



2015 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

COUNTRY SCORECARDS

**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2014 FRAMEWORK

Social Progress Index

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

- Undernourishment
- Depth of food deficit
- Maternal mortality rate
- Child mortality rate
- Deaths from infectious diseases

Water and Sanitation

- Access to piped water
- Rural access to improved water source
- Access to improved sanitation facilities

Shelter

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

Personal Safety

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

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge

- Adult literacy rate
- Primary school enrollment
- Lower secondary school enrollment
- Upper secondary school enrollment
- Gender parity in secondary enrollment

Access to Information and Communications

- Mobile telephone subscriptions
- Internet users
- Press Freedom Index

Health and Wellness

- Life expectancy
- Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases
- Obesity rate
- Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths
- Suicide rate

Ecosystem Sustainability

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Water withdrawals as a percentage of resources
- Biodiversity and habitat

Opportunity

Personal Rights

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

Personal Freedom and Choice

- Freedom over life choices
- Freedom of religion
- Early marriage
- Satisfied demand for contraception
- Corruption

Tolerance and Inclusion

- Tolerance for immigrants
- Tolerance for homosexuals
- Discrimination and violence against minorities
- Religious tolerance
- Community safety net

Access to Advanced Education

- Years of tertiary schooling
- Women's average years in school
- Inequality in the attainment of education
- Globally ranked universities

2015 FRAMEWORK & COUNTRY PERFORMANCE SCORECARDS

Social Progress Index

Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care
Water and Sanitation
Shelter
Personal Safety

Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge
Access to Information and Communications
Health and Wellness
Ecosystem Sustainability

Opportunity

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

Social Progress Index Framework

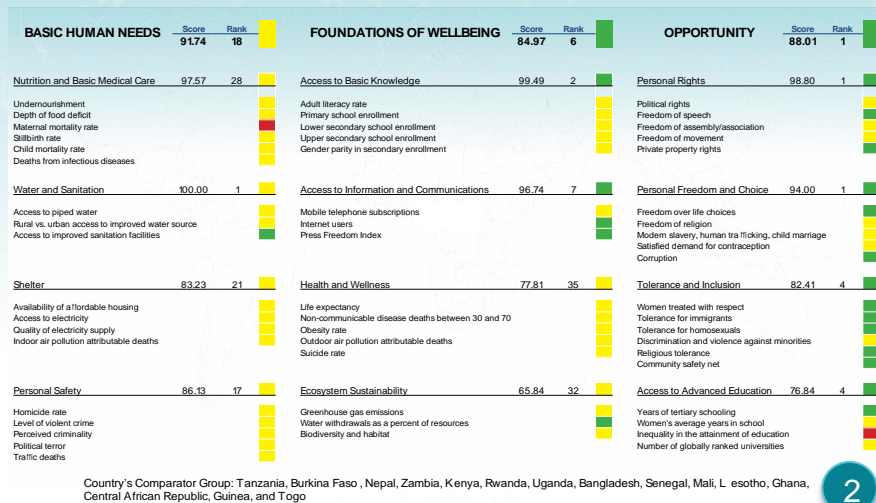
- First Index of its kind – no economic indicators, only measures social and environmental outcomes
- 2015 results rank and analyse 133 countries with partial results for an additional 28 countries
- Measures country performance across 52 indicators to answer three questions:
 1. Does a country provide for its people's most essential needs?
 2. Are the building blocks in place for people to improve their lives?
 3. Is there opportunity for people to improve their position in society?



Country Performance Scorecards

- Strengths and weakness analysis examines country performance relative to a group of comparator countries with similar resources (measured in terms of GDP per capita)
- Holistic view of priority areas for action and identification of out-performing areas

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX SCORECARD OVERVIEW



Reading the relative analysis scorecard. Within the group of peer countries, yellow signifies that a country's performance is typical for countries at its level of economic development, green signifies that the country performs substantially better than its peer group, and red signifies that the country performs substantially worse than its peer group. **1**

Standard groupings of countries, such as the classifications done by the World Bank, are not appropriate for our purposes for two reasons. First, the groupings are too large, representing excessively wide ranges of social performance and therefore few relative strengths and weaknesses. Second, using these groups, countries at the top or bottom of a group may appear to have a misleadingly large number of strengths or weaknesses simply because the group the country is being compared to is at a much lower or higher level of economic development. We therefore define the group of a country's economic peers as the 15 countries closest in GDP PPP per capita. In order to reduce the influence of year-to-year fluctuations in GDP data, a four-year average is used (2010-2013). **2**

Background. The component, dimension and overall Social Progress Index scores are scaled from 0 to 100 with 100 as the score that a country would achieve were it to have the highest possible score on every indicator, and 0 as the score were it to have the lowest possible score on every indicator. With this scale, it is possible to evaluate a country's performance relative to the best and worst possible score.

In some cases, it is also helpful to compare a country's performance to other countries at a similar level of economic development. For example, a lower-income country may have a low score on a certain component, but could 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 have developed a methodology to 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.

After significant testing, we found that larger groupings resulted in a wider range of typical scores and therefore too few relative strengths and weakness. Smaller groupings become too sensitive to outliers.

Once the group of comparator countries is established, the country's performance is compared to the median performance of countries in the group. The median is used rather than the mean, to minimize the influence of outliers. If the country's score is greater than (or less than) the average absolute deviation from the median of the comparator group, it is considered a strength (or weakness). Scores that are within one average absolute deviation are within the range of expected scores and are considered neither strengths nor weaknesses. A floor is established so the thresholds are no less than those for poorer countries.

When the distribution of scores is tight around the median with too little variation to assess relative strengths and weaknesses, a 1 point band around the median is used to determine strengths and weaknesses.

Social Progress Index rank: 4/133

Social Progress Index score: 87.62

GDP per capita rank: 15

ICELAND



	Score	Rank		Score	Rank		Score	Rank			
BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	95.00	6	N	FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING	86.11	4	S	OPPORTUNITY	81.73	11	N
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	99.57	2	N	Access to Basic Knowledge	98.88	10	N	Personal Rights	87.91	11	N
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	5.0	1	N	Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15+)	99.0	1	N	Political rights (1=full rights; 7=no rights)	1	1	N
Depth of food deficit (cal./undernourished person)	8	1	N	Primary school enrollment (% of children)	98.5	17	N	Freedom of speech (0=low; 2=high)	1	15	N
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	4	4	N	Lower secondary school enrollment (% of children)	97.0	61	R	Freedom of assembly/association (0=low; 2=high)	2	1	N
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	2.1	1	N	Upper secondary school enrollment (% of children)	116.8	1	N	Freedom of movement (0=low; 4=high)	4	1	N
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	14.0	5	N	Gender parity in secondary enrollment (girls/boys)	1.0	1	N	Private property rights (0=none; 100=full)	90	3	N
Water and Sanitation	100.00	1	N	Access to Information and Communications	95.73	3	S	Personal Freedom and Choice	86.06	10	N
Access to piped water (% of pop.)	100.0	1	N	Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	108.1	1	N	Freedom over life choices (% satisfied)	91.2	14	N
Rural access to improved water source (% of pop.)	100.0	1	N	Internet users (% of pop.)	96.5	1	S	Freedom of religion (1=low; 4=high)	3	55	R
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop.)	100.0	1	N	Press Freedom Index (0=most free; 100=least free)	8.5	5	N	Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19)	0.01	12	N
								Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	n/a		
								Corruption (0=high; 100=low)	79	10	N
Shelter	86.87	15	N	Health and Wellness	80.96	2	S	Tolerance and Inclusion	89.54	1	S
Availability of affordable housing (% satisfied)	45.9	67	R	Life expectancy (years)	82.9	3	N	Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 100=high)	78.4	19	N
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	100.0	1	N	Premature deaths from non-comm. diseases (prob. of dying)	10.2	9	N	Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 100=high)	82.2	3	N
Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)	6.6	6	S	Obesity rate (% of pop.)	21.9	87	R	Discrim. and viol. against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	1	1	S
Household air pollution attr. deaths (deaths/100,000)	0	1	N	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	6.7	24	N	Religious tolerance (1=low; 4=high)	4	1	N
				Suicide rate (deaths/100,000)	9.2	66	R	Community safety net (0=low; 100=high)	95.7	3	N
Personal Safety	93.57	1	S	Ecosystem Sustainability	68.89	13	N	Access to Advanced Education	63.43	27	R
Homicide rate (1= <2/100,000; 5= >20/100,000)	1	1	N	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalents per GDP)	233.6	4	N	Years of tertiary schooling	0.9	22	N
Level of violent crime (1=low; 5=high)	1	1	S	Water withdrawals as a percentage of resources	0.1	19	N	Women's average years in school	n/a		
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	2	2	N	Biodiv. and habitat (0=no protection; 100=high protection)	81.9	35	N	Inequality in the attainment of edu. (0=low; 1=high)	0.03	9	N
Political terror (1=low; 5=high)	1	1	N				Number of globally ranked universities	1	54	R	
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	2.8	1	S								

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP:

Finland, Belgium, Canada, Australia, Denmark, Germany, France, Sweden, United Kingdom, Austria, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, and Spain

S Relative Strength
N Neutral
R Relative Weakness

n/a – no data available

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