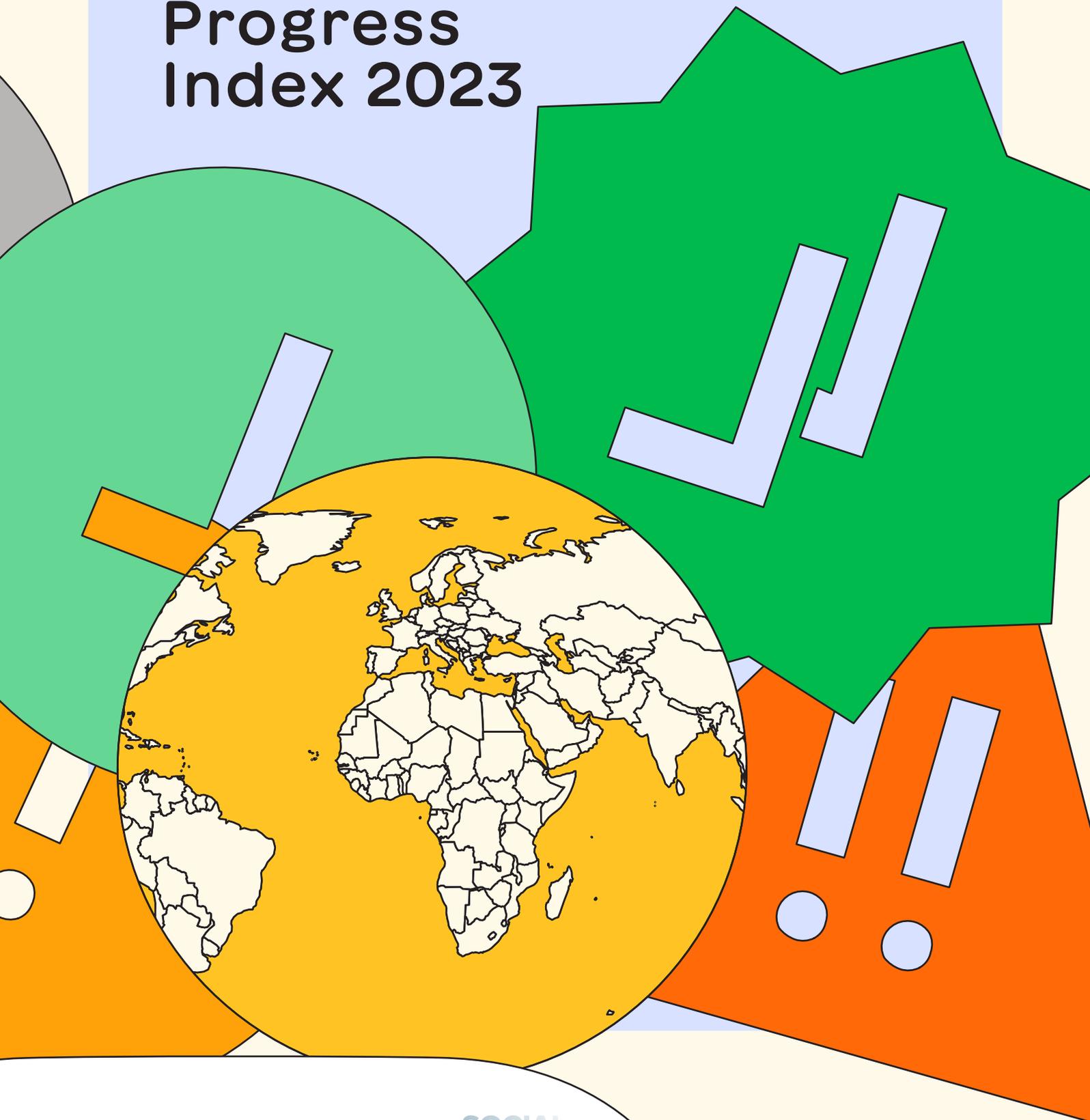


Youth Progress Index

Brussels, Belgium  
October 2023

# Youth Progress Index 2023



## Acknowledgements

This report was produced by the European Youth Forum and Social Progress Imperative. It is part of a series accompanying the third edition of the Youth Progress Index. Visit [www.youthprogressindex.org](http://www.youthprogressindex.org).

**Author:** Fabiana Maraffa (European Youth Forum)

**With input from:** Balaaj Ahmad Mustafa, Mohamed Htitch, Jaromír Harmáček (Social Progress Imperative), Rafael Shilhav (European Youth Forum)

**Design:** Benjamin De Moor

### About the European Youth Forum

The European Youth Forum is the platform of youth organisations in Europe. We represent over 100 youth organisations, which bring together tens of millions of young people from all over Europe.

### About Social Progress Imperative

The Social Progress Imperative is a US-based nonprofit focused on redefining how the world measures success, putting the things that matter to people's lives at the top of the agenda. Established in 2012, the Social Progress Imperative strives to improve the lives of people around the world by fostering research and knowledge sharing on social progress and using data to catalyse action.

### With the support of:

The European Commission, the Council of Europe and OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR).



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union



The European Youth Forum is funded by the European Union and the Council of Europe. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union, the Council of Europe, the European Youth Foundation or the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). Neither the European Union nor any other granting authority can be held responsible for them.

## Preface

Young people are a specific - and often vulnerable - part of the population. We face unique challenges and barriers as they transition from childhood to adulthood, with many facing the risk of social exclusion due to inadequate economic means or opportunities for quality jobs. These needs and vulnerabilities are being increasingly exposed by the unprecedented challenges of global threats and trends such as the climate emergency, the deterioration of mental wellbeing, the digital revolution and challenges to civic space and democracy.

Given this, measuring social progress specifically for young people becomes pivotal. Doing so allows us to address those challenges that are already impacting our society and are likely to further impact it more deeply in the future. This way, we can create a society that promotes greater equality, social justice and intergenerational solidarity, ensuring a sustainable and just future for all. By prioritising young people's quality of life, aspirations and needs, we can create a path that leads to inclusive and sustainable progress. Unfortunately, these challenges and needs are too often overlooked, particularly when relying on traditional measurements of progress, such as economic growth.

Here's where the European Youth Forum fills a fundamental gap, by standing as a central hub and promoting the need for quality data. It develops the Youth Progress Index (YPI), a single access point for comparing countries and uncovering the complex realities of youth progress globally. Recognised as the most comprehensive measurement of young people's quality of life worldwide, the Index provides a concrete tool for policymakers and advocates alike. Its invaluable insights not only shed light on the current state of young people's wellbeing but also provide tangible indications of areas for improvement.

It is vital to acknowledge that the path ahead is not without its challenges. Despite the advancements already made, many national and international datasets still lack both age-disaggregated and gender and sex-disaggregated data, often overlooking the experiences of other marginalised groups as a result. The struggle to fill this gap remains arduous, and requires unwavering commitment from all the relevant institutions. The YPI serves as a compass, one that guides us towards a future where each young person can thrive, where opportunities are equitable and where their voices are heard.

**María Rodríguez Alcázar**

President of the European Youth Forum

# Structure of the Youth Progress Index

## Basic Human Needs

### Nutrition and Basic Medical care

- Infectious diseases
- Undernourishment
- Maternal mortality
- Child mortality
- Child stunting

### Water and Sanitation

- Dissatisfaction with water quality
- Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene
- Access to improved sanitation
- Access to improved water source

### Shelter

- Dissatisfaction with housing affordability
- Household air pollution
- Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking
- Access to electricity

### Personal Safety

- Women not feeling safe to walk alone
- Money stolen
- Transportation related injuries
- Interpersonal violence
- Intimate partner violence

## Foundations of Wellbeing

### Access to basic Knowledge

- Women with no education
- Secondary school attainment
- Gender parity in secondary attainment
- Equal access to quality education
- Primary school enrollment

### Access to Information and Communication

- Internet shutdown
- Access to online governance
- Internet users
- Mobile telephone subscriptions

### Health & Wellness

- Depression
- Satisfaction with availability of quality healthcare
- Healthy life expectancy at 30
- Health problems preventing from activities
- Access to essential health services

### Environmental Quality

- Lead exposure
- Outdoor air pollution
- Satisfaction with air quality
- Species protection
- Particulate matter pollution

## Opportunity

### Personal Rights

- Young members of parliament
- Freedom of peaceful assembly
- Freedom of expression
- Access to justice
- Freedom of religion
- Political rights

### Personal Freedom & Choice

- Vulnerable employment
- Freedom over life choices
- Early marriage
- Young people not in education, employment or training
- Satisfied demand for contraception
- Perception of corruption

### Inclusiveness

- Community safety net
- Openness towards immigrants
- Opportunity to make friends
- Acceptance of gays and lesbians
- Access to public services in urban and rural areas
- Discrimination and violence against minorities

### Access to Advanced Education

- Women with advanced education
- Academic freedom
- Quality weighted universities
- Citable documents
- Expected years of tertiary schooling

**153**

Countries fully ranked

**60**

Social and Environmental Indicators

**12**

Years of Youth Progress mapped

The Youth Progress Index (YPI), produced biennially by the European Youth Forum in partnership with Social Progress Imperative, is the most comprehensive measurement of young people's wellbeing around the world. It examines essential aspects of youth wellbeing, such as access to sufficient food, housing, health services, opportunities to exercise socioeconomic and political rights, sense of inclusion, freedom from discrimination and the safeguarding of their future from environmental threats.

The third edition of the Youth Progress Index brings added value, inspiring young activists to embrace data for their advocacy. An interactive online dashboard allows for easy comparisons between countries and tracks progress over 12 years.

**The Youth Progress Index fuels young people's impactful engagement.**

Visit [www.youthprogressindex.org](http://www.youthprogressindex.org)

## Executive Summary

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the Youth Progress Index (YPI) 2023, highlighting key findings from 153 countries at both global and regional levels over 12 years. The analysis of country performances during this time revealed that five countries have seen a stall in their Youth Progress performance, indicating a need for renewed efforts to achieve progress for young people. The United Kingdom in particular stands out as a country demonstrating evident stagnation. Seven further countries have witnessed a decline, raising concerns over the deteriorating trends, particularly in North America, where housing, health and rights issues have surfaced.

By focusing on social and environmental indicators rather than economic ones, the YPI provides an independent evaluation of a country's performance. A crucial finding of the report is that as a measurement, GDP is not well-suited to describing youth progress, nor is it necessarily sufficient to justify a lower level of youth wellbeing. Indeed, beyond the threshold of \$10,000 GDP per capita, economic means have a less than crucial impact on youth progress. This is particularly true for aspects such as Personal Rights and Environmental Quality. The report emphasises the need for society's dedication to supporting young people's democratic engagement, personal freedoms and rights.

To provide for intuitive interpretation, the YPI employs a 0-100 scale, benchmarking countries against the worst and best scenarios for youth progress performance. Given that an approach that goes beyond GDP is clearly needed, the report also measures relative performance by comparing youth progress levels between countries of similar economic development. This prevents wealthier nations from dominating the ranking without considering their individual circumstances or overlooking the efforts of less-wealthy countries. The report presents those relative performances for the overall YPI score and its three dimensions (Basic Human Need, Foundation of Wellbeing and Opportunity). The best over-performers and worst under-performers at the global and regional level are outlined.

The report then delves into global trends over the last 12 years. It identifies where there have been stalls in several indicators and components, such as Personal Safety and Environmental Quality. Particularly alarming is that today's young citizens are at risk of personal rights violations, and their participation and representation in the political sphere are severely undermined. These disparities in achieving progress highlight the uneven nature of efforts towards attaining the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. They highlight the need for targeted efforts that ensure continuing progress in all critical areas of young people's wellbeing and social advancement.

The sustainability-adjusted version of the index also reveals that those countries most responsible for the climate crisis - often positioned at the top of the youth progress ranking - rarely bear its worst impacts. Instead, it is vulnerable communities, marginalised by economic status, which suffer disproportionately. The report concludes that wealthier societies need to prioritise progress over economic growth, enabling countries in the global South to develop economically and achieve youth progress. At the same time, low-GDP countries need strategies to boost their YPI scores without significantly increasing consumption and contributing further to the climate crisis.

## How Does your Country Perform?

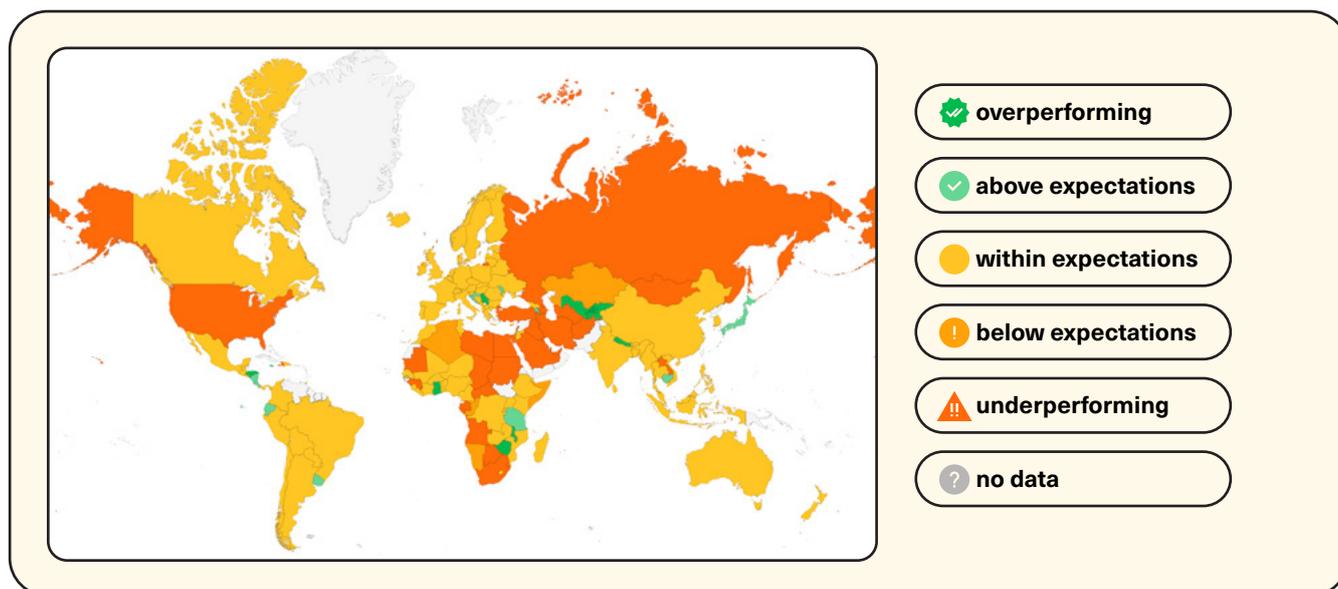


Figure 1 shows the relative YPI performance results.

### Top 10 - Absolute Ranking

Country	Rank	YPI Score
Norway	1	90.51
Denmark	2	90.48
Iceland	3	90.41
Switzerland	4	90.22
Finland	5	89.84
Sweden	6	89.59
Germany	7	89.23
Australia	8	88.78
Netherlands	9	88.58
Austria	10	88.49

### Worst 10 - Absolute Ranking

Country	Rank	YPI Score
Burundi	144	45.57
Yemen	145	45.41
Niger	146	44.86
Guinea	147	44.86
Congo (Dem Rep)	148	43.55
Somalia	149	42.54
Chad	150	37.68
Afghanistan	151	37.02
Central African Republic	152	34.97
South Sudan	153	32.68

Tables 1 and 2 show the absolute ranking of the best and worst performers (look at page 29 for the full ranking)

## It is about time: ranking changes over 12 years

Analysis of the countries' performances over the past 12 years reveals that 73 countries have made significant improvements during this period. In addition, another 68 countries have shown some degree of improvement, demonstrating positive steps in addressing important aspects of youth progress around the world.

### Youth Progress around the world in the last 12 years:

-  **73** countries have improved significantly
-  **5** countries have experienced a stall
-  **7** countries have declined

- Nepal is the country with the highest improvement in youth progress in the last 12 years (+10.64). Absolute ranking in 2011: 111, Absolute ranking in 2022: 101.
- Uzbekistan (+9.61) is the only other country in the top 10 'improvers' to significantly exceed the average results of its economic peers. Absolute ranking in 2011: 90, Absolute ranking in 2022: 75.

In contrast, a few countries faced challenges in sustaining progress. Specifically, five countries have experienced a stall in their Youth Progress performance (Table 3), highlighting the need for renewed focus and efforts to overcome obstacles and spark positive change. Seven countries have even witnessed a decline since 2011 (Table 4).

### Countries suffering a stall.

Country	2022	2011	Change
United Kingdom	86.49	86.34	0.15
New Zealand	86.51	86.32	0.19
South Sudan	32.68	32.18	0.50
France	85.88	85.21	0.67
Australia	88.78	87.89	0.89

Table 3 shows the YPI scores for 2011 and 2022, comparing the change. It highlights those countries that are experiencing a stall.

### The United Kingdom is the country with the most evident stall.

The progress made in certain indicators (e.g., rate of 'youth not in education, employment or training', 'expected years of tertiary schooling' and 'species protection') contrast sharply with the enormous decrease in many more indicators. Downward trends are indeed visible in both environmental satisfaction indicators (e.g. 15% of UK youth is not satisfied with water quality, while there has also been a 10% increase in comparison to 12 years ago that is not satisfied with air quality) and social indicators (e.g. 47% of young UK citizens are not satisfied with house affordability. Moreover, satisfaction with healthcare has also decreased by 12%, and so have young people's rights (freedom of peaceful assembly, academic freedom, discrimination and violence against minorities).

### Countries that suffered decrease.

Country	2022	2011	Change
Venezuela	62.74	66.64	-3.90
Syria	53.26	54.29	-1.03
Libya	58.71	59.48	-0.77
Canada	86.82	87.33	-0.51
United States	83.65	84.09	-0.44
Central African Republic	34.97	35.18	-0.21
Lebanon	65.92	65.99	-0.07

Table 4 shows the YPI scores for 2011 and 2022, comparing the change. It highlights the countries that suffered a decrease in their youth social progress.

### What has happened in North America?

Other countries on the list are undergoing brutal conflicts or humanitarian crises, which explains their decline. However, it might be useful to take a snapshot of the situation in North America.

In Canada, despite the progress made in indicators more closely tied to economic development - such as the number of internet users and mobile subscriptions - further analysis shows a concerning picture emerging over the past 12 years. Satisfaction with housing affordability has dropped sharply (in 2011, 75% of young Canadians were satisfied; by 2022, just over 25% expressed their satisfaction). Young people in Canada feel more alone than 12 years ago, facing increasing difficulties in making friends (a decrease of 27.21 in YPI score). The higher rates in 'health problems preventing from activities' (a decrease of 16.32 in YPI score) and the lower satisfaction with 'freedom over life choices' (showing a decrease of 14.94 in YPI score) are among the additional aspects of young people's wellbeing that demand require immediate attention.

Similar issues are visible in the scores from the US, highlighting regional trends. Dissatisfaction with house affordability has doubled (from 30% to 60%) and the lower satisfaction with the 'freedom over life choices' (with a decrease of 14,93 in YPI score) mirrors the situation in Canada. What sets the US apart is the concern created by the drop in scores relating to discrimination and 'violence against minorities' (- 35.55 in the YPI score), 'political rights' (- 15.00) and 'academic freedom' (- 13.90).

These results underscore the urgent need to address potential concerns to ensure the wellbeing and future prospects of their young population. They also highlight the importance of ongoing evaluation and targeted interventions to cater to the evolving needs and challenges facing young people.

By closely monitoring Youth Progress performance and implementing focused measures, countries can deploy policies designed to respond to negative socio-economic conditions and improve conditions for their younger citizens.

### Rethinking success measurement: GDP is not fit for purpose

While conventional economic indicators, such as GDP, have traditionally provided the benchmarks for countries' success, they often fail to capture the broader aspects that contribute to human wellbeing and societal advancement. In the absolute ranking - measuring the performance of the absolute results - it is evident that wealthier countries populate the upper positions, but what happens if we take into consideration their economic power and assess their real commitment to pursuing social progress for young people?

By excluding economic indicators and focusing instead on social and environmental ones, the YPI allows an independent assessment of a country's performance. By comparing countries' YPI performance with levels of GDP per capita (PPP)<sup>1</sup>, we can identify certain patterns and relationships. These can help understand the effects of economic activity on different aspects of young people's lives, which can then guide policy priorities and implementation.

#### **Social Progress for young people is about political choices.**

With a GDP per capita of above \$10,000 - which is comparable to the GDP per capita of Jamaica or Tunisia - the economic situation of the country doesn't significantly affect youth progress. This is particularly evident in specific aspects such as Personal Rights and Environmental Quality.

<sup>1</sup> Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a popular metric used by macroeconomic analysts to adjust GDP for prices in national currencies of the same good or service in different countries.

## YPI score vs. GDP

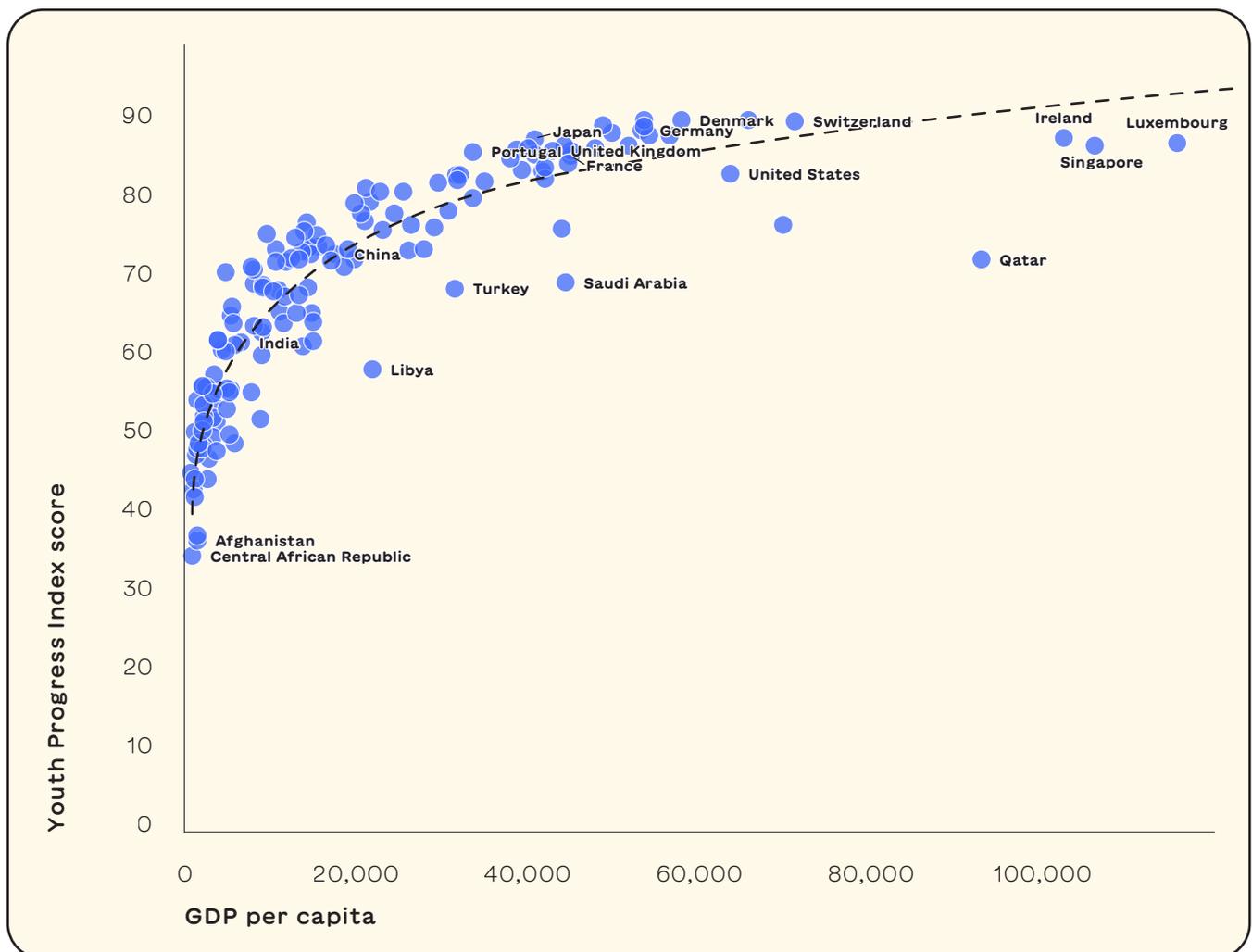


Figure 2 shows the correlation between GDP PPP per capita (x-axis) and YPI Score (y-axis).

Indeed, Figure 2 shows that the relevant correlation between GDP and YPI scores is only clearly visible below \$10,000 GDP per capita.<sup>2</sup> Once a country passes this threshold, GDP becomes less of a determining factor for youth progress. To improve YPI score, we need to consider factors that lie beyond simple economic ones. As countries become wealthier, economic factors have less impact on youth progress. Once a country's GDP per person exceeds \$10,000, political choices are much more influential.

When looking at the details of our analysis, it is clear that GDP has stronger ties with serving young people's Basic Human Needs ( $R^2 = 0.818$ ) and with enhancing and sustaining wellbeing ( $R^2 = 0.787$ ). However, this

does not necessarily impact their levels of Opportunity ( $R^2 = 0.674$ ). This suggests an even weaker relationship between a country's economic means and its capacity to provide the opportunities to allow all young people to reach their full potential. Within the YPI, this aspect is measured using factors such as political rights, access to a fair justice system, social inclusion and personal freedom. Our analysis strongly suggests that, in order for countries to improve their scores, they need to look beyond policies aimed at generating economic growth. The opportunities available are shaped by a society's dedication to supporting their young people, enhancing their democratic participation and strengthening their personal freedoms and rights.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

### Basic Human Needs vs. GDP

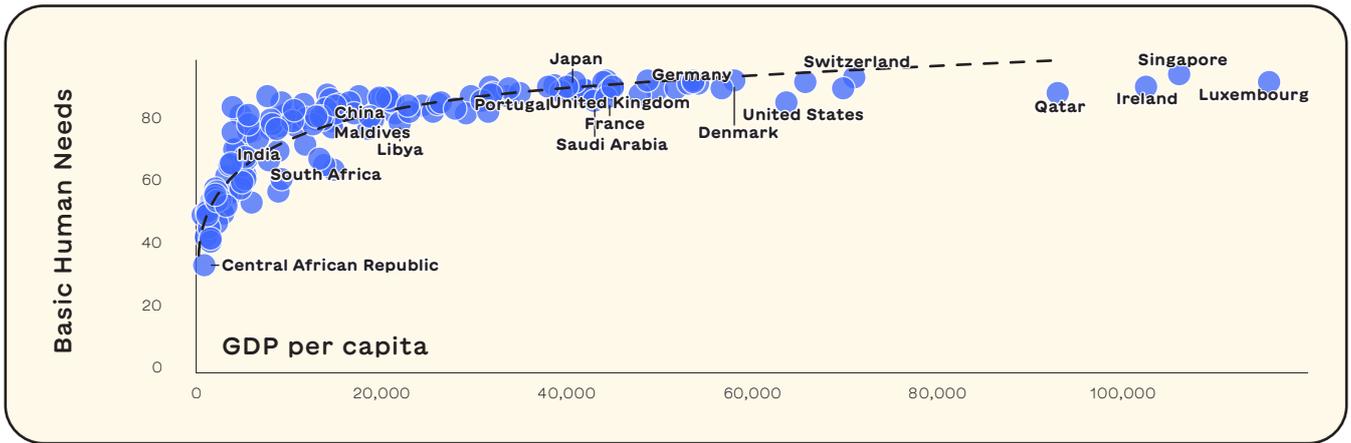


Figure 3 shows the correlation between GDP PPP per capita (x-axis) and YPI score in the Basic Human Needs dimension (y-axis).

### Foundations of Wellbeing vs. GDP

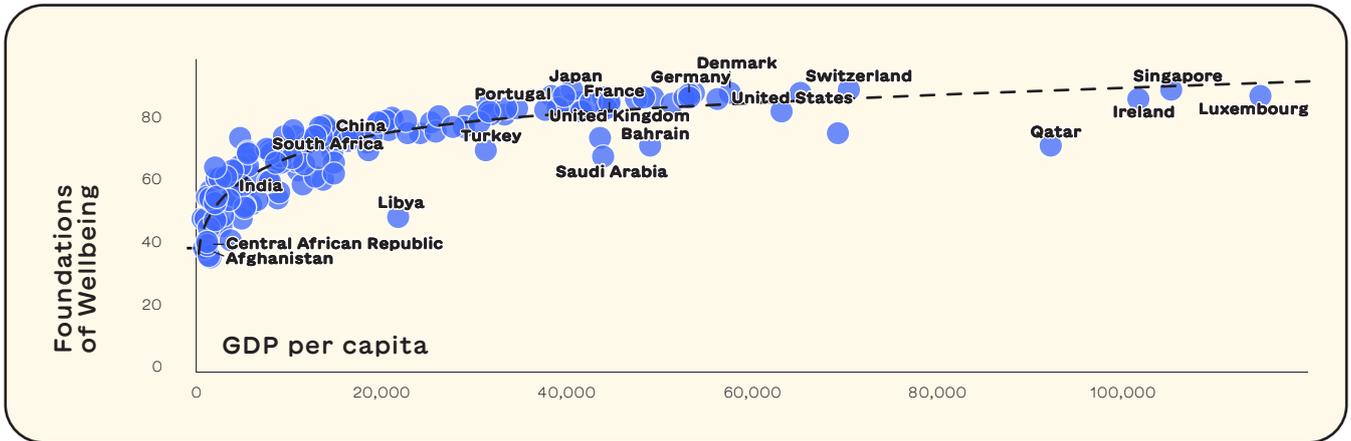


Figure 4 shows the correlation between GDP PPP per capita (x-axis) and YPI score in the Foundation of Wellbeing dimension (y-axis).

### Opportunity vs. GDP

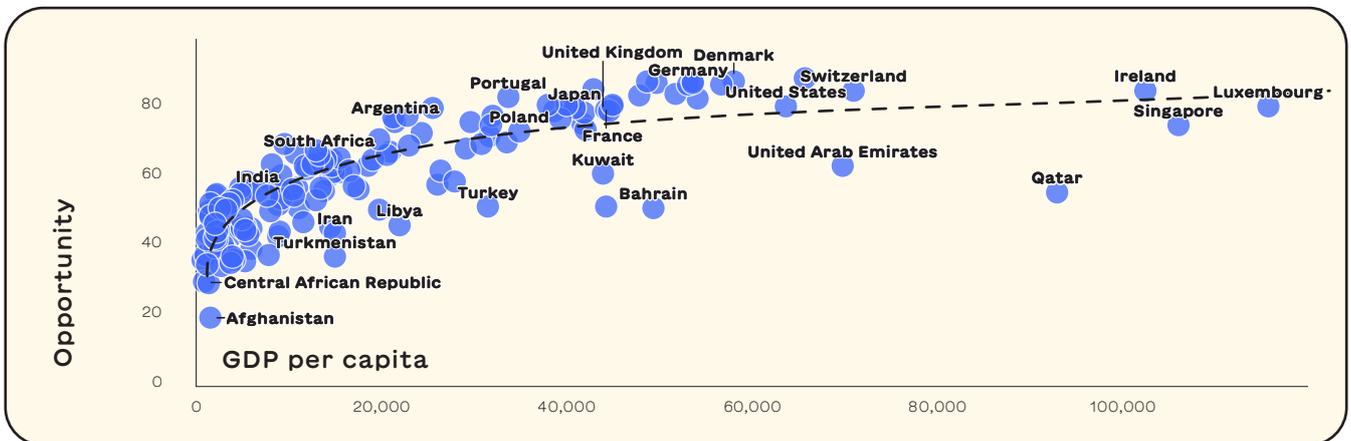


Figure 5 shows the correlation between GDP PPP per capita (x-axis) and YPI score in the Opportunity dimension (y-axis).

In particular - when looking at the YPI components - there is a notably weak association observed for Personal Rights (R-squared = 0.158) and Environmental Quality (R-squared = 0.234). This indicates that economic development alone is not effective in tackling the challenges and issues encompassed by these components. This observation could provide insights into the underwhelming performance of these indicators on a global scale since 2011. The underlying issue may not be a lack of resources, but rather a potential lack of willingness on the part of governments.

Our findings highlight the need for a comprehensive approach to measuring progress that encompasses vital aspects, such as education, healthcare, equality and environmental sustainability. By embracing this broader perspective, we can foster inclusive development, raise the overall quality of life and ensure a sustainable future for all. Such a paradigm shift in our understanding of progress would allow us to advocate for a more-holistic and better-balanced approach, placing the wellbeing of young people and the progress of society at the forefront of the political agenda.

**Personal Rights vs. GDP**

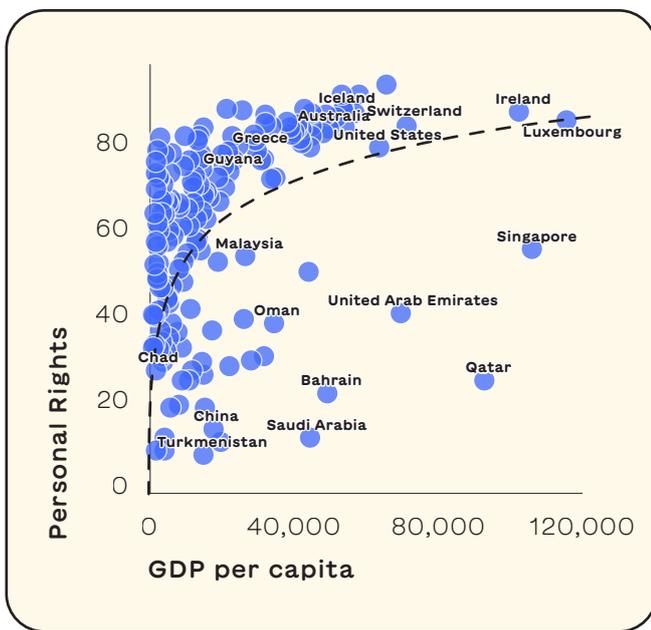


Figure 6.1 shows the correlation between GDP PPP per capita (x-axis) and YPI score in the Personal Rights component (y-axis).

**Environmental Quality vs. GDP**

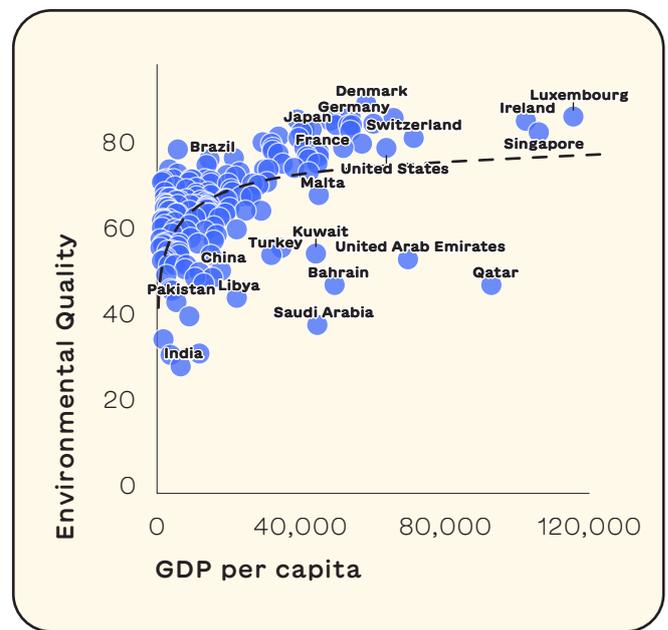


Figure 6.2 shows the correlation between GDP PPP per capita (x-axis) and YPI score in the Environmental Quality component (y-axis).

## Assessing countries' relative strengths and weaknesses

It is clear that GDP is not the sole determinant of youth progress. Indeed, there are countries with similar levels of GDP and hugely differing YPI scores. The YPI shows that those countries with the highest levels of GDP are not necessarily the top performers for youth progress;

similarly, the poorest countries in economic terms are not always those that perform worst for youth progress.

For example, a lower-income country may have a low score on a certain component but may still greatly exceed typical scores for countries with similar GDP per capita incomes. Conversely, a high-income country may have a strong absolute score on a component but still fall short of what is typical for comparably wealthy countries.

### A lower GDP is not an excuse.

Portugal records a YPI score (86.39) that is relatively comparable to Luxembourg (87.54) or Singapore (87.19), despite having a GDP per capita that is less than one-third of these countries. At the same time, Portugal also has a much higher YPI score than Turkey (68.98) on similar levels of GDP.

Both situations can provide valuable insights, which can 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.

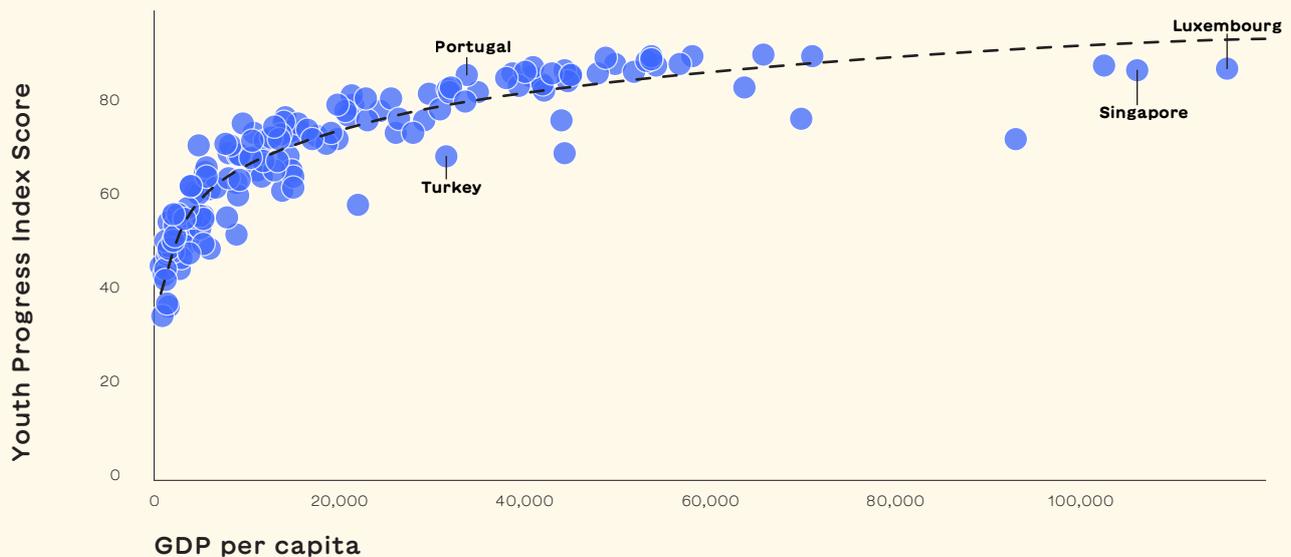


Figure 7 shows the correlation between GDP PPP per capita (x-axis) and YPI score (y-axis). Outlined Portugal, Luxembourg, Turkey and Singapore

To provide an intuitive scale of interpretation of countries' absolute performances, we translated the raw datasets - which rely on different units of measurement - into a 0-100 scale. This benchmarks a country against the worst (0) and best (100) scenarios possible in terms of youth progress performance. However, it is also valuable to consider relative performance, comparing youth progress among countries of similar levels of economic development.

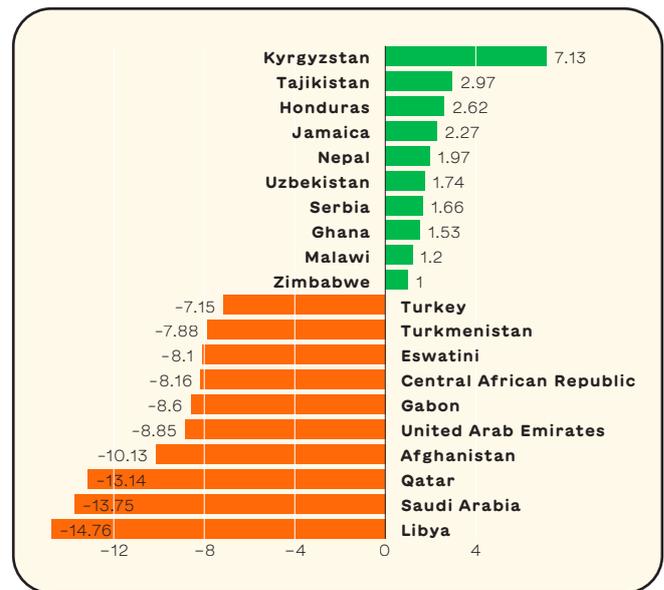
For this reason, we have developed a methodology for presenting a country's strengths and weaknesses on a relative basis, comparing a country's performance to that of its economic peers.

→ Countries' relative strengths and weaknesses in youth progress<sup>3</sup>

Globally, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Honduras are the three countries that overperform expectations given their level of economic development. On the other side of the spectrum, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Qatar are the leading underperformers, and would be expected to do better based solely on their respective GDP per capita.

Figure 8 shows overperformers and underperformers on the YPI. On the horizontal axis, distance to the range of expected YPI scores is measured. For underperformers, distance to the lower bound of that range is shown. For overperformers, distance from the upper bound of that range is presented.

YPI Global Over and Underperformers



YPI Best and Worst performers per Region

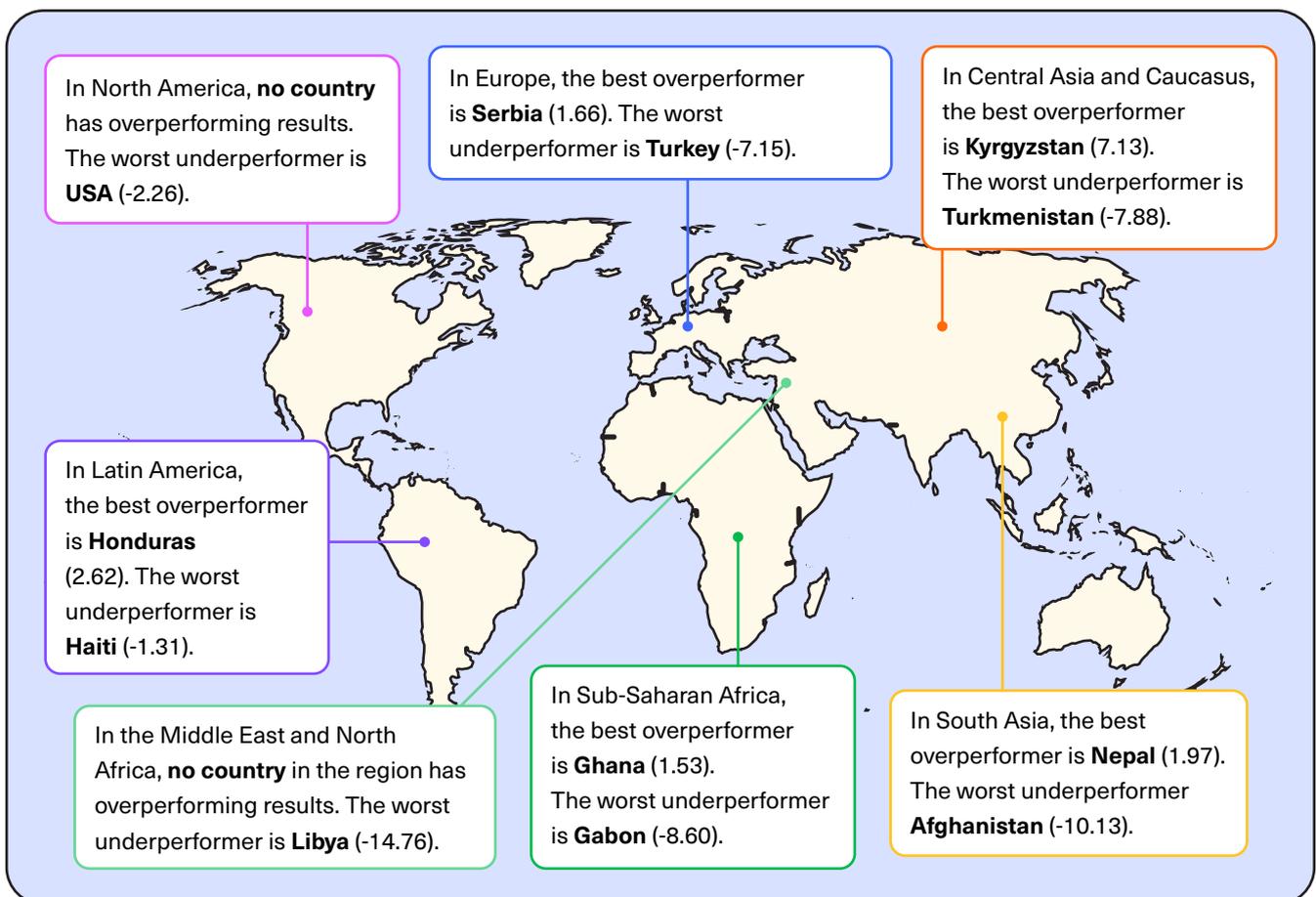


Figure 9 shows the best and worst performance in the YPI score per region. For underperformers, the number indicates the distance to the lower bound of that range. For overperformers, the number indicates the distance from the upper bound of that range.

3 Consult the methodological note for a detailed explanation on how we define the group of a country's economic peers.

## → Countries' relative strengths and weaknesses in the youth progress dimensions

In the **Basic Human Needs** dimension - which measures the ability of a country to provide for its people's most essential needs - Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan again, along with the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) are the countries with the most significant overperforming results globally, in comparison to their economic peers. Botswana, Eswatini and Namibia are the greatest underperformers.

Figure 10 shows overperformers and underperformers on the Basic Human Needs dimension. On the horizontal axis, distance to the range of expected Basic Human Needs scores is measured. For underperformers, distance to the lower bound of that range is shown. For overperformers, distance from the upper bound of that range is presented.

### Basic Human Needs - Global Over and Under Performers globally

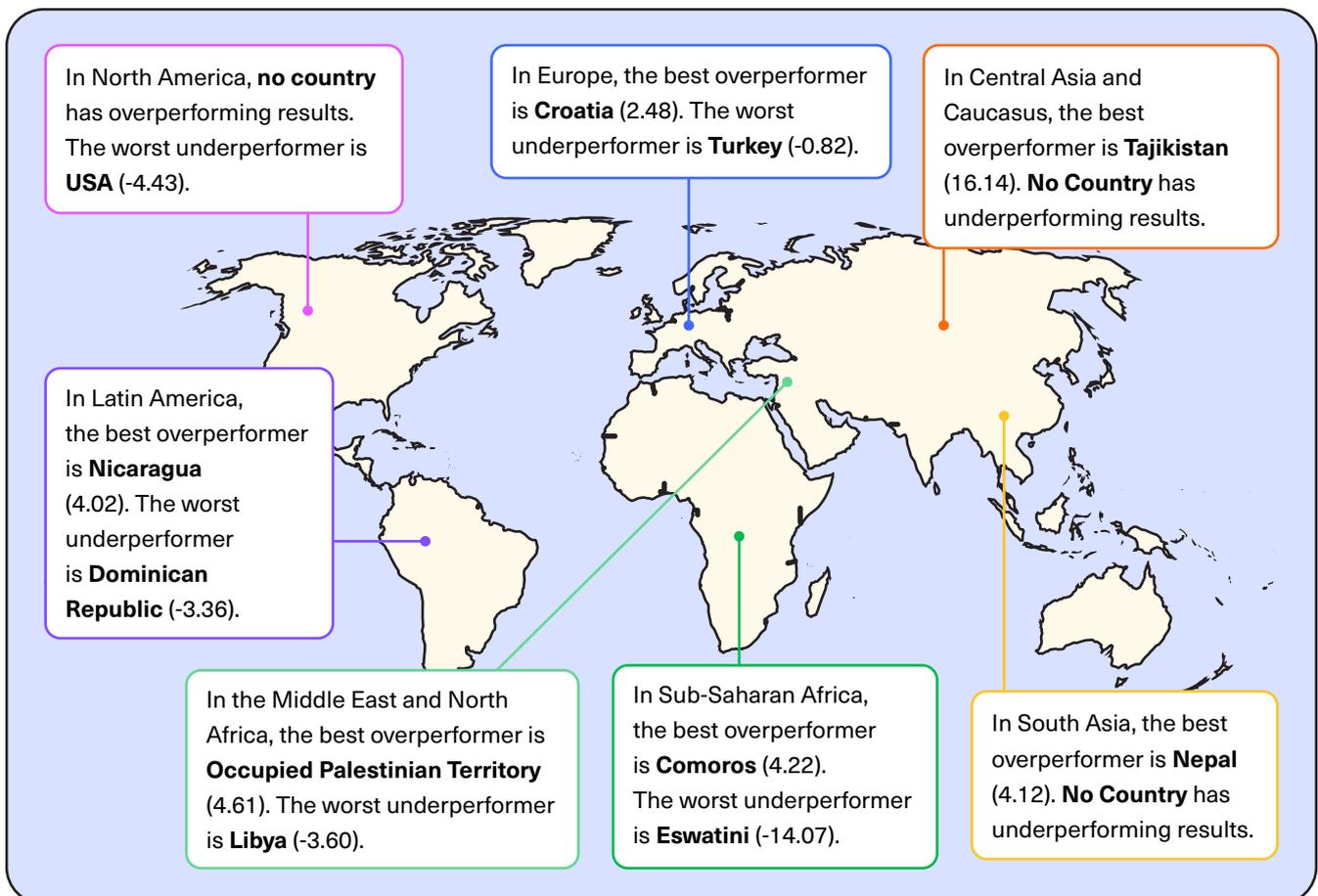
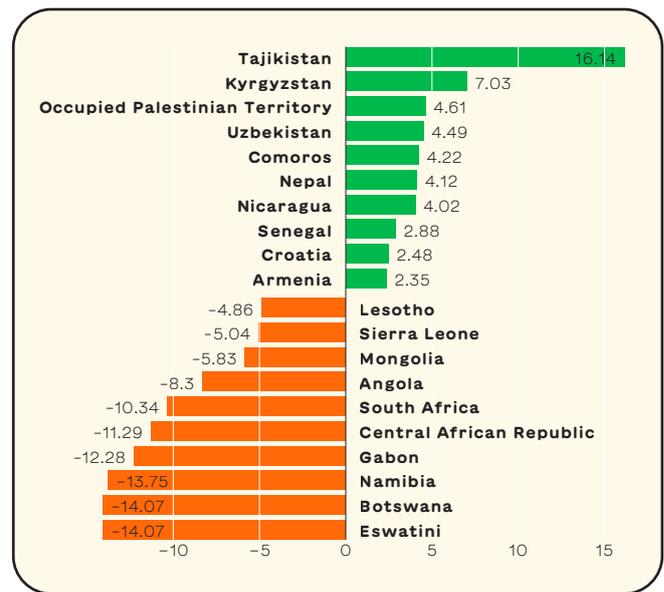


Figure 11 presents the best and worst performance in the Basic Human Needs dimension score per region. For underperformers, the number indicates the distance to the lower bound of that range. For overperformers, the number indicates the distance from the upper bound of that range.

In **Foundations of Wellbeing**, Kyrgyzstan, Zimbabwe and Nicaragua are the top overperformers, meaning that - for their level of economic development - they are the most successful in achieving positive wellbeing outcomes for young people. The greatest underperformers are Libya, Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan.

### Foundation of Wellbeing - Over and Under performer globally

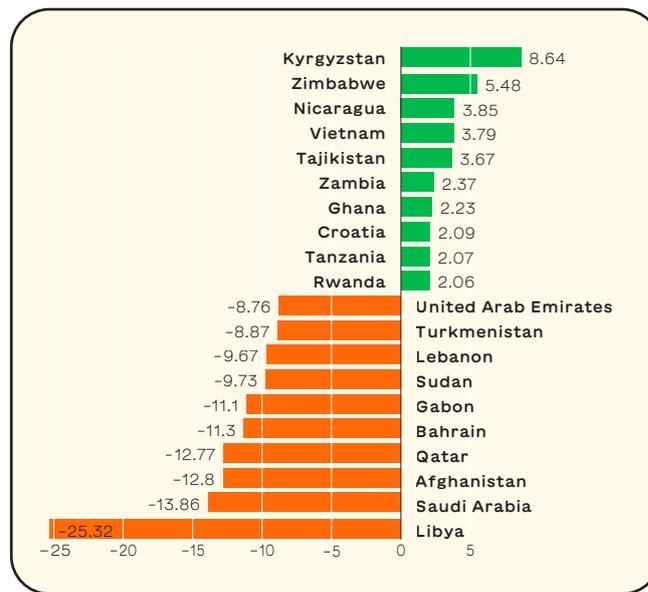


Figure 12 shows overperformers and underperformers on the Foundation of Wellbeing dimension.

On the horizontal axis, distance to the range of expected Foundation of Wellbeing scores is measured. For underperformers, distance to the lower bound of that range is shown. For overperformers, distance from the upper bound of that range is presented.

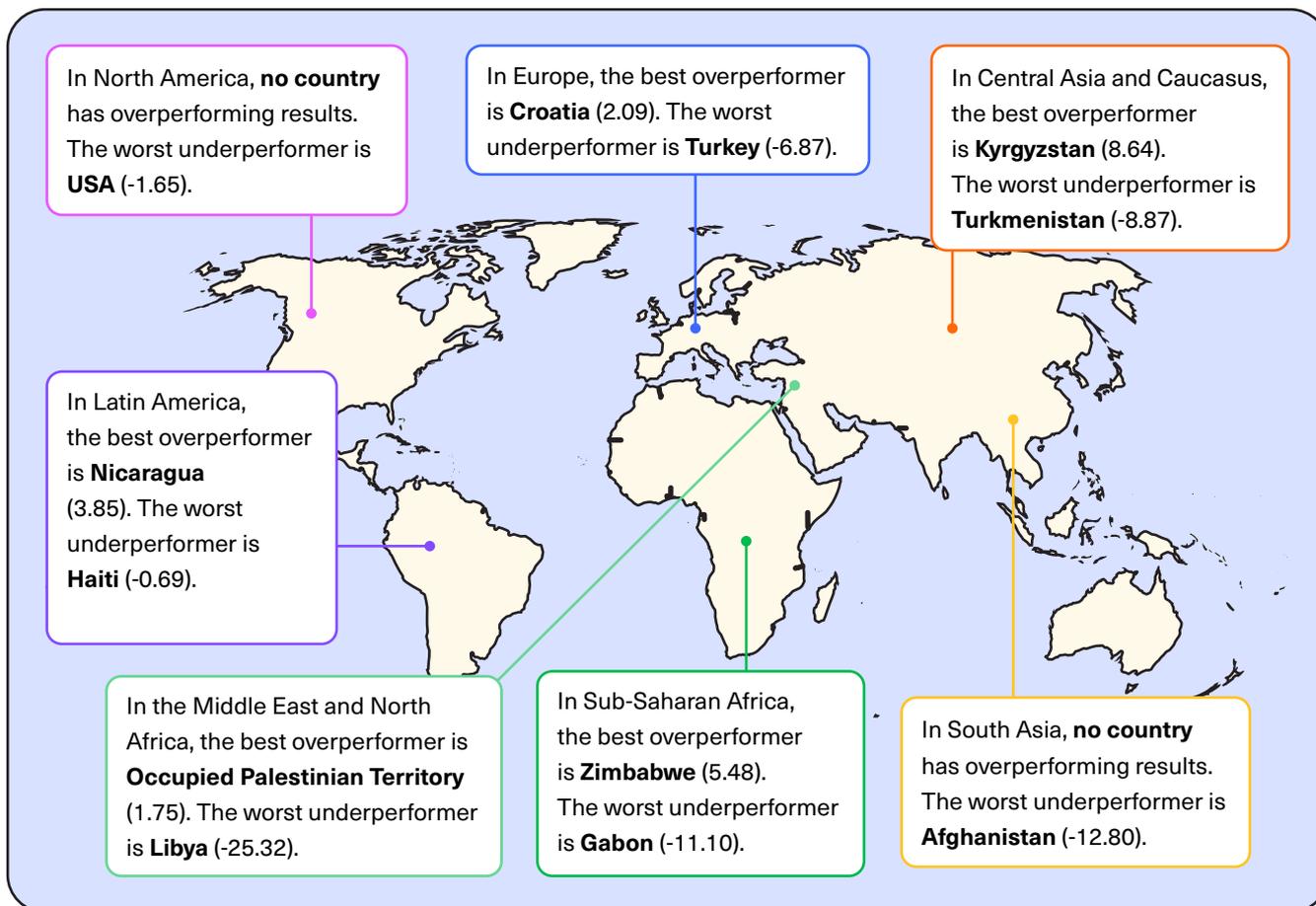


Figure 13 presents the best and worst performance in the Foundation of Wellbeing dimension score per region. For underperformers, the number indicates the distance to the lower bound of that range. For overperformers, the number indicates the distance from the upper bound of that range.

In the **Opportunity** dimension – which measures the opportunity for all individuals to reach their full potential – the top overperformers are Jamaica, Ghana and Kenya; the greatest underperformers are Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

**Opportunity - Over and under performers globally**

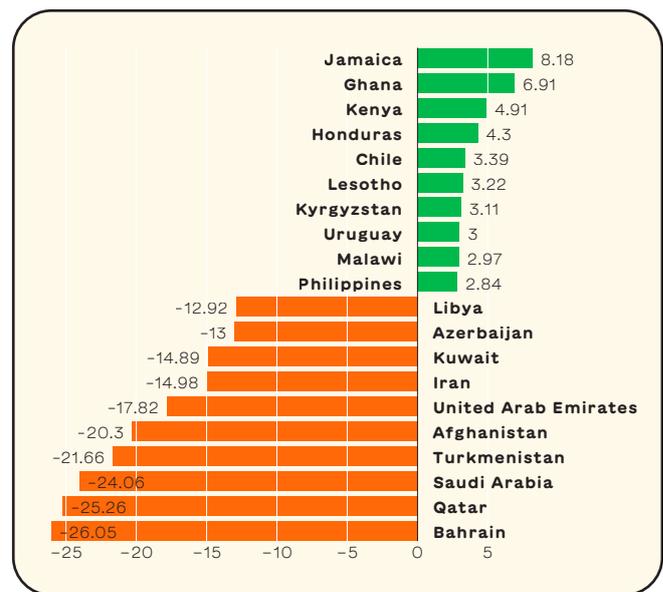


Figure 14 shows overperformers and underperformers on the Opportunity dimension. On the horizontal axis, distance to the range of expected in Opportunity scores is measured. For underperformers, distance to the lower bound of that range is shown. For overperformers, distance from the upper bound of that range is presented.

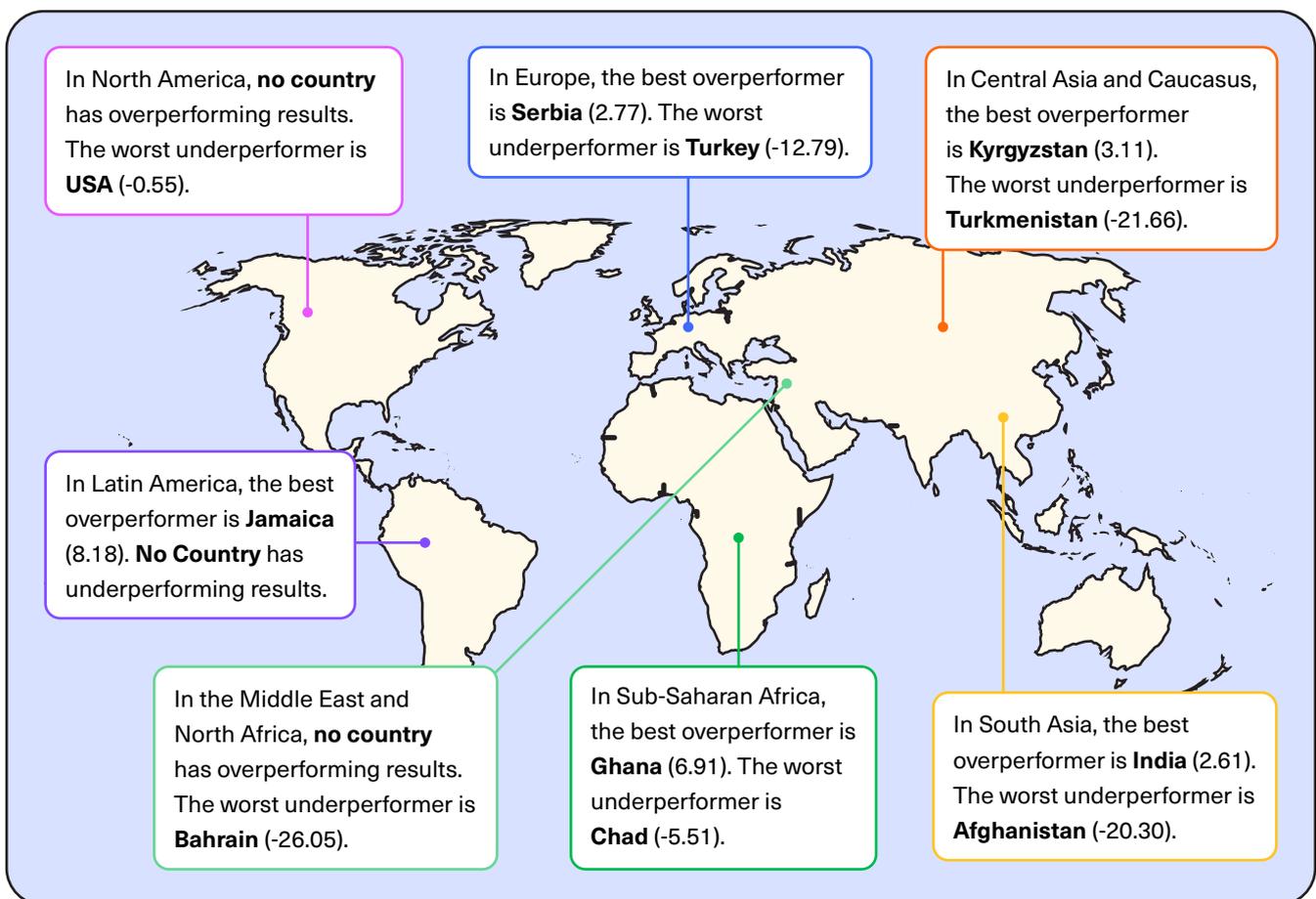


Figure 15 presents the best and worst performance in the Opportunity dimension score per region. For underperformers, the number indicates the distance to the lower bound of that range. For overperformers, the number indicates the distance from the upper bound of that range.

## Twelve years of progress?

If the world were a country...

it would have a score of **68.31** and be ranked between Tunisia and South Africa in 87th position.

In the past 12 years, the world has advanced in certain areas of social progress for young people. Notably, there has been a remarkable advancement in Access to Information and Communication (+27.5). This massive leap has enabled young people to connect and access information more easily, thanks to technological advances.

However, it is concerning to observe that the same level of progress has not been achieved in other crucial areas. Young people, for instance, are little safer than they were 12 years ago (an increase of only 2.6 in Personal Safety), nor can they benefit from credible progress in Environmental Quality (an increase of only 3.0).

Of even greater concern is the evident deterioration of young people's personal rights. The YPI Personal Rights component - which measures crucial indicators such as young members of parliament, freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of discussion, access to justice and freedom of religion - has seen a distressing decline of 6.4 points.

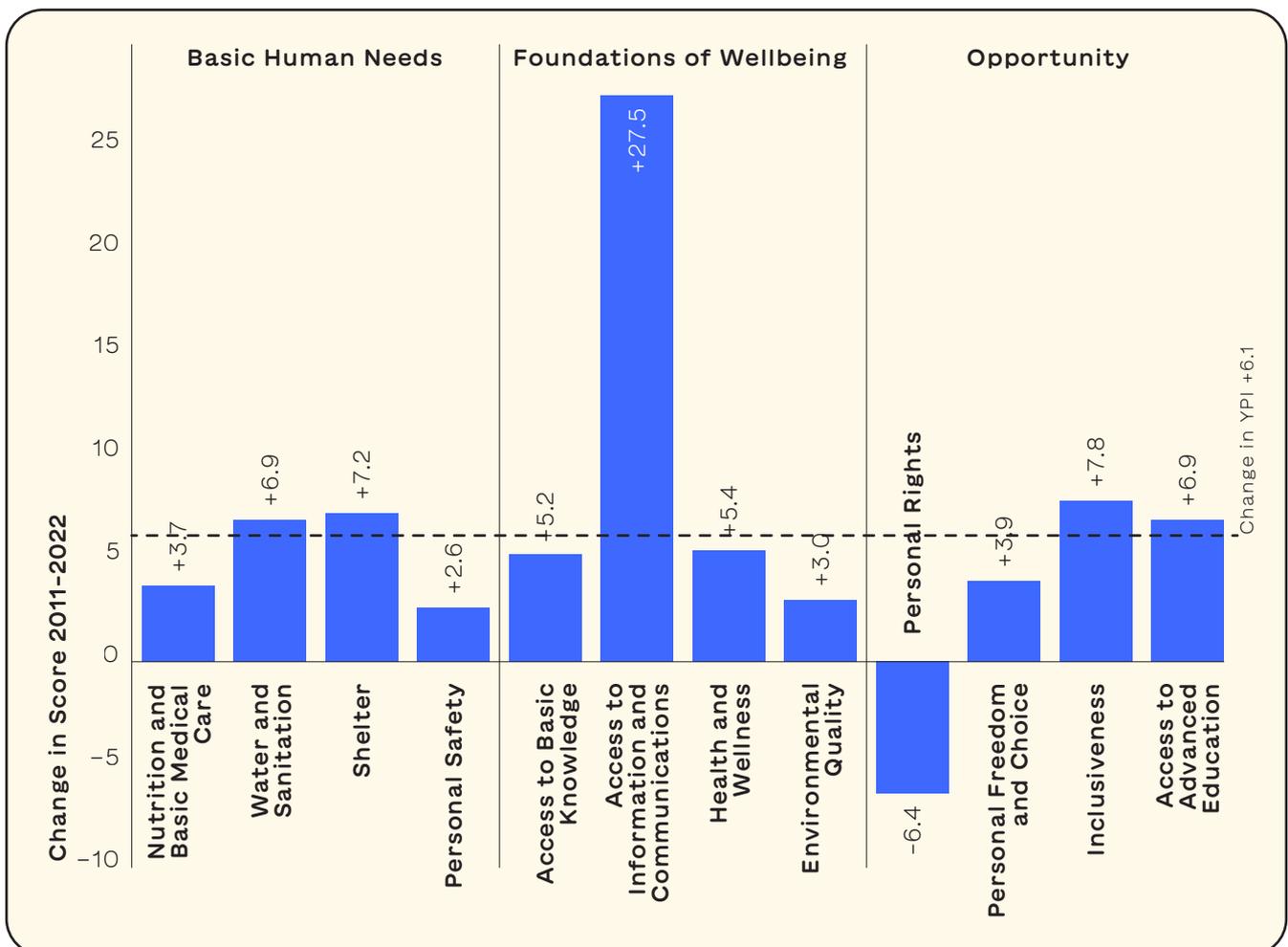


Figure 16 shows the evolution of the world's performance 'as a country' in 2022, on each component of the YPI.

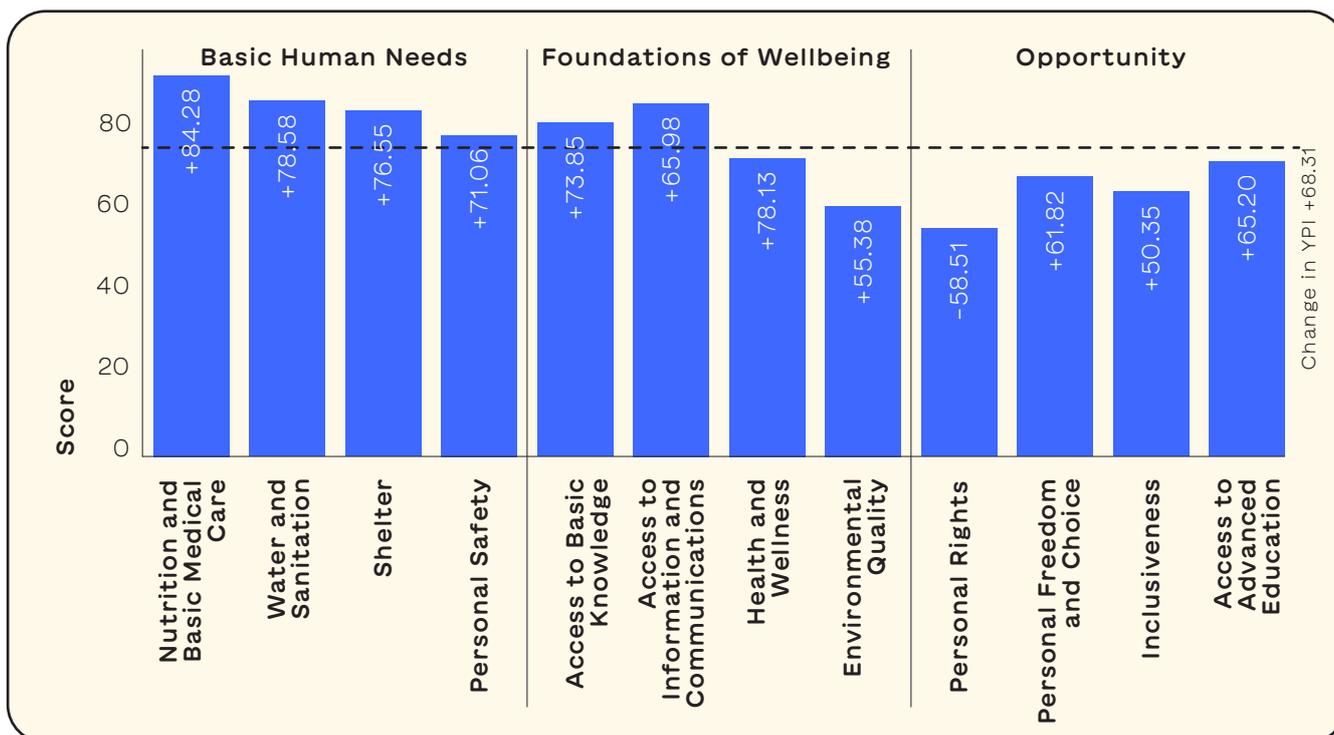


Figure 17 shows the world's performance as a country on each component of YPI. The horizontal line is the overall YPI score of the World as a country.

## The global state of young people

Today, the typical young citizen is at risk of rights violations with a Personal Rights score of 50.35, (which sits between Senegal and Azerbaijan). Their ability to participate and be represented in the political sphere is severely diluted, significantly affecting their overall political and civil rights.

This raises serious alarms about the current state of youth empowerment and the safeguarding of their fundamental rights. Urgent attention and proactive measures are needed to reverse this concerning trend and ensure that young people can exercise their rights and participate fully in shaping their societies.

In addition to these concerns, the level of Inclusiveness for young individuals is notably low, as indicated by a score of 58.51. This suggests that they face barriers to equal acceptance and opportunities within society based on their origin, gender, ethnicity or sexual preference. Concerns arise over the overall opportunities available to young people, pertaining to their right to self-determina-

tion, personal growth and inclusion in the society in which they reside.

With a score of 55.38, Environmental Quality is also a serious risk to the health of young citizens.

These disparities in achieving progress underscore the uneven nature of efforts to attain the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. They highlight the need for targeted efforts to ensure that progress continues in all critical areas of young people's wellbeing and social progress.

### Global scores vs global economic means

In line with all other countries included in the YPI 2023, this research assesses the global score in comparison to the average performance of 15 other countries with similar GDP per capita.<sup>4</sup> By employing this comparative analysis, we aim to gather insights into how the world performs in relation to its economic peers, and to shed light on its strengths, challenges and potential areas for improvement.

4 In order to provide the most accurate assessment of world performance on youth progress, we account for countries' populations as well as the statistical interaction between indicators. For a more detail explanation, please consult Harmacek, J, Mustafa, BA, and Httich, M (2023): Youth Progress Index 2023: Methodology summary. The comparison countries for the world (i.e., world's economic peers) are Republic of North Macedonia, China, Lebanon, Thailand, Dominican Republic, Turkmenistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Botswana, Iran, Brazil, Serbia, Colombia, Azerbaijan and Gabon.

World's Youth Progress Index scoreboard

**World is overall performing worse than the expected range**

Youth Progress Index: **68.31** /100  
 GDP per Capita (PPP): **\$ 16.773,23**

**Basic Human Needs**

**Nutrition and Basic Medical care**

- Infectious diseases
- Undernourishment
- Maternal mortality
- Child mortality
- Child stunting

**Water and Sanitation**

- Dissatisfaction with water quality
- Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene
- Access to improved sanitation
- Access to improved water source

**Shelter**

- Dissatisfaction with housing affordability
- Household air pollution
- Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking
- Access to electricity

**Personal Safety**

- Women not feeling safe to walk alone
- Money stolen
- Transportation related injuries
- Interpersonal violence
- Intimate partner violence

overperforming  
 above expectations  
 within expectations  
 below expectations  
 underperforming  
 no data

**Foundations of Wellbeing**

**Access to basic Knowledge**

- Women with no education
- Secondary school attainment
- Gender parity in secondary attainment
- Equal access to quality education
- Primary school enrollment

**Access to Information and Communication**

- Internet shutdown
- Access to online governance
- Internet users
- Mobile telephone subscriptions

**Health & Wellness**

- Depression
- Satisfaction with availability of quality healthcare
- Healthy life expectancy at 30
- Health problems preventing from activities
- Access to essential health services

**Environmental Quality**

- Lead exposure
- Outdoor air pollution
- Satisfaction with air quality
- Species protection
- Particulate matter pollution

**Opportunity**

**Personal Rights**

- Young members of parliament
- Freedom of peaceful assembly
- Freedom of expression
- Access to justice
- Freedom of religion
- Political rights

**Personal Freedom & Choice**

- Vulnerable employment
- Freedom over life choices
- Early marriage
- Young people not in education, employment or training
- Satisfied demand for contraception
- Perception of corruption

**Inclusiveness**

- Community safety net
- Openness towards immigrants
- Opportunity to make friends
- Acceptance of gays and lesbians
- Access to public services in urban and rural areas
- Discrimination and violence against minorities

**Access to Advanced Education**

- Women with advanced education
- Academic freedom
- Quality weighted universities
- Citable documents
- Expected years of tertiary schooling

Figure 18 illustrates the World scorecard showing relative performances.

The findings of this comparison raise significant concerns, and paint a troubling picture where the world at large falls short in harnessing its resources to achieve social progress for young people.

These alarming results and the lack of genuine progress worldwide in many policy areas are even more striking given the potential available, which could be realised by leveraging economic means.

All of this underscores the urgent need for swift action on a global scale to address the needs of young individuals and promote the equitable distribution of resources. It is essential to rally international efforts, fostering collaboration and resource sharing, to pave the way for effective solutions.

### Focus on the European Union: Untapped Potential

Over the past 12 years, the European Union has managed to conquer overall youth progress (+ 2.51 YPI score).<sup>5</sup> This positive trajectory extends to both the Foundation of Wellbeing (+4.54) and Opportunity (+2.02) dimensions.

We witnessed a slight stall in the Basic Human Needs' dimension, increasing less than one point (0.98).

The most evident progress has been made in Access to Information and Communication, due to the increase in the 'internet users' and 'access to online governance' indicators. This is attributable to the technological developments and the economic capacity to take advantage of them. At the most granular level, the EU has managed to achieve progress in 28 indicators. Among those that are particularly positive are the improvements in 'acceptance of gays and lesbians' (+14.83), 'women not feeling safe to walk alone' (+10.34), 'species protection' (+ 11.56) and 'openness towards immigrants' (+8.99).

On the other side of the spectrum, the EU results show a concerning regression in 'dissatisfaction with housing affordability'. Half of the young people in the EU are not satisfied with the availability of affordable housing. The worst situation is in Slovenia (71% not satisfied), the Netherlands (69.50% not satisfied) and Portugal (61.50% not satisfied). This trend has dramatically increased over the last 12 years.

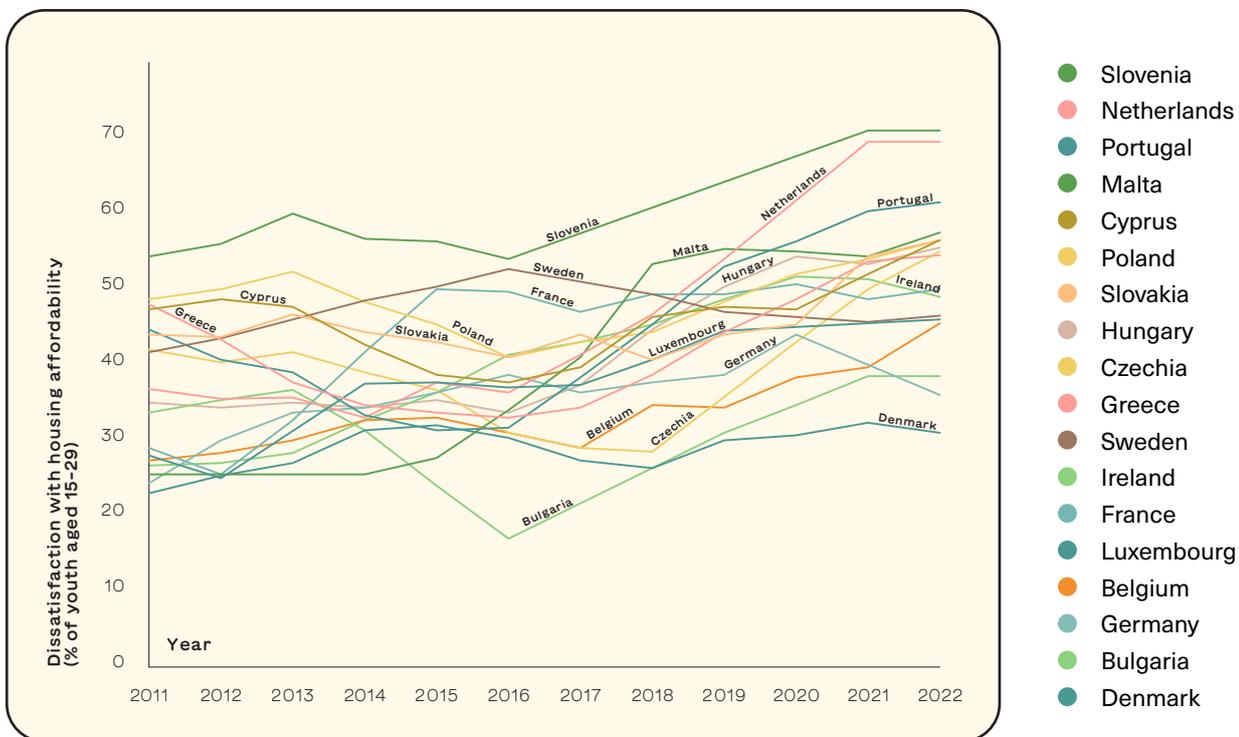


Figure 19 shows the trendlines of those EU countries experiencing a worse situation than 12 years ago.

<sup>5</sup> To provide a clearer understanding, these results refer to the average of the current 27 Member States of the European Union. The average also includes Croatia, even although it joined the EU in 2023. It excludes the United Kingdom.

Among the many issues made visible by the analysis, the EU is also facing serious challenges over young people rights and freedom<sup>6</sup> with decreases in 'freedom of peaceful assembly' (-4.64), 'academic freedom' (-4.26), 'access to justice' (-3.37) and 'freedom of religion' (-3.27). These demonstrate the pressing need for policymakers to prioritise those policies and measures that protect fundamental freedoms and youth rights.

**Top 10 decreases and increases of the EU in 2011-2022**

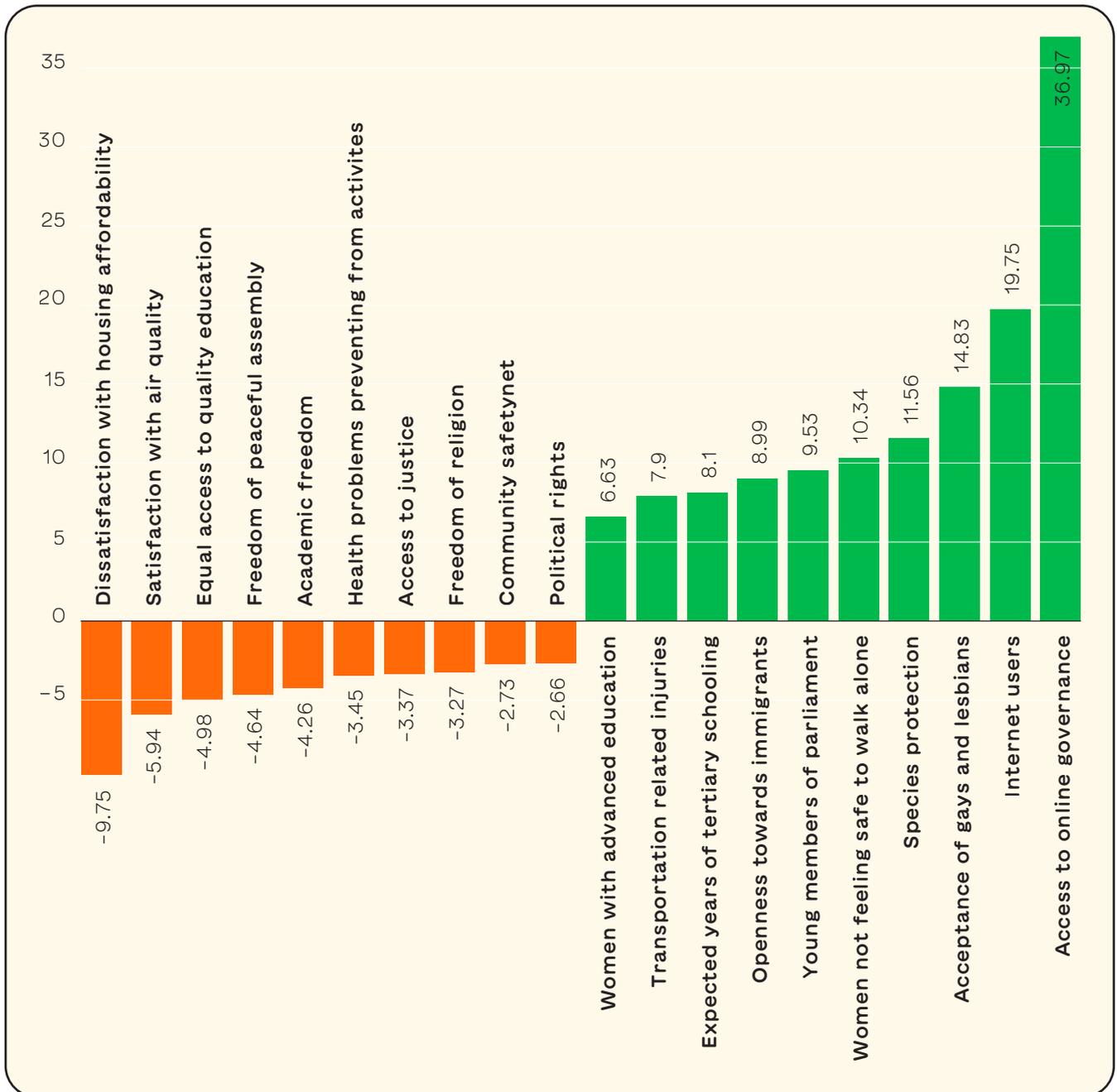


Figure 20 shows the greatest increases and decreases of the EU average in the YPI indicators over the last 12 years.

6 For a more detailed analysis of the global and regional trend, refer to YPI (2023), Youth Progress and Civic Space

## European Union's Youth Progress Index scoreboard

**The European Union is overall performing within expected range**

Youth Progress Index: **68.31** /100  
 GDP per Capita (PPP): **\$ 16.773,23**

### Basic Human Needs

#### Nutrition and Basic Medical care

- Infectious diseases
- Undernourishment
- Maternal mortality
- Child mortality
- Child stunting

#### Water and Sanitation

- Dissatisfaction with water quality
- Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene
- ! • Access to improved sanitation
- Access to improved water source

#### Shelter

- ! • Dissatisfaction with housing affordability
- ! • Household air pollution
- Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking
- Access to electricity

#### Personal Safety

- Women not feeling safe to walk alone
- ! • Money stolen
- Transportation related injuries
- Interpersonal violence
- Intimate partner violence

- ✔ overperforming
- ✓ above expectations
- within expectations
- ! below expectations
- ! underperforming
- ? no data

### Foundations of Wellbeing

#### Access to basic Knowledge

- Women with no education
- ! • Secondary school attainment
- ! • Gender parity in secondary attainment
- Equal access to quality education
- ! • Primary school enrollment

#### Access to Information and Communication

- Internet shutdown
- Access to online governance
- ! • Internet users
- Mobile telephone subscriptions

#### Health & Wellness

- ! • Depression
- Satisfaction with availability of quality healthcare
- Healthy life expectancy at 30
- ! • Health problems preventing from activities
- Access to essential health services

#### Environmental Quality

- Lead exposure
- Outdoor air pollution
- ! • Satisfaction with air quality
- Species protection
- Particulate matter pollution

### Opportunity

#### Personal Rights

- Young members of parliament
- Freedom of peaceful assembly
- Freedom of expression
- Access to justice
- Freedom of religion
- Political rights

#### Personal Freedom & Choice

- ! • Vulnerable employment
- Freedom over life choices
- Early marriage
- Young people not in education, employment or training
- Satisfied demand for contraception
- Perception of corruption

#### Inclusiveness

- Community safety net
- Openness towards immigrants
- ! • Opportunity to make friends
- Acceptance of gays and lesbians
- Access to public services in urban and rural areas
- Discrimination and violence against minorities

#### Access to Advanced Education

- Women with advanced education
- Academic freedom
- Quality weighted universities
- Citable documents
- Expected years of tertiary schooling

Figure 21 illustrates the EU scorecard showing relative performances.

## OSCE Focus

Comparing the EU scores to the average performance of 15 other countries with similar GDP per capita<sup>7</sup>, the Union is performing 'as expected' at best, and is underperforming in many areas. The worst performances are identified in key indicators such as 'depression rates', 'health problems preventing from activities' and 'satisfaction with air quality'.

Overall, the EU has to ensure youth autonomy and inclusion, and that all young people are able to access the totality of their social and economic rights. As is clearly visible from Figure 21, on average, the EU underperforms in several indicators and performs just fine in many others, with no overperforming results. Nevertheless, there is plenty of room for improvement as policies should foster social and environmental progress for young people.

Looking at the Opportunity and Foundation of Wellbeing<sup>8</sup> dimensions, it is crucial to strongly support youth citizenship. This will help build young people's competence for democratic culture and provide space for them to actively engage in society. At the same time, it will ensure the protection and promotion of young people's individual economic, civic and political rights.

The analysis of the average of the Participating Countries of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in the last twelve years identifies overall youth progress (+2,28 YPI score). However, this positive result is based on the Foundation of Wellbeing dimension (+5,60) while the other two dimensions, Basic Human Needs and Opportunity have suffered a stall (+0,90 and 0,37 respectively).

The most evident progress has been made in Access to Information and Communications, due to the increase in internet users (+27.02) and access to online governance (+40,48). At the most granular level, OSCE manages to achieve progress in 33 indicators. Particularly positive, are the improvements in, 'expected years of tertiary schooling' (8,38) and 'young members of parliament' (+6,63).

Among the issues arising when looking at the decrease in the last 12 years, the OSCE average draws a concerning picture in terms of Personal Rights, which have suffered a decline of -5,75. All the indicators related to Personal Rights, with the exception of 'young members of the parliament', have suffered a drop that requires immediate attention.

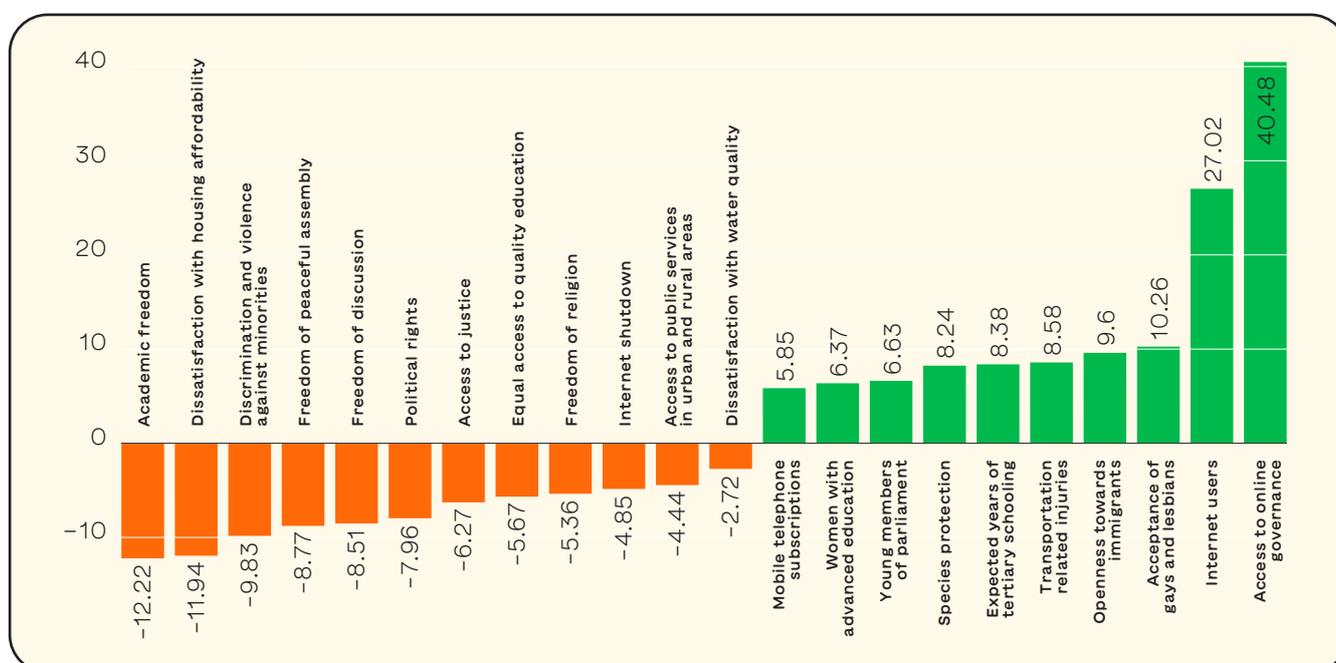


Figure 22 shows the greatest increases and decreases of the OSCE average in the YPI indicators over the last 12 years.

7 Malta, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Cyprus, Israel, Czechia, Canada, Finland, Spain.

8 For a more detailed analysis please refer to the three Youth Progress Index topic reports: "Youth Progress and Civic Space", "Exploring Social Factors in Youth Mental Health" and "Fiscal Policies and Youth Progress" available at [www.youthprogressindex.org](http://www.youthprogressindex.org).

# Sustainability-Adjusted Index

## Introduction

The climate emergency is undermining the foundations on which our society is built, placing youth progress at risk. In terms of Basic Human Needs, the climate emergency and biodiversity loss are already stressing food-producing systems and water sources. These crises are also undermining the Foundations of Wellbeing, through their impact on environmental quality and health as well as the rights of young people to a sustainable future.

Environmental sustainability is one of the greatest challenges facing society. Above all, it is the youngest generations - and those yet to have been born - who will bear the most devastating consequences of an existential crisis for the planet; a crisis that they did not create. Given these impacts, we have to look specifically at 'youth progress' to assess if the progress achieved is indeed sustainable. As a result, we have developed a sustainability-adjusted version of the YPI. The objective is to better weigh the environmental sustainability issue, one which looms large in any discussion on the subject of young people and

their current and future wellbeing. To do so, we explore how the results of the YPI (scores and rankings) change once additional environmental components are factored into countries' performance in a more significant way. The framework of the sustainability adjustment is captured in Figure 23.

The adjustment is based on the planetary boundaries framework, developed to outline the limits within which human activities can impact the Earth without causing irreversible harm and compromising the living conditions of humanity (Rockström et al., 2009; Steffen et al., 2015; Hickel, 2020)<sup>9</sup>. The indicators used in the YPI-adjusted version reflect the critical areas where the planetary boundaries have already been crossed (e.g., climate change, loss of biosphere integrity and land-system change), providing the additional 'sustainability dimension'.

The YPI sustainability-adjustment dimension scores have been factored into the calculation of the adjusted index, which is obtained as an average of the three YPI dimensions and the fourth 'sustainability dimension'.

### Sustainability-adjusted YPI framework

Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunities	Sustainability
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Access to Basic Knowledge	Personal Rights	<b>Climate Change</b>
Water Sanitation	Access to Info and Communications	Personal Freedom and Choice	<b>Biodiversity Loss</b>
Shelter	Health & Wellness	Inclusiveness	<b>Land-System Change</b>
Personal Safety	Environmental Quality	Access to Advanced Education	<b>Material Footprint</b>

Figure 23 shows the framework of the sustainability-adjusted YPI, with the fourth dimension and its four environmental components highlighted in the column on the right.

9 Hickel, J, 2020. The sustainable development index: Measuring the ecological efficiency of human development in the Anthropocene. Ecological Economics 167.

Steffen, W, Richardson, K, Rockström, J, Cornell, SE, Fetzer, I, Bennett, EM, Biggs, R., et al., 2015. Planetary boundaries: guiding human development on a changing planet. Science 347 (6223).

Rockström, J., Steffen, W., Noone, K., Persson, A, Chapin, S.F, Lambin, E, Lenton, TM, et al., 2009. Planetary boundaries: exploring the safe operating space for humanity. Ecology and Society 14 (2)

For the analysis, the four most prominent and globally recognised indicators of global environmental damage have been used. These are:

- **Climate change**, using greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita as a proxy.
- **Biodiversity loss**, using two variables: the terrestrial biome protection index and the biodiversity habitat index. These measure the extent to which terrestrial flora and fauna are being protected and the amount of species diversity, respectively.
- **Land-system changes**, using an indicator of forest area as a proportion of total area.
- **Material consumption**, using material footprint per capita.

However, it is important to note that there are other viable options worthy of consideration, such as chemical loadings, freshwater use and ocean acidification, among others.

## Analysis and findings

When we look in greater detail at the changes in country scores on the YPI and its sustainability-adjusted equivalent, we can see that the 20 countries suffering the greatest negative change in their score are all top-performing countries in the YPI ranking. This means that all the countries at the top of the table are progressing as a society at a disproportionate environmental cost.<sup>10</sup>

While contributing least to the problem, those countries in the lower tiers are suffering disproportionately from the impact of the climate crisis. This does not infer that countries in tier 5 should be seen as champions of environmental sustainability, but rather that they do not contribute significantly to global environmental damage and climate change in the same way as those in the first tier. The majority of low-ranking countries in the YPI are located in the global South and are more prone to risks due to their unfavourable geographical location. They also lack the resources to allow them to adapt to the impacts of the climate crisis. Thus, the climate crisis becomes a matter of justice above and beyond country-level responsibility.

### YPI score with and without sustainability adjustments

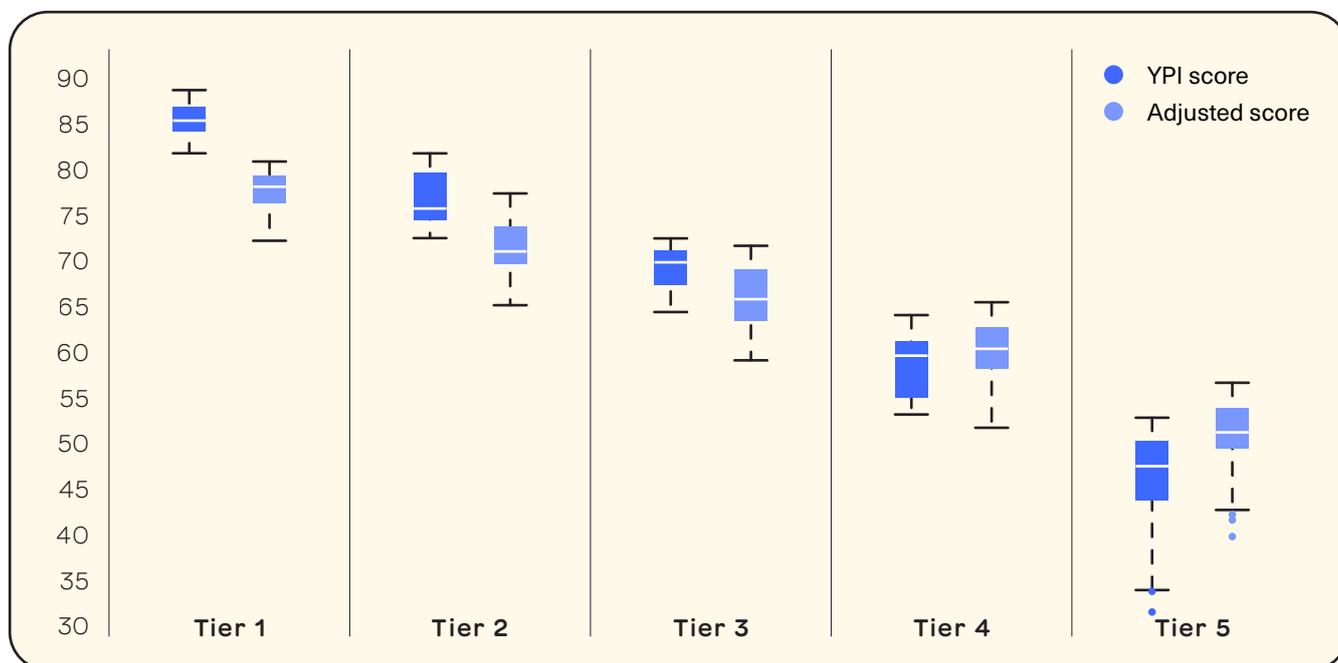


Figure 24 shows changes in score between the YPI and the YPI Sustainability-adjusted version. The results are illustrated per Tier.

<sup>10</sup> Finland offers an interesting case study of a country that significantly overperforms in the Environmental Quality component of the YPI, while performing badly in the sustainability-adjusted Index. This is because these two variables measure different things. Finland performs well in terms of preventing short-term pollution and providing clean air for its citizens, but this positive performance is not replicated when looking at indicators of longer-term impact on the environment, such as GHG emissions or material footprint.

Countries that are most responsible for the climate crisis rarely feel its worst impacts. Rather, it is those that are already vulnerable to extreme weather events, natural disasters and rising sea levels - often hosting people who are socially marginalised due to their economic status, age, race and gender - that bear the burden.

**Societies, in particular in the global North, need to rethink what is meant by growth and progress and their meaning for global sustainability.**

This research has already proved that economic development is only necessary to achieve youth progress up to a certain level. After that point, wellbeing will only be achieved if it is made a societal priority. The sustainability-adjusted YPI leads us to question not only how we define progress, but also its underlying development model. Research suggests that a lasting, absolute separation of economic growth from environmental pressures and impacts is unlikely to be achieved at a global scale. It is the concept of growth itself that is creating environmental degradation and higher greenhouse gas emissions. This leads to the conclusion that - at higher levels of economic development - GDP adds comparatively little to youth progress. It does, however, undermine its sustainability by contributing to the climate crisis.

Societies, in particular in the global North, need to rethink what is meant by growth and progress, and what their implications for global sustainability are. For countries with a high level of GDP, this means abandoning economic growth as the primary goal of policy making, in order to increase the space for countries in the global South to develop economically. That way, they can reap the easy-wins in terms of youth progress. Countries with low GDP and YPI, in turn, must find ways to leapfrog in the YPI score without massively increasing consumption and hence their footprint and contribution to the climate crisis.

There are countries in the top 40 countries on the YPI that have suffered relatively low changes in the sustainability adjustment, including Malta, Costa Rica, Croatia and Armenia; these can serve as case studies for good practices. Costa Rica, for example, obtains more than 98 percent of its energy from renewable sources. Forest cover now stands at more than 53 percent, following painstaking

work to reverse decades of deforestation. Around a quarter of the country's land has been turned into protected parks and reserves. Its national decarbonisation plan - launched in 2019 - comprises bold mid- and long-term targets to reform transport, energy, waste and land use. The aim is to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

Overall, however - despite a few examples of policies moving in the right direction - it is reasonable to conclude that no country can claim to have succeeded in implementing a development model that is both socially and environmentally sustainable; nor one that does not put at risk the livelihoods of future generations. Countries that aim to move to a more sustainable model of progress should aim at achieving high levels of social progress, as measured by the YPI, while factoring in the sustainability adjustment.

This can only be achieved through a paradigm shift, creating a new development model that does not rely on economic growth. In other words, a vision where everyone - including future generations - is able to fulfil their needs and realise their rights, while ensuring that this does not overstretch Earth's natural resources and fundamental life-support systems, such as a stable climate and fertile soils.<sup>11</sup>

11 Cfr. Raworth, K, 2017. Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-century Economist. London: Random House. For an extensive argument on the shortcoming of current economic models and GDP as a measure of progress, see also European Youth Forum (2018). Policy Paper on Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://www.youthforum.org/news/policy-paper-on-sustainable-development>

**Table 5 shows the top 40 countries as ranked in the sustainability-adjusted Youth Progress Index. The 20 countries that have the worst negative impact on their score are highlighted in red.**

Adjusted rank	Country	Region	YPI score	Adjusted YPI score	Tiers	YPI score change
1	Sweden	Europe	89,59	82,60	Tier 1	-6,99
2	Japan	East Asia & Pacific	88,07	82,30	Tier 1	-5,77
3	Norway	Europe	90,51	82,10	Tier 1	-8,41
4	Germany	Europe	89,23	81,95	Tier 1	-7,28
5	Finland	Europe	89,84	81,79	Tier 1	-8,05
6	Austria	Europe	88,49	81,73	Tier 1	-6,76
7	Denmark	Europe	90,48	81,50	Tier 1	-8,98
8	Portugal	Europe	86,39	81,11	Tier 1	-5,28
9	Slovenia	Europe	86,95	80,95	Tier 1	-6,00
10	Switzerland	Europe	90,22	80,83	Tier 1	-9,39
11	Iceland	Europe	90,41	80,42	Tier 1	-9,99
12	South Korea	East Asia & Pacific	87,19	80,37	Tier 1	-6,82
13	Spain	Europe	85,6	80,23	Tier 1	-5,37
14	France	Europe	85,88	80,19	Tier 1	-5,69
15	United Kingdom	Europe	86,49	79,96	Tier 1	-6,53
16	Estonia	Europe	86,69	79,81	Tier 1	-6,88
17	Netherlands	Europe	88,58	79,67	Tier 1	-8,91
18	Italy	Europe	84,38	79,26	Tier 1	-5,12
19	Czech Republic	Europe	86,13	79,25	Tier 1	-6,88
20	Costa Rica	Latin America & Caribbean	81,89	79,06	Tier 2	-2,83
21	Belgium	Europe	87,13	78,58	Tier 1	-8,55
22	Croatia	Europe	83,5	78,47	Tier 2	-5,03
23	Latvia	Europe	83,51	78,38	Tier 1	-5,13

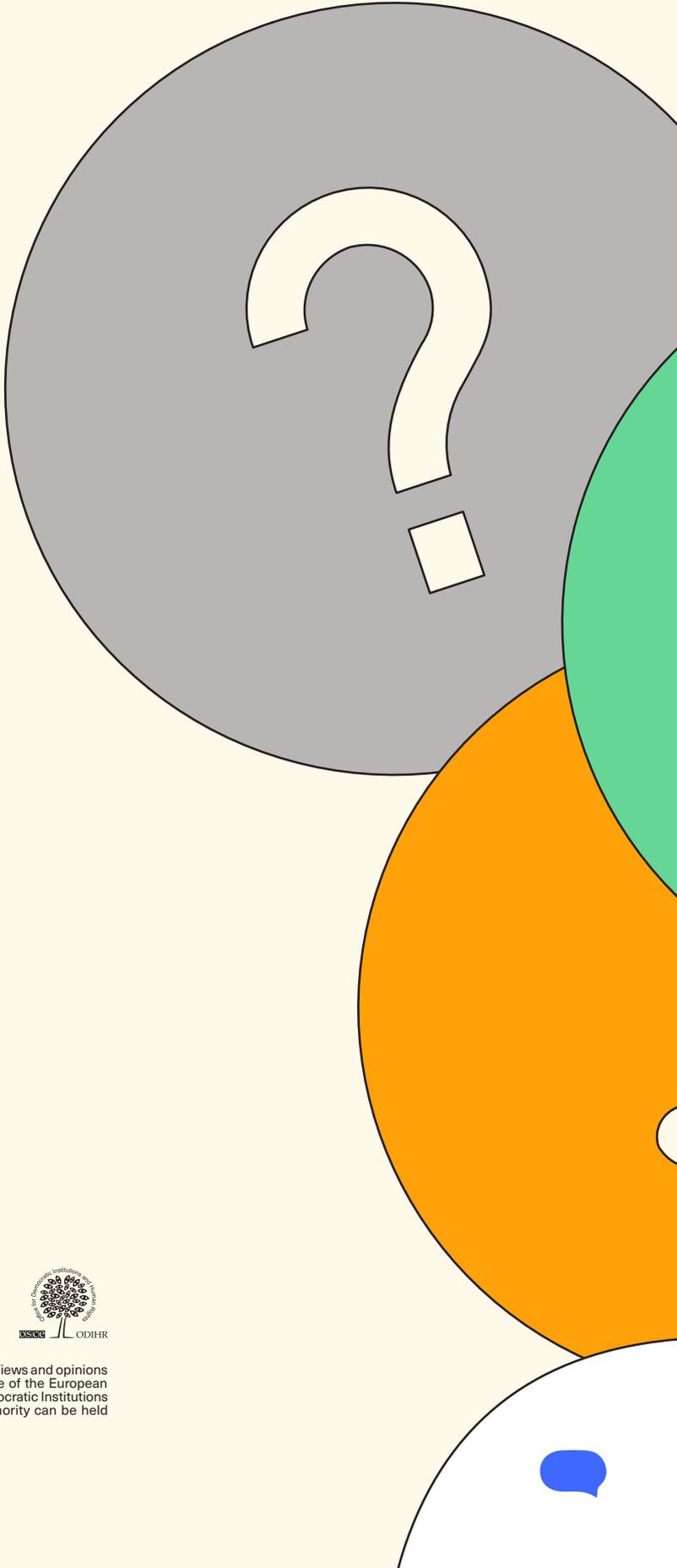
24	Malta	Middle East & North Africa	84,91	78,18	Tier 1	-6,73
25	Luxembourg	Europe	87,54	78,15	Tier 1	-9,39
26	Australia	East Asia & Pacific	88,78	77,84	Tier 1	-10,94
27	New Zealand	East Asia & Pacific	86,51	77,71	Tier 1	-8,80
28	Slovakia	Europe	82,8	77,71	Tier 2	-5,09
29	Ireland	Europe	88,19	77,58	Tier 1	-10,61
30	Lithuania	Europe	84,04	77,41	Tier 1	-6,63
31	Canada	North America	86,82	77,38	Tier 1	-9,44
32	Greece	Europe	82,45	77,38	Tier 2	-5,07
33	Poland	Europe	82,6	77,02	Tier 2	-5,58
34	Cyprus	Europe	84,01	76,96	Tier 1	-7,05
35	Chile	Latin America & Caribbean	81,35	76,06	Tier 2	-5,29
36	Hungary	Europe	80,56	75,70	Tier 2	-4,86
37	Singapore	East Asia & Pacific	87,19	75,68	Tier 1	-11,51
38	Armenia	Central Asia & Caucasus	77,39	75,37	Tier 2	-2,02
39	Romania	Europe	78,98	74,92	Tier 2	-4,06
40	Israel	Middle East & North Africa	82,96	74,71	Tier 2	-8,25

**Table 6 shows the YPI 2023 ranking and overall score for each of the countries included.**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>YPI Score</b>			
1	Norway	<b>90.51</b>	26	Malta	<b>84.91</b>
2	Denmark	<b>90.48</b>	27	Italy	<b>84.38</b>
3	Iceland	<b>90.41</b>	28	Lithuania	<b>84.04</b>
4	Switzerland	<b>90.22</b>	29	Cyprus	<b>84.01</b>
5	Finland	<b>89.84</b>	30	United States	<b>83.65</b>
6	Sweden	<b>89.59</b>	31	Latvia	<b>83.51</b>
7	Germany	<b>89.23</b>	32	Croatia	<b>83.50</b>
8	Australia	<b>88.78</b>	33	Israel	<b>82.96</b>
9	Netherlands	<b>88.58</b>	34	Slovakia	<b>82.80</b>
10	Austria	<b>88.49</b>	35	Poland	<b>82.60</b>
11	Ireland	<b>88.19</b>	36	Greece	<b>82.45</b>
12	Japan	<b>88.07</b>	37	Costa Rica	<b>81.89</b>
13	Luxembourg	<b>87.54</b>	38	Uruguay	<b>81.41</b>
14	Singapore	<b>87.19</b>	39	Chile	<b>81.35</b>
15	Korea, Republic of	<b>87.19</b>	40	Hungary	<b>80.56</b>
16	Belgium	<b>87.13</b>	41	Argentina	<b>80.05</b>
17	Slovenia	<b>86.95</b>	42	Serbia	<b>79.91</b>
18	Canada	<b>86.82</b>	43	Romania	<b>78.98</b>
19	Estonia	<b>86.69</b>	44	Bulgaria	<b>78.57</b>
20	New Zealand	<b>86.51</b>	45	Montenegro	<b>78.51</b>
21	United Kingdom	<b>86.49</b>	46	Mauritius	<b>77.56</b>
22	Portugal	<b>86.39</b>	47	Armenia	<b>77.39</b>
23	Czechia	<b>86.13</b>	48	Malaysia	<b>77.11</b>
24	France	<b>85.88</b>	49	United Arab Emirates	<b>77.06</b>
25	Spain	<b>85.60</b>	50	Panama	<b>76.81</b>

51	Kuwait	<b>76.58</b>	77	Philippines	<b>71.43</b>
52	Trinidad and Tobago	<b>76.52</b>	78	Kyrgyzstan	<b>71.19</b>
53	Moldova	<b>76.39</b>	79	Saudi Arabia	<b>69.76</b>
54	Jamaica	<b>76.06</b>	80	Bolivia	<b>69.71</b>
55	Georgia	<b>75.89</b>	81	El Salvador	<b>69.46</b>
56	Ukraine	<b>75.44</b>	82	Jordan	<b>69.23</b>
57	Republic of North Macedonia	<b>74.59</b>	83	Azerbaijan	<b>69.13</b>
58	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>74.40</b>	84	Turkey	<b>68.98</b>
59	Brazil	<b>74.32</b>	85	Bhutan	<b>68.87</b>
60	Albania	<b>74.30</b>	86	Tunisia	<b>68.67</b>
61	Russia	<b>74.11</b>	87	South Africa	<b>68.15</b>
62	Ecuador	<b>74.08</b>	88	Mongolia	<b>67.95</b>
63	Mexico	<b>74.05</b>	89	Honduras	<b>66.68</b>
64	Kazakhstan	<b>73.86</b>	90	Algeria	<b>66.03</b>
65	Paraguay	<b>73.76</b>	91	Botswana	<b>65.98</b>
66	Colombia	<b>73.32</b>	92	Lebanon	<b>65.92</b>
67	China	<b>73.31</b>	93	Ghana	<b>65.58</b>
68	Peru	<b>72.84</b>	94	Iran	<b>64.77</b>
69	Qatar	<b>72.77</b>	95	Nicaragua	<b>64.65</b>
70	Belarus	<b>72.73</b>	96	Egypt	<b>64.57</b>
71	Sri Lanka	<b>72.70</b>	97	Morocco	<b>64.33</b>
72	Thailand	<b>72.58</b>	98	Namibia	<b>64.11</b>
73	Indonesia	<b>72.42</b>	99	Guatemala	<b>63.42</b>
74	Vietnam	<b>72.34</b>	100	Venezuela	<b>62.74</b>
75	Uzbekistan	<b>71.77</b>	101	Nepal	<b>62.57</b>
76	Dominican Republic	<b>71.75</b>	102	Tajikistan	<b>62.56</b>

103	Turkmenistan	<b>62.32</b>	129	Cameroon	<b>52.12</b>
104	India	<b>62.19</b>	130	Uganda	<b>52.10</b>
105	Bangladesh	<b>61.90</b>	131	Burkina Faso	<b>51.78</b>
106	Gabon	<b>61.61</b>	132	Togo	<b>51.01</b>
107	Cambodia	<b>61.21</b>	133	Mozambique	<b>50.87</b>
108	Kenya	<b>60.96</b>	134	Mauritania	<b>50.48</b>
109	Iraq	<b>60.59</b>	135	Congo, Republic of	<b>50.15</b>
110	Libya	<b>58.71</b>	136	Sierra Leone	<b>49.37</b>
111	Senegal	<b>58.11</b>	137	Angola	<b>49.35</b>
112	Zimbabwe	<b>56.64</b>	138	Ethiopia	<b>48.97</b>
113	Tanzania	<b>56.56</b>	139	Madagascar	<b>48.71</b>
114	Gambia, The	<b>56.46</b>	140	Mali	<b>48.71</b>
115	Nigeria	<b>56.38</b>	141	Sudan	<b>48.29</b>
116	Côte d'Ivoire	<b>56.22</b>	142	Liberia	<b>47.95</b>
117	Myanmar	<b>56.16</b>	143	Haiti	<b>47.41</b>
118	Laos	<b>55.90</b>	144	Burundi	<b>45.57</b>
119	Pakistan	<b>55.83</b>	145	Yemen	<b>45.41</b>
120	Zambia	<b>55.71</b>	146	Niger	<b>44.86</b>
121	Malawi	<b>54.91</b>	147	Guinea	<b>44.86</b>
122	Benin	<b>54.57</b>	148	Congo, Democratic Republic of	<b>43.55</b>
123	Rwanda	<b>54.21</b>	149	Somalia	<b>42.54</b>
124	Djibouti	<b>53.78</b>	150	Chad	<b>37.68</b>
125	Syria	<b>53.26</b>	151	Afghanistan	<b>37.02</b>
126	Lesotho	<b>52.72</b>	152	Central African Republic	<b>34.97</b>
127	Comoros	<b>52.54</b>	153	South Sudan	<b>32.68</b>
128	Eswatini	<b>52.37</b>			



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union



The European Youth Forum is funded by the European Union and the Council of Europe. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union, the Council of Europe, the European Youth Foundation or the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). Neither the European Union nor any other granting authority can be held responsible for them.