

State of the World Scorecard

The Scorecard measures represent arenas that reflect people's commitments to making a difference in the world.

If the commitment to global transformation were fulfilled, might we see it reflected in the Scorecard measures?

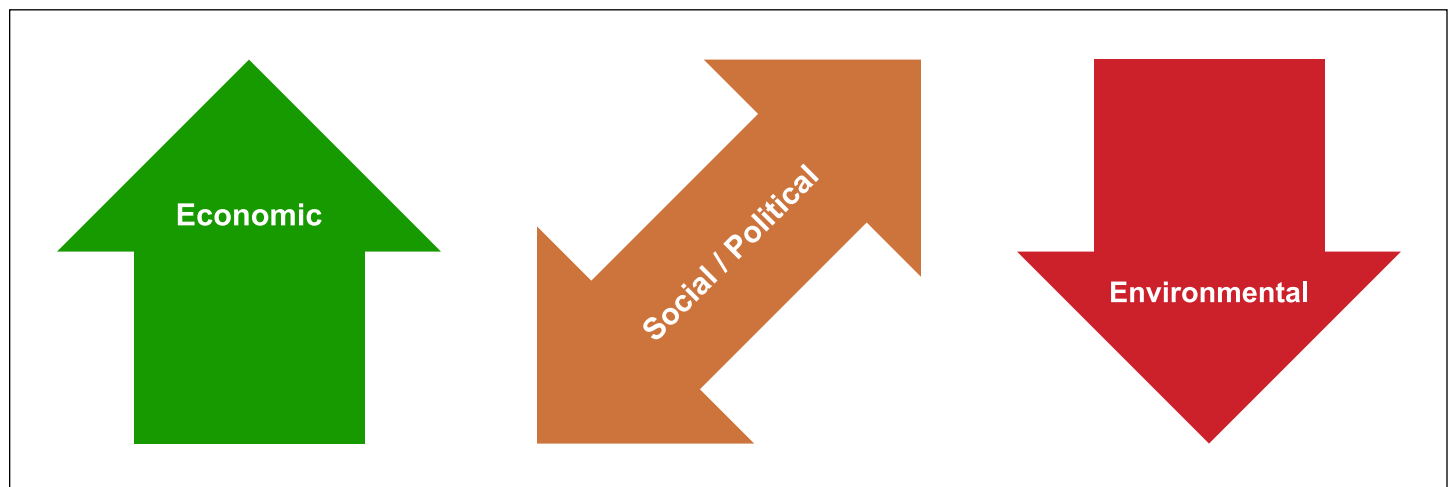
The Scorecard is intended to empower a profound relationship to "What's So," both generally and in the details, and to track progress over the last 20 years.

The measures are presented in four groups: Economic, Environmental, Social and Political.

Questions you could ask include:

- "How does the progress with this measure align with my commitment for the world?"
- "What actions can I take in this area to make a difference?"

How the measures have tracked over the last 20 years



The new 2020 Scorecard design is based on feedback from participants in the Scorecard workshop at the 2019 conference.

The next two pages show the charts for the 20 Scorecard measures at the global level based on data for the 40 most populous countries.

On page 4 is a more complex chart showing country-level detail for total CO₂ emissions for each of the 40 Scorecard countries.

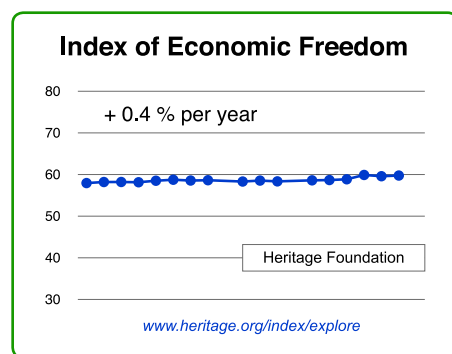
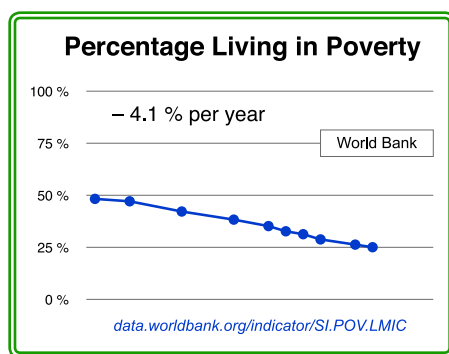
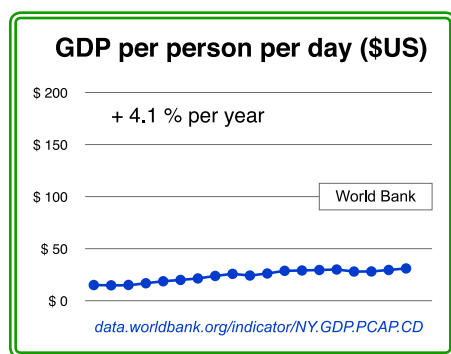
These are two different methods of presenting data, globally and country-wide, among many possible methods. Descriptions and explanations are provided on pages 2 and 4.

Anyone who has a commitment to make a difference in the world can determine which measures and which methods of tracking data and trends will be the most useful.

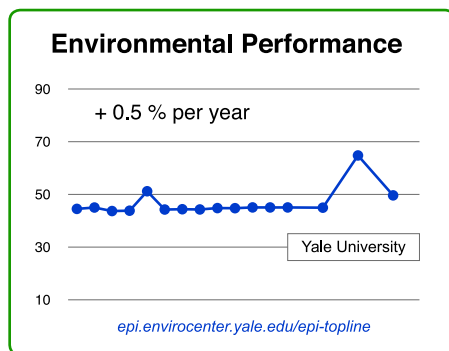
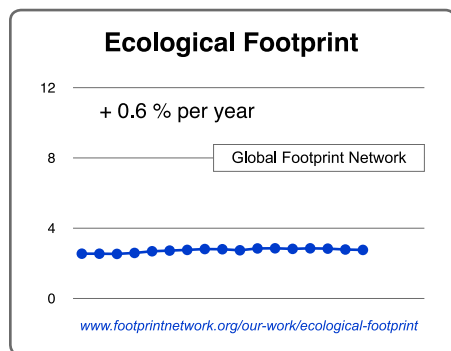
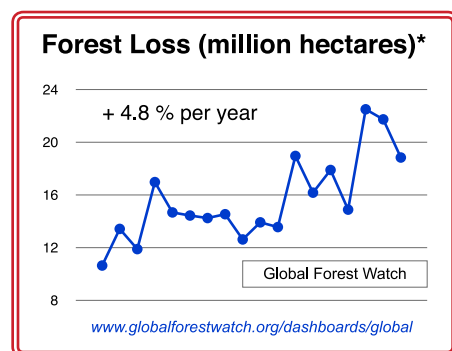
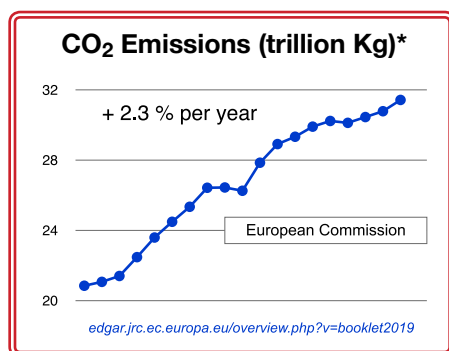
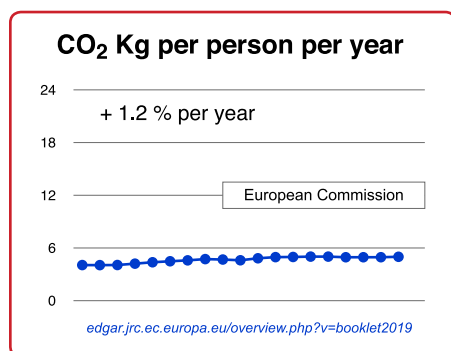
Charts of the Scorecard Measures

- The horizontal axis on all of the charts covers the 20 years from 2000 to 2019.
- The charts are based on data for the 40 most populous countries in 2007 (83% of the world population).
- The data points are the population-weighted averages for the 40 Scorecard countries (exceptions noted on page 4).
- The vertical axis on each chart spans the range of values for that measure for all of the 40 Scorecard countries.
- Green border indicates that the measure is moving in a “good” direction.
- Red border indicates that the measure is moving in a “bad” direction.
- Grey border indicates that the change is not statistically significant.
- Double border indicates that the measure is changing faster than the rate of population growth.
- The % value on each chart represents the average annual rate of change for the data points shown on the chart.

Economic Measures



Environmental Measures

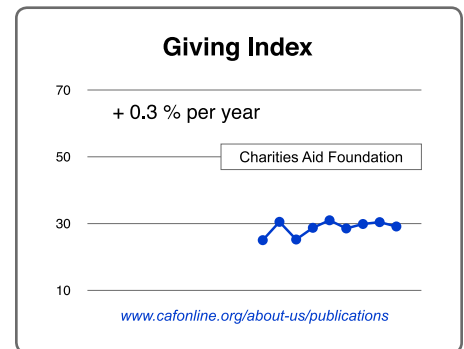
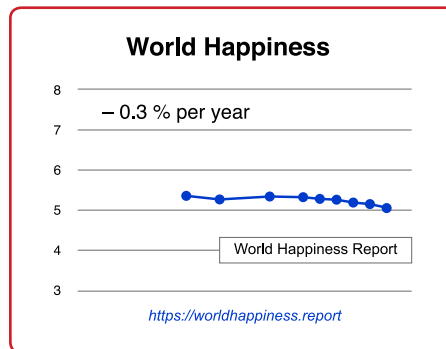
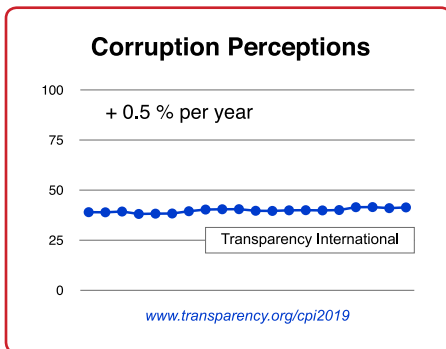
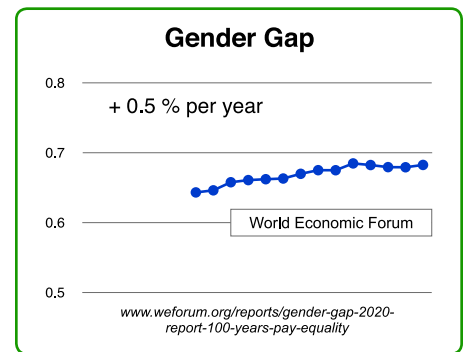
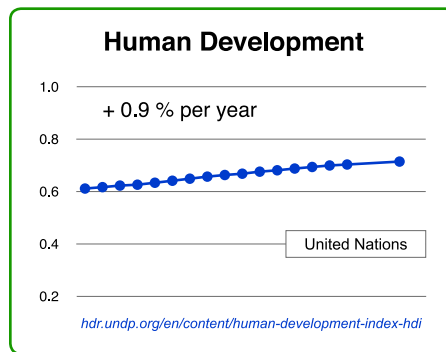
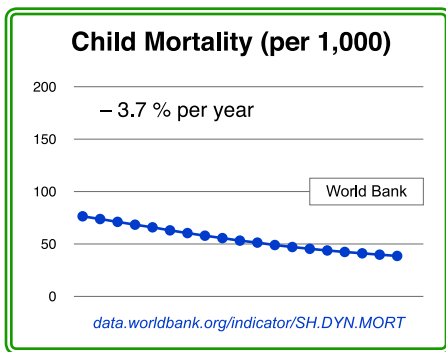


• CO₂ Emissions (trillion Kg)*

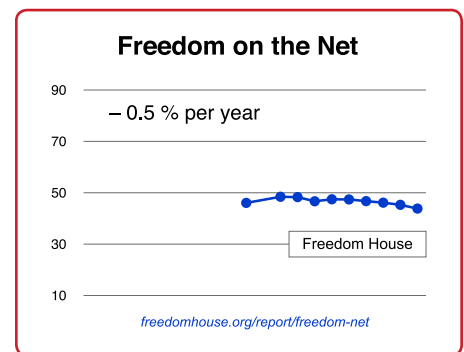
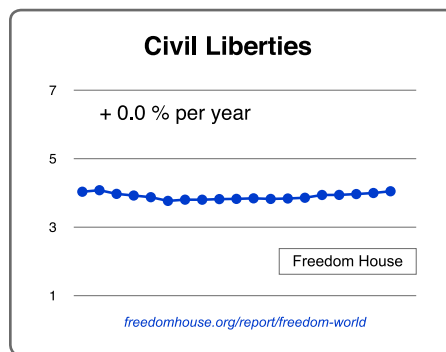
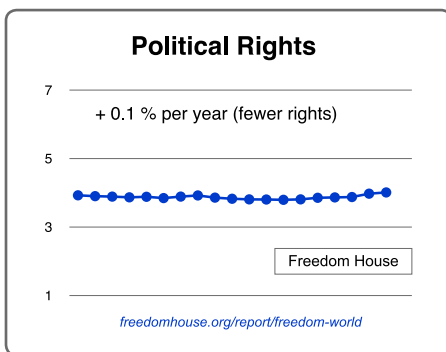
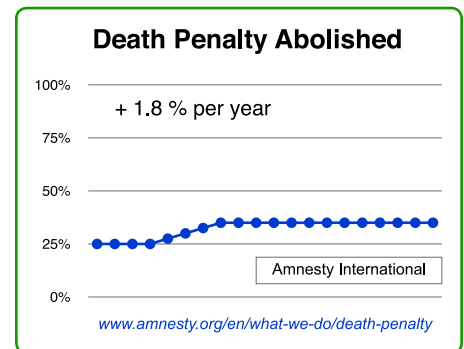
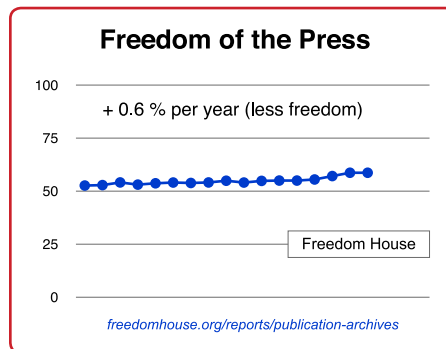
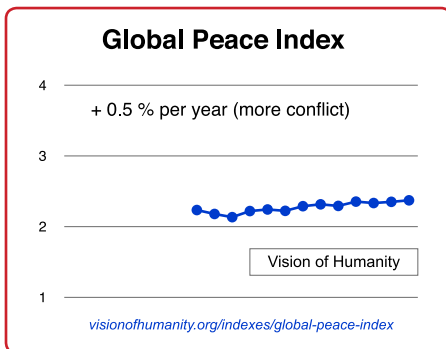
• Forest Loss (million hectares)*

These measures are the totals for all of the 40 Scorecard countries.

Social Measures



Political Measures



Notes About the Scorecard Measures

Measures selected by the Scorecard team are published by respected organizations that specialize in their subject areas and use rigorous methods for data collection and analysis. Measures are selected that use the same methodology over many years so that valid comparisons can be made over time.

Measures are calculated as population-weighted averages.

This gives high weighting to China and India and aligns best with the data for the whole world (when that is published).

The exceptions are the measures for CO₂ Emissions and Forest Loss, which are the totals for the 40 Scorecard countries, and the measure for Death Penalty Abolished is the percentage of the 40 Scorecard countries that have abolished the death penalty in law.

Measures are categorized as Political (rather than Social) when they are directly attributable to government policy.

Environmental Performance Index has twice changed its methodology, so the over-time comparison is not reliable.

Energy % from Fossil Fuels (environmental measure) was dropped because the data has not been updated since 2015.

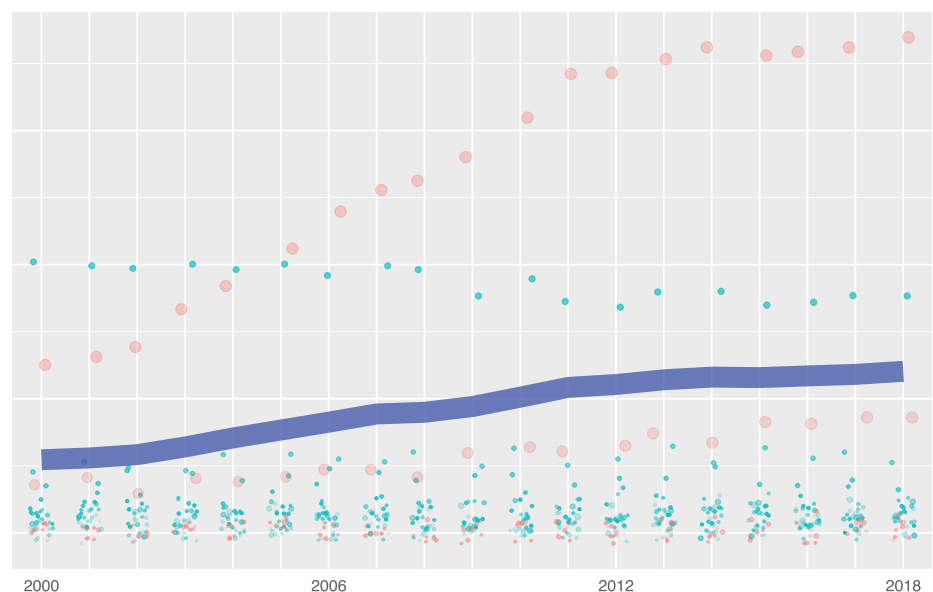
The following measures have replaced previous measures:

- Percentage Living in Poverty (economic measure) replaced the Global Competitive Index.
- World Happiness Report (social measure) replaced the Well Being Index (now published for USA only).
- Forest Loss (environmental measure) replaced the Happy Planet Index, which used inconsistent methodology over time.

Detailed Country-level View of CO₂ Emissions (trillion Kg per year)

NOTES ABOUT THE DETAILED VIEW OF CO₂ EMISSIONS

- This measure has been chosen to show one type of detailed graph, which can be made available for any of the measures. Thank you to Scorecard team member James Taylor for the visualization. Contact James at james387@gmail.com for information or to request this type of chart for other Scorecard measures.
- The blue line is the population-weighted average of total CO₂ emissions for the 40 Scorecard countries.
- The population of each country is indicated by the size of the circle.
- The two countries above the blue line are China (red) and USA (green). India (red) is third highest country since 2009.
- The populations of China and India are each about four times the population of USA.
- The circles are darker red or green when the rate of change is much higher or much lower than the average rate of change.



Contact Details for the Scorecard Team

- For questions and comments about the Scorecard data and charts, contact tony.graddon@gmail.com
- For details about the statistical analysis of the Scorecard data, contact david.flattery@post.harvard.edu
- New Scorecard team members are welcome. Contact asa.romberger@gmail.com