



# 2018 Social Progress Index

# The Social Progress Index Framework asks universally important questions

## Basic Human Needs

### Nutrition & Basic Medical Care

*Do people have enough food to eat and are they receiving basic medical care?*



### Water & Sanitation

*Can people drink water and keep themselves clean without getting sick?*



### Shelter

*Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?*



### Personal Safety

*Do people feel safe?*



## Foundations of Wellbeing

### Access to Basic Knowledge

*Do people have access to an educational foundation?*



### Access to Information & Communications

*Can people freely access ideas and information from anywhere in the world?*



### Health & Wellness

*Do people live long and healthy lives?*



### Environmental Quality

*Is this society using its resources so they will be available to future generations?*



## Opportunity

### Personal Rights

*Are people's rights as individuals protected?*



### Personal Freedom & Choice

*Are people free to make their own life choices?*



### Inclusiveness

*Is no one excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society?*



### Access to Advanced Education

*Do people have the opportunity to access the world's most advanced knowledge?*



# 2018 Social Progress Index Framework

## Basic Human Needs

### Nutrition & Basic Medical Care

Undernourishment  
Maternal mortality rate  
Child mortality rate  
Child stunting  
Deaths from infectious diseases



### Water & Sanitation

Access to at least basic drinking water  
Access to piped water  
Access to at least basic sanitation facilities  
Rural open defecation



### Shelter

Access to electricity  
Quality of electricity supply  
Household air pollution attributable deaths



### Personal Safety

Homicide rate  
Political killings and torture  
Perceived criminality  
Traffic deaths



## Foundations of Wellbeing

### Access to Basic Knowledge

Adult literacy rate  
Primary school enrollment  
Secondary school enrollment  
Gender parity in secondary enrollment  
Access to quality education



### Access to Information & Communications

Mobile telephone subscriptions  
Internet users  
Participation in online governance  
Access to independent media



### Health & Wellness

Life expectancy at 60  
Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases  
Access to essential health services  
Access to quality healthcare



### Environmental Quality

Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths  
Wastewater treatment  
Greenhouse gas emissions  
Biome protection



## Opportunity

### Personal Rights

Political rights  
Freedom of expression  
Freedom of religion  
Access to justice  
Property rights for women



### Personal Freedom & Choice

Vulnerable employment  
Early marriage  
Satisfied demand for contraception  
Corruption



### Inclusiveness

Acceptance of gays and lesbians  
Discrimination and violence against minorities  
Equality of political power by gender  
Equality of political power by socioeconomic position  
Equality of political power by social group



### Access to Advanced Education

Years of tertiary schooling  
Women's average years in school  
Globally ranked universities  
Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities



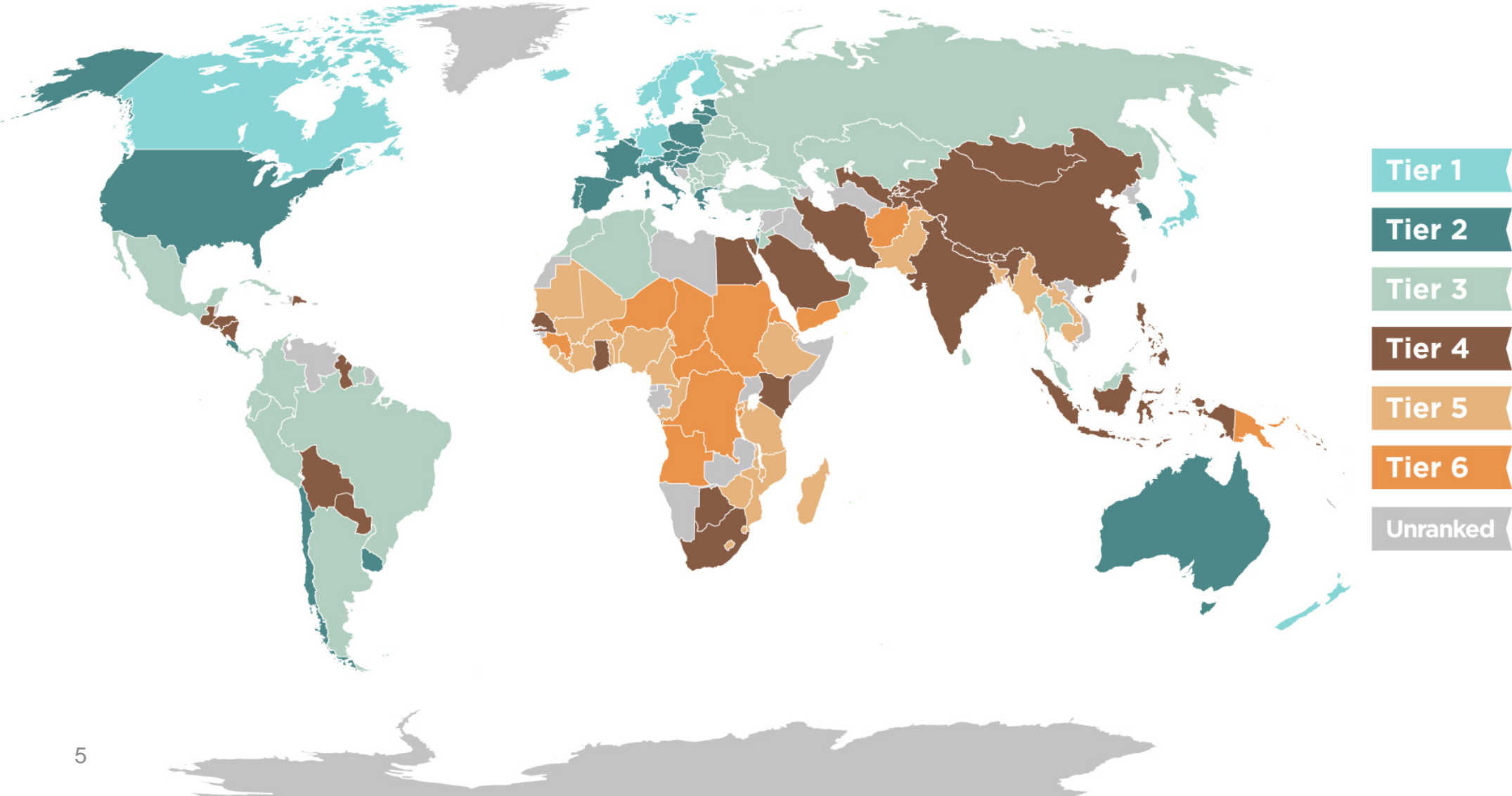
# Our best index yet

The Social Progress Index is an **aggregate index** of social and environmental indicators that capture three dimensions of social progress.

The 2018 index includes data from **146 countries** on **51 indicators**.

It covers **98%** of the world population.

# 2018 Social Progress Index results



# 2018 Social Progress Index rankings (1)

## Tier 1

1.	Norway	90.26
2.	Iceland	90.24
3.	Switzerland	89.97
4.	Denmark	89.96
5.	Finland	89.77
6.	Japan	89.74
7.	Netherlands	89.34
8.	Luxembourg	89.27
9.	Germany	89.21
10.	New Zealand	89.12
11.	Sweden	88.99
12.	Ireland	88.82
13.	United Kingdom	88.74
14.	Canada	88.62

## Tier 2

15.	Australia	88.32
16.	France	87.88
17.	Belgium	87.39
18.	Korea, Republic of	87.13
19.	Spain	87.11
20.	Austria	86.76
21.	Italy	86.04
22.	Slovenia	85.50
23.	Singapore	85.42
24.	Portugal	85.36
25.	United States	84.78
26.	Czech Republic	84.66
27.	Estonia	83.49
28.	Cyprus	82.85
29.	Greece	82.59
30.	Israel	82.47
31.	Lithuania	81.86
32.	Poland	81.21
33.	Costa Rica	80.99
34.	Chile	80.61
35.	Slovakia	80.34
36.	Hungary	80.11
37.	Croatia	79.60
38.	Uruguay	79.40
39.	Latvia	79.25

## Tier 3

40.	Bulgaria	76.27
41.	Barbados	75.69
42.	Argentina	74.98
43.	Mauritius	74.80
44.	Romania	74.51
45.	United Arab Emirates	74.34
46.	Belarus	73.73
47.	Serbia	73.11
48.	Tunisia	73.07
49.	Brazil	72.73
50.	Malaysia	72.72
51.	Panama	72.16
52.	Montenegro	71.87
53.	Albania	71.77
54.	Georgia	71.14
55.	Armenia	70.87
56.	Colombia	70.69
57.	Qatar	70.64
58.	Mexico	70.42
59.	Ecuador	70.20
60.	Russia	70.16
61.	Peru	70.09
62.	Jordan	69.75
63.	Cuba	69.49
64.	Ukraine	69.30
65.	Macedonia	68.78
66.	Oman	68.16
67.	Sri Lanka	68.01
68.	Cabo Verde	67.76
69.	Moldova	67.69
70.	Thailand	67.35
71.	Kazakhstan	67.26
72.	Suriname	67.01
73.	Lebanon	66.99
74.	Algeria	66.83
75.	Turkey	66.81
76.	Morocco	66.51

# 2018 Social Progress Index rankings (2)

## Tier 4

77. South Africa	66.00
78. Kyrgyzstan	65.79
79. Bhutan	65.72
80. Bolivia	65.48
81. Dominican Republic	65.34
82. Mongolia	65.17
83. El Salvador	64.97
84. Fiji	64.86
85. Saudi Arabia	64.75
86. Paraguay	64.70
87. China	64.57
88. Iran	63.96
89. Botswana	63.52
90. Philippines	63.36
91. Indonesia	63.26
92. Nicaragua	62.87
93. Guyana	61.96
94. Sao Tome and Principe	61.81
95. Egypt	60.93
96. Guatemala	60.41

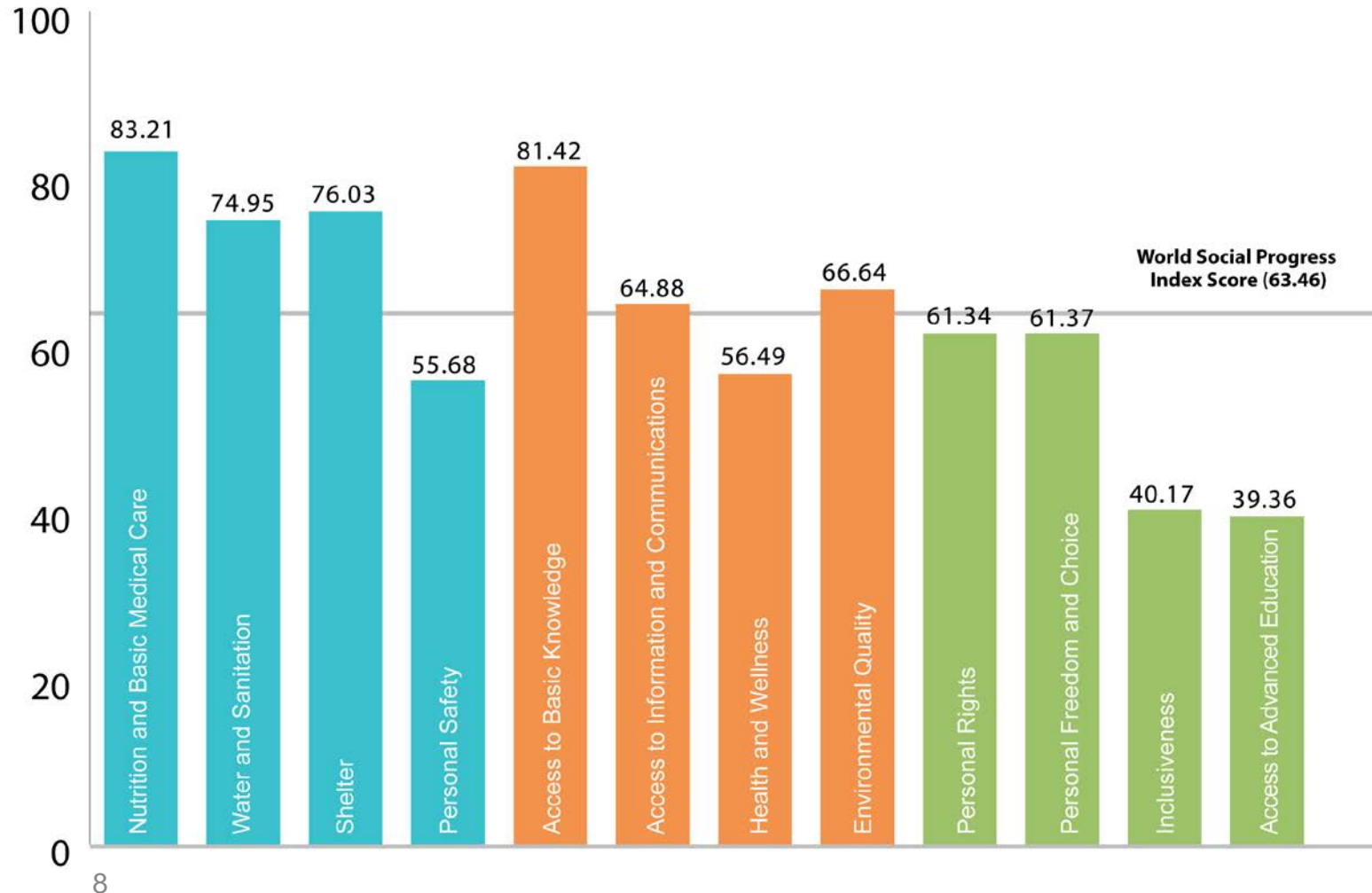
## Tier 5

97. Ghana	60.31
98. Uzbekistan	59.55
99. Honduras	58.06
100. India	56.26
101. Nepal	56.07
102. Kenya	55.55
103. Senegal	55.47
104. Timor-Leste	55.11
105. Comoros	53.61
106. Tajikistan	53.09
107. Myanmar	52.31
108. Bangladesh	52.18
109. Rwanda	52.14
110. Tanzania	52.01
111. Swaziland	51.21
112. Benin	49.56
113. The Gambia	49.43
114. Nigeria	49.27
115. Pakistan	49.18
116. Lesotho	48.93
117. Malawi	48.35
118. Solomon Islands	48.19
119. Togo	47.78
120. Laos	47.58
121. Cambodia	47.50
122. Côte d'Ivoire	46.64
123. Liberia	46.35
124. Djibouti	46.34
125. Congo, Republic of	45.85
126. Cameroon	45.63

## Tier 6

127. Zimbabwe	45.26
128. Mali	45.06
129. Sierra Leone	44.80
130. Mozambique	44.49
131. Burkina Faso	44.02
132. Madagascar	42.59
133. Mauritania	41.85
134. Ethiopia	41.47
135. Angola	39.10
136. Guinea	39.09
137. Sudan	38.85
138. Papua New Guinea	38.11
139. Burundi	37.92
140. Yemen	37.29
141. Niger	36.69
142. Congo, Democratic Republic of	35.63
143. Eritrea	33.74
144. Afghanistan	32.96
145. Chad	28.20
146. Central African Republic	26.01

# 2018 population-weighted world average component scores



On average, the world scores highest on **Nutrition and Basic Medical Care** and **Access to Basic Knowledge**.

But the Opportunity dimension, particularly on **Inclusiveness** and **Access to Advanced Education**, the **world continues to lag**.



# On average, the world is improving

Since 2014, the world average score has **improved by 1.66 points.**



Over five years, **133 countries** (91% of those measured) improved by half a point or more; 111 improved by one point or more, and **19 countries improved by three or more points.**

# Most improved countries on social progress 2014-2018

## Largest Improvements

	Republic of Korea	
	Bolivia	
	Timor-Leste	
	Sri Lanka	
	Sao Tome and Principe	
	Kenya	
	Luxembourg	
	Pakistan	
	Sierra Leone	
	Kyrgyzstan	
	Ghana	
	Belarus	
	Uzbekistan	
		
		
		
		
		
		




+3 to +4 points

> +4 points

## Largest Declines

Six countries declined on social progress since 2014.

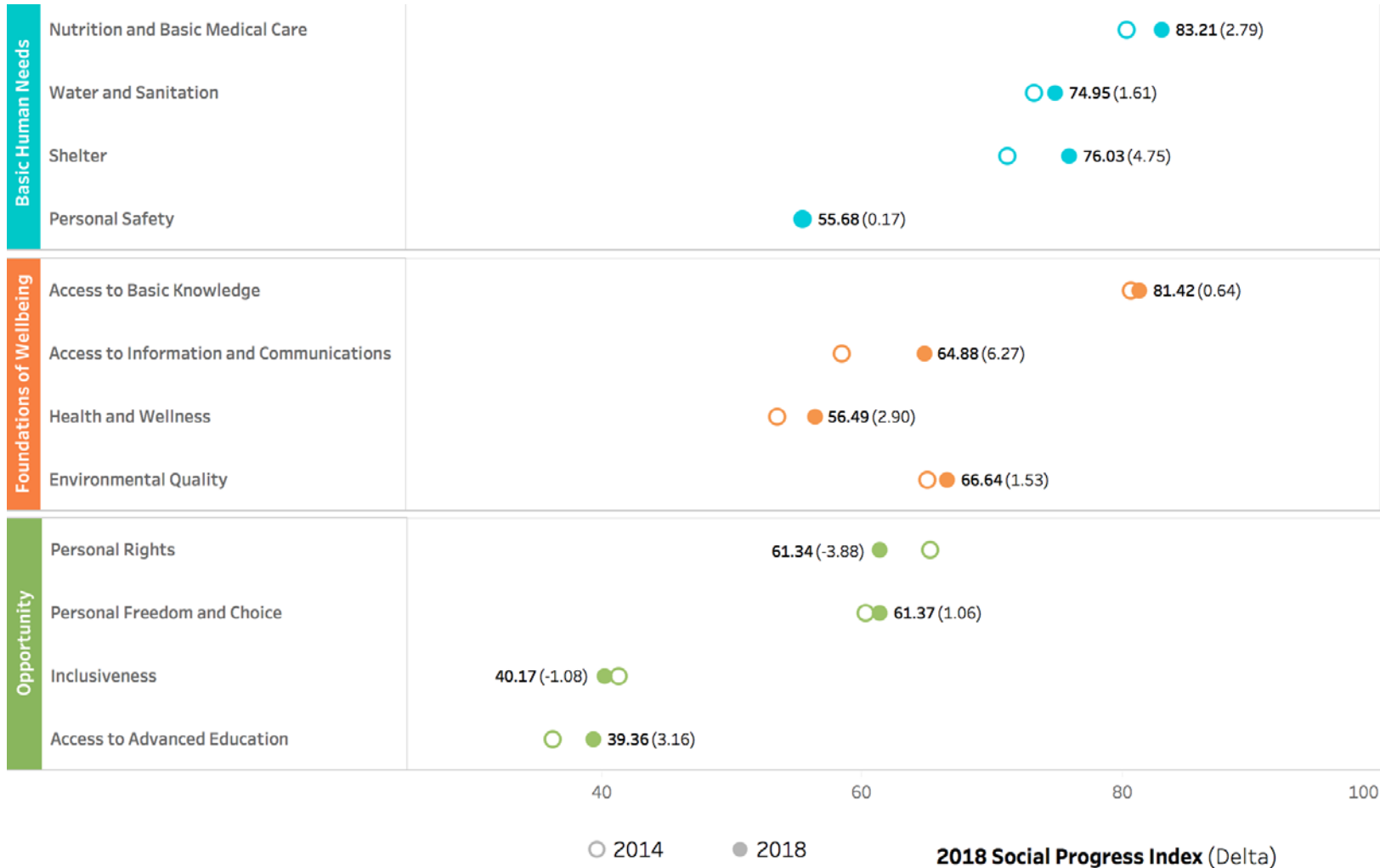
 Yemen  
 Thailand  
 Turkey

 United States  
 Brazil  
 Mauritania

**<-1 point**

**-0.99 to -0.50 points**

# From 2014 to 2018 the world improved on 9 of 12 components of the Social Progress Index



Since 2014, the world has improved most on **Access to Information and Communications, Shelter, and Access to Advanced Education.**

The world's average scores improved by **more than three points** on each of these components.

## Progress has been uneven

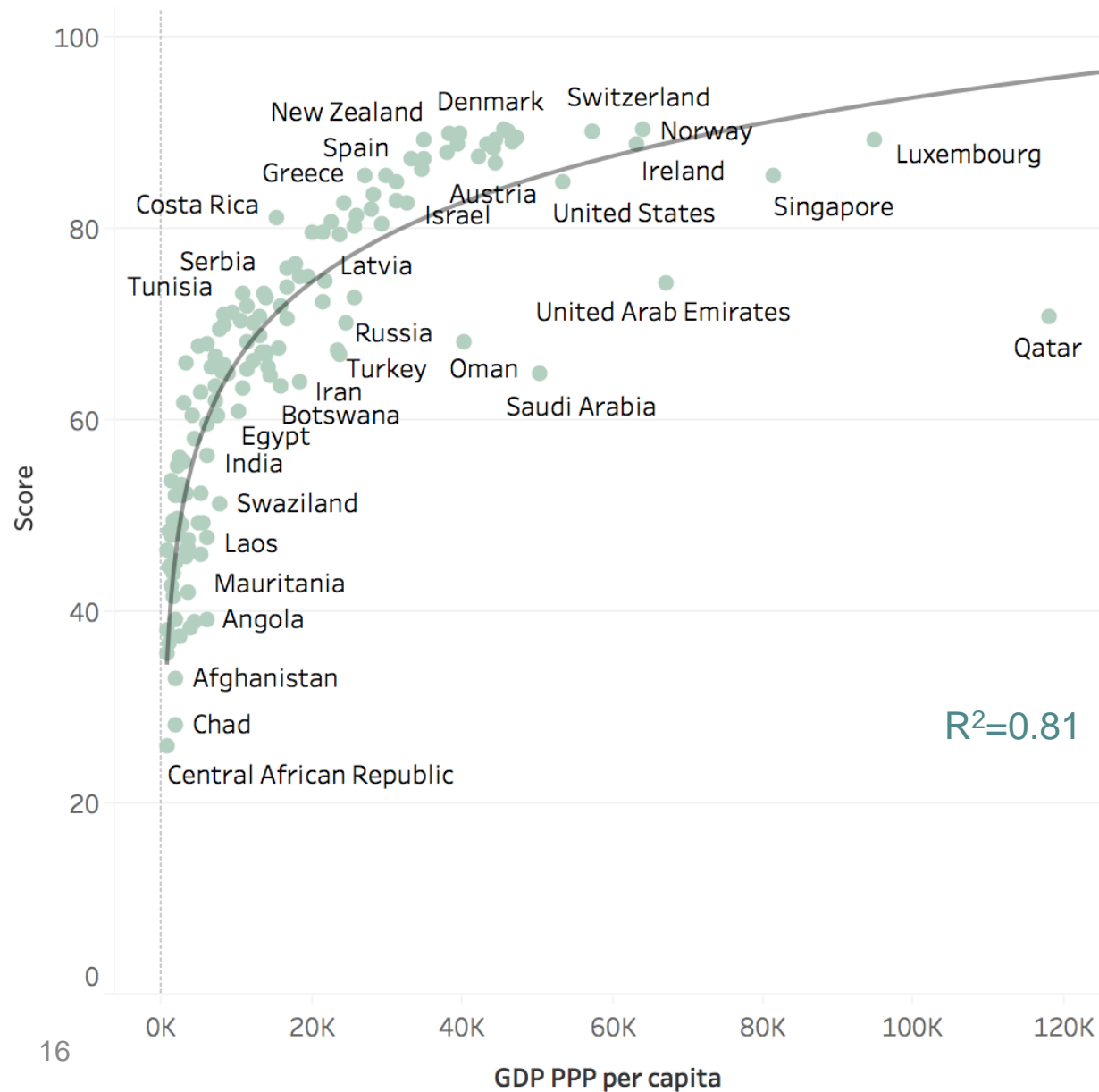
The greatest decline in global score was on Personal Rights, with an average decline of **3.88 points**.

**75 of the 146 countries** on the index declined on this component, while **31 countries** showed no meaningful change.

## Progress has been uneven

Inclusiveness also showed a **decrease of 1.08 points** on average. **56 countries declined** on this component since 2014, while **22 countries** have stagnated.

# GDP is not destiny

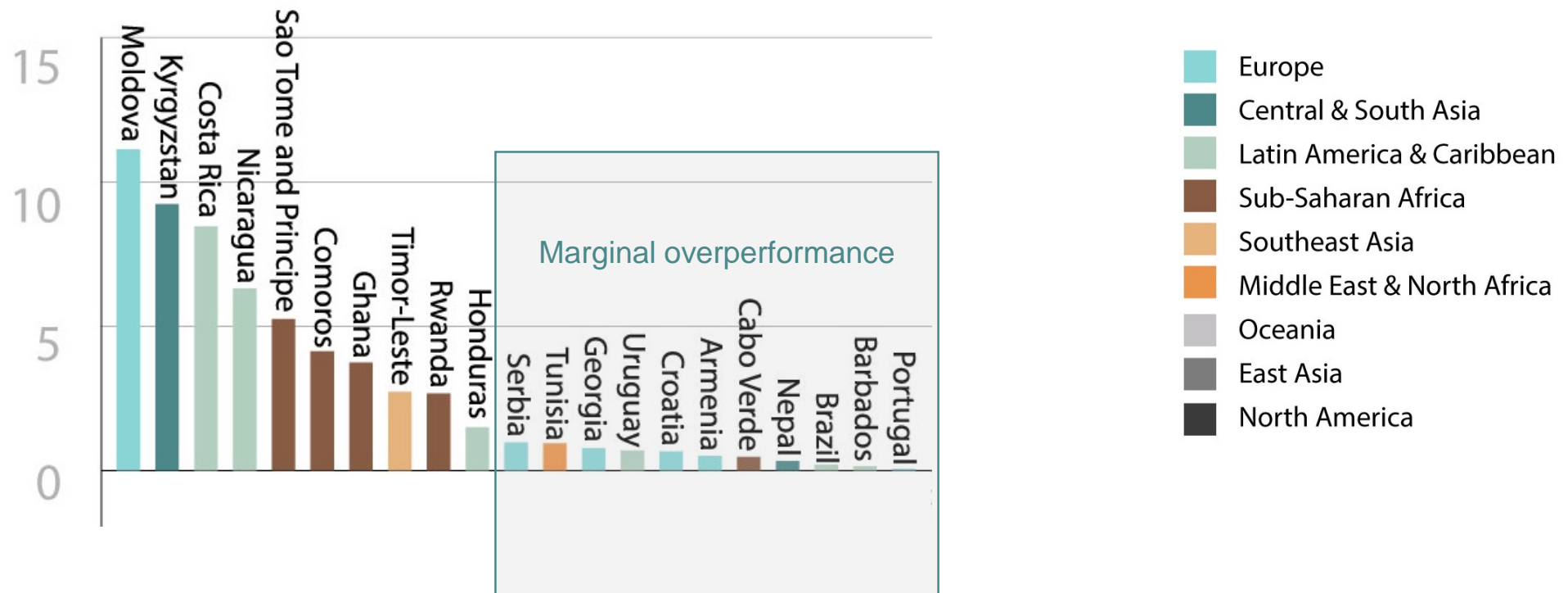


Across the spectrum, we see how some countries are much better at **turning their economic growth into social progress** than others.

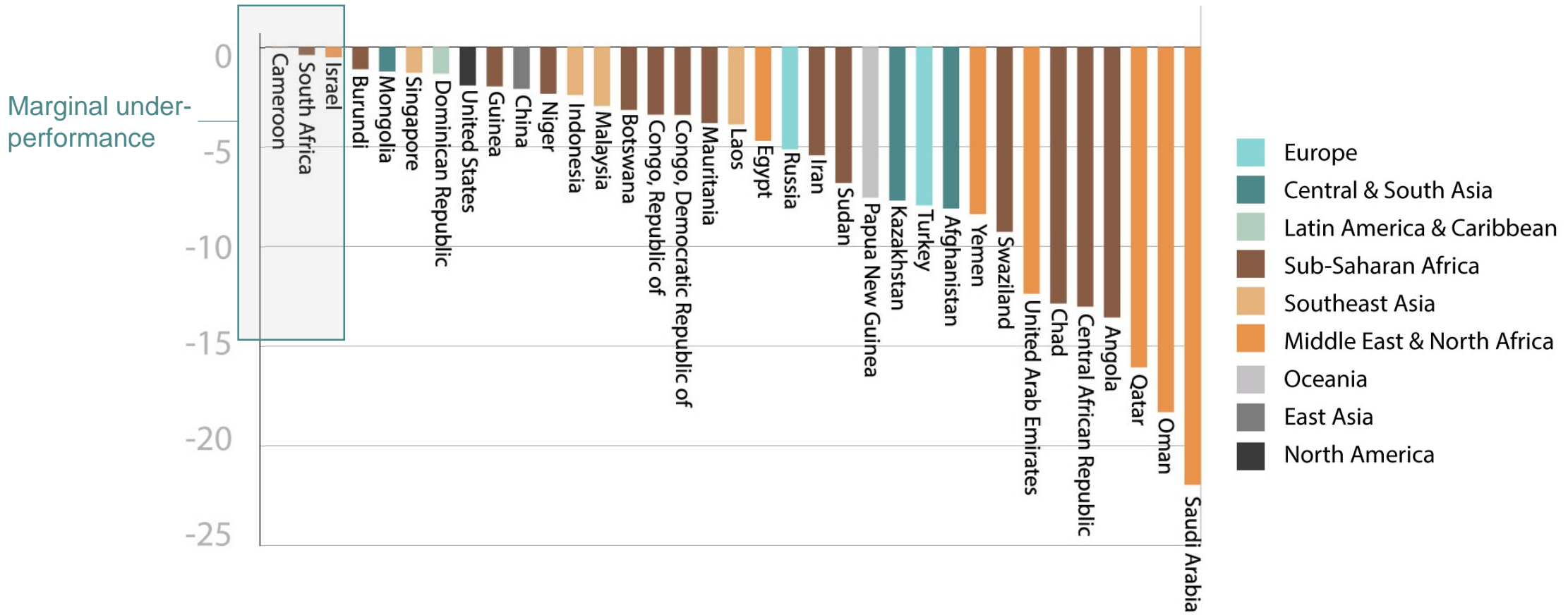


Very few countries overperform on social progress relative to their income.

And some of those that do are actually **economic underperformers**.

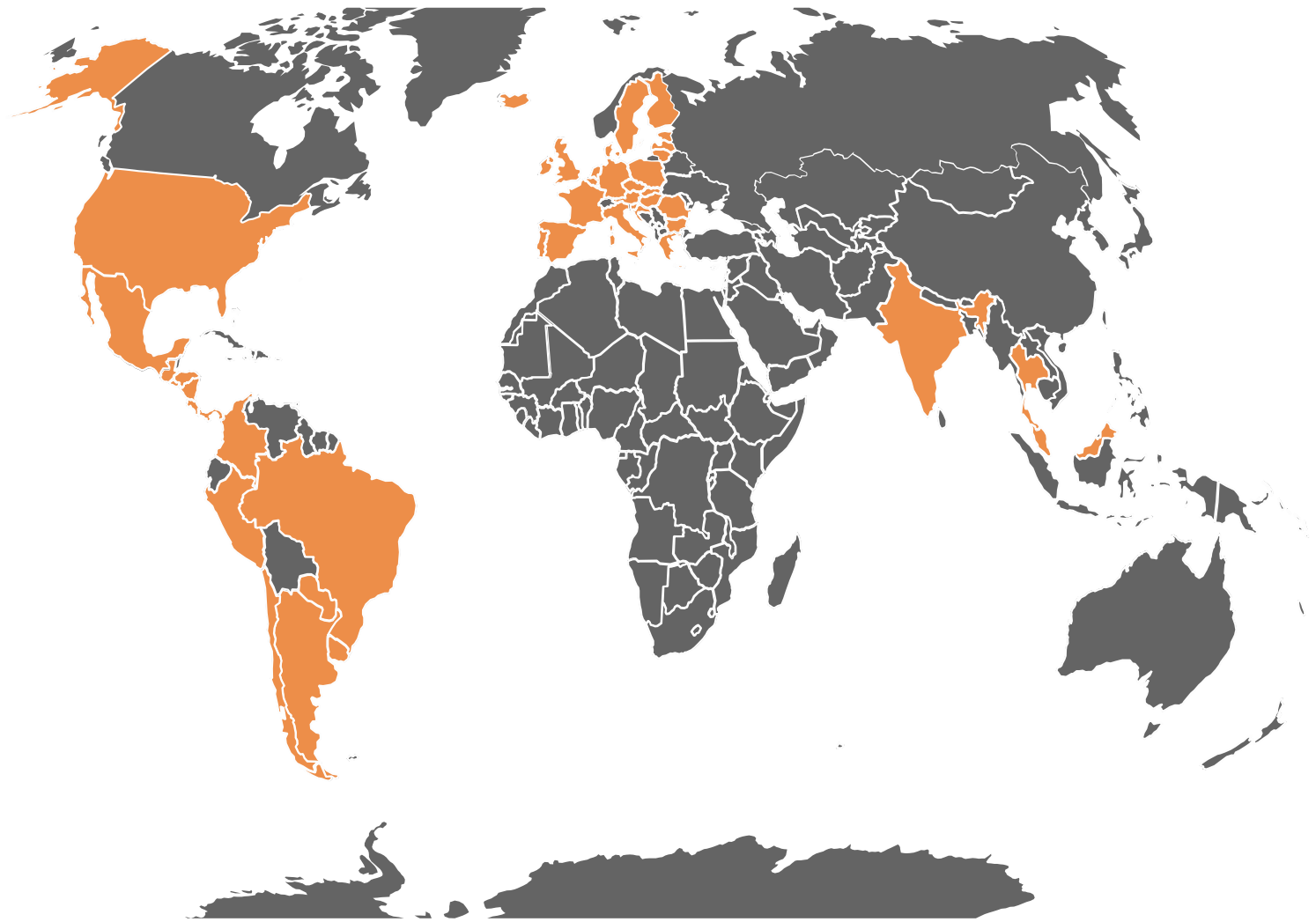


A diverse group of **32 countries** from every region and income group **underperforms on social progress**. Six of these underperformers are G20 countries.



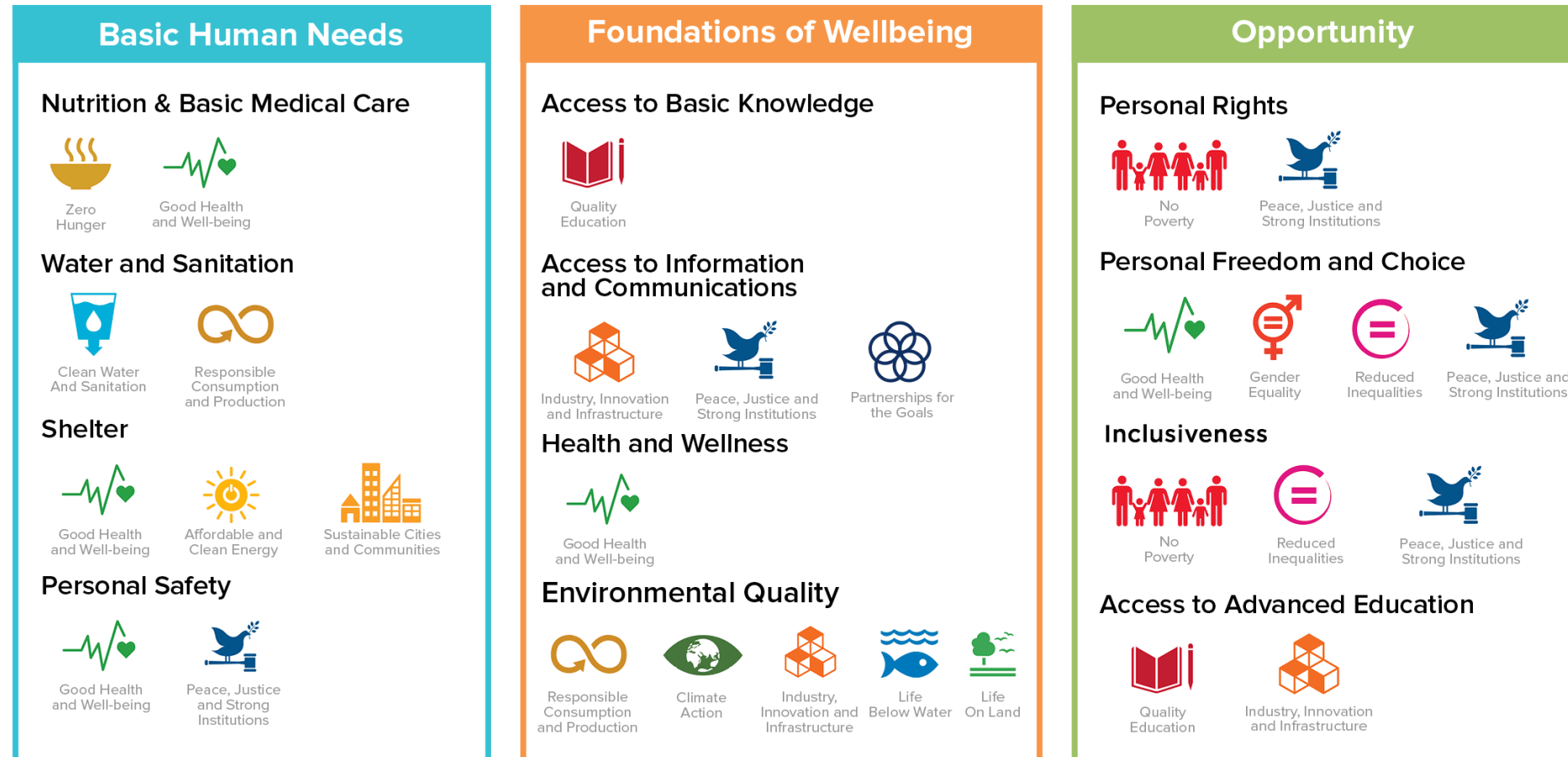
# From Index to Action to Impact





Our global network covers more than **2.4 billion people** across **45 countries.**

The index captures outcomes related to **16 of the 17 SDGs** in a simple but rigorous framework designed for aggregation, making it an **invaluable proxy measure of SDG performance**.



# Thank you

## Contact

Michael Green, CEO

Social Progress Imperative

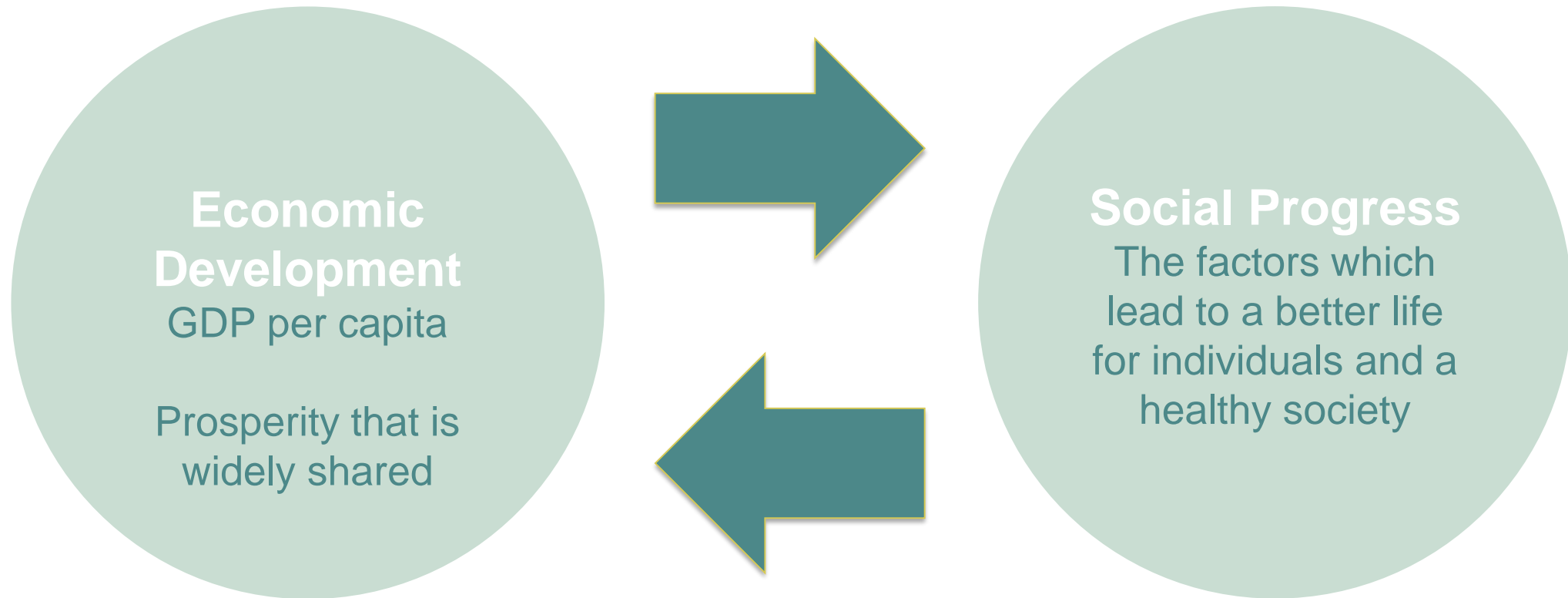
 [mgreen@social-progress.org](mailto:mgreen@social-progress.org)

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 [@socprogress](https://twitter.com/socprogress)

# Appendix

# How do we advance society?





“**Economic growth alone is not sufficient** to advance societies and improve the quality of life of citizens.

True success, and growth that is inclusive, requires achieving **both economic and social progress.**”



**Professor Michael E. Porter**  
Harvard Business School and Social  
Progress Imperative Advisory Board  
Chair

# We define social progress as:


“the capacity of a society to **meet the basic human needs** of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to **enhance and sustain the quality of their lives**, and create the conditions for **all individuals to reach their full potential.**”

# Social Progress Index design principles

**1.** exclusively **social** and **environmental** indicators

The first principle is illustrated with four icons: a car, two people, a gear, and a hand. The car icon is positioned above the word 'social', the people icon is to the right of 'and', the gear icon is to the left of 'environmental', and the hand icon is below 'indicators'. Each icon is connected to its respective word by a horizontal line.

**2.** outcomes not inputs

The second principle is illustrated with three icons: a graduation cap, a stethoscope, and a dollar sign. The graduation cap and stethoscope icons are connected to the dollar sign icon by lines, suggesting a flow from inputs to outcomes.

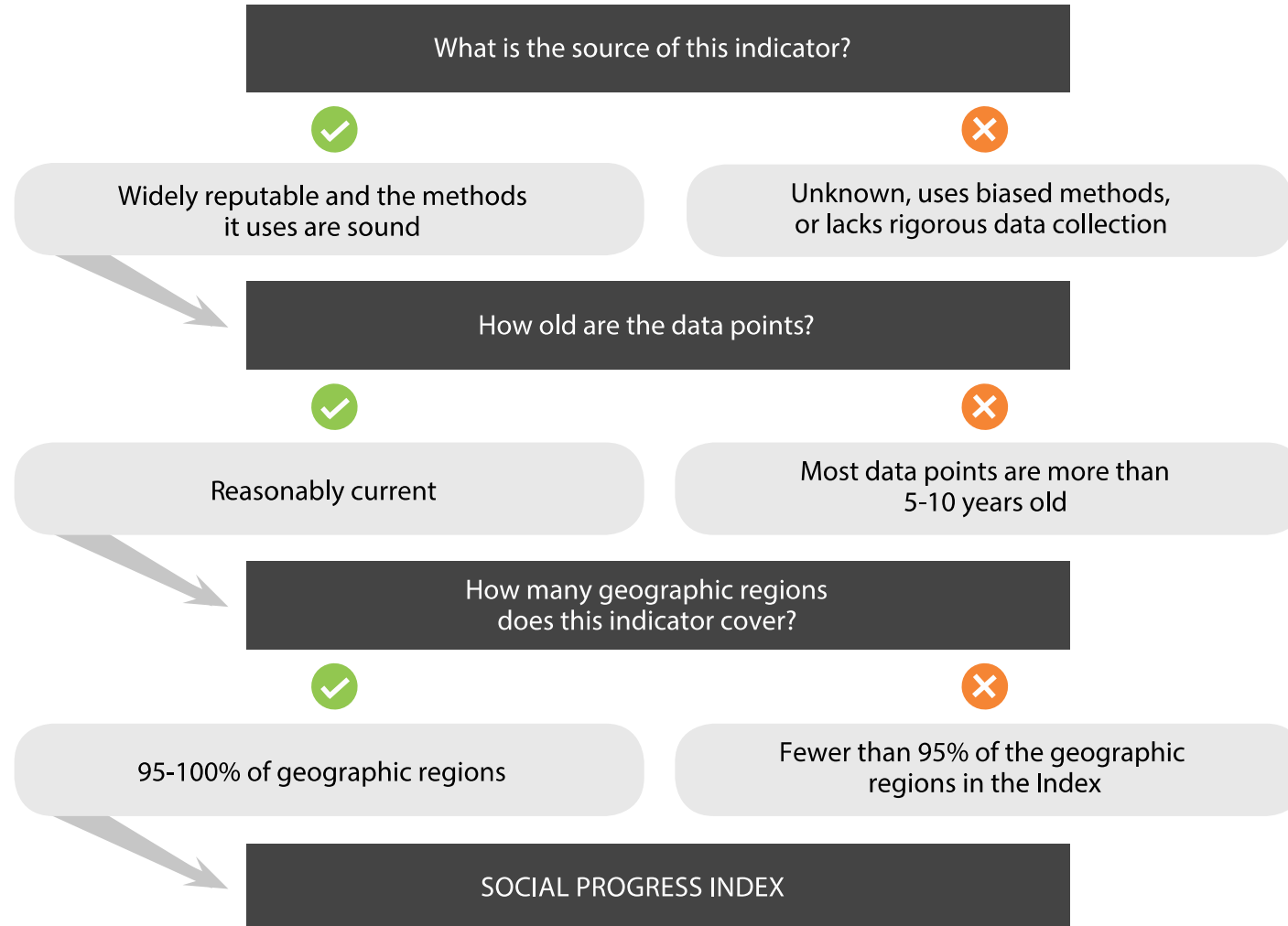
**3.** relevant to **all countries**

The third principle is illustrated with a world map icon composed of a grid of dots, representing global relevance.

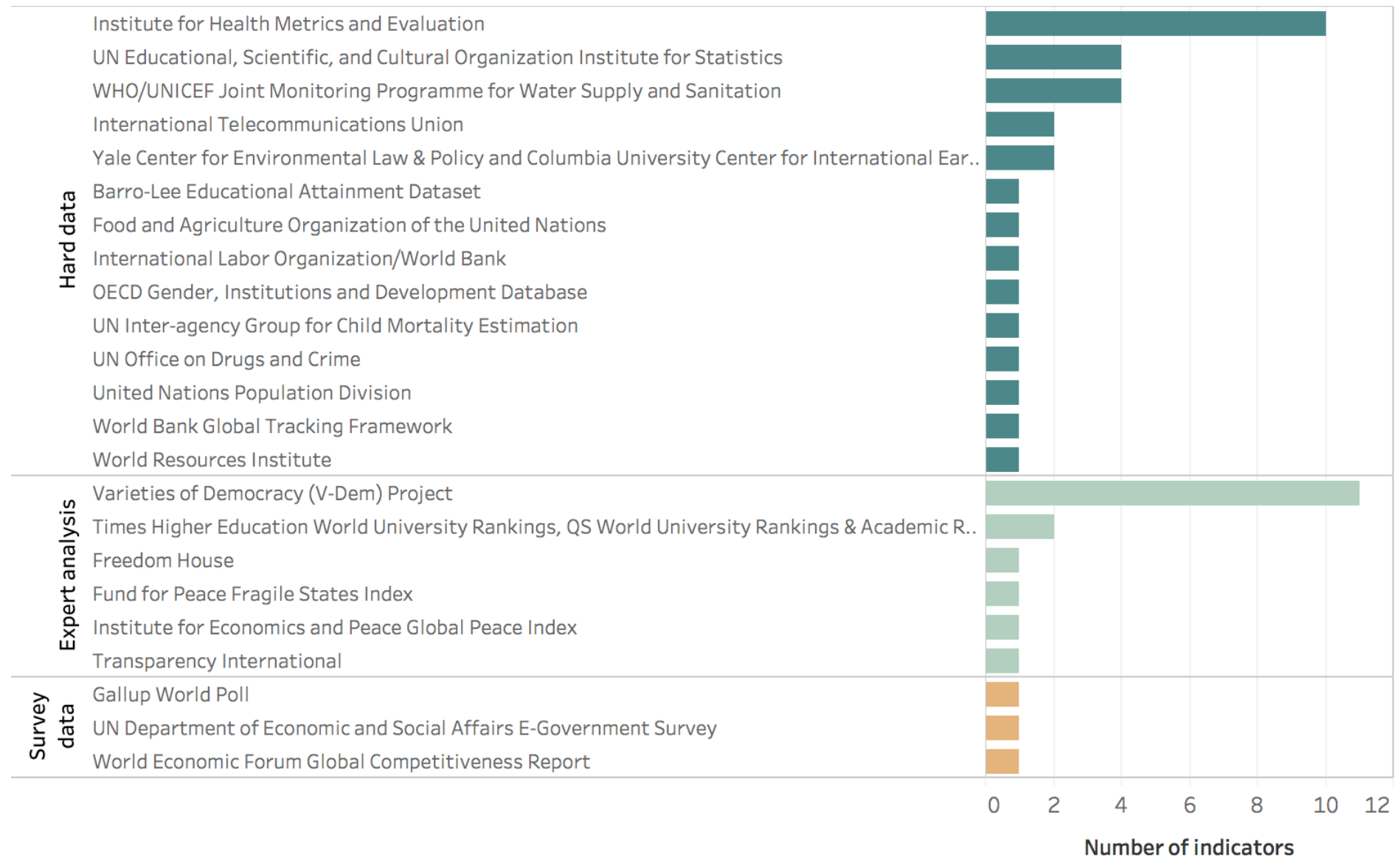
**4.** actionability

The fourth principle is illustrated with an icon of a hand adjusting three sliders, representing the ability to act on the indicators.

# Selecting indicators



# Breakdown of data sources



# 2018 Social Progress Index results and trends (1)

◆ TIER 1				◆ TIER 2				◆ TIER 3							
1	Norway	90.26	↑	20	Austria	86.76	↑	40	Bulgaria	76.27	↑	59	Ecuador	70.20	↑
2	Iceland	90.24	↑	21	Italy	86.04	↑	41	Barbados	75.69	↑	60	Russia	70.16	↑
3	Switzerland	89.97	↑	22	Slovenia	85.50	↑	42	Argentina	74.98	↑	61	Peru	70.09	↑
4	Denmark	89.96	↑	23	Singapore	85.42	↑	43	Mauritius	74.80	↑	62	Jordan	69.75	↑
5	Finland	89.77	↑	24	Portugal	85.36	↑	44	Romania	74.51	↑	63	Cuba	69.49	↑
6	Japan	89.74	↑	25	United States	84.78	↓	45	United Arab Emirates	74.34	↑	64	Ukraine	69.30	↑
7	Netherlands	89.34	↔	26	Czech Republic	84.66	↑	46	Belarus	73.73	↑	65	Macedonia	68.78	↑
8	Luxembourg	89.27	↑	27	Estonia	83.49	↑	47	Serbia	73.11	↑	66	Oman	68.16	↑
9	Germany	89.21	↑	28	Cyprus	82.85	↑	48	Tunisia	73.07	↑	67	Sri Lanka	68.01	↑
10	New Zealand	89.12	↑	29	Greece	82.59	↑	49	Brazil	72.73	↓	68	Cabo Verde	67.76	↑
11	Sweden	88.99	↔	30	Israel	82.47	↑	50	Malaysia	72.72	↑	69	Moldova	67.69	↑
12	Ireland	88.82	↑	31	Lithuania	81.86	↑	51	Panama	72.16	↑	70	Thailand	67.35	↓
13	United Kingdom	88.74	↑	32	Poland	81.21	↔	52	Montenegro	71.87	↔	71	Kazakhstan	67.26	↑
14	Canada	88.62	↑	33	Costa Rica	80.99	↔	53	Albania	71.77	↑	72	Suriname	67.01	↑
15	Australia	88.32	↑	34	Chile	80.61	↑	54	Georgia	71.14	↑	73	Lebanon	66.99	↑
16	France	87.88	↑	35	Slovakia	80.34	↑	55	Armenia	70.87	↑	74	Algeria	66.83	↑
17	Belgium	87.39	↔	36	Hungary	80.11	↑	56	Colombia	70.69	↑	75	Turkey	66.81	↓
18	Republic of Korea	87.13	↑	37	Croatia	79.60	↑	57	Qatar	70.64	↑	76	Morocco	66.51	↑
19	Spain	87.11	↑	38	Uruguay	79.40	↑	58	Mexico	70.42	↑				
				39	Latvia	79.25	↑								

↑ ↓ 1 point or more  
 ↑ ↓ 0.5 to 0.99 points  
 ↔ Little to no change  
 (-0.49 to 0.49 pts)

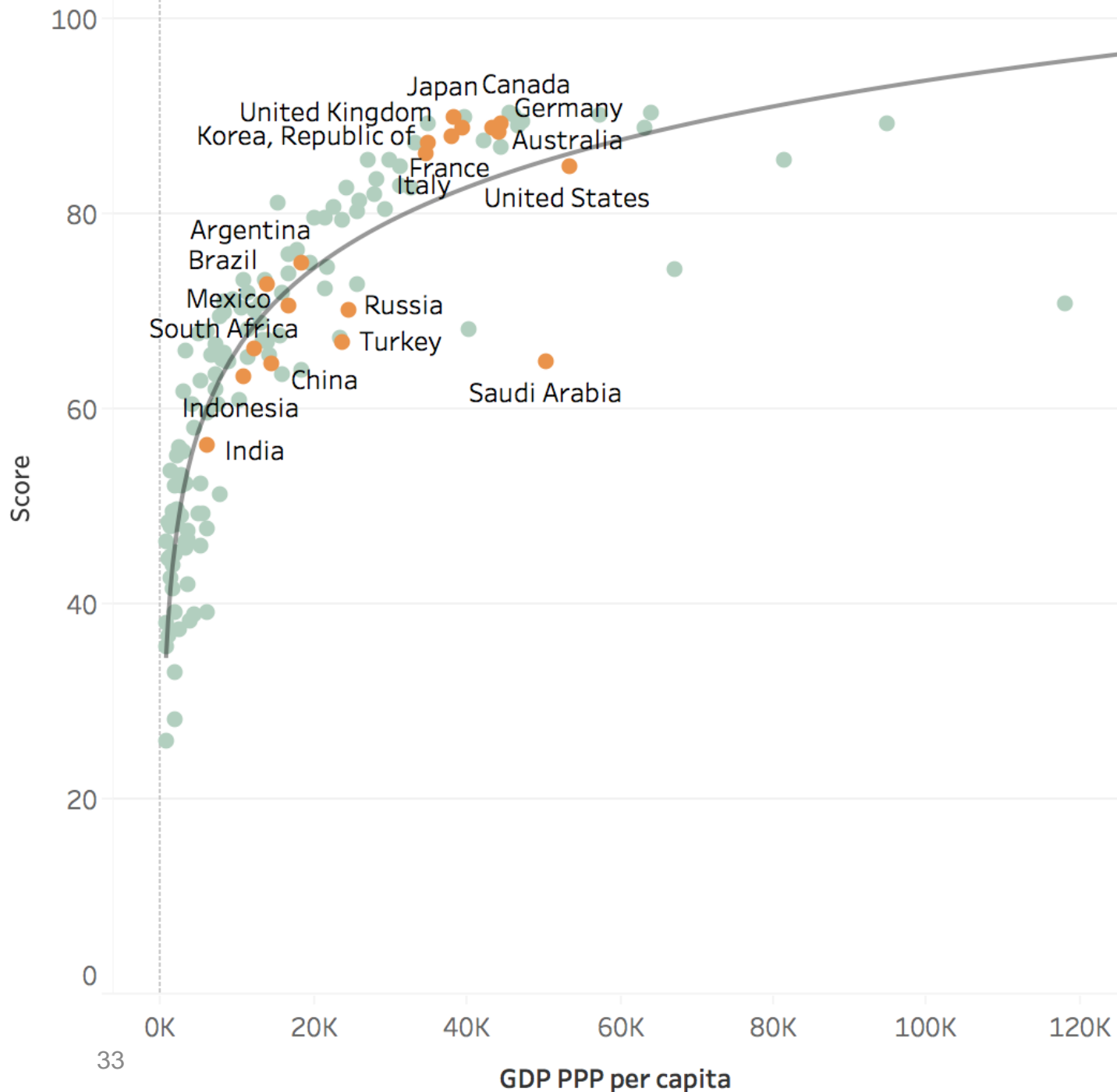
# 2018 Social Progress Index results and trends (2)

❖ TIER 4				❖ TIER 5				❖ TIER 6							
77	South Africa	66.00	↑	96	Guatemala	60.41	↑	115	Pakistan	49.18	↑	135	Angola	39.10	↑
78	Kyrgyzstan	65.79	↑	97	Ghana	60.31	↑	116	Lesotho	48.93	↑	136	Guinea	39.09	↑
79	Bhutan	65.72	↑	98	Uzbekistan	59.55	↑	117	Malawi	48.35	↑	137	Sudan	38.85	↑
80	Bolivia	65.48	↑	99	Honduras	58.06	↑	118	Solomon Islands	48.19	↑	138	Papua New Guinea	38.11	↑
81	Dominican Republic	65.34	↔	100	India	56.26	↑	119	Togo	47.78	↑	139	Burundi	37.92	↕
82	Mongolia	65.17	↑	101	Nepal	56.07	↑	120	Laos	47.58	↑	140	Yemen	37.29	↓
83	El Salvador	64.97	↑	102	Kenya	55.55	↑	121	Cambodia	47.5	↑	141	Niger	36.69	↕
84	Fiji	64.86	↑	103	Senegal	55.47	↑	122	Côte d'Ivoire	46.64	↑	142	Dem. Republic of Congo	35.63	↑
85	Saudi Arabia	64.75	↑	104	Timor-Leste	55.11	↑	123	Liberia	46.35	↑	143	Eritrea	33.74	↑
86	Paraguay	64.70	↑	105	Comoros	53.61	↑	124	Djibouti	46.34	↑	144	Afghanistan	32.96	↑
87	China	64.57	↑	106	Tajikistan	53.09	↑	125	Republic of Congo	45.85	↑	145	Chad	28.20	↑
88	Iran	63.96	↑	107	Myanmar	52.31	↑	126	Cameroon	45.63	↑	146	Central African Republic	26.01	↑
89	Botswana	63.52	↑	108	Bangladesh	52.18	↑	127	Zimbabwe	45.26	↑				
90	Philippines	63.36	↑	109	Rwanda	52.14	↑	128	Mali	45.06	↕				
91	Indonesia	63.26	↑	110	Tanzania	52.01	↑	129	Sierra Leone	44.80	↑				
92	Nicaragua	62.87	↕	111	Swaziland	51.21	↑	130	Mozambique	44.49	↑				
93	Guyana	61.96	↑	112	Benin	49.56	↑	131	Burkina Faso	44.02	↑				
94	Sao Tome and Principe	61.81	↑	113	The Gambia	49.43	↑	132	Madagascar	42.59	↕				
95	Egypt	60.93	↑	114	Nigeria	49.27	↑	133	Mauritania	41.85	↕				
								134	Ethiopia	41.47	↑				

↑ ↓ 1 point or more  
 ↕ ↘ 0.5 to 0.99 points  
 ↔ Little to no change  
 (-0.49 to 0.49 pts)

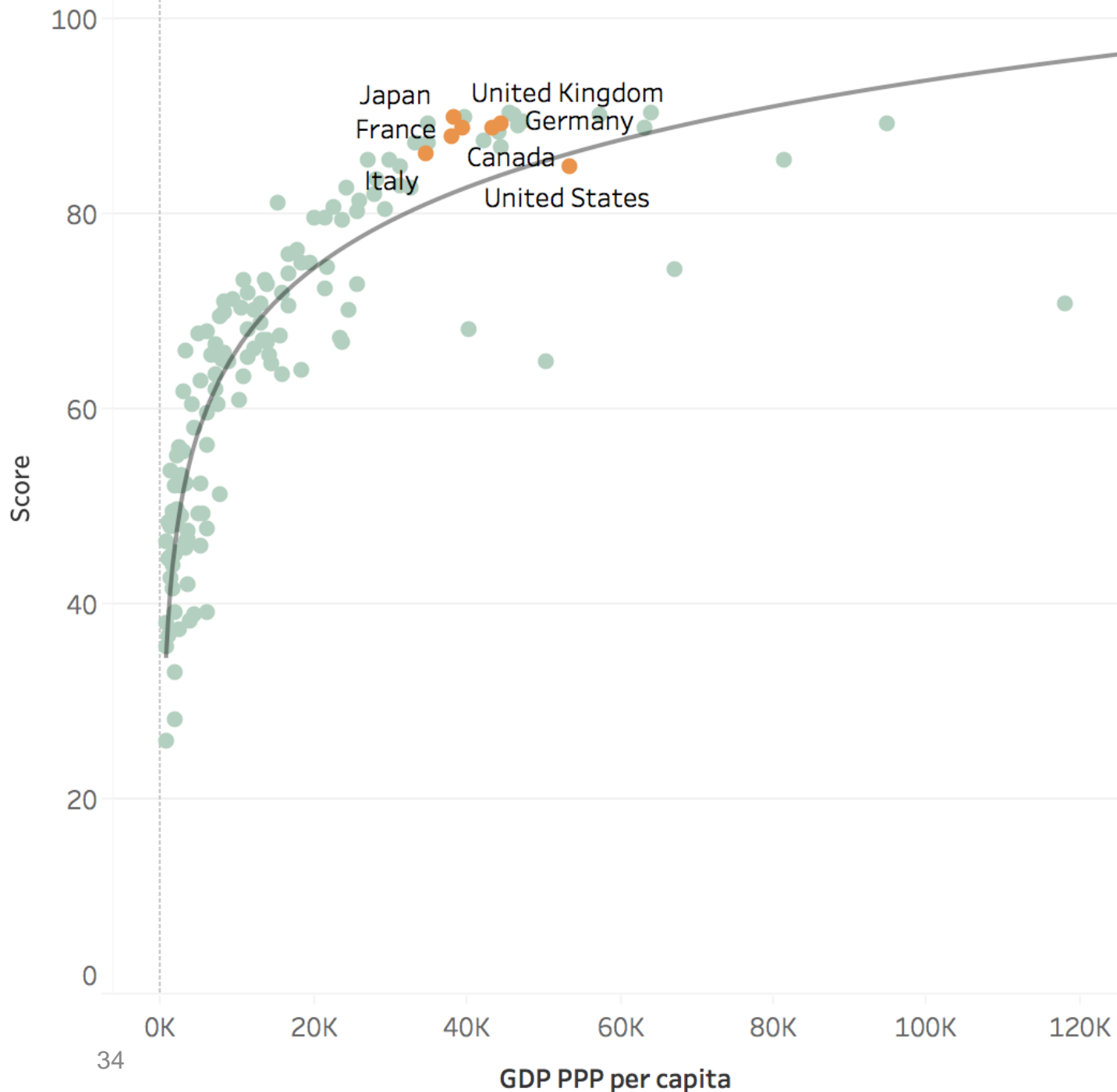
# GDP is not destiny: Social progress vs. GDP per capita





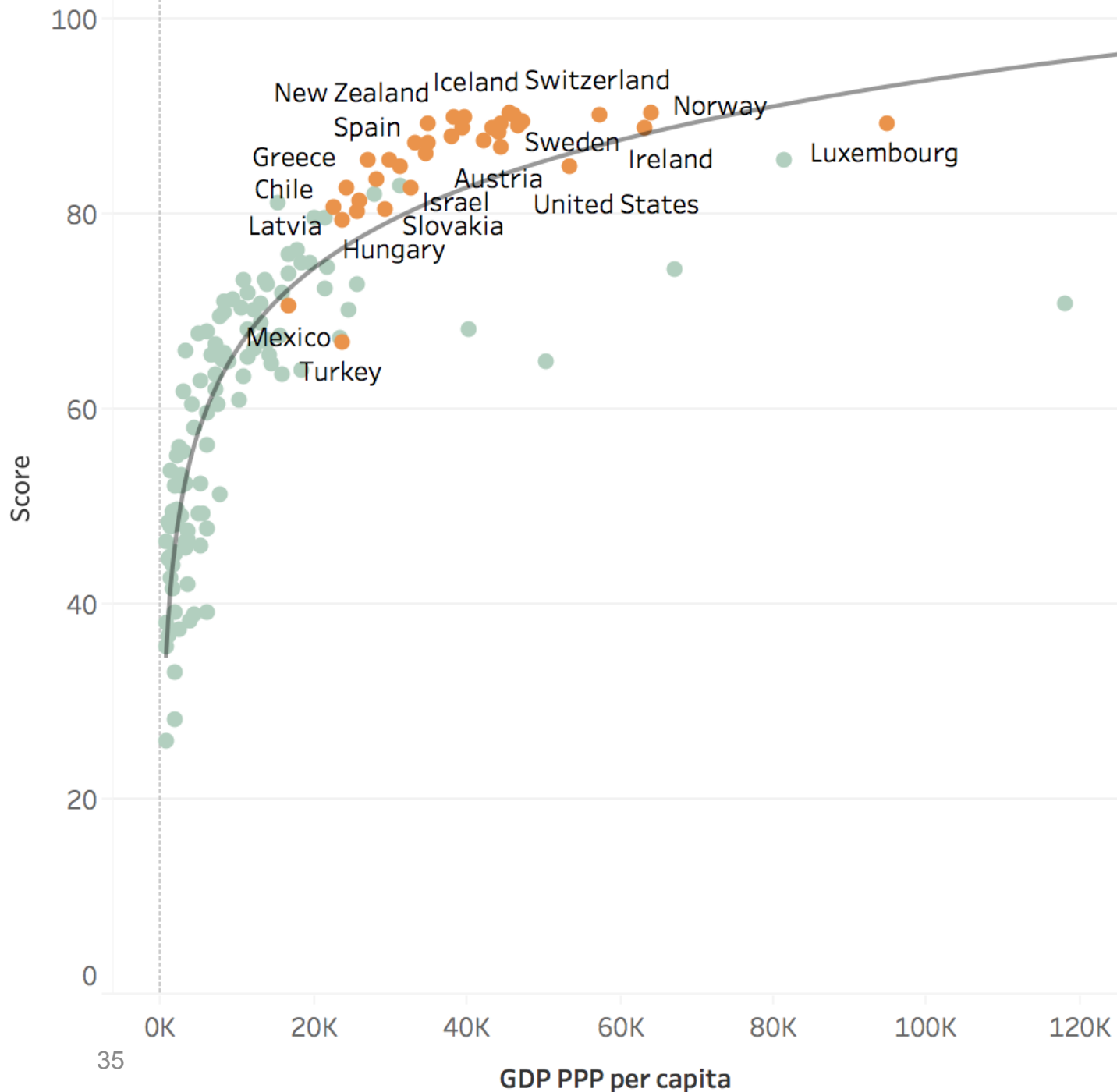
## G20 social progress vs. GDP per capita

- **Brazil** is the **only G20 country to overperform** relative to its economic peers
- The **US, Russia, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, China and Indonesia all underperform** on social progress
- In previous years, the US and Indonesia were performing in the expected range



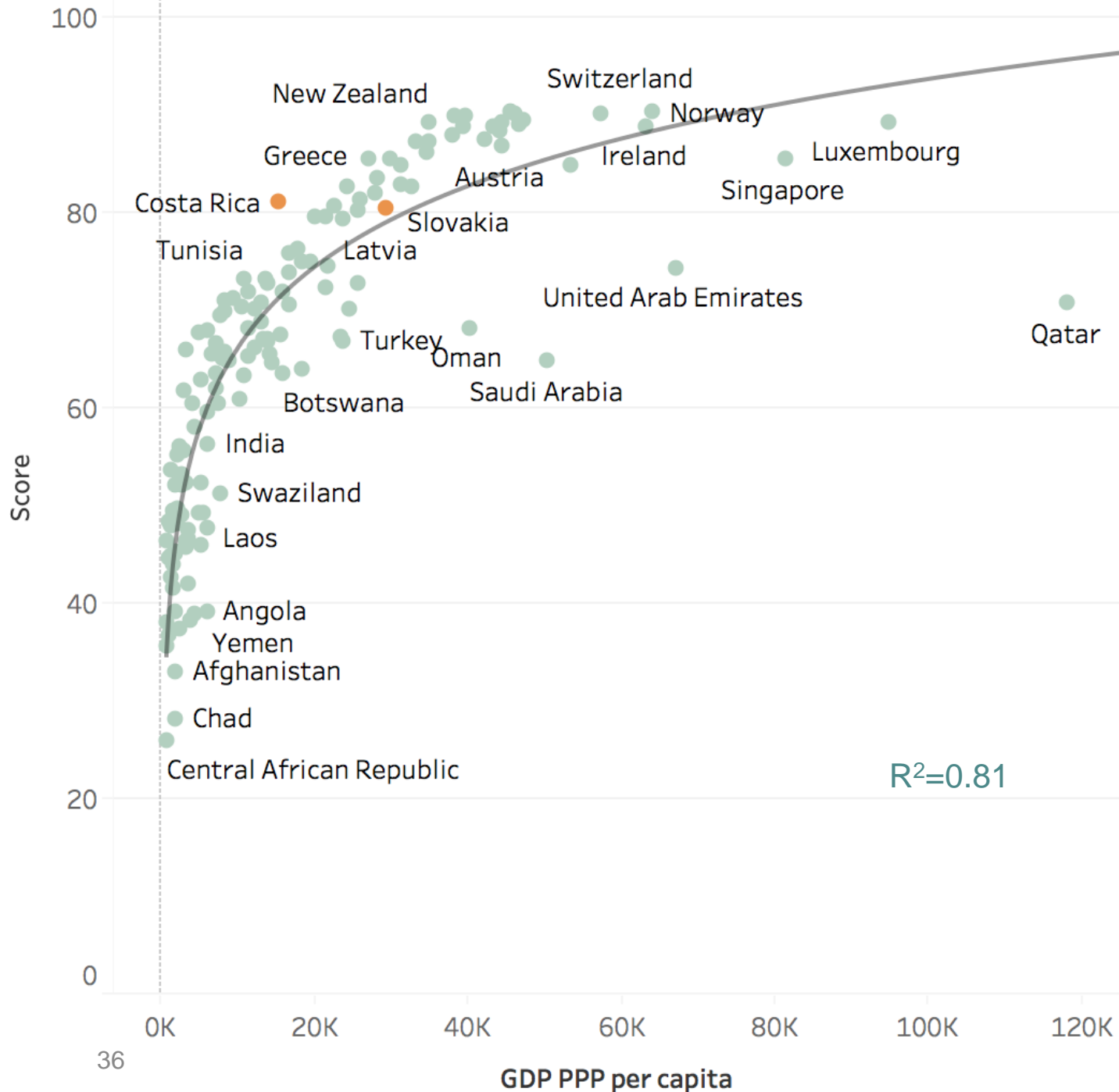
## G7 social progress vs. GDP per capita

- All G7 countries fall within the top 25 of the 2018 index rankings
- Japan (89.74, rank 6) leads the group in social progress and scores nearly 5 points higher than the US, which comes in last (84.78, rank 25)



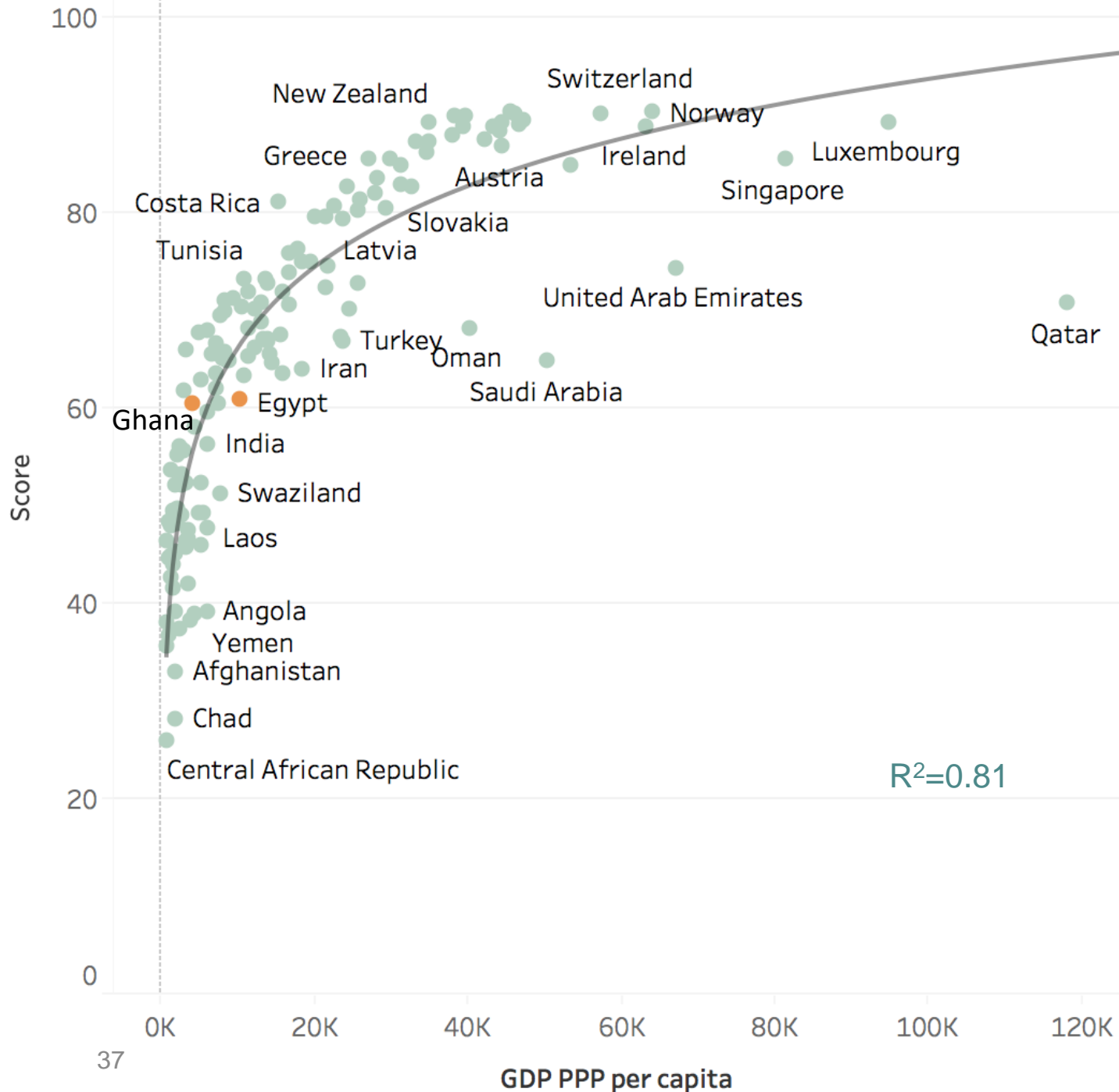
## OECD social progress vs. GDP per capita

- As a group, OECD countries have **generally high social progress**.
- But they have **only improved gradually** since 2014, with an average score increase of just 0.62 points.



## GDP is not destiny

Costa Rica (SPI of 80.99) achieves a slightly higher level of social progress than **Slovakia** (80.34) despite a much smaller GDP per capita (\$15,402 compared to \$29,212)



## GDP is not destiny

Ghana (SPI of 60.31) achieves a similar level of social progress to **Egypt** (60.93) despite having less than half the GDP per capita (\$3,980 compared to \$10,319)

# Country spotlights



INDIA

2018 Social Progress Index  
GDP PPP per capita

SCORE/  
VALUE 56.26/100  
\$6,093

RANK 100/146  
92/146

STRENGTH/  
WEAKNESS

	SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS		SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS		SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS
<b>Basic Human Needs</b>	<b>63.02</b>	<b>106</b>		<b>Foundations of Wellbeing</b>	<b>59.26</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>46.50</b>	<b>90</b>	
<b>Nutrition and Basic Medical Care</b>	<b>72.13</b>	<b>107</b>		<b>Access to Basic Knowledge</b>	<b>75.76</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>Personal Rights</b>	<b>71.61</b>	<b>86</b>	
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	14.50	103		Adult literacy rate <sup>2</sup> (% of pop. aged 15+)	69.30	79		Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	35.00	39	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	199.93	106		Primary school enrollment (% of children)	97.73	59		Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.59	106	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	43.00	103		Secondary school enrollment <sup>2</sup> (% of children)	75.18	93		Freedom of religion (0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)	2.93	110	
Child stunting (% of children)	41.71	138		Gender parity in secondary enrollment <sup>3</sup> (girls/boys)	1.02	36		Access to justice (0=non-existent; 1=observed)	0.59	97	
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	258.96	111		Access to quality education (0=unequal; 4=equal)	1.00	116		Property rights for women (0=no right; 5=full rights)	4.01	93	
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	<b>54.12</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>Access to Information and Communications</b>	<b>62.40</b>	<b>87</b>		<b>Personal Freedom and Choice</b>	<b>46.49</b>	<b>114</b>	
Access to at least basic drinking water (% of pop.)	87.56	93		Mobile telephone subscriptions <sup>2</sup> (subscriptions/100 people)	85.17	105		Vulnerable employment (% of employees)	77.60	134	
Access to piped water (% of pop.)	43.37	108		Internet users (% of pop.)	29.55	96		Early marriage (% of women)	28.00	121	
Access to at least basic sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	44.15	112		Participation in online governance (0=low; 1=high)	0.76	26		Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	73.00	66	
Rural open defecation (% of pop.)	55.62	126		Access to independent media (% of pop.)	56.83	84		Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	40.00	67	
<b>Shelter</b>	<b>71.17</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>Health and Wellness</b>	<b>44.32</b>	<b>115</b>		<b>Inclusiveness</b>	<b>38.79</b>	<b>98</b>	
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	84.53	97		Life expectancy at 60 (years)	17.70	110		Acceptance of gays and lesbians (0=low; 100=high)	26.65	60	
Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	4.68	71		Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	530.57	117		Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	8.30	123	
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	94.25	107		Access to essential health services (0=none; 100=full coverage)	50.73	108		Equality of political power by gender (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.00	76	
<b>Personal Safety</b>	<b>54.65</b>	<b>106</b>		Access to quality healthcare (0=unequal; 4=equal)	1.30	109		Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	1.65	102	
Homicide rate <sup>1</sup> (deaths/100,000)	3.21	68		<b>Environmental Quality</b>	<b>54.55</b>	<b>115</b>		Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	1.95	103	
Political killings and torture (0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)	0.60	108		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	123.86	137		<b>Access to Advanced Education</b>	<b>29.12</b>	<b>74</b>	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	4.00	86		Wastewater treatment (0=no treatment; 100=fully treated)	58.83	88		Years of tertiary schooling	0.33	75	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	24.09	111		Greenhouse gas emissions <sup>2</sup> (CO2 equivalents per GDP)	441.63	83		Women's average years in school	5.79	115	
				Biome protection (% of biomes)	5.10	118		Globally ranked universities <sup>1</sup> (points)	52.00	9	
								Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities	0.00	72	

Notes

- Homicide rate and globally ranked universities are log-transformed for calculation.
- The following indicators are capped for calculation: Adult literacy rate (99), secondary school enrollment (100), mobile telephone subscriptions (100), and greenhouse gas emissions (1,955.52).
- Gender parity in secondary enrollment is transformed to reflect the absolute distance from 1 for calculation.

Strengths and weaknesses

Overperforming and underperforming are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita: Laos, Uzbekistan, Nigeria, Cabo Verde, Republic of Congo, Angola, Myanmar, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Moldova, Pakistan, Philippines, Guyana, Honduras, Sudan

- Underperforming by 1 or more pts.
- Overperforming by 1 or more pts.
- Underperforming by less than 1 pt.
- Overperforming by less than 1 pt.
- No data available
- Performing within the expected range



	SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS		SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS		SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS
<b>Basic Human Needs</b>	<b>96.62</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>Foundations of Wellbeing</b>	<b>93.19</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>80.97</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Nutrition and Basic Medical Care</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>Access to Basic Knowledge</b>	<b>98.43</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>Personal Rights</b>	<b>98.09</b>	<b>1</b>	
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	2.50	1		Adult literacy rate <sup>2</sup> (% of pop. aged 15+)				Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	40.00	1	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	3.56	3		Primary school enrollment <sup>2</sup> (% of children)	99.89	8		Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.98	2	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	2.60	5		Secondary school enrollment <sup>2</sup> (% of children)	114.28	1		Freedom of religion (0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)	3.91	2	
Child stunting (% of children)	1.12	7		Gender parity in secondary enrollment <sup>3</sup> (girls/boys)	0.97	55		Access to justice (0=non-existent; 1=observed)	0.98	9	
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	22.11	37		Access to quality education (0=unequal; 4=equal)	3.88	1		Property rights for women (0=no right; 5=full rights)	4.88	3	
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	<b>99.54</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>Access to Information and Communications</b>	<b>92.80</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>Personal Freedom and Choice</b>	<b>90.76</b>	<b>2</b>	
Access to at least basic drinking water (% of pop.)	100.00	1		Mobile telephone subscriptions <sup>2</sup> (subscriptions/100 people)	109.04	1		Vulnerable employment (% of employees)	5.20	5	
Access to piped water (% of pop.)	100.00	1		Internet users (% of pop.)	97.30	3		Early marriage (% of women)	0.00	1	
Access to at least basic sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	98.06	36		Participation in online governance (0=low; 1=high)	0.76	26		Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	84.30	21	
Rural open defecation (% of pop.)	0.00	1		Access to independent media (% of pop.)	96.33	15		Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	85.00	3	
<b>Shelter</b>	<b>99.24</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>Health and Wellness</b>	<b>87.35</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>Inclusiveness</b>	<b>81.73</b>	<b>2</b>	
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	100.00	1		Life expectancy at 60 (years)	24.44	15		Acceptance of gays and lesbians (0=low; 100=high)	88.90	4	
Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	6.87	1		Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	196.54	8		Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	3.40	17	
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	0.36	21		Access to essential health services (0=none; 100=full coverage)	84.07	4		Equality of political power by gender (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	3.61	1	
<b>Personal Safety</b>	<b>88.69</b>	<b>8</b>		Access to quality healthcare (0=unequal; 4=equal)	3.79	3		Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.98	16	
Homicide rate <sup>1</sup> (deaths/100,000)	0.56	5		<b>Environmental Quality</b>	<b>94.16</b>	<b>2</b>		Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	3.19	21	
Political killings and torture (0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)	0.97	4		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	12.03	8		<b>Access to Advanced Education</b>	<b>53.31</b>	<b>27</b>	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	2.00	8		Wastewater treatment (0=no treatment; 100=fully treated)	96.11	27		Years of tertiary schooling	0.97	21	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	4.54	7		Greenhouse gas emissions <sup>2</sup> (CO2 equivalents per GDP)	144.21	4		Women's average years in school	15.42	4	
				Biome protection (% of biomes)	16.26	47		Globally ranked universities <sup>1</sup> (points)	9.00	43	
								Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities	30.00	28	

Notes

- 1. Homicide rate and globally ranked universities are log-transformed for calculation.
- 2. The following indicators are capped for calculation: Adult literacy rate (99), secondary school enrollment (100), mobile telephone subscriptions (100), and greenhouse gas emissions (1,955.52).
- 3. Gender parity in secondary enrollment is transformed to reflect the absolute distance from 1 for calculation.

Strengths and weaknesses

Overperforming and underperforming are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita: United Arab Emirates, Ireland, Switzerland, United States, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Germany, Australia, Iceland, Canada, Belgium

- Underperforming by 1 or more pts.
- Underperforming by less than 1 pt.
- No data available

- Overperforming by 1 or more pts.
- Overperforming by less than 1 pt.
- Performing within the expected range





	SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS		SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS		SCORE/ VALUE	RANK	STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS
<b>Basic Human Needs</b>	<b>94.25</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>Foundations of Wellbeing</b>	<b>91.98</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>79.99</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Nutrition and Basic Medical Care</b>	<b>98.12</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>Access to Basic Knowledge</b>	<b>95.84</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>Personal Rights</b>	<b>94.63</b>	<b>22</b>	
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	2.50	1		Adult literacy rate <sup>2</sup> (% of pop. aged 15+)				Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	40.00	1	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	6.90	23		Primary school enrollment (% of children)	99.94	6		Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.96	14	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	4.30	28		Secondary school enrollment <sup>2</sup> (% of children)	125.49	1		Freedom of religion (0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)	3.74	45	
Child stunting (% of children)	2.87	24		Gender parity in secondary enrollment <sup>3</sup> (girls/boys)	1.03	57		Access to justice (0=non-existent; 1=observed)	0.96	22	
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	32.52	57		Access to quality education (0=unequal; 4=equal)	3.18	38		Property rights for women (0=no right; 5=full rights)	4.48	60	
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	<b>99.79</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>Access to Information and Communications</b>	<b>97.01</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>Personal Freedom and Choice</b>	<b>90.45</b>	<b>4</b>	
Access to at least basic drinking water (% of pop.)	100.00	1		Mobile telephone subscriptions <sup>2</sup> (subscriptions/100 people)	119.98	1		Vulnerable employment (% of employees)	13.00	44	
Access to piped water (% of pop.)	100.00	1		Internet users (% of pop.)	94.78	5		Early marriage (% of women)	0.00	1	
Access to at least basic sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	99.11	28		Participation in online governance (0=low; 1=high)	1.00	1		Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	93.00	2	
Rural open defecation (% of pop.)	0.00	1		Access to independent media (% of pop.)	93.46	22		Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	82.00	8	
<b>Shelter</b>	<b>98.12</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>Health and Wellness</b>	<b>82.28</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>Inclusiveness</b>	<b>62.77</b>	<b>28</b>	
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	100.00	1		Life expectancy at 60 (years)	23.77	28		Acceptance of gays and lesbians (0=low; 100=high)	74.95	16	
Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	6.66	11		Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	236.16	31		Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	6.40	74	
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	0.51	29		Access to essential health services (0=none; 100=full coverage)	77.80	25		Equality of political power by gender (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.50	34	
<b>Personal Safety</b>	<b>80.95</b>	<b>24</b>		Access to quality healthcare (0=unequal; 4=equal)	3.66	17		Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.54	41	
Homicide rate <sup>1</sup> (deaths/100,000)	0.92	25		<b>Environmental Quality</b>	<b>92.77</b>	<b>10</b>		Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.87	42	
Political killings and torture (0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)	0.94	29		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	19.86	24		<b>Access to Advanced Education</b>	<b>72.10</b>	<b>2</b>	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	3.00	33		Wastewater treatment (0=no treatment; 100=fully treated)	99.82	3		Years of tertiary schooling	0.96	22	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	4.12	3		Greenhouse gas emissions <sup>2</sup> (CO2 equivalents per GDP)	206.22	11		Women's average years in school	14.90	10	
				Biome protection (% of biomes)	17.00	1		Globally ranked universities <sup>1</sup> (points)	152.00	2	
								Percent of tertiary students enrolled in globally ranked universities	60.00	4	

**Notes**

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- The following indicators are capped for calculation: Adult literacy rate (99), secondary school enrollment (100), mobile telephone subscriptions (100), and greenhouse gas emissions (1,955.52).
- Gender parity in secondary enrollment is transformed to reflect the absolute distance from 1 for calculation.

**Strengths and weaknesses**

Overperforming and underperforming are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita: Finland, Japan, France, Oman, Belgium, New Zealand, Canada, Italy, Republic of Korea, Iceland, Australia, Germany, Austria, Spain, Israel

- Underperforming by 1 or more pts.
- Underperforming by less than 1 pt.
- No data available

- Overperforming by 1 or more pts.
- Overperforming by less than 1 pt.
- Performing within the expected range