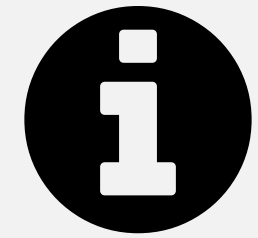


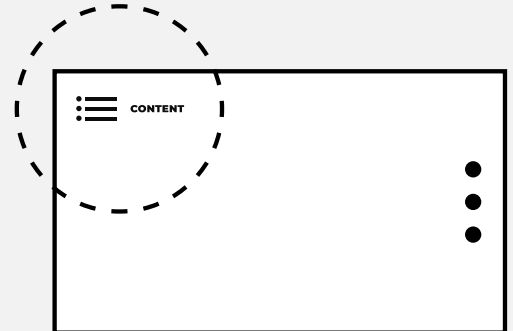
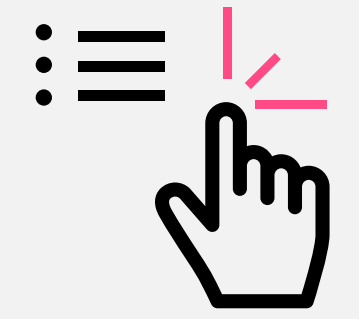
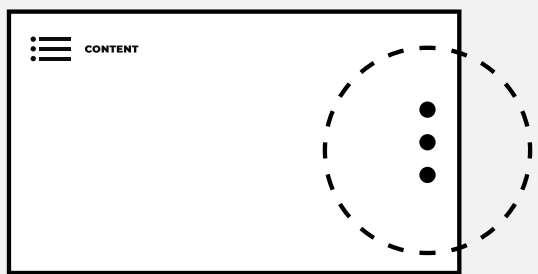
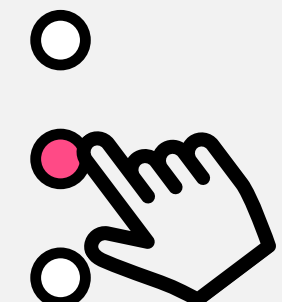
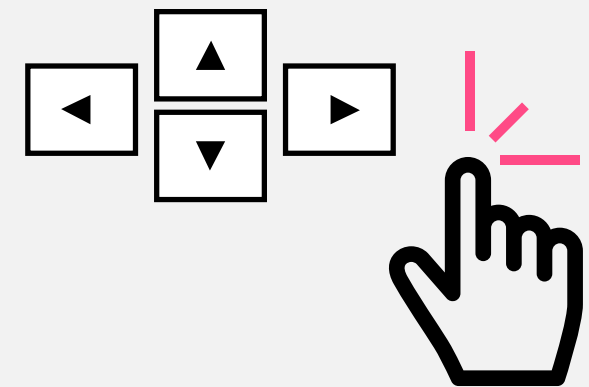


YOUTH PROGRESS INDEX 2017

MEASURING YOUNG PEOPLE'S
SOCIAL PROGRESS GLOBALLY

HOW TO NAVIGATE THROUGH THIS DOCUMENT



- 01**  →  → **overview content**
Click
- 02**  →  → **skip to specific (sub-)chapter**
- 03**  → **use keyboard to navigate through pages**

The Youth Progress Index is a joint initiative of the European Youth Forum, Deloitte, the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the Social Progress Imperative, and in collaboration with the International Organisation of Employers (IOE).



COORDINATING TEAM

Deloitte

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European Youth Forum

The European Youth Forum (YFJ) is the platform of youth organisations in Europe. Representing over 100 youth organisations, both National Youth Councils and International Non-Governmental Youth Organisations, the Youth Forum brings together tens of millions of young people from all over Europe, organised in order to represent their common interests.

Office of International IDEA to the European Union

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) is an intergovernmental organisation with the mission to advance democracy worldwide, as a universal human aspiration and enabler of sustainable development. International IDEA provides analysis of global and regional democratic trends; produces comparative knowledge of good international democratic practices; offers technical assistance and capacity-building on democratic reform to actors engaged in democratic processes; and convenes dialogue on issues relevant to the public debate on democracy and democracy building. The mission of the Office of International IDEA to the European Union is to represent International IDEA at the EU institutions.

OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) provides support, assistance and expertise to the 57 OSCE participating States and civil society to promote democracy, rule of law, human rights and tolerance and non-discrimination. ODIHR is one of the world's principal regional human rights bodies. Based in Warsaw, Poland, ODIHR is active throughout Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and North America. ODIHR observes elections, reviews legislation and advises governments on how to develop and sustain democratic institutions. The Office conducts training programmes for government and law-enforcement officials and non-governmental organisations on how to uphold, promote and monitor human rights.

The Social Progress Imperative

The Social Progress Imperative's mission is to improve the lives of people around the world, particularly the least well off, by advancing global social progress by: providing a robust, holistic and innovative measurement tool—the Social Progress Index; fostering research and knowledge-sharing on social progress; and equipping leaders and change-makers in business, government and civil society with

new tools to guide policies and programmes. From the EU to India to Brazil and beyond, the Social Progress Imperative has catalysed the formation of local action networks that bring together government, businesses, academia, and civil society organisations committed to using the Social Progress Index as a tool to transform societies and improve people's lives.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF

The International Organisation of Employers

The International Organisation of Employers (IOE) is the largest network private sector in the world, with more than 150 business and employer organisation members. As the global voice of business, the IOE seeks to influence the environment for doing business, including by advocating for regulatory frameworks at the international level that favour entrepreneurship, private sector development, and sustainable job creation.



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Year: 2018

Design: Josworld.org



PREFACE

Knowledge is power

Fact: young people under the age of thirty make up over half of the world's population.

What does this mean for me and billions of others of my generation? What challenges, obstacles and realities do we face?

Young people always have, and always will have, their own experiences specific to this stage of life. We are constantly innovating, inventing new ways of thinking, engaging in politics and our societies in different, unconventional ways, and shaping our futures to fit our vision of a more sustainable planet.

Yet today's youth are facing incredible challenges. For the first time ever, we are at risk

of being worse off than our parents. We are the population demographic most at risk of poverty and social exclusion. We are underrepresented in decision-making, and there is still a long way to go before all young people can fully access their rights.

What if we could build a deeper understanding of what it really means to be young today?

The Youth Progress Index provides an invaluable insight into young people's quality of life around the world. Independent of economic indicators, it shows countries' performance in areas of education, healthcare, housing, quality jobs, civic and political participation and environmental sustainability, amongst others.

PREFACE

PREFACE

We know that in an increasingly digitised society, data can be a huge source of power and influence. With the relevant, reliable data collected in this Youth Progress Index, we can provide opportunities for countries to share good practices, and assess the success of policy and public investment over time.

The European Youth Forum strives for a world where young people are equal citizens and are encouraged and supported to achieve their fullest potential as global citizens. We need to build societies where political energy is not wasted, to ensure young people's rights are upheld and for young people to have the necessary tools and resources to actively influence decision-making and shape politics in a way that policies take into account the

planets' limits and the wellbeing of future generations.

With this Youth Progress Index, policy makers, youth activists and youth organisations, and businesses will have the framework needed to empower all young people to be agents of change, access their rights, and be in a better position to contribute to achieving sustainable development.

- **Luis Alvarado Martínez, *President of the European Youth Forum***



FOREWORD

September 2015 saw the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which offers a people-centred, planet-friendly blueprint for development and achieving a sustainable future for all. As part of the 2030 Agenda, the United Nations (UN) Member States agreed to leave no-one behind and included 169 targets under the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

The 2030 Agenda critically recognises the key role that today’s young generation is to play in ensuring its achievement, by stating that “... Young women and men are critical agents of change and will find in the new Goals a platform to channel their infinite capacities for activism into the creation of a better world.” In order to enable young people to act as the critical agents of change the world needs them to be,

important investments are needed to build their capacities, and ought to be monitored over time as the 2030 Agenda is implemented.

This is why the Youth Progress Index is such a timely and important contribution to the efforts of the global youth community to track youth progress over the period of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It complements other global, regional and national youth-focused measuring efforts that are being undertaken through multiple partnerships and by various entities, including that of the United Nations, led by my Office.

The approach of the Index of measuring the quality of life of young people by tracking progress in wellbeing, the availability of opportunities for youth and the extent to which

FOREWORD

their basic human needs and inherent rights are met, offers a solid framework to provide the evidence base and trends in youth development that take us beyond the narrow understanding of equating progress with increased market value or GDP.

As the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, it is my sincere hope that the results of this Index will, along with other youth development measurement tools, lead to real changes in the lives of young people worldwide. We should all now collectively work together so that the data analyses that underpin these efforts can find their way into the policy debates that impact young people's lives.

Only if we measure what we treasure, can we make sure to keep on moving in the right direction.

- Jayathma Wickramanayake, *United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth.*

FOREWORD

CHAPTER

01



**WHY A YOUTH
PROGRESS INDEX?**





WHY A YOUTH PROGRESS INDEX?

The Youth Progress Index is one of the first ever instruments for measuring the quality of life of young people independently of economic indicators. As such, the framework makes a significant contribution to the policy debate – including for advocacy as well as scholarly research – on measuring performance of societies related to youth matters, and defining progress beyond economic achievements.

The framework is structured around 3 “dimensions” – Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity – 12 “components”, and 60 distinct indicators. It indexes

102 countries fully, and a further 52 countries partially (due to limited data availability).

The framework should be seen as an initial effort to contribute to measuring the quality of life of youth, despite the limited data availability. It can be used as a mapping dashboard of public expenditures, civil society engagement and private sector investment. The framework can serve as a tool to assist strategic planning, as well as for in-depth explorations into certain societal issues and patterns. It is equipped to monitor progress and evaluate the success of policy investment over time.

WHY
A
FOCUS
ON
YOUTH?

CONTINUE



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The Youth Progress Index was developed to assess young people's quality of life around the world. It provides a country-based measurement framework for evidenced-based policy making on youth issues related to factors such as access to education, healthcare, housing, quality of jobs, civic and political participation and environmental sustainability, amongst others. It complements other leading global efforts such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which promotes a more holistic approach to progress and its measurement.

There is still a lack of reliable international comparative data on the well-being

of young people, and this affects not only young people themselves, but also youth practitioners and others who work in support of young people's development. This is particularly noteworthy as today's youth – the largest young generation ever by numbers globally¹ with people under the age of 30 accounting for more than half (50.5%) of the world's population² – are less engaged in conventional political processes than previous generations, and are beginning to “opt-out” of traditional democratic systems at an alarming rate (European Youth Forum, 2015). This should come as no surprise considering that young people face

1. Some 1.8 billion people are between ages 10 and 24, according to the UNFPA (2017).

2. According to UNESCO (2017), “Statistics on Youth”. Available online: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/events/prizes-and-celebrations/celebrations/international-days/world-radio-day-2013/statistics-on-youth/>

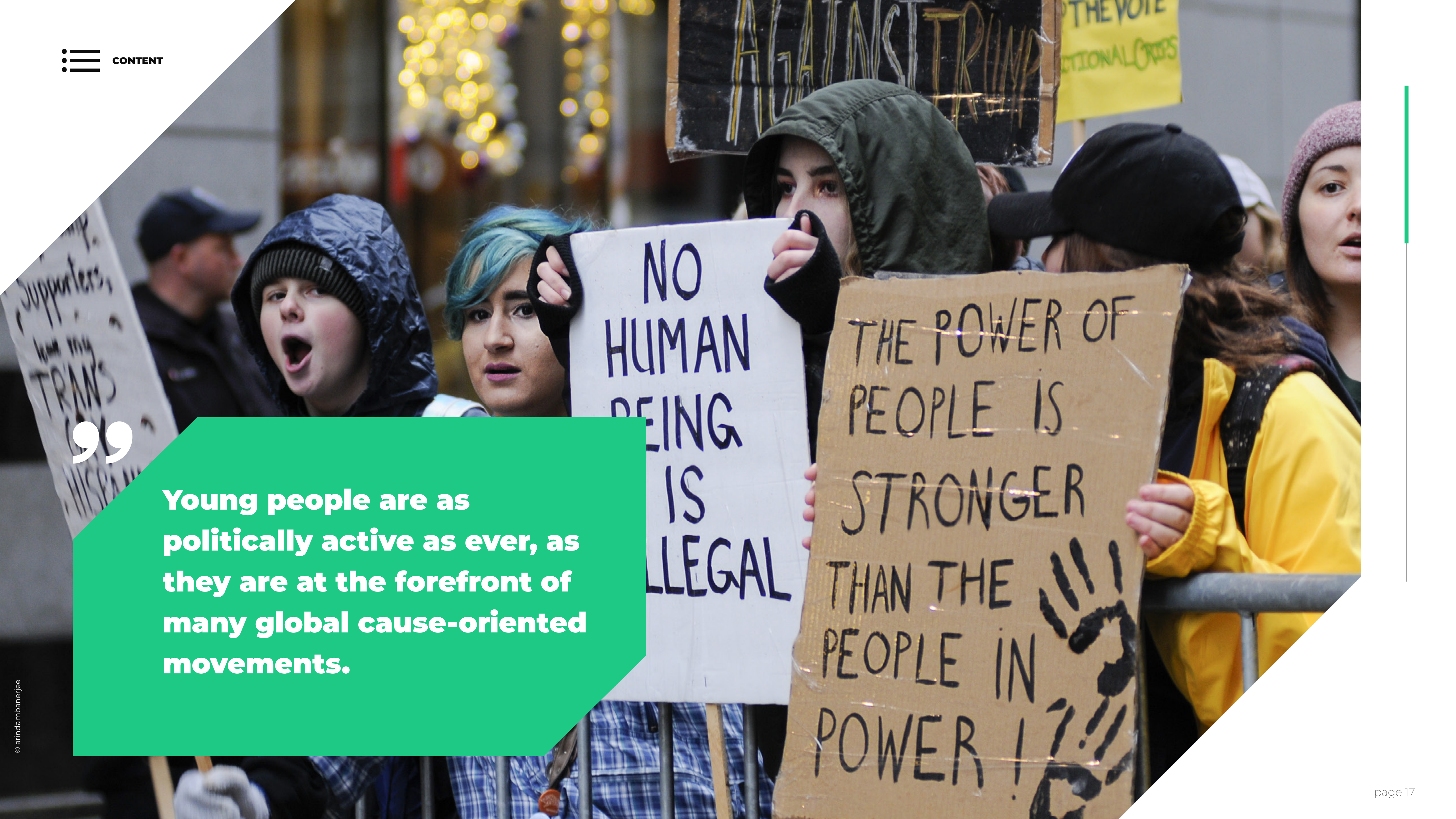
incredible challenges as they navigate their transition to adulthood, including greater risk of social exclusion, limited economic opportunities, and uneven or often out-dated educational systems and curricula that are not adapted to preparing them adequately for the changes brought about by technology and society's increased digitisation, amongst other factors. The result is that young people are most at risk of exclusion from the political process, and thus not able to exercise influence on political agendas in their countries.

Girls and young women in particular, often face additional barriers to participation related to family and community expectations, power-related discrimination, concerns regarding physical security, limits placed on movement and association, restrictive gender norms, and limited opportunity to pursue higher education. Youth with disabilities, young LGBTQI and youth from other marginalised groups may also face added limitations. Unresponsive institutions and systemic barriers to youth participation and influence are often cited as major contributors to this decline in participation, and ultimately, to ineffective policy making (Macedo et al, 2005).

On the other hand, young people are as politically active as ever, as they are at the forefront of many global cause-oriented movements. They engage politically in different, unconventional ways that are often not captured by the traditional political system (European Youth Forum, 2015). In response, international organisations have offered recommendations to mitigate or remove institutional barriers to their participation, and improve youth engagement. These include legal and policy mechanisms, such as legislative quotas for youth, lowered voting and candidacy age, and youth consultation mechanisms, among others.³

There is insufficient empirical evidence of whether such methods are effective, although the growing global experience with these methods offers a starting point from which to evaluate efficacy (Skalli and Thomas, 2015).

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 3. United Nations Development Programme published a paper in 2012, "Enhancing Youth Political Participation throughout the Electoral Cycle" describing various youth-positive legislative measures that a country might consider. Likewise, the Inter-Parliamentary Union explores the notion of youth legislative quotas in its 2014 paper "Youth Participation in National Parliaments." Finally, YouthPolicy.org offers a wealth of resources dedicated to the topic of national youth policies categorised by country.



“

Young people are as politically active as ever, as they are at the forefront of many global cause-oriented movements.

Many young people are also facing tough labour market conditions. Employment opportunities are not increasing as fast as GDP growth; in 2017 nearly 67 million young people were unemployed globally⁴, and many of those who are employed are trapped in working poverty⁵ or in precarious conditions.⁶ Such figures create a serious cause for concern on many levels: high youth unemployment not only hampers economic growth, but

negatively impacts the health and well-being of young people and their opportunity to lead rewarding lives, and, in some cases, their ability to meet their basic needs. This growing generation of young people, furthermore, with high unemployment rates, lessened prospects for income, and lower life-time earnings, will be asked to support an ever-growing number of retirees, and to contribute more and more to healthcare systems.



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⁴ According to the ILO's "Decent Jobs for Youth" initiative. Available online: <https://www.decentjobsforyouth.org/>
⁵ Ibid. According to the ILO, 145 million young people are trapped in working poverty worldwide.
⁶ According to Eurostat (2016), in the EU in 2016, 43.8% of employees aged 15 to 24 were employed under a temporary contract.



Barriers to participation and in accessing the labour market are just two examples of many challenges young people face in exercising their rights. Others include access to housing, education, or issues related to security and personal safety. Young people were also disproportionately impacted by the 2008 global financial crisis and subsequent national economic crises, and continue to bear the brunt of the consequences of

unsustainable policy-making. Focusing on young people and ensuring their rights are upheld, and that they can actively participate in society, is therefore essential to achieving sustainable development.

TOWARDS A MORE HOLISTIC APPROACH TO MEASURING PROGRESS

CONTINUE

It is increasingly accepted in political, academic and economic circles that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is insufficient as a measure of societal progress. The main drawback of only focusing on such economic measures is that it does not tell the full story, as underlying non-economic developments are excluded. This often results in policies that focus on unsustainable economic growth and on merely improving the economy, rather than focussing on how to improve actual quality of life, including of young people, in a more measured, comprehensive, and sustainable way. Yet GDP remains the preferred measure of progress for politicians and other leaders, primarily due to the lack of meaningful, available, and widely accepted alternatives.

Having more insights into access to education, healthcare, housing, quality of jobs and environmental sustainability, provides a more comprehensive picture of progress in a given country or community than mere performance in terms of GDP. The United Nations (UN) has taken significant steps in promoting a more holistic approach to individual and social progress. For the UN, progress requires

countries to be sustainable economically, environmentally, and socially. This vision has resulted, most recently, in the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which focus, to a great extent, on improving the overall social and economic well-being of all.

In this light, increasing the level of opportunity for young people to influence decision-making and to shape politics in a way that policies take into account the planets' limits and the wellbeing of future generations, is essential to the success of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, identifying ways to monitor and measure countries' success in achieving the SDGs, and in achieving them for all sections of society, remains a huge challenge for evidence-based policy-making.

All these elements form the rationale behind the development of a measurement of progress that looks beyond GDP and provides a complementary lens on regional or country policy performance with regards to youth.

”

Identifying ways to monitor and measure countries' success in achieving the SDGs, and in achieving them for all sections of society, remains a huge challenge for evidence-based policy-making.





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TOWARDS A MORE HOLISTIC APPROACH TO MEASURING PROGRESS

The Sustainable Development Goals and shifting the paradigm in policy making

The particular challenges young people face are largely an effect of the political fixation on GDP growth, the unequal distribution of resources, and a situation where young people are not represented in, and unable to participate in, policy-making. The interconnection of social exclusion, inequality, poverty, political exclusion and lack of access to education, healthcare and clean air implies that tackling the underlying causes of the challenges and barriers young

people face should thus be seen as an opportunity for policy makers who want to address systemic issues that are preventing overall societal progress in their country.

The Youth Progress Index, using the Social Progress Index (SPI) methodology, measures factors that matter to and can impact the daily lives of young people: do they have sufficient food to eat? Do they have access to housing? And access to the labour market and



TOWARDS A MORE HOLISTIC APPROACH TO MEASURING PROGRESS

quality jobs? Can they read and write? Can they exercise their socio-economic and political rights? Do they live in a community where they feel included and not discriminated against? Is their future and the future of their children protected from the dangers of environmental destruction? Can they influence politics and hold their political representatives to account, and are they represented in parliament?

Enabling these social conditions requires a holistic approach; governments, civil society organisations, and businesses must join forces. The Youth Progress Index can play a vital role in inspiring

this collaboration, by systematically highlighting the societal dynamics that will have an important impact on young people's lives. The Youth Progress Index therefore aims at presenting a roadmap – a useful and practical tool – that can help all stakeholders, including policy makers, to prioritise their respective policy and investment decisions, assess where resources should be focused, and implement policies and programmes that will drive faster and more sustainable progress for young people. The Youth Progress Index can also encourage these actors to speak a common language and, together, to drive measurable change.

The framework offered by the Youth Progress Index not only provides country scores and a ranking, but allows ‘like-for-like’ relative comparison and benchmarking on specific areas of strength and weakness, in this way fostering good practice exchange and peer learning. It provides a means to see how some factors relate to others, and can impact the progress of young people. Also, as it becomes increasingly apparent to policy makers that factors such as young people’s education and health are also key drivers of prosperity, growth and investment, better tools and data that can provide insights into such relationships can be useful.

By using the Youth Progress Index, policy-makers can identify some quick policy wins. They can use high-performing countries as role

models and better design and invest in policies that are shown to improve young people’s lives, and create more inclusive and resilient societies. Finally, with a particular focus on youth, the YPI offers a framework with potential to support in measuring progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs for the youth sub-group, from measuring levels of poverty, access to clean water and air, access to healthcare, employment inequality and the strength and relevance of democratic institutions. Ultimately, by using the Youth Progress Index, public authorities can develop evidence-based policy making for youth, which can promote their social progress overall and lead to sustainable development.

CHAPTER



02

**METHODOLOGY AND
FRAMEWORK**





The main objective of the Youth Progress Index is to provide countries with a comprehensive assessment of their performance in terms of young people's social progress. To do so, the Youth Progress Index follows the framework and methodology of the ***Social Progress Index***.

WHAT IS THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX?

CONTINUE

The Index represents the first comprehensive framework for measuring social progress that is independent of economic performance. As a complement to traditional measures of economic performance, such as income, the Social Progress Index provides a better understanding of the bi-directional relationship between economic gain and social progress. Its unique framework offers a systematic, empirical foundation for governments, businesses, civil society and communities to prioritise social and environmental issues, and benchmark performance against other countries, regions, cities and communities to inform and drive public policies, investments, and business and community decisions.

The Social Progress Index is a proven tool that helps change agents and social innovators of all sectors drive positive change. The Index presents a granular, actionable picture of what matters most to people regardless of their wealth. It creates a common understanding of how well a community performs on the things that matter to all societies, rich or poor. By measuring social

progress directly and independently of economic indicators, the social progress index helps unpack the relationship between the two.

The Social Progress Index was developed in collaboration with a team of scholars led by Professor Michael E. Porter of Harvard Business School. National and city leaders across Latin America and the European Commission's DG Regional and Urban Policy are using the index for agenda setting, policymaking, and prioritising how to mobilise resources and measure impact.



Methodology

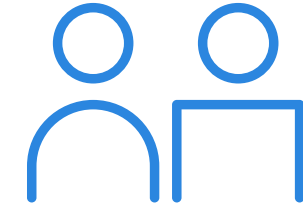
Guided by a group of academic and policy experts, the Social Progress Index follows a conceptual framework that defines social progress as well as its key elements. It defines ‘social progress’ as the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential. It alludes to three broad elements of social progress, which are referred to as “dimensions”: ***Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity.***

Each of these dimensions is further broken down into four underlying “components” (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Social Progress Index Framework

Source: Stern S., Wares A., and Epner T. (2017)

Together, this interrelated set of factors represents the primary elements that combine to produce a given level of Social Progress Index. The methodology allows measurement of each component and each dimension, and yields an overall score and ranking.



Basic Human Needs



Nutrition and
Basic Medical
Care



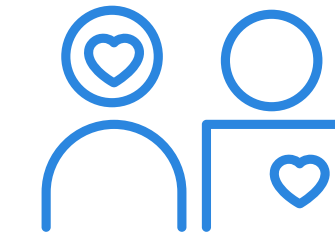
Water and
Sanitation



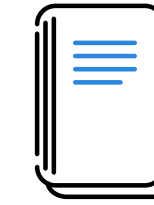
Shelter



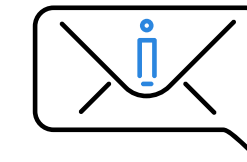
Personal
Safety



Foundations of Wellbeing



Access to Basic
Knowledge



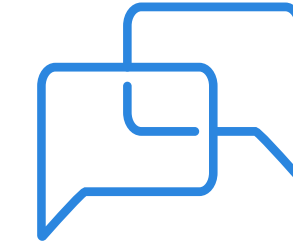
Access to
Info and
Communications



Health and
Wellness



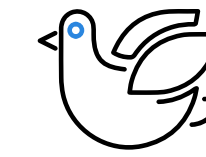
Environmental
Quality



Opportunity



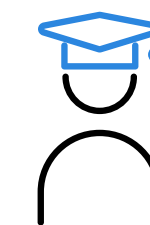
Personal Rights



Personal Freedom
and Choice



Tolerance and
Inclusion



Access to
Advanced
Education

The Social Progress Index is explicitly focused on non-economic aspects of performance. Unlike most other measurement efforts, it treats social progress as distinct, though associated with traditional economic measures such as income per capita. In contrast, other indices such as the Human Development Index or the OECD Better Life Index combine economic and social indicators. The Index's objective is to use a clear yet rigorous methodology that isolates the non-economic dimensions of societal performance.



The Social Progress Index applies a set of unique design principles that allow an exclusive analysis of social progress and help the Index stand out from other indices:

- 01 Social and environmental indicators only**
Measuring social progress exclusively and directly, rather than using economic proxies or combining economic and social variables;
- 02 Outcomes, not inputs**
Measuring the outcomes, or lived experience, of people, regardless of effort and resources spent, or the capacity to impart change;
- 03 Holistic and relevant to all communities**
A multidimensional measure of social progress that encompasses the many inter-related aspects of thriving societies everywhere;
- 04 Actionable**
A practical tool that helps leaders and decision-makers in government, as well as business to implement policies and programmes that will drive faster progress, and civil society to better focus and justify their advocacy.

THE YOUTH PROGRESS INDEX FRAMEWORK

CONTINUE

The Youth Progress Index's framework is structured around 12 components and 60 distinct indicators (see Figure 2). While limited by data availability, the framework should be seen as an initial effort to contributing to measuring the quality of life of youth. As such, the framework can be a significant contribution to the policy debate, including for advocacy as well as scholarly research, on measuring performance of societies related to youth matters, and defining progress beyond economic achievements. Furthermore, the framework can be used as a mapping dashboard of public expenditures, civil society

engagement and private sector investment. It can also be used as a tool to better organise and structure strategic planning, as well as for monitoring progress and evaluating success of policy investment.

The Youth Progress Index piloted a new approach to the selection of indicators:

- ▶ When possible indicators were disaggregated by age,
- ▶ Specific indicators relevant for youth were added,
- ▶ Remaining indicators relevant for all age groups were based on the Global Social Progress Index.





Following this approach, the Youth Progress Index framework succeeded to include nearly half of youth specific indicators (see Figure 2).

For the purposes of the Youth Progress Index, “youth” is considered to be individuals in the transition period between childhood and adulthood. The specific age bracket might be longer or shorter depending on the specific social context.⁷ It should also be stressed that “youth” are not a coherent group, and that many subgroups of young people, such

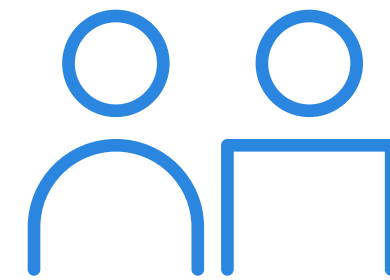
as young women, young LGBTQI, or young people with disabilities, may face even bigger challenges. This transition phase between the dependency of childhood and the responsibility of adult life is a crucial and challenging phase for an individual in many ways. From issues related to housing, personal and family relationships, a young person is likely to face challenges in finding a good quality job and/or in accessing education and healthcare, and is at risk of different forms of discrimination due to their age.

7. No universal definition of “youth” exists in the international community, and various institutions/organisations/ youth practitioners define “youth” with varying parameters, such as: Under 24; 12–24; 10–29; anything under 30 or 35; Interestingly, Nepal’s national youth policy defines youth as “persons between 16-40 years old.” Despite the lack of a cohesive definition, it is generally acknowledged the transitional period extends until well-after an individual has achieved legal “adult” status; meaning that a society’s obligation to educate and engage its young people does not end when they turn 18.

Figure 2: Youth Progress Index Framework⁸

Following the Social Progress index methodology, the Youth Progress Index scores and ranks 102 countries, and 52 countries partially (for which it was possible to calculate at least 1 dimension).

⁸ While the Youth Progress Index precisely follows the Social Progress Index framework, there is a slight difference in the name of Tolerance and Inclusion component. The Youth Progress Index only uses the term Inclusion. However, the conceptual basis of the component, i.e. the underlying question, whether “no one is excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society?” remains the same.



Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

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

Water and Sanitation

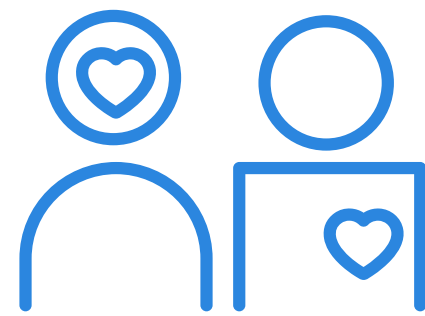
- Access to piped water
- Rural access to improved water source
- Access to improved sanitation and facilities
- Youth satisfaction with water

Shelter

- Youth availability of affordable housing
- Access to electricity
- Quality of electricity supply
- Youth household air pollution deaths

Personal safety

- Homicide rate
- Level of violent crime
- Perceived criminality
- Political terror
- Youth traffic deaths
- Youth safe walking alone



Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge

- Youth literacy
- Primary school enrollment
- Gross secondary enrollment
- Gender parity in secondary enrollment
- Female population with some secondary education
- Male population with some secondary education

Access to Info and Communications

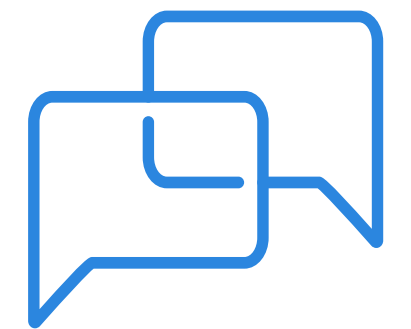
- Youth mobile telephones
- Youth internet users
- Press freedom

Health and Wellness

- Healthy life expectancy at birth
- Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases
- Youth suicide rate
- Death rate from HIV/AIDS

Environmental Quality

- Wastewater management
- Biodiversity and habitat
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Youth air pollution attributable deaths
- Youth satisfaction with air quality



Opportunity

Personal Rights

- Political rights
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of assembly/association
- Private property rights
- Youth confidence in police
- Percent of young members of parliament

Personal Freedom and Choice

- Youth freedom over life choices
- Freedom of religion
- Early marriage
- Satisfied demand for contraception
- Corruption
- Youth perception of corruption

Inclusion

- Youth openness towards immigrants
- Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people
- Youth community safety net
- Discrimination and violence against minorities
- Religious tolerance
- Youth not in employment and not in education
- Youth employment gap

Access to Advanced Education

- Years of tertiary schooling
- Women's average years in school
- Inequality in attainment of education
- Tertiary enrollment rate



DATA CHALLENGES

CONTINUE

It has been the aim of this initiative to include as many countries as possible in the Youth Progress Index. However, this objective was constrained and limited by the lack of available data in many countries. This might come as a surprise, as one might presume that in today's world, data is not a scarce commodity. While data collection is improving on a daily basis, and this should lead to better assessments and understanding of societal challenges in the future, many countries had to be omitted from the Youth Progress Index due to the lack of reporting, or data collection in many areas, and especially because age disaggregated data were not available. Table 1 specifies the number of countries for which the Index is calculated on the component, dimension and index level.

Furthermore, many indicators – such as those on minority groups, people with disabilities, LGBTQI, women and girls – are either non-inclusive or not collected at all, or at least not in a standardised format covering sufficient number of countries. That is the reason why few of these indicators are present in the framework. For example, the Gallup World poll survey asks respondents whether “...

the city or area where you live [is] a good place or not a good place to live for gay or lesbian people?” This question essentially omits the particular discrimination faced by young transgender and intersex people. It is however the best proxy that is available to understand the challenges faced by young LGBTQI communities. Unfortunately, there is no such proxy available for people with disabilities.

**Table 1:
Number
of scored
countries**

Youth Progress Index	102
Basic Human Needs	143
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	147
Water and Sanitation	153
Shelter	154
Personal Safety	150
Foundations of Wellbeing	137
Access to Basic Knowledge	139
Access to Information and Communications	151
Health and Wellness	154
Environmental Quality	153
Opportunity	113
Personal Rights	136
Personal Freedom and Choice	150
Inclusion	119
Access to Advanced Education	148



© FotoGraphic

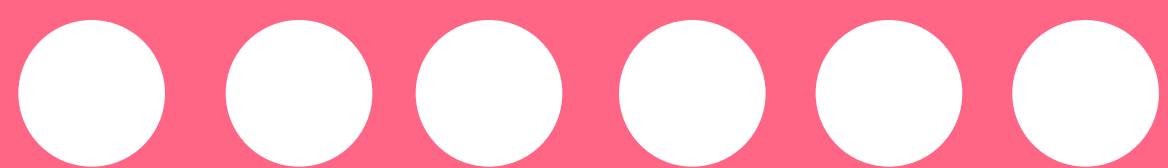
As is evident, the Opportunity dimension includes the lowest number of countries overall. While the data is incomplete in all components of the Opportunity dimension, indicators specifically focusing on youth, such as Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET), or Young members of parliament, are lacking the most.

It is not only the case of the Opportunity dimension where the lack of data posed a great challenge. The Access to Basic Knowledge component is missing an indicator on the quality of educational outcomes and attainment. The Programme for International Student Assessment (widely known as PISA) conducted by the OECD, is one of the few standardised educational performance measures with global coverage. It covers only 72 countries however,

and only assesses students' performance on mathematics, science, and reading. PISA coverage was not the only challenge; several EU countries (Austria, Czech Republic and Slovakia) do not report on primary education enrolment.

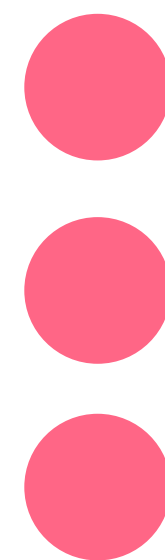
Lastly, while data availability among EU Member States is generally very good, Luxembourg and Malta are only partially ranked due to the lack of data on the Personal Safety component. For both countries, data on violent crime, perceived criminality, and political terror are not available.

CHAPTER



03

**YOUTH PROGRESS
INDEX RESULTS**



COUNTRY PERFORMANCE

CONTINUE



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COUNTRY PERFORMANCE

The Youth Progress Index countries' scores vary significantly. The highest scoring country overall is Norway. Switzerland achieves the highest score in Basic Human Needs, Denmark tops Foundations of Wellbeing, and Finland outperforms others in Opportunity.

Mozambique ranks last on the Index overall, whereas Central African Republic takes last place in Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Wellbeing, and Guinea is last in Opportunity. Does it mean that these countries offer the worst quality of life for young people? Not quite. These countries have enough publically available data to enable us to include them in the index. This is a significant achievement in and of itself, considering that the Index covers 154 countries only. Their results do signal however, that out of the 154 coun-

tries assessed, these countries perform worse than others, implying the quality of life for young people is remarkably affected by limitations and challenges.

Graph 1: Spread of Index and dimension scores





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COUNTRY PERFORMANCE

Among the G7 countries, Canada led the way taking the 6th place on the Index overall. Germany is the next highest ranked at 13th, followed by the United Kingdom 15th, Japan 17th, and the U.S in 18th. France is in 23rd position, and Italy 30th.

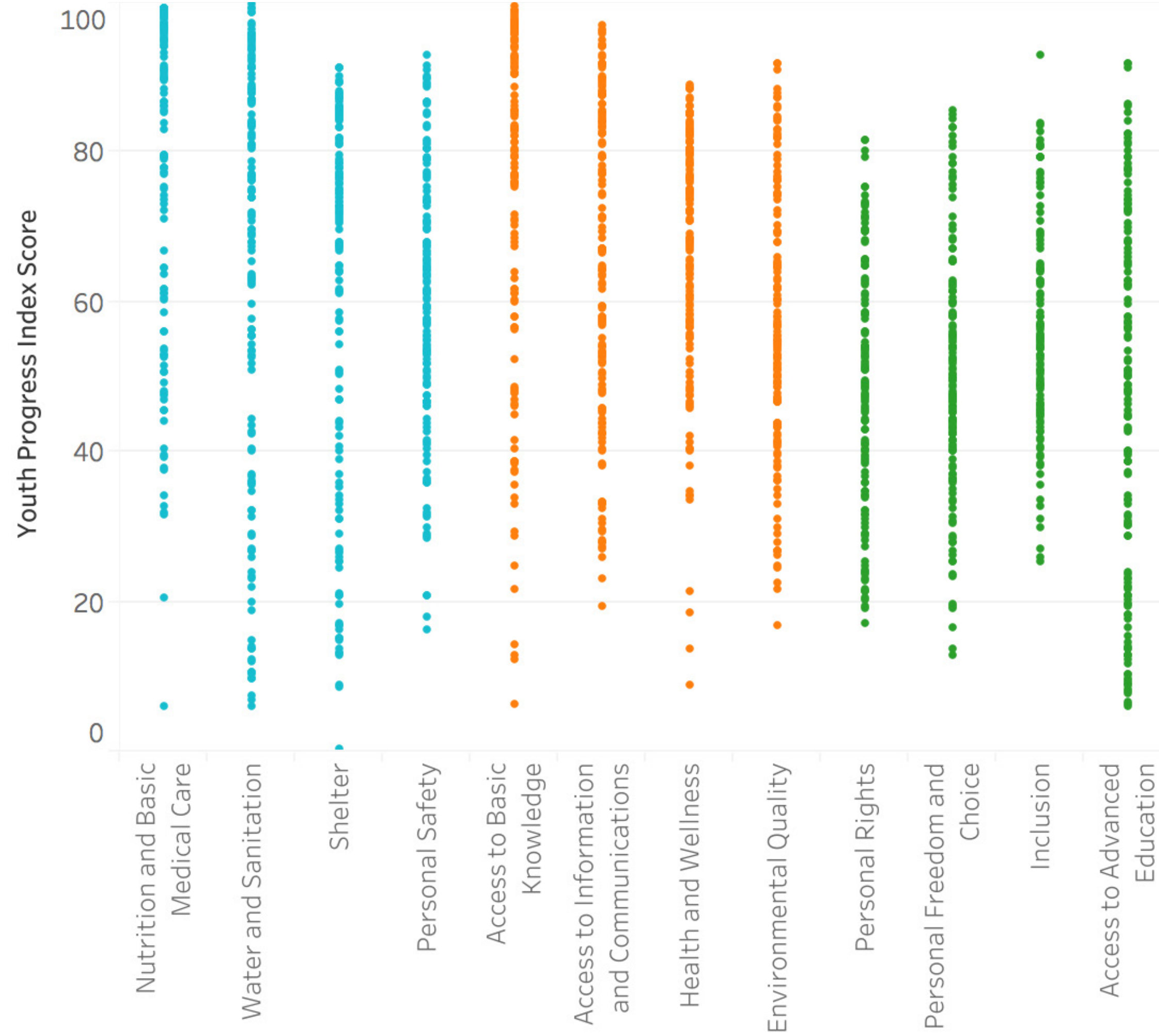
The degree of cohesion varies greatly across different aspects of social progress. In some areas, countries perform more uniformly compared to others. Graph 1 and 2 show the spread of countries' scores on the Index, dimension and component level respectively. Graph 3 depicts the difference between the maximum and the minimum score, and the coefficient of variation⁹ for the index, dimension and component. In absolute terms – i.e. the difference between the highest and the lowest per-

forming country – on the component level, the biggest difference is within Water and Sanitation, and smallest on Personal Rights. In relative terms (see coefficient of variation), Health and Wellness is the least variable component, implying that countries' scores are not as far from one another, unlike in Access to Advanced Education, where scores vary the most.

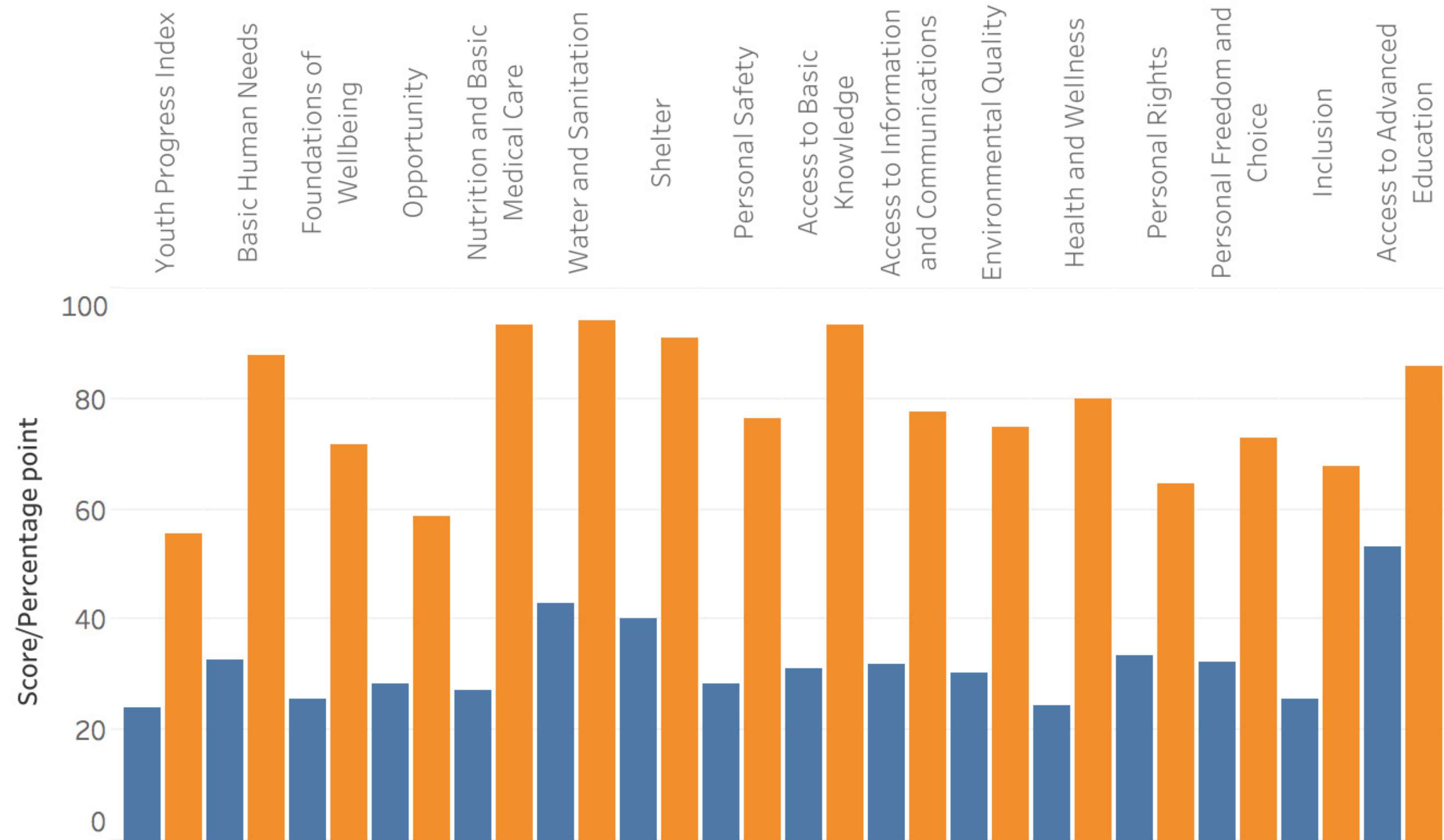
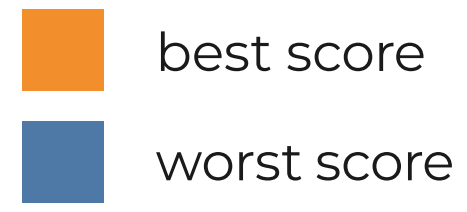
Of the three dimensions, Basic Human Needs records the highest difference between the maximum and minimum scores, while Foundations of Wellbeing has the lowest relative variability. The Index overall records a difference of 55 points between the best and the worst scoring country, and approximately 24 percent relative variability.

⁹ Coefficient of variation is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean. It measures the relative variability within a dataset.

Graph 2: Spread of component scores



Graph 3: Variation

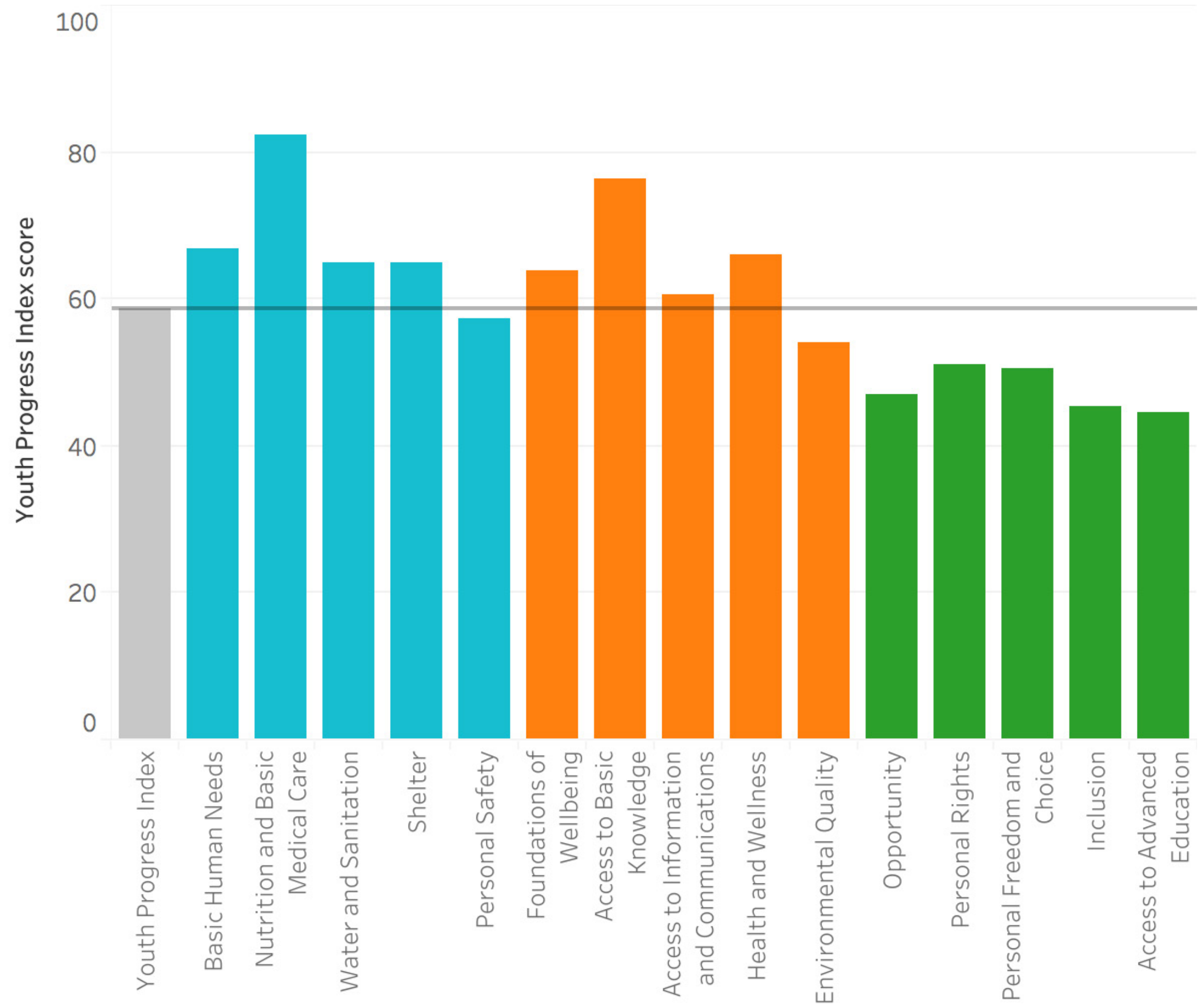


If the world were a country

If the world were a country, it would rank somewhere between Lebanon (58.46) and the Philippines (60.06), scoring 58.74 overall; achieving the best results in Basic Human Needs, followed by Foundations of Well-being, with Opportunity the most challenging. And while the world is not a country, and this analysis therefore needs to be considered with caution, it offers an indicative assessment of the overall quality of young people's lives and the most pressing issues they face globally (See Graph 4).



Graph 4: World as a whole



Youth Progress Index by country

Click on a country to view their scorecard or for a quick overview visit

YPI Rank	Country	YPI score
1	Norway	88.94
2	Finland	88.59
3	Denmark	88.54
4	Iceland	88.39
5	Sweden	87.32
6	Canada	86.55
7	Netherlands	86.53
8	Switzerland	86.47
9	Ireland	85.16
10	New Zealand	85.07
11	Austria	84.98
12	Australia	84.97
13	Germany	84.41
14	Belgium	83.34

15	United Kingdom	82.62
16	Slovenia	81.99
17	Japan	81.36
18	United States	81.32
19	Czech Republic	80.87
20	Spain	80.85
21	Portugal	80.55
22	Estonia	80.55
23	France	78.50
24	Korea, Republic of	77.40
25	Slovakia	76.99
26	Latvia	76.43
27	Poland	76.26
28	Cyprus	76.24
29	Croatia	76.05
30	Italy	75.71
31	Israel	75.68
32	Chile	75.66
33	Costa Rica	74.32
34	Greece	74.26
35	Lithuania	73.76
36	Uruguay	73.48

37	Hungary	73.20
38	Bulgaria	69.38
39	Serbia	69.05
40	Mauritius	68.81
41	Romania	68.19
42	Argentina	67.98
43	Panama	66.91
44	Montenegro	66.53
45	Armenia	65.67
46	Georgia	65.25
47	Ecuador	64.85
48	Albania	64.66
49	FYROM	64.40
50	Jamaica	64.07
51	Belarus	63.89
52	Malaysia	63.37
53	Brazil	63.36
54	Peru	63.28
55	Colombia	63.25
56	Tunisia	62.71
57	Turkey	62.38
58	Kyrgyzstan	62.37

Youth Progress Index by country

Click on a country to view their scorecard or for a quick overview visit

59	Paraguay	62.29
60	Ukraine	62.08
61	Mexico	61.94
62	Dominican Republic	61.07
63	Kazakhstan	60.88
64	Moldova	60.87
65	Russia	60.84
66	Thailand	60.66
67	Bolivia	60.52
68	Sri Lanka	60.24
69	Philippines	60.06
70	Lebanon	58.46
71	Nicaragua	57.32
72	Morocco	57.09
73	Indonesia	56.92
74	El Salvador	56.05
75	Mongolia	55.65
76	Iran	55.17
77	Egypt	54.26
78	Honduras	54.06
79	South Africa	53.56
80	Nepal	53.27

81	Botswana	53.12
82	Guatemala	52.91
83	Namibia	49.63
84	Ghana	49.47
85	India	48.61
86	Bangladesh	47.85
87	Cambodia	47.14
88	Senegal	46.60
89	Rwanda	44.18
90	Malawi	41.27
91	Zimbabwe	41.03
92	Pakistan	40.09
93	Uganda	39.44
94	Tanzania	37.64
95	Benin	37.61
96	Cameroon	36.90
97	Ethiopia	36.19
98	Burkina Faso	36.07
99	Lesotho	35.38
100	Liberia	34.45
101	Mali	34.30
102	Mozambique	33.53

Partially ranked countries

Click on a country to view their scorecard

Country	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Afghanistan	25.76	35.02	
Algeria	68.84	68.64	
Angola	27.08		
Azerbaijan	75.87		37.40
Bahrain		73.37	
Belize		60.12	
Bhutan		61.30	39.77
Bosnia and Herzegovina	81.12		
Burundi		46.54	
Central African Republic	6.40	19.84	
Chad	18.62	28.94	
China	73.12	67.12	
Congo, Democratic Republic of		39.23	
Congo, Republic of	27.97	49.41	
Côte d'Ivoire	40.21	41.06	
Djibouti	52.81		
Gabon	54.77		41.60
Gambia, The	50.46		
Guinea	26.51		24.39
Guyana	62.44		

Partially ranked countries

Click on a country to view their scorecard

Country	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Haiti	25.65		
Iraq	57.03	50.86	
Jordan	81.47	70.20	
Kenya	41.62	59.51	
Kuwait	86.14	75.01	
Laos	58.01	49.08	
Libya		59.18	
Luxembourg		89.94	74.29
Madagascar	28.99		33.47
Malta		84.22	66.53
Mauritania	40.48	43.35	
Myanmar	59.29	52.48	
Niger	33.92	31.11	
Nigeria	35.36		
Oman	80.69	72.27	
Qatar		78.47	
Saudi Arabia	82.42	72.63	
Sierra Leone	23.75	42.82	
Singapore		82.78	70.40

Partially ranked countries

Click on a country to view their scorecard

Country	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Sudan	32.86	34.86	
Suriname		61.56	
Swaziland	38.32	38.92	
Tajikistan	64.05	63.98	
Timor-Leste	45.93		
Togo	33.33	45.15	
Trinidad and Tobago	69.83		54.04
Turkmenistan	61.04		
United Arab Emirates	87.29		
Uzbekistan	80.01	58.25	
Vietnam	72.60		42.99
Yemen	39.49	38.36	
Zambia	31.90		41.09

COMPONENTS AT A GLANCE

CONTINUE

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

1. Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

Social progress begins early in life, with access to reliable medical care, as well as adequate nutrition. The two factors are not only prerequisites for survival, but prevent early-life damage that may lead to permanent impairment. The result of not having access to care or not having enough to eat range from suffering from undernourishment to dying as a child, in childbirth, or as an adult with a preventable or treatable infectious disease.

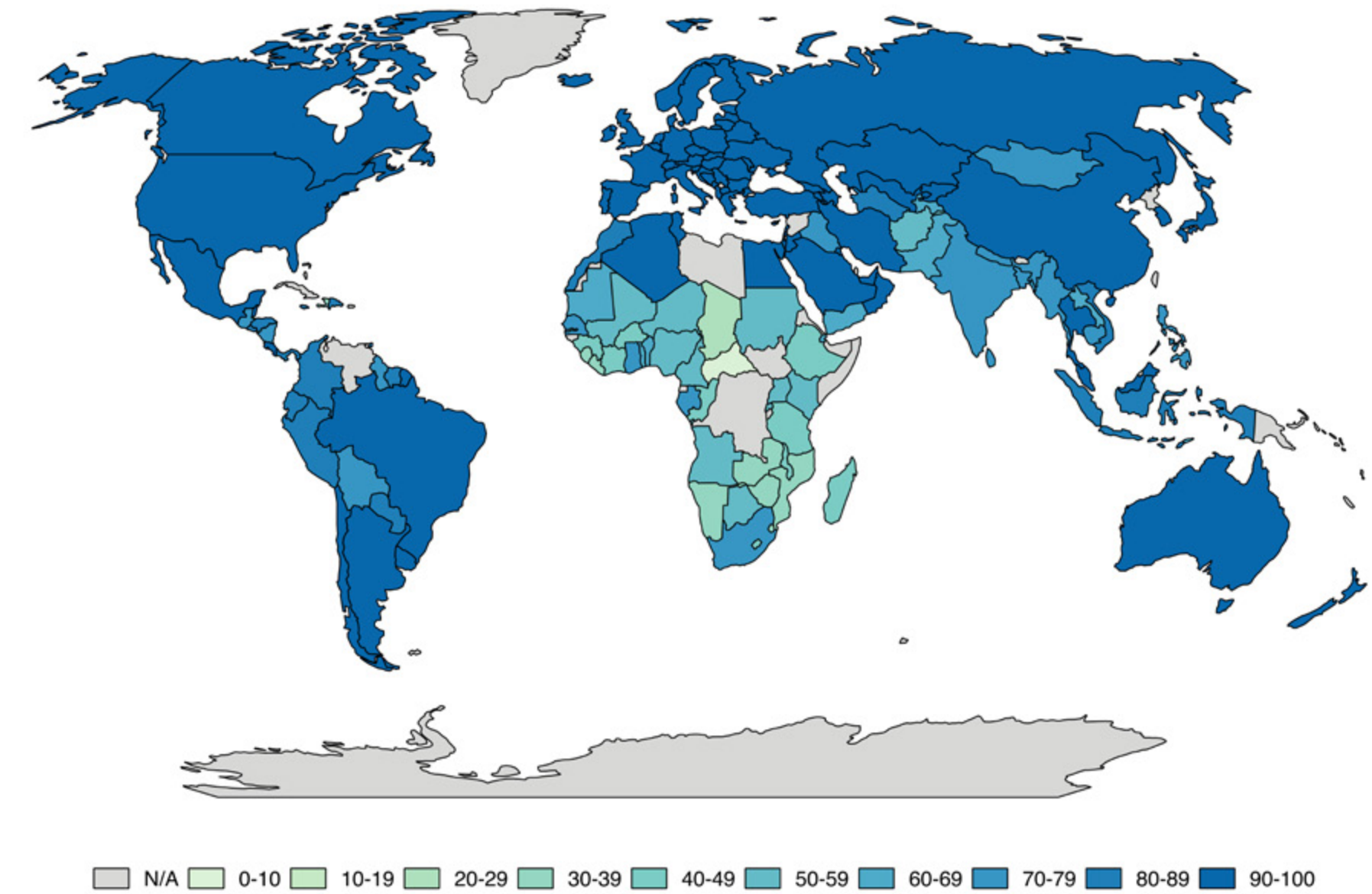
Indicators

- 01 **Undernourishment** The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.
- 02 **Depth of food deficit** The number of calories needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant.
- 03 **Maternal mortality rate** The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.
- 04 **Child mortality rate** The probability of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching the age of five per 1,000 live births.
- 05 **Deaths from infectious diseases** Age-standardised mortality rate from deaths caused by infectious diseases per 100,000 people.

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Finland	99,35	Central African Republic	6,01
2	Iceland	99,15	Chad	20,45
3	Austria	99,14	Liberia	31,46
4	Luxembourg	99,09	Zambia	31,71
5	Cyprus	99,09	Sierra Leone	32,60
6	Italy	99,09	Zimbabwe	34,05
7	Sweden	99,01	Haiti	37,48
8	Estonia	99,01	Namibia	37,65
9	Australia	98,95	Swaziland	39,07
10	Switzerland	98,95	Mozambique	39,57

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care



BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

2. Water and Sanitation

Recognised as basic human rights by the United Nations, clean water and sanitation are essential to survival and can drastically improve life expectancy. Essential for drinking, cooking, and keeping oneself clean, water must be free of pathogens to prevent the spread of disease. Likewise, sanitation not only prevents the spread of disease, it is an aspect of human dignity that can affect multiple facets of a young person's life.

Indicators

- 01 Access to piped water** The percentage of the population with a water service pipe connected with in-house plumbing.

- 02 Rural access to improved water source** The percentage of the rural population with piped water into dwelling, public tap or standpipe, tubewell or borehole, protected spring, or rainwater.

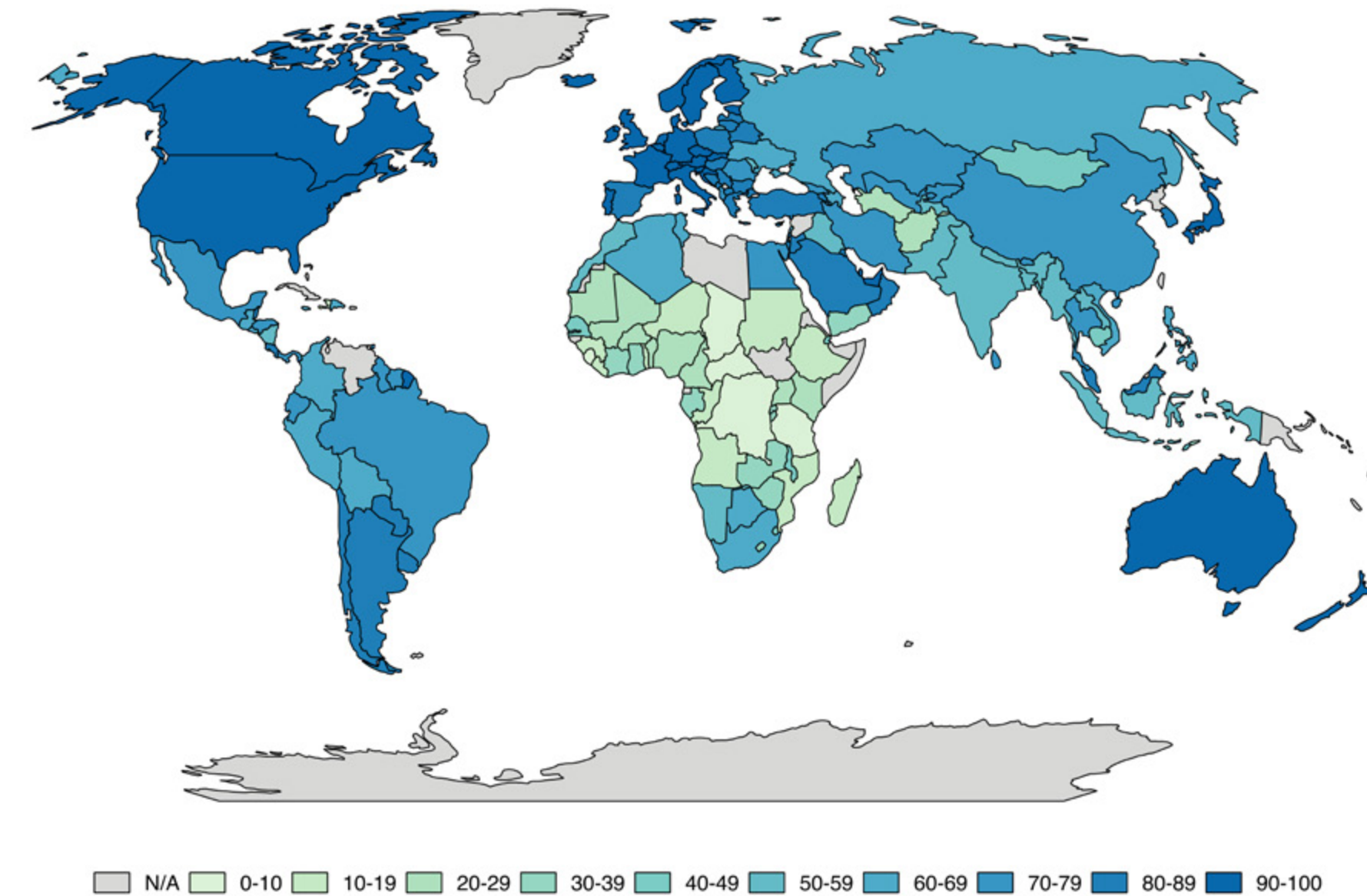
- 03 Access to improved sanitation facilities** The percentage of the population with improved sanitation, such as flush toilets, piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and composting toilets.

- 04 Youth Satisfaction with Water** The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering "satisfied" to the question, "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water?"

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Singapore	100,00	Congo, Democratic Republic of	5,83
2	Norway	99,46	Chad	6,77
3	Iceland	99,24	Sierra Leone	7,37
4	Switzerland	98,69	Central African Republic	9,68
5	Sweden	98,53	Tanzania	9,77
6	Australia	97,02	Haiti	10,35
7	Denmark	96,91	Madagascar	10,52
8	Netherlands	96,39	Mozambique	10,58
9	Austria	95,74	Congo, Republic of	11,79
10	Canada	95,66	Togo	12,29

Water and Sanitation



BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

3. Shelter

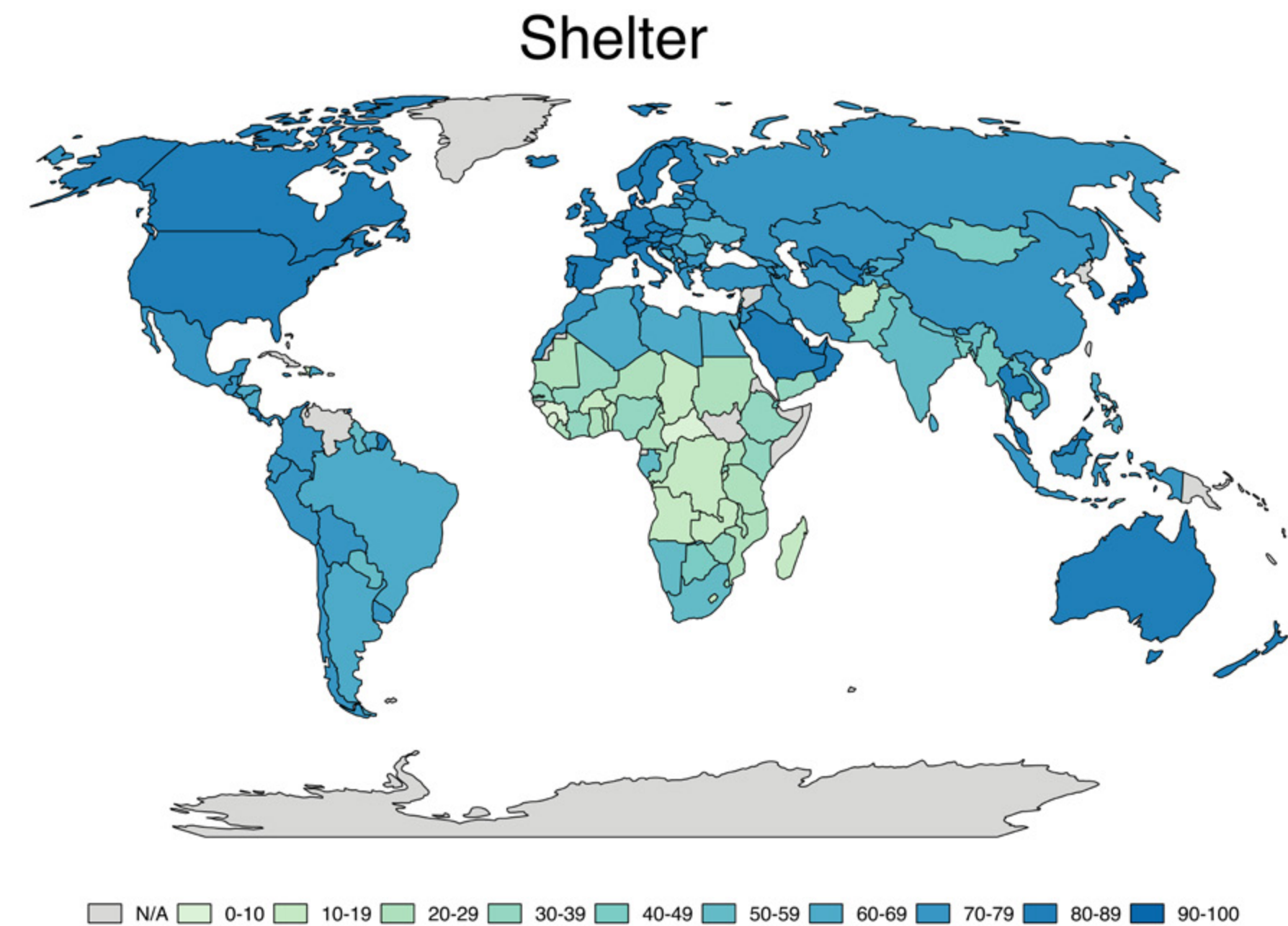
Adequate living conditions are essential to safety, health and human dignity. To be considered adequate, housing goes beyond merely four walls and a roof. It must be safe, provide protection from the elements, include basic facilities, and be accessible and affordable.

Indicators

- 01 Youth availability of affordable housing** The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering "satisfied" to the question, "In your city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good, affordable housing?"
- 02 Access to electricity** The percentage of the population with access to electricity.
- 03 Quality of electricity supply** Average response to the question: "In your country, how would you assess the reliability of the electricity supply (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? "[1 = not reliable at all; 7 = extremely reliable]
- 04 Youth household air pollution deaths** 15-49 age group deaths caused from indoor air pollution.

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Japan	91,25	Central African Republic	0,28
2	Singapore	91,17	Guinea	8,62
3	Denmark	91,09	Sierra Leone	8,79
4	Switzerland	90,16	Burundi	12,90
5	United States	89,43	Afghanistan	12,95
6	United Arab Emirates	89,22	Chad	13,08
7	Finland	89,17	Madagascar	13,74
8	Belgium	88,08	Benin	14,89
9	Iceland	87,83	Congo, Democratic Republic of	15,06
10	Norway	87,82	Angola	15,07



BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

4. Personal Safety

Safety is essential for the attainment of health, peace, justice, and well-being. It affects young people's freedom to leave their homes, walk alone, and provide for themselves and their families without fear.

Indicators

- 01 Homicide rate** Number of homicides, defined as unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury, per 100,000 people.
- 02 Level of violent crime** Evaluation based on the question: "Is violent crime likely to pose a significant problem for government and/or business over the next two years?" Measured on a scale of 1 (strongly no) to 5 (strongly yes).
- 03 Perceived criminality** An assessment of the level of domestic security and the degree to which other citizens can be trusted. Measured on a scale of 1 (majority of other citizens can be trusted) to 5 (people are extremely cautious in their dealings with others).

04 Political terror

"The level of political violence and terror that a country experiences. It is evaluated on a 5-level scale, where 1 is for countries under a secure rule of law, and 5 is for countries where terror has expanded to the whole population."

05 Youth safe walking alone

The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering "yes" to the question, "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"

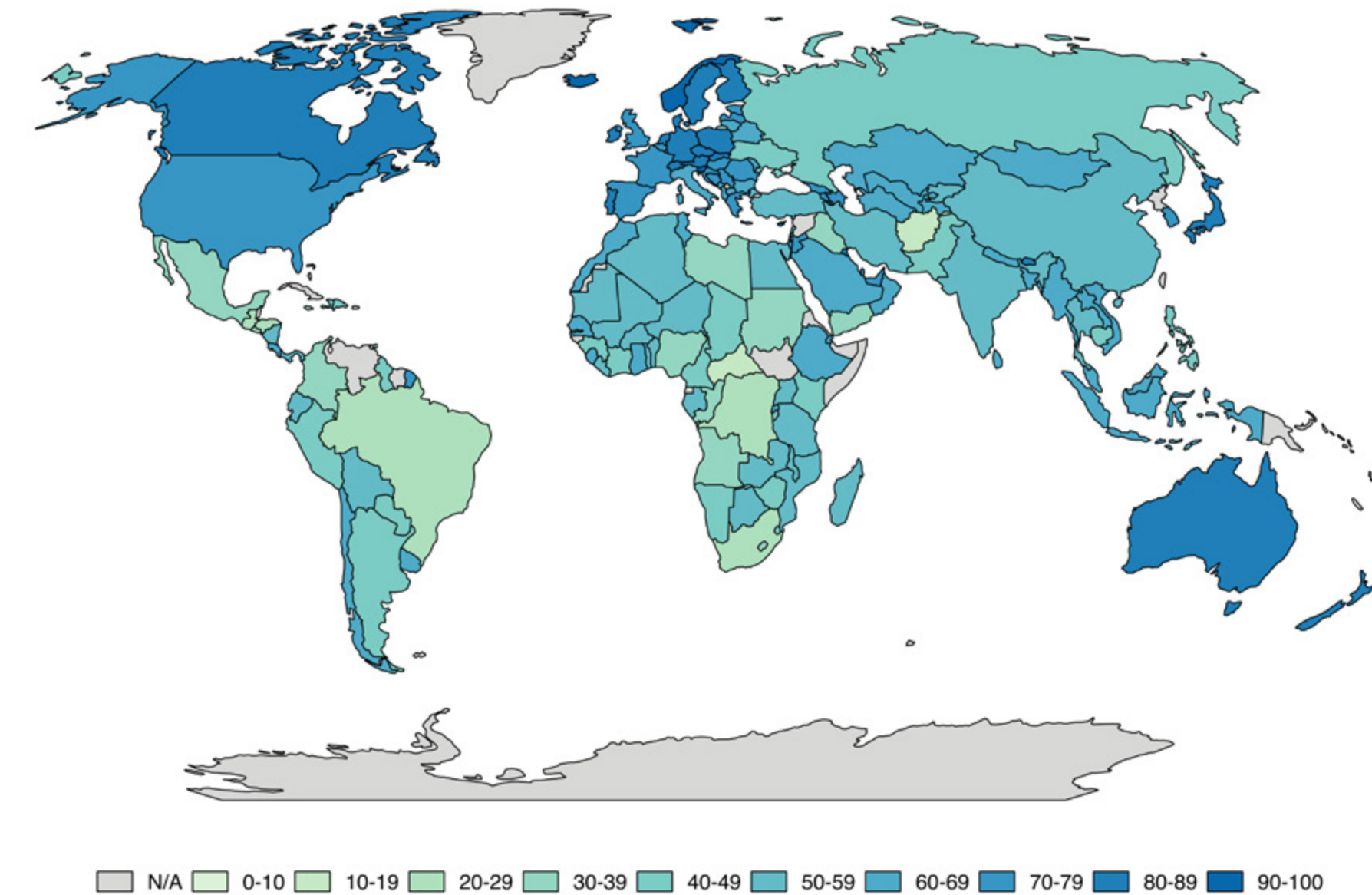
06 Youth traffic deaths

Estimated road traffic fatal injury age group 15-29 deaths per 100,000 population.

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Singapore	92,83	Central African Republic	16,26
2	Iceland	91,45	Afghanistan	17,82
3	Norway	90,94	El Salvador	20,76
4	Slovenia	90,06	South Africa	20,85
5	Finland	89,89	Honduras	28,42
6	Switzerland	89,86	Guatemala	28,80
7	Denmark	89,08	Brazil	28,87
8	Sweden	88,80	Congo, Democratic Republic of	29,78
9	Austria	88,56	Libya	31,36
10	Canada	86,77	Iraq	31,46

Personal Safety



FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

1. Access to Basic Knowledge

Education is fundamental to individual freedom and empowerment. With basic knowledge in reading, writing, and math, an individual can improve their social and economic circumstances, as well as more fully participate in society. Education is essential to creating a society that is more equitable.

Indicators

- 01 Youth literacy rate**

The percentage of the population aged 15-24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Literacy also encompasses numeracy, the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.
- 02 Primary school enrollment**

Total number of students of official primary school age who are enrolled in any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official primary school age.
- 03 Secondary school enrollment**

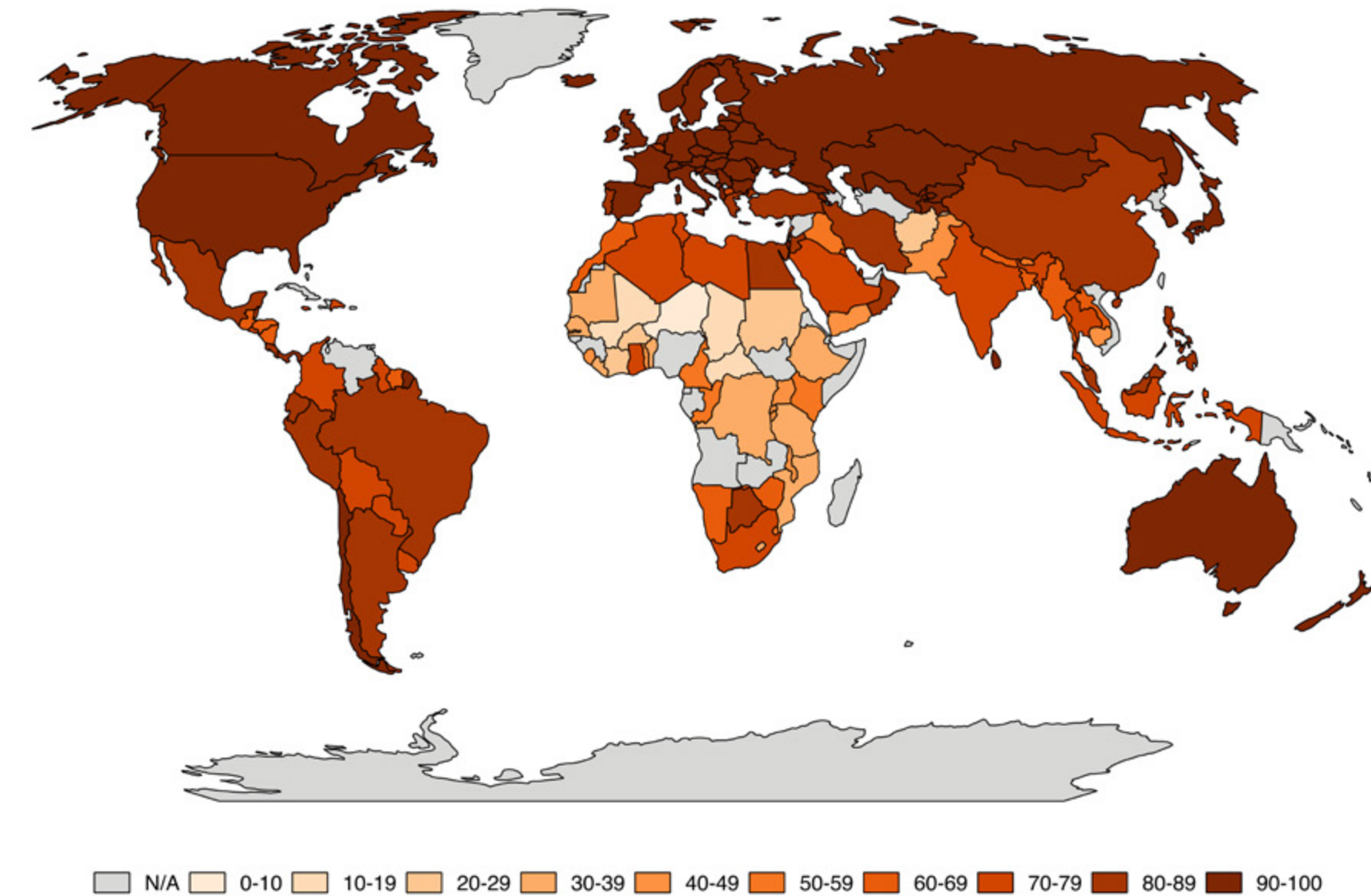
Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official secondary education age.

- 04 Gender parity in secondary enrollment** The ratio of girls to boys enrolled at the secondary level in public and private schools.
- 05 Female population with some secondary education** Percentage of the population ages 25 and older that has reached (but not necessarily completed) a secondary level of education.
- 06 Male population with some secondary education** Percentage of the population ages 25 and older that has reached (but not necessarily completed) a secondary level of education.

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Canada	99,65	Niger	6,16
2	Czech Republic	98,95	Central African Republic	12,35
3	Kazakhstan	98,80	Chad	12,70
4	Slovenia	98,46	Mali	14,21
5	Georgia	98,15	Burkina Faso	21,71
6	Latvia	98,06	Côte d'Ivoire	24,69
7	Uzbekistan	97,83	Sudan	28,74
8	Switzerland	97,54	Afghanistan	29,26
9	Kyrgyzstan	97,46	Mauritania	32,87
10	Iceland	97,43	Liberia	33,76

Access to Basic Knowledge



FOUNDATIONS ON WELLBEING

2. Access to Info and Communications

Freedom to access and exchange information is essential for an efficient, open, and accountable society. The ability of one individual to connect with others via phone or internet facilitates learning, an exchange of ideas, social fabric, and exposure to different views and cultures. Freedom of the press enables access to information that is not suppressed by the government, and that citizens can educate themselves about their community, their country and the world, promoting broader cooperation and understanding.

Indicators

- 01 Youth mobile telephones**

The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering yes to the question, "Do you have a mobile phone that you use to make and receive personal calls?"
- 02 Youth internet users**

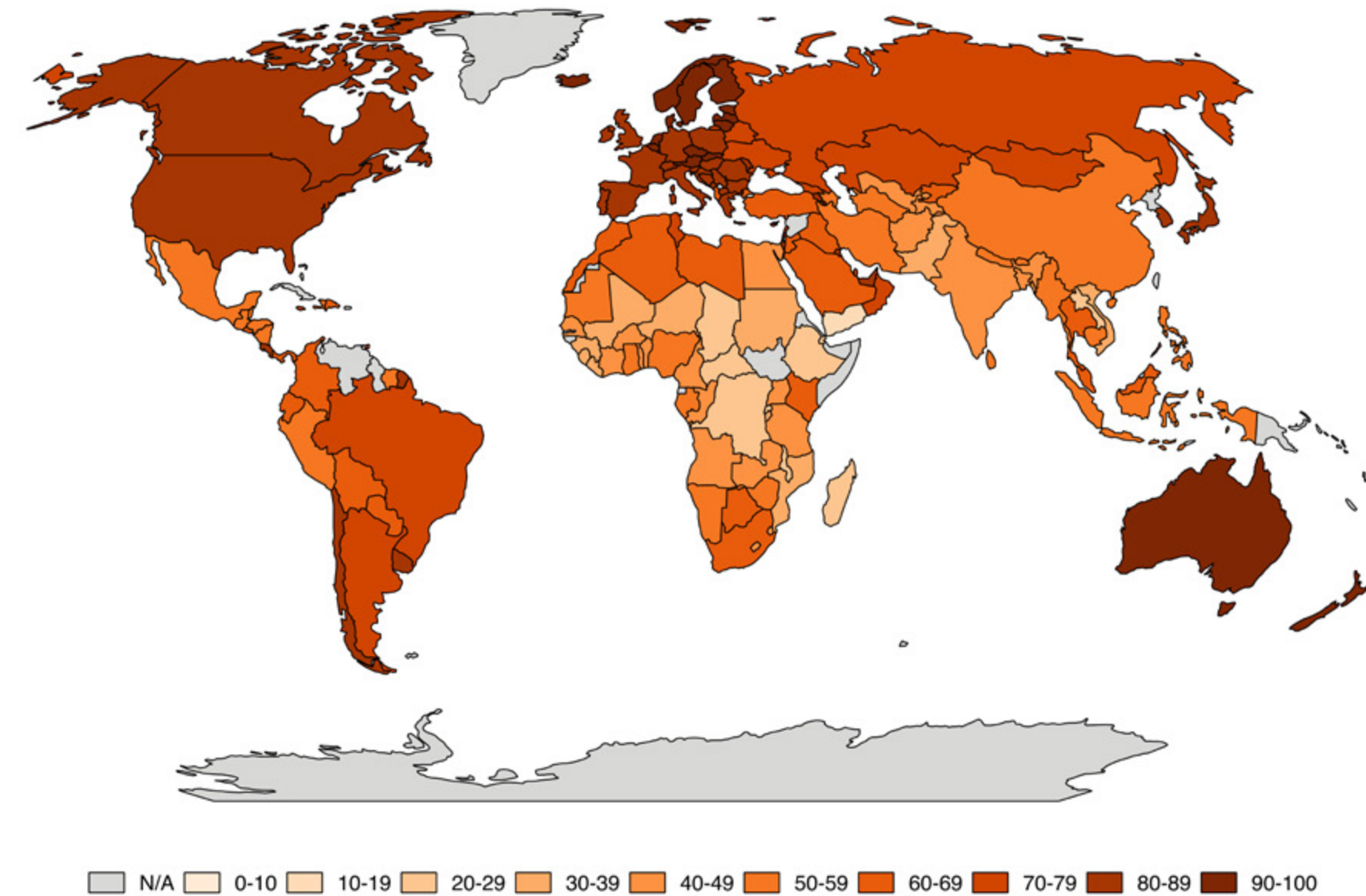
The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering yes to the question, "Does your home have access to the internet?"
- 03 Press Freedom**

The degree of freedom that journalists, news organisations, and netizens enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom.

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Finland	96,79	Yemen	19,24
2	Netherlands	96,44	Congo, Democratic Republic of	22,93
3	Denmark	96,11	Chad	25,93
4	Norway	95,86	Ethiopia	26,88
5	Sweden	94,82	Rwanda	27,39
6	Belgium	94,41	Central African Republic	27,72
7	Estonia	94,07	Madagascar	27,85
8	Iceland	93,99	Laos	28,02
9	Austria	92,76	Djibouti	29,28
10	New Zealand	92,52	Malawi	29,44

Access to Information and Communications



FOUNDATIONS ON WELLBEING

3. Health and Wellness

The Health and Wellness component measures the extent to which a country's youth achieve healthy, long lives. In contrast with Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, this component includes the capacity to minimise deaths from non-communicable diseases that typically affect individuals later in life and can be prevented or managed for many decades. Mental health, an aspect measured in the Youth Progress Index using suicide rate as a proxy, is integral to the ability of young people to live happy and fulfilled lives.

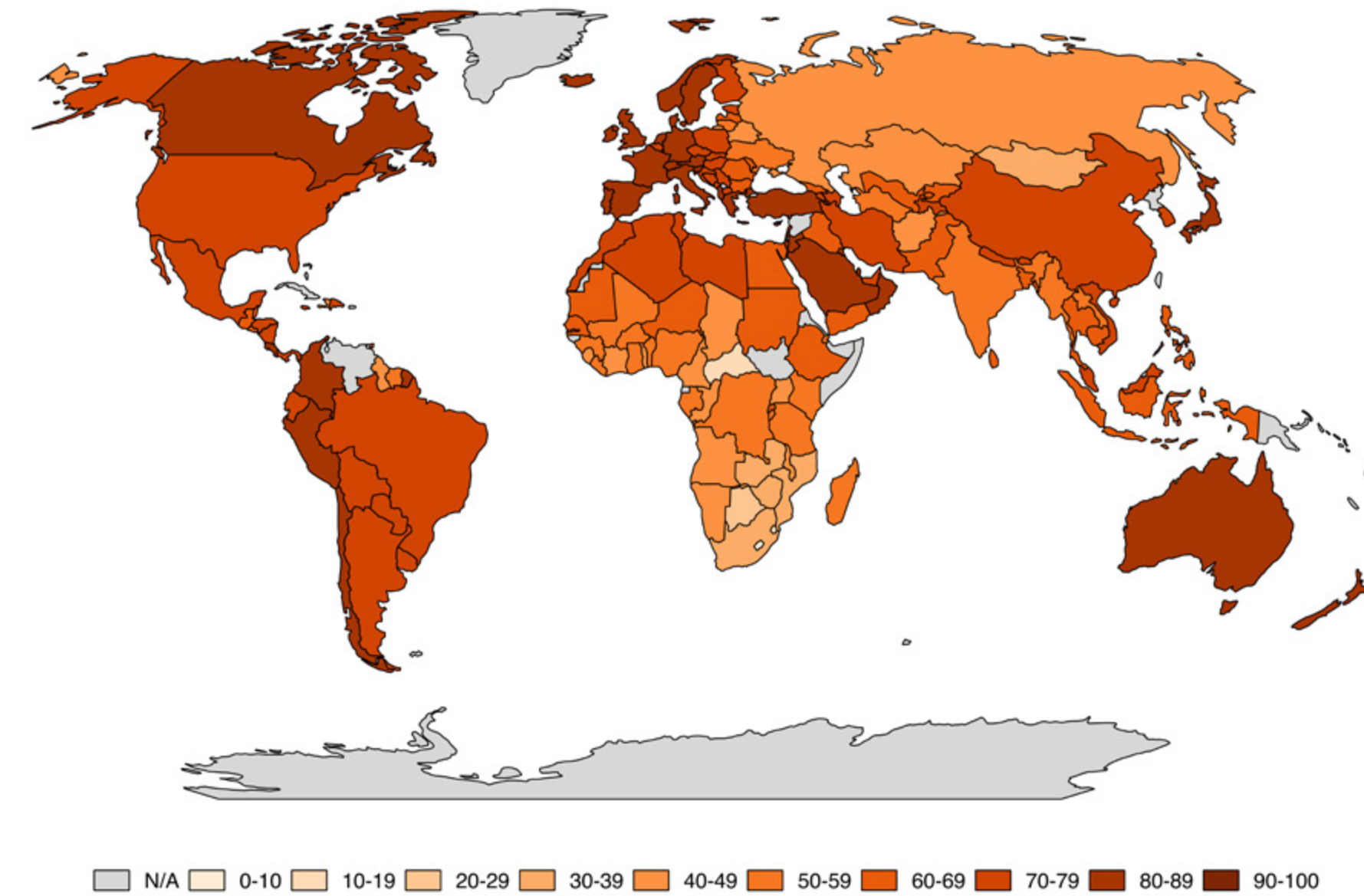
Indicators

- 01 **Healthy life expectancy at birth** Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth.
- 02 **Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases** Mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases among populations, per 100,000, age 15-49.
- 03 **Youth suicide rate** Mortality due to self-inflicted injury, per 100,000 people, age 15-49.
- 04 **Deaths from HIV/AIDS** Mortality due to HIV/AIDS, per 100,000 people, age 15-49.

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Singapore	89,01	Lesotho	8,92
2	Israel	88,74	Swaziland	13,69
3	Iceland	88,35	Central African Republic	18,57
4	Cyprus	88,21	Botswana	21,35
5	Malta	87,08	Zimbabwe	33,66
6	Italy	86,98	Zambia	34,07
7	Switzerland	86,22	Mozambique	34,08
8	Spain	86,18	South Africa	34,55
9	Luxembourg	85,35	Mongolia	38,01
10	Qatar	85,25	Russia	40,18

Health and Wellness



FOUNDATIONS ON WELLBEING

4. Environmental Quality

A safe and protected natural environment is a precondition for living a healthy and satisfying life, and an enabler for longer-term community resilience. It is tied to both health and survival: outdoor pollution can affect a person's capacity to breathe freely and function, while greenhouse gas emissions and loss of biodiversity and habitat threaten the world's collective climate, food chain, and containment of disease. Likewise, toxic waste in water and elsewhere impedes the realisation of other human needs, such as clean water, sanitation, and adequate shelter.

Indicators

01 **Youth air pollution attributable deaths**

The number of deaths resulting from emissions from industrial activity, households, cars and trucks, expressed as the rate per 100,000 people, age 15-49.

02 **Wastewater management**

The percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated, normalised by the population connected to centralised wastewater treatment facilities.

03 **Biodiversity and habitat**

The protection of terrestrial and marine areas as well as threatened or endangered species, comprising Critical Habitat Protection, Terrestrial Protected Areas (National Biome Weight), Terrestrial Protected Areas (Global Biome Weight), and Marine Protected Areas.

04 Greenhouse gas emissions

Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) expressed in CO₂ equivalents using 100 year global warming potentials found in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Second Assessment Report per GDP-PPP.

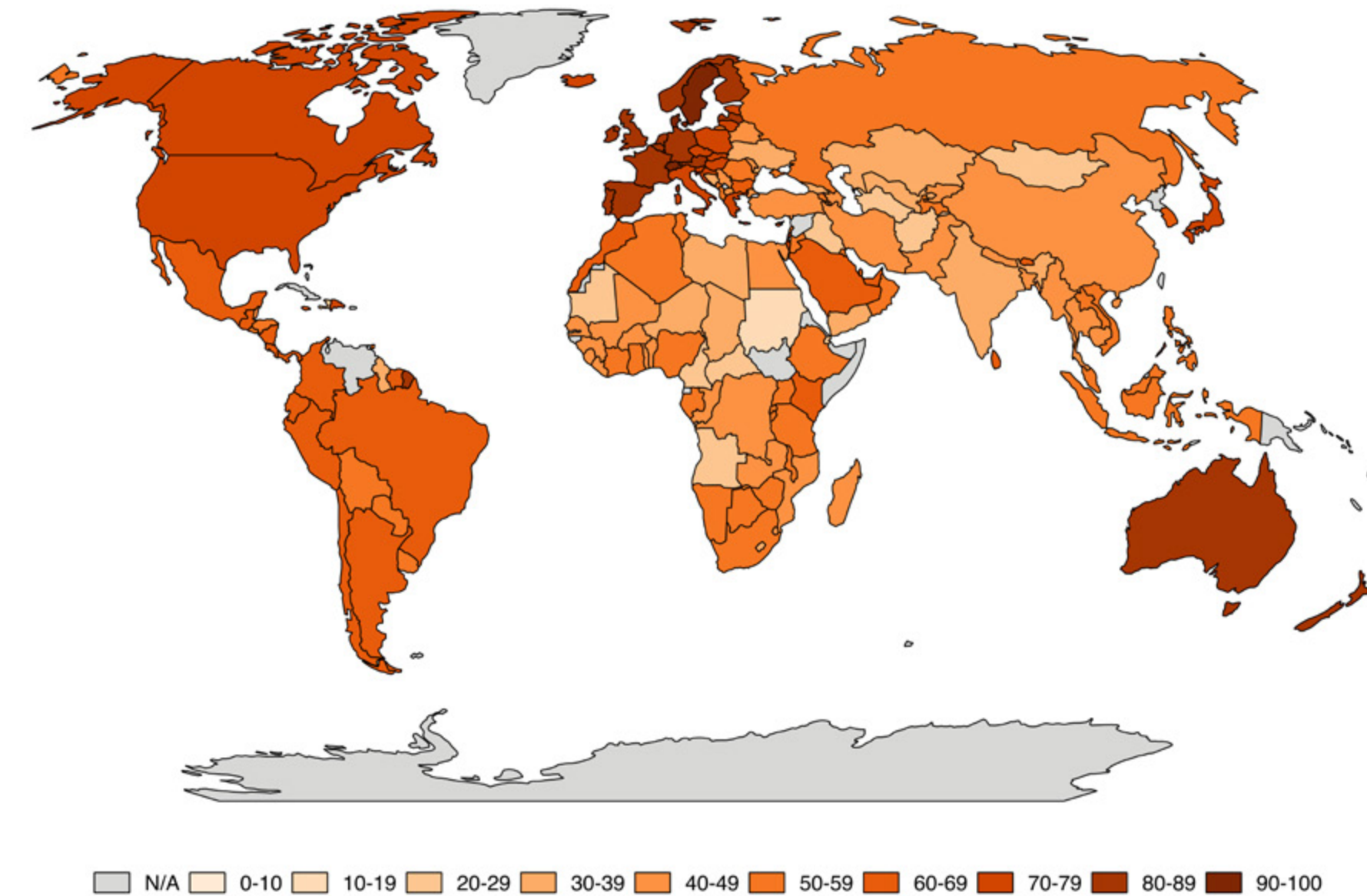
05 Youth satisfaction with air quality

The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering "satisfied" to the question, "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of air?"

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Sweden	91,76	Sudan	16,86
2	Switzerland	91,74	Mongolia	21,55
3	Denmark	90,90	Central African Republic	22,35
4	Finland	88,26	Afghanistan	24,32
5	Germany	87,87	Turkmenistan	24,85
6	Luxembourg	87,29	Gambia, The	26,16
7	Austria	87,27	Haiti	26,74
8	United Kingdom	86,19	Mauritania	26,82
9	Norway	85,86	Angola	26,82
10	Netherlands	84,59	Djibouti	27,86

Environmental Quality



OPPORTUNITY

1. Personal Rights

Personal rights enable a young person to participate freely in society without the intrusion of government, social organisations, or private power over personal freedom. These rights include political rights, rights of association and expression, as well as the right to own property. All contribute to dignity and worth and facilitate the participation of individuals in building a free and democratic society where the people's voices are valued in determining state and community affairs.

Indicators

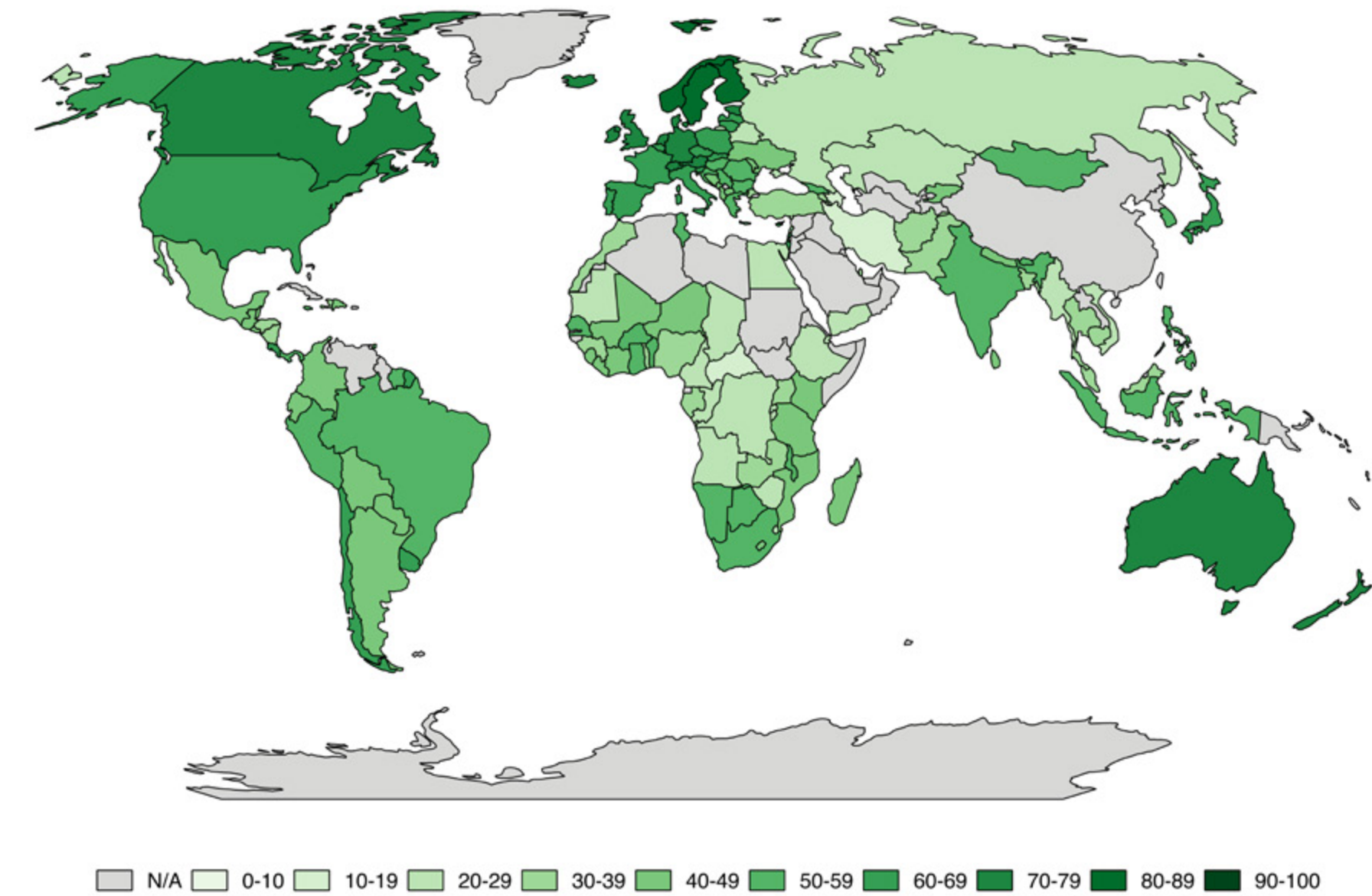
- 01 Political rights** An evaluation of three subcategories of political rights: electoral process, political pluralism and participation, and functioning of government on a scale from 0 (no political rights) to 40 (full political rights).
- 02 Freedom of expression** An evaluation of multiple aspects of freedom of expression including private discussion, academic expression, and cultural expression.
- 03 Freedom of assembly/ association** An assessment of whether people can freely attend community meetings, join political organisations, hold peaceful public demonstrations, sign petitions, and express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation.

- 04 Private property rights** The degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws.
- 05 Youth confidence in police** The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering yes to the question, "In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force, or not?"
- 06 Percent of young members of parliament** Share of young members of parliament (% lower house members under the age of 30).

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Norway	81,53	Iran	16,95
2	Finland	81,44	Azerbaijan	19,06
3	Sweden	80,06	Central African Republic	19,37
4	Denmark	79,15	Yemen	20,05
5	Canada	75,29	Belarus	20,37
6	Austria	75,20	Russia	21,28
7	Iceland	74,12	Congo, Republic of	21,37
8	Germany	73,24	Chad	21,52
9	New Zealand	73,12	Ethiopia	22,71
10	Netherlands	73,11	Congo, Democratic Republic of	22,98

Personal Rights



OPPORTUNITY

2. Personal Freedom and Choice

Personal Freedom and Choice focuses on young people's freedom over life decisions, rather than the rights of society at large. An individual should be able to choose what religion to follow, when and whom to marry, and when to start a family. This component also includes corruption, which restricts individual freedoms and distorts individuals' choices.

Indicators

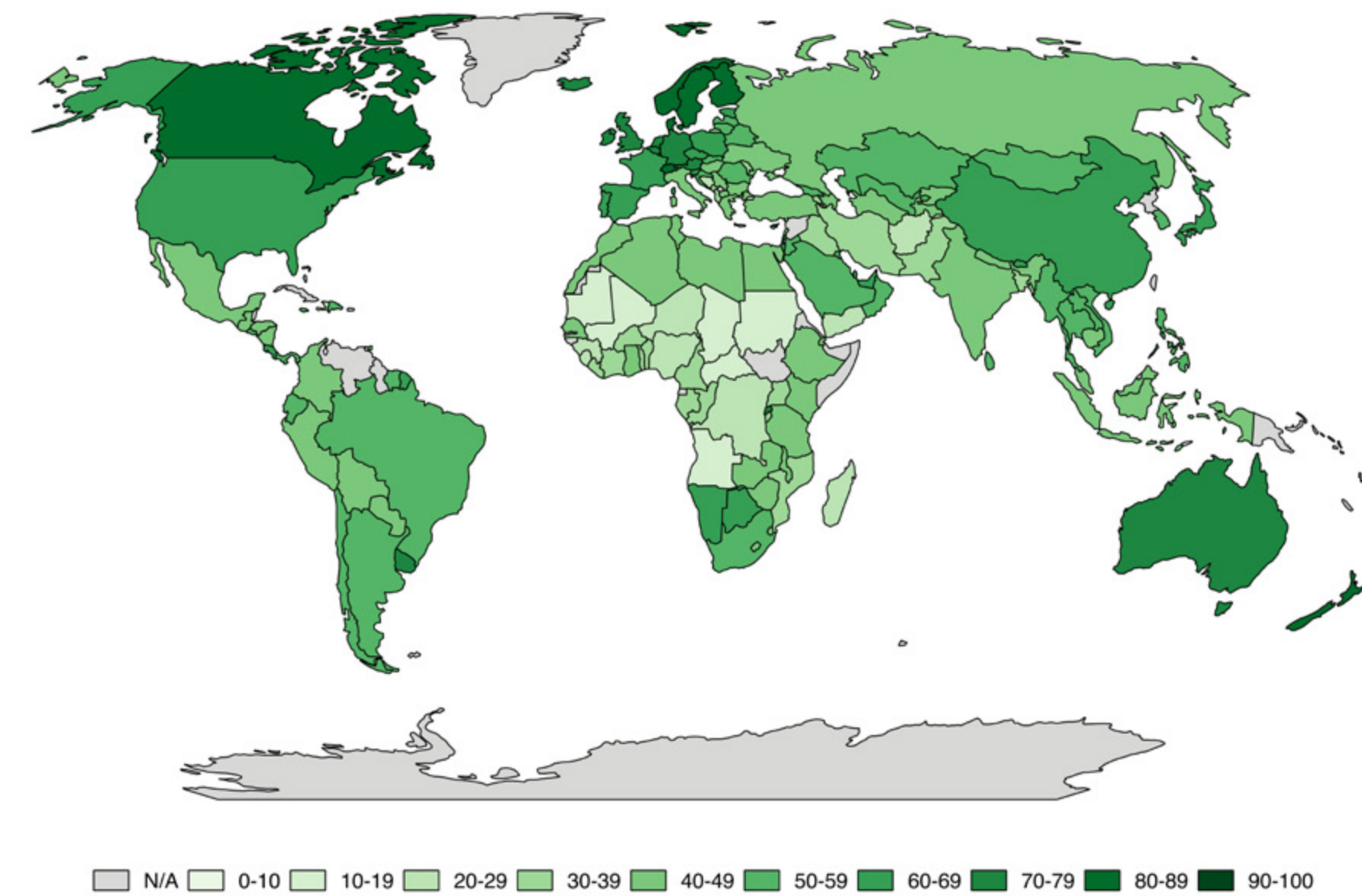
- 01 Youth freedom over life choices** The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering satisfied to the question, "Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?"
- 02 Freedom of religion** A combined measure of 20 types of restrictions, including efforts by governments to ban particular faiths, prohibit conversions, limit preaching or give preferential treatment to one or more religious groups. In the SPI model, scores range from 1 (low freedom) to 4 (very high freedom).
- 03 Early marriage** The percentage of women married between 15-19 years of age.

- 04 Satisfied demand for contraception** The percentage of total demand for family planning among married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 that is satisfied with modern methods.
- 05 Corruption** The perceived level of public sector corruption based on expert opinion, measured on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).
- 06 Youth perception of corruption** The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering yes to the question, "Is corruption widespread throughout the government in this country, or not?"

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Finland	85,53	Chad	12,87
2	Denmark	84,83	Angola	13,57
3	Norway	84,47	Sudan	16,61
4	Switzerland	83,11	Mali	18,90
5	Sweden	83,10	Central African Republic	19,45
6	Singapore	82,09	Mauritania	19,54
7	Canada	81,13	Guinea	23,43
8	New Zealand	80,61	Madagascar	23,56
9	Luxembourg	79,29	Haiti	25,17
10	United Kingdom	78,48	Congo, Democratic Republic of	25,37

Personal Freedom and Choice



OPPORTUNITY

3. Inclusion

An inclusive society is one where every individual can pursue their right to a life of dignity and worth. Discrimination based on ethnicity, gender, country of birth, religion or sexual orientation prevents individuals from fully participating in society, creating a pretext for violence and conflict. In contrast, a supportive community can work together for the advancement of all individuals and a better society.

Indicators

- 01 Youth openness towards immigrants**

The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering yes to the question, “Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for immigrants from other countries?”
- 02 Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people**

The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering yes to the question, “Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for gay or lesbian people?”
- 03 Discrimination and violence against minorities**

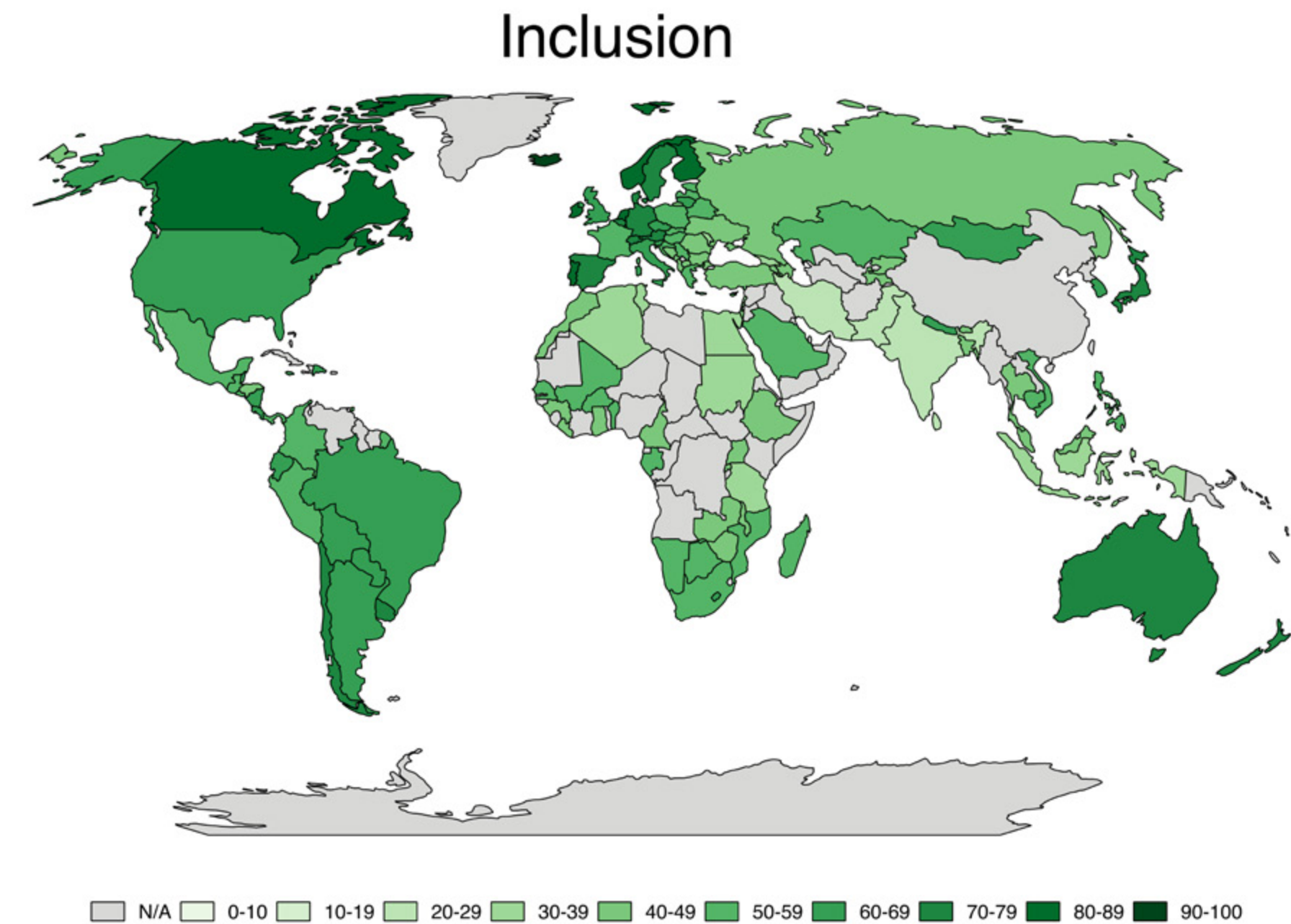
The evaluation of discrimination, powerlessness, ethnic violence, communal violence, sectarian violence, and religious violence.
- 04 Religious tolerance**

A measure of religious hostility by private individuals, organisations or groups in society.

- 04 **Community safety net** The percentage of respondents (15-29) answering "yes" to the question, "If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?"
- 05 **Youth not in employment and not in education** Share of youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET).
- 06 **Youth employment gap** Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate.

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	Iceland	92,98	India	25,20
2	Finland	83,75	Iran	25,89
3	Luxembourg	83,59	Pakistan	26,98
4	Norway	82,57	Sri Lanka	29,80
5	Netherlands	81,44	Indonesia	30,98
6	Canada	81,05	Georgia	32,70
7	Ireland	80,71	Egypt	33,44
8	Portugal	80,70	Sudan	35,42
9	Denmark	79,38	Tunisia	36,98
10	Malta	79,28	Moldova	37,97



OPPORTUNITY

4. Access to Advanced Education

Though not every individual will choose to pursue advanced education, the choice in itself is fundamental to advancing society and individual opportunity. Educational and research institutions provide benefits beyond simply educating individuals. They are conveners and contribute to solving global and local problems through innovation. It is also important to measure equity within higher education – ensuring that access is available to all, including to women and people of all socioeconomic levels.

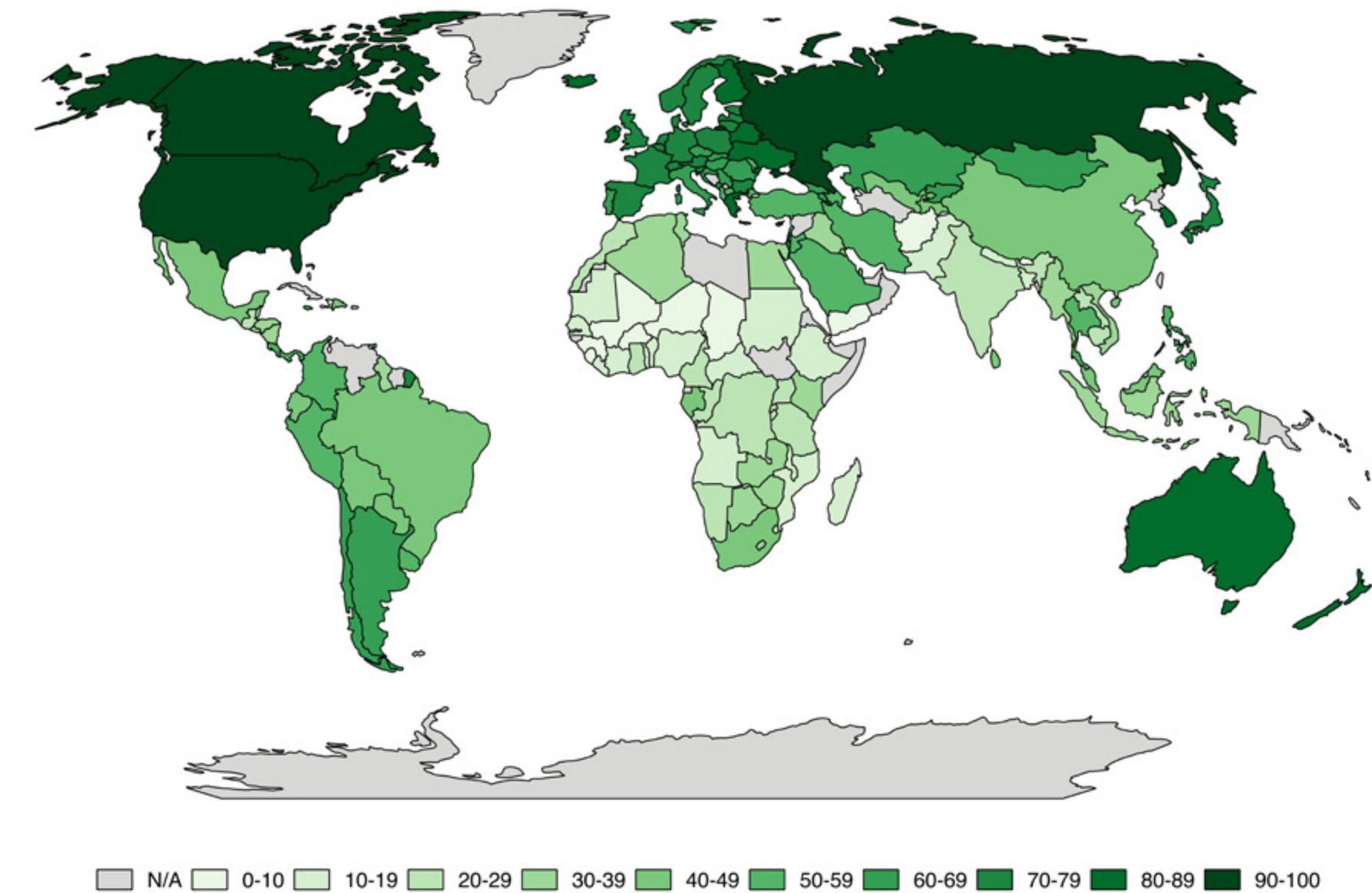
Indicators

- 01 **Years of tertiary schooling** The average years of tertiary education completed among people over age 25.
- 02 **Women's average years in school** The average number of years of school attended by women between 25 and 34 years old, including primary, secondary and tertiary education.
- 03 **Inequality in the attainment of education** The loss in potential education due to inequality.
- 04 **Tertiary enrollment rate** Number of students enrolled in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education.

10 best/worst performing countries

Rank	Highest performing countries	Score	Lowest performing countries	Score
1	United States	91,86	Chad	5,99
2	Russia	91,83	Guinea	6,21
3	Canada	91,18	Sierra Leone	6,54
4	Ireland	86,45	Mali	7,71
5	Ukraine	86,08	Yemen	8,02
6	Korea, Republic of	85,37	Burkina Faso	8,18
7	Iceland	84,00	Afghanistan	8,76
8	Australia	82,37	Niger	8,90
9	Greece	82,33	Djibouti	9,13
10	Belarus	81,85	Gambia, The	9,46

Access to Advanced Education



YOUTH PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE UNPACKED

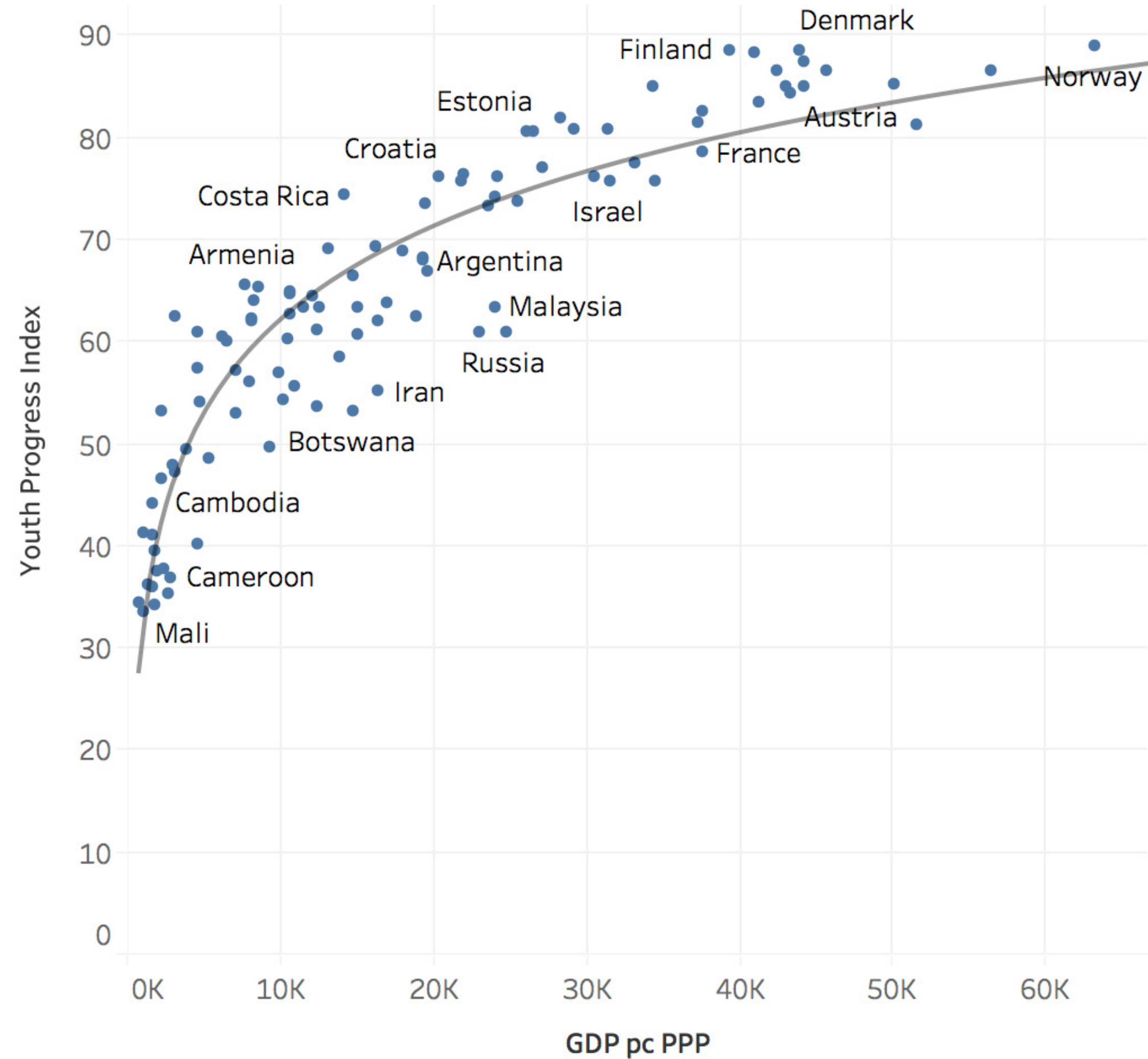
CONTINUE



By not including economic indicators, the Social Progress Index model allows an independent assessment of the relationship between social and economic performance. By comparing countries' performance on the Youth Progress Index with levels of GDP per capita (PPP), we can identify patterns and relationships that can help to understand the effects of economic activity on different aspects of young people's lives, which can guide policy priorities and implementation.

Graph 5: Youth Progress Index and GDP relationship

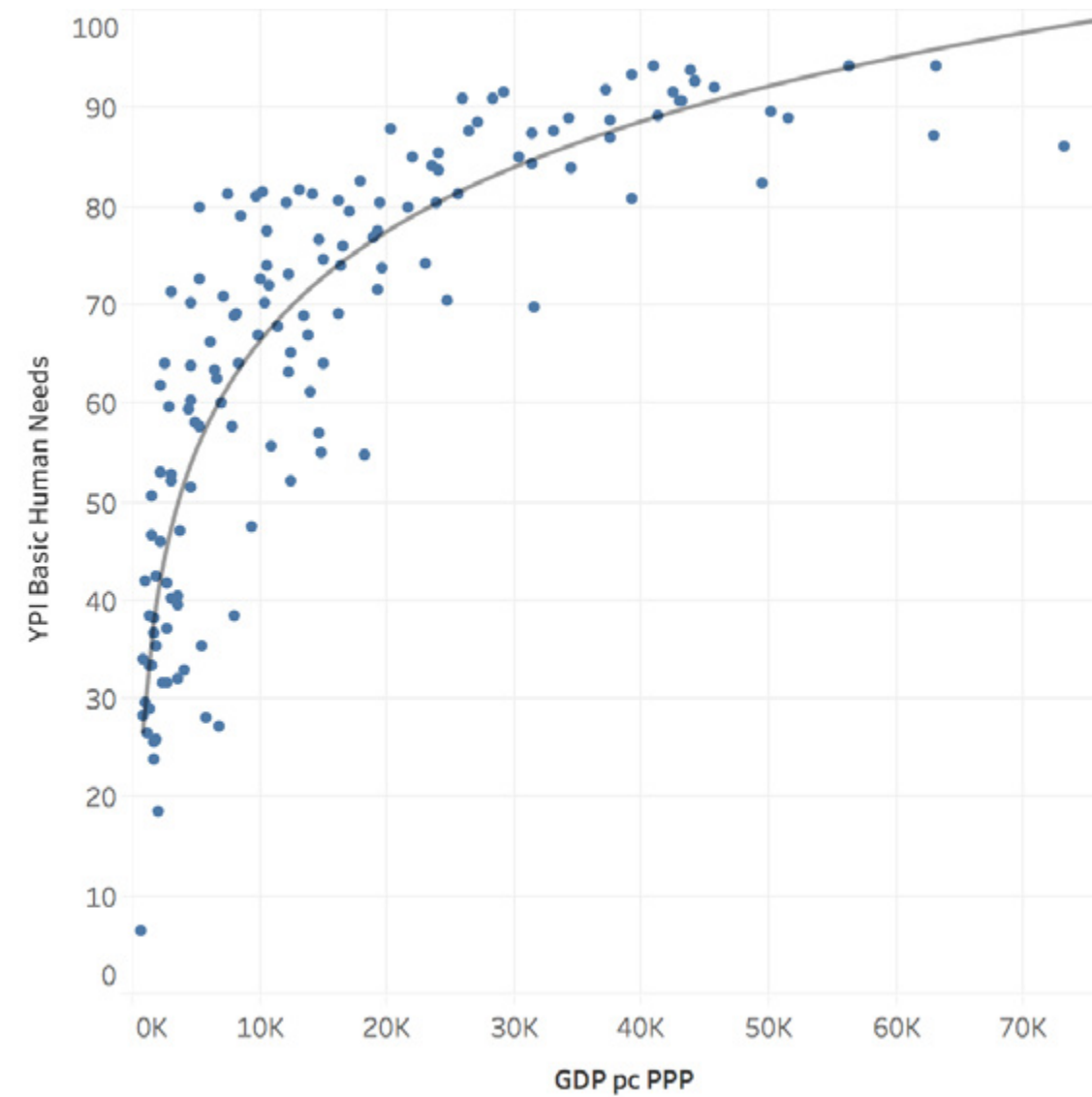
Overall, the Youth Progress Index has a strong positive relationship ($R^2=0.857$)¹⁰ with economic performance (measured by GDP pc PPP). Graph 5 shows that at lower levels of GDP per capita (\$0-\$10,000), a small increase in GDP results in a significant increase in the Youth Progress Index scores. Above \$10,000, however, GDP becomes less of a determining factor of youth progress.



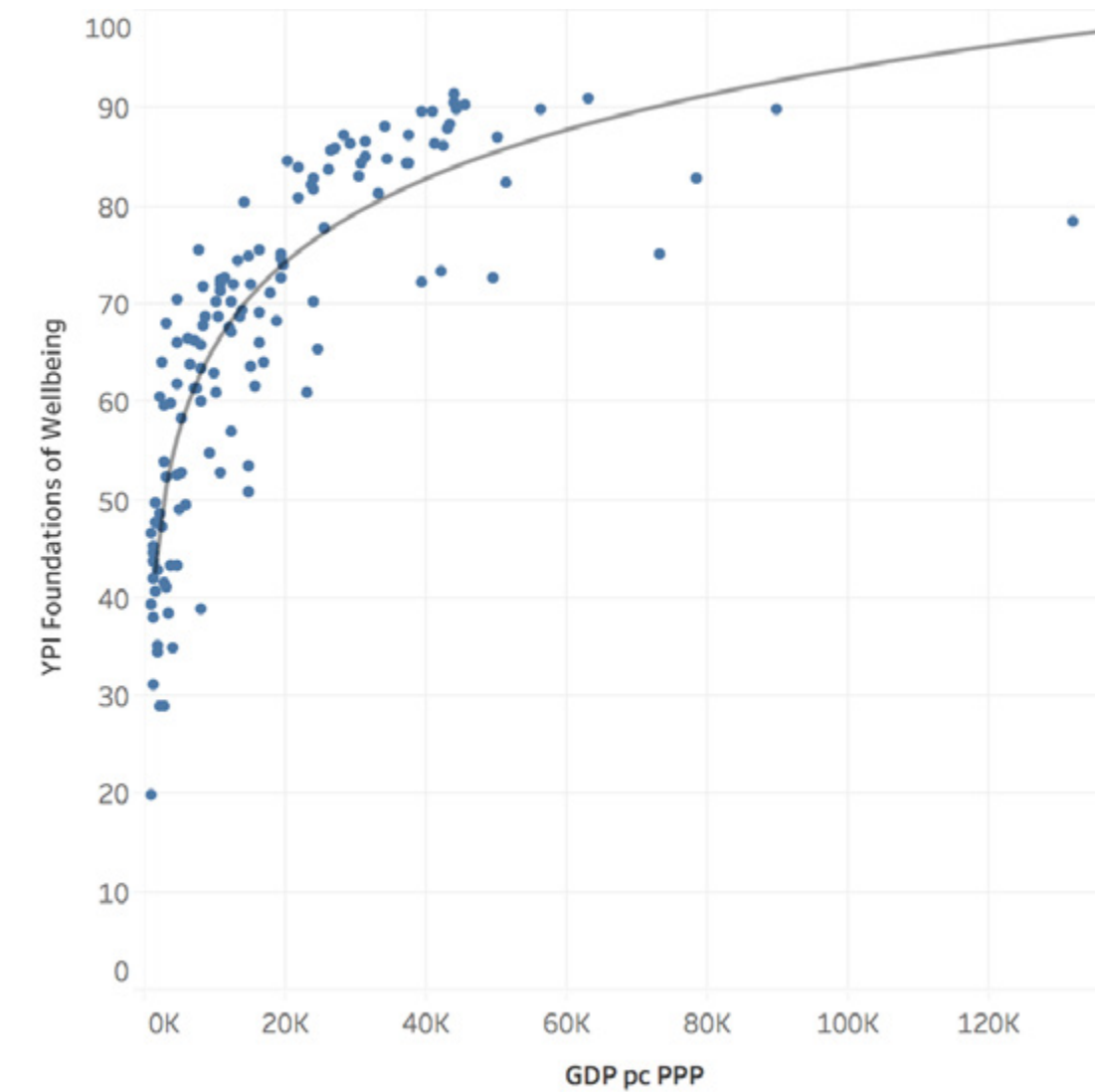
¹⁰ R-squared is a statistical measure of how close the data are to the fitted trend line. The closer the value is to 1, the more the model explains variability in the data.

There is a stronger relationship between GDP per capita and Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Well-being dimensions (as seen on Graphs 6 and 7), than there is between GDP and Opportunity (Graph 8). For countries with lower levels of GDP moreover, even a small increase in economic performance has the potential to yield significant benefits in Basic Human Needs.

Graph 6: Basic Human Needs and GDP relationship

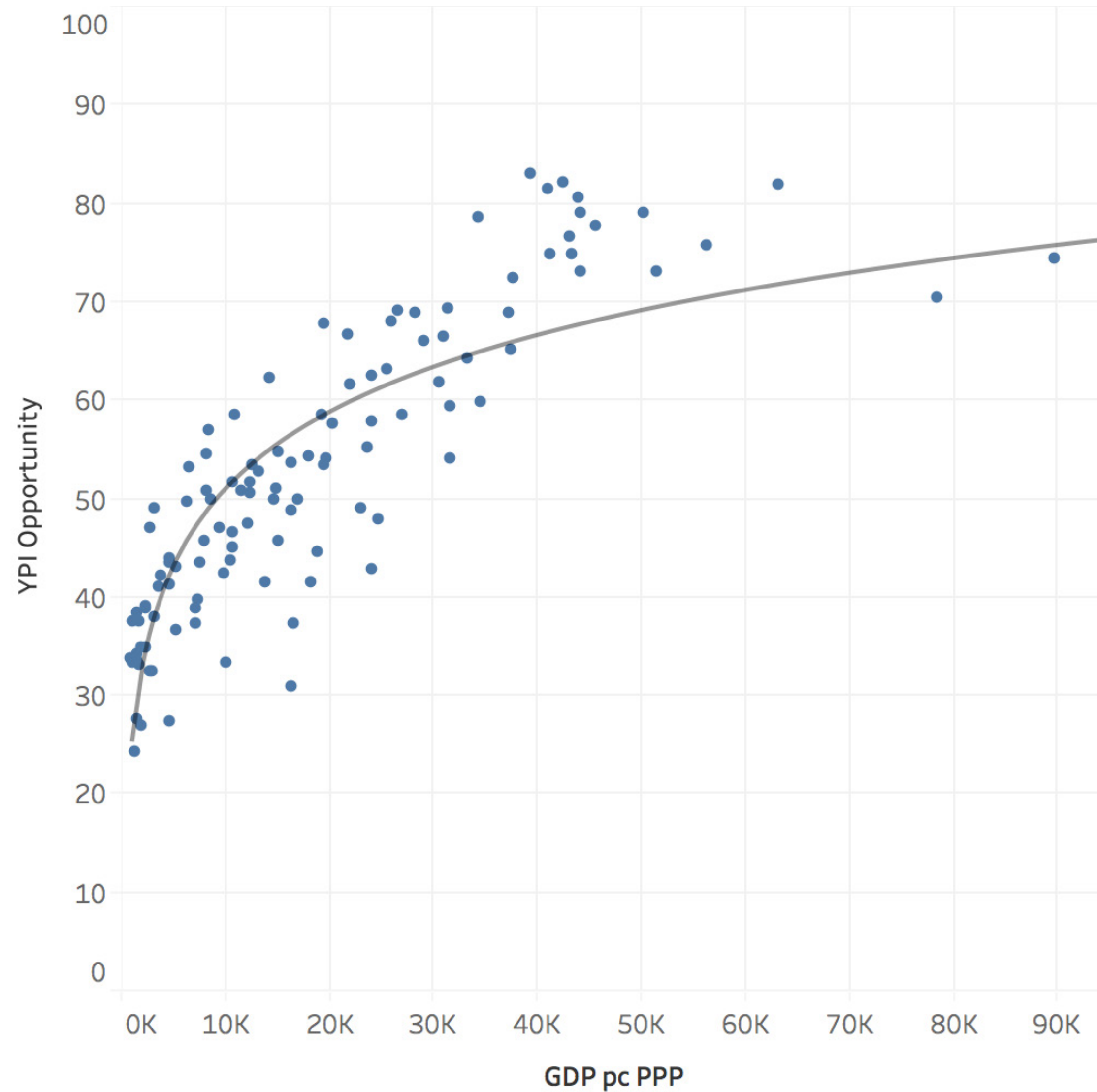


Graph 7: Foundations of Wellbeing and GDP relationship.



Graph 8: Opportunity and GDP relationship

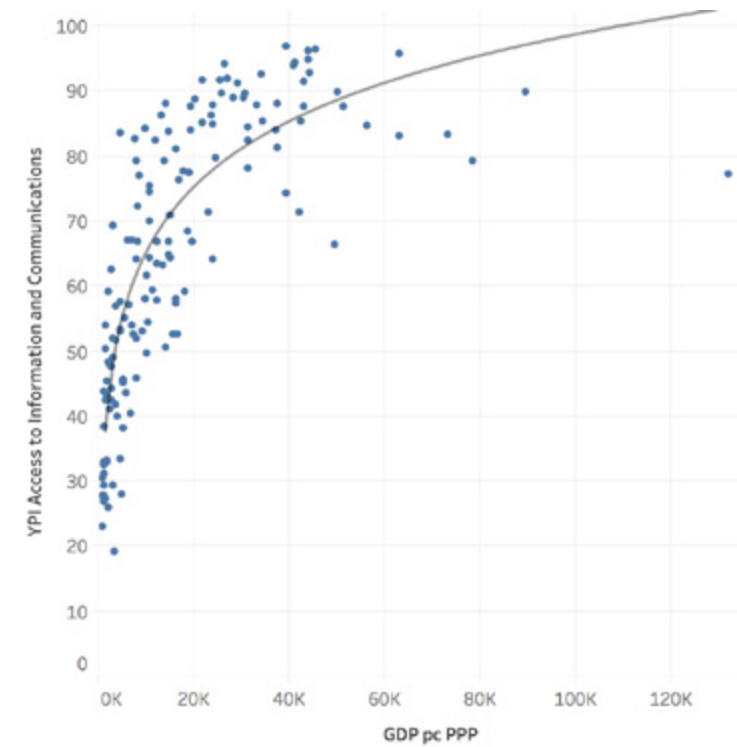
For countries with higher levels of wealth however, improving country scores requires looking beyond economic activity and addressing tough challenges, most notably in improving performance in the Opportunity dimension.



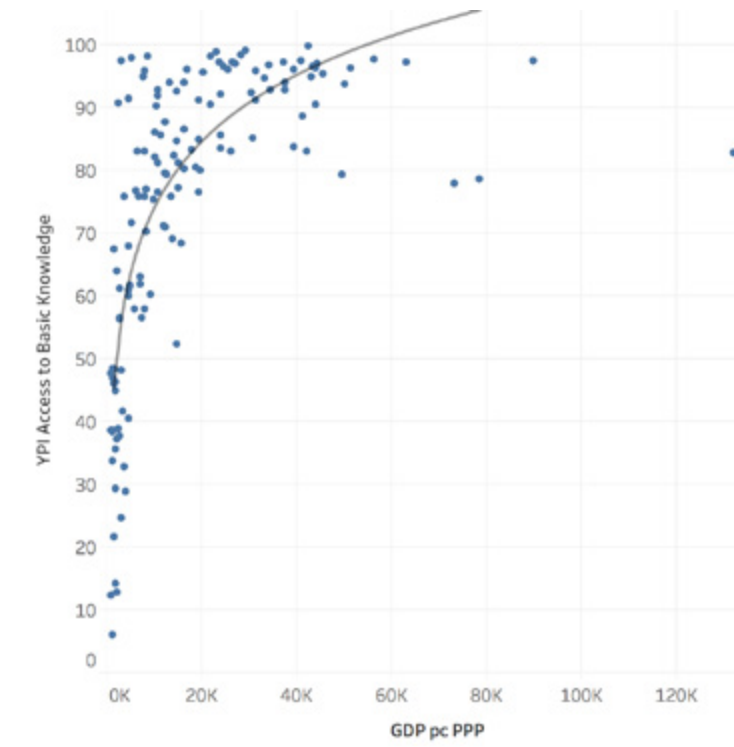
Quick wins

Overall, we can identify components that improve significantly with each additional unit of economic development. These can be considered the “quick wins”, as economic performance can be considered a sufficient driving force. These include Access to Information and Communications (Graph 9), Access to Basic Knowledge (Graph 10), Nutrition and Basic Medical Care (Graph 11), Water and Sanitation (Graph 12) and Shelter (Graph 13).

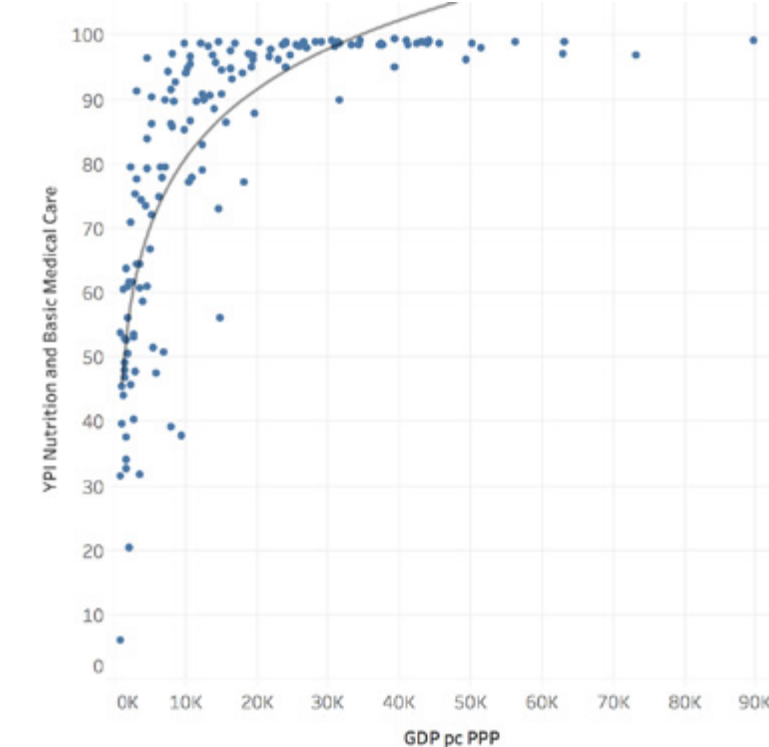
Graph 9:
Access to Information and Communications and GDP relationship



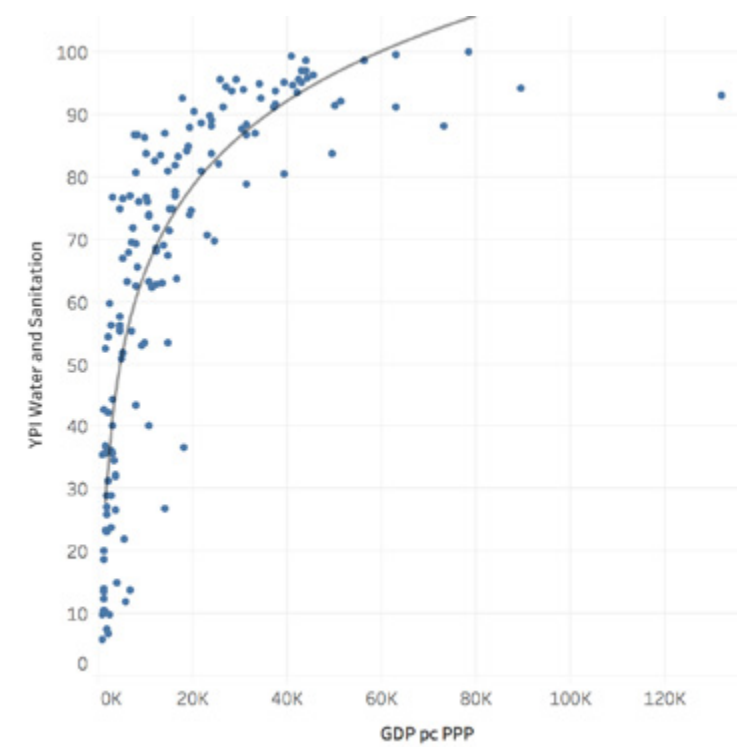
Graph 10:
Access to Basic Knowledge and GDP relationship



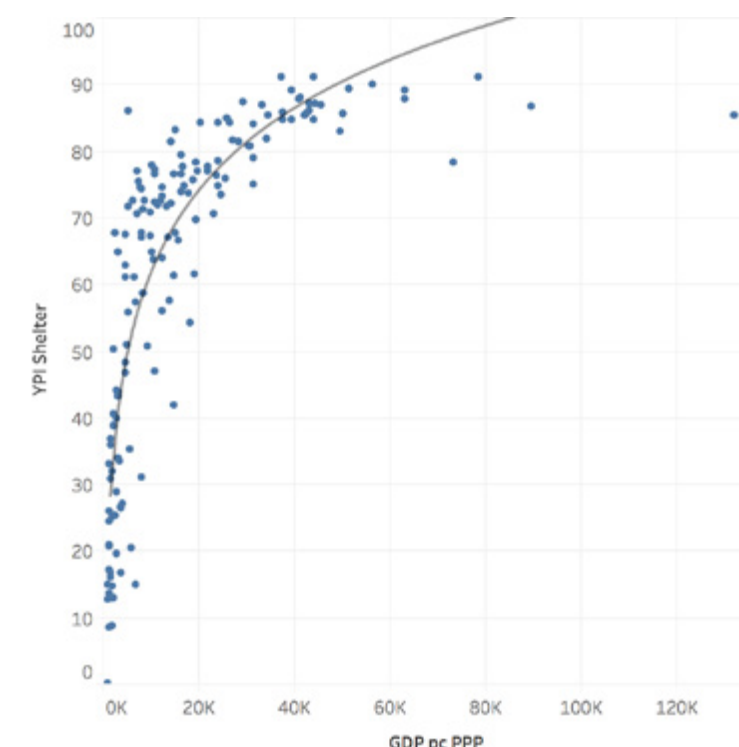
Graph 11:
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care and GDP relationship



Graph 12:
Water and Sanitation and GDP relationship



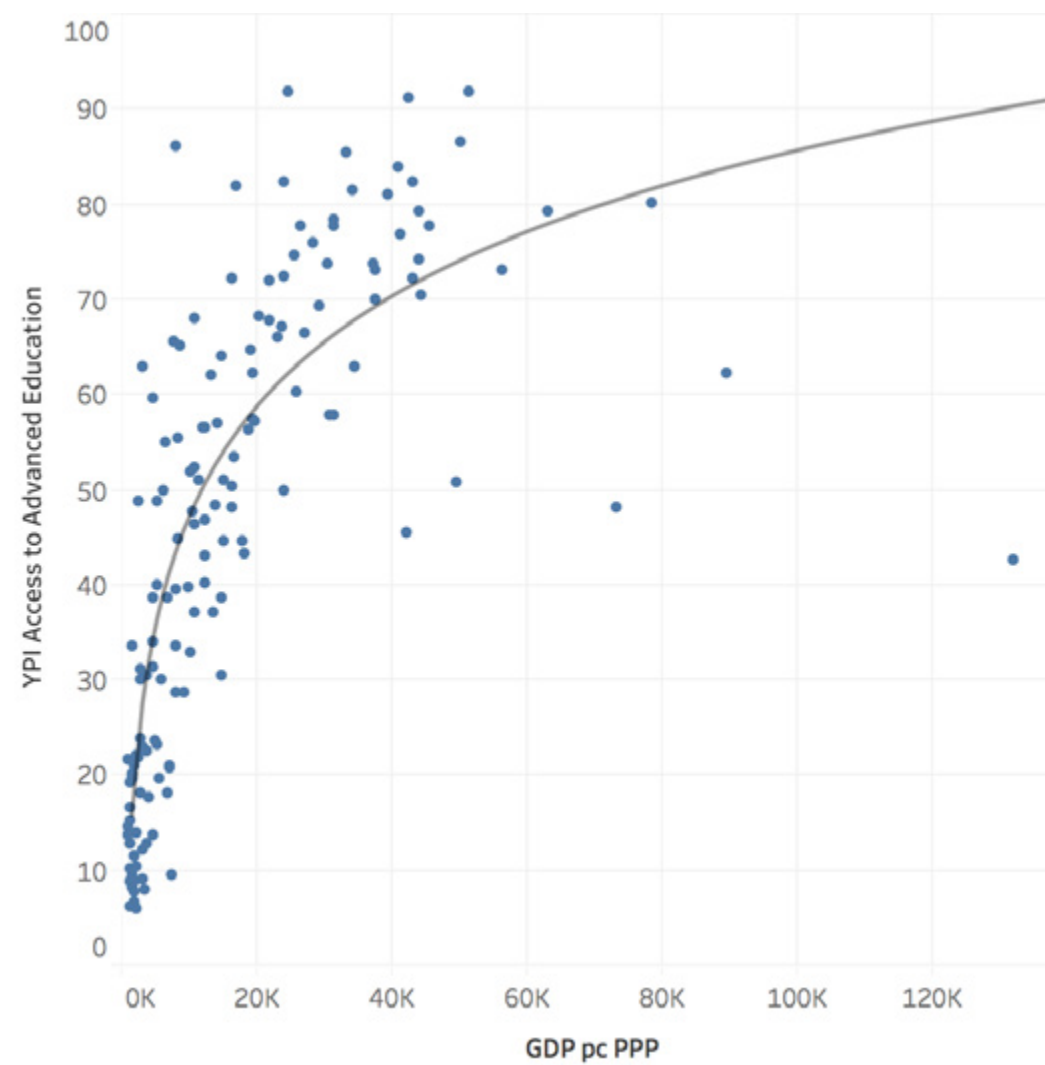
Graph 13:
Shelter and GDP relationship



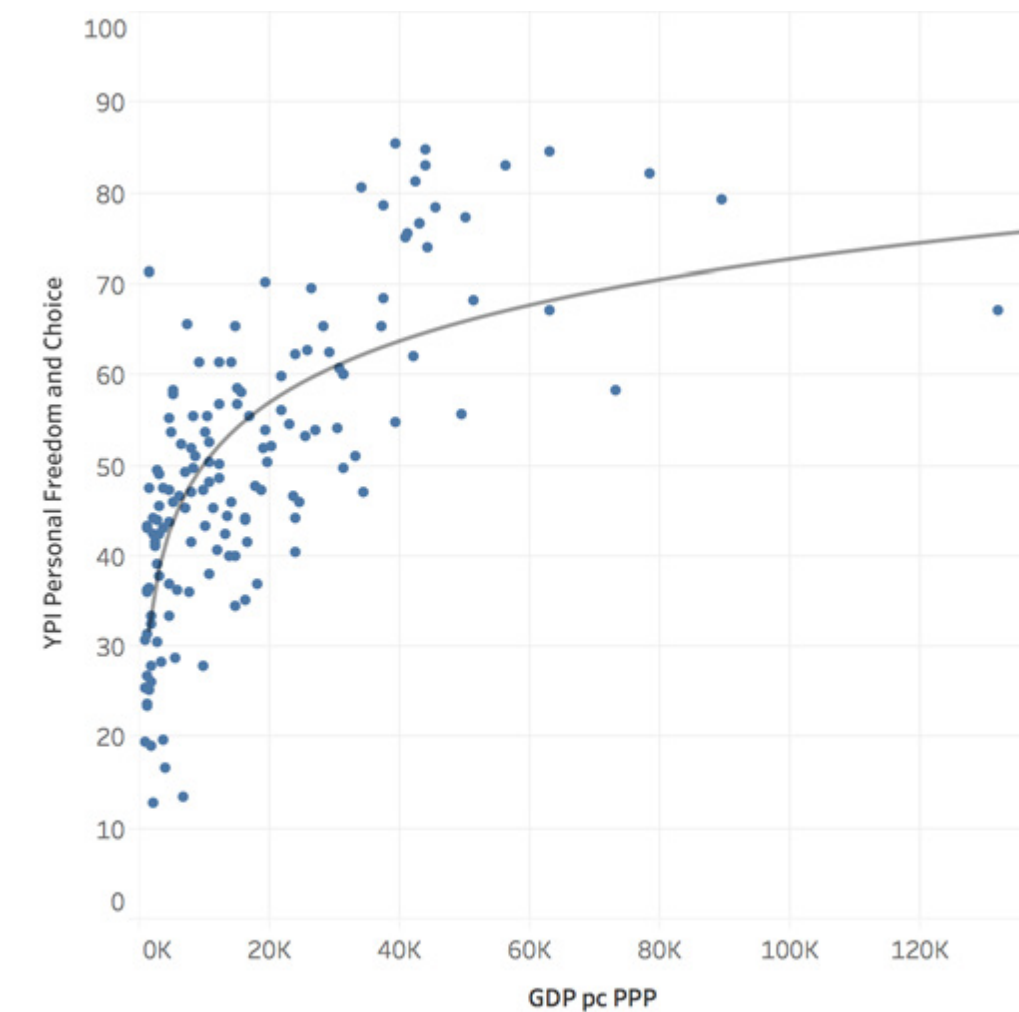
Hard Problems

There are components that show developments with GDP per capita, but their relationship is highly variable. These include Access to Advanced Education (Graph 14), and Personal Freedom and Choice (Graph 15).

Graph 14:
Access to Advanced Education and GDP relationship



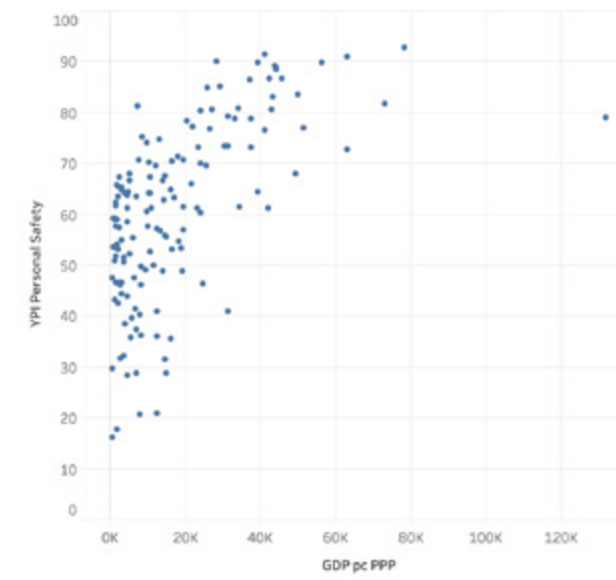
Graph 15:
Personal Freedom and Choice and GDP relationship



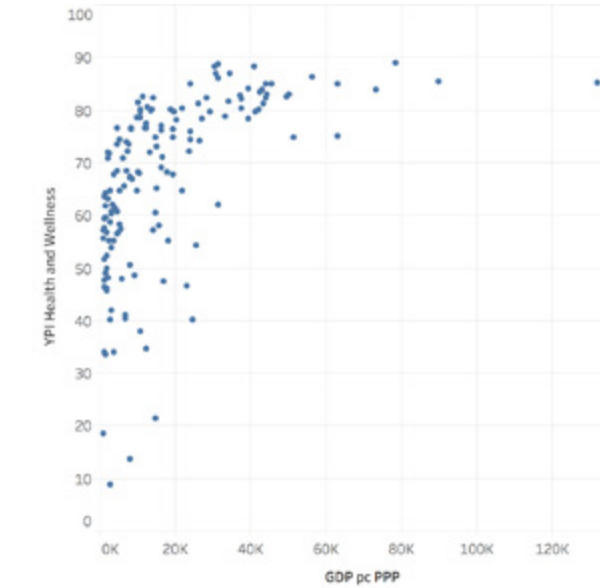
Toughest Challenges

We can also see that many contributing factors to societal progress pose much greater challenges. Many components show very little, or even negative relationship with economic development, which implies the need for policy makers to look beyond economic means to achieve progress. Within the Youth Progress Index, these include the following: Personal Safety (Graph 16), Health and Wellness (Graph 17), Environmental Quality (Graph 18), Personal Rights (Graph 19), and Inclusion (Graph 20).

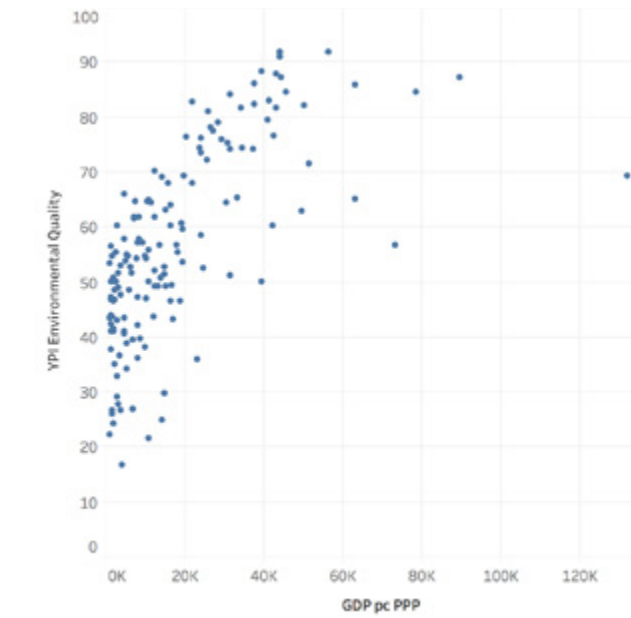
Graph 16:
Personal Safety and
Choice and GDP
relationship



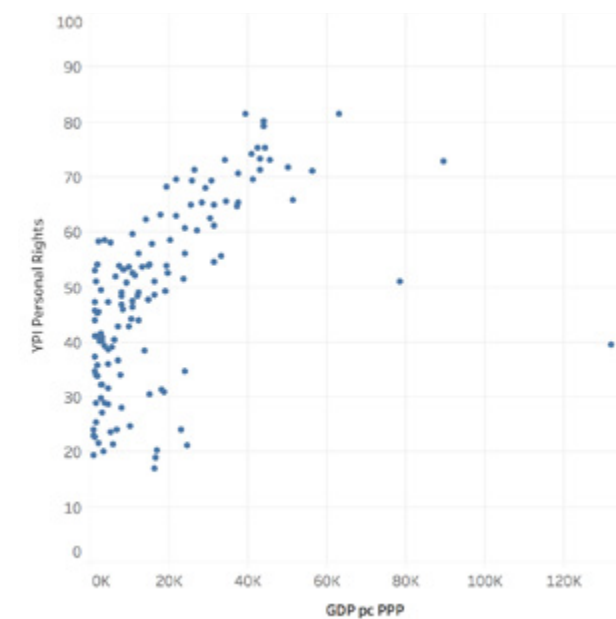
Graph 17:
Health and Wellness and
GDP relationship



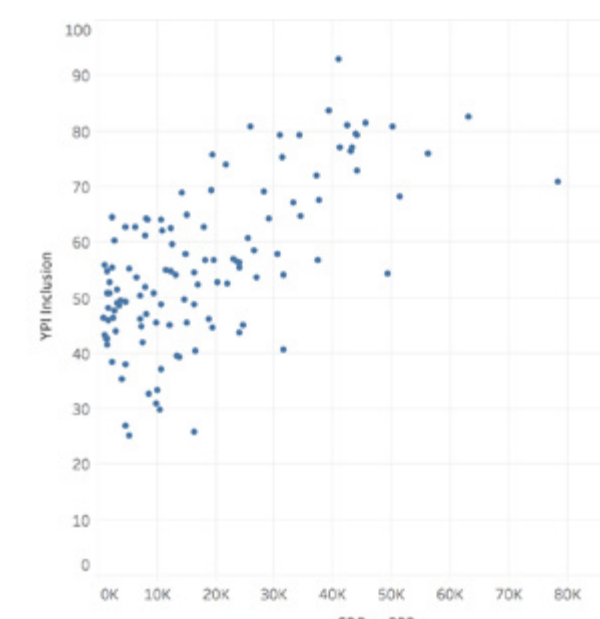
Graph 18:
Environmental Quality
and GDP relationship



Graph 19:
Personal Rights and
GDP relationship



Graph 20:
Inclusion and
GDP relationship





Economic performance is not the whole story, and should not be the ultimate goal.

It is clear that GDP is not the sole determinant of youth progress, as there are countries with similar levels of GDP, but with hugely different YPI scores. The Youth Progress Index shows that countries with the highest levels of GDP are not necessarily the top performers with regards to youth progress, and similarly the poorest countries in economic terms are not always those that perform worst.

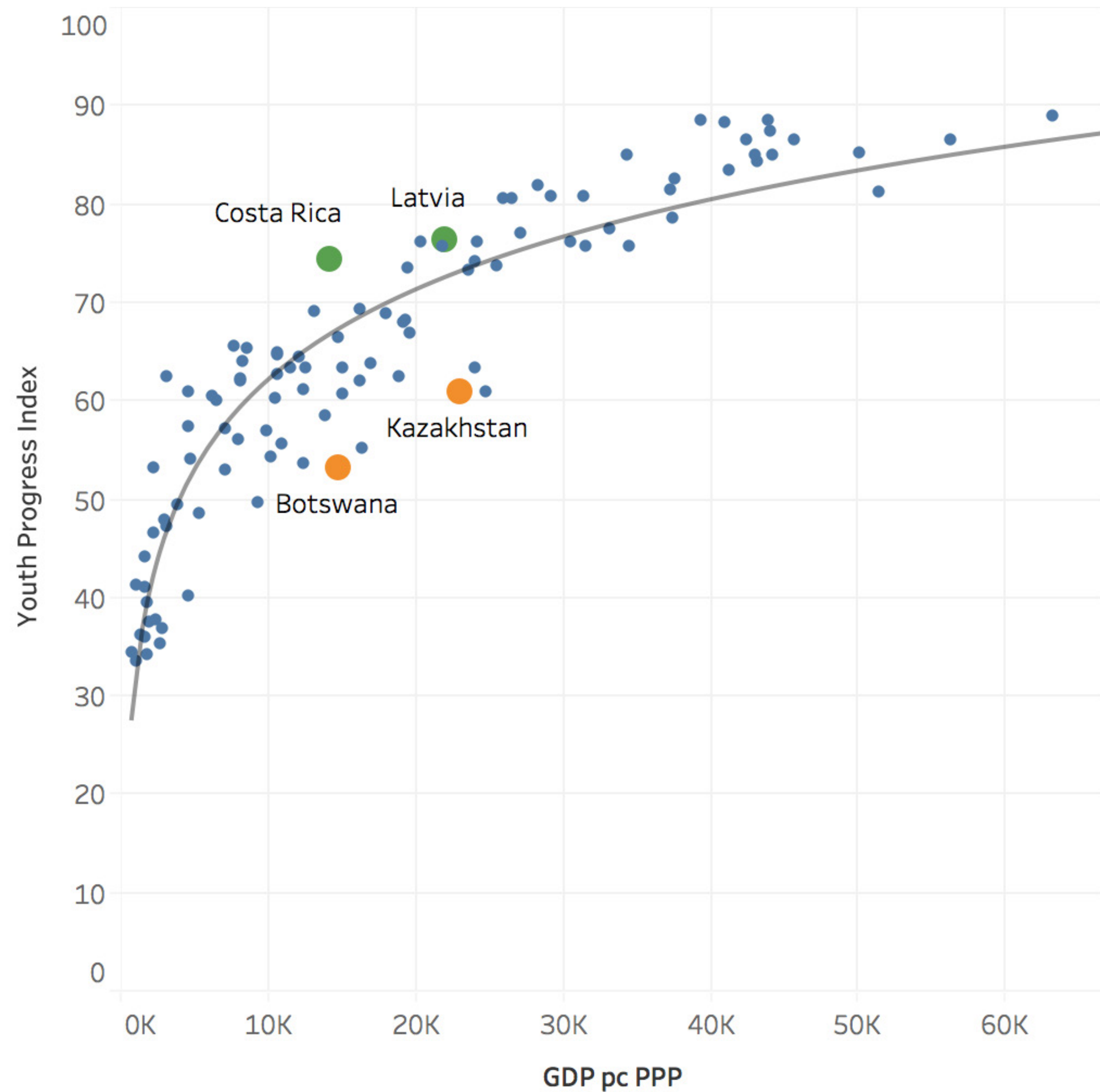
Generally speaking, there are two scenarios that offer further analysis:

- ▶ Countries that achieve similar levels of GDP, but have vastly different youth progress outcomes;
- ▶ Countries that achieve similar level of youth progress at very different levels of GDP.

Both situations can provide valuable information to inform policy and decision-making. Identifying countries with similar levels of GDP and different outcomes of youth progress, and vice-versa, enables us to identify lessons learned, and emulate good practices.

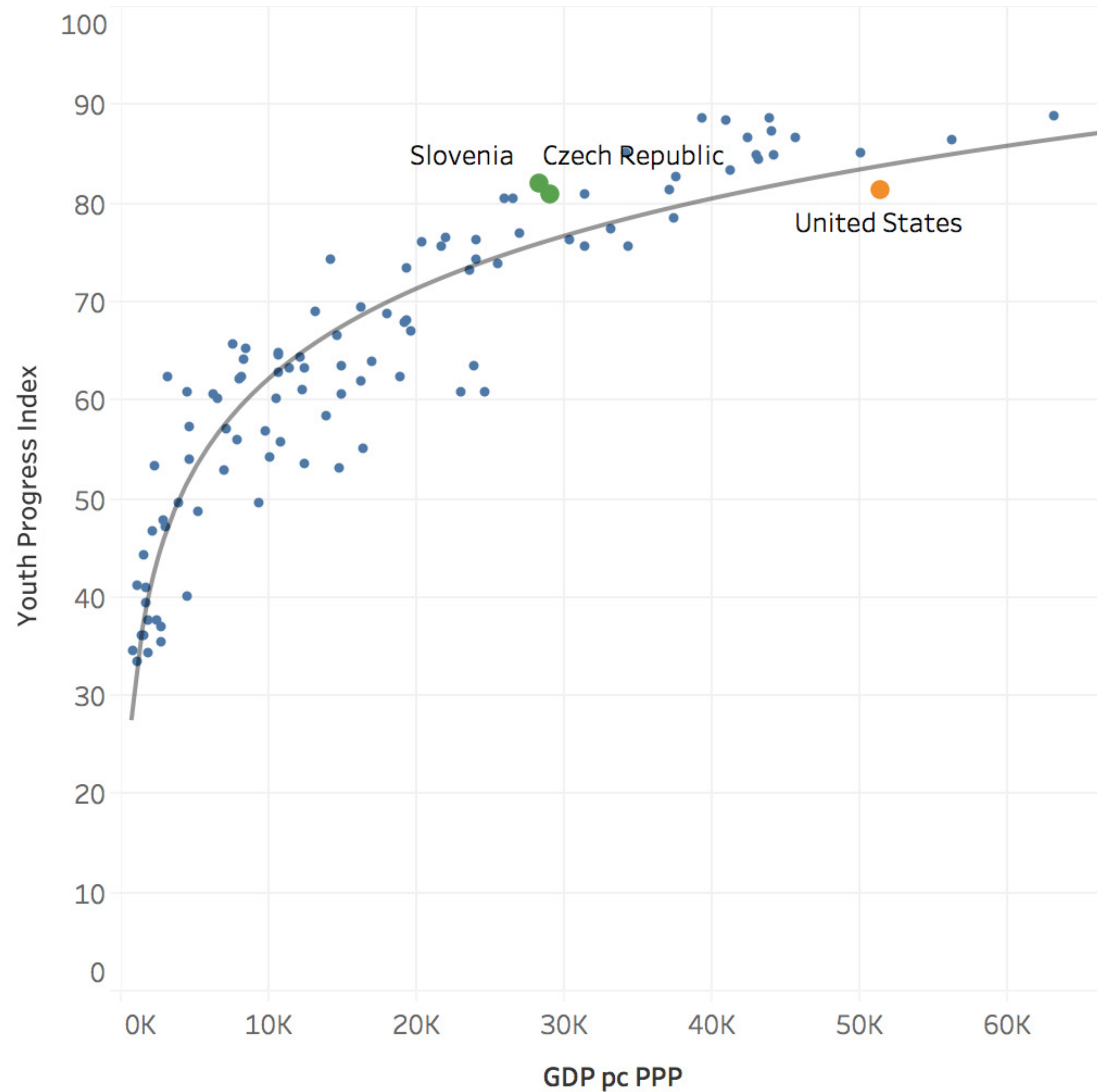
Graph 21: Twin pairs

For any level of economic development, the Youth Progress Index provides examples of both scenarios. Costa Rica and Botswana, for example, are different by more than 21 points (with scores of 74.32 and 53.12 respectively). Similarly, Kazakhstan (60.88) scores lower than Latvia (76.43), despite almost identical levels of GDP per capita (Graph 21).



Graph 22: Twin pairs

There are also countries with half the monetary resources of others but with similar Youth Progress Index scores, such as the Czech Republic or Slovenia and the United States (Graph 22). This suggests furthermore that money is important for improving youth progress at lower levels of GDP per capita, but as a country reaches a certain level of wealth (beyond GDP of \$10,000 per capita), it becomes more and more important to look at other changes, such as structural or policy enablers.





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A long-term overview and measurement will be essential to fully assessing the greatest policy successes, as well as the main challenges, for today's young people. However, even the current Youth Progress Index results can uncover patterns and conceptual relationships that can help better identify successes, and better understand challenges facing youth today. These aspects are instrumental in designing better policies and better interventions not just for youth, but also for society as a whole. The below commentary is not meant to be all-inclusive but rather to provide highlights from the joint analysis of the organisations partnering on this project.

THE GOOD NEWS

CONTINUE

Countries mostly perform well on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

Many countries achieve good performance on Nutrition and Basic Medical care, despite lower levels of GDP. The median score for the component is the highest, as is the population weighted average. This means that countries are achieving better performance on this component compared to other areas of social progress. A potential contribution factor for this lies in the overall achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which included many targets focusing on various aspects of the Nutrition and Basic Medical Care component, especially those on reducing child and maternal

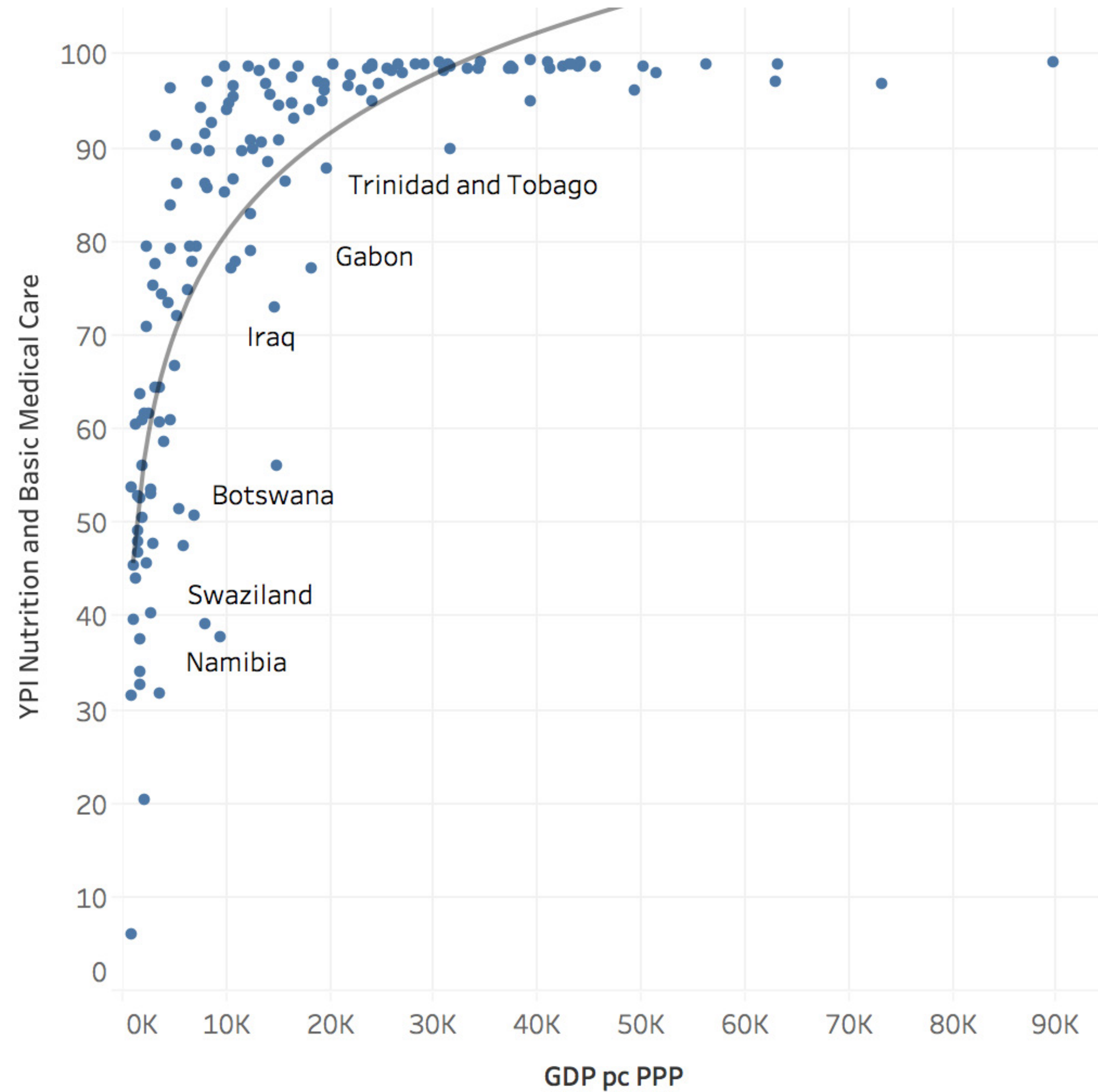
mortality (United Nations, 2015).

While this is great news in and of itself, the Index also shows that there is a strong and significant relationship between Nutrition and Basic Medical Care and Foundations of Wellbeing dimension ($R^2 = 0.81$), as well as other components. While this finding will require more detailed research and analyses, it suggests that if countries improve their performance on Nutrition and Basic Medical Care aspects, it is likely that the benefits will also affect other areas of social progress.



Graph 23: Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

However, despite the successes facilitated by the MDGs, many countries still find themselves on the bottom part of the curve. The countries highlighted in Graph 23, do not achieve the level of performance that could be expected given their level of economic development, and compared with their peers.



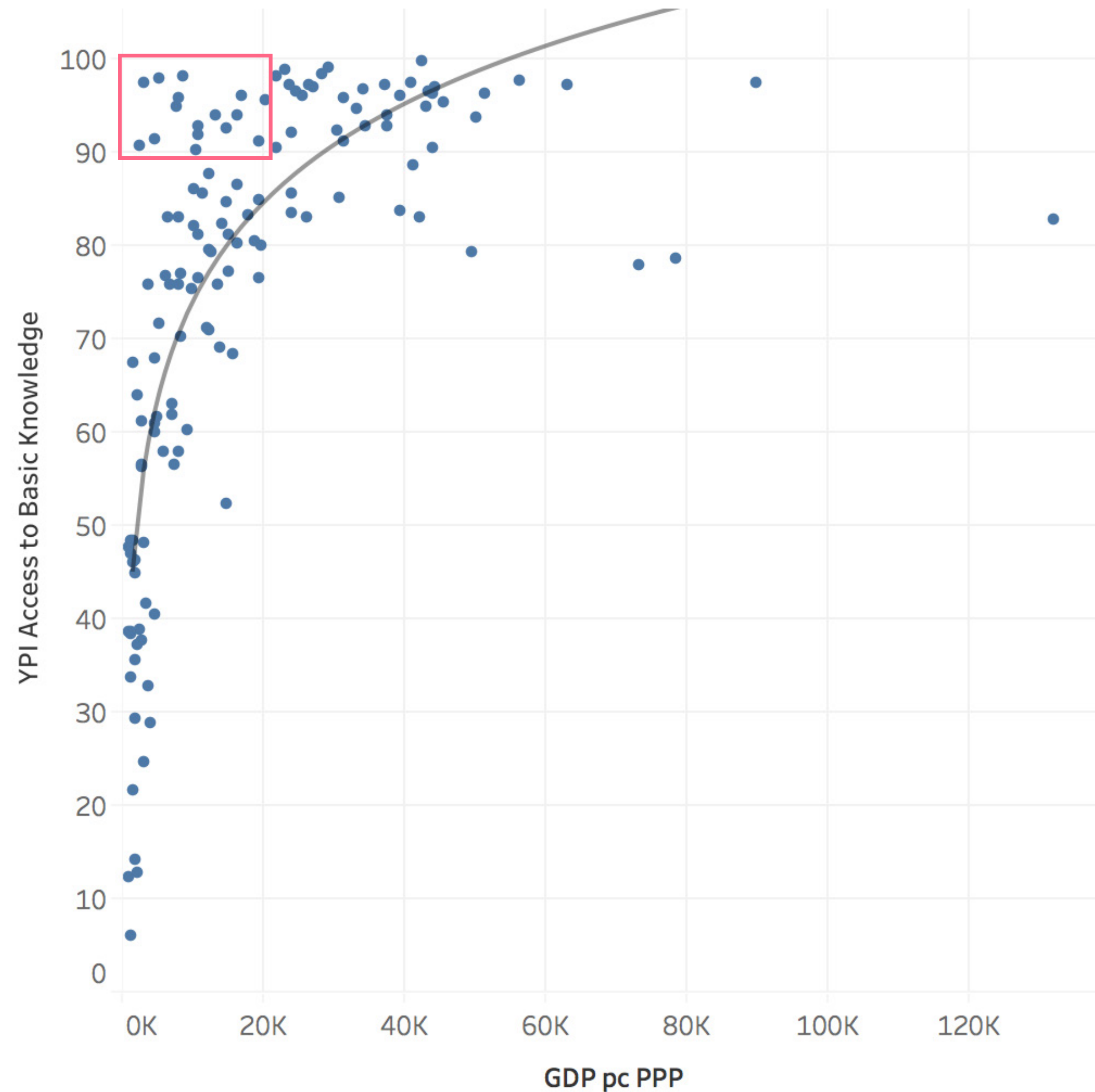
Performance on Access to Basic Knowledge can be a powerful enabler

In general, higher economic performance is associated with better achievements on Access to Basic Knowledge (and vice versa). However, some countries also achieve very good performance on Access to Basic Knowledge despite relatively low levels of GDP per capita. While the MDGs can also potentially explain part of this success, they do not seem to be the only differentiator. The Index shows that many post-communist countries (highlighted in Graph 24) often have lower GDP per capita but better education outcomes than their economic peers, potentially suggesting long-term benefits of investment in quality education systems.



Graph 24: Relationship between Access to Basic Knowledge and GDP

The countries highlighted in upper left hand corner of Graph 24 achieve very good performance on Access to Basic Knowledge, despite their relatively low levels of GDP per capita. With only one exception, all of these countries were part of the communist block prior to 1989. These countries are: Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.





Access to Basic Knowledge also has a strong and significant relationship with dimensions of Basic Human Needs and Opportunity, as well as individual components. Better scores in Access to Basic Knowledge relate to better results across all dimensions of Opportunity. Inclusion, however, remains a challenge.

Better performance on Access to Basic Knowledge is also associated with higher scores on Access to Information and Communications ($R^2 = 0.69$).

Access to Information and Communications is linked with greater opportunities

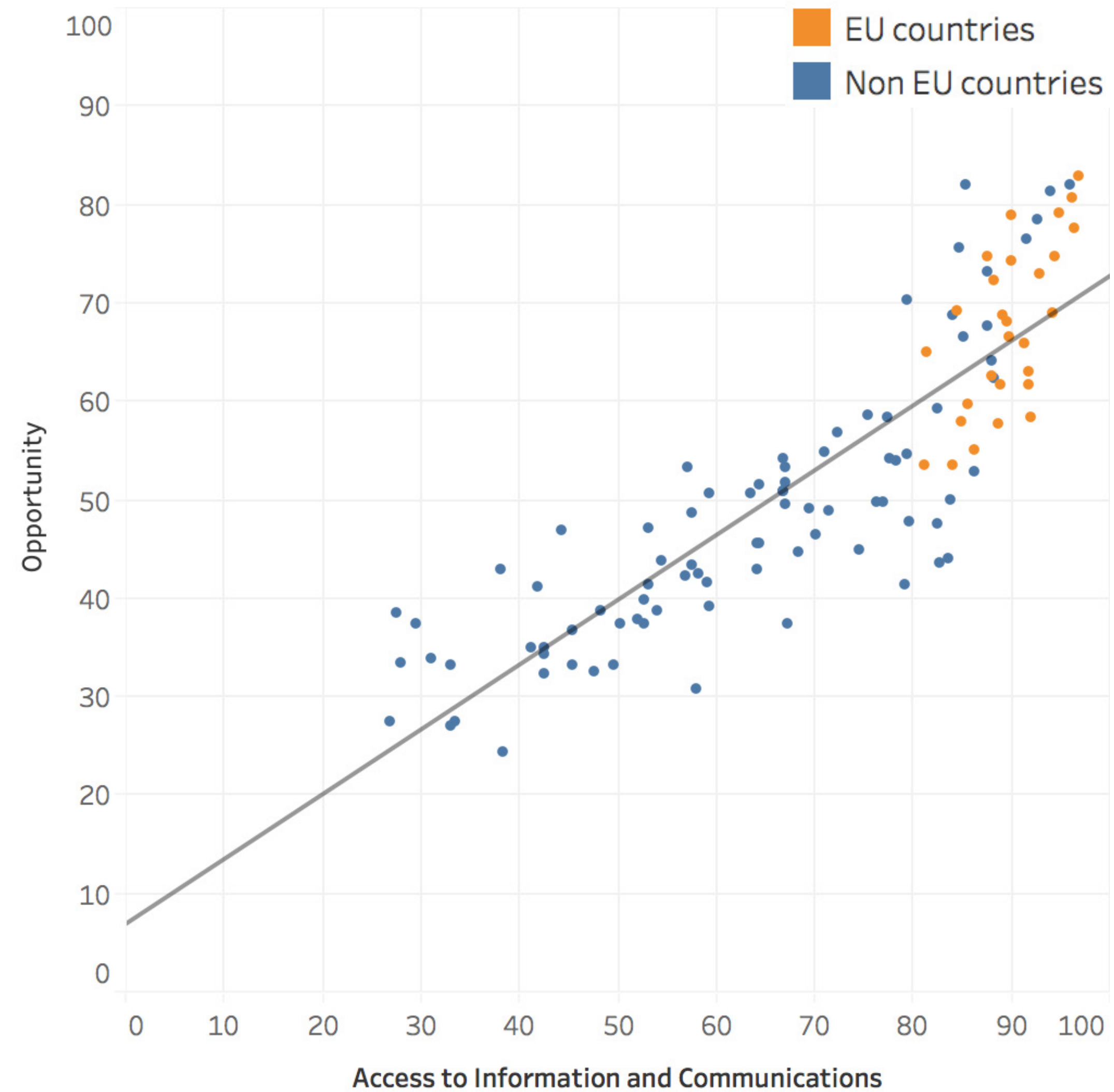
Access to Information and Communications has a strong and significant relationship with GDP per capita, but perhaps more importantly, is also associated with better performance in the Opportunity dimension as a whole.

While the relationship does not imply causality – i.e. the Index does not determine that access to information and communications technologies is the main cause for higher performance in the Opportunity dimension – it certainly is a relationship that would benefit from greater attention and further research.



Graph 25: Access to Information and Communications and Opportunity

For example, as shown in Graph 25, this relationship is only valid for all considered countries. When specifically looking at the EU Member States (marked in orange), the relationship is weaker – i.e. an increase in Access to Information and Communications scores is not associated with as significant of an improvement in the Opportunity dimension.



All of these findings suggest that there are opportunities for countries and policy makers to share good practices among countries, to better understand additional factors of improvement beyond GDP, and to learn from peers on how to stretch investment in order to have the most impact on young people's lives and benefit society as a whole.

MOST PRESSING CHALLENGES FOR YOUTH PROGRESS

CONTINUE



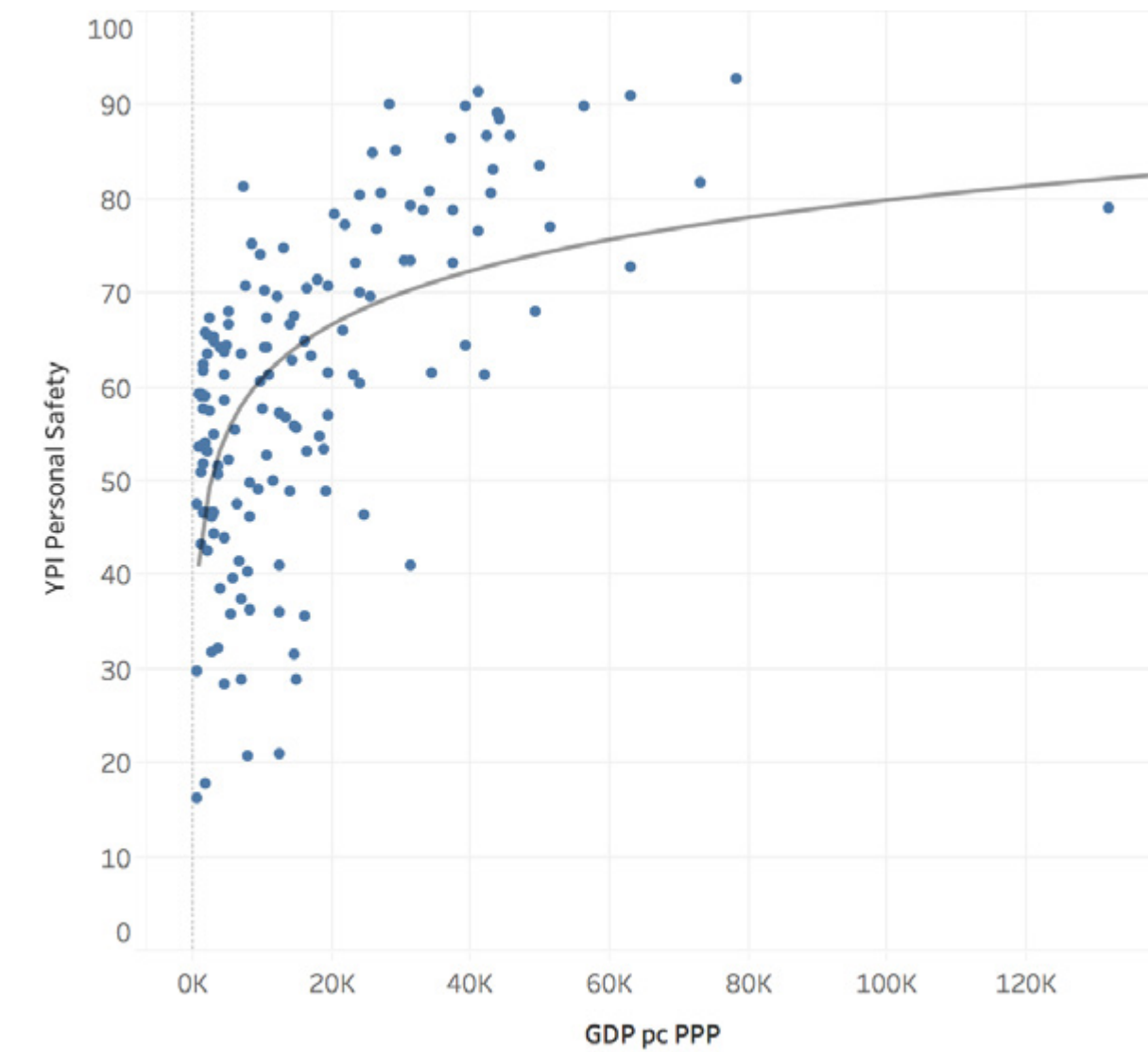
Just as there are areas of societal progress where we can identify quick wins, there are also those that remain more challenging, to say the least. While the Youth Progress Index does not aim to solve all issues highlighted, it might provide a different and unique perspective that can help gain greater understanding – a prerequisite for finding relevant solutions.

Personal Safety

One of those challenging areas is Personal Safety. As Graph 26 shows, the relationship between Personal Safety and economic performance is not a straightforward one. There is a lot of “noise” around the trend line, suggesting that GDP will not provide the answer to improving the personal safety of young people ($R^2 = 0.34$). Good performance on Personal Safety is also associated with higher scores in the Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity dimensions, although the relationships are relatively noisier.



**Graph 26:
Personal Safety and GDP**



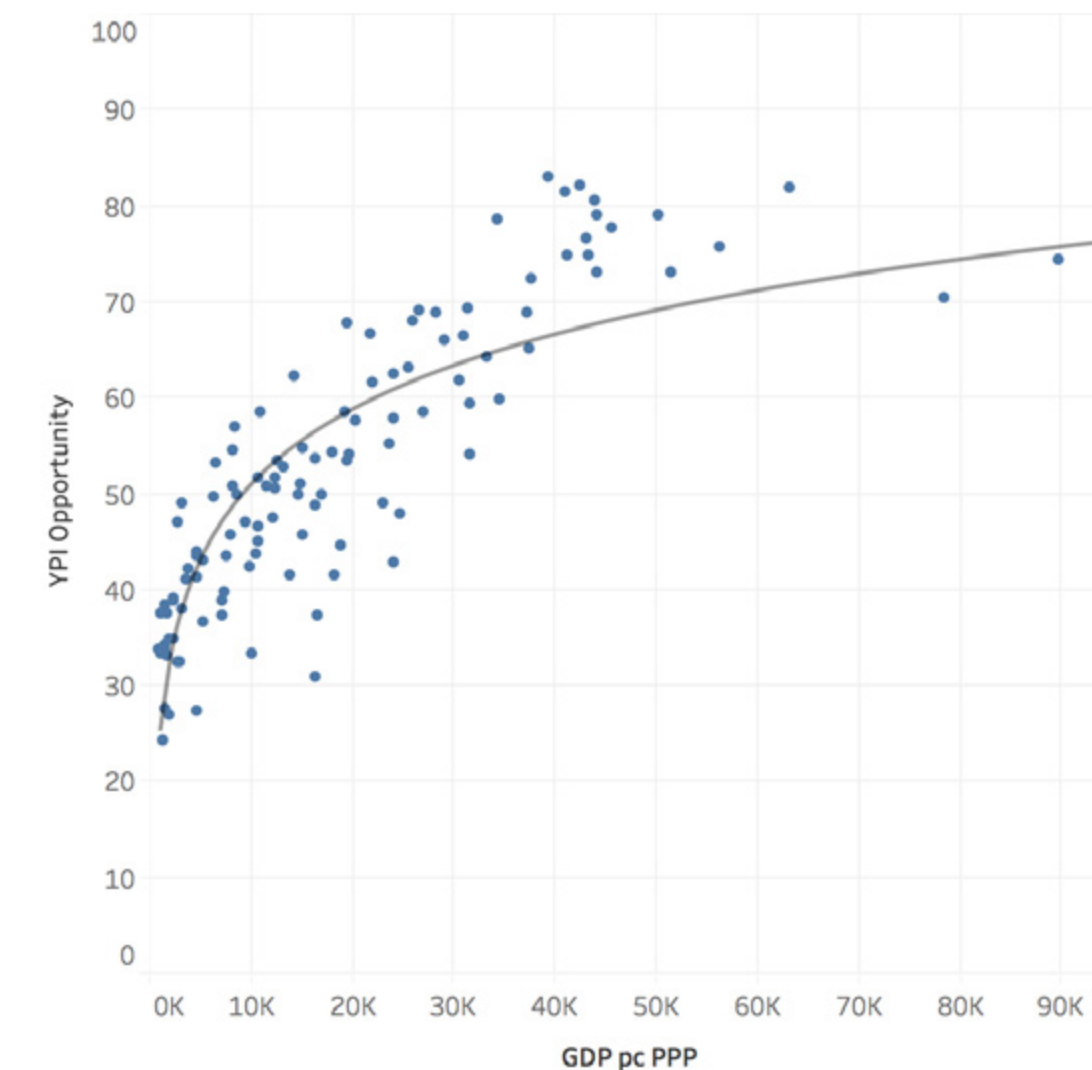
Opportunity, the greatest challenge to youth progress

The Opportunity dimension poses challenges on many different levels, from data availability to the interpretation of results and identifying solutions. The Opportunity dimension includes 113 countries only, compared with 143 in Basic Human Needs, and 137 in Foundations of Wellbeing.

While the Opportunity dimension also shows a positive relationship with economic performance (Graph 27), it is much weaker than that of Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Wellbeing. The median and world average scores are the lowest, and this is true at dimension as well as at component level.



Graph 27: Opportunity and GDP relationship



FOCUS ON THE EUROPEAN UNION

CONTINUE

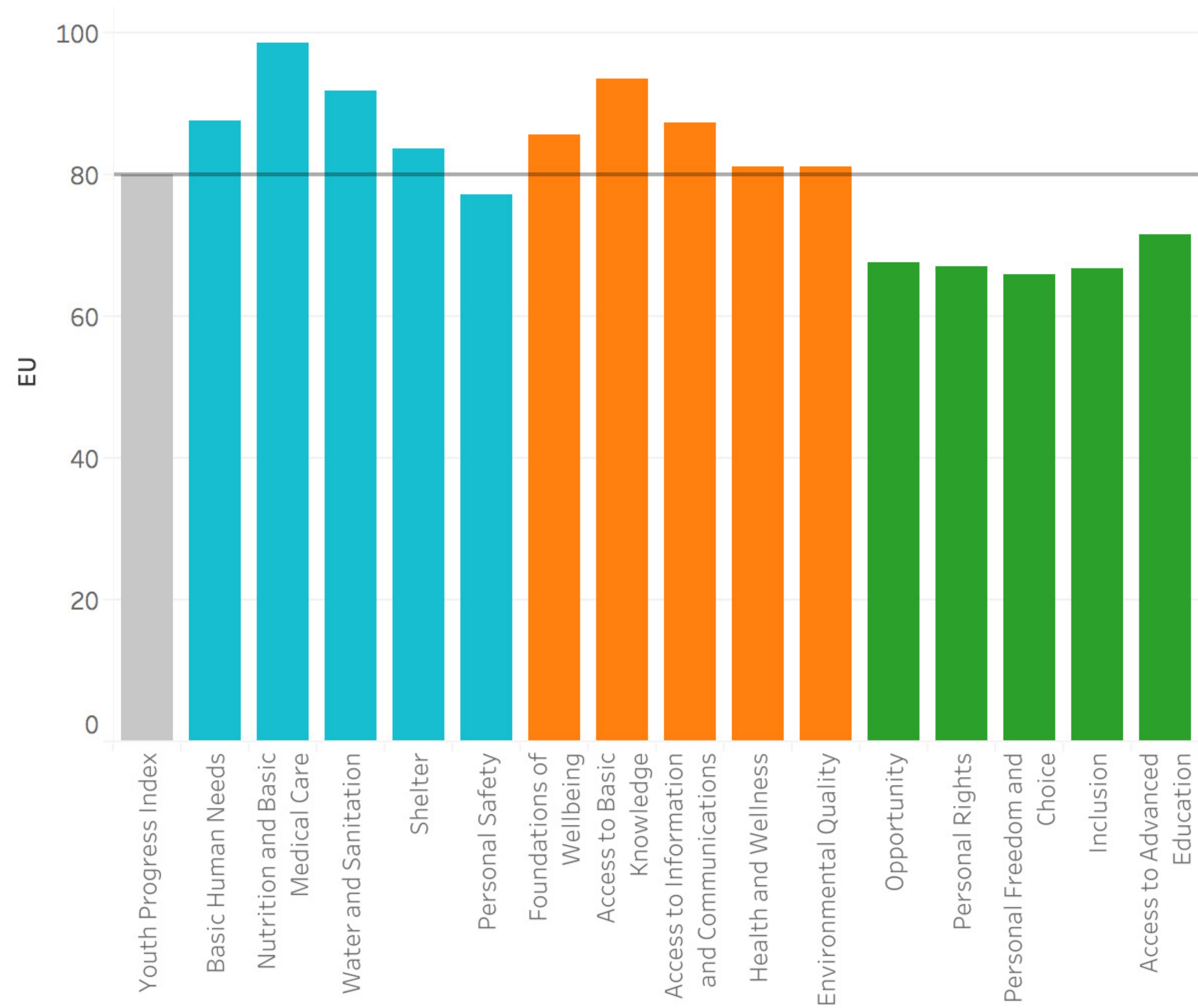
The Youth Progress Index fully measures and ranks 26 out of the 28 European Union (EU) Member States. The two EU countries that are only partially covered by the Youth Progress Index are Luxembourg and Malta. This is due to data availability (or rather the lack thereof) in the Personal Safety component.

It should be noted that the Youth Progress Index was built with the objective of including as many countries as possible worldwide. If such an index were to be constructed for EU countries only, the inclusion of additional regional data would potentially change the relative positions of EU member states on the ranking of such an index.



Graph 28: If the European Union were a country

The European Union performs well overall (see graph 28), and is well represented in the upper segment of the Youth Progress Index overall ranking: all 26 EU Member States rank within the first 41 positions, as per table 4.



**Table 4:
EU countries
position on
the Youth
Progress Index**

YPI Rank	Country	YPI score
----------	---------	-----------

1	Norway	88.94	16	Slovenia	81.99
2	Finland	88.59	17	Japan	81.36
3	Denmark	88.54	18	United States	81.32
4	Iceland	88.39	19	Czech Republic	80.87
5	Sweden	87.32	20	Spain	80.85
6	Canada	86.55	21	Portugal	80.55
7	Netherlands	86.53	22	Estonia	80.55
8	Switzerland	86.47	23	France	78.50
9	Ireland	85.16	24	Korea, Republic of	77.40
10	New Zealand	85.07	25	Slovakia	76.99
11	Austria	84.98	26	Latvia	76.43
12	Australia	84.97	27	Poland	76.26
13	Germany	84.41	28	Cyprus	76.24
14	Belgium	83.34	29	Croatia	76.05
15	United Kingdom	82.62	30	Italy	75.71

31	Israel	75.68	41	Romania	68.19
32	Chile	75.66	42	Argentina	67.98
33	Costa Rica	74.32	43	Panama	66.91
34	Greece	74.26	44	Montenegro	66.53
35	Lithuania	73.76	45	Armenia	65.67
36	Uruguay	73.48	46	Georgia	65.25
37	Hungary	73.20	47	Ecuador	64.85
38	Bulgaria	69.38	48	Albania	64.66
39	Serbia	69.05	49	FYROM	64.40
40	Mauritius	68.81	50	Jamaica	64.07

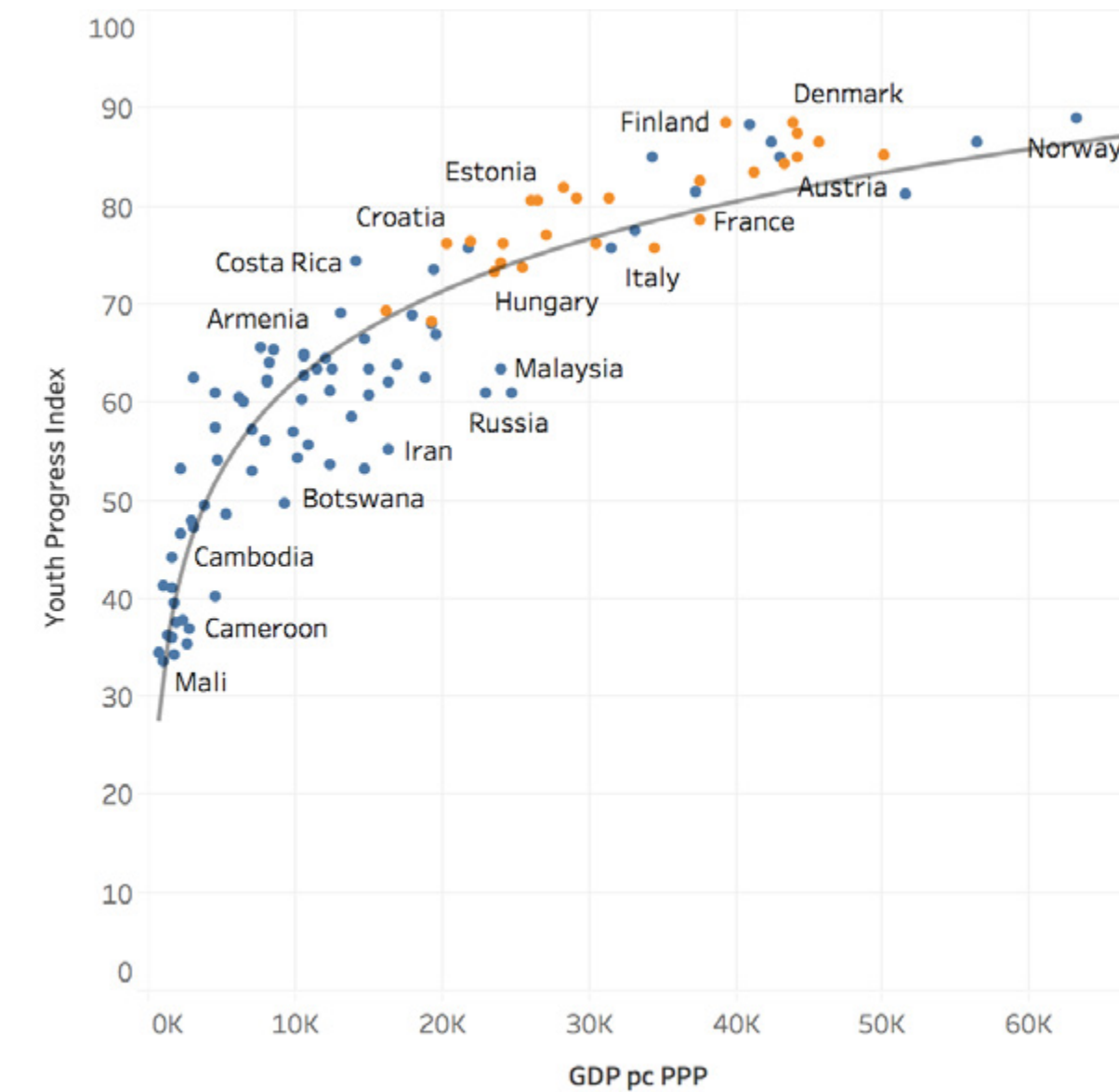
EU countries perform more uniformly compared to the rest of the world. This is particularly true for Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, where the difference between the highest and the lowest EU performers is only 2.5 points. On the other hand, Personal Freedom and Choice records the highest absolute difference (45 points) as well as the highest coefficient of variation (20 percent). Other components present a low variation (10 percent or below), except for Personal Rights and Inclusion (12 percent and 18 percent respectively).

While it is true that EU countries occupy the top 40 positions and their performance is relatively consistent, Graph 29 also shows that there are differences in countries' performance, and that their level of wealth does not fully determine their youth progress index performance.



**Graph 29:
Youth Progress Index and GDP relationship (focus on the EU)**

- EU countries
- Non EU countries

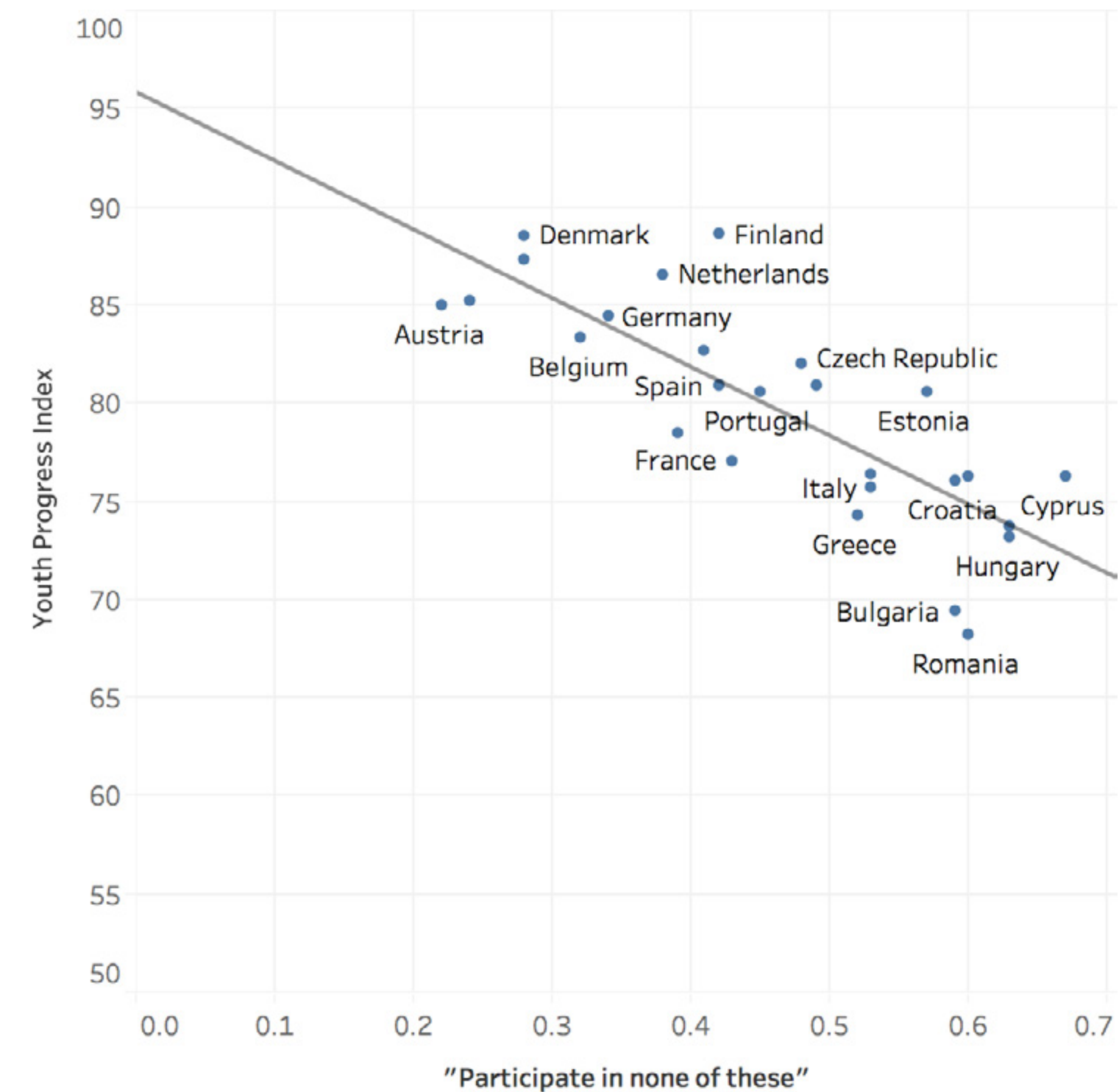


Active citizenship in the EU and Opportunity: a positive relationship

For EU countries, where Eurobarometer data is available on young people's participation in civil society organisations (CSOs), there is a positive relationship between young people's involvement in activities of CSOs and the Youth Progress Index performance (Graph 30). This suggests that countries that offer an environment in which youth organisations can carry out their activities perform better in terms of youth progress, suggesting overall benefits of promoting and supporting active citizenship among youth on society.¹⁰

¹⁰ Respondents were asked: 'Have you in the past year participated in any activities of the following organisations?'; multiple responses were allowed (European Commission 2013).

Graph 30:
Youth participation in civil society organisations and Youth Progress relationship



**FOCUS ON THE ORGANIZATION
FOR SECURITY AND
COOPERATION IN EUROPE
(OSCE) PARTICIPATING STATES**

CONTINUE

The Youth Progress Index fully measures and ranks 45 out of the 57 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) participating States. Additionally, 7 countries are covered partially, and a further 5 are not present in the Index due to a lack of data.

OSCE participating States are a much more diverse group than EU Member States. The difference between the highest ranked Norway and the lowest ranked Mongolia is more than 30 points. However, as can be seen in Table 5, most countries still rank in the top half, and Graph 31 shows that OSCE participating states are positioned in the upper part of the trend line.



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**Table 5:
OSCE
participating
states' positions
on the Youth
Progress Index**

YPI Rank	Country	YPI score
----------	---------	-----------

1	Norway	88.94	16	Slovenia	81.99
2	Finland	88.59	17	Japan	81.36
3	Denmark	88.54	18	United States	81.32
4	Iceland	88.39	19	Czech Republic	80.87
5	Sweden	87.32	20	Spain	80.85
6	Canada	86.55	21	Portugal	80.55
7	Netherlands	86.53	22	Estonia	80.55
8	Switzerland	86.47	23	France	78.50
9	Ireland	85.16	24	Korea, Republic of	77.40
10	New Zealand	85.07	25	Slovakia	76.99
11	Austria	84.98	26	Latvia	76.43
12	Australia	84.97	27	Poland	76.26
13	Germany	84.41	28	Cyprus	76.24
14	Belgium	83.34	29	Croatia	76.05
15	United Kingdom	82.62	30	Italy	75.71

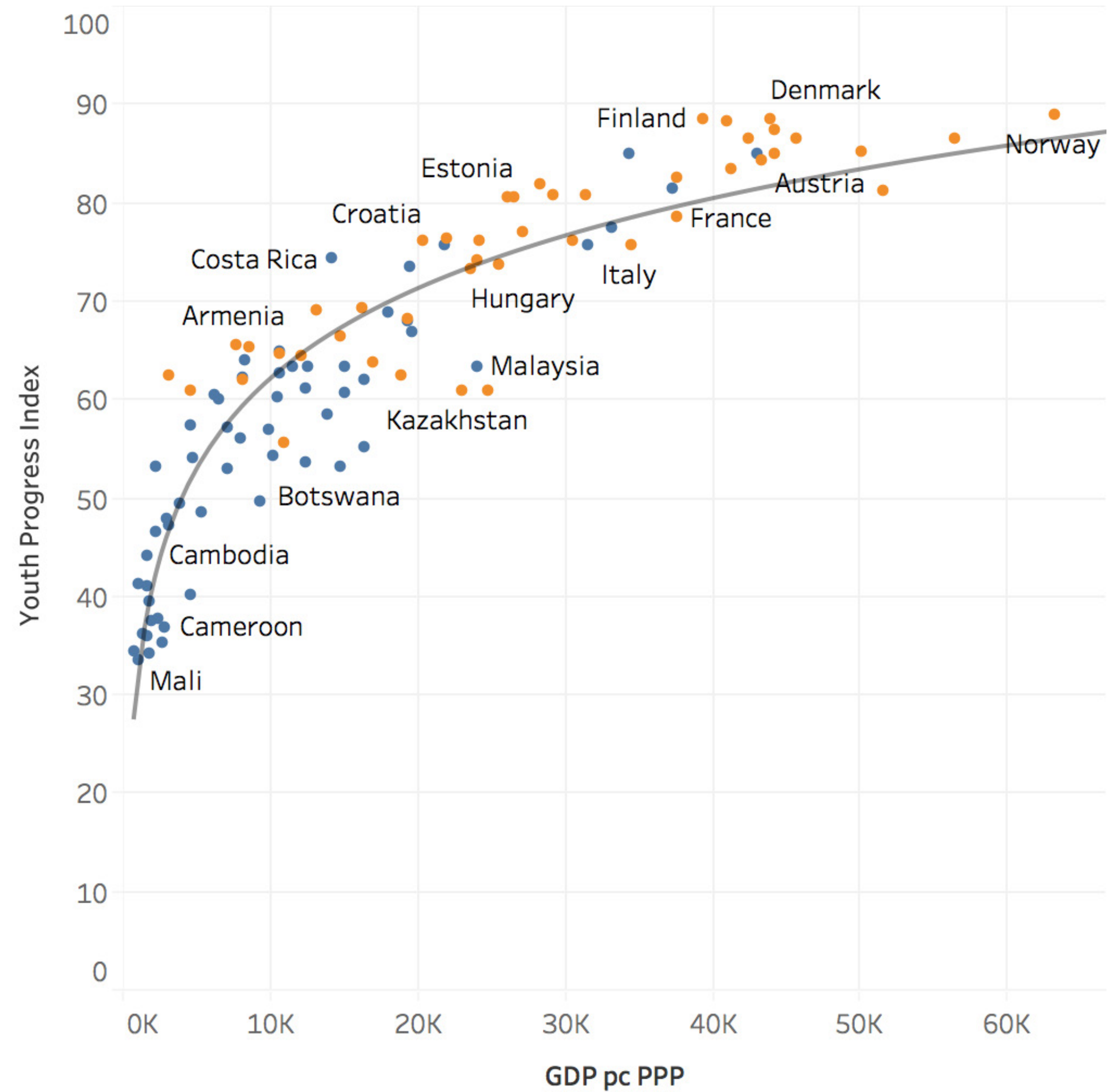
31	Israel	75.68
32	Chile	75.66
33	Costa Rica	74.32
34	Greece	74.26
35	Lithuania	73.76
36	Uruguay	73.48
37	Hungary	73.20
38	Bulgaria	69.38
39	Serbia	69.05
40	Mauritius	68.81
41	Romania	68.19
42	Argentina	67.98
43	Panama	66.91
44	Montenegro	66.53
45	Armenia	65.67

46	Georgia	65.25
47	Ecuador	64.85
48	Albania	64.66
49	FYROM	64.40
50	Jamaica	64.07
51	Belarus	63.89
52	Malaysia	63.37
53	Brazil	63.36
54	Peru	63.28
55	Colombia	63.25
56	Tunisia	62.71
57	Turkey	62.38
58	Kyrgyzstan	62.37
59	Paraguay	62.29
60	Ukraine	62.08

61	Mexico	61.94
62	Dominican Republic	61.07
63	Kazakhstan	60.88
64	Moldova	60.87
65	Russia	60.84
66	Thailand	60.66
67	Bolivia	60.52
68	Sri Lanka	60.24
69	Philippines	60.06
70	Lebanon	58.46
71	Nicaragua	57.32
72	Morocco	57.09
73	Indonesia	56.92
74	El Salvador	56.05
75	Mongolia	55.65

Graph 31: Youth Progress Index and GDP relationship (focus on OSCE participating States)

OSCE participating states
other countries



CHAPTER

04

**CONCLUSION: FROM
INDEX TO ACTION**





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The development of the Youth Progress Index is a crucial step in rethinking the measurement of progress, wellbeing and quality of life of young people globally. It enables public authorities, businesses, and civil society organisations to systematically identify and prioritise the most pressing needs of young people, remove barriers they face to their rights being upheld, and to provide the resources needed to shape a better society for youth.

The Youth Progress Index provides a comparative view on achievements and on challenges to further analyse

and tackle. It offers a framework for evidence-based policy making, and data to support civil society advocacy and business leaders in focusing their investment decisions.

This section captures a number of guidelines and recommendations for policymakers, activists and business stakeholders on how they can make use of the Youth Progress Index to promote the wellbeing of youth.



TOWARDS EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY MAKING ON YOUTH

CONTINUE



The Youth Progress Index can serve as a tool for policy-makers to identify challenges, quick wins and solutions impacting positively young people's lives. It provides an opportunity for countries to share good practices, and offers a tool to assess the success of policy and public investment over time.

The country scorecards, which are drawn from the Youth Progress Index, allow for a comparison between the performances of countries with similar levels of wealth.

The Youth Progress Index also allows public authorities of countries to unpack the relevant scores into different components, in order to identify policy areas requiring political reform and budgetary investment.



THE NEED FOR MORE, BETTER, AND MORE DISAGGREGATED DATA ON YOUTH

CONTINUE



While the Youth Progress Index does provide a basis for evidence-based policy making, its coverage of specific policy domains remains constrained by data availability and limited disaggregation of data.

The Index provides an overview of relevant data that could be collected per country, and therefore depends on the existence of reliable and comparable data sources and credible collection bodies. The research process leading to the Youth Progress Index demonstrated a number of shortfalls with regard to the type and nature of available data related to youth. For example, the Youth Progress Index does not incorporate or highlight underlying inequalities within societies, or differences between groups of young people in facing additional barriers (e.g. non-citizens, migrants, young people with disabilities or young LGBTQI).

In the Inclusion component in particular, the data sources did not allow for more inclusive indicators to be used. Also, there is a lack of reliable data on the particular situation of young people with disabilities. In addition to addressing the data challenges highlighted elsewhere in this report, data collection bodies should consider working closely with civil society organisations for the collection of more relevant, disaggregated and inclusive data.

Finally, the Youth Progress Index offers a framework that can be applied at different levels of governance, for more in-depth analysis and for evidence-based policy making on youth. Public authorities and institutions are invited to consider, for instance, working in partnership with youth civil society organisations to develop sub-national, regional and local Youth Progress indexes.



**A MEASUREMENT TOOL OF
PROGRESS TOWARDS THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030
AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

CONTINUE



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Policy makers of all levels of government should endeavour to improve youth progress scores as a crucial step towards achieving sustainable development. Table 5 shows the links between Youth Progress Index indicators and components and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Youth Progress Index covers all 17 goals to a certain extent, and relates to most of the 169 targets in one simple framework. This mapping exercise, together with country scorecards, can be a useful guide

for public authorities or youth organisations and youth activists to contribute to Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports on their country's implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Table 6: Youth Progress Index and Sustainable Development Goals



Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care



Zero hunger



Good health & well being

Water and sanitation



Clean water & sanitation



Responsible consumption & production

Shelter



Good health & well being



Affordable & clean energy



Sustainable cities & communities

Personal safety



Good health & well being



Peace, justice and strong institutions

Table 6: Youth Progress Index and Sustainable Development Goals



Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge



Quality education

Access to Info & Communications



Industry, innovation & infrastructure



Peace, justice and strong institutions



Partnerships for the goals

Health



Good health & well being

Environmental Quality



Responsible consumption & production



Climate action



Industry, innovation & infrastructure



Life below water



Life on land

Table 6: Youth Progress Index and Sustainable Development Goals



Opportunity

Personal rights



No poverty



Peace, justice and strong institutions

Access to Advanced Education



Quality education



Industry, innovation & infrastructure

Personal Freedom and choice



Good health & well being



Gender equality



Reduced inequalities



Peace, justice and strong institutions

Inclusion



No poverty



Reduced inequalities



Peace, justice and strong institutions



Decent work and economic growth

HOW TO USE THE YOUTH PROGRESS INDEX FOR ADVOCACY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE?

CONTINUE



The Youth Progress Index can be an empowering tool for young people and youth organisations. For youth civil society organisations, it can be used to complement advocacy with credible and reliable data, support campaigns as well as to prioritise areas of action and use of resources. It can support advocacy messaging by identifying and highlighting the challenges faced by young people in their communities.

For young people more generally, the Youth Progress Index can be used to find information on how well a country performs on issues that have a real impact on their lives, and support demands for

political action to improve their situation accordingly. In the current international media landscape, with increasing amounts and diversity of sources, and the rise of misinformation online, the Youth Progress Index can serve as a reference tool for young people. In the longer-term, young people can also use the Youth Progress Index to measure whether a country's performance has improved, and thus assess the success – or lack thereof – of decisions made by their elected representatives.

YOUTH PROGRESS IS GOOD FOR BUSINESS

CONTINUE

Businesses can also use the Youth Progress Index as a tool to contribute to international efforts for sustainable development, especially given the fact that the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development needs unprecedented efforts from all sectors in society — with business having a very important role to play.

Focusing on and including youth has been recognised as essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda, and businesses could do more to integrate this in planning and investment decisions. After all, it is young people who are most affected by the impact of poor decisions and political and economic choices made today. Businesses rely on

young people for the innovation and the idealism that is needed to find solutions to the complex challenges our communities face, including conflicts, climate change, and the over-use of the planet's resources, and to ensure a sustainable future for our global society.

The Youth Progress Index can therefore play a vital role for businesses aiming at supporting young people's social progress, and contributing to sustainable development. By highlighting the greatest challenges faced by young people globally, the Youth Progress Index enables businesses, and the organisations they work with, to make the greatest possible difference.

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ANNEXE

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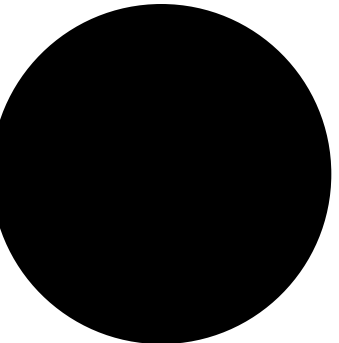
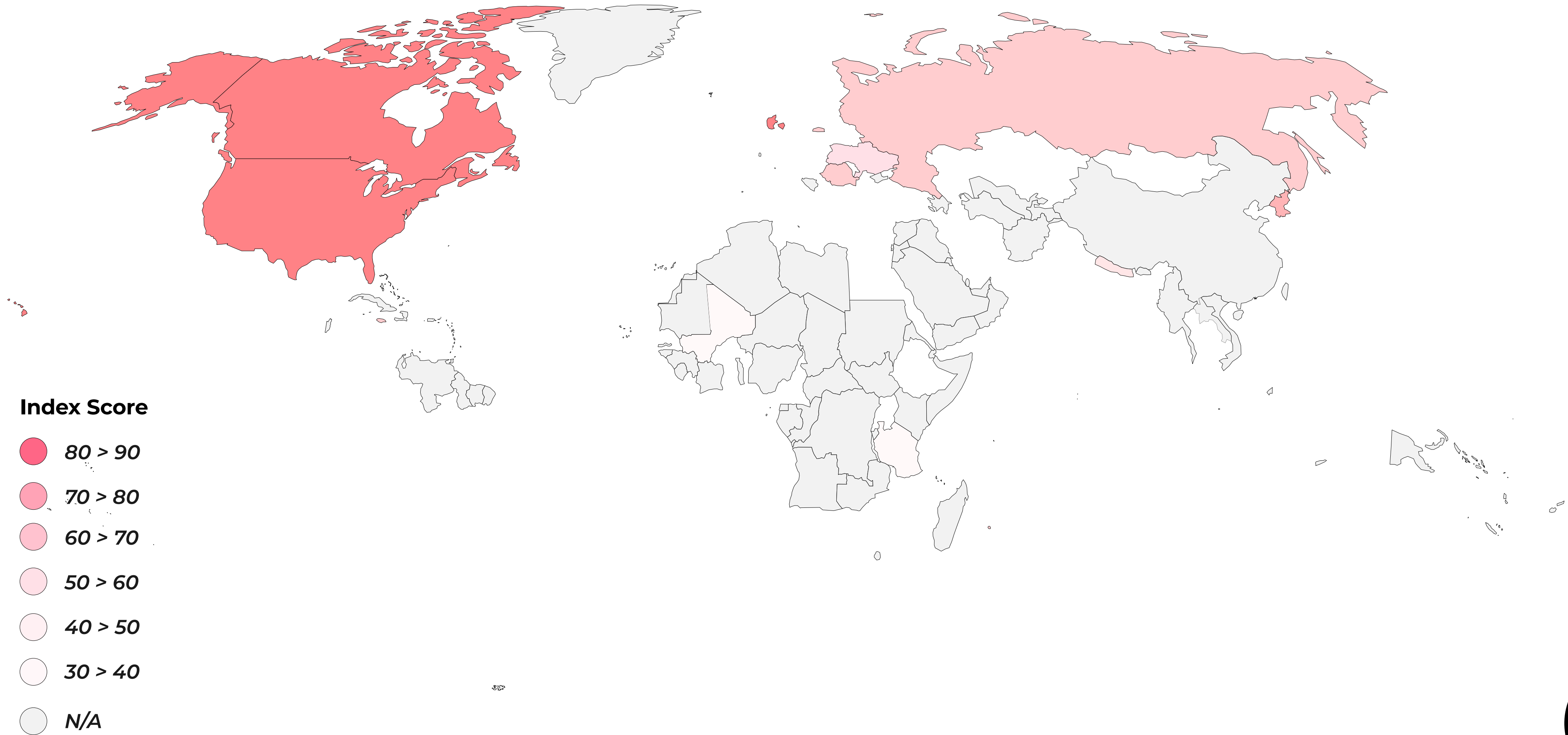
ANNEXE

SCORECARDS

QUICK VIEW

Youth Progress Index by country

Hover over the countries to view their score





Afghanistan

Youth Progress Index

Null

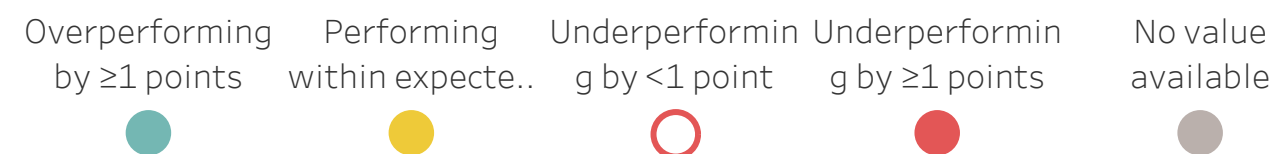
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$1,857

Rank: 135/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	25.76	139	Foundations of Wellbeing	35.02	131	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	50.56	128	Access to Basic Knowledge	29.26	132	Personal Rights	35.81	103
Child mortality rate	20.78	143	Female secondary education	8.77	140	Freedom of assembly/association	59.97	88
Deaths from infectious diseases	84.31	113	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	0.00	144	Freedom of expression	37.50	126
Depth of food deficit	47.95	126	Gross secondary school enrollment	40.06	114	Political rights	25.00	120
Maternal mortality rate	45.36	131	Male secondary education	35.40	119	Private property rights	38.31	74
Undernourishment	41.55	133	Primary school enrollment	62.82	130	Young members of parliament	5.33	73
Water and Sanitation	28.83	129	Youth literacy rate	18.31	144	Youth confidence in police	57.53	58
Access to improved sanitation facilities	20.76	130	Access to Info and Communications	43.19	125	Personal Freedom and Choice	26.08	140
Access to piped water	12.17	134	Internet users	17.00	123	Corruption	0.00	148
Rural access to improved water source	15.83	143	Press Freedom Index	62.25	104	Early marriage	69.09	106
Satisfaction with Water Quality	61.54	63	Youth Mobile telephone	44.07	128	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	12.95	150	Health and Wellness	45.68	140	Freedom over life choices	11.67	145
Access to electricity	36.81	122	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.76	48	Satisfied demand for contraception	26.53	120
Availability of affordable housing	21.62	102	Life expectancy at 60	17.27	138	Youth perception of corruption	25.00	91
Household air pollution attributable deaths	0.00	152	Suicide rate	76.47	93	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	0.00	154	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	0.00	153	Discrimination and violence against minorities	15.56	131
Personal Safety	17.82	149	Environmental Quality	24.32	150	Religious tolerance	0.00	150
Homicide rate	83.50	99	Air quality satisfaction	56.36	72	Youth community safety net	0.00	149
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	0.00	154	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	0.00	144	Greenhouse gas emissions	63.68	96	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	12.50	144	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	0.00	154	Youth openness for immigrants	40.00	130
Safe walking at night	10.18	148	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	10.00	95
Traffic deaths	0.00	153				Access to Advanced Education	8.76	142
						Inequality in the attainment of education	4.63	142
						Tertiary enrollment rate	8.66	128
						Women's average years in school	6.25	154
						Years of tertiary schooling	14.62	90



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Mali, Benin, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Chad, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Gambia, The, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Timor-Leste, Senegal, Nepal, Ethiopia, Madagascar



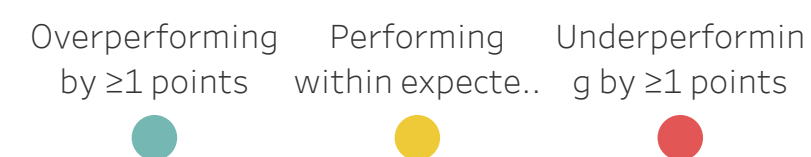
Albania



Youth Progress Index 64.66 Rank: 48/102

Gross Domestic Product \$10,646 Rank: 81/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	77.41	53	Foundations of Wellbeing	72.33	53	Opportunity	46.52	71
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.63	50	Access to Basic Knowledge	92.79	37	Personal Rights	47.52	74
Child mortality rate	87.83	67	Female secondary education	90.20	32	Freedom of assembly/association	56.06	98
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.53	20	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	81.71	84	Freedom of expression	81.25	63
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	94.28	58	Political rights	70.00	69
Maternal mortality rate	96.06	66	Male secondary education	90.45	37	Private property rights	35.00	78
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	97.41	40	Young members of parliament	7.00	52
Water and Sanitation	73.79	76	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	45.21	88
Access to improved sanitation facilities	92.13	60	Access to Info and Communications	69.99	67	Personal Freedom and Choice	38.05	118
Access to piped water	81.97	70	Internet users	50.00	80	Corruption	23.75	73
Rural access to improved water source	92.43	61	Press Freedom Index	70.08	69	Early marriage	87.27	65
Satisfaction with Water Quality	33.85	115	Youth Mobile telephone	86.44	65	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	76.65	53	Health and Wellness	80.04	38	Freedom over life choices	51.67	95
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.98	1	Satisfied demand for contraception	2.53	150
Availability of affordable housing	59.46	12	Life expectancy at 60	62.73	35	Youth perception of corruption	17.00	129
Household air pollution attributable deaths	88.45	80	Suicide rate	86.17	42	Inclusion	48.78	82
Quality of electricity supply	57.50	82	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	75.66	56	Discrimination and violence against minorities	58.89	41
Personal Safety	64.27	63	Environmental Quality	50.03	98	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	90.00	85	Air quality satisfaction	27.27	138	Youth community safety net	47.50	117
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	41.74	132	Youth employment gap	78.85	27
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	82.82	22	Youth not in employment and not in education	21.90	115
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	73.24	52	Youth openness for immigrants	58.00	84
Safe walking at night	37.20	92	Wastewater treatment	5.14	81	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	8.00	107
Traffic deaths	85.61	31				Access to Advanced Education	52.35	63
						Inequality in the attainment of education	74.68	58
						Tertiary enrollment rate	58.11	44
						Women's average years in school	78.19	60
						Years of tertiary schooling	3.77	124



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Tunisia, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Libya, Jordan, Egypt, Peru, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Namibia, Macedonia, Dominican Republic, China, South Africa



Algeria



Youth Progress Index

Null

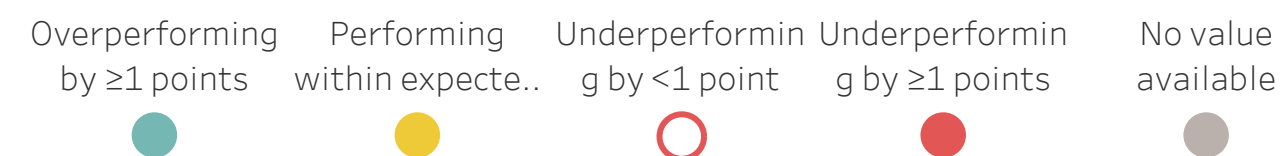
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$13,475

Rank: 70/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	68.84	77	Foundations of Wellbeing	68.64	69	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	90.69	74	Access to Basic Knowledge	75.87	86	Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	77.83	91	Female secondary education	34.14	110	Freedom of assembly/association	Null	
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.13	71	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	89.56	59	Freedom of expression	43.75	117
Depth of food deficit	96.21	63	Gross secondary school enrollment	99.81	45	Political rights	27.50	117
Maternal mortality rate	80.74	101	Male secondary education	35.73	118	Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	97.05	44	Young members of parliament	3.67	87
			Youth literacy rate	95.51	97	Youth confidence in police	73.97	19
Water and Sanitation	63.02	94	Access to Info and Communications	63.29	84	Personal Freedom and Choice	44.35	94
Access to improved sanitation facilities	85.58	74	Internet users	46.00	84	Corruption	17.50	96
Access to piped water	77.01	77	Press Freedom Index	58.31	113	Early marriage	96.36	31
Rural access to improved water source	71.11	98	Youth Mobile telephone	83.05	72	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	24.62	132				Freedom over life choices	16.67	141
			Health and Wellness	79.92	39	Satisfied demand for contraception	66.53	59
Shelter	67.05	89	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.79	45	Youth perception of corruption	30.00	75
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	55.78	66			
Availability of affordable housing	0.00	151	Suicide rate	93.29	1	Inclusion	39.55	107
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.77	36	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	77.75	49	Discrimination and violence against minorities	23.33	118
Quality of electricity supply	50.59	93				Religious tolerance	33.33	130
			Environmental Quality	56.77	67	Youth community safety net	40.00	122
Personal Safety	56.80	91	Air quality satisfaction	34.55	131	Youth employment gap	64.42	104
Homicide rate	96.25	42	Biodiversity and habitat	51.26	123	Youth not in employment and not in education	49.52	76
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	74.60	63	Youth openness for immigrants	49.00	110
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	68.51	67	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	22.00	75
Political terror	50.00	102	Wastewater treatment	45.09	45			
Safe walking at night	32.95	98				Access to Advanced Education	37.19	93
Traffic deaths	65.56	112				Inequality in the attainment of education	39.61	103
						Tertiary enrollment rate	36.92	72
						Women's average years in school	49.36	111
						Years of tertiary schooling	23.43	70



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Serbia, Lebanon, Turkmenistan, Costa Rica, Colombia, South Africa, China, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Montenegro, Botswana, Macedonia, Thailand, Brazil, Peru



Angola



Youth Progress Index

Null

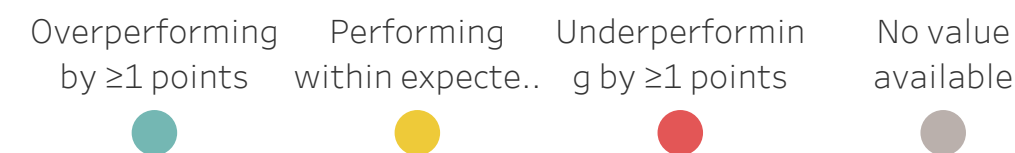
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$6,847

Rank: 100/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	27.08	137	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null		Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	50.68	127	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null		Personal Rights	23.96	125
Child mortality rate	0.00	153	Female secondary education	Null		Freedom of assembly/association	36.91	128
Deaths from infectious diseases	63.82	127	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	0.00	144	Freedom of expression	31.25	132
Depth of food deficit	74.13	106	Gross secondary school enrollment	3.92	142	Political rights	25.00	120
Maternal mortality rate	34.21	136	Male secondary education	Null		Private property rights	15.00	138
Undernourishment	75.34	109	Primary school enrollment	69.66	125	Young members of parliament	3.14	91
Water and Sanitation	13.76	142	Youth literacy rate	47.85	136	Youth confidence in police	41.10	99
Access to improved sanitation facilities	43.71	113	Access to Info and Communications	40.46	131	Personal Freedom and Choice	13.57	149
Access to piped water	14.84	131	Internet users	12.00	127	Corruption	0.00	148
Rural access to improved water source	0.00	152	Press Freedom Index	60.11	107	Early marriage	34.55	144
Satisfaction with Water Quality	0.00	152	Youth Mobile telephone	42.58	130	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	15.07	145	Health and Wellness	40.38	143	Freedom over life choices	0.00	149
Access to electricity	30.16	129	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	81.54	131	Satisfied demand for contraception	8.80	143
Availability of affordable housing	0.00	151	Life expectancy at 60	0.00	153	Youth perception of corruption	20.00	116
Household air pollution attributable deaths	14.64	142	Suicide rate	61.94	131	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	11.91	144	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	29.50	138	Discrimination and violence against minorities	25.56	113
Personal Safety	37.29	134	Environmental Quality	26.82	145	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	75.50	124	Air quality satisfaction	21.82	142	Youth community safety net	37.50	124
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	41.00	133	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	0.00	144	Greenhouse gas emissions	33.61	136	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	37.50	126	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	31.62	138	Youth openness for immigrants	58.00	84
Safe walking at night	20.94	126	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	15.00	85
Traffic deaths	44.94	143				Access to Advanced Education	18.06	123
						Inequality in the attainment of education	26.41	116
						Tertiary enrollment rate	9.92	122
						Women's average years in school	33.86	128
						Years of tertiary schooling	3.11	129



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Guyana, Guatemala, Morocco, Philippines, Bhutan, Bolivia, Armenia, Congo, Republic of, El Salvador, Belize, Swaziland, Ukraine, Paraguay, Nigeria, Jamaica



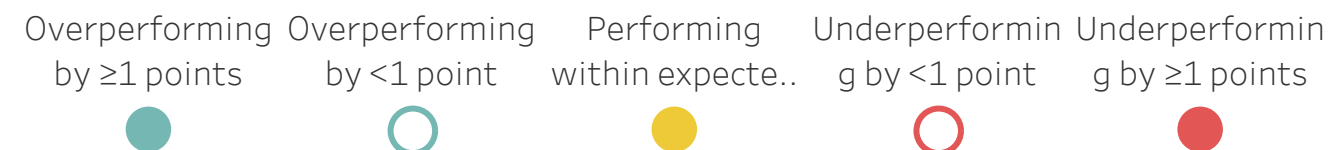
Argentina



Youth Progress Index **67.98** Rank: 42/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$19,225** Rank: 52/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	71.46	67	Foundations of Wellbeing	74.55	46	Opportunity	58.47	38
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	95.07	58	Access to Basic Knowledge	84.85	58	Personal Rights	49.20	67
Child mortality rate	89.13	61	Female secondary education	63.51	73	Freedom of assembly/association	77.82	38
Deaths from infectious diseases	93.78	90	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	80.81	87	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	82.50	51
Maternal mortality rate	92.77	79	Male secondary education	61.36	78	Private property rights	15.00	138
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.51	16	Young members of parliament	7.67	46
Water and Sanitation	84.95	47	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	9.59	138
Access to improved sanitation facilities	95.76	48	Access to Info and Communications	77.41	56	Personal Freedom and Choice	51.90	64
Access to piped water	98.24	39	Internet users	78.00	56	Corruption	20.00	85
Rural access to improved water source	99.92	38	Press Freedom Index	74.91	46	Early marriage	76.36	91
Satisfaction with Water Quality	50.77	90	Youth Mobile telephone	79.66	77	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	61.67	97	Health and Wellness	76.31	57	Freedom over life choices	71.67	44
Access to electricity	99.78	73	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.66	80	Satisfied demand for contraception	78.40	18
Availability of affordable housing	9.46	131	Life expectancy at 60	59.51	46	Youth perception of corruption	17.00	129
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.27	45	Suicide rate	71.82	111	Inclusion	69.36	23
Quality of electricity supply	28.38	127	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	77.69	50	Discrimination and violence against minorities	58.89	41
Personal Safety	48.91	114	Environmental Quality	60.70	57	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	81.00	108	Air quality satisfaction	60.00	64	Youth community safety net	75.00	66
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	61.55	113	Youth employment gap	74.93	57
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	78.45	47	Youth not in employment and not in education	55.76	59
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	80.51	41	Youth openness for immigrants	76.00	29
Safe walking at night	15.56	140	Wastewater treatment	7.67	72	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	63.00	28
Traffic deaths	74.85	88				Access to Advanced Education	64.63	43
						Inequality in the attainment of education	82.77	45
						Tertiary enrollment rate	82.92	12
						Women's average years in school	82.91	52
						Years of tertiary schooling	15.57	89



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Romania, Uruguay, Turkey, Panama, Gabon, Croatia, Mauritius, Belarus, Chile, Latvia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Mexico, Bulgaria, Suriname



Armenia



Youth Progress Index

65.67

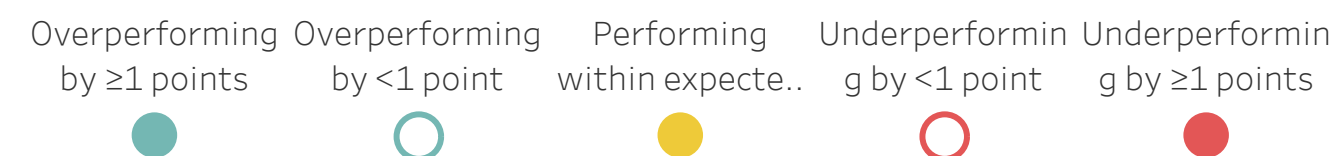
Rank: 45/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$7,589

Rank: 96/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	81.31	40	Foundations of Wellbeing	75.58	41	Opportunity	43.55	78
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	94.26	65	Access to Basic Knowledge	94.80	31	Personal Rights	34.10	107
Child mortality rate	87.74	69	Female secondary education	98.47	14	Freedom of assembly/association	50.48	108
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.33	27	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	96.98	25	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	89.59	80	Gross secondary school enrollment	84.46	73	Political rights	40.00	105
Maternal mortality rate	96.51	63	Male secondary education	98.07	15	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	97.86	78	Primary school enrollment	91.06	83	Young members of parliament	2.67	98
Water and Sanitation	86.72	44	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	41.10	99
Access to improved sanitation facilities	87.78	70	Access to Info and Communications	82.67	45	Personal Freedom and Choice	35.98	125
Access to piped water	99.33	32	Internet users	83.00	50	Corruption	16.25	100
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	71.21	64	Early marriage	85.45	72
Satisfaction with Water Quality	63.08	59	Youth Mobile telephone	94.92	35	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	74.53	64	Health and Wellness	73.48	70	Freedom over life choices	36.67	124
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.82	43	Satisfied demand for contraception	23.60	127
Availability of affordable housing	24.32	95	Life expectancy at 60	57.38	55	Youth perception of corruption	19.00	120
Household air pollution attributable deaths	97.29	57	Suicide rate	81.76	67	Inclusion	41.85	103
Quality of electricity supply	63.06	72	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	59.47	88	Discrimination and violence against minorities	48.89	59
Personal Safety	70.82	41	Environmental Quality	54.37	78	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	95.00	56	Air quality satisfaction	34.55	131	Youth community safety net	67.50	84
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	84.04	63	Youth employment gap	75.00	54
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	73.75	69	Youth not in employment and not in education	15.33	117
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	57.23	91	Youth openness for immigrants	57.00	90
Safe walking at night	76.12	14	Wastewater treatment	11.49	67	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	1.00	140
Traffic deaths	77.52	75				Access to Advanced Education	65.46	41
						Inequality in the attainment of education	92.16	21
						Tertiary enrollment rate	44.31	62
						Women's average years in school	83.55	49
						Years of tertiary schooling	45.47	31



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Bhutan, El Salvador, Belize, Swaziland, Morocco, Ukraine, Guatemala, Paraguay, Jamaica, Angola, Guyana, Georgia, Philippines, Bolivia, Congo, Republic of



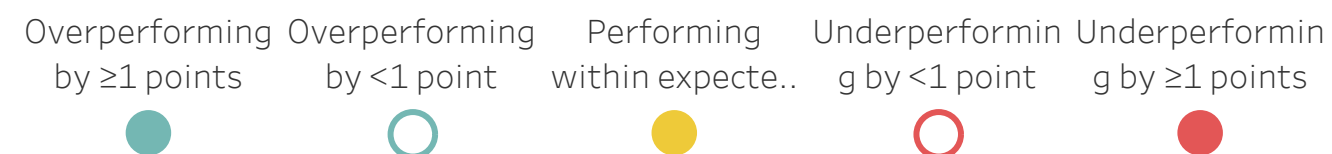
Australia



Youth Progress Index **84.97** Rank: 12/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$43,073** Rank: 16/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	90.77	14	Foundations of Wellbeing	87.91	12	Opportunity	76.57	10
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.95	9	Access to Basic Knowledge	94.93	30	Personal Rights	71.21	13
Child mortality rate	96.70	20	Female secondary education	91.37	30	Freedom of assembly/association	86.61	15
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.91	12	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	84.58	74	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	100.00	7
Maternal mortality rate	99.18	17	Male secondary education	91.53	35	Private property rights	90.00	10
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.80	6	Young members of parliament	1.33	110
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	67.12	37
Water and Sanitation	97.02	6	Access to Info and Communications	91.44	14	Personal Freedom and Choice	76.56	14
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	7	Internet users	96.00	24	Corruption	73.75	13
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Press Freedom Index	82.16	25	Early marriage	98.18	20
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Youth Mobile telephone	97.80	24	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	89.23	7				Freedom over life choices	75.00	37
			Health and Wellness	83.85	17	Satisfied demand for contraception	76.40	30
Shelter	87.18	13	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.89	28	Youth perception of corruption	57.00	22
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	71.19	16			
Availability of affordable housing	45.95	35	Suicide rate	72.27	107	Inclusion	76.33	15
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	92.47	14	Discrimination and violence against minorities	65.56	28
Quality of electricity supply	89.36	21				Religious tolerance	66.67	91
			Environmental Quality	81.73	17	Youth community safety net	90.00	19
Personal Safety	80.54	20	Air quality satisfaction	81.82	16	Youth employment gap	73.08	64
Homicide rate	97.50	30	Biodiversity and habitat	83.72	64	Youth not in employment and not in education	76.62	19
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Greenhouse gas emissions	55.28	111	Youth openness for immigrants	79.00	22
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	95.64	2	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	80.00	14
Political terror	87.50	31	Wastewater treatment	95.00	7			
Safe walking at night	40.91	82				Access to Advanced Education	82.37	8
Traffic deaths	86.37	28				Inequality in the attainment of education	95.96	4
						Tertiary enrollment rate	90.31	3
						Women's average years in school	92.73	20
						Years of tertiary schooling	54.14	19



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Germany, Canada, Denmark, Bahrain, Sweden, Austria, Belgium, Iceland, Netherlands, Finland, Oman, United Kingdom, France, Japan, Saudi Arabia



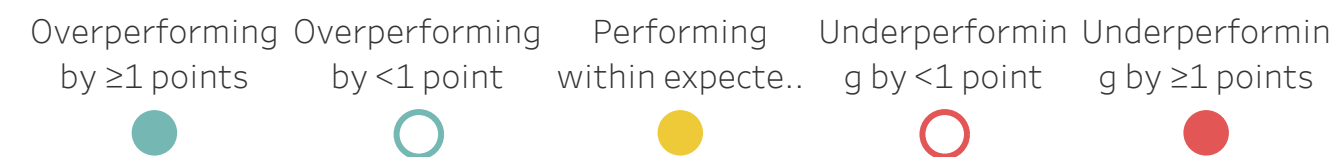
Austria



Youth Progress Index **84.98** Rank: 11/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$44,174** Rank: 12/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	92.62	7	Foundations of Wellbeing	89.94	7	Opportunity	73.07	16
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	99.14	3	Access to Basic Knowledge	96.92	17	Personal Rights	75.20	6
Child mortality rate	96.96	14	Female secondary education	98.67	13	Freedom of assembly/association	92.96	4
Deaths from infectious diseases	99.24	2	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	86.53	71	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	92.50	31
Maternal mortality rate	99.48	6	Male secondary education	99.20	10	Private property rights	90.00	10
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	96.03	53	Young members of parliament	15.33	16
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	73.97	19
Water and Sanitation	95.74	9	Access to Info and Communications	92.76	9	Personal Freedom and Choice	73.87	17
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	7	Internet users	98.00	11	Corruption	68.75	16
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Press Freedom Index	86.82	11	Early marriage	100.00	7
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Youth Mobile telephone	94.92	35	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Satisfaction with Water Quality	84.62	14				Freedom over life choices	78.33	27
			Health and Wellness	83.10	19	Satisfied demand for contraception	77.47	23
Shelter	87.30	12	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.85	37	Youth perception of corruption	46.00	37
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	71.55	14			
Availability of affordable housing	39.19	53	Suicide rate	74.14	103	Inclusion	72.75	20
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	87.53	28	Discrimination and violence against minorities	66.67	25
Quality of electricity supply	93.58	11				Religious tolerance	66.67	91
			Environmental Quality	87.27	7	Youth community safety net	85.00	37
Personal Safety	88.56	9	Air quality satisfaction	76.36	27	Youth employment gap	78.85	27
Homicide rate	98.75	8	Biodiversity and habitat	91.53	35	Youth not in employment and not in education	82.10	13
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.88	9	Youth openness for immigrants	67.00	56
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	88.34	17	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	63.00	28
Political terror	100.00	13	Wastewater treatment	94.31	9			
Safe walking at night	72.77	18				Access to Advanced Education	70.50	32
Traffic deaths	89.50	18				Inequality in the attainment of education	92.57	17
						Tertiary enrollment rate	81.54	14
						Women's average years in school	84.76	45
						Years of tertiary schooling	28.84	57



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Netherlands, Canada, Bahrain, Belgium, Iceland, Finland, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Ireland, United Kingdom, France



Azerbaijan

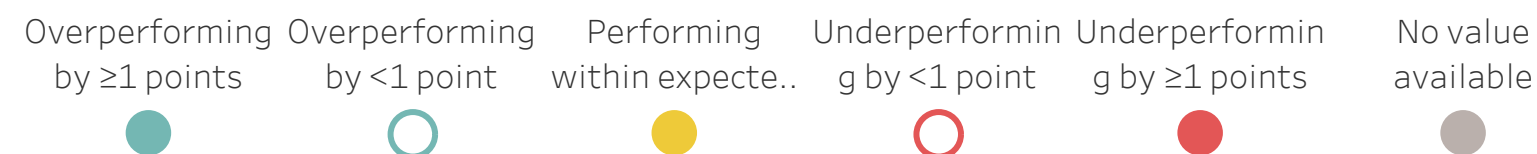
Youth Progress Index

Null Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$16,474 Rank: 57/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	75.87	57	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null		Opportunity	37.40	96
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	93.05	68	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null		Personal Rights	19.06	135
Child mortality rate	72.43	98	Female secondary education	93.85	26	Freedom of assembly/association	27.02	144
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.43	69	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	98.15	14	Freedom of expression	12.50	150
Depth of food deficit	98.74	54	Gross secondary school enrollment	Null		Political rights	10.00	140
Maternal mortality rate	96.54	60	Male secondary education	97.52	17	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	97.11	43	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	69.86	29
Water and Sanitation	63.66	91	Access to Info and Communications	52.61	106	Personal Freedom and Choice	41.43	111
Access to improved sanitation facilities	87.62	71	Internet users	42.00	89	Corruption	12.50	113
Access to piped water	66.19	89	Press Freedom Index	42.11	144	Early marriage	85.45	72
Rural access to improved water source	64.68	103	Youth Mobile telephone	72.88	89	Freedom of religion	0.00	148
Satisfaction with Water Quality	40.00	108				Freedom over life choices	38.33	120
			Health and Wellness	71.12	77	Satisfied demand for contraception	12.13	141
Shelter	77.80	48	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.66	56	Youth perception of corruption	64.00	17
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	51.45	81			
Availability of affordable housing	45.95	35	Suicide rate	89.27	21	Inclusion	40.40	106
Household air pollution attributable deaths	88.94	79	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	50.99	102	Discrimination and violence against minorities	36.67	83
Quality of electricity supply	68.51	57				Religious tolerance	33.33	130
			Environmental Quality	49.40	99	Youth community safety net	52.50	111
Personal Safety	70.50	43	Air quality satisfaction	54.55	76	Youth employment gap	64.42	104
Homicide rate	93.75	59	Biodiversity and habitat	69.31	94	Youth not in employment and not in education	45.82	88
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	68.70	82	Youth openness for immigrants	50.00	107
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	39.61	125	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	2.00	136
Political terror	50.00	102	Wastewater treatment	9.73	69			
Safe walking at night	68.35	24				Access to Advanced Education	53.33	62
Traffic deaths	84.75	36				Inequality in the attainment of education	82.34	48
						Tertiary enrollment rate	25.48	93
						Women's average years in school	83.93	48
						Years of tertiary schooling	25.14	68



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Iran, Mexico, Bulgaria, Belarus, Suriname, Mauritius, Brazil, Thailand, Botswana, Montenegro, Gabon, Iraq, Costa Rica, Turkmenistan, Turkey



Bahrain

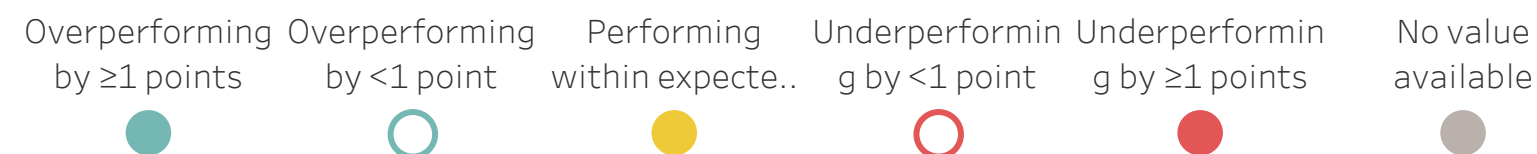
Youth Progress Index

Null Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$42,076 Rank: 18/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	Null	●	Foundations of Wellbeing	73.37	● 49	Opportunity	Null	●
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Null	●	Access to Basic Knowledge	82.91	● 66	Personal Rights	Null	●
Child mortality rate	94.61	● 38	Female secondary education	61.58	● 76	Freedom of assembly/association	30.67	● 139
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.74	● 43	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	88.50	● 65	Freedom of expression	12.50	● 150
Depth of food deficit	Null	●	Gross secondary school enrollment	99.16	● 49	Political rights	5.00	● 147
Maternal mortality rate	97.91	○ 49	Male secondary education	55.56	● 87	Private property rights	60.00	● 37
Undernourishment	Null	●	Primary school enrollment	91.22	● 80	Young members of parliament	0.00	● 131
Water and Sanitation	93.39	○ 22	Youth literacy rate	100.00	● 37	Youth confidence in police	Null	●
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.07	● 24	Access to Info and Communications	71.26	● 65	Personal Freedom and Choice	61.97	● 32
Access to piped water	100.00	● 13	Internet users	71.00	● 64	Corruption	28.75	● 60
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	● 18	Press Freedom Index	45.14	● 142	Early marriage	92.73	● 46
Satisfaction with Water Quality	76.92	● 32	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00	● 8	Freedom of religion	33.33	● 127
Shelter	85.45	○ 22	Health and Wellness	80.13	● 35	Freedom over life choices	81.67	○ 20
Access to electricity	97.45	● 86	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.54	● 60	Satisfied demand for contraception	44.13	● 105
Availability of affordable housing	45.95	● 35	Life expectancy at 60	57.77	● 51	Youth perception of corruption	68.00	● 10
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.86	● 35	Suicide rate	84.21	● 52	Inclusion	Null	●
Quality of electricity supply	85.92	● 30	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	83.97	● 33	Discrimination and violence against minorities	23.33	● 118
Personal Safety	61.18	● 78	Environmental Quality	60.28	● 60	Religious tolerance	66.67	● 91
Homicide rate	98.75	● 8	Air quality satisfaction	54.55	● 76	Youth community safety net	77.50	● 56
Level of violent crime	75.00	● 45	Biodiversity and habitat	44.81	● 128	Youth employment gap	26.92	● 123
Perceived criminality	25.00	● 119	Greenhouse gas emissions	58.70	● 103	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	●
Political terror	50.00	● 102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	69.30	● 63	Youth openness for immigrants	72.00	● 39
Safe walking at night	41.37	● 78	Wastewater treatment	72.68	● 23	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	●
Traffic deaths	80.09	● 61				Access to Advanced Education	45.39	● 79
						Inequality in the attainment of education	62.93	● 75
						Tertiary enrollment rate	37.38	● 71
						Women's average years in school	67.16	● 80
						Years of tertiary schooling	17.10	● 87



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Canada, Belgium, Australia, Iceland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Oman, Netherlands, United Kingdom, France, Japan, Saudi Arabia



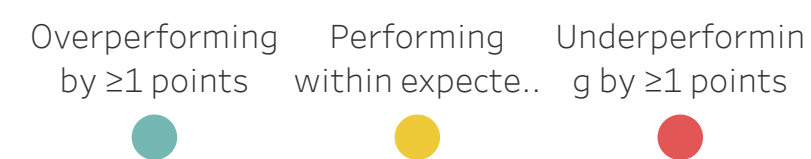
Bangladesh



Youth Progress Index **47.85** Rank: 86/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$2,918** Rank: 124/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	59.55	94	Foundations of Wellbeing	53.77	101	Opportunity	32.53	107
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	75.26	101	Access to Basic Knowledge	61.12	103	Personal Rights	32.23	109
Child mortality rate	67.30	102	Female secondary education	42.01	101	Freedom of assembly/association	36.55	129
Deaths from infectious diseases	91.87	96	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	63.62	115	Freedom of expression	43.75	117
Depth of food deficit	65.93	115	Gross secondary school enrollment	50.71	107	Political rights	50.00	96
Maternal mortality rate	75.71	107	Male secondary education	44.26	106	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	69.44	116	Primary school enrollment	90.65	84	Young members of parliament	1.00	111
Water and Sanitation	56.20	101	Youth literacy rate	68.40	127	Youth confidence in police	67.12	37
Access to improved sanitation facilities	54.14	108	Access to Info and Communications	47.62	117	Personal Freedom and Choice	39.01	117
Access to piped water	11.78	136	Internet users	25.00	110	Corruption	7.50	133
Rural access to improved water source	79.42	86	Press Freedom Index	54.06	125	Early marriage	16.36	150
Satisfaction with Water Quality	72.31	41	Youth Mobile telephone	59.32	113	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	44.08	113	Health and Wellness	64.73	93	Freedom over life choices	70.00	49
Access to electricity	55.21	112	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.94	13	Satisfied demand for contraception	65.47	61
Availability of affordable housing	72.97	7	Life expectancy at 60	45.08	94	Youth perception of corruption	39.00	50
Household air pollution attributable deaths	23.06	138	Suicide rate	75.32	96	Inclusion	43.99	98
Quality of electricity supply	36.79	113	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	44.17	118	Discrimination and violence against minorities	12.22	136
Personal Safety	64.91	60	Environmental Quality	43.13	122	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	93.00	65	Air quality satisfaction	87.27	9	Youth community safety net	40.00	122
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	53.99	121	Youth employment gap	75.00	54
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	74.93	62	Youth not in employment and not in education	46.58	85
Political terror	25.00	136	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	2.85	151	Youth openness for immigrants	70.00	48
Safe walking at night	68.22	25	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	36.00	52
Traffic deaths	73.61	93				Access to Advanced Education	18.12	122
						Inequality in the attainment of education	17.96	125
						Tertiary enrollment rate	13.44	110
						Women's average years in school	32.46	129
						Years of tertiary schooling	8.23	106



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Côte d'Ivoire, Cambodia, Cameroon, Kenya, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia, Mauritania, Nepal, Senegal, Timor-Leste



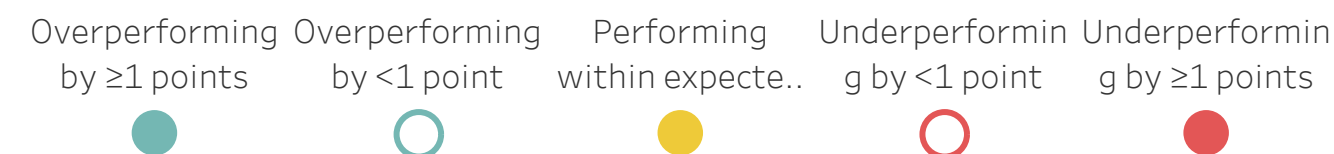
Belarus



Youth Progress Index **63.89** Rank: 51/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$17,004** Rank: 56/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	79.53	51	Foundations of Wellbeing	64.02	81	Opportunity	49.83	61
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.71	19	Access to Basic Knowledge	96.08	23	Personal Rights	20.37	132
Child mortality rate	96.00	29	Female secondary education	87.00	38	Freedom of assembly/association	36.26	130
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.33	28	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	96.28	27	Freedom of expression	18.75	144
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	12.50	135
Maternal mortality rate	99.41	9	Male secondary education	92.21	33	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.88	2	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	45.21	88
Water and Sanitation	83.35	53	Access to Info and Communications	76.27	59	Personal Freedom and Choice	55.36	50
Access to improved sanitation facilities	93.40	58	Internet users	90.00	38	Corruption	25.00	69
Access to piped water	91.48	57	Press Freedom Index	45.68	137	Early marriage	92.73	46
Rural access to improved water source	98.51	43	Youth Mobile telephone	98.31	19	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	53.85	78				Freedom over life choices	40.00	117
			Health and Wellness	47.54	136	Satisfied demand for contraception	63.20	64
Shelter	74.79	62	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.03	90	Youth perception of corruption	62.00	19
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	52.73	74			
Availability of affordable housing	14.86	122	Suicide rate	21.07	150	Inclusion	52.35	70
Household air pollution attributable deaths	98.67	50	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	12.75	148	Discrimination and violence against minorities	32.22	97
Quality of electricity supply	68.12	58				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	43.23	121	Youth community safety net	87.50	28
Personal Safety	63.36	69	Air quality satisfaction	49.09	94	Youth employment gap	75.96	47
Homicide rate	91.00	77	Biodiversity and habitat	65.79	102	Youth not in employment and not in education	54.08	64
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	56.93	107	Youth openness for immigrants	41.00	127
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	33.59	136	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	8.00	107
Political terror	62.50	76	Wastewater treatment	7.18	73			
Safe walking at night	44.88	69				Access to Advanced Education	81.85	10
Traffic deaths	59.27	129				Inequality in the attainment of education	92.17	20
						Tertiary enrollment rate	87.94	7
						Women's average years in school	94.77	12
						Years of tertiary schooling	55.32	17



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Azerbaijan, Iran, Mexico, Bulgaria, Mauritius, Gabon, Suriname, Turkey, Brazil, Thailand, Argentina, Botswana, Montenegro, Romania, Uruguay



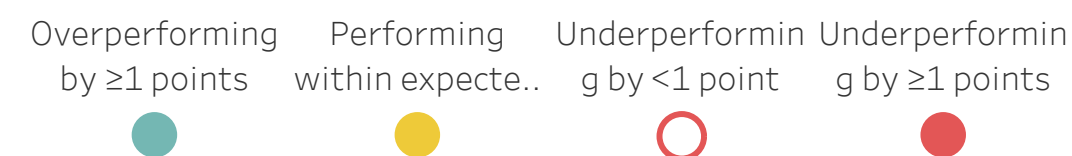
Belgium



Youth Progress Index **83.34** Rank: 14/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$41,221** Rank: 19/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	89.26	17	Foundations of Wellbeing	86.38	17	Opportunity	74.74	13
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.52	31	Access to Basic Knowledge	88.66	51	Personal Rights	69.57	17
Child mortality rate	96.43	24	Female secondary education	80.15	48	Freedom of assembly/association	85.77	18
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.53	51	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	61.75	118	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	100.00	7
Maternal mortality rate	99.04	23	Male secondary education	84.68	47	Private property rights	80.00	21
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.59	12	Young members of parliament	6.67	57
Water and Sanitation	94.75	16	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	67.12	37
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.40	20	Access to Info and Communications	94.41	6	Personal Freedom and Choice	75.46	15
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Internet users	99.00	6	Corruption	71.25	15
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	85.82	13	Early marriage	98.18	20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	81.54	22	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00	8	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	88.08	8	Health and Wellness	79.78	40	Freedom over life choices	75.00	37
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.86	36	Satisfied demand for contraception	81.33	11
Availability of affordable housing	55.41	18	Life expectancy at 60	69.10	26	Youth perception of corruption	53.00	30
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Suicide rate	59.98	136	Inclusion	77.14	13
Quality of electricity supply	86.87	26	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	88.79	24	Discrimination and violence against minorities	62.22	34
Personal Safety	76.51	31	Environmental Quality	83.04	13	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	95.50	52	Air quality satisfaction	54.55	76	Youth community safety net	100.00	2
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	100.00	5	Youth employment gap	69.23	86
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	81.48	34	Youth not in employment and not in education	71.00	36
Political terror	100.00	13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	87.39	24	Youth openness for immigrants	77.00	26
Safe walking at night	61.75	39	Wastewater treatment	89.78	14	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	91.00	4
Traffic deaths	83.55	42				Access to Advanced Education	76.91	20
						Inequality in the attainment of education	82.73	46
						Tertiary enrollment rate	73.32	23
						Women's average years in school	92.54	22
						Years of tertiary schooling	60.03	14



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Iceland, Bahrain, Canada, Australia, Finland, Oman, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, United Kingdom, France, Japan, Netherlands, Italy



Belize



Youth Progress Index

Null

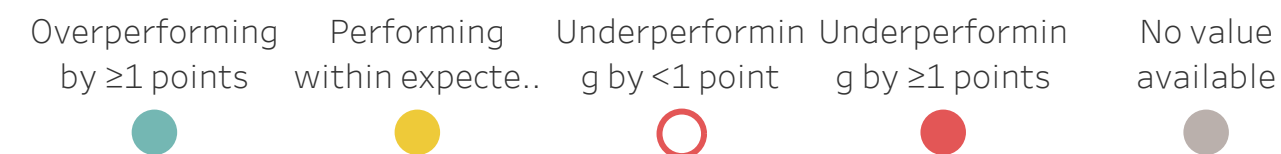
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$7,978

Rank: 94/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	Null		Foundations of Wellbeing	60.12	94	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	91.61	70	Access to Basic Knowledge	83.07	63	Personal Rights	48.97	69
Child mortality rate	85.65	76	Female secondary education	77.89	52	Freedom of assembly/association	57.83	94
Deaths from infectious diseases	90.30	98	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	92.87	47	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	89.91	79	Gross secondary school enrollment	74.04	90	Political rights	90.00	38
Maternal mortality rate	96.18	65	Male secondary education	77.35	58	Private property rights	35.00	78
Undernourishment	96.78	80	Primary school enrollment	95.40	58	Young members of parliament	4.67	77
Water and Sanitation	80.67	59	Youth literacy rate	79.21	117	Youth confidence in police	6.85	141
Access to improved sanitation facilities	89.00	67	Access to Info and Communications	51.93	108	Personal Freedom and Choice	Null	
Access to piped water	80.61	71	Internet users	23.00	114	Corruption	Null	
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	79.39	31	Early marriage	Null	
Satisfaction with Water Quality	55.38	74	Youth Mobile telephone	45.89	125	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	67.20	88	Health and Wellness	67.22	88	Freedom over life choices	73.33	41
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	90.58	120	Satisfied demand for contraception	60.13	77
Availability of affordable housing	14.86	122	Life expectancy at 60	44.69	95	Youth perception of corruption	23.00	99
Household air pollution attributable deaths	89.55	78	Suicide rate	82.28	65	Inclusion	61.11	41
Quality of electricity supply	51.42	92	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	58.25	90	Discrimination and violence against minorities	65.56	28
Personal Safety	Null		Environmental Quality	42.18	124	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	14.00	150	Air quality satisfaction	36.36	126	Youth community safety net	50.00	116
Level of violent crime	Null		Biodiversity and habitat	98.77	11	Youth employment gap	77.88	35
Perceived criminality	Null		Greenhouse gas emissions	0.00	151	Youth not in employment and not in education	79.95	15
Political terror	Null		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	69.43	62	Youth openness for immigrants	51.00	105
Safe walking at night	28.18	110	Wastewater treatment	2.28	94	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	24.00	69
Traffic deaths	66.15	109				Access to Advanced Education	39.51	89
						Inequality in the attainment of education	66.27	68
						Tertiary enrollment rate	23.29	94
						Women's average years in school	62.37	93
						Years of tertiary schooling	10.26	101



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Swaziland, El Salvador, Ukraine, Paraguay, Jamaica, Armenia, Georgia, Bhutan, Morocco, Guatemala, Angola, Guyana, Namibia, Philippines, Bosnia and Herzegovina



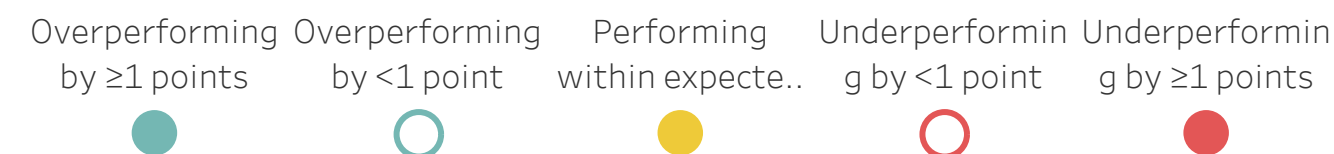
Benin



Youth Progress Index 37.61 Rank: 95/102

Gross Domestic Product \$1,886 Rank: 134/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	35.36	125	Foundations of Wellbeing	42.74	122	Opportunity	34.98	99
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	61.04	114	Access to Basic Knowledge	35.48	129	Personal Rights	54.11	47
Child mortality rate	13.48	148	Female secondary education	15.77	128	Freedom of assembly/association	74.94	44
Deaths from infectious diseases	64.58	126	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	14.71	138	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	87.38	82	Gross secondary school enrollment	41.64	112	Political rights	82.50	51
Maternal mortality rate	44.15	133	Male secondary education	30.85	127	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	93.30	86	Primary school enrollment	90.50	85	Young members of parliament	7.59	47
			Youth literacy rate	7.10	147	Youth confidence in police	34.25	110
Water and Sanitation	23.05	136	Access to Info and Communications	42.46	127	Personal Freedom and Choice	33.36	130
Access to improved sanitation facilities	6.65	144	Internet users	9.00	132	Corruption	20.00	85
Access to piped water	17.72	127	Press Freedom Index	71.03	68	Early marriage	60.00	123
Rural access to improved water source	55.79	112	Youth Mobile telephone	38.98	132	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	10.77	141				Freedom over life choices	48.33	103
			Health and Wellness	52.29	127	Satisfied demand for contraception	0.40	151
Shelter	14.89	147	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	91.83	118	Youth perception of corruption	30.00	75
Access to electricity	31.71	127	Life expectancy at 60	17.99	137			
Availability of affordable housing	14.86	122	Suicide rate	79.88	80	Inclusion	50.84	74
Household air pollution attributable deaths	3.18	147	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	30.81	135	Discrimination and violence against minorities	71.11	15
Quality of electricity supply	11.49	146				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	41.53	125	Youth community safety net	0.00	149
Personal Safety	53.49	100	Air quality satisfaction	38.18	122	Youth employment gap	71.15	76
Homicide rate	84.25	97	Biodiversity and habitat	71.16	90	Youth not in employment and not in education	52.38	68
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Greenhouse gas emissions	56.61	108	Youth openness for immigrants	73.00	36
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	35.60	134	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	9.00	101
Political terror	75.00	53	Wastewater treatment	0.01	116			
Safe walking at night	16.64	135				Access to Advanced Education	11.53	135
Traffic deaths	76.68	80				Inequality in the attainment of education	4.70	140
						Tertiary enrollment rate	15.36	107
						Women's average years in school	17.41	146
						Years of tertiary schooling	7.63	109



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Afghanistan, Mali, Chad, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Timor-Leste, Gambia, The, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Nepal, Tanzania, Ethiopia



Bhutan



Youth Progress Index

Null

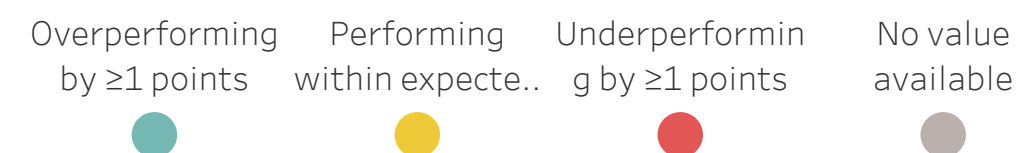
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$7,406

Rank: 97/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	Null		Foundations of Wellbeing	61.30	90	Opportunity	39.77	88
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Null		Access to Basic Knowledge	56.48	109	Personal Rights	53.84	50
Child mortality rate	71.39	100	Female secondary education	5.84	144	Freedom of assembly/association	60.80	85
Deaths from infectious diseases	89.47	103	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	80.21	89	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	Null		Gross secondary school enrollment	78.65	83	Political rights	70.00	69
Maternal mortality rate	79.60	102	Male secondary education	13.45	142	Private property rights	60.00	37
Undernourishment	Null		Primary school enrollment	72.46	120	Young members of parliament	18.67	13
Water and Sanitation	71.73	78	Youth literacy rate	86.08	106	Youth confidence in police	79.45	10
Access to improved sanitation facilities	42.33	114	Access to Info and Communications	52.71	105	Personal Freedom and Choice	65.54	25
Access to piped water	58.19	95	Internet users	27.00	108	Corruption	56.25	25
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	69.27	79	Early marriage	74.55	96
Satisfaction with Water Quality	81.54	22	Youth Mobile telephone	55.93	117	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	75.52	59	Health and Wellness	72.15	72	Freedom over life choices	71.67	44
Access to electricity	72.91	109	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.38	66	Satisfied demand for contraception	77.47	23
Availability of affordable housing	78.38	4	Life expectancy at 60	41.89	101	Youth perception of corruption	53.00	30
Household air pollution attributable deaths	71.57	102	Suicide rate	85.59	48	Inclusion	44.80	96
Quality of electricity supply	79.39	38	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	69.87	65	Discrimination and violence against minorities	26.67	109
Personal Safety	81.21	18	Environmental Quality	64.78	46	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	93.25	63	Air quality satisfaction	87.27	9	Youth community safety net	67.50	84
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Biodiversity and habitat	95.35	21	Youth employment gap	50.96	118
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	88.79	5	Youth not in employment and not in education	40.47	99
Political terror	100.00	13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	47.09	110	Youth openness for immigrants	59.00	79
Safe walking at night	43.15	73	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	15.00	85
Traffic deaths	81.98	49				Access to Advanced Education	9.60	138
						Inequality in the attainment of education	4.66	141
						Tertiary enrollment rate	10.93	115
						Women's average years in school	20.60	143
						Years of tertiary schooling	1.39	143



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Armenia, Morocco, Guatemala, El Salvador, Angola, Belize, Swaziland, Guyana, Ukraine, Paraguay, Jamaica, Philippines, Georgia, Bolivia, Congo, Republic of



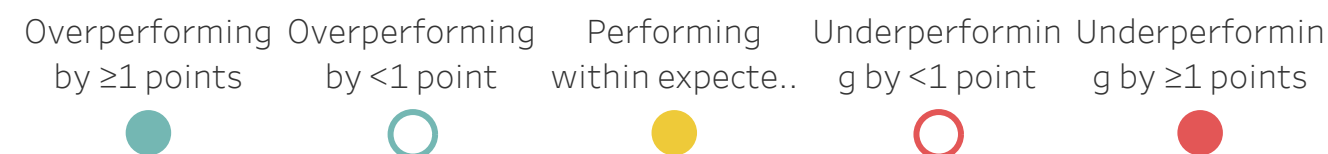
Bolivia



Youth Progress Index 60.52 Rank: 67/102

Gross Domestic Product \$6,185 Rank: 103/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	66.30	81	Foundations of Wellbeing	66.50	75	Opportunity	49.58	63
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	74.86	102	Access to Basic Knowledge	76.69	82	Personal Rights	40.30	92
Child mortality rate	66.61	103	Female secondary education	49.61	94	Freedom of assembly/association	55.97	99
Deaths from infectious diseases	89.92	99	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	95.37	32	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	69.72	112	Gross secondary school enrollment	81.63	77	Political rights	72.50	63
Maternal mortality rate	71.56	111	Male secondary education	58.73	82	Private property rights	10.00	146
Undernourishment	70.78	114	Primary school enrollment	75.38	115	Young members of parliament	3.76	85
Water and Sanitation	63.29	92	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	0.00	143
Access to improved sanitation facilities	42.24	115	Access to Info and Communications	67.05	71	Personal Freedom and Choice	46.66	86
Access to piped water	84.41	65	Internet users	38.00	94	Corruption	16.25	100
Rural access to improved water source	61.25	107	Press Freedom Index	68.22	82	Early marriage	72.73	100
Satisfaction with Water Quality	66.15	53	Youth Mobile telephone	89.83	57	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	72.66	71	Health and Wellness	70.82	79	Freedom over life choices	83.33	15
Access to electricity	89.47	97	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.68	54	Satisfied demand for contraception	37.07	112
Availability of affordable housing	37.84	58	Life expectancy at 60	45.44	92	Youth perception of corruption	21.00	109
Household air pollution attributable deaths	86.95	82	Suicide rate	74.29	101	Inclusion	62.64	38
Quality of electricity supply	66.68	64	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	69.32	67	Discrimination and violence against minorities	42.22	72
Personal Safety	55.34	94	Environmental Quality	52.67	85	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	69.00	135	Air quality satisfaction	45.45	104	Youth community safety net	82.50	44
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	87.38	50	Youth employment gap	65.38	100
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	48.26	122	Youth not in employment and not in education	51.78	70
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	69.00	64	Youth openness for immigrants	73.00	36
Safe walking at night	15.18	142	Wastewater treatment	3.51	90	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	44.00	40
Traffic deaths	76.70	79				Access to Advanced Education	50.00	69
						Inequality in the attainment of education	47.43	95
						Tertiary enrollment rate	46.67	57
						Women's average years in school	62.88	90
						Years of tertiary schooling	42.26	36



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Philippines, Congo, Republic of, Guyana, Angola, Nigeria, Guatemala, Vietnam, Morocco, India, Uzbekistan, Bhutan, Laos, Armenia, Honduras, Nicaragua



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Youth Progress Index

Null

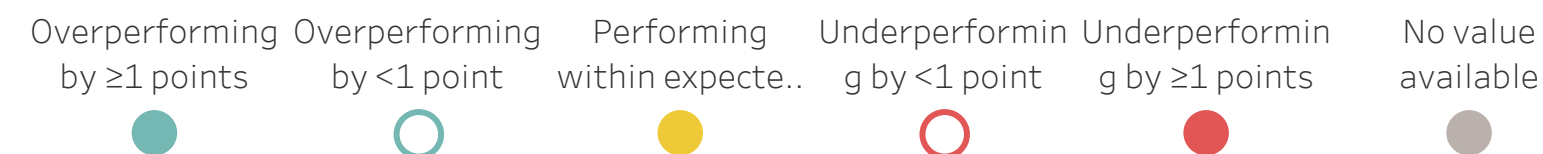
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$9,762

Rank: 87/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	81.12	43	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null	Null	Opportunity	Null	Null
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.61	25	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null	Null	Personal Rights	42.79	86
Child mortality rate	95.30	34	Female secondary education	69.49	66	Freedom of assembly/association	67.84	65
Deaths from infectious diseases	99.11	5	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	Null	Null	Freedom of expression	62.50	92
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	Null	Null	Political rights	52.50	93
Maternal mortality rate	98.45	42	Male secondary education	87.45	42	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	Null	Null	Young members of parliament	8.00	43
Water and Sanitation	86.31	46	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	49.32	77
Access to improved sanitation facilities	93.93	55	Access to Info and Communications	84.23	38	Personal Freedom and Choice	27.82	138
Access to piped water	87.21	62	Internet users	86.00	48	Corruption	23.75	73
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	36	Press Freedom Index	71.55	59	Early marriage	69.09	106
Satisfaction with Water Quality	66.15	53	Youth Mobile telephone	96.61	28	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	67.32	87	Health and Wellness	78.64	45	Freedom over life choices	15.00	144
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.98	2	Satisfied demand for contraception	3.87	149
Availability of affordable housing	27.03	85	Life expectancy at 60	62.29	37	Youth perception of corruption	18.00	125
Household air pollution attributable deaths	72.27	101	Suicide rate	87.02	33	Inclusion	45.49	92
Quality of electricity supply	59.79	80	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	69.87	64	Discrimination and violence against minorities	33.33	93
Personal Safety	73.99	34	Environmental Quality	38.08	133	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	96.75	37	Air quality satisfaction	50.91	87	Youth community safety net	70.00	76
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	19.52	148	Youth employment gap	75.00	54
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	47.71	123	Youth not in employment and not in education	34.12	107
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	60.38	85	Youth openness for immigrants	53.00	101
Safe walking at night	58.80	43	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	6.00	118
Traffic deaths	91.17	13				Access to Advanced Education	Null	Null
						Inequality in the attainment of education	73.38	59
						Tertiary enrollment rate	Null	Null
						Women's average years in school	72.07	72
						Years of tertiary schooling	Null	Null



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Indonesia, Egypt, Namibia, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Albania, Ecuador, Mongolia, Libya, Georgia, Jamaica, Paraguay, Peru, Ukraine



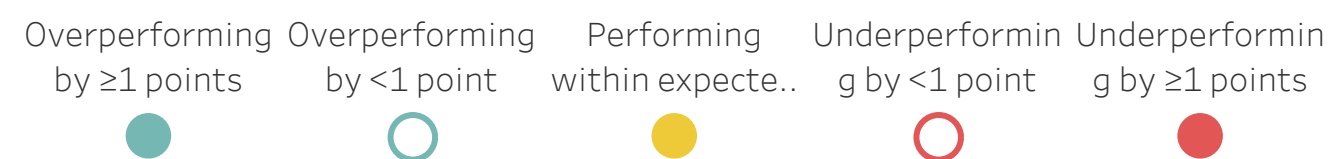
Botswana



Youth Progress Index **53.12** Rank: 81/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$14,763** Rank: 64/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	54.89	101	Foundations of Wellbeing	53.53	102	Opportunity	50.97	56
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	55.96	120	Access to Basic Knowledge	84.75	59	Personal Rights	53.88	49
Child mortality rate	62.09	109	Female secondary education	85.12	43	Freedom of assembly/association	63.46	79
Deaths from infectious diseases	45.40	148	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	83.70	79	Freedom of expression	75.00	73
Depth of food deficit	46.69	128	Gross secondary school enrollment	74.83	87	Political rights	70.00	69
Maternal mortality rate	82.21	97	Male secondary education	86.69	44	Private property rights	70.00	28
Undernourishment	48.79	127	Primary school enrollment	80.05	110	Young members of parliament	6.23	65
Water and Sanitation	67.29	88	Youth literacy rate	97.62	93	Youth confidence in police	50.68	72
Access to improved sanitation facilities	57.48	104	Access to Info and Communications	66.88	74	Personal Freedom and Choice	65.30	27
Access to piped water	74.39	79	Internet users	38.00	94	Corruption	50.00	31
Rural access to improved water source	87.73	72	Press Freedom Index	77.09	37	Early marriage	90.91	55
Satisfaction with Water Quality	50.77	90	Youth Mobile telephone	79.66	77	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	41.91	116	Health and Wellness	21.35	151	Freedom over life choices	75.00	37
Access to electricity	48.16	118	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	0.00	153	Satisfied demand for contraception	66.53	59
Availability of affordable housing	45.95	35	Life expectancy at 60	30.11	117	Youth perception of corruption	42.00	47
Household air pollution attributable deaths	37.62	124	Suicide rate	36.58	145	Inclusion	57.90	47
Quality of electricity supply	38.30	111	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	19.66	143	Discrimination and violence against minorities	54.44	51
Personal Safety	55.91	92	Environmental Quality	52.71	84	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	63.00	138	Air quality satisfaction	45.45	104	Youth community safety net	62.50	95
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	92.06	29	Youth employment gap	75.00	54
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	69.53	81	Youth not in employment and not in education	49.09	79
Political terror	100.00	13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	47.48	109	Youth openness for immigrants	66.00	61
Safe walking at night	10.60	146	Wastewater treatment	0.95	102	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	22.00	75
Traffic deaths	42.67	144				Access to Advanced Education	30.56	101
						Inequality in the attainment of education	31.74	111
						Tertiary enrollment rate	27.51	87
						Women's average years in school	55.55	105
						Years of tertiary schooling	7.56	110



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Montenegro, Iraq, Thailand, Brazil, Costa Rica, Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Suriname, Algeria, Bulgaria, Mexico, Iran, Serbia, Azerbaijan, Belarus



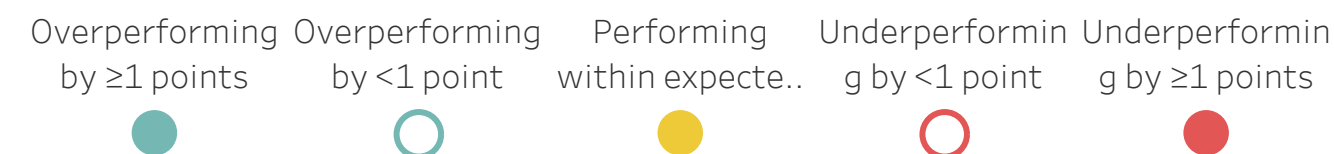
Brazil



Youth Progress Index 63.36 Rank: 53/102

Gross Domestic Product \$14,967 Rank: 62/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	63.91	85	Foundations of Wellbeing	71.93	57	Opportunity	54.82	44
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	94.60	64	Access to Basic Knowledge	81.16	71	Personal Rights	54.08	48
Child mortality rate	85.74	75	Female secondary education	59.09	78	Freedom of assembly/association	69.18	64
Deaths from infectious diseases	94.05	89	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	78.29	98	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	99.37	52	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	77.50	58
Maternal mortality rate	93.98	76	Male secondary education	55.17	91	Private property rights	45.00	56
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	91.67	78	Young members of parliament	13.00	18
Water and Sanitation	74.81	72	Youth literacy rate	99.86	74	Youth confidence in police	17.81	131
Access to improved sanitation facilities	79.97	82	Access to Info and Communications	70.95	66	Personal Freedom and Choice	56.63	46
Access to piped water	93.70	48	Internet users	59.00	70	Corruption	25.00	69
Rural access to improved water source	79.30	87	Press Freedom Index	67.38	90	Early marriage	92.73	46
Satisfaction with Water Quality	50.77	90	Youth Mobile telephone	84.75	69	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	67.74	85	Health and Wellness	73.13	71	Freedom over life choices	66.67	61
Access to electricity	99.45	77	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	96.99	101	Satisfied demand for contraception	82.40	10
Availability of affordable housing	12.16	127	Life expectancy at 60	53.55	72	Youth perception of corruption	17.00	129
Household air pollution attributable deaths	93.65	73	Suicide rate	83.83	58	Inclusion	65.00	29
Quality of electricity supply	51.59	91	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	63.76	81	Discrimination and violence against minorities	47.78	60
Personal Safety	28.87	144	Environmental Quality	63.05	51	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	38.50	145	Air quality satisfaction	40.00	117	Youth community safety net	85.00	37
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	90.63	39	Youth employment gap	68.27	89
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	76.28	57	Youth not in employment and not in education	54.10	63
Political terror	25.00	136	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	77.38	47	Youth openness for immigrants	70.00	48
Safe walking at night	6.48	150	Wastewater treatment	17.56	58	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	69.00	23
Traffic deaths	52.75	138				Access to Advanced Education	44.56	82
						Inequality in the attainment of education	49.87	92
						Tertiary enrollment rate	49.28	53
						Women's average years in school	61.22	96
						Years of tertiary schooling	19.55	81



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Thailand, Botswana, Montenegro, Iraq, Suriname, Costa Rica, Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Bulgaria, Mexico, Iran, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Serbia, Belarus



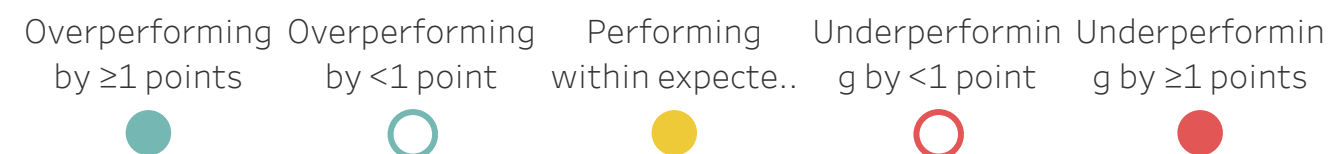
Bulgaria



Youth Progress Index 69.38 Rank: 38/102

Gross Domestic Product \$16,268 Rank: 60/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	80.58	45	Foundations of Wellbeing	75.58	42	Opportunity	53.56	49
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	97.62	42	Access to Basic Knowledge	93.89	35	Personal Rights	51.06	62
Child mortality rate	90.96	55	Female secondary education	93.07	27	Freedom of assembly/association	69.96	60
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.40	24	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	91.02	54	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	98.67	51	Political rights	82.50	51
Maternal mortality rate	98.50	39	Male secondary education	95.54	27	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	87.86	93	Young members of parliament	11.00	23
			Youth literacy rate	98.00	91	Youth confidence in police	16.44	133
Water and Sanitation	81.87	56	Access to Info and Communications	81.09	49	Personal Freedom and Choice	44.05	97
Access to improved sanitation facilities	83.70	76	Internet users	89.00	40	Corruption	26.25	65
Access to piped water	99.08	33	Press Freedom Index	65.54	97	Early marriage	83.64	76
Rural access to improved water source	98.39	47	Youth Mobile telephone	91.53	52	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	50.77	90				Freedom over life choices	43.33	114
			Health and Wellness	69.06	80	Satisfied demand for contraception	48.00	94
Shelter	79.55	41	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.74	50	Youth perception of corruption	22.00	103
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	56.17	64			
Availability of affordable housing	64.86	9	Suicide rate	78.96	84	Inclusion	48.89	81
Household air pollution attributable deaths	92.43	75	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	45.53	115	Discrimination and violence against minorities	52.22	55
Quality of electricity supply	60.35	79				Religious tolerance	66.67	91
			Environmental Quality	60.35	58	Youth community safety net	75.00	66
Personal Safety	64.95	59	Air quality satisfaction	50.91	87	Youth employment gap	76.92	41
Homicide rate	96.00	46	Biodiversity and habitat	86.01	53	Youth not in employment and not in education	54.10	63
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Greenhouse gas emissions	64.56	94	Youth openness for immigrants	16.00	149
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	43.14	117	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	22.00	75
Political terror	75.00	53	Wastewater treatment	60.81	31			
Safe walking at night	38.58	89				Access to Advanced Education	72.25	29
Traffic deaths	82.20	47				Inequality in the attainment of education	88.26	31
						Tertiary enrollment rate	73.93	22
						Women's average years in school	86.86	42
						Years of tertiary schooling	43.53	34



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Mexico, Iran, Azerbaijan, Suriname, Belarus, Brazil, Thailand, Botswana, Montenegro, Iraq, Mauritius, Gabon, Costa Rica, Turkmenistan, Lebanon



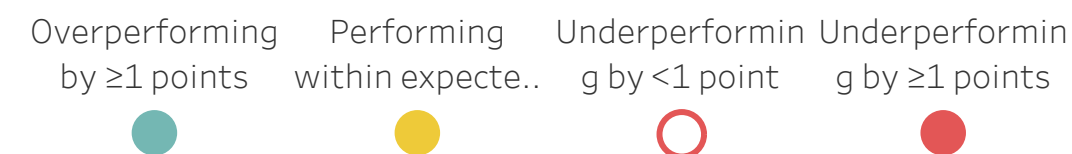
Burkina Faso



Youth Progress Index 36.07 Rank: 98/102

Gross Domestic Product \$1,562 Rank: 142/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	33.39	127	Foundations of Wellbeing	40.70	126	Opportunity	34.32	101
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	48.02	130	Access to Basic Knowledge	21.71	135	Personal Rights	50.98	64
Child mortality rate	22.96	141	Female secondary education	5.96	143	Freedom of assembly/association	70.34	59
Deaths from infectious diseases	57.19	140	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	76.89	101	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	49.84	123	Gross secondary school enrollment	10.36	138	Political rights	57.50	88
Maternal mortality rate	48.88	128	Male secondary education	11.54	143	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	57.91	121	Primary school enrollment	24.39	147	Young members of parliament	7.03	51
Water and Sanitation	23.23	135	Youth literacy rate	7.02	148	Youth confidence in police	64.38	44
Access to improved sanitation facilities	6.66	143	Access to Info and Communications	42.54	126	Personal Freedom and Choice	36.36	122
Access to piped water	7.99	142	Internet users	3.00	148	Corruption	27.50	62
Rural access to improved water source	61.64	106	Press Freedom Index	77.34	36	Early marriage	41.82	143
Satisfaction with Water Quality	13.85	139	Youth Mobile telephone	37.29	135	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	16.21	144	Health and Wellness	59.63	109	Freedom over life choices	35.00	128
Access to electricity	3.66	149	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	93.46	115	Satisfied demand for contraception	22.93	128
Availability of affordable housing	21.62	102	Life expectancy at 60	18.23	136	Youth perception of corruption	48.00	36
Household air pollution attributable deaths	29.68	133	Suicide rate	84.73	51	Inclusion	54.79	60
Quality of electricity supply	11.58	145	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	54.37	98	Discrimination and violence against minorities	58.89	41
Personal Safety	53.87	98	Environmental Quality	43.76	117	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	98.25	16	Air quality satisfaction	29.09	136	Youth community safety net	57.50	102
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	84.83	60	Youth employment gap	77.88	35
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	45.67	127	Youth not in employment and not in education	45.14	89
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	50.95	104	Youth openness for immigrants	75.00	32
Safe walking at night	23.20	121	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	11.00	92
Traffic deaths	73.98	92				Access to Advanced Education	8.18	143
						Inequality in the attainment of education	17.77	126
						Tertiary enrollment rate	4.78	139
						Women's average years in school	11.86	150
						Years of tertiary schooling	0.00	149



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Rwanda, Gambia, The, Haiti, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Togo, Mali, Afghanistan, Benin, Guinea, Chad, Malawi



Burundi



Youth Progress Index

Null

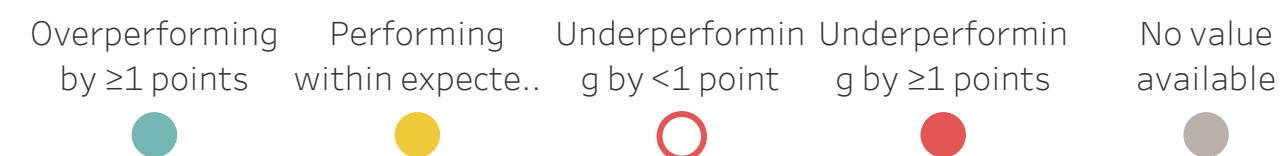
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

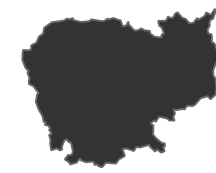
\$715

Rank: 152/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	Null		Foundations of Wellbeing	46.54	115	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Null		Access to Basic Knowledge	47.66	116	Personal Rights	23.99	124
Child mortality rate	28.96	138	Female secondary education	7.06	142	Freedom of assembly/association	37.63	126
Deaths from infectious diseases	59.49	133	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	74.49	104	Freedom of expression	37.50	126
Depth of food deficit	Null		Gross secondary school enrollment	22.27	131	Political rights	12.50	135
Maternal mortality rate	1.85	149	Male secondary education	9.59	145	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	Null		Primary school enrollment	86.70	99	Young members of parliament	3.00	95
Water and Sanitation	35.53	123	Youth literacy rate	77.24	118	Youth confidence in police	39.73	103
Access to improved sanitation facilities	39.55	116	Access to Info and Communications	30.48	141	Personal Freedom and Choice	30.62	133
Access to piped water	6.99	146	Internet users	1.00	151	Corruption	0.00	148
Rural access to improved water source	58.36	111	Press Freedom Index	45.90	136	Early marriage	81.82	80
Satisfaction with Water Quality	33.85	115	Youth Mobile telephone	38.05	133	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	12.90	151	Health and Wellness	57.11	117	Freedom over life choices	0.00	149
Access to electricity	0.00	153	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	87.83	122	Satisfied demand for contraception	37.07	112
Availability of affordable housing	5.41	141	Life expectancy at 60	17.13	139	Youth perception of corruption	34.00	62
Household air pollution attributable deaths	23.16	137	Suicide rate	86.16	45	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	18.69	138	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	49.98	105	Discrimination and violence against minorities	21.11	122
Personal Safety	47.55	115	Environmental Quality	53.41	82	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	90.00	85	Air quality satisfaction	87.27	9	Youth community safety net	5.00	144
Level of violent crime	37.50	118	Biodiversity and habitat	55.19	118	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	73.06	70	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	45.99	111	Youth openness for immigrants	57.00	90
Safe walking at night	17.11	133	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	5.00	124
Traffic deaths	67.66	106				Access to Advanced Education	13.59	130
						Inequality in the attainment of education	21.56	122
						Tertiary enrollment rate	4.41	142
						Women's average years in school	26.98	136
						Years of tertiary schooling	2.28	135



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Congo, Democratic Republic of, Central African Republic, Liberia, Niger, Mozambique, Malawi, Guinea, Togo, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Haiti, Zimbabwe



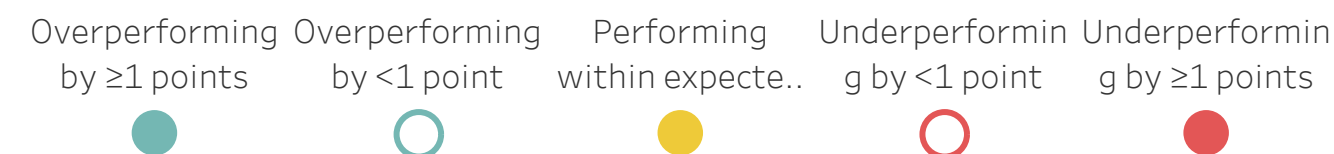
Cambodia



Youth Progress Index **47.14** Rank: 87/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$3,035** Rank: 122/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	52.07	106	Foundations of Wellbeing	52.22	106	Opportunity	37.88	93
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	77.71	98	Access to Basic Knowledge	48.12	115	Personal Rights	32.12	110
Child mortality rate	75.04	95	Female secondary education	13.17	133	Freedom of assembly/association	43.23	117
Deaths from infectious diseases	85.54	111	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	58.45	122	Freedom of expression	50.00	110
Depth of food deficit	71.92	109	Gross secondary school enrollment	25.75	124	Political rights	27.50	117
Maternal mortality rate	77.86	105	Male secondary education	26.11	131	Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	75.34	109	Primary school enrollment	72.16	121	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	44.26	112	Youth literacy rate	85.07	109	Youth confidence in police	67.12	37
Access to improved sanitation facilities	33.06	122	Access to Info and Communications	51.90	109	Personal Freedom and Choice	49.00	75
Access to piped water	21.43	125	Internet users	25.00	110	Corruption	1.25	141
Rural access to improved water source	51.01	118	Press Freedom Index	59.30	112	Early marriage	80.00	85
Satisfaction with Water Quality	66.15	53	Youth Mobile telephone	66.10	99	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	43.18	115	Health and Wellness	60.18	108	Freedom over life choices	95.00	2
Access to electricity	23.61	133	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	94.59	108	Satisfied demand for contraception	45.07	101
Availability of affordable housing	72.97	7	Life expectancy at 60	33.23	111	Youth perception of corruption	27.00	88
Household air pollution attributable deaths	46.91	116	Suicide rate	65.43	127	Inclusion	51.35	72
Quality of electricity supply	38.67	110	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	53.51	100	Discrimination and violence against minorities	32.22	97
Personal Safety	46.59	119	Environmental Quality	49.09	103	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	95.50	52	Air quality satisfaction	47.27	98	Youth community safety net	62.50	95
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	84.95	59	Youth employment gap	79.81	24
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	58.46	104	Youth not in employment and not in education	81.43	14
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	47.75	108	Youth openness for immigrants	15.00	150
Safe walking at night	20.38	127	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	24.00	69
Traffic deaths	64.60	115				Access to Advanced Education	22.90	110
						Inequality in the attainment of education	39.73	102
						Tertiary enrollment rate	13.09	111
						Women's average years in school	36.29	125
						Years of tertiary schooling	5.14	119



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Yemen, Tajikistan, Zambia, Mauritania, Tanzania, Ghana, Nepal, Senegal



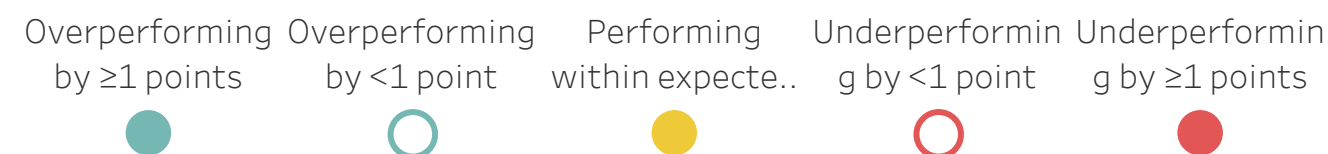
Cameroon



Youth Progress Index 36.90 Rank: 96/102

Gross Domestic Product \$2,793 Rank: 125/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	37.11	122	Foundations of Wellbeing	41.47	124	Opportunity	32.38	108
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	53.50	122	Access to Basic Knowledge	56.42	110	Personal Rights	29.86	115
Child mortality rate	23.57	140	Female secondary education	31.66	112	Freedom of assembly/association	52.94	103
Deaths from infectious diseases	54.36	141	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	58.75	121	Freedom of expression	43.75	117
Depth of food deficit	82.65	94	Gross secondary school enrollment	43.35	110	Political rights	22.50	123
Maternal mortality rate	17.73	142	Male secondary education	37.93	115	Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	86.86	95	Primary school enrollment	88.86	90	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
			Youth literacy rate	69.59	126	Youth confidence in police	36.99	108
Water and Sanitation	23.75	134	Access to Info and Communications	42.46	128	Personal Freedom and Choice	30.36	134
Access to improved sanitation facilities	36.98	119	Internet users	14.00	125	Corruption	7.50	133
Access to piped water	16.75	128	Press Freedom Index	59.47	110	Early marriage	52.73	134
Rural access to improved water source	24.94	136	Youth Mobile telephone	47.46	122	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	16.92	137				Freedom over life choices	46.67	107
			Health and Wellness	40.22	144	Satisfied demand for contraception	18.27	130
Shelter	29.02	129	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	42.26	144	Youth perception of corruption	21.00	109
Access to electricity	48.67	116	Life expectancy at 60	11.86	146			
Availability of affordable housing	20.27	107	Suicide rate	79.82	81	Inclusion	47.58	85
Household air pollution attributable deaths	28.22	135	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	39.22	123	Discrimination and violence against minorities	16.67	128
Quality of electricity supply	18.91	137				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	29.06	143	Youth community safety net	30.00	132
Personal Safety	46.14	122	Air quality satisfaction	43.64	109	Youth employment gap	81.73	17
Homicide rate	93.25	63	Biodiversity and habitat	71.21	89	Youth not in employment and not in education	74.31	25
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Greenhouse gas emissions	6.36	146	Youth openness for immigrants	58.00	84
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	27.11	141	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	5.00	124
Political terror	37.50	126	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135			
Safe walking at night	17.86	132				Access to Advanced Education	23.92	107
Traffic deaths	77.04	76				Inequality in the attainment of education	26.04	117
						Tertiary enrollment rate	17.48	102
						Women's average years in school	45.73	112
						Years of tertiary schooling	6.41	113



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Kenya, Lesotho, Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Cambodia, Djibouti, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tanzania, Nepal, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Yemen, Zambia, Chad



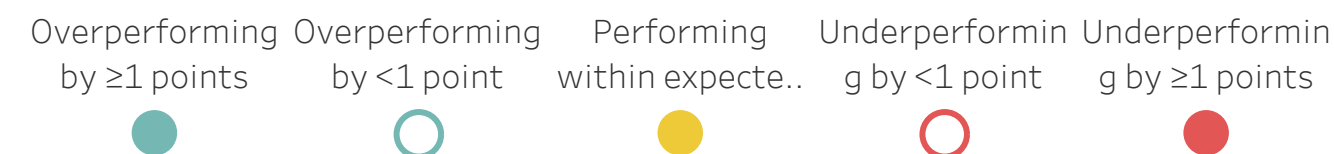
Canada



Youth Progress Index **86.55** Rank: 6/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$42,430** Rank: 17/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	91.62	11	Foundations of Wellbeing	86.11	19	Opportunity	82.06	2
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.64	24	Access to Basic Knowledge	99.65	1	Personal Rights	75.29	5
Child mortality rate	95.74	31	Female secondary education	100.00	4	Freedom of assembly/association	89.36	6
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.51	22	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	99.46	4	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	100.00	7
Maternal mortality rate	99.03	24	Male secondary education	100.00	3	Private property rights	90.00	10
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	98.64	31	Young members of parliament	15.67	15
Water and Sanitation	95.66	10	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	71.23	24
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.79	16	Access to Info and Communications	85.32	33	Personal Freedom and Choice	81.13	7
Access to piped water	99.81	28	Internet users	97.00	18	Corruption	77.50	9
Rural access to improved water source	98.41	45	Press Freedom Index	84.74	18	Early marriage	94.55	38
Satisfaction with Water Quality	86.15	11	Youth Mobile telephone	76.27	82	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	85.72	20	Health and Wellness	83.55	18	Freedom over life choices	91.67	3
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.73	51	Satisfied demand for contraception	84.40	6
Availability of affordable housing	32.43	74	Life expectancy at 60	72.42	10	Youth perception of corruption	56.00	23
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Suicide rate	71.37	112	Inclusion	81.05	6
Quality of electricity supply	92.34	15	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	90.70	18	Discrimination and violence against minorities	71.11	15
Personal Safety	86.77	10	Environmental Quality	76.69	24	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	96.25	42	Air quality satisfaction	81.82	16	Youth community safety net	90.00	19
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Biodiversity and habitat	67.62	99	Youth employment gap	76.92	41
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	67.02	87	Youth not in employment and not in education	75.50	21
Political terror	100.00	13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	93.72	6	Youth openness for immigrants	90.00	2
Safe walking at night	67.52	26	Wastewater treatment	69.81	28	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	91.00	4
Traffic deaths	86.83	24				Access to Advanced Education	91.18	3
						Inequality in the attainment of education	91.80	22
						Tertiary enrollment rate	88.64	5
						Women's average years in school	99.81	2
						Years of tertiary schooling	84.42	6



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Bahrain, Australia, Germany, Belgium, Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Oman, Netherlands, United Kingdom, France, Japan, Saudi Arabia



Central African Republic



Youth Progress Index

Null

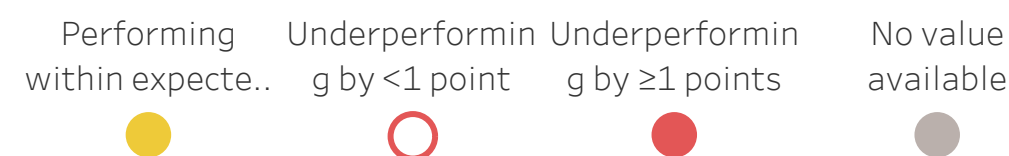
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$659

Rank: 154/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	6.40	● 143	Foundations of Wellbeing	19.84	● 137	Opportunity	Null	●
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	6.01	● 147	Access to Basic Knowledge	12.35	● 138	Personal Rights	19.37	● 134
Child mortality rate	0.00	● 153	Female secondary education	12.34	○ 134	Freedom of assembly/association	30.94	● 138
Deaths from infectious diseases	23.33	● 153	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	0.00	● 144	Freedom of expression	25.00	● 138
Depth of food deficit	0.00	● 146	Gross secondary school enrollment	0.00	● 145	Political rights	10.00	● 140
Maternal mortality rate	0.00	● 153	Male secondary education	29.82	● 129	Private property rights	10.00	● 146
Undernourishment	0.00	● 146	Primary school enrollment	27.10	● 146	Young members of parliament	2.12	● 104
Water and Sanitation	9.68	● 150	Youth literacy rate	0.00	● 152	Youth confidence in police	52.05	● 68
Access to improved sanitation facilities	9.06	● 140	Access to Info and Communications	27.72	● 146	Personal Freedom and Choice	19.45	● 146
Access to piped water	1.61	● 153	Internet users	2.00	● 150	Corruption	0.00	● 148
Rural access to improved water source	27.54	● 135	Press Freedom Index	66.40	○ 95	Early marriage	23.64	● 147
Satisfaction with Water Quality	0.00	● 152	Youth Mobile telephone	6.78	● 148	Freedom of religion	100.00	● 33
Shelter	0.28	● 154	Health and Wellness	18.57	● 152	Freedom over life choices	23.33	● 136
Access to electricity	1.11	● 150	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	34.74	● 147	Satisfied demand for contraception	17.07	● 133
Availability of affordable housing	0.00	● 151	Life expectancy at 60	0.00	● 153	Youth perception of corruption	27.00	● 88
Household air pollution attributable deaths	0.00	● 152	Suicide rate	48.23	● 142	Inclusion	Null	●
Quality of electricity supply	0.00	● 154	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	0.00	● 153	Discrimination and violence against minorities	7.78	● 144
Personal Safety	16.26	● 150	Environmental Quality	22.35	● 151	Religious tolerance	33.33	● 130
Homicide rate	67.00	● 137	Air quality satisfaction	32.73	● 135	Youth community safety net	0.00	● 149
Level of violent crime	0.00	● 143	Biodiversity and habitat	88.41	● 42	Youth employment gap	Null	●
Perceived criminality	0.00	● 144	Greenhouse gas emissions	0.00	● 151	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	●
Political terror	0.00	● 148	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	0.00	● 154	Youth openness for immigrants	57.00	● 90
Safe walking at night	16.05	● 137	Wastewater treatment	0.00	● 135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	5.00	● 124
Traffic deaths	11.71	● 151				Access to Advanced Education	14.59	● 127
						Inequality in the attainment of education	26.49	● 114
						Tertiary enrollment rate	2.77	● 148
						Women's average years in school	27.23	● 134
						Years of tertiary schooling	3.28	● 127



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Congo, Democratic Republic of, Burundi, Liberia, Niger, Mozambique, Malawi, Guinea, Togo, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Haiti, Zimbabwe



Chad



Youth Progress Index

Null

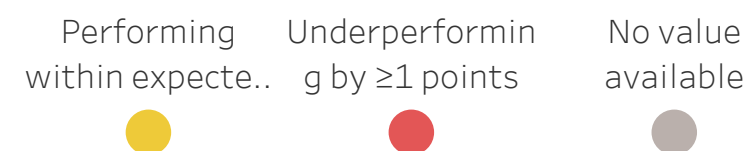
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$2,021

Rank: 133/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	18.62	142	Foundations of Wellbeing	28.94	135	Opportunity	Null	129
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	20.45	146	Access to Basic Knowledge	12.70	137	Personal Rights	21.52	129
Child mortality rate	0.00	153	Female secondary education	1.66	147	Freedom of assembly/association	37.16	127
Deaths from infectious diseases	49.15	147	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	0.00	144	Freedom of expression	37.50	126
Depth of food deficit	20.19	143	Gross secondary school enrollment	0.00	145	Political rights	10.00	140
Maternal mortality rate	0.00	153	Male secondary education	9.86	144	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	21.18	143	Primary school enrollment	47.81	139	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	6.77	152	Youth literacy rate	7.50	146	Youth confidence in police	24.66	122
Access to improved sanitation facilities	0.00	152	Access to Info and Communications	25.93	149	Personal Freedom and Choice	12.87	150
Access to piped water	6.42	147	Internet users	9.00	132	Corruption	0.00	148
Rural access to improved water source	12.30	146	Press Freedom Index	59.41	111	Early marriage	18.18	149
Satisfaction with Water Quality	7.69	145	Youth Mobile telephone	3.39	149	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	13.08	149	Health and Wellness	48.20	133	Freedom over life choices	16.67	141
Access to electricity	0.00	153	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	73.88	135	Satisfied demand for contraception	0.00	153
Availability of affordable housing	17.57	115	Life expectancy at 60	0.39	151	Youth perception of corruption	21.00	109
Household air pollution attributable deaths	20.92	140	Suicide rate	86.17	44	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	14.25	142	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	48.09	109	Discrimination and violence against minorities	16.67	128
Personal Safety	42.49	127	Environmental Quality	35.05	138	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	77.00	119	Air quality satisfaction	27.27	138	Youth community safety net	12.50	142
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	75.39	81	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	0.00	144	Greenhouse gas emissions	25.15	143	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	42.86	119	Youth openness for immigrants	67.00	56
Safe walking at night	30.22	105	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	9.00	101
Traffic deaths	76.64	81				Access to Advanced Education	5.99	148
						Inequality in the attainment of education	10.93	132
						Tertiary enrollment rate	3.45	146
						Women's average years in school	10.40	151
						Years of tertiary schooling	0.00	149



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Benin, Timor-Leste, Afghanistan, Senegal, Mali, Nepal, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Haiti, Gambia, The, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Tajikistan



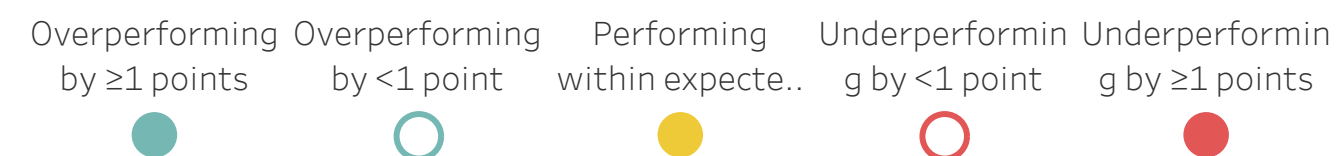
Chile



Youth Progress Index 75.66 Rank: 32/102

Gross Domestic Product \$21,753 Rank: 47/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	79.99	50	Foundations of Wellbeing	80.75	37	Opportunity	66.66	25
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.58	51	Access to Basic Knowledge	90.40	49	Personal Rights	69.53	18
Child mortality rate	92.96	47	Female secondary education	76.11	55	Freedom of assembly/association	83.31	27
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.75	59	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	96.15	29	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	96.21	63	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	92.50	31
Maternal mortality rate	96.95	56	Male secondary education	76.89	59	Private property rights	85.00	18
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	93.03	71	Young members of parliament	19.33	11
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	34.25	110
Water and Sanitation	80.99	57	Access to Info and Communications	85.15	34	Personal Freedom and Choice	55.98	47
Access to improved sanitation facilities	98.90	27	Internet users	73.00	62	Corruption	57.50	24
Access to piped water	99.00	34	Press Freedom Index	80.77	28	Early marriage	89.09	61
Rural access to improved water source	89.33	66	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00	8	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	43.08	102				Freedom over life choices	38.33	120
			Health and Wellness	80.37	34	Satisfied demand for contraception	74.93	37
Shelter	77.81	47	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.18	72	Youth perception of corruption	16.00	136
Access to electricity	99.56	74	Life expectancy at 60	67.36	29			
Availability of affordable housing	8.11	134	Suicide rate	69.90	118	Inclusion	74.06	19
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.25	47	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	85.71	30	Discrimination and violence against minorities	68.89	19
Quality of electricity supply	81.60	34				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	67.96	40	Youth community safety net	72.50	72
Personal Safety	66.06	55	Air quality satisfaction	9.09	149	Youth employment gap	65.38	100
Homicide rate	91.00	77	Biodiversity and habitat	68.44	97	Youth not in employment and not in education	70.62	38
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	81.73	30	Youth openness for immigrants	80.00	18
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	85.98	32	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	71.00	21
Political terror	75.00	53	Wastewater treatment	84.50	16			
Safe walking at night	30.17	106				Access to Advanced Education	67.77	37
Traffic deaths	79.59	68				Inequality in the attainment of education	73.20	60
						Tertiary enrollment rate	88.58	6
						Women's average years in school	84.76	45
						Years of tertiary schooling	27.78	61



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Latvia, Kazakhstan, Croatia, Hungary, Panama, Malaysia, Greece, Poland, Uruguay, Romania, Argentina, Turkey, Russia, Gabon, Lithuania



China



Youth Progress Index

Null

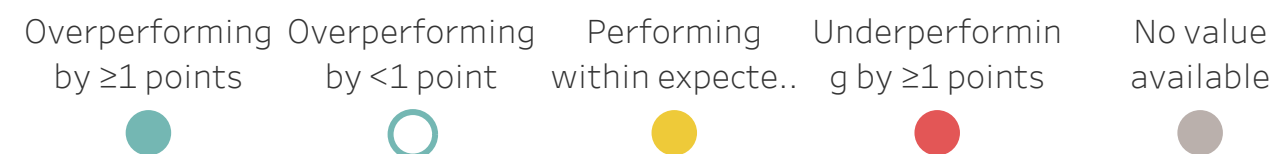
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$12,357

Rank: 74/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	73.12	63	Foundations of Wellbeing	67.12	74	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	90.91	73	Access to Basic Knowledge	87.57	52	Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	90.70	56	Female secondary education	69.81	65	Freedom of assembly/association	17.55	149
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.77	42	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	92.57	50	Freedom of expression	18.75	144
Depth of food deficit	79.18	99	Gross secondary school enrollment	92.30	63	Political rights	2.50	151
Maternal mortality rate	96.32	64	Male secondary education	79.42	56	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	88.47	92	Primary school enrollment	90.27	86	Young members of parliament	4.00	83
Water and Sanitation	71.74	77	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	Null	
Access to improved sanitation facilities	72.63	92	Access to Info and Communications	57.72	93	Personal Freedom and Choice	61.34	34
Access to piped water	73.07	81	Internet users	72.00	63	Corruption	25.00	69
Rural access to improved water source	88.84	69	Press Freedom Index	19.04	153	Early marriage	96.36	31
Satisfaction with Water Quality	53.85	78	Youth Mobile telephone	88.14	62	Freedom of religion	0.00	148
Shelter	74.53	63	Health and Wellness	77.46	50	Freedom over life choices	65.00	67
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.06	73	Satisfied demand for contraception	92.67	1
Availability of affordable housing	39.19	53	Life expectancy at 60	61.98	38	Youth perception of corruption	40.29	49
Household air pollution attributable deaths	78.45	94	Suicide rate	86.40	41	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	70.86	53	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	66.90	74	Discrimination and violence against minorities	21.11	122
Personal Safety	57.24	89	Environmental Quality	49.22	101	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	98.00	22	Air quality satisfaction	41.82	113	Youth community safety net	57.50	102
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	71.37	88	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	49.64	120	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	25.00	136	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	51.71	102	Youth openness for immigrants	47.00	115
Safe walking at night	55.35	51	Wastewater treatment	27.93	55	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	20.00	78
Traffic deaths	64.35	116				Access to Advanced Education	42.97	84
						Inequality in the attainment of education	60.72	77
						Tertiary enrollment rate	43.39	64
						Women's average years in school	62.63	91
						Years of tertiary schooling	9.00	103



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Dominican Republic, South Africa, Colombia, Macedonia, Serbia, Peru, Algeria, Libya, Mongolia, Lebanon, Ecuador, Albania, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Costa Rica



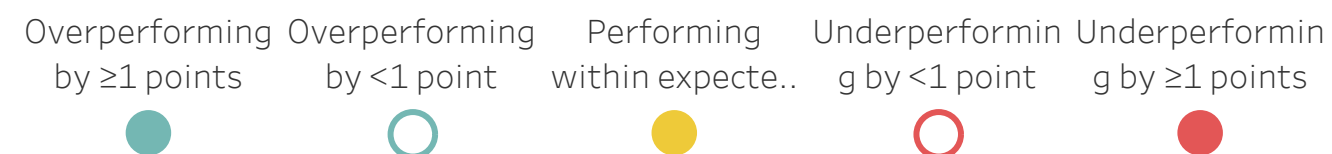
Colombia



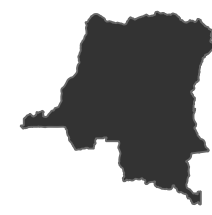
Youth Progress Index **63.25** Rank: 55/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$12,460** Rank: 72/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	65.20	82	Foundations of Wellbeing	71.95	56	Opportunity	53.32	51
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	89.88	77	Access to Basic Knowledge	79.40	76	Personal Rights	49.09	68
Child mortality rate	86.17	74	Female secondary education	50.27	93	Freedom of assembly/association	64.62	75
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.87	57	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	79.63	92	Freedom of expression	75.00	73
Depth of food deficit	82.97	92	Gross secondary school enrollment	97.42	53	Political rights	72.50	63
Maternal mortality rate	91.13	87	Male secondary education	59.60	79	Private property rights	50.00	49
Undernourishment	89.81	91	Primary school enrollment	87.46	95	Young members of parliament	6.25	64
			Youth literacy rate	99.31	80	Youth confidence in police	24.66	122
Water and Sanitation	68.03	86	Access to Info and Communications	66.91	72	Personal Freedom and Choice	48.48	76
Access to improved sanitation facilities	78.02	85	Internet users	64.00	69	Corruption	21.25	80
Access to piped water	87.85	60	Press Freedom Index	55.89	118	Early marriage	69.09	106
Rural access to improved water source	58.44	110	Youth Mobile telephone	81.36	74	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	52.31	83				Freedom over life choices	61.67	74
			Health and Wellness	80.49	32	Satisfied demand for contraception	77.07	28
Shelter	73.38	69	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.39	84	Youth perception of corruption	13.00	143
Access to electricity	96.67	90	Life expectancy at 60	52.73	75			
Availability of affordable housing	24.32	95	Suicide rate	84.14	53	Inclusion	59.65	44
Household air pollution attributable deaths	95.55	63	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	92.64	13	Discrimination and violence against minorities	33.33	93
Quality of electricity supply	63.53	70				Religious tolerance	66.67	91
			Environmental Quality	61.89	53	Youth community safety net	85.00	37
Personal Safety	36.05	136	Air quality satisfaction	25.45	140	Youth employment gap	74.04	60
Homicide rate	30.25	147	Biodiversity and habitat	84.75	61	Youth not in employment and not in education	49.38	77
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Greenhouse gas emissions	81.50	33	Youth openness for immigrants	72.00	39
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	86.47	30	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	48.00	36
Political terror	37.50	126	Wastewater treatment	12.24	65			
Safe walking at night	22.53	122				Access to Advanced Education	56.50	58
Traffic deaths	76.34	82				Inequality in the attainment of education	54.77	86
						Tertiary enrollment rate	55.59	47
						Women's average years in school	68.94	78
						Years of tertiary schooling	46.33	29



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): South Africa, China, Dominican Republic, Macedonia, Serbia, Algeria, Peru, Lebanon, Libya, Mongolia, Turkmenistan, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Albania, Tunisia



Democratic Republic of Congo



Youth Progress Index

Null

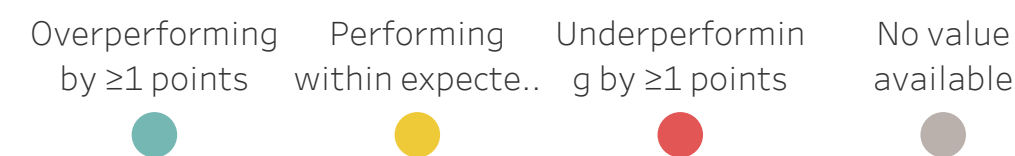
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$690

Rank: 153/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	Null		Foundations of Wellbeing	39.23	127	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Null		Access to Basic Knowledge	38.63	124	Personal Rights	22.98	127
Child mortality rate	14.52	147	Female secondary education	14.48	131	Freedom of assembly/association	41.08	119
Deaths from infectious diseases	57.27	138	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	0.00	144	Freedom of expression	50.00	110
Depth of food deficit	Null		Gross secondary school enrollment	23.66	127	Political rights	10.00	140
Maternal mortality rate	4.37	147	Male secondary education	34.97	120	Private property rights	10.00	146
Undernourishment	Null		Primary school enrollment	69.71	124	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	5.83	153	Youth literacy rate	74.14	121	Youth confidence in police	24.66	122
Access to improved sanitation facilities	17.04	134	Access to Info and Communications	22.93	150	Personal Freedom and Choice	25.37	141
Access to piped water	7.86	144	Internet users	8.00	136	Corruption	1.25	141
Rural access to improved water source	0.00	152	Press Freedom Index	49.03	133	Early marriage	54.55	130
Satisfaction with Water Quality	0.00	152	Youth Mobile telephone	6.78	148	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	15.06	146	Health and Wellness	55.58	121	Freedom over life choices	45.00	111
Access to electricity	7.32	144	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	82.03	130	Satisfied demand for contraception	0.00	153
Availability of affordable housing	20.27	107	Life expectancy at 60	15.99	141	Youth perception of corruption	19.00	120
Household air pollution attributable deaths	24.19	136	Suicide rate	75.20	98	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	10.42	148	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	60.07	86	Discrimination and violence against minorities	3.33	150
Personal Safety	29.78	143	Environmental Quality	43.49	120	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	68.75	136	Air quality satisfaction	45.45	104	Youth community safety net	75.00	66
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	69.70	93	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	50.34	117	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	0.00	148	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	45.34	113	Youth openness for immigrants	70.00	48
Safe walking at night	10.29	147	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	9.00	101
Traffic deaths	67.16	107				Access to Advanced Education	21.72	114
						Inequality in the attainment of education	41.08	100
						Tertiary enrollment rate	6.64	134
						Women's average years in school	39.92	121
						Years of tertiary schooling	1.94	140



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Burundi, Central African Republic, Liberia, Niger, Mozambique, Malawi, Guinea, Togo, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Haiti, Zimbabwe



Republic of Congo

Youth Progress Index

Null

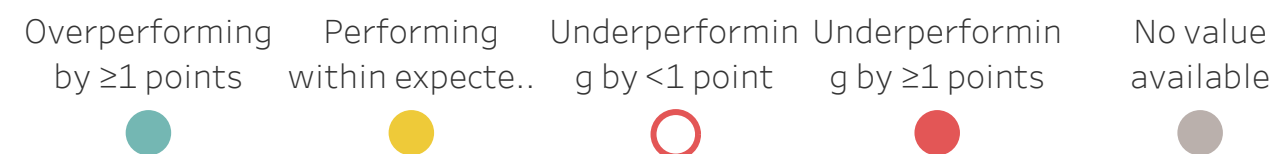
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$5,857

Rank: 104/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	27.97	136	Foundations of Wellbeing	49.41	109	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	47.41	132	Access to Basic Knowledge	57.91	107	Personal Rights	21.37	130
Child mortality rate	60.87	111	Female secondary education	44.98	98	Freedom of assembly/association	39.02	123
Deaths from infectious diseases	62.11	129	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	61.82	117	Freedom of expression	43.75	117
Depth of food deficit	37.54	135	Gross secondary school enrollment	38.57	116	Political rights	12.50	135
Maternal mortality rate	39.03	134	Male secondary education	49.95	97	Private property rights	10.00	146
Undernourishment	31.64	135	Primary school enrollment	82.13	107	Young members of parliament	0.76	112
			Youth literacy rate	63.83	131	Youth confidence in police	17.81	131
Water and Sanitation	11.79	145	Access to Info and Communications	43.65	124	Personal Freedom and Choice	36.13	124
Access to improved sanitation facilities	1.17	148	Internet users	12.00	127	Corruption	0.00	148
Access to piped water	24.77	118	Press Freedom Index	64.16	99	Early marriage	63.64	116
Rural access to improved water source	4.83	148	Youth Mobile telephone	47.46	122	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	16.92	137				Freedom over life choices	55.00	89
			Health and Wellness	48.00	134	Satisfied demand for contraception	14.93	136
Shelter	20.63	139	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	60.78	142	Youth perception of corruption	43.00	44
Access to electricity	35.25	124	Life expectancy at 60	29.29	119			
Availability of affordable housing	6.76	138	Suicide rate	70.80	115	Inclusion	Null	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	19.78	141	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	38.67	125	Discrimination and violence against minorities	34.44	90
Quality of electricity supply	17.51	139				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	48.60	106	Youth community safety net	30.00	132
Personal Safety	39.62	132	Air quality satisfaction	40.00	117	Youth employment gap	Null	
Homicide rate	73.75	130	Biodiversity and habitat	91.44	36	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Greenhouse gas emissions	79.04	45	Youth openness for immigrants	66.00	61
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	26.69	142	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	6.00	118
Political terror	37.50	126	Wastewater treatment	0.18	111			
Safe walking at night	15.62	139				Access to Advanced Education	30.00	104
Traffic deaths	60.76	123				Inequality in the attainment of education	54.21	87
						Tertiary enrollment rate	9.72	124
						Women's average years in school	56.44	103
						Years of tertiary schooling	2.87	133



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Bolivia, Nigeria, Vietnam, India, Uzbekistan, Philippines, Guyana, Laos, Angola, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Morocco, Moldova, Pakistan



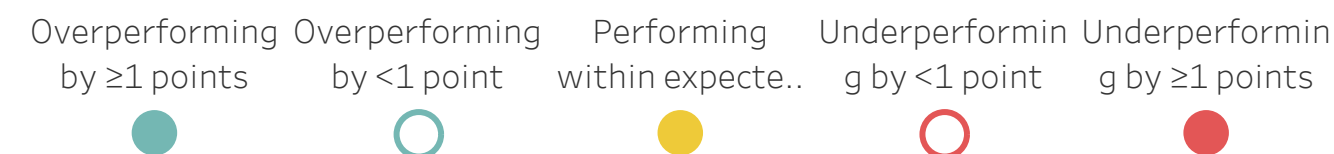
Costa Rica



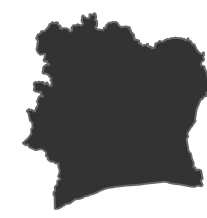
Youth Progress Index 74.32 Rank: 33/102

Gross Domestic Product \$14,199 Rank: 67/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	81.23	41	Foundations of Wellbeing	80.25	38	Opportunity	62.27	32
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	95.69	56	Access to Basic Knowledge	82.20	68	Personal Rights	62.18	33
Child mortality rate	91.57	52	Female secondary education	54.50	87	Freedom of assembly/association	84.74	22
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.10	37	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	88.50	65	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	91.48	76	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	95.00	23
Maternal mortality rate	96.53	61	Male secondary education	53.84	92	Private property rights	50.00	49
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	94.06	66	Young members of parliament	11.67	19
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	23.29	126
Water and Sanitation	86.91	42	Access to Info and Communications	88.15	23	Personal Freedom and Choice	61.44	33
Access to improved sanitation facilities	93.63	57	Internet users	79.00	53	Corruption	47.50	34
Access to piped water	97.49	43	Press Freedom Index	88.90	6	Early marriage	76.36	91
Rural access to improved water source	87.12	75	Youth Mobile telephone	94.92	35	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	72.31	41				Freedom over life choices	75.00	37
			Health and Wellness	82.24	26	Satisfied demand for contraception	86.53	5
Shelter	81.39	38	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.06	74	Youth perception of corruption	21.00	109
Access to electricity	99.45	77	Life expectancy at 60	65.43	30			
Availability of affordable housing	36.49	61	Suicide rate	79.70	82	Inclusion	68.79	25
Household air pollution attributable deaths	98.94	48	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	87.54	27	Discrimination and violence against minorities	62.22	34
Quality of electricity supply	77.35	41				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	69.04	39	Youth community safety net	87.50	28
Personal Safety	62.80	70	Air quality satisfaction	61.82	59	Youth employment gap	67.31	92
Homicide rate	75.00	127	Biodiversity and habitat	87.96	44	Youth not in employment and not in education	51.95	69
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	86.74	7	Youth openness for immigrants	72.00	39
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	87.99	22	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	57.00	30
Political terror	75.00	53	Wastewater treatment	3.89	87			
Safe walking at night	31.46	103				Access to Advanced Education	56.97	56
Traffic deaths	75.26	87				Inequality in the attainment of education	67.00	67
						Tertiary enrollment rate	53.63	49
						Women's average years in school	69.64	75
						Years of tertiary schooling	39.47	42



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Iraq, Montenegro, Botswana, Algeria, Thailand, Brazil, Serbia, Suriname, Colombia, South Africa, China, Dominican Republic, Bulgaria



Côte d'Ivoire

Youth Progress Index

Null

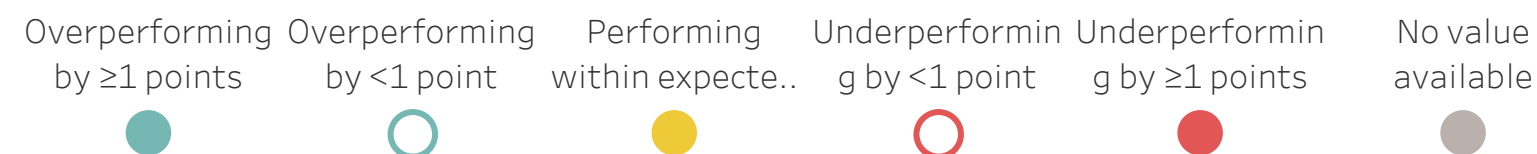
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$3,019

Rank: 123/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	40.21	117	Foundations of Wellbeing	41.06	125	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	47.62	131	Access to Basic Knowledge	24.69	134	Personal Rights	40.95	91
Child mortality rate	19.48	144	Female secondary education	16.57	127	Freedom of assembly/association	61.27	83
Deaths from infectious diseases	52.71	144	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	19.43	136	Freedom of expression	68.75	84
Depth of food deficit	73.19	108	Gross secondary school enrollment	24.15	126	Political rights	50.00	96
Maternal mortality rate	11.04	145	Male secondary education	32.75	124	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	77.75	106	Primary school enrollment	48.14	138	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	35.68	121	Youth literacy rate	2.48	149	Youth confidence in police	39.73	103
Access to improved sanitation facilities	9.87	139	Access to Info and Communications	49.00	114	Personal Freedom and Choice	37.82	119
Access to piped water	42.53	106	Internet users	5.00	142	Corruption	17.50	96
Rural access to improved water source	50.45	120	Press Freedom Index	69.83	73	Early marriage	54.55	130
Satisfaction with Water Quality	38.46	110	Youth Mobile telephone	62.71	105	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	34.00	123	Health and Wellness	41.99	141	Freedom over life choices	55.00	89
Access to electricity	51.00	114	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	62.23	141	Satisfied demand for contraception	13.07	138
Availability of affordable housing	31.08	78	Life expectancy at 60	2.83	149	Youth perception of corruption	43.00	44
Household air pollution attributable deaths	9.61	144	Suicide rate	81.33	74	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	43.06	103	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	35.87	126	Discrimination and violence against minorities	18.89	126
Personal Safety	44.38	124	Environmental Quality	51.59	89	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	71.50	132	Air quality satisfaction	50.91	87	Youth community safety net	32.50	129
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	88.42	41	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	65.34	89	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	45.92	112	Youth openness for immigrants	76.00	29
Safe walking at night	24.33	118	Wastewater treatment	0.55	106	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	11.00	92
Traffic deaths	71.63	97				Access to Advanced Education	12.16	134
						Inequality in the attainment of education	4.02	143
						Tertiary enrollment rate	9.16	126
						Women's average years in school	24.68	139
						Years of tertiary schooling	8.90	105



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Cambodia, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Yemen, Tajikistan, Zambia, Mauritania, Tanzania, Nepal, Senegal, Ghana



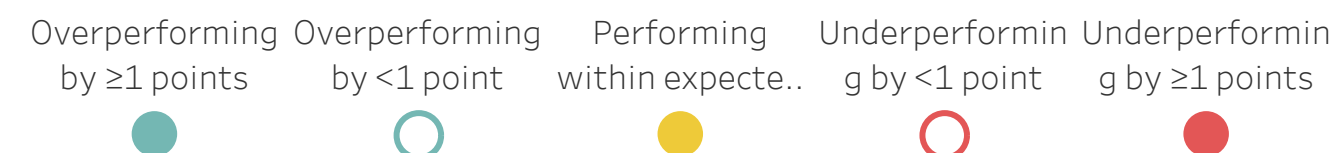
Croatia



Youth Progress Index **76.05** Rank: 29/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$20,323** Rank: 48/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	87.84	22	Foundations of Wellbeing	84.54	24	Opportunity	57.70	41
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.84	17	Access to Basic Knowledge	95.67	28	Personal Rights	58.43	39
Child mortality rate	96.26	27	Female secondary education	92.00	29	Freedom of assembly/association	77.59	39
Deaths from infectious diseases	99.04	7	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	89.20	62	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	98.65	52	Political rights	92.50	31
Maternal mortality rate	98.83	29	Male secondary education	96.05	24	Private property rights	35.00	78
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	96.82	47	Young members of parliament	2.33	102
Water and Sanitation	90.43	32	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	75.34	16
Access to improved sanitation facilities	96.48	43	Access to Info and Communications	88.71	22	Personal Freedom and Choice	52.17	63
Access to piped water	99.64	29	Internet users	97.00	18	Corruption	36.25	46
Rural access to improved water source	99.47	40	Press Freedom Index	72.09	54	Early marriage	96.36	31
Satisfaction with Water Quality	69.23	48	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00	8	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	84.42	29	Health and Wellness	78.21	49	Freedom over life choices	53.33	92
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.95	11	Satisfied demand for contraception	45.73	100
Availability of affordable housing	54.05	21	Life expectancy at 60	64.45	31	Youth perception of corruption	25.00	91
Household air pollution attributable deaths	95.71	61	Suicide rate	74.27	102	Inclusion	52.76	68
Quality of electricity supply	79.48	37	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	76.13	54	Discrimination and violence against minorities	44.44	67
Personal Safety	78.31	27	Environmental Quality	76.29	25	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	98.00	22	Air quality satisfaction	69.09	40	Youth community safety net	65.00	91
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	98.68	14	Youth employment gap	66.35	96
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	81.83	29	Youth not in employment and not in education	56.05	58
Political terror	100.00	13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	76.96	48	Youth openness for immigrants	44.00	120
Safe walking at night	70.58	21	Wastewater treatment	50.23	43	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	40.00	45
Traffic deaths	82.67	46				Access to Advanced Education	68.12	35
						Inequality in the attainment of education	90.79	24
						Tertiary enrollment rate	69.54	28
						Women's average years in school	80.17	56
						Years of tertiary schooling	36.91	45



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Panama, Uruguay, Romania, Argentina, Chile, Turkey, Latvia, Gabon, Mauritius, Kazakhstan, Hungary, Belarus, Malaysia, Greece, Poland



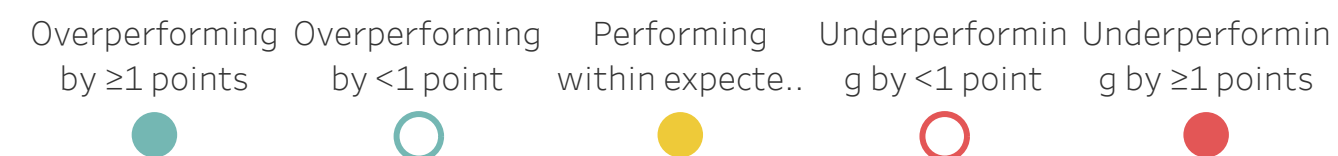
Cyprus



Youth Progress Index **76.24** Rank: 28/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$30,454** Rank: 33/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	85.00	30	Foundations of Wellbeing	83.08	30	Opportunity	61.78	33
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	99.09	5	Access to Basic Knowledge	92.42	41	Personal Rights	62.41	32
Child mortality rate	97.65	7	Female secondary education	77.01	54	Freedom of assembly/association	81.92	30
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.85	16	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	97.93	17	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	99.70	46	Political rights	95.00	23
Maternal mortality rate	99.04	22	Male secondary education	82.67	51	Private property rights	70.00	28
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	96.50	49	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	38.36	106
Water and Sanitation	87.65	40	Access to Info and Communications	88.88	21	Personal Freedom and Choice	53.99	55
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	7	Internet users	91.00	36	Corruption	43.75	38
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Press Freedom Index	81.74	27	Early marriage	96.36	31
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Youth Mobile telephone	94.92	35	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Satisfaction with Water Quality	55.38	74				Freedom over life choices	46.67	107
			Health and Wellness	88.21	4	Satisfied demand for contraception	61.97	71
Shelter	80.87	40	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.89	29	Youth perception of corruption	21.00	109
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	69.69	23			
Availability of affordable housing	41.89	43	Suicide rate	92.67	3	Inclusion	57.90	46
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	94.92	10	Discrimination and violence against minorities	38.89	77
Quality of electricity supply	71.22	51				Religious tolerance	66.67	91
			Environmental Quality	64.42	48	Youth community safety net	77.50	56
Personal Safety	73.44	36	Air quality satisfaction	50.91	87	Youth employment gap	72.12	69
Homicide rate	99.75	2	Biodiversity and habitat	72.36	86	Youth not in employment and not in education	63.57	44
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	80.54	37	Youth openness for immigrants	58.00	84
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	87.10	25	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	39.00	47
Political terror	75.00	53	Wastewater treatment	14.90	61			
Safe walking at night	61.81	38				Access to Advanced Education	73.67	24
Traffic deaths	81.93	50				Inequality in the attainment of education	72.03	62
						Tertiary enrollment rate	60.10	42
						Women's average years in school	93.37	17
						Years of tertiary schooling	67.69	9



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Malta, Spain, Israel, Trinidad and Tobago, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Korea, Republic of, Slovakia, New Zealand, Estonia, Italy, Portugal, Lithuania, Russia, Poland



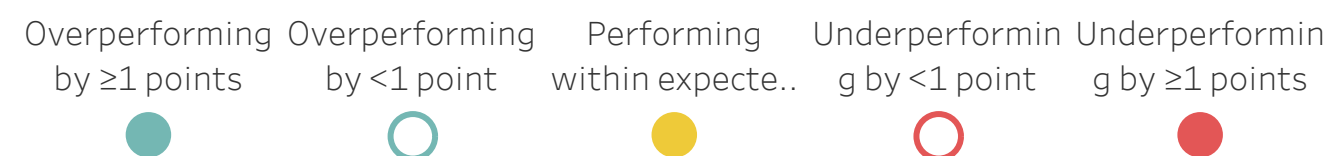
Czech Republic



Youth Progress Index **80.87** Rank: 19/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$29,102** Rank: 34/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	91.63		10	Foundations of Wellbeing	86.21		18	Opportunity	65.95		27
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.88		12	Access to Basic Knowledge	98.95		2	Personal Rights	67.92		22
Child mortality rate	97.04		12	Female secondary education	99.81		8	Freedom of assembly/association	84.55		24
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.23		34	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	98.61		9	Freedom of expression	93.75		32
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	95.00		23
Maternal mortality rate	99.39		10	Male secondary education	99.81		7	Private property rights	75.00		24
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	96.03		53	Young members of parliament	6.67		57
Water and Sanitation	95.50		12	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	68.49		32
Access to improved sanitation facilities	98.97		25	Access to Info and Communications	91.18		15	Personal Freedom and Choice	62.44		30
Access to piped water	100.00		13	Internet users	97.00		18	Corruption	43.75		38
Rural access to improved water source	100.00		18	Press Freedom Index	83.34		21	Early marriage	100.00		7
Satisfaction with Water Quality	84.62		14	Youth Mobile telephone	94.92		35	Freedom of religion	66.67		89
Shelter	87.37		11	Health and Wellness	79.66		42	Freedom over life choices	71.67		44
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.96		10	Satisfied demand for contraception	77.07		28
Availability of affordable housing	47.30		30	Life expectancy at 60	64.44		32	Youth perception of corruption	22.00		103
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.32		44	Suicide rate	71.89		109	Inclusion	64.18		33
Quality of electricity supply	89.80		19	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	83.90		34	Discrimination and violence against minorities	55.56		47
Personal Safety	85.10		13	Environmental Quality	76.03		27	Religious tolerance	66.67		91
Homicide rate	98.25		16	Air quality satisfaction	60.00		64	Youth community safety net	90.00		19
Level of violent crime	100.00		12	Biodiversity and habitat	100.00		5	Youth employment gap	70.19		81
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Greenhouse gas emissions	71.53		77	Youth not in employment and not in education	82.21		12
Political terror	100.00		13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	82.24		37	Youth openness for immigrants	40.00		130
Safe walking at night	55.89		49	Wastewater treatment	63.01		30	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	51.00		34
Traffic deaths	86.82		25					Access to Advanced Education	69.37		34
								Inequality in the attainment of education	97.04		1
								Tertiary enrollment rate	66.02		34
								Women's average years in school	92.28		24
								Years of tertiary schooling	27.69		62



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia, Spain, Israel, Trinidad and Tobago, Estonia, Portugal, Lithuania, Korea, Republic of, Russia, Poland, Greece, Malaysia



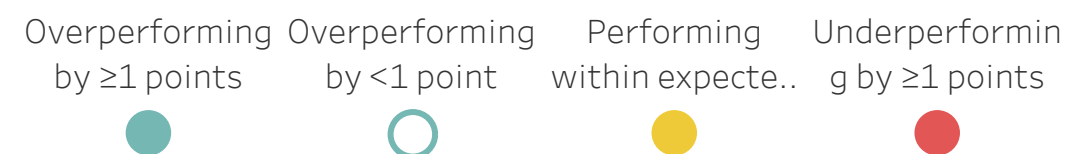
Denmark



Youth Progress Index 88.54 Rank: 3/102

Gross Domestic Product \$43,859 Rank: 14/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	93.90		4	Foundations of Wellbeing	91.36		1	Opportunity	80.66		5
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.67		21	Access to Basic Knowledge	96.34		21	Personal Rights	79.15		4
Child mortality rate	96.96		14	Female secondary education	89.08		34	Freedom of assembly/association	96.90		1
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.69		47	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	89.85		57	Freedom of expression	100.00		11
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	100.00		7
Maternal mortality rate	99.10		20	Male secondary education	98.53		13	Private property rights	95.00		2
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	98.84		27	Young members of parliament	20.33		9
Water and Sanitation	96.91		7	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	75.34		16
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.53		18	Access to Info and Communications	96.11		3	Personal Freedom and Choice	84.83		2
Access to piped water	100.00		13	Internet users	98.00		11	Corruption	87.50		2
Rural access to improved water source	100.00		18	Press Freedom Index	91.11		4	Early marriage	100.00		7
Satisfaction with Water Quality	89.23		7	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00		8	Freedom of religion	66.67		89
Shelter	91.09		3	Health and Wellness	82.44		24	Freedom over life choices	88.33		6
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.86		35	Satisfied demand for contraception	73.87		39
Availability of affordable housing	56.76		15	Life expectancy at 60	69.25		25	Youth perception of corruption	75.00		8
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00		15	Suicide rate	78.01		86	Inclusion	79.38		9
Quality of electricity supply	95.84		5	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	84.41		32	Discrimination and violence against minorities	60.00		38
Personal Safety	89.08		7	Environmental Quality	90.90		3	Religious tolerance	66.67		91
Homicide rate	97.50		30	Air quality satisfaction	89.09		6	Youth community safety net	97.50		5
Level of violent crime	100.00		12	Biodiversity and habitat	96.95		17	Youth employment gap	77.88		35
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.78		10	Youth not in employment and not in education	85.24		9
Political terror	100.00		13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	91.83		10	Youth openness for immigrants	80.00		18
Safe walking at night	75.23		15	Wastewater treatment	91.60		13	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	85.00		10
Traffic deaths	91.25		12					Access to Advanced Education	79.36		14
								Inequality in the attainment of education	93.70		13
								Tertiary enrollment rate	81.52		15
								Women's average years in school	96.49		5
								Years of tertiary schooling	49.02		26



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Sweden, Austria, Germany, Australia, Canada, Bahrain, Netherlands, Belgium, Iceland, Finland, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Ireland, United Kingdom, France



Djibouti

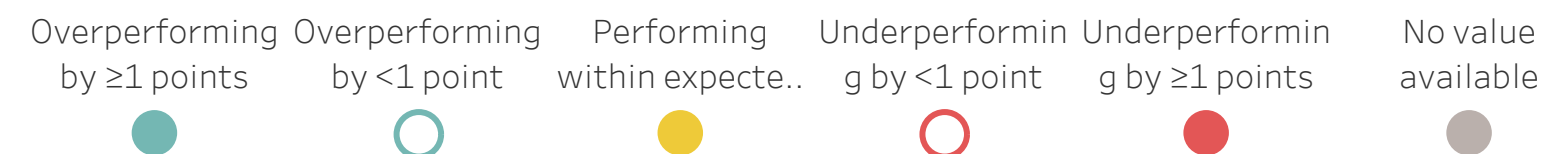
Youth Progress Index

Null Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$3,065 Rank: 121/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	52.81	104	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null		Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	64.37	110	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null		Personal Rights	27.15	120
Child mortality rate	43.22	128	Female secondary education	Null		Freedom of assembly/association	39.16	122
Deaths from infectious diseases	71.70	123	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	48.98	127	Freedom of expression	37.50	126
Depth of food deficit	65.30	116	Gross secondary school enrollment	30.09	122	Political rights	17.50	131
Maternal mortality rate	68.39	115	Male secondary education	Null		Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	70.78	114	Primary school enrollment	39.51	144	Young members of parliament	2.82	96
			Youth literacy rate	Null		Youth confidence in police	54.79	63
Water and Sanitation	40.22	116	Access to Info and Communications	29.28	143	Personal Freedom and Choice	42.29	108
Access to improved sanitation facilities	38.88	118	Internet users	8.00	136	Corruption	12.50	113
Access to piped water	52.71	101	Press Freedom Index	29.10	149	Early marriage	62.54	119
Rural access to improved water source	43.98	127	Youth Mobile telephone	47.11	124	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Satisfaction with Water Quality	27.69	126				Freedom over life choices	56.67	86
			Health and Wellness	53.80	126	Satisfied demand for contraception	24.40	124
Shelter	43.89	114	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	85.08	125	Youth perception of corruption	55.00	25
Access to electricity	48.18	117	Life expectancy at 60	26.88	123			
Availability of affordable housing	8.11	134	Suicide rate	85.32	49	Inclusion	Null	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	64.08	106	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	28.51	139	Discrimination and violence against minorities	36.67	83
Quality of electricity supply	43.44	102				Religious tolerance	66.67	91
			Environmental Quality	27.86	144	Youth community safety net	15.00	140
Personal Safety	65.24	58	Air quality satisfaction	56.36	72	Youth employment gap	Null	
Homicide rate	82.50	103	Biodiversity and habitat	22.79	147	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	28.85	141	Youth openness for immigrants	56.00	94
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	29.38	140	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	5.00	124
Political terror	50.00	102	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135			
Safe walking at night	62.19	37				Access to Advanced Education	9.13	140
Traffic deaths	71.52	98				Inequality in the attainment of education	0.06	146
						Tertiary enrollment rate	4.99	138
						Women's average years in school	25.83	138
						Years of tertiary schooling	3.49	126



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan, Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Yemen, Zambia, Mauritania, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Ghana, Nepal, Senegal



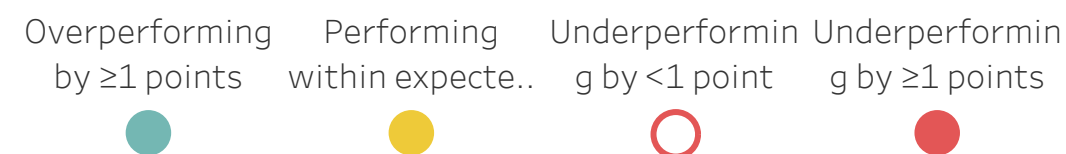
Dominican Republic



Youth Progress Index **61.07** Rank: 62/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$12,347** Rank: 75/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	63.20		88	Foundations of Wellbeing	70.26		62	Opportunity	50.59		59
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	82.91		90	Access to Basic Knowledge	70.87		93	Personal Rights	43.94		85
Child mortality rate	73.13		97	Female secondary education	57.18		80	Freedom of assembly/association	64.71		74
Deaths from infectious diseases	94.37		85	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	70.76		110	Freedom of expression	87.50		51
Depth of food deficit	75.39		105	Gross secondary school enrollment	70.03		92	Political rights	67.50		75
Maternal mortality rate	87.30		92	Male secondary education	55.48		89	Private property rights	25.00		113
Undernourishment	80.43		104	Primary school enrollment	71.87		122	Young members of parliament	0.00		131
Water and Sanitation	68.63		85	Youth literacy rate	97.80		92	Youth confidence in police	9.59		138
Access to improved sanitation facilities	81.38		80	Access to Info and Communications	63.52		83	Personal Freedom and Choice	50.04		70
Access to piped water	72.13		83	Internet users	45.00		85	Corruption	13.75		107
Rural access to improved water source	71.27		97	Press Freedom Index	72.10		53	Early marriage	50.91		136
Satisfaction with Water Quality	52.31		83	Youth Mobile telephone	69.49		94	Freedom of religion	100.00		33
Shelter	63.99		94	Health and Wellness	76.69		53	Freedom over life choices	76.67		32
Access to electricity	97.78		82	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	93.48		114	Satisfied demand for contraception	78.13		20
Availability of affordable housing	41.89		43	Life expectancy at 60	52.41		77	Youth perception of corruption	32.00		67
Household air pollution attributable deaths	94.53		70	Suicide rate	86.79		36	Inclusion	62.52		39
Quality of electricity supply	23.08		131	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	80.47		42	Discrimination and violence against minorities	44.44		67
Personal Safety	41.08		129	Environmental Quality	70.27		36	Religious tolerance	100.00		34
Homicide rate	56.50		142	Air quality satisfaction	56.36		72	Youth community safety net	82.50		44
Level of violent crime	50.00		92	Biodiversity and habitat	91.80		32	Youth employment gap	72.12		69
Perceived criminality	25.00		119	Greenhouse gas emissions	82.28		25	Youth not in employment and not in education	49.83		75
Political terror	50.00		102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	73.03		53	Youth openness for immigrants	72.00		39
Safe walking at night	7.49		149	Wastewater treatment	40.42		48	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	39.00		47
Traffic deaths	61.84		119					Access to Advanced Education	46.81		77
								Inequality in the attainment of education	51.21		89
								Tertiary enrollment rate	47.52		55
								Women's average years in school	70.92		74
								Years of tertiary schooling	18.75		83



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): China, South Africa, Colombia, Macedonia, Serbia, Peru, Algeria, Libya, Mongolia, Lebanon, Ecuador, Albania, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Costa Rica



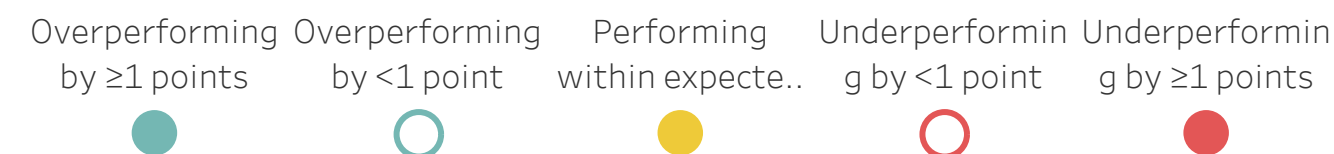
Ecuador



Youth Progress Index **64.85** Rank: 47/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$10,672** Rank: 80/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	72.02	66	Foundations of Wellbeing	72.07	55	Opportunity	51.58	55
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	86.63	83	Access to Basic Knowledge	81.25	70	Personal Rights	46.46	78
Child mortality rate	81.22	86	Female secondary education	48.24	95	Freedom of assembly/association	50.65	107
Deaths from infectious diseases	93.76	91	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	89.51	60	Freedom of expression	68.75	84
Depth of food deficit	80.44	96	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	60.00	85
Maternal mortality rate	91.20	86	Male secondary education	49.36	99	Private property rights	15.00	138
Undernourishment	84.18	99	Primary school enrollment	97.61	39	Young members of parliament	36.33	2
			Youth literacy rate	99.65	75	Youth confidence in police	50.68	72
Water and Sanitation	73.84	75	Access to Info and Communications	64.40	79	Personal Freedom and Choice	50.32	68
Access to improved sanitation facilities	82.20	79	Internet users	51.00	78	Corruption	13.75	107
Access to piped water	85.31	63	Press Freedom Index	66.79	94	Early marriage	60.00	123
Rural access to improved water source	61.14	108	Youth Mobile telephone	72.88	89	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	69.23	48				Freedom over life choices	70.00	49
			Health and Wellness	78.50	46	Satisfied demand for contraception	75.87	32
Shelter	77.16	49	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.29	85	Youth perception of corruption	33.00	64
Access to electricity	96.90	89	Life expectancy at 60	57.67	53			
Availability of affordable housing	45.95	35	Suicide rate	81.55	72	Inclusion	64.07	34
Household air pollution attributable deaths	98.11	54	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	81.01	40	Discrimination and violence against minorities	27.78	105
Quality of electricity supply	61.03	78				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	64.96	45	Youth community safety net	80.00	49
Personal Safety	52.74	104	Air quality satisfaction	61.82	59	Youth employment gap	62.50	108
Homicide rate	79.50	115	Biodiversity and habitat	85.92	54	Youth not in employment and not in education	62.60	49
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Greenhouse gas emissions	76.88	55	Youth openness for immigrants	79.00	22
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	84.61	36	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	56.00	31
Political terror	75.00	53	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135			
Safe walking at night	32.31	101				Access to Advanced Education	46.41	78
Traffic deaths	61.25	122				Inequality in the attainment of education	55.21	85
						Tertiary enrollment rate	40.48	67
						Women's average years in school	71.68	73
						Years of tertiary schooling	19.69	80



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Albania, Tunisia, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Libya, Jordan, Egypt, Peru, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Namibia, Macedonia, Dominican Republic, China, South Africa



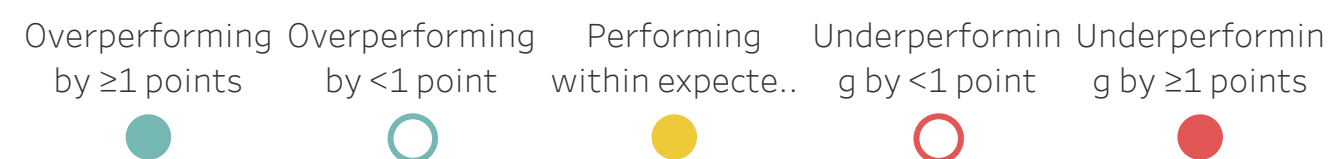
Egypt



Youth Progress Index 54.26 Rank: 77/102

Gross Domestic Product \$10,104 Rank: 85/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	72.69	64	Foundations of Wellbeing	60.91	91	Opportunity	33.27	104
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	94.01	66	Access to Basic Knowledge	82.12	69	Personal Rights	24.72	122
Child mortality rate	79.13	90	Female secondary education	54.53	86	Freedom of assembly/association	34.81	134
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.03	73	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	98.44	11	Freedom of expression	31.25	132
Depth of food deficit	98.74	54	Gross secondary school enrollment	81.22	79	Political rights	22.50	123
Maternal mortality rate	95.44	70	Male secondary education	68.20	69	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	98.97	25	Young members of parliament	3.02	93
Water and Sanitation	76.69	65	Youth literacy rate	88.59	104	Youth confidence in police	50.68	72
Access to improved sanitation facilities	93.86	56	Access to Info and Communications	49.63	113	Personal Freedom and Choice	43.33	101
Access to piped water	99.34	31	Internet users	29.00	105	Corruption	17.50	96
Rural access to improved water source	98.40	46	Press Freedom Index	45.55	139	Early marriage	74.55	96
Satisfaction with Water Quality	23.08	134	Youth Mobile telephone	71.19	91	Freedom of religion	0.00	148
Shelter	64.81	92	Health and Wellness	68.22	84	Freedom over life choices	33.33	130
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.92	19	Satisfied demand for contraception	73.73	41
Availability of affordable housing	4.05	143	Life expectancy at 60	44.53	96	Youth perception of corruption	27.00	88
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.98	33	Suicide rate	93.16	2	Inclusion	33.44	113
Quality of electricity supply	40.85	105	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	44.10	119	Discrimination and violence against minorities	11.11	139
Personal Safety	57.76	86	Environmental Quality	46.95	110	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	92.00	73	Air quality satisfaction	41.82	113	Youth community safety net	55.00	106
Level of violent crime	37.50	118	Biodiversity and habitat	65.40	104	Youth employment gap	58.65	113
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	77.73	52	Youth not in employment and not in education	36.07	103
Political terror	25.00	136	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	20.55	143	Youth openness for immigrants	42.00	124
Safe walking at night	57.52	47	Wastewater treatment	28.35	54	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	7.26	110
Traffic deaths	77.58	74				Access to Advanced Education	32.88	98
						Inequality in the attainment of education	12.98	129
						Tertiary enrollment rate	36.23	74
						Women's average years in school	57.78	101
						Years of tertiary schooling	20.89	76



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Jordan, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Albania, Ecuador, Mongolia, Namibia, Libya, Peru, Georgia, Jamaica, Paraguay, Ukraine



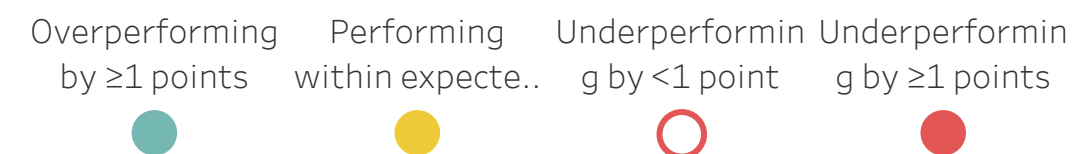
El Salvador



Youth Progress Index **56.05** Rank: 74/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$7,894** Rank: 95/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	57.66	98	Foundations of Wellbeing	65.80	79	Opportunity	45.62	73
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	86.14	85	Access to Basic Knowledge	75.69	89	Personal Rights	46.76	77
Child mortality rate	85.39	77	Female secondary education	39.44	104	Freedom of assembly/association	62.42	81
Deaths from infectious diseases	94.32	86	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	98.56	10	Freedom of expression	75.00	73
Depth of food deficit	75.71	104	Gross secondary school enrollment	74.48	89	Political rights	85.00	47
Maternal mortality rate	92.54	81	Male secondary education	44.84	105	Private property rights	35.00	78
Undernourishment	80.16	105	Primary school enrollment	95.86	56	Young members of parliament	6.40	63
			Youth literacy rate	97.40	94	Youth confidence in police	9.59	138
Water and Sanitation	62.58	96	Access to Info and Communications	64.07	82	Personal Freedom and Choice	51.77	65
Access to improved sanitation facilities	70.92	96	Internet users	46.00	84	Corruption	20.00	85
Access to piped water	78.11	75	Press Freedom Index	72.80	49	Early marriage	69.09	106
Rural access to improved water source	78.63	89	Youth Mobile telephone	69.49	94	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	27.69	126				Freedom over life choices	68.33	54
			Health and Wellness	67.06	89	Satisfied demand for contraception	73.60	42
Shelter	74.38	65	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	97.10	100	Youth perception of corruption	28.00	84
Access to electricity	93.02	92	Life expectancy at 60	49.75	83			
Availability of affordable housing	41.89	43	Suicide rate	71.14	114	Inclusion	51.77	71
Household air pollution attributable deaths	89.74	77	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	54.26	99	Discrimination and violence against minorities	42.22	72
Quality of electricity supply	64.69	69				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	57.08	66	Youth community safety net	67.50	84
Personal Safety	20.76	148	Air quality satisfaction	52.73	80	Youth employment gap	71.15	76
Homicide rate	0.00	154	Biodiversity and habitat	70.07	92	Youth not in employment and not in education	28.90	110
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Greenhouse gas emissions	83.34	20	Youth openness for immigrants	50.00	107
Perceived criminality	0.00	144	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	64.26	79	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	35.00	54
Political terror	75.00	53	Wastewater treatment	1.04	101			
Safe walking at night	0.74	153				Access to Advanced Education	33.53	96
Traffic deaths	58.55	132				Inequality in the attainment of education	35.65	109
						Tertiary enrollment rate	28.85	84
						Women's average years in school	58.74	98
						Years of tertiary schooling	11.03	100



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Belize, Swaziland, Ukraine, Paraguay, Armenia, Jamaica, Bhutan, Georgia, Morocco, Guatemala, Angola, Guyana, Philippines, Namibia, Bolivia



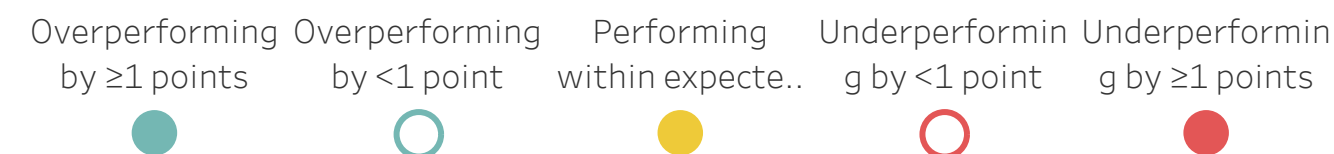
Estonia



Youth Progress Index 80.55 Rank: 22/102

Gross Domestic Product \$26,536 Rank: 37/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	87.63	24	Foundations of Wellbeing	85.61	21	Opportunity	69.07	20
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	99.01	8	Access to Basic Knowledge	97.19	12	Personal Rights	71.21	14
Child mortality rate	97.48	9	Female secondary education	100.00	4	Freedom of assembly/association	85.28	20
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.88	13	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	97.86	18	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	95.00	23
Maternal mortality rate	98.71	33	Male secondary education	100.00	3	Private property rights	90.00	10
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	87.35	97	Young members of parliament	6.67	57
Water and Sanitation	91.28	29	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	65.75	41
Access to improved sanitation facilities	96.78	41	Access to Info and Communications	94.07	7	Personal Freedom and Choice	69.58	20
Access to piped water	96.84	44	Internet users	100.00	2	Corruption	62.50	21
Rural access to improved water source	98.34	48	Press Freedom Index	85.69	14	Early marriage	90.91	55
Satisfaction with Water Quality	75.38	35	Youth Mobile telephone	98.31	19	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	84.24	31	Health and Wellness	74.12	67	Freedom over life choices	75.00	37
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.82	78	Satisfied demand for contraception	68.80	51
Availability of affordable housing	52.70	22	Life expectancy at 60	63.15	34	Youth perception of corruption	48.00	36
Household air pollution attributable deaths	96.54	59	Suicide rate	69.93	117	Inclusion	58.58	45
Quality of electricity supply	78.96	39	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	65.95	77	Discrimination and violence against minorities	35.56	88
Personal Safety	76.77	30	Environmental Quality	78.23	22	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	92.25	69	Air quality satisfaction	72.73	32	Youth community safety net	97.50	5
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	100.00	5	Youth employment gap	75.96	47
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	58.30	106	Youth not in employment and not in education	74.19	26
Political terror	100.00	13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	88.33	18	Youth openness for immigrants	28.00	143
Safe walking at night	60.81	41	Wastewater treatment	71.86	25	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	29.00	63
Traffic deaths	89.30	20				Access to Advanced Education	77.62	19
						Inequality in the attainment of education	94.84	9
						Tertiary enrollment rate	69.55	27
						Women's average years in school	92.28	24
						Years of tertiary schooling	56.72	15



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Portugal, Slovakia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Russia, Poland, Greece, Malaysia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Cyprus, Malta, Latvia, Chile



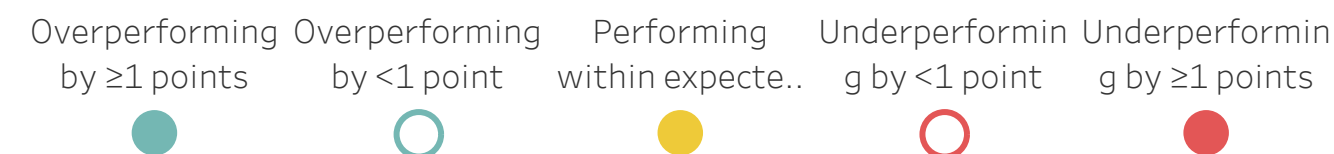
Ethiopia



Youth Progress Index 36.19 Rank: 97/102

Gross Domestic Product \$1,381 Rank: 144/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	38.33	119	Foundations of Wellbeing	43.72	118	Opportunity	27.51	110
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	46.76	133	Access to Basic Knowledge	38.63	125	Personal Rights	22.71	128
Child mortality rate	48.52	123	Female secondary education	10.78	136	Freedom of assembly/association	25.66	145
Deaths from infectious diseases	69.96	124	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	72.29	107	Freedom of expression	12.50	150
Depth of food deficit	28.08	138	Gross secondary school enrollment	15.82	136	Political rights	10.00	140
Maternal mortality rate	51.35	124	Male secondary education	20.72	135	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	27.61	138	Primary school enrollment	67.28	126	Young members of parliament	20.33	9
Water and Sanitation	18.65	139	Youth literacy rate	40.98	140	Youth confidence in police	47.95	82
Access to improved sanitation facilities	16.30	135	Access to Info and Communications	26.88	148	Personal Freedom and Choice	43.27	102
Access to piped water	12.11	135	Internet users	4.00	145	Corruption	17.50	96
Rural access to improved water source	18.48	139	Press Freedom Index	54.87	124	Early marriage	58.18	126
Satisfaction with Water Quality	26.15	129	Youth Mobile telephone	15.25	142	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	33.04	125	Health and Wellness	63.57	99	Freedom over life choices	51.67	95
Access to electricity	18.58	134	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	89.46	121	Satisfied demand for contraception	44.67	103
Availability of affordable housing	31.08	78	Life expectancy at 60	27.90	121	Youth perception of corruption	45.00	38
Household air pollution attributable deaths	40.57	120	Suicide rate	86.97	34	Inclusion	41.52	104
Quality of electricity supply	39.29	108	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	60.84	85	Discrimination and violence against minorities	15.56	131
Personal Safety	61.78	72	Environmental Quality	50.07	97	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	80.00	114	Air quality satisfaction	76.36	27	Youth community safety net	52.50	111
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	79.07	73	Youth employment gap	82.69	13
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	30.85	139	Youth not in employment and not in education	44.01	92
Political terror	37.50	126	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	60.99	84	Youth openness for immigrants	52.00	103
Safe walking at night	48.07	64	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	2.00	136
Traffic deaths	78.39	71				Access to Advanced Education	10.19	137
						Inequality in the attainment of education	5.67	137
						Tertiary enrollment rate	8.13	130
						Women's average years in school	23.92	140
						Years of tertiary schooling	2.01	137



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Madagascar, Togo, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Guinea, Haiti, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Mozambique, Mali, Afghanistan, Niger



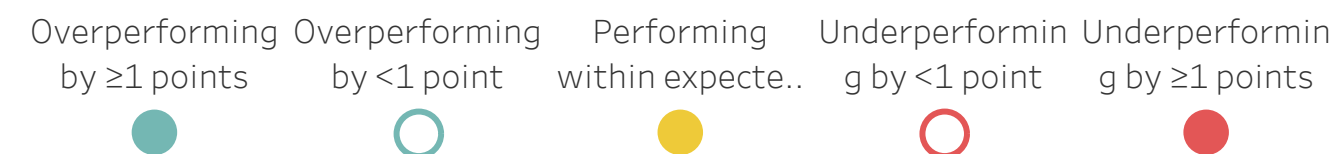
Finland



Youth Progress Index 88.59 Rank: 2/102

Gross Domestic Product \$39,317 Rank: 21/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	93.33		5	Foundations of Wellbeing	89.69		8	Opportunity	82.91		1
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	99.35		1	Access to Basic Knowledge	95.99		25	Personal Rights	81.44		2
Child mortality rate	98.00		3	Female secondary education	100.00		4	Freedom of assembly/association	93.76		3
Deaths from infectious diseases	99.19		4	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	72.99		105	Freedom of expression	100.00		11
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	100.00		7
Maternal mortality rate	99.64		1	Male secondary education	100.00		3	Private property rights	90.00		10
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	99.56		14	Young members of parliament	35.00		3
Water and Sanitation	95.09		14	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	82.19		9
Access to improved sanitation facilities	97.26		37	Access to Info and Communications	96.79		1	Personal Freedom and Choice	85.53		1
Access to piped water	100.00		13	Internet users	100.00		2	Corruption	86.25		3
Rural access to improved water source	100.00		18	Press Freedom Index	91.41		1	Early marriage	98.18		20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	84.62		14	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00		8	Freedom of religion	100.00		33
Shelter	89.17		7	Health and Wellness	78.35		47	Freedom over life choices	81.67		20
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.97		7	Satisfied demand for contraception	82.53		9
Availability of affordable housing	50.00		26	Life expectancy at 60	68.81		28	Youth perception of corruption	77.00		6
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00		15	Suicide rate	60.28		135	Inclusion	83.75		2
Quality of electricity supply	93.49		12	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	83.06		35	Discrimination and violence against minorities	88.89		4
Personal Safety	89.89		5	Environmental Quality	88.26		4	Religious tolerance	100.00		34
Homicide rate	96.00		46	Air quality satisfaction	87.27		9	Youth community safety net	95.00		10
Level of violent crime	100.00		12	Biodiversity and habitat	96.10		19	Youth employment gap	70.19		81
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Greenhouse gas emissions	80.15		40	Youth not in employment and not in education	74.86		24
Political terror	100.00		13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	93.58		7	Youth openness for immigrants	76.00		29
Safe walking at night	80.93		9	Wastewater treatment	83.72		18	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	87.00		7
Traffic deaths	91.71		11					Access to Advanced Education	80.94		12
								Inequality in the attainment of education	95.64		5
								Tertiary enrollment rate	87.29		8
								Women's average years in school	95.98		8
								Years of tertiary schooling	48.62		27



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Oman, Iceland, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Japan, Bahrain, Canada, Australia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Italy, New Zealand



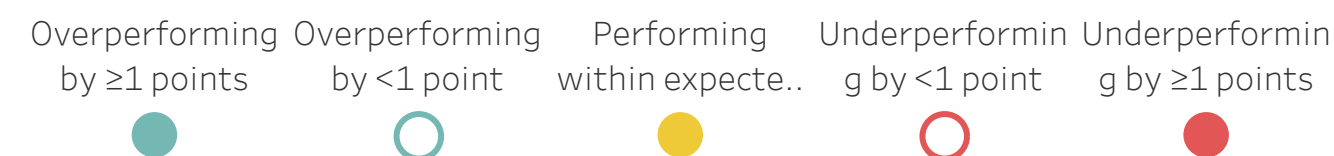
France



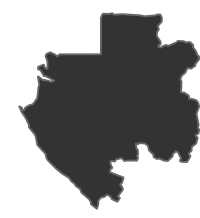
Youth Progress Index **78.50** Rank: 23/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$37,488** Rank: 24/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	87.03	27	Foundations of Wellbeing	84.40	25	Opportunity	65.05	28
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.66	23	Access to Basic Knowledge	93.90	34	Personal Rights	65.43	25
Child mortality rate	96.26	27	Female secondary education	79.72	49	Freedom of assembly/association	83.21	28
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.31	30	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	97.00	24	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	95.00	23
Maternal mortality rate	98.83	28	Male secondary education	85.51	46	Private property rights	80.00	21
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.83	5	Young members of parliament	0.67	113
Water and Sanitation	91.54	27	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	61.64	47
Access to improved sanitation facilities	98.43	31	Access to Info and Communications	81.25	48	Personal Freedom and Choice	68.37	21
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Internet users	96.00	24	Corruption	61.25	22
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	76.17	39	Early marriage	98.18	20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	70.77	44	Youth Mobile telephone	74.58	86	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	85.77	19	Health and Wellness	80.38	33	Freedom over life choices	60.00	78
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.74	49	Satisfied demand for contraception	87.33	4
Availability of affordable housing	27.03	85	Life expectancy at 60	73.17	8	Youth perception of corruption	37.00	57
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Suicide rate	62.15	130	Inclusion	56.79	50
Quality of electricity supply	95.58	6	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	84.68	31	Discrimination and violence against minorities	33.33	93
Personal Safety	73.18	38	Environmental Quality	82.40	15	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	97.00	35	Air quality satisfaction	50.91	87	Youth community safety net	52.50	111
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	99.39	10	Youth employment gap	72.12	69
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	87.54	6	Youth not in employment and not in education	71.69	33
Political terror	87.50	31	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	89.24	14	Youth openness for immigrants	61.00	71
Safe walking at night	50.12	60	Wastewater treatment	79.56	21	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	70.00	22
Traffic deaths	84.66	38				Access to Advanced Education	70.01	33
						Inequality in the attainment of education	83.06	44
						Tertiary enrollment rate	64.39	36
						Women's average years in school	89.54	32
						Years of tertiary schooling	45.37	32



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): United Kingdom, Japan, Oman, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Iceland, Belgium, Korea, Republic of, Bahrain, Canada, Australia, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, Israel



Gabon



Youth Progress Index

Null

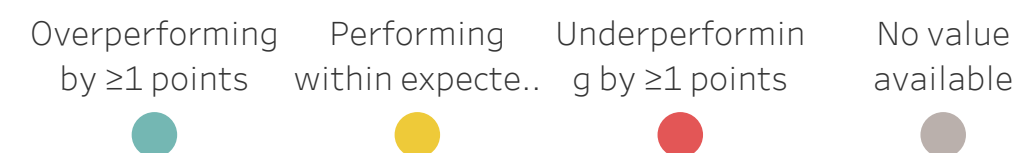
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$18,291

Rank: 54/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	54.77	102	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null	Null	Opportunity	41.60	84
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	77.09	100	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null	Null	Personal Rights	31.41	112
Child mortality rate	55.83	119	Female secondary education	62.30	75	Freedom of assembly/association	48.96	109
Deaths from infectious diseases	73.28	120	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	Null	Null	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	96.85	59	Gross secondary school enrollment	Null	Null	Political rights	20.00	127
Maternal mortality rate	59.90	119	Male secondary education	45.94	103	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	Null	Null	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	36.62	119	Youth literacy rate	80.25	116	Youth confidence in police	19.18	129
Access to improved sanitation facilities	32.39	123	Access to Info and Communications	59.15	90	Personal Freedom and Choice	36.92	121
Access to piped water	64.54	91	Internet users	23.00	114	Corruption	18.75	90
Rural access to improved water source	47.11	125	Press Freedom Index	67.80	85	Early marriage	60.00	123
Satisfaction with Water Quality	7.69	145	Youth Mobile telephone	79.66	77	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	54.32	106	Health and Wellness	55.24	123	Freedom over life choices	51.67	95
Access to electricity	88.14	99	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	71.09	137	Satisfied demand for contraception	17.07	133
Availability of affordable housing	6.76	138	Life expectancy at 60	30.91	116	Youth perception of corruption	31.00	70
Household air pollution attributable deaths	80.92	91	Suicide rate	69.01	121	Inclusion	56.83	49
Quality of electricity supply	31.31	120	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	57.00	94	Discrimination and violence against minorities	66.67	25
Personal Safety	54.79	96	Environmental Quality	55.44	72	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	76.50	121	Air quality satisfaction	40.00	117	Youth community safety net	57.50	102
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	86.50	52	Youth employment gap	80.77	22
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.26	13	Youth not in employment and not in education	49.08	80
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	52.98	98	Youth openness for immigrants	61.00	71
Safe walking at night	0.00	154	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	7.00	114
Traffic deaths	58.79	131				Access to Advanced Education	43.29	83
						Inequality in the attainment of education	50.04	91
						Tertiary enrollment rate	36.17	75
						Women's average years in school	64.80	85
						Years of tertiary schooling	23.02	72



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Mauritius, Turkey, Argentina, Romania, Uruguay, Belarus, Panama, Azerbaijan, Iran, Mexico, Bulgaria, Croatia, Suriname, Brazil, Thailand



The Gambia

Youth Progress Index

Null

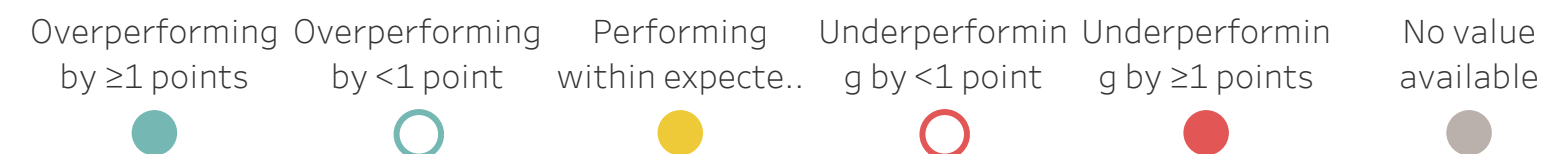
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$1,574

Rank: 141/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	50.46	108	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null	Null	Opportunity	Null	Null
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	63.75	111	Access to Basic Knowledge	46.01	119	Personal Rights	Null	Null
Child mortality rate	40.09	130	Female secondary education	25.32	121	Freedom of assembly/association	32.04	136
Deaths from infectious diseases	76.39	118	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	85.64	72	Freedom of expression	18.75	144
Depth of food deficit	92.43	73	Gross secondary school enrollment	42.50	111	Political rights	20.00	127
Maternal mortality rate	2.62	148	Male secondary education	39.10	112	Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	99.20	76	Primary school enrollment	39.93	143	Young members of parliament	11.33	21
Water and Sanitation	52.45	109	Youth literacy rate	48.39	135	Youth confidence in police	Null	Null
Access to improved sanitation facilities	52.18	110	Access to Info and Communications	Null	Null	Personal Freedom and Choice	Null	Null
Access to piped water	33.13	111	Internet users	Null	Null	Corruption	7.50	133
Rural access to improved water source	75.16	94	Press Freedom Index	53.47	126	Early marriage	54.55	130
Satisfaction with Water Quality	47.07	97	Youth Mobile telephone	Null	Null	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	35.88	121	Health and Wellness	61.82	103	Freedom over life choices	Null	Null
Access to electricity	27.41	130	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	87.77	123	Satisfied demand for contraception	4.27	148
Availability of affordable housing	26.48	87	Life expectancy at 60	21.54	132	Youth perception of corruption	Null	Null
Household air pollution attributable deaths	43.94	118	Suicide rate	91.28	14	Inclusion	Null	Null
Quality of electricity supply	41.10	104	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	59.51	87	Discrimination and violence against minorities	73.33	12
Personal Safety	51.80	106	Environmental Quality	26.16	148	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	76.50	121	Air quality satisfaction	39.37	119	Youth community safety net	Null	Null
Level of violent crime	37.50	118	Biodiversity and habitat	28.42	143	Youth employment gap	Null	Null
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	0.00	151	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	Null
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	56.93	92	Youth openness for immigrants	Null	Null
Safe walking at night	38.98	88	Wastewater treatment	0.40	109	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	Null
Traffic deaths	83.85	41				Access to Advanced Education	9.46	139
						Inequality in the attainment of education	9.12	135
						Tertiary enrollment rate	3.10	147
						Women's average years in school	22.19	142
						Years of tertiary schooling	2.84	134



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Haiti, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Togo, Mali, Afghanistan, Benin, Guinea, Chad, Malawi



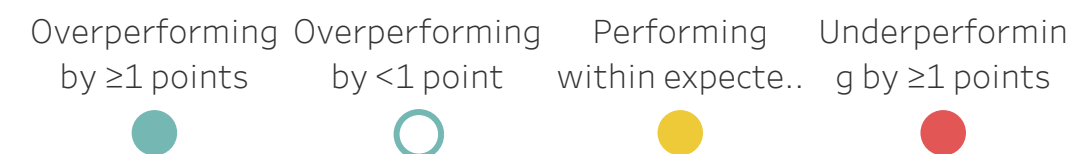
Georgia



Youth Progress Index 65.25 Rank: 46/102

Gross Domestic Product \$8,475 Rank: 89/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	78.97	52	Foundations of Wellbeing	68.72	67	Opportunity	49.81	62
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	92.68	69	Access to Basic Knowledge	98.15	5	Personal Rights	53.29	54
Child mortality rate	89.65	59	Female secondary education	96.13	18	Freedom of assembly/association	76.64	40
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.18	36	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	99.32	5	Freedom of expression	68.75	84
Depth of food deficit	85.17	88	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	67.50	75
Maternal mortality rate	95.03	72	Male secondary education	97.41	18	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	93.57	83	Primary school enrollment	96.46	50	Young members of parliament	9.00	34
Water and Sanitation	76.04	69	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	71.23	24
Access to improved sanitation facilities	84.02	75	Access to Info and Communications	76.97	58	Personal Freedom and Choice	50.95	67
Access to piped water	80.45	72	Internet users	70.00	65	Corruption	46.25	36
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	72.04	55	Early marriage	74.55	96
Satisfaction with Water Quality	43.08	102	Youth Mobile telephone	88.14	62	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	72.69	70	Health and Wellness	66.79	90	Freedom over life choices	26.67	134
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.68	55	Satisfied demand for contraception	40.13	108
Availability of affordable housing	55.41	18	Life expectancy at 60	56.10	65	Youth perception of corruption	65.00	16
Household air pollution attributable deaths	67.20	104	Suicide rate	81.58	70	Inclusion	32.70	114
Quality of electricity supply	65.33	66	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	34.38	129	Discrimination and violence against minorities	21.11	122
Personal Safety	75.22	32	Environmental Quality	39.77	130	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	93.25	63	Air quality satisfaction	18.18	145	Youth community safety net	20.00	136
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	62.30	111	Youth employment gap	72.12	69
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	68.47	83	Youth not in employment and not in education	44.04	91
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	38.61	130	Youth openness for immigrants	44.00	120
Safe walking at night	71.69	20	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	5.00	124
Traffic deaths	61.39	121				Access to Advanced Education	65.18	42
						Inequality in the attainment of education	92.97	15
						Tertiary enrollment rate	43.42	63
						Women's average years in school	92.92	19
						Years of tertiary schooling	35.27	49



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Jamaica, Paraguay, Ukraine, Swaziland, Belize, El Salvador, Namibia, Armenia, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Indonesia, Morocco, Guatemala, Angola, Egypt



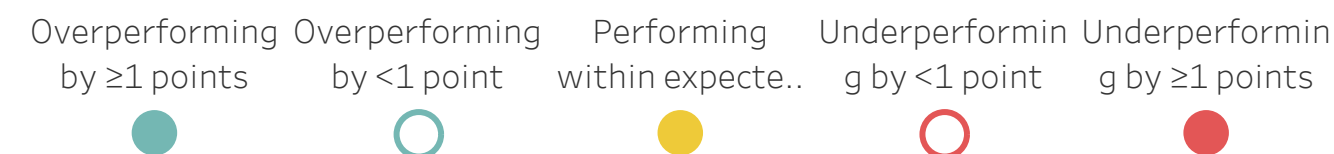
Germany



Youth Progress Index 84.41 Rank: 13/102

Gross Domestic Product \$43,236 Rank: 15/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	90.70	15	Foundations of Wellbeing	88.21	10	Opportunity	74.76	12
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.82	18	Access to Basic Knowledge	96.49	20	Personal Rights	73.24	8
Child mortality rate	96.78	18	Female secondary education	96.38	17	Freedom of assembly/association	90.80	5
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.37	26	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	83.95	78	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	97.50	16
Maternal mortality rate	99.15	19	Male secondary education	96.96	22	Private property rights	90.00	10
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.49	18	Young members of parliament	8.33	38
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	78.08	11
Water and Sanitation	95.10	13	Access to Info and Communications	87.55	28	Personal Freedom and Choice	76.70	13
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.09	22	Internet users	92.00	34	Corruption	76.25	11
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Press Freedom Index	85.20	16	Early marriage	100.00	7
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Youth Mobile telephone	86.44	65	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Satisfaction with Water Quality	83.08	18				Freedom over life choices	66.67	61
			Health and Wellness	81.27	30	Satisfied demand for contraception	74.13	38
Shelter	86.18	18	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.84	41	Youth perception of corruption	67.00	12
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	69.54	24			
Availability of affordable housing	37.84	58	Suicide rate	76.55	92	Inclusion	76.97	14
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	80.56	41	Discrimination and violence against minorities	57.78	44
Quality of electricity supply	90.75	18				Religious tolerance	66.67	91
			Environmental Quality	87.87	5	Youth community safety net	87.50	28
Personal Safety	83.15	16	Air quality satisfaction	76.36	27	Youth employment gap	84.62	9
Homicide rate	97.75	26	Biodiversity and habitat	100.00	5	Youth not in employment and not in education	85.31	8
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	82.88	21	Youth openness for immigrants	77.00	26
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	86.36	31	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	80.00	14
Political terror	100.00	13	Wastewater treatment	95.30	5			
Safe walking at night	63.80	34				Access to Advanced Education	72.20	30
Traffic deaths	90.53	16				Inequality in the attainment of education	94.81	10
						Tertiary enrollment rate	68.27	31
						Women's average years in school	90.82	28
						Years of tertiary schooling	39.34	43



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Australia, Denmark, Canada, Sweden, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Iceland, Netherlands, Finland, Oman, United Kingdom, France, Japan, Saudi Arabia



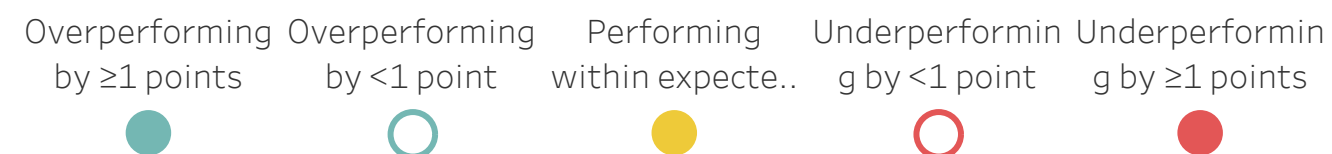
Ghana



Youth Progress Index 49.47 Rank: 84/102

Gross Domestic Product \$3,835 Rank: 116/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	47.12	110	Foundations of Wellbeing	59.91	95	Opportunity	42.21	83
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	74.26	103	Access to Basic Knowledge	75.79	87	Personal Rights	58.60	38
Child mortality rate	46.43	125	Female secondary education	51.84	91	Freedom of assembly/association	86.56	16
Deaths from infectious diseases	72.13	122	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	85.34	73	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	96.53	61	Gross secondary school enrollment	60.86	99	Political rights	92.50	31
Maternal mortality rate	55.93	122	Male secondary education	68.51	67	Private property rights	50.00	49
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.23	21	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	31.98	126	Youth literacy rate	83.20	111	Youth confidence in police	34.25	110
Access to improved sanitation facilities	1.01	149	Access to Info and Communications	56.95	97	Personal Freedom and Choice	43.03	104
Access to piped water	18.88	126	Internet users	21.00	118	Corruption	28.75	60
Rural access to improved water source	74.68	95	Press Freedom Index	82.05	26	Early marriage	83.64	76
Satisfaction with Water Quality	29.23	124	Youth Mobile telephone	59.32	113	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	26.73	131	Health and Wellness	55.30	122	Freedom over life choices	58.33	82
Access to electricity	60.16	111	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	84.69	127	Satisfied demand for contraception	25.33	122
Availability of affordable housing	16.22	118	Life expectancy at 60	25.71	126	Youth perception of corruption	13.00	143
Household air pollution attributable deaths	10.20	143	Suicide rate	87.45	32	Inclusion	49.47	78
Quality of electricity supply	20.13	135	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	34.56	128	Discrimination and violence against minorities	60.00	38
Personal Safety	64.25	65	Environmental Quality	52.87	83	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	95.75	49	Air quality satisfaction	52.73	80	Youth community safety net	27.50	133
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	75.61	80	Youth employment gap	72.12	69
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	80.41	39	Youth not in employment and not in education	39.66	100
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	45.31	114	Youth openness for immigrants	65.00	64
Safe walking at night	40.01	83	Wastewater treatment	1.19	100	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	8.00	107
Traffic deaths	76.90	77				Access to Advanced Education	22.46	111
						Inequality in the attainment of education	21.83	121
						Tertiary enrollment rate	15.94	106
						Women's average years in school	45.41	113
						Years of tertiary schooling	6.05	114



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Sudan, Mauritania, Zambia, Yemen, Myanmar, Pakistan, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Djibouti, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Bangladesh, Cameroon



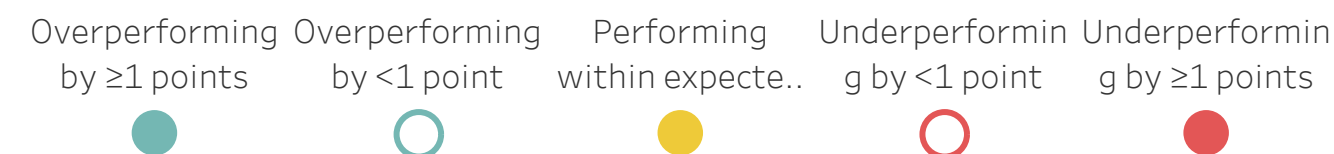
Greece



Youth Progress Index **74.26** Rank: 34/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$24,049** Rank: 42/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	83.60	35	Foundations of Wellbeing	82.86	31	Opportunity	57.86	40
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.88	13	Access to Basic Knowledge	85.61	56	Personal Rights	56.08	43
Child mortality rate	96.00	29	Female secondary education	63.68	72	Freedom of assembly/association	73.69	51
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.87	15	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	84.13	77	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	87.50	44
Maternal mortality rate	99.56	3	Male secondary education	71.67	64	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	91.98	75	Young members of parliament	3.33	90
Water and Sanitation	88.22	37	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	56.16	59
Access to improved sanitation facilities	98.81	28	Access to Info and Communications	84.95	35	Personal Freedom and Choice	40.47	114
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Internet users	89.00	40	Corruption	30.00	58
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	69.65	76	Early marriage	92.73	46
Satisfaction with Water Quality	58.46	67	Youth Mobile telephone	98.31	19	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	78.66	43	Health and Wellness	84.93	13	Freedom over life choices	15.00	144
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.93	15	Satisfied demand for contraception	45.73	100
Availability of affordable housing	29.73	81	Life expectancy at 60	71.23	15	Youth perception of corruption	17.00	129
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Suicide rate	92.38	5	Inclusion	56.30	53
Quality of electricity supply	71.00	52	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	80.09	43	Discrimination and violence against minorities	54.44	51
Personal Safety	70.02	45	Environmental Quality	76.15	26	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	99.75	2	Air quality satisfaction	58.18	68	Youth community safety net	75.00	66
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	93.42	25	Youth employment gap	77.88	35
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	76.02	58	Youth not in employment and not in education	59.14	54
Political terror	62.50	76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	74.92	51	Youth openness for immigrants	53.00	101
Safe walking at night	56.45	48	Wastewater treatment	77.62	22	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	38.00	50
Traffic deaths	77.70	72				Access to Advanced Education	82.33	9
						Inequality in the attainment of education	75.27	57
						Tertiary enrollment rate	100.00	1
						Women's average years in school	88.52	37
						Years of tertiary schooling	65.80	12



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Poland, Malaysia, Hungary, Russia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Portugal, Latvia, Chile, Estonia, Slovakia, Croatia, Slovenia, Panama, Uruguay



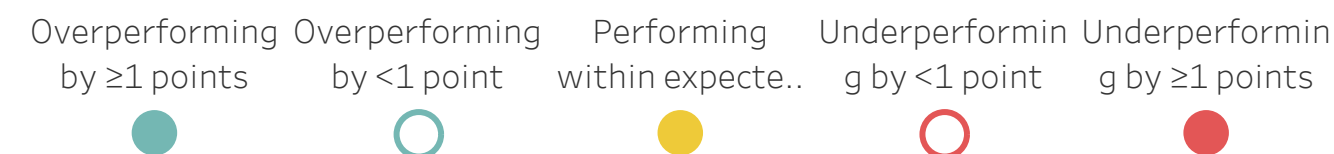
Guatemala



Youth Progress Index **52.91** Rank: 82/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$7,044** Rank: 99/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	60.12		93	Foundations of Wellbeing	61.42		89	Opportunity	38.83		90
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	79.36		93	Access to Basic Knowledge	61.76		101	Personal Rights	42.78		87
Child mortality rate	74.70		96	Female secondary education	37.38		107	Freedom of assembly/association	64.94		71
Deaths from infectious diseases	88.94		104	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	82.52		82	Freedom of expression	68.75		84
Depth of food deficit	70.66		110	Gross secondary school enrollment	50.72		106	Political rights	57.50		88
Maternal mortality rate	87.88		90	Male secondary education	36.24		116	Private property rights	20.00		127
Undernourishment	71.58		112	Primary school enrollment	72.83		117	Young members of parliament	11.33		21
Water and Sanitation	69.59		82	Youth literacy rate	88.53		105	Youth confidence in police	28.77		117
Access to improved sanitation facilities	57.97		102	Access to Info and Communications	54.02		100	Personal Freedom and Choice	45.17		92
Access to piped water	84.63		64	Internet users	31.00		99	Corruption	10.00		124
Rural access to improved water source	79.08		88	Press Freedom Index	61.97		105	Early marriage	63.64		116
Satisfaction with Water Quality	58.46		67	Youth Mobile telephone	64.41		102	Freedom of religion	100.00		33
Shelter	70.54		81	Health and Wellness	68.47		81	Freedom over life choices	68.33		54
Access to electricity	76.16		106	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.55		82	Satisfied demand for contraception	54.93		83
Availability of affordable housing	44.59		38	Life expectancy at 60	44.51		97	Youth perception of corruption	28.00		84
Household air pollution attributable deaths	73.99		96	Suicide rate	79.97		79	Inclusion	50.37		76
Quality of electricity supply	77.86		40	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	57.42		93	Discrimination and violence against minorities	20.00		124
Personal Safety	28.80		145	Environmental Quality	61.84		54	Religious tolerance	100.00		34
Homicide rate	22.00		148	Air quality satisfaction	70.91		35	Youth community safety net	70.00		76
Level of violent crime	0.00		143	Biodiversity and habitat	72.09		87	Youth employment gap	65.38		100
Perceived criminality	0.00		144	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.31		12	Youth not in employment and not in education	50.12		74
Political terror	62.50		76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	63.37		80	Youth openness for immigrants	49.00		110
Safe walking at night	24.43		117	Wastewater treatment	6.80		74	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	30.00		61
Traffic deaths	69.81		101					Access to Advanced Education	20.85		117
								Inequality in the attainment of education	22.95		120
								Tertiary enrollment rate	18.33		100
								Women's average years in school	42.41		118
								Years of tertiary schooling	0.05		147



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Morocco, Angola, Guyana, Bhutan, Armenia, Philippines, El Salvador, Bolivia, Belize, Swaziland, Ukraine, Paraguay, Congo, Republic of, Jamaica, Georgia



Guinea

Youth Progress Index

Null

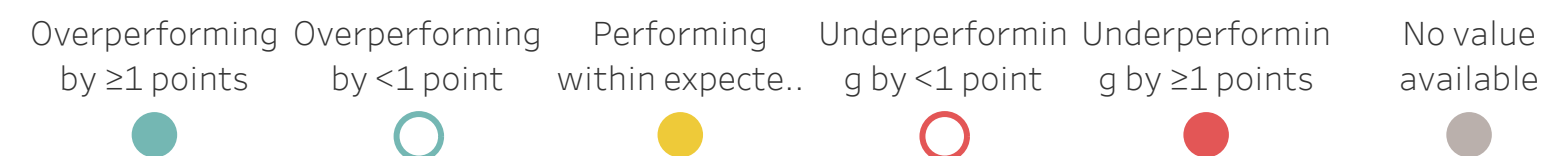
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$1,173

Rank: 147/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	26.51	138	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null		Opportunity	24.39	113
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	43.91	136	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null		Personal Rights	34.68	104
Child mortality rate	18.52	145	Female secondary education	Null		Freedom of assembly/association	53.49	102
Deaths from infectious diseases	53.39	142	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	1.70	140	Freedom of expression	62.50	92
Depth of food deficit	66.25	114	Gross secondary school enrollment	17.33	134	Political rights	42.50	104
Maternal mortality rate	6.35	146	Male secondary education	Null		Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	69.44	116	Primary school enrollment	45.04	142	Young members of parliament	3.64	89
Water and Sanitation	19.94	138	Youth literacy rate	0.00	152	Youth confidence in police	21.92	127
Access to improved sanitation facilities	7.09	142	Access to Info and Communications	38.32	133	Personal Freedom and Choice	23.43	144
Access to piped water	14.05	132	Internet users	8.00	136	Corruption	8.75	128
Rural access to improved water source	48.26	121	Press Freedom Index	66.92	93	Early marriage	30.91	145
Satisfaction with Water Quality	9.23	143	Youth Mobile telephone	32.20	136	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	8.62	153	Health and Wellness	51.61	128	Freedom over life choices	50.00	99
Access to electricity	18.18	135	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	83.53	128	Satisfied demand for contraception	0.00	153
Availability of affordable housing	6.76	138	Life expectancy at 60	15.63	142	Youth perception of corruption	23.00	99
Household air pollution attributable deaths	5.25	146	Suicide rate	86.45	40	Inclusion	42.66	101
Quality of electricity supply	4.91	151	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	33.76	130	Discrimination and violence against minorities	13.33	135
Personal Safety	43.14	126	Environmental Quality	41.15	126	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	78.25	116	Air quality satisfaction	36.36	126	Youth community safety net	35.00	127
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	83.43	66	Youth employment gap	95.19	1
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	27.30	142	Youth not in employment and not in education	35.88	104
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	52.74	101	Youth openness for immigrants	75.00	32
Safe walking at night	23.92	119	Wastewater treatment	0.61	105	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	3.00	132
Traffic deaths	80.65	58				Access to Advanced Education	6.21	147
						Inequality in the attainment of education	0.00	149
						Tertiary enrollment rate	10.85	116
						Women's average years in school	13.20	149
						Years of tertiary schooling	0.00	149



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Malawi, Mozambique, Togo, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Niger, Liberia, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Haiti, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Zimbabwe, Central African Republic



Guyana



Youth Progress Index

Null

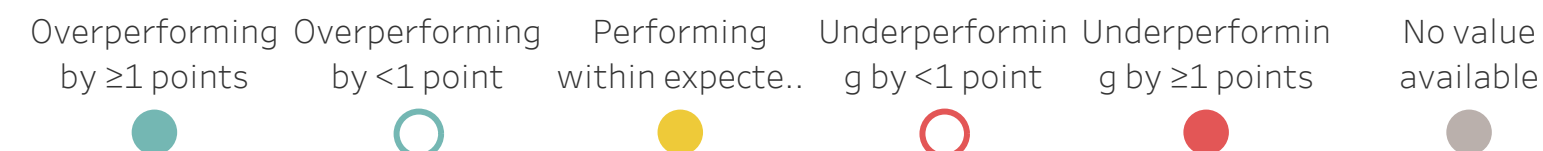
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$6,739

Rank: 101/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	62.44	89	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null	Null	Opportunity	Null	Null
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	77.80	96	Access to Basic Knowledge	75.88	85	Personal Rights	Null	Null
Child mortality rate	65.74	105	Female secondary education	68.14	67	Freedom of assembly/association	64.88	72
Deaths from infectious diseases	86.86	108	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	97.74	19	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	79.18	99	Gross secondary school enrollment	85.59	71	Political rights	80.00	55
Maternal mortality rate	68.45	114	Male secondary education	53.24	93	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	84.99	98	Primary school enrollment	64.60	128	Young members of parliament	Null	Null
Water and Sanitation	77.04	63	Youth literacy rate	90.74	103	Youth confidence in police	Null	Null
Access to improved sanitation facilities	80.99	81	Access to Info and Communications	Null	Null	Personal Freedom and Choice	Null	Null
Access to piped water	67.31	86	Internet users	Null	Null	Corruption	17.50	96
Rural access to improved water source	97.30	52	Press Freedom Index	72.93	48	Early marriage	Null	Null
Satisfaction with Water Quality	62.52	61	Youth Mobile telephone	Null	Null	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	57.33	103	Health and Wellness	41.08	142	Freedom over life choices	Null	Null
Access to electricity	77.24	104	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	79.47	133	Satisfied demand for contraception	42.80	106
Availability of affordable housing	21.76	100	Life expectancy at 60	35.78	109	Youth perception of corruption	Null	Null
Household air pollution attributable deaths	89.82	76	Suicide rate	25.94	149	Inclusion	Null	Null
Quality of electricity supply	33.57	117	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	21.52	142	Discrimination and violence against minorities	40.00	75
Personal Safety	41.47	128	Environmental Quality	39.52	131	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	49.00	144	Air quality satisfaction	45.56	100	Youth community safety net	Null	Null
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	38.17	137	Youth employment gap	Null	Null
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	50.20	118	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	Null
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	52.97	99	Youth openness for immigrants	Null	Null
Safe walking at night	15.85	138	Wastewater treatment	0.65	104	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	Null
Traffic deaths	60.24	125				Access to Advanced Education	38.59	91
						Inequality in the attainment of education	77.70	53
						Tertiary enrollment rate	12.48	113
						Women's average years in school	69.20	76
						Years of tertiary schooling	0.78	145



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Angola, Philippines, Guatemala, Morocco, Bolivia, Bhutan, Armenia, Congo, Republic of, El Salvador, Nigeria, Belize, Swaziland, Ukraine, Paraguay, Vietnam



Haiti



Youth Progress Index

Null

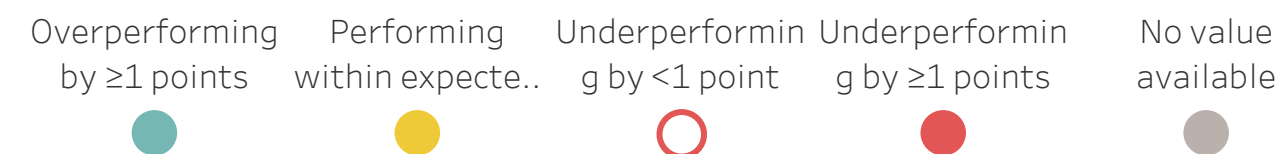
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$1,629

Rank: 140/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	25.65	140	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null	Null	Opportunity	Null	Null
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	37.48	141	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null	Null	Personal Rights	34.10	106
Child mortality rate	40.00	131	Female secondary education	25.68	120	Freedom of assembly/association	51.39	105
Deaths from infectious diseases	81.53	116	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	Null	Null	Freedom of expression	62.50	92
Depth of food deficit	0.00	146	Gross secondary school enrollment	Null	Null	Political rights	37.50	107
Maternal mortality rate	50.44	126	Male secondary education	38.72	114	Private property rights	10.00	146
Undernourishment	0.00	146	Primary school enrollment	Null	Null	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	10.35	148	Youth literacy rate	66.11	129	Youth confidence in police	54.79	63
Access to improved sanitation facilities	15.82	136	Access to Info and Communications	53.88	101	Personal Freedom and Choice	25.17	142
Access to piped water	9.80	137	Internet users	19.00	121	Corruption	0.00	148
Rural access to improved water source	16.84	142	Press Freedom Index	75.34	45	Early marriage	65.45	112
Satisfaction with Water Quality	0.00	152	Youth Mobile telephone	59.32	113	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	16.69	143	Health and Wellness	49.02	131	Freedom over life choices	0.00	149
Access to electricity	31.15	128	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	76.95	134	Satisfied demand for contraception	31.60	118
Availability of affordable housing	0.00	151	Life expectancy at 60	25.89	125	Youth perception of corruption	24.00	94
Household air pollution attributable deaths	22.24	139	Suicide rate	77.68	88	Inclusion	Null	Null
Quality of electricity supply	9.79	149	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	24.95	140	Discrimination and violence against minorities	36.67	83
Personal Safety	46.68	117	Environmental Quality	26.74	147	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	75.00	127	Air quality satisfaction	0.00	153	Youth community safety net	5.00	144
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	4.01	152	Youth employment gap	Null	Null
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	68.34	84	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	Null
Political terror	62.50	76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	43.27	116	Youth openness for immigrants	42.00	124
Safe walking at night	18.25	131	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	14.00	87
Traffic deaths	54.90	136				Access to Advanced Education	19.55	120
						Inequality in the attainment of education	18.52	124
						Tertiary enrollment rate	13.00	112
						Women's average years in school	44.01	116
						Years of tertiary schooling	2.00	138



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Zimbabwe, Gambia, The, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Uganda, Mali, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Benin, Togo, Chad, Guinea, Malawi



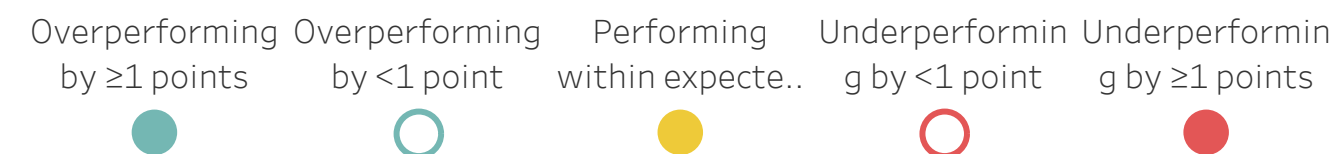
Honduras



Youth Progress Index 54.06 Rank: 78/102

Gross Domestic Product \$4,656 Rank: 110/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	60.30	92	Foundations of Wellbeing	61.84	87	Opportunity	41.32	86
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	83.75	89	Access to Basic Knowledge	60.95	104	Personal Rights	38.56	98
Child mortality rate	82.26	82	Female secondary education	33.38	111	Freedom of assembly/association	60.15	86
Deaths from infectious diseases	94.09	87	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	46.05	128	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	75.71	104	Gross secondary school enrollment	60.51	100	Political rights	47.50	99
Maternal mortality rate	82.16	98	Male secondary education	31.08	126	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	80.70	103	Primary school enrollment	88.38	91	Young members of parliament	5.55	71
Water and Sanitation	74.81	71	Youth literacy rate	96.37	96	Youth confidence in police	30.14	114
Access to improved sanitation facilities	79.82	83	Access to Info and Communications	53.01	103	Personal Freedom and Choice	47.31	81
Access to piped water	90.29	59	Internet users	30.00	101	Corruption	12.50	113
Rural access to improved water source	74.22	96	Press Freedom Index	55.38	121	Early marriage	54.55	130
Satisfaction with Water Quality	58.46	67	Youth Mobile telephone	69.49	94	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	62.89	96	Health and Wellness	76.70	52	Freedom over life choices	76.67	32
Access to electricity	80.27	103	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	97.67	97	Satisfied demand for contraception	68.53	52
Availability of affordable housing	47.30	30	Life expectancy at 60	52.09	79	Youth perception of corruption	28.00	84
Household air pollution attributable deaths	77.90	95	Suicide rate	88.77	22	Inclusion	49.29	79
Quality of electricity supply	44.86	100	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	75.07	58	Discrimination and violence against minorities	43.33	70
Personal Safety	28.42	146	Environmental Quality	57.92	63	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	0.00	154	Air quality satisfaction	69.09	40	Youth community safety net	60.00	98
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	83.35	67	Youth employment gap	74.04	60
Perceived criminality	0.00	144	Greenhouse gas emissions	62.40	99	Youth not in employment and not in education	0.05	118
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	64.66	78	Youth openness for immigrants	59.00	79
Safe walking at night	44.53	71	Wastewater treatment	1.78	98	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	45.00	38
Traffic deaths	79.55	70				Access to Advanced Education	31.41	99
						Inequality in the attainment of education	43.80	98
						Tertiary enrollment rate	21.18	95
						Women's average years in school	54.72	106
						Years of tertiary schooling	7.70	108



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Nicaragua, Moldova, Pakistan, Myanmar, Laos, Uzbekistan, India, Vietnam, Sudan, Ghana, Nigeria, Mauritania, Zambia, Yemen, Congo, Republic of



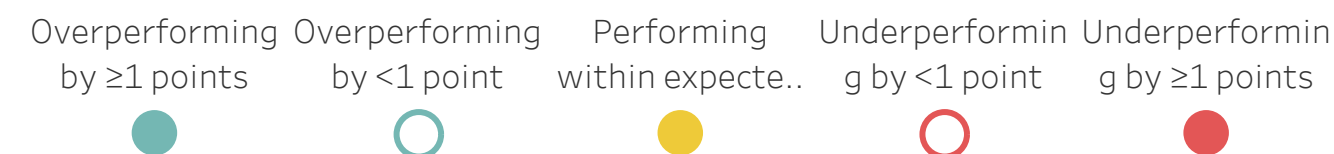
Hungary



Youth Progress Index **73.20** Rank: 37/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$23,587** Rank: 44/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	84.16		33	Foundations of Wellbeing	82.18		34	Opportunity	55.17		43
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.45		34	Access to Basic Knowledge	97.12		14	Personal Rights	51.41		61
Child mortality rate	94.87		37	Female secondary education	95.56		21	Freedom of assembly/association	57.55		95
Deaths from infectious diseases	99.29		1	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	99.47		3	Freedom of expression	81.25		63
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	72.50		63
Maternal mortality rate	97.71		51	Male secondary education	97.89		16	Private property rights	45.00		56
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	91.16		81	Young members of parliament	6.67		57
Water and Sanitation	89.70		33	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	64.38		44
Access to improved sanitation facilities	97.66		35	Access to Info and Communications	86.29		30	Personal Freedom and Choice	46.65		87
Access to piped water	98.34		38	Internet users	97.00		18	Corruption	35.00		48
Rural access to improved water source	100.00		18	Press Freedom Index	71.83		58	Early marriage	98.18		20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	66.15		53	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22		45	Freedom of religion	66.67		89
Shelter	76.45		56	Health and Wellness	72.11		73	Freedom over life choices	3.33		146
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.90		27	Satisfied demand for contraception	76.40		30
Availability of affordable housing	39.19		53	Life expectancy at 60	58.91		48	Youth perception of corruption	21.00		109
Household air pollution attributable deaths	94.85		67	Suicide rate	66.29		125	Inclusion	56.53		52
Quality of electricity supply	62.89		73	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	64.83		78	Discrimination and violence against minorities	55.56		47
Personal Safety	73.24		37	Environmental Quality	74.41		29	Religious tolerance	66.67		91
Homicide rate	96.25		42	Air quality satisfaction	65.45		48	Youth community safety net	82.50		44
Level of violent crime	75.00		45	Biodiversity and habitat	100.00		5	Youth employment gap	70.19		81
Perceived criminality	50.00		68	Greenhouse gas emissions	81.92		28	Youth not in employment and not in education	72.43		32
Political terror	87.50		31	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	70.16		60	Youth openness for immigrants	28.00		143
Safe walking at night	47.72		66	Wastewater treatment	51.10		41	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	32.00		57
Traffic deaths	88.20		21					Access to Advanced Education	67.08		38
								Inequality in the attainment of education	93.22		14
								Tertiary enrollment rate	50.86		52
								Women's average years in school	88.71		36
								Years of tertiary schooling	39.56		41



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Malaysia, Greece, Poland, Kazakhstan, Russia, Latvia, Chile, Lithuania, Portugal, Estonia, Croatia, Slovakia, Panama, Uruguay, Romania



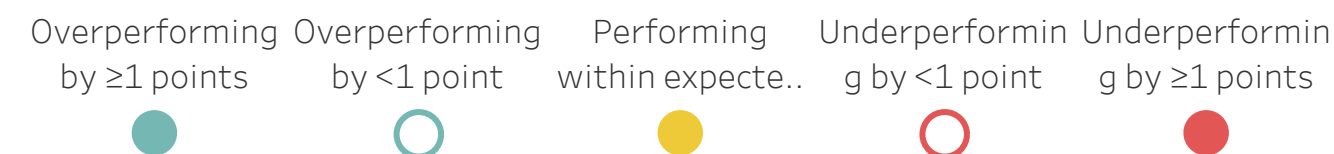
Iceland



Youth Progress Index **88.39** Rank: 4/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$41,003** Rank: 20/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	94.35		2	Foundations of Wellbeing	89.69		9	Opportunity	81.38		4
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	99.15		2	Access to Basic Knowledge	97.43		10	Personal Rights	74.12		7
Child mortality rate	98.26		2	Female secondary education	100.00		4	Freedom of assembly/association	86.75		14
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.30		31	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	88.48		66	Freedom of expression	100.00		11
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	95.00		23
Maternal mortality rate	99.52		4	Male secondary education	97.18		21	Private property rights	90.00		10
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	97.86		37	Young members of parliament	10.67		24
Water and Sanitation	99.24		3	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	84.93		6
Access to improved sanitation facilities	98.58		30	Access to Info and Communications	93.99		8	Personal Freedom and Choice	75.11		16
Access to piped water	100.00		13	Internet users	99.00		6	Corruption	72.50		14
Rural access to improved water source	100.00		18	Press Freedom Index	84.70		19	Early marriage	98.18		20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	98.46		3	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00		8	Freedom of religion	66.67		89
Shelter	87.83		9	Health and Wellness	88.35		3	Freedom over life choices	90.00		4
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.88		32	Satisfied demand for contraception	80.00		15
Availability of affordable housing	39.19		53	Life expectancy at 60	73.54		7	Youth perception of corruption	36.00		61
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00		15	Suicide rate	81.90		66	Inclusion	92.98		1
Quality of electricity supply	95.32		7	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	99.79		2	Discrimination and violence against minorities	96.67		1
Personal Safety	91.45		2	Environmental Quality	79.51		20	Religious tolerance	100.00		34
Homicide rate	99.25		4	Air quality satisfaction	92.73		2	Youth community safety net	100.00		2
Level of violent crime	100.00		12	Biodiversity and habitat	56.88		116	Youth employment gap	75.96		47
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.99		8	Youth not in employment and not in education	89.17		3
Political terror	100.00		13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	94.75		4	Youth openness for immigrants	91.00		1
Safe walking at night	84.80		4	Wastewater treatment	60.06		32	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	97.00		1
Traffic deaths	93.68		3					Access to Advanced Education	84.00		7
								Inequality in the attainment of education	94.86		8
								Tertiary enrollment rate	81.26		16
								Women's average years in school	94.77		12
								Years of tertiary schooling	67.16		11



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Belgium, Bahrain, Canada, Finland, Oman, Australia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, United Kingdom, France, Japan, Netherlands, Italy



India



Youth Progress Index

48.61

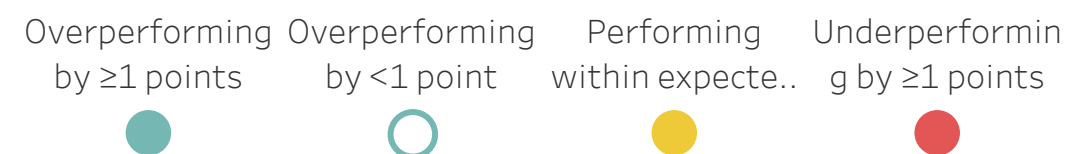
Rank: 85/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$5,261

Rank: 107/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	57.69	97	Foundations of Wellbeing	52.77	104	Opportunity	36.69	98
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	72.13	106	Access to Basic Knowledge	71.67	91	Personal Rights	58.13	41
Child mortality rate	58.52	114	Female secondary education	35.33	109	Freedom of assembly/association	67.43	66
Deaths from infectious diseases	81.97	115	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	96.21	28	Freedom of expression	81.25	63
Depth of food deficit	68.14	113	Gross secondary school enrollment	65.24	97	Political rights	87.50	44
Maternal mortality rate	75.95	106	Male secondary education	61.40	77	Private property rights	55.00	42
Undernourishment	72.65	111	Primary school enrollment	87.84	94	Young members of parliament	7.33	49
Water and Sanitation	51.72	110	Youth literacy rate	81.33	115	Youth confidence in police	71.23	24
Access to improved sanitation facilities	29.80	127	Access to Info and Communications	45.26	121	Personal Freedom and Choice	45.95	88
Access to piped water	28.18	114	Internet users	11.00	128	Corruption	25.00	69
Rural access to improved water source	88.33	70	Press Freedom Index	56.83	117	Early marriage	49.09	138
Satisfaction with Water Quality	55.38	74	Youth Mobile telephone	61.02	109	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	55.89	105	Health and Wellness	58.33	112	Freedom over life choices	66.67	61
Access to electricity	76.39	105	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	96.68	103	Satisfied demand for contraception	63.07	66
Availability of affordable housing	59.46	12	Life expectancy at 60	37.41	107	Youth perception of corruption	31.00	70
Household air pollution attributable deaths	35.87	126	Suicide rate	60.47	134	Inclusion	25.20	119
Quality of electricity supply	54.65	88	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	43.14	121	Discrimination and violence against minorities	16.67	128
Personal Safety	52.15	105	Environmental Quality	38.74	132	Religious tolerance	0.00	150
Homicide rate	92.00	73	Air quality satisfaction	67.27	44	Youth community safety net	5.00	144
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	53.55	122	Youth employment gap	50.96	118
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	67.29	86	Youth not in employment and not in education	35.29	105
Political terror	25.00	136	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	5.18	150	Youth openness for immigrants	40.00	130
Safe walking at night	53.32	55	Wastewater treatment	2.25	96	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	24.00	69
Traffic deaths	65.25	113				Access to Advanced Education	23.10	109
						Inequality in the attainment of education	10.40	133
						Tertiary enrollment rate	25.54	92
						Women's average years in school	36.93	124
						Years of tertiary schooling	17.22	86



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Nigeria, Laos, Congo, Republic of, Honduras, Nicaragua, Moldova, Pakistan, Myanmar, Bolivia, Philippines, Sudan, Ghana, Guyana



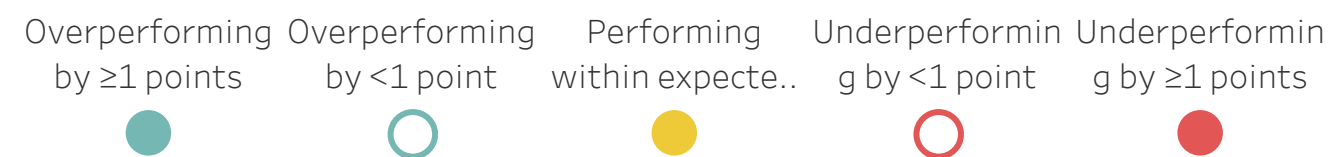
Indonesia



Youth Progress Index **56.92** Rank: **73/102**

Gross Domestic Product **\$9,843** Rank: **86/154**

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	66.98		79	Foundations of Wellbeing	62.98		86	Opportunity	42.43		82
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	85.29		88	Access to Basic Knowledge	75.35		90	Personal Rights	53.66		53
Child mortality rate	76.35		92	Female secondary education	42.93		100	Freedom of assembly/association	71.34		56
Deaths from infectious diseases	87.22		107	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	97.93		17	Freedom of expression	75.00		73
Depth of food deficit	86.44		85	Gross secondary school enrollment	76.31		84	Political rights	77.50		58
Maternal mortality rate	82.59		96	Male secondary education	51.74		95	Private property rights	30.00		94
Undernourishment	93.03		87	Primary school enrollment	82.21		105	Young members of parliament	9.67		29
				Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	76.71		13
Water and Sanitation	53.29		107	Access to Info and Communications	58.07		91	Personal Freedom and Choice	47.15		83
Access to improved sanitation facilities	54.45		107	Internet users	44.00		87	Corruption	21.25		80
Access to piped water	21.83		123	Press Freedom Index	58.28		114	Early marriage	74.55		96
Rural access to improved water source	67.43		102	Youth Mobile telephone	69.49		94	Freedom of religion	0.00		148
Satisfaction with Water Quality	64.62		57					Freedom over life choices	66.67		61
				Health and Wellness	64.61		96	Satisfied demand for contraception	74.93		37
Shelter	70.93		79	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	97.56		98	Youth perception of corruption	8.00		150
Access to electricity	95.57		91	Life expectancy at 60	44.39		98				
Availability of affordable housing	67.57		8	Suicide rate	91.66		10	Inclusion	30.98		115
Household air pollution attributable deaths	70.64		103	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	33.37		131	Discrimination and violence against minorities	30.00		101
Quality of electricity supply	53.29		89					Religious tolerance	33.33		130
				Environmental Quality	54.84		76	Youth community safety net	65.00		91
Personal Safety	60.52		79	Air quality satisfaction	61.82		59	Youth employment gap	0.00		127
Homicide rate	98.75		8	Biodiversity and habitat	76.66		78	Youth not in employment and not in education	40.90		98
Level of violent crime	50.00		92	Greenhouse gas emissions	76.80		56	Youth openness for immigrants	34.00		138
Perceived criminality	50.00		68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	50.18		106	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	5.00		124
Political terror	50.00		102	Wastewater treatment	0.02		115				
Safe walking at night	50.35		59					Access to Advanced Education	39.65		88
Traffic deaths	62.30		118					Inequality in the attainment of education	55.72		84
								Tertiary enrollment rate	31.10		82
								Women's average years in school	60.97		97
								Years of tertiary schooling	13.45		94



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Jordan, Namibia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Albania, Ecuador, Mongolia, Libya, Georgia, Jamaica, Peru, Paraguay, Ukraine



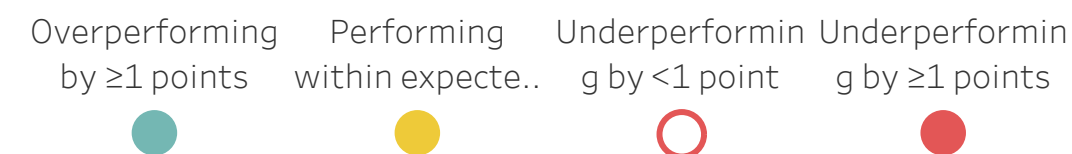
Iran



Youth Progress Index 55.17 Rank: 76/102

Gross Domestic Product \$16,360 Rank: 58/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	73.95	61	Foundations of Wellbeing	66.10	77	Opportunity	30.84	109
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	94.82	62	Access to Basic Knowledge	86.51	53	Personal Rights	16.95	136
Child mortality rate	86.52	71	Female secondary education	66.78	69	Freedom of assembly/association	29.50	142
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.48	52	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	98.36	12	Freedom of expression	12.50	150
Depth of food deficit	92.74	72	Gross secondary school enrollment	85.36	72	Political rights	17.50	131
Maternal mortality rate	96.53	62	Male secondary education	70.22	66	Private property rights	10.00	146
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	98.11	34	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
			Youth literacy rate	98.05	90	Youth confidence in police	45.21	88
Water and Sanitation	76.90	64	Access to Info and Communications	57.99	92	Personal Freedom and Choice	35.02	127
Access to improved sanitation facilities	88.38	69	Internet users	58.00	71	Corruption	11.25	119
Access to piped water	92.18	54	Press Freedom Index	33.48	147	Early marriage	61.82	120
Rural access to improved water source	87.50	74	Youth Mobile telephone	84.75	69	Freedom of religion	0.00	148
Satisfaction with Water Quality	44.62	99				Freedom over life choices	26.67	134
			Health and Wellness	77.08	51	Satisfied demand for contraception	62.53	68
Shelter	74.00	66	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.78	47	Youth perception of corruption	21.00	109
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	56.44	62			
Availability of affordable housing	10.81	129	Suicide rate	83.30	61	Inclusion	25.89	118
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.43	40	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	73.82	59	Discrimination and violence against minorities	13.33	135
Quality of electricity supply	67.22	62				Religious tolerance	33.33	130
			Environmental Quality	46.58	115	Youth community safety net	17.50	138
Personal Safety	53.11	103	Air quality satisfaction	50.91	87	Youth employment gap	72.12	69
Homicide rate	88.00	91	Biodiversity and habitat	54.49	120	Youth not in employment and not in education	18.21	116
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	61.58	100	Youth openness for immigrants	44.00	120
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	52.83	100	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	0.00	142
Political terror	37.50	126	Wastewater treatment	3.73	88			
Safe walking at night	32.64	99				Access to Advanced Education	50.29	68
Traffic deaths	35.48	147				Inequality in the attainment of education	20.54	123
						Tertiary enrollment rate	71.88	24
						Women's average years in school	63.07	89
						Years of tertiary schooling	41.66	37



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Mexico, Bulgaria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Suriname, Brazil, Thailand, Botswana, Mauritius, Montenegro, Iraq, Gabon, Costa Rica, Turkmenistan, Lebanon



Iraq



Youth Progress Index

Null

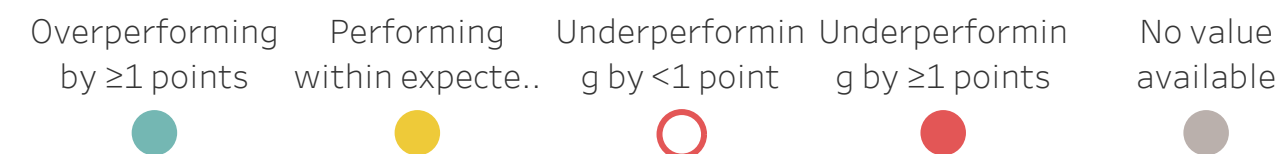
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$14,619

Rank: 66/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	57.03	99	Foundations of Wellbeing	50.86	107	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	72.98	105	Access to Basic Knowledge	52.24	112	Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	72.17	99	Female secondary education	35.79	108	Freedom of assembly/association	Null	
Deaths from infectious diseases	95.91	76	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	28.16	134	Freedom of expression	31.25	132
Depth of food deficit	44.16	132	Gross secondary school enrollment	37.11	118	Political rights	30.00	114
Maternal mortality rate	93.16	78	Male secondary education	55.48	88	Private property rights	Null	
Undernourishment	52.28	126	Primary school enrollment	80.78	109	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	53.41	106	Youth literacy rate	65.08	130	Youth confidence in police	60.27	50
Access to improved sanitation facilities	83.27	77	Access to Info and Communications	64.91	78	Personal Freedom and Choice	34.33	128
Access to piped water	75.16	78	Internet users	50.00	80	Corruption	0.00	148
Rural access to improved water source	52.59	114	Press Freedom Index	45.65	138	Early marriage	65.45	112
Satisfaction with Water Quality	10.77	141	Youth Mobile telephone	98.31	19	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	76.52	54	Health and Wellness	60.53	107	Freedom over life choices	43.33	114
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.89	30	Satisfied demand for contraception	46.67	98
Availability of affordable housing	21.62	102	Life expectancy at 60	38.56	105	Youth perception of corruption	21.00	109
Household air pollution attributable deaths	98.70	49	Suicide rate	77.90	87	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	69.82	54	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	33.00	133	Discrimination and violence against minorities	2.22	152
Personal Safety	31.46	141	Environmental Quality	29.84	142	Religious tolerance	0.00	150
Homicide rate	80.25	112	Air quality satisfaction	34.55	131	Youth community safety net	37.50	124
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	17.00	149	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	0.00	144	Greenhouse gas emissions	63.07	97	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	0.00	148	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	19.25	145	Youth openness for immigrants	51.00	105
Safe walking at night	43.21	72	Wastewater treatment	9.69	70	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	10.00	95
Traffic deaths	59.67	128				Access to Advanced Education	38.55	92
						Inequality in the attainment of education	34.83	110
						Tertiary enrollment rate	35.58	77
						Women's average years in school	50.26	108
						Years of tertiary schooling	32.57	51



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Montenegro, Botswana, Thailand, Brazil, Costa Rica, Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Suriname, Algeria, Serbia, Bulgaria, Mexico, Iran, Azerbaijan, Colombia



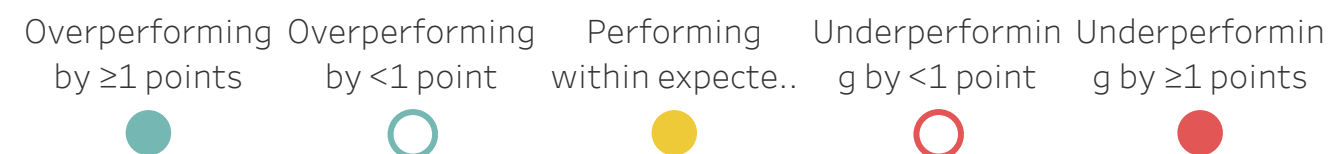
Ireland



Youth Progress Index 85.16 Rank: 9/102

Gross Domestic Product \$50,099 Rank: 9/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	89.64	16	Foundations of Wellbeing	87.08	15	Opportunity	78.95	7
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.59	28	Access to Basic Knowledge	93.62	36	Personal Rights	71.81	12
Child mortality rate	96.87	17	Female secondary education	86.76	40	Freedom of assembly/association	87.23	10
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.54	50	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	93.49	44	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	97.50	16
Maternal mortality rate	98.94	27	Male secondary education	82.22	52	Private property rights	90.00	10
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	98.26	32	Young members of parliament	4.00	83
Water and Sanitation	91.31	28	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	69.86	29
Access to improved sanitation facilities	88.93	68	Access to Info and Communications	89.90	17	Personal Freedom and Choice	77.19	12
Access to piped water	97.88	41	Internet users	93.00	31	Corruption	66.25	18
Rural access to improved water source	96.57	56	Press Freedom Index	87.60	9	Early marriage	100.00	7
Satisfaction with Water Quality	83.08	18	Youth Mobile telephone	89.83	57	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	85.55	21	Health and Wellness	82.94	20	Freedom over life choices	78.33	27
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.92	23	Satisfied demand for contraception	72.67	43
Availability of affordable housing	33.78	69	Life expectancy at 60	70.23	20	Youth perception of corruption	67.00	12
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Suicide rate	73.02	106	Inclusion	80.71	7
Quality of electricity supply	91.01	17	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	89.30	23	Discrimination and violence against minorities	93.33	2
Personal Safety	83.49	15	Environmental Quality	82.14	16	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	97.25	33	Air quality satisfaction	94.55	1	Youth community safety net	95.00	10
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	87.95	45	Youth employment gap	77.88	35
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	80.63	36	Youth not in employment and not in education	65.95	43
Political terror	100.00	13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	91.42	11	Youth openness for immigrants	87.00	6
Safe walking at night	63.84	33	Wastewater treatment	51.11	40	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	71.00	21
Traffic deaths	92.96	7				Access to Advanced Education	86.45	4
						Inequality in the attainment of education	88.58	30
						Tertiary enrollment rate	77.63	20
						Women's average years in school	92.67	21
						Years of tertiary schooling	86.58	5



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Saudi Arabia, United States, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Australia, Canada, Bahrain, Belgium, Iceland, Finland, Oman



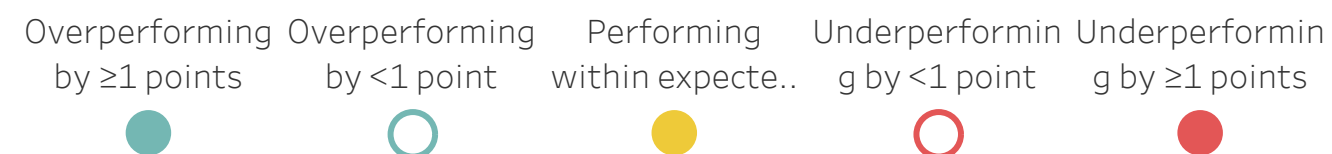
Israel



Youth Progress Index 75.68 Rank: 31/102

Gross Domestic Product \$31,476 Rank: 30/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	84.23		32	Foundations of Wellbeing	85.04		22	Opportunity	59.28		36
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.67		22	Access to Basic Knowledge	95.69		27	Personal Rights	61.16		34
Child mortality rate	96.52		22	Female secondary education	87.30		37	Freedom of assembly/association	73.94		50
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.87		40	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	95.59		31	Freedom of expression	75.00		73
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	90.00		38
Maternal mortality rate	99.28		14	Male secondary education	90.33		38	Private property rights	75.00		24
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	99.77		7	Young members of parliament	5.67		69
				Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	65.75		41
Water and Sanitation	86.80		43	Access to Info and Communications	82.35		47	Personal Freedom and Choice	60.03		38
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00		7	Internet users	93.00		31	Corruption	55.00		26
Access to piped water	100.00		13	Press Freedom Index	67.42		87	Early marriage	94.55		38
Rural access to improved water source	100.00		18	Youth Mobile telephone	89.83		57	Freedom of religion	33.33		127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	52.31		83					Freedom over life choices	58.33		82
				Health and Wellness	88.74		2	Satisfied demand for contraception	58.00		80
Shelter	79.03		42	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.87		34	Youth perception of corruption	37.00		57
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Life expectancy at 60	73.80		5				
Availability of affordable housing	4.05		143	Suicide rate	83.86		57	Inclusion	40.63		105
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00		15	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	99.47		3	Discrimination and violence against minorities	2.22		152
Quality of electricity supply	86.86		27					Religious tolerance	0.00		150
				Environmental Quality	74.13		31	Youth community safety net	75.00		66
Personal Safety	73.46		35	Air quality satisfaction	41.82		113	Youth employment gap	81.73		17
Homicide rate	95.75		49	Biodiversity and habitat	63.54		109	Youth not in employment and not in education	63.14		45
Level of violent crime	75.00		45	Greenhouse gas emissions	74.07		66	Youth openness for immigrants	28.00		143
Perceived criminality	50.00		68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	91.88		9	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	34.00		55
Political terror	75.00		53	Wastewater treatment	94.27		10				
Safe walking at night	58.45		44					Access to Advanced Education	78.41		16
Traffic deaths	89.42		19					Inequality in the attainment of education	78.92		51
								Tertiary enrollment rate	66.18		33
								Women's average years in school	100.00		1
								Years of tertiary schooling	67.61		10



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Trinidad and Tobago, Spain, Malta, Cyprus, Korea, Republic of, Czech Republic, New Zealand, Italy, Slovenia, Slovakia, Estonia, Portugal, Japan, Lithuania, France



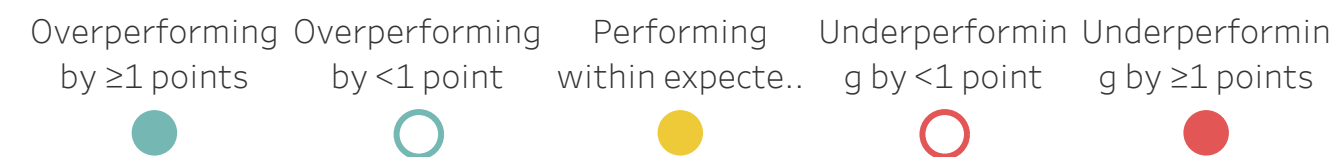
Italy



Youth Progress Index **75.71** Rank: 30/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$34,401** Rank: 26/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	83.98	34	Foundations of Wellbeing	84.74	23	Opportunity	59.80	35
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	99.09	6	Access to Basic Knowledge	92.76	38	Personal Rights	65.63	24
Child mortality rate	96.96	14	Female secondary education	79.09	50	Freedom of assembly/association	82.27	29
Deaths from infectious diseases	99.03	8	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	93.73	42	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	90.00	38
Maternal mortality rate	99.49	5	Male secondary education	83.30	49	Private property rights	50.00	49
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	98.86	26	Young members of parliament	22.00	5
Water and Sanitation	92.63	24	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	63.01	45
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.47	19	Access to Info and Communications	85.44	32	Personal Freedom and Choice	46.93	85
Access to piped water	99.95	26	Internet users	95.00	28	Corruption	33.75	50
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	71.07	67	Early marriage	100.00	7
Satisfaction with Water Quality	73.85	38	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22	45	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	85.35	24	Health and Wellness	86.98	6	Freedom over life choices	30.00	131
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.65	58	Satisfied demand for contraception	54.67	84
Availability of affordable housing	50.00	26	Life expectancy at 60	73.73	6	Youth perception of corruption	12.00	146
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Suicide rate	86.94	35	Inclusion	64.78	30
Quality of electricity supply	81.09	35	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	90.14	20	Discrimination and violence against minorities	55.56	47
Personal Safety	61.47	73	Environmental Quality	74.34	30	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	98.00	22	Air quality satisfaction	10.91	147	Youth community safety net	95.00	10
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	98.68	14	Youth employment gap	62.50	108
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.11	14	Youth not in employment and not in education	49.21	78
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	86.69	27	Youth openness for immigrants	78.00	24
Safe walking at night	39.95	84	Wastewater treatment	81.17	20	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	67.00	25
Traffic deaths	85.95	30				Access to Advanced Education	62.91	45
						Inequality in the attainment of education	77.53	54
						Tertiary enrollment rate	63.10	39
						Women's average years in school	91.07	27
						Years of tertiary schooling	23.17	71



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): New Zealand, Korea, Republic of, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago, Israel, Spain, France, United Kingdom, Malta, Cyprus, Oman, Finland, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Iceland



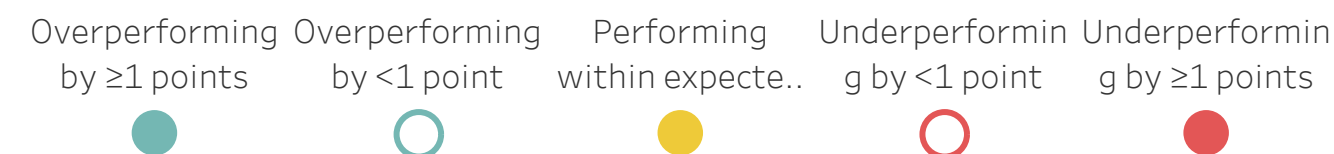
Jamaica



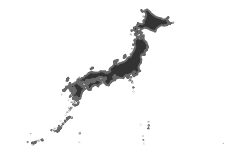
Youth Progress Index 64.07 Rank: 50/102

Gross Domestic Product \$8,278 Rank: 90/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	64.09	83	Foundations of Wellbeing	71.69	58	Opportunity	56.86	42
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	89.66	79	Access to Basic Knowledge	76.88	81	Personal Rights	53.14	55
Child mortality rate	86.35	72	Female secondary education	67.07	68	Freedom of assembly/association	74.70	45
Deaths from infectious diseases	95.91	75	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	78.78	94	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	84.23	91	Gross secondary school enrollment	75.82	86	Political rights	85.00	47
Maternal mortality rate	87.78	91	Male secondary education	59.38	80	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	91.69	90	Primary school enrollment	83.17	103	Young members of parliament	6.51	61
Water and Sanitation	65.45	90	Youth literacy rate	94.92	98	Youth confidence in police	5.48	142
Access to improved sanitation facilities	78.82	84	Access to Info and Communications	72.34	63	Personal Freedom and Choice	55.33	51
Access to piped water	71.52	84	Internet users	57.00	72	Corruption	23.75	73
Rural access to improved water source	83.21	81	Press Freedom Index	87.55	10	Early marriage	98.18	20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	32.31	118	Youth Mobile telephone	68.43	97	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	71.20	78	Health and Wellness	76.33	56	Freedom over life choices	61.67	74
Access to electricity	91.83	94	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	95.49	106	Satisfied demand for contraception	77.20	25
Availability of affordable housing	22.97	99	Life expectancy at 60	57.72	52	Youth perception of corruption	16.00	136
Household air pollution attributable deaths	94.74	68	Suicide rate	91.70	9	Inclusion	63.95	35
Quality of electricity supply	61.81	76	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	66.63	75	Discrimination and violence against minorities	71.11	15
Personal Safety	36.32	135	Environmental Quality	61.74	55	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	9.75	151	Air quality satisfaction	43.64	109	Youth community safety net	85.00	37
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	87.90	46	Youth employment gap	69.23	86
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	74.48	65	Youth not in employment and not in education	50.66	72
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	81.46	40	Youth openness for immigrants	70.00	48
Safe walking at night	48.10	63	Wastewater treatment	5.50	78	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	18.00	81
Traffic deaths	84.86	35				Access to Advanced Education	55.33	60
						Inequality in the attainment of education	88.07	33
						Tertiary enrollment rate	27.22	88
						Women's average years in school	81.70	54
						Years of tertiary schooling	28.59	59



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Paraguay, Ukraine, Georgia, Swaziland, Belize, El Salvador, Armenia, Bhutan, Namibia, Morocco, Guatemala, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guyana, Indonesia



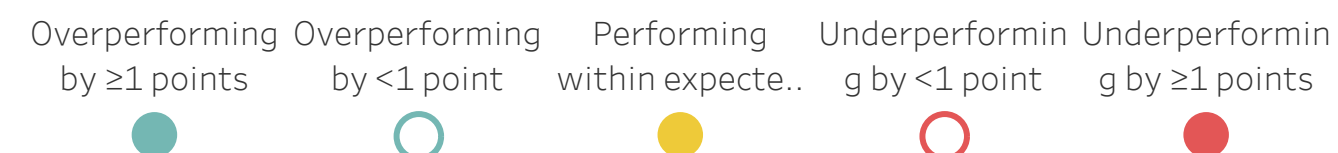
Japan



Youth Progress Index **81.36** Rank: 17/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$37,201** Rank: 25/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	91.77	9	Foundations of Wellbeing	84.34	26	Opportunity	68.83	21
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.51	32	Access to Basic Knowledge	97.17	13	Personal Rights	64.74	29
Child mortality rate	97.65	7	Female secondary education	93.04	28	Freedom of assembly/association	74.30	47
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.45	67	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	99.10	8	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	100.00	7
Maternal mortality rate	99.25	15	Male secondary education	90.64	36	Private property rights	80.00	21
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.88	3	Young members of parliament	2.67	98
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	52.05	68
Water and Sanitation	91.14	30	Access to Info and Communications	84.03	40	Personal Freedom and Choice	65.24	28
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	7	Internet users	88.00	44	Corruption	65.00	19
Access to piped water	98.45	37	Press Freedom Index	71.33	62	Early marriage	98.18	20
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Youth Mobile telephone	94.63	39	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	69.23	48				Freedom over life choices	60.00	78
			Health and Wellness	82.87	21	Satisfied demand for contraception	60.53	75
Shelter	91.25	1	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.97	3	Youth perception of corruption	38.00	52
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	79.41	1			
Availability of affordable housing	63.51	10	Suicide rate	53.50	139	Inclusion	71.94	21
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	94.18	11	Discrimination and violence against minorities	67.78	23
Quality of electricity supply	92.49	14				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	74.08	32	Youth community safety net	80.00	49
Personal Safety	86.39	12	Air quality satisfaction	45.45	104	Youth employment gap	82.69	13
Homicide rate	99.25	4	Biodiversity and habitat	91.43	37	Youth not in employment and not in education	91.40	2
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Greenhouse gas emissions	79.92	41	Youth openness for immigrants	60.00	74
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	88.03	21	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	37.00	51
Political terror	87.50	31	Wastewater treatment	56.53	35			
Safe walking at night	65.93	29				Access to Advanced Education	73.64	25
Traffic deaths	93.50	4				Inequality in the attainment of education	57.84	82
						Tertiary enrollment rate	63.36	37
						Women's average years in school	98.92	3
						Years of tertiary schooling	70.36	8



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): France, United Kingdom, Oman, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Iceland, Belgium, Korea, Republic of, Bahrain, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Israel, Spain, Australia



Jordan



Youth Progress Index

Null

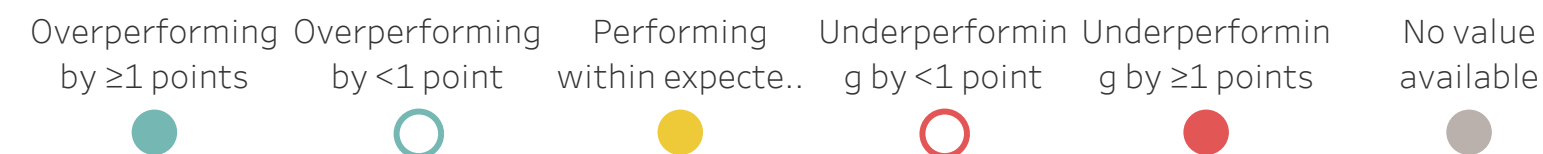
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$10,234

Rank: 84/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	81.47	39	Foundations of Wellbeing	70.20	63	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	94.83	61	Access to Basic Knowledge	86.00	54	Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	84.43	80	Female secondary education	78.45	51	Freedom of assembly/association	44.26	115
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.93	39	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	83.53	80	Freedom of expression	43.75	117
Depth of food deficit	98.42	56	Gross secondary school enrollment	76.28	85	Political rights	30.00	114
Maternal mortality rate	92.04	83	Male secondary education	82.74	50	Private property rights	60.00	37
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	91.91	76	Young members of parliament	Null	
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	Null	
Water and Sanitation	83.77	49	Access to Info and Communications	61.65	87	Personal Freedom and Choice	53.65	58
Access to improved sanitation facilities	98.41	32	Internet users	48.00	81	Corruption	35.00	48
Access to piped water	91.00	58	Press Freedom Index	55.51	119	Early marriage	87.27	65
Rural access to improved water source	87.73	71	Youth Mobile telephone	79.66	77	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	61.54	63				Freedom over life choices	60.00	78
			Health and Wellness	81.36	29	Satisfied demand for contraception	47.47	96
Shelter	77.91	46	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.95	12	Youth perception of corruption	42.00	47
Access to electricity	99.45	77	Life expectancy at 60	52.38	78			
Availability of affordable housing	18.92	110	Suicide rate	92.16	6	Inclusion	Null	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.98	32	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	88.39	25	Discrimination and violence against minorities	25.56	113
Quality of electricity supply	75.22	47				Religious tolerance	33.33	130
			Environmental Quality	54.30	79	Youth community safety net	67.50	84
Personal Safety	70.34	44	Air quality satisfaction	65.45	48	Youth employment gap	63.46	106
Homicide rate	94.25	57	Biodiversity and habitat	27.54	144	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	74.48	64	Youth openness for immigrants	54.00	98
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	72.67	55	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	
Political terror	50.00	102	Wastewater treatment	18.60	57			
Safe walking at night	73.97	17				Access to Advanced Education	51.89	64
Traffic deaths	77.69	73				Inequality in the attainment of education	64.04	73
						Tertiary enrollment rate	44.87	61
						Women's average years in school	79.02	59
						Years of tertiary schooling	21.68	75



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Egypt, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Tunisia, Albania, Ecuador, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mongolia, Libya, Namibia, Peru, Georgia, Macedonia, Jamaica, Paraguay



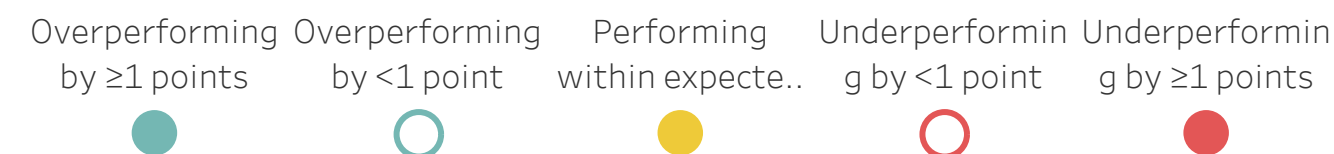
Kazakhstan



Youth Progress Index **60.88** Rank: 63/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$23,017** Rank: 45/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	74.12		59	Foundations of Wellbeing	60.90		92	Opportunity	48.91		65
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.09		54	Access to Basic Knowledge	98.80		3	Personal Rights	24.13		123
Child mortality rate	87.74		69	Female secondary education	99.68		9	Freedom of assembly/association	38.68		125
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.25		53	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	92.67		48	Freedom of expression	25.00		138
Depth of food deficit	96.85		59	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	12.50		135
Maternal mortality rate	98.35		44	Male secondary education	100.00		3	Private property rights	30.00		94
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	99.57		13	Young members of parliament	0.00		131
				Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	52.05		68
Water and Sanitation	70.63		80	Access to Info and Communications	71.32		64	Personal Freedom and Choice	54.49		54
Access to improved sanitation facilities	97.14		40	Internet users	79.00		53	Corruption	11.25		119
Access to piped water	61.37		94	Press Freedom Index	45.45		140	Early marriage	90.91		55
Rural access to improved water source	77.11		92	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22		45	Freedom of religion	0.00		148
Satisfaction with Water Quality	49.23		94					Freedom over life choices	63.33		70
				Health and Wellness	46.62		137	Satisfied demand for contraception	67.47		54
Shelter	70.71		80	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.23		69	Youth perception of corruption	51.00		32
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Life expectancy at 60	47.62		89				
Availability of affordable housing	32.43		74	Suicide rate	16.95		151	Inclusion	57.06		48
Household air pollution attributable deaths	82.18		89	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	17.32		144	Discrimination and violence against minorities	30.00		101
Quality of electricity supply	59.13		81					Religious tolerance	100.00		34
				Environmental Quality	36.04		137	Youth community safety net	85.00		37
Personal Safety	61.18		77	Air quality satisfaction	41.82		113	Youth employment gap	90.38		2
Homicide rate	81.50		106	Biodiversity and habitat	40.89		134	Youth not in employment and not in education	77.40		17
Level of violent crime	75.00		45	Greenhouse gas emissions	46.30		126	Youth openness for immigrants	40.00		130
Perceived criminality	50.00		68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	32.61		137	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	9.00		101
Political terror	50.00		102	Wastewater treatment	15.60		59				
Safe walking at night	50.79		58					Access to Advanced Education	66.03		40
Traffic deaths	60.42		124					Inequality in the attainment of education	87.50		36
								Tertiary enrollment rate	46.04		58
								Women's average years in school	88.84		35
								Years of tertiary schooling	44.42		33



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Hungary, Malaysia, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Chile, Russia, Lithuania, Croatia, Portugal, Panama, Estonia, Uruguay, Romania, Argentina



Kenya



Youth Progress Index

Null

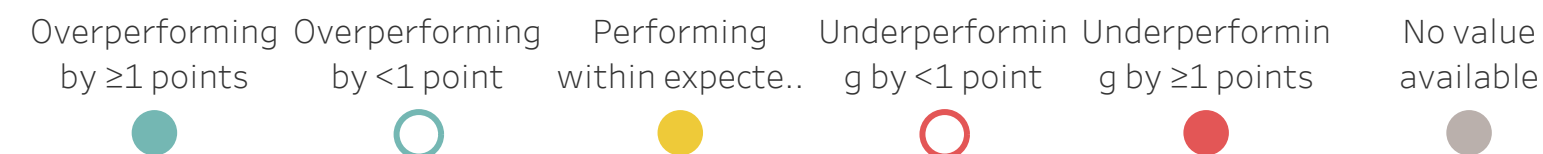
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$2,784

Rank: 126/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	41.62	115	Foundations of Wellbeing	59.51	96	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	52.95	123	Access to Basic Knowledge	56.38	111	Personal Rights	41.54	88
Child mortality rate	57.04	116	Female secondary education	27.81	114	Freedom of assembly/association	58.64	92
Deaths from infectious diseases	58.24	136	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	79.95	90	Freedom of expression	62.50	92
Depth of food deficit	59.94	119	Gross secondary school enrollment	56.27	103	Political rights	55.00	90
Maternal mortality rate	29.72	139	Male secondary education	34.12	121	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	56.57	122	Primary school enrollment	65.54	127	Young members of parliament	5.92	67
Water and Sanitation	29.02	128	Youth literacy rate	73.79	122	Youth confidence in police	42.47	96
Access to improved sanitation facilities	18.73	132	Access to Info and Communications	62.62	85	Personal Freedom and Choice	44.03	99
Access to piped water	21.69	124	Internet users	40.00	91	Corruption	7.50	133
Rural access to improved water source	31.49	134	Press Freedom Index	68.84	80	Early marriage	76.36	91
Satisfaction with Water Quality	41.54	105	Youth Mobile telephone	74.58	86	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	39.93	118	Health and Wellness	58.82	111	Freedom over life choices	56.67	86
Access to electricity	14.63	137	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	62.61	140	Satisfied demand for contraception	69.07	49
Availability of affordable housing	40.54	48	Life expectancy at 60	26.46	124	Youth perception of corruption	14.00	141
Household air pollution attributable deaths	53.41	109	Suicide rate	87.48	31	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	48.29	98	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	69.90	63	Discrimination and violence against minorities	10.00	142
Personal Safety	46.52	120	Environmental Quality	60.30	59	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	85.25	95	Air quality satisfaction	63.64	54	Youth community safety net	42.50	120
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	79.80	71	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	65.05	92	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	25.00	136	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	77.69	45	Youth openness for immigrants	66.00	61
Safe walking at night	33.93	96	Wastewater treatment	3.20	92	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	15.00	85
Traffic deaths	81.33	54				Access to Advanced Education	30.12	103
						Inequality in the attainment of education	44.64	97
						Tertiary enrollment rate	4.05	143
						Women's average years in school	58.29	99
						Years of tertiary schooling	14.21	92



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Cameroon, Lesotho, Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Cambodia, Tajikistan, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Tanzania, Nepal, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Yemen, Chad, Zambia



Kuwait



Youth Progress Index

Null

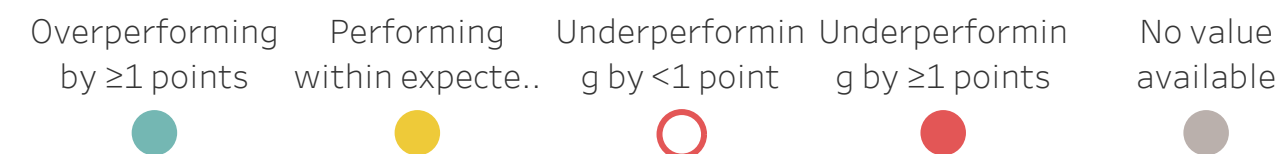
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$73,187

Rank: 4/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	86.14	●	28	Foundations of Wellbeing	75.01	●	44	Opportunity	Null	●	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.81	○	48	Access to Basic Knowledge	77.98	●	79	Personal Rights	Null	●	
Child mortality rate	92.52	●	49	Female secondary education	56.78	●	82	Freedom of assembly/association	44.32	●	114
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.49	○	66	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	52.99	●	125	Freedom of expression	37.50	●	126
Depth of food deficit	95.90	●	64	Gross secondary school enrollment	93.21	●	62	Political rights	32.50	●	112
Maternal mortality rate	99.43	●	8	Male secondary education	58.07	●	83	Private property rights	45.00	●	56
Undernourishment	100.00	●	38	Primary school enrollment	98.68	●	30	Young members of parliament	0.00	●	131
				Youth literacy rate	100.00	●	37	Youth confidence in police	Null	●	
Water and Sanitation	88.20	●	38	Access to Info and Communications	83.25	●	43	Personal Freedom and Choice	58.22	●	41
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	●	7	Internet users	88.00	●	44	Corruption	26.25	●	65
Access to piped water	92.90	●	51	Press Freedom Index	67.41	●	88	Early marriage	90.91	●	55
Rural access to improved water source	98.41	○	44	Youth Mobile telephone	96.61	●	28	Freedom of religion	33.33	●	127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	64.62	●	57					Freedom over life choices	83.33	●	15
				Health and Wellness	83.90	●	16	Satisfied demand for contraception	51.33	●	90
Shelter	78.45	●	44	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.97	●	5	Youth perception of corruption	44.86	●	39
Access to electricity	97.45	●	86	Life expectancy at 60	54.28	●	70				
Availability of affordable housing	24.32	●	95	Suicide rate	92.51	●	4	Inclusion	Null	●	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.94	●	34	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	96.01	●	8	Discrimination and violence against minorities	53.33	●	53
Quality of electricity supply	75.51	●	45					Religious tolerance	66.67	●	91
				Environmental Quality	56.68	●	69	Youth community safety net	67.50	●	84
Personal Safety	81.66	●	17	Air quality satisfaction	47.27	●	98	Youth employment gap	38.46	●	120
Homicide rate	95.50	●	52	Biodiversity and habitat	83.64	●	65	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	●	
Level of violent crime	100.00	●	12	Greenhouse gas emissions	49.57	●	121	Youth openness for immigrants	64.00	●	65
Perceived criminality	75.00	●	18	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	58.64	●	88	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	●	
Political terror	75.00	●	53	Wastewater treatment	43.10	●	47	Access to Advanced Education	48.07	●	75
Safe walking at night	66.16	●	28					Inequality in the attainment of education	78.51	●	52
Traffic deaths	79.73	●	67					Tertiary enrollment rate	27.03	●	89
								Women's average years in school	79.78	●	57
								Years of tertiary schooling	11.47	●	97



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Singapore, Norway, United Arab Emirates, Luxembourg, Switzerland, United States, Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Canada



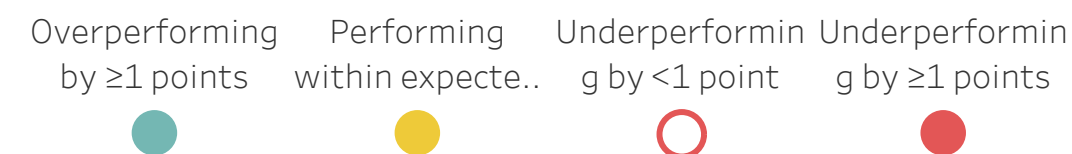
Kyrgyzstan



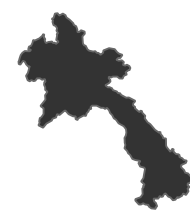
Youth Progress Index **62.37** Rank: 58/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$3,099** Rank: 120/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	71.28		68	Foundations of Wellbeing	68.04		71	Opportunity	49.01		64
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	91.22		71	Access to Basic Knowledge	97.46		9	Personal Rights	40.13		93
Child mortality rate	81.48		85	Female secondary education	100.00		4	Freedom of assembly/association	72.05		53
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.01		74	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	97.54		22	Freedom of expression	56.25		102
Depth of food deficit	89.91		79	Gross secondary school enrollment	87.54		68	Political rights	32.50		112
Maternal mortality rate	89.59		89	Male secondary education	99.93		5	Private property rights	20.00		127
Undernourishment	97.32		79	Primary school enrollment	98.84		28	Young members of parliament	14.00		17
				Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	38.36		106
Water and Sanitation	76.66		66	Access to Info and Communications	69.35		68	Personal Freedom and Choice	45.49		91
Access to improved sanitation facilities	92.19		59	Internet users	44.00		87	Corruption	10.00		124
Access to piped water	58.19		96	Press Freedom Index	69.84		72	Early marriage	85.45		72
Rural access to improved water source	78.13		90	Youth Mobile telephone	89.83		57	Freedom of religion	33.33		127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	76.92		32					Freedom over life choices	66.67		61
				Health and Wellness	60.71		106	Satisfied demand for contraception	55.07		82
Shelter	64.83		91	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.24		86	Youth perception of corruption	16.00		136
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Life expectancy at 60	49.22		85				
Availability of affordable housing	51.35		24	Suicide rate	65.29		128	Inclusion	48.98		80
Household air pollution attributable deaths	72.86		98	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	33.09		132	Discrimination and violence against minorities	15.56		131
Quality of electricity supply	37.30		112					Religious tolerance	66.67		91
				Environmental Quality	49.03		104	Youth community safety net	87.50		28
Personal Safety	54.96		95	Air quality satisfaction	72.73		32	Youth employment gap	81.73		17
Homicide rate	90.75		80	Biodiversity and habitat	74.35		82	Youth not in employment and not in education	49.00		81
Level of violent crime	50.00		92	Greenhouse gas emissions	37.67		133	Youth openness for immigrants	56.00		94
Perceived criminality	50.00		68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	53.74		96	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	7.00		114
Political terror	50.00		102	Wastewater treatment	4.20		85				
Safe walking at night	25.84		114					Access to Advanced Education	62.83		46
Traffic deaths	62.61		117					Inequality in the attainment of education	89.33		27
								Tertiary enrollment rate	45.92		59
								Women's average years in school	87.95		41
								Years of tertiary schooling	32.17		53



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Djibouti, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Yemen, Zambia, Mauritania, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Ghana, Nepal, Senegal



Laos



Youth Progress Index

Null

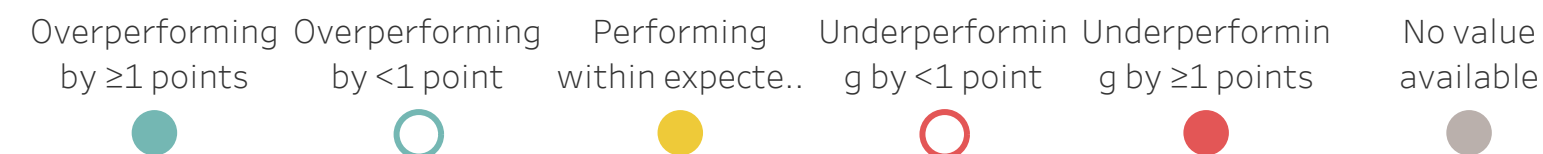
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$4,921

Rank: 109/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	58.01	96	Foundations of Wellbeing	49.08	110	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	66.79	108	Access to Basic Knowledge	61.55	102	Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	42.00	129	Female secondary education	30.42	113	Freedom of assembly/association	30.09	141
Deaths from infectious diseases	86.31	109	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	78.62	95	Freedom of expression	25.00	138
Depth of food deficit	62.15	118	Gross secondary school enrollment	48.24	108	Political rights	2.50	151
Maternal mortality rate	72.77	110	Male secondary education	42.84	109	Private property rights	15.00	138
Undernourishment	63.81	118	Primary school enrollment	81.78	108	Young members of parliament	Null	
Water and Sanitation	50.83	111	Youth literacy rate	82.46	113	Youth confidence in police	93.15	2
Access to improved sanitation facilities	66.15	99	Access to Info and Communications	28.02	144	Personal Freedom and Choice	53.56	59
Access to piped water	28.37	113	Internet users	6.00	139	Corruption	12.50	113
Rural access to improved water source	51.39	116	Press Freedom Index	28.42	150	Early marriage	63.64	116
Satisfaction with Water Quality	55.38	74	Youth Mobile telephone	45.83	126	Freedom of religion	0.00	148
Shelter	50.97	107	Health and Wellness	56.84	118	Freedom over life choices	78.33	27
Access to electricity	66.74	110	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.03	75	Satisfied demand for contraception	56.13	81
Availability of affordable housing	31.08	78	Life expectancy at 60	32.68	112	Youth perception of corruption	68.00	10
Household air pollution attributable deaths	36.89	125	Suicide rate	59.17	137	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	61.80	77	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	41.50	122	Discrimination and violence against minorities	37.78	79
Personal Safety	64.39	61	Environmental Quality	53.95	80	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	81.75	105	Air quality satisfaction	63.64	54	Youth community safety net	37.50	124
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	87.59	49	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	75.10	61	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	38.36	131	Youth openness for immigrants	62.00	68
Safe walking at night	54.64	53	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	43.00	42
Traffic deaths	54.42	137				Access to Advanced Education	23.63	108
						Inequality in the attainment of education	27.53	113
						Tertiary enrollment rate	16.91	104
						Women's average years in school	38.97	123
						Years of tertiary schooling	11.41	99



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Honduras, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, India, Vietnam, Moldova, Pakistan, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sudan, Congo, Republic of, Ghana, Bolivia, Mauritania, Zambia



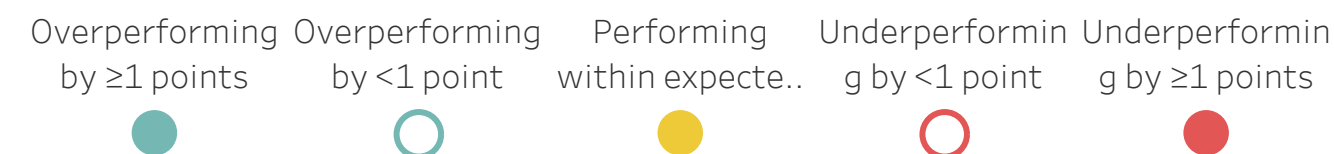
Latvia



Youth Progress Index 76.43 Rank: 26/102

Gross Domestic Product \$21,942 Rank: 46/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	85.00	31	Foundations of Wellbeing	83.87	28	Opportunity	61.62	34
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	97.85	41	Access to Basic Knowledge	98.06	6	Personal Rights	62.92	31
Child mortality rate	93.13	45	Female secondary education	99.31	10	Freedom of assembly/association	78.67	36
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.40	25	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	93.58	43	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	90.00	38
Maternal mortality rate	97.48	54	Male secondary education	98.85	11	Private property rights	50.00	49
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	96.44	51	Young members of parliament	16.67	14
Water and Sanitation	88.69	35	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	54.79	63
Access to improved sanitation facilities	85.80	73	Access to Info and Communications	91.77	12	Personal Freedom and Choice	59.76	39
Access to piped water	92.49	52	Internet users	98.00	11	Corruption	46.25	36
Rural access to improved water source	97.30	53	Press Freedom Index	82.62	24	Early marriage	98.18	20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	80.00	27	Youth Mobile telephone	96.61	28	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	77.11	50	Health and Wellness	64.73	94	Freedom over life choices	51.67	95
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	97.96	92	Satisfied demand for contraception	66.53	59
Availability of affordable housing	25.68	90	Life expectancy at 60	58.07	50	Youth perception of corruption	37.00	57
Household air pollution attributable deaths	94.98	65	Suicide rate	52.82	140	Inclusion	52.64	69
Quality of electricity supply	72.65	49	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	49.26	107	Discrimination and violence against minorities	25.56	113
Personal Safety	77.23	28	Environmental Quality	82.88	14	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	90.25	82	Air quality satisfaction	83.64	13	Youth community safety net	77.50	56
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Biodiversity and habitat	97.22	16	Youth employment gap	78.85	27
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	81.05	35	Youth not in employment and not in education	74.95	23
Political terror	87.50	31	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	65.14	77	Youth openness for immigrants	22.00	146
Safe walking at night	62.57	35	Wastewater treatment	94.23	11	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	25.00	66
Traffic deaths	79.93	65				Access to Advanced Education	71.94	31
						Inequality in the attainment of education	92.57	18
						Tertiary enrollment rate	67.04	32
						Women's average years in school	92.09	25
						Years of tertiary schooling	39.99	39



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Chile, Kazakhstan, Croatia, Hungary, Malaysia, Greece, Poland, Panama, Uruguay, Romania, Argentina, Russia, Turkey, Lithuania, Gabon



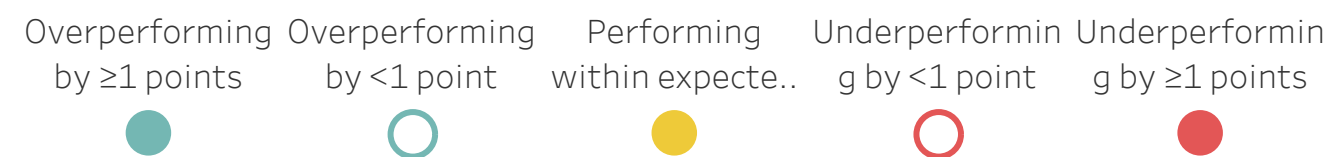
Lebanon



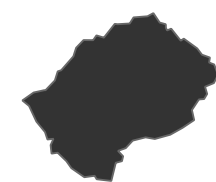
Youth Progress Index **58.46** Rank: 70/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$13,888** Rank: 69/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	66.95		80	Foundations of Wellbeing	69.22		65	Opportunity	41.42		85
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.74		49	Access to Basic Knowledge	68.98		95	Personal Rights	38.36		99
Child mortality rate	92.78		48	Female secondary education	53.02		88	Freedom of assembly/association	66.16		68
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.93		11	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	97.66		21	Freedom of expression	68.75		84
Depth of food deficit	93.38		69	Gross secondary school enrollment	47.58		109	Political rights	35.00		109
Maternal mortality rate	97.94		48	Male secondary education	55.39		90	Private property rights	20.00		127
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	61.78		131	Young members of parliament	0.00		131
Water and Sanitation	69.05		84	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	39.73		103
Access to improved sanitation facilities	77.52		86	Access to Info and Communications	79.21		53	Personal Freedom and Choice	39.95		115
Access to piped water	77.12		76	Internet users	77.00		59	Corruption	10.00		124
Rural access to improved water source	98.34		49	Press Freedom Index	68.05		83	Early marriage	94.55		38
Satisfaction with Water Quality	27.69		126	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22		45	Freedom of religion	66.67		89
Shelter	57.58		102	Health and Wellness	80.08		36	Freedom over life choices	38.33		120
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.58		59	Satisfied demand for contraception	47.47		96
Availability of affordable housing	14.86		122	Life expectancy at 60	54.32		69	Youth perception of corruption	10.00		148
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.99		30	Suicide rate	92.10		8	Inclusion	39.34		108
Quality of electricity supply	11.24		147	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	81.35		38	Discrimination and violence against minorities	14.44		133
Personal Safety	48.94		113	Environmental Quality	50.76		93	Religious tolerance	0.00		150
Homicide rate	89.25		87	Air quality satisfaction	7.27		151	Youth community safety net	67.50		84
Level of violent crime	37.50		118	Biodiversity and habitat	28.71		142	Youth employment gap	65.38		100
Perceived criminality	0.00		144	Greenhouse gas emissions	77.95		49	Youth not in employment and not in education	47.83		83
Political terror	50.00		102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	71.20		58	Youth openness for immigrants	57.00		90
Safe walking at night	34.96		95	Wastewater treatment	54.70		36	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	13.00		88
Traffic deaths	85.98		29					Access to Advanced Education	48.42		73
								Inequality in the attainment of education	48.82		93
								Tertiary enrollment rate	38.48		70
								Women's average years in school	72.64		71
								Years of tertiary schooling	33.03		50



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Turkmenistan, Costa Rica, Algeria, Iraq, Serbia, Montenegro, Botswana, Thailand, Brazil, Colombia, South Africa, China, Dominican Republic, Macedonia, Suriname



Lesotho



Youth Progress Index

35.38

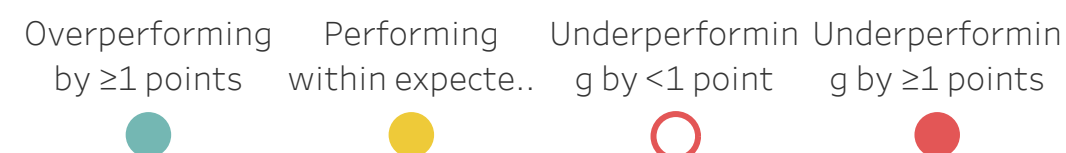
Rank: 99/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$2,714

Rank: 127/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	31.47	132	Foundations of Wellbeing	28.93	136	Opportunity	46.99	70
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	40.38	137	Access to Basic Knowledge	37.63	127	Personal Rights	49.44	66
Child mortality rate	21.57	142	Female secondary education	23.55	123	Freedom of assembly/association	64.48	77
Deaths from infectious diseases	0.00	154	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	0.00	144	Freedom of expression	75.00	73
Depth of food deficit	78.55	101	Gross secondary school enrollment	37.53	117	Political rights	67.50	75
Maternal mortality rate	32.80	137	Male secondary education	22.49	134	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	83.38	101	Primary school enrollment	58.95	134	Young members of parliament	8.01	40
Water and Sanitation	36.22	120	Youth literacy rate	72.18	124	Youth confidence in police	67.12	37
Access to improved sanitation facilities	18.92	131	Access to Info and Communications	44.30	122	Personal Freedom and Choice	49.54	73
Access to piped water	22.27	122	Internet users	5.00	142	Corruption	23.75	73
Rural access to improved water source	63.44	104	Press Freedom Index	71.22	63	Early marriage	72.73	100
Satisfaction with Water Quality	36.92	112	Youth Mobile telephone	47.46	122	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	19.60	140	Health and Wellness	8.92	154	Freedom over life choices	45.00	111
Access to electricity	11.93	140	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	0.00	153	Satisfied demand for contraception	68.13	53
Availability of affordable housing	25.68	90	Life expectancy at 60	1.78	150	Youth perception of corruption	37.00	57
Household air pollution attributable deaths	0.00	152	Suicide rate	27.40	148	Inclusion	60.36	43
Quality of electricity supply	39.21	109	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	11.08	150	Discrimination and violence against minorities	65.56	28
Personal Safety	31.81	140	Environmental Quality	32.93	140	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	5.00	152	Air quality satisfaction	47.27	98	Youth community safety net	57.50	102
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	6.25	150	Youth employment gap	84.62	9
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	71.80	75	Youth not in employment and not in education	56.06	57
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	29.41	139	Youth openness for immigrants	60.00	74
Safe walking at night	18.59	130	Wastewater treatment	0.30	110	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	23.00	72
Traffic deaths	0.00	153				Access to Advanced Education	31.14	100
						Inequality in the attainment of education	48.30	94
						Tertiary enrollment rate	9.84	123
						Women's average years in school	65.31	82
						Years of tertiary schooling	2.87	132



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Kenya, Cameroon, Bangladesh, Tajikistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Cambodia, Tanzania, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Chad, Yemen, Benin



Liberia



Youth Progress Index

34.45

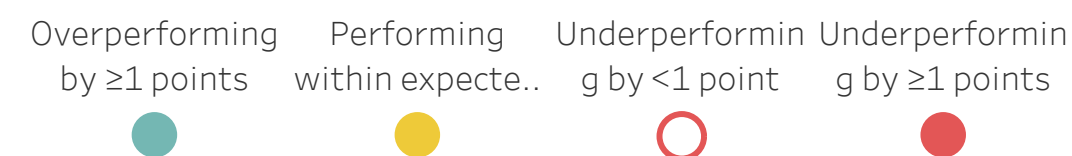
Rank: 100/102

Gross Domestic Product

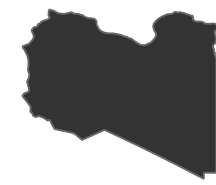
\$794

Rank: 151/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	28.20	135	Foundations of Wellbeing	42.01	123	Opportunity	33.84	102
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	31.46	145	Access to Basic Knowledge	33.76	130	Personal Rights	47.35	75
Child mortality rate	39.22	132	Female secondary education	17.31	125	Freedom of assembly/association	75.91	42
Deaths from infectious diseases	57.25	139	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	36.05	132	Freedom of expression	68.75	84
Depth of food deficit	21.77	141	Gross secondary school enrollment	15.27	137	Political rights	70.00	69
Maternal mortality rate	0.07	150	Male secondary education	39.70	111	Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	27.88	137	Primary school enrollment	74.74	116	Young members of parliament	8.42	36
Water and Sanitation	14.03	141	Youth literacy rate	10.94	145	Youth confidence in police	30.14	114
Access to improved sanitation facilities	3.36	146	Access to Info and Communications	31.09	140	Personal Freedom and Choice	35.88	126
Access to piped water	2.42	151	Internet users	8.00	136	Corruption	21.25	80
Rural access to improved water source	40.65	129	Press Freedom Index	69.29	78	Early marriage	63.64	116
Satisfaction with Water Quality	7.69	145	Youth Mobile telephone	8.47	146	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	20.84	138	Health and Wellness	59.33	110	Freedom over life choices	51.67	95
Access to electricity	0.00	153	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	80.81	132	Satisfied demand for contraception	18.27	130
Availability of affordable housing	8.11	134	Life expectancy at 60	18.40	135	Youth perception of corruption	18.00	125
Household air pollution attributable deaths	37.74	122	Suicide rate	88.19	27	Inclusion	46.43	87
Quality of electricity supply	30.27	124	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	62.74	82	Discrimination and violence against minorities	44.44	67
Personal Safety	53.59	99	Environmental Quality	46.77	112	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	92.00	73	Air quality satisfaction	25.45	140	Youth community safety net	17.50	138
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	36.09	139	Youth employment gap	85.58	6
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	65.12	90	Youth not in employment and not in education	53.86	65
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	85.51	34	Youth openness for immigrants	53.00	101
Safe walking at night	2.26	152	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	4.00	129
Traffic deaths	84.06	39				Access to Advanced Education	12.84	132
						Inequality in the attainment of education	1.32	145
						Tertiary enrollment rate	11.64	114
						Women's average years in school	27.87	133
						Years of tertiary schooling	8.15	107



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Burundi, Niger, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Central African Republic, Mozambique, Malawi, Guinea, Togo, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Haiti, Zimbabwe



Libya



Youth Progress Index

Null

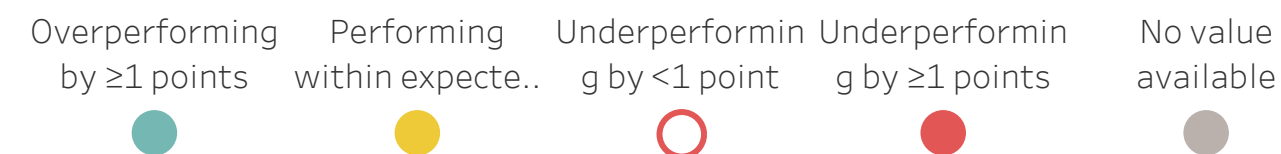
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$11,023

Rank: 78/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank	
Basic Human Needs	Null		Foundations of Wellbeing	59.18		97	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Null		Access to Basic Knowledge	75.75		88	Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	88.35	63	Female secondary education	65.65		70	Freedom of assembly/association	30.47	140
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.52	65	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	49.94		126	Freedom of expression	25.00	138
Depth of food deficit	Null		Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	7.50	144
Maternal mortality rate	98.71	34	Male secondary education	44.22		107	Private property rights	10.00	146
Undernourishment	Null		Primary school enrollment	89.17		89	Young members of parliament	Null	
Water and Sanitation	Null		Youth literacy rate	100.00	37		Youth confidence in police	Null	
Access to improved sanitation facilities	96.00	45	Access to Info and Communications	62.18		86	Personal Freedom and Choice	42.57	105
Access to piped water	Null		Internet users	43.00		88	Corruption	0.00	148
Rural access to improved water source	Null		Press Freedom Index	42.11		144	Early marriage	94.55	38
Satisfaction with Water Quality	70.77	44	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00		8	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	64.19	93	Health and Wellness	74.35		66	Freedom over life choices	68.33	54
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.42	63		Satisfied demand for contraception	24.13	125
Availability of affordable housing	20.27	107	Life expectancy at 60	48.76		87	Youth perception of corruption	30.00	75
Household air pollution attributable deaths	98.58	52	Suicide rate	86.67	38		Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	30.77	122	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	69.59		66	Discrimination and violence against minorities	18.89	126
Personal Safety	31.36	142	Environmental Quality	30.91		141	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	93.75	59	Air quality satisfaction	58.18		68	Youth community safety net	67.50	84
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	4.41		151	Youth employment gap	70.19	81
Perceived criminality	0.00	144	Greenhouse gas emissions	38.58		132	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	12.50	144	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	39.16		126	Youth openness for immigrants	70.00	48
Safe walking at night	18.96	128	Wastewater treatment	9.60		71	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	
Traffic deaths	59.80	126					Access to Advanced Education	Null	
							Inequality in the attainment of education	Null	
							Tertiary enrollment rate	Null	
							Women's average years in school	39.99	120
							Years of tertiary schooling	42.79	35



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Mongolia, Ecuador, Albania, Tunisia, Peru, Sri Lanka, Jordan, Egypt, Macedonia, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dominican Republic, China, South Africa, Colombia



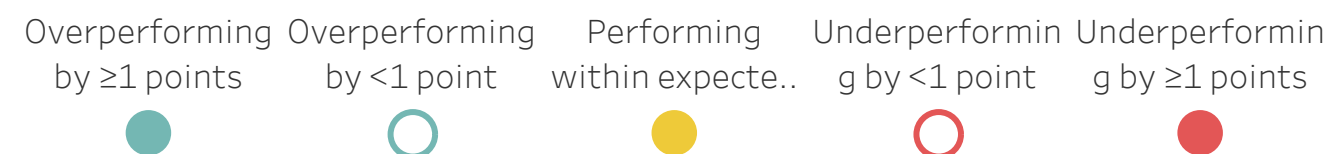
Lithuania



Youth Progress Index **73.76** Rank: 35/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$25,533** Rank: 39/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	81.17		42	Foundations of Wellbeing	77.63		40	Opportunity	63.13		30
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.47		33	Access to Basic Knowledge	96.05		24	Personal Rights	64.87		27
Child mortality rate	95.48		33	Female secondary education	91.05		31	Freedom of assembly/association	83.88		26
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.32		29	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	88.75		63	Freedom of expression	100.00		11
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	95.00		23
Maternal mortality rate	98.63		36	Male secondary education	95.62		26	Private property rights	65.00		33
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	99.13		24	Young members of parliament	2.33		102
Water and Sanitation	82.16		55	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	52.05		68
Access to improved sanitation facilities	91.16		63	Access to Info and Communications	91.69		13	Personal Freedom and Choice	53.18		60
Access to piped water	93.12		49	Internet users	97.00		18	Corruption	48.75		32
Rural access to improved water source	84.73		78	Press Freedom Index	80.05		30	Early marriage	100.00		7
Satisfaction with Water Quality	63.08		59	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00		8	Freedom of religion	100.00		33
Shelter	75.85		57	Health and Wellness	54.27		125	Freedom over life choices	35.00		128
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.23		70	Satisfied demand for contraception	59.47		78
Availability of affordable housing	12.16		127	Life expectancy at 60	55.21		68	Youth perception of corruption	18.00		125
Household air pollution attributable deaths	94.88		66	Suicide rate	16.87		152	Inclusion	60.79		42
Quality of electricity supply	76.37		43	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	39.10		124	Discrimination and violence against minorities	60.00		38
Personal Safety	69.57		46	Environmental Quality	72.27		34	Religious tolerance	100.00		34
Homicide rate	86.25		93	Air quality satisfaction	74.55		30	Youth community safety net	77.50		56
Level of violent crime	75.00		45	Biodiversity and habitat	98.16		15	Youth employment gap	80.77		22
Perceived criminality	50.00		68	Greenhouse gas emissions	79.61		42	Youth not in employment and not in education	78.10		16
Political terror	87.50		31	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	61.29		83	Youth openness for immigrants	36.00		137
Safe walking at night	48.52		62	Wastewater treatment	46.82		44	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	18.00		81
Traffic deaths	75.99		84					Access to Advanced Education	74.62		22
								Inequality in the attainment of education	87.54		35
								Tertiary enrollment rate	68.53		30
								Women's average years in school	90.37		30
								Years of tertiary schooling	54.24		18



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Portugal, Russia, Estonia, Poland, Greece, Slovakia, Malaysia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Chile, Cyprus, Croatia



Luxembourg

Youth Progress Index

Null

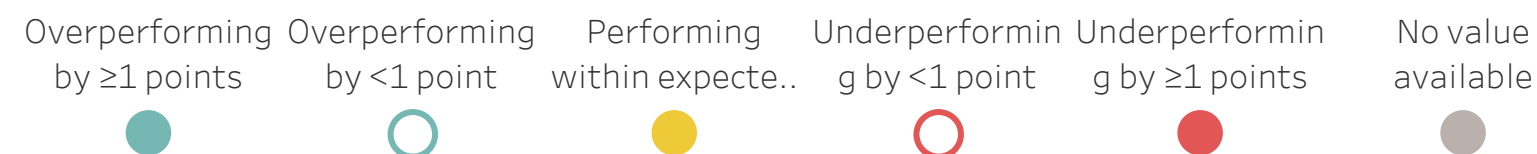
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$89,682

Rank: 2/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	Null	●	Foundations of Wellbeing	89.94	○ 6	Opportunity	74.29	● 14
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	99.09	● 4	Access to Basic Knowledge	97.35	○ 11	Personal Rights	72.84	● 11
Child mortality rate	98.35	● 1	Female secondary education	100.00	● 4	Freedom of assembly/association	86.75	● 14
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.61	● 17	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	93.33	● 45	Freedom of expression	100.00	● 11
Depth of food deficit	100.00	● 26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	● 23	Political rights	95.00	● 23
Maternal mortality rate	98.66	● 35	Male secondary education	99.43	● 9	Private property rights	90.00	● 10
Undernourishment	100.00	● 38	Primary school enrollment	92.01	● 74	Young members of parliament	11.00	● 23
Water and Sanitation	94.23	○ 18	Youth literacy rate	100.00	● 37	Youth confidence in police	69.86	● 29
Access to improved sanitation facilities	97.21	● 38	Access to Info and Communications	89.99	● 16	Personal Freedom and Choice	79.29	○ 9
Access to piped water	100.00	● 13	Internet users	96.00	○ 24	Corruption	76.25	● 11
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	● 18	Press Freedom Index	85.57	● 15	Early marriage	98.18	● 20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	81.54	● 22	Youth Mobile telephone	89.83	● 57	Freedom of religion	100.00	● 33
Shelter	86.76	● 16	Health and Wellness	85.35	● 9	Freedom over life choices	78.33	○ 27
Access to electricity	100.00	● 36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.84	● 39	Satisfied demand for contraception	75.33	○ 35
Availability of affordable housing	36.49	● 61	Life expectancy at 60	70.99	● 17	Youth perception of corruption	66.00	● 14
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	● 15	Suicide rate	81.44	● 73	Inclusion	83.59	● 3
Quality of electricity supply	93.38	● 13	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	91.19	● 17	Discrimination and violence against minorities	76.67	● 9
Personal Safety	Null	●	Environmental Quality	87.29	● 6	Religious tolerance	100.00	● 34
Homicide rate	98.25	● 16	Air quality satisfaction	63.64	● 54	Youth community safety net	95.00	● 10
Level of violent crime	Null	●	Biodiversity and habitat	100.00	● 5	Youth employment gap	71.15	● 76
Perceived criminality	Null	●	Greenhouse gas emissions	84.27	○ 16	Youth not in employment and not in education	85.31	● 8
Political terror	Null	●	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	90.82	● 12	Youth openness for immigrants	83.00	● 11
Safe walking at night	64.32	● 32	Wastewater treatment	96.84	● 3	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	79.00	● 16
Traffic deaths	90.55	● 15				Access to Advanced Education	62.33	● 47
						Inequality in the attainment of education	87.21	● 38
						Tertiary enrollment rate	19.41	● 98
						Women's average years in school	89.80	● 31
						Years of tertiary schooling	54.14	● 20



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Singapore, Kuwait, Norway, United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, United States, Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia



Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Youth Progress Index

64.40

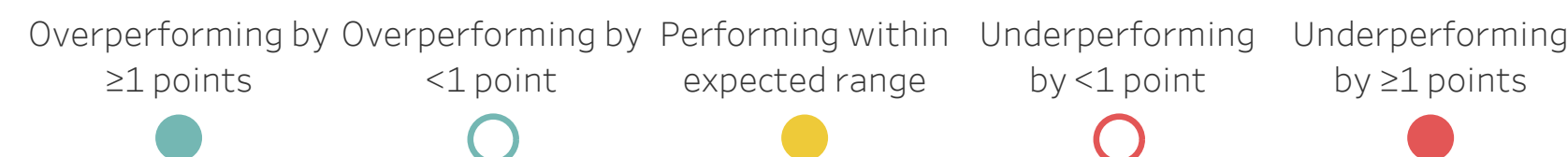
Rank: 49/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$12,126

Rank: 76/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	80.42		46	Foundations of Wellbeing	67.54		73	Opportunity	47.46		68
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.68		20	Access to Basic Knowledge	71.11		92	Personal Rights	48.27		72
Child mortality rate	95.22		35	Female secondary education	40.16		103	Freedom of assembly/association	73.66		52
Deaths from infectious diseases	99.10		6	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	89.57		58	Freedom of expression	62.50		92
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	71.05		91	Political rights	52.50		93
Maternal mortality rate	98.96		26	Male secondary education	55.60		86	Private property rights	35.00		78
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	70.64		123	Young members of parliament	21.67		7
Water and Sanitation	82.43		54	Youth literacy rate	99.23		82	Youth confidence in police	36.99		108
Access to improved sanitation facilities	89.43		66	Access to Info and Communications	82.49		46	Personal Freedom and Choice	40.69		113
Access to piped water	91.92		56	Internet users	92.00		34	Corruption	21.25		80
Rural access to improved water source	98.22		51	Press Freedom Index	63.91		102	Early marriage	87.27		65
Satisfaction with Water Quality	53.85		78	Youth Mobile telephone	94.92		35	Freedom of religion	66.67		89
Shelter	72.61		72	Health and Wellness	76.53		54	Freedom over life choices	48.33		103
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.96		9	Satisfied demand for contraception	6.13		147
Availability of affordable housing	35.14		65	Life expectancy at 60	59.06		47	Youth perception of corruption	37.00		57
Household air pollution attributable deaths	80.45		92	Suicide rate	83.94		54	Inclusion	45.04		94
Quality of electricity supply	65.21		67	Youth mortality from non-communicable dis..	67.76		71	Discrimination and violence against minori..	32.22		97
Personal Safety	69.51		47	Environmental Quality	43.69		118	Religious tolerance	66.67		91
Homicide rate	96.00		46	Air quality satisfaction	20.00		143	Youth community safety net	75.00		66
Level of violent crime	50.00		92	Biodiversity and habitat	64.83		105	Youth employment gap	80.77		22
Perceived criminality	50.00		68	Greenhouse gas emissions	65.48		88	Youth not in employment and not in education	41.14		96
Political terror	75.00		53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	51.20		103	Youth openness for immigrants	37.00		136
Safe walking at night	62.42		36	Wastewater treatment	4.45		83	Youth openness towards homosexuals	6.00		118
Traffic deaths	84.70		37					Access to Advanced Education	56.55		57
								Inequality in the attainment of education	77.46		55
								Tertiary enrollment rate	39.59		68
								Women's average years in school	81.25		55
								Years of tertiary schooling	30.76		56



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Dominican Republic, China, South Africa, Colombia, Peru, Serbia, Libya, Mongolia, Algeria, Ecuador, Albania, Tunisia, Sri Lanka, Lebanon, Jordan



Madagascar

Youth Progress Index

Null

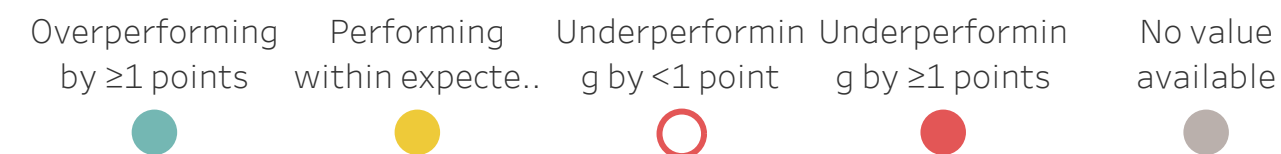
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$1,373

Rank: 145/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	28.99	134	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null		Opportunity	33.47	103
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	49.02	129	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null		Personal Rights	45.73	80
Child mortality rate	56.87	117	Female secondary education	Null		Freedom of assembly/association	60.88	84
Deaths from infectious diseases	72.97	121	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	94.49	35	Freedom of expression	62.50	92
Depth of food deficit	30.28	136	Gross secondary school enrollment	16.80	135	Political rights	60.00	85
Maternal mortality rate	51.33	125	Male secondary education	Null		Private property rights	45.00	56
Undernourishment	24.93	140	Primary school enrollment	60.91	133	Young members of parliament	6.63	60
Water and Sanitation	10.52	147	Youth literacy rate	32.14	142	Youth confidence in police	47.95	82
Access to improved sanitation facilities	0.00	152	Access to Info and Communications	27.85	145	Personal Freedom and Choice	23.56	143
Access to piped water	7.03	145	Internet users	2.00	150	Corruption	7.50	133
Rural access to improved water source	0.00	152	Press Freedom Index	72.96	47	Early marriage	27.27	146
Satisfaction with Water Quality	32.31	118	Youth Mobile telephone	0.00	151	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	13.74	148	Health and Wellness	57.62	114	Freedom over life choices	21.67	137
Access to electricity	6.21	145	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	93.84	112	Satisfied demand for contraception	44.27	104
Availability of affordable housing	41.89	43	Life expectancy at 60	30.02	118	Youth perception of corruption	16.00	136
Household air pollution attributable deaths	0.00	152	Suicide rate	86.70	37	Inclusion	50.86	73
Quality of electricity supply	15.59	141	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	30.26	137	Discrimination and violence against minorities	63.33	31
Personal Safety	57.55	87	Environmental Quality	43.85	116	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	98.50	11	Air quality satisfaction	78.18	23	Youth community safety net	42.50	120
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	55.15	119	Youth employment gap	69.23	86
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	41.04	130	Youth not in employment and not in education	42.60	94
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	43.07	118	Youth openness for immigrants	59.00	79
Safe walking at night	15.44	141	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	4.00	129
Traffic deaths	80.49	59				Access to Advanced Education	19.31	121
						Inequality in the attainment of education	25.50	119
						Tertiary enrollment rate	4.78	140
						Women's average years in school	41.20	119
						Years of tertiary schooling	5.81	116



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Ethiopia, Togo, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Gambia, The, Haiti, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Mali, Afghanistan, Niger



Malawi



Youth Progress Index

41.27

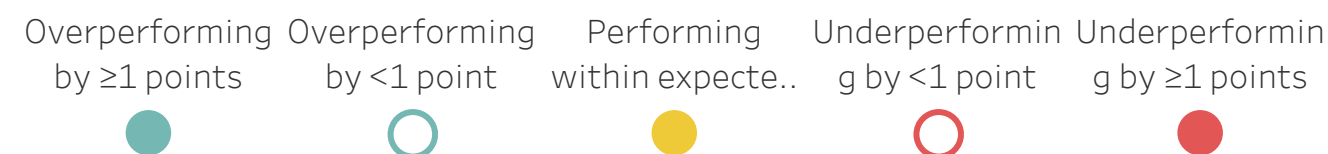
Rank: 90/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$1,095

Rank: 148/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	41.97	114	Foundations of Wellbeing	44.54	117	Opportunity	37.47	94
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	45.47	135	Access to Basic Knowledge	48.28	114	Personal Rights	52.92	56
Child mortality rate	44.35	127	Female secondary education	14.95	130	Freedom of assembly/association	78.56	37
Deaths from infectious diseases	50.30	145	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	70.36	111	Freedom of expression	81.25	63
Depth of food deficit	58.68	120	Gross secondary school enrollment	23.51	128	Political rights	65.00	79
Maternal mortality rate	12.53	144	Male secondary education	24.24	132	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	57.91	121	Primary school enrollment	95.25	59	Young members of parliament	8.01	41
Water and Sanitation	42.68	114	Youth literacy rate	52.16	133	Youth confidence in police	45.21	88
Access to improved sanitation facilities	31.40	124	Access to Info and Communications	29.44	142	Personal Freedom and Choice	43.10	103
Access to piped water	7.93	143	Internet users	9.00	132	Corruption	13.75	107
Rural access to improved water source	82.72	82	Press Freedom Index	71.88	57	Early marriage	52.73	134
Satisfaction with Water Quality	43.08	102	Youth Mobile telephone	0.00	151	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	24.42	136	Health and Wellness	46.38	138	Freedom over life choices	66.67	61
Access to electricity	0.00	153	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	38.89	145	Satisfied demand for contraception	61.20	74
Availability of affordable housing	25.68	90	Life expectancy at 60	14.33	143	Youth perception of corruption	20.00	116
Household air pollution attributable deaths	50.04	114	Suicide rate	88.07	28	Inclusion	43.22	100
Quality of electricity supply	21.20	134	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	57.60	92	Discrimination and violence against minorities	54.44	51
Personal Safety	59.24	82	Environmental Quality	56.41	70	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	95.50	52	Air quality satisfaction	69.09	40	Youth community safety net	2.50	147
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	91.56	34	Youth employment gap	85.58	6
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	41.32	129	Youth not in employment and not in education	44.16	90
Political terror	62.50	76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	72.95	54	Youth openness for immigrants	48.00	113
Safe walking at night	18.71	129	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	3.00	132
Traffic deaths	79.73	66				Access to Advanced Education	16.57	125
						Inequality in the attainment of education	35.74	108
						Tertiary enrollment rate	0.80	150
						Women's average years in school	31.76	130
						Years of tertiary schooling	0.54	146



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Mozambique, Guinea, Niger, Togo, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Liberia, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Haiti, Zimbabwe



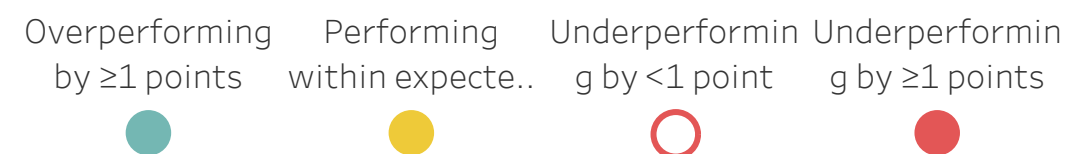
Malaysia



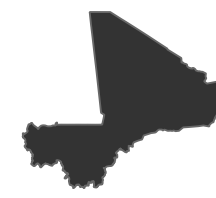
Youth Progress Index **63.37** Rank: 52/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$23,973** Rank: 43/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	80.27		48	Foundations of Wellbeing	70.12		64	Opportunity	42.88		81
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	94.89		59	Access to Basic Knowledge	83.37		61	Personal Rights	34.63		105
Child mortality rate	93.91		43	Female secondary education	75.42		57	Freedom of assembly/association	35.00		132
Deaths from infectious diseases	89.79		100	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	76.90		100	Freedom of expression	43.75		117
Depth of food deficit	98.11		57	Gross secondary school enrollment	69.69		93	Political rights	45.00		101
Maternal mortality rate	94.51		74	Male secondary education	79.07		57	Private property rights	55.00		42
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	95.23		60	Young members of parliament	0.00		131
Water and Sanitation	83.70		50	Youth literacy rate	98.84		86	Youth confidence in police	47.95		82
Access to improved sanitation facilities	95.36		49	Access to Info and Communications	64.16		81	Personal Freedom and Choice	44.06		96
Access to piped water	96.41		45	Internet users	78.00		56	Corruption	36.25		46
Rural access to improved water source	88.87		68	Press Freedom Index	53.43		127	Early marriage	89.09		61
Satisfaction with Water Quality	58.46		67	Youth Mobile telephone	64.41		102	Freedom of religion	0.00		148
Shelter	84.27		30	Health and Wellness	75.93		59	Freedom over life choices	45.00		111
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	97.69		96	Satisfied demand for contraception	35.20		113
Availability of affordable housing	45.95		35	Life expectancy at 60	56.39		63	Youth perception of corruption	19.00		120
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.43		41	Suicide rate	83.23		62	Inclusion	43.67		99
Quality of electricity supply	80.41		36	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	71.42		61	Discrimination and violence against minorities	36.67		83
Personal Safety	60.33		80	Environmental Quality	58.40		62	Religious tolerance	33.33		130
Homicide rate	95.25		55	Air quality satisfaction	38.18		122	Youth community safety net	62.50		95
Level of violent crime	50.00		92	Biodiversity and habitat	88.38		43	Youth employment gap	37.50		121
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Greenhouse gas emissions	70.03		80	Youth not in employment and not in education	70.76		37
Political terror	50.00		102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	65.72		75	Youth openness for immigrants	41.00		127
Safe walking at night	26.18		112	Wastewater treatment	19.59		56	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	16.00		83
Traffic deaths	61.67		120					Access to Advanced Education	49.90		70
								Inequality in the attainment of education	67.96		66
								Tertiary enrollment rate	26.07		91
								Women's average years in school	76.08		63
								Years of tertiary schooling	31.11		54



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Greece, Poland, Hungary, Russia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Portugal, Latvia, Chile, Estonia, Slovakia, Croatia, Slovenia, Panama, Uruguay



Mali



Youth Progress Index

34.30

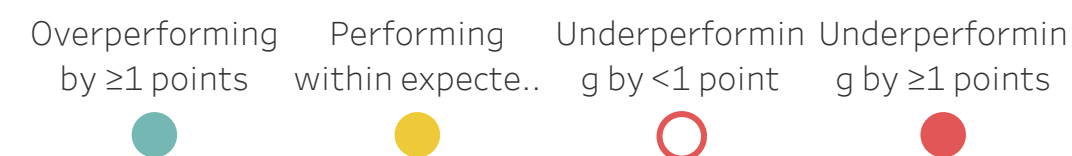
Rank: 101/102

Gross Domestic Product

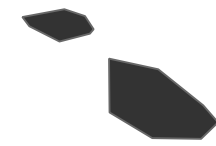
\$1,833

Rank: 136/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	42.36	113	Foundations of Wellbeing	34.36	133	Opportunity	27.03	112
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	56.09	119	Access to Basic Knowledge	14.21	136	Personal Rights	40.99	90
Child mortality rate	0.26	150	Female secondary education	7.34	141	Freedom of assembly/association	59.13	90
Deaths from infectious diseases	61.67	130	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	45.28	129	Freedom of expression	75.00	73
Depth of food deficit	95.27	66	Gross secondary school enrollment	20.69	132	Political rights	42.50	104
Maternal mortality rate	19.02	141	Male secondary education	16.16	140	Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	1.99	150	Young members of parliament	4.48	78
Water and Sanitation	27.05	130	Youth literacy rate	0.73	150	Youth confidence in police	43.84	94
Access to improved sanitation facilities	12.41	137	Access to Info and Communications	32.92	138	Personal Freedom and Choice	18.90	147
Access to piped water	15.88	129	Internet users	4.00	145	Corruption	15.00	104
Rural access to improved water source	42.95	128	Press Freedom Index	60.17	106	Early marriage	3.64	151
Satisfaction with Water Quality	33.85	115	Youth Mobile telephone	27.12	139	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	32.02	126	Health and Wellness	56.63	119	Freedom over life choices	36.67	124
Access to electricity	17.52	136	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	85.01	126	Satisfied demand for contraception	6.53	145
Availability of affordable housing	33.78	69	Life expectancy at 60	14.14	144	Youth perception of corruption	24.00	94
Household air pollution attributable deaths	46.05	117	Suicide rate	90.86	18	Inclusion	52.86	67
Quality of electricity supply	30.57	123	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	50.57	104	Discrimination and violence against minorities	23.33	118
Personal Safety	59.05	83	Environmental Quality	41.15	127	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	74.50	129	Air quality satisfaction	50.91	87	Youth community safety net	65.00	91
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	65.75	103	Youth employment gap	85.58	6
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	21.34	145	Youth not in employment and not in education	67.93	40
Political terror	37.50	126	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	61.83	82	Youth openness for immigrants	84.00	9
Safe walking at night	53.36	54	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	8.00	107
Traffic deaths	85.20	32				Access to Advanced Education	7.71	145
						Inequality in the attainment of education	11.45	131
						Tertiary enrollment rate	6.87	133
						Women's average years in school	9.95	152
						Years of tertiary schooling	3.26	128



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Afghanistan, Benin, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Chad, Haiti, Gambia, The, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Timor-Leste, Senegal, Nepal, Ethiopia, Madagascar



Malta



Youth Progress Index

Null

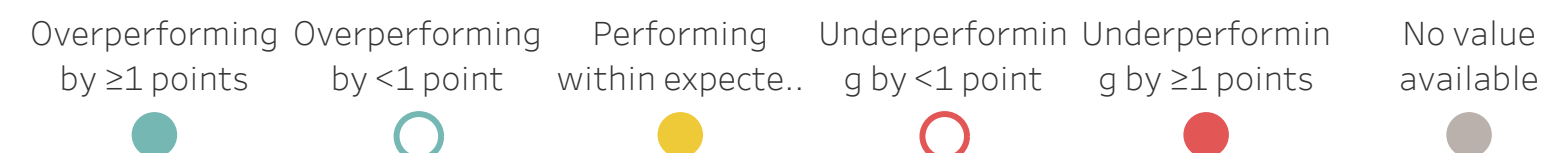
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$30,905

Rank: 32/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	Null		Foundations of Wellbeing	84.22	27	Opportunity	66.53	26
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.29	37	Access to Basic Knowledge	85.22	57	Personal Rights	69.29	20
Child mortality rate	94.43	39	Female secondary education	72.69	60	Freedom of assembly/association	84.93	21
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.26	33	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	74.80	103	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	80.79	80	Political rights	97.50	16
Maternal mortality rate	98.79	31	Male secondary education	81.16	54	Private property rights	70.00	28
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	96.72	48	Young members of parliament	9.67	29
Water and Sanitation	94.04	19	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	68.49	32
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	7	Access to Info and Communications	89.65	18	Personal Freedom and Choice	60.65	36
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Internet users	97.00	18	Corruption	43.75	38
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	76.16	40	Early marriage	78.13	88
Satisfaction with Water Quality	78.46	30	Youth Mobile telephone	98.31	19	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	80.90	39	Health and Wellness	87.08	5	Freedom over life choices	85.00	11
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.85	38	Satisfied demand for contraception	62.13	70
Availability of affordable housing	56.76	15	Life expectancy at 60	70.74	18	Youth perception of corruption	32.00	67
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Suicide rate	90.91	16	Inclusion	79.28	10
Quality of electricity supply	62.83	74	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	90.62	19	Discrimination and violence against minorities	67.78	23
Personal Safety	Null		Environmental Quality	75.30	28	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	96.50	39	Air quality satisfaction	36.36	126	Youth community safety net	92.50	14
Level of violent crime	Null		Biodiversity and habitat	92.36	28	Youth employment gap	75.96	47
Perceived criminality	Null		Greenhouse gas emissions	82.54	23	Youth not in employment and not in education	75.36	22
Political terror	Null		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	88.24	20	Youth openness for immigrants	67.00	56
Safe walking at night	74.72	16	Wastewater treatment	68.49	29	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	90.00	5
Traffic deaths	94.01	2				Access to Advanced Education	57.91	52
						Inequality in the attainment of education	84.44	41
						Tertiary enrollment rate	46.97	56
						Women's average years in school	73.92	67
						Years of tertiary schooling	30.88	55



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Cyprus, Spain, Israel, Trinidad and Tobago, Czech Republic, Korea, Republic of, Slovenia, New Zealand, Italy, Slovakia, Estonia, Portugal, Lithuania, Russia, Japan



Mauritania

Youth Progress Index

Null

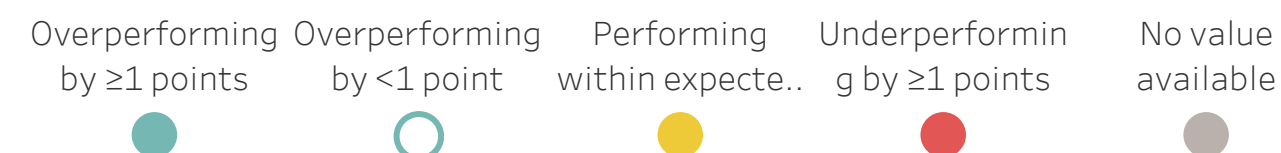
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$3,613

Rank: 117/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	40.48	116	Foundations of Wellbeing	43.35	119	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	64.38	109	Access to Basic Knowledge	32.87	131	Personal Rights	29.01	116
Child mortality rate	26.35	139	Female secondary education	11.09	135	Freedom of assembly/association	47.72	112
Deaths from infectious diseases	80.43	117	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	79.84	91	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	91.17	77	Gross secondary school enrollment	6.21	141	Political rights	22.50	123
Maternal mortality rate	17.02	143	Male secondary education	23.46	133	Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	98.39	77	Primary school enrollment	49.75	136	Young members of parliament	1.54	108
Water and Sanitation	26.67	132	Youth literacy rate	27.28	143	Youth confidence in police	13.70	134
Access to improved sanitation facilities	30.24	126	Access to Info and Communications	51.76	110	Personal Freedom and Choice	19.54	145
Access to piped water	32.63	112	Internet users	23.00	114	Corruption	8.75	128
Rural access to improved water source	31.90	133	Press Freedom Index	75.97	42	Early marriage	49.09	138
Satisfaction with Water Quality	13.85	139	Youth Mobile telephone	49.15	119	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	26.47	132	Health and Wellness	67.70	87	Freedom over life choices	0.00	149
Access to electricity	13.26	139	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	96.90	102	Satisfied demand for contraception	6.40	146
Availability of affordable housing	0.00	151	Life expectancy at 60	25.07	127	Youth perception of corruption	32.00	67
Household air pollution attributable deaths	60.16	107	Suicide rate	90.75	19	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	23.11	130	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	70.25	62	Discrimination and violence against minorities	31.11	99
Personal Safety	50.66	109	Environmental Quality	26.82	146	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	71.50	132	Air quality satisfaction	9.09	149	Youth community safety net	52.50	111
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	27.52	145	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	33.94	135	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	62.50	76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	50.91	105	Youth openness for immigrants	47.00	115
Safe walking at night	13.35	145	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	2.00	136
Traffic deaths	86.50	27				Access to Advanced Education	12.81	133
						Inequality in the attainment of education	13.22	128
						Tertiary enrollment rate	5.62	136
						Women's average years in school	28.32	132
						Years of tertiary schooling	3.59	125



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Zambia, Yemen, Ghana, Sudan, Kyrgyzstan, Djibouti, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Kenya, Myanmar, Lesotho, Pakistan, Moldova

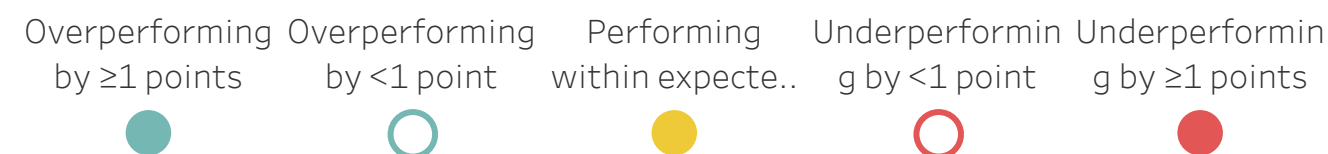
Mauritius



Youth Progress Index **68.81** Rank: 40/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$17,961** Rank: 55/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	82.56	36	Foundations of Wellbeing	71.15	60	Opportunity	54.24	46
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	93.94	67	Access to Basic Knowledge	83.34	62	Personal Rights	63.12	30
Child mortality rate	88.26	65	Female secondary education	56.95	81	Freedom of assembly/association	80.29	33
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.43	68	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	86.70	70	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	91.48	76	Gross secondary school enrollment	94.18	60	Political rights	92.50	31
Maternal mortality rate	92.64	80	Male secondary education	61.98	76	Private property rights	60.00	37
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	97.33	41	Young members of parliament	9.31	32
Water and Sanitation	92.46	25	Youth literacy rate	99.44	79	Youth confidence in police	49.32	77
Access to improved sanitation facilities	92.03	61	Access to Info and Communications	77.68	55	Personal Freedom and Choice	47.73	78
Access to piped water	99.85	27	Internet users	66.00	67	Corruption	42.50	41
Rural access to improved water source	99.71	39	Press Freedom Index	72.31	52	Early marriage	81.82	80
Satisfaction with Water Quality	80.00	27	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22	45	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	73.80	67	Health and Wellness	68.29	83	Freedom over life choices	65.00	67
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	97.71	94	Satisfied demand for contraception	26.40	121
Availability of affordable housing	1.35	147	Life expectancy at 60	57.35	56	Youth perception of corruption	16.00	136
Household air pollution attributable deaths	97.57	56	Suicide rate	74.48	99	Inclusion	62.79	36
Quality of electricity supply	73.57	48	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	46.78	112	Discrimination and violence against minorities	68.89	19
Personal Safety	71.36	40	Environmental Quality	56.74	68	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	93.25	63	Air quality satisfaction	74.55	30	Youth community safety net	72.50	72
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	43.43	130	Youth employment gap	60.58	112
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	82.40	24	Youth not in employment and not in education	50.78	71
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	66.40	72	Youth openness for immigrants	70.00	48
Safe walking at night	29.60	107	Wastewater treatment	4.20	85	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	32.00	57
Traffic deaths	81.36	52				Access to Advanced Education	44.66	81
						Inequality in the attainment of education	71.98	63
						Tertiary enrollment rate	36.67	73
						Women's average years in school	66.07	81
						Years of tertiary schooling	8.95	104



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Gabon, Turkey, Belarus, Argentina, Romania, Uruguay, Azerbaijan, Iran, Panama, Mexico, Bulgaria, Suriname, Croatia, Brazil, Thailand



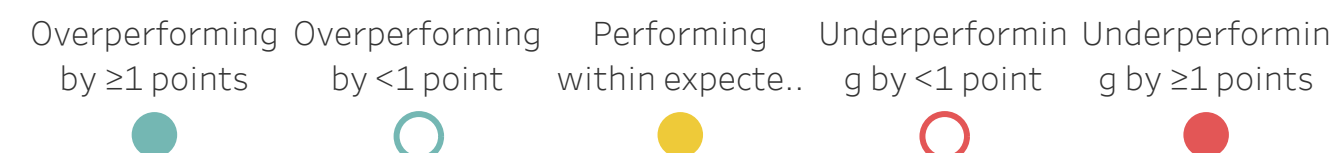
Mexico



Youth Progress Index 61.94 Rank: 61/102

Gross Domestic Product \$16,277 Rank: 59/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	69.18	75	Foundations of Wellbeing	69.14	66	Opportunity	48.70	66
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	94.78	63	Access to Basic Knowledge	80.24	73	Personal Rights	48.52	70
Child mortality rate	88.52	62	Female secondary education	56.06	84	Freedom of assembly/association	62.36	82
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.63	61	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	81.31	85	Freedom of expression	81.25	63
Depth of food deficit	93.38	69	Gross secondary school enrollment	87.23	69	Political rights	70.00	69
Maternal mortality rate	94.78	73	Male secondary education	59.04	81	Private property rights	50.00	49
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	94.28	65	Young members of parliament	5.04	74
Water and Sanitation	77.72	62	Youth literacy rate	99.48	78	Youth confidence in police	19.18	129
Access to improved sanitation facilities	82.74	78	Access to Info and Communications	57.46	95	Personal Freedom and Choice	44.03	98
Access to piped water	92.33	53	Internet users	56.00	73	Corruption	12.50	113
Rural access to improved water source	87.52	73	Press Freedom Index	50.67	130	Early marriage	69.09	106
Satisfaction with Water Quality	52.31	83	Youth Mobile telephone	66.10	99	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	76.51	55	Health and Wellness	76.09	58	Freedom over life choices	55.00	89
Access to electricity	99.00	79	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.58	81	Satisfied demand for contraception	77.60	21
Availability of affordable housing	36.49	61	Life expectancy at 60	58.80	49	Youth perception of corruption	13.00	143
Household air pollution attributable deaths	95.49	64	Suicide rate	83.66	60	Inclusion	54.43	61
Quality of electricity supply	64.90	68	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	67.93	69	Discrimination and violence against minorities	36.67	83
Personal Safety	35.66	138	Environmental Quality	63.97	50	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	60.75	139	Air quality satisfaction	38.18	122	Youth community safety net	75.00	66
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	72.90	85	Youth employment gap	77.88	35
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	75.53	60	Youth not in employment and not in education	53.45	66
Political terror	25.00	136	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	81.65	39	Youth openness for immigrants	53.00	101
Safe walking at night	28.96	109	Wastewater treatment	39.72	49	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	53.00	32
Traffic deaths	70.01	100				Access to Advanced Education	48.10	74
						Inequality in the attainment of education	57.99	81
						Tertiary enrollment rate	29.94	83
						Women's average years in school	68.69	79
						Years of tertiary schooling	36.26	47



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Bulgaria, Iran, Azerbaijan, Suriname, Belarus, Brazil, Thailand, Botswana, Montenegro, Iraq, Mauritius, Gabon, Costa Rica, Turkmenistan, Lebanon



Moldova



Youth Progress Index

60.87

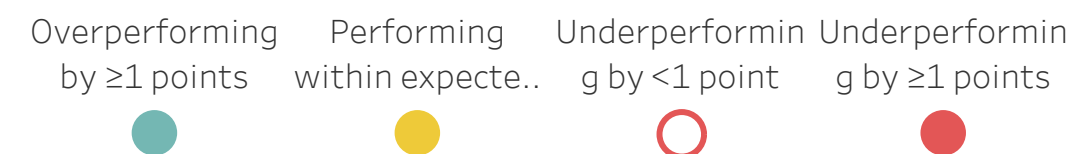
Rank: 64/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$4,549

Rank: 112/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	70.19		72	Foundations of Wellbeing	70.41		61	Opportunity	44.04		76
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.27		52	Access to Basic Knowledge	91.36		44	Personal Rights	47.29		76
Child mortality rate	86.26		73	Female secondary education	95.21		23	Freedom of assembly/association	71.82		55
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.72		44	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	97.69		20	Freedom of expression	75.00		73
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	81.23		78	Political rights	67.50		75
Maternal mortality rate	96.84		57	Male secondary education	97.31		20	Private property rights	40.00		66
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	78.96		111	Young members of parliament	6.46		62
Water and Sanitation	56.26		100	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	10.96		135
Access to improved sanitation facilities	72.59		93	Access to Info and Communications	83.49		42	Personal Freedom and Choice	33.39		129
Access to piped water	53.93		98	Internet users	88.00		44	Corruption	12.50		113
Rural access to improved water source	70.44		100	Press Freedom Index	71.17		66	Early marriage	80.00		85
Satisfaction with Water Quality	30.77		122	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22		45	Freedom of religion	66.67		89
Shelter	67.53		86	Health and Wellness	68.40		82	Freedom over life choices	16.67		141
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.10		89	Satisfied demand for contraception	49.33		93
Availability of affordable housing	4.05		143	Life expectancy at 60	51.92		80	Youth perception of corruption	8.00		150
Household air pollution attributable deaths	93.78		72	Suicide rate	69.22		119	Inclusion	37.97		110
Quality of electricity supply	55.00		87	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	57.66		91	Discrimination and violence against minorities	33.33		93
Personal Safety	63.71		66	Environmental Quality	43.53		119	Religious tolerance	33.33		130
Homicide rate	92.00		73	Air quality satisfaction	40.00		117	Youth community safety net	52.50		111
Level of violent crime	75.00		45	Biodiversity and habitat	40.61		135	Youth employment gap	73.08		64
Perceived criminality	50.00		68	Greenhouse gas emissions	47.13		125	Youth not in employment and not in education	33.74		108
Political terror	62.50		76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	65.31		76	Youth openness for immigrants	45.00		118
Safe walking at night	23.87		120	Wastewater treatment	14.00		63	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	3.00		132
Traffic deaths	81.53		51					Access to Advanced Education	59.70		51
								Inequality in the attainment of education	84.41		42
								Tertiary enrollment rate	41.21		65
								Women's average years in school	88.01		40
								Years of tertiary schooling	28.72		58



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Pakistan, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Honduras, Laos, Sudan, Uzbekistan, India, Ghana, Vietnam, Mauritania, Nigeria, Zambia, Yemen, Congo, Republic of



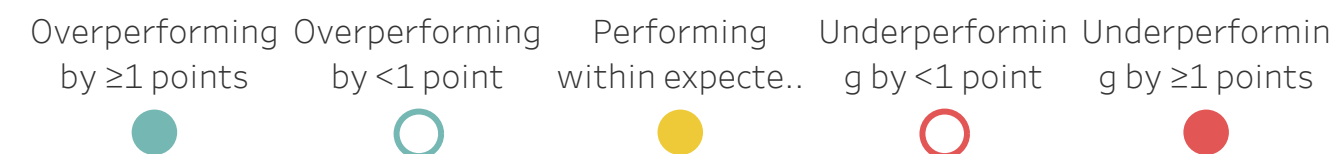
Mongolia



Youth Progress Index **55.65** Rank: 75/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$10,862** Rank: 79/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	55.60	100	Foundations of Wellbeing	52.84	103	Opportunity	58.59	37
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	77.75	97	Access to Basic Knowledge	91.79	43	Personal Rights	52.52	58
Child mortality rate	80.52	89	Female secondary education	89.67	33	Freedom of assembly/association	71.27	57
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.60	63	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	93.87	40	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	53.31	121	Gross secondary school enrollment	88.46	67	Political rights	90.00	38
Maternal mortality rate	93.94	77	Male secondary education	85.83	45	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	58.45	119	Primary school enrollment	93.28	70	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	40.08	117	Youth literacy rate	99.02	84	Youth confidence in police	43.84	94
Access to improved sanitation facilities	53.16	109	Access to Info and Communications	75.47	60	Personal Freedom and Choice	52.48	61
Access to piped water	24.35	119	Internet users	54.00	75	Corruption	22.50	76
Rural access to improved water source	35.25	131	Press Freedom Index	72.39	51	Early marriage	92.73	46
Satisfaction with Water Quality	46.15	98	Youth Mobile telephone	96.61	28	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	46.95	111	Health and Wellness	38.01	146	Freedom over life choices	55.00	89
Access to electricity	88.65	98	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.96	8	Satisfied demand for contraception	61.47	73
Availability of affordable housing	5.41	141	Life expectancy at 60	44.28	100	Youth perception of corruption	33.00	64
Household air pollution attributable deaths	35.22	127	Suicide rate	0.00	154	Inclusion	62.08	40
Quality of electricity supply	47.26	99	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	0.00	153	Discrimination and violence against minorities	66.67	25
Personal Safety	61.25	76	Environmental Quality	21.55	152	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	81.25	107	Air quality satisfaction	5.45	152	Youth community safety net	92.50	14
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	79.12	72	Youth employment gap	75.96	47
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	5.53	147	Youth not in employment and not in education	96.52	1
Political terror	62.50	76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	16.22	147	Youth openness for immigrants	33.00	139
Safe walking at night	40.97	81	Wastewater treatment	3.30	91	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	8.00	107
Traffic deaths	55.77	135				Access to Advanced Education	68.01	36
						Inequality in the attainment of education	79.93	50
						Tertiary enrollment rate	68.57	29
						Women's average years in school	76.91	62
						Years of tertiary schooling	49.23	25



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Libya, Ecuador, Albania, Tunisia, Sri Lanka, Peru, Jordan, Egypt, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Dominican Republic, China, South Africa, Namibia



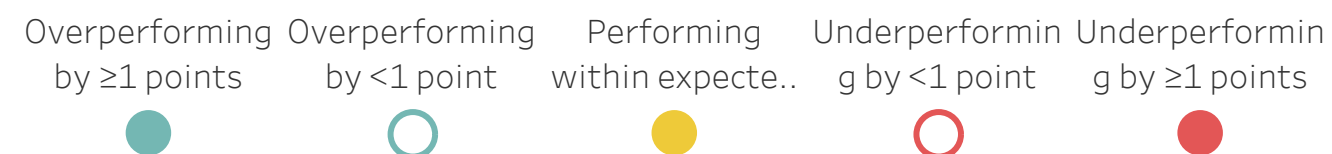
Montenegro



Youth Progress Index 66.53 Rank: 44/102

Gross Domestic Product \$14,667 Rank: 65/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	76.57	56	Foundations of Wellbeing	74.83	45	Opportunity	49.97	60
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.86	15	Access to Basic Knowledge	92.59	40	Personal Rights	47.65	73
Child mortality rate	95.91	30	Female secondary education	86.91	39	Freedom of assembly/association	65.15	70
Deaths from infectious diseases	99.23	3	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	99.81	2	Freedom of expression	75.00	73
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	86.95	70	Political rights	65.00	79
Maternal mortality rate	99.01	25	Male secondary education	96.23	23	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	86.59	100	Young members of parliament	4.33	80
Water and Sanitation	80.92	58	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	41.10	99
Access to improved sanitation facilities	95.24	51	Access to Info and Communications	83.75	41	Personal Freedom and Choice	39.93	116
Access to piped water	84.20	66	Internet users	88.00	44	Corruption	31.25	55
Rural access to improved water source	98.68	42	Press Freedom Index	67.21	91	Early marriage	66.98	110
Satisfaction with Water Quality	49.23	94	Youth Mobile telephone	98.31	19	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	61.47	98	Health and Wellness	74.84	62	Freedom over life choices	40.00	117
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.93	16	Satisfied demand for contraception	16.13	135
Availability of affordable housing	9.46	131	Life expectancy at 60	60.38	42	Youth perception of corruption	38.00	52
Household air pollution attributable deaths	73.15	97	Suicide rate	76.05	95	Inclusion	49.73	77
Quality of electricity supply	50.11	94	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	65.97	76	Discrimination and violence against minorities	26.67	109
Personal Safety	67.63	50	Environmental Quality	51.51	90	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	92.00	73	Air quality satisfaction	45.45	104	Youth community safety net	77.50	56
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	59.01	115	Youth employment gap	76.92	41
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	73.77	68	Youth not in employment and not in education	60.71	52
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	60.17	86	Youth openness for immigrants	48.00	113
Safe walking at night	58.19	46	Wastewater treatment	6.70	75	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	9.00	101
Traffic deaths	82.04	48				Access to Advanced Education	64.01	44
						Inequality in the attainment of education	84.33	43
						Tertiary enrollment rate	55.34	48
						Women's average years in school	83.23	50
						Years of tertiary schooling	36.65	46



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Iraq, Botswana, Thailand, Brazil, Costa Rica, Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Suriname, Algeria, Serbia, Bulgaria, Mexico, Iran, Azerbaijan, Colombia



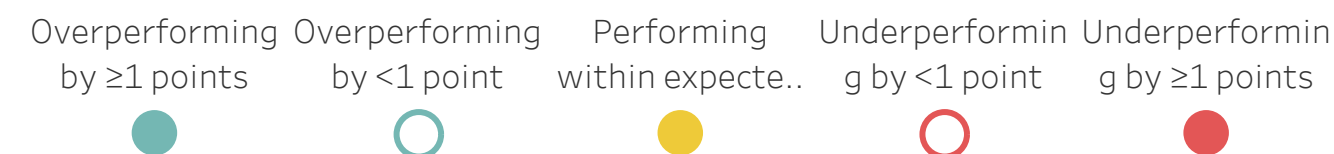
Morocco



Youth Progress Index **57.09** Rank: 72/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$7,106** Rank: 98/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	70.81	69	Foundations of Wellbeing	66.33	76	Opportunity	37.31	97
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	89.87	78	Access to Basic Knowledge	62.93	100	Personal Rights	36.71	101
Child mortality rate	76.00	93	Female secondary education	25.74	119	Freedom of assembly/association	55.07	100
Deaths from infectious diseases	95.11	80	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	58.34	123	Freedom of expression	43.75	117
Depth of food deficit	92.74	72	Gross secondary school enrollment	58.19	102	Political rights	37.50	107
Maternal mortality rate	83.27	95	Male secondary education	33.24	122	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.19	23	Young members of parliament	5.33	73
Water and Sanitation	55.35	103	Youth literacy rate	92.13	100	Youth confidence in police	45.21	88
Access to improved sanitation facilities	72.92	91	Access to Info and Communications	67.14	70	Personal Freedom and Choice	49.31	74
Access to piped water	63.85	92	Internet users	69.00	66	Corruption	21.25	80
Rural access to improved water source	44.94	126	Press Freedom Index	57.36	116	Early marriage	80.00	85
Satisfaction with Water Quality	43.08	102	Youth Mobile telephone	76.27	82	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	76.97	51	Health and Wellness	73.95	68	Freedom over life choices	58.33	82
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.66	57	Satisfied demand for contraception	69.07	49
Availability of affordable housing	24.32	95	Life expectancy at 60	52.58	76	Youth perception of corruption	24.00	94
Household air pollution attributable deaths	96.83	58	Suicide rate	81.76	68	Inclusion	46.04	90
Quality of electricity supply	71.37	50	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	67.25	73	Discrimination and violence against minorities	28.89	103
Personal Safety	63.47	68	Environmental Quality	61.65	56	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	97.50	30	Air quality satisfaction	49.09	94	Youth community safety net	45.00	118
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	88.70	40	Youth employment gap	74.04	60
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	78.75	46	Youth not in employment and not in education	40.99	97
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	72.60	56	Youth openness for immigrants	57.00	90
Safe walking at night	60.20	42	Wastewater treatment	5.40	80	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	10.00	95
Traffic deaths	70.84	99				Access to Advanced Education	20.86	116
						Inequality in the attainment of education	2.55	144
						Tertiary enrollment rate	28.14	86
						Women's average years in school	30.87	131
						Years of tertiary schooling	18.86	82



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Guatemala, Angola, Bhutan, Guyana, Armenia, Philippines, El Salvador, Belize, Swaziland, Bolivia, Ukraine, Paraguay, Jamaica, Congo, Republic of, Georgia



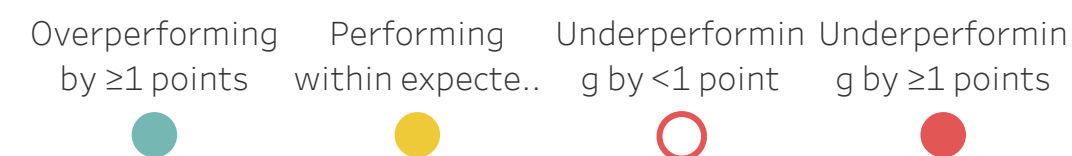
Mozambique



Youth Progress Index 33.53 Rank: 102/102

Gross Domestic Product \$1,056 Rank: 149/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	29.64	133	Foundations of Wellbeing	37.97	130	Opportunity	33.25	105
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	39.57	138	Access to Basic Knowledge	38.44	126	Personal Rights	41.08	89
Child mortality rate	31.74	136	Female secondary education	2.76	146	Freedom of assembly/association	58.60	93
Deaths from infectious diseases	41.46	151	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	77.09	99	Freedom of expression	68.75	84
Depth of food deficit	45.43	129	Gross secondary school enrollment	8.69	139	Political rights	50.00	96
Maternal mortality rate	32.54	138	Male secondary education	8.04	147	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	45.58	129	Primary school enrollment	72.83	118	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	10.58	146	Youth literacy rate	55.51	132	Youth confidence in police	47.95	82
Access to improved sanitation facilities	7.56	141	Access to Info and Communications	32.99	137	Personal Freedom and Choice	31.30	132
Access to piped water	8.65	140	Internet users	10.00	130	Corruption	8.75	128
Rural access to improved water source	0.06	149	Press Freedom Index	69.75	74	Early marriage	18.18	149
Satisfaction with Water Quality	24.62	132	Youth Mobile telephone	11.86	144	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	25.98	133	Health and Wellness	34.08	148	Freedom over life choices	63.33	70
Access to electricity	11.53	141	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	8.41	149	Satisfied demand for contraception	17.07	133
Availability of affordable housing	29.73	81	Life expectancy at 60	9.96	147	Youth perception of corruption	44.00	41
Household air pollution attributable deaths	32.19	130	Suicide rate	81.70	69	Inclusion	55.81	54
Quality of electricity supply	30.09	125	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	49.13	108	Discrimination and violence against minorities	48.89	59
Personal Safety	50.92	108	Environmental Quality	47.17	109	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	91.00	77	Air quality satisfaction	38.18	122	Youth community safety net	20.00	136
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	85.31	57	Youth employment gap	75.00	54
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	35.48	134	Youth not in employment and not in education	75.90	20
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	67.53	71	Youth openness for immigrants	67.00	56
Safe walking at night	26.09	113	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	26.00	64
Traffic deaths	66.00	110				Access to Advanced Education	12.90	131
						Inequality in the attainment of education	28.06	112
						Tertiary enrollment rate	5.97	135
						Women's average years in school	19.07	145
						Years of tertiary schooling	1.00	144



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Malawi, Guinea, Niger, Liberia, Togo, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Haiti, Zimbabwe



Myanmar

Youth Progress Index

Null

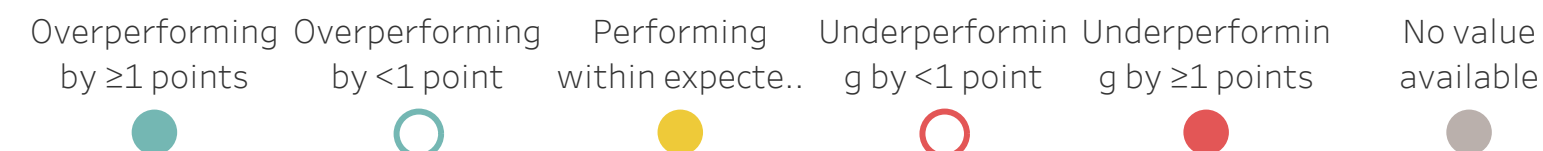
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$4,480

Rank: 114/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	59.29	95	Foundations of Wellbeing	52.48	105	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	73.45	104	Access to Basic Knowledge	60.03	106	Personal Rights	28.72	118
Child mortality rate	56.52	118	Female secondary education	27.15	116	Freedom of assembly/association	33.53	135
Deaths from infectious diseases	85.64	110	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	92.63	49	Freedom of expression	43.75	117
Depth of food deficit	70.03	111	Gross secondary school enrollment	34.18	119	Political rights	35.00	109
Maternal mortality rate	75.38	109	Male secondary education	20.01	136	Private property rights	10.00	146
Undernourishment	75.34	109	Primary school enrollment	86.32	102	Young members of parliament	1.67	107
			Youth literacy rate	94.66	99	Youth confidence in police	75.34	16
Water and Sanitation	55.44	102	Access to Info and Communications	53.34	102	Personal Freedom and Choice	55.12	52
Access to improved sanitation facilities	76.23	87	Internet users	36.00	96	Corruption	10.00	124
Access to piped water	8.16	141	Press Freedom Index	57.92	115	Early marriage	87.27	65
Rural access to improved water source	59.36	109	Youth Mobile telephone	62.71	105	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	72.31	41				Freedom over life choices	70.00	49
Shelter	48.36	110	Health and Wellness	56.59	120	Satisfied demand for contraception	62.27	69
Access to electricity	47.19	119	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	94.92	107	Youth perception of corruption	54.00	28
Availability of affordable housing	77.03	5	Life expectancy at 60	36.12	108	Inclusion	Null	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	53.21	110	Suicide rate	87.67	29	Discrimination and violence against minorities	1.11	154
Quality of electricity supply	28.75	126	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	16.93	145	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Personal Safety	61.30	75	Environmental Quality	41.01	128	Youth community safety net	67.50	84
Homicide rate	93.75	59	Air quality satisfaction	76.36	27	Youth employment gap	Null	
Level of violent crime	62.50	68	Biodiversity and habitat	46.34	127	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	41.55	128	Youth openness for immigrants	47.00	115
Political terror	25.00	136	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	39.03	127	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	31.00	58
Safe walking at night	61.69	40	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Access to Advanced Education	33.96	95
Traffic deaths	69.74	102				Inequality in the attainment of education	58.64	80
						Tertiary enrollment rate	13.53	109
						Women's average years in school	49.36	111
						Years of tertiary schooling	17.58	85



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Pakistan, Moldova, Nicaragua, Honduras, Laos, Sudan, Ghana, Uzbekistan, India, Vietnam, Mauritania, Zambia, Yemen, Nigeria, Congo, Republic of



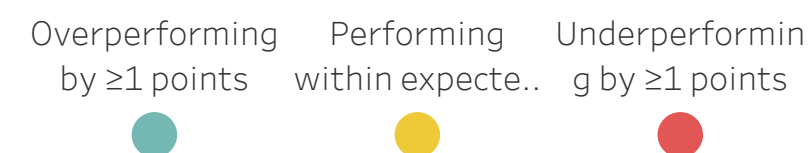
Namibia



Youth Progress Index 49.63 Rank: 83/102

Gross Domestic Product \$9,320 Rank: 88/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	47.41	109	Foundations of Wellbeing	54.65	100	Opportunity	47.02	69
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	37.65	140	Access to Basic Knowledge	60.24	105	Personal Rights	50.78	65
Child mortality rate	60.52	112	Female secondary education	38.09	105	Freedom of assembly/association	70.97	58
Deaths from infectious diseases	58.20	137	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	55.05	124	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	0.00	146	Gross secondary school enrollment	52.49	105	Political rights	75.00	60
Maternal mortality rate	63.48	117	Male secondary education	39.05	113	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	0.00	146	Primary school enrollment	78.07	112	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	52.88	108	Youth literacy rate	91.76	101	Youth confidence in police	49.32	77
Access to improved sanitation facilities	23.71	129	Access to Info and Communications	52.99	104	Personal Freedom and Choice	61.28	35
Access to piped water	50.67	102	Internet users	22.00	117	Corruption	40.00	43
Rural access to improved water source	75.63	93	Press Freedom Index	84.85	17	Early marriage	90.91	55
Satisfaction with Water Quality	58.46	67	Youth Mobile telephone	43.87	129	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	50.71	108	Health and Wellness	48.49	132	Freedom over life choices	68.33	54
Access to electricity	41.53	121	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	24.48	148	Satisfied demand for contraception	68.80	51
Availability of affordable housing	18.92	110	Life expectancy at 60	31.56	115	Youth perception of corruption	37.00	57
Household air pollution attributable deaths	51.46	113	Suicide rate	68.22	123	Inclusion	50.67	75
Quality of electricity supply	75.59	44	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	76.38	53	Discrimination and violence against minorities	44.44	67
Personal Safety	49.17	112	Environmental Quality	57.25	65	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	57.75	140	Air quality satisfaction	56.36	72	Youth community safety net	60.00	98
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	94.59	24	Youth employment gap	75.96	47
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	52.75	113	Youth not in employment and not in education	23.79	113
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	68.31	68	Youth openness for immigrants	59.00	79
Safe walking at night	16.92	134	Wastewater treatment	6.25	77	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	24.00	69
Traffic deaths	50.23	141				Access to Advanced Education	28.69	106
						Inequality in the attainment of education	40.93	101
						Tertiary enrollment rate	9.33	125
						Women's average years in school	62.44	92
						Years of tertiary schooling	3.00	131



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Bosnia and Herzegovina, Indonesia, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Jamaica, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Tunisia, Albania, Swaziland, Belize, Ecuador, El Salvador



Nepal



Youth Progress Index

53.27

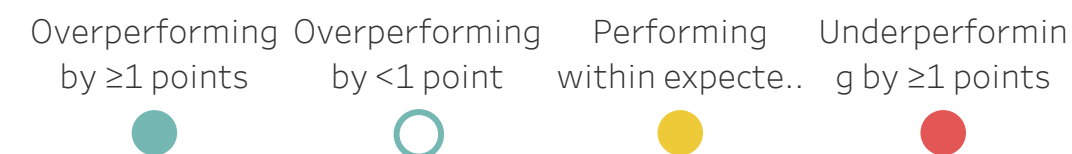
Rank: 80/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$2,220

Rank: 130/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	61.90	90	Foundations of Wellbeing	60.41	93	Opportunity	39.13	89
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	79.41	92	Access to Basic Knowledge	64.02	99	Personal Rights	45.44	81
Child mortality rate	68.87	101	Female secondary education	24.10	122	Freedom of assembly/association	69.65	63
Deaths from infectious diseases	82.84	114	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	78.58	96	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	86.44	85	Gross secondary school enrollment	58.88	101	Political rights	60.00	85
Maternal mortality rate	64.36	116	Male secondary education	41.24	110	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	92.49	88	Primary school enrollment	92.77	72	Young members of parliament	8.80	35
Water and Sanitation	54.27	105	Youth literacy rate	81.90	114	Youth confidence in police	54.79	63
Access to improved sanitation facilities	36.97	120	Access to Info and Communications	59.24	89	Personal Freedom and Choice	42.33	107
Access to piped water	24.08	121	Internet users	30.00	101	Corruption	11.25	119
Rural access to improved water source	86.94	76	Press Freedom Index	67.38	90	Early marriage	47.27	140
Satisfaction with Water Quality	63.08	59	Youth Mobile telephone	74.58	86	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	50.38	109	Health and Wellness	70.83	78	Freedom over life choices	73.33	41
Access to electricity	73.73	108	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	97.71	95	Satisfied demand for contraception	52.80	87
Availability of affordable housing	82.43	3	Life expectancy at 60	41.77	102	Youth perception of corruption	29.00	80
Household air pollution attributable deaths	50.03	115	Suicide rate	83.92	56	Inclusion	64.51	31
Quality of electricity supply	13.60	143	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	67.77	70	Discrimination and violence against minorities	5.56	147
Personal Safety	65.53	57	Environmental Quality	48.67	105	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	92.75	67	Air quality satisfaction	72.73	32	Youth community safety net	82.50	44
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	70.27	91	Youth employment gap	78.85	27
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	60.77	101	Youth not in employment and not in education	62.81	46
Political terror	62.50	76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	36.78	133	Youth openness for immigrants	82.00	14
Safe walking at night	36.72	94	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	86.00	8
Traffic deaths	73.57	94				Access to Advanced Education	13.99	128
						Inequality in the attainment of education	11.96	130
						Tertiary enrollment rate	14.94	108
						Women's average years in school	22.96	141
						Years of tertiary schooling	5.84	115



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Senegal, Timor-Leste, Tanzania, Chad, Tajikistan, Benin, Afghanistan, Mali, Lesotho, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Cameroon, Haiti



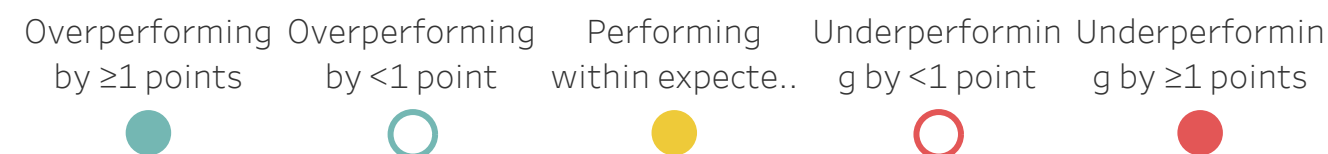
Netherlands



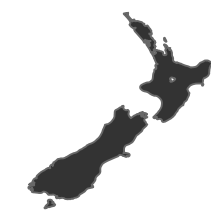
Youth Progress Index **86.53** Rank: 7/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$45,656** Rank: 11/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	92.12		8	Foundations of Wellbeing	90.23		4	Opportunity	77.62		9
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.61		26	Access to Basic Knowledge	95.30		29	Personal Rights	73.11		10
Child mortality rate	96.70		20	Female secondary education	86.18		41	Freedom of assembly/association	87.17		11
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.67		48	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	94.40		36	Freedom of expression	100.00		11
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	100.00		7
Maternal mortality rate	99.05		21	Male secondary education	90.28		39	Private property rights	90.00		10
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	99.63		11	Young members of parliament	9.00		34
Water and Sanitation	96.39		8	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	68.49		32
Access to improved sanitation facilities	97.36		36	Access to Info and Communications	96.44		2	Personal Freedom and Choice	78.30		11
Access to piped water	100.00		13	Internet users	99.00		6	Corruption	78.75		8
Rural access to improved water source	100.00		18	Press Freedom Index	91.24		2	Early marriage	100.00		7
Satisfaction with Water Quality	89.23		7	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00		8	Freedom of religion	100.00		33
Shelter	87.09		14	Health and Wellness	84.92		14	Freedom over life choices	76.67		32
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.91		26	Satisfied demand for contraception	79.47		16
Availability of affordable housing	33.78		69	Life expectancy at 60	72.20		11	Youth perception of corruption	54.00		28
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00		15	Suicide rate	76.85		90	Inclusion	81.44		5
Quality of electricity supply	95.98		4	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	91.78		16	Discrimination and violence against minorities	62.22		34
Personal Safety	86.72		11	Environmental Quality	84.59		10	Religious tolerance	66.67		91
Homicide rate	98.25		16	Air quality satisfaction	65.45		48	Youth community safety net	97.50		5
Level of violent crime	75.00		45	Biodiversity and habitat	87.78		48	Youth employment gap	81.73		17
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Greenhouse gas emissions	82.03		26	Youth not in employment and not in education	88.88		4
Political terror	100.00		13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	88.26		19	Youth openness for immigrants	82.00		14
Safe walking at night	81.56		8	Wastewater treatment	99.27		2	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	87.00		7
Traffic deaths	92.90		8					Access to Advanced Education	77.76		17
								Inequality in the attainment of education	91.38		23
								Tertiary enrollment rate	78.50		19
								Women's average years in school	93.69		15
								Years of tertiary schooling	50.47		21



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Canada, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Ireland, Iceland, United States, Finland, Oman, United Kingdom



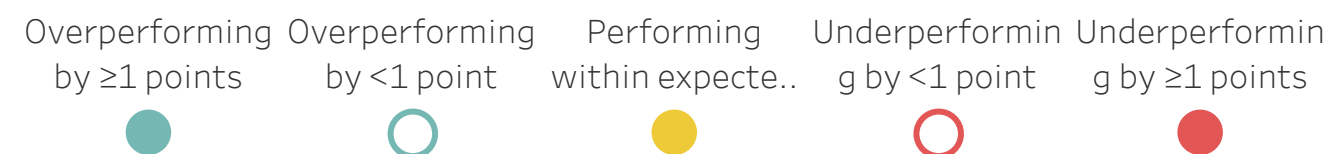
New Zealand



Youth Progress Index **85.07** Rank: 10/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$34,273** Rank: 27/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	88.86		19	Foundations of Wellbeing	87.99		11	Opportunity	78.56		8
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.53		30	Access to Basic Knowledge	96.65		18	Personal Rights	73.12		9
Child mortality rate	95.04		36	Female secondary education	98.80		12	Freedom of assembly/association	85.36		19
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.97		10	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	82.94		81	Freedom of expression	100.00		11
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	100.00		7
Maternal mortality rate	98.45		41	Male secondary education	98.69		12	Private property rights	95.00		2
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	97.64		38	Young members of parliament	5.67		69
Water and Sanitation	94.89		15	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	72.60		20
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00		7	Access to Info and Communications	92.52		10	Personal Freedom and Choice	80.61		8
Access to piped water	100.00		13	Internet users	95.00		28	Corruption	87.50		2
Rural access to improved water source	100.00		18	Press Freedom Index	89.99		5	Early marriage	85.45		72
Satisfaction with Water Quality	81.54		22	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22		45	Freedom of religion	100.00		33
Shelter	81.85		35	Health and Wellness	81.57		28	Freedom over life choices	86.67		8
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.92		20	Satisfied demand for contraception	78.27		19
Availability of affordable housing	17.57		115	Life expectancy at 60	70.35		19	Youth perception of corruption	62.00		19
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00		15	Suicide rate	69.04		120	Inclusion	79.26		11
Quality of electricity supply	88.27		23	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	86.95		29	Discrimination and violence against minorities	68.89		19
Personal Safety	80.86		19	Environmental Quality	81.72		18	Religious tolerance	100.00		34
Homicide rate	97.75		26	Air quality satisfaction	87.27		9	Youth community safety net	87.50		28
Level of violent crime	87.50		23	Biodiversity and habitat	90.79		38	Youth employment gap	65.38		100
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Greenhouse gas emissions	64.32		95	Youth not in employment and not in education	71.48		34
Political terror	100.00		13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	94.85		3	Youth openness for immigrants	86.00		8
Safe walking at night	45.99		67	Wastewater treatment	70.19		26	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	83.00		12
Traffic deaths	83.89		40					Access to Advanced Education	81.38		11
								Inequality in the attainment of education	89.45		26
								Tertiary enrollment rate	80.88		17
								Women's average years in school	95.92		9
								Years of tertiary schooling	60.99		13



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Italy, Korea, Republic of, Trinidad and Tobago, Israel, Spain, Japan, France, United Kingdom, Malta, Cyprus, Oman, Finland, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Iceland



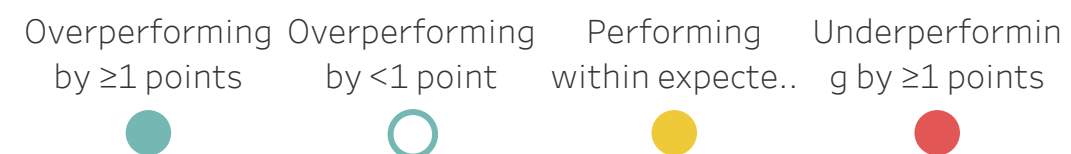
Nicaragua



Youth Progress Index 57.32 Rank: 71/102

Gross Domestic Product \$4,638 Rank: 111/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	63.86	86	Foundations of Wellbeing	66.06	78	Opportunity	43.49	79
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	79.21	94	Access to Basic Knowledge	67.87	97	Personal Rights	31.57	111
Child mortality rate	80.78	88	Female secondary education	45.73	97	Freedom of assembly/association	44.01	116
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.67	60	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	63.39	116	Freedom of expression	68.75	84
Depth of food deficit	64.04	117	Gross secondary school enrollment	65.12	98	Political rights	35.00	109
Maternal mortality rate	79.34	103	Male secondary education	44.06	108	Private property rights	10.00	146
Undernourishment	68.90	117	Primary school enrollment	96.03	55	Young members of parliament	3.67	87
Water and Sanitation	57.71	99	Youth literacy rate	85.15	108	Youth confidence in police	28.77	117
Access to improved sanitation facilities	62.68	100	Access to Info and Communications	57.48	94	Personal Freedom and Choice	43.82	100
Access to piped water	66.32	88	Internet users	29.00	105	Corruption	7.50	133
Rural access to improved water source	51.43	115	Press Freedom Index	71.18	65	Early marriage	45.45	141
Satisfaction with Water Quality	52.31	83	Youth Mobile telephone	66.10	99	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	61.20	100	Health and Wellness	73.50	69	Freedom over life choices	45.00	111
Access to electricity	75.50	107	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.86	77	Satisfied demand for contraception	83.07	7
Availability of affordable housing	24.32	95	Life expectancy at 60	48.94	86	Youth perception of corruption	43.00	44
Household air pollution attributable deaths	86.20	83	Suicide rate	78.03	85	Inclusion	62.67	37
Quality of electricity supply	49.19	97	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	73.65	60	Discrimination and violence against minorities	36.67	83
Personal Safety	58.46	85	Environmental Quality	65.91	42	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	71.25	133	Air quality satisfaction	80.00	20	Youth community safety net	80.00	49
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	92.03	30	Youth employment gap	81.73	17
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	64.61	93	Youth not in employment and not in education	60.08	53
Political terror	62.50	76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	82.09	38	Youth openness for immigrants	62.00	68
Safe walking at night	41.04	80	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	45.00	38
Traffic deaths	76.85	78				Access to Advanced Education	38.73	90
						Inequality in the attainment of education	37.26	107
						Tertiary enrollment rate	33.70	80
						Women's average years in school	57.65	102
						Years of tertiary schooling	25.63	67



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Honduras, Moldova, Pakistan, Myanmar, Laos, Uzbekistan, India, Sudan, Vietnam, Ghana, Nigeria, Mauritania, Zambia, Yemen, Congo, Republic of



Niger



Youth Progress Index

Null

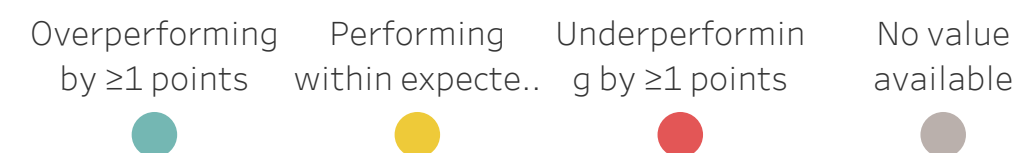
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$886

Rank: 150/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	33.92	126	Foundations of Wellbeing	31.11	134	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	53.68	121	Access to Basic Knowledge	6.16	139	Personal Rights	43.95	84
Child mortality rate	16.96	146	Female secondary education	3.61	145	Freedom of assembly/association	59.08	91
Deaths from infectious diseases	53.35	143	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	17.51	137	Freedom of expression	68.75	84
Depth of food deficit	84.86	90	Gross secondary school enrollment	0.00	145	Political rights	52.50	93
Maternal mortality rate	23.66	140	Male secondary education	8.43	146	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	87.94	94	Primary school enrollment	8.20	149	Young members of parliament	6.00	66
Water and Sanitation	13.57	143	Youth literacy rate	0.00	152	Youth confidence in police	60.27	50
Access to improved sanitation facilities	0.00	152	Access to Info and Communications	32.53	139	Personal Freedom and Choice	26.68	139
Access to piped water	8.72	139	Internet users	3.00	148	Corruption	18.75	90
Rural access to improved water source	18.45	140	Press Freedom Index	75.38	44	Early marriage	0.00	152
Satisfaction with Water Quality	24.62	132	Youth Mobile telephone	10.17	145	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	21.02	137	Health and Wellness	63.68	98	Freedom over life choices	48.33	103
Access to electricity	5.10	147	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	93.07	116	Satisfied demand for contraception	23.87	126
Availability of affordable housing	28.38	83	Life expectancy at 60	22.55	129	Youth perception of corruption	36.00	61
Household air pollution attributable deaths	30.07	131	Suicide rate	89.78	20	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	21.80	133	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	61.72	84	Discrimination and violence against minorities	25.56	113
Personal Safety	59.32	81	Environmental Quality	37.77	134	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	88.75	90	Air quality satisfaction	65.45	48	Youth community safety net	35.00	127
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	85.18	58	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	0.00	151	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	62.50	76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	42.29	120	Youth openness for immigrants	67.00	56
Safe walking at night	42.77	75	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	5.00	124
Traffic deaths	85.18	33				Access to Advanced Education	8.90	141
						Inequality in the attainment of education	25.61	118
						Tertiary enrollment rate	1.71	149
						Women's average years in school	8.99	153
						Years of tertiary schooling	2.06	136



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Liberia, Mozambique, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Malawi, Central African Republic, Guinea, Togo, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Haiti, Zimbabwe



Nigeria



Youth Progress Index

Null

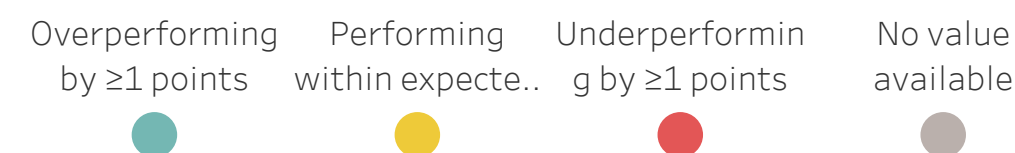
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$5,509

Rank: 105/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	35.36	124	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null	Null	Opportunity	Null	Null
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	51.51	126	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null	Null	Personal Rights	39.03	97
Child mortality rate	5.39	149	Female secondary education	Null	Null	Freedom of assembly/association	60.08	87
Deaths from infectious diseases	61.61	131	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	78.57	97	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	89.27	81	Gross secondary school enrollment	40.14	113	Political rights	62.50	81
Maternal mortality rate	0.00	153	Male secondary education	Null	Null	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	94.64	81	Primary school enrollment	14.18	148	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	21.96	137	Youth literacy rate	47.58	137	Youth confidence in police	24.66	122
Access to improved sanitation facilities	17.39	133	Access to Info and Communications	55.07	98	Personal Freedom and Choice	28.60	135
Access to piped water	2.27	152	Internet users	36.00	96	Corruption	10.00	124
Rural access to improved water source	32.21	132	Press Freedom Index	64.10	100	Early marriage	47.27	140
Satisfaction with Water Quality	32.31	118	Youth Mobile telephone	61.02	109	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	35.34	122	Health and Wellness	57.49	115	Freedom over life choices	61.67	74
Access to electricity	50.78	115	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	72.05	136	Satisfied demand for contraception	8.67	144
Availability of affordable housing	36.49	61	Life expectancy at 60	4.57	148	Youth perception of corruption	12.00	146
Household air pollution attributable deaths	52.71	111	Suicide rate	91.31	13	Inclusion	Null	Null
Quality of electricity supply	7.28	150	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	78.05	47	Discrimination and violence against minorities	6.67	145
Personal Safety	35.74	137	Environmental Quality	54.66	77	Religious tolerance	0.00	150
Homicide rate	74.75	128	Air quality satisfaction	50.91	87	Youth community safety net	60.00	98
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	68.80	96	Youth employment gap	Null	Null
Perceived criminality	0.00	144	Greenhouse gas emissions	77.86	50	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	Null
Political terror	12.50	144	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	62.32	81	Youth openness for immigrants	71.00	43
Safe walking at night	32.45	100	Wastewater treatment	0.15	112	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	9.00	101
Traffic deaths	90.68	14				Access to Advanced Education	19.65	119
						Inequality in the attainment of education	7.88	136
						Tertiary enrollment rate	10.07	119
						Women's average years in school	43.18	117
						Years of tertiary schooling	14.28	91



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Vietnam, India, Uzbekistan, Congo, Republic of, Laos, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Moldova, Pakistan, Philippines, Myanmar, Guyana, Angola, Sudan



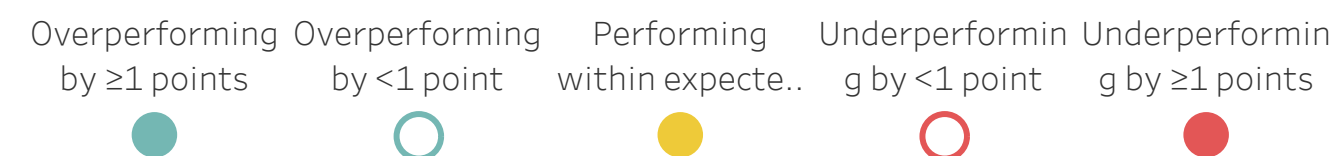
Norway



Youth Progress Index **88.94** Rank: 1/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$63,168** Rank: 5/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	94.20	3	Foundations of Wellbeing	90.89	2	Opportunity	81.95	3
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.87	14	Access to Basic Knowledge	97.10	15	Personal Rights	81.53	1
Child mortality rate	97.74	5	Female secondary education	96.07	19	Freedom of assembly/association	95.43	2
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.72	45	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	90.98	55	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	100.00	7
Maternal mortality rate	99.32	11	Male secondary education	94.60	30	Private property rights	90.00	10
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.70	8	Young members of parliament	33.67	4
Water and Sanitation	99.46	2	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	82.19	9
Access to improved sanitation facilities	97.74	33	Access to Info and Communications	95.86	4	Personal Freedom and Choice	84.47	3
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Internet users	97.00	18	Corruption	81.25	6
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	91.21	3	Early marriage	100.00	7
Satisfaction with Water Quality	100.00	2	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00	8	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	87.82	10	Health and Wellness	85.09	11	Freedom over life choices	86.67	8
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.93	18	Satisfied demand for contraception	79.07	17
Availability of affordable housing	39.19	53	Life expectancy at 60	71.64	12	Youth perception of corruption	77.00	6
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Suicide rate	76.28	94	Inclusion	82.57	4
Quality of electricity supply	95.28	8	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	93.54	12	Discrimination and violence against minorities	68.89	19
Personal Safety	90.94	3	Environmental Quality	85.86	9	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	98.50	11	Air quality satisfaction	80.00	20	Youth community safety net	97.50	5
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Biodiversity and habitat	77.40	75	Youth employment gap	66.35	96
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	89.77	4	Youth not in employment and not in education	88.02	5
Political terror	100.00	13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	94.37	5	Youth openness for immigrants	88.00	4
Safe walking at night	82.89	6	Wastewater treatment	83.83	17	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	92.00	2
Traffic deaths	93.36	6				Access to Advanced Education	79.27	15
						Inequality in the attainment of education	95.06	7
						Tertiary enrollment rate	76.70	21
						Women's average years in school	98.34	4
						Years of tertiary schooling	50.14	22



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Kuwait, United States, Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Canada, Bahrain



Oman



Youth Progress Index

Null

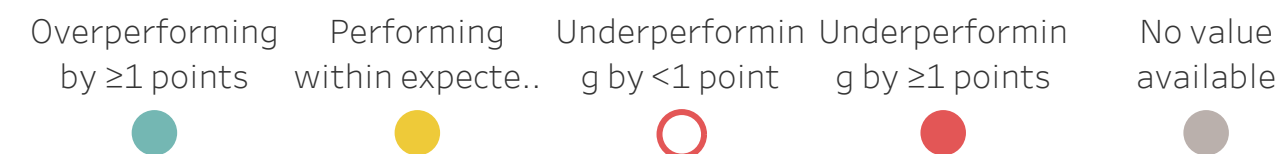
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$39,272

Rank: 22/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	80.69	44	Foundations of Wellbeing	72.27	54	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	94.88	60	Access to Basic Knowledge	83.59	60	Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	89.91	58	Female secondary education	59.78	77	Freedom of assembly/association	40.55	121
Deaths from infectious diseases	94.93	83	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	80.52	88	Freedom of expression	31.25	132
Depth of food deficit	92.11	74	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	20.00	127
Maternal mortality rate	97.64	53	Male secondary education	57.13	84	Private property rights	55.00	42
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.97	1	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	Null	
Water and Sanitation	80.38	60	Access to Info and Communications	74.24	62	Personal Freedom and Choice	54.74	53
Access to improved sanitation facilities	96.21	44	Internet users	76.00	60	Corruption	31.25	55
Access to piped water	74.38	80	Press Freedom Index	59.57	109	Early marriage	92.73	46
Rural access to improved water source	78.00	91	Youth Mobile telephone	88.79	60	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	73.85	38				Freedom over life choices	85.00	11
			Health and Wellness	84.07	15	Satisfied demand for contraception	12.27	140
Shelter	84.67	28	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.53	61	Youth perception of corruption	54.05	26
Access to electricity	97.45	86	Life expectancy at 60	56.71	60			
Availability of affordable housing	40.54	48	Suicide rate	90.99	15	Inclusion	Null	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.40	42	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	95.50	9	Discrimination and violence against minorities	76.67	9
Quality of electricity supply	86.88	25				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	50.08	96	Youth community safety net	Null	
Personal Safety	64.39	62	Air quality satisfaction	78.18	23	Youth employment gap	Null	
Homicide rate	97.25	33	Biodiversity and habitat	34.83	140	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	50.62	116	Youth openness for immigrants	Null	
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	71.74	57	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	
Political terror	75.00	53	Wastewater treatment	5.42	79			
Safe walking at night	38.23	90				Access to Advanced Education	Null	
Traffic deaths	28.06	150				Inequality in the attainment of education	Null	
						Tertiary enrollment rate	31.92	81
						Women's average years in school	52.23	107
						Years of tertiary schooling	Null	



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Finland, United Kingdom, Iceland, France, Belgium, Japan, Bahrain, Canada, Australia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Austria, New Zealand



Pakistan



Youth Progress Index

40.09

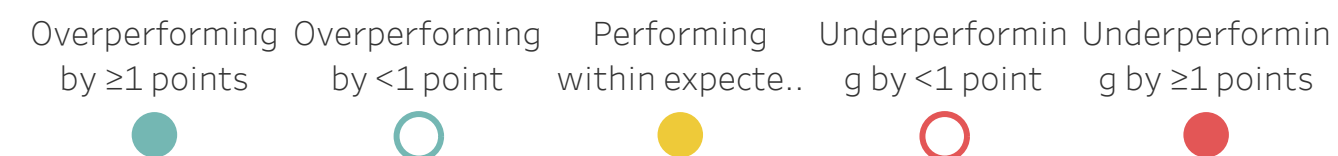
Rank: 92/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$4,538

Rank: 113/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	51.52	107	Foundations of Wellbeing	43.26	120	Opportunity	27.46	111
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	60.98	115	Access to Basic Knowledge	40.43	122	Personal Rights	35.93	102
Child mortality rate	29.48	137	Female secondary education	26.48	117	Freedom of assembly/association	59.19	89
Deaths from infectious diseases	88.09	106	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	40.78	131	Freedom of expression	37.50	126
Depth of food deficit	48.26	125	Gross secondary school enrollment	25.03	125	Political rights	52.50	93
Maternal mortality rate	75.46	108	Male secondary education	46.13	102	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	54.42	124	Primary school enrollment	50.57	135	Young members of parliament	6.78	53
Water and Sanitation	55.35	104	Youth literacy rate	49.43	134	Youth confidence in police	27.40	119
Access to improved sanitation facilities	57.56	103	Access to Info and Communications	33.37	135	Personal Freedom and Choice	36.93	120
Access to piped water	38.83	108	Internet users	15.00	124	Corruption	15.00	104
Rural access to improved water source	83.98	80	Press Freedom Index	51.48	128	Early marriage	80.00	85
Satisfaction with Water Quality	40.00	108	Youth Mobile telephone	28.81	137	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	46.76	112	Health and Wellness	60.81	105	Freedom over life choices	40.00	117
Access to electricity	92.90	93	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.72	53	Satisfied demand for contraception	32.80	116
Availability of affordable housing	48.65	28	Life expectancy at 60	32.46	113	Youth perception of corruption	19.00	120
Household air pollution attributable deaths	29.86	132	Suicide rate	91.48	12	Inclusion	26.98	117
Quality of electricity supply	23.18	129	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	30.29	136	Discrimination and violence against minorities	3.33	150
Personal Safety	43.87	125	Environmental Quality	40.65	129	Religious tolerance	0.00	150
Homicide rate	80.50	110	Air quality satisfaction	69.09	40	Youth community safety net	15.00	140
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	61.96	112	Youth employment gap	80.77	22
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	72.54	74	Youth not in employment and not in education	41.81	95
Political terror	12.50	144	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	1.79	152	Youth openness for immigrants	49.00	110
Safe walking at night	39.37	86	Wastewater treatment	0.10	114	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	1.00	140
Traffic deaths	75.38	86				Access to Advanced Education	13.65	129
						Inequality in the attainment of education	5.53	138
						Tertiary enrollment rate	9.93	121
						Women's average years in school	27.17	135
						Years of tertiary schooling	10.03	102



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Moldova, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Honduras, Laos, Sudan, Uzbekistan, Ghana, India, Vietnam, Mauritania, Nigeria, Zambia, Yemen, Congo, Republic of



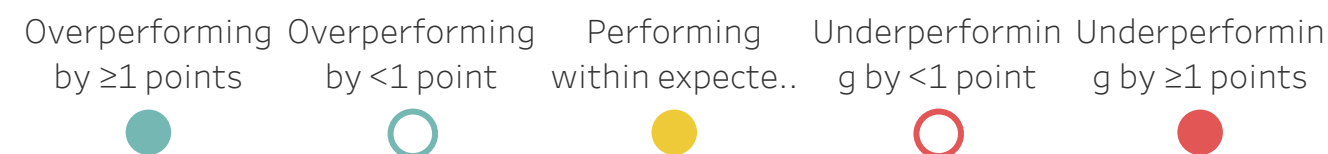
Panama



Youth Progress Index **66.91** Rank: 43/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$19,623** Rank: 49/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	73.70	62	Foundations of Wellbeing	73.87	48	Opportunity	54.17	47
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	87.88	82	Access to Basic Knowledge	80.04	74	Personal Rights	52.58	57
Child mortality rate	85.22	79	Female secondary education	70.08	64	Freedom of assembly/association	69.87	62
Deaths from infectious diseases	94.97	82	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	81.94	83	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	81.70	95	Gross secondary school enrollment	66.89	96	Political rights	87.50	44
Maternal mortality rate	86.97	93	Male secondary education	66.13	72	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	87.94	94	Primary school enrollment	92.76	73	Young members of parliament	7.06	50
			Youth literacy rate	98.25	88	Youth confidence in police	23.29	126
Water and Sanitation	74.69	73	Access to Info and Communications	66.82	76	Personal Freedom and Choice	50.31	69
Access to improved sanitation facilities	70.92	95	Internet users	52.00	77	Corruption	22.50	76
Access to piped water	92.13	55	Press Freedom Index	69.41	77	Early marriage	60.00	123
Rural access to improved water source	81.94	83	Youth Mobile telephone	76.27	82	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	56.92	71				Freedom over life choices	80.00	23
			Health and Wellness	79.75	41	Satisfied demand for contraception	65.20	62
Shelter	76.93	52	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	95.76	104	Youth perception of corruption	23.00	99
Access to electricity	89.88	96	Life expectancy at 60	60.71	41			
Availability of affordable housing	43.24	39	Suicide rate	83.92	55	Inclusion	56.70	51
Household air pollution attributable deaths	95.55	62	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	82.96	36	Discrimination and violence against minorities	52.22	55
Quality of electricity supply	69.68	55				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	69.37	37	Youth community safety net	80.00	49
Personal Safety	57.02	90	Air quality satisfaction	63.64	54	Youth employment gap	61.54	110
Homicide rate	56.50	142	Biodiversity and habitat	84.67	62	Youth not in employment and not in education	22.43	114
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Greenhouse gas emissions	84.10	18	Youth openness for immigrants	63.00	66
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	86.54	29	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	43.00	42
Political terror	100.00	13	Wastewater treatment	13.32	64			
Safe walking at night	24.51	116				Access to Advanced Education	57.23	55
Traffic deaths	69.01	104				Inequality in the attainment of education	64.68	72
						Tertiary enrollment rate	38.74	69
						Women's average years in school	79.46	58
						Years of tertiary schooling	45.98	30



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Uruguay, Romania, Argentina, Croatia, Turkey, Gabon, Mauritius, Chile, Latvia, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Iran, Mexico, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan



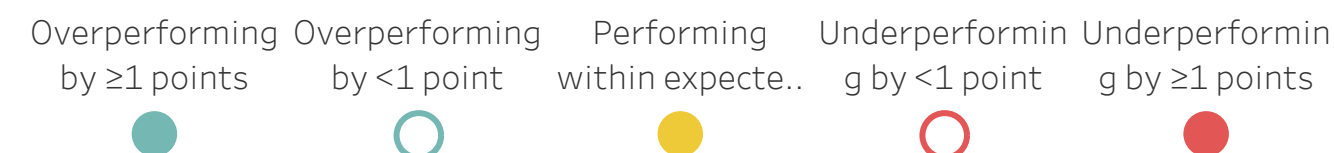
Paraguay



Youth Progress Index 62.29 Rank: 59/102

Gross Domestic Product \$8,170 Rank: 91/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	69.19	74	Foundations of Wellbeing	67.69	72	Opportunity	50.85	57
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	85.60	87	Access to Basic Knowledge	70.31	94	Personal Rights	45.95	79
Child mortality rate	82.17	83	Female secondary education	46.23	96	Freedom of assembly/association	64.48	77
Deaths from infectious diseases	94.82	84	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	81.25	86	Freedom of expression	75.00	73
Depth of food deficit	80.13	97	Gross secondary school enrollment	68.34	95	Political rights	67.50	75
Maternal mortality rate	81.83	99	Male secondary education	47.05	101	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	85.52	97	Primary school enrollment	76.64	114	Young members of parliament	8.33	38
Water and Sanitation	86.66	45	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	27.40	119
Access to improved sanitation facilities	86.74	72	Access to Info and Communications	66.83	75	Personal Freedom and Choice	49.58	72
Access to piped water	82.94	68	Internet users	54.00	75	Corruption	12.50	113
Rural access to improved water source	91.98	64	Press Freedom Index	66.37	96	Early marriage	76.36	91
Satisfaction with Water Quality	84.62	14	Youth Mobile telephone	77.97	80	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	58.64	101	Health and Wellness	76.49	55	Freedom over life choices	63.33	70
Access to electricity	98.00	81	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.13	88	Satisfied demand for contraception	75.47	34
Availability of affordable housing	14.86	122	Life expectancy at 60	52.80	73	Youth perception of corruption	21.00	109
Household air pollution attributable deaths	82.85	88	Suicide rate	83.83	59	Inclusion	64.20	32
Quality of electricity supply	31.08	121	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	77.00	52	Discrimination and violence against minorities	44.44	67
Personal Safety	49.74	111	Environmental Quality	57.83	64	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	78.00	117	Air quality satisfaction	80.00	20	Youth community safety net	87.50	28
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	73.26	84	Youth employment gap	67.31	92
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	47.32	124	Youth not in employment and not in education	69.83	39
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	78.94	43	Youth openness for immigrants	75.00	32
Safe walking at night	22.00	124	Wastewater treatment	0.74	103	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	41.00	44
Traffic deaths	50.79	140				Access to Advanced Education	44.77	80
						Inequality in the attainment of education	65.50	71
						Tertiary enrollment rate	35.08	78
						Women's average years in school	65.11	83
						Years of tertiary schooling	16.89	88



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Ukraine, Jamaica, Swaziland, Belize, El Salvador, Georgia, Armenia, Bhutan, Morocco, Guatemala, Namibia, Angola, Guyana, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Philippines



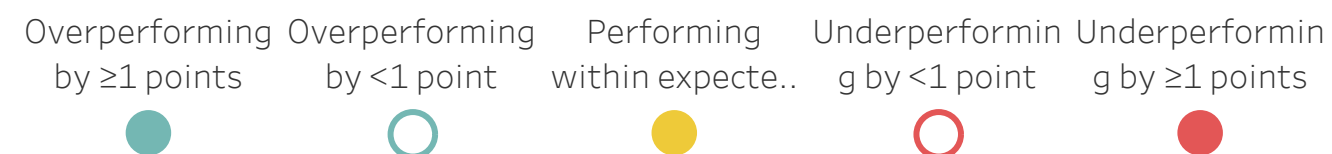
Peru



Youth Progress Index 63.28 Rank: 54/102

Gross Domestic Product \$11,422 Rank: 77/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	67.67	78	Foundations of Wellbeing	72.52	52	Opportunity	50.73	58
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	89.55	80	Access to Basic Knowledge	85.63	55	Personal Rights	52.05	59
Child mortality rate	85.30	78	Female secondary education	56.20	83	Freedom of assembly/association	79.19	34
Deaths from infectious diseases	91.29	97	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	99.84	1	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	86.75	83	Gross secondary school enrollment	94.25	59	Political rights	77.50	58
Maternal mortality rate	90.57	88	Male secondary education	66.96	71	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	93.30	86	Primary school enrollment	95.17	61	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	62.20	97	Youth literacy rate	99.87	73	Youth confidence in police	9.59	138
Access to improved sanitation facilities	72.32	94	Access to Info and Communications	59.30	88	Personal Freedom and Choice	45.14	93
Access to piped water	78.25	74	Internet users	39.00	92	Corruption	18.75	90
Rural access to improved water source	51.19	117	Press Freedom Index	70.01	71	Early marriage	70.91	102
Satisfaction with Water Quality	50.77	90	Youth Mobile telephone	64.41	102	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	71.98	75	Health and Wellness	82.53	23	Freedom over life choices	66.67	61
Access to electricity	90.24	95	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.02	76	Satisfied demand for contraception	52.53	89
Availability of affordable housing	33.78	69	Life expectancy at 60	54.19	71	Youth perception of corruption	18.00	125
Household air pollution attributable deaths	87.52	81	Suicide rate	92.11	7	Inclusion	55.06	58
Quality of electricity supply	65.69	65	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	91.90	15	Discrimination and violence against minorities	26.67	109
Personal Safety	49.99	110	Environmental Quality	64.41	49	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	83.25	101	Air quality satisfaction	32.73	135	Youth community safety net	75.00	66
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	80.43	70	Youth employment gap	68.27	89
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	82.02	27	Youth not in employment and not in education	46.62	84
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	79.01	42	Youth openness for immigrants	59.00	79
Safe walking at night	14.42	143	Wastewater treatment	34.65	51	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	39.00	47
Traffic deaths	80.10	60				Access to Advanced Education	50.94	65
						Inequality in the attainment of education	50.45	90
						Tertiary enrollment rate	40.51	66
						Women's average years in school	73.79	68
						Years of tertiary schooling	38.06	44



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Libya, Mongolia, Macedonia, Ecuador, Albania, Tunisia, Dominican Republic, China, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Colombia, Jordan, Egypt, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina



Philippines



Youth Progress Index

60.06

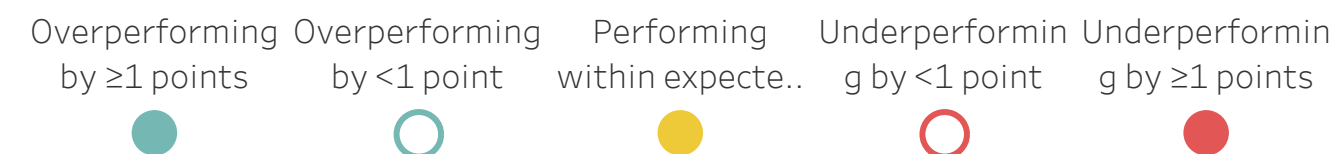
Rank: 69/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$6,500

Rank: 102/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	63.46		87	Foundations of Wellbeing	63.81		83	Opportunity	53.23		52
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	79.45		91	Access to Basic Knowledge	82.93		65	Personal Rights	51.84		60
Child mortality rate	75.65		94	Female secondary education	72.84		59	Freedom of assembly/association	64.77		73
Deaths from infectious diseases	85.16		112	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	71.90		108	Freedom of expression	87.50		51
Depth of food deficit	73.19		108	Gross secondary school enrollment	84.31		74	Political rights	67.50		75
Maternal mortality rate	84.26		94	Male secondary education	70.27		65	Private property rights	30.00		94
Undernourishment	77.21		107	Primary school enrollment	95.07		63	Young members of parliament	5.67		69
Water and Sanitation	67.87		87	Youth literacy rate	98.45		87	Youth confidence in police	75.34		16
Access to improved sanitation facilities	69.69		97	Access to Info and Communications	57.10		96	Personal Freedom and Choice	52.38		62
Access to piped water	43.13		105	Internet users	24.00		112	Corruption	18.75		90
Rural access to improved water source	84.54		79	Press Freedom Index	55.34		122	Early marriage	90.91		55
Satisfaction with Water Quality	70.77		44	Youth Mobile telephone	86.44		65	Freedom of religion	100.00		33
Shelter	61.23		99	Health and Wellness	65.66		91	Freedom over life choices	83.33		15
Access to electricity	86.14		101	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.81		79	Satisfied demand for contraception	39.60		110
Availability of affordable housing	59.46		12	Life expectancy at 60	41.66		103	Youth perception of corruption	27.00		88
Household air pollution attributable deaths	52.48		112	Suicide rate	86.55		39	Inclusion	53.71		65
Quality of electricity supply	49.76		95	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	43.84		120	Discrimination and violence against minorities	21.11		122
Personal Safety	47.45		116	Environmental Quality	51.63		88	Religious tolerance	66.67		91
Homicide rate	75.25		125	Air quality satisfaction	45.45		104	Youth community safety net	67.50		84
Level of violent crime	25.00		128	Biodiversity and habitat	82.43		68	Youth employment gap	65.38		100
Perceived criminality	25.00		119	Greenhouse gas emissions	81.72		31	Youth not in employment and not in education	45.86		87
Political terror	37.50		126	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	38.02		132	Youth openness for immigrants	60.00		74
Safe walking at night	37.32		91	Wastewater treatment	2.58		93	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	65.00		26
Traffic deaths	83.02		43					Access to Advanced Education	55.01		61
								Inequality in the attainment of education	75.41		56
								Tertiary enrollment rate	35.75		76
								Women's average years in school	75.38		64
								Years of tertiary schooling	36.00		48



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Guyana, Bolivia, Angola, Guatemala, Morocco, Congo, Republic of, Bhutan, Nigeria, Armenia, Vietnam, India, Uzbekistan, El Salvador, Belize, Swaziland



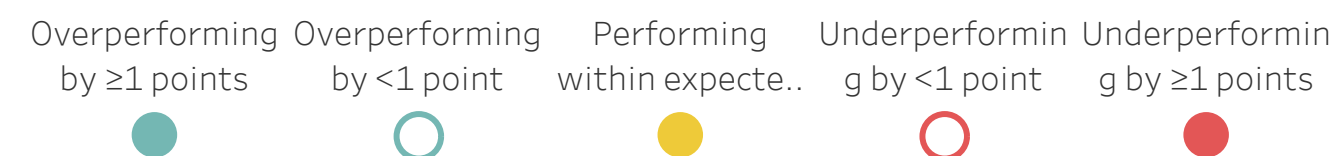
Poland



Youth Progress Index 76.26 Rank: 27/102

Gross Domestic Product \$24,110 Rank: 41/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	85.52	29	Foundations of Wellbeing	81.77	35	Opportunity	62.54	31
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.61	27	Access to Basic Knowledge	92.09	42	Personal Rights	60.73	35
Child mortality rate	95.48	33	Female secondary education	81.08	46	Freedom of assembly/association	75.17	43
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.18	35	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	89.96	56	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	92.50	31
Maternal mortality rate	99.57	2	Male secondary education	86.94	43	Private property rights	65.00	33
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	93.55	68	Young members of parliament	6.67	57
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	45.21	88
Water and Sanitation	89.03	34	Access to Info and Communications	87.89	25	Personal Freedom and Choice	62.19	31
Access to improved sanitation facilities	96.76	42	Internet users	97.00	18	Corruption	52.50	28
Access to piped water	98.22	40	Press Freedom Index	76.11	41	Early marriage	96.36	31
Rural access to improved water source	95.05	59	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22	45	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Satisfaction with Water Quality	69.23	48				Freedom over life choices	66.67	61
			Health and Wellness	74.44	65	Satisfied demand for contraception	50.80	91
Shelter	74.88	61	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.87	33	Youth perception of corruption	44.00	41
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	62.49	36			
Availability of affordable housing	6.76	138	Suicide rate	59.10	138	Inclusion	55.38	55
Household air pollution attributable deaths	95.86	60	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	75.92	55	Discrimination and violence against minorities	56.67	45
Quality of electricity supply	75.47	46				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	73.47	33	Youth community safety net	75.00	66
Personal Safety	80.52	22	Air quality satisfaction	60.00	64	Youth employment gap	70.19	81
Homicide rate	98.25	16	Biodiversity and habitat	99.70	9	Youth not in employment and not in education	73.83	27
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	71.70	76	Youth openness for immigrants	18.00	148
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	75.80	49	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	22.00	75
Political terror	100.00	13	Wastewater treatment	57.18	34			
Safe walking at night	58.44	45				Access to Advanced Education	72.46	28
Traffic deaths	80.09	62				Inequality in the attainment of education	88.10	32
						Tertiary enrollment rate	71.16	25
						Women's average years in school	94.26	13
						Years of tertiary schooling	39.58	40



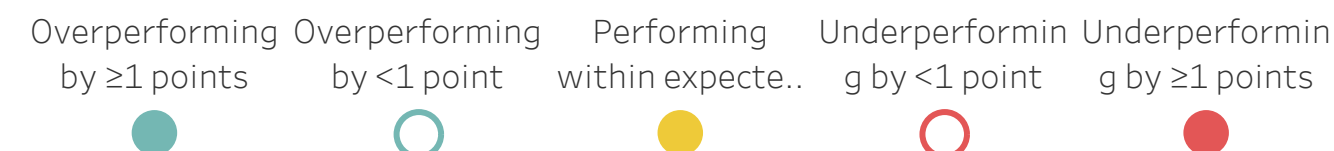
Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Greece, Malaysia, Hungary, Russia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Portugal, Latvia, Chile, Estonia, Slovakia, Croatia, Slovenia, Panama, Uruguay

Portugal

Youth Progress Index **80.55** Rank: 21/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$26,000** Rank: 38/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	90.84		13	Foundations of Wellbeing	83.68		29	Opportunity	68.01		23
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.34		36	Access to Basic Knowledge	83.05		64	Personal Rights	69.32		19
Child mortality rate	96.87		17	Female secondary education	50.78		92	Freedom of assembly/association	87.78		8
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.81		58	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	93.14		46	Freedom of expression	100.00		11
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00		23	Political rights	97.50		16
Maternal mortality rate	98.60		38	Male secondary education	52.22		94	Private property rights	70.00		28
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	99.30		19	Young members of parliament	7.33		49
				Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	67.12		37
Water and Sanitation	95.65		11	Access to Info and Communications	89.57		19	Personal Freedom and Choice	62.74		29
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.62		17	Internet users	86.00		48	Corruption	52.50		28
Access to piped water	100.00		13	Press Freedom Index	82.73		23	Early marriage	90.91		55
Rural access to improved water source	100.00		18	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00		8	Freedom of religion	100.00		33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	84.62		14					Freedom over life choices	75.00		37
				Health and Wellness	81.25		31	Satisfied demand for contraception	77.20		25
Shelter	84.91		25	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.20		87	Youth perception of corruption	16.00		136
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Life expectancy at 60	69.97		22				
Availability of affordable housing	41.89		43	Suicide rate	80.00		78	Inclusion	80.70		8
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00		15	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	78.76		44	Discrimination and violence against minorities	81.11		6
Quality of electricity supply	84.30		31					Religious tolerance	100.00		34
				Environmental Quality	81.00		19	Youth community safety net	87.50		28
Personal Safety	84.88		14	Air quality satisfaction	78.18		23	Youth employment gap	75.00		54
Homicide rate	97.75		26	Biodiversity and habitat	94.64		22	Youth not in employment and not in education	73.17		29
Level of violent crime	100.00		12	Greenhouse gas emissions	83.41		19	Youth openness for immigrants	87.00		6
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	88.74		15	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	68.00		24
Political terror	87.50		31	Wastewater treatment	54.12		39				
Safe walking at night	69.33		22					Access to Advanced Education	60.16		50
Traffic deaths	82.77		45					Inequality in the attainment of education	87.44		37
								Tertiary enrollment rate	65.61		35
								Women's average years in school	73.60		69
								Years of tertiary schooling	20.27		78



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Lithuania, Estonia, Slovakia, Russia, Poland, Greece, Malaysia, Slovenia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Czech Republic, Latvia, Chile, Cyprus, Malta



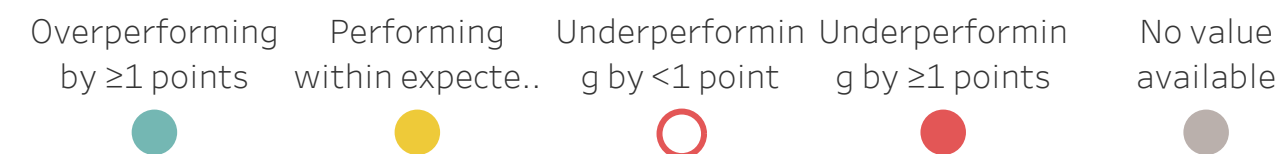
Qatar



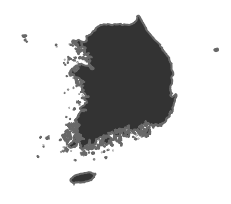
Youth Progress Index **Null** Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product **\$131,886** Rank: 1/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	Null		Foundations of Wellbeing	78.47	39	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Null		Access to Basic Knowledge	82.76	67	Personal Rights	39.52	95
Child mortality rate	93.04	46	Female secondary education	70.91	61	Freedom of assembly/association	47.25	113
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.53	21	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	68.39	114	Freedom of expression	43.75	117
Depth of food deficit	Null		Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	22.50	123
Maternal mortality rate	98.26	45	Male secondary education	67.79	70	Private property rights	65.00	33
Undernourishment	Null		Primary school enrollment	87.40	96	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	93.03	23	Youth literacy rate	99.21	83	Youth confidence in police	90.41	5
Access to improved sanitation facilities	97.70	34	Access to Info and Communications	77.13	57	Personal Freedom and Choice	67.18	23
Access to piped water	94.15	46	Internet users	79.00	53	Corruption	51.25	30
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	64.03	101	Early marriage	67.27	109
Satisfaction with Water Quality	81.54	22	Youth Mobile telephone	89.89	53	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	85.37	23	Health and Wellness	85.25	10	Freedom over life choices	80.00	23
Access to electricity	97.45	86	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.91	25	Satisfied demand for contraception	49.73	92
Availability of affordable housing	39.19	53	Life expectancy at 60	59.92	44	Youth perception of corruption	92.00	2
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	29	Suicide rate	86.17	43	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	89.39	20	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	100.00	1	Discrimination and violence against minorities	60.00	38
Personal Safety	78.97	24	Environmental Quality	69.23	38	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	82.00	104	Air quality satisfaction	69.09	40	Youth community safety net	70.00	76
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Biodiversity and habitat	47.14	126	Youth employment gap	27.88	122
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	78.31	48	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	87.50	31	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	77.40	46	Youth openness for immigrants	76.00	29
Safe walking at night	81.93	7	Wastewater treatment	70.00	27	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	
Traffic deaths	51.34	139				Access to Advanced Education	42.69	85
						Inequality in the attainment of education	59.97	78
						Tertiary enrollment rate	17.22	103
						Women's average years in school	69.01	77
						Years of tertiary schooling	25.90	66



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Luxembourg, Singapore, Kuwait, Norway, United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, United States, Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia



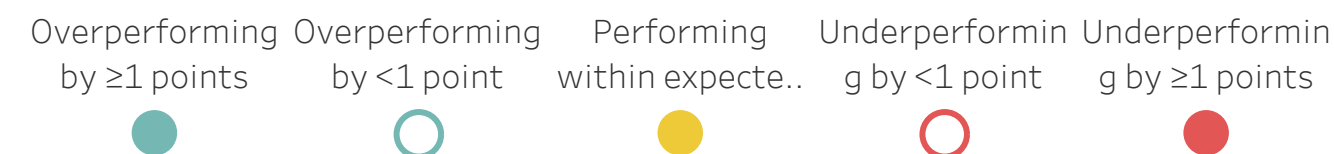
Republic of Korea



Youth Progress Index **77.40** Rank: 24/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$33,153** Rank: 28/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	87.71		23	Foundations of Wellbeing	81.31		36	Opportunity	64.18		29
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.56		29	Access to Basic Knowledge	94.63		32	Personal Rights	55.73		45
Child mortality rate	97.04		12	Female secondary education	88.84		35	Freedom of assembly/association	62.73		80
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.61		49	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	96.79		26	Freedom of expression	81.25		63
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	96.93		54	Political rights	80.00		55
Maternal mortality rate	98.48		40	Male secondary education	94.56		31	Private property rights	70.00		28
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	91.15		82	Young members of parliament	0.00		131
Water and Sanitation	87.05		41	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	60.27		50
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00		7	Access to Info and Communications	87.87		26	Personal Freedom and Choice	51.09		66
Access to piped water	92.93		50	Internet users	99.00		6	Corruption	41.25		42
Rural access to improved water source	80.87		85	Press Freedom Index	71.42		60	Early marriage	100.00		7
Satisfaction with Water Quality	76.92		32	Youth Mobile telephone	96.61		28	Freedom of religion	100.00		33
Shelter	86.92		15	Health and Wellness	78.91		44	Freedom over life choices	16.67		141
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.94		14	Satisfied demand for contraception	75.60		33
Availability of affordable housing	50.00		26	Life expectancy at 60	74.75		3	Youth perception of corruption	19.00		120
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00		15	Suicide rate	48.24		141	Inclusion	67.12		28
Quality of electricity supply	86.19		28	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	88.18		26	Discrimination and violence against minorities	76.67		9
Personal Safety	78.85		26	Environmental Quality	65.36		43	Religious tolerance	100.00		34
Homicide rate	98.25		16	Air quality satisfaction	18.18		145	Youth community safety net	82.50		44
Level of violent crime	100.00		12	Biodiversity and habitat	61.07		114	Youth employment gap	67.31		92
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Greenhouse gas emissions	71.02		78	Youth not in employment and not in education	62.62		48
Political terror	75.00		53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	85.80		33	Youth openness for immigrants	58.00		84
Safe walking at night	41.93		77	Wastewater treatment	82.42		19	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	38.00		50
Traffic deaths	85.05		34					Access to Advanced Education	85.37		6
								Inequality in the attainment of education	45.66		96
								Tertiary enrollment rate	95.35		2
								Women's average years in school	93.24		18
								Years of tertiary schooling	100.00		1



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): New Zealand, Italy, Trinidad and Tobago, Israel, Spain, Malta, Cyprus, Japan, Czech Republic, France, United Kingdom, Slovenia, Slovakia, Oman, Finland



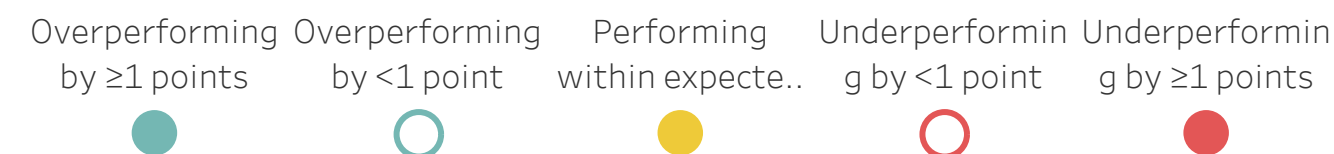
Romania



Youth Progress Index **68.19** Rank: 41/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$19,363** Rank: 51/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	77.40	54	Foundations of Wellbeing	75.10	43	Opportunity	53.42	50
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.85	47	Access to Basic Knowledge	91.10	46	Personal Rights	53.82	51
Child mortality rate	90.35	57	Female secondary education	86.12	42	Freedom of assembly/association	74.58	46
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.81	41	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	98.33	13	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	89.53	64	Political rights	87.50	44
Maternal mortality rate	95.67	68	Male secondary education	92.24	32	Private property rights	35.00	78
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	82.17	106	Young members of parliament	2.33	102
Water and Sanitation	73.88	74	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	39.73	103
Access to improved sanitation facilities	75.67	89	Access to Info and Communications	84.04	39	Personal Freedom and Choice	53.94	56
Access to piped water	62.70	93	Internet users	86.00	48	Corruption	35.00	48
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	75.71	43	Early marriage	94.55	38
Satisfaction with Water Quality	56.92	71	Youth Mobile telephone	91.53	52	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	69.66	82	Health and Wellness	67.86	86	Freedom over life choices	66.67	61
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.82	42	Satisfied demand for contraception	60.27	76
Availability of affordable housing	18.92	110	Life expectancy at 60	57.31	57	Youth perception of corruption	14.00	141
Household air pollution attributable deaths	83.59	87	Suicide rate	73.03	105	Inclusion	44.49	97
Quality of electricity supply	62.21	75	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	44.18	117	Discrimination and violence against minorities	33.33	93
Personal Safety	70.69	42	Environmental Quality	59.52	61	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	96.25	42	Air quality satisfaction	49.09	94	Youth community safety net	70.00	76
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	94.63	23	Youth employment gap	61.54	110
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	77.41	53	Youth not in employment and not in education	56.95	56
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	53.65	97	Youth openness for immigrants	23.00	145
Safe walking at night	50.01	61	Wastewater treatment	15.39	60	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	19.00	79
Traffic deaths	81.34	53				Access to Advanced Education	62.18	48
						Inequality in the attainment of education	90.06	25
						Tertiary enrollment rate	53.22	50
						Women's average years in school	88.01	40
						Years of tertiary schooling	22.53	73



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Uruguay, Argentina, Panama, Turkey, Croatia, Gabon, Mauritius, Belarus, Chile, Latvia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Mexico, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan

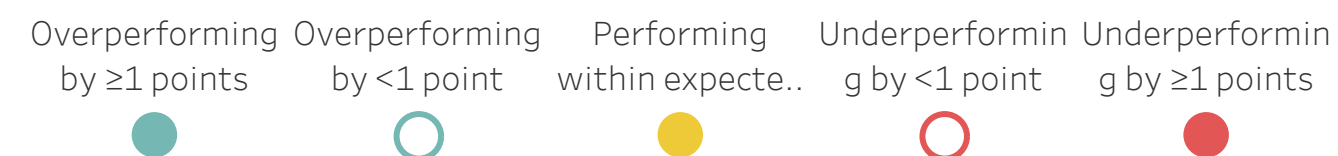
Russia



Youth Progress Index **60.84** Rank: 65/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$24,698** Rank: 40/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	70.47	70	Foundations of Wellbeing	65.38	80	Opportunity	47.88	67
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.94	46	Access to Basic Knowledge	96.59	19	Personal Rights	21.28	131
Child mortality rate	91.65	51	Female secondary education	94.61	24	Freedom of assembly/association	42.11	118
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.54	64	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	94.22	38	Freedom of expression	18.75	144
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	12.50	135
Maternal mortality rate	96.60	59	Male secondary education	94.74	29	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	95.79	57	Young members of parliament	4.33	80
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	30.14	114
Water and Sanitation	69.67	81	Access to Info and Communications	79.66	50	Personal Freedom and Choice	45.87	90
Access to improved sanitation facilities	67.70	98	Internet users	95.00	28	Corruption	11.25	119
Access to piped water	87.37	61	Press Freedom Index	50.97	129	Early marriage	85.45	72
Rural access to improved water source	86.10	77	Youth Mobile telephone	98.31	19	Freedom of religion	0.00	148
Satisfaction with Water Quality	41.54	105				Freedom over life choices	48.33	103
			Health and Wellness	40.18	145	Satisfied demand for contraception	63.07	66
Shelter	73.43	68	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	94.30	110	Youth perception of corruption	31.00	70
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	47.75	88			
Availability of affordable housing	14.86	122	Suicide rate	12.40	153	Inclusion	45.02	95
Household air pollution attributable deaths	94.50	71	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	0.00	153	Discrimination and violence against minorities	11.11	139
Quality of electricity supply	67.31	61				Religious tolerance	33.33	130
			Environmental Quality	52.57	86	Youth community safety net	85.00	37
Personal Safety	46.48	121	Air quality satisfaction	36.36	126	Youth employment gap	70.19	81
Homicide rate	76.25	123	Biodiversity and habitat	66.60	101	Youth not in employment and not in education	71.36	35
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Greenhouse gas emissions	53.61	112	Youth openness for immigrants	38.00	135
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	38.66	129	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	11.00	92
Political terror	25.00	136	Wastewater treatment	72.67	24			
Safe walking at night	42.93	74				Access to Advanced Education	91.83	2
Traffic deaths	58.42	133				Inequality in the attainment of education	95.11	6
						Tertiary enrollment rate	78.65	18
						Women's average years in school	93.56	16
						Years of tertiary schooling	99.44	2



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Poland, Greece, Malaysia, Lithuania, Hungary, Portugal, Kazakhstan, Estonia, Slovakia, Latvia, Chile, Slovenia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Panama



Rwanda



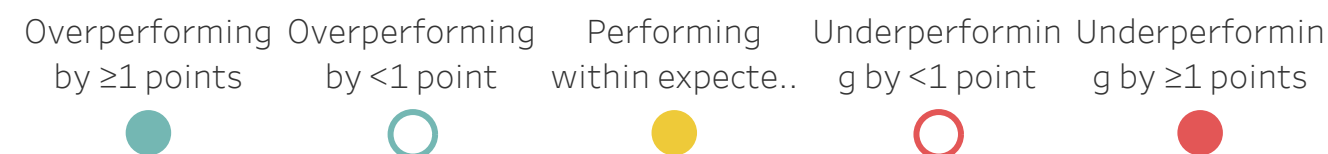
Youth Progress Index

44.18 Rank: 89/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$1,560 Rank: 143/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	46.61	111	Foundations of Wellbeing	47.69	113	Opportunity	38.52	92
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	52.75	124	Access to Basic Knowledge	48.48	113	Personal Rights	28.90	117
Child mortality rate	63.74	107	Female secondary education	10.46	137	Freedom of assembly/association	35.15	131
Deaths from infectious diseases	74.49	119	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	72.79	106	Freedom of expression	25.00	138
Depth of food deficit	29.34	137	Gross secondary school enrollment	17.72	133	Political rights	20.00	127
Maternal mortality rate	59.97	118	Male secondary education	16.42	139	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	28.69	136	Primary school enrollment	91.68	77	Young members of parliament	4.33	80
Water and Sanitation	36.90	118	Youth literacy rate	72.06	125	Youth confidence in police	91.78	4
Access to improved sanitation facilities	55.40	106	Access to Info and Communications	27.39	147	Personal Freedom and Choice	71.31	18
Access to piped water	9.20	138	Internet users	4.00	145	Corruption	42.50	41
Rural access to improved water source	55.39	113	Press Freedom Index	45.39	141	Early marriage	92.73	46
Satisfaction with Water Quality	26.15	129	Youth Mobile telephone	27.12	139	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	36.89	120	Health and Wellness	64.34	97	Freedom over life choices	81.67	20
Access to electricity	9.09	143	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	86.21	124	Satisfied demand for contraception	54.27	86
Availability of affordable housing	40.54	48	Life expectancy at 60	29.23	120	Youth perception of corruption	88.00	3
Household air pollution attributable deaths	42.05	119	Suicide rate	88.31	24	Inclusion	42.51	102
Quality of electricity supply	52.71	90	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	64.49	79	Discrimination and violence against minorities	10.00	142
Personal Safety	62.38	71	Environmental Quality	54.84	75	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	87.75	92	Air quality satisfaction	70.91	35	Youth community safety net	32.50	129
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	63.50	110	Youth employment gap	85.58	6
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	73.03	71	Youth not in employment and not in education	33.26	109
Political terror	37.50	126	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	57.30	90	Youth openness for immigrants	69.00	52
Safe walking at night	77.75	11	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	7.00	114
Traffic deaths	66.76	108				Access to Advanced Education	20.12	118
						Inequality in the attainment of education	37.41	106
						Tertiary enrollment rate	7.53	132
						Women's average years in school	34.95	127
						Years of tertiary schooling	3.06	130



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Haiti, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Togo, Mali, Afghanistan, Benin, Guinea, Chad, Malawi



Saudi Arabia

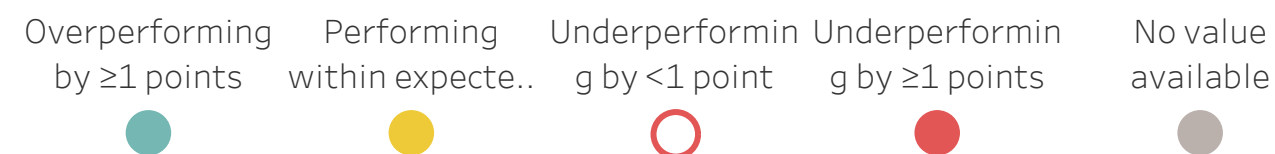
Youth Progress Index

Null Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$49,424 Rank: 10/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	82.42	●	37	Foundations of Wellbeing	72.63	●	50	Opportunity	Null	●	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.23	●	53	Access to Basic Knowledge	79.40	●	77	Personal Rights	Null	●	
Child mortality rate	87.39	●	70	Female secondary education	63.31	●	74	Freedom of assembly/association	31.38	●	137
Deaths from infectious diseases	95.90	●	77	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	32.78	●	133	Freedom of expression	18.75	●	144
Depth of food deficit	99.68	●	51	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	●	23	Political rights	7.50	●	144
Maternal mortality rate	98.40	●	43	Male secondary education	72.13	●	63	Private property rights	40.00	●	66
Undernourishment	100.00	●	38	Primary school enrollment	98.10	○	35	Young members of parliament	Null	●	
				Youth literacy rate	100.00	●	37	Youth confidence in police	83.56	●	7
Water and Sanitation	83.62	●	51	Access to Info and Communications	66.50	●	77	Personal Freedom and Choice	55.59	●	48
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	●	7	Internet users	77.00	●	59	Corruption	32.50	●	51
Access to piped water	66.70	●	87	Press Freedom Index	40.28	●	145	Early marriage	92.73	●	46
Rural access to improved water source	95.29	●	58	Youth Mobile telephone	86.44	●	65	Freedom of religion	0.00	●	148
Satisfaction with Water Quality	72.31	●	41					Freedom over life choices	58.33	●	82
				Health and Wellness	82.64	●	22	Satisfied demand for contraception	34.00	●	114
Shelter	83.11	●	34	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.49	●	62	Youth perception of corruption	67.00	●	12
Access to electricity	97.45	●	86	Life expectancy at 60	50.67	●	82				
Availability of affordable housing	32.43	●	74	Suicide rate	91.49	●	11	Inclusion	54.35	●	62
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.72	●	38	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	96.57	●	7	Discrimination and violence against minorities	27.78	●	105
Quality of electricity supply	86.18	●	29					Religious tolerance	33.33	●	130
				Environmental Quality	62.92	●	52	Youth community safety net	77.50	●	56
Personal Safety	67.97	●	48	Air quality satisfaction	43.64	●	109	Youth employment gap	23.08	●	124
Homicide rate	84.50	●	96	Biodiversity and habitat	76.75	●	77	Youth not in employment and not in education	61.67	●	50
Level of violent crime	100.00	●	12	Greenhouse gas emissions	75.71	●	59	Youth openness for immigrants	79.00	●	22
Perceived criminality	50.00	●	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	60.03	●	87	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	59.96	●	29
Political terror	50.00	●	102	Wastewater treatment	54.58	●	38				
Safe walking at night	68.77	●	23					Access to Advanced Education	50.68	●	67
Traffic deaths	56.30	●	134					Inequality in the attainment of education	57.01	●	83
								Tertiary enrollment rate	63.07	●	40
								Women's average years in school	61.29	●	95
								Years of tertiary schooling	23.91	●	69



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Ireland, United States, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Switzerland, Canada, Bahrain, Belgium, Iceland, Finland, Oman



Senegal



Youth Progress Index

46.60

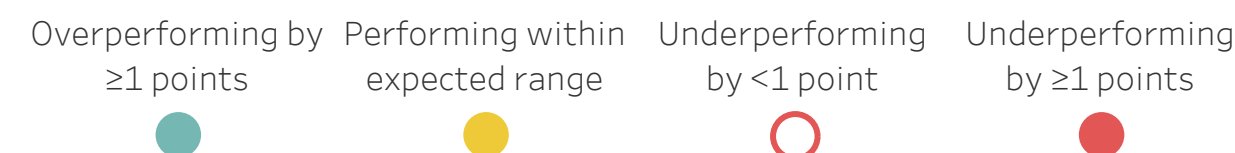
Rank: 88/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$2,206

Rank: 131/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	53.06	103	Foundations of Wellbeing	48.49	111	Opportunity	38.82	91
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	70.98	107	Access to Basic Knowledge	37.30	128	Personal Rights	58.19	40
Child mortality rate	58.96	113	Female secondary education	10.22	138	Freedom of assembly/association	80.30	32
Deaths from infectious diseases	69.81	125	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	93.83	41	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	82.65	94	Gross secondary school enrollment	31.96	120	Political rights	80.00	55
Maternal mortality rate	56.54	121	Male secondary education	19.24	137	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	86.60	96	Primary school enrollment	33.28	145	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	42.29	115	Youth literacy rate	41.52	139	Youth confidence in police	71.23	24
Access to improved sanitation facilities	39.06	117	Access to Info and Communications	48.34	115	Personal Freedom and Choice	44.21	95
Access to piped water	53.14	100	Internet users	10.00	130	Corruption	31.25	55
Rural access to improved water source	48.14	122	Press Freedom Index	72.01	56	Early marriage	54.55	130
Satisfaction with Water Quality	30.77	122	Youth Mobile telephone	54.24	118	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	38.90	119	Health and Wellness	63.19	100	Freedom over life choices	53.33	92
Access to electricity	51.77	113	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	94.04	111	Satisfied demand for contraception	25.20	123
Availability of affordable housing	33.78	69	Life expectancy at 60	33.96	110	Youth perception of corruption	51.00	32
Household air pollution attributable deaths	33.45	128	Suicide rate	84.80	50	Inclusion	55.35	56
Quality of electricity supply	36.17	114	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	49.30	106	Discrimination and violence against minorities	37.78	79
Personal Safety	63.56	67	Environmental Quality	46.83	111	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	80.25	112	Air quality satisfaction	34.55	131	Youth community safety net	70.00	76
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	91.57	33	Youth employment gap	87.50	3
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	51.60	115	Youth not in employment and not in education	36.61	102
Political terror	62.50	76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	48.59	107	Youth openness for immigrants	83.00	11
Safe walking at night	30.39	104	Wastewater treatment	0.50	107	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	1.00	140
Traffic deaths	80.90	57				Access to Advanced Education	10.28	136
						Inequality in the attainment of education	4.79	139
						Tertiary enrollment rate	10.39	118
						Women's average years in school	19.83	144
						Years of tertiary schooling	5.05	120



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Nepal, Timor-Leste, Tanzania, Chad, Tajikistan, Benin, Afghanistan, Mali, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Kenya, Cameroon



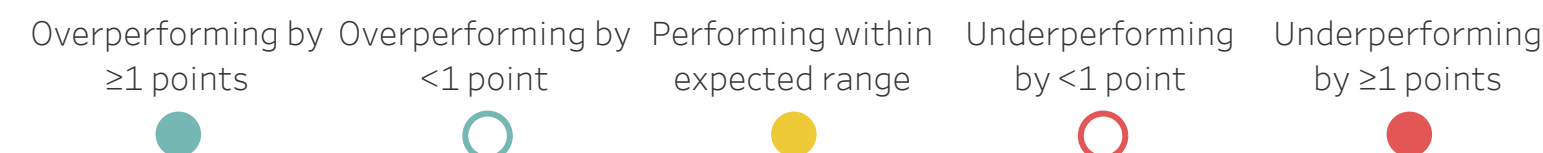
Serbia



Youth Progress Index **69.05** Rank: 39/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$13,146** Rank: 71/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	81.75	38	Foundations of Wellbeing	74.34	47	Opportunity	52.77	53
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.23	38	Access to Basic Knowledge	93.94	33	Personal Rights	53.66	52
Child mortality rate	94.17	41	Female secondary education	82.34	44	Freedom of assembly/association	66.97	67
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.99	9	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	95.89	30	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	95.50	56	Political rights	72.50	63
Maternal mortality rate	97.68	52	Male secondary education	91.59	34	Private property rights	50.00	49
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	98.02	36	Young members of parliament	2.67	98
Water and Sanitation	83.56	52	Youth literacy rate	99.00	85	Youth confidence in police	54.79	63
Access to improved sanitation facilities	95.84	47	Access to Info and Communications	86.26	31	Personal Freedom and Choice	42.33	106
Access to piped water	93.89	47	Internet users	90.00	38	Corruption	27.50	62
Rural access to improved water source	98.27	50	Press Freedom Index	72.40	50	Early marriage	90.91	55
Satisfaction with Water Quality	50.77	90	Youth Mobile telephone	98.31	19	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	71.67	77	Health and Wellness	72.07	74	Freedom over life choices	46.67	107
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.81	44	Satisfied demand for contraception	13.07	138
Availability of affordable housing	35.14	65	Life expectancy at 60	59.59	45	Youth perception of corruption	30.00	75
Household air pollution attributable deaths	78.88	93	Suicide rate	68.18	124	Inclusion	54.09	63
Quality of electricity supply	63.52	71	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	62.43	83	Discrimination and violence against minorities	24.44	115
Personal Safety	74.81	33	Environmental Quality	49.25	100	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	96.75	37	Air quality satisfaction	52.73	80	Youth community safety net	90.00	19
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	51.06	124	Youth employment gap	75.96	47
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	58.38	105	Youth not in employment and not in education	52.55	67
Political terror	87.50	31	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	66.30	73	Youth openness for immigrants	62.00	68
Safe walking at night	64.49	30	Wastewater treatment	6.41	76	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	22.00	75
Traffic deaths	79.93	64				Access to Advanced Education	61.96	49
						Inequality in the attainment of education	82.71	47
						Tertiary enrollment rate	58.29	43
						Women's average years in school	82.91	52
						Years of tertiary schooling	28.02	60



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Algeria, Colombia, Lebanon, South Africa, China, Dominican Republic, Turkmenistan, Macedonia, Costa Rica, Iraq, Montenegro, Botswana, Peru, Thailand, Brazil



Sierra Leone

Youth Progress Index

Null

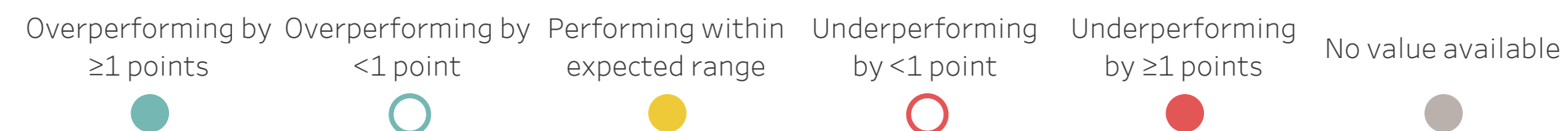
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$1,699

Rank: 138/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	23.75	141	Foundations of Wellbeing	42.82	121	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	32.60	143	Access to Basic Knowledge	46.22	118	Personal Rights	45.25	82
Child mortality rate	0.00	153	Female secondary education	16.79	126	Freedom of assembly/association	65.89	69
Deaths from infectious diseases	49.30	146	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	60.72	120	Freedom of expression	75.00	73
Depth of food deficit	52.05	122	Gross secondary school enrollment	23.31	129	Political rights	70.00	69
Maternal mortality rate	0.00	153	Male secondary education	29.71	130	Private property rights	10.00	146
Undernourishment	53.62	125	Primary school enrollment	99.50	17	Young members of parliament	7.69	45
Water and Sanitation	7.37	151	Youth literacy rate	36.75	141	Youth confidence in police	47.95	82
Access to improved sanitation facilities	0.00	152	Access to Info and Communications	33.13	136	Personal Freedom and Choice	27.90	137
Access to piped water	5.36	149	Internet users	6.00	139	Corruption	12.50	113
Rural access to improved water source	17.17	141	Press Freedom Index	70.06	70	Early marriage	43.64	142
Satisfaction with Water Quality	6.15	147	Youth Mobile telephone	15.25	142	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	8.79	152	Health and Wellness	46.09	139	Freedom over life choices	36.67	124
Access to electricity	4.88	148	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	82.54	129	Satisfied demand for contraception	17.07	133
Availability of affordable housing	8.11	134	Life expectancy at 60	0.00	153	Youth perception of corruption	23.00	99
Household air pollution attributable deaths	0.00	152	Suicide rate	85.67	47	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	19.92	136	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	31.81	134	Discrimination and violence against minorities	45.56	63
Personal Safety	65.66	56	Environmental Quality	46.68	113	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	95.25	55	Air quality satisfaction	52.73	80	Youth community safety net	15.00	140
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	68.84	95	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	49.80	119	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	54.41	95	Youth openness for immigrants	71.00	43
Safe walking at night	22.36	123	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	7.00	114
Traffic deaths	76.03	83				Access to Advanced Education	6.54	146
						Inequality in the attainment of education	0.00	149
						Tertiary enrollment rate	3.52	145
						Women's average years in school	16.45	147
						Years of tertiary schooling	4.62	121



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Uganda, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Gambia, The, Mali, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Afghanistan, Benin, Ethiopia, Chad, Madagascar, Togo, Timor-Leste, Senegal

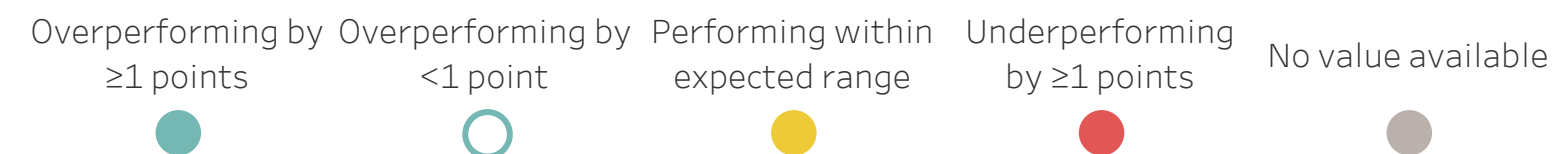


Singapore

Youth Progress Index **Null** Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product **\$78,392** Rank: 3/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	Null	●	Foundations of Wellbeing	82.78	● 32	Opportunity	70.40	● 18
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Null	●	Access to Basic Knowledge	78.55	● 78	Personal Rights	51.02	● 63
Child mortality rate	97.65	● 7	Female secondary education	75.52	● 56	Freedom of assembly/association	53.54	● 101
Deaths from infectious diseases	92.87	● 94	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	92.17	○ 51	Freedom of expression	56.25	● 102
Depth of food deficit	Null	●	Gross secondary school enrollment	80.45	● 81	Political rights	47.50	● 99
Maternal mortality rate	98.62	● 37	Male secondary education	81.92	● 53	Private property rights	90.00	● 10
Undernourishment	Null	●	Primary school enrollment	47.64	● 140	Young members of parliament	0.00	● 131
Water and Sanitation	100...	● 1	Youth literacy rate	100.00	● 37	Youth confidence in police	95.89	○ 1
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	● 7	Access to Info and Communications	79.33	● 52	Personal Freedom and Choice	82.09	● 6
Access to piped water	100.00	● 13	Internet users	99.00	○ 6	Corruption	80.00	○ 7
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	● 18	Press Freedom Index	47.04	● 135	Early marriage	100.00	○ 7
Satisfaction with Water Quality	100.00	● 2	Youth Mobile telephone	98.31	● 19	Freedom of religion	33.33	● 127
Shelter	91.17	● 2	Health and Wellness	89.01	● 1	Freedom over life choices	71.67	● 44
Access to electricity	100.00	● 36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.92	● 24	Satisfied demand for contraception	66.80	● 57
Availability of affordable housing	55.41	● 18	Life expectancy at 60	76.70	● 2	Youth perception of corruption	96.00	○ 1
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	● 15	Suicide rate	83.02	● 64	Inclusion	70.79	● 22
Quality of electricity supply	96.88	● 2	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	97.74	● 4	Discrimination and violence against minorities	80.00	● 7
Personal Safety	92.83	● 1	Environmental Quality	84.46	● 11	Religious tolerance	100.00	● 34
Homicide rate	99.25	● 4	Air quality satisfaction	81.82	○ 16	Youth community safety net	87.50	● 28
Level of violent crime	100.00	● 12	Biodiversity and habitat	64.77	● 106	Youth employment gap	72.12	● 69
Perceived criminality	75.00	● 18	Greenhouse gas emissions	90.56	○ 3	Youth not in employment and not in education	72.90	● 31
Political terror	100.00	● 13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	85.22	● 35	Youth openness for immigrants	65.00	● 64
Safe walking at night	92.39	● 1	Wastewater treatment	100.00	○ 1	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	30.00	● 61
Traffic deaths	94.07	● 1				Access to Advanced Education	80.04	● 13
						Inequality in the attainment of education	70.33	● 64
						Tertiary enrollment rate	69.81	● 26
						Women's average years in school	88.20	● 38
						Years of tertiary schooling	88.87	○ 4



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, United States, Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Canada



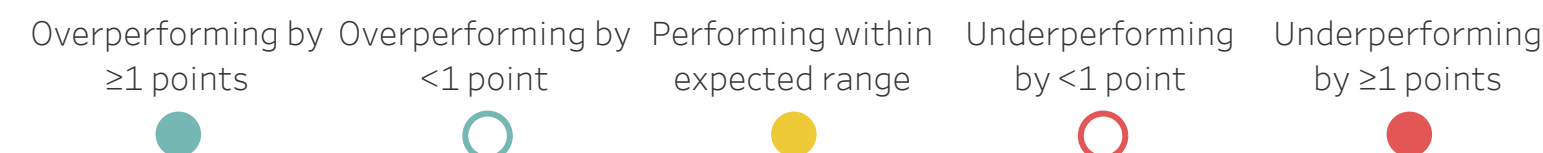
Slovakia



Youth Progress Index **76.99** Rank: 25/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$27,073** Rank: 36/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	88.53		21	Foundations of Wellbeing	85.91		20	Opportunity	58.46		39
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.08		40	Access to Basic Knowledge	96.92		16	Personal Rights	60.20		36
Child mortality rate	93.65		44	Female secondary education	99.20		11	Freedom of assembly/association	78.67		36
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.70		46	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	97.41		23	Freedom of expression	93.75		32
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	89.08		66	Political rights	90.00		38
Maternal mortality rate	99.22		16	Male secondary education	99.50		8	Private property rights	50.00		49
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	96.03		53	Young members of parliament	2.33		102
Water and Sanitation	94.49		17	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	58.90		55
Access to improved sanitation facilities	98.63		29	Access to Info and Communications	91.89		11	Personal Freedom and Choice	53.91		57
Access to piped water	97.79		42	Internet users	93.00		31	Corruption	38.75		44
Rural access to improved water source	100.00		18	Press Freedom Index	86.74		12	Early marriage	98.18		20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	83.08		18	Youth Mobile telephone	96.61		28	Freedom of religion	66.67		89
Shelter	81.68		36	Health and Wellness	78.28		48	Freedom over life choices	43.33		114
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.97		6	Satisfied demand for contraception	67.07		56
Availability of affordable housing	27.03		85	Life expectancy at 60	60.90		40	Youth perception of corruption	23.00		99
Household air pollution attributable deaths	98.62		51	Suicide rate	77.13		89	Inclusion	53.65		66
Quality of electricity supply	83.54		32	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	78.25		46	Discrimination and violence against minorities	38.89		77
Personal Safety	80.52		21	Environmental Quality	77.38		23	Religious tolerance	100.00		34
Homicide rate	97.25		33	Air quality satisfaction	69.09		40	Youth community safety net	87.50		28
Level of violent crime	75.00		45	Biodiversity and habitat	100.00		5	Youth employment gap	74.04		60
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Greenhouse gas emissions	80.49		38	Youth not in employment and not in education	67.33		41
Political terror	100.00		13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	78.61		44	Youth openness for immigrants	18.00		148
Safe walking at night	52.96		56	Wastewater treatment	54.69		37	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	23.00		72
Traffic deaths	86.63		26					Access to Advanced Education	66.53		39
								Inequality in the attainment of education	96.73		3
								Tertiary enrollment rate	52.92		51
								Women's average years in school	89.16		34
								Years of tertiary schooling	32.42		52



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Estonia, Portugal, Slovenia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Russia, Poland, Greece, Malaysia, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, Kazakhstan, Spain, Israel



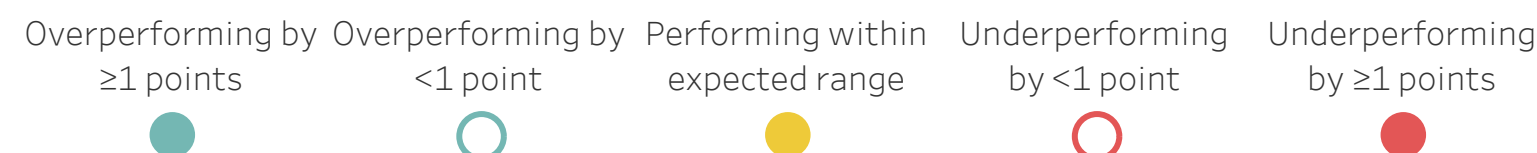
Slovenia



Youth Progress Index 81.99 Rank: 16/102

Gross Domestic Product \$28,290 Rank: 35/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	90.94	12	Foundations of Wellbeing	87.10	14	Opportunity	68.83	22
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.92	11	Access to Basic Knowledge	98.46	4	Personal Rights	65.33	26
Child mortality rate	97.74	5	Female secondary education	96.46	16	Freedom of assembly/association	76.11	41
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.27	32	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	99.31	6	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	97.50	16
Maternal mortality rate	98.81	30	Male secondary education	98.28	14	Private property rights	60.00	37
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	96.98	45	Young members of parliament	18.67	13
Water and Sanitation	93.74	21	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	65.75	41
Access to improved sanitation facilities	98.96	26	Access to Info and Communications	89.07	20	Personal Freedom and Choice	65.30	26
Access to piped water	98.97	35	Internet users	99.00	6	Corruption	51.25	30
Rural access to improved water source	99.04	41	Press Freedom Index	77.74	34	Early marriage	98.18	20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	80.00	27	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22	45	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	81.49	37	Health and Wellness	82.36	25	Freedom over life choices	83.33	15
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.97	4	Satisfied demand for contraception	70.67	46
Availability of affordable housing	17.57	115	Life expectancy at 60	68.96	27	Youth perception of corruption	21.00	109
Household air pollution attributable deaths	98.05	55	Suicide rate	71.15	113	Inclusion	69.06	24
Quality of electricity supply	88.82	22	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	89.99	21	Discrimination and violence against minorities	64.44	30
Personal Safety	90.06	4	Environmental Quality	79.11	21	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	98.25	16	Air quality satisfaction	61.82	59	Youth community safety net	95.00	10
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Biodiversity and habitat	100.00	5	Youth employment gap	77.88	35
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	79.26	43	Youth not in employment and not in education	77.36	18
Political terror	100.00	13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	88.66	16	Youth openness for immigrants	39.00	133
Safe walking at night	83.31	5	Wastewater treatment	59.78	33	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	51.00	34
Traffic deaths	88.07	22				Access to Advanced Education	75.90	21
						Inequality in the attainment of education	94.38	11
						Tertiary enrollment rate	82.93	11
						Women's average years in school	90.50	29
						Years of tertiary schooling	40.39	38



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, Cyprus, Portugal, Malta, Lithuania, Spain, Israel, Trinidad and Tobago, Russia, Poland, Greece, Malaysia, Hungary



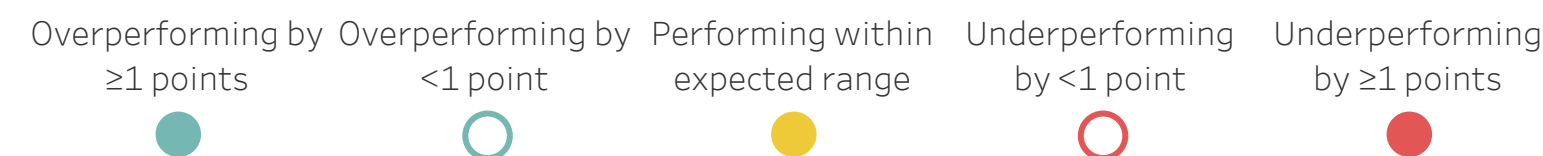
South Africa



Youth Progress Index **53.56** Rank: 79/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$12,396** Rank: 73/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	52.07	105	Foundations of Wellbeing	56.98	99	Opportunity	51.72	54
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	79.04	95	Access to Basic Knowledge	79.48	75	Personal Rights	56.04	44
Child mortality rate	64.78	106	Female secondary education	73.70	58	Freedom of assembly/association	72.02	54
Deaths from infectious diseases	58.61	135	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	42.67	130	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	98.42	56	Gross secondary school enrollment	89.13	65	Political rights	82.50	51
Maternal mortality rate	80.96	100	Male secondary education	76.23	62	Private property rights	50.00	49
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	88.09	92	Young members of parliament	9.33	30
Water and Sanitation	62.82	95	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	24.66	122
Access to improved sanitation facilities	60.92	101	Access to Info and Communications	66.90	73	Personal Freedom and Choice	56.83	45
Access to piped water	72.70	82	Internet users	47.00	82	Corruption	31.25	55
Rural access to improved water source	70.47	99	Press Freedom Index	78.08	33	Early marriage	94.55	38
Satisfaction with Water Quality	49.23	94	Youth Mobile telephone	71.19	91	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	55.99	104	Health and Wellness	34.55	147	Freedom over life choices	61.67	74
Access to electricity	83.81	102	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	7.09	150	Satisfied demand for contraception	77.20	25
Availability of affordable housing	17.57	115	Life expectancy at 60	23.21	128	Youth perception of corruption	19.00	120
Household air pollution attributable deaths	81.60	90	Suicide rate	61.54	132	Inclusion	54.82	59
Quality of electricity supply	33.43	118	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	53.24	101	Discrimination and violence against minorities	41.11	74
Personal Safety	20.85	147	Environmental Quality	52.14	87	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	17.50	149	Air quality satisfaction	47.27	98	Youth community safety net	72.50	72
Level of violent crime	0.00	143	Biodiversity and habitat	68.33	98	Youth employment gap	75.96	47
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	52.39	114	Youth not in employment and not in education	27.38	111
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	56.44	93	Youth openness for immigrants	66.00	61
Safe walking at night	5.99	151	Wastewater treatment	32.49	52	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	50.00	35
Traffic deaths	29.45	149				Access to Advanced Education	40.16	86
						Inequality in the attainment of education	65.83	69
						Tertiary enrollment rate	19.38	99
						Women's average years in school	73.21	70
						Years of tertiary schooling	5.78	117



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): China, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Macedonia, Serbia, Peru, Algeria, Libya, Lebanon, Mongolia, Turkmenistan, Ecuador, Albania, Tunisia, Costa Rica



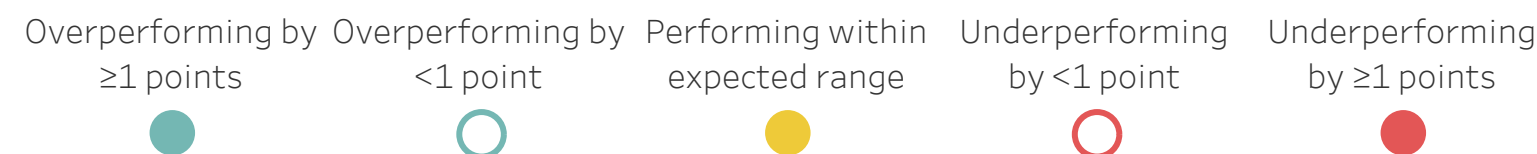
Spain



Youth Progress Index **80.85** Rank: 20/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$31,405** Rank: 31/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	87.49	25	Foundations of Wellbeing	86.49	16	Opportunity	69.25	19
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.84	16	Access to Basic Knowledge	91.23	45	Personal Rights	64.83	28
Child mortality rate	96.43	24	Female secondary education	70.89	62	Freedom of assembly/association	81.07	31
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.58	18	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	99.25	7	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	95.00	23
Maternal mortality rate	99.31	12	Male secondary education	76.71	61	Private property rights	70.00	28
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.25	20	Young members of parliament	3.00	95
Water and Sanitation	88.46	36	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	60.27	50
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.83	15	Access to Info and Communications	84.45	37	Personal Freedom and Choice	60.04	37
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Internet users	96.00	24	Corruption	47.50	34
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	80.08	29	Early marriage	98.18	20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	58.46	67	Youth Mobile telephone	79.66	77	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	84.05	32	Health and Wellness	86.18	8	Freedom over life choices	65.00	67
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.40	64	Satisfied demand for contraception	73.73	41
Availability of affordable housing	32.43	74	Life expectancy at 60	72.63	9	Youth perception of corruption	17.00	129
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Suicide rate	85.77	46	Inclusion	75.23	18
Quality of electricity supply	86.91	24	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	89.44	22	Discrimination and violence against minorities	45.56	63
Personal Safety	79.21	23	Environmental Quality	84.21	12	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	98.25	16	Air quality satisfaction	52.73	80	Youth community safety net	90.00	19
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	95.85	20	Youth employment gap	77.88	35
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	84.87	15	Youth not in employment and not in education	62.76	47
Political terror	87.50	31	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	90.27	13	Youth openness for immigrants	83.00	11
Safe walking at night	78.25	10	Wastewater treatment	94.52	8	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	85.00	10
Traffic deaths	90.20	17				Access to Advanced Education	77.67	18
						Inequality in the attainment of education	88.87	28
						Tertiary enrollment rate	89.67	4
						Women's average years in school	86.10	43
						Years of tertiary schooling	49.56	23



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Israel, Trinidad and Tobago, Malta, Cyprus, Korea, Republic of, Czech Republic, New Zealand, Italy, Slovenia, Slovakia, Estonia, Portugal, Japan, Lithuania, France



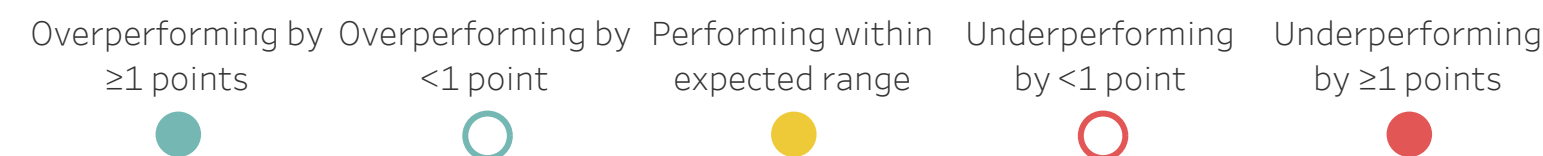
Sri Lanka



Youth Progress Index **60.24** Rank: 68/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$10,477** Rank: 83/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	70.20	71	Foundations of Wellbeing	68.71	68	Opportunity	43.76	77
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	77.23	99	Access to Basic Knowledge	90.24	50	Personal Rights	44.19	83
Child mortality rate	91.48	53	Female secondary education	80.18	47	Freedom of assembly/association	56.54	96
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.60	62	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	86.89	68	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	41.96	134	Gross secondary school enrollment	99.63	48	Political rights	60.00	85
Maternal mortality rate	95.82	67	Male secondary education	80.55	55	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	54.42	124	Primary school enrollment	93.33	69	Young members of parliament	8.00	43
Water and Sanitation	76.08	68	Youth literacy rate	99.54	77	Youth confidence in police	58.90	55
Access to improved sanitation facilities	94.32	52	Access to Info and Communications	54.34	99	Personal Freedom and Choice	55.46	49
Access to piped water	33.59	110	Internet users	29.00	105	Corruption	20.00	85
Rural access to improved water source	91.99	63	Press Freedom Index	55.04	123	Early marriage	83.64	76
Satisfaction with Water Quality	80.00	27	Youth Mobile telephone	74.58	86	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	63.82	95	Health and Wellness	67.97	85	Freedom over life choices	86.67	8
Access to electricity	87.43	100	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.92	22	Satisfied demand for contraception	61.73	72
Availability of affordable housing	29.73	81	Life expectancy at 60	57.64	54	Youth perception of corruption	32.00	67
Household air pollution attributable deaths	72.46	100	Suicide rate	35.44	146	Inclusion	29.80	116
Quality of electricity supply	56.83	83	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	75.21	57	Discrimination and violence against minorities	8.89	143
Personal Safety	64.26	64	Environmental Quality	64.68	47	Religious tolerance	0.00	150
Homicide rate	92.75	67	Air quality satisfaction	81.82	16	Youth community safety net	77.50	56
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	77.12	76	Youth employment gap	9.62	126
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.71	11	Youth not in employment and not in education	34.12	107
Political terror	25.00	136	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	67.57	70	Youth openness for immigrants	56.00	94
Safe walking at night	55.66	50	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	2.00	136
Traffic deaths	82.78	44				Access to Advanced Education	47.72	76
						Inequality in the attainment of education	72.80	61
						Tertiary enrollment rate	19.80	97
						Women's average years in school	73.98	66
						Years of tertiary schooling	26.99	64



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Tunisia, Albania, Ecuador, Jordan, Egypt, Mongolia, Libya, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Peru, Namibia, Macedonia, Dominican Republic, China, South Africa



Sudan



Youth Progress Index

Null

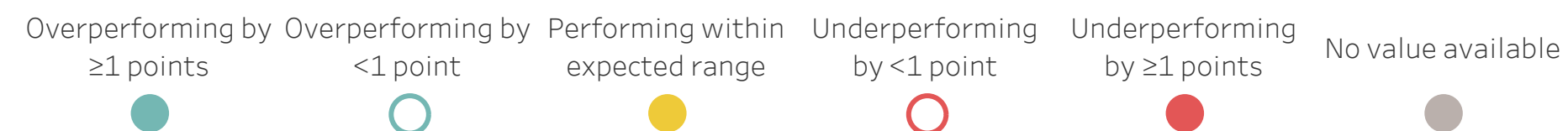
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$4,011

Rank: 115/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	32.86	129	Foundations of Wellbeing	34.86	132	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	58.55	118	Access to Basic Knowledge	28.74	133	Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	39.04	133	Female secondary education	13.70	132	Freedom of assembly/association	Null	
Deaths from infectious diseases	89.75	101	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	84.32	75	Freedom of expression	12.50	150
Depth of food deficit	47.00	127	Gross secondary school enrollment	22.57	130	Political rights	5.00	147
Maternal mortality rate	57.12	120	Male secondary education	18.85	138	Private property rights	Null	
Undernourishment	48.26	128	Primary school enrollment	0.00	151	Young members of parliament	6.67	57
			Youth literacy rate	43.74	138	Youth confidence in police	61.64	47
Water and Sanitation	14.86	140	Access to Info and Communications	39.94	132	Personal Freedom and Choice	16.61	148
Access to improved sanitation facilities	11.21	138	Internet users	29.00	105	Corruption	0.00	148
Access to piped water	24.33	120	Press Freedom Index	27.47	151	Early marriage	56.36	127
Rural access to improved water source	20.93	138	Youth Mobile telephone	62.62	106	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	4.62	149				Freedom over life choices	0.00	149
			Health and Wellness	61.33	104	Satisfied demand for contraception	9.60	142
Shelter	27.12	130	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	95.70	105	Youth perception of corruption	16.33	132
Access to electricity	25.24	131	Life expectancy at 60	27.19	122			
Availability of affordable housing	0.00	151	Suicide rate	81.56	71	Inclusion	35.42	112
Household air pollution attributable deaths	37.67	123	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	50.91	103	Discrimination and violence against minorities	2.22	152
Quality of electricity supply	35.00	115				Religious tolerance	33.33	130
			Environmental Quality	16.86	153	Youth community safety net	55.00	106
Personal Safety	38.62	133	Air quality satisfaction	10.91	147	Youth employment gap	81.73	17
Homicide rate	83.75	98	Biodiversity and habitat	27.37	146	Youth not in employment and not in education	54.86	61
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Greenhouse gas emissions	24.86	144	Youth openness for immigrants	30.00	141
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	17.19	146	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	7.00	114
Political terror	0.00	148	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135			
Safe walking at night	54.72	52				Access to Advanced Education	17.64	124
Traffic deaths	36.38	146				Inequality in the attainment of education	9.21	134
						Tertiary enrollment rate	16.32	105
						Women's average years in school	36.16	126
						Years of tertiary schooling	7.12	111



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Ghana, Mauritania, Zambia, Myanmar, Yemen, Pakistan, Moldova, Nicaragua, Honduras, Laos, Kyrgyzstan, Djibouti, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh



Suriname

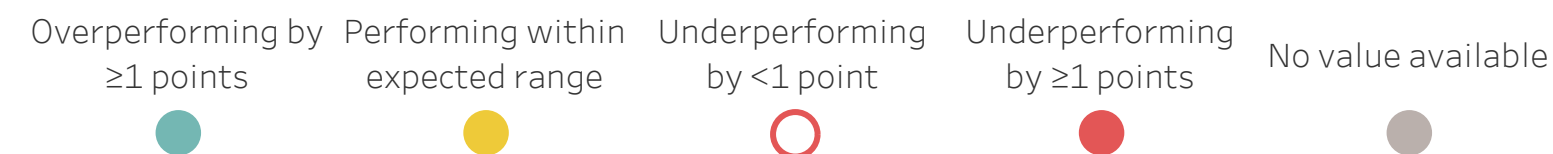
Youth Progress Index

Null Rank: /102

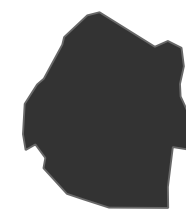
Gross Domestic Product

\$15,680 Rank: 61/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	Null		Foundations of Wellbeing	61.56	88	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	86.51	84	Access to Basic Knowledge	68.39	96	Personal Rights	57.76	42
Child mortality rate	81.48	85	Female secondary education	57.72	79	Freedom of assembly/association	69.87	61
Deaths from infectious diseases	92.94	93	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	23.48	135	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	84.86	90	Gross secondary school enrollment	74.52	88	Political rights	85.00	47
Maternal mortality rate	78.60	104	Male secondary education	56.79	85	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	91.96	89	Primary school enrollment	86.98	98	Young members of parliament	19.67	10
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	54.79	63
Water and Sanitation	74.95	70	Access to Info and Communications	52.54	107	Personal Freedom and Choice	58.04	43
Access to improved sanitation facilities	75.84	88	Internet users	22.00	117	Corruption	31.25	55
Access to piped water	65.80	90	Press Freedom Index	83.30	22	Early marriage	73.01	98
Rural access to improved water source	81.61	84	Youth Mobile telephone	44.24	127	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	75.38	35				Freedom over life choices	78.33	27
			Health and Wellness	58.13	113	Satisfied demand for contraception	62.67	67
Shelter	66.71	90	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	91.63	119	Youth perception of corruption	44.00	41
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	47.11	91			
Availability of affordable housing	25.68	90	Suicide rate	37.68	144	Inclusion	Null	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	92.88	74	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	54.64	97	Discrimination and violence against minorities	46.67	61
Quality of electricity supply	40.77	106				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	67.95	41	Youth community safety net	52.50	111
Personal Safety	Null		Air quality satisfaction	83.64	13	Youth employment gap	Null	
Homicide rate	76.25	123	Biodiversity and habitat	76.03	79	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Level of violent crime	Null		Greenhouse gas emissions	70.61	79	Youth openness for immigrants	69.00	52
Perceived criminality	Null		Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	68.62	66	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	41.00	44
Political terror	Null		Wastewater treatment	37.79	50			
Safe walking at night	44.80	70				Access to Advanced Education	Null	
Traffic deaths	65.58	111				Inequality in the attainment of education	59.52	79
						Tertiary enrollment rate	Null	
						Women's average years in school	64.67	86
						Years of tertiary schooling	Null	



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Bulgaria, Mexico, Iran, Brazil, Thailand, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Montenegro, Iraq, Belarus, Costa Rica, Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Algeria, Mauritius



Swaziland

Youth Progress Index

Null

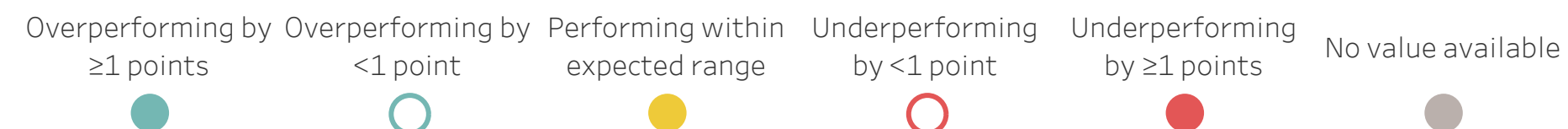
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$7,987

Rank: 93/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	38.32	120	Foundations of Wellbeing	38.92	128	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	39.07	139	Access to Basic Knowledge	57.88	108	Personal Rights	27.98	119
Child mortality rate	47.22	124	Female secondary education	27.33	115	Freedom of assembly/association	40.56	120
Deaths from infectious diseases	24.16	152	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	98.08	15	Freedom of expression	43.75	117
Depth of food deficit	41.96	134	Gross secondary school enrollment	54.09	104	Political rights	2.50	151
Maternal mortality rate	46.34	130	Male secondary education	30.48	128	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	41.55	133	Primary school enrollment	49.36	137	Young members of parliament	1.36	109
Water and Sanitation	43.37	113	Youth literacy rate	91.54	102	Youth confidence in police	50.68	72
Access to improved sanitation facilities	50.54	111	Access to Info and Communications	45.83	118	Personal Freedom and Choice	47.04	84
Access to piped water	37.28	109	Internet users	29.00	105	Corruption	32.06	52
Rural access to improved water source	50.57	119	Press Freedom Index	47.63	134	Early marriage	87.27	65
Satisfaction with Water Quality	35.38	113	Youth Mobile telephone	57.80	116	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	31.05	127	Health and Wellness	13.69	153	Freedom over life choices	33.33	130
Access to electricity	35.70	123	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	0.00	153	Satisfied demand for contraception	72.00	44
Availability of affordable housing	35.14	65	Life expectancy at 60	13.37	145	Youth perception of corruption	8.00	150
Household air pollution attributable deaths	2.55	148	Suicide rate	29.37	147	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	49.58	96	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	14.78	146	Discrimination and violence against minorities	73.33	12
Personal Safety	40.37	131	Environmental Quality	47.28	108	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	56.50	142	Air quality satisfaction	69.09	40	Youth community safety net	65.00	91
Level of violent crime	62.50	68	Biodiversity and habitat	40.23	136	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	77.27	54	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	62.50	76	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	38.98	128	Youth openness for immigrants	54.00	98
Safe walking at night	16.15	136	Wastewater treatment	3.70	89	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	18.00	81
Traffic deaths	0.00	153				Access to Advanced Education	28.78	105
						Inequality in the attainment of education	42.95	99
						Tertiary enrollment rate	5.33	137
						Women's average years in school	63.78	88
						Years of tertiary schooling	4.00	123



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Belize, El Salvador, Ukraine, Paraguay, Jamaica, Armenia, Georgia, Bhutan, Morocco, Guatemala, Angola, Guyana, Namibia, Philippines, Bosnia and Herzegovina



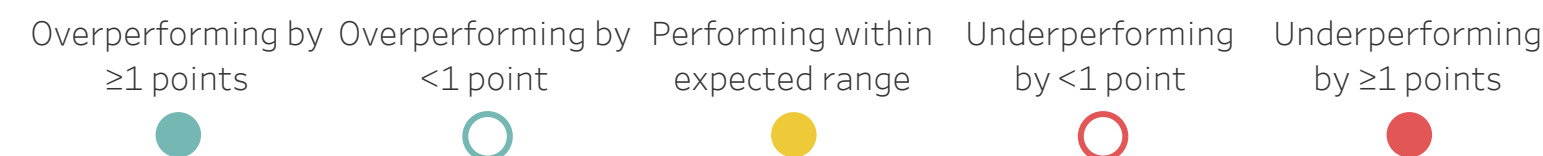
Sweden



Youth Progress Index 87.32 Rank: 5/102

Gross Domestic Product \$44,114 Rank: 13/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	92.68	6	Foundations of Wellbeing	90.49	3	Opportunity	79.11	6
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	99.01	7	Access to Basic Knowledge	90.47	48	Personal Rights	80.06	3
Child mortality rate	97.39	10	Female secondary education	87.77	36	Freedom of assembly/association	86.91	12
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.46	23	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	61.42	119	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	100.00	7
Maternal mortality rate	99.44	7	Male secondary education	88.26	40	Private property rights	90.00	10
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.85	4	Young members of parliament	41.00	1
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	69.86	29
Water and Sanitation	98.53	5	Access to Info and Communications	94.82	5	Personal Freedom and Choice	83.10	5
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.19	21	Internet users	98.00	11	Corruption	85.00	4
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Press Freedom Index	87.67	8	Early marriage	98.18	20
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00	8	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Satisfaction with Water Quality	95.38	5				Freedom over life choices	85.00	11
			Health and Wellness	85.04	12	Satisfied demand for contraception	69.60	47
Shelter	84.80	26	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.93	17	Youth perception of corruption	78.00	4
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	71.62	13			
Availability of affordable housing	20.27	107	Suicide rate	71.89	110	Inclusion	79.22	12
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	97.02	5	Discrimination and violence against minorities	92.22	3
Quality of electricity supply	96.31	3				Religious tolerance	33.33	130
			Environmental Quality	91.76	1	Youth community safety net	92.50	14
Personal Safety	88.80	8	Air quality satisfaction	90.91	4	Youth employment gap	60.58	112
Homicide rate	97.75	26	Biodiversity and habitat	85.73	55	Youth not in employment and not in education	84.00	10
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Greenhouse gas emissions	91.31	2	Youth openness for immigrants	80.00	18
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	96.45	1	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	84.00	11
Political terror	100.00	13	Wastewater treatment	93.20	12			
Safe walking at night	71.85	19				Access to Advanced Education	74.18	23
Traffic deaths	92.78	9				Inequality in the attainment of education	92.63	16
						Tertiary enrollment rate	62.35	41
						Women's average years in school	96.43	6
						Years of tertiary schooling	48.15	28



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Austria, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Netherlands, Canada, Bahrain, Belgium, Iceland, Finland, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Ireland, United Kingdom, France



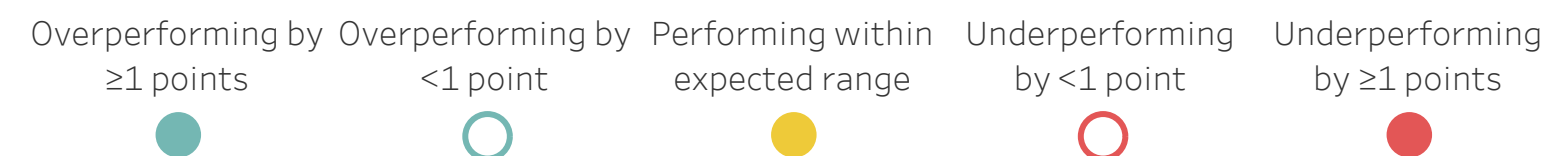
Switzerland



Youth Progress Index **86.47** Rank: 8/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$56,340** Rank: 7/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	94.36	1	Foundations of Wellbeing	89.95	5	Opportunity	75.67	11
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.95	10	Access to Basic Knowledge	97.54	8	Personal Rights	71.01	15
Child mortality rate	96.61	21	Female secondary education	96.07	20	Freedom of assembly/association	84.70	23
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.88	14	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	91.41	52	Freedom of expression	93.75	32
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	99.69	47	Political rights	97.50	16
Maternal mortality rate	99.28	13	Male secondary education	97.36	19	Private property rights	90.00	10
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.51	15	Young members of parliament	5.00	75
Water and Sanitation	98.69	4	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	76.71	13
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.86	14	Access to Info and Communications	84.59	36	Personal Freedom and Choice	83.11	4
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Internet users	98.00	11	Corruption	82.50	5
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	88.24	7	Early marriage	98.18	20
Satisfaction with Water Quality	95.38	5	Youth Mobile telephone	69.49	94	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	90.16	4	Health and Wellness	86.22	7	Freedom over life choices	78.33	27
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.84	40	Satisfied demand for contraception	80.93	12
Availability of affordable housing	47.30	30	Life expectancy at 60	74.48	4	Youth perception of corruption	77.00	6
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Suicide rate	74.10	104	Inclusion	75.85	16
Quality of electricity supply	98.22	1	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	96.59	6	Discrimination and violence against minorities	68.89	19
Personal Safety	89.86	6	Environmental Quality	91.74	2	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	98.75	8	Air quality satisfaction	90.91	4	Youth community safety net	85.00	37
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Biodiversity and habitat	87.85	47	Youth employment gap	77.88	35
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	92.25	1	Youth not in employment and not in education	82.62	11
Political terror	100.00	13	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	92.52	8	Youth openness for immigrants	71.00	43
Safe walking at night	76.32	13	Wastewater treatment	95.16	6	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	77.00	18
Traffic deaths	93.44	5				Access to Advanced Education	73.00	26
						Inequality in the attainment of education	87.82	34
						Tertiary enrollment rate	57.23	45
						Women's average years in school	91.96	26
						Years of tertiary schooling	56.69	16



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): United States, Ireland, United Arab Emirates, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Canada, Bahrain, Belgium, Iceland



Tajikistan

Youth Progress Index

Null

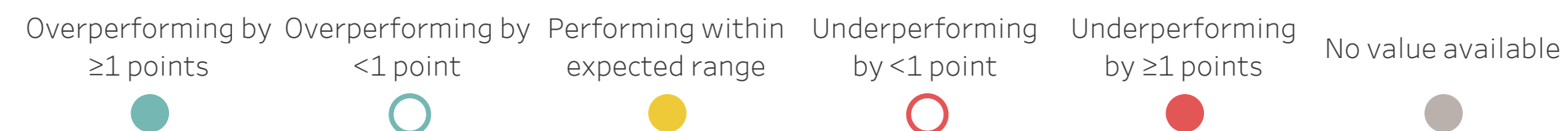
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$2,508

Rank: 128/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	64.05	84	Foundations of Wellbeing	63.98	82	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	61.62	112	Access to Basic Knowledge	90.61	47	Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	61.04	110	Female secondary education	98.05	15	Freedom of assembly/association	25.59	147
Deaths from infectious diseases	93.58	92	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	71.11	109	Freedom of expression	12.50	150
Depth of food deficit	23.66	140	Gross secondary school enrollment	83.64	76	Political rights	2.50	151
Maternal mortality rate	95.59	69	Male secondary education	88.24	41	Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	24.40	141	Primary school enrollment	98.25	33	Young members of parliament	Null	
Water and Sanitation	59.69	98	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	71.23	24
Access to improved sanitation facilities	94.22	53	Access to Info and Communications	47.96	116	Personal Freedom and Choice	41.03	112
Access to piped water	44.77	104	Internet users	32.00	98	Corruption	6.25	137
Rural access to improved water source	47.17	124	Press Freedom Index	49.66	131	Early marriage	76.36	91
Satisfaction with Water Quality	53.85	78	Youth Mobile telephone	59.32	113	Freedom of religion	0.00	148
Shelter	67.81	83	Health and Wellness	71.78	76	Freedom over life choices	25.00	135
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.27	68	Satisfied demand for contraception	40.67	107
Availability of affordable housing	55.41	18	Life expectancy at 60	44.30	99	Youth perception of corruption	65.00	16
Household air pollution attributable deaths	72.78	99	Suicide rate	87.57	30	Inclusion	46.30	88
Quality of electricity supply	44.73	101	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	63.96	80	Discrimination and violence against minorities	26.67	109
Personal Safety	67.26	52	Environmental Quality	50.11	95	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	96.50	39	Air quality satisfaction	61.82	59	Youth community safety net	62.50	95
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	67.24	100	Youth employment gap	83.65	11
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	67.38	85	Youth not in employment and not in education	50.49	73
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	45.26	115	Youth openness for immigrants	38.00	135
Safe walking at night	66.83	27	Wastewater treatment	2.25	95	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	1.00	140
Traffic deaths	87.24	23				Access to Advanced Education	48.80	72
						Inequality in the attainment of education	86.08	39
						Tertiary enrollment rate	26.37	90
						Women's average years in school	75.13	65
						Years of tertiary schooling	13.39	95



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Tanzania, Lesotho, Kenya, Cameroon, Nepal, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Bangladesh, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Cambodia, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Benin, Afghanistan



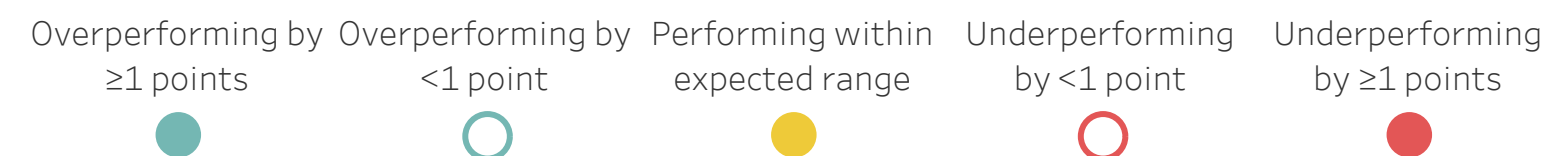
Tanzania



Youth Progress Index **37.64** Rank: 94/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$2,379** Rank: 129/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	31.58	131	Foundations of Wellbeing	47.28	114	Opportunity	34.94	100
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	45.56	134	Access to Basic Knowledge	38.78	123	Personal Rights	40.08	94
Child mortality rate	57.65	115	Female secondary education	10.09	139	Freedom of assembly/association	56.50	97
Deaths from infectious diseases	63.63	128	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	75.69	102	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	27.44	139	Gross secondary school enrollment	8.45	140	Political rights	62.50	81
Maternal mortality rate	45.09	132	Male secondary education	15.26	141	Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	27.35	139	Primary school enrollment	45.14	141	Young members of parliament	2.00	106
Water and Sanitation	9.77	149	Youth literacy rate	76.61	119	Youth confidence in police	49.32	77
Access to improved sanitation facilities	1.80	147	Access to Info and Communications	41.06	130	Personal Freedom and Choice	41.46	110
Access to piped water	12.59	133	Internet users	20.00	120	Corruption	15.00	104
Rural access to improved water source	13.57	145	Press Freedom Index	71.35	61	Early marriage	63.64	116
Satisfaction with Water Quality	10.77	141	Youth Mobile telephone	25.42	140	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	25.28	134	Health and Wellness	55.16	124	Freedom over life choices	60.00	78
Access to electricity	6.10	146	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	62.84	139	Satisfied demand for contraception	39.87	109
Availability of affordable housing	17.57	115	Life expectancy at 60	22.50	130	Youth perception of corruption	29.00	80
Household air pollution attributable deaths	40.18	121	Suicide rate	88.40	23	Inclusion	38.39	109
Quality of electricity supply	32.26	119	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	58.92	89	Discrimination and violence against minorities	51.11	57
Personal Safety	57.36	88	Environmental Quality	55.40	73	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	80.25	112	Air quality satisfaction	49.09	94	Youth community safety net	22.50	134
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	92.81	26	Youth employment gap	67.31	92
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	55.61	109	Youth not in employment and not in education	26.05	112
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	67.97	69	Youth openness for immigrants	46.00	117
Safe walking at night	31.70	102	Wastewater treatment	1.44	99	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	9.00	101
Traffic deaths	81.18	55				Access to Advanced Education	21.87	113
						Inequality in the attainment of education	39.36	104
						Tertiary enrollment rate	3.65	144
						Women's average years in school	45.03	114
						Years of tertiary schooling	1.48	142



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Tajikistan, Nepal, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Lesotho, Chad, Kenya, Cameroon, Benin, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Cambodia, Uganda



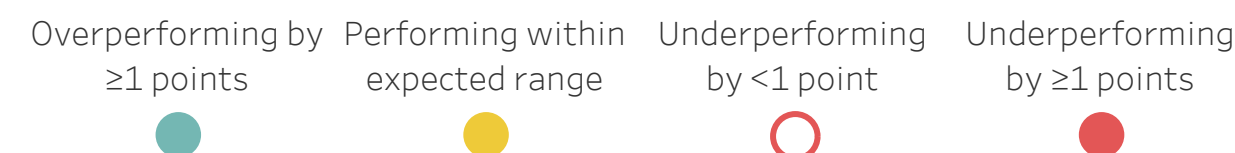
Thailand



Youth Progress Index 60.66 Rank: 66/102

Gross Domestic Product \$14,956 Rank: 63/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	74.59	58	Foundations of Wellbeing	63.54	84	Opportunity	45.68	72
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	90.92	72	Access to Basic Knowledge	77.10	80	Personal Rights	30.37	114
Child mortality rate	89.30	60	Female secondary education	40.91	102	Freedom of assembly/association	47.98	111
Deaths from infectious diseases	89.64	102	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	84.23	76	Freedom of expression	37.50	126
Depth of food deficit	85.80	86	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	17.50	131
Maternal mortality rate	97.20	55	Male secondary education	45.80	104	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	93.57	83	Primary school enrollment	89.74	88	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
			Youth literacy rate	99.28	81	Youth confidence in police	49.32	77
Water and Sanitation	71.27	79	Access to Info and Communications	64.29	80	Personal Freedom and Choice	58.55	40
Access to improved sanitation facilities	91.83	62	Internet users	41.00	90	Corruption	18.75	90
Access to piped water	56.57	97	Press Freedom Index	55.47	120	Early marriage	80.00	85
Rural access to improved water source	96.80	55	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22	45	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Satisfaction with Water Quality	41.54	105				Freedom over life choices	83.33	15
			Health and Wellness	65.22	92	Satisfied demand for contraception	87.47	3
Shelter	83.14	33	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	93.66	113	Youth perception of corruption	29.00	80
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	57.21	58			
Availability of affordable housing	83.78	2	Suicide rate	66.10	126	Inclusion	45.39	93
Household air pollution attributable deaths	84.98	84	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	45.57	114	Discrimination and violence against minorities	11.11	139
Quality of electricity supply	67.63	60				Religious tolerance	33.33	130
			Environmental Quality	49.13	102	Youth community safety net	90.00	19
Personal Safety	55.52	93	Air quality satisfaction	7.27	151	Youth employment gap	21.15	125
Homicide rate	90.25	82	Biodiversity and habitat	82.32	69	Youth not in employment and not in education	67.12	42
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Greenhouse gas emissions	72.70	72	Youth openness for immigrants	42.00	124
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	57.70	89	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	45.00	38
Political terror	50.00	102	Wastewater treatment	11.52	66			
Safe walking at night	42.51	76				Access to Advanced Education	50.90	66
Traffic deaths	49.56	142				Inequality in the attainment of education	65.74	70
						Tertiary enrollment rate	48.86	54
						Women's average years in school	64.35	87
						Years of tertiary schooling	27.60	63



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Brazil, Botswana, Montenegro, Iraq, Suriname, Costa Rica, Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Bulgaria, Mexico, Iran, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Serbia, Belarus



Timor-Leste

Youth Progress Index

Null

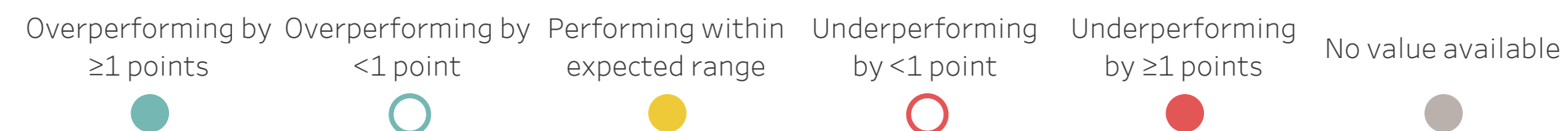
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$2,184

Rank: 132/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	45.93	112	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null		Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	61.61	113	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null		Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	54.26	121	Female secondary education	Null		Freedom of assembly/association	64.28	78
Deaths from infectious diseases	88.28	105	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	78.84	93	Freedom of expression	75.00	73
Depth of food deficit	44.48	131	Gross secondary school enrollment	68.60	94	Political rights	72.50	63
Maternal mortality rate	70.39	112	Male secondary education	Null		Private property rights	20.00	127
Undernourishment	41.29	134	Primary school enrollment	94.80	64	Young members of parliament	0.00	131
Water and Sanitation	31.21	127	Youth literacy rate	66.48	128	Youth confidence in police	Null	
Access to improved sanitation facilities	30.97	125	Access to Info and Communications	Null		Personal Freedom and Choice	Null	
Access to piped water	24.92	117	Internet users	Null		Corruption	18.75	90
Rural access to improved water source	37.33	130	Press Freedom Index	67.98	84	Early marriage	85.45	72
Satisfaction with Water Quality	30.78	120	Youth Mobile telephone	Null		Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	40.71	117	Health and Wellness	71.86	75	Freedom over life choices	Null	
Access to electricity	35.21	125	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	97.96	91	Satisfied demand for contraception	31.60	118
Availability of affordable housing	21.45	104	Life expectancy at 60	41.41	104	Youth perception of corruption	Null	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	66.24	105	Suicide rate	76.84	91	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	34.09	116	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	77.91	48	Discrimination and violence against minorities	36.67	83
Personal Safety	53.17	102	Environmental Quality	Null		Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	90.75	80	Air quality satisfaction	Null		Youth community safety net	Null	
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	63.67	107	Youth employment gap	46.15	119
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	Null		Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	75.00	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	75.55	50	Youth openness for immigrants	Null	
Safe walking at night	27.45	111	Wastewater treatment	Null		Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	
Traffic deaths	79.98	63				Access to Advanced Education	21.98	112
						Inequality in the attainment of education	0.00	149
						Tertiary enrollment rate	18.15	101
						Women's average years in school	44.13	115
						Years of tertiary schooling	20.88	77



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Senegal, Nepal, Chad, Tanzania, Benin, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Mali, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Haiti, Kenya, Cameroon



Togo



Youth Progress Index

Null

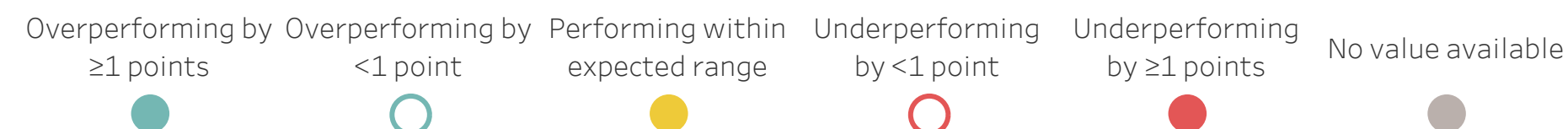
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

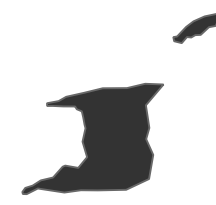
\$1,321

Rank: 146/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	33.33	128	Foundations of Wellbeing	45.15	116	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	60.36	117	Access to Basic Knowledge	46.97	117	Personal Rights	37.30	100
Child mortality rate	31.83	135	Female secondary education	23.14	124	Freedom of assembly/association	52.58	104
Deaths from infectious diseases	58.90	134	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	0.00	144	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	78.86	100	Gross secondary school enrollment	38.80	115	Political rights	45.00	101
Maternal mortality rate	49.21	127	Male secondary education	36.12	117	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	82.84	102	Primary school enrollment	93.65	67	Young members of parliament	4.83	76
Water and Sanitation	12.29	144	Youth literacy rate	72.31	123	Youth confidence in police	41.10	99
Access to improved sanitation facilities	0.00	152	Access to Info and Communications	43.73	123	Personal Freedom and Choice	36.24	123
Access to piped water	5.47	148	Internet users	5.00	142	Corruption	15.00	104
Rural access to improved water source	11.45	147	Press Freedom Index	69.69	75	Early marriage	70.91	102
Satisfaction with Water Quality	29.23	124	Youth Mobile telephone	47.46	122	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Shelter	17.13	141	Health and Wellness	47.58	135	Freedom over life choices	46.67	107
Access to electricity	24.02	132	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	67.57	138	Satisfied demand for contraception	12.40	139
Availability of affordable housing	24.32	95	Life expectancy at 60	18.69	134	Youth perception of corruption	30.00	75
Household air pollution attributable deaths	6.42	145	Suicide rate	80.02	77	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	16.73	140	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	35.17	127	Discrimination and violence against minorities	57.78	44
Personal Safety	58.97	84	Environmental Quality	42.43	123	Religious tolerance	100.00	34
Homicide rate	77.00	119	Air quality satisfaction	45.45	104	Youth community safety net	2.50	147
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	63.61	108	Youth employment gap	Null	
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	55.40	110	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	87.50	31	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	40.97	122	Youth openness for immigrants	68.00	53
Safe walking at night	21.27	125	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	7.00	114
Traffic deaths	73.46	95				Access to Advanced Education	15.27	126
						Inequality in the attainment of education	17.28	127
						Tertiary enrollment rate	10.63	117
						Women's average years in school	26.72	137
						Years of tertiary schooling	6.52	112



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Madagascar, Ethiopia, Guinea, Malawi, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Gambia, The, Mozambique, Haiti, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Niger, Mali, Liberia



Trinidad and Tobago

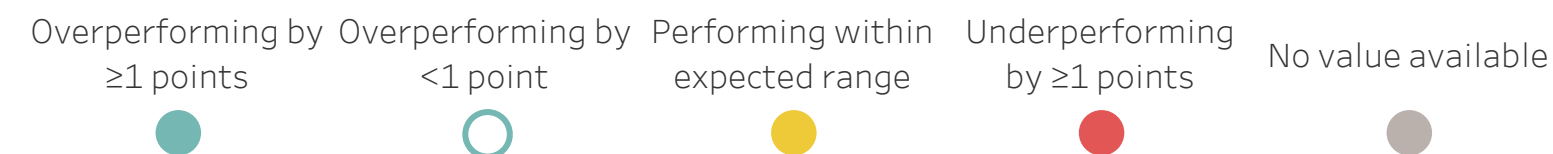
Youth Progress Index

Null Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$31,515 Rank: 29/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	69.83	●	73	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null	●		Opportunity	54.04	●	48
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	89.98	●	76	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null	●		Personal Rights	54.63	●	46
Child mortality rate	82.26	●	82	Female secondary education	70.58	●	63	Freedom of assembly/association	74.11	●	48
Deaths from infectious diseases	95.63	●	79	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	Null	●		Freedom of expression	93.75	●	32
Depth of food deficit	85.17	●	88	Gross secondary school enrollment	Null	●		Political rights	82.50	●	51
Maternal mortality rate	91.35	●	85	Male secondary education	68.36	●	68	Private property rights	50.00	●	49
Undernourishment	93.57	●	83	Primary school enrollment	96.83	●	46	Young members of parliament	8.00	○	43
Water and Sanitation	78.74	●	61	Youth literacy rate	100.00	●	37	Youth confidence in police	6.85	●	141
Access to improved sanitation facilities	90.13	●	65	Access to Info and Communications	78.18	●	54	Personal Freedom and Choice	49.75	●	71
Access to piped water	83.52	●	67	Internet users	74.00	●	61	Corruption	18.75	●	90
Rural access to improved water source	92.29	●	62	Press Freedom Index	76.71	●	38	Early marriage	94.55	●	38
Satisfaction with Water Quality	52.31	●	83	Youth Mobile telephone	83.26	●	71	Freedom of religion	100.00	●	33
Shelter	75.12	●	60	Health and Wellness	61.97	●	102	Freedom over life choices	70.00	●	49
Access to electricity	99.81	●	72	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	94.48	●	109	Satisfied demand for contraception	52.53	●	89
Availability of affordable housing	13.51	●	125	Life expectancy at 60	47.48	●	90	Youth perception of corruption	11.00	●	147
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.39	●	43	Suicide rate	61.08	●	133	Inclusion	54.03	●	64
Quality of electricity supply	69.49	●	56	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	47.44	●	110	Discrimination and violence against minorities	62.22	●	34
Personal Safety	40.95	●	130	Environmental Quality	51.17	●	91	Religious tolerance	100.00	●	34
Homicide rate	35.25	●	146	Air quality satisfaction	58.18	●	68	Youth community safety net	75.00	●	66
Level of violent crime	0.00	●	143	Biodiversity and habitat	85.41	●	56	Youth employment gap	67.31	●	92
Perceived criminality	25.00	●	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	31.32	●	138	Youth not in employment and not in education	0.00	●	119
Political terror	75.00	●	53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	69.91	●	61	Youth openness for immigrants	71.00	●	43
Safe walking at night	45.00	●	68	Wastewater treatment	5.00	●	82	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	30.00	●	61
Traffic deaths	68.95	●	105					Access to Advanced Education	57.91	●	53
								Inequality in the attainment of education	85.97	●	40
								Tertiary enrollment rate	45.69	●	60
								Women's average years in school	84.69	●	46
								Years of tertiary schooling	20.12	●	79



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Israel, Spain, Malta, Cyprus, Korea, Republic of, Czech Republic, New Zealand, Italy, Slovenia, Slovakia, Estonia, Portugal, Japan, France, Lithuania



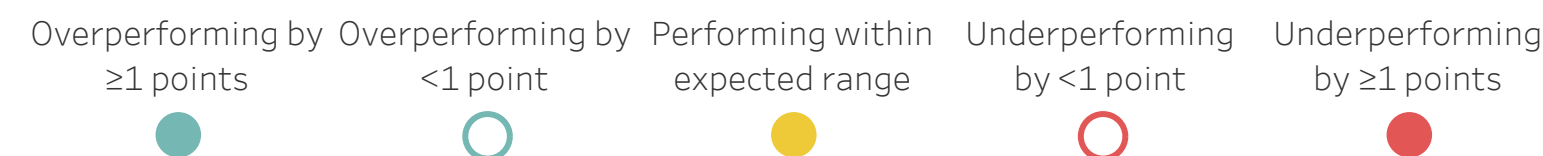
Tunisia



Youth Progress Index **62.71** Rank: 56/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$10,640** Rank: 82/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	74.05	60	Foundations of Wellbeing	71.32	59	Opportunity	44.98	74
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	95.43	57	Access to Basic Knowledge	76.61	83	Personal Rights	59.66	37
Child mortality rate	87.83	67	Female secondary education	37.53	106	Freedom of assembly/association	74.01	49
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.02	56	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	86.86	69	Freedom of expression	81.25	63
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	84.06	75	Political rights	90.00	38
Maternal mortality rate	91.45	84	Male secondary education	49.94	98	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.21	22	Young members of parliament	21.67	7
			Youth literacy rate	96.78	95	Youth confidence in police	58.90	55
Water and Sanitation	63.15	93	Access to Info and Communications	74.49	61	Personal Freedom and Choice	48.06	77
Access to improved sanitation facilities	90.23	64	Internet users	64.00	69	Corruption	26.25	65
Access to piped water	82.01	69	Press Freedom Index	68.40	81	Early marriage	96.36	31
Rural access to improved water source	89.21	67	Youth Mobile telephone	89.83	57	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Satisfaction with Water Quality	0.00	152				Freedom over life choices	28.33	132
			Health and Wellness	79.61	43	Satisfied demand for contraception	64.00	63
Shelter	72.33	73	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.73	52	Youth perception of corruption	30.00	75
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	56.93	59			
Availability of affordable housing	0.00	151	Suicide rate	90.91	17	Inclusion	36.98	111
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.75	37	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	77.17	51	Discrimination and violence against minorities	23.33	118
Quality of electricity supply	67.70	59				Religious tolerance	33.33	130
			Environmental Quality	55.87	71	Youth community safety net	32.50	129
Personal Safety	67.26	51	Air quality satisfaction	25.45	140	Youth employment gap	72.12	69
Homicide rate	92.25	69	Biodiversity and habitat	50.53	125	Youth not in employment and not in education	39.04	101
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	81.61	32	Youth openness for immigrants	61.00	71
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	66.11	74	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	4.00	129
Political terror	62.50	76	Wastewater treatment	44.10	46			
Safe walking at night	51.29	57				Access to Advanced Education	37.07	94
Traffic deaths	74.33	91				Inequality in the attainment of education	26.43	115
						Tertiary enrollment rate	34.61	79
						Women's average years in school	58.04	100
						Years of tertiary schooling	26.92	65



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Albania, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Libya, Jordan, Egypt, Peru, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Namibia, Macedonia, Dominican Republic, China, South Africa



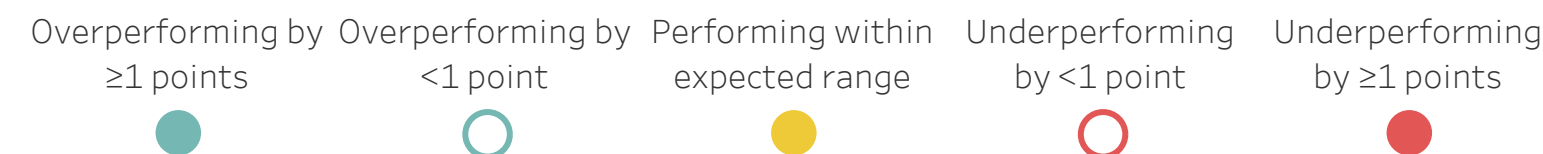
Turkey



Youth Progress Index **62.38** Rank: 57/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$18,883** Rank: 53/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	76.73	55	Foundations of Wellbeing	68.13	70	Opportunity	44.64	75
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	97.04	45	Access to Basic Knowledge	80.50	72	Personal Rights	30.90	113
Child mortality rate	88.26	65	Female secondary education	43.48	99	Freedom of assembly/association	25.60	146
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.58	19	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	91.08	53	Freedom of expression	37.50	126
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	45.00	101
Maternal mortality rate	97.80	50	Male secondary education	64.77	73	Private property rights	40.00	66
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	82.95	104	Young members of parliament	3.12	92
Water and Sanitation	84.10	48	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	60.27	50
Access to improved sanitation facilities	94.04	54	Access to Info and Communications	68.39	69	Personal Freedom and Choice	47.18	82
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Internet users	78.00	56	Corruption	26.25	65
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Press Freedom Index	49.24	132	Early marriage	81.82	80
Satisfaction with Water Quality	47.69	96	Youth Mobile telephone	81.36	74	Freedom of religion	0.00	148
Shelter	75.74	58	Health and Wellness	80.06	37	Freedom over life choices	36.67	124
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.92	21	Satisfied demand for contraception	47.20	97
Availability of affordable housing	40.54	48	Life expectancy at 60	55.46	67	Youth perception of corruption	51.00	32
Household air pollution attributable deaths	98.45	53	Suicide rate	88.28	25	Inclusion	46.21	89
Quality of electricity supply	56.71	84	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	82.72	37	Discrimination and violence against minorities	5.56	147
Personal Safety	53.49	101	Environmental Quality	46.62	114	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	89.25	87	Air quality satisfaction	36.36	126	Youth community safety net	87.50	28
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	1.63	153	Youth employment gap	77.88	35
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	79.06	44	Youth not in employment and not in education	43.12	93
Political terror	37.50	126	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	68.93	65	Youth openness for immigrants	59.00	79
Safe walking at night	39.39	85	Wastewater treatment	31.55	53	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	25.00	66
Traffic deaths	79.58	69				Access to Advanced Education	56.24	59
						Inequality in the attainment of education	69.88	65
						Tertiary enrollment rate	86.31	9
						Women's average years in school	55.87	104
						Years of tertiary schooling	18.60	84



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Argentina, Romania, Uruguay, Gabon, Panama, Mauritius, Croatia, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Iran, Mexico, Bulgaria, Chile, Latvia, Suriname

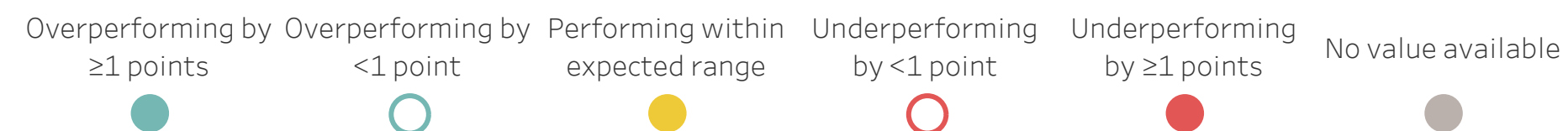


Turkmenistan

Youth Progress Index **Null** Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product **\$14,076** Rank: 68/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	61.04	91	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null		Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	88.45	81	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null		Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	55.30	120	Female secondary education	Null		Freedom of assembly/association	20.86	148
Deaths from infectious diseases	95.00	81	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	89.40	61	Freedom of expression	6.25	153
Depth of food deficit	95.58	65	Gross secondary school enrollment	80.19	82	Political rights	0.00	154
Maternal mortality rate	94.20	75	Male secondary education	Null		Private property rights	5.00	152
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	89.80	87	Young members of parliament	Null	
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	Null	
Water and Sanitation	26.84	131	Access to Info and Communications	50.52	111	Personal Freedom and Choice	45.90	89
Access to improved sanitation facilities	56.62	105	Internet users	54.00	75	Corruption	2.50	139
Access to piped water	53.59	99	Press Freedom Index	16.56	154	Early marriage	90.91	55
Rural access to improved water source	0.00	152	Youth Mobile telephone	84.75	69	Freedom of religion	0.00	148
Satisfaction with Water Quality	4.62	149				Freedom over life choices	50.00	99
			Health and Wellness	57.26	116	Satisfied demand for contraception	67.20	55
Shelter	72.24	74	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	97.84	93	Youth perception of corruption	29.95	78
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	37.87	106			
Availability of affordable housing	1.35	147	Suicide rate	75.31	97	Inclusion	Null	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.26	46	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	24.84	141	Discrimination and violence against minorities	35.56	88
Quality of electricity supply	67.07	63				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	24.85	149	Youth community safety net	77.50	56
Personal Safety	66.69	53	Air quality satisfaction	65.45	48	Youth employment gap	Null	
Homicide rate	89.25	87	Biodiversity and habitat	36.42	138	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Greenhouse gas emissions	0.00	151	Youth openness for immigrants	74.00	34
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	20.05	144	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	
Political terror	50.00	102	Wastewater treatment	9.80	68			
Safe walking at night	76.93	12				Access to Advanced Education	Null	
Traffic deaths	80.97	56				Inequality in the attainment of education	Null	
						Tertiary enrollment rate	7.98	131
						Women's average years in school	89.35	33
						Years of tertiary schooling	Null	



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Costa Rica, Lebanon, Iraq, Montenegro, Algeria, Botswana, Thailand, Brazil, Serbia, Suriname, Colombia, South Africa, China, Dominican Republic, Macedonia



Uganda



Youth Progress Index

39.44

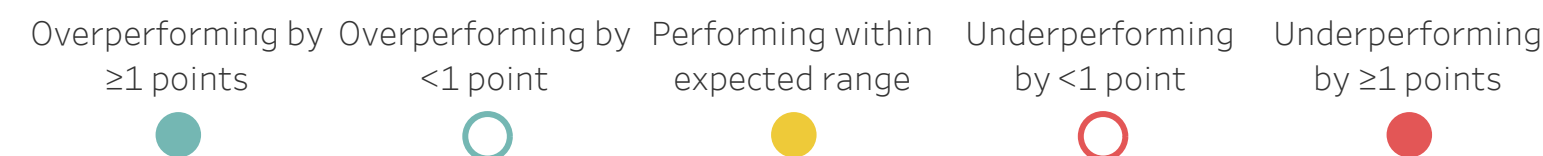
Rank: 93/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$1,699

Rank: 137/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	38.16	121	Foundations of Wellbeing	47.73	112	Opportunity	33.12	106
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	52.67	125	Access to Basic Knowledge	44.90	120	Personal Rights	33.82	108
Child mortality rate	52.52	122	Female secondary education	25.91	118	Freedom of assembly/association	51.25	106
Deaths from infectious diseases	61.56	132	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	68.87	113	Freedom of expression	56.25	102
Depth of food deficit	48.26	125	Gross secondary school enrollment	0.13	143	Political rights	27.50	117
Maternal mortality rate	52.67	123	Male secondary education	32.12	125	Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	45.04	130	Primary school enrollment	61.22	132	Young members of parliament	3.67	87
Water and Sanitation	25.79	133	Youth literacy rate	76.00	120	Youth confidence in police	45.21	88
Access to improved sanitation facilities	5.90	145	Access to Info and Communications	45.39	120	Personal Freedom and Choice	32.42	131
Access to piped water	5.02	150	Internet users	20.00	120	Corruption	6.25	137
Rural access to improved water source	61.66	105	Press Freedom Index	67.42	87	Early marriage	58.18	126
Satisfaction with Water Quality	26.15	129	Youth Mobile telephone	42.37	131	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	25.15	135	Health and Wellness	49.93	130	Freedom over life choices	50.00	99
Access to electricity	9.27	142	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	60.09	143	Satisfied demand for contraception	29.20	119
Availability of affordable housing	17.57	115	Life expectancy at 60	21.94	131	Youth perception of corruption	21.00	109
Household air pollution attributable deaths	28.29	134	Suicide rate	83.14	63	Inclusion	48.20	84
Quality of electricity supply	39.54	107	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	45.68	113	Discrimination and violence against minorities	11.11	139
Personal Safety	54.13	97	Environmental Quality	50.81	92	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	70.50	134	Air quality satisfaction	50.91	87	Youth community safety net	52.50	111
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	91.89	31	Youth employment gap	83.65	11
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	65.12	91	Youth not in employment and not in education	85.93	6
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	40.36	124	Youth openness for immigrants	42.00	124
Safe walking at night	39.03	87	Wastewater treatment	0.42	108	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	35.00	54
Traffic deaths	64.68	114				Access to Advanced Education	20.87	115
						Inequality in the attainment of education	37.51	105
						Tertiary enrollment rate	4.48	141
						Women's average years in school	39.29	122
						Years of tertiary schooling	4.23	122



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Gambia, The, Mali, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Afghanistan, Benin, Ethiopia, Chad, Madagascar, Togo, Timor-Leste, Senegal



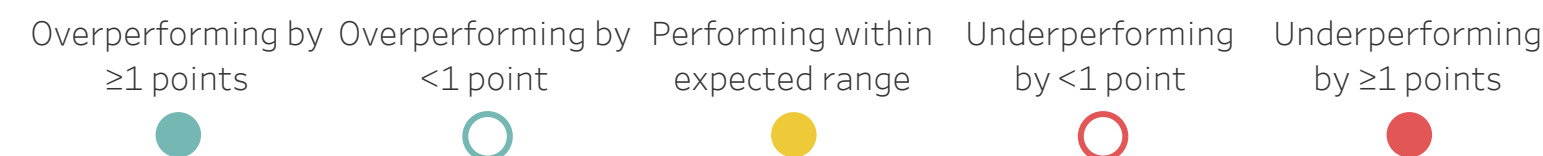
Ukraine



Youth Progress Index **62.08** Rank: 60/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$8,090** Rank: 92/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	68.88	76	Foundations of Wellbeing	63.26	85	Opportunity	54.53	45
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	97.18	43	Access to Basic Knowledge	95.73	26	Personal Rights	48.45	71
Child mortality rate	92.17	50	Female secondary education	94.35	25	Freedom of assembly/association	84.06	25
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.08	55	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	94.35	37	Freedom of expression	68.75	84
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	98.97	50	Political rights	62.50	81
Maternal mortality rate	96.63	58	Male secondary education	95.98	25	Private property rights	25.00	113
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	91.29	79	Young members of parliament	9.33	31
Water and Sanitation	69.17	83	Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	31.51	112
Access to improved sanitation facilities	95.28	50	Access to Info and Communications	79.35	51	Personal Freedom and Choice	41.54	109
Access to piped water	68.56	85	Internet users	87.00	46	Corruption	11.25	119
Rural access to improved water source	96.48	57	Press Freedom Index	67.07	92	Early marriage	87.27	65
Satisfaction with Water Quality	21.54	135	Youth Mobile telephone	86.44	65	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	67.81	84	Health and Wellness	50.55	129	Freedom over life choices	36.67	124
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	93.04	117	Satisfied demand for contraception	58.13	79
Availability of affordable housing	2.70	145	Life expectancy at 60	49.74	84	Youth perception of corruption	16.00	136
Household air pollution attributable deaths	94.73	69	Suicide rate	46.47	143	Inclusion	46.98	86
Quality of electricity supply	55.85	86	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	12.38	149	Discrimination and violence against minorities	34.44	90
Personal Safety	46.09	123	Environmental Quality	36.16	136	Religious tolerance	33.33	130
Homicide rate	89.00	89	Air quality satisfaction	34.55	131	Youth community safety net	82.50	44
Level of violent crime	25.00	128	Biodiversity and habitat	56.29	117	Youth employment gap	72.12	69
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Greenhouse gas emissions	31.50	137	Youth not in employment and not in education	58.02	55
Political terror	25.00	136	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	41.27	121	Youth openness for immigrants	40.00	130
Safe walking at night	37.17	93	Wastewater treatment	14.13	62	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	11.00	92
Traffic deaths	71.80	96				Access to Advanced Education	86.08	5
						Inequality in the attainment of education	92.34	19
						Tertiary enrollment rate	82.31	13
						Women's average years in school	93.69	15
						Years of tertiary schooling	76.98	7



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Paraguay, Swaziland, Belize, Jamaica, El Salvador, Georgia, Armenia, Bhutan, Morocco, Guatemala, Namibia, Angola, Guyana, Philippines, Bosnia and Herzegovina



United Arab Emirates

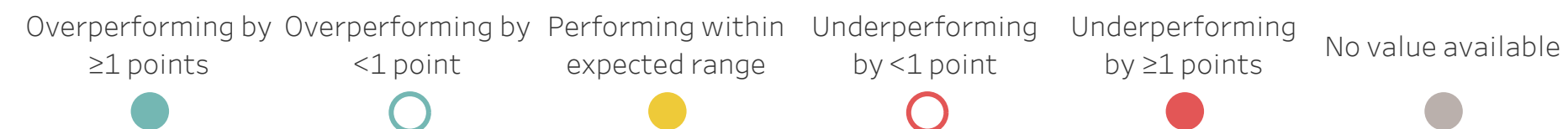
Youth Progress Index

Null Rank: /102

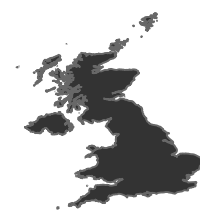
Gross Domestic Product

\$62,949 Rank: 6/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	87.29	26	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null	Null	Opportunity	Null	Null
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	97.04	44	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null	Null	Personal Rights	Null	Null
Child mortality rate	94.09	42	Female secondary education	77.42	53	Freedom of assembly/association	28.25	143
Deaths from infectious diseases	95.75	78	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	Null	Null	Freedom of expression	25.00	138
Depth of food deficit	96.85	59	Gross secondary school enrollment	Null	Null	Political rights	17.50	131
Maternal mortality rate	99.16	18	Male secondary education	64.49	75	Private property rights	55.00	42
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	98.77	29	Young members of parliament	8.33	38
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	Null	Null
Water and Sanitation	91.13	31	Access to Info and Communications	83.14	44	Personal Freedom and Choice	67.12	24
Access to improved sanitation facilities	97.16	39	Internet users	89.00	40	Corruption	57.50	24
Access to piped water	78.74	73	Press Freedom Index	63.27	103	Early marriage	87.27	65
Rural access to improved water source	99.98	37	Youth Mobile telephone	100.00	8	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Satisfaction with Water Quality	87.69	9				Freedom over life choices	88.33	6
			Health and Wellness	75.00	60	Satisfied demand for contraception	44.67	103
Shelter	89.22	6	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.18	71	Youth perception of corruption	57.13	20
Access to electricity	97.45	86	Life expectancy at 60	61.30	39			
Availability of affordable housing	51.35	24	Suicide rate	88.20	26	Inclusion	Null	Null
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.98	31	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	56.24	96	Discrimination and violence against minorities	71.11	15
Quality of electricity supply	94.93	9				Religious tolerance	66.67	91
			Environmental Quality	65.13	44	Youth community safety net	67.50	84
Personal Safety	72.75	39	Air quality satisfaction	80.00	20	Youth employment gap	57.69	114
Homicide rate	98.25	16	Biodiversity and habitat	86.55	51	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	Null
Level of violent crime	100.00	12	Greenhouse gas emissions	72.55	73	Youth openness for immigrants	89.00	3
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	15.80	148	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	Null
Political terror	62.50	76	Wastewater treatment	87.14	15			
Safe walking at night	87.16	3				Access to Advanced Education	Null	Null
Traffic deaths	41.60	145				Inequality in the attainment of education	Null	Null
						Tertiary enrollment rate	Null	Null
						Women's average years in school	84.06	47
						Years of tertiary schooling	21.98	74



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Norway, Switzerland, Kuwait, United States, Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Canada, Bahrain



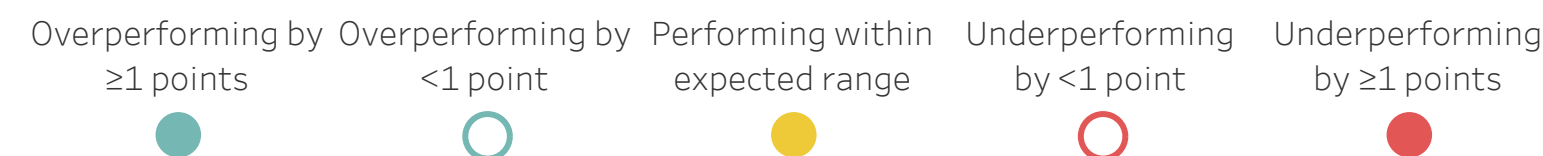
United Kingdom



Youth Progress Index **82.62** Rank: 15/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$37,578** Rank: 23/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	88.78	20	Foundations of Wellbeing	87.25	13	Opportunity	72.35	17
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.36	35	Access to Basic Knowledge	92.71	39	Personal Rights	70.57	16
Child mortality rate	96.35	25	Female secondary education	81.34	45	Freedom of assembly/association	87.78	9
Deaths from infectious diseases	97.15	54	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	88.46	67	Freedom of expression	87.50	51
Depth of food deficit	100.00	26	Gross secondary school enrollment	100.00	23	Political rights	100.00	7
Maternal mortality rate	98.74	32	Male secondary education	84.57	48	Private property rights	90.00	10
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	99.64	10	Young members of parliament	10.33	25
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	58.90	55
Water and Sanitation	93.82	20	Access to Info and Communications	88.14	24	Personal Freedom and Choice	78.48	10
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.08	23	Internet users	95.00	28	Corruption	76.25	11
Access to piped water	100.00	13	Press Freedom Index	78.30	32	Early marriage	100.00	7
Rural access to improved water source	100.00	18	Youth Mobile telephone	93.22	45	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	78.46	30				Freedom over life choices	70.00	49
			Health and Wellness	82.10	27	Satisfied demand for contraception	89.60	2
Shelter	84.70	27	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.88	31	Youth perception of corruption	55.00	25
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	70.00	21			
Availability of affordable housing	22.97	99	Suicide rate	79.07	83	Inclusion	67.58	27
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00	15	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	81.26	39	Discrimination and violence against minorities	45.56	63
Quality of electricity supply	94.43	10				Religious tolerance	33.33	130
			Environmental Quality	86.19	8	Youth community safety net	87.50	28
Personal Safety	78.91	25	Air quality satisfaction	63.64	54	Youth employment gap	63.46	106
Homicide rate	97.75	26	Biodiversity and habitat	98.70	12	Youth not in employment and not in education	73.67	28
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	84.15	17	Youth openness for immigrants	82.00	14
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	87.76	23	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	72.00	19
Political terror	100.00	13	Wastewater treatment	96.34	4			
Safe walking at night	64.47	31				Access to Advanced Education	72.98	27
Traffic deaths	92.57	10				Inequality in the attainment of education	94.07	12
						Tertiary enrollment rate	56.48	46
						Women's average years in school	95.03	10
						Years of tertiary schooling	49.29	24



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): France, Japan, Oman, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Iceland, Belgium, Korea, Republic of, Bahrain, Canada, Australia, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, Israel



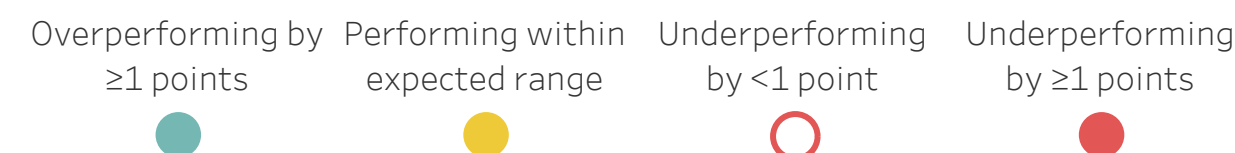
United States



Youth Progress Index **81.32** Rank: 18/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$51,489** Rank: 8/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness	Rank
Basic Human Needs	88.98		18	Foundations of Wellbeing	82.25		33	Opportunity	73.13		15
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	98.09		39	Access to Basic Knowledge	96.21		22	Personal Rights	65.74		23
Child mortality rate	94.35		40	Female secondary education	95.43		22	Freedom of assembly/association	86.14		17
Deaths from infectious diseases	98.01		38	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	94.77		34	Freedom of expression	100.00		11
Depth of food deficit	100.00		26	Gross secondary school enrollment	96.71		55	Political rights	90.00		38
Maternal mortality rate	98.10		46	Male secondary education	95.08		28	Private property rights	80.00		21
Undernourishment	100.00		38	Primary school enrollment	95.11		62	Young members of parliament	0.00		131
Water and Sanitation	92.12		26	Youth literacy rate	100.00		37	Youth confidence in police	43.84		94
Access to improved sanitation facilities	99.99		13	Access to Info and Communications	87.58		27	Personal Freedom and Choice	68.25		22
Access to piped water	98.64		36	Internet users	92.00		34	Corruption	67.50		17
Rural access to improved water source	97.09		54	Press Freedom Index	77.51		35	Early marriage	94.55		38
Satisfaction with Water Quality	75.38		35	Youth Mobile telephone	94.92		35	Freedom of religion	66.67		89
Shelter	89.43		5	Health and Wellness	74.78		63	Freedom over life choices	76.67		32
Access to electricity	100.00		36	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.36		67	Satisfied demand for contraception	80.13		14
Availability of affordable housing	55.41		18	Life expectancy at 60	63.48		33	Youth perception of corruption	23.00		99
Household air pollution attributable deaths	100.00		15	Suicide rate	68.60		122	Inclusion	68.13		26
Quality of electricity supply	91.22		16	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	68.77		68	Discrimination and violence against minorities	54.44		51
Personal Safety	76.97		29	Environmental Quality	71.59		35	Religious tolerance	33.33		130
Homicide rate	90.25		82	Air quality satisfaction	65.45		48	Youth community safety net	77.50		56
Level of violent crime	100.00		12	Biodiversity and habitat	73.78		83	Youth employment gap	74.04		60
Perceived criminality	75.00		18	Greenhouse gas emissions	73.82		67	Youth not in employment and not in education	60.74		51
Political terror	75.00		53	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	86.83		26	Youth openness for immigrants	86.00		8
Safe walking at night	47.99		65	Wastewater treatment	50.44		42	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	78.00		17
Traffic deaths	75.97		85					Access to Advanced Education	91.86		1
								Inequality in the attainment of education	88.72		29
								Tertiary enrollment rate	85.80		10
								Women's average years in school	96.05		7
								Years of tertiary schooling	95.66		3



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Canada, Bahrain, Belgium, Iceland, United Arab Emirates, Norway



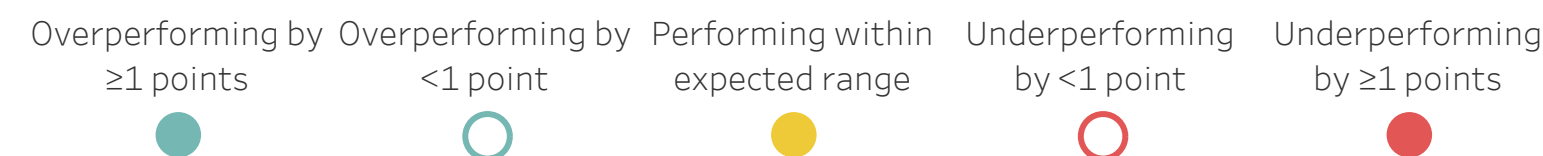
Uruguay



Youth Progress Index **73.48** Rank: 36/102

Gross Domestic Product **\$19,382** Rank: 50/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	80.40	47	Foundations of Wellbeing	72.62	51	Opportunity	67.70	24
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	96.08	55	Access to Basic Knowledge	76.53	84	Personal Rights	68.22	21
Child mortality rate	91.22	54	Female secondary education	54.97	85	Freedom of assembly/association	88.04	7
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.33	70	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	69.43	112	Freedom of expression	100.00	11
Depth of food deficit	94.95	67	Gross secondary school enrollment	93.34	61	Political rights	100.00	7
Maternal mortality rate	97.96	47	Male secondary education	51.58	96	Private property rights	70.00	28
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	86.52	101	Young members of parliament	10.00	27
			Youth literacy rate	99.63	76	Youth confidence in police	43.84	94
Water and Sanitation	87.82	39	Access to Info and Communications	87.51	29	Personal Freedom and Choice	70.17	19
Access to improved sanitation facilities	95.86	46	Internet users	81.00	51	Corruption	63.75	20
Access to piped water	99.35	30	Press Freedom Index	84.12	20	Early marriage	80.00	85
Rural access to improved water source	90.26	65	Youth Mobile telephone	96.61	28	Freedom of religion	100.00	33
Satisfaction with Water Quality	69.23	48				Freedom over life choices	81.67	20
			Health and Wellness	74.90	61	Satisfied demand for contraception	82.80	8
Shelter	78.40	45	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	98.42	83	Youth perception of corruption	41.00	48
Access to electricity	99.45	77	Life expectancy at 60	60.35	43			
Availability of affordable housing	10.81	129	Suicide rate	62.96	129	Inclusion	75.77	17
Household air pollution attributable deaths	99.69	39	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	78.60	45	Discrimination and violence against minorities	81.11	6
Quality of electricity supply	81.70	33				Religious tolerance	100.00	34
			Environmental Quality	53.73	81	Youth community safety net	87.50	28
Personal Safety	61.43	74	Air quality satisfaction	58.18	68	Youth employment gap	53.85	115
Homicide rate	80.50	110	Biodiversity and habitat	41.99	131	Youth not in employment and not in education	55.40	60
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Greenhouse gas emissions	62.78	98	Youth openness for immigrants	80.00	18
Perceived criminality	25.00	119	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	86.61	28	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	79.00	16
Political terror	100.00	13	Wastewater treatment	2.15	97			
Safe walking at night	25.72	115				Access to Advanced Education	57.32	54
Traffic deaths	74.45	90				Inequality in the attainment of education	80.41	49
						Tertiary enrollment rate	63.13	38
						Women's average years in school	77.04	61
						Years of tertiary schooling	14.17	93



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Romania, Argentina, Panama, Turkey, Croatia, Gabon, Mauritius, Chile, Belarus, Latvia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Mexico, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan



Uzbekistan

Youth Progress Index

Null

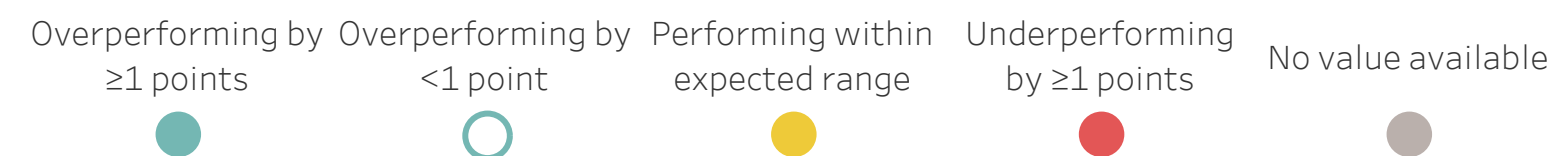
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$5,234

Rank: 108/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	80.01	49	Foundations of Wellbeing	58.25	98	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	90.45	75	Access to Basic Knowledge	97.83	7	Personal Rights	Null	
Child mortality rate	66.00	104	Female secondary education	99.86	7	Freedom of assembly/association	6.21	151
Deaths from infectious diseases	96.03	72	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	94.99	33	Freedom of expression	0.00	154
Depth of food deficit	93.38	69	Gross secondary school enrollment	94.49	57	Political rights	0.00	154
Maternal mortality rate	95.04	71	Male secondary education	99.92	6	Private property rights	15.00	138
Undernourishment	100.00	38	Primary school enrollment	97.21	42	Young members of parliament	Null	
			Youth literacy rate	100.00	37	Youth confidence in police	91.78	4
Water and Sanitation	76.45	67	Access to Info and Communications	45.63	119	Personal Freedom and Choice	58.17	42
Access to improved sanitation facilities	100.00	7	Internet users	36.00	96	Corruption	1.25	141
Access to piped water	47.37	103	Press Freedom Index	38.85	146	Early marriage	90.91	55
Rural access to improved water source	69.69	101	Youth Mobile telephone	61.02	109	Freedom of religion	0.00	148
Satisfaction with Water Quality	86.15	11				Freedom over life choices	98.33	1
			Health and Wellness	64.69	95	Satisfied demand for contraception	76.40	30
Shelter	86.20	17	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.38	65	Youth perception of corruption	37.96	53
Access to electricity	100.00	36	Life expectancy at 60	45.18	93			
Availability of affordable housing	85.14	1	Suicide rate	72.21	108	Inclusion	Null	
Household air pollution attributable deaths	84.64	85	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	47.04	111	Discrimination and violence against minorities	30.00	101
Quality of electricity supply	77.06	42				Religious tolerance	66.67	91
			Environmental Quality	34.11	139	Youth community safety net	95.00	10
Personal Safety	67.92	49	Air quality satisfaction	90.91	4	Youth employment gap	Null	
Homicide rate	92.00	73	Biodiversity and habitat	44.36	129	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Greenhouse gas emissions	0.00	151	Youth openness for immigrants	80.00	18
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	40.36	123	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	5.00	124
Political terror	50.00	102	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135			
Safe walking at night	87.69	2				Access to Advanced Education	48.83	71
Traffic deaths	74.52	89				Inequality in the attainment of education	96.97	2
						Tertiary enrollment rate	8.79	127
						Women's average years in school	82.72	53
						Years of tertiary schooling	13.22	96



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): India, Vietnam, Nigeria, Laos, Honduras, Nicaragua, Congo, Republic of, Moldova, Pakistan, Myanmar, Bolivia, Sudan, Philippines, Ghana, Guyana



Vietnam

Youth Progress Index

Null

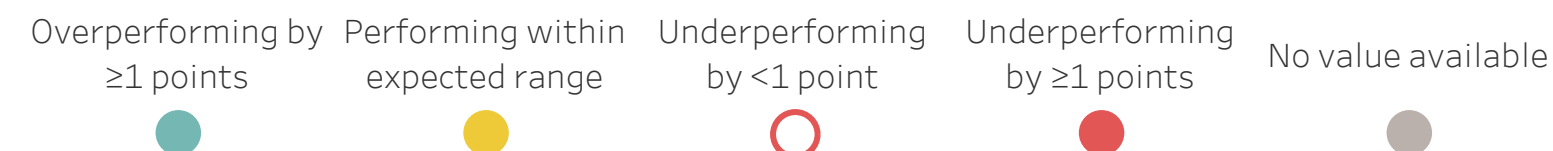
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$5,267

Rank: 106/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	72.60	65	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null		Opportunity	42.99	80
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	86.09	86	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null		Personal Rights	23.71	126
Child mortality rate	81.13	87	Female secondary education	63.97	71	Freedom of assembly/association	38.83	124
Deaths from infectious diseases	94.06	88	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	Null		Freedom of expression	25.00	138
Depth of food deficit	76.34	102	Gross secondary school enrollment	Null		Political rights	7.50	144
Maternal mortality rate	92.54	82	Male secondary education	76.72	60	Private property rights	15.00	138
Undernourishment	83.91	100	Primary school enrollment	99.68	9	Young members of parliament	4.00	83
Water and Sanitation	66.85	89	Youth literacy rate	98.12	89	Youth confidence in police	71.23	24
Access to improved sanitation facilities	74.41	90	Access to Info and Communications	38.16	134	Personal Freedom and Choice	57.86	44
Access to piped water	27.23	116	Internet users	29.00	105	Corruption	16.25	100
Rural access to improved water source	95.01	60	Press Freedom Index	25.73	152	Early marriage	81.82	80
Satisfaction with Water Quality	66.15	53	Youth Mobile telephone	59.32	113	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	71.74	76	Health and Wellness	74.45	64	Freedom over life choices	71.67	44
Access to electricity	98.89	80	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	97.51	99	Satisfied demand for contraception	70.93	45
Availability of affordable housing	41.89	43	Life expectancy at 60	56.57	61	Youth perception of corruption	57.00	22
Household air pollution attributable deaths	84.28	86	Suicide rate	80.90	75	Inclusion	55.21	57
Quality of electricity supply	56.12	85	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	67.37	72	Discrimination and violence against minorities	42.22	72
Personal Safety	66.56	54	Environmental Quality	54.91	74	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	96.25	42	Air quality satisfaction	54.55	76	Youth community safety net	77.50	56
Level of violent crime	75.00	45	Biodiversity and habitat	77.61	74	Youth employment gap	51.92	116
Perceived criminality	75.00	18	Greenhouse gas emissions	59.61	102	Youth not in employment and not in education	73.10	30
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	70.92	59	Youth openness for immigrants	50.00	107
Safe walking at night	41.36	79	Wastewater treatment	0.15	113	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	30.00	61
Traffic deaths	59.10	130				Access to Advanced Education	39.96	87
						Inequality in the attainment of education	61.63	76
						Tertiary enrollment rate	28.84	85
						Women's average years in school	61.54	94
						Years of tertiary schooling	11.42	98



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): India, Uzbekistan, Nigeria, Laos, Congo, Republic of, Honduras, Nicaragua, Moldova, Pakistan, Myanmar, Bolivia, Philippines, Sudan, Ghana, Guyana



Yemen



Youth Progress Index

Null

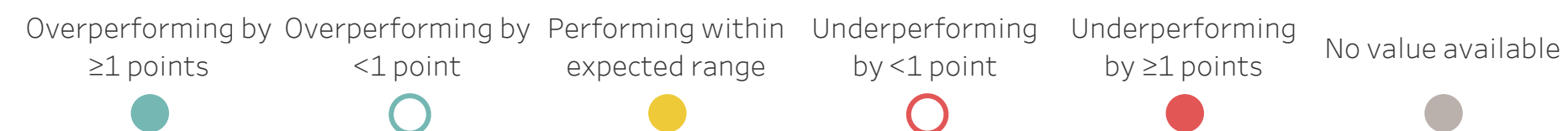
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

\$3,526

Rank: 119/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	39.49	118	Foundations of Wellbeing	38.36	129	Opportunity	Null	
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	60.63	116	Access to Basic Knowledge	41.54	121	Personal Rights	20.05	133
Child mortality rate	63.57	108	Female secondary education	15.63	129	Freedom of assembly/association	34.82	133
Deaths from infectious diseases	91.90	95	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	10.90	139	Freedom of expression	31.25	132
Depth of food deficit	45.11	130	Gross secondary school enrollment	30.57	121	Political rights	5.00	147
Maternal mortality rate	46.88	129	Male secondary education	33.17	123	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	43.43	131	Primary school enrollment	64.22	129	Young members of parliament	0.13	114
Water and Sanitation	34.58	124	Youth literacy rate	82.47	112	Youth confidence in police	16.44	133
Access to improved sanitation facilities	45.73	112	Access to Info and Communications	19.24	151	Personal Freedom and Choice	28.32	136
Access to piped water	40.44	107	Internet users	6.00	139	Corruption	0.00	148
Rural access to improved water source	15.12	144	Press Freedom Index	32.93	148	Early marriage	69.09	106
Satisfaction with Water Quality	38.46	110	Youth Mobile telephone	15.25	142	Freedom of religion	33.33	127
Shelter	33.54	124	Health and Wellness	62.14	101	Freedom over life choices	18.33	138
Access to electricity	42.80	120	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	99.78	46	Satisfied demand for contraception	32.93	115
Availability of affordable housing	36.49	61	Life expectancy at 60	32.31	114	Youth perception of corruption	24.00	94
Household air pollution attributable deaths	57.67	108	Suicide rate	80.61	76	Inclusion	Null	
Quality of electricity supply	3.58	152	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	44.75	116	Discrimination and violence against minorities	5.56	147
Personal Safety	32.25	139	Environmental Quality	36.71	135	Religious tolerance	0.00	150
Homicide rate	83.25	101	Air quality satisfaction	60.00	64	Youth community safety net	55.00	106
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	33.90	141	Youth employment gap	71.15	76
Perceived criminality	0.00	144	Greenhouse gas emissions	77.85	51	Youth not in employment and not in education	Null	
Political terror	0.00	148	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	8.96	149	Youth openness for immigrants	31.00	140
Safe walking at night	29.40	108	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	Null	
Traffic deaths	30.14	148				Access to Advanced Education	8.02	144
						Inequality in the attainment of education	0.00	149
						Tertiary enrollment rate	9.97	120
						Women's average years in school	14.99	148
						Years of tertiary schooling	5.68	118



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Zambia, Mauritania, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Djibouti, Sudan, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Myanmar, Pakistan, Tajikistan



Zambia



Youth Progress Index

Null

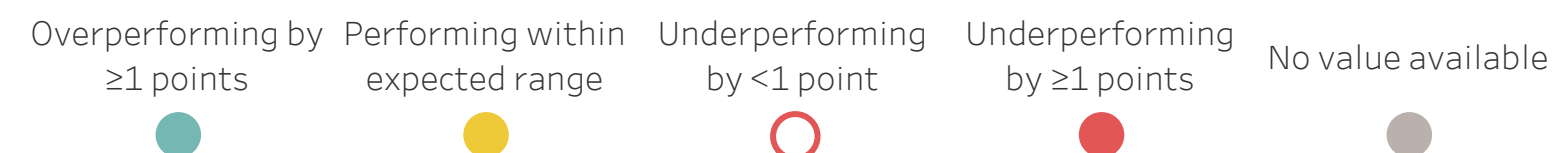
Rank: /102

Gross Domestic Product

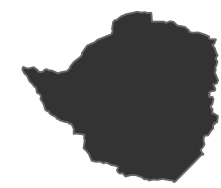
\$3,564

Rank: 118/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	31.90	130	Foundations of Wellbeing	Null	Null	Opportunity	41.09	87
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	31.71	144	Access to Basic Knowledge	Null	Null	Personal Rights	39.26	96
Child mortality rate	44.35	127	Female secondary education	52.33	89	Freedom of assembly/association	48.06	110
Deaths from infectious diseases	43.06	150	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	Null	Null	Freedom of expression	62.50	92
Depth of food deficit	0.00	146	Gross secondary school enrollment	Null	Null	Political rights	57.50	88
Maternal mortality rate	69.07	113	Male secondary education	48.87	100	Private property rights	30.00	94
Undernourishment	0.00	146	Primary school enrollment	72.60	119	Young members of parliament	2.00	106
Water and Sanitation	32.21	125	Youth literacy rate	85.04	110	Youth confidence in police	49.32	77
Access to improved sanitation facilities	34.73	121	Access to Info and Communications	41.87	129	Personal Freedom and Choice	47.50	79
Access to piped water	15.75	130	Internet users	17.00	123	Corruption	22.50	76
Rural access to improved water source	22.75	137	Press Freedom Index	64.92	98	Early marriage	65.45	112
Satisfaction with Water Quality	52.31	83	Youth Mobile telephone	37.29	135	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	16.85	142	Health and Wellness	34.07	149	Freedom over life choices	68.33	54
Access to electricity	13.59	138	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	36.85	146	Satisfied demand for contraception	54.53	85
Availability of affordable housing	32.43	74	Life expectancy at 60	21.20	133	Youth perception of corruption	28.00	84
Household air pollution attributable deaths	0.00	152	Suicide rate	74.33	100	Inclusion	48.57	83
Quality of electricity supply	25.11	128	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	13.34	147	Discrimination and violence against minorities	51.11	57
Personal Safety	51.57	107	Environmental Quality	47.61	107	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	85.50	94	Air quality satisfaction	63.64	54	Youth community safety net	50.00	116
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	96.27	18	Youth employment gap	69.23	86
Perceived criminality	50.00	68	Greenhouse gas emissions	40.33	131	Youth not in employment and not in education	48.46	82
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	35.09	135	Youth openness for immigrants	55.00	96
Safe walking at night	14.24	144	Wastewater treatment	4.20	85	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	12.00	89
Traffic deaths	59.78	127				Access to Advanced Education	30.41	102
						Inequality in the attainment of education	53.76	88
						Tertiary enrollment rate	20.54	96
						Women's average years in school	49.43	109
						Years of tertiary schooling	1.96	139



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Yemen, Mauritania, Ghana, Sudan, Kyrgyzstan, Djibouti, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Myanmar, Pakistan, Moldova



Zimbabwe



Youth Progress Index

41.03

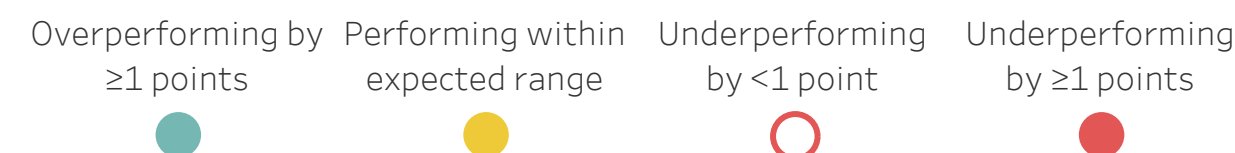
Rank: 91/102

Gross Domestic Product

\$1,680

Rank: 139/154

	Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank		Score	Strength/ Weakness Rank
Basic Human Needs	36.60	123	Foundations of Wellbeing	49.67	108	Opportunity	37.45	95
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	34.05	142	Access to Basic Knowledge	67.46	98	Personal Rights	25.39	121
Child mortality rate	38.52	134	Female secondary education	51.92	90	Freedom of assembly/association	16.62	150
Deaths from infectious diseases	44.61	149	Gender parity in secondary enrollment	94.13	39	Freedom of expression	50.00	110
Depth of food deficit	20.82	142	Gross secondary school enrollment	29.15	123	Political rights	30.00	114
Maternal mortality rate	38.85	135	Male secondary education	64.73	74	Private property rights	10.00	146
Undernourishment	23.86	142	Primary school enrollment	76.89	113	Young members of parliament	10.00	27
Water and Sanitation	35.66	122	Youth literacy rate	85.50	107	Youth confidence in police	57.53	58
Access to improved sanitation facilities	26.55	128	Access to Info and Communications	50.27	112	Personal Freedom and Choice	47.36	80
Access to piped water	27.51	115	Internet users	25.00	110	Corruption	2.50	139
Rural access to improved water source	48.10	123	Press Freedom Index	59.59	108	Early marriage	52.73	134
Satisfaction with Water Quality	38.46	110	Youth Mobile telephone	61.02	109	Freedom of religion	66.67	89
Shelter	30.97	128	Health and Wellness	33.66	150	Freedom over life choices	58.33	82
Access to electricity	33.99	126	Death rate from HIV/AIDS	0.51	151	Satisfied demand for contraception	80.13	14
Availability of affordable housing	39.19	53	Life expectancy at 60	16.87	140	Youth perception of corruption	49.00	34
Household air pollution attributable deaths	33.28	129	Suicide rate	70.61	116	Inclusion	45.81	91
Quality of electricity supply	21.85	132	Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases	56.29	95	Discrimination and violence against minorities	27.78	105
Personal Safety	46.61	118	Environmental Quality	50.19	94	Religious tolerance	66.67	91
Homicide rate	83.25	101	Air quality satisfaction	70.91	35	Youth community safety net	55.00	106
Level of violent crime	50.00	92	Biodiversity and habitat	92.77	27	Youth employment gap	78.85	27
Perceived criminality	0.00	144	Greenhouse gas emissions	29.99	140	Youth not in employment and not in education	45.91	86
Political terror	50.00	102	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths	55.67	94	Youth openness for immigrants	57.00	90
Safe walking at night	32.99	97	Wastewater treatment	0.00	135	Youth openness towards gay and lesbian people	9.00	101
Traffic deaths	69.11	103				Access to Advanced Education	33.51	97
						Inequality in the attainment of education	62.99	74
						Tertiary enrollment rate	8.43	129
						Women's average years in school	65.05	84
						Years of tertiary schooling	1.49	141



Strengths and weaknesses are calculated relative to 15 countries of similar gross domestic product (GDP): Sierra Leone, Uganda, Haiti, Gambia, The, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Mali, Afghanistan, Benin, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Chad, Togo, Timor-Leste, Guinea

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B. Towards a more holistic approach to measuring progress

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C. Data challenges

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