Republic	567	30.03	29.84	41.42	18.83	35.46	26.45	21.40	36.05	30.82	35.41	58.88	40.58	2.27	38.66	21.81	12.57
Bahrain	43,408			73.11	48.02		99.74	86.71	71.79	93.75	75.03	58.57	65.08	28.14	68.61	49.35	45.99
Belize	8,030			65.35		95.31	91.61	72.70		85.61	59.54	58.38	57.86	85.22		54.95	29.15
Bhutan	7,456			67.28	43.68		72.37	78.59	85.73	78.58	64.25	60.53	65.76	47.14	73.76	46.71	7.12
Burundi	734			54.02	26.54		45.45	25.50	58.66	68.61	33.35	59.53	54.58	14.21	43.51	37.02	11.41
Cape Verde	6,220			71.37		91.91	73.96	60.40		88.40	76.81	67.41	52.86	94.32			21.38
Comoros	1,364			63.09	40.24		57.08	46.59		73.58	49.23	56.73	72.82	58.57	40.26	49.42	12.71
Congo, Democratic Republic of	712			51.99	28.72		19.70	27.03	40.55	60.42	41.50	55.58	50.48	24.34	36.03	36.79	17.70
Cuba	19,950			64.58		98.57	86.94		79.41	96.34	27.22	63.42	71.36	2.27	65.91		46.98
Gabon	18,537		67.57		42.44	84.09	55.92	57.82	72.47		64.93	58.03	66.44	35.99	48.55	55.40	29.81
Gambia, The	1,593		59.51	53.36		76.36	61.04	41.85	58.78	61.93	61.32	61.99	28.19	30.21	41.99		8.48
Guinea-Bissau	1,322					64.11	30.02		58.13		51.20	53.14	43.61	57.98	41.35		6.89
Guyana	6,657		73.91	58.60		87.04	84.93	63.71	59.95	86.88	62.97	33.37	51.19	70.61			30.50
Haiti	1,652		42.39		36.65	49.99	27.47	33.46	58.64		55.09	59.86	45.34	55.71	39.52	36.71	14.67
Libya	14,880			60.61	33.39			69.13	34.34	89.36	61.30	54.80	36.96	10.56	53.82	45.32	23.86
Luxembourg	91,408			87.32	85.08	99.45	99.22	89.65		94.89	93.38	70.43	90.59	97.73	88.45	84.98	69.18
Malta	28,822			81.68	68.02	98.97	100.00	81.80		89.52	83.84	70.24	83.14	83.15	74.23	74.95	39.75
Oman	36,855		86.17	70.43		96.79	85.52	87.37	75.01	95.01	77.42	63.13	46.14	35.29	64.27		
Papua New Guinea	2,723			54.67			17.69		57.93	62.40	47.17	54.21	54.89	52.84	50.41		23.56
Qatar	134,182			76.92	48.78		97.75	87.10	84.13	93.18	84.17	57.46	72.87	18.23	70.54	60.36	46.00
Singapore	78,958				67.10		100.00	92.31	89.21		77.69	78.14	82.90	49.07	82.59	66.33	70.43
Sudan	3,882			47.86	18.36		31.34	33.67	49.47	55.63	42.89	60.05	32.87	8.47	25.24	27.28	12.44
Suriname	15,873			72.77	56.52	92.31	78.50	72.02		79.48	77.72	65.27	68.61	70.61	66.14	57.89	31.44
Timor-Leste	2,125		56.16			75.05	41.83	43.97	63.78	79.75	62.24	59.82		66.32	54.57		15.61
Trinidad and Tobago	30,497		79.51		62.31	93.85	90.48	80.39	53.34		82.47	48.64	58.46	75.15	68.88	65.26	39.96
Turkmenistan	14,762		71.89	49.48		92.49	44.89	81.88	68.30	91.48	46.42	41.08	18.95	10.80	52.16	57.05	
Vietnam	5,370		78.15		36.50	91.55	71.45	74.36	75.23		58.78	76.28	58.20	8.24	65.09	44.25	28.42
Zambia	3,725		49.19		42.49	54.75	36.13	40.63	65.26		53.97	64.68	59.00	40.32	60.81	46.75	22.09

APPENDIX C / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX VS LOG OF GDP PER CAPITA



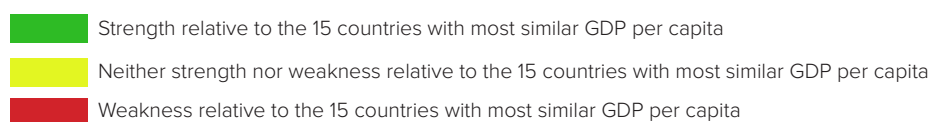
APPENDIX D / SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX SCORES AND CORRELATIONS

		GDP per capita	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Info. & Comm.	Health and Wellness	Environmental Quality	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
All countries (160 countries)	Median	11,496	66.05	78.36	69.81	48.66	94.30	81.70	75.00	68.96	89.94	70.76	62.02	63.19	53.74	61.64	48.64	39.86
	Average	17,770	66.82	74.51	69.19	51.76	8769	72.93	67.49	69.13	82.99	68.95	61.48	62.91	53.05	61.56	51.07	39.96
	Standard Deviation	19,557	14.53	16.86	12.00	17.36	14.17	26.41	19.70	14.79	17.21	15.91	9.06	15.87	27.16	15.19	15.62	22.95
	Best	134,182	90.09	96.63	89.37	89.58	99.63	100.00	93.59	95.68	99.86	96.06	79.69	92.28	98.86	91.76	88.64	87.42
		Qatar	Finland	Denmark	Norway	Canada	Finland	Several countries	Denmark	Czech Republic	Japan	Norway	Japan	Sweden	New Zealand	Finland	Iceland	Canada
	Worst	567	30.03	29.84	41.42	18.36	35.46	15.91	21.40	28.78	29.64	25.55	31.55	18.95	2.27	23.27	18.65	3.59
		Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Sudan	Central African Republic	Madagascar	Central African Republic	Honduras	Niger	Djibouti	Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan	Central African Republic	Chad	Afghanistan	Guinea
	Correlation to GDP per capita		0.81	0.76	0.77	0.75	0.63	0.70	0.73	0.67	0.62	0.75	0.37	0.71	0.46	0.74	0.62	0.81
High income (49 countries)	Median	36,245	83.34	92.66	83.13	73.77	99.18	99.26	86.77	85.20	97.47	85.75	68.82	81.23	83.15	77.48	67.08	69.07
	Average	40,346	81.94	91.08	82.19	70.59	98.79	97.28	85.56	83.05	96.50	85.97	66.42	79.13	73.19	76.45	65.32	66.35
	Standard Deviation	20,858	7.04	5.45	5.42	12.92	1.05	4.30	5.89	12.25	2.67	6.37	8.65	10.14	25.76	10.44	14.43	11.79
	Best	134,182	90.09	96.63	89.37	89.58	99.63	100.00	93.59	95.68	99.86	96.06	79.69	92.28	98.86	91.76	88.64	87.42
		Qatar	Finland	Denmark	Norway	Canada	Finland	Several countries	Denmark	Czech Republic	Japan	Norway	Japan	Sweden	New Zealand	Finland	Iceland	Canada
	Worst	16,751	62.60	68.39	69.27	41.45	93.85	83.43	62.32	30.45	89.52	67.80	39.08	46.14	8.00	49.80	34.02	39.75
		Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela	Russia	Saudi Arabia	Trinidad and Tobago	Russia	Venezuela	Venezuela	Malta	Saudi Arabia	Russia	Oman	Russia	Venezuela	Israel	Malta
	Correlation to GDP per capita		0.28	0.39	0.25	0.21	0.11	0.22	0.45	0.38	-0.11	0.31	0.23	0.18	-0.07	0.48	0.34	0.21
Upper middle income (41 countries)	Median	14,450	67.71	80.46	70.31	50.64	95.94	85.76	76.40	68.30	90.85	72.46	62.33	62.28	58.57	61.71	47.94	42.32
	Average	14,409	66.73	78.71	69.70	50.30	93.07	82.38	73.88	65.31	89.14	69.14	60.26	60.27	48.96	60.61	49.01	41.43
	Standard Deviation	3,843	6.72	9.17	7.16	10.63	8.31	15.08	10.15	12.18	8.51	10.80	9.86	12.38	26.04	10.93	11.38	12.03
	Best	24,460	80.12	89.44	81.45	71.48	99.22	98.33	87.06	82.77	97.30	82.39	74.36	76.97	88.63	77.78	68.70	64.02
		Malaysia	Costa Rica	Mauritius	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Montenegro	Turkey	Malaysia	Mauritius	Belarus	Costa Rica	Panama	Panama	Costa Rica	Botswana	Costa Rica	Kazakhstan
	Worst	8,030	39.70	43.74	49.48	25.65	62.41	27.69	31.12	34.34	52.19	27.22	31.55	18.95	2.27	23.77	25.03	14.32
		Belize	Angola	Angola	Turkmenistan	Angola	Angola	Angola	Angola	Libya	Angola	Cuba	Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan	Cuba	Angola	Iran	Angola
	Correlation to GDP per capita		0.08	0.36	-0.08	-0.09	0.29	0.28	0.33	0.21	0.23	-0.13	-0.21	-0.03	-0.30	-0.09	-0.10	0.50
Lower middle income (41 countries)	Median	5,197	60.37	66.20	64.22	41.27	84.06	66.16	61.12	64.13	79.75	63.23	59.82	55.12	39.73	57.12	44.25	23.76
	Average	5,380	57.06	67.15	62.18	40.53	82.79	61.33	60.19	63.07	77.14	60.89	57.83	53.72	41.04	55.51	42.03	26.25
	Standard Deviation	2,284	7.57	11.11	7.84	8.99	10.89	20.00	14.35	11.28	14.99	11.54	8.52	11.45	22.12	9.49	10.80	13.38
	Best	10,667	69.17	85.71	73.46	55.81	97.99	97.63	90.92	85.73	98.29	76.81	76.28	71.22	94.32	73.76	58.62	64.47
		Sri Lanka	Georgia	Georgia	El Salvador	Philippines	Ukraine	Egypt	Uzbekistan	Bhutan	Georgia	Cape Verde	Vietnam	Nicaragua	Cape Verde	Bhutan	Nicaragua	Ukraine
	Worst	2,125	41.76	45.88	42.63	18.36	54.75	17.69	33.67	28.78	47.68	25.55	33.37	26.09	3.41	25.24	18.86	5.29
		Timor Leste	Yemen	Republic of Congo	Djibouti	Sudan	Zambia	Papua New Guinea	Sudan	Honduras	Côte d'Ivoire	Djibouti	Guyana	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Sudan	Pakistan	Yemen
	Correlation to GDP per capita		0.52	0.49	0.55	0.26	0.46	0.50	0.53	0.02	0.58	0.26	-0.11	0.49	-0.01	0.42	-0.16	0.52
Low income (29 countries)	Median	1,545	48.50	50.57	55.87	38.47	68.78	35.33	36.88	61.49	60.77	52.39	59.86	52.51	43.37	43.51	39.60	11.41
	Average	2,130	46.70	50.02	55.14	35.73	66.96	35.16	37.18	59.76	57.67	51.29	59.99	51.92	41.76	45.83	41.14	13.61
	Standard Deviation	3,214	6.63	8.84	6.70	7.03	12.43	13.27	9.34	9.36	14.32	9.28	5.34	11.30	17.51	10.65	9.18	8.47
	Best	18,537	57.40	69.53	67.96	47.87	87.85	61.04	57.82	77.18	80.00	64.93	72.76	72.82	79.45	72.82	59.63	35.31
		Gabon	Nepal	Nepal	Kenya	Malawi	Nepal	The Gambia	Gabon	Nepal	Kenya	Gabon	Cambodia	Comoros	Malawi	Rwanda	Mozambique	Kenya
	Worst	567	30.03	29.84	41.42	18.83	35.46	15.91	21.40	36.05	29.64	33.35	50.14	21.92	2.27	23.27	18.65	3.59
		Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Madagascar	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Niger	Burundi	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Central African Republic	Chad	Afghanistan	Guinea
	Correlation to GDP per capita		0.46	0.41	0.59	0.23	0.42	0.26	0.48	0.11	0.59	0.51	0.14	0.23	-0.06	0.33	0.03	0.39

The income group classifications used are those defined by the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>)

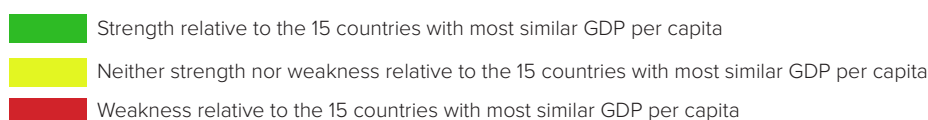
APPENDIX E / SCORECARD SUMMARY

Country	GDP PPP per capita	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Environmental Quality	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
Afghanistan	1,844																
Albania	10,136																
Algeria	13,541																
Angola																	
Argentina																	
Armenia	7,699																
Australia	43,219																
Austria	43,908																
Azerbaijan	16,710																
Bangladesh	2,979																
Belarus	17,349																
Belgium	40,823																
Benin	1,937																
Bolivia	6,325																
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,490																
Botswana	15,359																
Brazil	15,110																
Bulgaria	16,363																
Burkina Faso	1,545																
Cambodia	3,113																
Cameroon	2,836																
Canada	42,778																
Central African Republic	567																
Chad	2,082																
Chile	21,980																
China	12,599																
Colombia	12,743																
Congo, Republic of	5,988																
Costa Rica	14,232																
Côte d'Ivoire	3,108																
Croatia	20,033																
Cyprus	29,673																
Czech Republic	28,715																
Denmark	42,758																
Djibouti	3,120																
Dominican Republic	12,653																
Ecuador	10,849																
Egypt	10,046																
El Salvador	7,967																
Estonia	26,612																
Ethiopia	1,431																
Finland	38,535																
France	37,214																
Georgia	7,233																
Germany	43,602																
Ghana	3,894																
Greece	24,372																
Guatemala	7,112																
Guinea	1,165																
Honduras	4,683																
Hungary	23,735																
Iceland	41,236																
India	5,439																



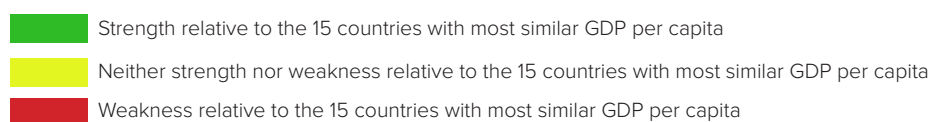
APPENDIX E / SCORECARD SUMMARY

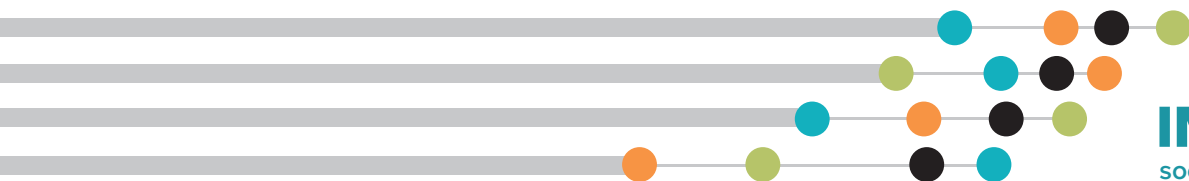
	GDP PPP per capita	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Environmental Quality	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
Indonesia	10,033																
Iran	16,507																
Iraq	14,365																
Ireland	48,431																
Israel	31,485																
Italy	33,039																
Jamaica	8,467																
Japan	35,635																
Jordan	11,496																
Kazakhstan	23,114																
Kenya	2,818																
Korea, Republic of	33,629																
Kuwait	69,878																
Kyrgyzstan	3,169																
Laos	5,076																
Latvia	22,076																
Lebanon	16,659																
Lesotho	2,517																
Liberia	802																
Lithuania	25,813																
Macedonia	12,287																
Madagascar	1,373																
Malawi	784																
Malaysia	24,460																
Mali	1,526																
Mauritania	3,732																
Mauritius	17,731																
Mexico	16,284																
Moldova	4,754																
Mongolia	11,396																
Montenegro	14,534																
Morocco	7,146																
Mozambique	1,077																
Myanmar																	
Namibia	9,498																
Nepal	2,265																
Netherlands	45,691																
New Zealand	33,360																
Nicaragua	4,692																
Niger	895																
Nigeria	5,639																
Norway	64,004																
Pakistan	4,590																
Panama	19,934																
Paraguay	8,502																
Peru	11,438																
Philippines	6,649																
Poland	23,976																
Portugal	26,184																
Romania	19,098																
Russia	23,293																
Rwanda	1,584																
Saudi Arabia	49,537																



APPENDIX F / SCORECARD SUMMARY

	GDP PPP per capita	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communications	Health and Wellness	Environmental Quality	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Tolerance and Inclusion	Access to Advanced Education
Senegal	2,226																
Serbia	12,717																
Sierra Leone	1,876																
Slovakia	26,471																
Slovenia	28,153																
South Africa	12,446																
Spain	31,802																
Sri Lanka	10,667																
Swaziland	7,911																
Sweden	44,034																
Switzerland	55,260																
Tajikistan	2,567																
Tanzania	2,421																
Thailand	15,012																
Togo	1,363																
Tunisia	10,910																
Turkey	18,869																
Uganda	1,689																
Ukraine	8,267																
United Arab Emirates	64,563																
United Kingdom	38,178																
United States	52,118																
Uruguay	19,924																
Uzbekistan	5,317																
Venezuela	16,751																
Yemen	3,663																
Zimbabwe	1,709																
Bahrain	43,408																
Belize	8,030																
Bhutan	7,456																
Burundi	734																
Cape Verde	6,220																
Comoros	1,364																
Congo, Democratic Republic of	712																
Cuba	19,950																
Gabon	18,537																
Gambia, The	1,593																
Guinea-Bissau	1,322																
Guyana	6,657																
Haiti	1,652																
Libya	14,880																
Luxembourg	91,408																
Malta	28,822																
Oman	36,855																
Papua New Guinea	2,723																
Qatar	134,182																
Singapore	78,958																
Sudan	3,882																
Suriname	15,873																
Timor-Leste	2,125																
Trinidad and Tobago	30,497																
Turkmenistan	14,762																
Vietnam	5,370																
Zambia	3,725																







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