2021 Social Progress Index

Executive Summary

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

Introduction

We are excited to announce the 2021 Social Progress Index and a report focused on the relationship between social progress and greenhouse gas emissions. The Social Progress Index is the only measurement tool to comprehensively and systematically focus exclusively on the non-economic dimensions of social performance across the globe with transparent and actionable data.

This is the seventh year of the index, which contains applicable and focused insight for nations and communities around the world. This short brief focuses on some of the overarching findings that we have taken away from this year's index and the sustainability analysis, including five headline findings:

- Overall, social progress is advancing across the world. but progress remains slow and uneven. The population-weighted world average score has improved by 4.63 points since 2011, to 65.05/100.
- Despite this overall progress, the world is declining significantly on personal rights 116
 of the 168 countries (69%) measured by the SPI have seen individual rights rolled back
 since 2011. While not universal, this trend is apparent across all regions and levels of
 social and economic development.
- Achieving sustainability is tied to improving key areas of social progress. The findings show that there are countries that have been highly effective at improving living standards and quality of life while emitting more modest levels of greenhouse gas emissions, compared to other higher-income countries that are developing at the expense of the environment.
- If every country achieved emissions targets comparable with the most sustainable country at their level of development, the world would achieve a sustainable level of GHG emissions.
- The correlation between SPI score and sustainability has been weakening over time, meaning that higher levels of social progress are less likely to indicate higher emissions in 2021 than was the case just eleven years ago.

Beyond these headline empirical findings, we are excited to share this report with you in order to also continue to engage the growing social progress community. The Social Progress Imperative now works with over 70 partners across more than 45 countries covering 2.4 billion people, to not only chart social progress but to use the insights from systematic measurement to make a positive difference for all.

We look forward to the exciting ways that the general public and decision-makers around the world can engage in this movement and look forward to your feedback and continued engagement on this important mission!

ABOUT THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

Social progress has become an increasingly critical agenda for leaders in government, business and civil society. Citizens' demands for better lives are evident in uprisings since the Arab Spring and the emergence of new political movements in even the most prosperous countries. Since the financial crisis of 2008, there has also been a growing expectation that business must play its role in delivering improvements in the lives of customers and employees, as well as protecting the environment for us all. This is the social progress imperative.

Progress on social issues does not automatically accompany economic development. Rising income usually brings major improvements in areas such as access to clean water, sanitation, literacy, and basic education. But on average, personal security is no better in middle-income countries than low-income ones, and is often worse. And, too many people regardless of income—live without full rights and experience discrimination or even violence based on gender, religion, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Traditional measures of national income, such as GDP per capita, fail to capture the overall progress of societies.

The Social Progress Index rigorously measures country performance on many 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 country performance but also relative performance compared to a country's economic peers. The index gives governments and businesses the tools to track social and environmental performance rigorously, and make better public policy and investment choices. The Social Progress Index also allows us to assess a country's success in turning economic progress into improved social outcomes. Overall, the Social Progress Index provides the first concrete framework for benchmarking and prioritizing an action agenda advancing both social and economic performance.

The Social Progress Index Methodology

The Social Progress Index follows 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 purpose 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: We strive 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 all societies.
- 4. Actionable: The Social Progress Index aims to be a practical tool that helps 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 design principles are the foundation for our conceptual framework and formulate our definition of social progress. The Social Progress Index uses the following working definition:

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 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.

Figure 1 / 2021 Social Progress Index Framework



Each of the twelve components of the framework is made up of 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.

Sustainability Analysis

The high-level structure of the 2021 Social Progress Index remains unchanged from 2020. However, this year there has been a distinct change in one of the components of the index. In order to examine the relationship between the Social Progress Index and greenhouse gas emissions we had to make changes to the component that measures environmental quality. We removed the indicators that measured greenhouse gas emissions and biome protection in order to be able to do a sustainability analysis against the SPI. We added two new indicators which measure environment quality, including deaths from lead exposure and species protection.

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.

A key advantage of the Social Progress Index's exclusion of economic variables is that we can compare social progress relative to a country's level of economic development. In many cases, it is more useful and interesting to compare a country's performance to countries at a similar level of GDP per capita than to all countries in the world. For example, a lowerincome country may have a low score on a certain component, but may greatly exceed typical scores for countries with similar per capita incomes. Conversely, a high-income country may have a high absolute score on a component, but still fall short of what is typical for comparably wealthy countries. For this reason, we present a country's strengths and weaknesses on a relative rather than absolute basis, comparing a country's performance to that of its economic peers.

The first Social Progress Index was released in 2014, which means that this is the seventh annual index. For the first time, we can measure 11 years of progress, from 2011-21.

2021 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX RESULTS

The 2021 Social Progress Index ranks 168 countries that have sufficient available data to assess all 12 components. We group countries from highest to lowest social progress into six tiers. Tiers are based on hierarchical clustering to set empirically determined break points across groups of countries based on their Social Progress Index scores. Here we present results across all countries

¹ 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

and for the world as a whole. We then discuss the relationship between Social Progress and GDP per capita. Finally, we explore changes in social progress at the country level since 2011, with spotlights on US performance and the mandate for prioritizing social progress.

2021 Country Rankings

Norway ranks first on the 2021 Social Progress Index, with a score of 92.63. Canada, ranked sixth with a score of 91.41, is the top performing G7 country. All 14 Tier 1 countries are highincome, and all score very similarly on social progress—just 3.19 points separate first-ranked Norway at the top of the tier from 14th ranked Austria.

Tier 2 features a much wider range of scores, from Luxembourg (88.75, ranked 15th) to Hungary (80.15, ranked 42nd). France, the UK, Italy and the US—the rest of the wealthy G7 countries—are ranked in Tier 2 of the Social Progress Index. Most Tier 2 countries are highincome.

Bulgaria (43rd), leads Tier 3 with a score of 78.81, with fellow EU member state Romania right behind (44th, 78.41) – the only EU member states not to be in tier 1 or 2. Tier 3, also includes large Latin American countries such as Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

Mongolia tops Tier 4 (69.81, 79th) Tier 4 also includes several resource-rich countries, including Qatar (68.07, 86th), Bahrain (65.85, 96th) and Saudi Arabia (63.73, 105th) China and South Africa are also Tier 4.

Tier 5 is home to several of the countries that have improved most over the past decade, including The Gambia (56.49, 122nd), Sierra Leone (53.01, 136th) and Eswatini (52.00, 141st). India is also a Tier 5 country. Tier 5 is mainly comprised of lower-middle- and lower-income countries, many of them in East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Tier 6 countries exhibit the widest range of scores of any of the six Social Progress Index tiers: 18.32 points separate Pakistan (50.82, 143rd) from South Sudan (32.50, 168th). Tier 6 countries are generally low income, and several are fragile states where instability has hindered social progress. Some, like South Sudan and Yemen, are also active conflict zones. South Sudan ranks last on the 2021 Social Progress Index.

countries in terms of aggregate performance, there is significant variation in each country's performance across components.

Figure 2 / 2021 Social Progress Index Rankings

Rank	Tier 1	Store	-	Tier 2	Some		THE REAL PROPERTY.	Tier 3		Score	Nam	Tier 3	core
1		92.63	15	Luxembourg	88.75		43	Bulgaria		78.81	69		1.49
2		92.26	16	Belgium	88.68		44	Romania		78.41	70		71.35
3	Denmark	92.15	17	Korea, Republic of	88.42		45	Mauritius	- 3	77.30	71	Thalland 7	0.96
4	Iceland	91.78	18	United Kingdom	88.25		46	Trinidad and Tobago	- 2	76.82	72	Sri Lanka 2	0.81
5	Switzerland	91.78	19	France	88.23		47	Serbia	- 2	75.99	73	Dominican Republic 2	10.71
6	Canada	91.41	20	Spain	87.53		48	Ukraine	- 2	75.78	74	Maldives 7	0.40
7	Sweden	91.20	21	Estonia	87.38		49	Georgia		75.47	75	Suriname 7	0.22
8	Netherlands	90.57	22	Czechia	86.60		50	Kuwait		75.32	76		10.18
			23	Italy	86.56		51	Malaysia		75.22	77		0.00
9	Japan	90.44	24	United States	86.29		52	Panama		75.01	78	Vietnam 6	9.70
10		90.32	25	Portugal	85.97		53	Jamaica		75.00			
11	Australia	90.28	26	Slovenia	85.83		54	Belarus		74.83			
12	New Zealand	90.02	27	Lithuania	85.58		55	Armenia		74.56			
13	Ireland	89.47	28	Malta	85.24		56	Albania		74.51			
14	Austria	89.44	29	Cyprus	85.03		57	Montenegro		74.15			
			30	Singapore	84.73		58	Tunisia		73.95			
			31	Greece	84.37		59	Ecuador		73.85			
			32	Israel	83.81		60	Moldova		73.67			
			33	Slovakia	83.69		61	Peru		73.61			
			34	Latvia	83.43		62	Russia	- 9	73.45			
			35	Poland	83.08		63	Republic of North		73.05			
			36	Croatia	82.82			Macedonia					
			37	Chile	82.18		64	Kazakhstan	- 2	72.23			
			38	Costa Rica	81.73		65	Brazil	- 7	72.06			
			39	Uruguay	81.15		66	Bosnia and Herzegovii	na	71.91			
			40	Barbados	80.74		67	United Arab Emirates	- 5	7158			
			41	Argentina	80.38		68	Mexico	- 5	71.52			
			42	Hungary	80.15								
	Tier 4			Tier 5				Tier 5				Tier 6	
												HICH O	
Same.	Country	Score	Disease	Country	Service	Pank	Country		Score		Pank	Country	Sens
	Country	Score		Country	Score 60.29		Country	ii.	Score 52.07			Country	5cer
79	Mongolia	69.18	109	Egypt	60.29	139	Camer	roon	52.07		143	Pakistan	50.8
79 80	Mongolia South Africa	69.18 69.17	109	Egypt Hondures	60.29 60.19	139 140	Camer	roon :	52 07 52 02		143 144	Pakistan Burkina Faso	50.0 50.0
79 80 81	Mongolia South Africa Fiji	69.18 69.17 69.06	109 110 111	Egypt Hondures Senegal	60.29 60.19 59.73	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos	50.6 50.6
79 80 81 82	Mongolia South Africa Fiji Kyrgyzstan	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78	109 110 111 112	Egypt Hondures Senegal Guatemala	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54	139 140 141	Camer	roon Ja	52 07 52 02		143 144 145 146	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibouti	50 t 50 t 50 t 49:
79 80 81 82 83	Mongolia South Africa Fiji Kyrgyzstan Jordan	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77	109 110 111 112 113	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibouti Congo, Republic of	50.0 50.0 49.1
79 80 81 82 83 84	Mongolia South Africa Fiji Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.44	109 110 111 112 113 114	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibouti Cango, Republic of Ethiopia	50.8 50.6 50.6 49.1 49.4
79 80 81 82 83 84 85	Mongolia South Africa Fiji Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Oman	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.44 68.09	109 110 111 112 113 114 115	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.81	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibouti Congo, Republic of	50.0 50.0 49.1
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	Mongolia South Africa Fiji Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Oman Qatar	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.44 68.09 68.07	109 110 111 112 113 114 115	Egypt Hondures Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.81 58.76	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibouti Cango, Republic of Ethiopia	50.0 50.0 50.0 49.4 49.4
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87	Mongolia South Africa Fiji Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Qatar Turkey	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.44 68.09 68.07 67.99	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmar	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.81 58.76 58.62	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149	Pakistan Burkine Feso Laos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar	50.0 50.0 50.0 49.4 48.0 48.0
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87	Mongolia South Africa Fiji Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Qetiar Turkey Lebanon	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.44 68.09 68.07 67.99 67.79	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117	Egypt Hondures Senegal Guatemala Nepai Timor-Leste Indie Kenya Myanmar Iraq	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.81 58.76 58.62 58.35	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149	Pakistan Burkine Feso Leos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambique	50.0 50.0 49.4 49.4 48.1 47.8 47.8
79 30 81 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	Mongolie South Africe Fiji Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Qeter Turkey Lebanon Botivia	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.44 68.09 68.07 67.79 67.79	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Lityy	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.81 58.76 58.62 58.25	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151	Pakistan Burkina Feso Laos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambique Mali Mauritania	50.0 50.0 49.4 49.4 48.2 47.8 47.8 47.8
79 30 81 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 90	Mongolie South Africa Fijij Kyrgystan Jordan Bhutan Omen Qeter Turkey Lebanon Bolivia Algerie	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.44 68.09 68.07 67.99 67.79 67.69 67.04	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepail Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Litbya Turkmenistan	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.81 58.76 58.62 58.35 58.23 57.58	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153	Pakistan Burina Faso Leos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozembique Mali Mauritania Angola	50.0 50.0 50.0 49.4 48.1 47.1 47.1 47.1 47.1 47.1
79 30 81 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 39 90	Mongolle South Africe Fiji Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Oater Turkey Lebanon Boltvia Algoria Botswana	69.18 69.16 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.44 68.09 68.09 67.79 67.79 67.69 67.79	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121	Egypt Honduras Senegal Gustemalo Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Litya Lityamenistan Bangladesh	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.66 58.85 58.85 58.76 58.62 58.35 58.23 57.58	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154	Pakistan Burkina Feso Lios Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambique Mali Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea	50.0 50.0 49.4 48.4 47.8 47.8 47.8 47.8 47.8 47.8
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 86 87 88 90 91	Mongolie South Africe Filip Kyrgystan Jordan Bhutan Omen Qetie Turkey Lebanon Bolivia Bolivia Botswan West Bank & Geza	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.44 68.09 68.07 67.99 67.79 67.69 67.04 66.96 66.73	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122	Egypt Honduris Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Litya Turismenistan Bangladesh Gambia, The	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.81 58.62 58.35 58.23 57.58 56.87 56.49	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibout Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambque Mati Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea	50.0 50.0 49.4 48.4 47.8 47.8 47.8 47.8 46.4
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93	Mongolie South Africe Fili Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Oater Turkey Lebanon Boltvia Aligeria Botswana West Bank & Geza Gizyana	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.09 68.07 67.79 67.79 67.69 67.04 66.96 66.73 66.27	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123	Egypt Honduras Senegal Gustemalo Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmor Iraq Littya Turkmenistan Bangladesh Garnbia, The	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.81 58.75 58.62 58.23 57.58 56.87 56.89	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156	Pakistan Burkina Feso Leos Djibouti Cango, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozembique Mali Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Sudan	50. 50. 49. 49. 48. 47. 47. 47. 46. 46.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93	Mongolia South Africa Fiji Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Qeter Turkey Lebanon Boltvia Afgoria Botswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.44 68.07 67.99 67.79 67.79 67.69 66.73 66.26	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Litya Uttya Uttya Uttya Turkmenistan Bangiadean Garmbia, The Tajikistan Malawi	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.81 58.76 58.62 58.23 57.58 56.87 56.49 56.33	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157	Pakistan Burkina Feso Laos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madegascar Mozambique Mati Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Hatti	50.0 50.0 49.4 48.2 47.8 47.8 47.8 47.8 46.4 46.4 46.4
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94	Mongolie South Africe Fili Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Oater Turkey Lebanon Boltvia Algeria Boltswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzbekistan	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.74 68.09 67.79 67.79 67.79 67.04 66.96 66.67 66.27 66.27 66.26 65.90	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myannor Iraq Lityo Lityo Gambia, The Tajikistan Malawu Benin	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.61 58.76 58.23 57.58 56.87 56.33 55.64 55.43	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158	Pakistan Burkina Feso Leos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambrque Mall Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Hatti Guinea-Bissau	50.0 50.0 49.4 48.1 47.0 47.0 47.0 46.4 46.4 46.4 46.4
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 90 91 92 93 94 95 96	Mongolia South Africe Fiji Kyrgyzstan Jorden Bhutan Omen Oeter Turkey Lebanon Boltvia Algeria Botswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzbevistan	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.77 68.44 68.07 67.99 67.69 67.69 67.79 66.26 66.27 66.26 65.27	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timori-teste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Littya Turkmenistan Bangladesh Gembia, The Tajikistan Malawi Benin Tanzaria	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.81 58.76 58.62 57.58 56.87 56.49 56.33 55.64 55.43	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambique Mali Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Haiti Guinea-Bissau Guinea	50. 50. 50. 49. 48. 47. 47. 47. 46. 46. 45. 43.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 88 90 91 92 93 94 95 96	Mongolie South Africe Filip Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Qeter Turkey Lebanon Bolivia Algeria Botswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzberkistan Bahrain Philippines	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.09 68.07 67.79 67.79 67.69 66.67 66.67 66.27 66.27 66.27 65.27 65.28	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmor Iraq Lityo Lityo Sambia, The Tajikistan Malawi Benin Tanzaria Comoros	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.85 58.85 58.62 58.62 56.63 56.64 56.63	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158	Pakistan Burkina Feso Leos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambrque Mall Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Hatti Guinea-Bissau	50. 50. 50. 49. 48. 47. 47. 47. 46. 46. 45. 43.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 91 92 93 94 95 96 97	Mongolia South Africe Fill Kyrgyzstan Jorden Bhutan Omen Oater Turkey Lebanon Boltvia Algeria Botswene West Bank & Geza Gzyana Indonesia Uzbevikistan Bahrain Philippines Iran	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.44 68.07 67.99 67.79 67.69 67.79 66.96 66.73 66.27 66.26 65.85 65.73	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemalo Nepal Nepal Timori-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Littya Turkmenistan Bangladesh Giambia, The Tajikistan Malawi Benin Comoros Cambodie	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.85 58.85 58.86 58.35 58.23 57.58 56.33 55.64 55.43 55.64 55.43 55.64	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibout Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambque Mati Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Hatti Guinea-Bissau Guinea Burundi	50. 50. 50. 49. 48. 47. 47. 47. 46. 46. 45. 45. 43. 42.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98	Mongolie South Africa Filip Kyrgystan Jordan Bhutan Omen Qetier Turkey Lebanon Bolivia Algeria Botswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzbekistan Bahrain Philippines Iran	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.07 68.09 68.07 67.79 67.69 67.79 66.67 66.27 66.27 66.27 66.27 66.27 66.27 65.58 65.73 65.73	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129	Egypt Honduris Senegal Guatemal Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Lityva Lityva Gambia, The Tajikistan Malavvi Benin Tanzania Comoros Cambodie Solomon Islands	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.65 58.85 58.86 58.76 58.35 56.87 56.49 56.43 55.43 55.75 54.71 54.71	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161	Pakistan Burkina Feso Lios Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambique Mati Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Hatti Guinea-Bissau Guinea Burundi Guinea Burundi Congo, Democratic Republic of	50. 50. 49. 48. 47. 47. 47. 46. 46. 45. 43. 42. 42.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 90 00	Mongolia South Africe Fill Kyrgyzstan Jorden Bhutan Omen Oeter Turkey Lebanon Bottvia Algeria Botswane West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzberkistan Bahrain Philippines Iran Ghana	69.18 69.06 68.78 68.07 68.09 68.07 67.99 67.79 67.04 66.73 66.27 66.26 65.85 65.73 65.57 65.57 65.57	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemalo Nepal Nepal Timori-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Littya Turkmenistan Bangladesh Ganhola, The Tajikistan Malawi Benin Comoros Combodia Solomon Islands Solomon Islands Lesotho	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.65 58.85 58.86 58.85 58.23 57.58 56.33 55.64 55.43 55.7 54.71 54.72 54.73 54.73 54.73 54.73	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162	Pakistan Burkina Feso Laos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madegascar Mozambique Mail Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Hatti Guinea-Bissau Guinea Burundi Congo, Democratic Republic of Niger	50. 50. 49. 48. 47. 47. 46. 46. 45. 45. 42. 42. 42.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 88 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 90 101	Mongolie South Africa Filip Kyrgystan Jordan Bhutan Omen Qetie Turkey Lebanon Bolivia Algoria Botswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzbekistan Behrain Pehrain Pehrain China Morocco	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.09 68.07 67.79 67.79 67.69 66.07	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131	Egypt Honduris Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Litya Turismenistan Bangladesh Gambia, The Tajikistan Malawi Benin Tanzaria Comores Cambodie Solomon Islands Lesotho Côte d'Ivoire	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.85 58.23 57.58 56.49 56.43 55.43 55.43 55.43 54.52 54.03 55.03 55.03 56.03	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163	Pakistan Burkina Feso Leos Djibout Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambque Mall Mauritaria Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Halti Guinea-Bissau Guinea-Bissau Guinea Burundi Congo, Democratic Republic of Niger Yemen	50. 50. 50. 49. 48. 47. 47. 46. 46. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 46. 46. 45. 45. 45. 46. 47. 47. 48. 48. 48. 48. 48. 48. 48. 48
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 88 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 90 90 101	Mongolia South Africe Fill Kyrgyzstan Jorden Bhutan Omen Oeter Turkey Lebanon Bottvia Algeria Botswane West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzberkistan Bahrain Philippines Iran Ghana	69.18 69.06 68.78 68.07 68.09 68.07 67.99 67.79 67.04 66.73 66.27 66.26 65.85 65.73 65.57 65.57 65.57	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemalo Nepal Nepal Timori-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Littya Turkmenistan Bangladesh Ganhola, The Tajikistan Malawi Benin Comoros Combodia Solomon Islands Solomon Islands Lesotho	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.05 58.85 58.85 58.82 57.58 56.87 56.49 55.43 55.47 54.52 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 54.52 54.53 55.77 55.73	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozembique Mali Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Hatti Guinea-Bissau Guinea-Bissau Guinea Burundi Congo, Democratic Republic of Niger Yemen Somalia	50.50.50.650.650.650.650.650.650.650.650
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 99 99 99 90 101 00 2	Mongolia South Africa Fill Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Oeter Turkey Lebanon Bottvia Algeria Bottswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzbekistan Bahrain Philippines Iran Ghana China Morocco Sao Tome and Principe	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.09 68.07 67.79 67.79 67.69 66.07	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131	Egypt Honduris Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Litya Turismenistan Bangladesh Gambia, The Tajikistan Malawi Benin Tanzaria Comores Cambodie Solomon Islands Lesotho Côte d'Ivoire	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.85 58.23 57.58 56.49 56.43 55.43 55.43 55.43 54.52 54.03 55.03 55.03 56.03	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibout Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madegascar Mozambique Mati Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Hatti Guinea-Bissau Guinea Burundi Congo, Democratic Republic of Niger Yemen Somalia Eiritea	50.50.50.50.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 86 87 88 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 90 101 02	Mongolia South Africa Fill Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Oeter Turkey Lebanon Bottvia Algeria Bottswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzbekistan Bahrain Philippines Iran Ghana China Morocco Sao Tome and Principe	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.07 68.07 67.79 67.79 67.79 67.79 67.04 66.96 66.26 65.27 66.26 65.27 65.57 65.57 65.57 65.57 65.57 65.57 65.57 65.57 65.57 65.57 65.57 65.57 65.57	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 131	Egypt Honduras Senegal Gustemala Nepal Timori-teste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Littya Turkmenistan Bangladesh Genbola, The Tajikistan Malawi Benin Tanzaria Comoros Cambodia Solomon Islanda Lesotho Côte d'Ivolre Syrie	60.29 60.89 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.87 58.23 55.58 56.87 56.33 55.64 55.43 55.47 54.71 54.71 54.72 54.73 53.79 53.79 53.79 53.79 53.79 53.79	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 150 151 152 153 154 155 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166	Pakistan Burkina Feso Lios Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambique Mali Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Halti Guinea-Bissau Guinea Burundi Congo, Democratic Republic of Niger Yemen Somalia Eritrea Chad	50.50 50.50 49.49 48.47.47.47.47.47.47.47.47.47.47.47.47.47.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 99 99 90 100 101 102 103	Mongolia South Africa Filip Systam Jordan Bhutan Omen Qeter Turkey Lebanon Boltvia Algoria Botswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzbekistan Bahrain Philippines Iran Ghana China	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.07 68.09 68.07 67.79 67.79 67.04 66.73 66.27 66.27 66.27 65.27 65.27 65.27 65.27 65.27 65.27 65.27 65.44 65.44 65.44 65.44 65.44 66.42 66.42 66.42 66.42 66.42 66.42 66.42	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 131 132 133	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timor-Leste India Kenya Myanmar Iraq Litya Utbya Turkmenistan Bangladean Garmbia, The Tajikistan Malawi Benin Tanzaria Comoros Cambodia Solomo Islands Lesotho Côte d'Ivoire Syria	60.29 60.19 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.85 58.23 57.56 56.49 56.49 55.64	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165	Pakistan Burkina Faso Laos Djibout Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madegascar Mozambique Mati Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Hatti Guinea-Bissau Guinea Burundi Congo, Democratic Republic of Niger Yemen Somalia Eiritea	50.0 50.0 49.4 49.4 48.0 48.0
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 99 90 101 102 103 104 105	Mongolia South Africa Fill Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Omen Qeter Turkey Lebanon Boltvia Algeria Bottswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzbekistan Bahrain Philippines Iran Ghana China Morocco Sao Tome and Principe El Salvador Gabbon	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.07 68.07 67.79 67.79 67.79 67.79 67.79 67.79 66.76 66.26 65.27	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 133	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Timori-teste India Kenya Italia Myanmar Iraq Ultyva Turkmenistan Bangladesh Gambodia Feri Tajikistan Malawi Benin Tanzania Comores Cambodia Solomon Islands Lesotho Côte d'Ivoire Syri	60.29 60.89 59.73 59.54 59.06 58.85 58.87 58.23 55.58 56.87 56.33 55.64 55.43 55.47 54.71 54.71 54.72 54.73 53.79 53.79 53.79 53.79 53.79 53.79	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 150 151 152 153 154 155 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166	Pakistan Burkina Feso Lios Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madagascar Mozambique Mali Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Halti Guinea-Bissau Guinea Burundi Congo, Democratic Republic of Niger Yemen Somalia Eritrea Chad	50.0 50.0 50.0 49.4 48.4 47.4 47.4 46.4 46.4 45.3 42.4 42.4 42.4 43.3 43.4 43.4 43.4 43.4 44.5 45.4 45.4 45.4 46.4 46.4 46.4 46.4 47.4
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 99 91 99 99 99 99 100 100 100 100 100	Mongolia South Africa Fili South Africa Fili Kyrgyzstan Jordan Bhutan Oman Oatar Turkey Lebanon Boltvia Algeria Botswana West Bank & Geza Guyana Indonesia Uzbekistan Baitrain Philippines Iran Ghana China Morocco Sao Tome and Principe El Salvador Gabon Saudi Arabie	69.18 69.17 69.06 68.78 68.07 68.09 68.07 67.79 67.79 67.04 66.73 66.27 66.27 66.27 65.50 65.57	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 131 132 133 134 135 136	Egypt Honduras Senegal Guatemala Nepal Nepal India Renya Myanmar Iraq Littya Uttya U	60.29 50.73 59.54 59.65 58.85 58.76 58.76 58.25 56.23 57.58 56.37 56.43 55.43 55.43 55.47 54.72 54.03 54.03 54.03 55.78 55	139 140 141	Camer Ugano Eswati	roon Ja	52.07 52.02 52.00		143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167	Pakistan Burkina Feso Laos Djibouti Congo, Republic of Ethiopia Madegascar Mozambique Mali Mauritania Angola Equatorial Guinea Sudan Papua New Guinea Halti Guinea-Bissau Guinea Burundi Congo, Democratic Republic of Niger Yemen Somalia Eritrea Chad	500 500 500 499 48. 48. 47. 47. 47. 47. 46. 46. 45. 45. 42. 42. 38. 355. 355. 353. 333.

World Average Performance

We can sum country Social Progress Index scores, population-weighted, to look at world performance. If the world were a country, it would rank between Morocco and Sao Tome and Principe on the Social Progress Index (score: 65.05). On average, the world scores highest on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care and Access to Basic Knowledge. The world performs worst on the Opportunity dimension, and the lowest components are Environmental Quality and Inclusiveness.

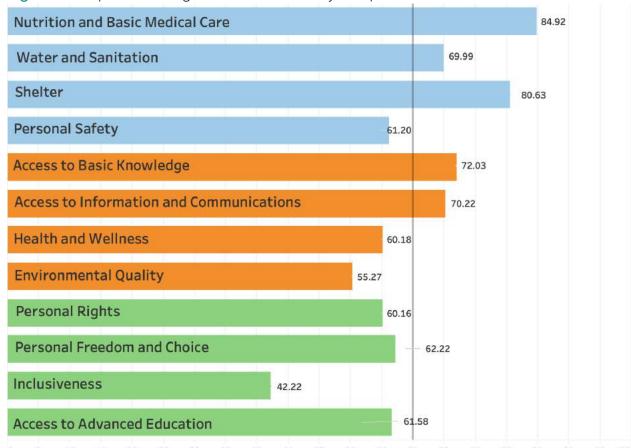


Figure 3 / Population-weighted world scores by component

Social Progress Index vs. GDP per capita

Figure 4 shows the relationship between GDP per capita and social progress. The data reveal several key findings:

- There is a positive and strong relationship between the Social Progress Index and GDP per capita.
- 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.
- GDP per capita does not completely explain social progress. Countries achieve divergent levels of social progress at similar levels of GDP per capita.

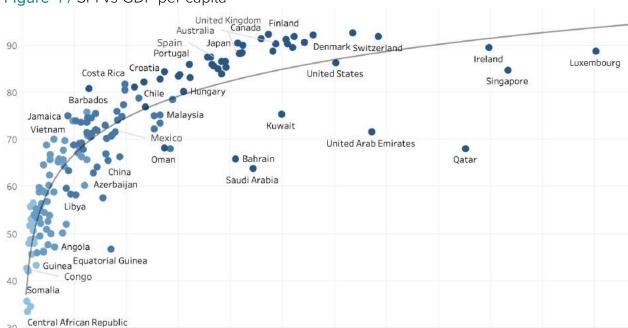


Figure 4 / SPI vs GDP per capita

Benchmarking Countries

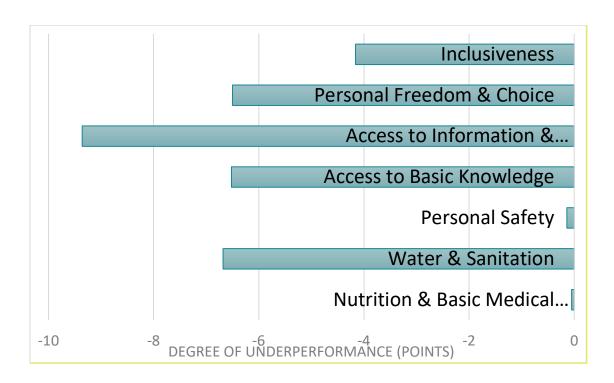
We can assess a country's performance relative to its level of GDP per capita using the social progress "scorecard". This compares the performance of a country on aggregate social progress, as well on the dimensions, components, and indicators of the Social Progress Index, to the performances of 15 other countries with similar GDPs per capita. By revealing where each country is using its resources more or less efficiently than countries of similar income, the scorecard can point to either successes or specific priority areas for actions and investments, respectively.

The world scorecard compares the population-weighted world average Social Progress Index scores to the median score of the 15 countries with GDPs per capita closest to that of the world. It shows that the world as a whole is underperforming on many aspects of social progress relative to the economic resources, measured in GDP per capita, that are available. We also produce full scorecards for all 168 ranked countries.

Figure 5 / 2021 World Scorecard

♦ WORLD			Social Progress Index GDP per Capita PPP			\$core/Value 65.05 \$15,918.67	Strength	/Weakness
BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	Score/ Value	Strength/ Weakness	FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	Score/ Value	Strength/ Weakness	OPPORTUNITY	Score/ Value	Strength/ Weakness
	74.18			64.42			56.54	
Nutrition & Basic Medical Care	84.92	_	Access to Basic Knowledge	72.03		Personal Rights	60.16	
Medical Care Undernourishment (% of pop.)	9.14	9	Equal access to quality education (0=uneaual: 4=equal)	1.60		Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	19.61	
Deaths from infectious diseases	5.14		Women with no schooling (% of women)	0.21		Freedom of expression		
(deaths/100,000)	128.09	•	Gender parity in secondary			(0=no freedom; 1=full freedom) Freedom of religion	0.51	
Child stunting (% of children)	13.79		attainment (distance from parity)	0.19	•	(0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)	2.36	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	98.33		Primary school enrollment (% of children)	93.96		Access to justice (0=non-existent; 1=observed)	0.58	•
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	27:17	•	Secondary school attainment (% of population)	59.69		Property rights for women (0=no right; 5=full rights)	3.86	
Water & Sanitation	69.99		Access to Information & Communications	70.22		Personal Freedom & Choice	62.22	•
Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene attributable deaths (per 100,000 pop.)	31.44		Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	106.97		Vulnerable employment (% of employees)	46.20	•
Access to improved water source	31.44		Access to online governance			Early marriage (% of women)	10.55	
proportion of population)	0.91		(0=low; 1=high)	0.75	•	Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	74.12	
Access to improved sanitation (proportion of population)	0.79	•	Media censorship (0=frequent; 4=rare)	1.74		Perception of corruption (0=high; 100=low)	40.68	
Shelter	80.63		Internet users (% of pop)	47.96	•	Young people not in education, employment or training (% of youth)	21.24	
Usage of clean fuels and technology	00.03		Health and Wellness	60.18				
for cooking (% of pop.)	66.12		Life expectancy at 60 (years)	20.33		Inclusiveness	42.22	
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	89.92		Premature deaths from non-			Acceptance of gays and lesbians (0=low; 100=high)	0.40	
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	44.01	•	communicable diseases (deaths/100,000) Access to essential health services	380.72	•	Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=hiqh)	7.15	
Dissatisfaction with housing affordability	0.36		(0=none; 100=full coverage)	66.53	0	Equality of political power by gender	7.15	
(0=low; 1=high)			Equal access to quality healthcare (0=unequal; 4=equal)	1.55	•	(0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	1.85	
Personal Safety	61.20	0				Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal		
Transportation related fatalities (deaths/100.000)	17.02		Enviromental Quality	55.27		power; 4=equal power)	1.80	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	3.63		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100.000)	60.34	•	Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	1.77	
Political killings and torture (0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)	0.56	•	Deaths from lead exposure (deaths/100.000)	15.35		Access to Advanced Education	61.58	_
Deaths from interpersonal violence			Particulate matter pollution			Expected years of tertiary education	2.10	
(deaths/100,000)	5.38		(mean annual exposure, μg/m3)	45.71		Women with advanced education (%)	0.35	_
Notes 1. On some components and indicators, there are more ranked cour			Species protection (0=low: 100=hiah)	6100		Quality weighted universities (points)	223.77	
countries for which a full index scare could be calculated. 2. Overall index, component and dimension scares are on a 0-100 s		e row values.	to ton, too-night	61.08	•	Citable documents (documents/1,000)	0.54	
Comparing Countries Ouer and underpartements is relative to 15 counties of similar GDB			Kev			Academic freedom (0=low; 1=high)	0.48	
Over- and underpairfemance is relative to 15 counties of similar (LID) China, Batswana, Maldives, Tarifemenistan, Barbadas, Deminicion Re- Lebanan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Suriname, Georgia, Colombia	epublic, Gabon, Serbia, Ti			irforming by less than irforming by 1 or man available.			PR	SOCIAL POGRESS PERATIVE

Figure 6 / Degree of world underperformance by component



We also see (Figure 6) that the degree of world underperformance varies widely. The world **underperforms** relative to its income on 7 components.

The world lags most on Access to Information and Communications, Water and Sanitation and Personal Freedom and Choice.

Notably, the world's absolute performance on Personal Rights and Inclusiveness is lowest among the twelve components. This coupled with underperformance in Personal Freedom and Choice and Inclusiveness represents what we are seeing in terms of a decline of individual rights across the world. While, the specific causes vary from country to country, a loss of political rights, freedom of expression, and access to justice are common themes.

Changes in Social Progress 2011-2021

In 2021 we can measure changes in social progress over 11 years. To do so, we utilize the 2021 index framework, then apply that methodology across countries and years back to 2011.2 We can measure the evolution of aggregate social progress and identify the relative movement of each component and dimension of the index. This dynamic analysis is a first and critical step towards not simply measuring social progress for a country but also identifying what is driving social progress improvement.

The world is getting better in terms of social progress. The population-weighted world score on the Social Progress Index rose from 60.42 in 2011 to 65.05 in 2021—a 4.63 point increase.



-5.90 2.46

Figure 7 / Change in population-weighted world social progress 2011-2021

Personal Rights

Inclusiveness

Personal Freedom and Choice

Access to Advanced Education

5.30

-0.26

30

² As such, our analysis accounts for retroactive data revisions from sources as well as minor changes in the Social Progress Index methodology. Accordingly, the figures cited here may differ from the SPI scores and rankings that were reported in the context of earlier annual reports. Full datasets from 2011-2021 are available on the Social Progress Imperative website: www.socialprogress.org.

However, the gains in social progress are not evenly distributed across the components of the framework. Since 2011 the world score has improved on nine components: Access to Information and Communications (+25.63 point change), Water and Sanitation (+7.29), Shelter (7.27), Water and Sanitation (+5.57), Access to Advanced Education (+5.30), Nutrition and Basic Medical Care (+4.59), Access to Basic Knowledge +3.50), Health and Wellness (+2.59), Environmental Quality (+2.46), and Personal Freedom and Choice (+2.46).

The world is declining on Personal Rights (-5.90) and stagnating in Inclusiveness (-0.26) and on Personal Safety (-0.26).

The population-weighted world average score has improved by 4.63 points since 2011, to 65.05/100. Since 2011, 147 countries (86% of those measured) have improved by one point or more. Yet these gains in social progress are also unevenly distributed among countries.

Figure 8 / Significant improvers and decliners on social progress 2011-2021



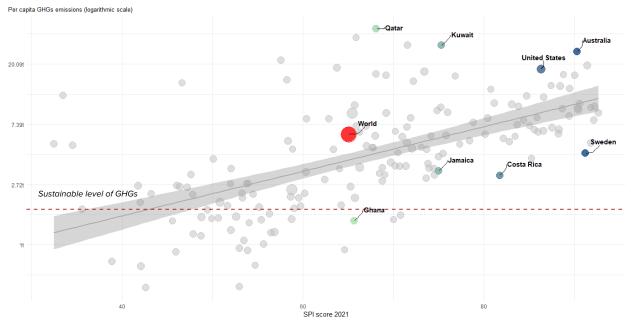
Figure 8 shows that the most improved countries since 2011 have been low and lower middle-income, including The Gambia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Eswatini and Sierra Leone. Richer countries, which overall show stronger performance on the Social Progress Index, have tended to improve more slowly. Only four countries register a decline: the US, Brazil, Syria and South Sudan.

SPOTLIGHT: SUSTAINABILITY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

Sustainability does not have to come at the cost of social progress

For the first time, the 2021 Social Progress Index specifically examines the relationship between sustainability and social progress. Our analysis shows that countries with higher social progress, which tend to have higher income, tend to have higher greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), but at every level of development, there are countries that have been highly effective at improving living standards and quality of life while emitting more modest levels.

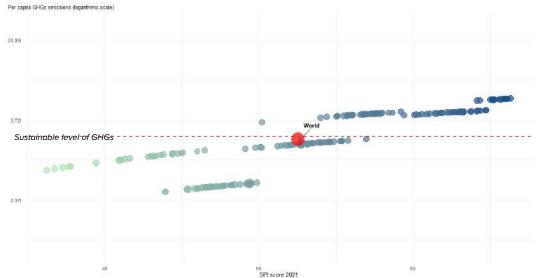
Figure 9 / Greenhouse gas emissions per capita to the 2021 Social Progress Index. Highlighting some of the worst and best performing countries and the world, compared to the level of sustainable emissions.



If every country achieved emissions targets comparable with the most sustainable country at their level of development, the world would achieve a sustainable level of GHG emissions.

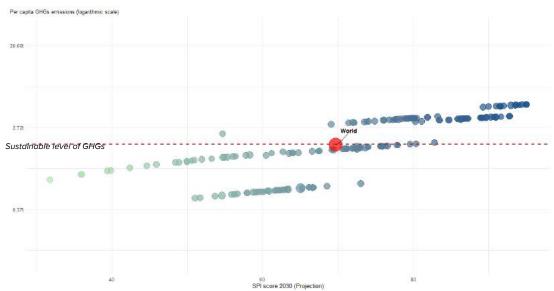
Standout countries such as Sweden, Costa Rica, and Ghana emit at relatively low levels compared to their peers even while out-performing them on many aspects of social progress. There are countries like Australia and the United States whose social progress seems to have come at the cost of the planet; they are among the worst emitters of greenhouse gases.

Figure 10 / Countries' SPI scores and their level of emissions in 2021, if all countries achieved emissions levels comparable with the best of the countries at their level of development. The world would be below the sustainable threshold of 1.74t.



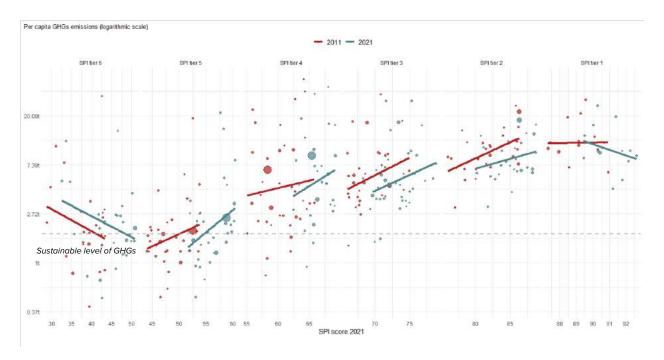
Our data forecasts also show that social progress could continue to improve at its current rate to at least 2030 without reaching unsustainable levels of greenhouse gas emissions. While technology and innovation will be critical to ensuring long-term planetary sustainability, our analysis shows that even today, there is not a simple tradeoff between social progress and sustainability.

Figure 11 / Projection of countries' SPI scores and their level of emissions in 2030, if all countries achieved emissions levels comparable with the best of the countries at their level of development. The world would be at the sustainable threshold of 1.74t.



Our data also show that the correlation between SPI score and sustainability has been weakening over time, meaning that higher levels of social progress are less likely to indicate higher emissions in 2021 than was the case just eleven years ago. This holds not only for the countries with higher social progress, who generally have the income to pursue alternative energy sources, but at most levels of development. As green technologies continue to become more affordable and widely available at scale, the historical link between emissions and economic and social development may continue to weaken.

Figure 12 / Countries in their social progress tiers. In tier 2 countries we begin to see a weakened relationship between ghg emissions and social progress. By tier 1 the relationship has gone into decline, highlighting that higher levels of social progress no longer correlate to higher emissions for the most socially advanced countries in the world.



SPOTLIGHT: COVID-19

The Social Progress Index shows that countries with higher social progress were more resilient to the wider social impacts of the Covid crisis.

The pandemic brought trauma and devastation to communities across the world, beyond sickness and death toll. It impacted mental health, food security, education and more. Our data show that the countries with higher social progress are also the ones who have been most resilient to the non-health related stresses caused by the pandemic. Higher levels of social progress across the board, not just investment in any one area, may be an important factor for weathering the multidimensional effects of future shocks.

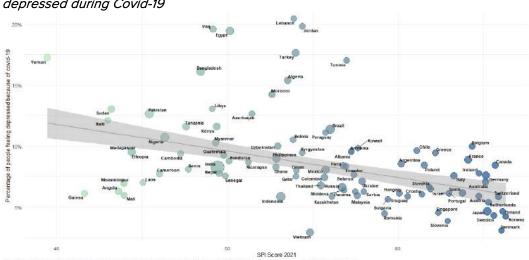


Figure 13 / Countries with lower social progress scores had a higher percentage of people who felt depressed during Covid-19

Figure 14 / Countries with lower social progress scores had more people worried about having enough to eat

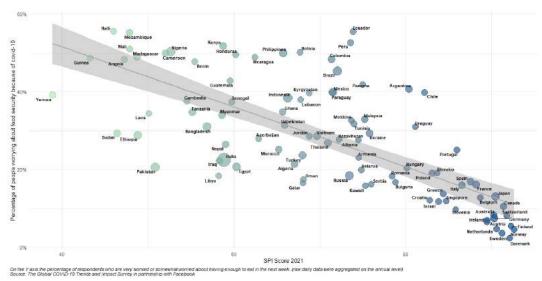


Figure 15 / In 2020 we saw a trend of countries with mid-levels of social progress locking down harder and longer — exacerbating mental health and food insecurity issues

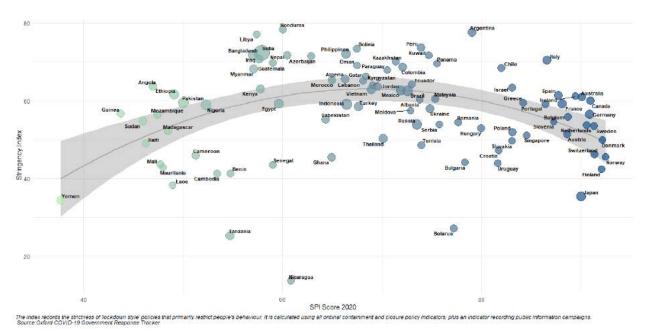
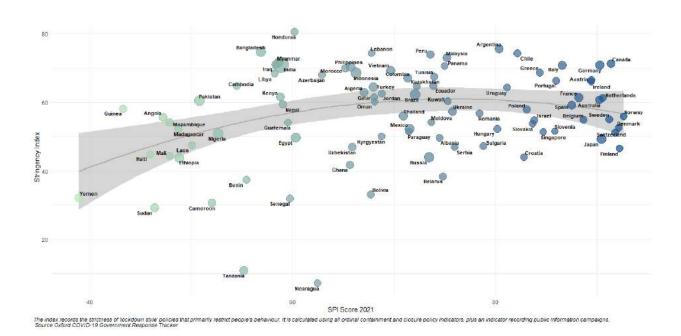


Figure 16 / In 2021 as countries with high social progress faced stricter measures – it did not reduce their resiliency to the wider social impacts of the Covid crisis.



Equally, the Social Progress Index spotlights inequalities exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic

The Social Progress Index has consistently shown that social systems and safety nets across the world are broken. Existing gaps, pressure points and inequalities have been exacerbated by the Covid-19 virus and must be addressed in the pandemic's aftermath.

The 2021 Index is based on a variety of data, much of which was collected before the Covid-19 pandemic. However, some of our indicators do capture the effects of the pandemic. Notably, in 44 countries measured by the Index, access to quality healthcare has become more unequal during the last year, while in the majority of others there has been little or no improvement.

SPOTLIGHT: US AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

Since the first Social Progress Index in 2014, the United States has consistently shown underperformance relative to its GDP per capita. This is exceptional among leading economies. That trend continues in 2021 (see Figure 9 below). The US ranks 24th in the world on social progress, between Italy and Portugal and the lowest of the G7. On Access to Basic Knowledge, the US performs worse than Cuba and Uzbekistan, while on Health and Wellness the US score is comparable to Albania's. On Personal Safety, the US ranks below Senegal and Sierra Leone.

Figure 17 / 2021 US Scorecard

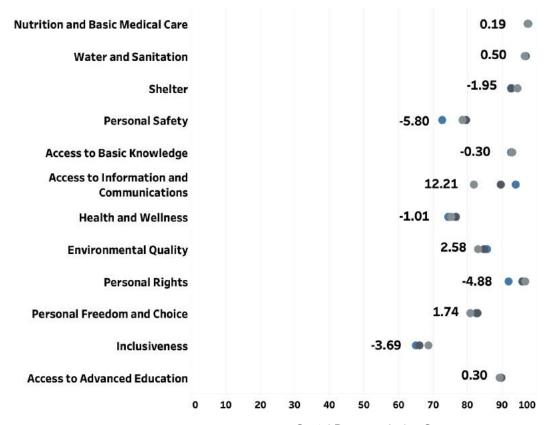
UNITED S	STAT	ES		Social Progress Ind GDP per Capita PPF				86.29 24/10 \$60,236 8/1	68	Strength/	Weakness
BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	Score/ Value	Rank	Strength/ Weakness	FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEIN	G Score/ Value	Rank	Strength/ Weakness	OPPORTUNITY	Score/ Value	Rank	Strength/ Weakness
	89.93	40			86.67	24			82.27	15	
Nutrition & Basic Medical Care	97.51	30	0	Access to Basic Knowledge	92.63	36		Personal Rights	91.88	32	•
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	2.5	1		Equal access to quality education (0=unequal; 4=equal)	2.4	78	•	Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	32	54	•
Deaths from infectious diseases	18.82	28		Women with no schooling (% of women)	0	24		Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.92	33	
Child stunting (% of children)	18.82	28		Gender parity in secondary attainment (distance from parity)	0	1	•	Freedom of religion (0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)	3.78	40	
Maternal mortality rate deaths/100,000 live births)	28.98	73		Primary school enrollment (% of children)	99.43	34	•	Access to justice (0=non-existent; 1=observed)	0.93	29	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	6.47	43	0	Secondary school attainment (% of population)	96	21	•	Property rights for women (0=no right; 5=full rights)	4.84	22	
Water & Sanitation	96.97	42	0	Access to Information & Communications	94.01	12		Personal Freedom & Choice	82.54	21	•
Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene attributable deaths (per 100,000 pop.)	0.33	32		Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	134.46	1		Vulnerable employment (% of employees)	3.89	8	•
Access to improved water source	0.33	32		Access to online governance				Early marriage (% of women)	3.28	44	0
proportion of population)	1	61		(0=low; 1=high)	1	1	•	Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	82.5	34	
Access to improved sanitation (proportion of population)	0.96	77		Media censorship (0=frequent; 4=rare)	3.29	41		Perception of corruption (0=high; 100=low)	67	24	
Shelter	92.58	20		Internet users (% of pop)	88.5	24	•	Young people not in education, employment or training (% of youth)	13.09	49	
Usage of clean fuels and technology				Health and Wellness	74.33	40		Inclusiveness	65.04	27	_
or cooking (% of pop.)	100	1	•	Life expectancy at 60 (years)	23.46	35		Acceptance of gays and lesbians	05.04	2,	
Access to electricity (% of pop.) Household air pollution attributable	100	1	•	Premature deaths from non- communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	279.68	53		(0=low; 100=high)	0.82	13	
deaths (deaths/100,000)	0.03	20	•	Access to essential health services (0=none; 100=full coverage)				Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	6.5	103	•
Dissatisfaction with housing affordability 0=low; 1=high)	0.38	47	•	Equal access to quality healthcare	88.36	31		Equality of political power by gender (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.79	17	•
Personal Safety	72.67	57		(0=unequal; 4=equal)	1.88	97	•	Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal			
ransportation related fatalities				Enviromental Quality	85.7	21		power; 4=equal power)	2.39	57	
(deaths/100,000) Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	11.9	65 36		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	8.49	14	•	Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.85	35	•
Political killings and torture 0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)	0.9	57	•	Deaths from lead exposure (deaths/100,000)	3.25	31		Access to Advanced Education	89.6	1	
Deaths from interpersonal violence		405		Particulate matter pollution				Expected years of tertiary education	3.99	14	
deaths/100,000)	5.58	105	•	(mean annual exposure, µg/m3)	7.12	8	•	Women with advanced education (%)	0.83	5	0
			Species protection (0=low: 100=hlah)	86.28	62		Quality weighted universities (points)	1028	1		
Note Overall index, component and dimension scores are on a 0-10	100 scale; indicators	cores are r	aw values.	(=,g-y	30.20	02	_	Citable documents (documents/1,000)	1.9	28	
Comparing Countries Over-and underperformance is relative to 15 countries of similar				Key Overgerforming by I or more ats.	Underperforming	by less than	1at	Academic freedom (0=low; f=high)	0.9	38	
Noway, Denmark, Netherlands, Iceland, United Arab Emirate Belgium, Kuwalf, Australia, Coroda, Finland, Saudi Arabia			Overperforming by less than 1 pt.	Underperforming No data available	by I or more					SOCIAL OGRESS ERATIVE	

The United States is also an outlier amongst its peers as one of only four countries that has seen a decline in social progress since 2011 (see Figure 10). The most significant deteriorations are in Personal Safety (-5.80), Personal Rights (-4.88) and Inclusiveness (-3.69), There have also been declines in Shelter (-1.95), Health and Wellness (-1.01) and Basic Knowledge (-0.30).

Declines in Personal Safety partly reflect increased levels of political violence, while the US decline in Shelter reflects a housing affordability crisis that the US shares with other wealthy nations, especially in Europe. The US has also seen increasingly unequal access to quality healthcare since 2011, a trend that long predates the Covid-19 pandemic but is likely to be exacerbated by it.

Figure 18 / Change in US Social Progress 2011-2021

- 2016
- 2021



Social Progress Index Score

Even before Covid, too many Americans have been dying from preventable deaths From maternal and child mortality to traffic-related fatalities to murders, even before Covid, the US is losing far more human lives than other high-income countries. If the US was able to improve in these areas to comparable levels to its high-income peers, a quarter of a

million lives could well be saved. With the murder rate skyrocketing by 30% across the US last year, and a record number of deaths by overdose, as well as a pandemic whose full effects are not capture by our data, this already bleak picture has been made much worse.

FROM INDEX TO ACTION TO IMPACT

The Social Progress Imperative publishes the annual Social Progress Index in order to build a common language and data platform that supports benchmarking, collaboration and change. Throughout the world, the Social Progress Imperative has catalyzed the formation of local action networks that bring together government, businesses, academia, and civil society organizations committed to using the Social Progress Index as a tool to assess strengths and weaknesses, spur constructive dialogue, catalyze change, and improve people's lives.

We have over 70 partners in 45 countries around the world and includes leading institutions from government, business, finance and civil society.



Figure 11 / Map of the Social Progress Network

Our network continues to expand globally, providing more and more change-makers around the world with the data and insight they need to change lives. To learn more about the Social Progress Index and the ways in which it is driving impact around the world, visit www.socialprogress.org.

Contact information

Authors:

Michael Green Jaromir Harmacek Mohamed Htitich

Our Website:





