Good Societies Index 2012

Comparing Quality of Life in Relatively Wealthy Societies

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Background of the Good Society Index

- The Good Society Index was first constructed for affluent systems in 2009
- Good Societies Index 2012 has the following new features:
  - Expanded from 32 to 48 indicators
  - New emphasis and index on Social Cohesion
  - New future oriented emphasis with indexes on sustainability: social, economic, and environmental
  - Integration of caring capital concepts
- Inclusion the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) in some analyses

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Conceptual Roots

- **The model of 'good society' comes from:**
  - *The Good Society* **by Robert Bellah and associates**
- **With the addition of the caring capital concept from**
  - *Toward a Caring Society* **by S. and P. Oliner**
  - *Acts of Compassion* **by R. Wuthrow**
  - **"Caring Capital" by R. Anderson**
- **Social cohesion emphasis from**
  - **the Social Cohesion project of the OECD Development Centre**
- **Human capabilities approach of Nussbaum**

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caring capital

- 'Caring capital' is that subset of social capital characterized by compassion, caring, and altruism when these actions are intended for the primary purpose of others' well-being.
- The object of caring capital is to avoid or reduce suffering of all human beings.
- Caring capital typically involves diverse types of informal giving of care not necessarily dependent upon formal exchanges of goods or services.
- Caring capital cross cuts both bonding and bridging capital.
- Caring capital can be institutional/organizational as well as individual.
- Good societies foster institutions that promote informal caring capital and create social policies that formalize caring capital activities and services.

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Sustainability Focus

- Emphasizes the inter-relatedness of environmental and economic systems are to social functioning
- Is future focused, defining desired states, goals and meaning
- Is process focused, pre-occupied with designing strategies and tactics toward researching desired futures

Conceptual framework: The Social Cohesion "Triangle"

SOCIAL
INCLUSION
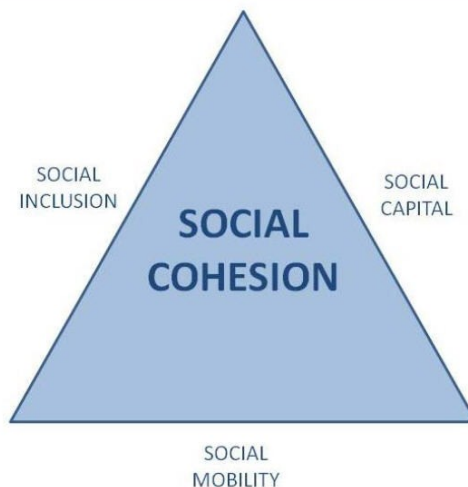
**SOCIAL
COHESION**

SOCIAL
CAPITAL

SOCIAL
MOBILITY

Methodological Roots

– Social Indicators movement; new journal in 1974
– International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies founded in 1996
– OECD World Forums on Measuring the Progress of Societies
– UNDP (Development Programme) Human Development Indexes (HDI) reporting project
– "Quality of Life" Index from the *Economist* magazine's Economist Intelligence Unit
– Gallup Global Well Being surveys in 155 nations
– Progress in combining three types of indicators:
   1. **Official government statistics, e.g., life expectancy**
   2. **Responses to international questionnaire surveys, e. g., attitudes**
   3. **Existing, published indexes with a narrow scope, e.g., "Free Press"**

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How we measure characteristics that reflect 'good societies?

- 48 social indicators representing either processes or outcomes of good societies:
- These 48 indicators organized into 12 categories or components called indexes.

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Good Societies Index 2012

Twelve Components* (& *Sample Indicators*)
1 Economic Sustainability (*Income, inequality***)**
2 Child Well-Being (*Often eating with parents***)**
3 Safety (*Few homicides***)**
4 Health (*Self-reported health, incidence of AIDS***)**
5 Non-Violence (*Low arms exports***)**
6 Integrity & Social Justice (*Corruption-free organizations***)**
7 Civil Society (*Freedom of the Press***)**
8 Compassion (*Caregiving time, also hosting refugees***)**
9 Environmental Sustainability *(Emissions, renewables)*
10 Education *(Reading, graduation rates)*
11 Social Sustainability *(Subjective well-being, migration)*
12 Social Cohesion *(Trust, tolerance, union membership)*

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Countries in the Main Good Societies Index, 2012

The Twenty Most Affluent* Countries		
Australia	Germany	Portugal
Austria	Ireland	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Finland	New Zealand	United States
France	Norway	

*These were the most affluent countries in 2009, after eliminating countries with populations under 3 million.

**The BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) added in some analyses.

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Calculation
of the Good Societies Index

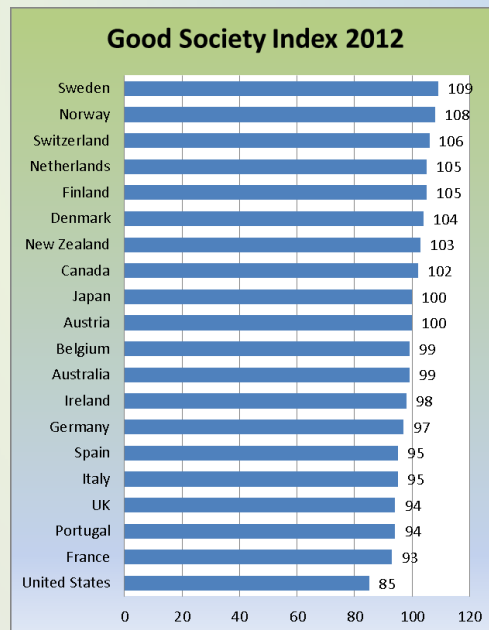| Steps |
|---|
| 1. Locate the statistic (e.g., % or mean) for each country for any given indicator |
| 2. Calculate standard scores (z-scores) by subtracting each county statistic, x, from the mean of all countries, and dividing the result by the standard deviation of all countries |
| 3. Re-standardize each z-score to give each set of scores a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15, just like an intelligence test score |
| 4. After this is done for all the indicators in a component set, e.g., health, then the mean of all non-missing scores is calculated for each country, to produce the component index score. |
| 5. The Good Societies (overall) Index is the mean for each country across all eight component scores. |

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A Glimpse at the Scores for 20 countries & 12 Components

	Good Society Index (All Components)	1. Economic Sustainability Index	2. Child Well-being Index	3. Safety Index	4. Health & Healthcare Index	5. Non-Violence Index	6. Integrity and Social Justice Index	7. Civil Society Index	8. Compassion Index	9. Environmental Sustainability	10. Education	11. Social Sustain-ability Index	12. Social Cohesion Index	Overall (average) Good Society Index
Australia	96	98	104	100	99	97	105	98	81	98	111	102	99	
Austria	106	101	97	99	106	96	101	107	107	94	99	96	100	
Belgium	96	110	95	105	104	101	104	98	92	97	86	103	99	
Canada	100	95	103	106	108	110	100	107	96	99	103	107	102	
Denmark	117	106	97	104	101	109	115	103	95	94	109	107	104	
Finland	107	106	96	98	102	114	110	99	106	114	105	117	105	
France	103	97	100	98	84	92	84	90	104	89	91	85	93	
Germany	100	92	101	97	98	92	103	104	97	104	90	96	97	
Ireland	85	100	98	106	111	96	96	104	88	92	107	97	98	
Italy	84	109	105	96	98	99	85	90	101	97	88	96	95	
Japan	97	111	110	102	113	91	87	100	102	112	90	89	100	
Netherlands	109	109	105	105	101	106	114	110	91	101	104	108	105	
New Zealand	99	86	105	100	108	106	108	110	113	108	100	98	103	
Norway	115	106	109	108	102	108	115	114	106	100	109	111	108	
Portugal	93	99	94	89	108	97	89	97	109	99	75	86	94	
Spain	92	102	97	97	100	96	97	86	96	88	94	98	95	
Sweden	106	104	107	102	108	108	118	118	119	95	108	118	109	
Switzerland	109	109	108	110	104	111	97	96	111	110	120	94	106	
UK	95	86	98	101	94	91	87	94	98	101	93	94	94	
United States	82	72	80	70	56	73	78	91	79	90	101	92	85	

Good Society Index 2012

Country	Index
Sweden	109
Norway	108
Switzerland	106
Netherlands	105
Finland	105
Denmark	104
New Zealand	103
Canada	102
Japan	100
Austria	100
Belgium	99
Australia	99
Ireland	98
Germany	97
Spain	95
Italy	95
UK	94
Portugal	94
France	93
United States	85

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Country Tiers below are Based upon Rankings on the Good Society Index and the Similarity of Inter-correlations among 12 Index Components

Top Tier	Middle Tier	Bottom Tier
Sweden	Japan	United States
Norway	Australia	United Kingdom
Finland	Canada	France
Switzerland	Germany	Spain
Netherlands	Austria	Portugal

Note: The remaining countries are all in Europe & fall into the Middle Tier.
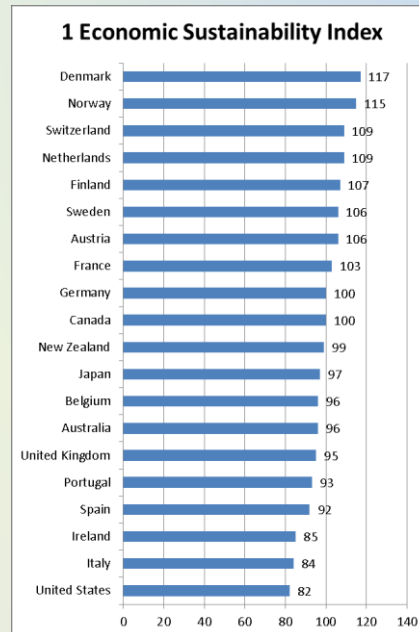
1 Economic Sustainability **Indicators**

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Inequality-adjusted income	Income downgraded for inequality	OECD. *Society at a Glance, 2011.*
Low Adult Poverty	Percent below 50% of median income (reversed*)	UN Dev. Program, Human Development Report, 2011
Employment	Working portion of working eligible in ages 15-64	OECD Employment Outlook, 2011
Technology Innovation Policies	Adjusted for global impacts	Center for Global Development, 2011

***Reversed means to make larger values lower on a scale and vice versa.
For example, subtracting a percent from 100, reverses the values.**

1 Economic Sustainability Index

Country	Value
Denmark	117
Norway	115
Switzerland	109
Netherlands	109
Finland	107
Sweden	106
Austria	106
France	103
Germany	100
Canada	100
New Zealand	99
Japan	97
Belgium	96
Australia	96
United Kingdom	95
Portugal	93
Spain	92
Ireland	85
Italy	84
United States	82

2 Child Well-Being Index
Indicators

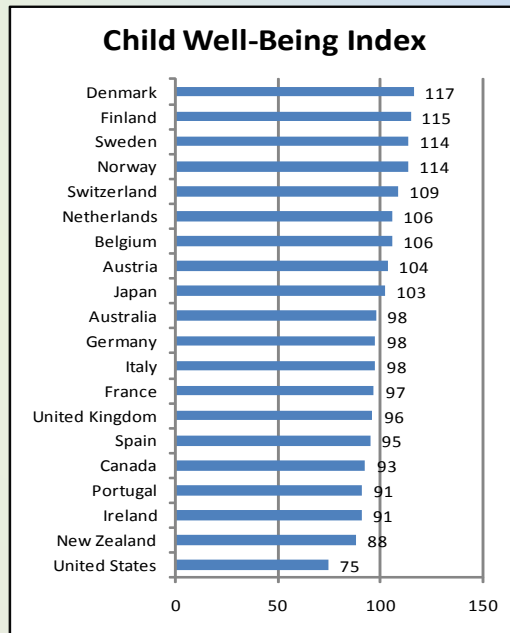| Indicator	Data Used	Source
Low child poverty	Percent of children living below poverty line (reversed*)	OECD *Growing Unequal* 2008
Low percent living in single-parent families	Percent of children age 11, 13,15 in single-parenting (rev.*)	OECD Family Database, mid-2000s
Low % of children often eating evening meal with parents	Age 15 self-report (reversed*)	UNICEF *Innnocenti Report Card*, 2007 and OECD PISA
Few births to teens	Births per 1,000 mothers age 15-19 (reversed*)	OECD, *Society at a Glance, 2011*

*Reversed means to make larger values lower on a scale and vice versa.

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Child Well-Being Index
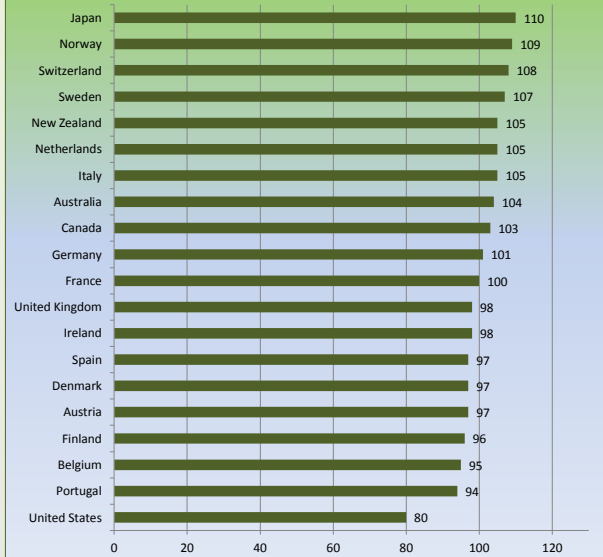
Country	Value
Denmark	117
Finland	115
Sweden	114
Norway	114
Switzerland	109
Netherlands	106
Belgium	106
Austria	104
Japan	103
Australia	98
Germany	98
Italy	98
France	97
United Kingdom	96
Spain	95
Canada	93
Portugal	91
Ireland	91
New Zealand	88
United States	75

3 Safety Index Indicators

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Low homicide rate	Homicide rate (reversed)	UN Office on Drugs and Crime, 2010
National Security Index	Index of Aid to Developing Countries, 2009	Center for Global Development, Commit. To Development Index
Life Expectancy	Total Life Expectancy at birth	OECD, *Health Database, 2010*.
Few road fatalities	Road fatalities per million population (reversed)	OECD, *Factbook, 2008*.

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3 Safety Index

Country	Value
Japan	110
Norway	109
Switzerland	108
Sweden	107
New Zealand	105
Netherlands	105
Italy	105
Australia	104
Canada	103
Germany	101
France	100
United Kingdom	98
Ireland	98
Spain	97
Denmark	97
Austria	97
Finland	96
Belgium	95
Portugal	94
United States	80

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4 Health & Heathcare Indicators

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Self-reported good health	Life expectancy at birth, 2007	OECD *Society at a Glance, 2011*.
Low incidence of AIDS	AIDS rate (reversed)	OECD, *Health at a Glance, 2009*
Low obesity	Percent obese age 15+ (reversed)	OECD *Factbook, 2010*.
Low avoidable hospital admissions for congestive heart failure (CHF)	Avoidable admissions for CHF (reversed)	OECD, *Health at a Glance, 2009*

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4 Health & Healthcare Index

Country	Value
Switzerland	110
Norway	108
Ireland	106
Canada	106
Netherlands	105
Belgium	105
Denmark	104
Sweden	102
Japan	102
UK	101
New Zealand	100
Australia	100
Austria	99
France	98
Finland	98
Spain	97
Germany	97
Italy	96
Portugal	89
United States	70
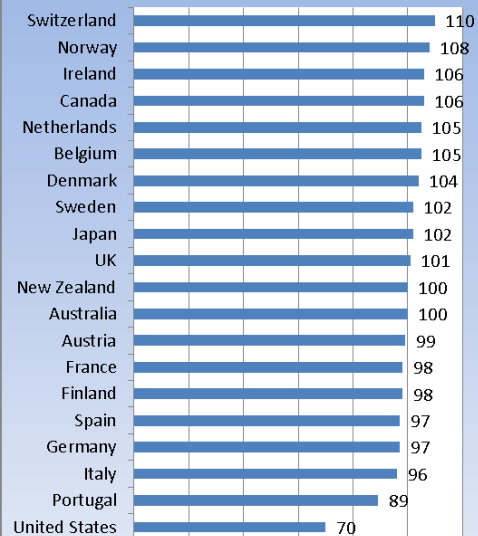
5 Non-Violence Index Indicators

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Contributions to peace	Index of Contributions to Global Peace	Economist Intelligence Unit, 2008
Low Total Armed Forces per capita	Total Armed Forces per capita (reversed)	The Military Balance, 2010
Low defense spending per person	Per capita spending for defense in 2008 (reversed)	The Military Balance, 2010
Low arms exports per person	Arms exports per capita, 2009 (reversed)	Stockholm Int'l Peace Research Institute, 2010

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5 Non-Violence Index

Country	Value
Japan	113
Ireland	111
Sweden	108
Canada	108
Portugal	108
New Zealand	108
Austria	106
Switzerland	104
Belgium	104
Norway	102
Finland	102
Netherlands	101
Denmark	101
Spain	100
Australia	99
Italy	98
Germany	98
United Kingdom	94
France	84
United States	56

Indicators: Peace, low crime, low military spending, low arms exports
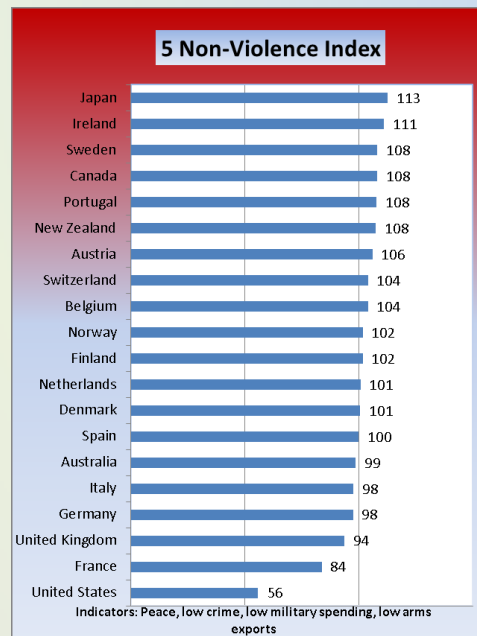
Little Effect of dropping Nonviolence Index from GSI
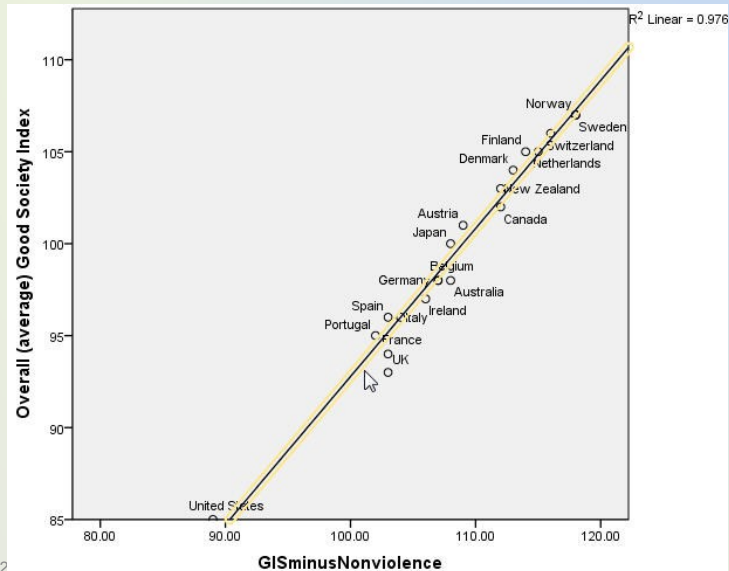
6 Integrity & Justice Indicators

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Corruption-free organizations	Corruption Perceptions Index, 2009	Transparency International
Corporate Social Responsibility	Index of Corporate Social Responsibility	*Scand. J. of Management* 25 (2009), 10-22.
Protection of Citizens from Surveillance	International Privacy Index	Privacy International, 2007
Low prison populations	Prisoners per 100,000 persons in 2009 (reversed)	OECD *Society at a Glance, 2011*

Integrity & Social Justice Index

Country	Value
Italy	111
Portugal	108
Finland	106
Belgium	105
Switzerland	105
Spain	105
Canada	105
Germany	102
Norway	102
Japan	101
Sweden	100
France	100
Denmark	99
Netherlands	99
Ireland	99
Australia	98
Austria	96
United Kingdom	94
New Zealand	94
United States	72
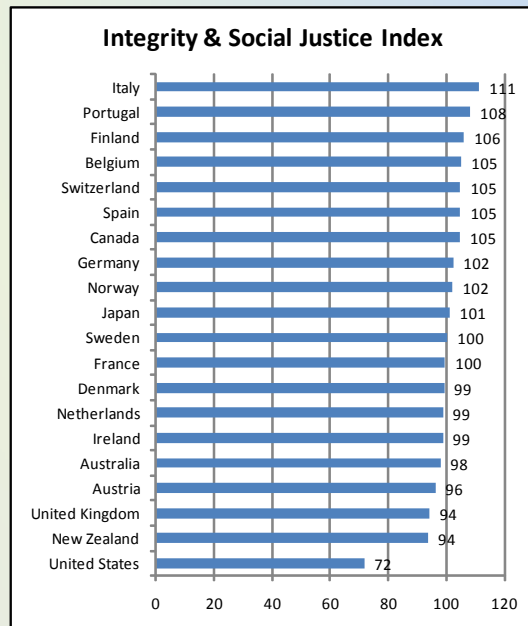
7 Civil Society Index Indicators

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Democracy Index	Democracy rating by nation	Economist Intelligence Unit, 2008
Turnout in national elections	Percent voting in most recent parliamentary/congressional elections	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2010
Freedom of the press	Index of Freedom of the Press	Freedom House, Global Press Freedom, 2009
Women members of Parliament/Congress	Percent of members who are women in 2011 or earliest year	UNDP (2011), *Human Development Report 2011- Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All.*

7 Civil Society Index

Country	Value
Sweden	118
Norway	115
Denmark	115
Netherlands	114
Finland	110
New Zealand	108
Australia	105
Belgium	104
Germany	103
Austria	101
Canada	100
Switzerland	97
Spain	97
Ireland	96
Portugal	89
United Kingdom	87
Japan	87
Italy	85
France	84
United States	78

8 Compassion Index
Indicators

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Kindness & helpfulness of peers	Percent of children age 11, 13, 15, who reported kind peers	Health Behavior of School age Children study, 2001
Refugees hosted per citizen	Refugees hosted per 1,000 citizens	UM Refugee Agency Statistical Yearbook, 2008
Government aid to developing countries	Index of Aid to Developing Countries, 2009	Center for Global Development, Commit. To Development Index
Caregiving minutes per day	Government social expenditures in 2005	*OECD* (2011), Society at a Glance 2011

One indicator is amount of "Aid to Developing Countries" without strings attached.

The index takes into account the quality as well as quantity of the aid given. For instance, military aid is weighted much less than unencumbered economic assistance.

8c. Index of Aid to Developing Countries

Country	Value
Sweden	14.3
Denmark	12.2
Norway	11.7
Netherlands	11.2
Ireland	9.8
Finland	5.7
Belgium	5.6
Switzerland	5.2
United Kingdom	5
Canada	4.8
France	4.4
Spain	4.3
Australia	3.6
New Zealand	3.4
Germany	3.4
Austria	3.2
Portugal	2.8
United States	2.3
Italy	2.1
Japan	0.9

Axis Title
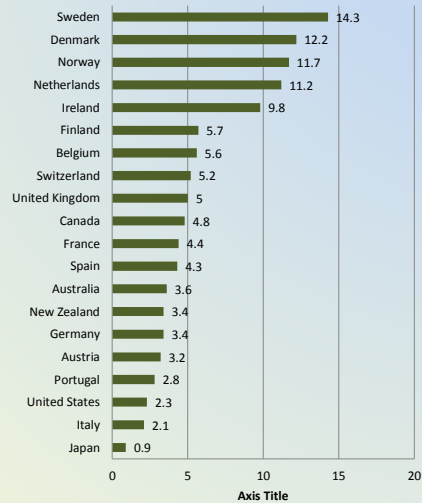
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8 Compassion Index

Country	Value
Sweden	118
Norway	114
New Zealand	110
Netherlands	110
Canada	107
Austria	107
Ireland	104
Germany	104
Denmark	103
Japan	100
Finland	99
Australia	98
Belgium	98
Portugal	97
Switzerland	96
United Kingdom	94
United States	91
France	90
Italy	90
Spain	86
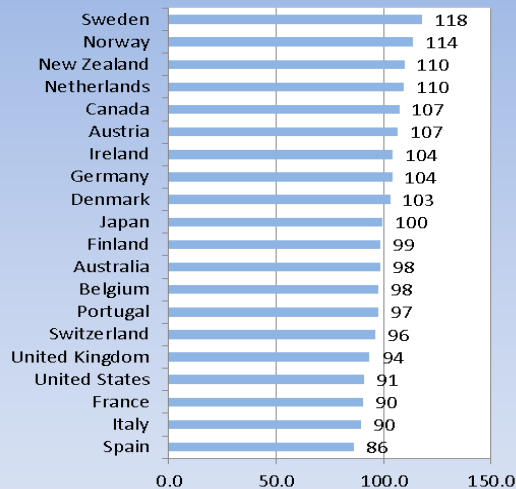
Index composed of indicators on refugee hosting, government aid to developing countries, caregiving time, and kindness of peers amoung young teens.

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Framework Definition for UNDP Indicator:
"Environmental Performance Index"

Figure 2.1. The Indicator Framework of the 2012 Environmental Performance Index. The percentages indicate the weightings used for aggregation (discussed in Section 2.4).
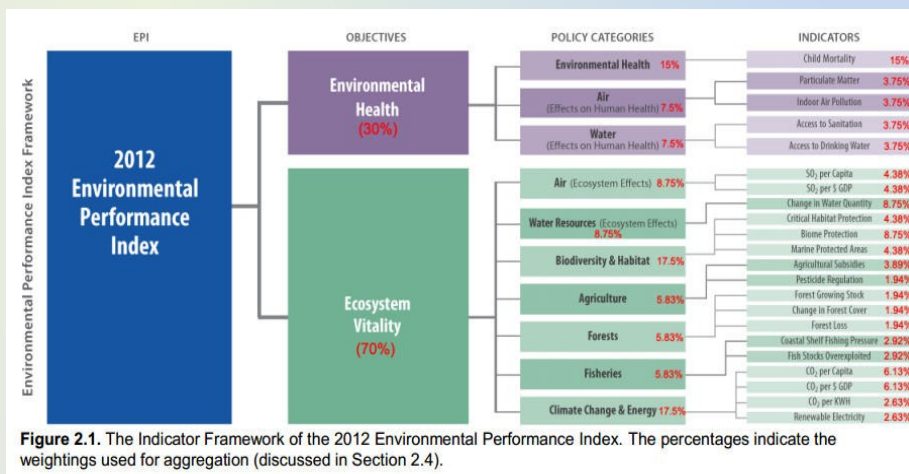
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9 Environmental Sustainability Index

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Low Carbon Dioxide Emissions	Tons per capita (reversed)	UNDP *Human Development Report, 2011*.
Environmental Performance Index.	UNDP Composite Index	UNDP *Human Development Report, 2011*.
Low Municipal Waste per capita	Municipal waste per capita in 2005 (reversed)	OCED Factbook 2008.
Renewables share of energy	Government social expenditures in 2005	*OECD* (2011), *Society at a Glance 2011*

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9 Environmental Sustainability Index

Country	Value
Sweden	119
New Zealand	113
Switzerland	111
Portugal	109
Austria	107
Norway	106
Finland	106
France	104
Japan	102
Italy	101
United Kingdom	98
Germany	97
Spain	96
Canada	96
Denmark	95
Belgium	92
Netherlands	91
Ireland	88
Australia	81
United States	79
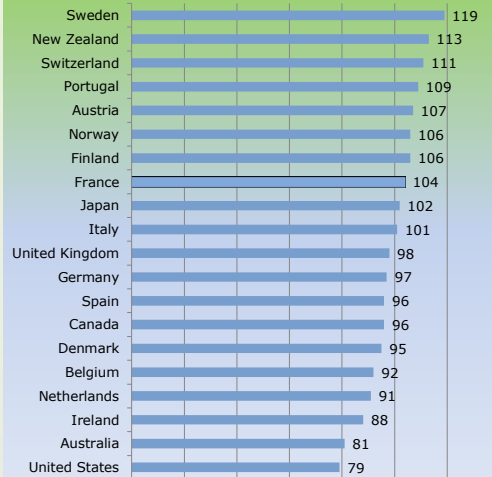
Includes indicators on carbon emissions, municipal waste and energy consumed, all per capita.

10 Education Index Indicators

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Upper Secondary School Graduation Rates	Percent of children age 11, 13, 15, who reported kind peers	OECD (2011) *Education at a Glance, 2011*
Adult Education Participation Rates	Adults 25-64 who enroll at any educational level	OECD (2011) *Education at a Glance, 2011*
Reading Competencies	PISA assessment of 15-year olds in 2009	OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011*
Teacher salary levels	Ratio of teacher salary to GDP per capita	OECD (2011) *Education at a Glance, 2011*

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10 Education Index

Country	Value
Finland	114
Japan	112
Switzerland	110
New Zealand	108
Germany	104
United Kingdom	101
Netherlands	101
Norway	100
Portugal	99
Canada	99
Australia	98
Italy	97
Belgium	97
Sweden	95
Denmark	94
Austria	94
Ireland	92
United States	90
France	89
Spain	88
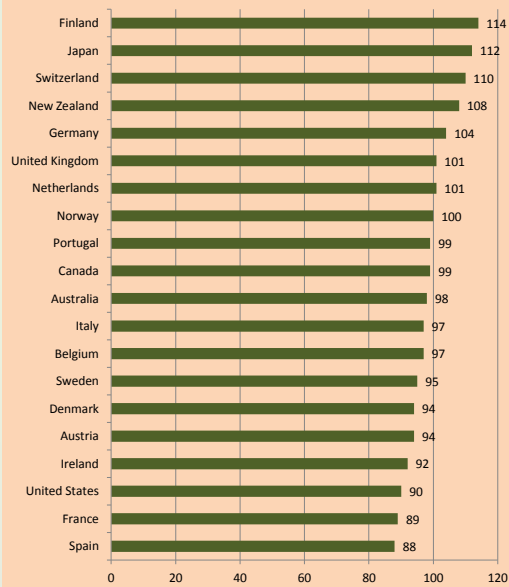
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11 Social Sustainability Index

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Subjective Well-being	Life Satisfaction of adults	OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011*
Public Confidence in Social Institutions	Question from Gallup World Poll 2010	OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011*
Economist's Quality of Life Index	Composite Index 2005	Economist Intelligence Unit
Migration Inflow	Government social expenditures in 2005	*OECD Factbook*, 2010

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11 Social Sustainability Index

Country	Value
Switzerland	120
Australia	111
Norway	109
Denmark	109
Sweden	108
Ireland	107
Finland	105
Netherlands	104
Canada	103
United States	101
New Zealand	100
Austria	99
Spain	94
United Kingdom	93
France	91
Japan	90
Germany	90
Italy	88
Belgium	86
Portugal	75
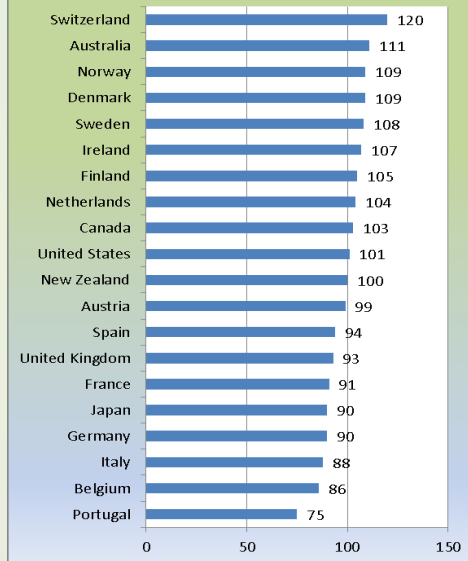
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12 Social Cohesion Indicators

Indicator	Data Used	Source
Trust	Percent of adults who self-report trust	OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011*
Tolerance of community diversity	Percent who say their community is good place for various minorities	OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011*
Union Membership	Union members as percent of employed in 2002	Lesch (2004) (see footnotes)
Families or domestic partnerships	Government social expenditures in 2005	OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011*

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China's collective bargaining reduces conflict and increases caring capital over time
Source: Cai and Wang (2012)
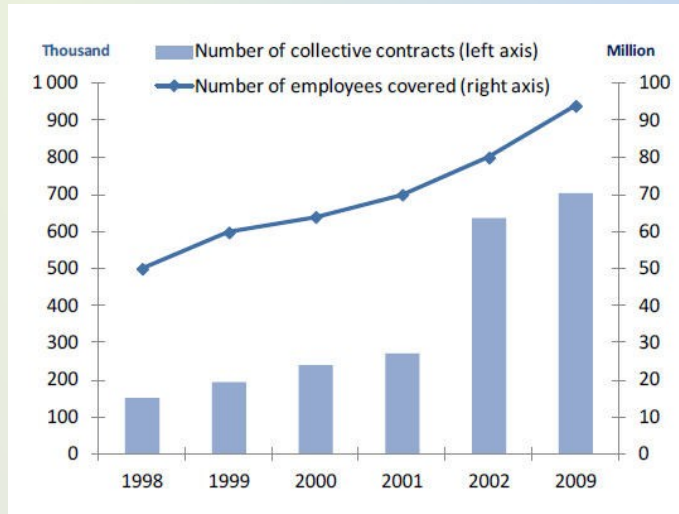
Union caring capital reduces inequality at country level
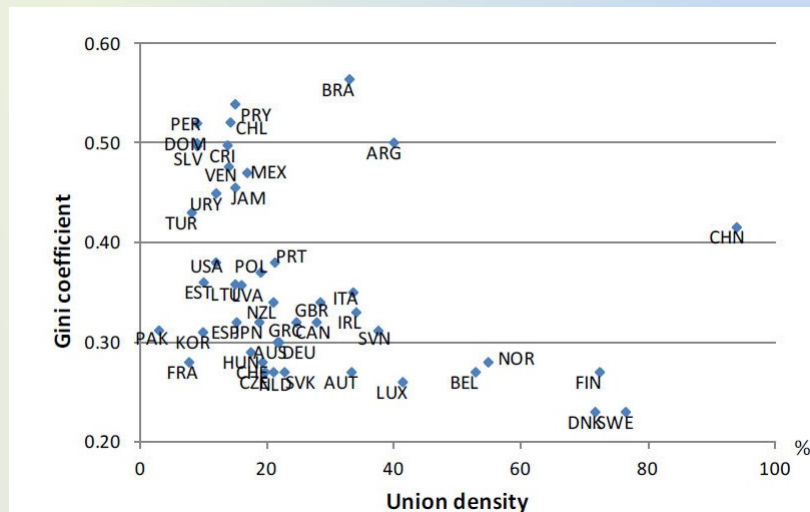
12 Social Cohesion Index

Country	Value
Sweden	118
Finland	117
Norway	111
Netherlands	108
Canada	107
Denmark	107
Belgium	103
Australia	102
Spain	98
New Zealand	98
Ireland	97
Italy	96
Austria	96
Germany	96
Switzerland	94
United Kingdom	94
United States	92
Japan	89
Portugal	86
France	85
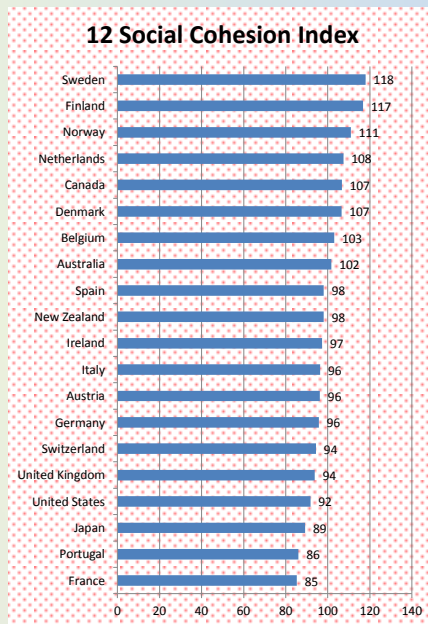
Dimensional Analysis of Nine Sub-indexes

Factor Analysis* of Nine Indexes

Index	1	2
Civiil Society	0.82	
Social Cohesion	0.83	
Compassion	0.71	
Integrity/Justice	0.67	0.62
Econ Sustainability	0.62	0.49
Social Sustainability	0.57	
Health	0.50	0.63
Safety	0.45	0.59
Education		0.39
Environment		0.52
Child well-being		0.77
Nonviolence		0.81
Percent of variance	50%	14%

*Principle Components with Varimax method

Very Close Relationship between Gender Equality and Gini (income inequality)
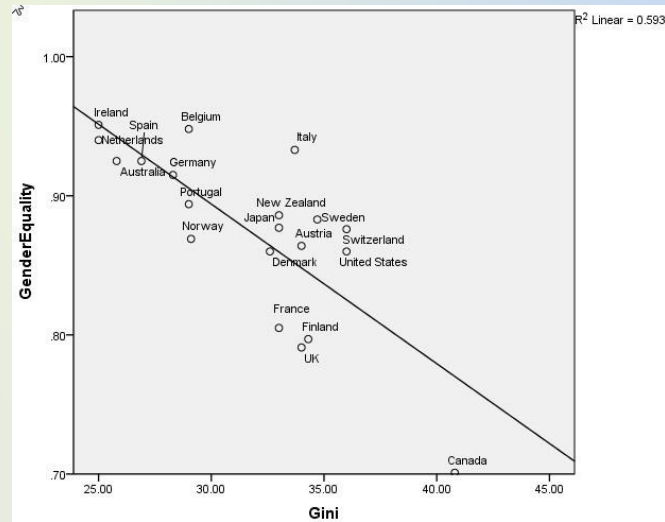
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Good Society Index is closely related to Reduced Suffering
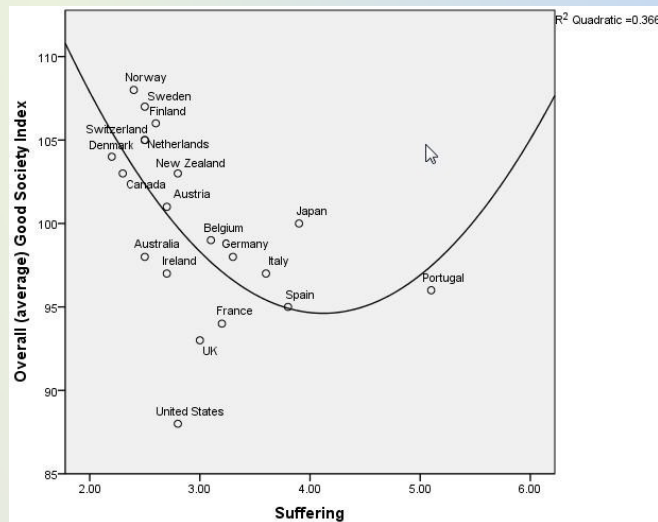
*For analysis with BRIC countries, a 9-item short form of the GSI was used.

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Good Society Index and Suffering
including
BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, & China)
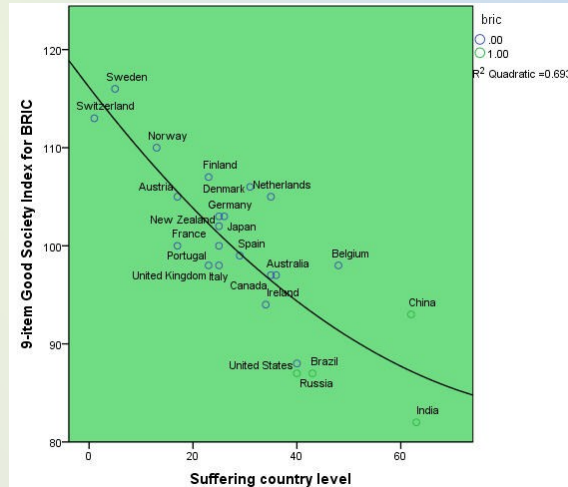
Good Society Index* compared to the
UNDP Human Development Index 2011
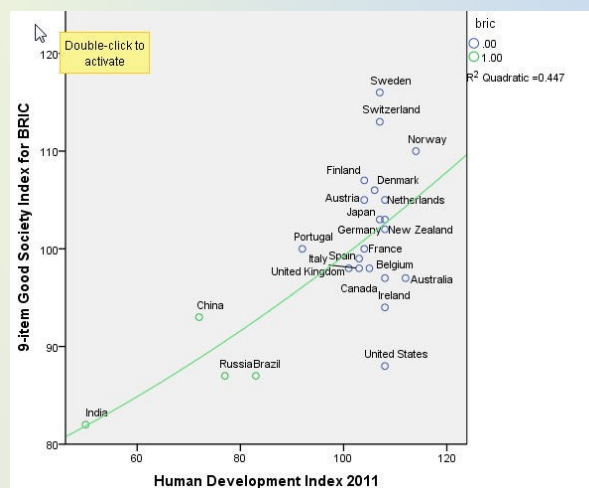
*For analysis with BRIC countries, a 9-item short form of the GSI was used.   48

Good Society Index is negatively related to Inequality as measured by Gini Coefficient
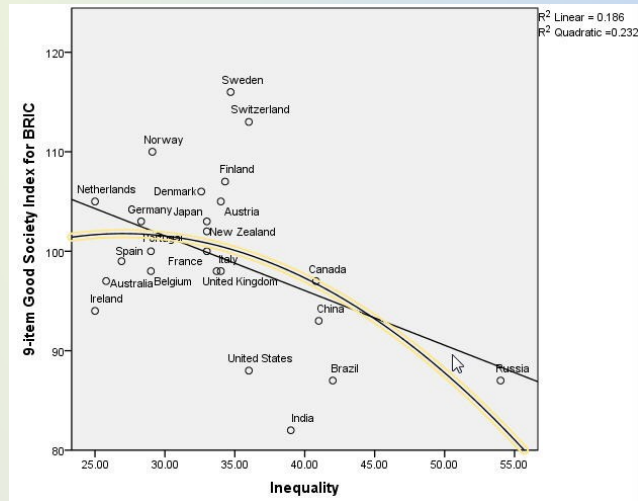
*For analysis with BRIC countries, a 9-item short form of the GSI was used.

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Note position of China in the relationship between Adolescent Fertility and Family Partnerships
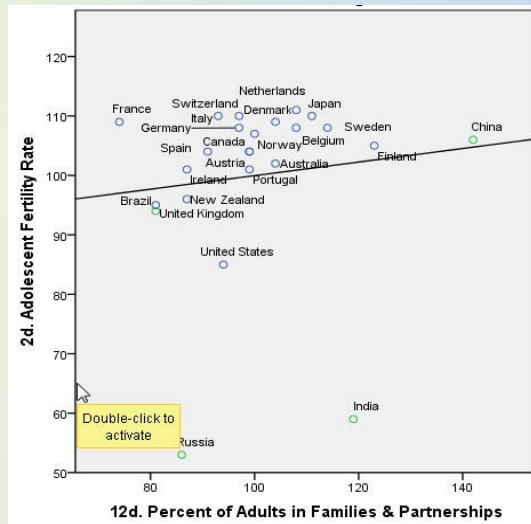
*For analysis with BRIC countries, a 9-item short form of the GSI was used.

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Conclusion 1 of 4

a) Quality of life differences among affluent societies obviously can not be explained by economics (wealth or income) alone. The meaning of others to members of a society underlies the functioning of 'good societies.'

b) How people view their responsibilities for each other and their commitment for caring capital and compassionate action shapes the distribution of well-being in societies.

Conclusion 2 of 4

a) Consistent with numerous comparative analysts (such as Lindert (2004), Pontusso (2005), and Kenworthy (2004)) the Nordic countries topped the Good Societies Index.

b) Countries like the USA, where neo-liberal economics predominate, did very poorly on all dimensions of the Index. One can point to the weakness of several of the indicators, but it is difficult to dismiss the overall profile of the results.

c) These results confirm that it is not necessary for an affluent society to be a individualistic, anti-government society.

Conclusion 3 of 4

a) It may be surprising to some that the United States falls at or near the bottom of each of the eight 'Good Societies' dimensions. Furthermore, on prison rates, obesity, murders, and defense spending, the USA is not just higher, but two to three times higher than the next highest nation.

b) These measures of national character were not arbitrarily selected, but chosen to reflect the 'good society' framework.

c) While critics might argue for selection of different indicators, these results shown here give cause to pause and reflect on how countries like the USA, at the low end of the Good Society Index, could change course and improve the well-being of all its citizens.

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Conclusion 4 of 4

a) Most of the 20 most affluent countries clustered around the middle range of the continuum of indicators for the 'Good Society'. The fact that few of the countries scored at extremely high points on the indicators suggests how challenging it is for a rich society to become or remain a 'Good Society.'

b) We who enjoy the comfort of living in these 'rich' societies should not forget about the many millions who live with us but struggle daily from homelessness, discrimination, and even hunger.

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Good Societies Index 2012

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Footnotes & List of Good Society Index 2012 Indicators and Concepts

No.	Indicator Name	Index Concepts
1a	Inequality-Adjusted Income	Economic Sustainability
1b	Low adult poverty	Economic Sustainability
1c	Employment	Economic Sustainability
1d	Technology Innovation Policy	Economic Sustainability
2a	Low child poverty	Child Well-Being
2b	Low percent living in single-parent families	Child Well-Being
2c	Percent often eating evening meal with parent(s)	Child Well-Being
2e	Low Adolescent Fertility	Child Well-Being
3a	Low homicide rate	Safety
3b	National Security Index	Safety
3c	Life expectancy	Safety
3d	Low road fatalities	Safety
4a	Self-reported 'good health'	Health
4b	Low incidence of AIDS	Health
4c	Low obesity	Health
4d	Low Avoidable Hospital Admissions	Health
5a	Contributions to peace	Non-Violence
5b	Low Armed forces per capita	Non-Violence
5c	Low military spending per person	Non-Violence
5d	Low arms exports	Non-Violence
6a	Corruption-free organizations	Integrity & Social Justice
6b	Index of Corporate Social Responsibility	Integrity & Social Justice
6e	Protection of citizens from surveillance	Integrity & Social Justice
6d	Low prison populations	Integrity & Social Justice
7a	Democracy Index	Civil Society
7b	Turnout in national elections	Civil Society
7d	Freedom of the press	Civil Society
7e	Percent of Women Members of Congress/Parliament	Civil Society
8a	Kindness & helpfulness of peers	Compassion
8b	Refugees hosted per citizen	Compassion
8c	Index of aid to developing countries	Compassion
8d	Caregiving Minutes per day	Compassion
9a	Low Carbon Dioxide Emissions	Environmental Sustainability
9b	Environmental Performance Index	Environmental Sustainability
9c	Low Municipal Waste	Environmental Sustainability
9d	Renewables as share of energy used	Environmental Sustainability
10a	Upper Secondary School Graduation Rates	Education
10b	Adult Education Participation Rates	Education
10c	Reading Competencies of 15-year olds	Education
10d	Teacher Salary Levels	Education
11a	Subjective Well-being	Social Sustainability
11b	Public Confidence in Social Institutions	Social Sustainability
11c	Economist's Quality of Life Index	Social Sustainability
11d	Migration In-flow	Social Sustainability
12a	Trust	Social Cohesion
12b	Tolerance of community	Social Cohesion
12c	Union membership	Social Cohesion
12d	Families	Social Cohesion

Footnotes and Data Sources for 48 Indicators of Good Societies Index 2012
(April 15, 2012)

1. Economic Sustainability

1a) Household Income – Median household income (equivalised) for total populations in mod 2000s OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011.* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing. http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

1b) Inequality-Adjusted Income – UNDP (2011), *Human Development Report 2011- Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All.* NY: United Nations Development Programme. http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2011/

1c) Employment – proportion of the working age 15-64 population who were employed (working for pay or profit at least one hour per week). OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing. http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

1d) Technology Innovation Policy – a sub-index from the Commitment for Development Index 2011. Center for Global Development (2011).Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. http://www.cgdev.org/section/initiatives/_active/cdi/

2. Child Well-Being

2a) Percent children (under age 15) living in poverty is based on poverty line of 50% of median income in 2005, Children in Poverty from the OECD Income Distribution Database. OECD (2008)*Growing Unequal: Income Distribution and Poverty in OECD Countries. Paris, FR: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)Publishing*

2b) Percentage of children (age 0-14) living in single-parent family structures in the mid-2000s, Children in Single Parent Households, from the OECD Family Database. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing.

2c) Percent of students at age 15 who report eating their main meal with parents at least several times a week, Eating with Family from OECD PISA 2001 in UNICEF, "*Child Poverty in Perspective: An Overview of Child Well-Being in Rich Countries. Innocenti Report Card 7, 2007"*

2d) Adolescent Fertility - Births per 1,000 to ages 15-19 in 2011. OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing. http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

3. Safety

3a) Homicides (murders) per 100,000 population, 2007, "Homicide Statistics Trends (2003-2008)," World Drug Report, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2010.

3b) National Security Index - a sub-index from the Commitment for Development Index 2011. Center for Global Development (2011).Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. http://www.cgdev.org/section/initiatives/_active/cdi/

3c) Life expectancy of total population at birth - OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing. http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

3d) Road fatalities per million inhabitants (deaths resulting from road accidents) in 2008, "Road Fatalities" in *OECD Factbook, 2010*.

4. Health & Healthcare

4a) Self-reported good health – Percent of adults who perceive their health as "good" - OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/health-at-a-glance-2011_health_glance-2011-en

4b) AIDS Cases per million in 2005: "AIDS Incidence," in *OECD Health at a Glance, 2009.*

4c) Percent Obese (body mass index 30+) over age 15, 2007: "Obesity," in *OECD Factbook , 2010.*

4d) Avoidable Hospital Admissions: Congestive Heart Failure (CHF), 2006: "Quality of Care for Chronic Conditions," in *OECD Health at a Glance, 2009*.

5. Non-Violence

5a) Index of Contributions to Global Peace, 2008, Contributions to Peace, from the Economist Intelligence Unit.

5b) Armed forces (total active personnel) in 1,000s Per Capita, 2009, Number in Armed Forces, from the International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance 2010*, London: Routledge, 2010.

5c) Defense spending per capita in 2008, Defense Spending Per Capita, from the International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance 2010*, London: Routledge, 2010.

5d) Arms exports as a percent of per capita GDP, 2009, Arms Exports, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2010.

6. Integrity & Social Justice

6a) "Corruption-Free Systems" is the "Corruption Perceptions Index, 2011" from Transparency International.

6b) Index of Corporate Social Responsibility scores per nation were derived by Maria Gjolberg in an article, "Measuring the immeasurable? Constructing an index of CSR practices and CSR performance in 20 countries" Scandinavian Journal of Management 25 (2009) pp 10-22.

6c) "Surveillance & privacy protection" is the 2007 International Privacy Ranking from Privacy International. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privacy_International

6d) Low imprisonment rates is the number of prisoners per 100,000 population in 2009. OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing. http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

7. Civil Society

7a) "Index of Democracy" the 2008 Index of Democracy from the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).

7b) Turnout in last (mostly 2007) parliamentary elections, Voter Turnout Database from the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), Stockholm, 2010.

7c) Press Freedom Index 2011-12, Reporters without Borders. http://en.rsf.org/press-freedom-index-2011-2012,1043.html

7d) Percent of women in parliament (or equivalent legislative body) in 2010 or latest year – UNDP (2011), *Human Development Report 2011- Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All.* NY: United Nations Development Programme. http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2011/

8. Compassion

8a) Percent of children age 11, 13, and 15 who said yes to *'do you find your peers generally kind and helpful?' from* (Health Behavior in School Age Children (HBSC) Study, 2001/2002 by World Health Organization) See An Overview of Child Well-being in Rich Countries. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, Available at (http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/rc7_eng.pdf)

8b) Refugees hosted per 1,000 inhabitants, 2008, Refugees Hosted from UMHCR (UN Refugee Agency) *Statistical Yearbook 2008.* Statistical Annex.

8c) Index of Aid to Developing Countries (the "Aid" component of the Commitment to Development Index, 2009) from Center for Global Development.

8d) Caregiving Minutes per day is the average minutes per day spent total in giving care to either household or non-household members . Source: OECD (2011), Society at a Glance 2011 - OECD Social Indicators http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/society-at-a-glance-2011/routine-housework-is-the-largest-component-of-unpaid-work_soc_glance-2011-graph8-en See also: Miranda, V. (2011), "Cooking, Caring and Volunteering: Unpaid Work Around the World", OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 116, OECD Publishing. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5kghrjm8s142-en

9. Environmental Sustainability

9a) Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tons per capita), 2008. Source: UNDP Human Development Report, 2011.

9b) Environmental Performance Index. Source: UNDP Human Development Report, 2011. Source report: Emerson, J.W., A. Hsu, M.A. Levy, A. de Sherbinin, V. Mara, D.C. Esty, and M. Jaiteh. 2012. *2012 Environmental Performance Index and Pilot Trend.* Environmental Performance Index. New Haven: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.

9c) Municipal Waste kg/capita 2005: Source: OCED Factbook 2008. http://oberon.sourceoecd.org/vl=3147810/cl=14/nw=1/rpsv/factbook/

9d) Renewables share of energy 2006: Source: OCED Factbook 2008.
http://oberon.sourceoecd.org/vl=3147810/cl=14/nw=1/rpsv/factbook/

10. Education

10a) Upper Secondary School Graduation Rates – the proportion of a cohort that graduates from upper secondary school for the first time. The data are reported for the 2009-10 school year as the average of the five 2001-2005 cohorts. OECD (2010) Education at a Glance 2011. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing.
http://www.oecd.org/document/2/0,3746,en_2649_39263238_48634114_1_1_1_1,00.html

10b) Adult Education Participation Rates – the proportion of ages 25-64 who enrolled in either formal or informal programs at any educational level. OECD (2010) Education at a Glance 2011. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing.
http://www.oecd.org/document/2/0,3746,en_2649_39263238_48634114_1_1_1_1,00.html

10c) Reading Competencies – the mean reading literacy scale scores for the 2009 PISA assessment of 15-year olds. OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing. http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

10d) Teacher salary levels – the ratio of salary in 2008 of upper secondary teachers after teaching 15 years to the GDP per capita. OECD (2011) Education at a Glance 2011. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing.
http://www.oecd.org/document/2/0,3746,en_2649_39263238_48634114_1_1_1_1,00.html

11. Social Sustainability

11a) Subjective Well-being (Life Satisfaction) from by Gallup World Poll, 2010. Obtained from OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing. http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

11b) "Public Confidence in Social Institutions" – the average confidence of the following institutions: military, judicial system and courts, national government, elections, media, religious organizations, and the financial system was calculated in the surveys from each country by the Gallup World Poll, 2010. Obtained from OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing. http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

11c) Economist's Quality of Life Index – Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit's Quality of Life Index, 2005 www.**economist**.com/media/pdf/**QUALITY**_OF_**LIFE**.pdf

11d) Migration Inflow is measured as "foreign-born population in country, as a percent of total population" in 2008. Obtained from OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing.
http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

12. Social Cohesion

12a) Trust – percent of adults answering in the affirmative to the questions: "Generally speaking would you say that most people can be trusted?" Data were used from the European Social Survey in 2008 and the International Social Survey Programme in 2007. Obtained from OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing.
http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

12b) Tolerance of community – The ratio of the people who respond yes to the question of whether the city or area where they live is a good place or not to live for ethnic minorities, migrants, or gay or lesbian people. Surveys were conducted by Gallup World Polls between 2006 and 2010. Obtained from OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing.
http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html

12c) Union Membership – Employed union members as percent of wage and salary earners in 2002. Lesch, H. (2004) Trade Union Density in International Comparison. CESfo Forum. www.ifo.de/DocDL/forum4-04-special-lesch.pdf

12d) "Families" is defined as percent of adults in a marital or other domestic partnership. Source is Gallup World Poll, 2010. Obtained from OECD (2011) *Society at a Glance, 2011* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Publishing.
http://www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37419_2671576_1_1_1_37419,00.html