

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?

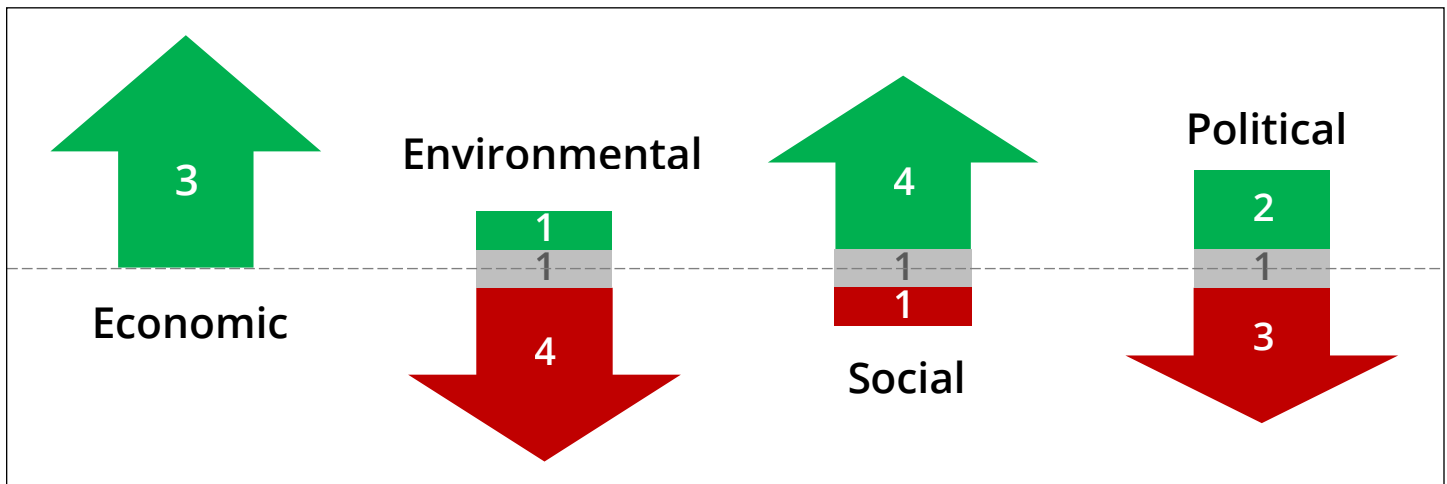
The Scorecard is intended to empower a profound relationship to "What's So," both generally and in the details, and to track progress over the last 21 years.

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 action can I take in this area to make a difference?"

How the measures have tracked over the last 21 years



The numbers above represent the number of measures in each category that are **improving**, **worsening**, or for which there is no significant change.

The updated 2021 Scorecard design is based on feedback from participants in Scorecard workshops at the conference and a survey of CGT participants earlier this year.

The next two pages show the charts for the 21 Scorecard measures at the global level based on data for the available countries. The number of countries comprising the global measure is noted parenthetically in the graph legend.

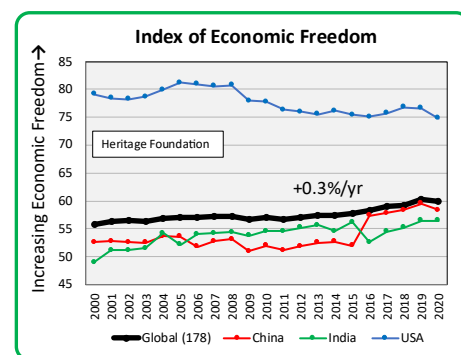
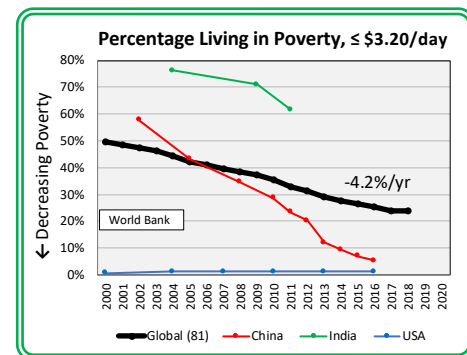
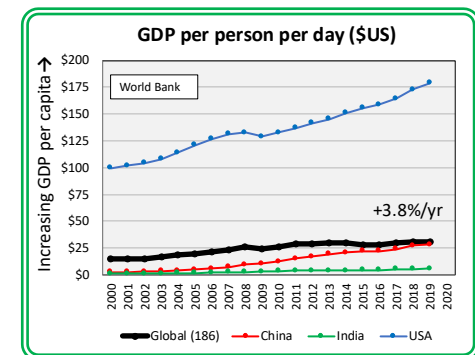
This year we have added lines for the individual metrics for the three most populous countries (**China**, **India**, and **United States**) that represent 40% of the global population. This is intended to give some insight into the diversity of both the direction and velocity of change for the metrics.

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.

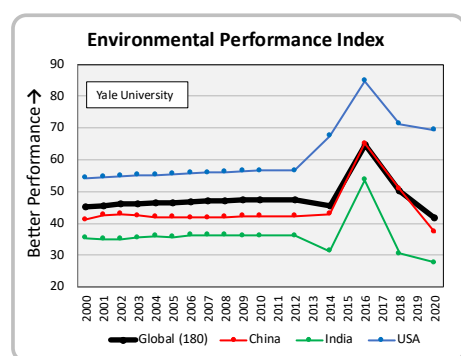
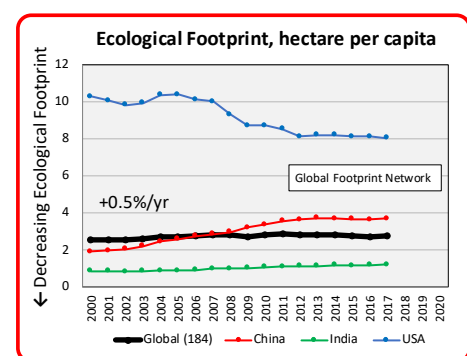
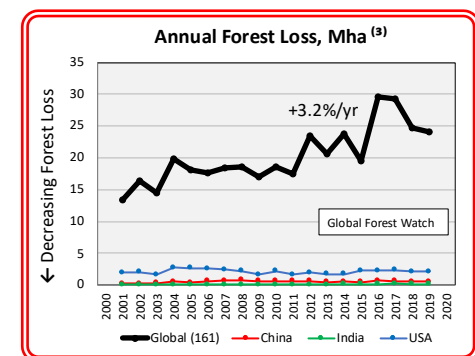
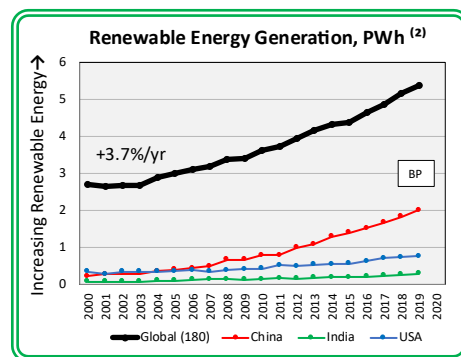
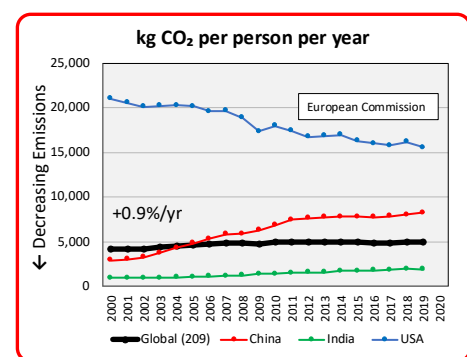
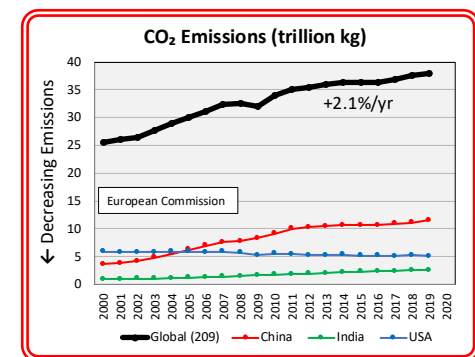
Charts of the Scorecard Measures

- The horizontal axis on all the charts covers the 21 years from 2000 to 2020.
- A legend of **'Global (186)'** means 186 countries comprise the global metric, generally all for which data are available.
- Where a worldwide metric is published, that is used for the global data.
- Absent a worldwide metric, global data are the population-weighted averages⁽¹⁾ for the included countries.
- The vertical axis on each chart spans the range of values for the global, China, India, and U.S. measures.
- For each graph, the arrow in the vertical axis title always points in the "good" direction.
- Green border indicates that the measure is moving in a "good" direction; red border indicates 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 $\pm\%$ value on each chart represents the rate of change over the period estimated by least-squares regression.

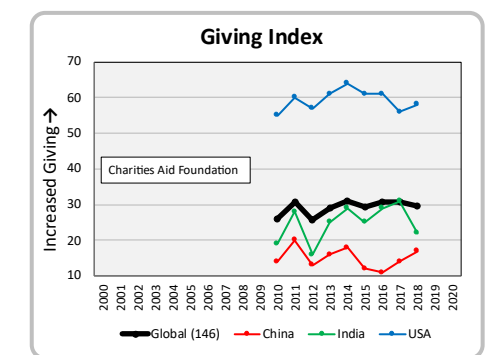
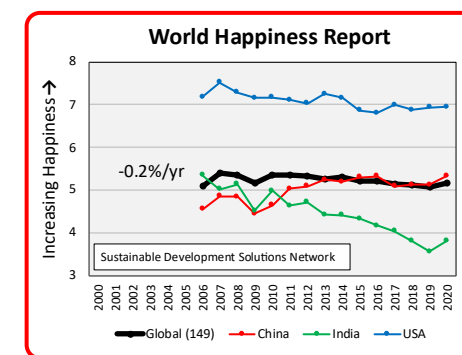
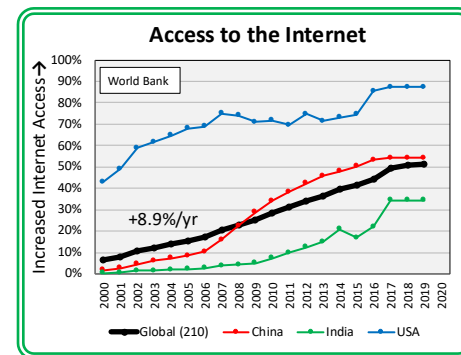
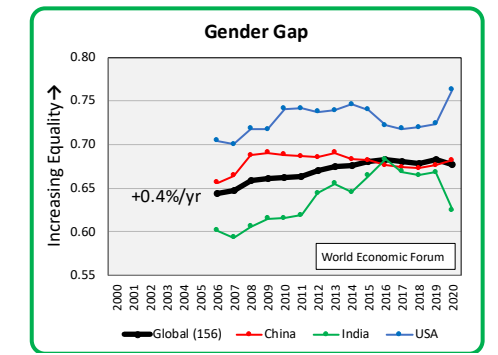
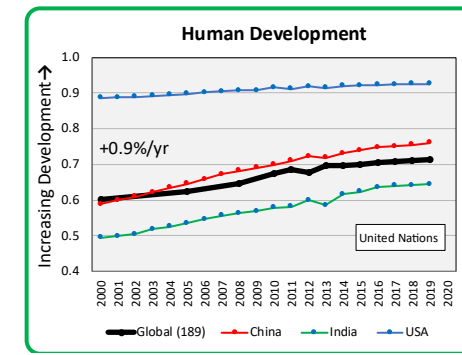
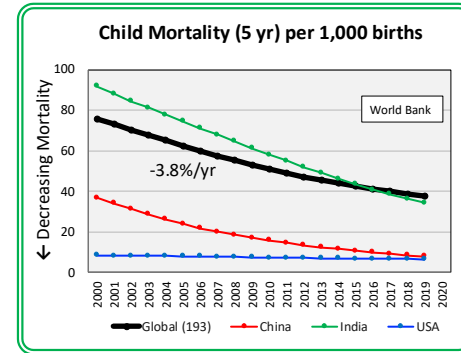
Economic Measures



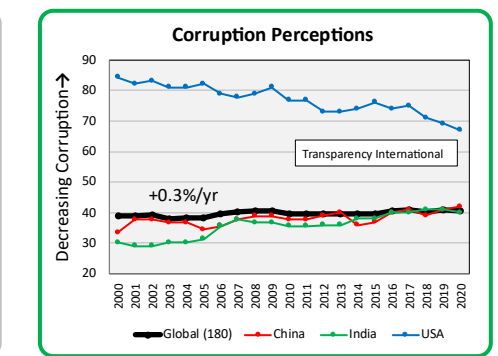
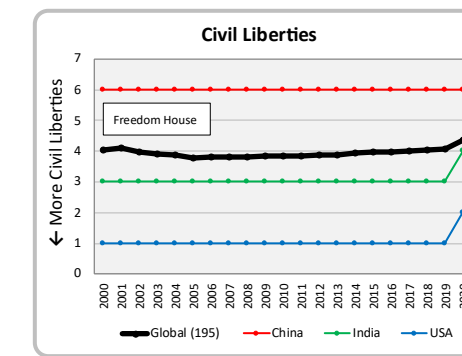
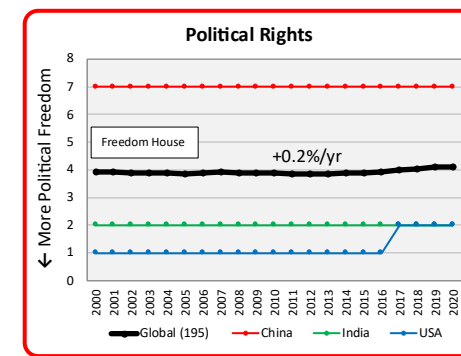
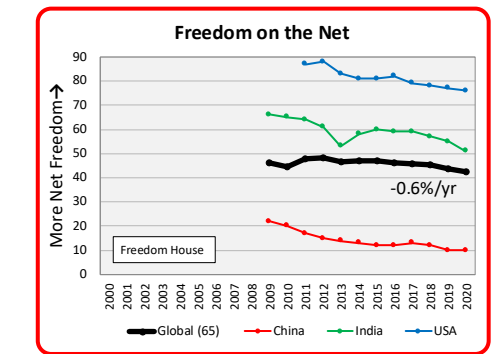
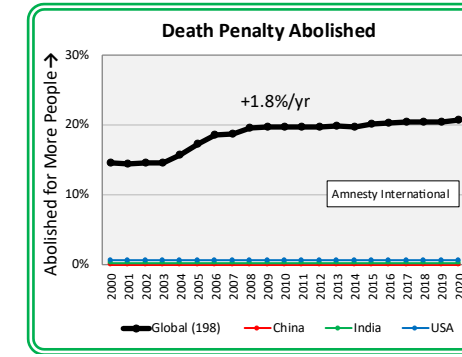
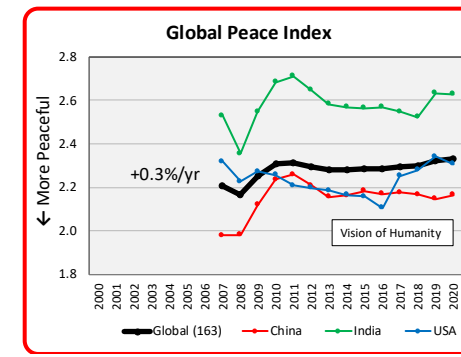
Environmental Measures



Social Measures



Political Measures



⁽¹⁾See notes for exceptions ⁽²⁾PWh is petawatt-hour or 10¹⁵ watt-hours ⁽³⁾Mha is megahectare or 10⁶ hectares

Notes About the Scorecard

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.

When the source organization publishes a global metric, that is used for the global trend. If not, measures are calculated as population-weighted averages.

The exceptions are the measures for CO₂ Emissions, Forest Loss and Renewable Energy, which are aggregate totals for the world or all published countries. Additionally, the measure for Death Penalty Abolished is the percentage of the population (of a country or the world) for whom the death penalty has been abolished by law.

Population data are sourced from the World Bank database <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>. Links to other data sources are provided under the graphs of the Scorecard metrics.

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

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

Trends and Significance are estimated using least-squares regression over the full period of the dataset. Trends are inferred to be significant based on a Student's (t) two-tailed likelihood of less than 0.05 based on the standard error of the fit coefficient. This single treatment appropriately evaluates the significance of the overall trend in the global data but does not adequately describe the behavior of several scorecard metrics. Some changed rapidly in the first 10 years and have changed little since (e.g., Death Penalty); others are changing at a greater rate only recently (e.g., Freedom on the Net). For other measures a global trend may obscure divergent behavior among countries (e.g., CO₂ per capita and Corruption Perceptions). If a measure reflects an outcome to which you are committed, having a powerful relationship with that outcome is enabled by building a deeper understanding of the data over time and across the world. We encourage you to visit the primary sources of the data and explore.

2021 Scorecard Comments

Changes in the composition of the Scorecard measures are made periodically. Measures may be dropped when they are retired by the source organization or their underlying methodology becomes unreliable. Measures may be added when significant shifts in the conversation of what is possible for humanity call for new measures to reflect that.

For this year's Scorecard, the Freedom of the Press measure was dropped because it has been retired since 2017; nevertheless, freedom of the media is still a component of the Civil Liberties index.

Renewable Energy Generation has been added to the 2021 Scorecard as an Environmental measure to reflect the growing consensus that this is an important element of a sustainable world that works.

Access to the Internet has also been added to the 2021 Scorecard as a Social Measure to reflect the importance of information connectivity to equal opportunity across economic, social, and educational spheres.

The COVID-19 pandemic was an extraordinary circumstance in 2020 and there is likely interest in discovering how that may show up in the Scorecard. Due to the cycle time associated with gathering, aggregating, analyzing, and validating the data underlying the measures, many 2020 metrics will not be published in time for the 2021 Scorecard. Measures with 2020 assessments are: Economic Freedom, Environmental Performance, Gender Gap, World Happiness, Global Peace, Death Penalty Abolished, Freedom on the Net, Political Rights, Civil Liberties, and Corruption Perceptions.

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 david.flattery@post.harvard.edu

Current members of the State of the World Scorecard Team: Dr. Angela Amado, Dr. Khush Cooper, Dave Flattery, Dr. Tony Graddon, Susan Halim, Gisele Larose, Peg Miller, Lauren Minis, Joe Ousby, Kim Stilwell, Linda VerNooy and Susan Weitz.