



2020

Social Progress
Index

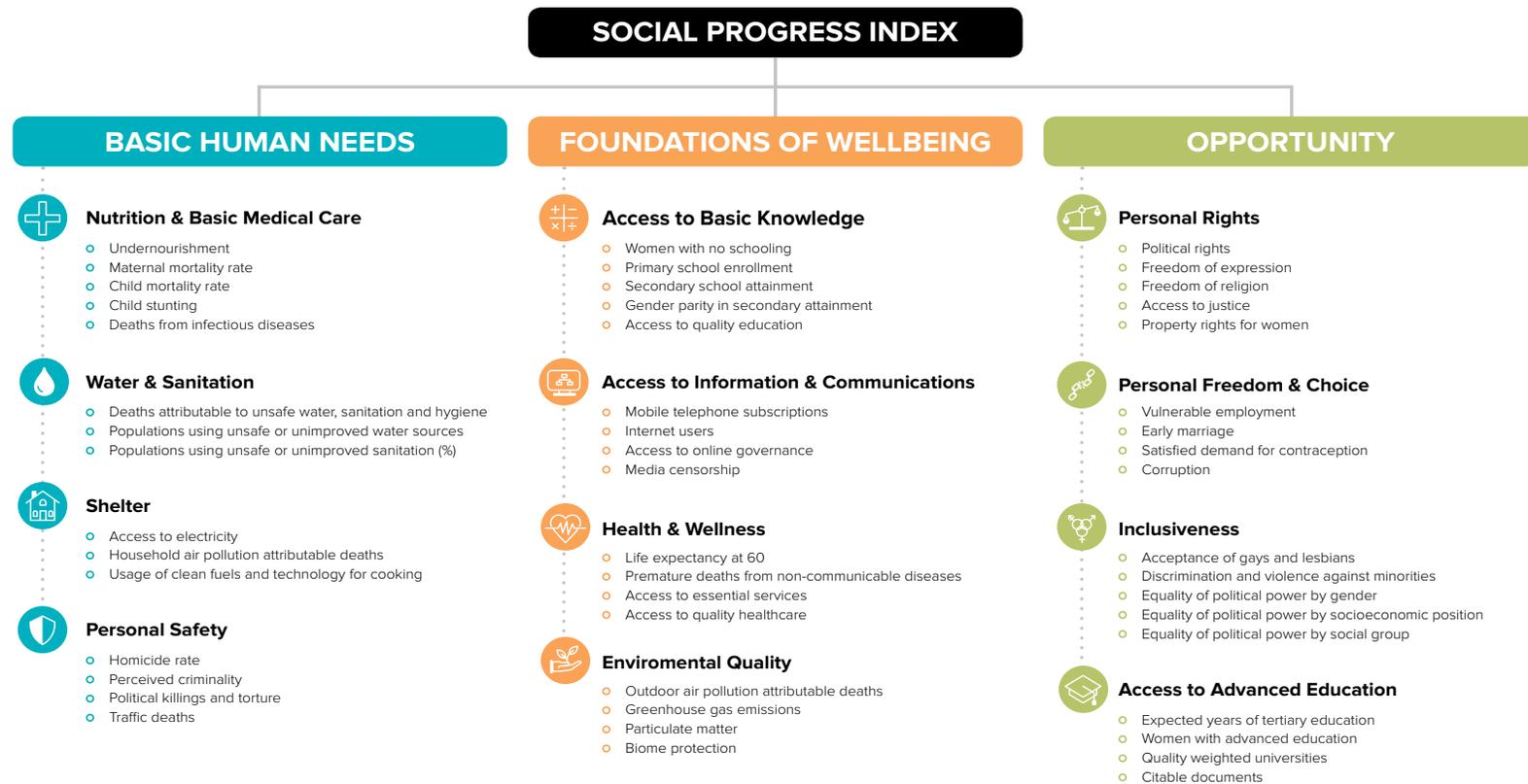


**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

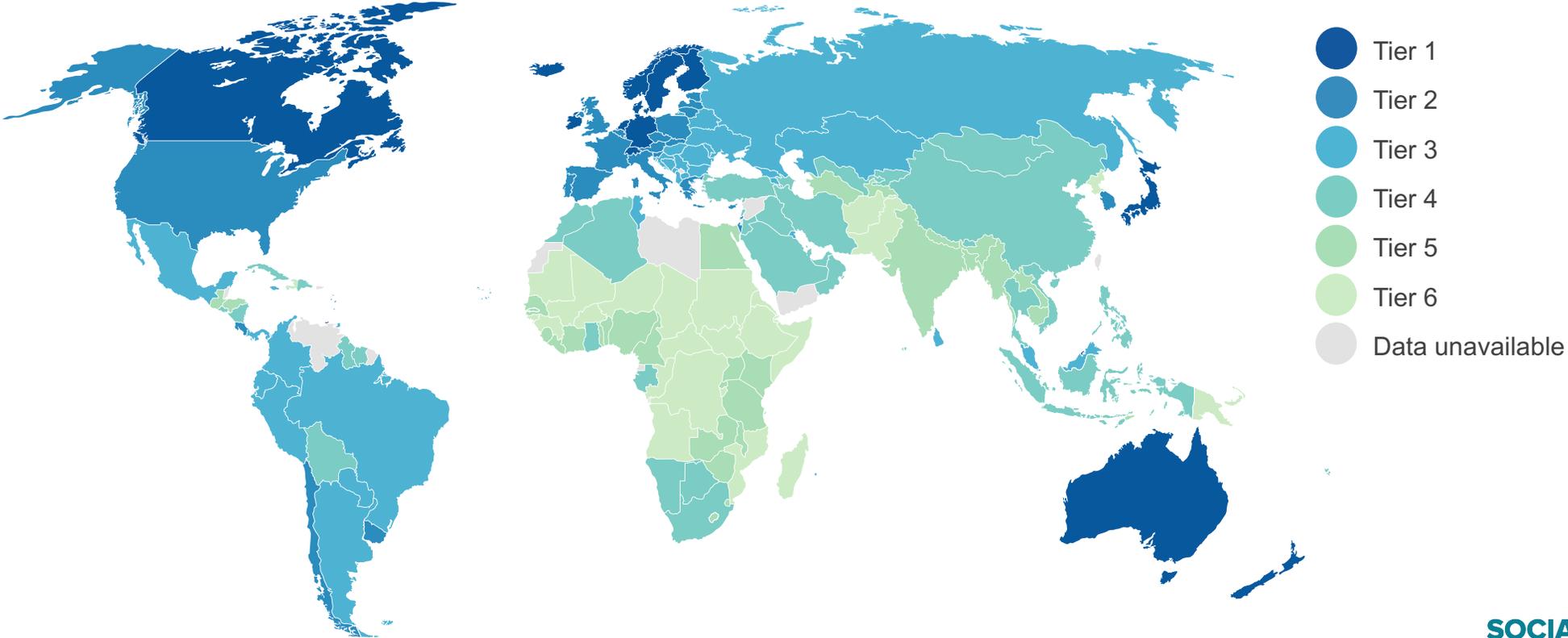
The Social Progress Index asks universally important questions about the success of our societies



The 2020 Social Progress Index aggregates 50 social and environmental outcome indicators from 163 countries



2020 Social Progress Index results



2020 Social Progress Index rankings (1)

Tier 1

Rank	Country	Score
1	Norway	92.73
2	Denmark	92.11
3	Finland	91.89
4	New Zealand	91.64
5	Sweden	91.62
6	Switzerland	91.42
7	Canada	91.40
8	Australia	91.29
9	Iceland	91.09
10	Netherlands	91.06
11	Germany	90.56
12	Ireland	90.35
13	Japan	90.14

Tier 2

Rank	Country	Score
14	Luxembourg	89.56
15	Austria	89.50
16	Belgium	89.46
17	Korea, Republic of	89.06
18	France	88.78
19	Spain	88.71
20	United Kingdom	88.54
21	Portugal	87.79
22	Slovenia	87.71
23	Italy	87.36
24	Estonia	87.26
25	Czechia	86.69
26	Cyprus	86.64
27	Greece	85.78
28	United States	85.71
29	Singapore	85.46
30	Malta	84.89
31	Poland	84.32
32	Lithuania	83.97
33	Israel	83.62
34	Chile	83.34
35	Latvia	83.19
36	Slovakia	83.15
37	Costa Rica	83.01
38	Uruguay	82.99

Tier 3

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
39	Croatia	81.92	66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	72.74
40	Hungary	81.02	67	Kazakhstan	72.66
41	Argentina	80.66	68	Moldova	72.58
42	Barbados	80.50	69	Russia	72.56
43	Bulgaria	79.86	70	Paraguay	72.48
44	Mauritius	78.96	71	Cabo Verde	72.05
45	Romania	78.35			
46	Kuwait	77.47			
47	Belarus	77.00			
48	Malaysia	76.96			
49	Panama	76.55			
50	Armenia	76.46			
51	Trinidad and Tobago	76.33			
52	Serbia	75.54			
53	Ecuador	75.45			
54	Albania	75.41			
55	Tunisia	75.02			
56	Georgia	74.85			
57	Jamaica	74.75			
58	Montenegro	74.42			
59	Peru	74.22			
60	Colombia	74.00			
61	Brazil	73.91			
62	Mexico	73.52			
63	Ukraine	73.38			
64	Sri Lanka	73.20			
65	Republic of North Macedonia	73.16			

2020 Social Progress Index rankings (2)

Tier 4

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
72	Cuba	71.52	99	Bahrain	66.60
73	Jordan	71.50	100	China	66.12
74	Oman	71.41	101	Saudi Arabia	65.06
75	Suriname	71.12	102	Uzbekistan	64.98
76	Mongolia	71.07	103	Ghana	64.86
77	Dominican Republic	71.05	104	Azerbaijan	64.11
78	Maldives	70.81	105	Nicaragua	64.02
79	Thailand	70.72	106	Gabon	63.93
80	United Arab Emirates	70.60	107	Iraq	63.52
81	Qatar	70.58			
82	South Africa	70.26			
83	Algeria	69.92			
84	Indonesia	69.49			
85	Lebanon	69.37			
86	Botswana	69.36			
87	Bolivia	69.23			
88	Vietnam	68.85			
89	Kyrgyzstan	68.65			
90	Fiji	68.42			
91	Bhutan	68.34			
92	Turkey	68.27			
93	Iran	67.49			
94	El Salvador	67.25			
95	Namibia	67.14			
96	Guyana	66.95			
97	Morocco	66.90			
98	Philippines	66.62			

Tier 5

Rank	Country	Score
108	Honduras	62.41
109	Guatemala	61.67
110	Timor-Leste	61.08
111	Senegal	60.04
112	Egypt	59.98
113	Turkmenistan	58.35
114	Nepal	57.60
115	Kenya	57.10
116	Tajikistan	56.99
117	India	56.80
118	Cambodia	56.27
119	Tanzania	56.20
120	Myanmar	55.99
121	Benin	55.56
122	Zambia	55.34
123	Bangladesh	55.23
124	Gambia, The	55.10
125	Rwanda	54.13
126	Malawi	54.07
127	Lesotho	53.80
128	Côte d'Ivoire	53.59
129	Togo	53.05
130	Uganda	52.98
131	Eswatini	52.92
132	Zimbabwe	52.26
133	Laos	51.80
134	Sierra Leone	51.74
135	Liberia	51.37
136	Nigeria	51.31
137	Cameroon	51.29

Tier 6

Rank	Country	Score
138	Equatorial Guinea	50.08
139	Korea, Democratic Republic of	50.01
140	Burkina Faso	49.87
141	Pakistan	49.25
142	Mozambique	49.00
143	Mauritania	48.95
144	Haiti	48.79
145	Ethiopia	48.59
146	Djibouti	48.53
147	Sudan	48.51
148	Madagascar	48.46
149	Congo, Republic of	48.45
150	Mali	48.29
151	Angola	48.16
152	Guinea-Bissau	46.69
153	Papua New Guinea	44.91
154	Guinea	43.41
155	Afghanistan	42.29
156	Congo, Democratic Republic of	42.25
157	Niger	42.21
158	Burundi	41.20
159	Somalia	35.58
160	Eritrea	35.20
161	Central African Republic	31.62
162	Chad	31.29
163	South Sudan	31.06

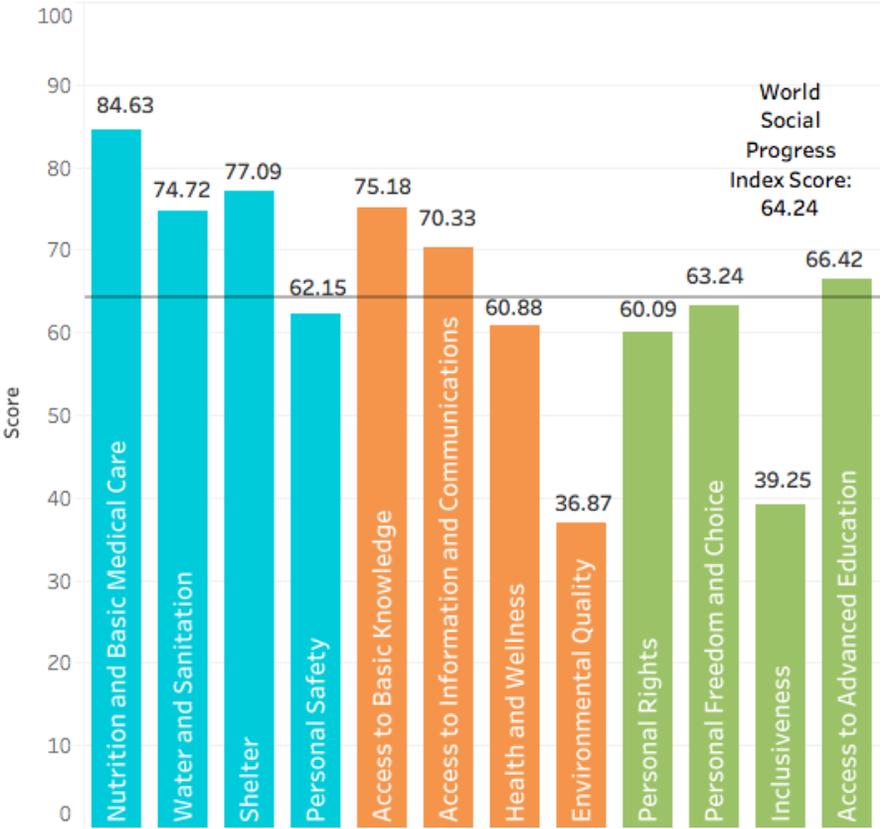
On average, the world is improving...but progress is slow and uneven

Since 2011, the population-weighted world average score has **improved by 3.61 points**.

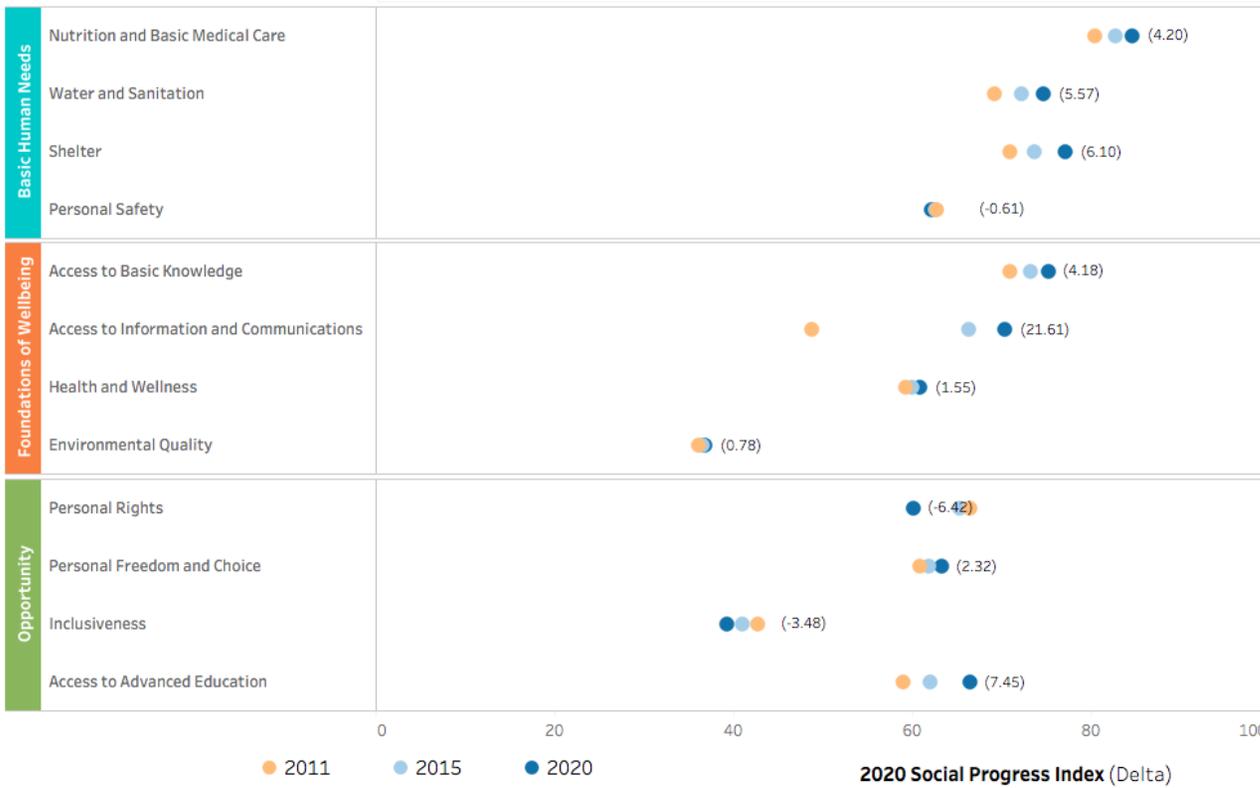


Since 2011, **155 countries** (95% of those measured) have improved by one point or more. Three countries (2%) have declined. Of the 155 countries that improved, **69 countries (42%) have improved by five or more points**.

On average, the world is improving...but progress is slow and uneven



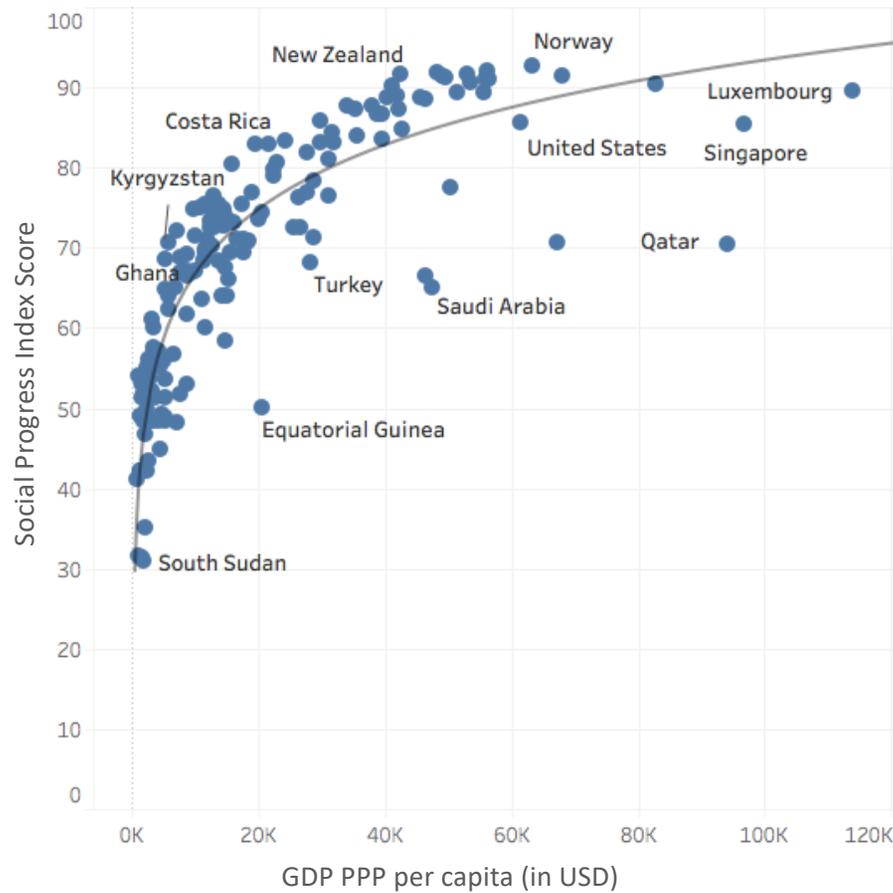
From 2011 to 2020 the world improved on 8 of 12 components



Since 2011, the world has improved most on **Access to Information and Communications, Access to Advanced Education, Shelter and Water and Sanitation.**

World progress has been uneven, with declines in **Personal Rights and Inclusiveness**, and stagnation on **Personal Safety and Environmental Quality.**

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.

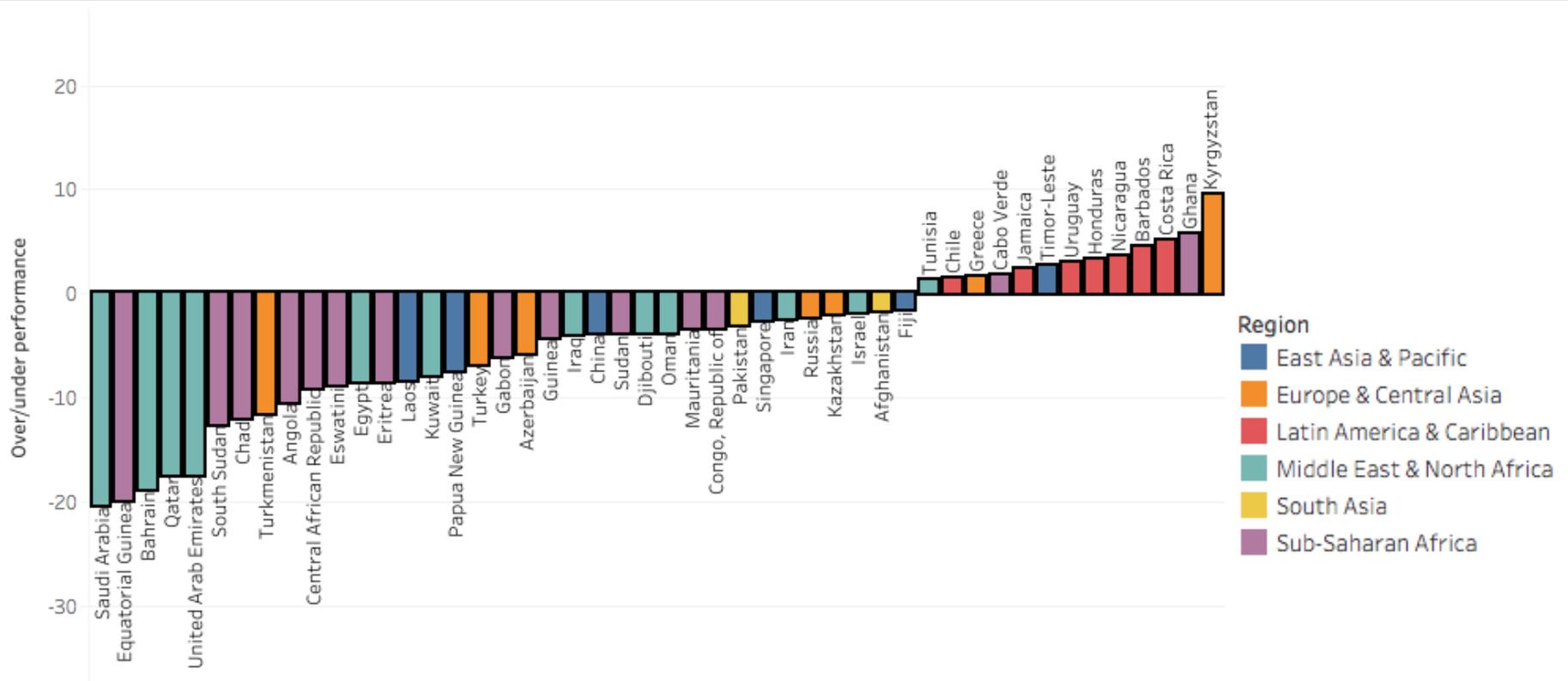
Comparing national performance

- The Social Progress Index **disentangles the social and economic aspects of countries' performance**, making it possible to compare a state's quality of life to that of its economic peers.
- We define a country's economic peers as the **15 countries closest in GDP per capita PPP**.
- By analyzing a country's performance relative to its economic peers, we can uncover which countries are best at **turning each dollar of income into better social outcomes**.
- We can also analyze the world's performance relative to its wealth by comparing its scores to the 15 countries closest in GDP to the global average.

Just **13 countries over-perform** on social progress relative to their incomes, while **35 countries are underperformers**.

Kyrgyzstan and **Ghana over-perform** by the greatest margin, while **Saudi Arabia** and **Equatorial Guinea** are the **biggest underperformers**.

Over- and underperformers on social progress





WORLD

Social Progress Index
GDP per Capita PPP

Score/Value **64.24/100**
Strength/Weakness **\$ 16,523.04**

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

	Score/Value	Strength/Weakness
	74.65	
Nutrition & Basic Medical Care	84.63	
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	9.10	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	27.99	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	99.37	
Child stunting (% of children)	21.88	
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	134.02	
Water & Sanitation	74.72	
Deaths attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (per 100,000 pop.)	29.64	
Populations using unsafe or unimproved water sources (%)	33.07	
Populations using unsafe or unimproved sanitation (%)	28.36	
Shelter	77.09	
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	89.41	
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	63.64	
Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking (% of pop.)	61.98	
Personal Safety	62.15	
Homicide rate (deaths/100,000)	5.83	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	3.63	
Political killings and torture (0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)	0.55	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	16.41	

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

	Score/Value	Strength/Weakness
	60.82	
Access to Basic Knowledge	75.18	
Women with no schooling	0.11	
Primary school enrollment (% of children)	93.94	
Secondary school attainment (% of population)	61.97	
Gender parity in secondary attainment (distance from parity)	0.19	
Access to quality education (0=unequal; 4=equal)	1.60	
Access to Information & Communications	70.33	
Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	104.46	
Access to online governance (0=low; 1=high)	0.76	
Media censorship (0=frequent; 4=rare)	1.75	
Internet users (% of pop)	50.59	
Health and Wellness	60.88	
Life expectancy at 60 (years)	20.14	
Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	386.51	
Access to essential services (0=none; 100=full coverage)	69.28	
Access to quality healthcare (0=unequal; 4=equal)	1.63	
Environmental Quality	36.87	
Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	42.20	
Greenhouse gas emissions (total CO2 equivalents)	3458.23	
Particulate matter	45.80	
Biome protection	8.20	

OPPORTUNITY

	Score/Value	Strength/Weakness
	57.25	
Personal Rights	60.09	
Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	19.87	
Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.51	
Freedom of religion (0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)	2.32	
Access to justice (0=non-existent; 1=observed)	0.58	
Property rights for women (0=no right; 5=full rights)	3.89	
Personal Freedom & Choice	63.24	
Vulnerable employment (% of employees)	46.76	
Early marriage (% of women)	10.72	
Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	73.86	
Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	40.76	
Inclusiveness	39.25	
Acceptance of gays and lesbians (0=low; 100=high)	0.33	
Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	7.32	
Equality of political power by gender (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	1.77	
Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	1.69	
Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	1.69	
Access to Advanced Education	66.42	
Expected years of tertiary education	2.04	
Women with advanced education (%)	0.54	
Quality weighted universities (points)	223.07	
Citable documents	0.50	

Notes
1. On some components and indicators, there are more ranked countries than the number of countries for which a full index score could be calculated.
2. Overall index, component and dimension scores are on a 0-100 scale; indicators scores are raw values.

Comparing Countries
Over- and underperformance is relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita: Suriname, Republic of North Macedonia, Barbados, Serbia, Botswana, Lebanon, Dominican Republic, China, Thailand, Gabon, Turkmenistan, Brazil, Maldives, Iran, Colombia

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

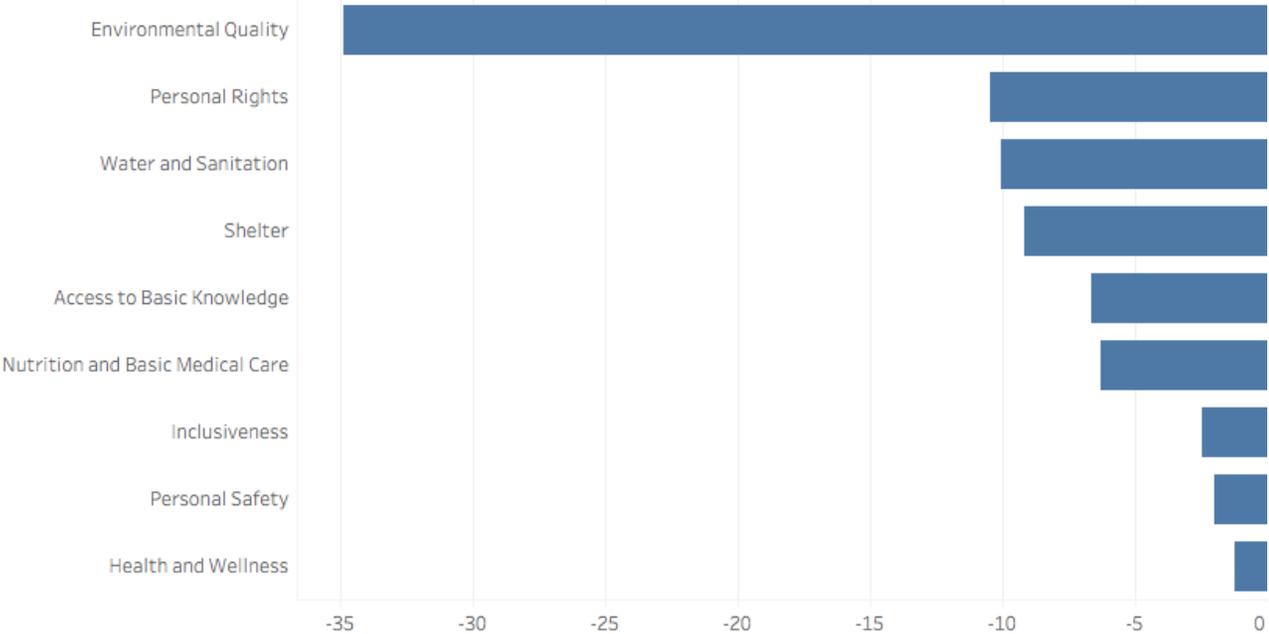
SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

Degree of world underperformance

The world **underperforms** relative to its income on 7 components.

The world lags most on **Environmental Quality** and **Personal Rights**.





UNITED STATES

Social Progress Index GDP per Capita PPP

Score/Value **85.71/100** Rank **28/163** Strength/Weakness

\$62,683 8/163

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

Score/Value **92.08** Rank **34** Strength/Weakness

Nutrition & Basic Medical Care

Score/Value **97.61** Rank **29** Strength/Weakness

Undernourishment (% of pop.)	2.50	1	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	6.53	45	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	29.34	73	
Child stunting (% of children)	2.32	3	
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	21.54	42	

Water & Sanitation

Score/Value **98.97** Rank **24** Strength/Weakness

Deaths attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (per 100,000 pop.)	0.28	35	
Populations using unsafe or unimproved water sources (%)	0.32	15	
Populations using unsafe or unimproved sanitation (%)	2.91	41	

Shelter

Score/Value **97.93** Rank **17** Strength/Weakness

Access to electricity (% of pop.)	100.00	1	
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	11.08	17	
Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking (% of pop.)	95.00	1	

Personal Safety

Score/Value **73.82** Rank **57** Strength/Weakness

Homicide rate (deaths/100,000)	4.96	95	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	3.00	37	
Political killings and torture (0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)	0.91	39	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	12.20	76	

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

Score/Value **83.14** Rank **37** Strength/Weakness

Access to Basic Knowledge

Score/Value **92.42** Rank **44** Strength/Weakness

Women with no schooling	0.00	27	
Primary school enrollment (% of children)	99.61	27	
Secondary school attainment (% of population)	95.60	24	
Gender parity in secondary attainment (distance from parity)	0.00	1	
Access to quality education (0=unequal; 4=equal)	2.23	91	

Access to Information & Communications

Score/Value **93.30** Rank **11** Strength/Weakness

Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	129.01	1	
Access to online governance (0=low; 1=high)	1.00	1	
Media censorship (0=frequent; 4=rare)	3.20	45	
Internet users (% of pop.)	87.27	28	

Health and Wellness

Score/Value **74.66** Rank **42** Strength/Weakness

Life expectancy at 60 (years)	23.27	41	
Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	282.19	54	
Access to essential services (0=none; 100=full coverage)	88.03	31	
Access to quality healthcare (0=unequal; 4=equal)	2.04	97	

Environmental Quality

Score/Value **72.18** Rank **119** Strength/Weakness

Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	15.04	28	
Greenhouse gas emissions (total CO2 equivalents)	6510.00	189	
Particulate matter	7.24	9	
Biome protection	9.14	122	

OPPORTUNITY

Score/Value **81.89** Rank **14** Strength/Weakness

Personal Rights

Score/Value **90.84** Rank **36** Strength/Weakness

Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	33.00	64	
Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.90	36	
Freedom of religion (0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)	3.78	32	
Access to justice (0=non-existent; 1=observed)	0.93	25	
Property rights for women (0=no right; 5=full rights)	4.61	57	

Personal Freedom & Choice

Score/Value **84.96** Rank **19** Strength/Weakness

Vulnerable employment (% of employees)	3.84	8	
Early marriage (% of women)	3.40	50	
Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	82.40	33	
Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	69.00	22	

Inclusiveness

Score/Value **61.24** Rank **35** Strength/Weakness

Acceptance of gays and lesbians (0=low; 100=high)	0.80	13	
Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	6.20	100	
Equality of political power by gender (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.43	45	
Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.19	84	
Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.75	49	

Access to Advanced Education

Score/Value **90.53** Rank **1** Strength/Weakness

Expected years of tertiary education	4.00	15	
Women with advanced education (%)	0.90	22	
Quality weighted universities (points)	1072.60	1	
Citable documents	1.85	30	

Notes

1. On some components and indicators, there are more ranked countries than the number of countries for which a full index score could be calculated.
2. Overall index, component and dimension scores are on a 0-100 scale; indicators scores are raw values.

Comparing Countries

Over- and underperformance is relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita: Norway, Netherlands, Denmark, Iceland, United Arab Emirates, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, Kuwait, Australia, Canada, Finland, Saudi Arabia

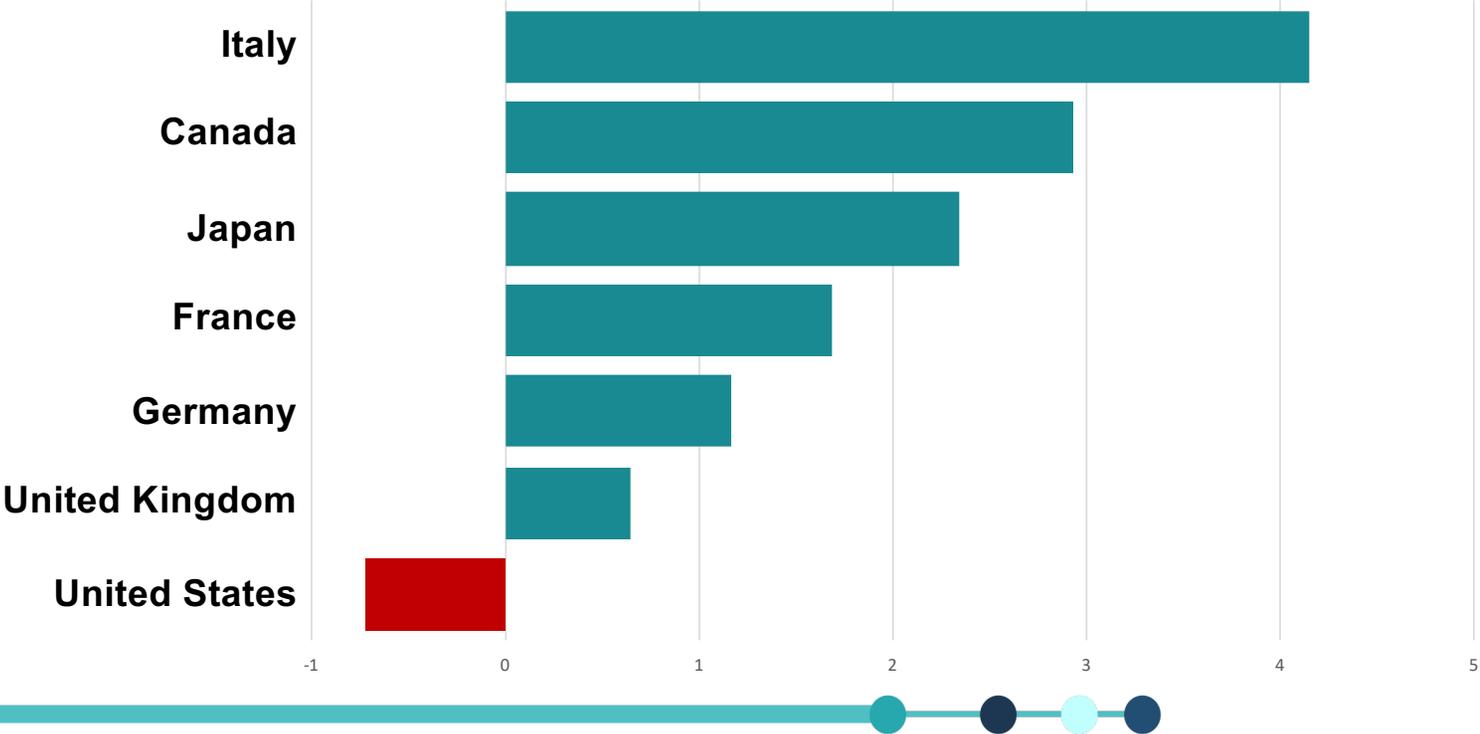
Key

- Overperforming by 1 or more pts.
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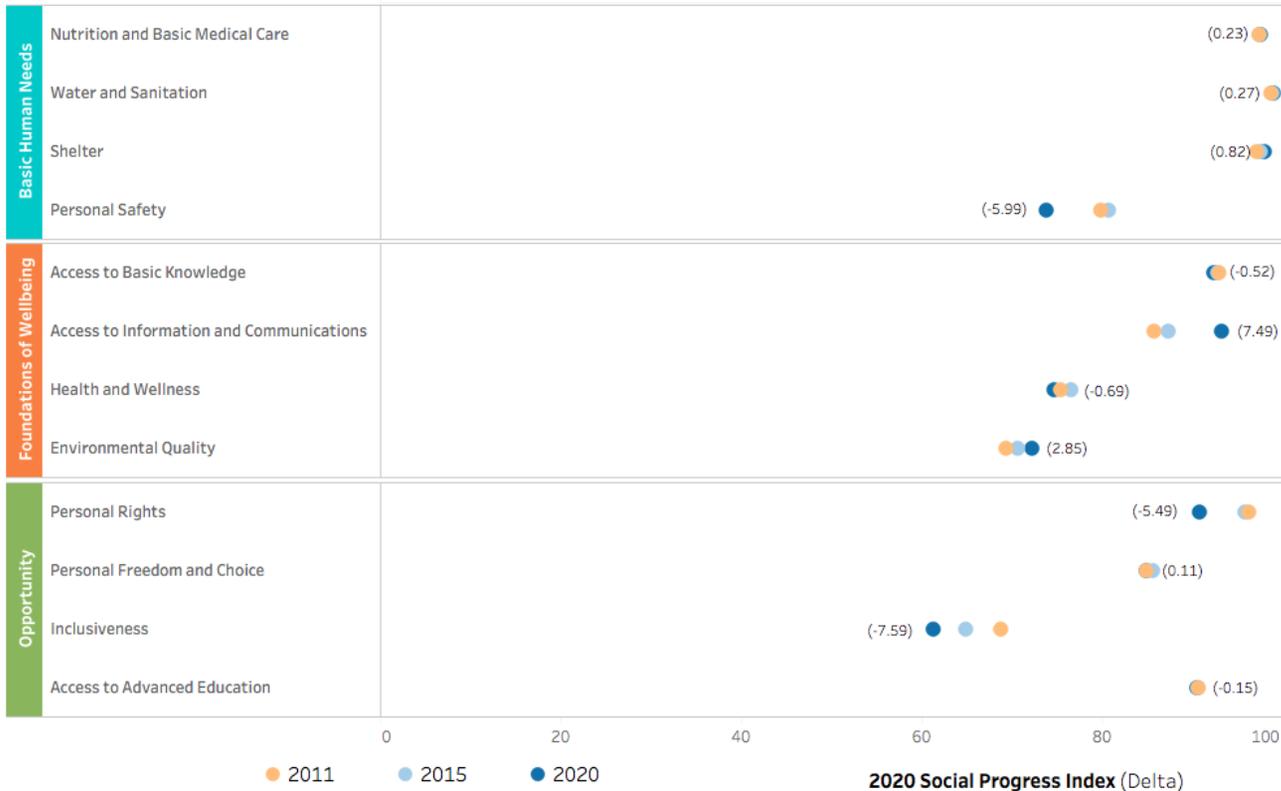
SOCIAL
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G7 social progress 2011-2020

The US is the only G7 country that has gone backwards on social progress. It is also one of only 3 countries where social progress has declined, along with Brazil and Hungary.



US social progress: 2011 to 2020



Since 2011, the United States has improved most on **Access to Information and Communications** and **Environmental Quality**.

There have been significant declines in **Personal Safety**, **Personal Rights** and **Inclusiveness**.

The Social Progress Index captures outcomes related to **all 17 Sustainable Development Goals** in a simple but rigorous framework designed for aggregation, making it an **invaluable proxy measure of SDG performance**.

The Social Progress Index and the SDGs



Covid-19 pandemic threatens to set progress against the Sustainable Development Goals back a full decade



Based on 2020 Social Progress Index projections, if current trends continue the **world won't achieve the Sustainable Development Goals until 2082** – missing the 2030 target by more than a half-century.

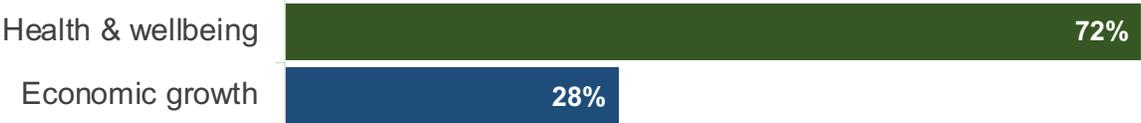
And unless urgent actions are taken, the Covid-19 pandemic and accompanying economic crisis risk setting social progress in the world back by another decade, **pushing out achieving the SDGs until 2092.**

Majority across countries hit hardest by the pandemic prioritize social progress over economic growth

Social Progress Index-Ipsos global poll – July/August 2020

7 out of every 10 people prioritize health and wellbeing over GDP during coronavirus crisis.

Thinking about the current situation with Covid-19...which should your country prioritize more?



More than half still want their country to prioritize social outcomes when the pandemic is over.

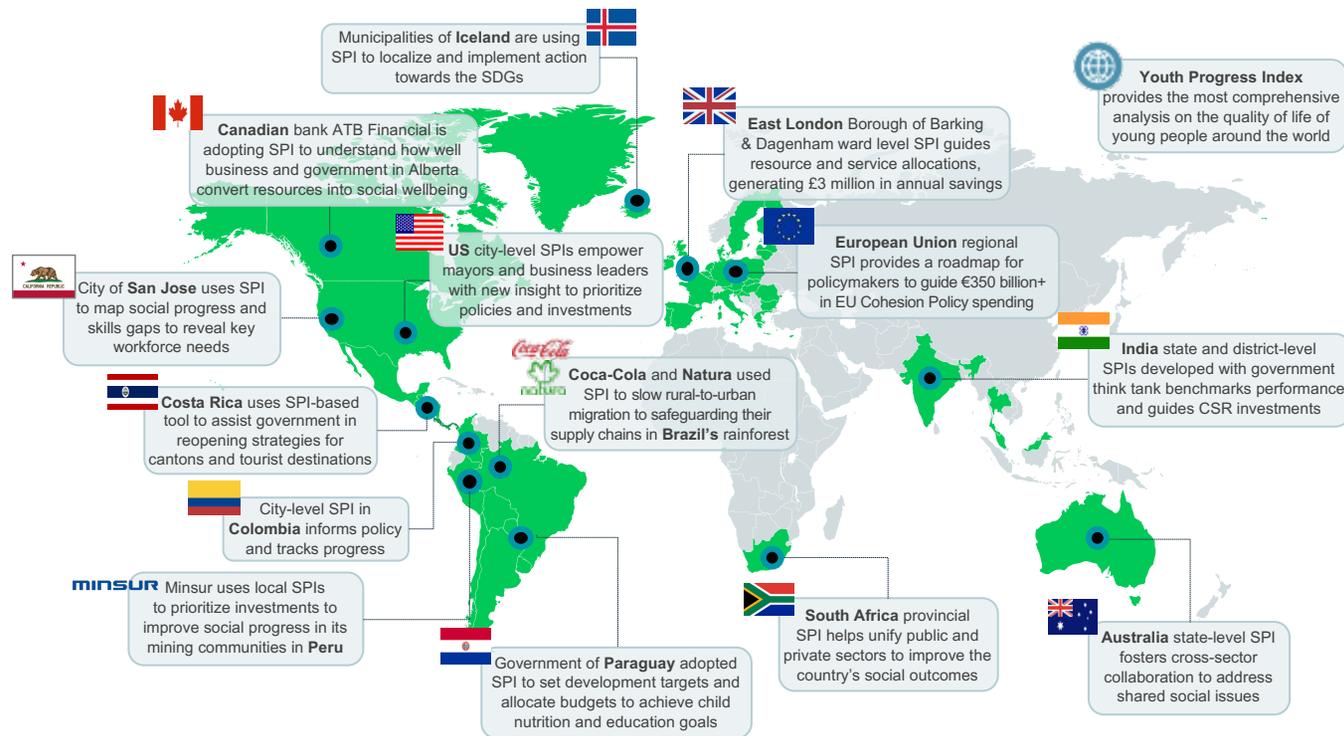
Imagining when the Covid-19 pandemic is over...which should your country prioritize more?



Poll conducted between July 24 and August 7 2020 in random sample of adults in 13 countries - Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, India, Italy, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Russia, UK and US.

From Index to Action to Impact

Delivering local data and insight that is meaningful, relevant and actionable



Global network of local partners delivering subnational Social Progress Indexes that have revealed the true state of the society for more than **2.7 billion people** across **45+ countries**.

Our partners and supporters

The Social Progress Imperative is grateful to our many generous supporters, particularly our Strategic Partners for their collaboration and critical multi-year support.

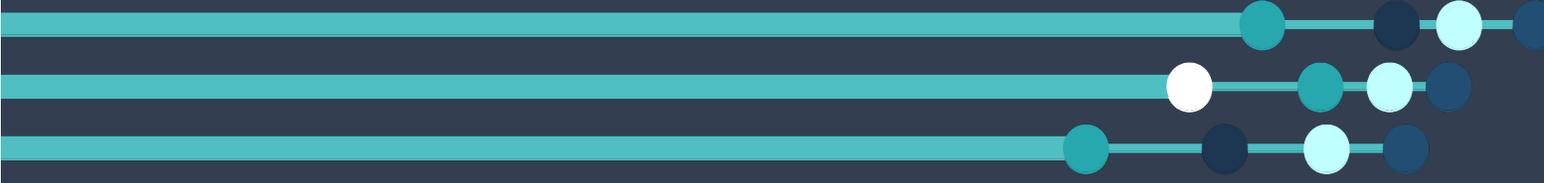
Strategic partners

The logo for Deloitte, featuring the word "Deloitte" in a bold, black, sans-serif font with a small green dot at the end of the word.The logo for skoll FOUNDATION, with "skoll" in a lowercase, bold, red font and "FOUNDATION" in a smaller, uppercase, red font below it.

Major supporters

The Microsoft logo, consisting of four colored squares (red, green, blue, yellow) in a 2x2 grid, followed by the word "Microsoft" in a grey, sans-serif font.The logo for SILICON VALLEY community foundation, featuring a stylized green circular icon with a white swoosh, followed by the text "SILICON VALLEY" in a grey font and "community foundation" in a smaller, grey font below it.The logo for FORD FOUNDATION, featuring a circular icon composed of many small, colorful circles in shades of blue, green, and orange, followed by the text "FORD FOUNDATION" in a grey, sans-serif font.The logo for HERON, with the word "HERON" in a blue, sans-serif font where the letter "O" is stylized with a horizontal line through it.

Thank you



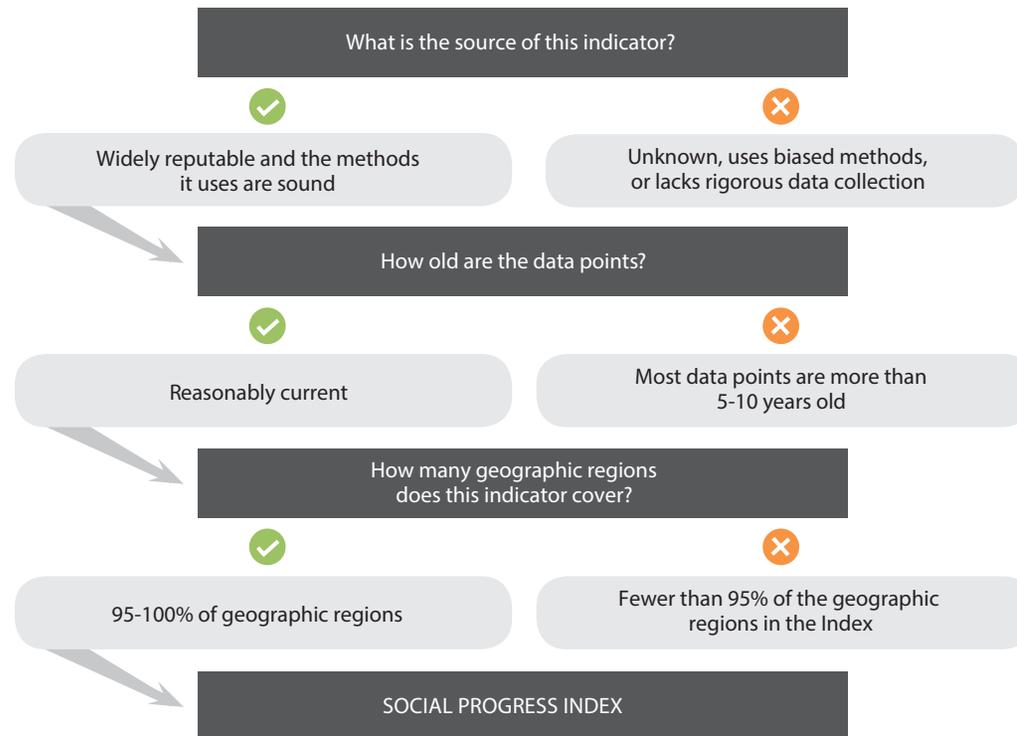
**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
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Appendix: Methodology

Social Progress Index design principles



Social Progress Index indicator selection



Component methodology

$$\text{Component}_c = \sum_i (w_i * \text{indicator}_i)$$

Each **component** is calculated as the **weighted sum of the individual indicators**, where the weights are determined by factor analysis.

Calculating dimensions and aggregate index

For each **dimension**, we calculate the sum of each of the components:

$$\text{Dimension}_d = \frac{1}{4} \sum_c \text{Component}_c$$

The **Social Progress Index** is the sum across the three dimensions:

$$\text{SPI} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_d \text{Dimension}_d$$