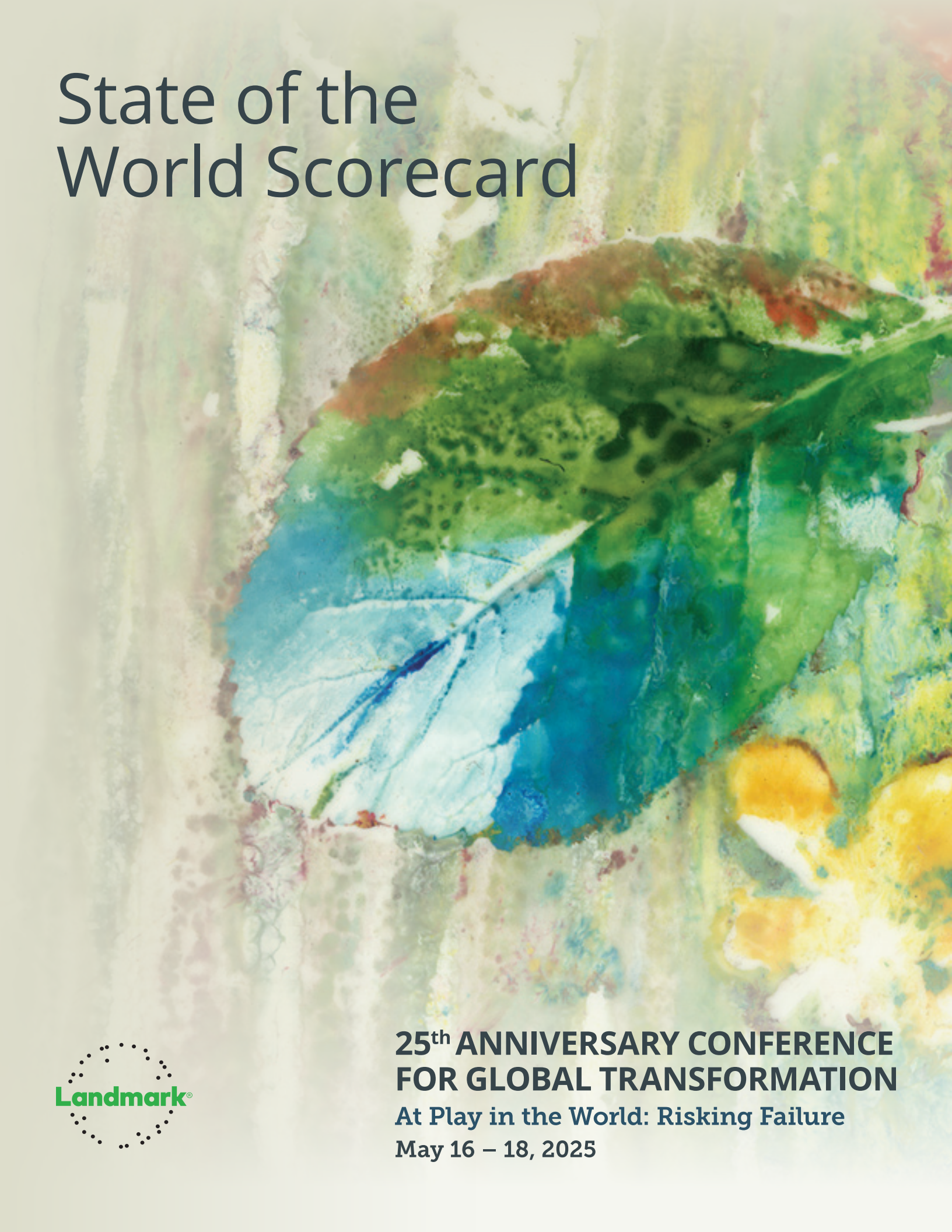
State of the World Scorecard



Landmark®

25th ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE FOR GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION

At Play in the World: Risking Failure

May 16 – 18, 2025

STATE OF THE WORLD SCORECARD

The Conference for Global Transformation is a forum for participants who have or want to establish a commitment for the world, including a commitment to global transformation.

Many conference participants are at work on making a difference in various aspects of the state of the world, having taken on commitments or promises in specific areas, such as a healthy environment or people being self-expressed. Determining whether any difference is being made in the world in any area requires two things: (1) measuring any such differences, and (2) reporting on them. If we are committed to making a difference, we should be informed about "what's so" and what is happening in that area.

Since 2006, this annual conference has been reporting on differences in various aspects of the state of the world through a scorecard. The intended purpose of this scorecard is to represent the "state of the world" by showing outcomes that would likely change were global transformation to occur and showing if any changes are happening in specific areas.

The global scorecard uses 21 specific measures that were selected from many possible indicators. These measurements are not comprehensive – they don't capture everything about the "state of the world," as no single measure or set of measures could do that completely (similar to how a blind person touching just the tail of an elephant cannot understand the entire animal). The 21 measures were chosen to provide sufficient but manageable insight into current trends across four broad categories of global conditions. They represent an important but inherently limited snapshot of global outcomes.

This scorecard was established and these measures were selected to be able to see changes that would be likely if global transformation occurred. At the same time, we intended to highlight arenas of the identified commitments of many conference participants.

Measurement tracks change, not transformation. When a caterpillar transforms into a butterfly, it ceases being one thing and becomes another. You can infer the transformation by measuring differences in the mass, color, and shape of the caterpillar and the butterfly, but you aren't measuring transformation. The transformation is simply, "There used to be a caterpillar, and now there is a butterfly."

Global measures typically track incremental changes, but may miss deeper transformations. Like measuring a caterpillar's size versus recognizing its metamorphosis into a butterfly, individual metrics show specific changes while transformation – the emergence of fundamentally new states – becomes visible only in the broader patterns.

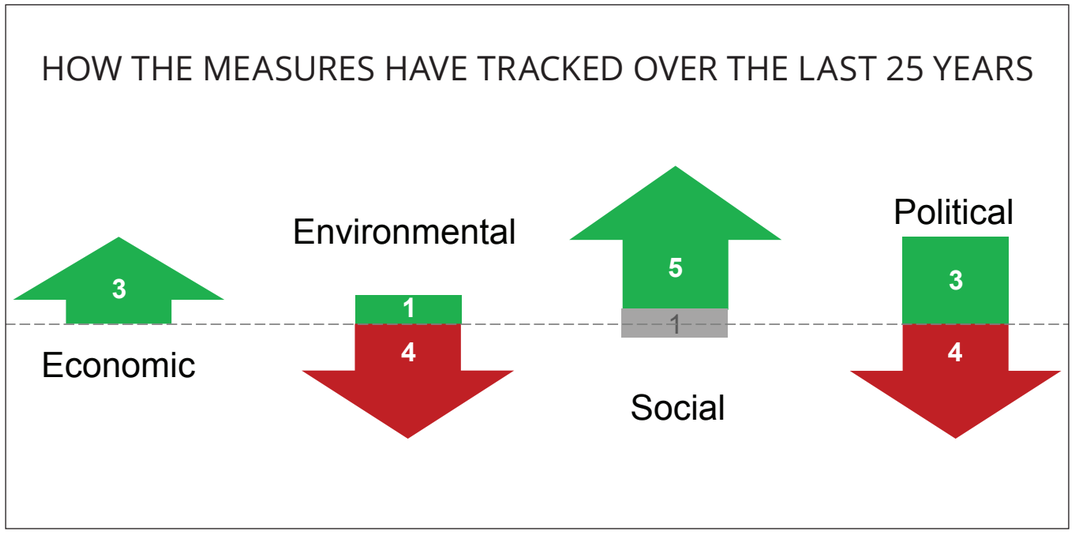
Since this scorecard's measures aspire to reveal changes that could point to transformation in the world if it happened, the scorecard intends to both track direct measures and reveal patterns that might reflect any such transformation over the last 25 years.

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 25 years.

Questions you could ask include:

"How does progress with this measure align with my commitment for the world?"

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



The numbers above show the number of measures in each category that are "**improving**," "**worsening**," or for which there is no significant change (gray), according to the reporting organizations.

How the Measures Have Tracked Over the Last 25 Years

The format of the scorecard was updated in 2021 based on feedback from participants in scorecard workshops at the conference and a survey of conference participants that year. Survey data indicates many, though not all, of the commitments of participants in the Conference for Global Transformation are connected to the scorecard measures.

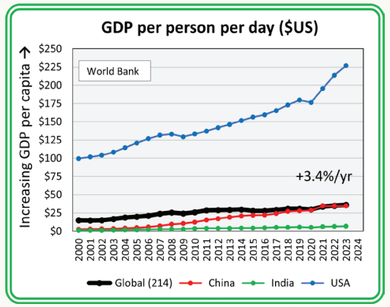
The measures are presented in four groups: Economic, Environmental, Social, and Political. The charts for the 21 scorecard measures at the global level are based on data for the available countries. The number of countries comprising the global measure is noted parenthetically in each graph's legend.

The charts also display colored lines for the individual metrics for the three most populous countries (red for China, green for India, and blue for the United States) which represent 40 percent of the global population. Data on these three countries is intended to give some insight into the diversity of both the direction and velocity of change for each of the metrics.

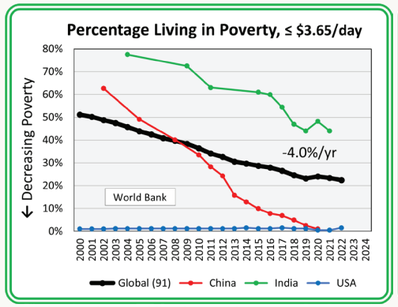
Anyone who has a commitment to make a difference in the world can determine which measures, and which methods of tracking data and trends, will be the most useful to them.

Charts of the Scorecard Measures

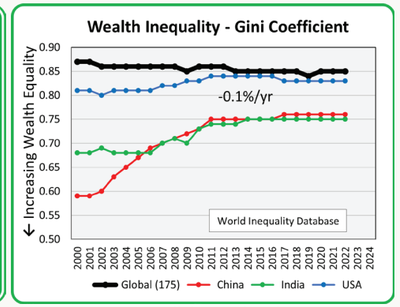
ECONOMIC MEASURES



https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD

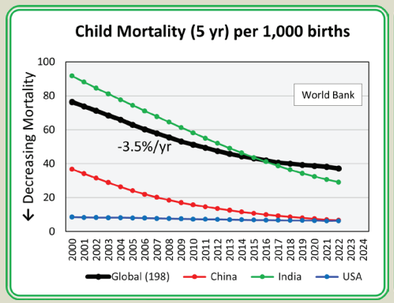


https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.LMIC

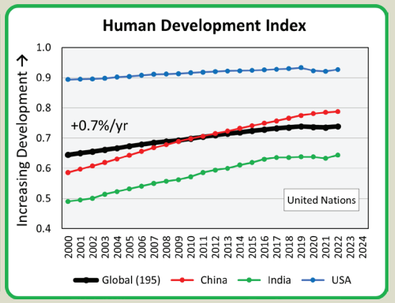


https://wid.world/data/

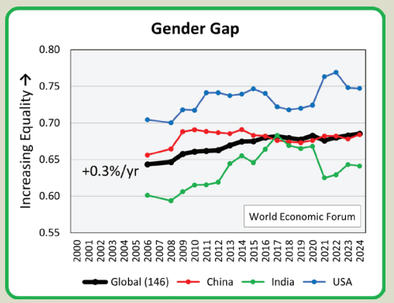
SOCIAL MEASURES



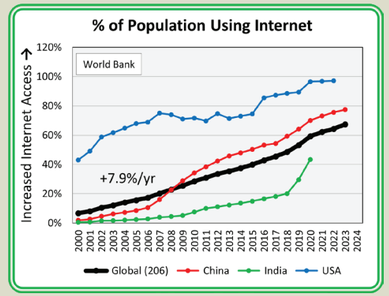
https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT



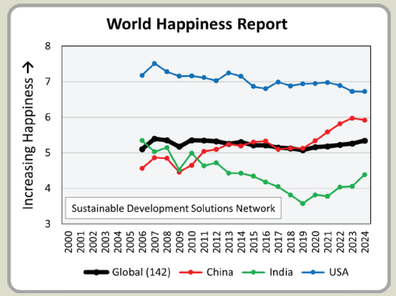
http://hdr.undp.org/en



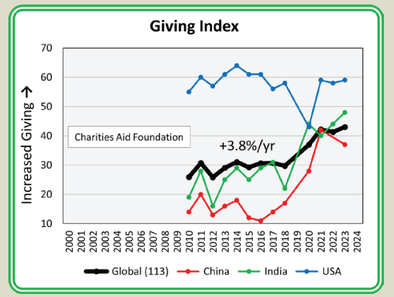
https://www.weforum.org/reports



https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS

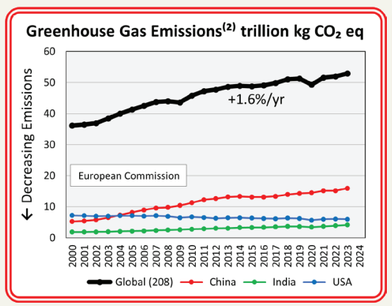


https://worldhappiness.report



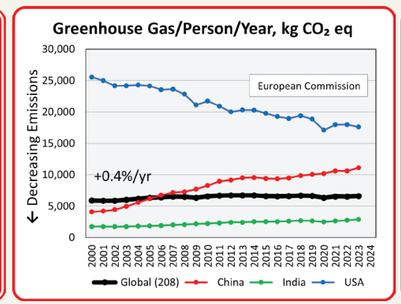
https://www.cafonline.org/about-us/research

ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES

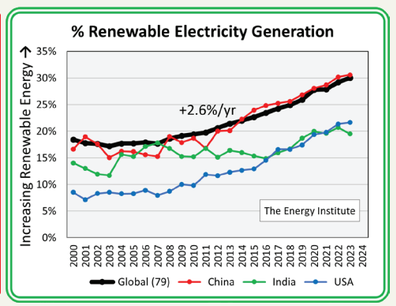


https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2024

(2) See "Scorecard Changes This Year" for explanation.

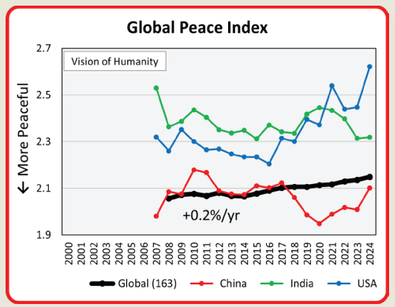


https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2024

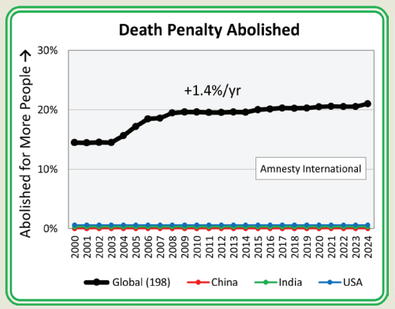


https://www.energyinst.org/statistical-review

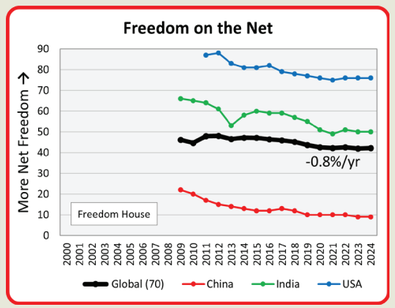
POLITICAL MEASURES



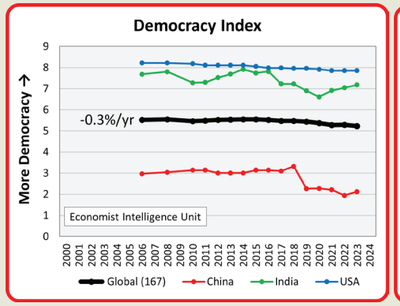
http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/



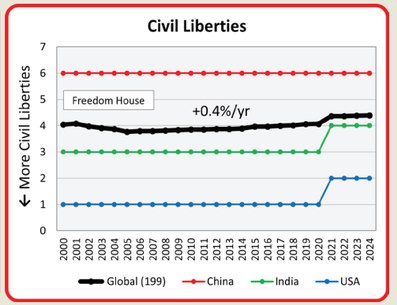
http://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/death-penalty/



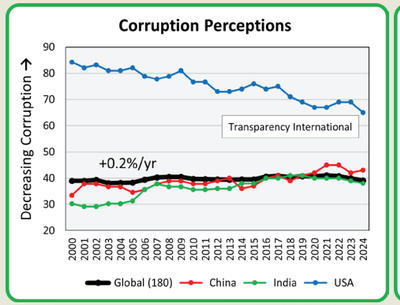
http://www.freedomhouse.org/reports



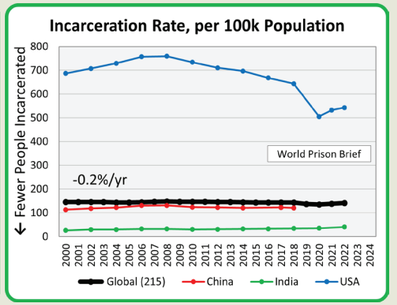
https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2023



http://www.freedomhouse.org/reports

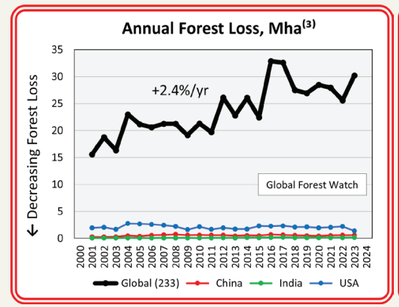


https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023



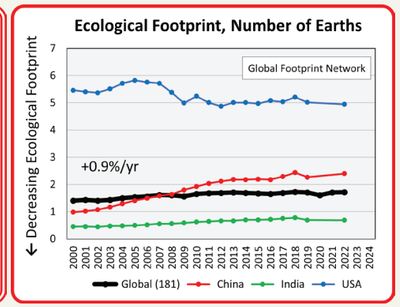
https://www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief-data

ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES (CONTINUED)



www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/global

(3) Mha is megahectare or 10^6 hectares



https://www.footprintnetwork.org/resources/data/

NOTES

- The horizontal axis on all the charts covers the 25 years from 2000 to 2024.
- A legend under each graph indicates the number of countries† that comprise the global metric, generally all for which data are available. For instance, "Global (211)", means 211 countries† comprise that particular global metric.
- 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.††
- A green border indicates that the global trend is moving in a "good" or desired direction;†† a red border indicates a "bad" or undesired direction.††
- A gray border indicates that the global change is not statistically significant.
- Double borders indicate that the measure is changing faster than 1.1%/yr.
- The ±%/yr on each chart represents the global average rate of change over the period estimated by least-squares regression.

(1) See "Notes About the Scorecard" for exceptions.

† *The number of "countries" may include territories selected for reporting by the institution collecting the data.*

†† *"Good" and "bad" are defined by the institution collecting the data, with "good" being the intended direction.*

Notes About the Scorecard

Measures selected by the Scorecard Team members in the Landmark Training Academy's Conference Research track 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. In order to create a broad and manageable view of the world, several of the measures are indices; these combine multiple discrete/direct measures in a specific interest area into an index being tracked. For most of these indices, the component values are also published. As discussed below, regarding averages, indices necessarily aggregate detail, during which important elements of the underlying data can be lost. Anyone with a commitment in a particular arena is encouraged to explore the source data for components which may be much more aligned with their specific area of interest. Links to the data sources are provided under the charts of each of the scorecard metrics. Details of the measures and the key questions they address are tabulated below.

Global metrics from the source organizations are used whenever they are provided. If a global metric is unavailable, global measures are calculated as population-weighted averages. The exceptions are the measures for Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Annual Forest Loss, which are aggregate totals for the world, based on all published countries. Additionally, the measure for Death Penalty 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*.

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 of scorecard tracking and have changed little since (e.g., Death Penalty, Wealth Inequality); 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., Greenhouse Gases per Person per Year and Corruption).

ENDNOTES

1 Least-squares regression is a method that fits a straight line to the metric to estimate the average change per unit time. The line is fit by minimizing the squares of the distances between the data points and the fit line.

2 Testing significance of the change is intended to answer the question "is the slope really different from zero (no change) or could this result be due to noise?" The Student's (t) distribution is a sampling distribution that indicates how much variation in a sample would be expected as a function of the sample size. For regression, the standard error (or uncertainty) in the coefficient is compared to the coefficient value. If the error is large, there may be a significant likelihood that the coefficient could be zero, representing no evidence of change over time. If the likelihood of the coefficient being zero is estimated to be <0.05 then we consider the relationship statistically significant.

	MEASURE	WHAT IT IS	QUESTIONS IT ADDRESSES
ECONOMIC	GDP/Person/Day	Total value of goods and services produced per person per day	Are global economies strong enough to pull people out of poverty and provide a good standard of living for all?
	% Living in Poverty	% of the population living on less than $3.65/day, adjusted by country for purchasing power parity	How many people don't have the resources to live decent, fulfilling lives?
	Wealth Inequality, Gini Index	How greatly the distribution of wealth deviates from an equal distribution	Is the distribution of wealth fair or is the gap between groups too big or small? Is the gap growing?
ENVIRONMENTAL	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Total GHG emissions (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and F-gases), aggregated by IPCC AR5 Global Warming Potential	How are we doing reducing greenhouse gases? Who's leading and lagging?
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions per Person per Year	Total greenhouse gases emitted divided by population	How are our individual carbon footprints changing?
	Renewable Energy Generation	Percent of electricity generated from renewable sources	How fast is energy generation moving to renewable sources?
	Annual Forest Loss	Area of forest lost where tree canopy >30%	Are we preserving the trees that produce oxygen, moderate the climate and regulate water cycles?
	Ecological Footprint	Resources consumed for food, shelter, transportation including carbon footprint	Are we consuming too many natural resources for future generations to thrive?
POLITICAL	Global Peace Index	A composite of 23 measures of conflict, criminality, and violence	How secure is our society from crime, violence, and war?
	Death Penalty	% of population for whom the death penalty has been abolished by law	How many live free from the threat of execution by their government?
	Freedom on the Net	A composite of 12 measures of access, content control, and user rights	Can people communicate, express, and create freely on the internet without interference?
	Democracy Index	A composite of 60 measures of electoral integrity, political participation, governance, and liberties	Are our systems of government representative, effective, fair, and inclusive?
	Civil Liberties	A composite of 15 measures of individual freedoms and rule of law	Are people free to live and express without suppression or inequity?
	Corruption Perceptions	Standardized assessment of risk of corruption assembled from 12 sources	How corrupt are our governments?
	Incarceration Rate	Total number of incarcerated persons, sentenced or being held, per 100,000 population	How many in a society have had their freedoms suspended by their government?
SOCIAL	Child Mortality	The number of children who die before age 5 per 1,000 births	How well are women's and children's health being addressed?
	Human Development	The UN HDI index composed of income, life expectancy & educational attainment	How much opportunity do people have to grow and develop physically, educationally, economically?
	Gender Gap	A composite of 14 measures of gender equity across health, education, and economic domains	Do women and men have equal opportunities to prosper in politics, business, education, and health?
	% of Population Using Internet	% of population using the internet in the last 3 months	Who can benefit from using the internet and who is left out?
	Happiness Report	Self-report of subjective well-being, life satisfaction and positive emotion	Are people experiencing well-being and satisfaction with their lives?
	Giving Index	An index of contributions of money or time to benefit others	How generous are we being with others?

2025 Scorecard Comments

Changes in the composition of the scorecard measures are made periodically by the Conference Research track team members. 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.

SCORECARD CHANGES THIS YEAR

No changes to the overall set of 21 measures in the scorecard were made this year from last year. However, the previous measure of "CO_2 emissions" has been updated to reflect the change made by the institution reporting this data to their reporting total "greenhouse gas emissions." Greenhouse gas emissions include fossil CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and F-gases, aggregated using Global Warming Potential values from IPCC AR5.

Conference Research track members are rigorously investigating possible new metrics to include in future scorecards, including examples described in the Outcomes & Global Measures section below. In addition, team members are actively exploring ways to continue to present as complete and meaningful a picture of the state of the world as possible. Team members are dedicated to constantly expanding in providing powerful support for conference participants' commitments for the world through expanding information and displays presented in the scorecard and other conference venues.

EFFECTS OF THE PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic was an extraordinary circumstance over recent years and some trends in the scorecard are likely connected to its societal disruption. For example, before 2020, the global United Nations Human Development Index had increased every year since it began to be published in 1990. Both 2020 and 2021 saw unprecedented decreases in the global HDI; this may be related to the pandemic since the components of the index were broadly impacted (educational attainment, life expectancy, and GDP per capita). Notably, the 2022 HDI rebounded and recovered to its 2019 value. Future HDI reports will show if the metric has returned to its long-term upward trend. Decreases in Greenhouse Gas Emissions (reported as CO_2 emissions in 2020) and GDP which were observed in 2020 were also likely related to the pandemic and have rebounded in subsequent years to remain on their previous trends.

The perturbations in many other measures over this period may be more complex and challenging to understand. Although the connection to the pandemic isn't clear, it is notable that the aggregate trend of the set of social metrics continues to improve, and the aggregate trend of the political metrics continues to worsen.

LIMITATIONS OF THE SCORECARD

While the scorecard presents information on broad trends, a fuller sense of what is happening in any specific commitment area, as well as of the state of the world, requires more examination of and more nuanced views of the available data. A commitment to a wider view of the state of the world, both inside of and beyond any specific area, also requires a commitment to deeper inquiry, broader perspectives, and an awareness of other possible measures as well as what remains unmeasured.

Specific limitations are also important to keep in mind. Great attention is paid by the Conference Research track members to selecting sources of data that are rigorous and reliable; nevertheless, any measurement has inherent uncertainty and is subject to unconscious or conscious bias. Country to country reporting may vary due to a variety of factors, such as the degree of governmental or other misrepresentation, different internal applications of measurement methodologies, difficulty of measuring in underdeveloped regions or with such phenomena as pandemics, and other factors. Gaps occur in some measures where population and/or metric data are either unavailable or unreliable. Examples include the absence of data for most metrics from North Korea, the lack of reliable data from conflict areas such as Ukraine, and challenges in obtaining country metrics that account for refugee populations. It is important to study organizational reports for how they have addressed such limitations to ensure as much rigor, accuracy and reliability as possible.

CAREFUL INTERPRETATION IS REQUIRED

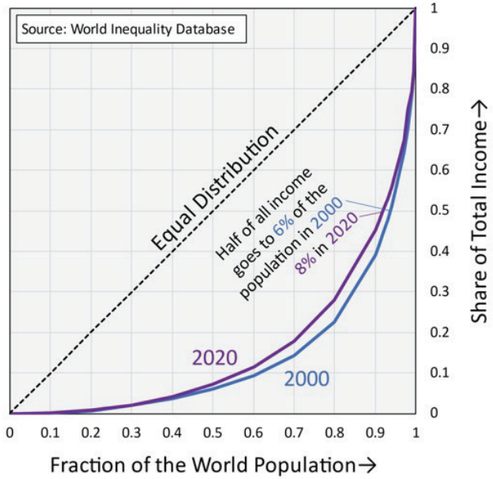
Careful interpretation should be made of the charts. A green border does not necessarily mean "good" – it only indicates that the global trend is moving in the direction intended by the institution producing the metric. For example, Percentage Living in Poverty continues to trend down globally, so that graph has a double-green border. A closer look reveals, however, that around 25 percent of the global population is living in poverty. That is roughly 2 billion people. Additionally, both hunger and poverty have recently moved counter to their long-term trend.[1] These divergences for poverty and hunger point to the risk of drawing broad conclusions from a few aggregate indicators and long-term trends. If you have a commitment in this area, it may be easy to be misled by the double green (e.g., "good" or "improving") border.

To interpret the metrics powerfully, it is also critical to understand how each measure is defined. Continuing with Percentage Living in Poverty, the global reference figure of $3.65/day on the graph is a global threshold derived from 2017 poverty lines in countries classified as Lower Middle Income by the World Bank. (For Upper Middle Income countries, the threshold is $6.85 a day.) These figures are adjusted by the World Bank for inflation over time and for each country based on the cost of living in local currency. Minimum standards are established for most basic survival needs being met; any established poverty threshold is a minimum level not necessarily reflecting resources needed for a given lifestyle. Developed nations, in general, set their national poverty levels significantly higher, but even with higher thresholds, many individuals and families struggle to meet their needs. This is an example of the importance of understanding how each measure is defined, including variance in definition by different reporting organizations.

Each of the Economic measures on the scorecard are green – globally there is more wealth, less poverty, and a slight improvement in wealth inequality. Examining the graph for the Wealth Inequality – Gini Coefficient, however, reveals that for the largest countries, wealth inequality has increased significantly over the last two decades, and global inequality has not improved in the last 10 years.

One additional distinction to point out is the difference between statistical significance and practical significance. As an example, the global incarceration rate changed from increasing to decreasing over the period displayed in this year's scorecard. Although it is correct to say that there is a statistically significant decrease, is it of practical significance? The rate of change remains very slow; it shifted from expecting a +10% change over 100 years to a -10% change over 50 years. Neither of these may be of practical significance to one with a commitment in this area.

Slight Improvements in Global Income Inequality Since 2000 Leave the World Far from Equity



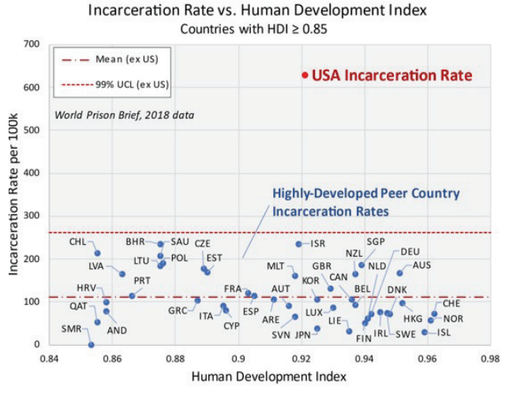
Depending on what your commitment is, you are invited to examine in more depth which measures are relevant and how they are defined. You can go to the source reports (website addresses under each chart) for more information on individual countries and the ways in which these organizations gather, accumulate, and report their data.

The Power of Data Behind the Graphs

The averages shown on the scorecard graphs (similar to any averages) can obscure crucial detail and texture that is available in the raw data. Taking a view of the world overall necessarily aggregates and averages numerous individual measurements; generalized conclusions from those macroscopic observations can miss critical details. As an example, consider the incarceration metric which was introduced on the scorecard last year. The data represented in the scorecard graph are necessarily aggregated and averaged for large populations over the last 20 years to be displayed in the global scorecard format. If you were committed to transformation in the domain of incarceration, it is likely that insights gained through examination of more detail and information in the data would be both essential and empowering.

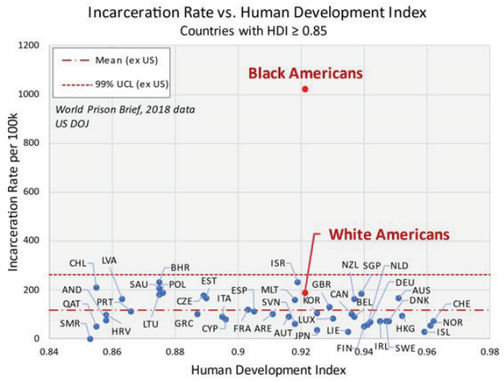
MORE IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF INCARCERATION DATA

One thing that is clear from the global scorecard graphs is that, among the countries and the world data presented, the incarceration rate in the United States is highest. How does this compare to other developed countries? In the graph below, the incarceration rate for each country is plotted against the country's Human Development Index (HDI is widely used to represent the state of development of a country).



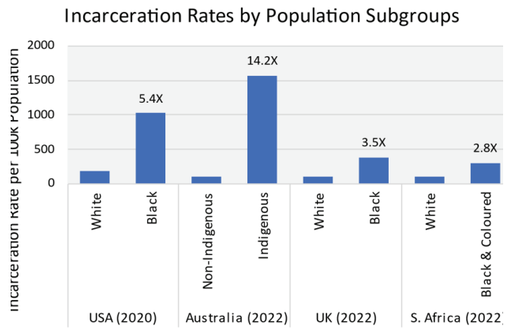
This comparison reveals a notable observation – among all the countries for which data are available and which have an HDI > 0.85 (highly and very highly developed countries), the United States is a significant outlier. The upper bound of the 99 percent confidence interval – upper confidence limit shown on these graphs – for the group of highly developed peer countries is less than half of the observed value for the United States. This points to a missing factor – such an observation is very unlikely to occur by chance in a sample from a homogeneous population.

One significant missing factor is not hard to find – when the incarceration rate data for the United States are partitioned to include race, another view emerges.



The rate of incarceration experienced by White Americans is not significantly different than the average incarceration rate observed in other highly developed countries. The incarceration rate experienced by Black Americans, on the other hand, exceeds that in any of the developed countries shown on this chart by a factor of five. In addition, as reported by the World Prison Brief,[2] the incarceration rate experienced by Black Americans exceeds the highest rate observed for all countries except one, El Salvador, whose rating on the Human Development Index is too low to appear on this chart. Clearly, the question you might ask if you are at work on incarceration could shift from, "Why is America's incarceration rate so high?" to "Why is the incarceration rate so high for Black Americans?" These are different inquiries and are only informed by a deeper look at the data.

Outside the United States, similar investigations are available from a deeper inquiry. Many national law enforcement and justice agencies report on incarcerated populations from different ethnic, racial, and religious groups. A few examples are summarized in the following graph, showing four countries.



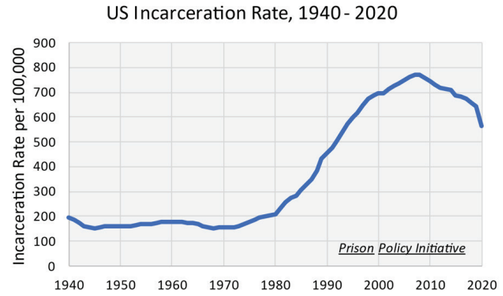
World Prison Brief, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Australian Bureau of Statistics, South Africa Dept. of Correctional Services, U.K. Ministry of Justice

Examining data from other countries shows that the disparity in incarceration rates is a phenomenon not unique to the United States. As in the U.S., in the United Kingdom and Australia, the respective subgroups with elevated incarceration rates are minorities in the population. In contrast, the "White" population is a minority in South Africa which is approximately 89% "Black & Coloured." (The terms "white" and "Black & Coloured" are used by the South African government when reporting population demographics and incarcerated persons and are therefore being used here in reporting their data.)

It seems likely that societal wealth and power are among the factors that drive the significant inequities in incarceration rates observed in these (and many other) countries. As a possible correlate, South Africa has the highest Gini index (greatest disparity) for wealth inequality in the world,[3] which may be an additional outcome of the societal structure and conditions there.

LIMITATIONS OF TIME PERIOD REPORTING

Another boundary on the data found in the scorecard graphs is time. The earliest reported year on the scorecard is data from the year 2000. It is often valuable to understand the progression of metrics over longer periods of time (for example the picture of atmospheric CO_2 is very different if examined over the last 200 years versus the last 20). Examining the U.S. incarceration rates over a longer timescale is informative, as shown in the following graph.



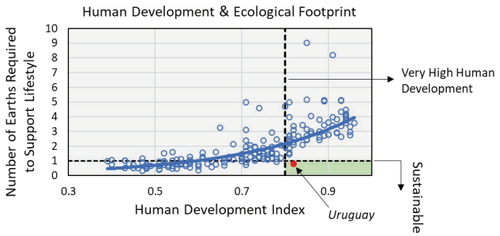
These data indicate that the incarceration rate has been dynamic and changed significantly over the last 80 years. Such observations may lead to questions that can be critical to gain insight into transforming an area to which you are committed. How has racial disparity evolved over the large changes in overall incarceration rate? What societal or policy shifts could be associated with the dramatic rise in rates from the 1980s to the 2000s? Similarly, what shifts could be associated with the 25 percent decline since 2008? Insights that powerfully impact areas to which you are committed may be available if you look beyond the aggregate data readily available and explore the texture of the data over time and in detail.

You could expect analogous insights to be available in almost all the metrics as you drill down into the detailed data. To be responsible for a promise or commitment in an area almost certainly demands a more profound relationship to "what's so" than can be realized with aggregated and averaged information.

OUTLIERS AND BRIGHT SPOTS

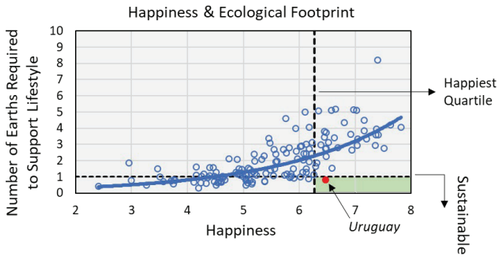
Outliers are often bright spots from which more may be learned than can be seen in overall trends. As an example, measures can be examined together. The Ecological Footprint of a country compares all resources consumed to global resources and can be expressed as the "Number of Earths" required to sustainably support the world's population, if everyone on the planet had the current lifestyle (consumed the same average amount of resources) as the people of that country. Comparing that to the Human Development Index

(measured by the United Nations, based on income, life expectancy, and educational attainment), a trend can be seen, with sustainability worsening as human development improves.



Sources: HDI – United Nations; hdr.undp.org
Eco Footprint – Global Footprint Network; footprintnetwork.org

However, the general trend doesn't apply to every country. Uruguay is the lone occupant of the area of the graph that shows sustainability and very high human development – it's an outlier. Making a similar comparison with reported happiness as assessed in the World Happiness Report, we find a similar trend – happier societies tend to consume more resources.



Sources: Happiness –Sustainable Development Solutions Network; worldhappiness.report
Eco Footprint – Global Footprint Network; footprintnetwork.org

Once again, Uruguay deviates from the trend and is by itself in the upper quartile of reported happiness with sustainable consumption. Outliers point to places to explore further and suggest questions that could deliver valuable insights including possible best practices; for example, what can be learned, duplicated, and applied from these bright spots? The message in this example is not about these measures or Uruguay, but rather how developing a powerful relationship to the measures, and the data in the areas to which you are committed, can empower your insights and actions.

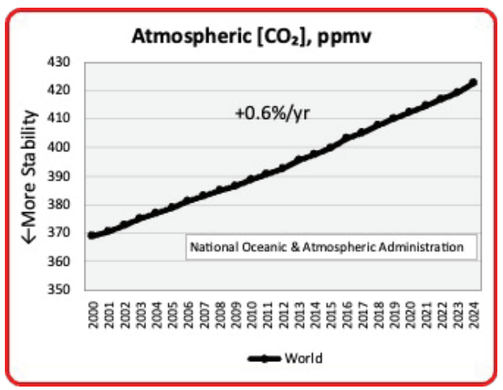
OUTCOMES & GLOBAL MEASURES

The metrics in the scorecard are intended to be outcomes in which one would expect to see change were global transformation to occur. Scorecard Team members endeavor to avoid metrics that are intended to track a particular prescription to deliver an outcome. This is why the Economic Freedom Index was removed in 2022 – it measured policy compliance rather than actual outcomes. The same could be said about tracking Greenhouse Gas Emissions such as CO_2. Emissions are included as a measure because of their impact on climate change, but it can be argued that the outcome to track would be climate change itself. Such crucial outcomes transcend national boundaries; while CO_2 emissions can be tracked by country, outcomes such as atmospheric CO_2 concentration, global temperature rise, and ocean acidification are inherently global. A wildfire in California or coral bleaching in Australia reflects collective impact as a species. This global perspective reveals two key insights:

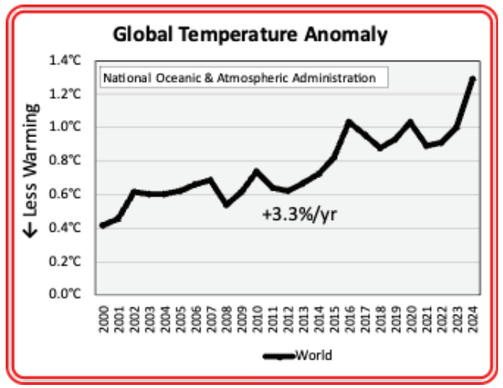
1. Many transformative outcomes can only be measured at a global scale.
2. Including these shared measures reinforces humanity's inter-connectedness – we succeed or fail together.

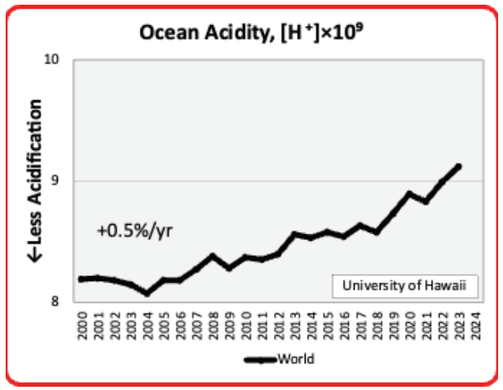
The Conference Research track members are exploring measures that reflect such global trends. Examples in five areas are shown below; these and other areas are currently being reviewed for future inclusion as scorecard metrics.

In the domain of climate change, the outcome of CO_2 emissions is the atmospheric concentration of CO_2.

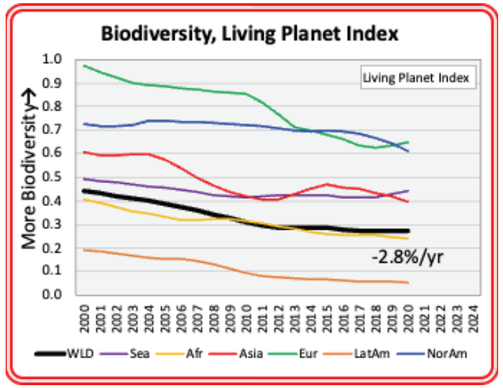


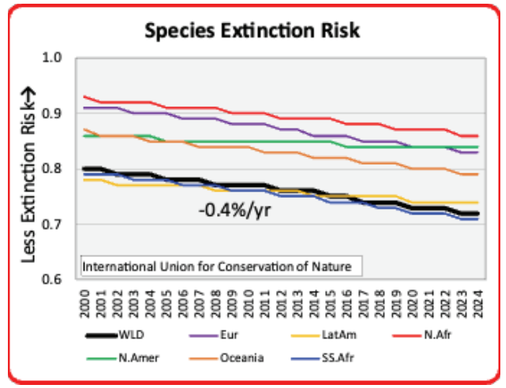
Rising CO_2 is associated with environmental outcomes such as rising temperatures and ocean acidity.





The combination of many factors contributes to the outcomes of biodiversity and extinction of species that don't align with national borders but can be assessed regionally.





Keeping score of the games we are playing may be more powerful if we acknowledge there are areas where we only win or lose together.

CONCLUSION

The scorecard is more than a collection of averages – the data can reveal bright spots, patterns, and outliers that can point to transformative possibilities. Participants who have a commitment for the world are strongly encouraged to explore the data behind these measures. By examining detailed information from source websites and understanding the components of key indices, you might identify new directions and actions to fulfill your commitments. The scorecard not only measures our collective progress but illuminates opportunities for action and transformation.

CONTACT DETAILS FOR THE SCORECARD TEAM

For questions or comments about the scorecard charts, data, or analysis, contact david.flattery@post.harvard.edu. New Conference Research track (Scorecard Team) members are welcome. Contact david.flattery@post.harvard.edu. Current members of the State of the World Scorecard Team (Landmark Training Academy Conference Research track): Mark Blumler, Deirdre Donovan, Dave Flattery, Rose Grant, Frances Griffiths, Wendy Keilin, Peg Miller, Frank Quinlan, Robert Thomas, and Geoff Wheeler.

ENDNOTES

1 2023/2024 UN Human Development Report, pp 39-40
2 Incarceration rate data for Hispanic Americans, another subgroup of interest regarding potentially disproportionate incarceration, are not clearly discernible in the DOJ data on race and ethnicity. Race and ethnicity are reported as orthogonal attributes with "White Hispanic" and "Black Hispanic" included in their respective racial groups.
3 World Inequality Database

Original painting by Andrea Fono

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