

Social Futuring Index

CONCEPT, METHODOLOGY AND FULL REPORT 2020



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SOCIAL **FUTURING** CENTER

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Contents

PREFACE	5
PART I – CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY	7
OVERVIEW	8
I. Introducing the Social Futuring Index (SFI)	10
II. Normative standards	11
III. Pillars	13
IV. Pyramid & dimensions	14
V. Methodology used to compile the SFI	16
V.1. Selecting variables	16
V.2. Imputation	18
V.3. Handling outliers	18
V.4. Normalization	19
V.5. Weighting and aggregation	19
V.6. Clustering	20
VI. Indicators	21
Bibliography	31
 PART II – REPORT 2020	 33
OVERVIEW	34
I. Key findings and highlights	36
I.1. OECD countries’ overall SFI ranking	36
I.2. OECD countries’ ranking for each SFI normative standard	39
I.2.1. Peace & Security	39
I.2.2. Attachment	41
I.2.3. Care	43
I.2.4. Balance	45
II. OECD countries’ overall SFI ranking grouped according to	47
II.1. Population (large, medium, small)	47
II.2. GDP per capita (high, medium, low)	49
II.3. Area size (large, medium, small)	51
II.4. Population density (high, medium, low)	53
III. OECD countries’ SFI profiles	55
IV. Social Futuring clusters grouped according to normative standards	272
V. Appendix: SFI Ranking Tables by Dimensions	275

PREFACE

This study aims to summarize in Part I the concept of Social Futuring (SF) and the methodology applied for the compilation of the Social Futuring Index (SFI). In Part II the 2020 SFI rankings of OECD countries and their detailed country SFI profiles are presented.

The project was undertaken by the Social Futuring Center (SFC) at Corvinus University of Budapest (CUB), Hungary, between 2017 and 2020. The normative, analytical and discursive frameworks of SF have been published recently both in Hungarian and in English: Aczél – Csák – Szántó (eds.): *Társadalmi jövőképesség – Egy új tudományterület bemutatkozása* (2018); Aczél – Csák – Szántó (eds.): *Society and Economy. Special issue on Social Futuring* (2018). The foundations of SFI were summarized in Szántó – Aczél – Csák – Ball: *Foundations of the Social Futuring Index. Információs Társadalom* (2019). The comparison of the SFI with eight similar global indices in terms of nature, society and economy is available in Kocsis: *The Social Futuring Index (SFI) in the Context of Economy, Society and Nature – Comparing Nine Composite Indices Measuring Country Performance*. SF-Working Paper Series No. 9/2020.

The SFI Project was carried out in collaboration with the following international and national partners: Barabási Lab (Boston MA, USA), Geopolitical Futures (Austin TX, USA), Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing, China) and the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO, Budapest, Hungary).

Leading researchers and members of the SFI Project Board are János Csák, Petra Aczél, Zoltán Oszkár Szántó, and Péter Szabadhegy.

Research fellows who participated in developing the conceptual framework of SF and the foundations and calculation of SFI are: Bálint Ablonczy, Loránd Ambrus, Zsolt Andrási, Zoltán Ábrahám, Gyula Bakacsi, Chris Ball, Tamás Bartus, Pál Bóday, Tímea Cseh, Eszter Deli, Zsolt Főző, George Friedman, Róbert Iván Gál, Csaba Gilyán, Tamás Kocsis, Lajos Kovács, Marcell Kovács,

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We hereby express our gratitude to the following colleagues who contributed to the project with their presentations and comments at our earlier international conferences and workshops: György Alföldi, Zoltán Balázs, Albert-László Barabási, Márton Barta, Meredith Friedman, Judit Gossler, László György, Zsolt Hernádi, Kristóf Iván, Sándor Kerekes, Áron Kincses, András Láncki, Bertalan Meskó, János Mika, Károly Mike, Erzsébet Nováky, Richárd Ongjerth, Livia Pavlik, Péter Pillók, Huang Ping, Péter Ruppert, Judit Sass, János Setényi, Károly Takács, Csaba Török, Réka Várnagy, Ágnes Veszelszki, Gabriella Vukovich, and Chen Xin.

In the first part of this volume we outline the foundations and the basic logic of the SFI focusing on its main elements: the normative standards, the pillars, the dimensions and the indicators. We also summarize the methodology used to compile the SFI.

In the second part, the detailed SFI Report 2020 is presented starting with OECD countries' overall SFI rankings, followed by country rankings for each SFI normative standard as well as various country groupings. Thereafter, every OECD country's SFI profiles are detailed and the OECD countries' SFI clusters are outlined.

PART I

SOCIAL FUTURING INDEX – CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW

The holistic concept of Social Futuring (SF) expresses the readiness of social entities (in the current case, OECD countries) in terms of their ability to preserve a good life for their members in a unity of order through the strategic management of future change.

The framework for a good life is provided by Peace & Security, Attachment, Care, and Balance what we call normative standards, with changes appearing that require strategic management in the fields of ecology-geopolitics, technology, socio-economy, and culture – which we call pillars. The degree of SF can be expressed through the quantification of the Social Futuring Index (SFI), the logic of which is derived from multidisciplinary conceptual foundations.

The SFI is conceptualized as the matrix of the above-mentioned normative standards and pillars. As a result, we measure the level of SF based on nine essential dimensions, and twenty-eight selected indicators, as illustrated in the following pyramid-like figure:

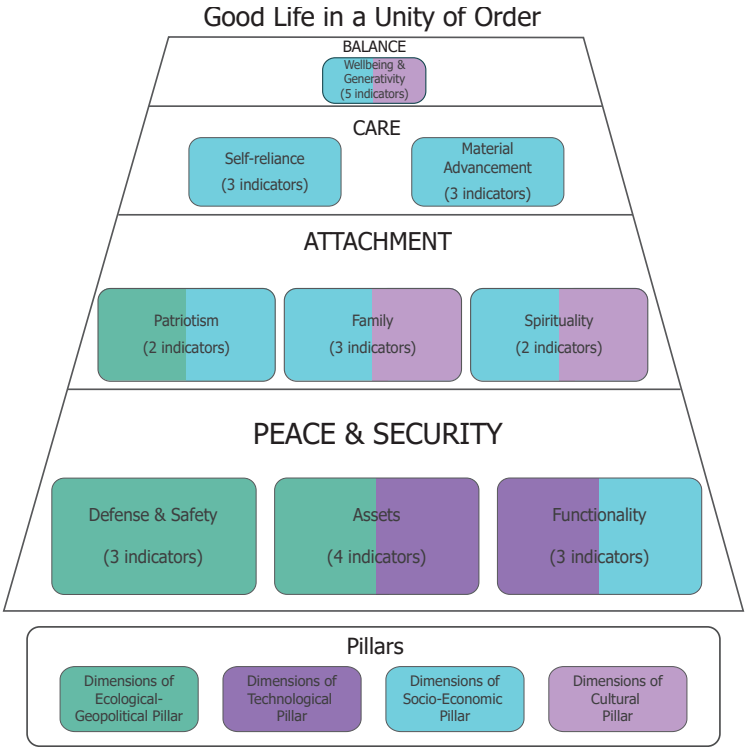


Figure 1:
Outlines of the Social Futuring Index

The SFI is a composite measure applied at a country level which was developed according to standard methodological and statistical routines. The indicators of the index were selected from a number of internationally recognized databases which are provided mostly by the OECD, World Bank, and World Value Survey.

I. INTRODUCING THE SOCIAL FUTURING INDEX (SFI)¹

The study of resilience, future orientation, and future proofing (Aczél 2018) contributes new insights into how cultures differ and what parameters affect an individual’s or a group’s ability to engage the surrounding world over time. Social futuring aims to do the same while providing a normative framework for analysis. But, as a project, it is not merely an intellectual endeavor. The social futuring initiative set for itself the practical goal of developing the SFI, a composite measure applicable to countries comprising a number of dimensions and indicators related to four normative standards and four pillars. The indicators of the index are selected from a number of internationally recognized databases which are provided mainly by the OECD, World Bank, and World Value Survey. The main focus of the Index is a ‘life in a unity of order,’ which can be characterized by four normative standards; namely, Peace & Security, Attachment, Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) and Balance, as illustrated in Figure 2.

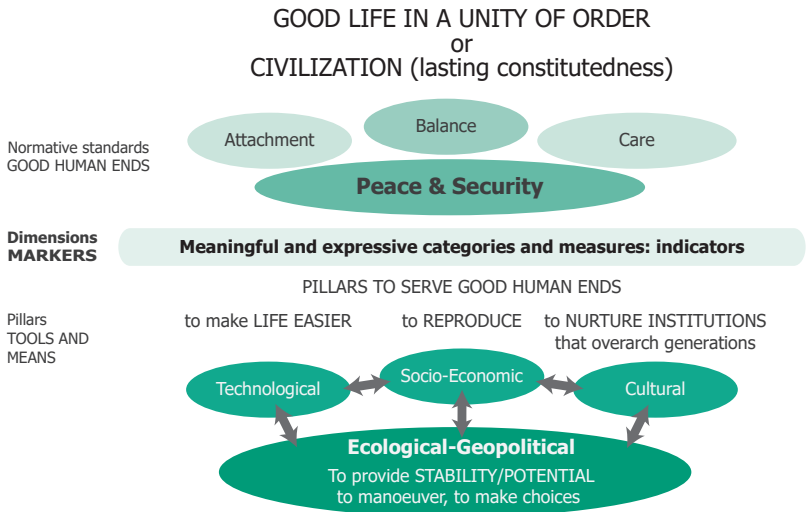


Figure 2:
The conceptual interrelations of the SFI’s normative standards,
dimensions and pillars

¹ The SFI was developed on the basis of the normative, discursive and analytical conceptual frameworks of SF. See for details Csák (2018); Aczél (2018), Monda (2018), Kocsis (2018), Szántó (2018) and Szántó et. al (2019). The present introduction to SFI was prepared using parts of the latter paper.

II. NORMATIVE STANDARDS

In order to operationalize the normative framework, the SF Project defined the following normative standards:²

1. **Peace & Security:** This is the minimum substance of a “unity of order”. It enables social entities to reproduce, to raise children and to provide for themselves and others in a safe environment, furthermore to make predictions, to set goals and functionally influence their future operation based on fundamental assets.
2. **Attachment:** This is essential for healthy bodily, psychological, intellectual and spiritual human development. The most basic unit of Attachment is the Family, which determines the consciousness of what a “relationship, dignity, equity, authority and hierarchy are; what is good and bad, just and unjust; what is love, gift and reciprocity” (Csák 2018, 37). Family bonds are also essential in enabling Attachment to larger communities such as nations or religious groups.
3. **Care (Material Advancement and Freedom):** “The maintenance of material goods must entail the accepted practices of production, distribution and acquisition; use and disposition of private or public goods; extendable management skills; and, therefore an image of wealth and the nature of work” (Csák 2018, 37-38). Freedom is the ability of self-determination and self-reliance to actualize one’s potential and capacity to control one’s own fate.
4. **Balance:** This is a real and perceived social state that is free from extreme social differences and reflects the importance of responsibility across generations. Balance is the precondition of good life, wellbeing and generativity, by which people can be free from unproductive societal comparisons (such as envy).

These four normative standards follow each other in a hierarchical order: without the minimum level of Peace & Security, there can be no Attachment, Care and Balance, without the minimum level of Attachment, there can be no Care and Balance, and without the minimum level of Care, no Balance is possible.

² See Csák (2018) for greater detail.

While the ultimate aim is to develop generally applicable indices for social entities of all types and sizes, the social futuring project started by focusing on developing a country-level index for three practical reasons. First, a country is about the largest social entity that has a defined leader (the government or state) that represents the constituent members, generally through democratic institutions. Second, data is available for many countries, allowing the first indices to be constructed from current data sources rather than requiring the research project to solve two problems at once: constructing an index as well as generating new data. Third, in the same way that the concept of social futuring needed to define itself in comparison to other concepts or approaches in the social sciences, so too must a new index find its home among other existing indices. Therefore, starting with countries that are part of other currently existing indices allows the SFI to distinguish itself by highlighting the differences from and similarities to such other regularly published indices.³

The outlines of the SFI are presented in Figure 2 to allow further conceptualization of the SFI and its pillars. According to this logic, we can differentiate and define the following four pillars:

- Ecological-Geopolitical,
- Technological,
- Socio-Economic, and
- Cultural.

³ This last reason also allows us to test statistically for the difference between the SFI and other indices, adding an objective element to the claim that the SFI is unique. As a first attempt, see: Kocsis (2020). Kocsis compared the SFI with eight other country-level indices, namely with the Better Life Index (BLI), Change Readiness Index (CRI), Global Resilience Index (GRI), Human Development Index (HDI), Happy Planet Index (HPI), Inclusive Development Index (IDI), Sustainable Development Goals Index (SDG), and the World Happiness Index (WHI) from three different perspectives, namely, Nature, Society, and Economy. As a general result of this comparison, he concluded that SFI represents a well balanced, fundamentally „social“-based composite for both decision makers and those interested in the concept of social futuring. Thus, both the concept of social futuring itself and the SFI fill in the gaps in the economic-social-nature categorization of the world. Among the major composites known today, the SFI stands out primarily for its social (human) emphasis – while also taking into account both economic and nature related aspects in a proportionate way.

III. PILLARS

1. The **Ecological-Geopolitical pillar** captures aspects of a social entity such as its basic assets (energy, water, land, etc.) and geopolitical positions without which it would not have resources to maintain itself and provide its members with stability and freedom of choice.
2. The **Technological pillar**, by making life easier, assures the undisturbed development of a social entity's general functionality.
3. The **Socio-Economic pillar** includes the material (capital, labor, unemployment, schooling and GDP, etc.) and social factors (family, fertility, work-life balance, inequalities, etc.) of the reproduction of human life.
4. The **Cultural pillar** relates to the factors of religiousness and traditions, focusing on the role of social institutions that overarch generations.

IV. PYRAMID & DIMENSIONS

As a result, the matrix of the four normative standards and the four pillars combined defines the nine dimensions of the SFI.⁴

We classified the nine dimensions according to two aspects: (1) the basic forms of SF such as (i) *proactive*, when social entities are able to influence future changes directly in order to deploy their long-term SF potential, (ii) *active*, when they are able to improve their functional operation by exploiting opportunities resulting from expected changes, and (iii) *reactive*, when in order to maintain their way of life, they can manage the risks that may stem from future changes; (2) whether the phenomena and processes inherent in the different dimensions can be influenced by targeted policy measures (*policy sensitivity, yes/no*).

The nine essential dimensions can be defined in the following way:

1. **Defense & Safety:** The ability and sense of duty to create and maintain the integrity of a country's inner and outer order.
2. **Assets:** The creation and maintenance of critical and strategical resources.
3. **Functionality:** The systematic and creative deployment of natural and human-made infrastructure in order to create competitive foundations.
4. **Patriotism:** The ability to translate family and interpersonal attachments into belonging to greater communities such as nation.
5. **Family:** The creation of primary bonds between parents, children and close kin.
6. **Spirituality:** The transcendent efforts (like religion and tradition) that support the long-term subsistence of a social entity.

⁴ The dimensions are concepts that can be identified in the intersection of the normative standards and the pillars. They indicate human, environmental and instrumental phenomena, abilities and capacities that interpret the meaning of the given normative standard. From the theoretically possible sixteen (4 by 4) dimensions we selected the nine essential ones.

The pillars, as the means of serving good human ends, are indicated by different colors in *Figure 2.*, depending on their appearance in the different dimensions by themselves, or with another pillar.

The height of the four normative standards indicates their different weights in calculating the SFI, namely: 40%, 30%, 20% and 10%, reflecting their hierarchical importance. Furthermore, we consider Assets and Family to be two key dimensions which deserve double weighting. For more details on the methods of SFI calculation see sections V-VI. of Part I.

7. **Self-reliance:** Members of a social entity – using their abilities – exploit their opportunities in order to provide wellbeing for themselves and their loved ones.
8. **Material Advancement:** The provisioning and maintenance of material existence without jeopardizing next generations’ room to maneuver.
9. **Wellbeing & Generativity:** The management of extreme social differences, the harmonization of reality and expectations, reaching contentment by avoiding the use of opiates and promoting others’ development.

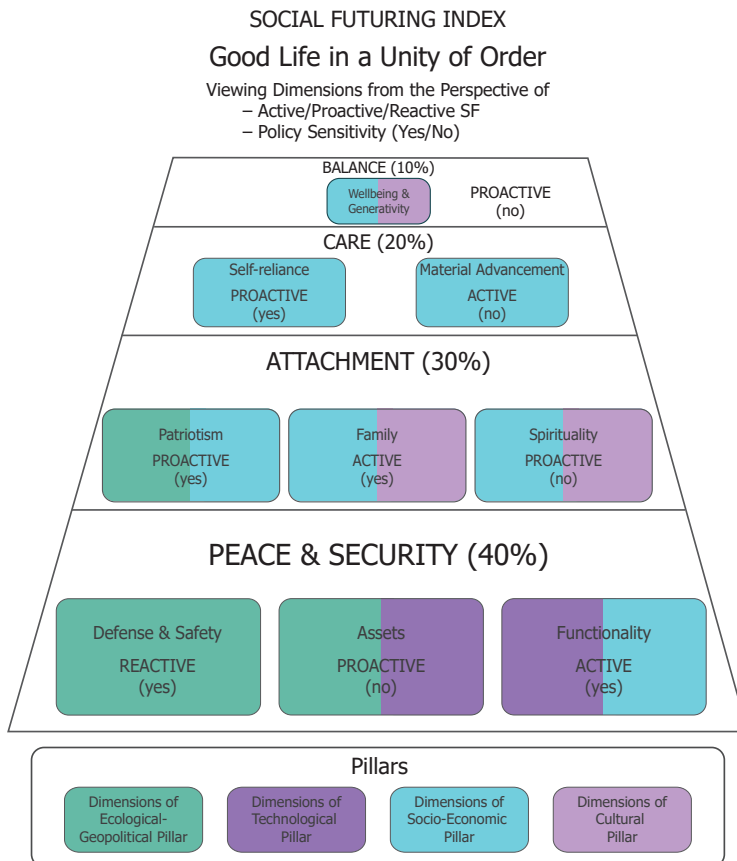


Figure 3:
 The normative standard based matrix structure of the SFI

V. METHODOLOGY USED TO COMPILE THE SFI⁵

The SFI is a composite index of sub-indexes comprising a hierarchical indicator system based on the conceptual framework defined by the Social Futuring Initiative. Simply put, the SFI is a weighted average of carefully selected indicators, which best capture the elements of Social Futuring.

The SFI comprises 28 indicators which were selected with the assistance of an expert panel. All indicators are normalized – after outliers were handled – on a scale of 0 to 100. The indicators are weighted and aggregated according to the structure of the SFI framework.

In order to best grasp and convey the concept of the indicator, a hierarchical structure was selected from a number of indicator system structures. The hierarchical structure makes it possible to create sub-indicators at different levels to examine the contexts of the conceptual framework, which makes the analysis even deeper. In general, such indicator systems are the most suitable choice for the better presentation of complex, multi-dimensional phenomena.

In order to connect the normative standards with the pillars defined in the overall framework, definitions were prepared to describe the phenomena of nine essential paired intersections of the two aspects, based on which appropriate indicators could be selected.

V.1. Selecting variables

An expert panel with specialists from different academic disciplines and statistics selected the indicators and compiled the first set of indicators that best suited the written definitions. The selection process of the indicators followed the basic principle that indicators had to:

- be measurable/available,
- be accessible from official, publicly available sources,

⁵ All data and methods used during the compilation of the SFI 2020 are available in detail on the SFI website to increase the replicability of the methodological procedures.

- have at least OECD-country coverage,
- be without or have limited overlap with other indicators, and
- be associated with a measurable range.

Several workshops served to finalize and fine tune the indicator set to avoid overlaps, as well as to maintain a balance between the different elements of the framework. The first set covered around 120 indicators, which was reduced to the final 28 essential indicators, which are deemed relevant and meet the above-mentioned basic principles.

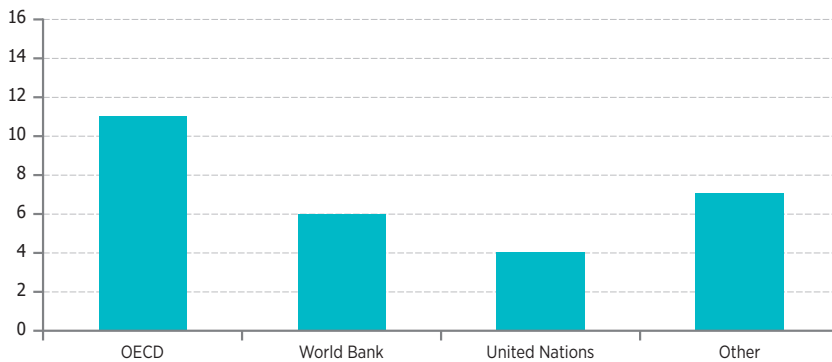


Figure 4:
Sources of indicators

Three types of indicators were chosen:

1. *Relative indicators*: relative indicators are obtained by dividing an indicator by another indicator- in order to maintain comparability between countries. The basic indicators used in the denominator are GDP, population or others such as the number of households or area.
2. *Scales*: some indicators are defined to be measured along a predefined range.
3. *Product (or mix) indicators*: to measure both temporal change and the current level of a given phenomena. The indicator is a product of two basic indicators: the percentage change in the phenomenon over time and the percentage deviation of the current value from the average.

For each indicator, the most recent data available was used. (Available until 1st May 2020). In most cases, 2017-2018 data were available. In some cases, the model relies on earlier data.

For each indicator, the direction (positive or negative) was determined to the concept of social futuring, based on its relevance.

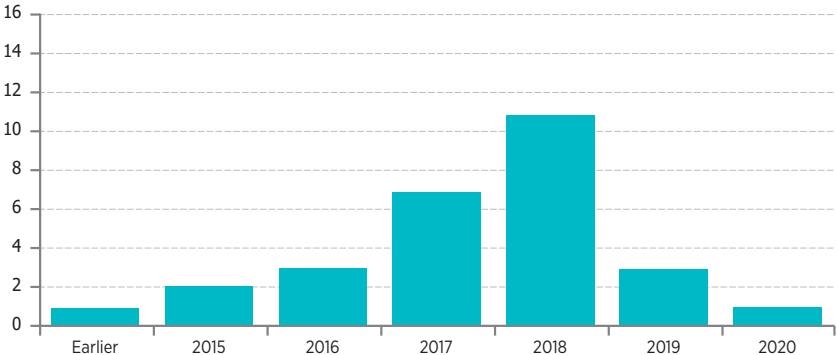


Figure 5:
Reference years of indicators

V.2. Imputation

Although the selection of indicators was based on maximum country coverage, in the case of some indicators, data from a few countries were either missing or significantly different in time (4-5 years) from other countries. In these cases, the data were usually imputed using other reliable sources or in some cases replaced with the value of a similar country. Replaced data represent only 2.5 percent of the total data used.

V.3. Handling outliers

Outliers are individual values that fall outside of the overall pattern of a data set. Outliers were filtered out before data were normalized, since they could have significantly affected normalized values, especially when applying the min-max approach. The interquartile range rule was

used for detecting the presence of outliers. The interquartile range (IQR) is calculated by subtracting the first quartile (Q1) from the third quartile (Q3). According to the normal rule, if an individual value is higher than $Q3+1.5*IQR$ or smaller than $Q1-1.5*IQR$, the data is considered as an outlier. Outliers are replaced with $Q3+1.5*IQR$ or $Q1-1.5*IQR$.

V.4. Normalization

Normalization is required prior to any data aggregation, as the indicators in a data set often have different measurement units or orders of magnitude. Different normalization and aggregation techniques were tested (min-max, standardization, ranking, above-below mean, categories). The min-max method was chosen because it best met the needs of the model in relation to the compilation of the hierarchical composite indicator. There are no negative numbers, or there is no problem with handling 0, thus additivity is retained.

V.5. Weighting and aggregation

Weights were determined by expert consensus. They were defined on the basis of the conceptual framework, taking into account the importance of normative standards. Within the normative standards, two dimensions (Assets and Family) were given higher weights within its normative standard. All indicators within each dimension were given equal weights.

Aggregation was based on weights and normalized indicator values. The final SFI and/or any sub-indicator is the weighted sum of the normalized indicator values. Also, the composite indicator at any given level (dimension or normative standard) can be built from the sub-indicators that make it up. This greatly facilitates the analysis of the effect of the indicator composition.

Normative standards	Weights by normative standard	Dimensions	Weights by dimension	Number of indicators within dimension	Weights by indicator
Peace & Security	40	Defense & Safety	10	3 indicators	3.33
		Assets	20	4 indicators	5.00
		Functionality	10	3 indicators	3.33
Attachment	30	Patriotism	7.5	2 indicators	3.75
		Family	15	3 indicators	5.00
		Spirituality	7.5	2 indicators	3.75
Care	20	Self-reliance	10	3 indicators	3.33
		Material Advancement	10	3 indicators	3.33
Balance	10	Wellbeing & Generativity	10	5 indicators	2.00

Table 1:
Weighting of the components of the SFI

Composite indicators can be interpreted as the weighted sum of the normalized indicator values (this makes it possible to examine the weight of sub-indicators within higher-level indicators), or on a scale from 0 to 100.

V.6. Clustering

The data were analyzed and compared using several methods for the cluster analysis.

For clustering we used the k-means algorithm, which is one of the most popular clustering algorithms. In the k-means algorithm, a set of data is classified using a certain number of clusters (k clusters) which are initialized a priori. This defines k centroids, one for each cluster and then considers the data objects belonging to the given data set and associates these data objects with the closest centroid. Euclidean distance is applied to determine the distance between data objects and the centroids.

To examine the relationship and similarity of the countries, we calculated the clusters (for clusters between 2 and 10) at each indicator level (indicator, dimension, and normative standard).

VI. INDICATORS

INDICATORS USED FOR NORMATIVE STANDARD PEACE & SECURITY – DEFENSE & SAFETY DIMENSION

(reactive, policy sensitivity: yes)

1. Political stability and absence of violence or terrorism (direction: positive, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: Political stability and the absence of violence or terrorism measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism. The estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution, i.e. ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.

Unit of measure: index (-2.5 to 2.5)

Source of data: WB, <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports>

2. Robbery (direction: negative, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: Robbery is a property crime that involves the use of violence or threat of violence. Theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force. Robbery included muggings, bagsnatching, and theft with violence.

Unit of measure: per 100,000 population

Source of data: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) <https://dataunodc.un.org/crime/robbery>

3. Military expenditure (direction: positive, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: Military expenditure data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditure on armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities.

Unit of measure: percent of GDP

Source of data: WB, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/MS.MIL.XPND.GD.ZS>

INDICATORS USED FOR PEACE & SECURITY NORMATIVE STANDARD – ASSETS DIMENSION

(proactive, policy sensitivity: no)

4. Ecological balance (direction: positive, weight: 5%)

Definition: The difference between a population's Ecological Footprint and a country's biocapacity. If a country's demand exceeds its biocapacity, it has an ecological deficit. If a country's biocapacity exceeds its Ecological Footprint, it has an ecological reserve.

Unit of measure: global hectare

Source of data: Global Footprint Network, <http://data.footprintnetwork.org/#/exploreData>

5. Arable land (direction: positive, weight: 5%)

Definition: Arable land (hectares per person) includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land dedicated to market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Unit of measure: hectares per person

Source of data: WB, <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/3.1#>

6. Net energy imports (direction: negative, weight: 5%)

Definition: Net energy imports are estimated as energy use minus production, both measured in oil equivalents.

Unit of measure: percent of energy use

Source of data: WB, <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/3.8>

7. Renewable water resources (direction: positive, weight: 5%)

Definition: Total annual actual renewable water resources per inhabitant
[Total renewable water resources per capita] = [Total renewable water resources]*1000000/[Total population].

Unit of measure: cubic meter/inhabitant/year

Source of data: FAO, <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html>

INDICATORS USED FOR PEACE & SECURITY NORMATIVE STANDARD – FUNCTIONALITY DIMENSION

(active, policy sensitivity: yes)

8. High-technology exports (direction: positive, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as those associated with aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. (Data are given as percentages of manufactured exports). Because industrial sectors specializing in a few high-technology products may also produce low-technology products, the product approach is more appropriate for international trade.

Unit of measure: percent of manufactured exports

Source of data: WB, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TX.VAL.TECH.MF.ZS>

9. Road density (per capita) (direction: positive, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: Road density is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's population. The road network includes all roads in the country: motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads. The Global Roads Inventory Project is a harmonized global dataset of approximately 60 geospatial datasets on road infrastructure. The resulting dataset covers 222 countries and includes over 21 million km of roads, which is two

to three times the total length included in the currently best available country-based global roads datasets.

Unit of measure: km per capita

Source of data: Global Roads Inventory Project + own calculation, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=ITF_INDICATORS

10. Households broadband internet connection (direction: positive, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: Household broadband access provides a measure of the uptake of broadband technology by households. It refers to the share of households that have purchased subscriptions to fixed-line or mobile broadband services.

Unit of measure: percent of households

Source of data: OECD, <https://goingdigital.oecd.org/en/indicator/13/>

INDICATORS USED FOR ATTACHMENT NORMATIVE STANDARD – PATRIOTISM DIMENSION

(reactive, policy sensitivity: no)

11. Persons living abroad (direction: negative, weight: 3.75%)

Definition: Proportion of (estimates of) the international migrant (mid-year) stock, by origin and the total mid-year population (obtained from World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision).

Unit of measure: percent of population of origin country

Source of data: UN, <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

12. Registered voters who actually voted (direction: positive, weight: 3.75%)

Definition: The total number of votes cast (valid or invalid) divided by the number of names on the electoral register, expressed as a percentage.

Parliamentary Elections: The parliamentary elections displayed in the Voter Turnout database are elections to the national legislative body of a country or territory. When the legislative body has two chambers, only the second (lower) chamber is included. If elections are carried out in two rounds (using the Two-Round System TRS), only the second election round is included.

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: IDEA, <https://www.idea.int/data-tools/question-view/521>

INDICATORS USED FOR ATTACHMENT NORMATIVE STANDARD – FAMILY DIMENSION

(active, policy sensitivity: yes)

13. Employees working very long hours - work-life balance (direction: negative, weight: 5%)

Definition: Percentage of all employees usually working 50 hours or more per week.

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: OECD, <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=BLI#>

14. Value of family benefits (direction: positive, weight: 5%)

Definition: Total family benefits for a two-parent, dual-earner family for two children with a youngest child aged six, as % of average full-time earnings.

Unit of measure: percent of average full-time earnings

Source of data: OECD, <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=79865#>

15. Single person households (direction: negative, weight: 5%)

Definition: Share of single person households among all households.

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_lvph02&lang=en

INDICATORS USED FOR NORMATIVE STANDARD ATTACHMENT – SPIRITUALITY DIMENSION

(proactive, policy sensitivity: no)

16. Important to follow traditions and customs (direction: negative, weight: 3.75%)

Definition: On a scale from 1 to 6, where 1 means ‘very much like me’ and 6 means ‘not at all like me’.

Unit of measure: scale 1 to 6

Source of data: World Values Survey, <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV6.jsp>

17. Self-reported religiousness (direction: positive, weight: 3.75%)

Definition: The share of those who claimed to be religious to the question. Are you: (1) A religious person, (2) Not a religious person, (3) A dedicated atheist?

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: World Values Survey, <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSONline.jsp> – <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/>

INDICATORS USED FOR NORMATIVE STANDARD CARE – SELF-RELIANCE DIMENSION

(proactive, policy sensitivity: yes)

18. Mean years of schooling (direction: positive, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from education attainment levels using official durations for each level.

Unit of measure: years

Source of data: UNDP, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/103006>

19. Unemployment rate (direction: negative, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labor force, where the latter consists of the unemployed plus those in paid or self-employment. Unemployed people are those who report that they are without work, but that they are available for work and that they have taken active steps to find work in the last four weeks.

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: OECD, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=LFS_SEXAGE_I_R

20. Life expectancy (mix) (direction: positive, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: Life expectancy at birth is defined as how long, on average, a newborn can expect to live, if current death rates do not change. The indicator is calculated as the product of the long term change (2010 to 2017) and the distance to the maximum of the current value.

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: OECD, https://stats.oecd.org/sdmx-json/data/DP_LIVE/.LIFEEXP.../OECD?contentType=csv&detail=code&separator=comma&csv-lang=en

**INDICATORS USED FOR NORMATIVE STANDARD CARE –
MATERIAL ADVANCEMENT DIMENSION**

(active, policy sensitivity: no)

21. Household expenditure (direction: positive, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: Household spending is the amount of final consumption expenditure made by resident households to meet their everyday

needs, such as food, clothing, housing (rent), energy, transport, durable goods (notably cars), health costs, leisure, and miscellaneous services. The indicator shows the latter's expenditure relative to GDP.

Unit of measure: percent of GDP

Source of data: OECD, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE5

22. Child relative income poverty rate (direction: negative, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: The percentage of children (0-17 year-olds) with an equivalized household disposable income (i.e. an income after taxes and transfers adjusted for household size) below the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is set here at 50% of the median disposable income in each country.

Unit of measure: percent of population 0-17 years old

Source of data: OECD, http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/CO_2_2_Child_Poverty.xlsx

23. GDP/capita (mix) (direction: positive, weight: 3.33%)

Definition: Gross domestic product (GDP) is the standard measure of value added created through the production of goods and services in a country during a certain period. The indicator is calculated as the product of long term change (2010 to 2017) and the distance from the OECD average of the current value in USD.

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: OECD, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1

**INDICATORS USED FOR NORMATIVE STANDARD
BALANCE – WELLBEING & GENERATIVITY DIMENSION**
(proactive, policy sensitivity: no)

24. Transition of educational attainment level from parents to current adults (direction: positive, weight: 2%)

Definition: Transition from the previous generation – from the pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education of parents to tertiary education.

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?lang=en&dataset=ilc_igtp01

25. Fertility (mix) (direction: positive, weight: 2%)

Definition: The total fertility rate in a specific year is defined as the total number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and give birth to children in alignment with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates. The indicator is calculated as the product of the long term change (2010 to 2017) and the distance to the OECD average of the current value.

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: OECD, https://stats.oecd.org/viewhtml.aspx?datasetcode=HEALTH_DEMR&lang=en#

26. Age dependency (direction: negative, weight: 2%)

Definition: The proportion of dependents (people younger than 15 or older than 64) to the working-age population (15-64).

Unit of measure: percent of working-age population

Source of data: WB, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.DPND>

27. Antidepressant usage (direction: negative, weight: 2%)

Definition: Antidepressant drugs consumption in DDD. Defined daily dose (DDD) is the assumed average maintenance dose per day for a drug used following its main indication for an adult.

Unit of measure: Defined daily dosage per 1 000 people per day

Source of data: OECD, Health statistics, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933605540>

28. Gini-coefficient (income) (direction: negative, weight: 2%)

Definition: The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus, a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Unit of measure: 0-100

Source of data: OECD, <https://data.oecd.org/inequality/income-inequality.htm>

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PART II

SOCIAL FUTURING INDEX – REPORT 2020

OVERVIEW

The analysis of OECD countries' overall SFI rankings shows that the top three countries are Canada, Australia, and Norway, while the bottom three are Portugal, Japan, and Mexico. For easier comparison, we have ranked all countries into four quartiles (Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4) based on their level of social futuring.

Considering countries in Group Q1, the difference in the score between the first (Canada) and the eighth (here Poland and Hungary are in a draw) ranges from 70 to 52.6 points. Besides Canada and Australia, Group Q1 is made up of most of the Scandinavian countries (Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Finland, excluding Sweden) as well as some East-Central European countries (Estonia, Poland, and Hungary).

As for country Group Q2, a much smaller range of overall scores (between 50 and 52) can be observed. The frontrunners of Group Q2 are Sweden, the Slovak Republic, and New Zealand in a triple tie (with scores of 52). The Group ends with Latvia, the Netherlands and Germany (with scores close to 50). Austria, Lithuania, and Slovenia are situated between these two poles in Group Q2.

The SFI scores of countries in Group Q3 are wider range of scores (between 43 and 49). The two frontrunners in Group Q3 are Ireland and Switzerland (with scores close to 49) while the countries finishing last within the group are Belgium and Chile (with scores close to 43). As far as the composition of Group Q3 is concerned, besides the one East-Central European country (the Czech Republic) and three non-European countries (USA, Israel and Chile), the group is comprised of mostly Western-European countries (Ireland, Switzerland, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, and Belgium).

Regarding Group Q4, a relatively wide range of scores is visible (between 36-43). Greece and France are the two leaders of Group Q4 (with scores close to 42), with Mexico coming in last with a score of 35.6. The frontrunner countries in Group Q4 are followed by a subgroup

of 40-41-score countries, namely Korea, Italy, Turkey, and Spain. Just surpassing the last country (Mexico), two countries (Portugal and Japan) with scores of 38 can be found.

Chapter I.2. reviews the country rankings based on the SFI's four normative standards: Peace & Security, Attachment, Care, and Balance.

Chapter II reviews the SFI rankings of the examined 36 countries based on groupings of alternative measures, which can be thought of as being correlated to social futuring, such as: country size as measured by population, country size as measured by area, GDP/head and population density.

Chapter III presents the detailed SFI profiles of each country in order of their overall SFI rankings.

Finally, Chapter IV provides an analysis of social futuring clusters formed on the basis of normative standards.

Finally, the tables of the OECD countries' SFI ranking for each dimension can be found in the appendix.

I. KEY FINDINGS AND HIGHLIGHTS

I.1. OECD countries' overall SFI ranking

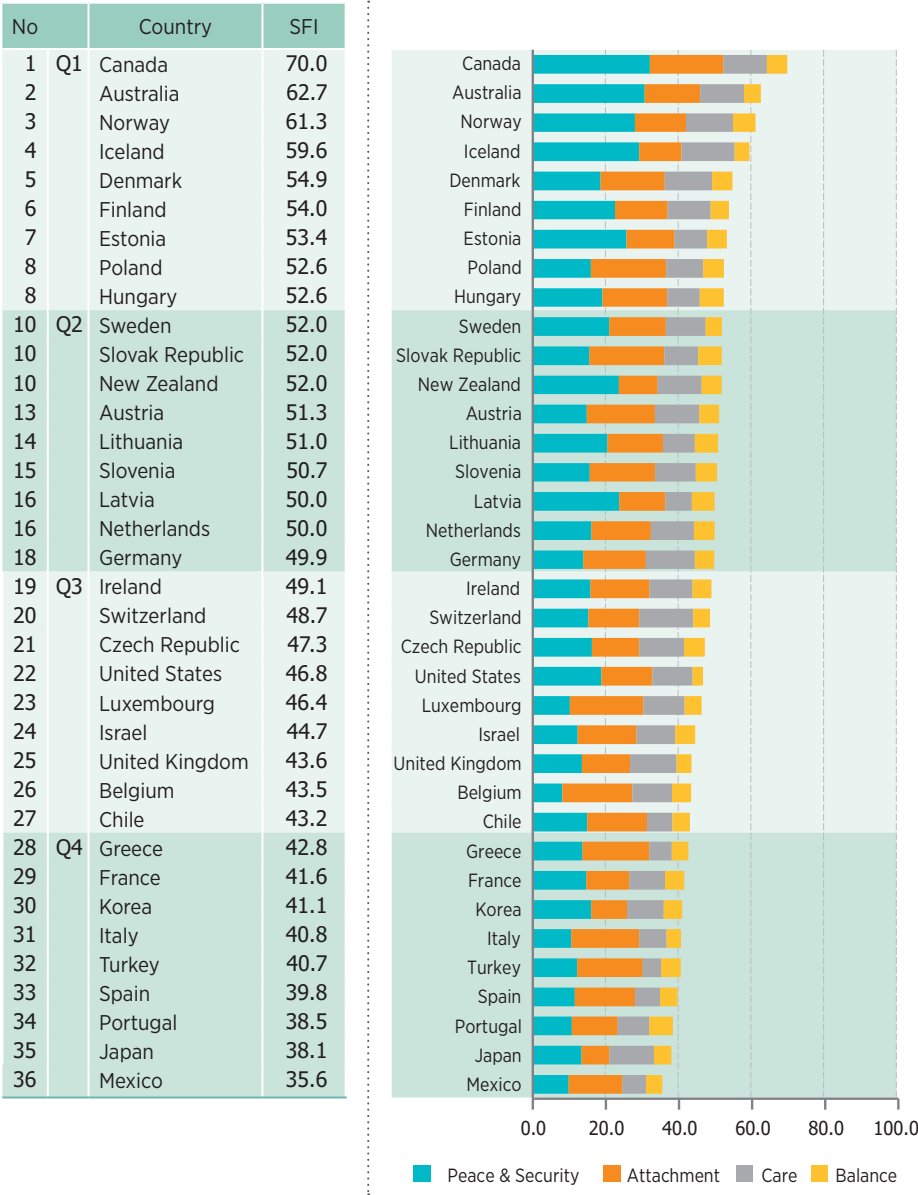


Figure 6:
OECD countries' overall SFI ranking

Analysis of OECD countries' overall SFI ranking shows that the top three countries are Canada, Australia, and Norway, while the bottom three are Portugal, Japan, and Mexico. As for the range of the SFI, the maximum achievable score is 100 points, out of which the top country (Canada) scores 70 points, while the bottom country (Mexico) achieves 35.6 points. This range of values shows that there are significant differences between leading and lagging countries. There are instances, however, when only marginal differences can be seen between countries (allowing for the possibility of draws due to equal scores).

For easier comparison, we ranked the countries into four quartiles (Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4) based on their level of social futuring. The most futable countries belong to the first quartile (Q1), the less futable ones to the second (Q2), even less futable ones to the third (Q3), and the least futable ones to the fourth (Q4). In other words, countries in Q4 have the most work to do if they wish to improve their futability, and these burdens gradually decrease as we approach the countries in Q1.

Considering the countries in Group Q1, the score between the first (Canada) and the eighth (Poland and Hungary are tied) ranges from 70 to 52.6 points. Besides Canada and Australia, Group Q1 is made up of almost all of the Scandinavian countries (Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Finland, excluding Sweden), as well as some East-Central European countries (such as Estonia, Poland, and Hungary). Within Group Q1, Canada – with its score of 70 – leads the field by far, while the country grouping that follows – made up of Australia, Norway, and Iceland – score between 60 and 63, with the rest of the countries in Group Q1 scoring between 53-55.

As for country Group Q2, a much smaller range of overall scores (between 50 and 52) can be observed. The frontrunners of this group are Sweden, the Slovak Republic, and New Zealand in a triple tie (with scores of 52). The group ends with Latvia, the Netherlands, and Germany (with scores close to 50). Austria, Lithuania, and Slovenia are situated between the two poles. Within Group Q2 one can find mostly East-Central European countries in the company of Sweden, the Netherlands, and Germany, as well as a non-European state, New Zealand.

The SFI scores of Group Q3 countries range more widely (between 43 and 49). The two frontrunners in this group are Ireland and Switzerland (with scores close to 49), while the countries finishing last within the group are Belgium and Chile (with scores close to 43). As far as the composition of Group Q3 is concerned, besides the one East-Central European country (the Czech Republic) and three non-European countries (USA, Israel and Chile), the group is comprised of mostly Western-European countries (Ireland, Switzerland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, and Belgium).

Regarding Group Q4, a relatively wide range of scores is visible (between 36-43). Greece and France are the two leaders of the group (with scores of around 42), with Mexico coming in last, scoring 35.6. The frontrunner countries are followed by a subgroup of countries with scores of 40-41, namely Korea, Italy, Turkey, and Spain. Just in front of the last country (Mexico), two countries (Portugal and Japan) with scores of 38 can be found.

In order to gain deeper understanding of the OECD countries' overall SFI ranking, we have to consider the country rankings based on each of the four normative standards, the backbone of the SFI.

I.2. Rankings of the OECD countries by normative standards

I.2.1. Peace & Security

No		Country	SFI
1	Q1	Canada	32.2
2		Australia	30.8
3		Iceland	29.3
4		Norway	28.1
5		Estonia	25.8
6		Latvia	23.8
7		New Zealand	23.7
8		Finland	22.6
9		Sweden	21.0
10	Q2	Lithuania	20.6
11		Hungary	19.2
12		United States	18.9
13		Denmark	18.7
14		Czech Republic	16.3
15		Netherlands	16.1
15		Korea	16.1
17		Poland	16.0
18		Ireland	15.9
19	Q3	Slovenia	15.7
20		Slovak Republic	15.6
21		Switzerland	15.3
22		Chile	15.0
23		Austria	14.9
24		France	14.7
25		Germany	13.9
26		Greece	13.7
27		United Kingdom	13.5
28	Q4	Japan	13.4
29		Israel	12.3
30		Turkey	12.2
31		Spain	11.6
32		Portugal	10.7
33		Italy	10.6
34		Luxembourg	10.2
35		Mexico	9.9
36		Belgium	8.2

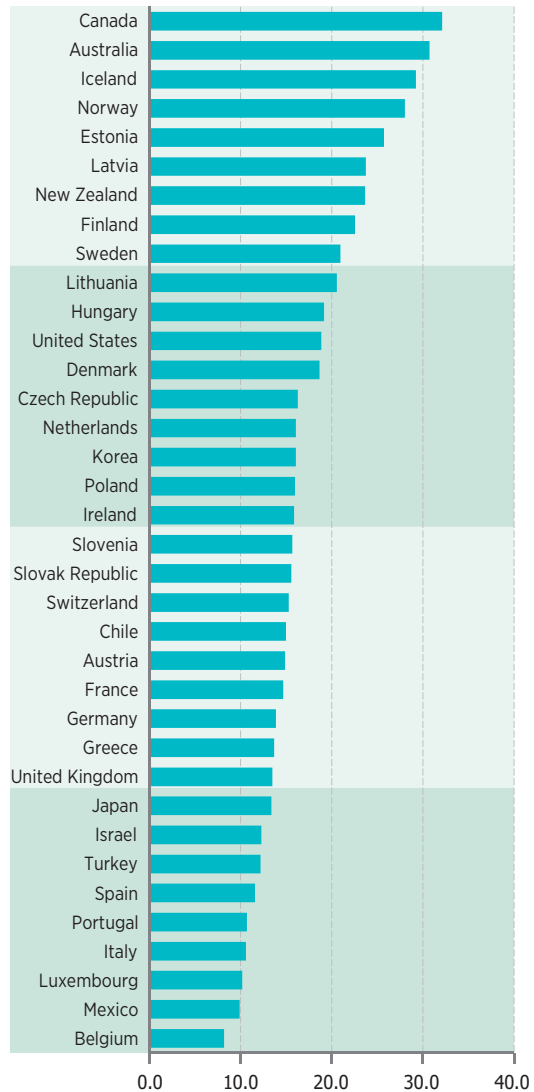


Figure 7:
Rankings of OECD countries based on the
"Peace & Security" normative standard

The normative standard entitled Peace & Security is the most fundamental element of the Social Futuring Index, considering that it provides the substance of a good life in a unity of order in different senses. Its importance is reflected in its 40% weight in the SFI, and it involves both the internal and the external aspects of safety, the latter which can be secured for a given country by either creating it themselves, or by having membership in a military alliance system. In order to conceptualize and measure the level of Peace & Security, we identified the following three dimensions: Defense & Safety, Assets, and Functionality.

As a result, out of the 40 points achievable, Canada, Australia, and Iceland – the top three countries – obtained 32.2, 30.8, and 29.3 points respectively. The lowest scores belong to Luxembourg, Mexico, and Belgium, which achieved 10.2, 9.9, and 8.2 points respectively. Countries obtaining at least 20 points may be regarded as the safest in terms of the different aspects of the Peace & Security normative standard. These are the countries that belong to Group Q1, plus Lithuania from Group Q2. The performance of countries achieving at least 15 points (belonging to Group Q2 and the first four places in Group Q3) can be regarded as basically satisfying. The rest of the countries can be expected to make a special effort to improve their diverse – internal and external – Peace & Security capacities to provide firm foundations for developing their social futuring in the long term.

I.2.2. Attachment

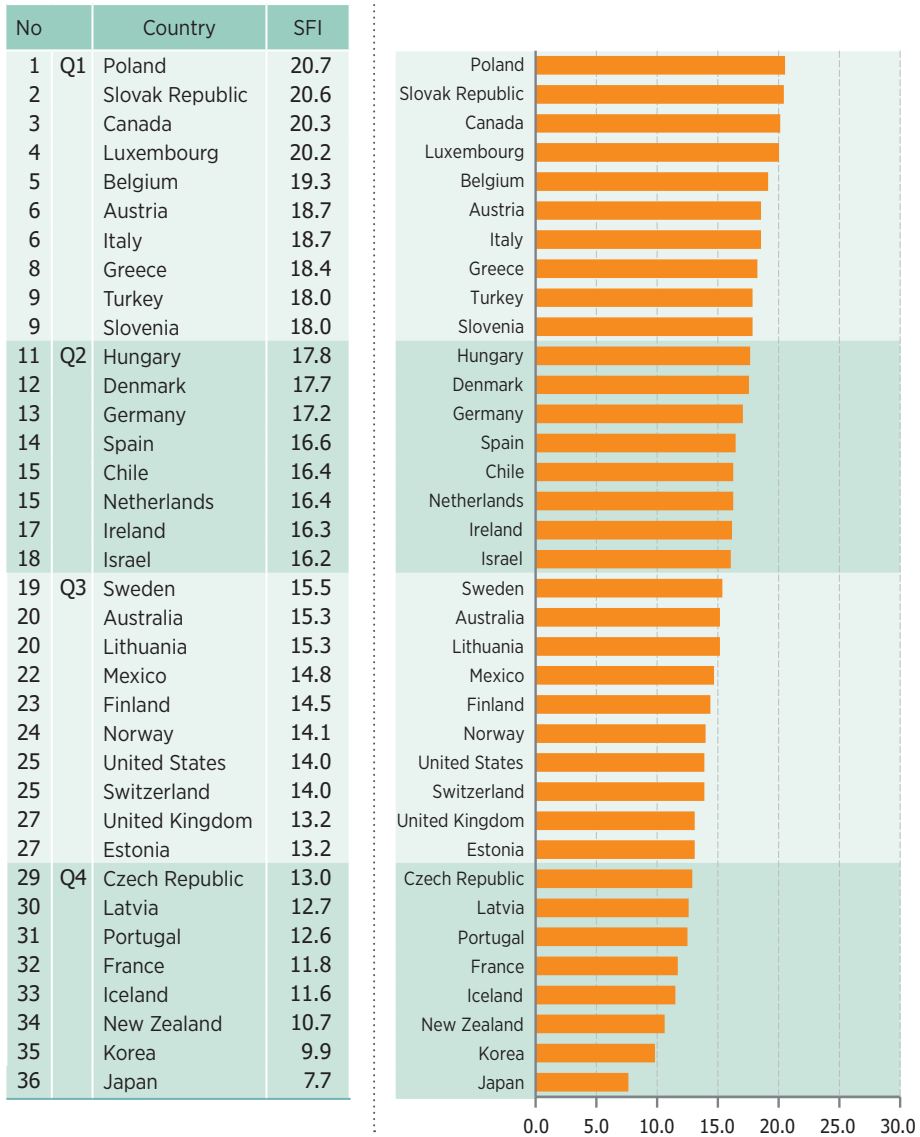


Figure 8:
Rankings of OECD countries based on the
"Attachment" normative standard

The normative standard entitled Attachment is also a crucial element of the Social Futuring Index, since it is essential for healthy bodily, mental, intellectual and spiritual human development. Its importance is reflected in its 30% weight in constructing the SFI, and it involves aspects of real-life and transcendental belonging to smaller and larger communities, such as primary, national, religious and other social groups. In order to conceptualize and measure its level, we identified the following three dimensions: Patriotism, Family, and Spirituality.

As a result, out of the maximum achievable score of 30, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Canada – the top three countries – obtained scores of 20.7, 20.6, and 20.3, respectively. The lowest scores belong to New Zealand, Korea, and Japan, which achieved scores of 10.7, 9.9, and 7.7, respectively. The first twelve countries obtained close to 18 points or over, including the countries of Group Q1 and three others from Group Q2. Based on their results we may consider these countries the most cohesive and integrated ones in terms of the different mechanisms of Attachment. The performance of countries achieving at least (rounded) 13 points (belonging to Groups Q2, Q3 and the first four places in Group Q4) can be regarded as basically satisfying: however, there is significant room for further improvement in their cases. Countries occupying the last five positions can be expected to make a special effort to improve the performance of their citizens in terms of their belonging to diverse communities.

I.2.3. Care

No		Country	SFI
1	Q1	Switzerland	14.8
2		Iceland	14.6
3		Germany	13.5
4		Denmark	13.0
5		Norway	12.9
6		United Kingdom	12.8
7		Czech Republic	12.4
8		Japan	12.3
9		Austria	12.2
10	Q2	New Zealand	12.1
10		Australia	12.1
12		Canada	11.9
12		Finland	11.9
14		Ireland	11.8
14		Netherlands	11.8
16		Luxembourg	11.3
17		Slovenia	11.2
18		United States	11.1
19	Q3	Sweden	11.0
20		Belgium	10.9
21		Israel	10.6
22		Poland	10.1
22		Korea	10.1
24		France	9.8
25		Slovak Republic	9.3
26		Hungary	9.0
27		Estonia	8.9
28	Q4	Lithuania	8.8
29		Portugal	8.7
30		Italy	7.5
31		Latvia	7.3
32		Chile	7.0
33		Spain	6.9
34		Mexico	6.5
35		Greece	6.2
36		Turkey	5.1

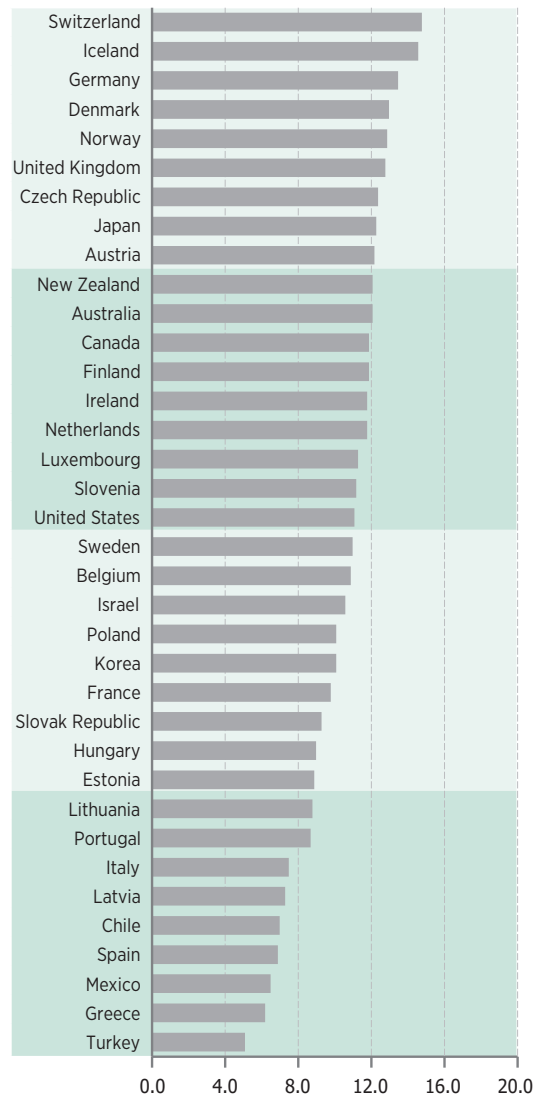


Figure 9:
Rankings of OECD countries based on the "Care" normative standard

The normative standard entitled Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) covers the abilities of self-reliance and self-determination to actualize one's potential and capacity to control one's own fate. Its relevance is reflected in its 20% weight in constructing the SFI, and it involves aspects of human capital, labor, child poverty, household expenditure, GDP and life prospects. In order to make it measurable, we defined two dimensions: Self-reliance and Material advancement.

In terms of the ranking based on this normative standard, out of the achievable 20 points Switzerland, Iceland, and Germany – the top three countries – obtained scores of 14.8, 14.6, and 13.5 respectively. The lowest scores belong to Mexico, Greece, and Turkey, which received 6.5, 6.2, and 5.1 scores respectively. The first fifteen countries obtained close to 12 points or more, including the countries of Group Q1 and six others from Group Q2. According to their measured performance, these countries can be considered the most materially developed states, which enables them to provide the highest level of Care for themselves. The performance of countries achieving scores of (a rounded) 8 and 12 (belonging to Groups Q2 and Q3 and the first three places in Group Q4) can be regarded as satisfying: however, there is much opportunity for further development in their case. The last six countries that obtained scores of less than or close to 7 can be expected to make the most efforts to improve the provision of a good life for their citizens as a material foundation of social futuring.

I.2.4. Balance

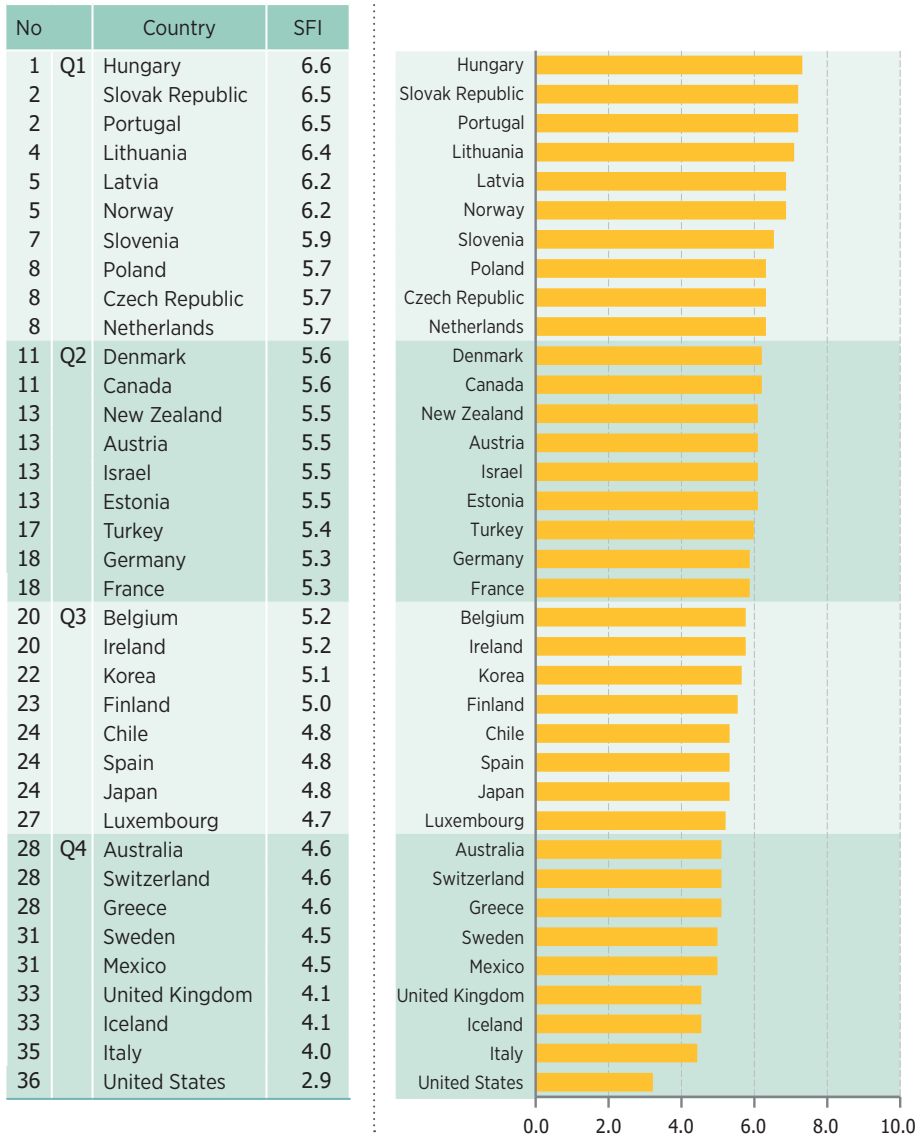


Figure 10:
Rankings of OECD countries based on the "Balance" normative standard

Finally, the normative standard entitled Balance refers to real and perceived community states that are free from excessive social comparisons (such as envy) and reflects the importance of intergenerational commitments. The role of Balance as a normative standard is reflected in its 10% weight in constructing the SFI; it involves aspects of fertility and age-dependency, as well as social inequalities. As for its measurement, we identified one dimension we call Wellbeing & Generativity.

Considering the ranking based on Balance, out of the maximum 10 points Hungary, the Slovak Republic, and Portugal – the top three countries – obtained scores of 6.6, 6.5, and 6.5 respectively. The lowest scores belong to the United Kingdom, Iceland, Italy, and the United States, receiving 4.1, 4.1, 4.0 and 2.9 scores respectively. Since differences between countries are marginal in the normative standard Balance, they can be classified into only two subgroups, depending on whether they achieve scores more or less than 5.0 points. The first group contains 23, while the second contains 13 countries. Countries belonging to the second group (with scores of under 5.0) can be expected to make more efforts to create a more balanced social order.

II. OECD countries' overall SFI rankings grouped according to categories

II.1. OECD countries' rankings based on their population

(capita)

Category 1 0 to 6m		Category 2 6m to 25m		Category 3 over 25m	
1 Norway	61.3	1 Australia	62.7	1 Canada	70.0
2 Iceland	59.6	2 Hungary	52.6	2 Poland	52.6
3 Denmark	54.9	3 Sweden	52.0	3 Germany	49.9
4 Finland	54.0	4 Austria	51.3	4 United States	46.8
5 Estonia	53.4	5 Netherlands	50.0	5 United Kingdom	43.6
6 Slovak Republic	52.0	6 Switzerland	48.7	6 France	41.6
6 New Zealand	52.0	7 Czech Republic	47.3	7 Korea	41.1
8 Lithuania	51.0	8 Israel	44.7	8 Italy	40.8
9 Slovenia	50.7	9 Belgium	43.5	9 Turkey	40.7
10 Latvia	50.0	10 Chile	43.2	10 Spain	39.8
11 Ireland	49.1	11 Greece	42.8	11 Japan	38.1
12 Luxembourg	46.4	12 Portugal	38.5	12 Mexico	35.6

Table 2:

OECD countries' rankings based on their population

OECD countries were divided based on population into three categories: 0 to 6 million, 6 to 25 million, and more than 25 million people. It is generally thought that the size of a country based on population has a direct impact on the socio-economic performance of a country.

The SFI ranking of the most populated OECD countries (category 3) shows the top three positions occupied by Canada, Poland, and Germany and the bottom three by Spain, Japan, and Mexico. It is noteworthy that this category of high population countries comprises not only a group of diverse countries from America, Europe, and Asia, but also the two countries with extreme scores on the SFI ranking list: Canada on top and Mexico at the bottom. SFI scores range between 35.6 and 70 points.

In the group of medium-sized countries based on population (category 2) one can find Australia, Hungary, and Sweden at the top and Chile, Greece, and Portugal at the bottom of the SFI rankings list. Here, the SFI score range

is slightly smaller compared to the highly populated countries in category 3, from 38.5 (Portugal) to 62.7 (Australia), but still, the range remains quite wide.

Norway, Iceland, and Denmark (all Q1 countries) are at the top of the least populated country group (category 1), whereas Latvia, Ireland, and Luxembourg are at the bottom. The SFI scores range between 46.4 (Luxembourg) and 61.3 (Norway). Category 1 is a homogeneous category in terms of geography, as it contains European countries only, with New Zealand being the only exception.

None of the most populated OECD countries (the USA, Japan, Mexico, Germany and Turkey) are present in the top quartile (Group Q1) of the SFI ranking; three of the most populated OECD countries (Mexico, Japan, and Turkey) scored in the bottom quartile (Group Q4). Although Iceland, Luxembourg and Estonia have the smallest populations among OECD countries, two of them (Iceland and Estonia) placed in the top quartile (Group Q1) of the overall SFI rankings list.

(USD)

Category 1 0 to 40,000			Category 2 40,000 to 50,000		Category 3 over 50,000	
1 Estonia	53.4		1 Finland	54.0	1 Canada	70.0
2 Poland	52.6		2 New Zealand	52.0	2 Australia	62.7
2 Hungary	52.6		3 Czech Republic	47.3	3 Norway	61.3
4 Slovak Republic	52.0		4 Israel	44.7	4 Iceland	59.6
5 Lithuania	51.0		5 United Kingdom	43.6	5 Denmark	54.9
6 Slovenia	50.7		6 France	41.6	6 Sweden	52.0
7 Latvia	50.0		7 Korea	41.1	7 Austria	51.3
8 Chile	43.2		8 Italy	40.8	8 Netherlands	50.0
9 Greece	42.8		9 Spain	39.8	9 Germany	49.9
10 Turkey	40.7		10 Japan	38.1	10 Ireland	49.1
11 Portugal	38.5				11 Switzerland	48.7
12 Mexico	35.6				12 United States	46.8
					13 Luxembourg	46.4
					14 Belgium	43.5

In the low wealth group (category 1), the top three countries are Estonia, Poland, and Hungary, whereas Turkey, Portugal, and Mexico occupy the last places.

It is interesting to note that of the top-five wealthiest OECD countries in terms of GDP per capita – Luxembourg, Ireland, Switzerland, Norway, and the USA – only one (Norway) achieved a place in the top quartile (Group Q1) of the overall SFI ranking. On the other end, Mexico, Chile, Turkey, Greece, and Hungary have the lowest GDP per capita among OECD countries, but only three of the five – Mexico, Turkey, and Greece – are located in the bottom quartile (Group Q4) of the overall SFI ranking. We can therefore conclude that wealth (as measured by GDP per capita) is not correlated with social futuring (as measured by the SFI).

II.3. OECD countries' rankings based on their area size

(km²)

Category 1 0 to 75,000			Category 2 75,000 to 300,000			Category 3 over 300,000		
1	Denmark	54.9	1	Iceland	59.6	1	Canada	70.0
2	Estonia	53.4	2	Hungary	52.6	2	Australia	62.7
3	Slovak Republic	52.0	3	New Zealand	52.0	3	Norway	61.3
4	Lithuania	51.0	4	Austria	51.3	4	Finland	54.0
5	Slovenia	50.7	5	Czech Republic	47.3	5	Poland	52.6
6	Latvia	50.0	6	United Kingdom	43.6	6	Sweden	52.0
6	Netherlands	50.0	7	Greece	42.8	7	Germany	49.9
8	Ireland	49.1	8	Korea	41.1	8	United States	46.8
9	Switzerland	48.7	9	Italy	40.8	9	Chile	43.2
10	Luxembourg	46.4	10	Portugal	38.5	10	France	41.6
11	Israel	44.7				11	Turkey	40.7
12	Belgium	43.5				12	Spain	39.8
						13	Japan	38.1
						14	Mexico	35.6

Table 4:
OECD countries' rankings based on their area size

OECD countries were divided into three categories based on their geographical size, as measured by area (square kilometers): 0 to 75,000 km², 75,000 to 300,000 km², and 300,000 km² or more. Countries were ranked by their SFI scores within the three resulting groups: large, medium, and small countries. We can observe that within the top quartile of the SFI rankings (Group Q1), two (Canada and Australia) are among the largest countries in the world.

In the large country group (category 3), the top three countries are Canada, Australia, and Norway, while Spain, Japan, and Mexico are located at the bottom of the SFI rankings list. Canada's top position and Mexico's last position is repeated in this size-related category (as measured by km² area) in the same way as in the SFI rankings of the largest countries as measured by their population.

Among the medium-sized countries as measured by km² area (category 2), the top of the list includes Iceland, Hungary, and New Zealand, whereas the bottom of the list includes Korea, Italy, and Portugal. Portugal finds itself in last place in the medium-sized country group (category 2), just as in the population-based rankings.

Among small-sized countries (category 1), the highest scores belong to Denmark, Estonia, and the Slovak Republic; the lowest scores belong to Luxembourg, Israel, and Belgium.

It is interesting to note that one of the largest countries in the world (the USA) is located in a surprisingly low position in the SFI ranking list. Mexico, one of the world's 15 largest countries, is at the bottom of the overall SFI ranking. Of the small-sized countries in terms of km² area (category 1), only Denmark and Estonia are positioned in the top quartile (Group Q1) of the SFI rankings list, but none of these small-sized countries can be found in the bottom quartile (Group Q4).

II.4. OECD countries' rankings based on their population density

(capita/km²)

Category 1 0 to 50			Category 2 50 to 125		Category 3 over 125			
1	Canada	70.0	1	Poland	52.6	1	Denmark	54.9
2	Australia	62.7	2	Hungary	52.6	2	Netherlands	50.0.
3	Norway	61.3	3	Slovak Republic	52.0	3	Germany	49.9
4	Iceland	59.6	4	Austria	51.3	4	Switzerland	48.7
5	Finland	54.0	5	Slovenia	50.7	5	Czech Republic	47.3
6	Estonia	53.4	6	Ireland	49,1	6	Luxembourg	46.4
7	Sweden	52.0	7	Greece	42.8	7	Israel	44.7
8	New Zealand	52.0	8	France	41.6	8	United Kingdom	43.6
9	Lithuania	51.0	9	Turkey	40.7	9	Belgium	43.5
10	Latvia	50.0	10	Spain	39.8	10	Korea	41.1
11	United States	46.8	11	Portugal	38.5	11	Italy	40.8
12	Chile	43.2	12	Mexico	35.6	12	Japan	38.1

Table 5:

OECD countries' rankings based on population density categories

OECD countries were also divided into three categories based on their population density: 0 to 50 inhabitants per km², 50 to 125 per km², and 125 inhabitants per km² or more. Three groups of countries were constructed containing high, medium and low population density countries.

The highest population density countries (category 3) are led by Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany. Korea, Italy, and Japan are placed last in this group.

The medium population density countries (category 2) are led by Poland and Hungary (which are tied), plus the Slovak Republic, whereas Spain, Portugal, and Mexico place last.

Among low population density countries (category 1), Canada, Australia, and Norway lead the group, with Latvia, the United States, and Chile placing last.

It is interesting to note that none of the top five countries with the highest population density (Korea, the Netherlands, Israel, Belgium, and Japan) are placed in the top quartile (Group Q1) of the SFI rankings list, whereas the bottom quartile (Group Q4) of the SFI rankings list includes two of them: Korea and Japan. As for the OECD countries with the lowest population density (Iceland, Australia, and Canada are the most notable ones) we find both Australia and Canada leading the top quartile of the overall SFI rankings list.

III. OECD Countries' SFI Profiles

CANADA

Population (2018): 37,058,856

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 50,076 USD

Area (2018): 8,965,590 km²

Population density (2018): 4/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

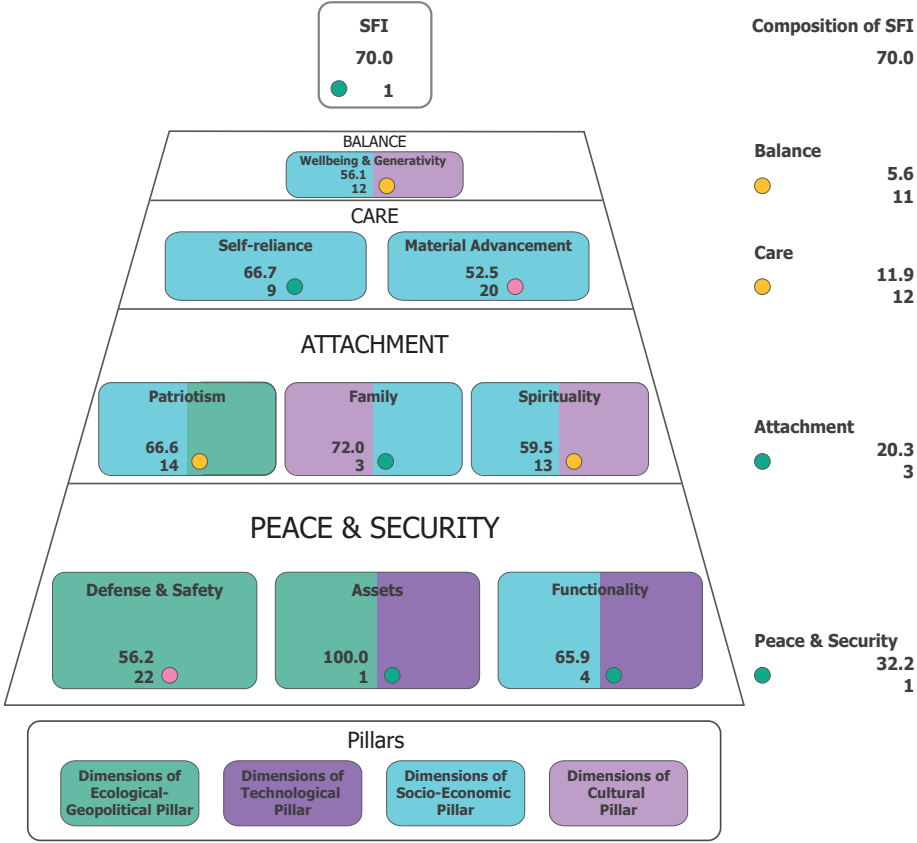


Figure 11:
Canada (Q1) indisputably holds the top position
in the overall SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Canada's three strongest positions are in the **Assets**, **Family**, as well as **Functionality** dimensions, placing 1st, 3rd, and 4th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive, and reactive levers, all of these three highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Defense & Safety, **Material Advancement**, and **Patriotism** are the three dimensions in which Canada scored lowest in, placing 22nd, 20th, and 14th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, Defense & Safety may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Canada to further improve its social futuring capacities.

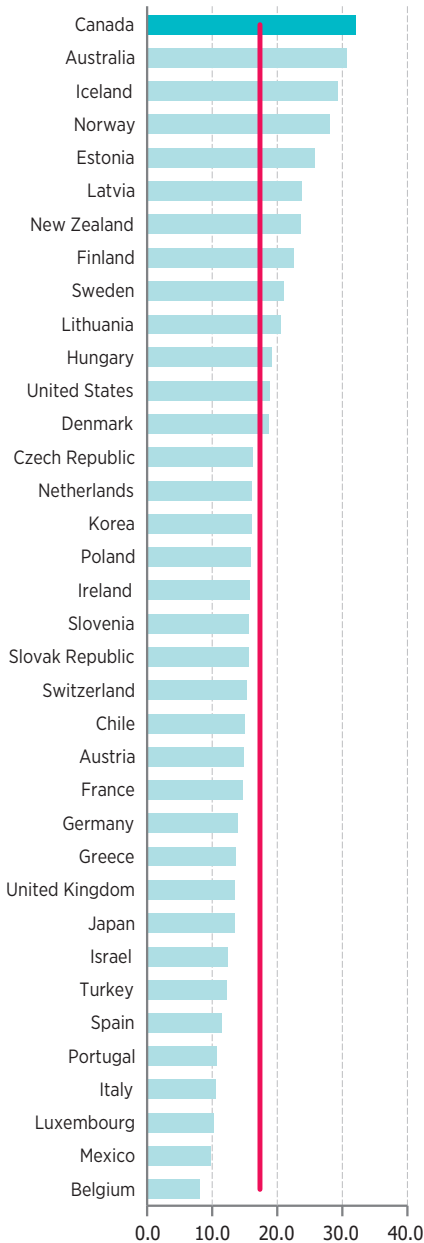


Figure 12:
Peace & Security
(40% weight) –
1st position & above
the OECD average

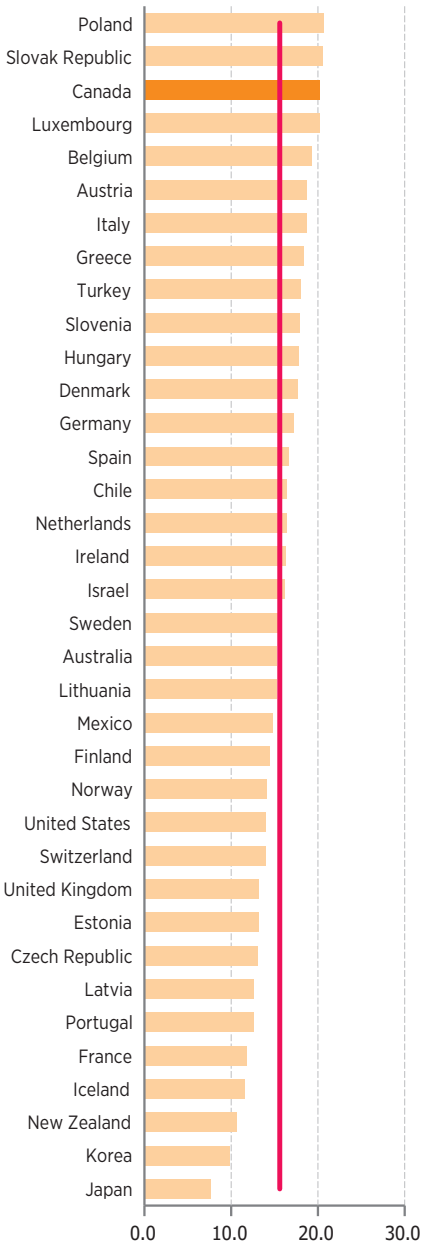


Figure 13:
Attachment (30% weight) –
3rd position & above
the OECD average

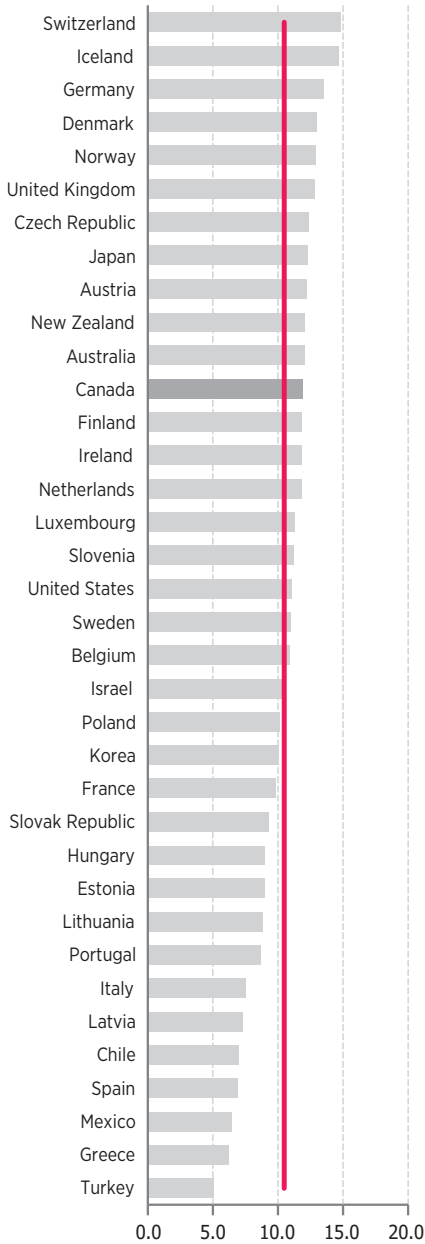


Figure 14:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) –
12th position & below
the OECD average

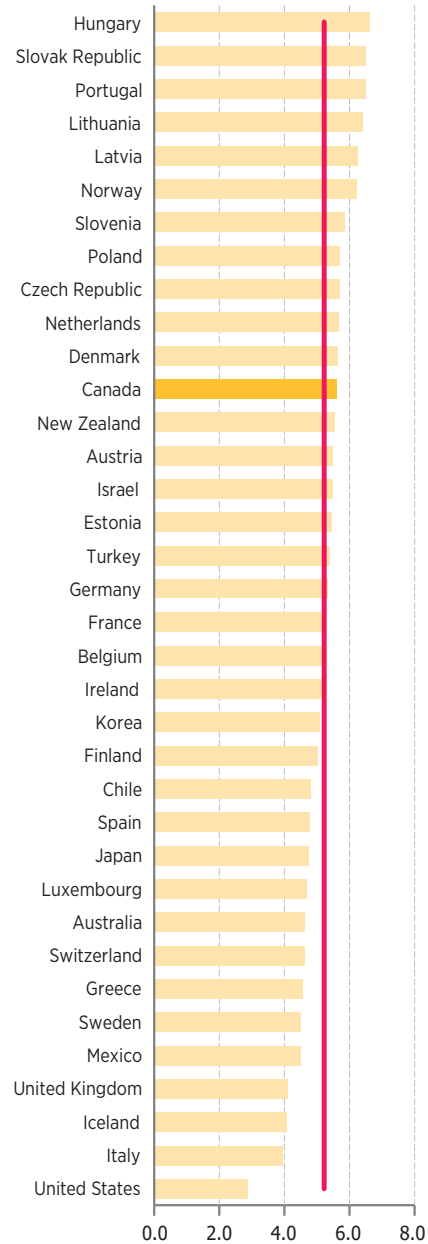


Figure 15:
Balance (10% weight) –
11th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Canada is placed 1st in the Peace & Security and 12th in the Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Canada belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitants), and in this category it takes the 1st position with the highest SFI score among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head** Canada belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and in this category it takes the 1st position with the highest SFI score among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure) Canada belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and in this category it takes the 1st position with the highest SFI score among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Canada belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0-50 head/km²), and in this category it takes 1st position with the highest SFI score among its cohort.

CANADA COMPARED TO THE OECD SFI COUNTRY SCORE AVERAGES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries’ average normative standard and SFI scores.

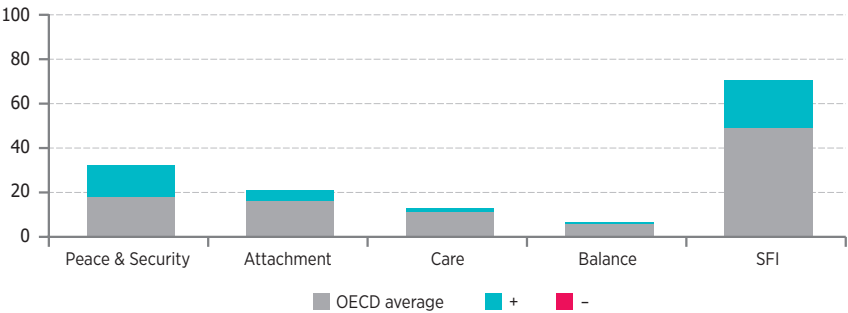


Figure 16:
Canada’s normative standard and SFI scores compared to OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Canada surpassing it by 14.8.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Canada surpassing it by 4.7.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Canada surpassing it by 1.5.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Canada surpassing it by 0.4.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Canada surpassing it by 21.3.

The chart presents the country’s absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

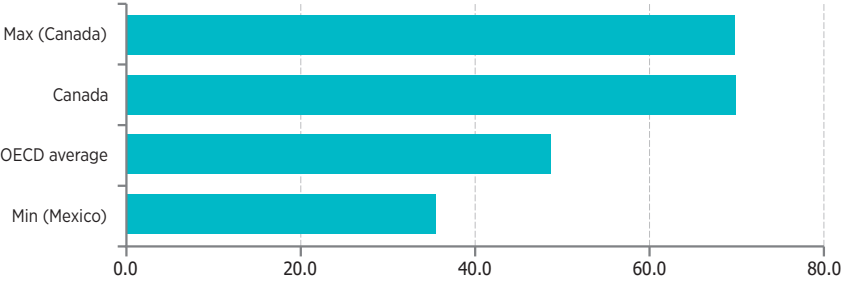


Figure 17:
Canada’s SFI scores from a comparative perspective

AUSTRALIA

Population (2018): 24,992,860

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 53,663 USD

Area (2018): 7,703,350 km²

Population density (2018): 3/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

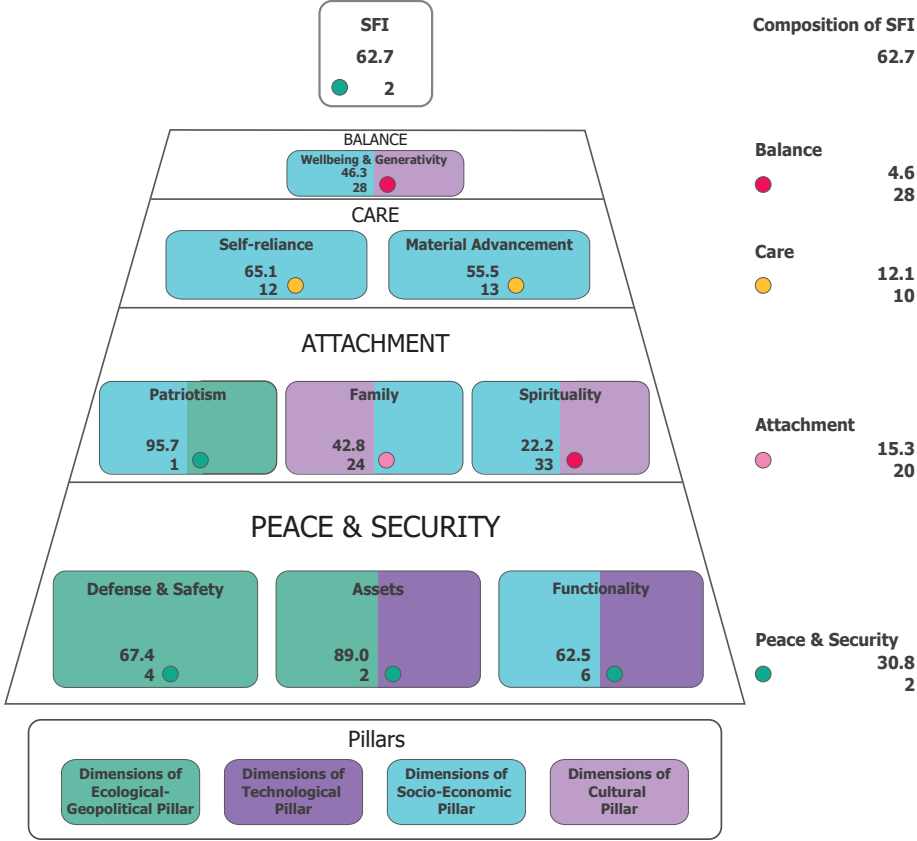


Figure 18:
Australia (Q1) holds 2nd overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

Analysis of the data makes it clear that Australia's three strongest positions are in the **Patriotism**, as well as the **Assets**, and **Defense & Safety** dimensions, placing 1st, 2nd, and 4th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Spirituality, Wellbeing & Generativity, and **Family** are the three dimensions Australia scored lowest in in, placing 33rd, 28th, and 24th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Wellbeing & Generativity and Family) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Australia to further improve its social futuring capacities.

Summary: Australia placed 2nd in the Peace & Security and 28th in the Balance normative standards as its best and worst results

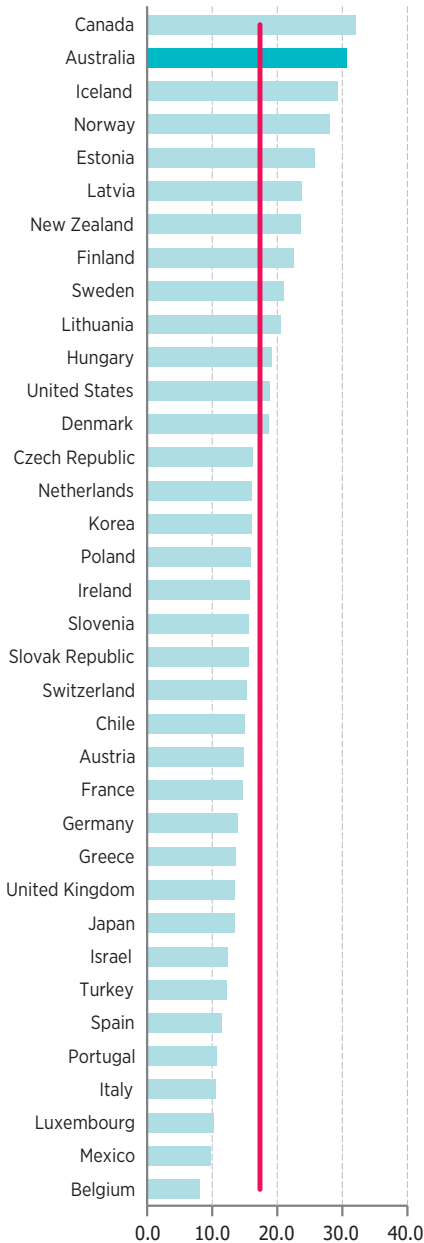


Figure 19:
Peace & Security
(40% weight) –
2nd position & above
the OECD average

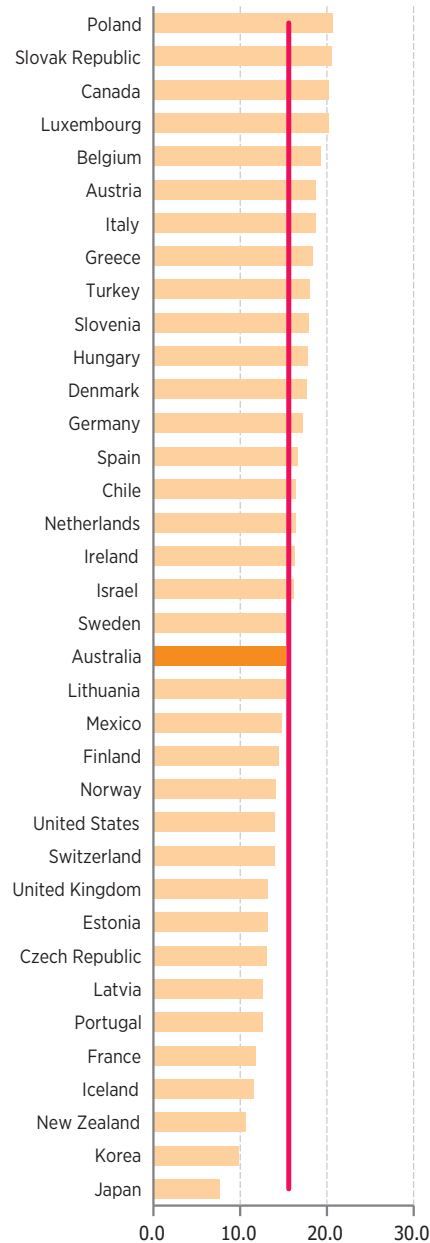


Figure 20:
Attachment (30% weight) –
20th position & above
the OECD average

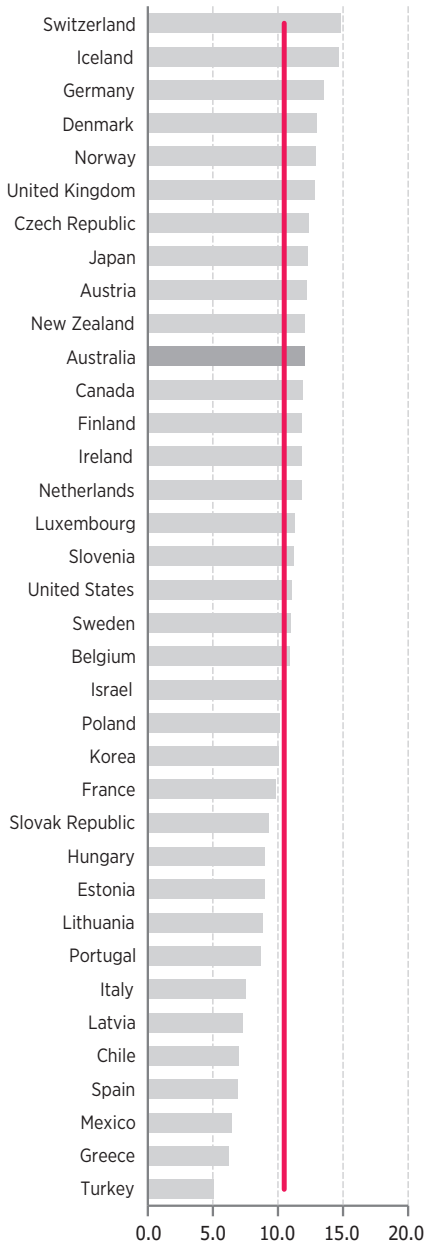


Figure 21:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) –
10th position & below
the OECD average

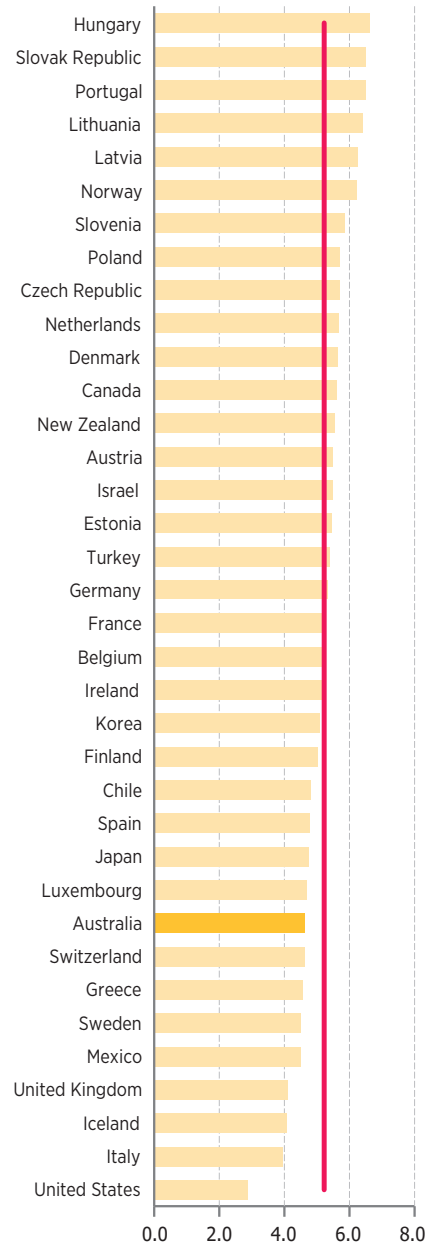


Figure 22:
Balance (10% weight) –
28th position & above
the OECD average

Categorizing countries by **population**, Australia belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 1st among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Australia belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 2nd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Australia belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 2nd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Australia belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 50 head/km²), and within this category it places 2nd among its cohort.

AUSTRALIA COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

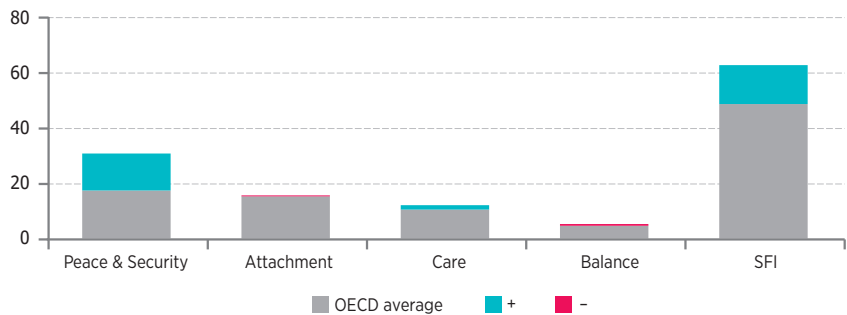


Figure 23:
Australia's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Australia surpassing it by 13.4.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Australia falling short by 0.3.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Australia surpassing it by 1.6.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Australia falling short it by 0.6.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Australia surpassing it by 14.1.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

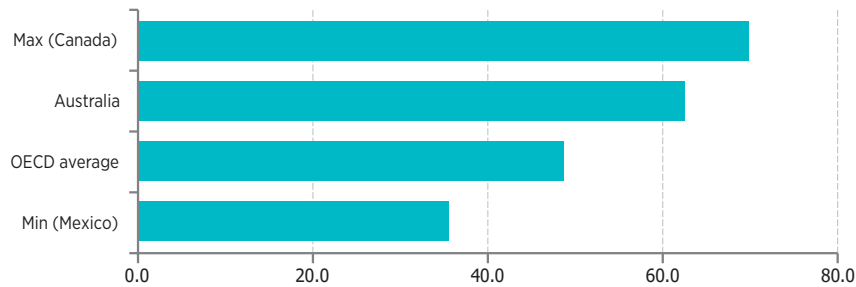


Figure 24:
Australia's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

NORWAY

Population (2018): 5,311,916

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 67,614 USD

Area (2018): 309,158 km²

Population density (2018): 17/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

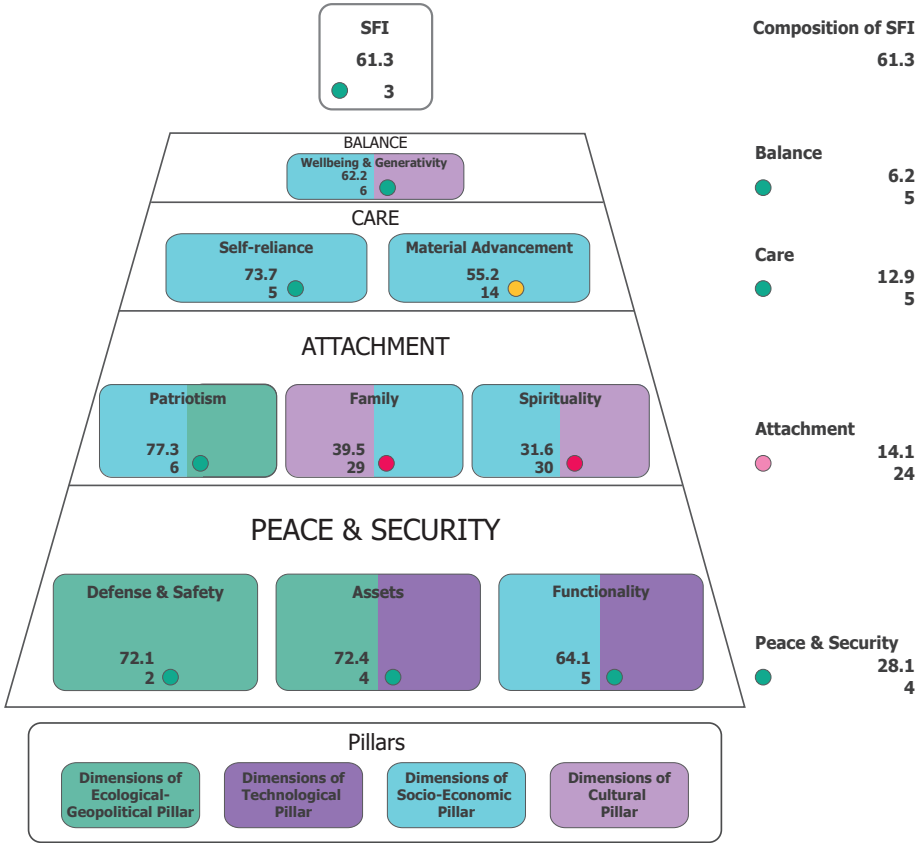


Figure 25:
Norway (Q1) holds the 3rd overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Norway's four strongest positions are in the **Defense & Safety**, as well as the **Assets**, and **Functionality**, and **Self-reliance** dimensions, placing 2nd, 4th, and 5th and 5th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, three of these highest ranked dimensions (Assets, Functionality, and Self-reliance) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Spirituality and **Family** are the two dimensions Norway scored lowest in, placing 30th and 29th respectively. Comparing the two lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Family) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Norway to further improve its social futuring capacities.

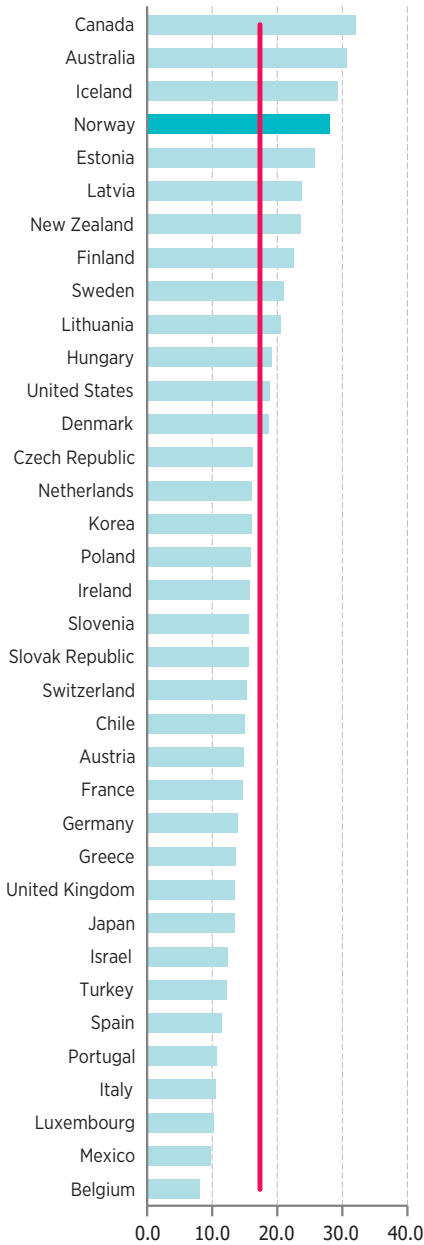


Figure 26:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
4th position & above
the OECD average

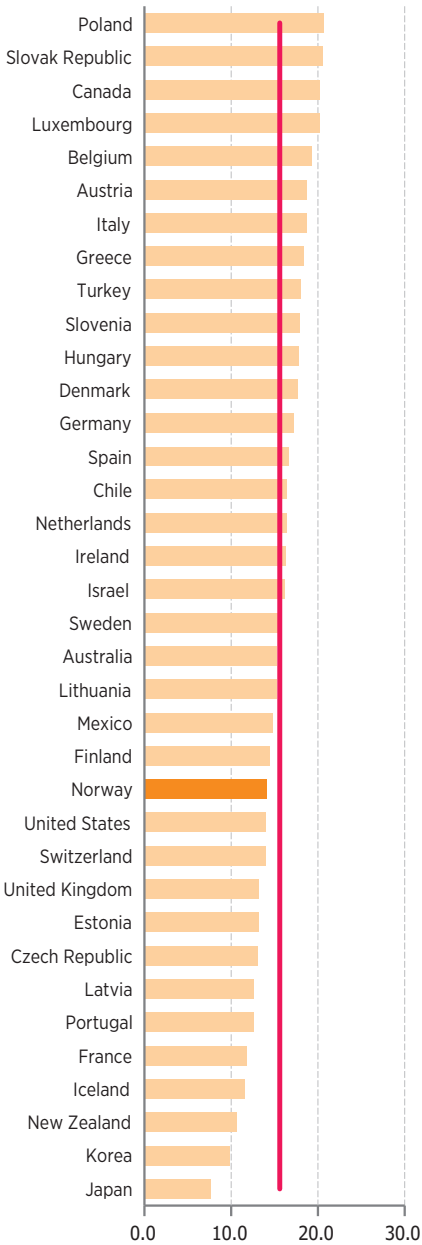


Figure 27:
Attachment (30% weight) –
24th position & above
the OECD average

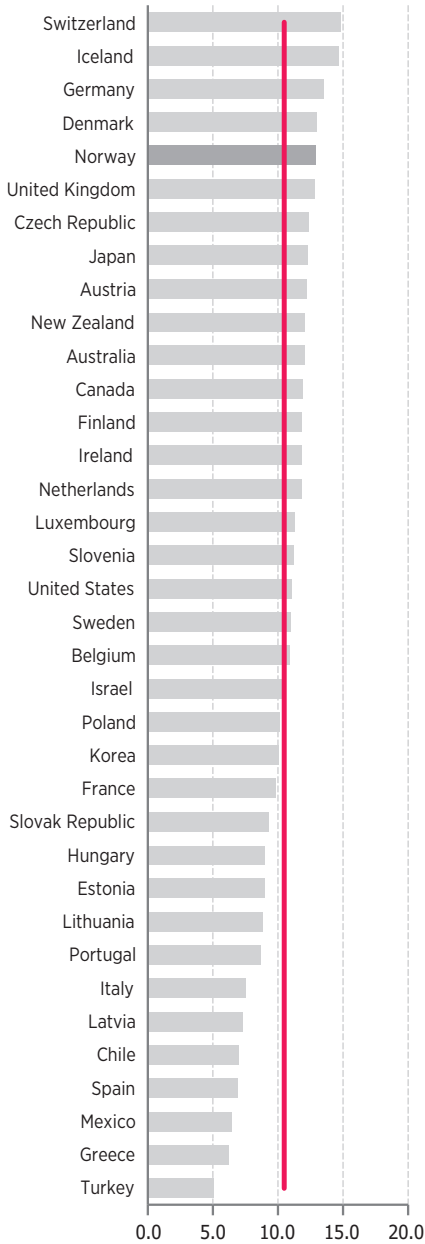


Figure 28:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) –
5th position & below
the OECD average

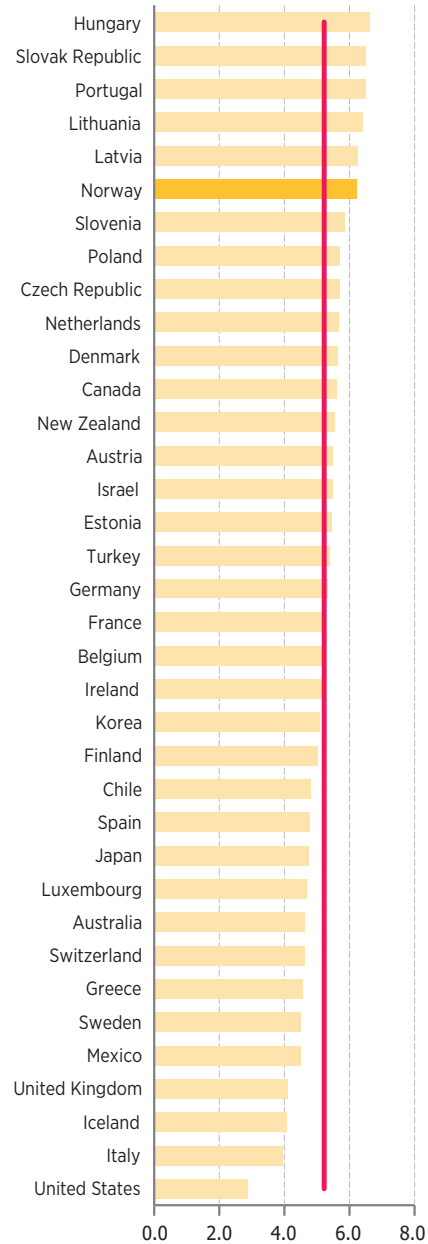


Figure 29:
Balance (10% weight) –
5th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Norway placed 4th in the Peace & Security and 24th in the Attachment normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Norway belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 1st among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Norway belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Norway belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Norway belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 50 head/km²), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

NORWAY COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

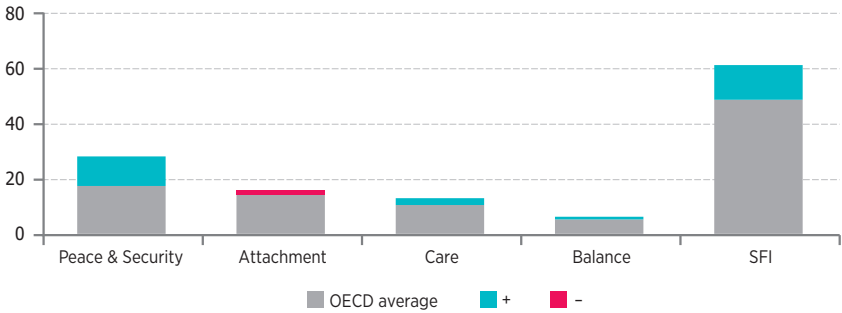


Figure 30:
Norway's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Norway surpassing it by 10.7.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Norway falling short by 1.5.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Norway surpassing it by 2.4.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Norway surpassing it by 1.0.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Norway surpassing it by 12.6.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

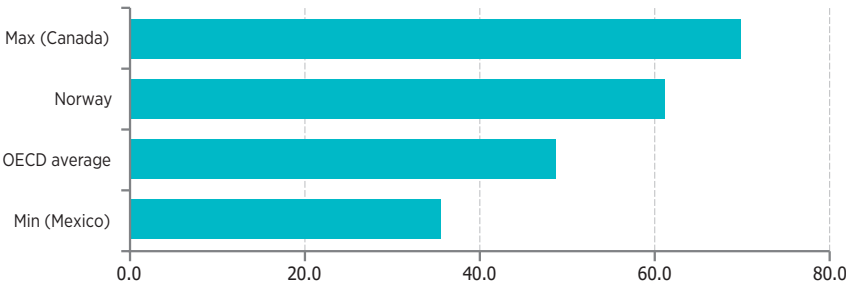


Figure 31:
Norway's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

ICELAND

Population (2018): 352,722

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 58,256 USD

Area (2018): 100,450 km²

Population density (2018): 3/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

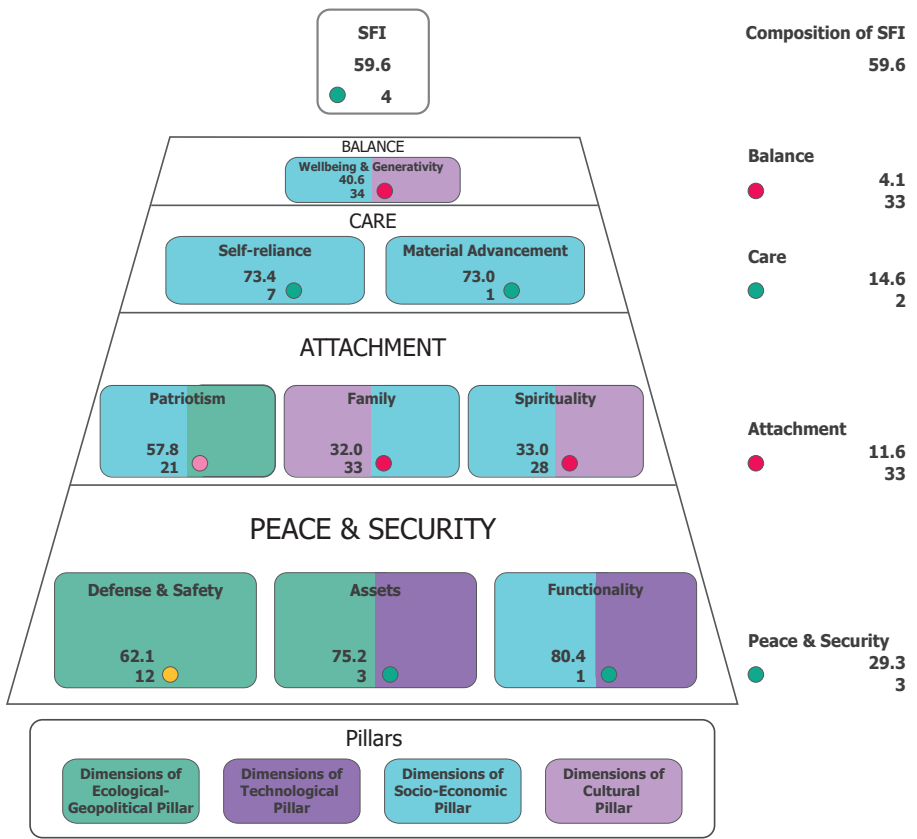


Figure 32:
Iceland (Q1) holds the 4th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Iceland's three strongest positions are in the **Functionality** and **Material Advancement**, as well as the **Assets** dimensions, placing 1st, 1st, and 3rd respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Wellbeing & Generativity, as well as **Family**, and **Spirituality** are the three dimensions Iceland scored lowest in, placing 34th, 33rd, and 28th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Family) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Iceland to further improve its social futuring capacities.

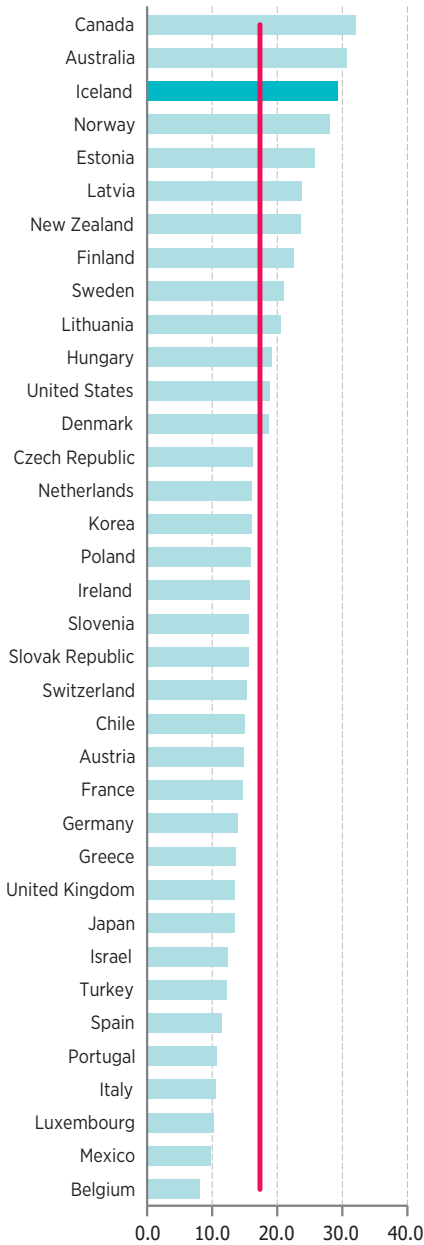


Figure 33:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
3rd position & above
the OECD average

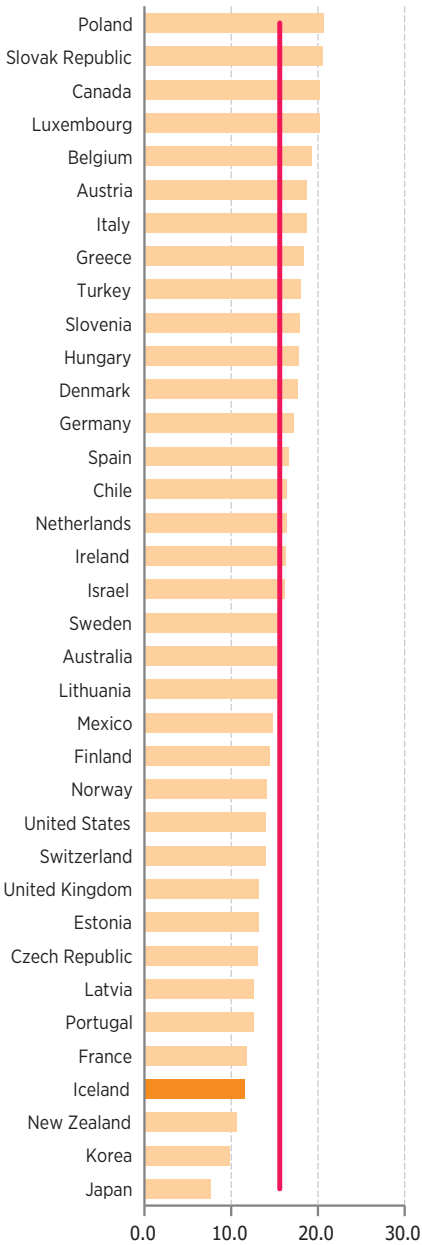


Figure 34:
Attachment (30% weight) –
33rd position & above
the OECD average

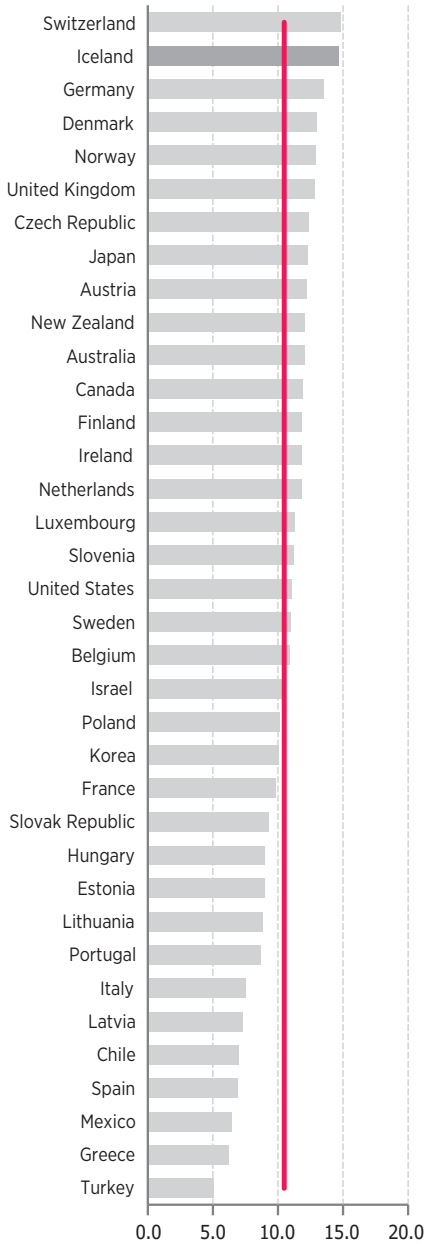


Figure 35:
Care (Material Advancement and
Freedom) (20% weight) –
2nd position & below
the OECD average

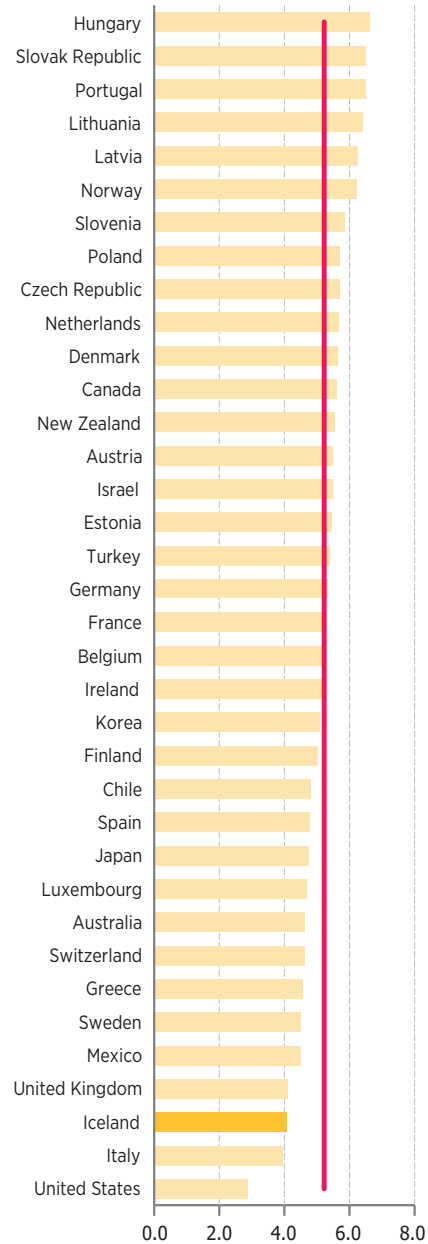


Figure 36:
Balance (10% weight) –
33rd position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Iceland placed 2nd in the Care and 33rd in the Balance normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Iceland belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 2nd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Iceland belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 4th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Iceland belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (75,000 – 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 1st among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Iceland belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 50 head/km²), and within this category it places 4th among its cohort.

ICELAND COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries’ average normative standard and SFI scores.

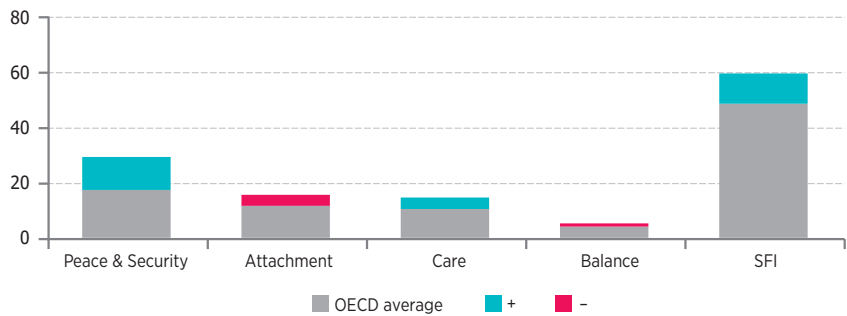


Figure 37:
Iceland’s normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Iceland surpassing it by 11.9.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Iceland falling short by 4.0.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Iceland surpassing it by 4.2.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Iceland falling short 1.2.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Iceland surpassing it by 10.9.

The chart presents the country’s absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

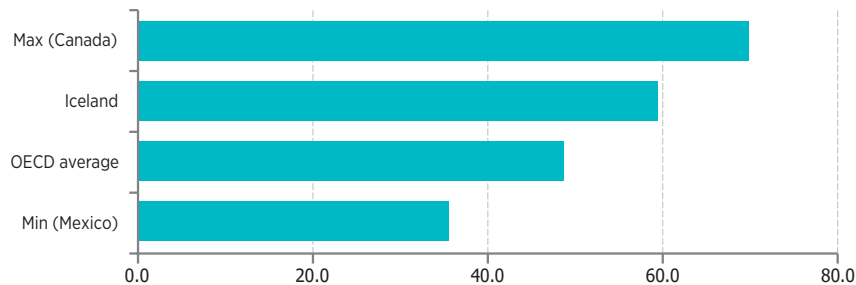


Figure 38:
Iceland’s SFI scores from a comparative perspective

DENMARK

Population (2018): **5,789,957**
GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): **57,215 USD**
Area (2018): **41,987 km²**
Population density (2018): **138/km²**
(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

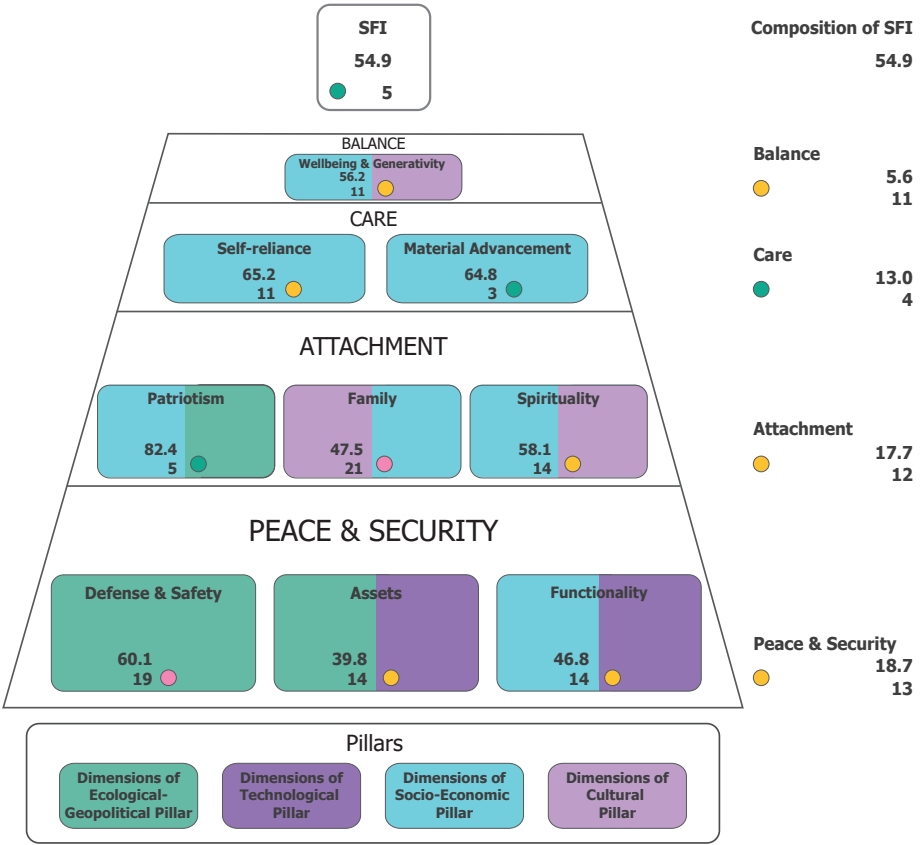


Figure 39:
Denmark (Q1) holds the 5th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Denmark's three strongest positions are in the **Material Advancement**, **Patriotism**, as well as **Wellbeing & Generativity**, and **Self-reliance** dimensions, placing 3rd, 5th, and 11th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, three of these highest ranked dimensions (Material Advancement, Wellbeing & Generativity and Self-reliance) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Family and **Defense & Safety** are the two dimensions Denmark scored lowest in, placing 21st and 19th respectively. Comparing the two lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, both of these dimensions may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Denmark to further improve its social futuring capacities.

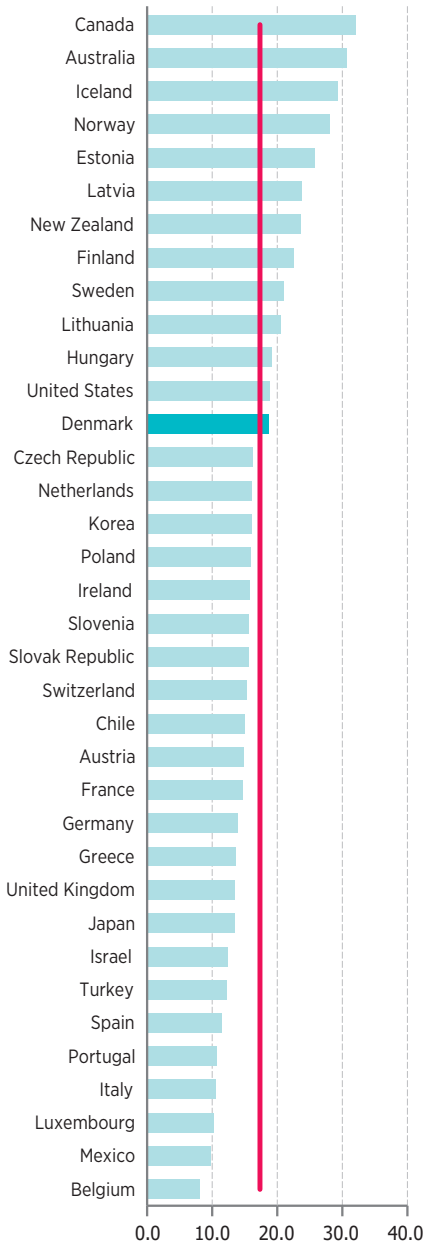


Figure 40:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
13th position & above
the OECD average

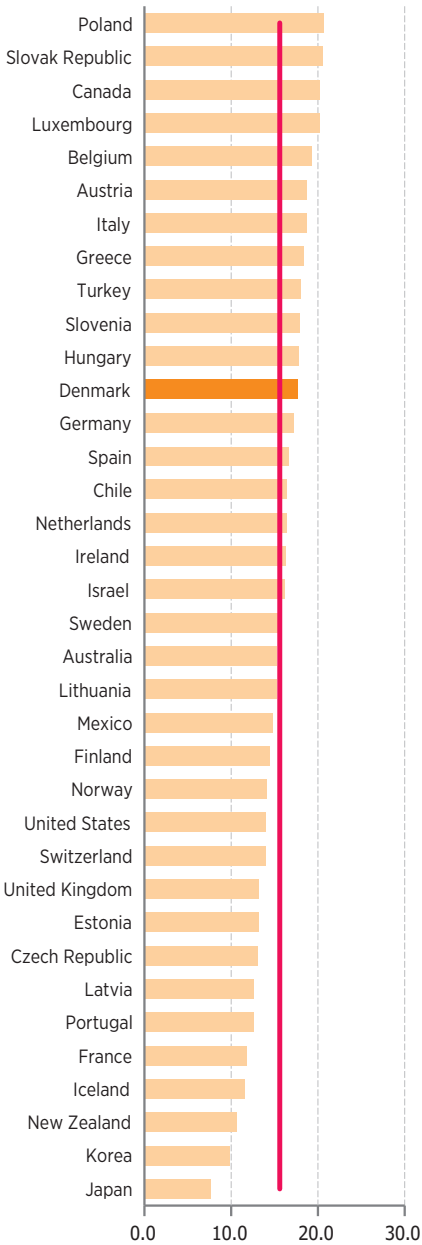


Figure 41:
Attachment (30% weight) –
12th position & above
the OECD average

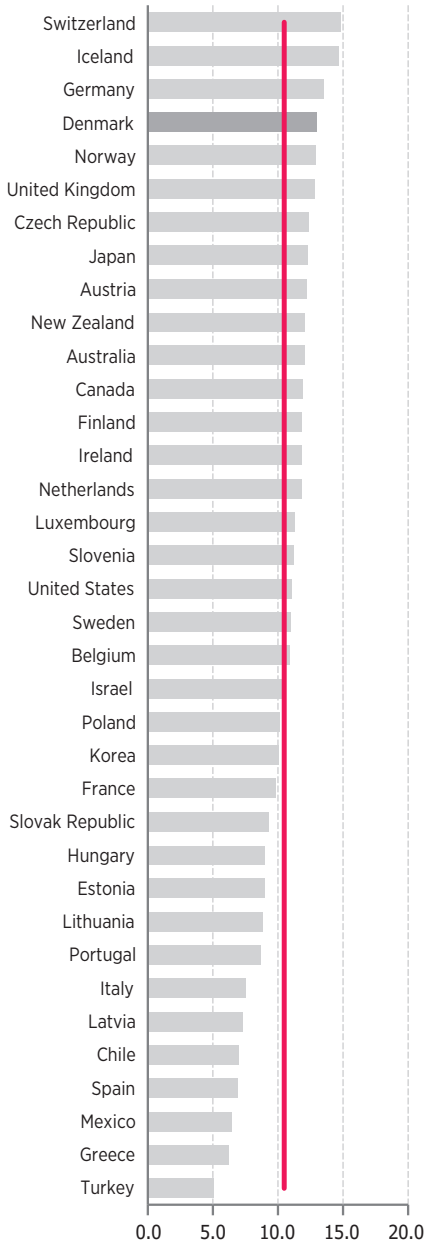


Figure 42:
Care (Material Advancement and
Freedom) (20% weight) –
4th position & below
the OECD average

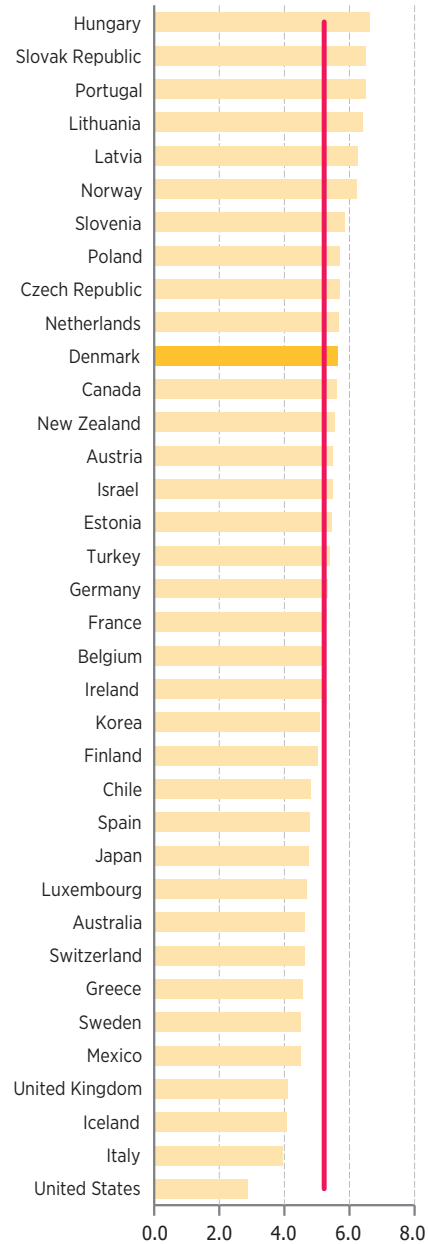


Figure 43:
Balance (10% weight) –
11th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Denmark placed 4th in the Care and 13th in the Peace & Security normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Denmark belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (between 0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Denmark belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Denmark belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 1st among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Denmark belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 1st among its cohort.

DENMARK COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries’ average normative standard and SFI scores.

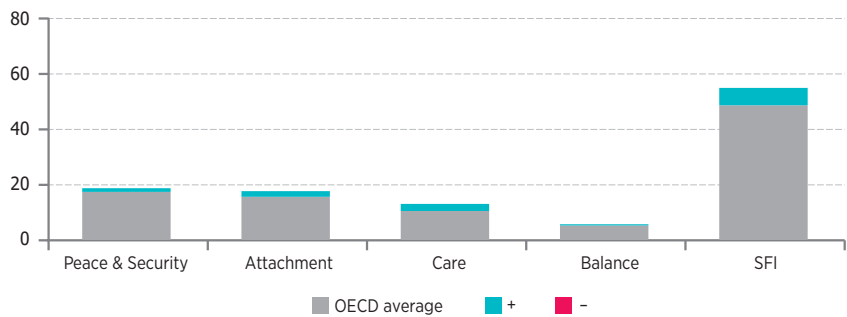


Figure 44:
Denmark’s normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Denmark surpassing it by 1.2.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Denmark surpassing it by 2.1.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Denmark surpassing it by 2.5.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Denmark surpassing it by 0.4.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Denmark surpassing it by 6.2.

The chart presents the country’s absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

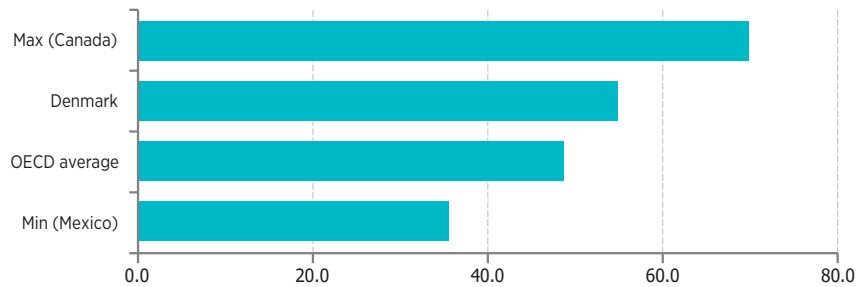


Figure 45:
Denmark’s SFI scores from a comparative perspective

FINLAND

Population (2018): 5,515,525

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 49,543 USD

Area (2018): 304,316 km²

Population density (2018): 18/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

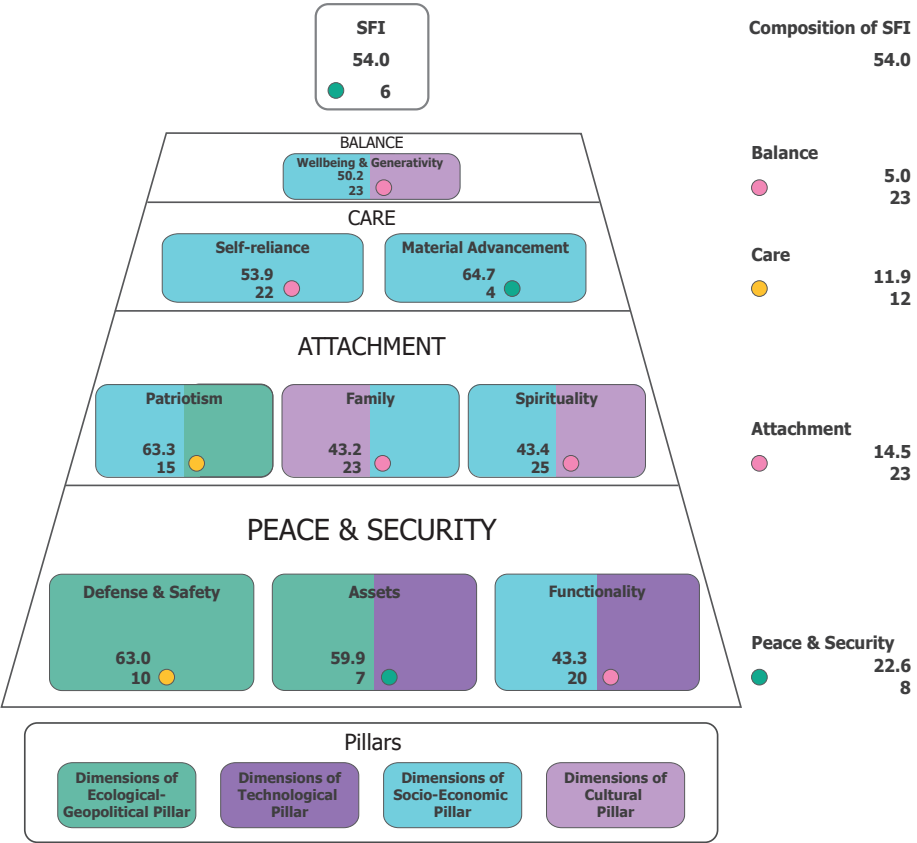


Figure 46:
Finland (Q1) holds the 6th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Finland's three strongest positions are in the **Material Advancement**, **Assets**, as well as **Defense & Safety** dimensions, placing 4th, 7th, and 10th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these highest ranked dimensions (Material Advancement and Assets) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Spiritualiy, as well as **Family**, and **Wellbeing & Generativity** are the three dimensions Finland scored lowest in, placing 25th and 23rd respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Family) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Finland to further improve its social futuring capacities.

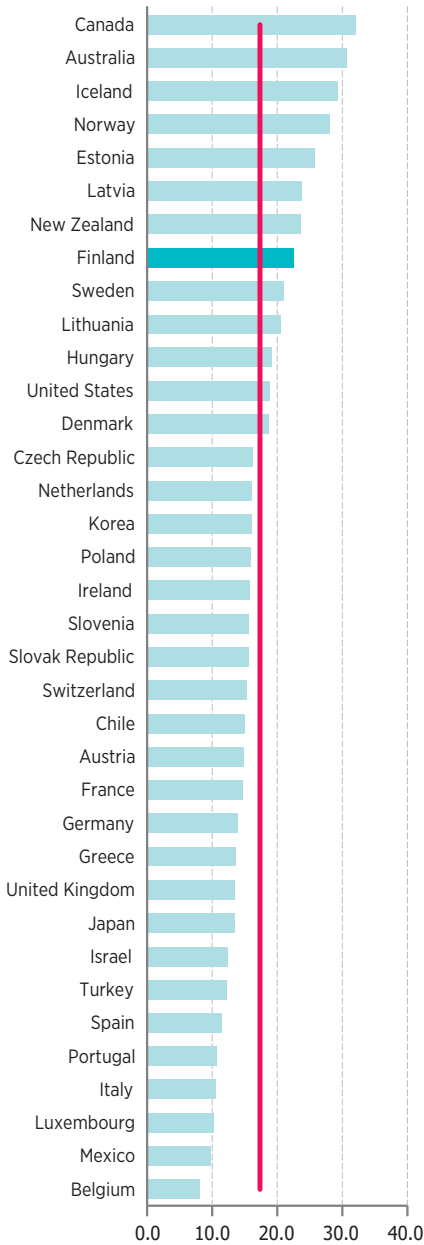


Figure 47:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
8th position & above
the OECD average

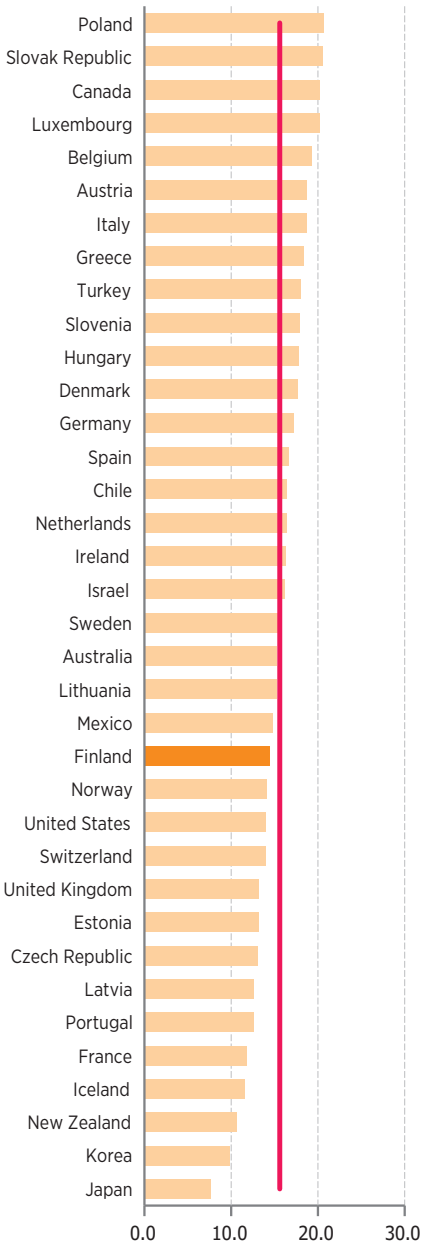


Figure 48:
Attachment (30% weight) –
23rd position & above
the OECD average

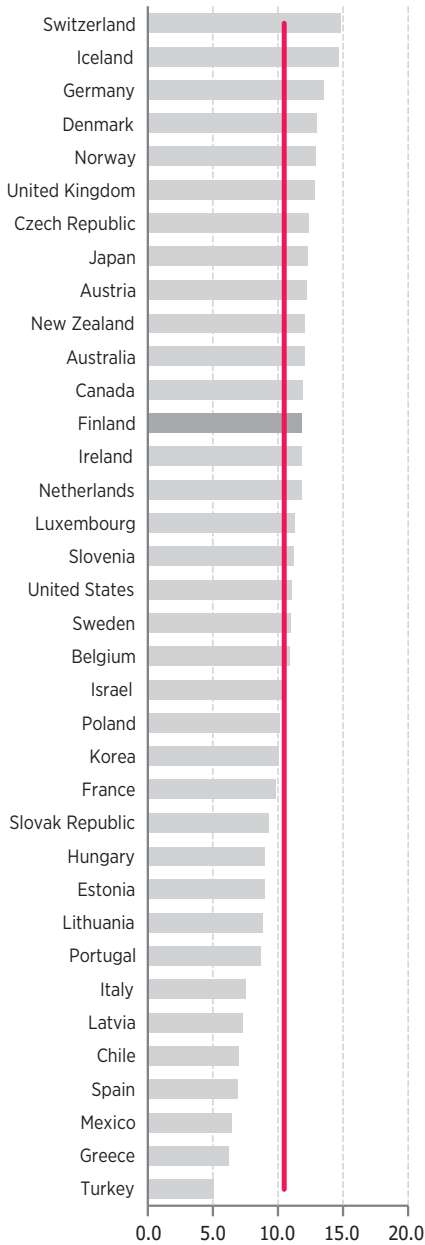


Figure 49:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) – 12th position & below the OECD average

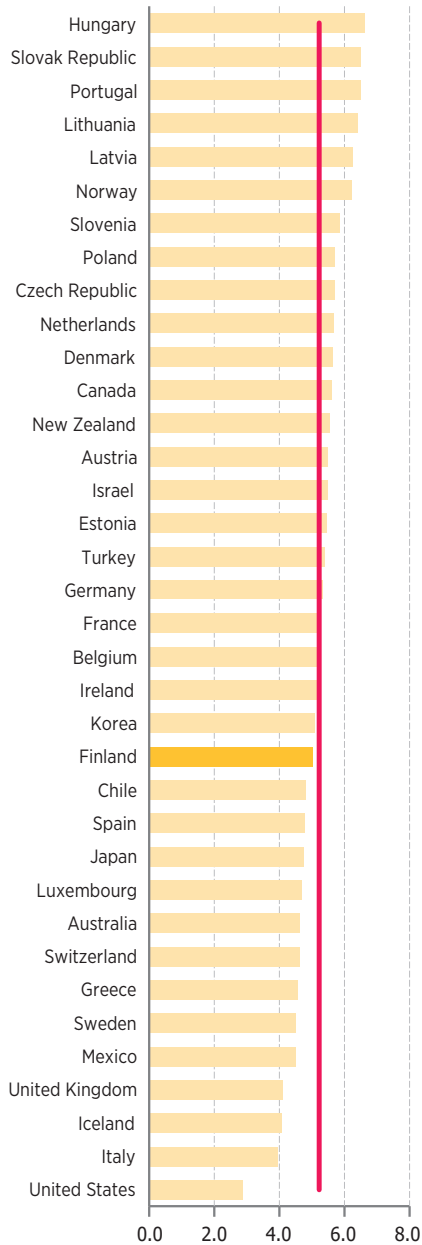


Figure 50:
Balance (10% weight) – 23rd position & above the OECD average

Summary: Finland placed 8th in the Peace & Security and 23rd in the Attachment and Balance normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Finland belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (between 0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 4th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Finland belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (40,000 – 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 1st among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Finland belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 4th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Finland belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 50 head/km²), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

FINLAND COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries’ average normative standard and SFI scores.

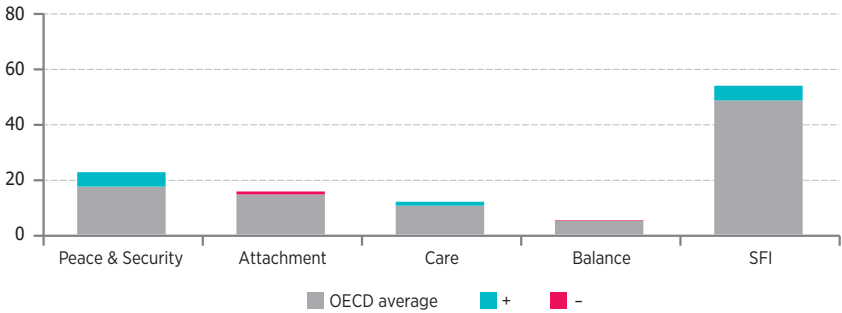


Figure 51:
Finland’s normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Finland surpassing it by 5.2.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Finland falling short by 1.1.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Finland surpassing it by 1.4.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Finland falling short by 0.2.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Finland surpassing it by 5.3.

The chart presents the country’s absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

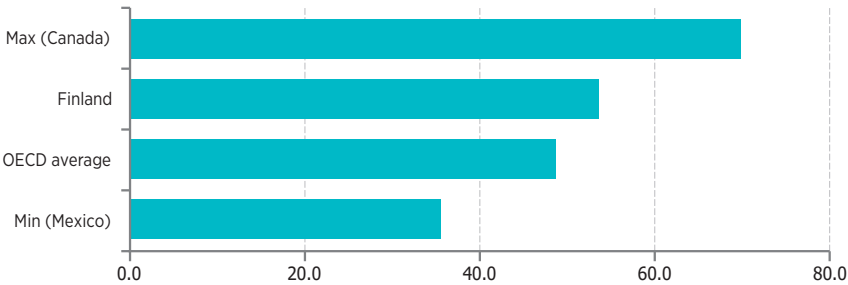


Figure 52:
Finland’s SFI scores from a comparative perspective

ESTONIA

Population (2018): 1,321,977

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 36,437 USD

Area (2018): 43,466 km²

Population density (2018): 30/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

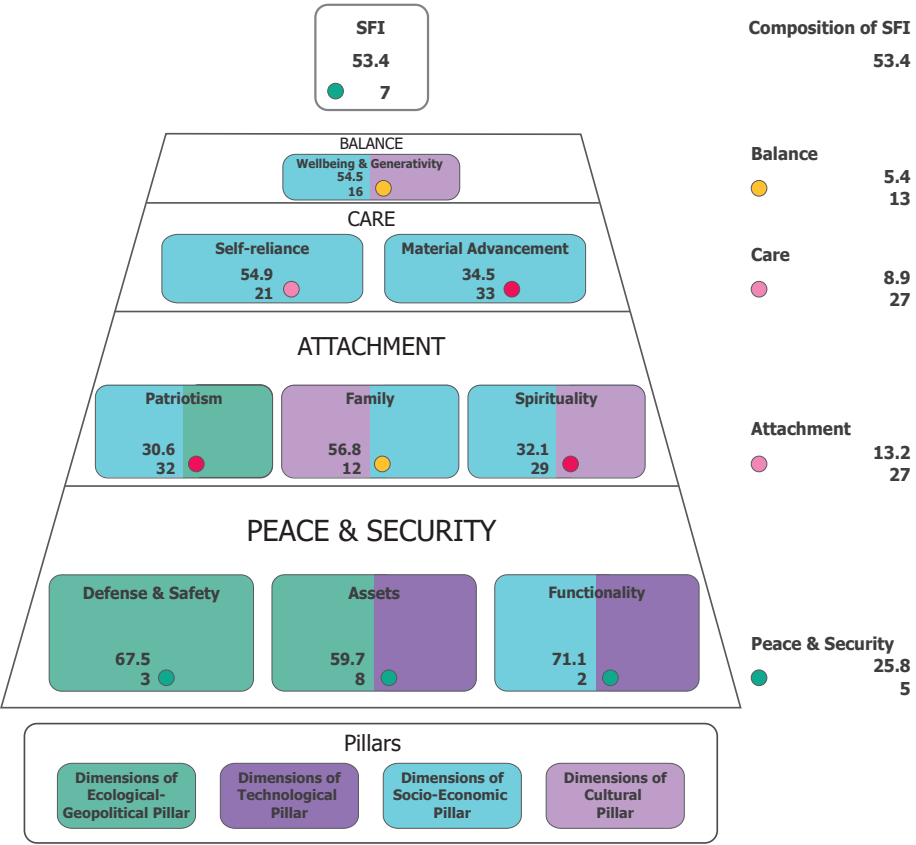


Figure 53:
Estonia (Q1) holds the 7th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Estonia's three strongest positions are in the **Functionality**, as well as the **Defense & Safety**, and **Assets** dimensions, placing 2nd, 3rd, and 8th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Material Advancement, **Patriotism**, and **Spirituality** are the three dimensions Estonia scored lowest in, placing 33rd, 32nd, and 29th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Material Advancement) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Estonia to further improve its social futuring capacities.

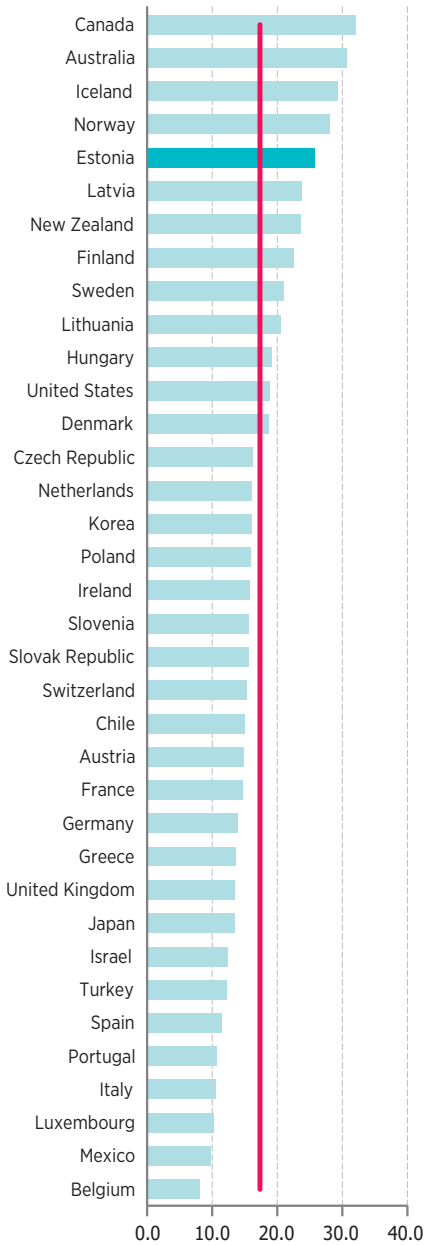


Figure 54:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
5th position & above
the OECD average

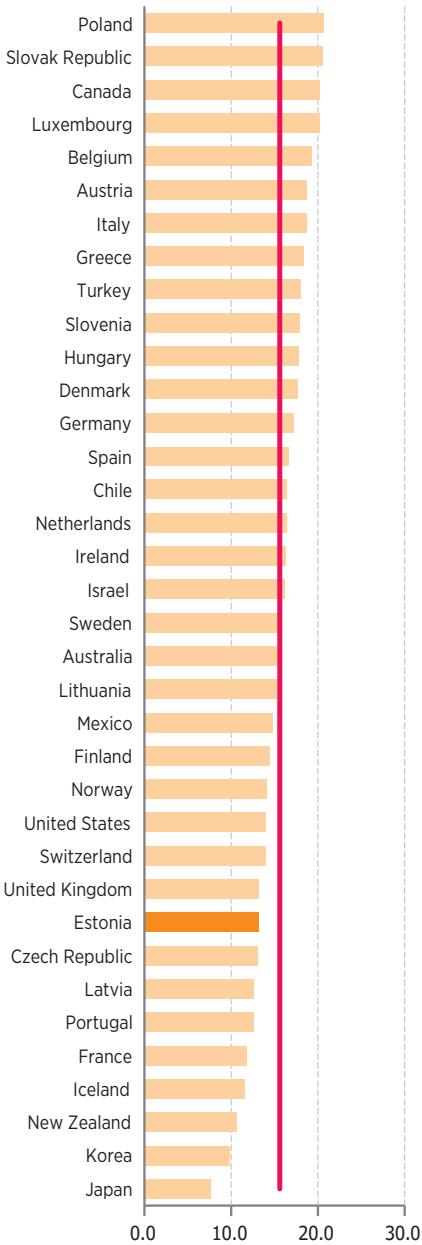


Figure 55:
Attachment (30% weight) –
27th position & above
the OECD average

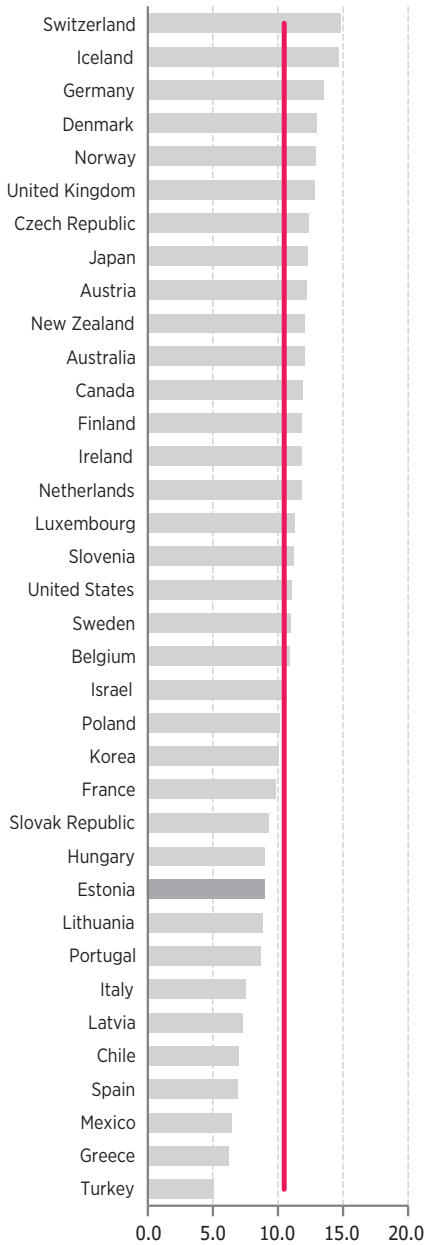


Figure 56:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) – 27th position & below the OECD average

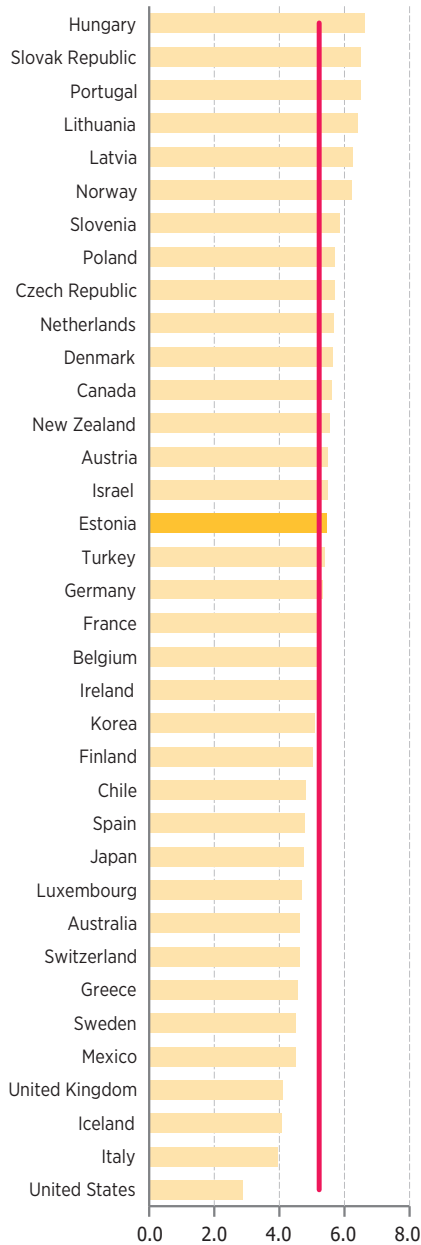


Figure 57:
Balance (10% weight) – 13th position & above the OECD average

Summary: Estonia placed 5th in the Peace & Security and 27th both in the Attachment and Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Estonia belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Estonia belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 40,000 USD), and within this category it places 1st among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Estonia belongs to 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 2nd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Estonia belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 50 head/km²), and within this category it places 6th among its cohort.

ESTONIA COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

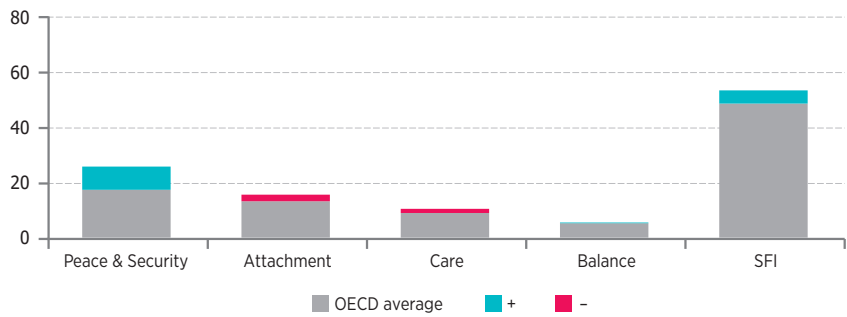


Figure 58:
Estonia's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Estonia surpassing it by 8.4.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Estonia falling short by 2.4.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Estonia falling short by 1.5.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Estonia surpassing it by 0.2.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Estonia surpassing it by 4.7

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

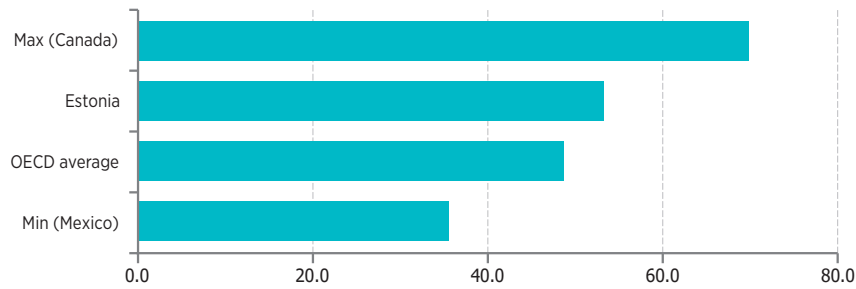


Figure 59:
Estonia's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

POLAND

Population (2018): 38,413,139

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 31,394 USD

Area (2018): 307,236 km²

Population density (2018): 124/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

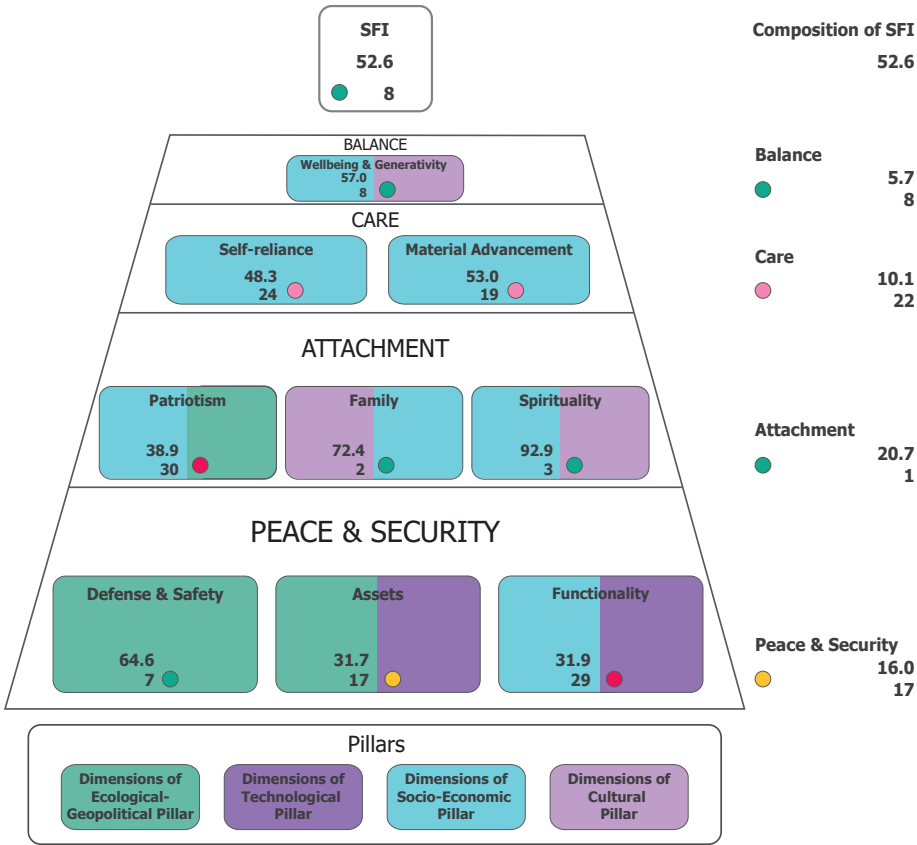


Figure 60:
Poland (Q1) holds the 8th overall position (in a draw with Hungary)
in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Poland's three strongest positions are in the **Family**, as well as the **Spirituality**, and **Defense & Safety** dimensions, placing 2nd, 3rd, and 7th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these highest ranked dimensions (Family and Spirituality) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Patriotism, **Functionality**, and **Self-reliance** are the three dimensions in which Poland scored lowest in, placing 30th, 29th, and 24th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Functionality and Self-reliance) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Poland to further improve its social futuring capacities.

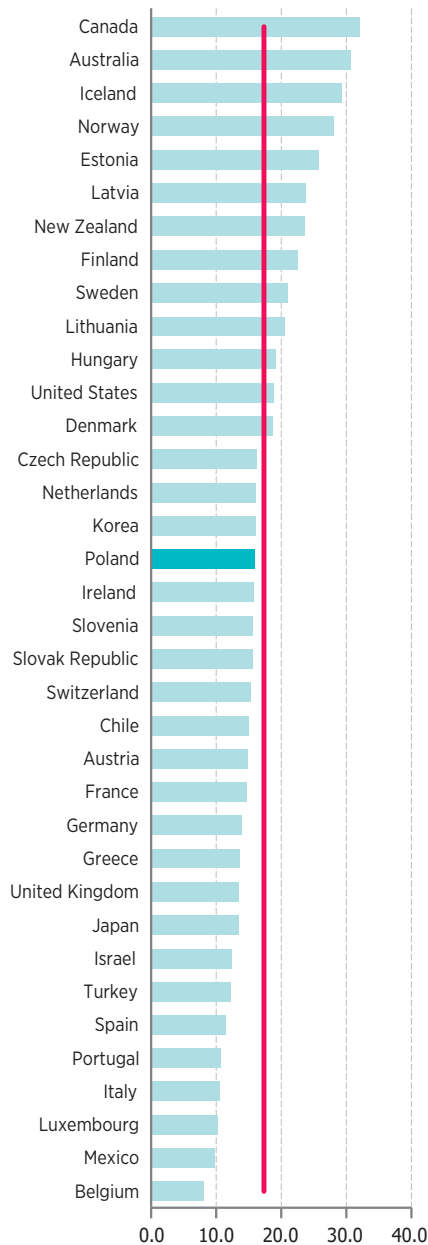


Figure 61:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
17th position & above
the OECD average

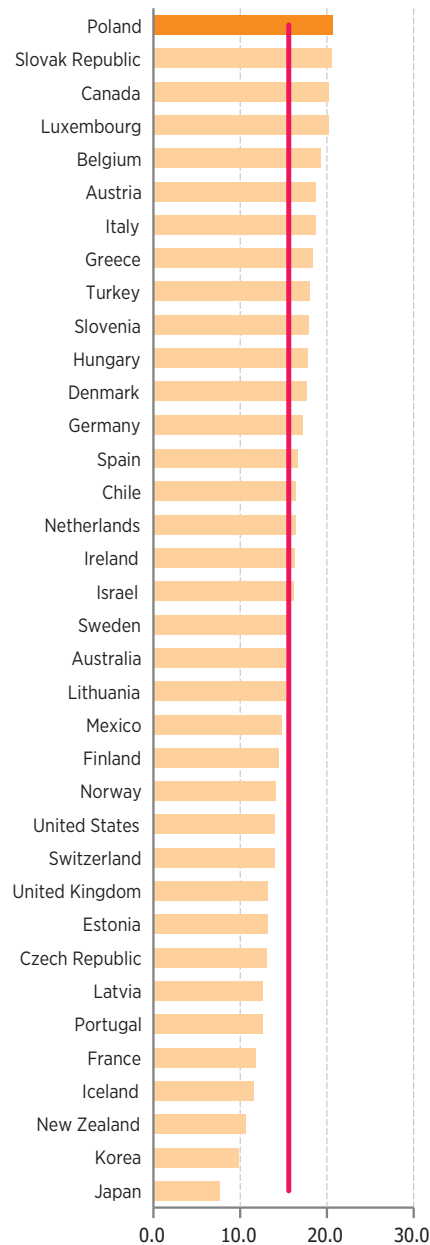


Figure 62:
Attachment (30% weight) –
1st position & above
the OECD average

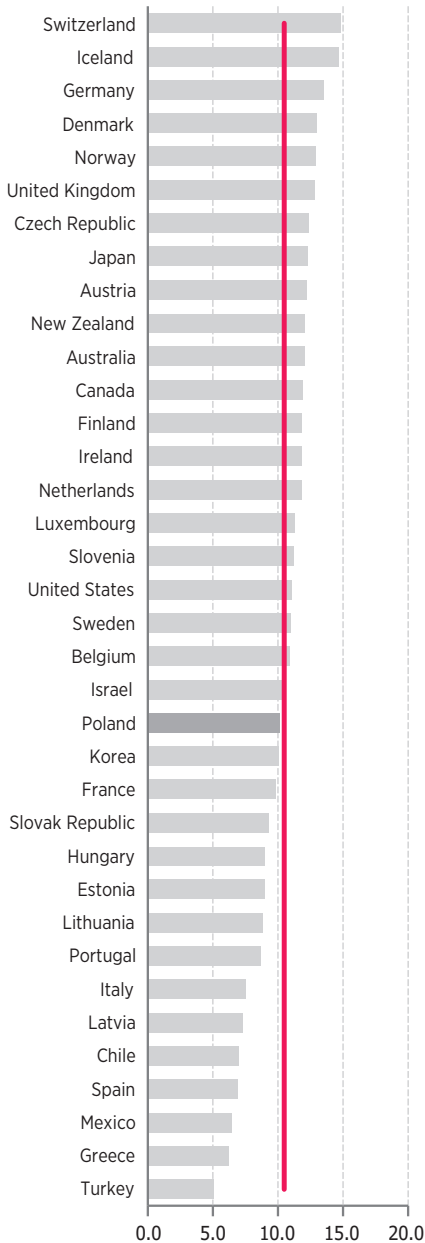


Figure 63:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) –
22nd position & below
the OECD average

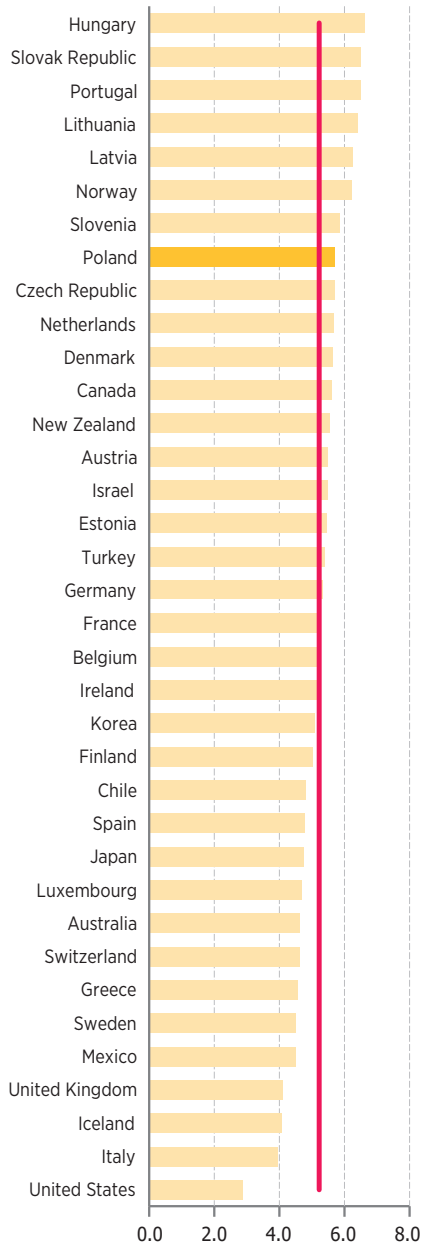


Figure 64:
Balance (10% weight) –
8th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Poland placed 1st in the attachment and 22nd in the Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Poland belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 2nd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Poland belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 40,000 USD), and within this category it places 2nd (in a draw with Hungary) among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Poland belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Poland belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 1st (in a draw with Hungary) among its cohort.

POLAND COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

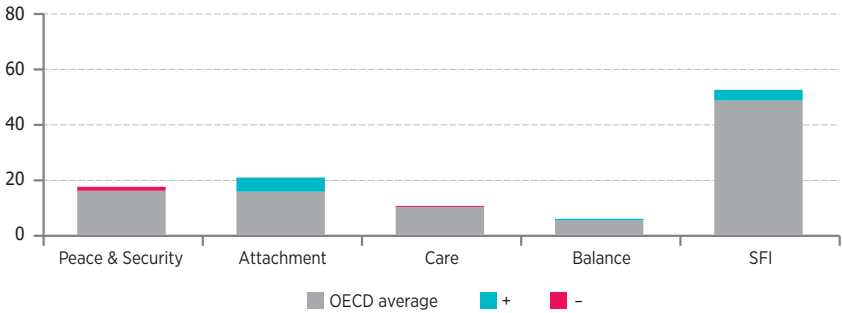


Figure 65:
Poland's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Poland falling short by 1.4.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Poland surpassing it by 5.2.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Poland falling short by 0.3.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Poland surpassing it by 0.5.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Poland surpassing it by 3.9.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

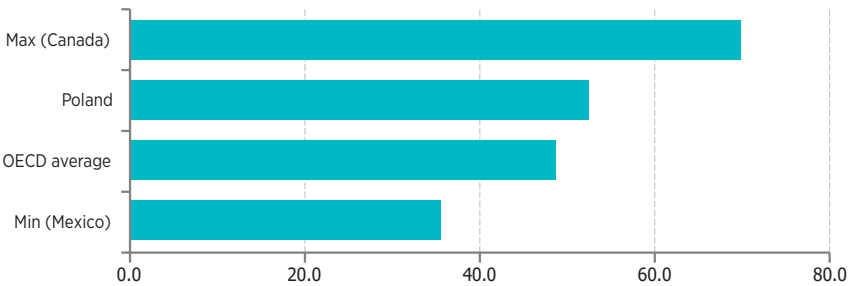


Figure 66:
Poland's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

HUNGARY

Population (2018): 9,767,600

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 31,579 USD

Area (2018): 91,248 km²

Population density (2018): 107/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

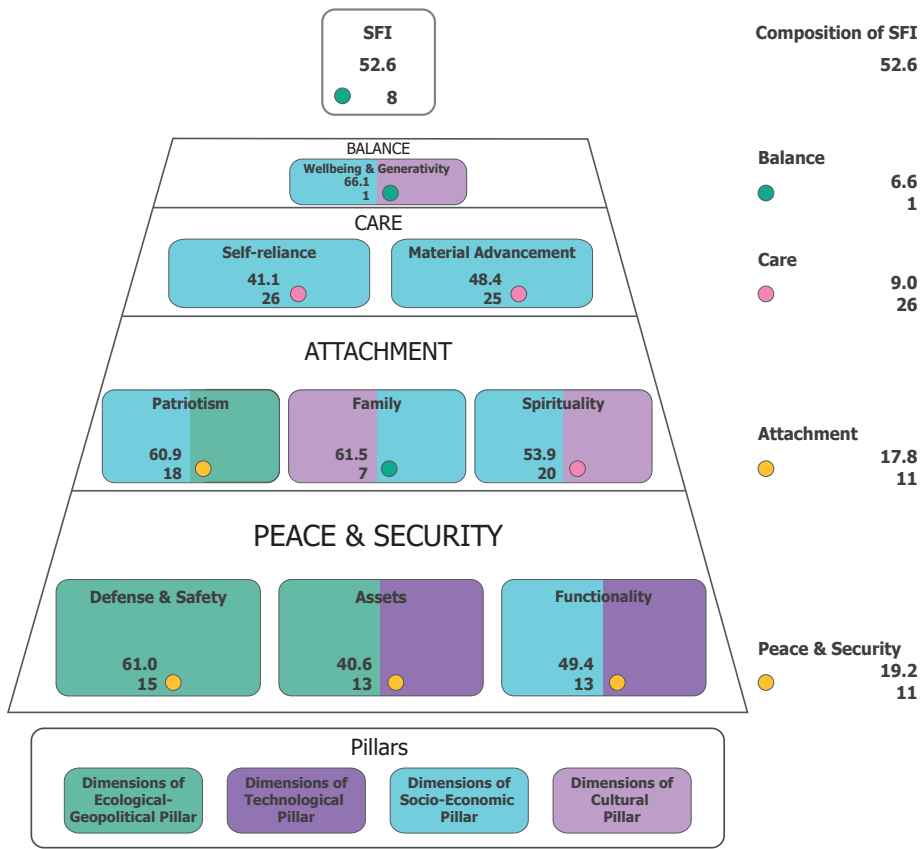


Figure 67:
Hungary (Q1) holds the 8th overall position (in a draw with Poland)
in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Hungary's two strongest positions are in the **Wellbeing & Generativity** and **Family**, placing 1st and 7th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, both of these highest ranked dimensions (Wellbeing & Generativity and Family) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Self-reliance, **Material Advancement**, and **Spirituality** are the three dimensions Hungary scored lowest in, placing 26th, 25th, and 20th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, Self-reliance may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Hungary to further improve its social futuring capacities.

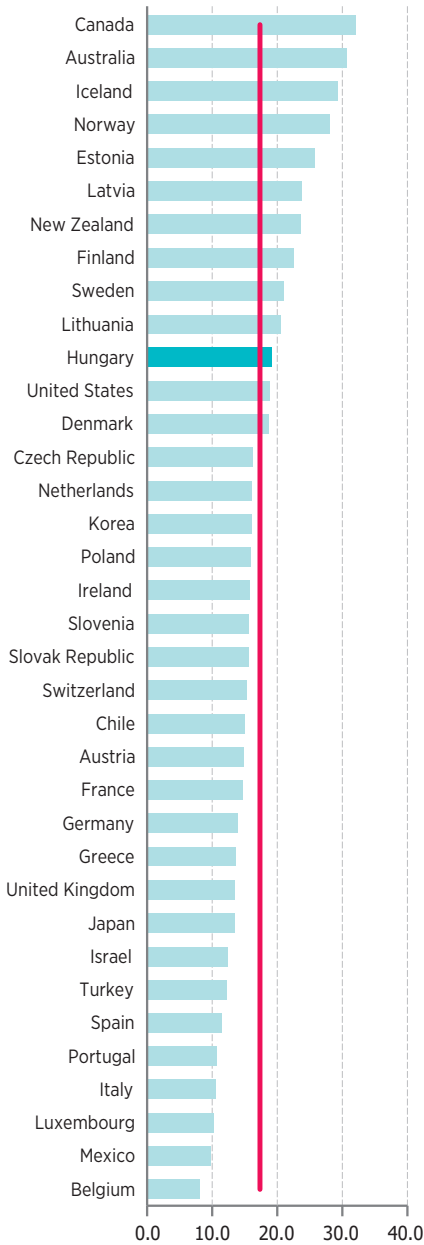


Figure 68:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
11th position & above
the OECD average

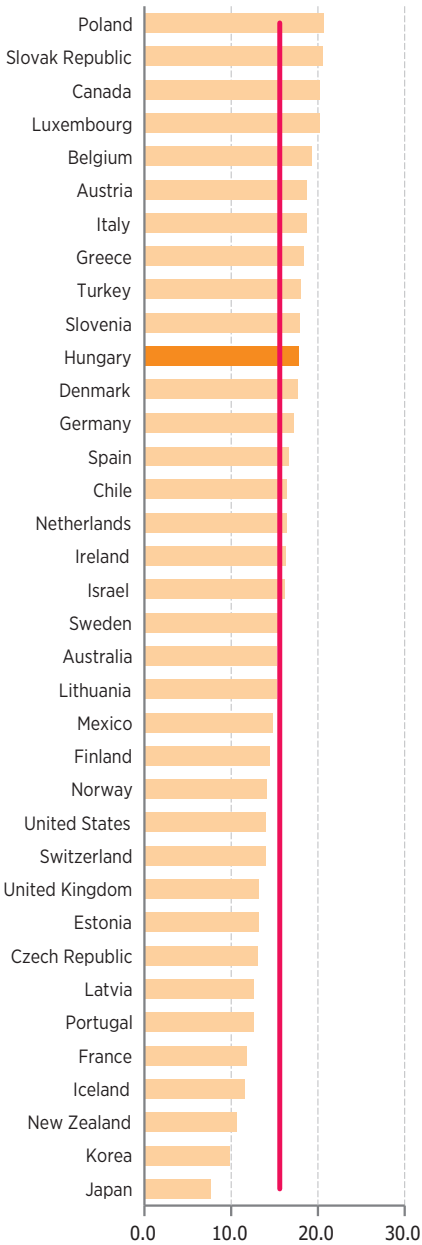


Figure 69:
Attachment (30% weight) –
11th position & above
the OECD average



Figure 70:
Care (Material Advancement and
Freedom) (20% weight) –
26th position & below
the OECD average

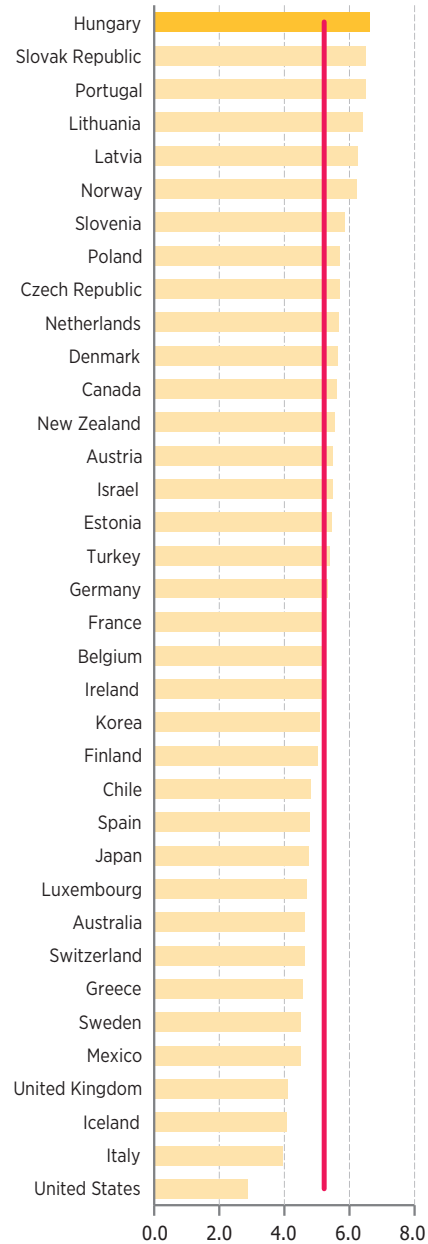


Figure 71:
Balance (10% weight) –
1st position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Hungary placed 1st in the Balance and 26th in the Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Hungary belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 2nd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Hungary belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 4,000 USD), and within this category it places 2nd (in a draw with Poland) among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Hungary belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 75,000 – 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 2nd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Hungary belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 1st in a draw with Poland among its cohort.

HUNGARY COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

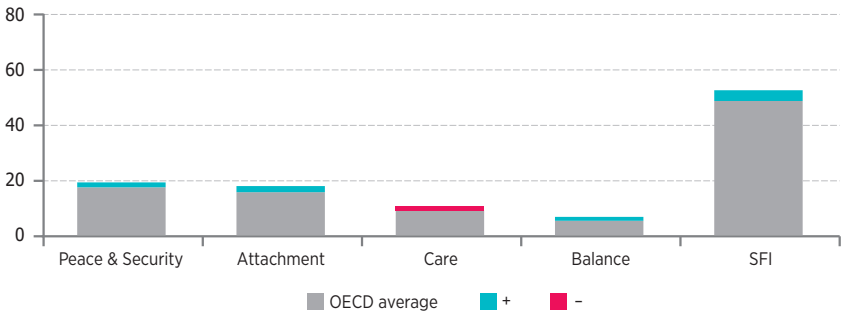


Figure 72:
Hungary's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Hungary surpassing it by 1.8.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Hungary surpassing it by 2.2.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Hungary falling short by 1.5.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Hungary surpassing it by 1.4.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Hungary surpassing it by 3.9.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

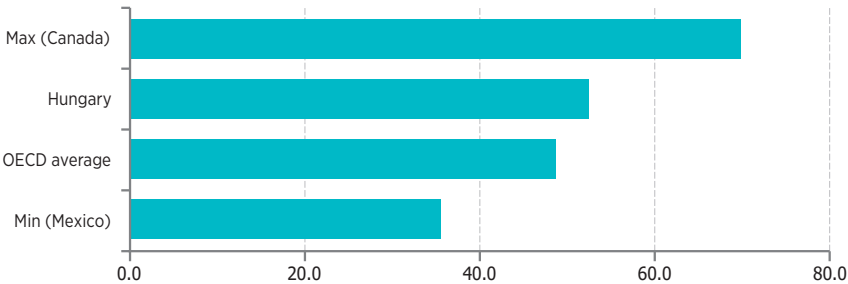


Figure 73:
Hungary's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

SWEDEN

Population (2018): 10,175,214

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 53,808 USD

Area (2018): 407,300 km²

Population density (2018): 25/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

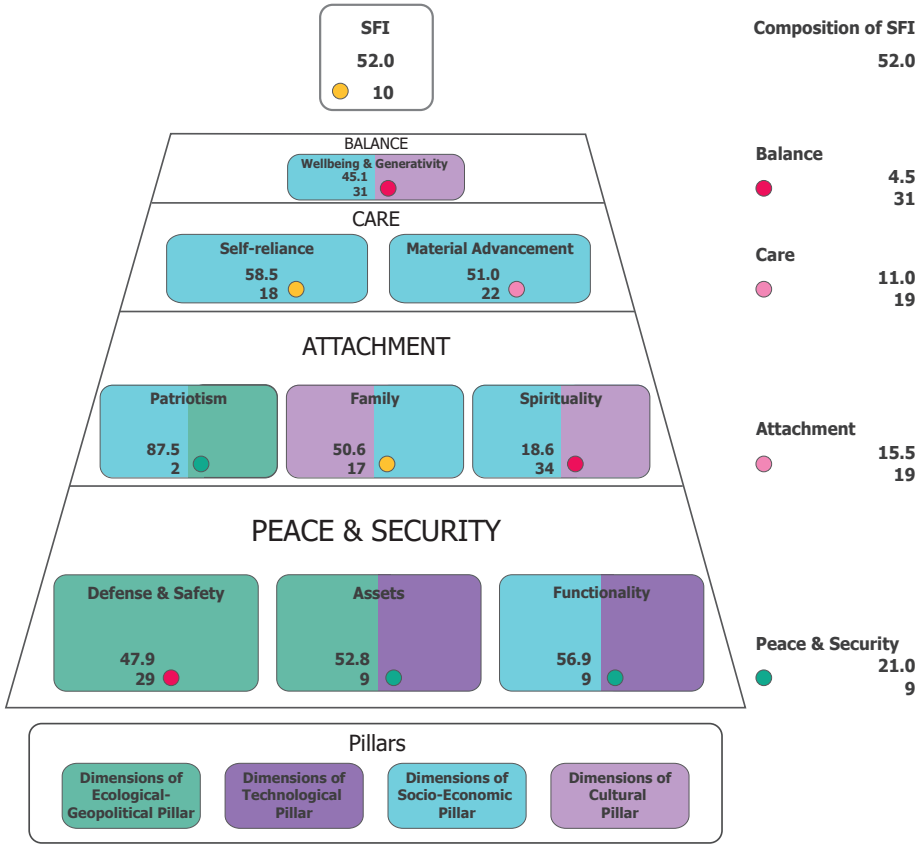


Figure 74:

Sweden (Q2) holds the 10th overall position (in draw with the Slovak Republic and New Zealand) in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Sweden's three strongest positions are in the **Patriotism**, as well as the **Assets**, and **Functionality** dimensions, placing 2nd, 9th, and 9th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Spirituality, Wellbeing & Generativity, and **Defense & Safety** are the three dimensions Sweden scored lowest in, placing 34th, 31st, and 29th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Defense & Safety and Wellbeing & Generativity) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Sweden to further improve its social futuring capacities.

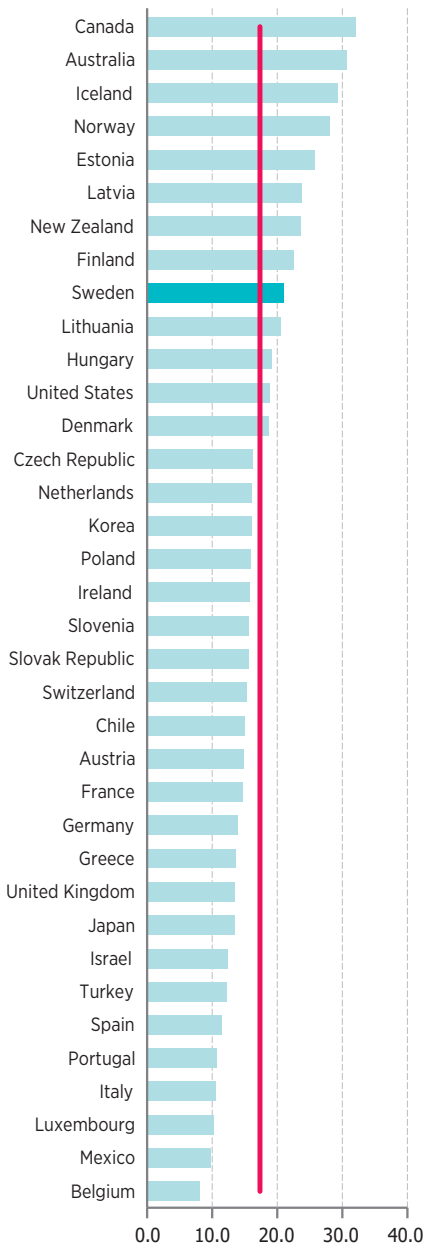


Figure 75:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
9th position & above
the OECD average

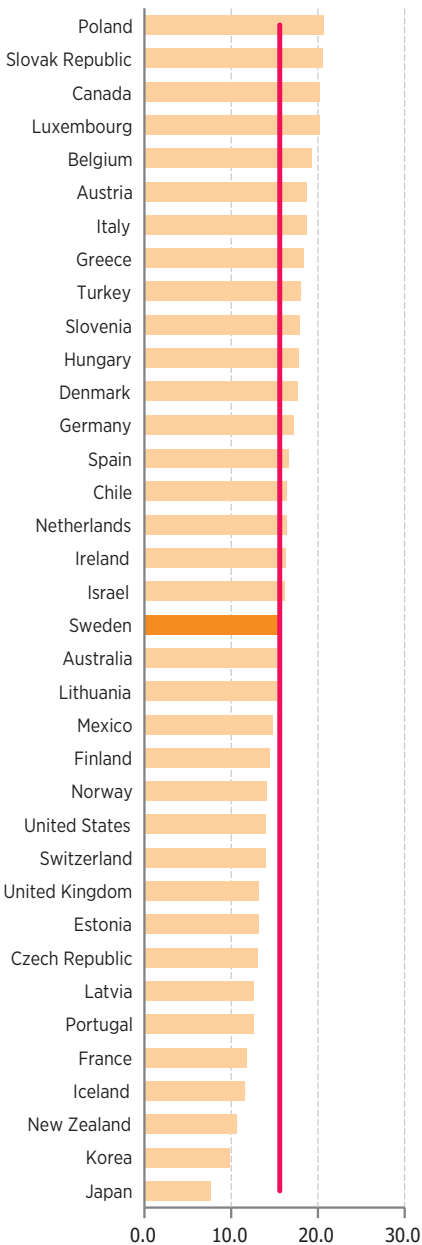


Figure 76:
Attachment (30% weight) –
19th position & above
the OECD average

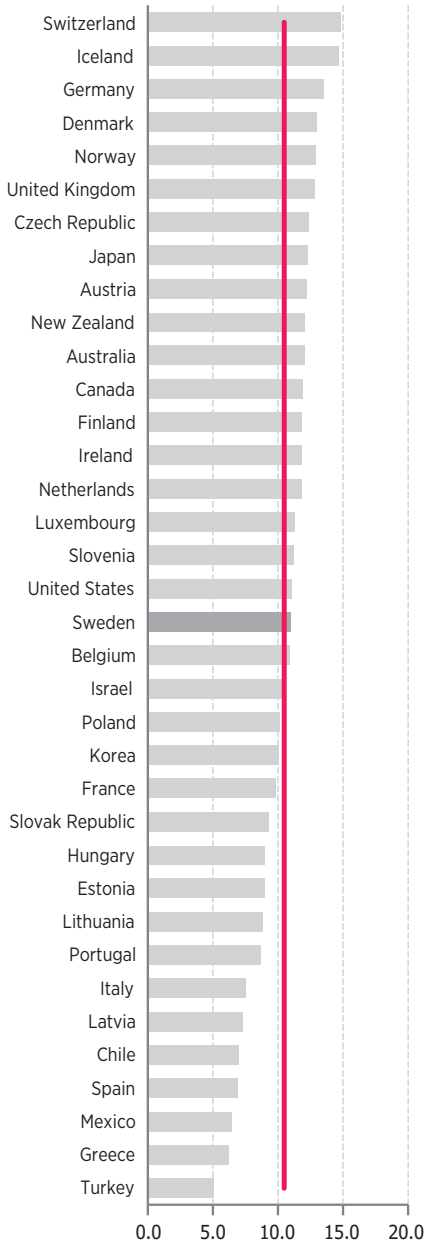


Figure 77:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) - 19th position & below the OECD average

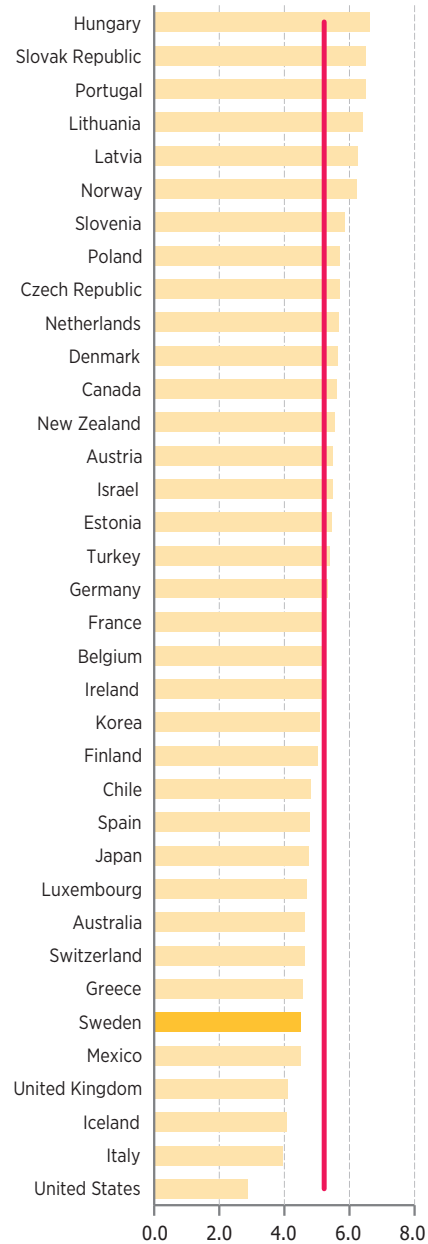


Figure 78:
Balance (10% weight) - 31st position & above the OECD average

Summary: Sweden placed 9th in the Peace & Security and 31st in the Balance normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Sweden belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Sweden belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 6th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Sweden belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 6th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Sweden belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 50 head/km²), and within this category it places 7th (in a draw with New Zealand) among its cohort.

SWEDEN COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

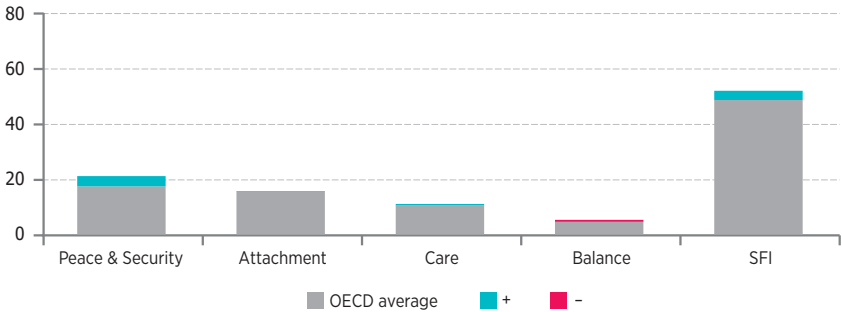


Figure 79:
Sweden's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Sweden surpassing it by 3.6.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Sweden being in line with the average.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Sweden surpassing it by 0.5.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Sweden falling short by 0.7.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Sweden surpassing it by 3.4.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

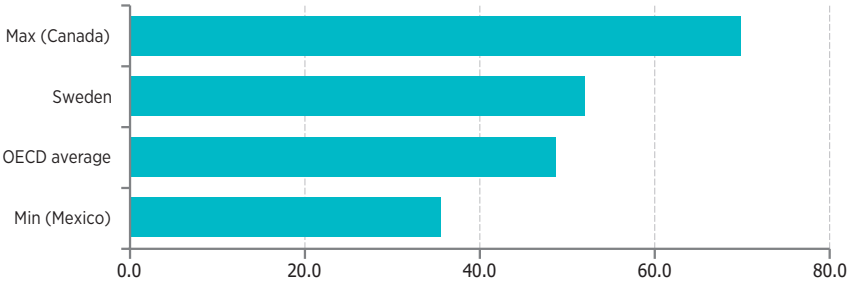


Figure 80:
Sweden's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Population (2018): 5,446,771

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 32,621 USD

Area (2018): 48,702 km²

Population density (2018): 112/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

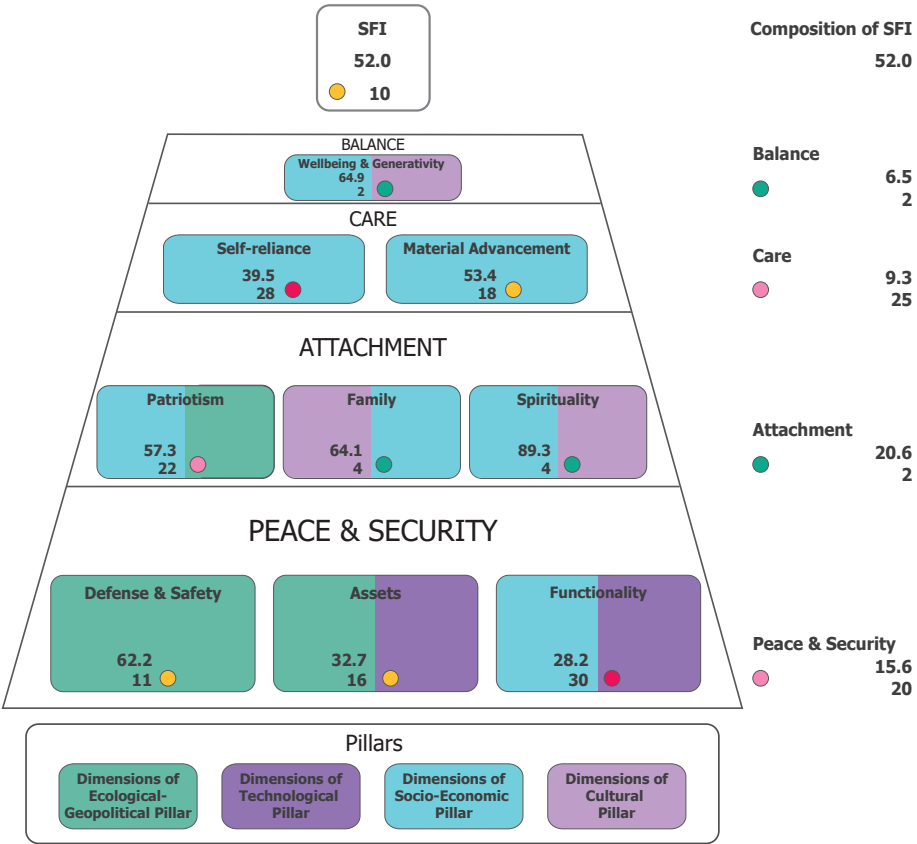


Figure 81:
The Slovak Republic (Q2) holds the 10th overall position
(in a draw with Sweden and New Zealand) in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that The Slovak Republic's three strongest positions are in the **Wellbeing & Generativity**, as well as the **Family**, and **Spirituality** dimensions, placing 2nd, 4th, and 4th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Functionality, Self-reliance, and Patriotism are the three dimensions The Slovak Republic scored lowest in, placing 30th, 28th, and 22nd respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Functionality and Self-reliance) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for The Slovak Republic to further improve its social futuring capacities.

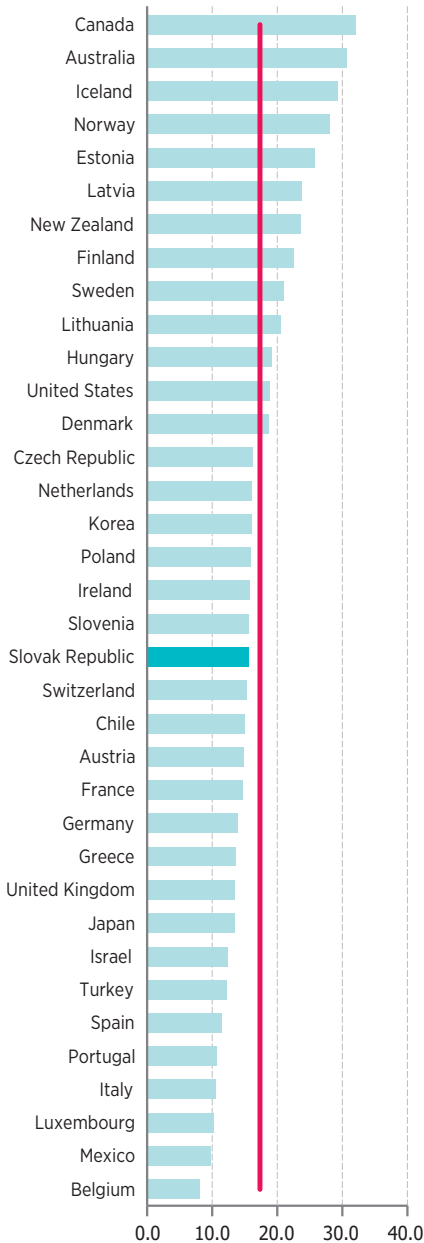


Figure 82:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
20th position & above
the OECD average

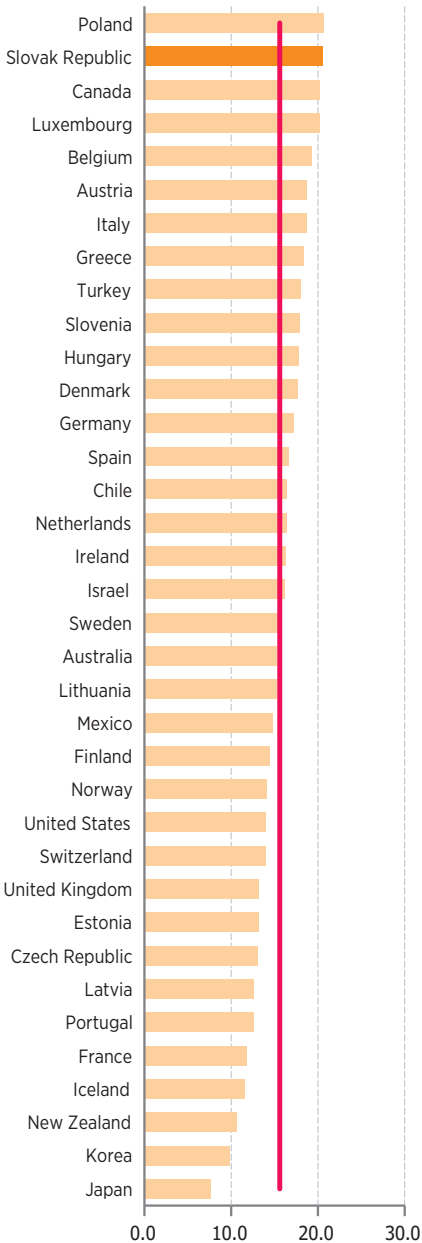


Figure 83:
Attachment (30% weight) –
2nd position & above
the OECD average

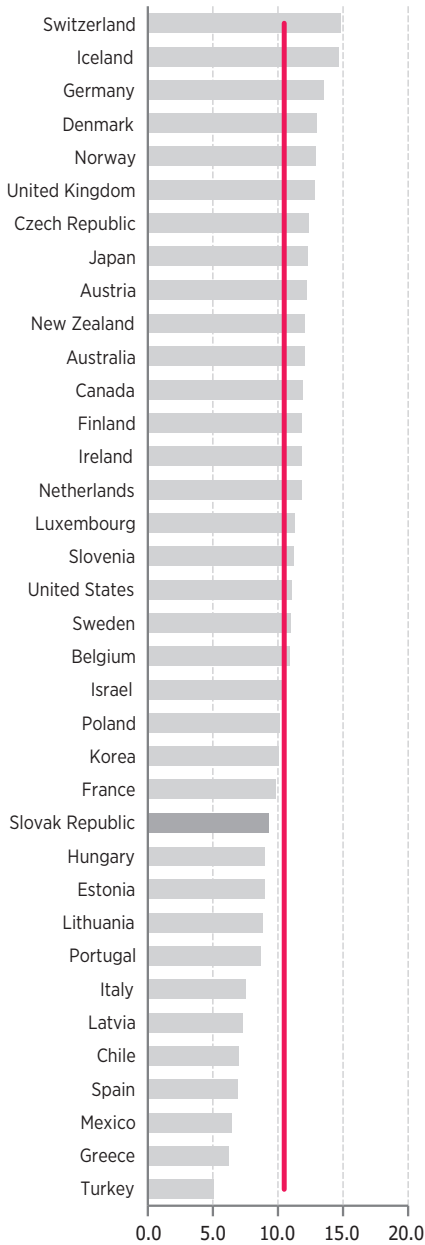


Figure 84:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) – 25th position & below the OECD average

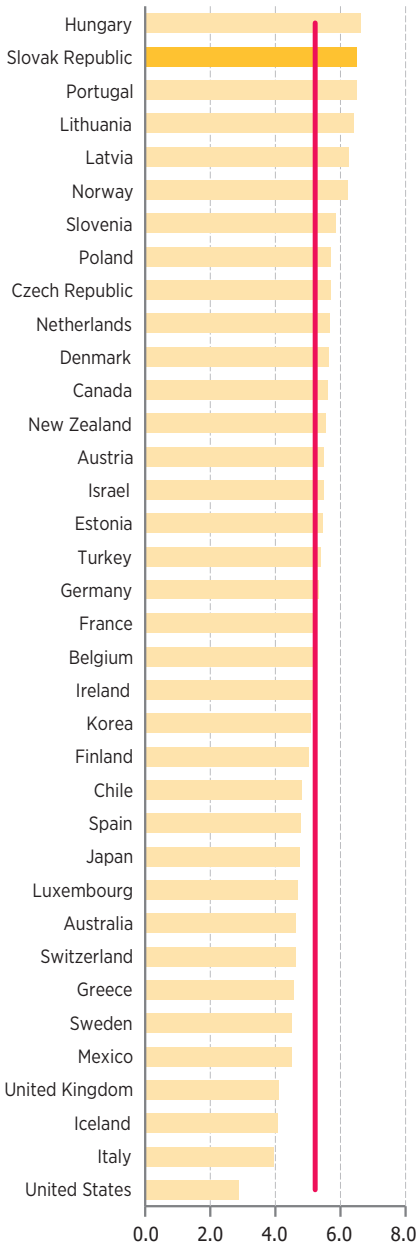


Figure 85:
Balance (10% weight) – 2nd position & above the OECD average

Summary: The Slovak Republic placed 2nd in the Balance and the attachment and 25th in the Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, The Slovak Republic belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 6th (in a draw with New Zealand) among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, The Slovak Republic belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 40,000 USD), and within this category it places 4th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), The Slovak Republic belongs to 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, The Slovak Republic belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

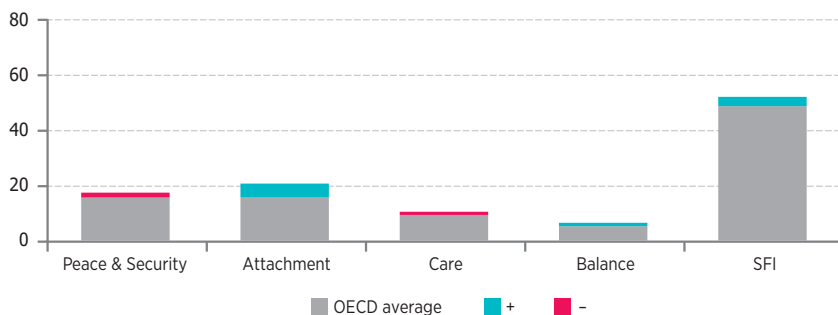


Figure 86:

The Slovak Republic's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with The Slovak Republic falling short by 1.8.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with The Slovak Republic surpassing it by 5.0.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with The Slovak Republic falling short by 1.2.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with The Slovak Republic surpassing it by 1.3.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7,
with The Slovak Republic surpassing it by 3.3.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

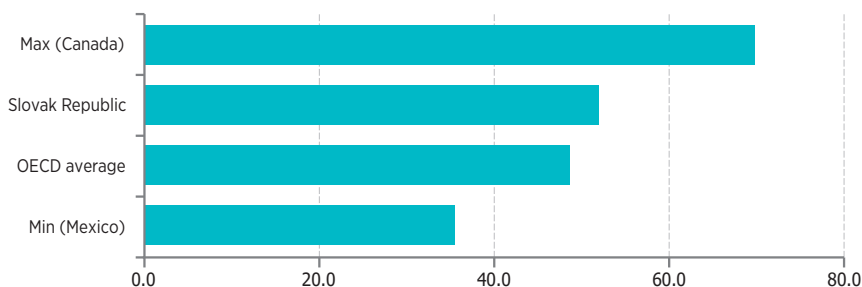


Figure 87:

The Slovak Republic's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

NEW ZEALAND

Population (2018): 4,885,500

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 41,491 USD

Area (2018): 264,944 km²

Population density (2018): 18/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

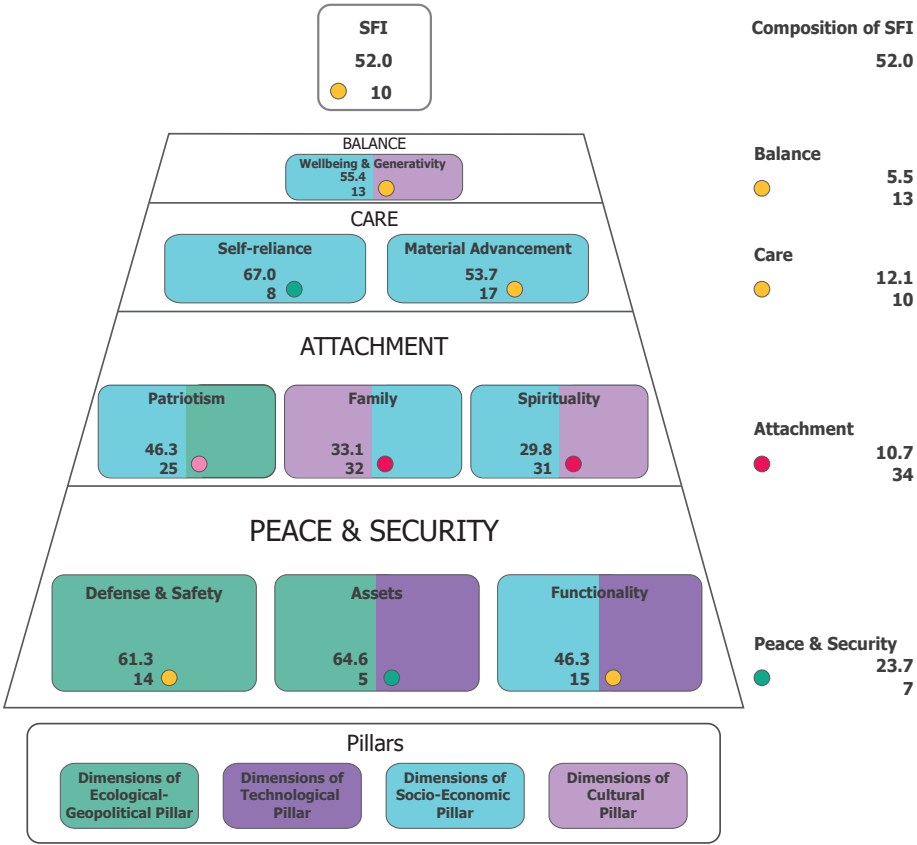


Figure 88:
New Zealand (Q2) holds the 10th overall position
(in a draw with Sweden and the Slovak Republic)
in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that New Zealand's three strongest positions are in the **Assets**, as well as the **Self-reliance**, and **Wellbeing & Generativity** dimensions, placing 5th, 8th, and 13th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Family, **Spirituality**, and **Patriotism** are the three dimensions New Zealand scored lowest in, placing 32nd, 31st, and 25th respectively. Comparing the four lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Family) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for New Zealand to further improve its social futuring capacities.

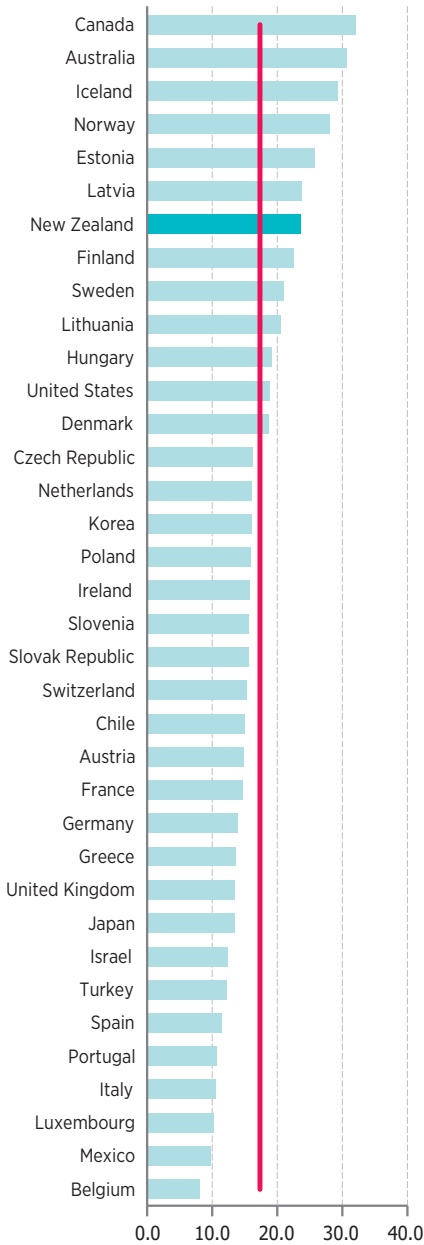


Figure 89:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
7th position & above
the OECD average

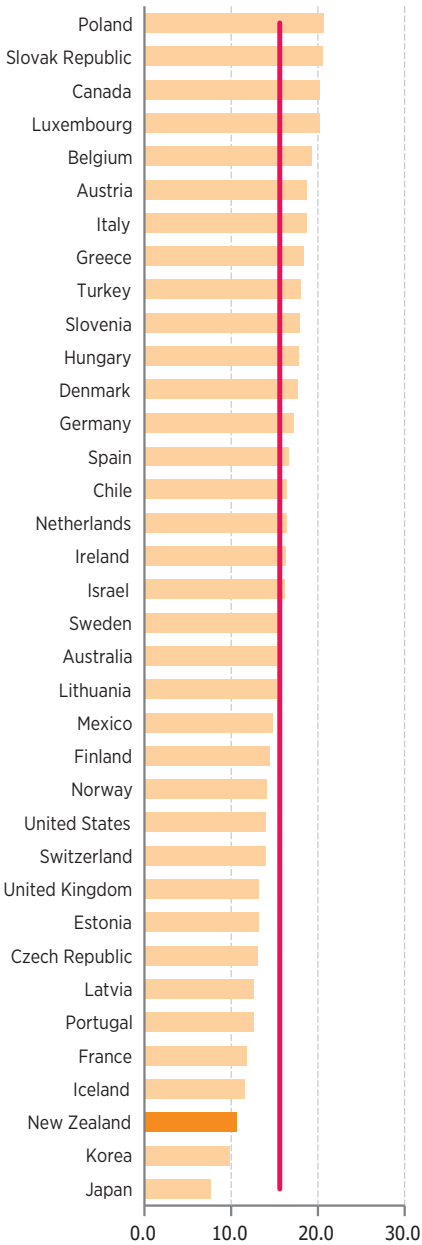


Figure 90:
Attachment (30% weight) –
34th position & above
the OECD average

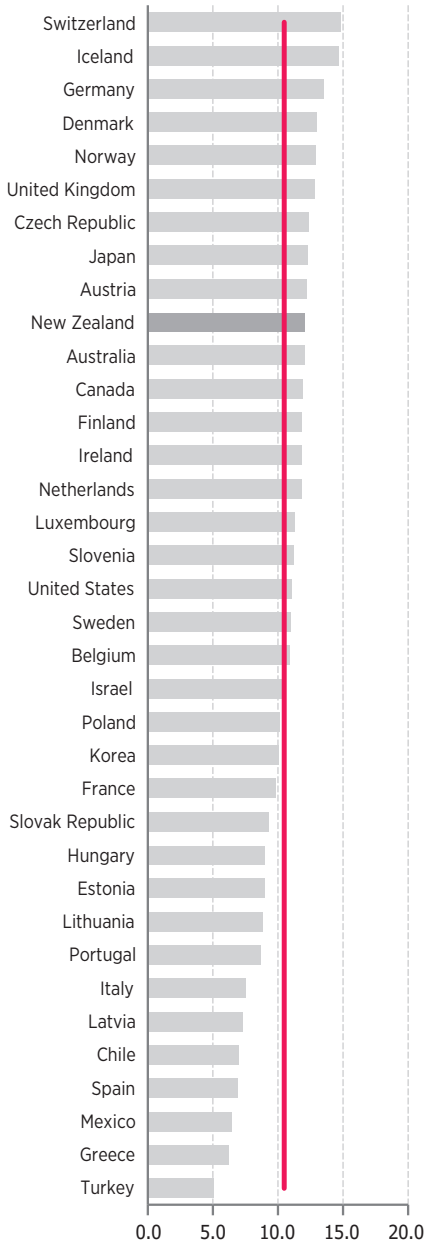


Figure 91:
Care (Material Advancement and
Freedom) (20% weight) –
10th position & below
the OECD average

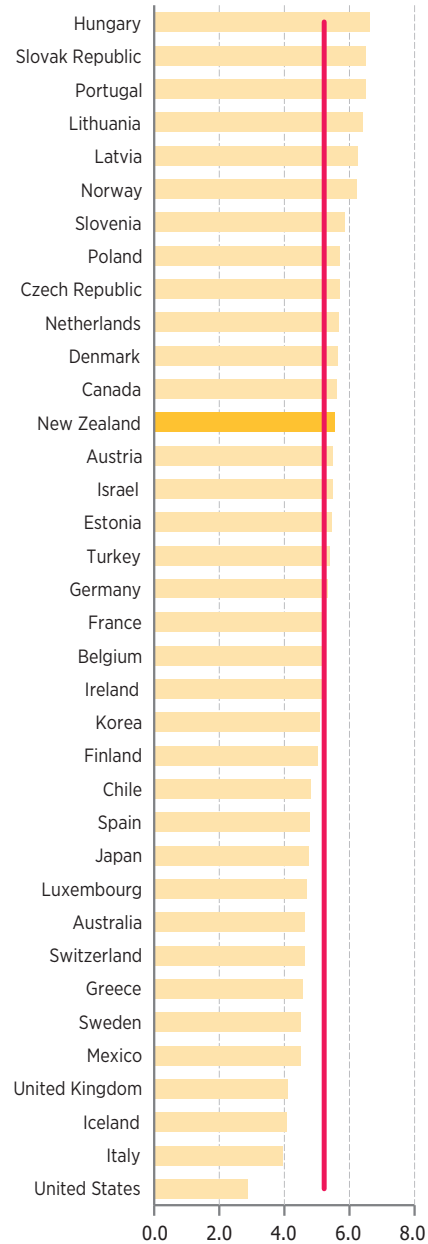


Figure 92:
Balance (10% weight) –
13th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: New Zealand placed 7th in the Peace & Security and 34th in the Attachment normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, New Zealand belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 6th (in a draw with the Slovak Republic) among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, New Zealand belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (40,000 – 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 2nd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), New Zealand belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (75,000 – 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, New Zealand belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 50 head/km²), and within this category it places 7th (in a draw with Sweden) among its cohort.

NEW ZEALAND COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

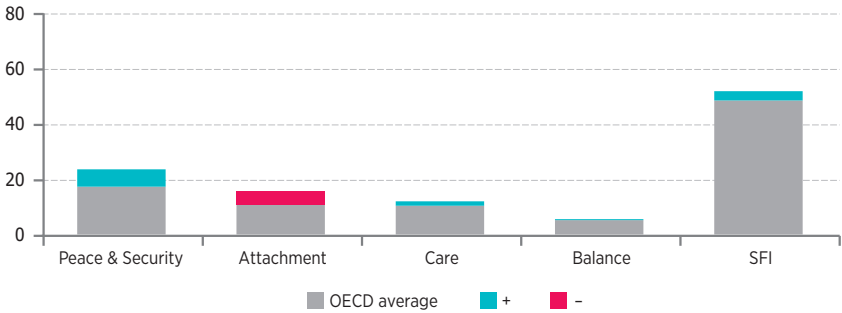


Figure 93:

New Zealand's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with New Zealand surpassing it by 6.3.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with New Zealand falling short by 4.9.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with New Zealand surpassing it by 1.6.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with New Zealand surpassing it by 0.3.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7,
with New Zealand surpassing it by 3.3.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

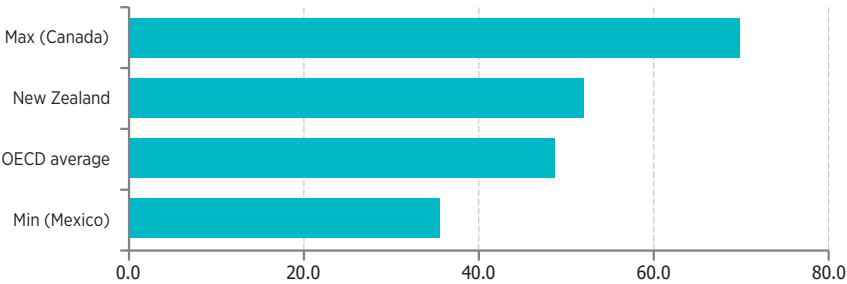


Figure 94:

New Zealand's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

AUSTRIA

Population (2018): 8,837,707

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 56,889 USD

Area (2018): 82,519 km²

Population density (2018): 107/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

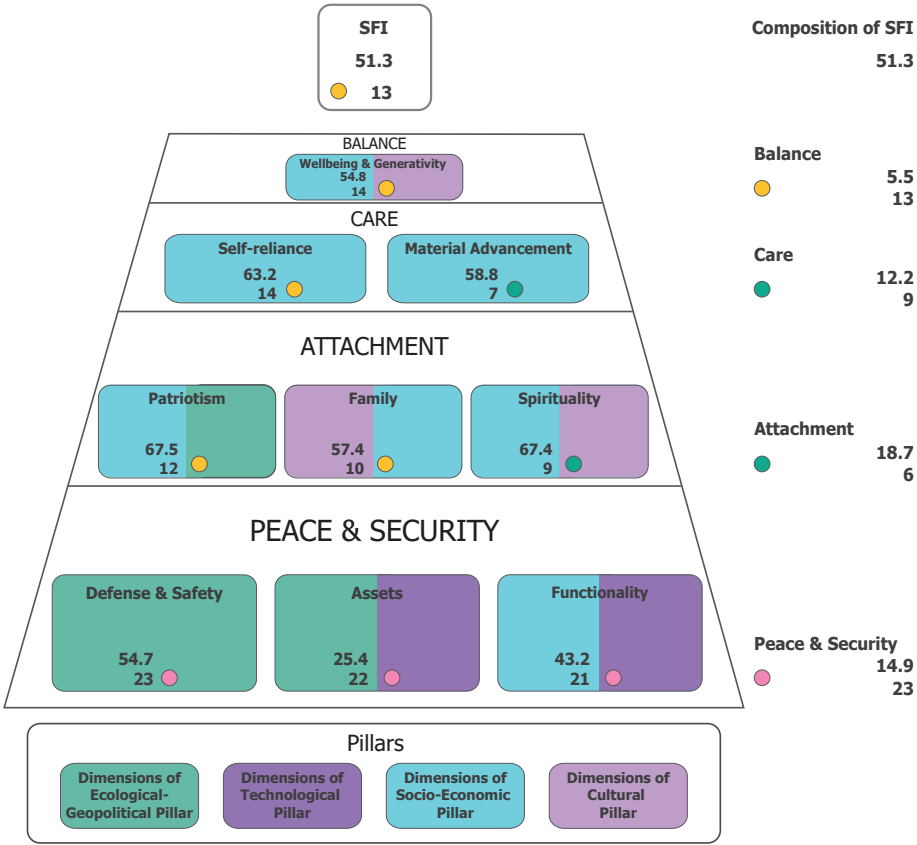


Figure 95:
Austria (Q2) holds the 13th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Austria's three strongest positions are in the **Material Advancement** and **Spirituality**, as well as **Family** dimensions, placing 7th, 9th, and 10th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, three of these highest ranked dimensions (Material Advancement, Spirituality and Family) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Defense & Safety, Assets, and Functionality, and are the three dimensions Austria scored lowest in, placing 23rd, 22nd, and 21st respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, the Defense & Safety and Functionality dimensions may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Austria to further improve its social futuring capacities.

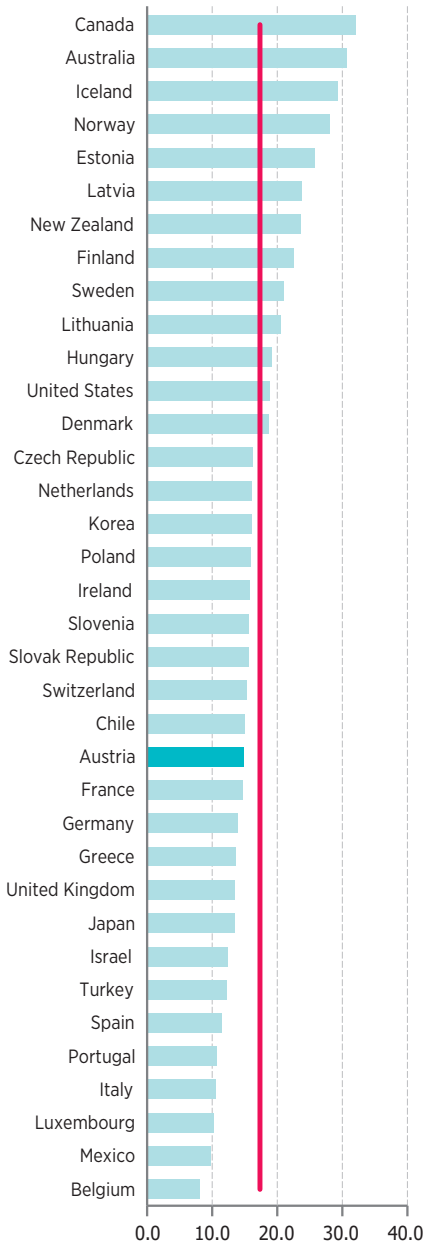


Figure 96:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
23rd position & above
the OECD average

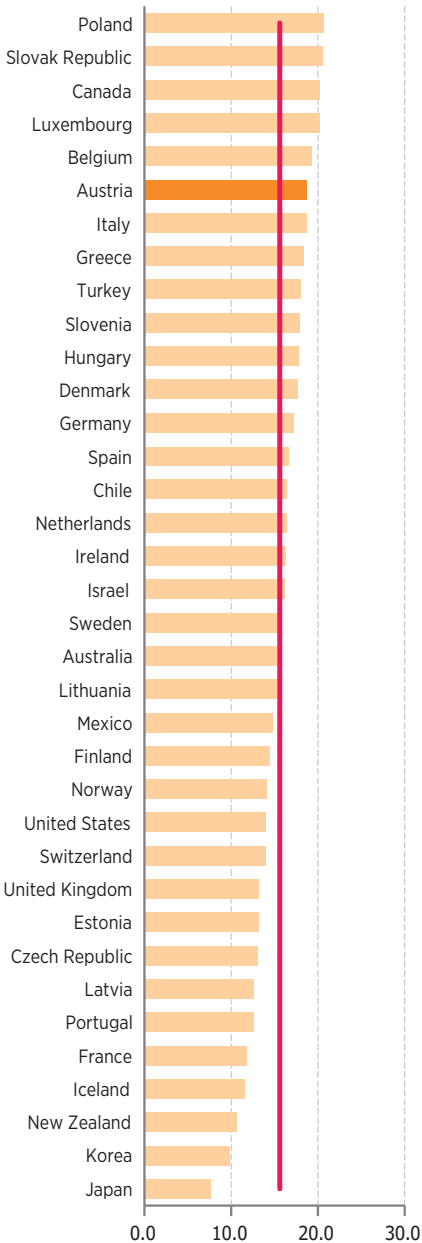


Figure 97:
Attachment (30% weight) –
6th position & above
the OECD average

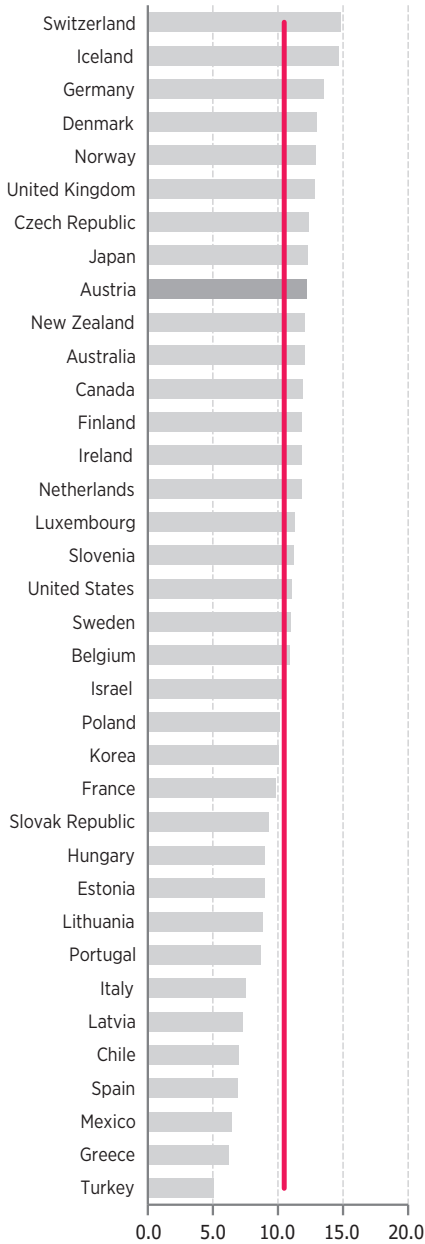


Figure 98:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) – 9th position & below the OECD average

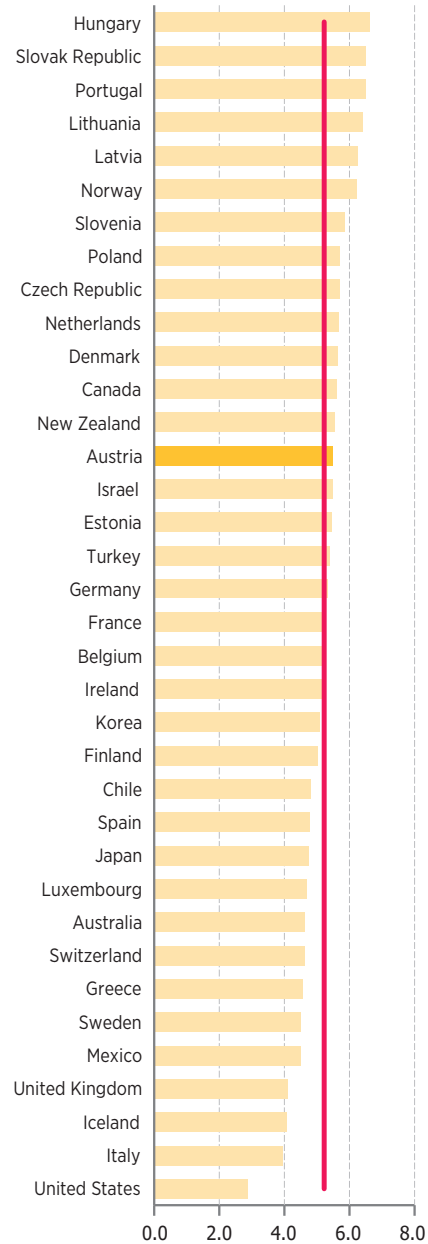


Figure 99:
Balance (10% weight) – 13th position & above the OECD average

Summary: Austria placed 6th in the Attachment and 23rd in the Peace & Security normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Austria belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 4th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Austria belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 7th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Austria belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (75,000 – 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 4th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Austria belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 4th among its cohort.

AUSTRIA COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

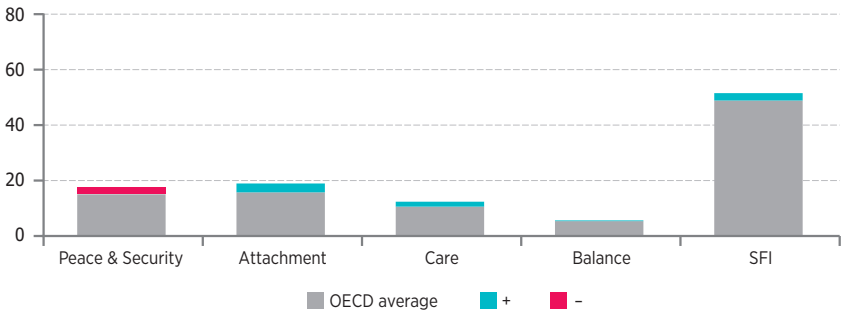


Figure 100:
Austria's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Austria falling short by 2.5.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Austria surpassing it by 3.1.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Austria surpassing it by 1.7.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Austria surpassing it by 0.3.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Austria surpassing it by 2.6.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

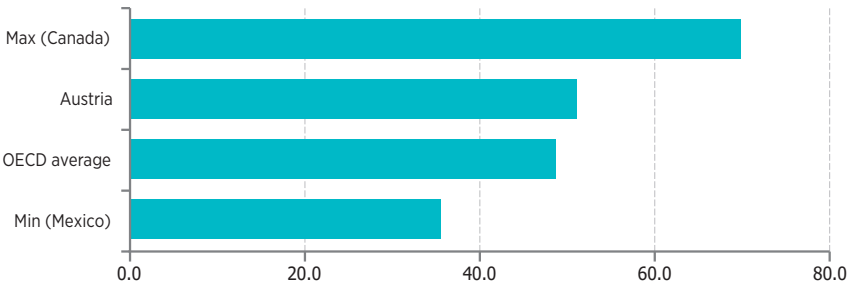


Figure 101:
Austria's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

LITHUANIA

Population (2018): **2,801,541**

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): **35,832 USD**

Area (2018): **62,643 km²**

Population density (2018): **45/km²**

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

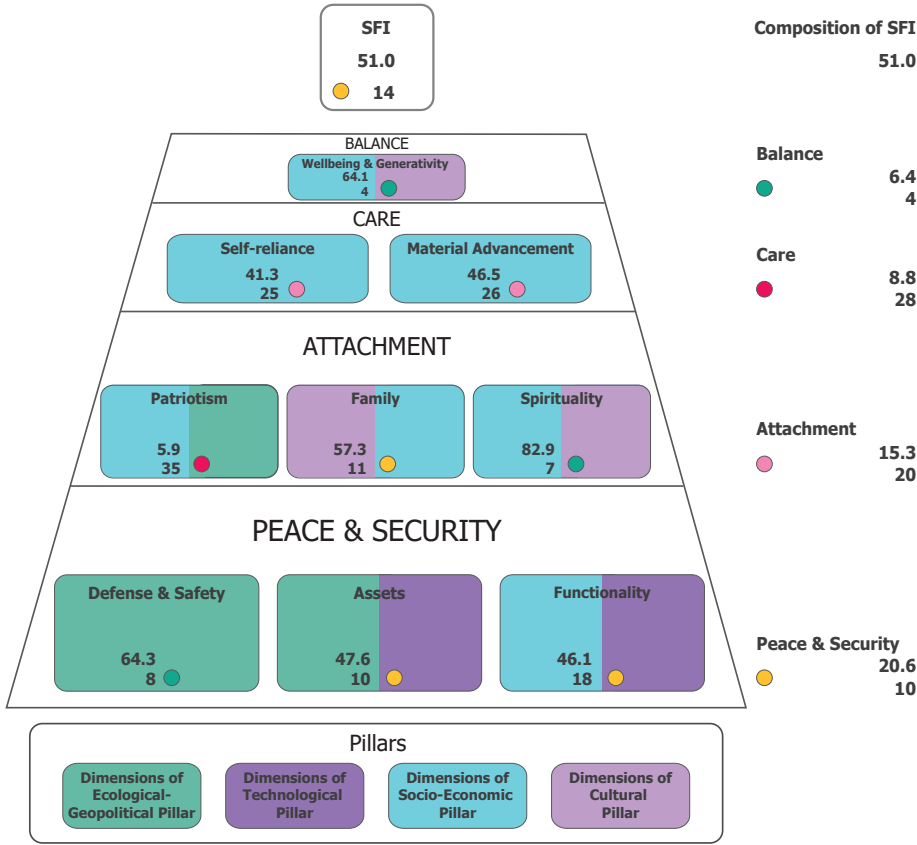


Figure 102:
Lithuania (Q2) holds the 14th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Lithuania's three strongest positions are in the **Wellbeing & Generativity**, as well as the **Spirituality**, and **Defense & Safety** dimensions, placing 4th, 7th, and 8th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these highest ranked dimensions (Wellbeing & Generativity and Spirituality) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Patriotism, **Material Advancement**, and **Self-reliance** are the three dimensions Lithuania scored lowest in, placing 35th, 26th, and 25th respectively. Comparing the four lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Self-reliance) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Lithuania to further improve its social futuring capacities.

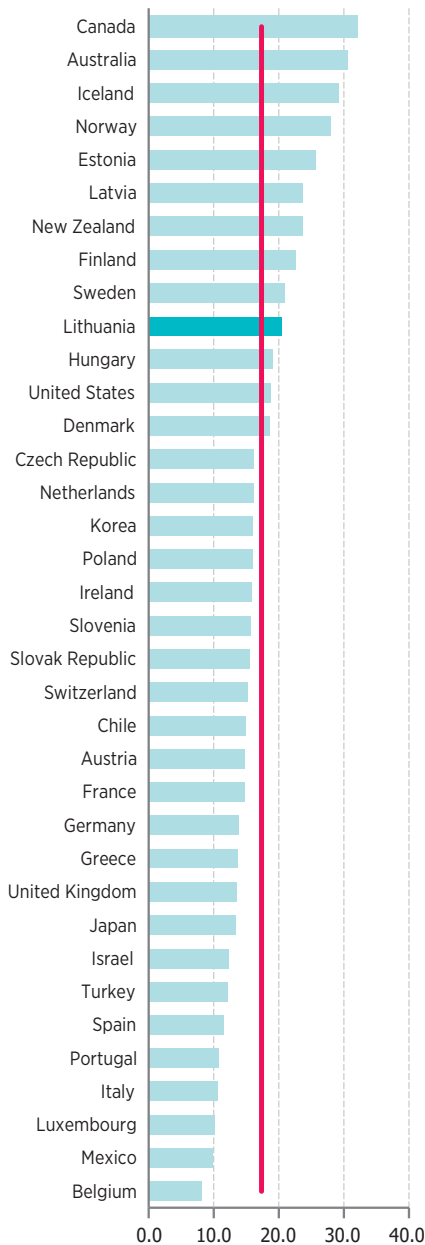


Figure 103:
Peace & Security
(40% weight) –
10th position & above
the OECD average

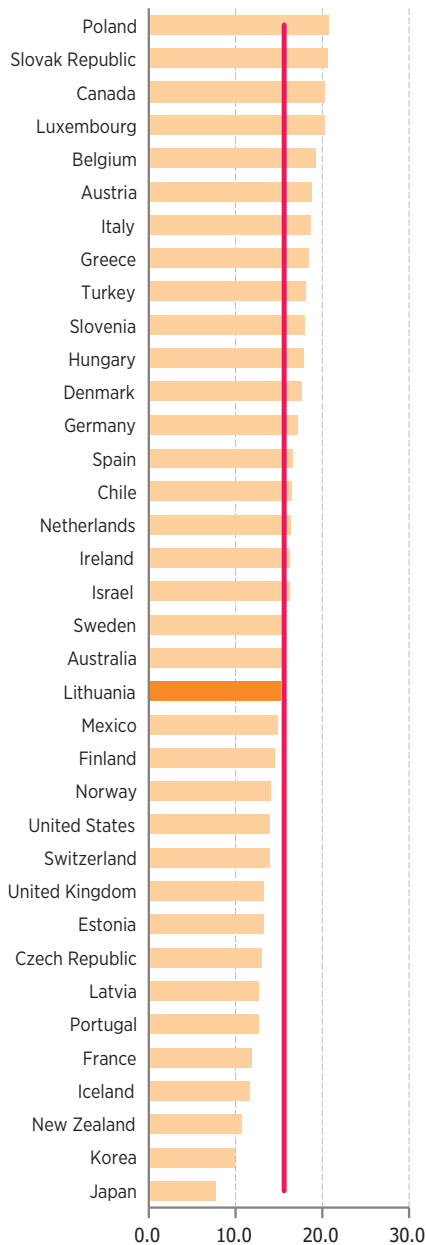


Figure 104:
Attachment (30% weight) –
20th position & above
the OECD average

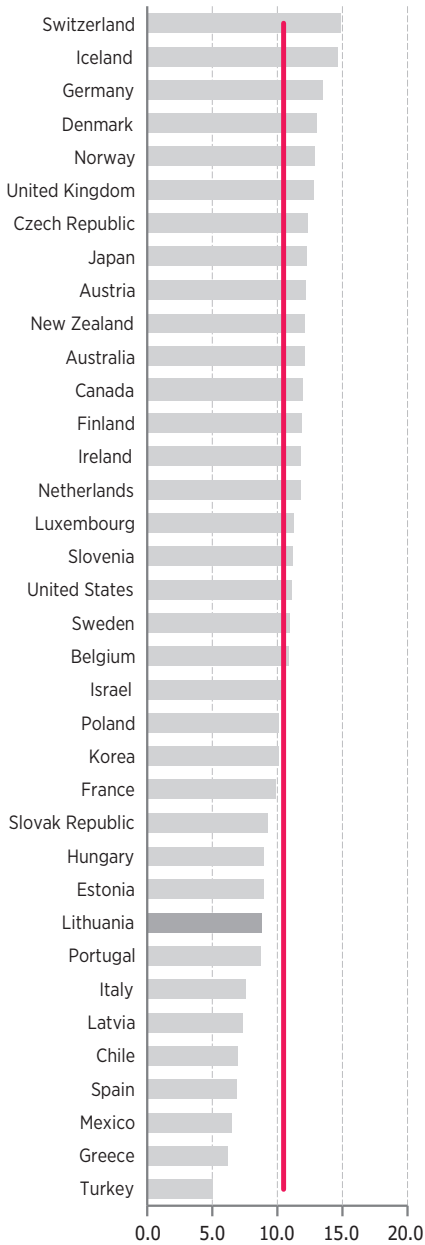


Figure 105:
Care (Material Advancement and freedom) (20% weight) – 28th position & below the OECD average

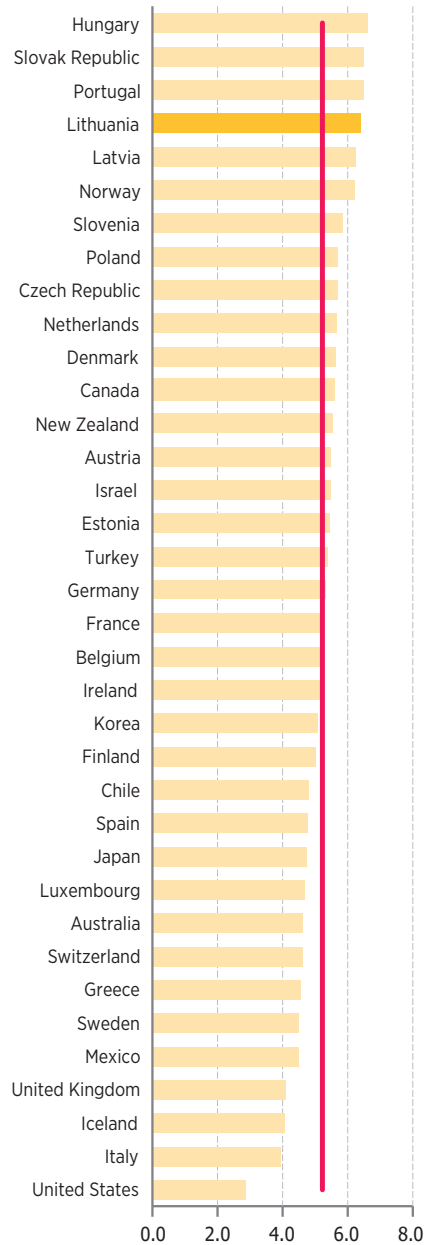


Figure 106:
Balance (10% weight) – 4th position & above the OECD average

Summary: Lithuania placed 4th in the Balance and 28th in the Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Lithuania belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 8th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Lithuania belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 40,000 USD), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Lithuania belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 4th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Lithuania belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 50 head/km²), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

LITHUANIA COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

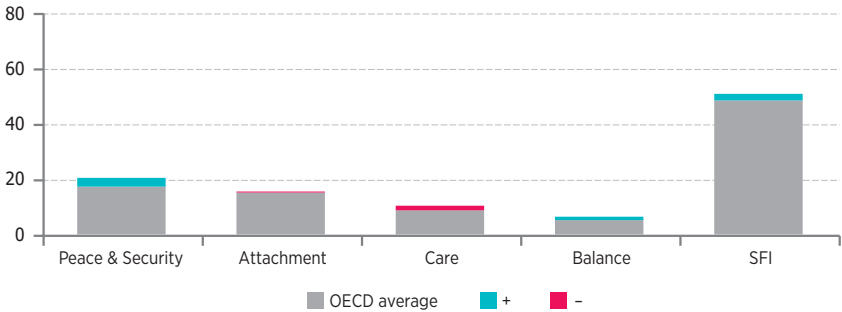


Figure 107:
Lithuania's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Lithuania surpassing it by 3.2.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Lithuania falling short by 0.3.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Lithuania falling short by 1.7.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Lithuania surpassing it by 1.2.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Lithuania surpassing it by 2.3.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

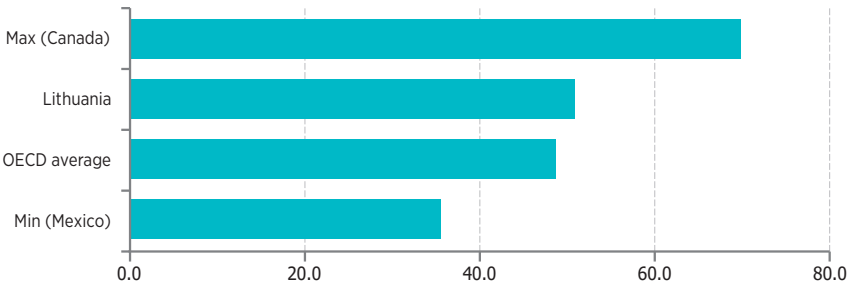


Figure 108:
Lithuania's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

SLOVENIA

Population (2018): **2,070,050**

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): **38,786 USD**

Area (2018): **20,145 km²**

Population density (2018): **103/km²**

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

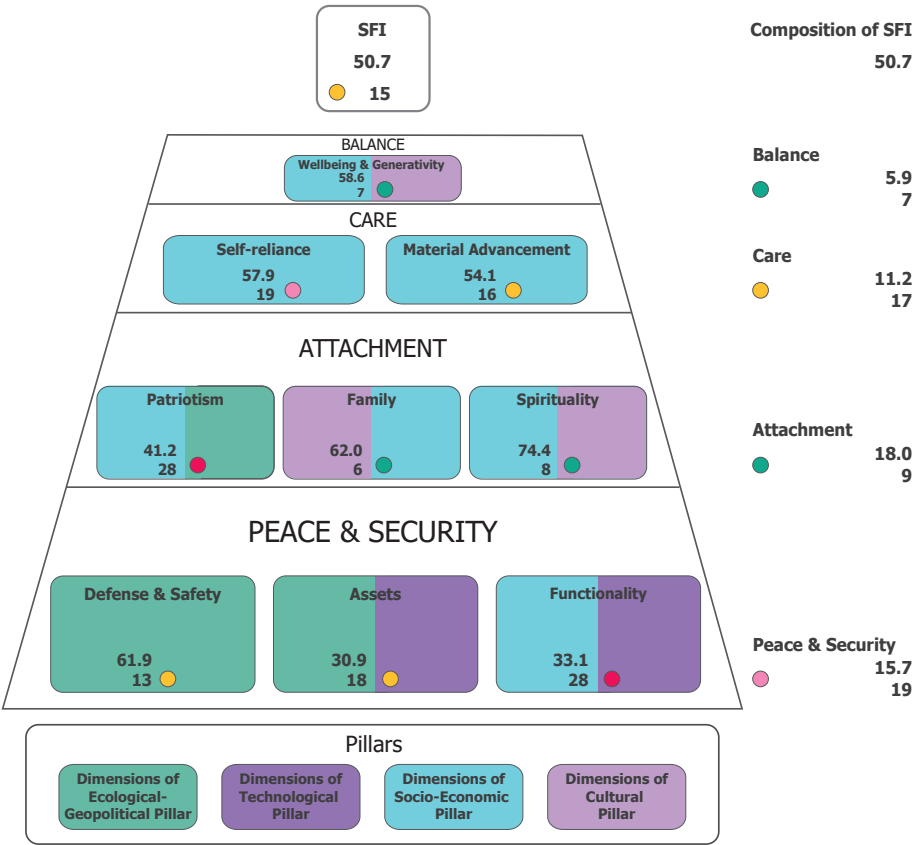


Figure 109:
Slovenia (Q2) holds the 15th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Slovenia's three strongest positions are in the **Family**, **Wellbeing & Generativity**, as well as the **Spirituality** dimensions, placing 6th, 7th, and 8th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Functionality, **Patriotism**, and **Self-reliance** are the three dimensions Slovenia scored lowest in, placing 28th, 28th, and 19th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Functionality and Self-reliance) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Slovenia to further improve its social futuring capacities._

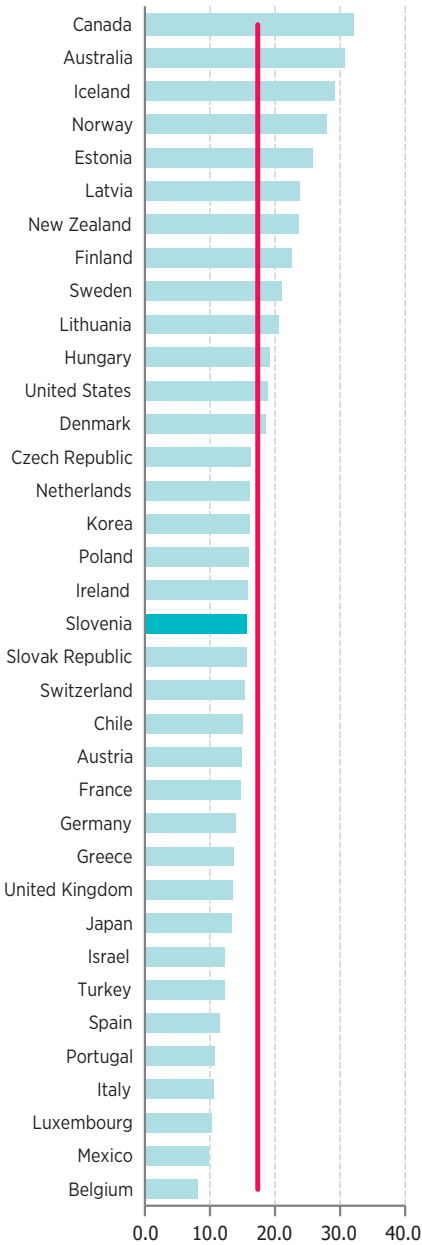


Figure 110:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
19th position & above
the OECD average

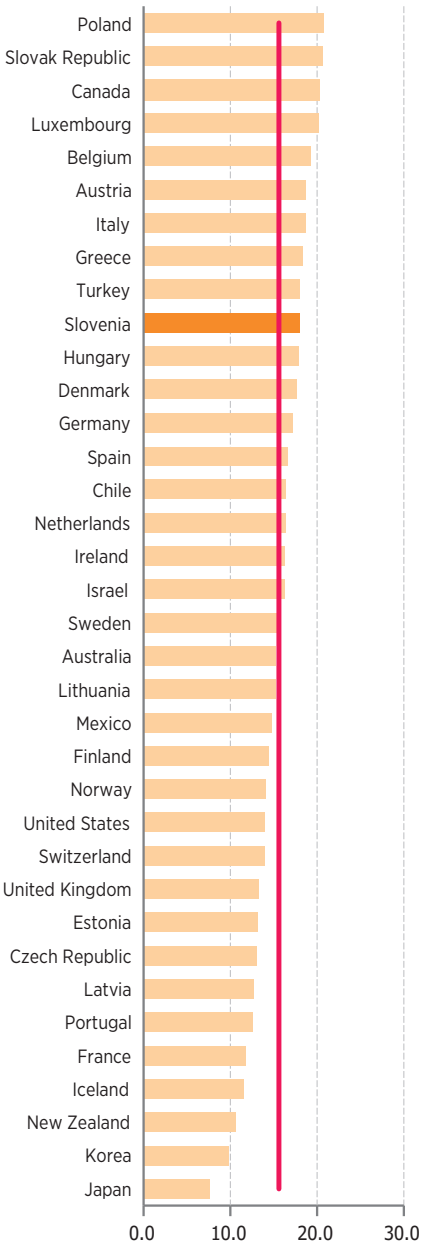


Figure 111:
Attachment (30% weight) –
9th position & above
the OECD average

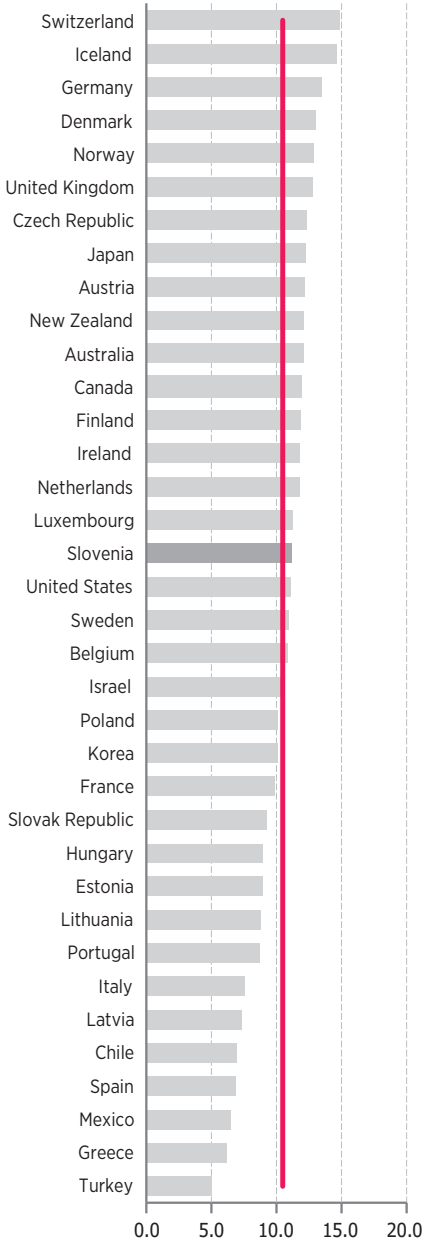


Figure 112:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) –
17th position & below
the OECD average

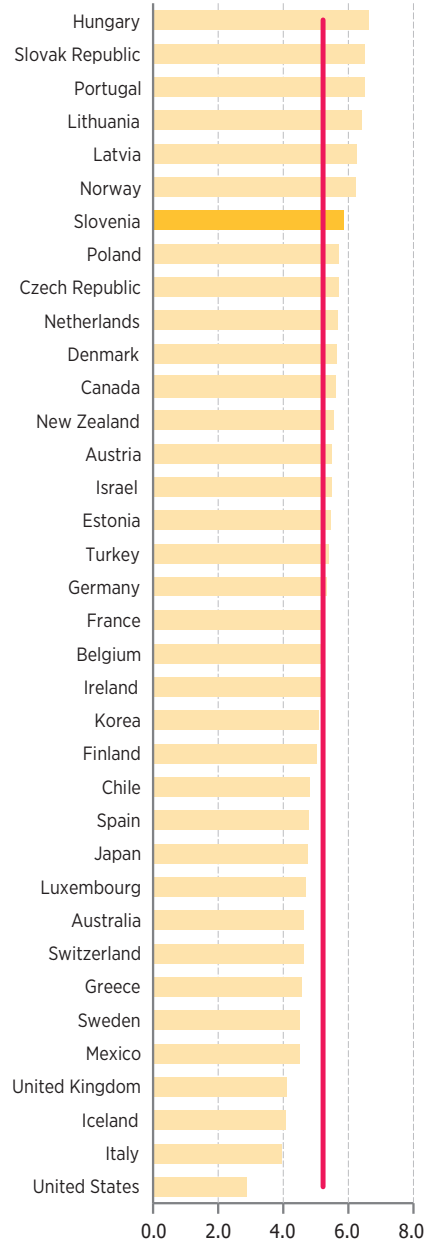


Figure 113:
Balance (10% weight) –
7th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Slovenia placed 7th in the Balance and 19th in the Peace & Security normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Slovenia belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Slovenia belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 40,000 USD), and within this category it places 6th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Slovenia belongs to 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Slovenia belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

SLOVENIA COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

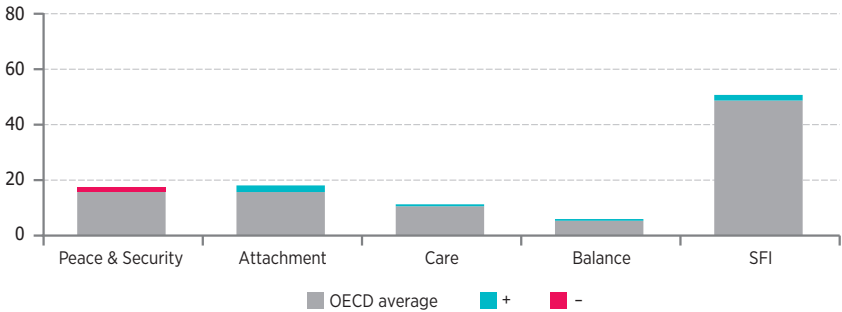


Figure 114:
Slovenia's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Slovenia falling short by 1.7.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Slovenia surpassing it by 2.4.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Slovenia surpassing it by 0.7.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Slovenia surpassing it by 0.6.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Slovenia surpassing it by 2.0.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

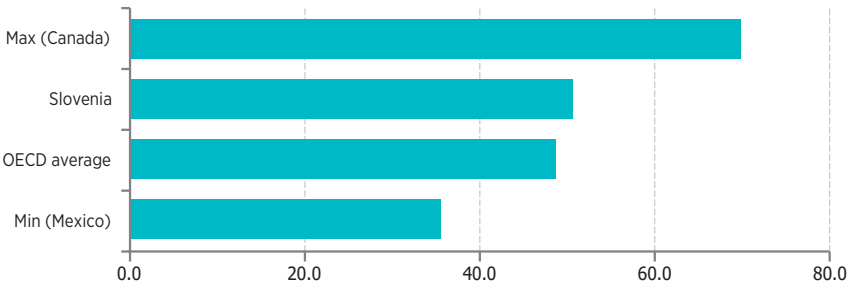


Figure 115:
Slovenia's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

LATVIA

Population (2018): 1,927,170

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 30,760 USD

Area (2018): 63,290 km²

Population density (2018): 31/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

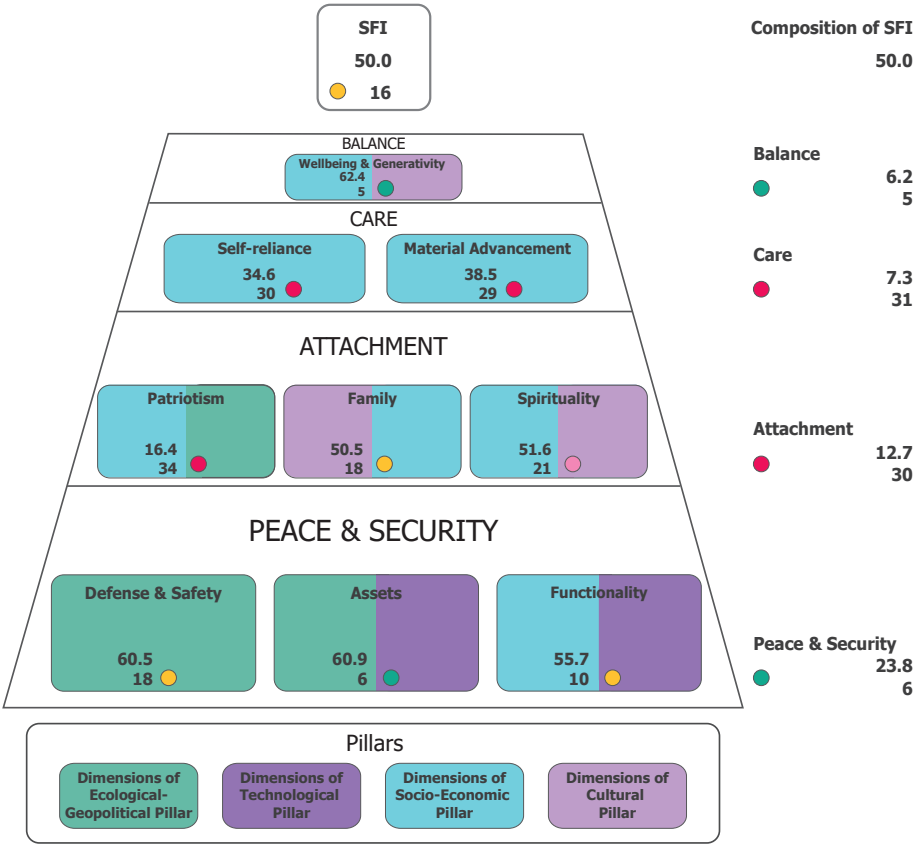


Figure 116:
Latvia (Q2) holds the 16th overall position
(in a draw with the Netherlands) in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Latvia's three strongest positions are in the **Wellbeing & Generativity**, as well as the **Assets**, and **Functionality** dimensions, placing 5th, 6th, and 10th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Patriotism, **Self-reliance**, and **Material Advancement** are the three dimensions Latvia scored lowest in, placing 34th, 30th, and 29th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Self-reliance) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Latvia to further improve its social futuring capacities.

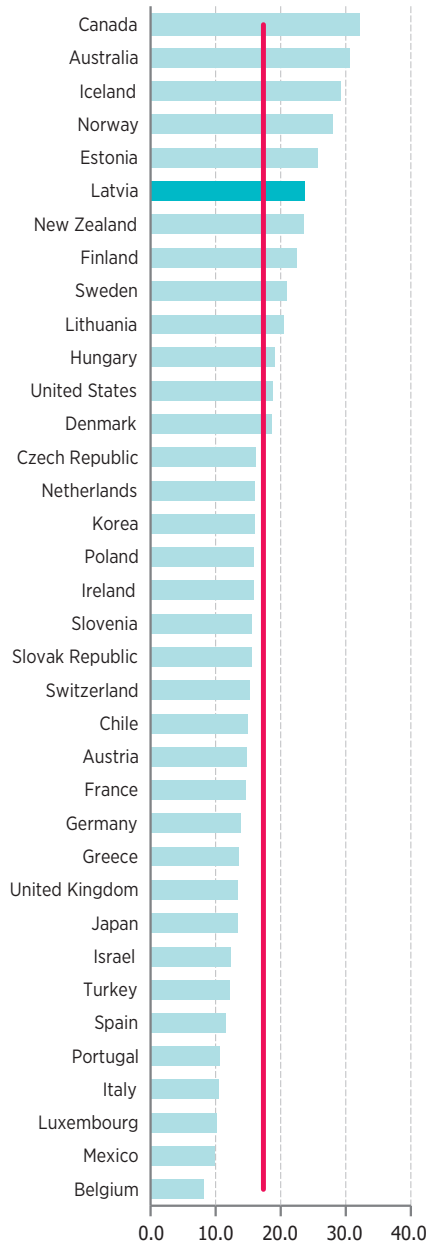


Figure 117:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
6th position & above
the OECD average

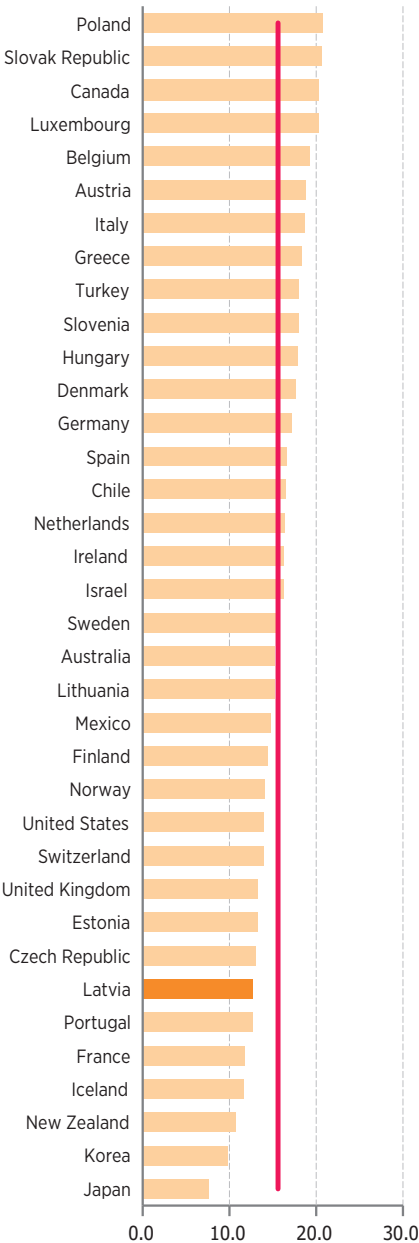


Figure 118:
Attachment (30% weight) –
30th position & above
the OECD average

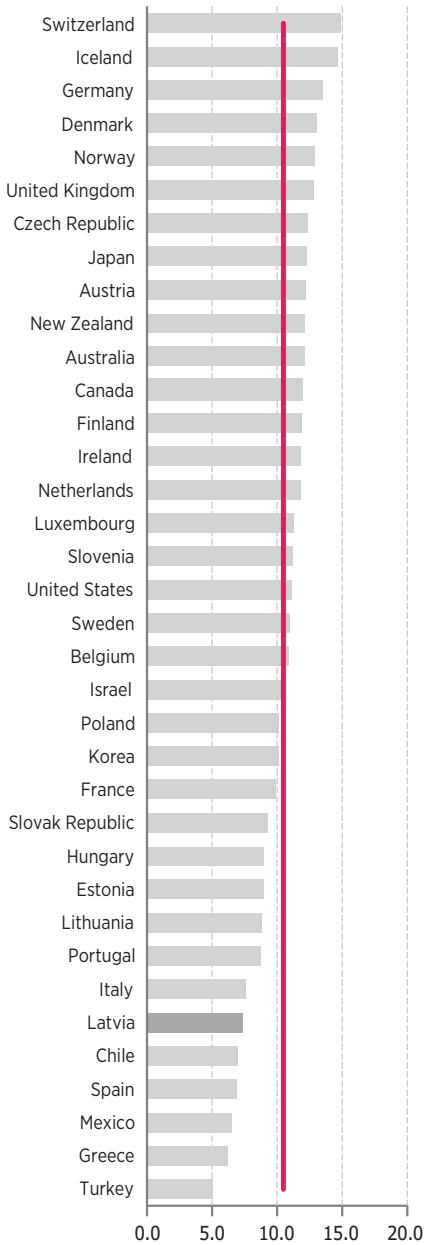


Figure 119:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) –
31st position & below
the OECD average

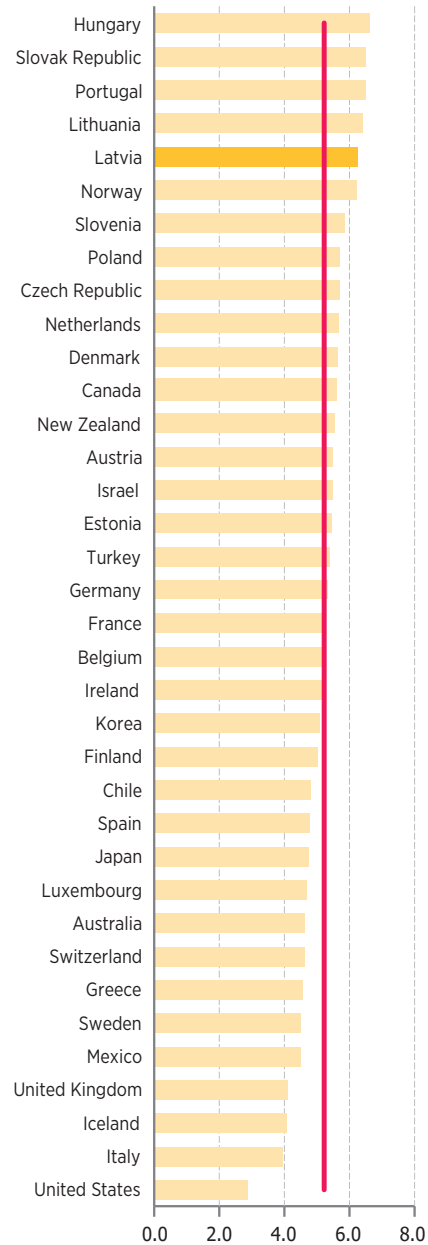


Figure 120:
Balance (10% weight) –
5th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Latvia placed 5th in the Balance and 31st in the Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Latvia belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Latvia belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 40,000 USD), and within this category it places 7th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Latvia belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 6th (in a draw with the Netherlands) among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Latvia belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 50 head/km²), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

LATVIA COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

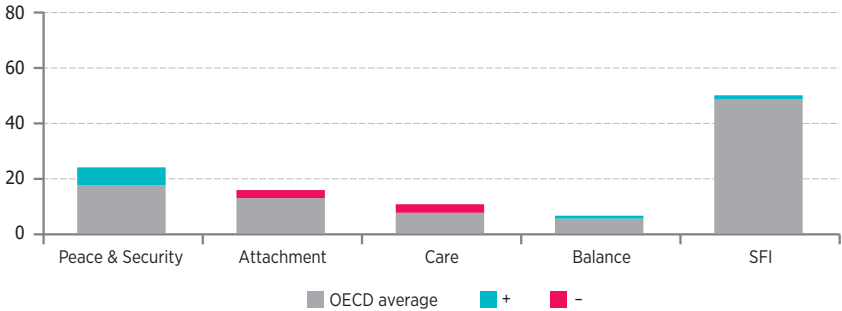


Figure 121:
Latvia's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Latvia surpassing it by 6.4.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Latvia falling short by 2.9.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Latvia falling short by 3.2.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Latvia surpassing it by 1.0.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Latvia surpassing it by 1.3.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

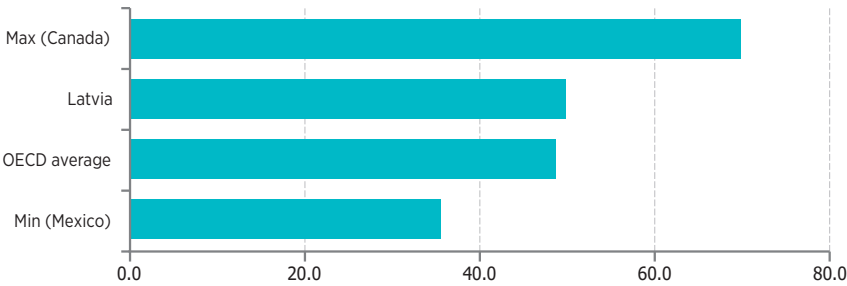


Figure 122:
Latvia's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

THE NETHERLANDS

Population (2018): 17,231,622

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 57,564 USD

Area (2018): 34 188 km²

Population density (2018): 503/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

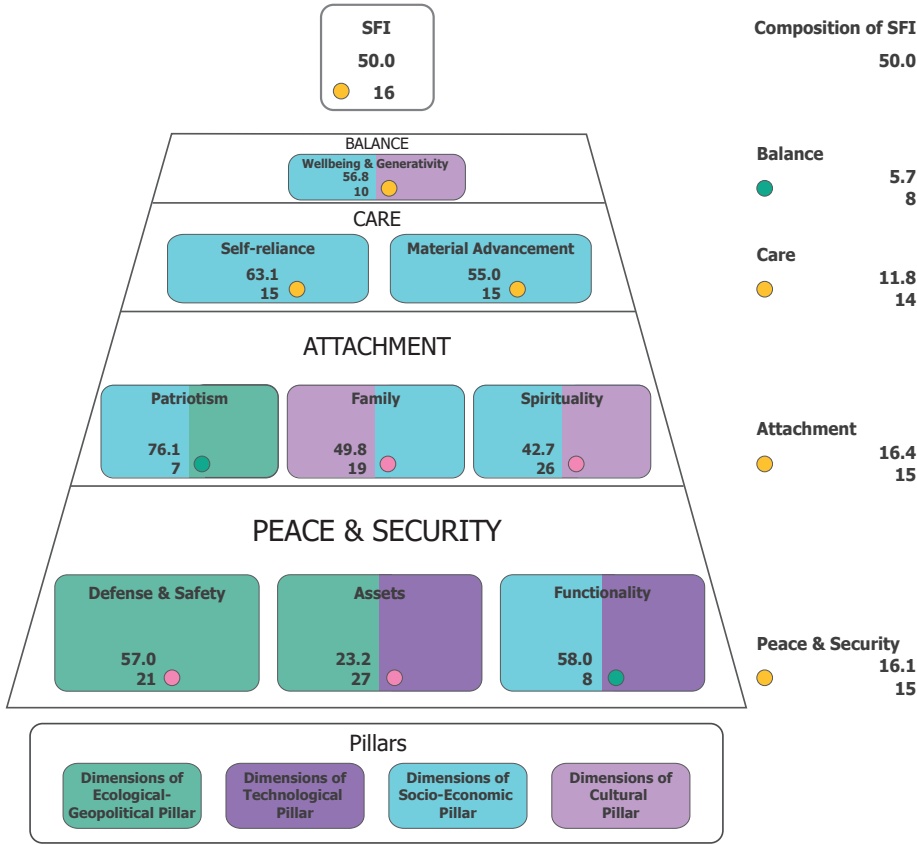


Figure 123:
The Netherlands (Q2) holds the 16th overall position
(in a draw with Latvia) in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that The Netherlands' three strongest positions are in the **Patriotism**, **Functionality**, as well as **Wellbeing & Generativity** dimensions, placing 7th, 8th, and 10th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all these three highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Assets, **Spirituality**, and **Defense & Safety** are the three dimensions The Netherlands scored lowest in, placing 27th, 26th, and 21st respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, Defense & Safety may offer a wide variety of opportunities for The Netherlands to further improve its social futuring capacities.

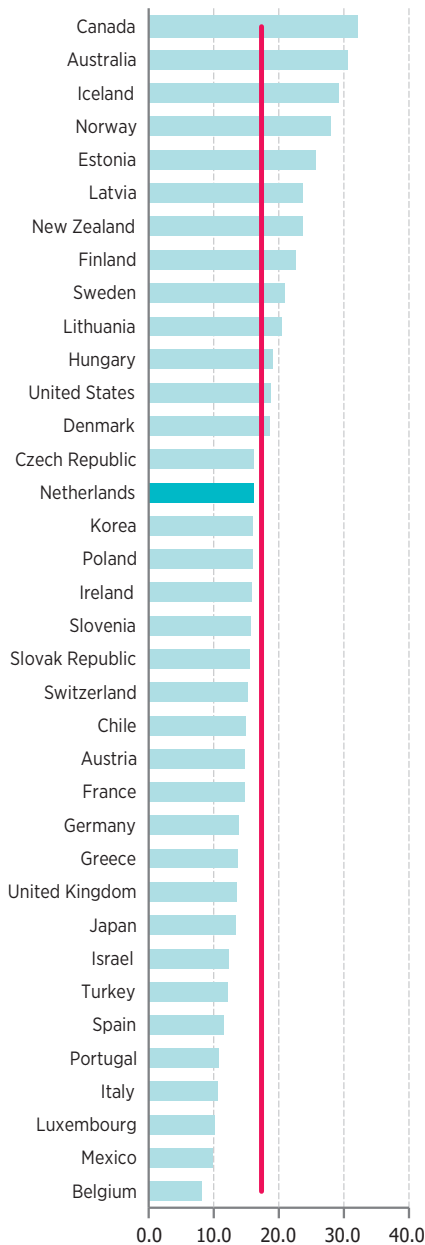


Figure 124:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
15th position & above
the OECD average

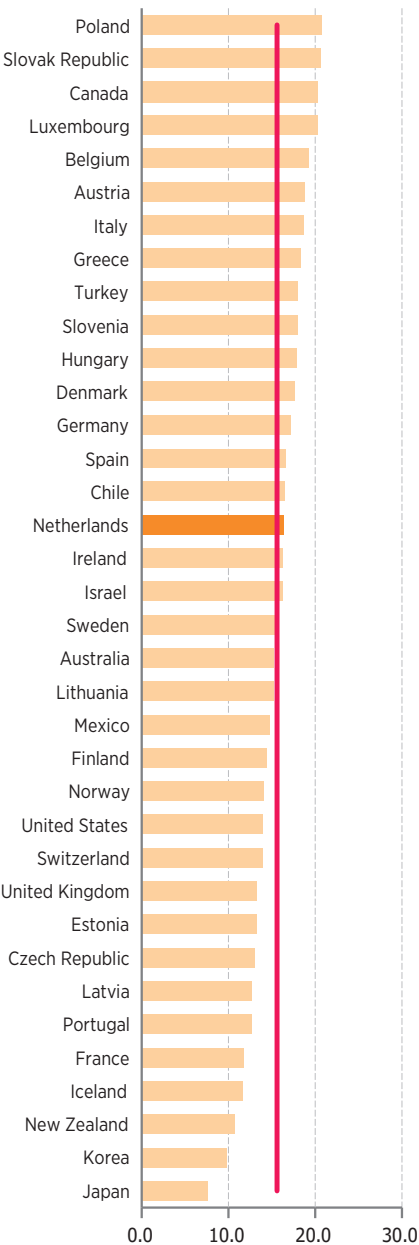


Figure 125:
Attachment (30% weight) –
15th position & above
the OECD average

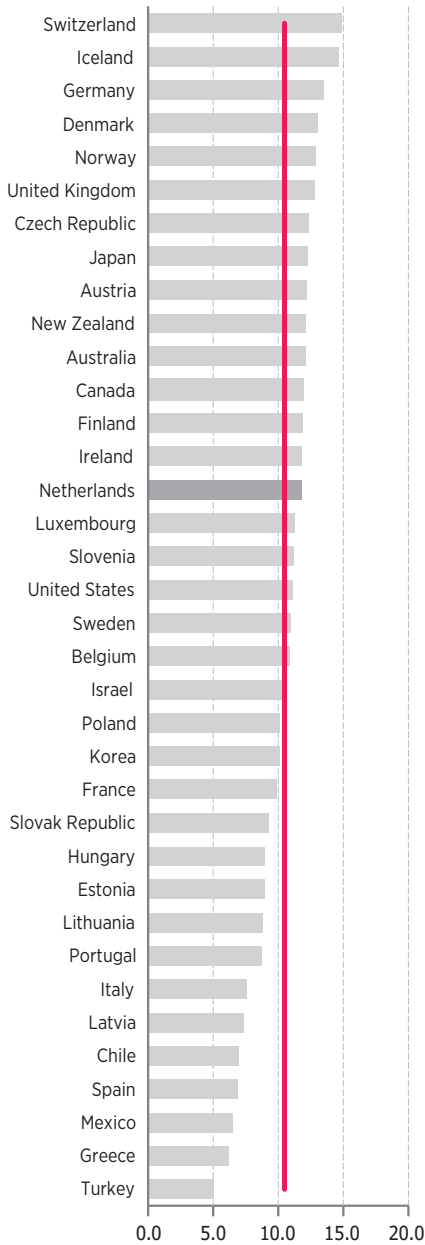


Figure 126:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) –
14th position & below
the OECD average

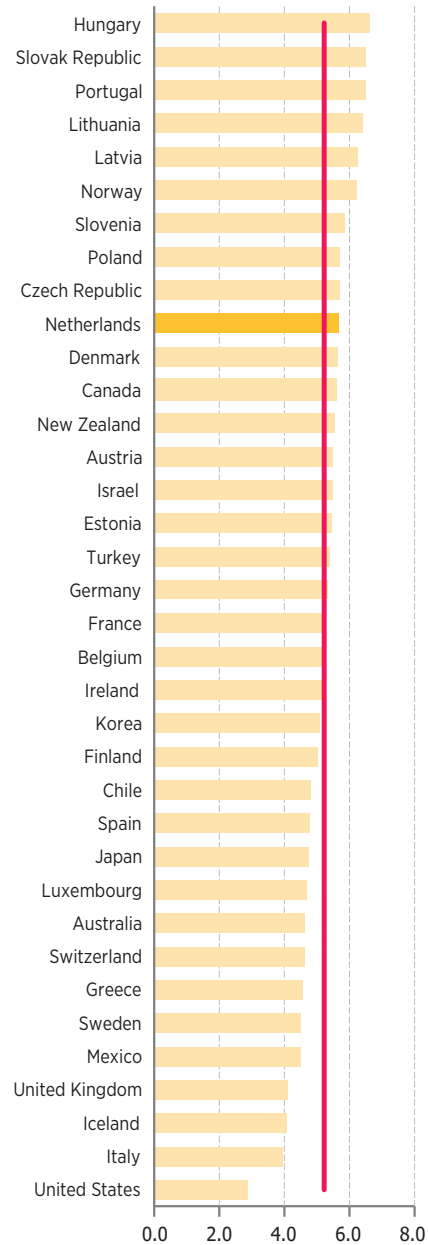


Figure 127:
Balance (10% weight) –
8th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: The Netherlands placed 8th in the Balance and 15th both in the Peace & Security and Attachment normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, The Netherlands belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, The Netherlands belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 8th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), The Netherlands belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 6th (in a draw with Latvia) among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, The Netherlands belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 2nd among its cohort.

THE NETHERLANDS COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

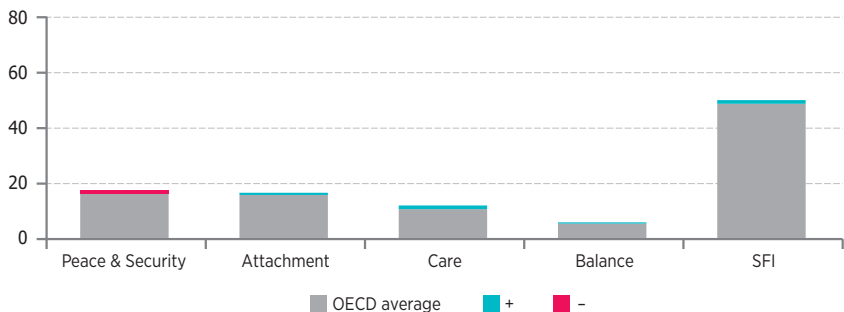


Figure 128:

The Netherland's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with The Netherlands falling short by 1.3.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with The Netherlands surpassing it by 0.8.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with The Netherlands surpassing it by 1.3.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with The Netherlands surpassing it by 0.5.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7,
with The Netherlands surpassing it by 1.3.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

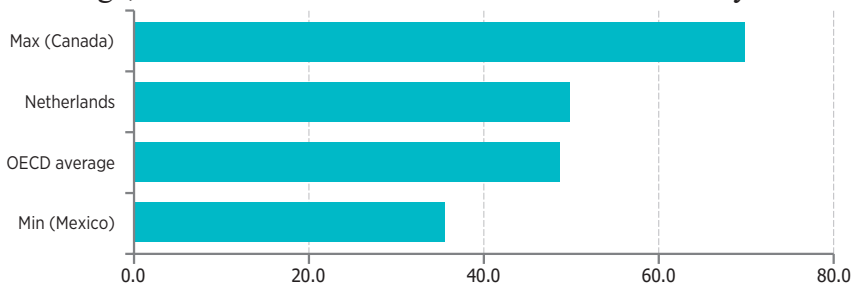


Figure 129:

The Netherland's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Population (2018): **82,914,191**
GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): **54,457 USD**
Area (2018): **353,296 km²**
Population density (2018): **234/km²**
(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

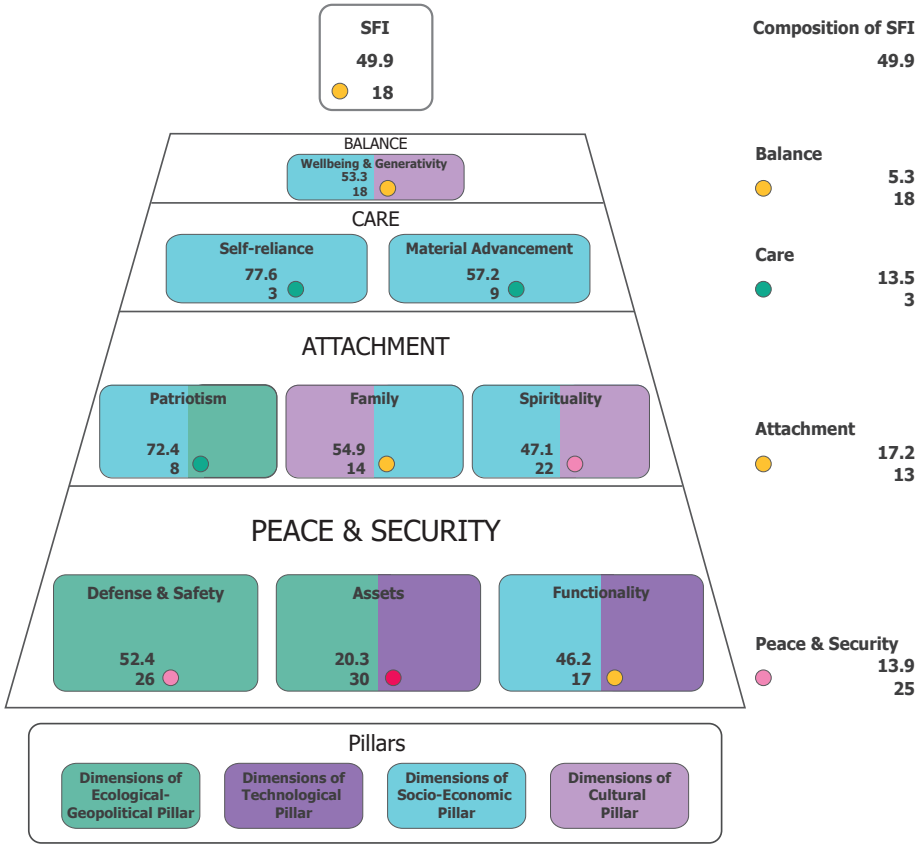


Figure 130:
Germany (Q2) holds the 18th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Germany's three strongest positions are in the **Self-reliance** and **Patriotism**, as well as the **Material Advancement** dimensions, placing 3rd, 8th, and 9th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Assets, Defense & Safety, and **Spirituality** are the three dimensions Germany scored lowest in, placing 30th, 26th, and 22nd respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Defense & Safety) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Germany to further improve its social futuring capacities.

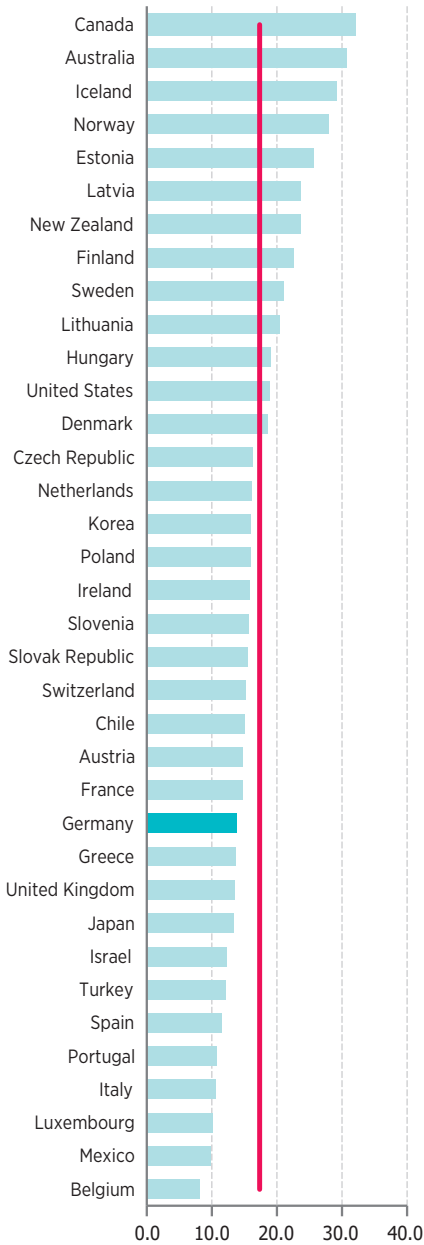


Figure 131:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
25th position & above
the OECD average

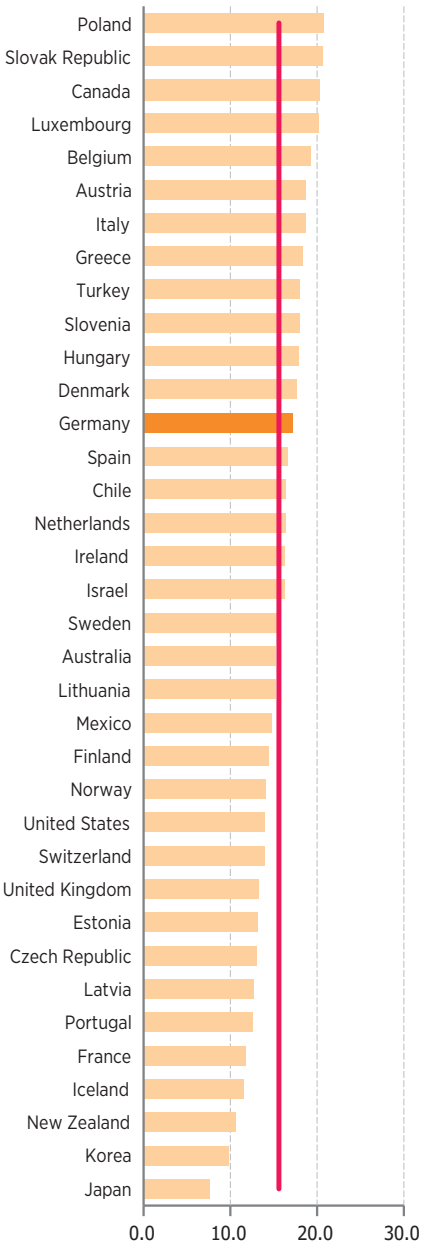


Figure 132:
Attachment (30% weight) –
13th position & above
the OECD average

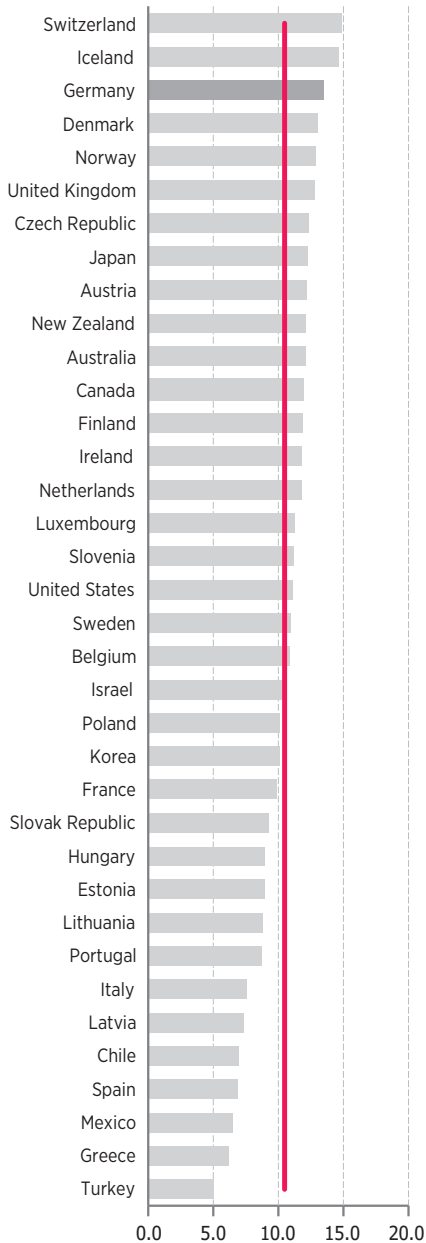


Figure 133:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) – 3th position & below the OECD average

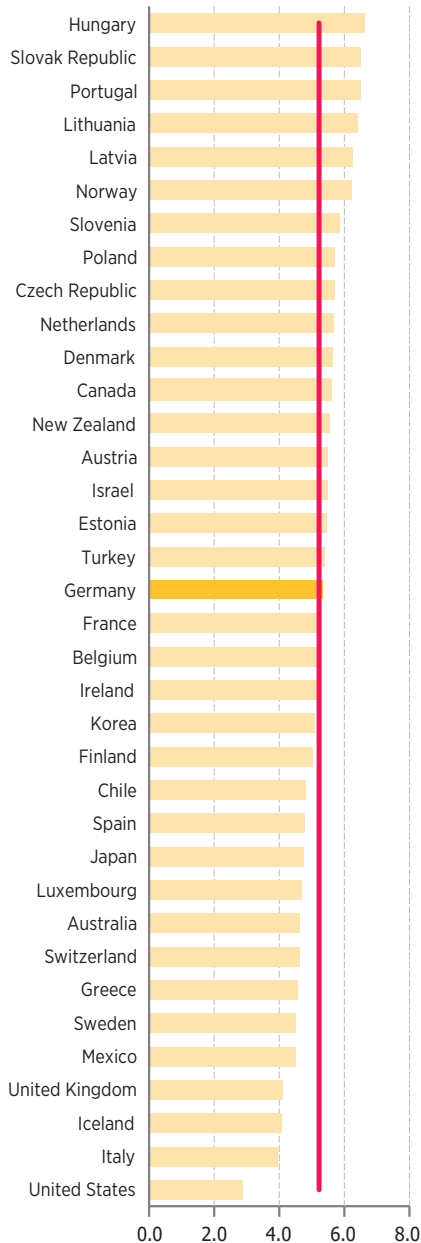


Figure 134:
Balance (10% weight) – 18th position & above the OECD average

Summary: Germany placed 3rd in the Care and 25th in the Peace & Security normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Germany belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitant), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Germany belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Germany belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 7th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Germany belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

GERMANY COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

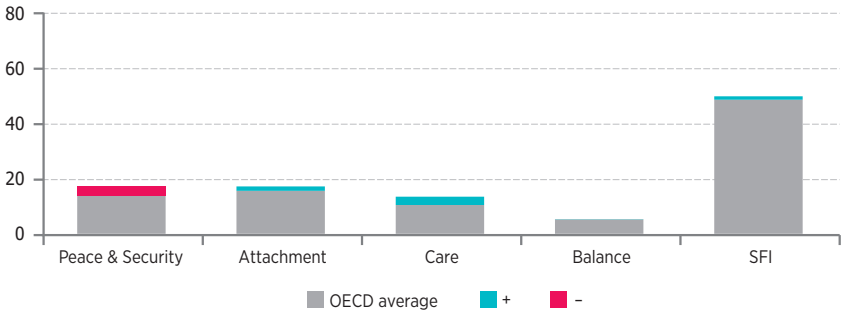


Figure 135:
Germany's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Germany falling short by 3.5.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Germany surpassing it by 1.6.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Germany surpassing it by 3.0.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Germany surpassing it by 0.1.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Germany surpassing it by 1.2.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

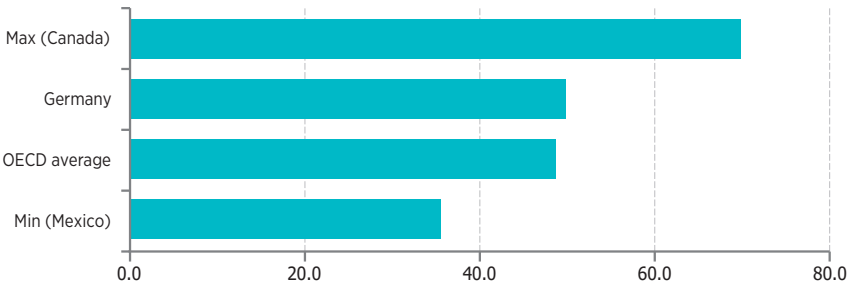


Figure 136:
Germany's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

IRELAND

Population (2018): **4,857,015**

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): **84,575 USD**

Area (2018): **68,655 km²**

Population density (2018): **70/km²**

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

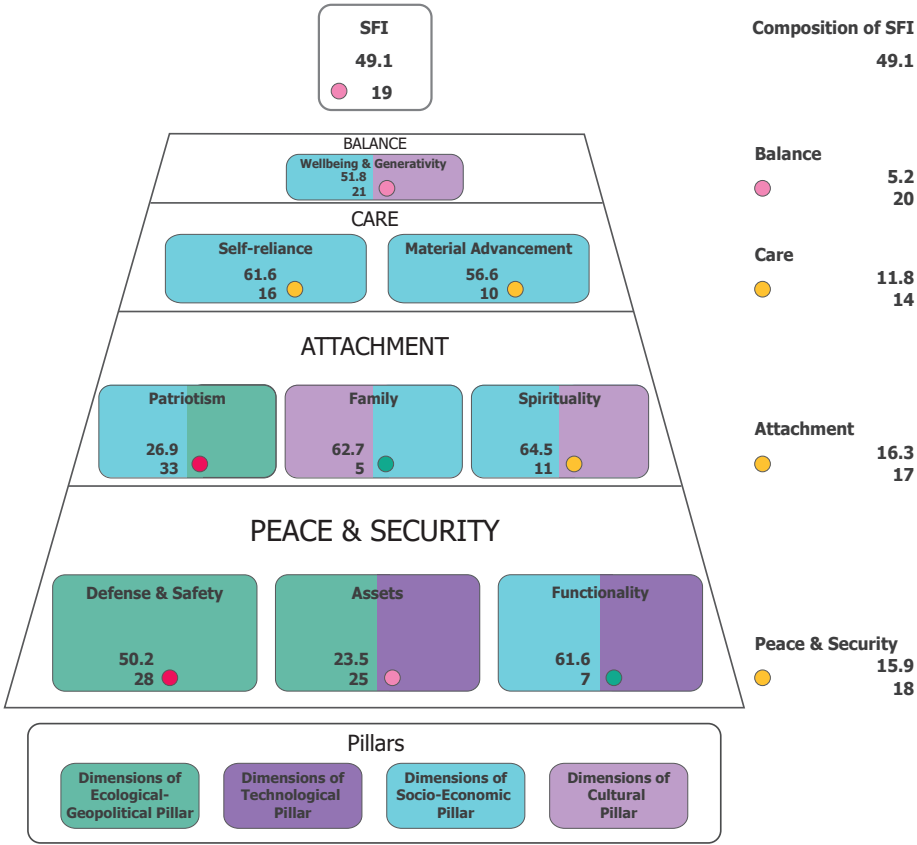


Figure 137:
Ireland (Q3) holds the 19th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Ireland's three strongest positions are in the **Family** and **Functionality** as well as the **Material Advancement** dimensions, placing 5th, 7th, and 10th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Patriotism, as well as **Defense & Safety**, and **Assets** are the three dimensions Ireland scored lowest in, placing 33rd, 28th, and 25th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Defense & Safety) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Ireland to further improve its social futuring capacities.

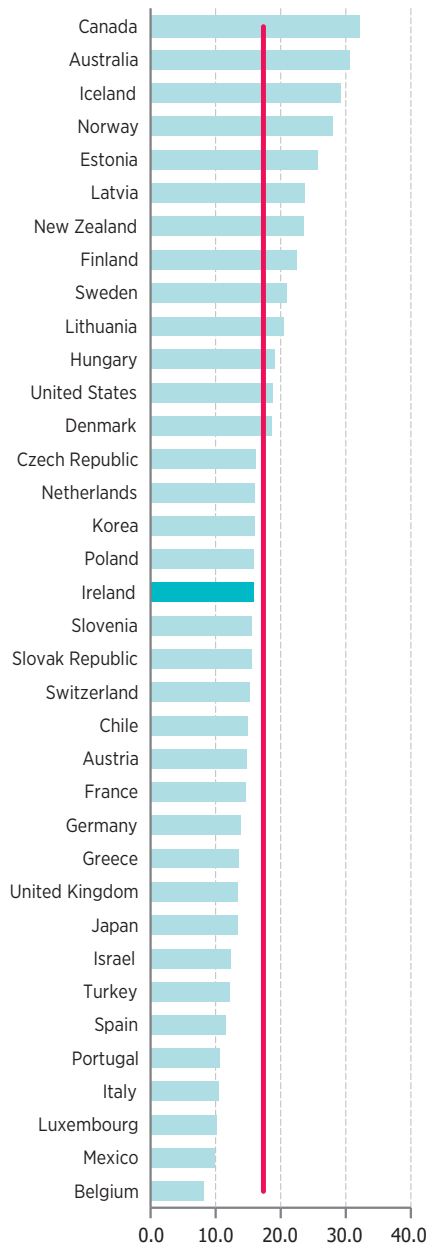


Figure 138:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
18th position & above
the OECD average

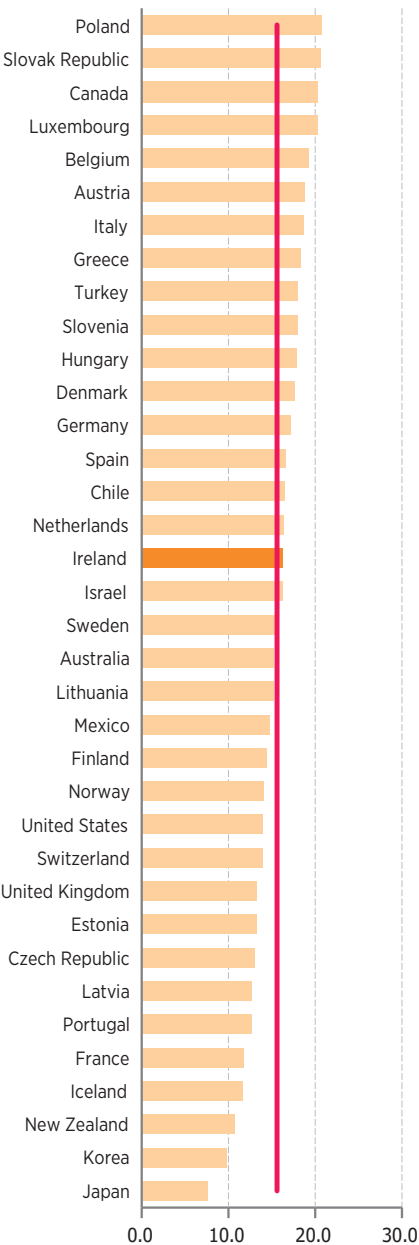


Figure 139:
Attachment (30% weight) –
17th position & above
the OECD average

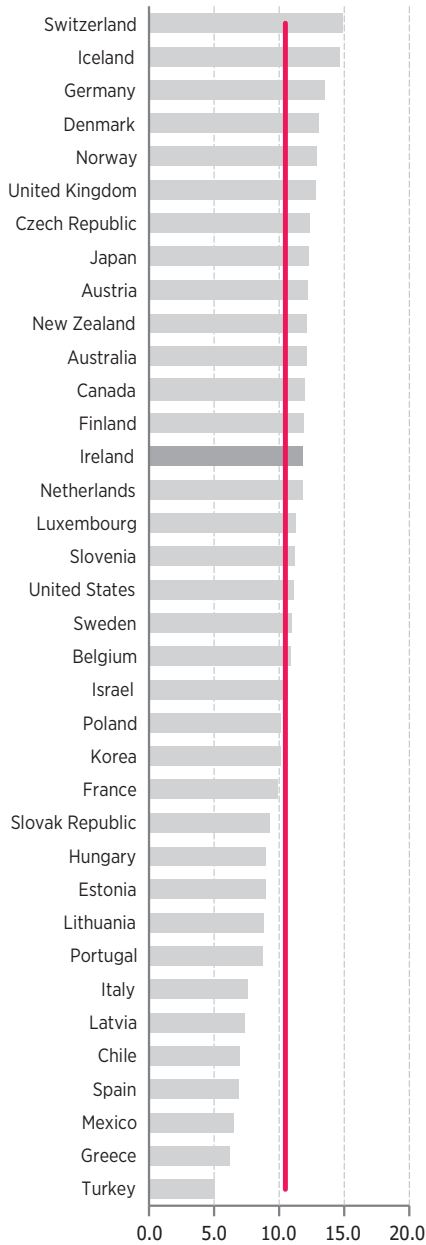


Figure 140:
Care (Material Advancement and
Freedom) (20% weight) –
14th position & below
the OECD average

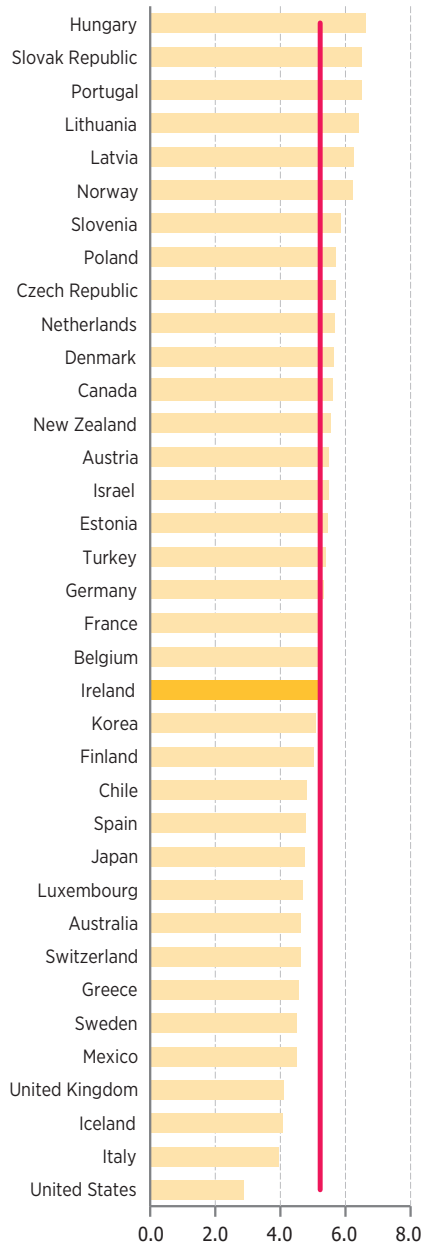


Figure 141:
Balance (10% weight) –
20th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Ireland placed 14th in the Care and 21st in the Balance normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Ireland belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 11th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Ireland belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Ireland belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 8th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Ireland belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 6th among its cohort.

IRELAND COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

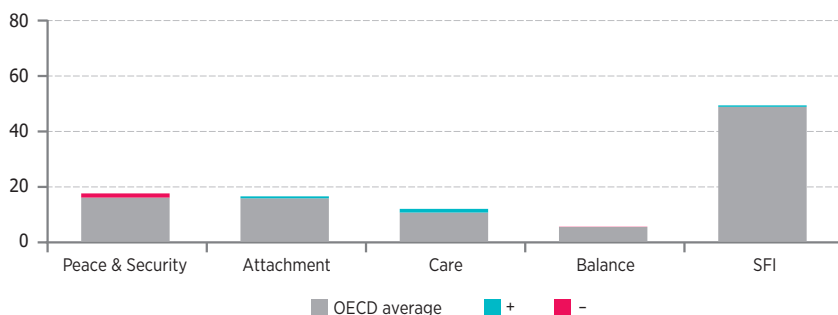


Figure 142:
Ireland's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Ireland falling short by 1.5.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Ireland surpassing it by 0.7.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Ireland surpassing it by 1.3.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Ireland being in line with the average.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Ireland surpassing it by 0.5.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

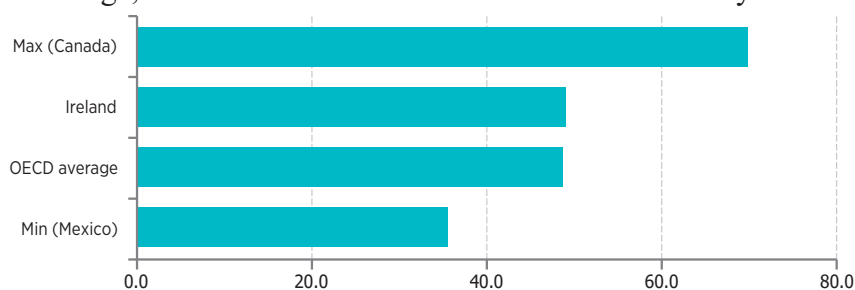


Figure 143:
Ireland's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

SWITZERLAND

Population (2018): 8,513,227

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 69,358 USD

Area (2018): 39,860 km²

Population density (2018): 213/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

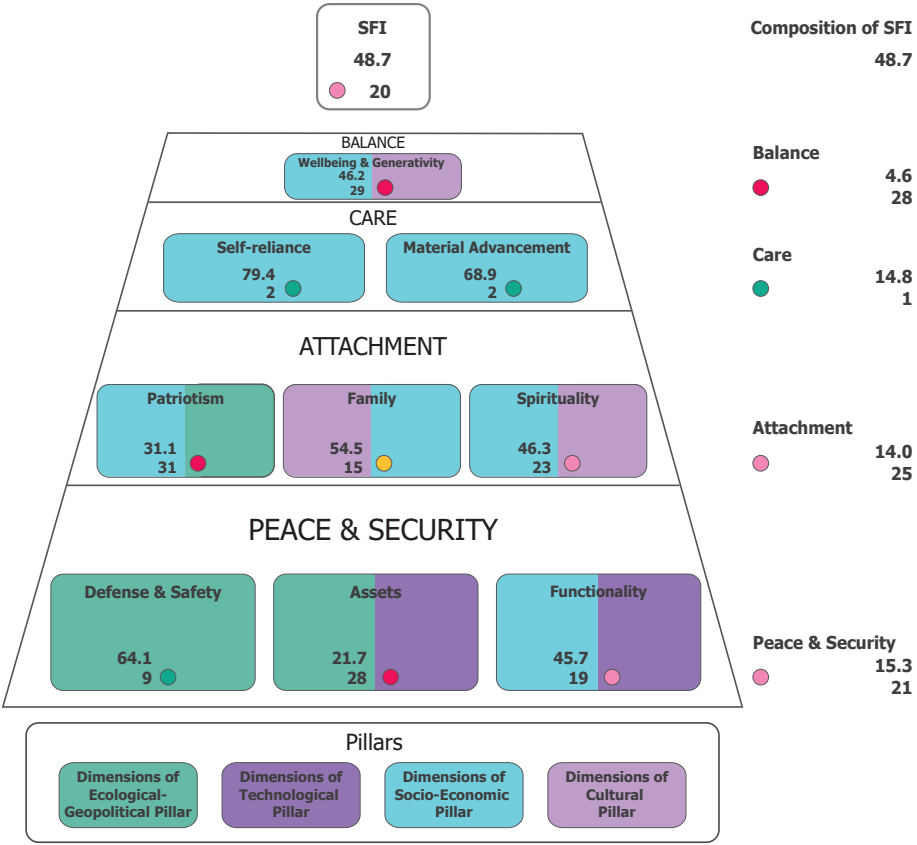


Figure 144:
Switzerland (Q3) holds the 20th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Switzerland's three strongest positions are in the **Self-reliance**, as well as **Material Advancement**, and **Defense & Safety** dimensions, placing 2nd, 2nd, and 9th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Patriotism, Wellbeing & Generativity, and **Assets** are the three dimensions Switzerland scored lowest in, placing 31st, 29th, and 28th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Wellbeing & Generativity) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Switzerland to further improve its social futuring capacities.

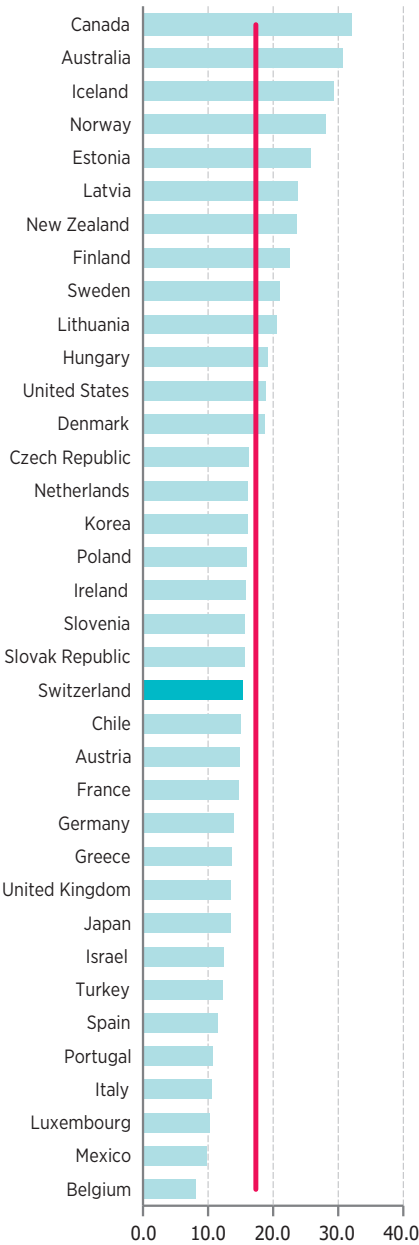


Figure 145:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
21st position & above
the OECD average

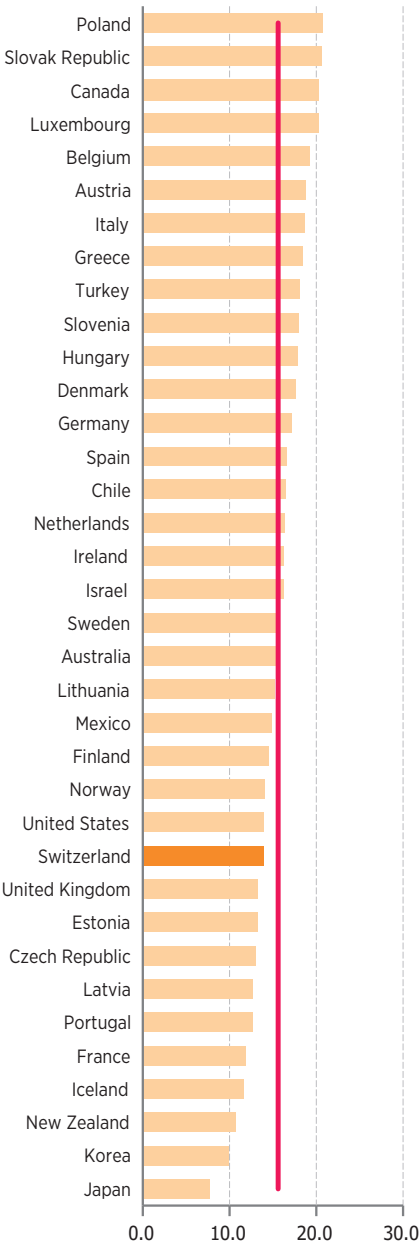


Figure 146:
Attachment (30% weight) –
25th position & above
the OECD average

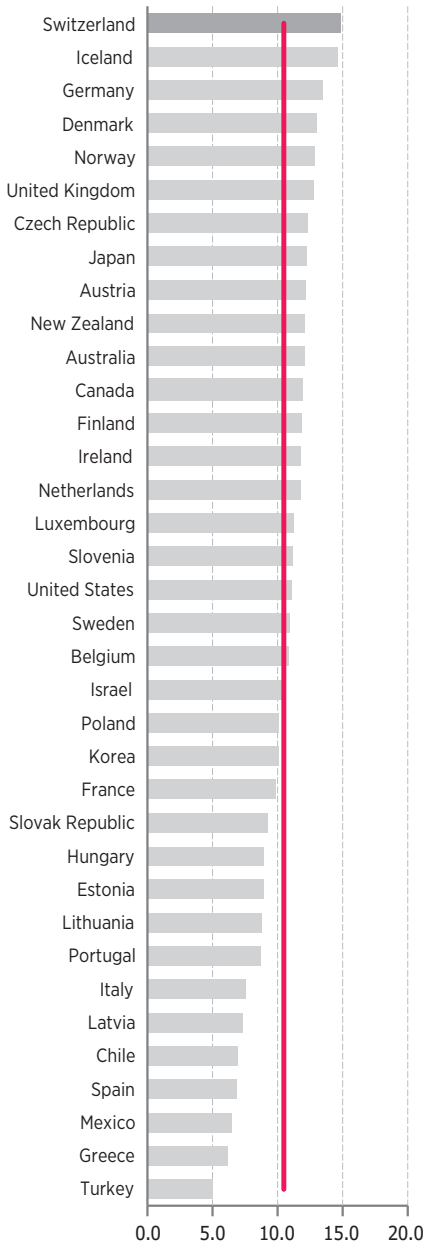


Figure 147:
Care (Material Advancement
and freedom) (20% weight) –
1st position & below
the OECD average

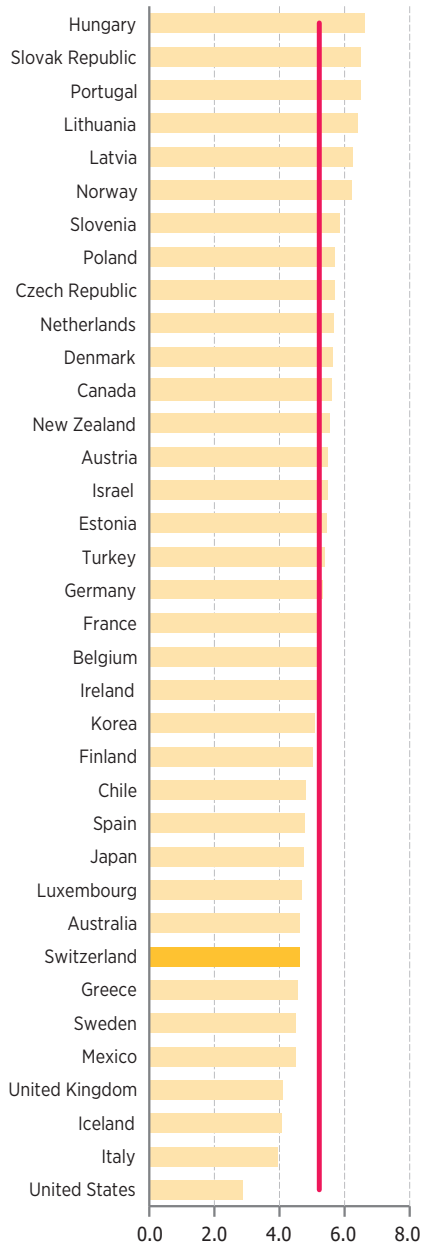


Figure 148:
Balance (10% weight) –
28th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Switzerland placed 1st in the Care and 28th in the Balance normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Switzerland belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 6th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Switzerland belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 11th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Switzerland belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Switzerland belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 4th among its cohort.

SWITZERLAND COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

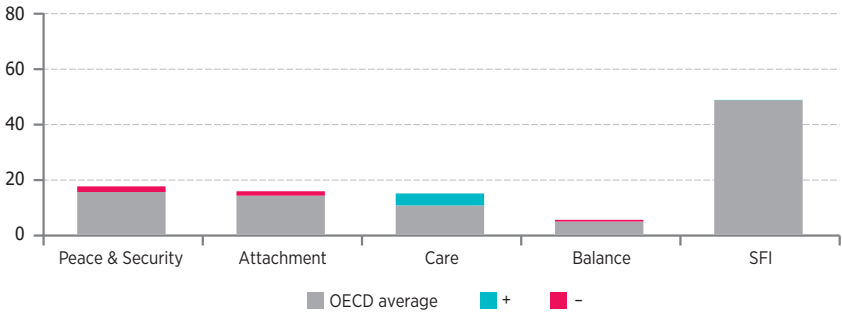


Figure 149:
Switzerland's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Switzerland falling short by 2.1.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Switzerland falling short by 1.6.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Switzerland surpassing it by 4.4.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Switzerland falling short by 0.6.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Switzerland surpassing it by 0.1.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

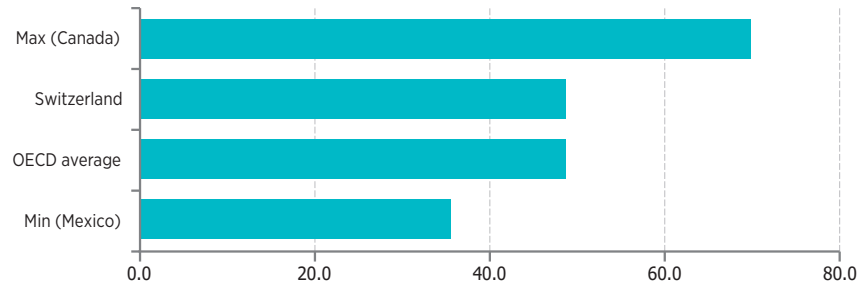


Figure 150:
Switzerland's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Population (2018): 10,626,430

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 40,403 USD

Area (2018): 77,212 km²

Population density (2018): 137/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

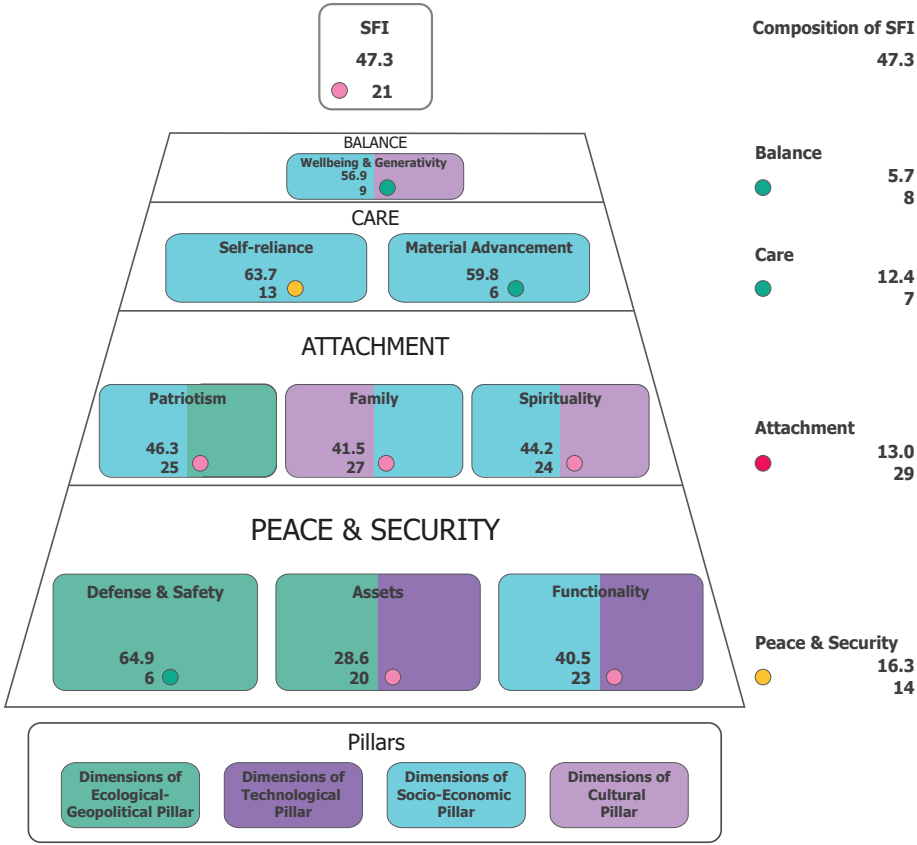


Figure 151:
The Czech Republic (Q3) holds the 21st overall position
in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that The Czech Republic's three strongest positions are in the **Defense & Safety** and **Material Advancement**, as well as the **Wellbeing & Generativity** dimensions, placing 6th, 6th, and 9th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Family, Patriotism, and Functionality are the three dimensions The Czech Republic scored lowest in, placing 27th, 25th, and 23rd respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Family and Functionality) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for The Czech Republic to further improve its social futuring capacities.

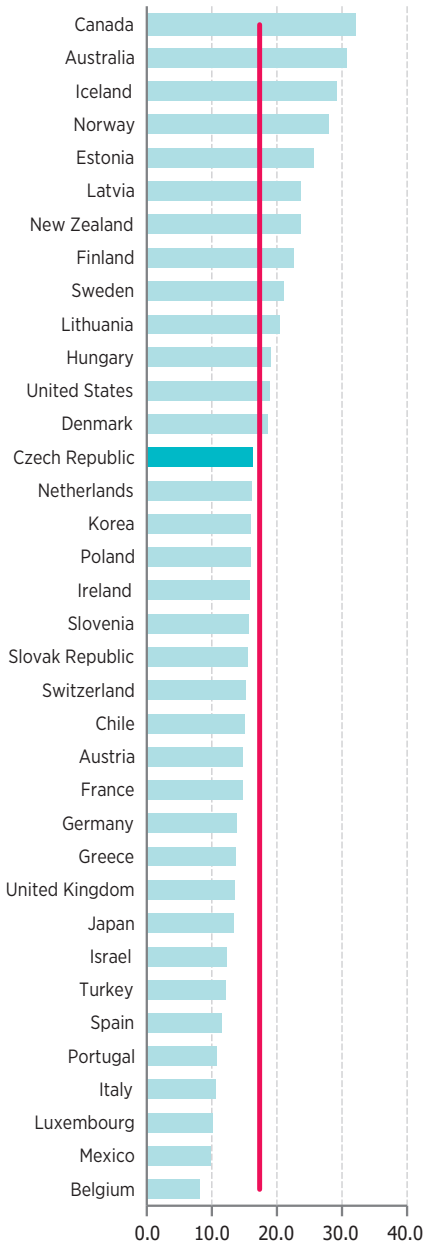


Figure 152:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
14th position & above
the OECD average

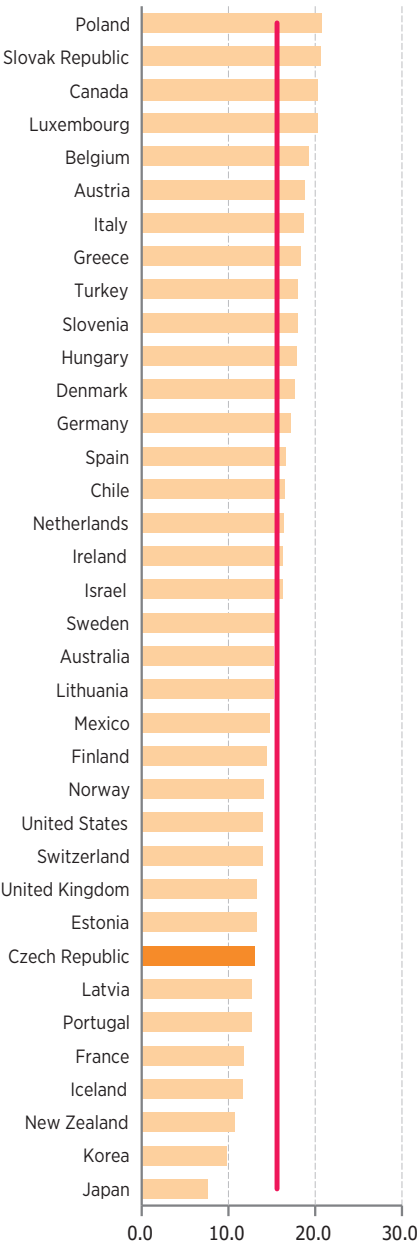


Figure 153:
Attachment (30% weight) –
29th position & above
the OECD average

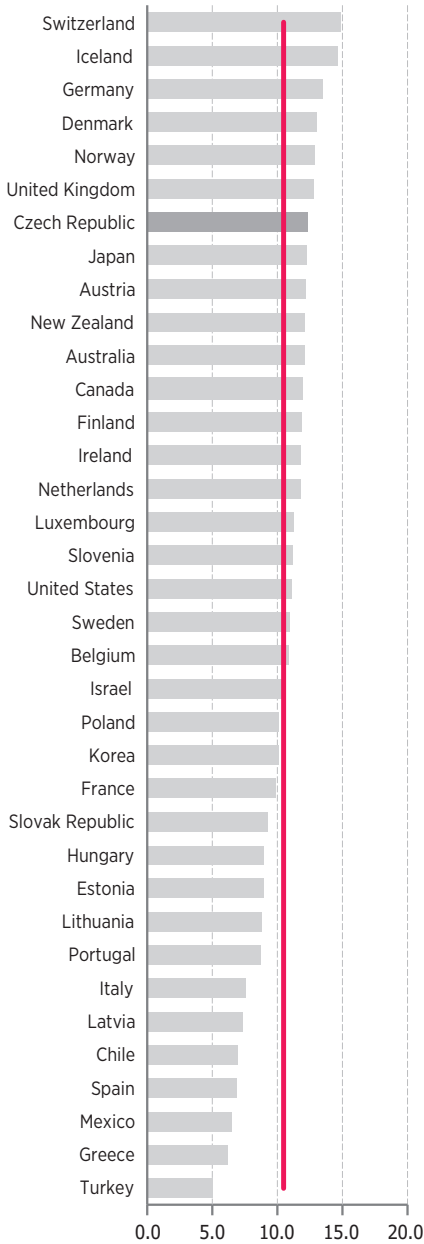


Figure 154:
Care (Material Advancement
and freedom) (20% weight) –
7th position & below
the OECD average

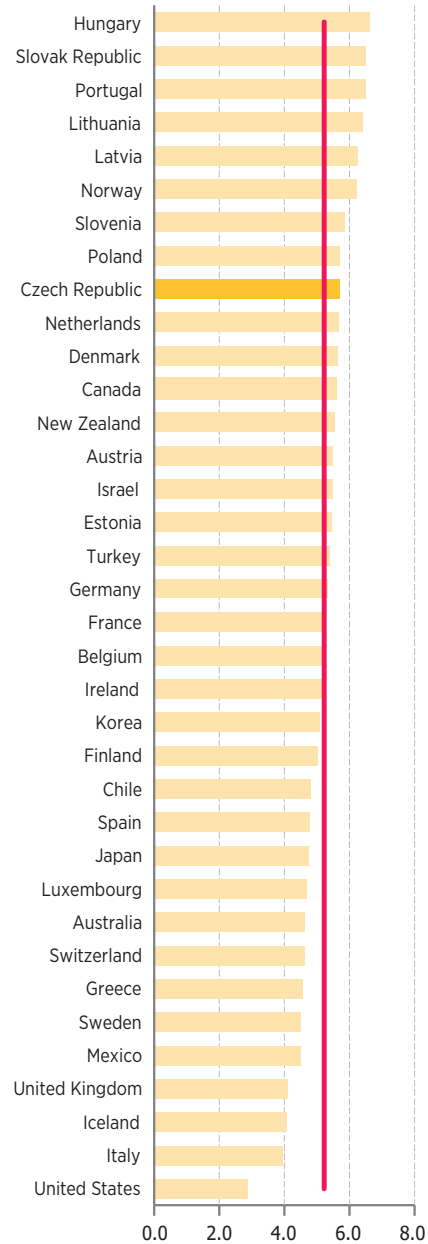


Figure 155:
Balance (10% weight) –
8th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: The Czech Republic placed 7th in the Care and 29th in the attachment normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, The Czech Republic belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 7th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, The Czech Republic belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (40,000 – 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 3rd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), The Czech Republic belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (75,000 – 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, The Czech Republic belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

THE CZECH REPUBLIC COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

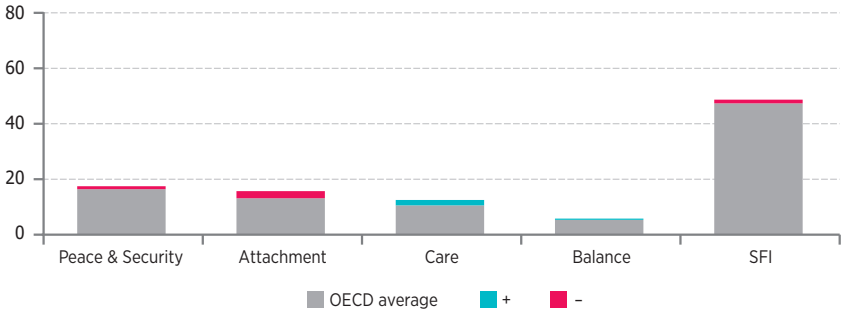


Figure 156:

The Czech Republic's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with The Czech Republic falling short by 1.1.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with The Czech Republic falling short by 2.6.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with The Czech Republic surpassing it by 1.9.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with The Czech Republic surpassing it by 0.5.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7,
with The Czech Republic falling short by 1.4.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

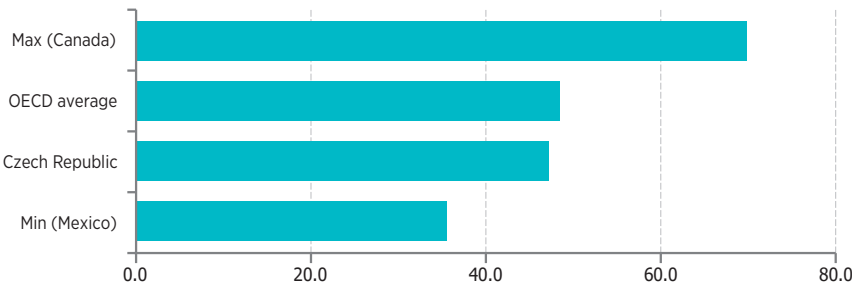


Figure 157:

The Czech Republic's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

U.S.A.

Population (2018): 327,167,434

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 62,853 USD

Area (2018): 9,161,920 km²

Population density (2018): 36/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

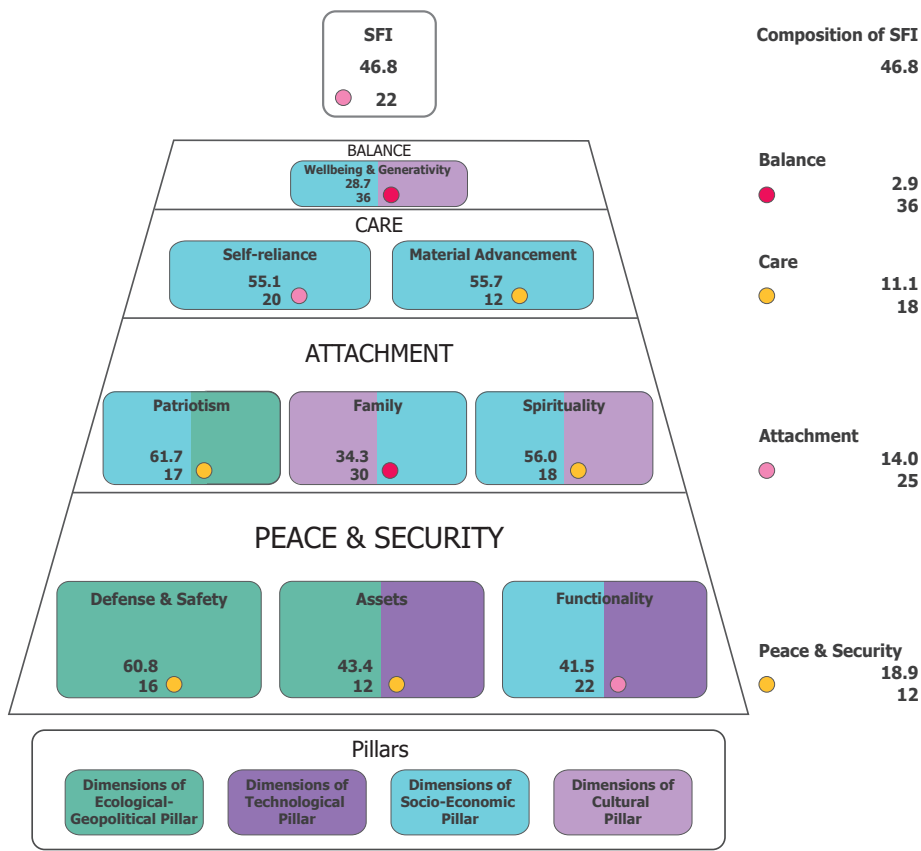


Figure 158:
The U.S.A. (Q3) holds the 22nd overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that the USA's four strongest positions are in the **Assets**, **Material Advancement**, as well as the **Defense & Safety** dimensions, placing 12th, 12th, and 16th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Wellbeing & Generativity, **Family**, and **Functionality** are the three dimensions in which the USA scored lowest in, placing 36th, 30th, and 22nd respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, all three may offer a wide variety of opportunities for the USA to further improve its social futuring capacities.

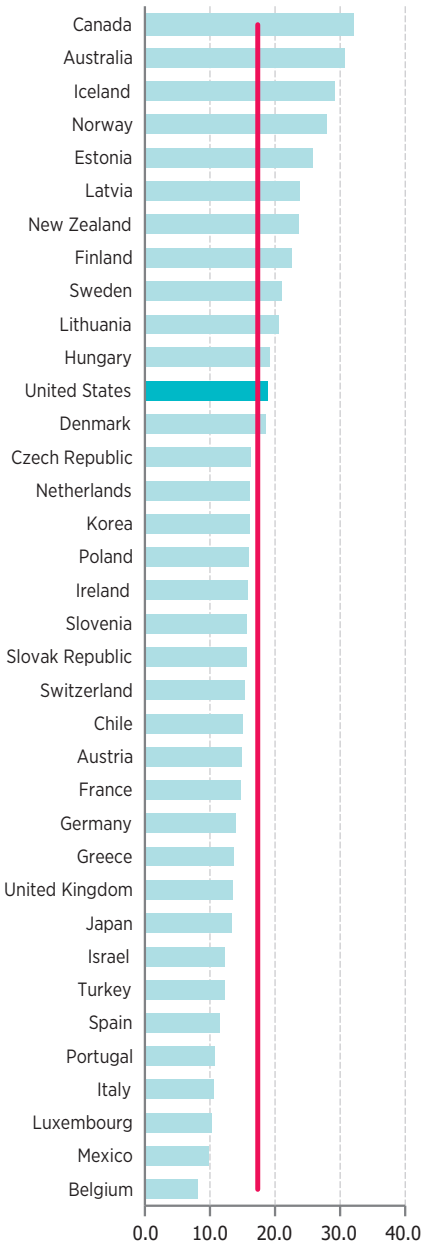


Figure 159:
Peace & Security (40% weight) -
12th position & above
the OECD average

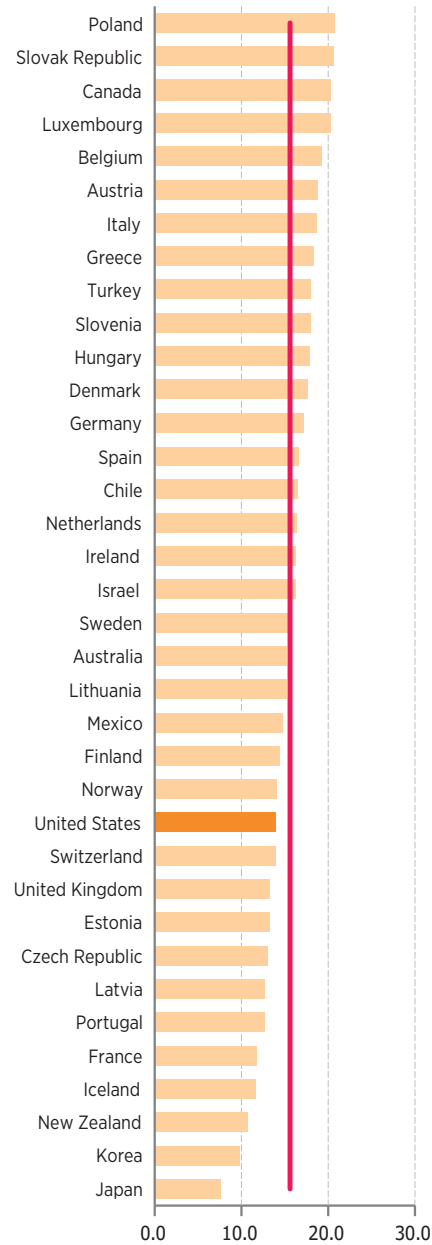


Figure 160:
Attachment (30% weight) -
25th position & above
the OECD average

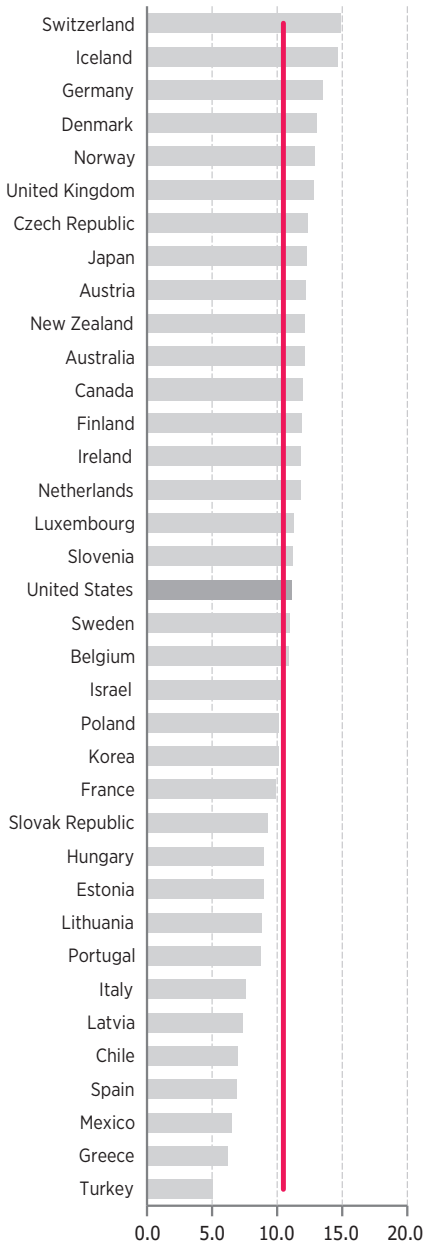


Figure 161:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) – 18th position & below the OECD average

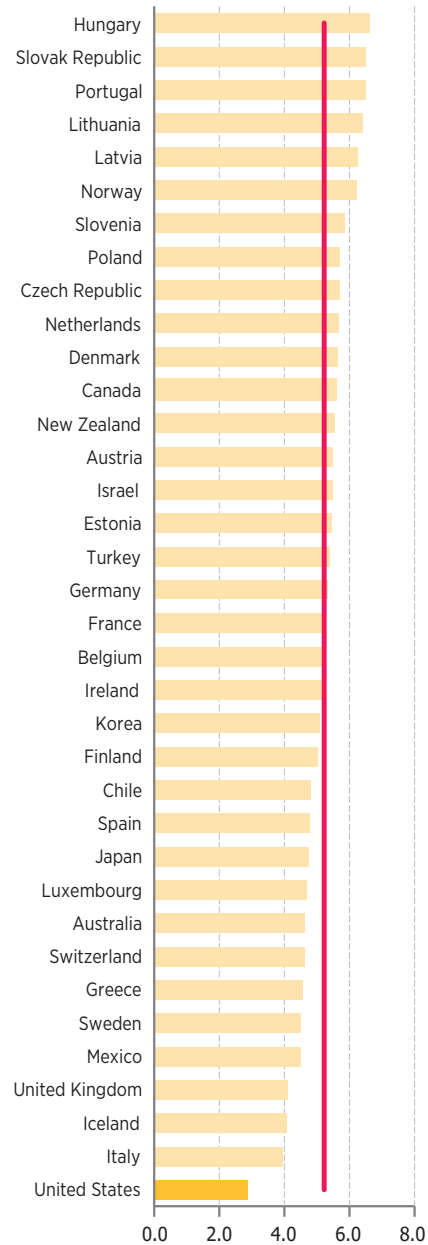


Figure 162:
Balance (10% weight) – 36th position & above the OECD average

Summary: The USA is placed 12th in the Peace & Security and 36th in the Balance normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, the USA belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitant), and in this category it takes the 4th position with the highest SFI score among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head** the USA belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and in this category it takes the 12th position with the highest SFI score among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure) the USA belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and in this category it takes the 8th position with the highest SFI score among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, the USA belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0-50 head/km²), and in this category it takes the 11th position with the highest SFI score among its cohort.

THE USA COMPARED TO THE OECD SFI COUNTRY SCORE AVERAGES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

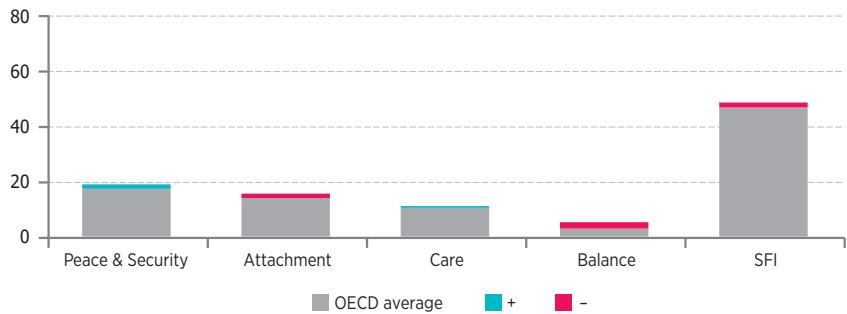


Figure 163:
The USA's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with the USA surpassing it by 1.5.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with the USA falling short by 1.6.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with the USA surpassing it by 0.6.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with the USA falling short by 2.3.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with the USA falling short by 1.8.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

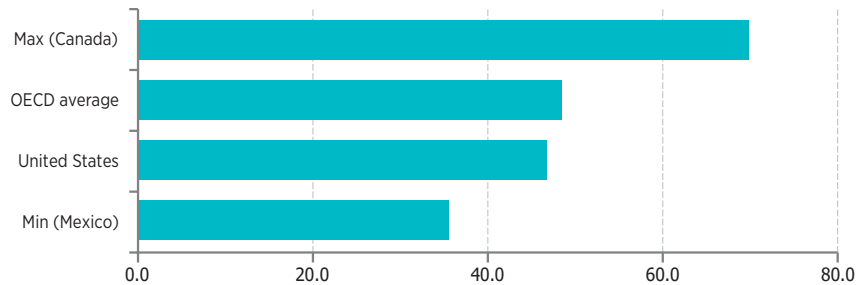


Figure 164:
The USA's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

LUXEMBOURG

Population (2018): **607,950**
GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): **116,622 USD**
Area (2018): **2,586 km²**
Population density (2018): **233/km²**
(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

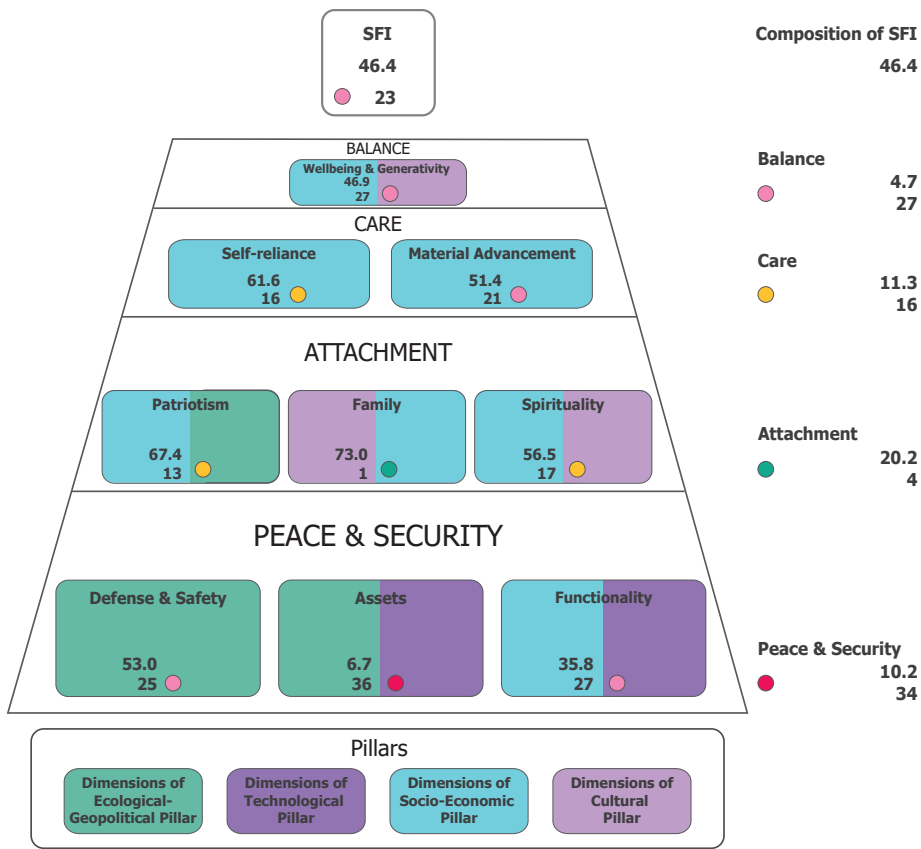


Figure 165:
Luxembourg (Q3) holds the 23rd overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Luxembourg's two strongest positions are in the **Family** and **Patriotism** dimensions, placing 1st, 13th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, one of the two highest ranked dimensions (Family) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Assets, Wellbeing & Generativity, and **Functionality** are the three dimensions Luxembourg scored lowest in, placing 36th, 27th, and 27th respectively. Comparing the four lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Functionality) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Luxembourg to further improve its social futuring capacities.

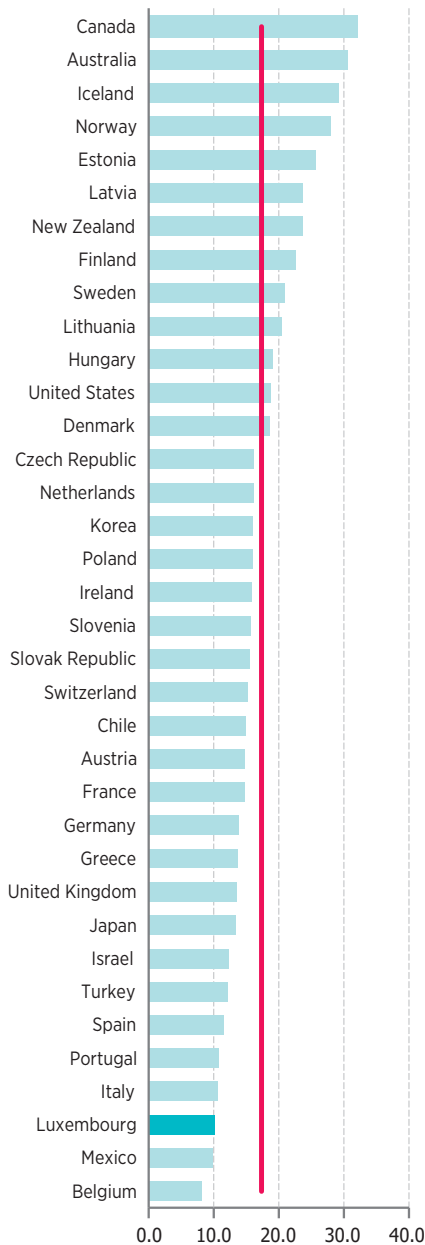


Figure 166:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
34th position & above
the OECD average

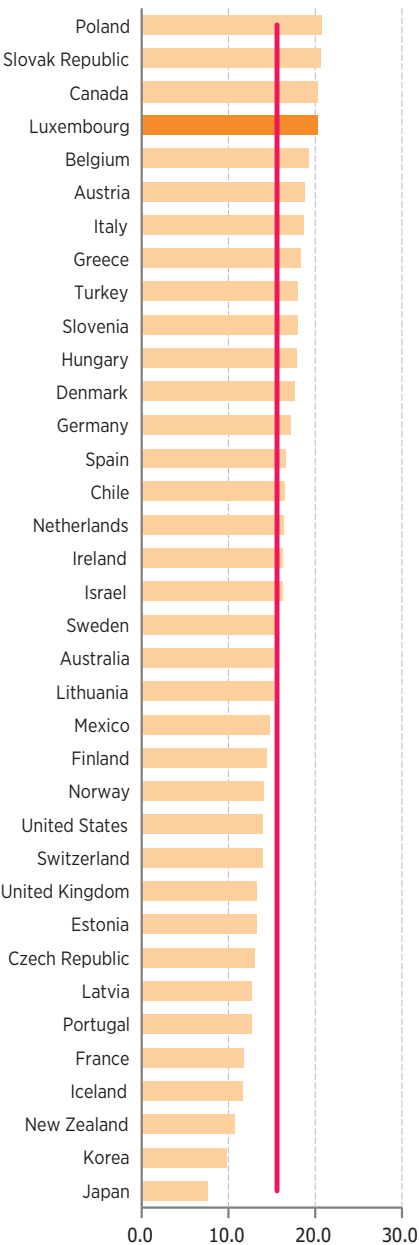


Figure 167:
Attachment (30% weight) –
4th position & above
the OECD average

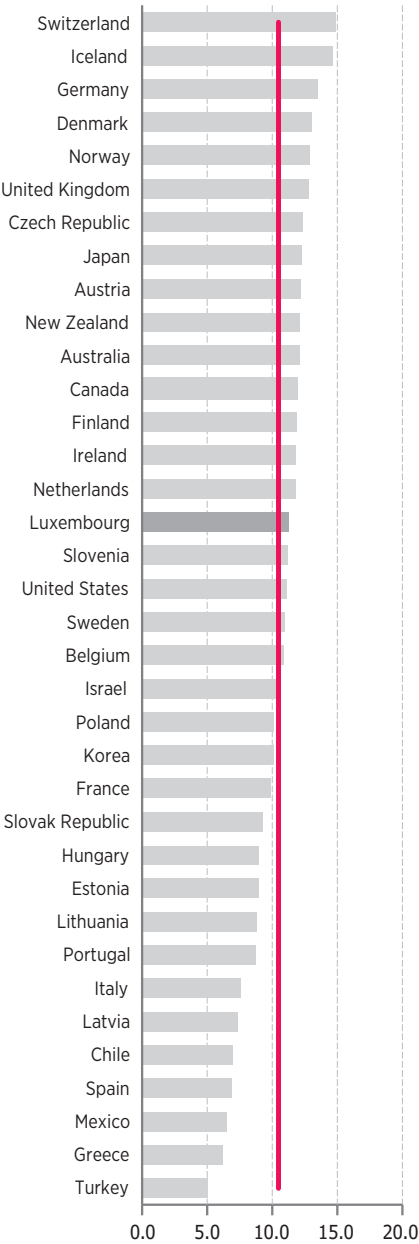


Figure 168:
Care (Material Advancement and
Freedom) (20% weight) –
16th position & below
the OECD average

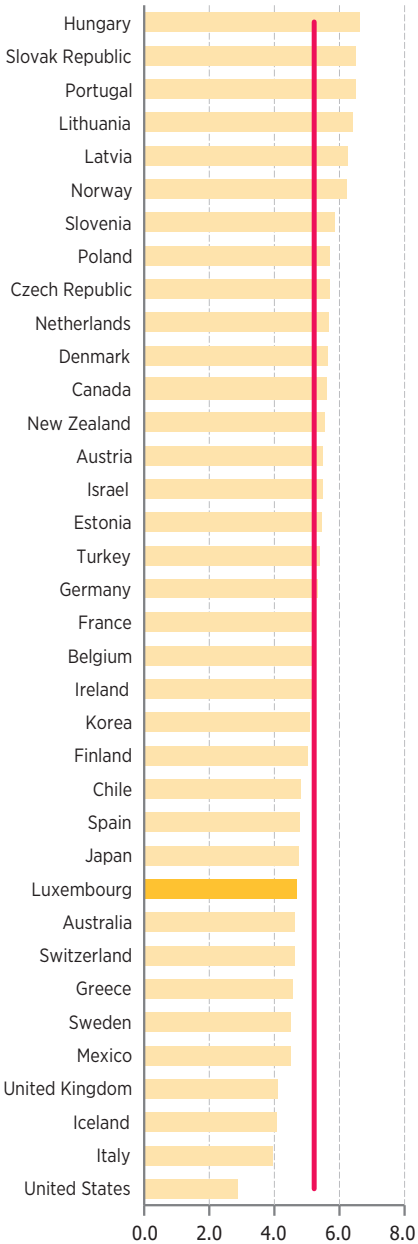


Figure 169:
Balance (10% weight) –
27th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Luxembourg placed 4th in the Attachment and 34th in the Peace & Security normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Luxembourg belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 6,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 12th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Luxembourg belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 13th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Luxembourg belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Luxembourg belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 6th among its cohort.

LUXEMBOURG COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

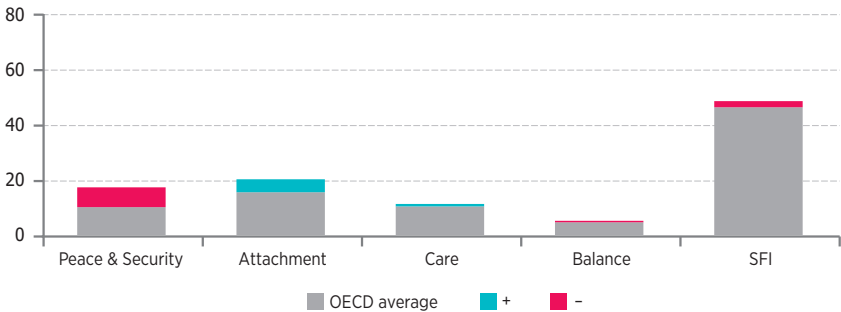


Figure 170:
Luxembourg's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Luxembourg falling short by 7.2.
 The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Luxembourg surpassing it by 4.6.
 The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Luxembourg surpassing it by 0.8.
 The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Luxembourg falling short by 0.5.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Luxembourg falling short by 2.2.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

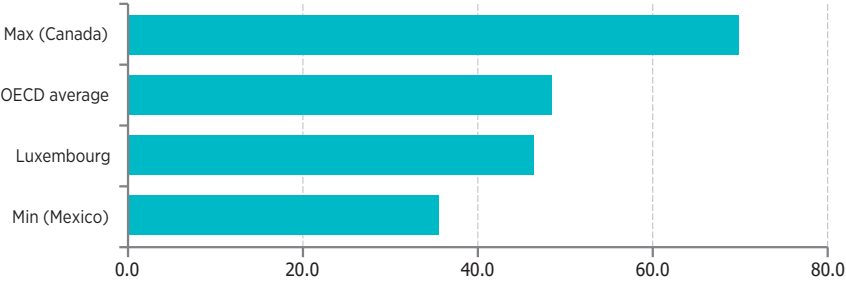


Figure 171:
Luxembourg's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

ISRAEL

Population (2018): 8,872,943

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 40,270 USD

Area (2018): 21,643 km²

Population density (2018): 407/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

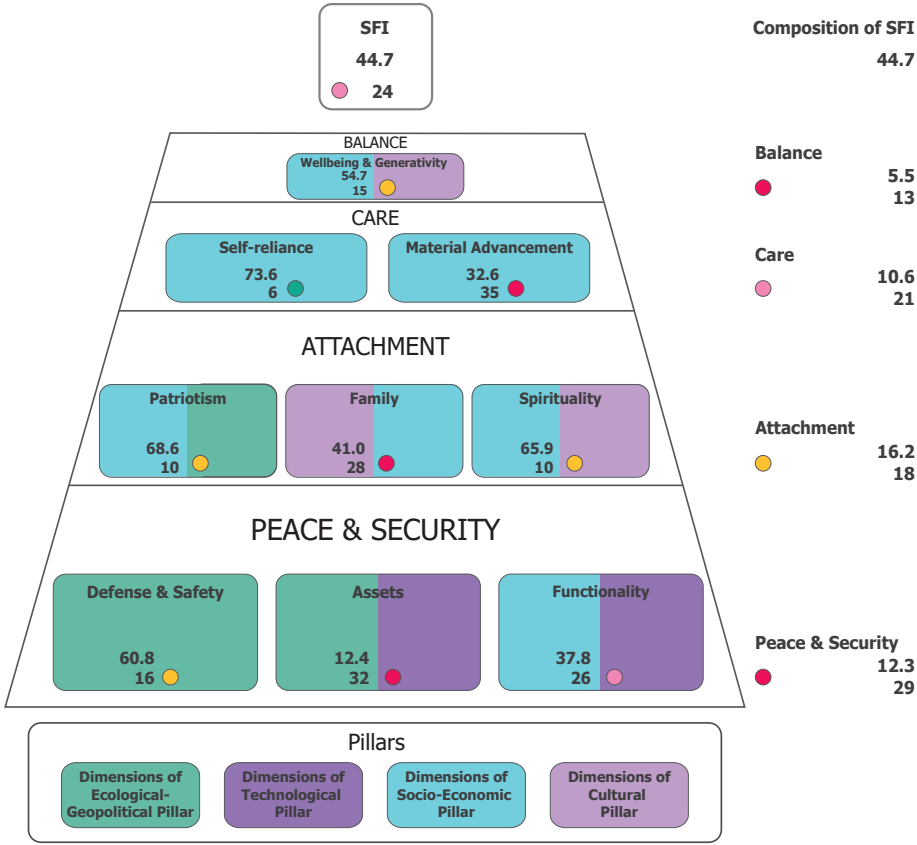


Figure 172:
Israel (Q3) holds the 24th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Israel's three strongest positions are in the **Self-reliance**, **Patriotism**, as well as the **Spirituality** dimensions, placing 6th, 10th, and 10th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Material Advancement, **Assets**, and **Family** are the three dimensions Israel scored lowest in, placing 35th, 32nd, and 28th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Material Advancement and Family) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Israel to further improve its social futuring capacities.

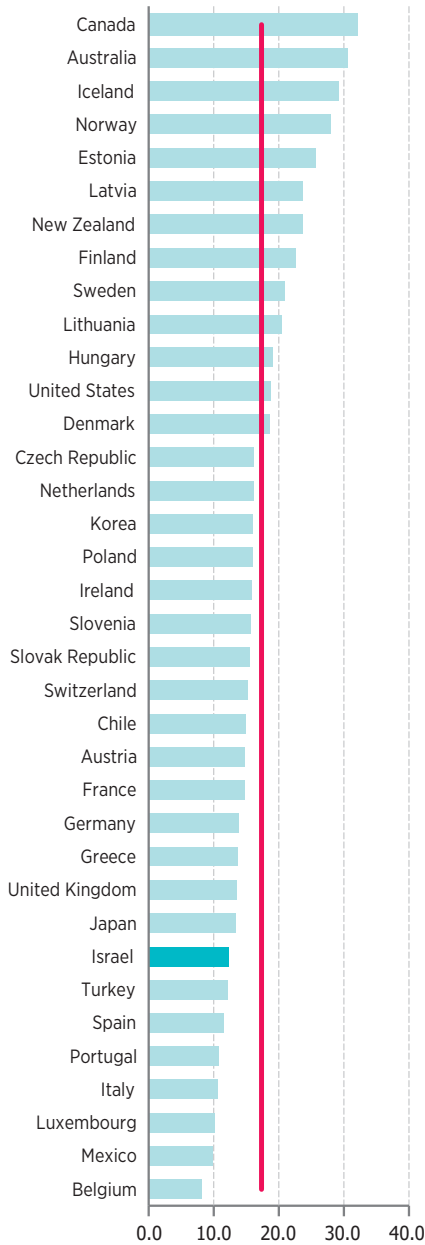


Figure 173:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
29th position & above
the OECD average

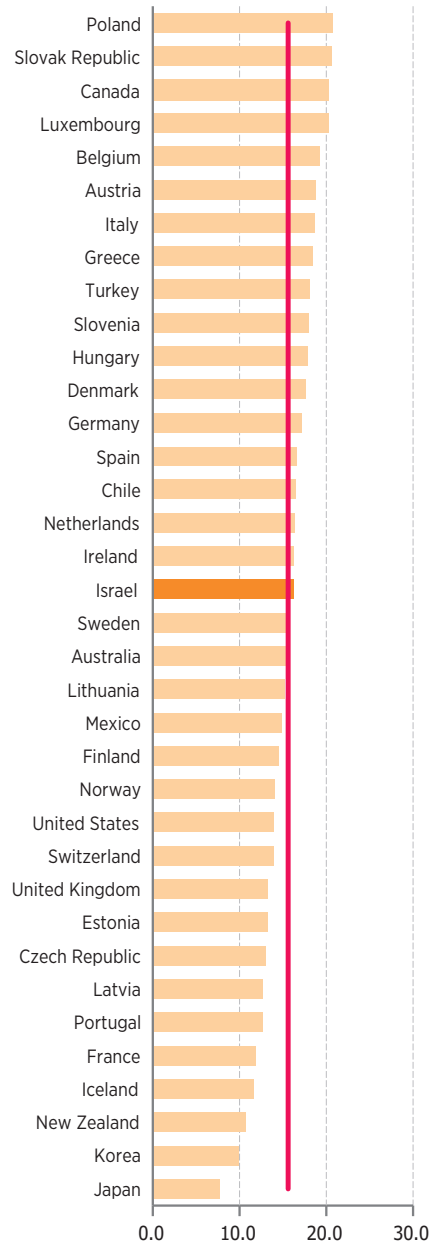


Figure 174:
Attachment (30% weight) –
18th position & above
the OECD average

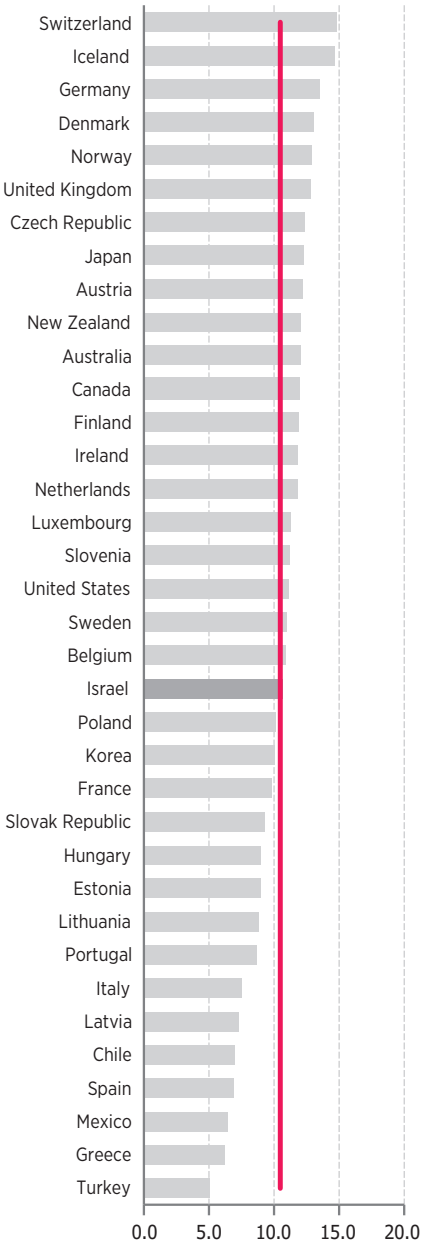


Figure 175:
Care (Material Advancement and
Freedom) (20% weight) –
21st position & below
the OECD average

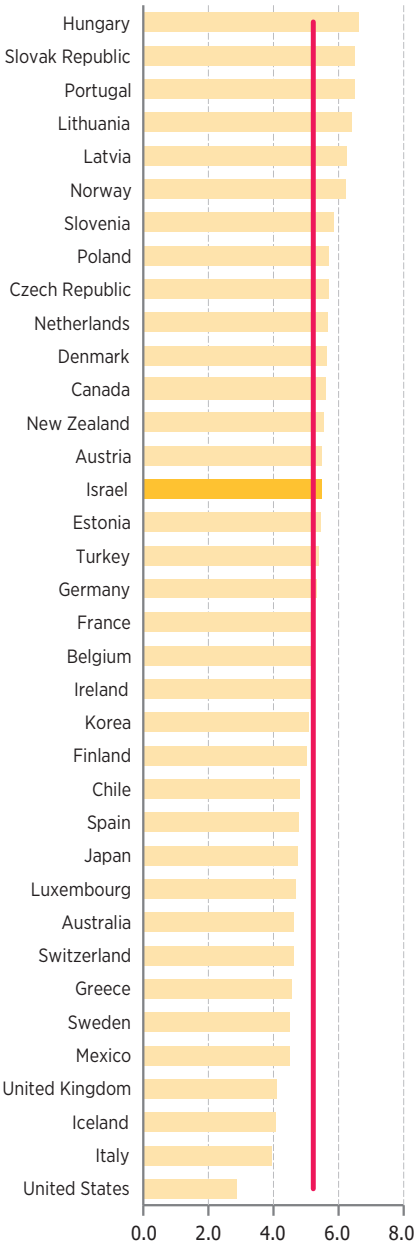


Figure 176:
Balance (10% weight) –
13th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Israel placed 13th in the Balance and 29th in the Peace & Security normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Israel belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 8th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Israel belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (40,000 – 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 4nd among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Israel belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 11th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Israel belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 7th among its cohort.

ISRAEL COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

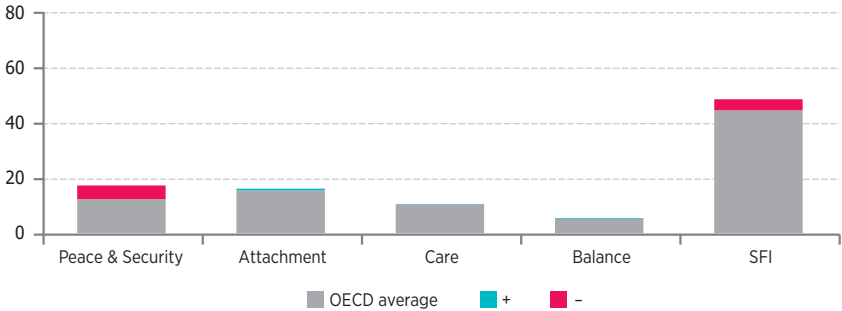


Figure 177:
Israel's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Israel falling short by 5.0.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Israel surpassing it by 0.7.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Israel surpassing it by 0.1.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Israel surpassing it by 0.3.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Israel falling short by 4.0.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

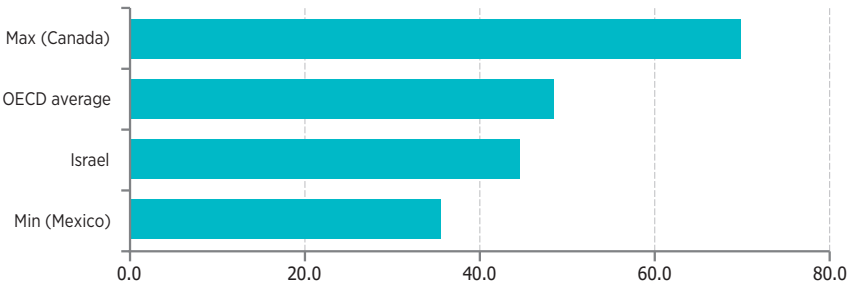


Figure 178:
Israel's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

UNITED KINGDOM

Population (2018): **66,435,550**

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): **46,885 USD**

Area (2018): **242,751 km²**

Population density (2018): **273/km²**

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

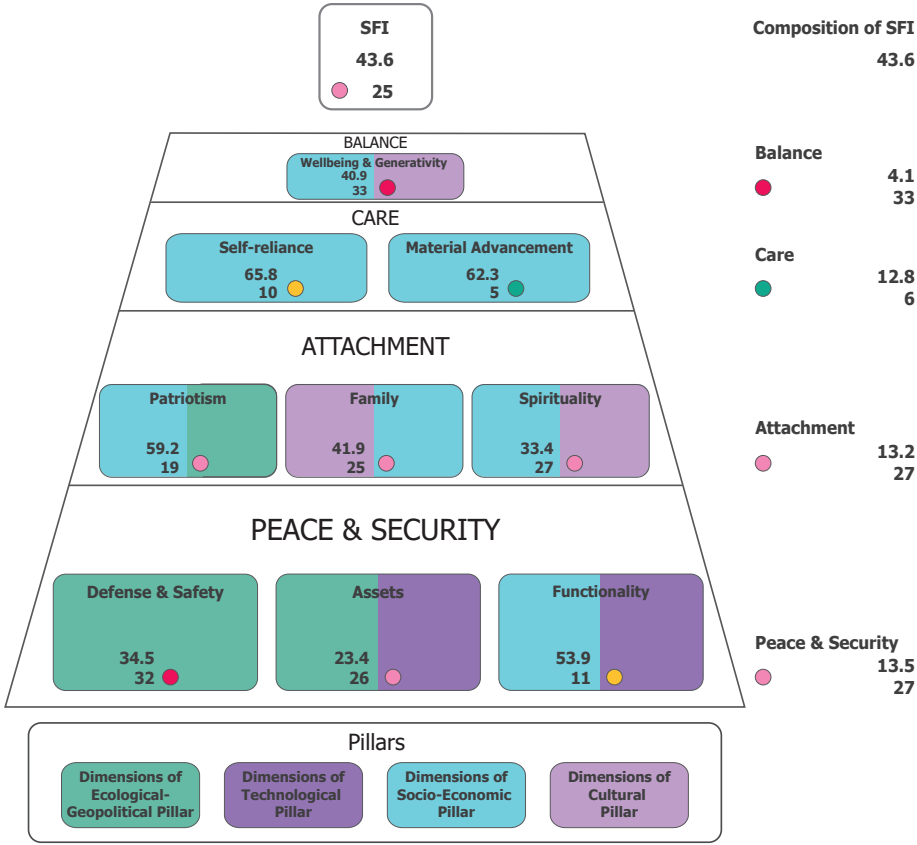


Figure 179:
The U.K. (Q3) holds the 25th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that the UK's three strongest positions are in the **Material Advancement**, **Self-reliance** and **Functionality** dimensions, placing 5th, 10th, and 11th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, both of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Wellbeing & Generativity, **Defense & Safety**, as well as **Spirituality** are the three dimensions the UK scored lowest in, placing 33rd, 32nd, and 27th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Wellbeing & Generativity and Defense & Safety) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for the UK to further improve its social futuring capacities.

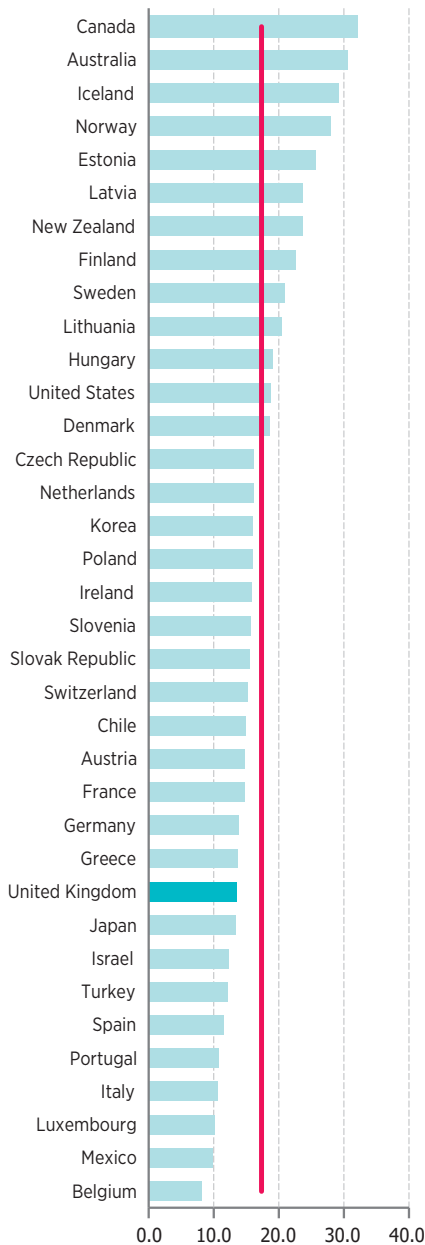


Figure 180:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
27th position & above
the OECD average

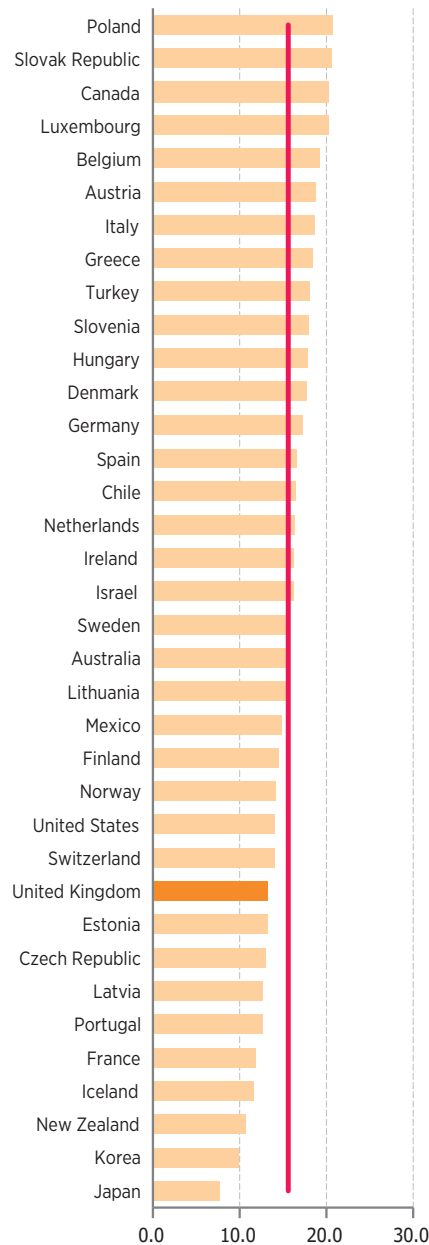


Figure 181:
Attachment (30% weight) –
27th position & above
the OECD average

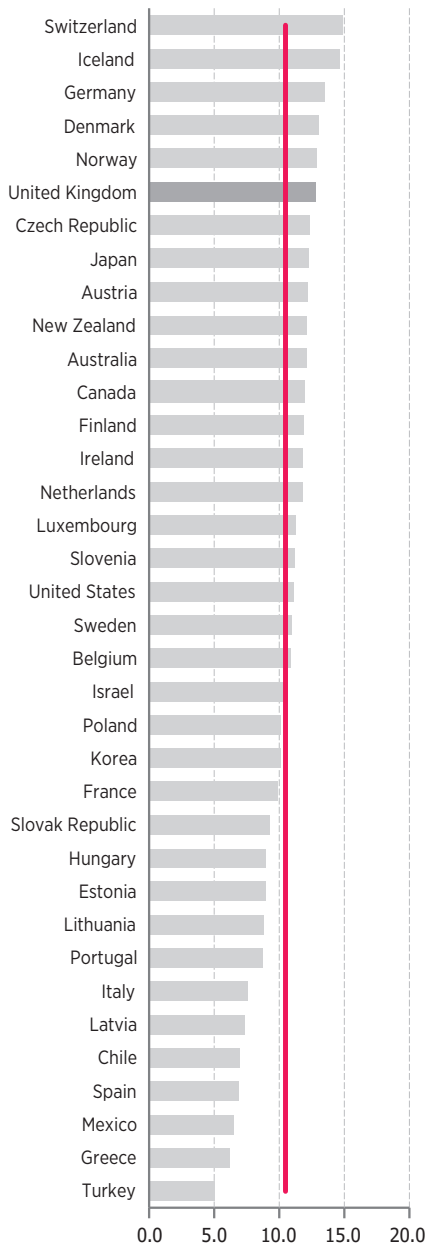


Figure 182:
Care (Material Advancement and freedom) (20% weight) – 6th position & below the OECD average

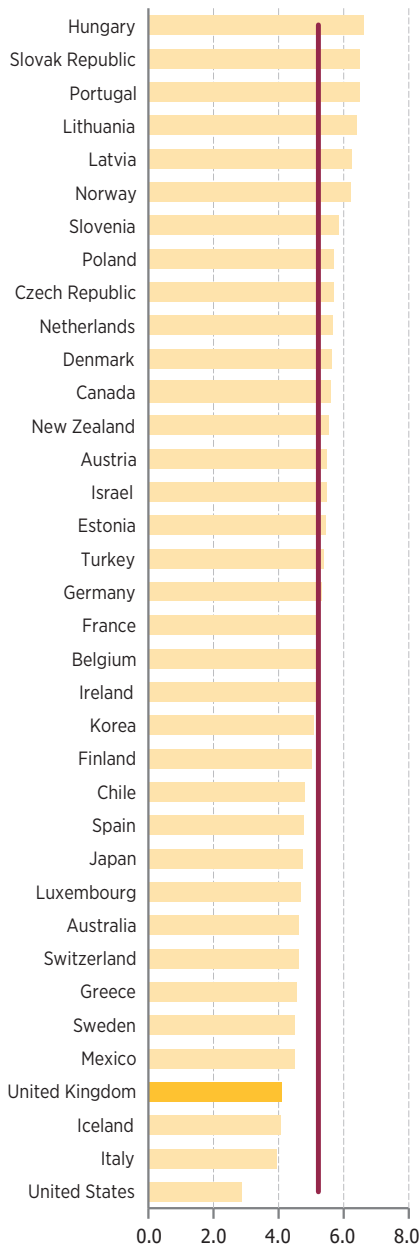


Figure 183:
Balance (10% weight) – 33rd position & above the OECD average

Summary: The UK placed 6th in the Care and 33rd in the Balance normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, the UK belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, the UK belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (40,000 – 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 5th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), the UK belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (75,000 – 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 6th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, the UK belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 8th among its cohort.

THE UK COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

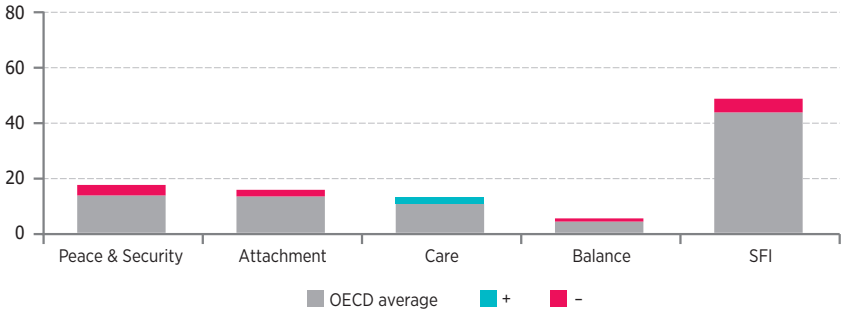


Figure 184:

The United Kingdom's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with the UK falling short by 3.9.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with the UK falling short by 2.4.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with the UK surpassing it by 2.3.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with the UK falling short by 1.1.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with the UK falling short by 5.0.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

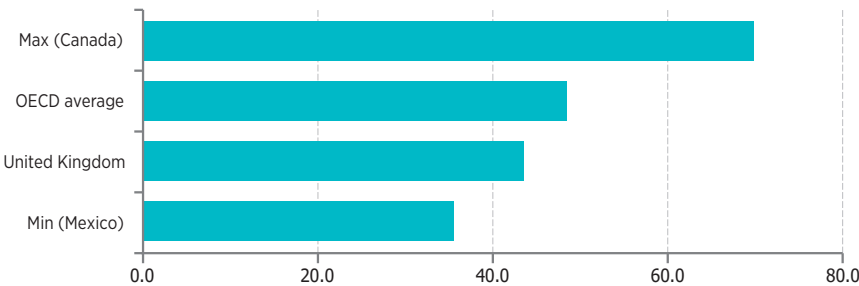


Figure 185:

The United Kingdom's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

BELGIUM

Population (2018): 11,403,740

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 52,282 USD

Area (2018): 30,451 km²

Population density (2018): 374/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

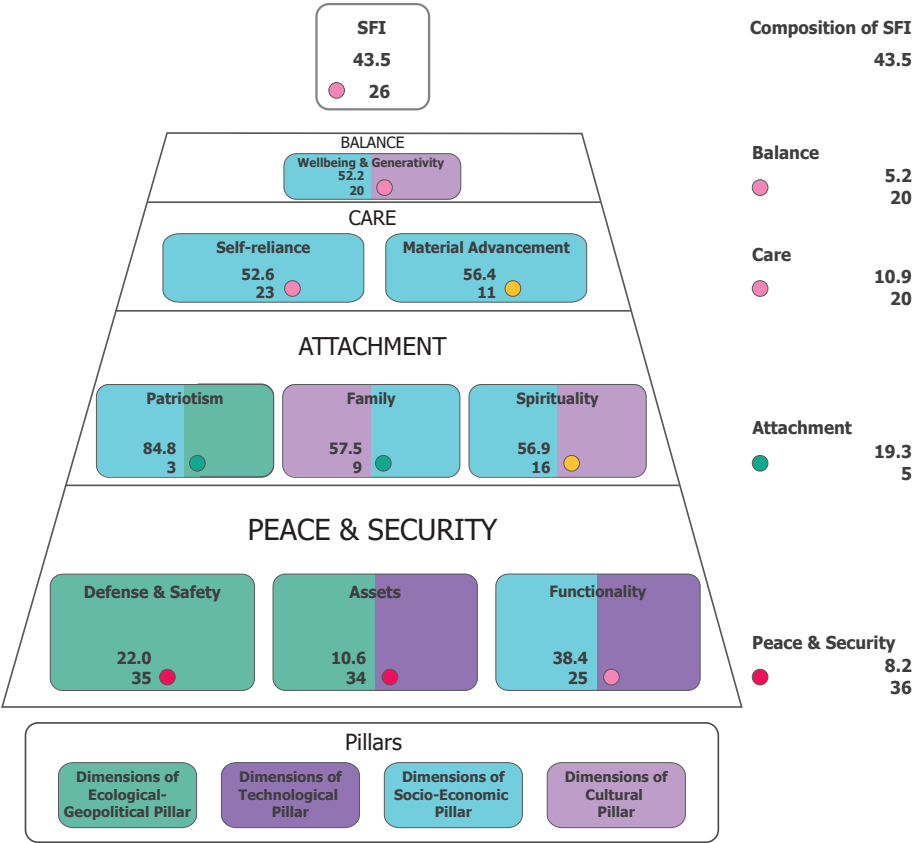


Figure 186:
Belgium (Q3) holds the 26th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Belgium's three strongest positions are in the **Patriotism**, **Family**, as well as **Material Advancement** dimensions, placing 3rd, 9th, and 11th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these three highest ranked dimensions (Family & Material Advancement) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Defense & safety, **Assets**, and **Functionality** are the three dimensions Belgium scored lowest in, placing 35th, 34th, and 25th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, Defense & Safety and Functionality may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Belgium to further improve its social futuring capacities.<sup>[P]
[SEP]</sup>

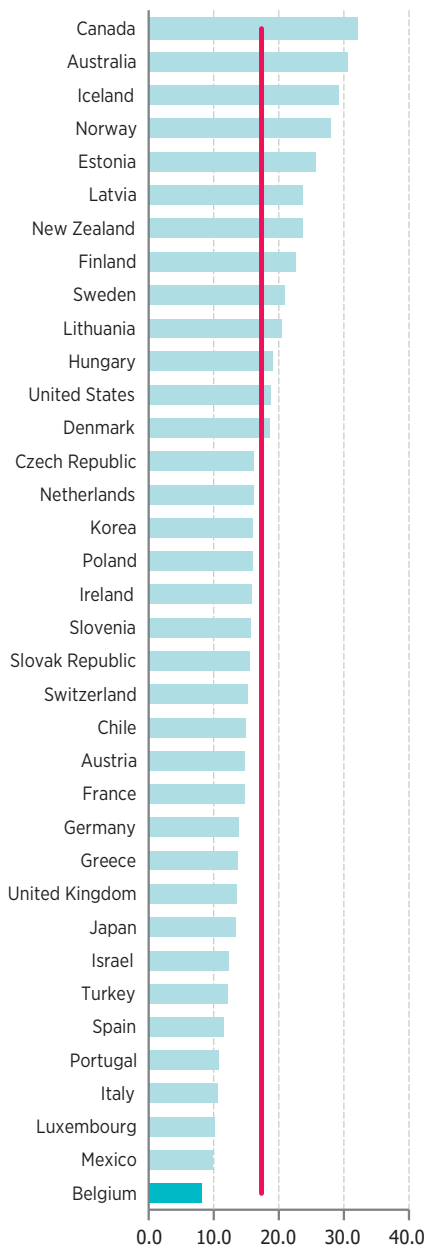


Figure 187:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
36th position & above
the OECD average

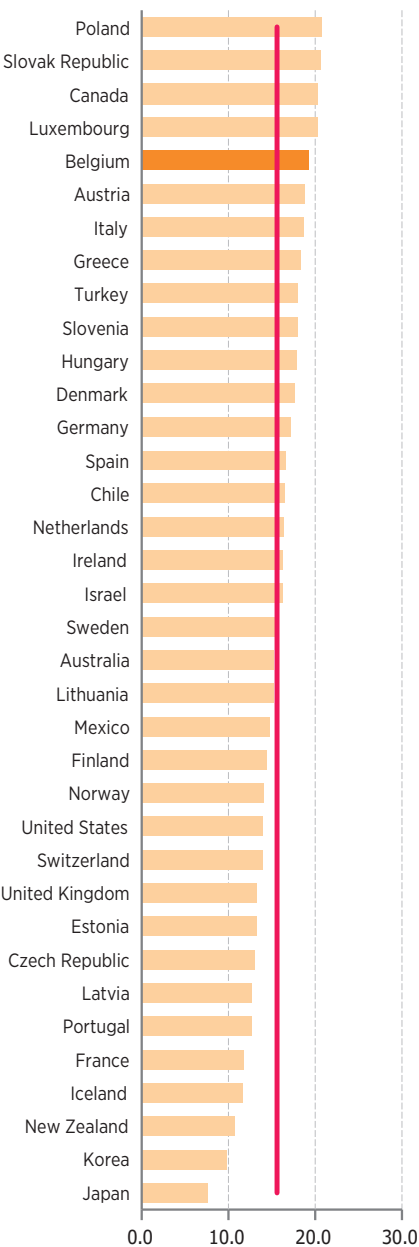


Figure 188:
Attachment (30% weight) –
5th position & above
the OECD average

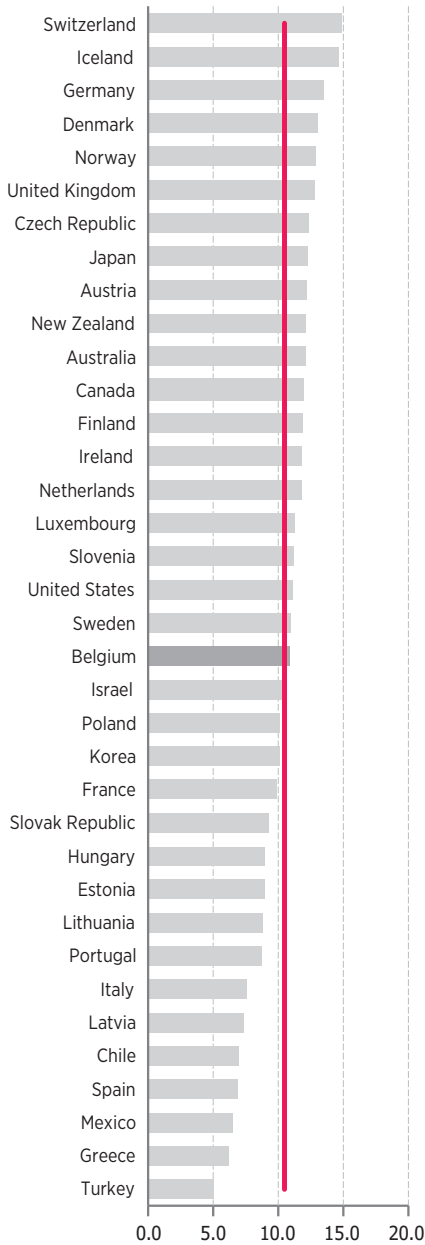


Figure 189:
Care (Material Advancement and freedom) (20% weight) – 20th position & below the OECD average

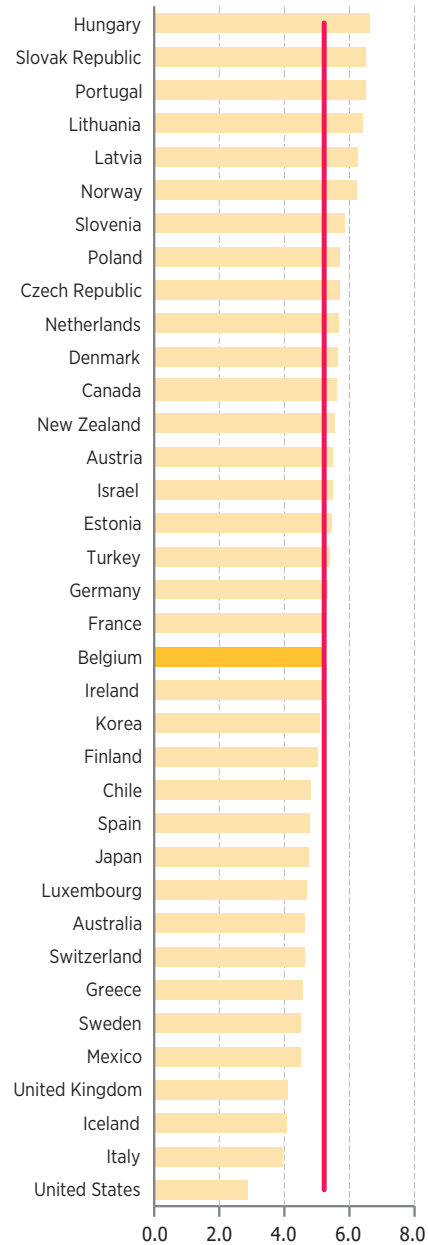


Figure 190:
Balance (10% weight) – 20th position & above the OECD average

Summary: Belgium placed 5th in the Attachment and 36th in the Peace & Security normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Belgium belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Belgium belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 14th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Belgium belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 75,000 km²), and within this category it places 12th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Belgium belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

BELGIUM COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

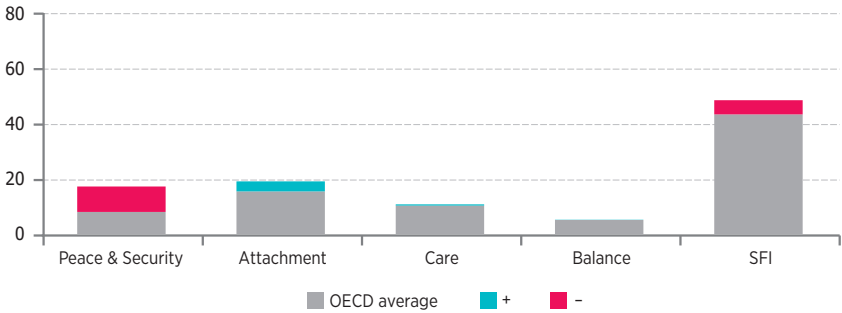


Figure 191:
Belgium's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Belgium falling short by 9.2.
 The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Belgium surpassing it by 3.7.
 The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Belgium surpassing it by 0.4.
 The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Belgium in line with the average.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Belgium falling short by 5.1.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

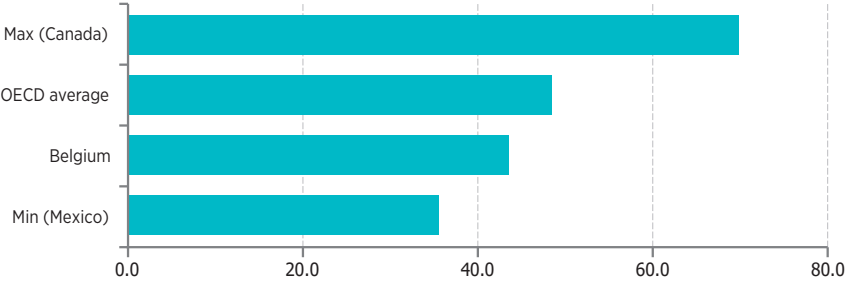


Figure 192:
Belgium's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

CHILE

Population (2018): 18,751,405

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 24,709 USD

Area (2018): 240,243 km²

Population density (2018): 25/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

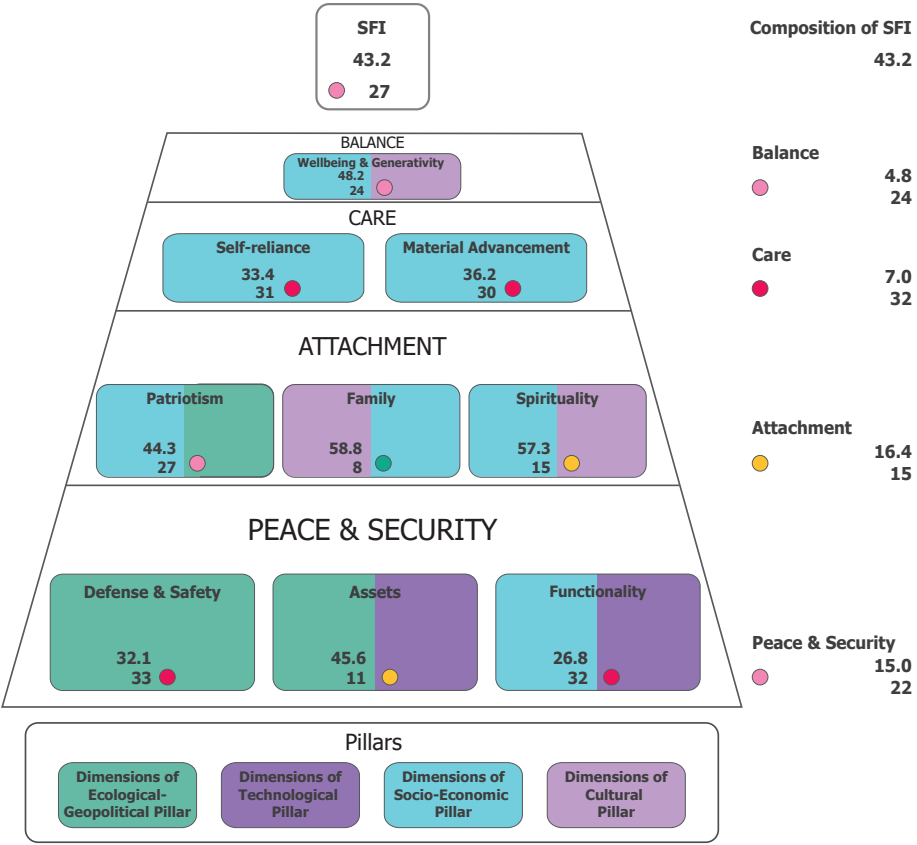


Figure 193:
Chile (Q3) holds the 27th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Chile's three strongest positions are in the **Family**, **Assets**, as well as **Spirituality** dimensions, placing 8th, 11th, and 15th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, all of these three highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Defense & Safety, **Functionality**, and **Self-reliance** are the three dimensions Chile scored lowest in, placing 33rd, 32nd, and 31st respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, all three dimensions may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Chile to further improve its social futuring capacities.

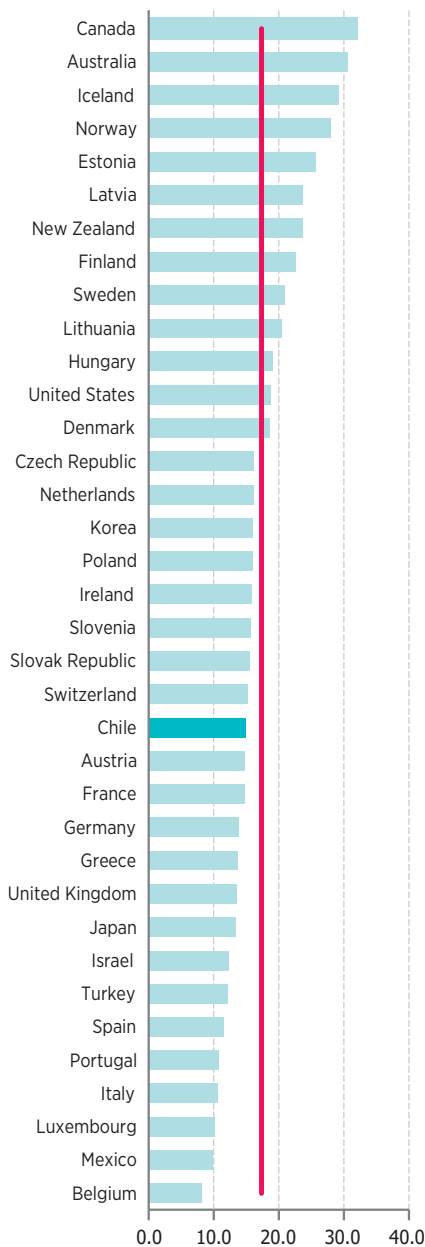


Figure 194:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
22nd position & above
the OECD average

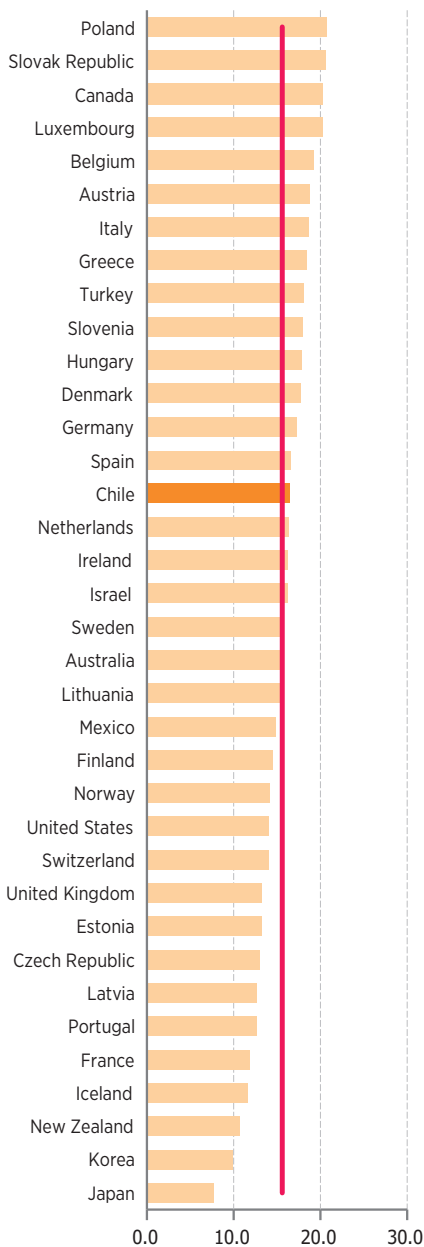


Figure 195:
Attachment (30% weight) –
15th position & above
the OECD average

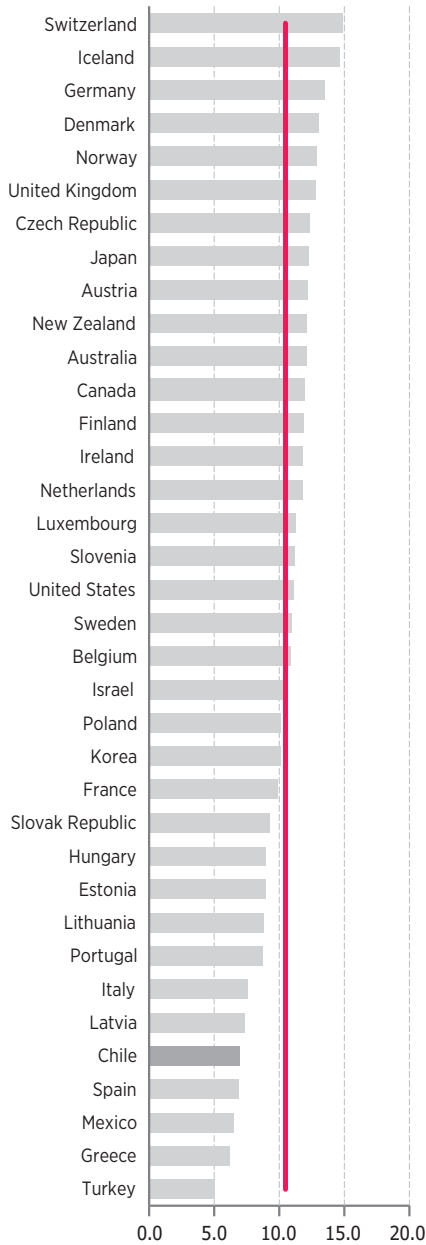


Figure 196:
Care (Material Advancement and freedom) (20% weight) – 32nd position & below the OECD average

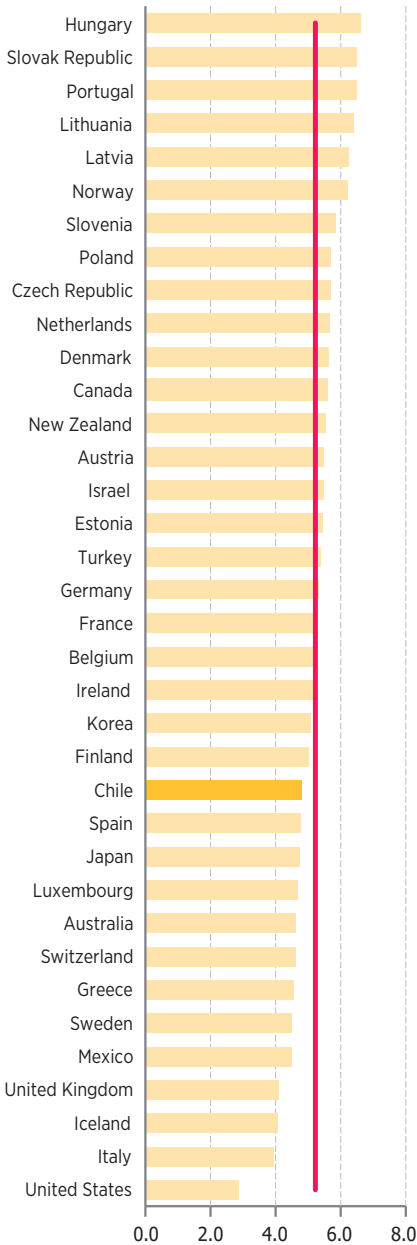


Figure 197:
Balance (10% weight) – 24th position & above the OECD average

Summary: Chile placed 15th in the Attachment and 32nd in the Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Chile belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Chile belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 40,000 USD), and within this category it places 8th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Chile belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Chile belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 50 head/km²), and within this category it places 12th among its cohort.

CHILE COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

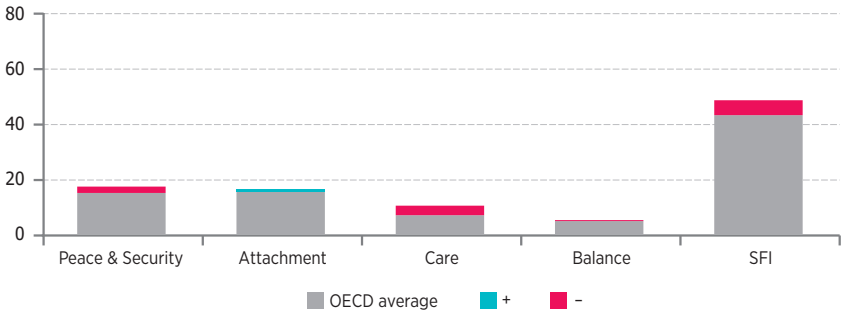


Figure 198:
Chile's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Chile falling short by 2.4.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Chile surpassing it by 0.8.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Chile falling short by 3.5.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Chile falling short by 0.4.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Chile falling short by 5.5.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

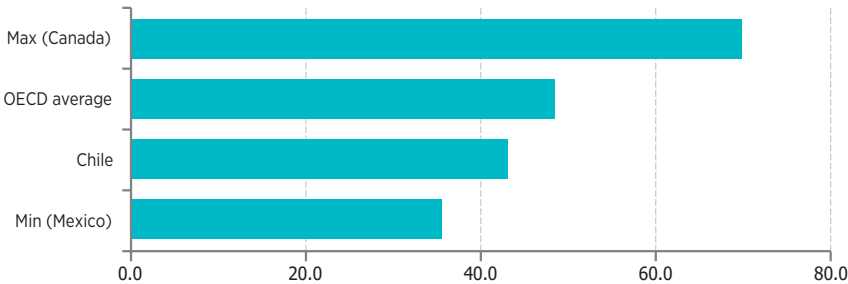


Figure 199:
Chile's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

GREECE

Population (2018): 10,725,886

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 30,354 USD

Area (2018): 130,048 km²

Population density (2018): 83/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

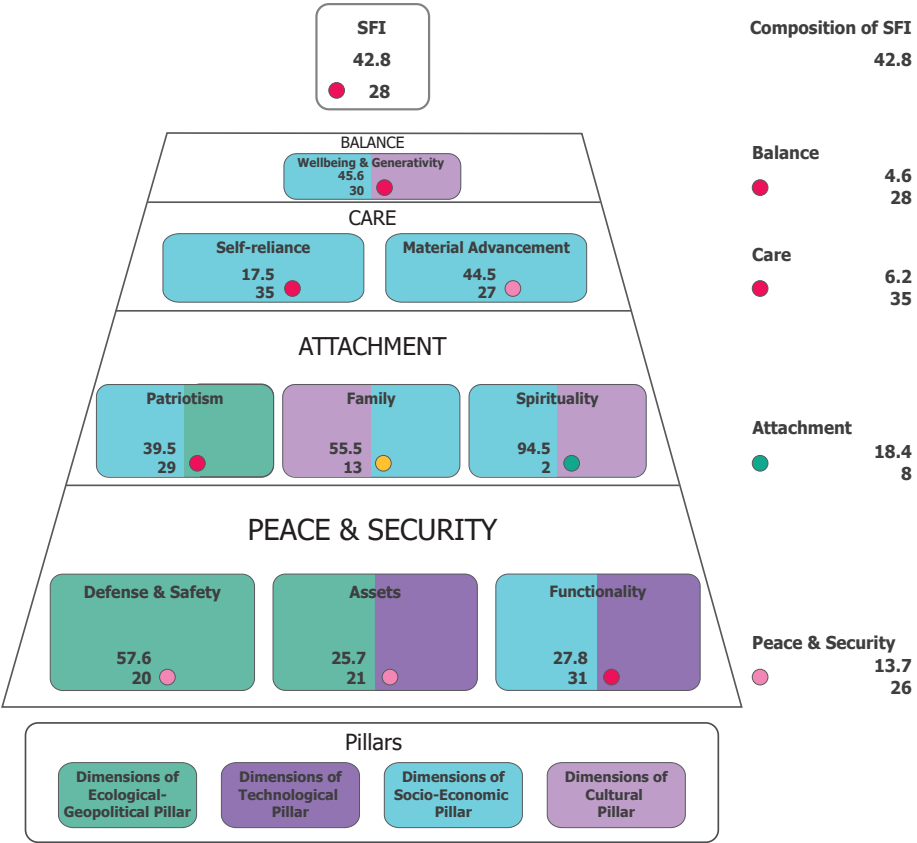


Figure 200:
Greece (Q4) holds the 28th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Greece's three strongest positions are in the **Spirituality**, as well as **Family**, and **Defense & Safety** dimensions, placing 2nd, 13th, and 20th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these highest ranked dimensions (Spirituality and Family) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Self-reliance, as well as **Functionality**, and **Wellbeing & Generativity** are the three dimensions Greece scored lowest in, placing 35th, 31st, and 30th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Self-reliance and Functionality) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Greece to further improve its social futuring capacities.

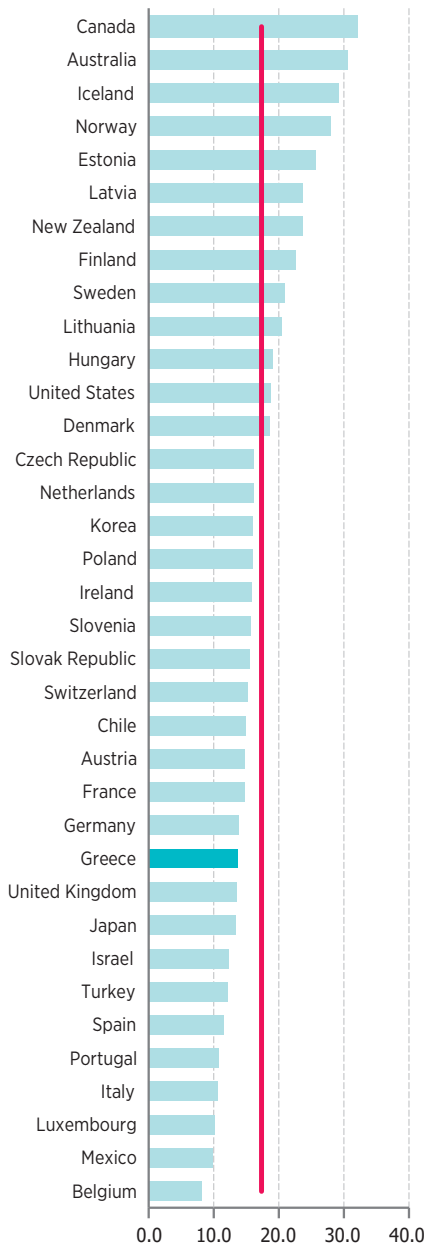


Figure 201:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
26th position & above
the OECD average

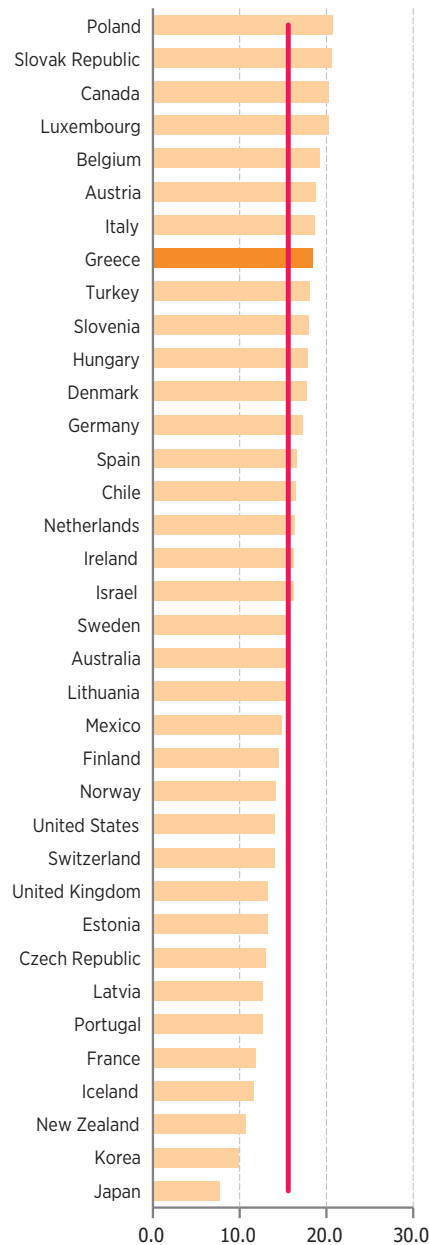


Figure 202:
Attachment (30% weight) –
8th position & above
the OECD average

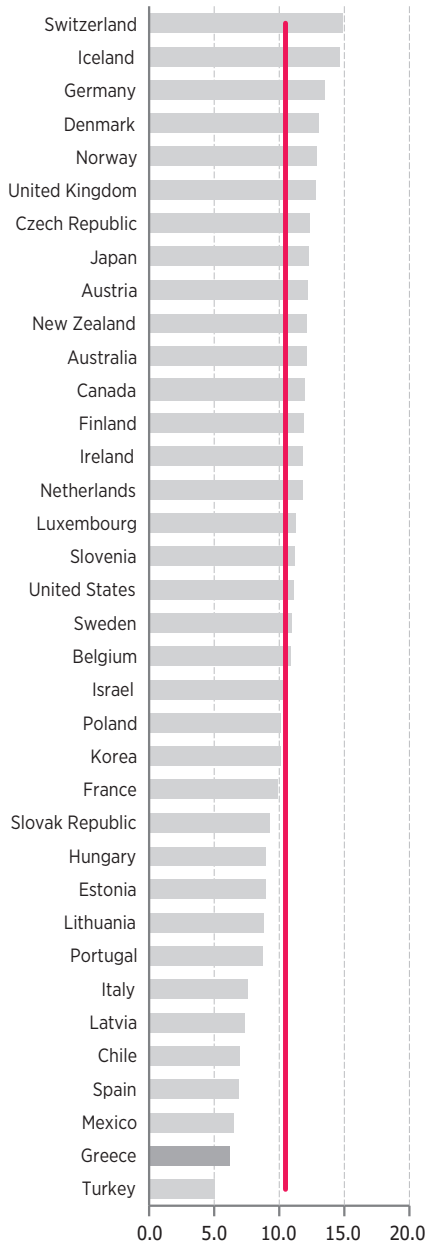


Figure 203:
Care (Material Advancement
and freedom) (20% weight) –
35th position & below
the OECD average

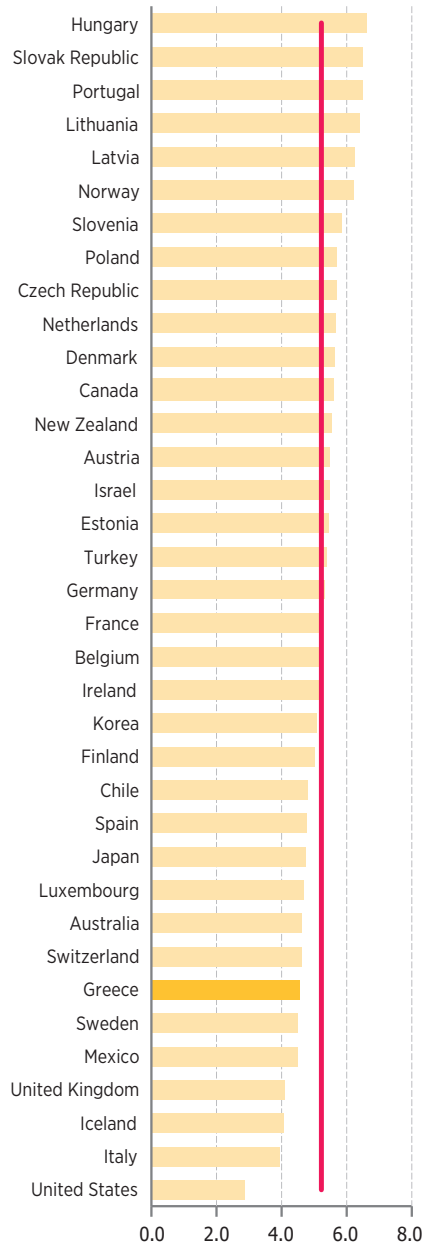


Figure 204:
Balance (10% weight) –
28th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Greece placed 8th in the Attachment and 35th in the Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Greece belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 11th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Greece belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 40,000 USD), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Greece belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (75,000 – 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 7th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Greece belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 7th among its cohort.

GREECE COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

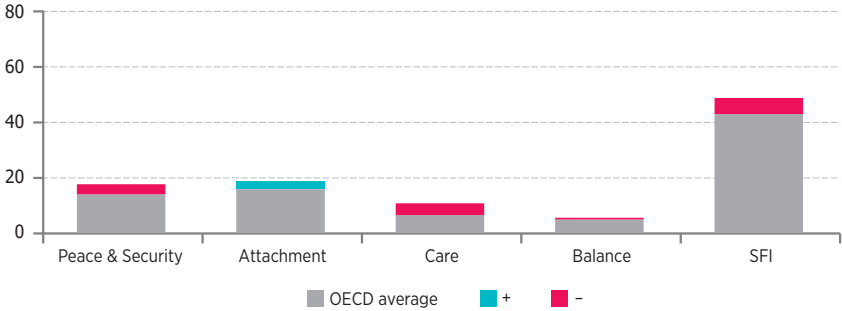


Figure 205:
Greece's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Greece falling short by 3.7.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Greece surpassing it by 2.8.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Greece falling short by 4.3.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Greece falling short 0.7.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Greece falling short by 5.9.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

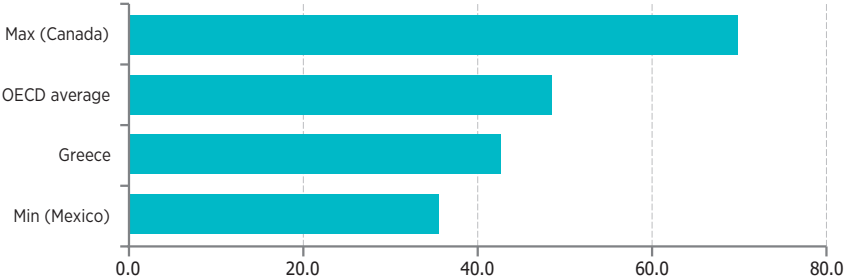


Figure 206:
Greece's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

FRANCE

Population (2018): 66,941,698

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 46,243 USD

Area (2018): 633,886 km²

Population density (2018): 106/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

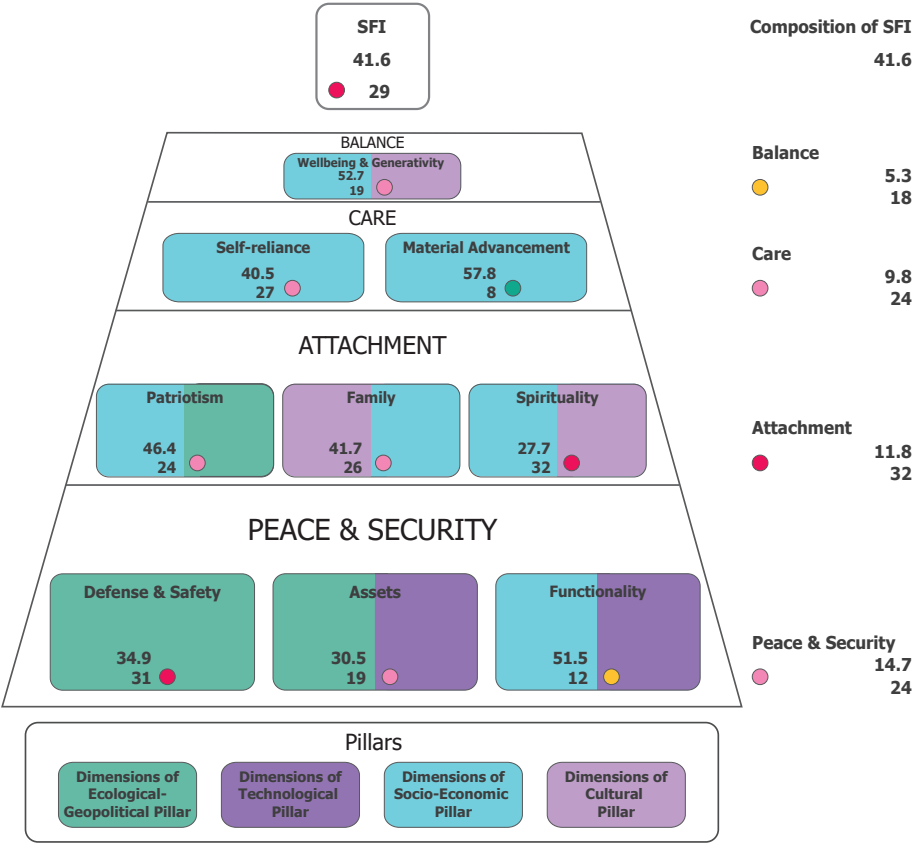


Figure 207:
France (Q4) holds the 29th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that France's two strongest positions are in the **Material Advancement**, and **Functionality** dimensions, placing 8th and 12th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, both of these highest ranked dimensions may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Spirituality, as well as **Defense & Safety**, and **Self-reliance** are the three dimensions France scored lowest in, placing 32nd, 31st, and 27th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Defense & Safety and Self-reliance) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for France to further improve its social futuring capacities.

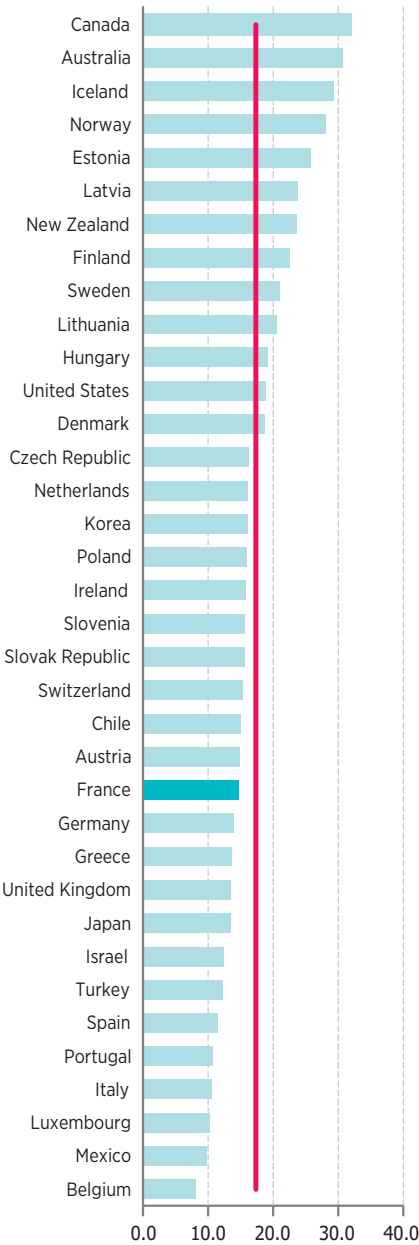


Figure 208:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
24th position & above
the OECD average

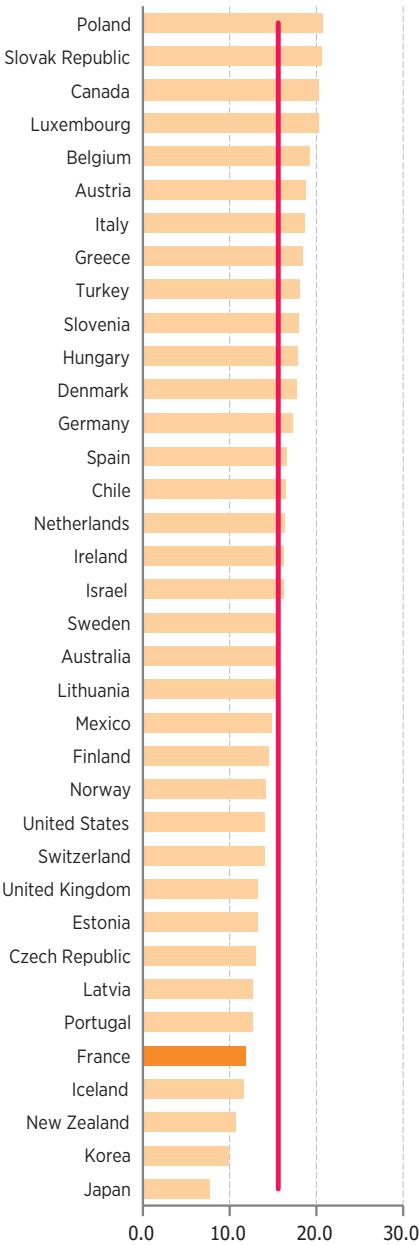


Figure 209:
Attachment (30% weight) –
32nd position & above
the OECD average

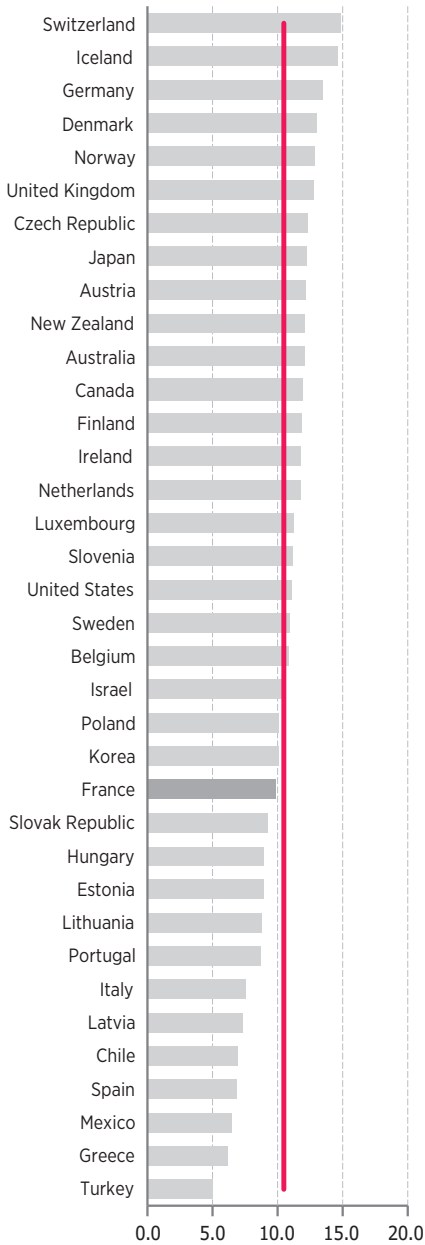


Figure 210:
Care (Material Advancement and freedom) (20% weight) - 24th position & below the OECD average

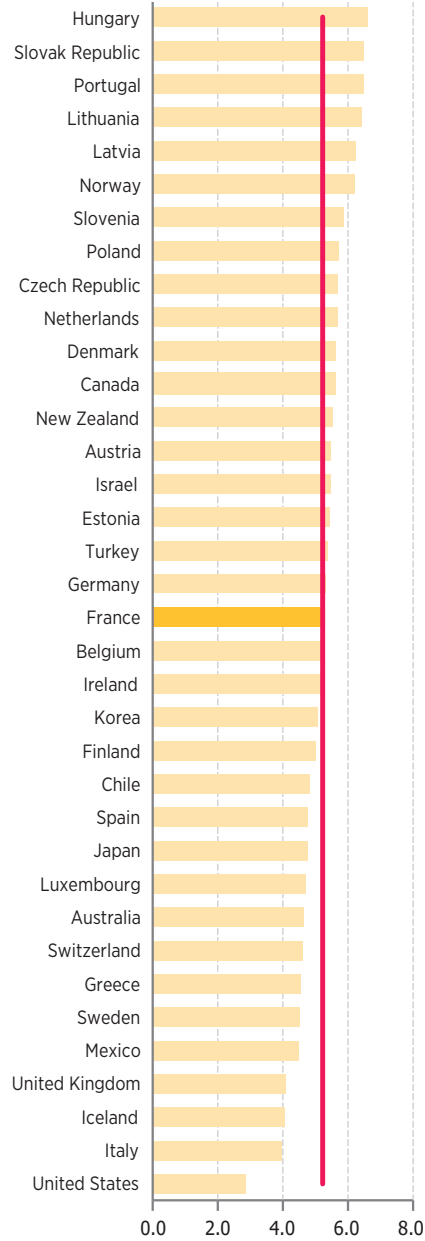


Figure 211:
Balance (10% weight) - 18th position & above the OECD average

Summary: France placed 18th in the Balance and 32nd in the Attachment normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, France belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 6th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, France belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (40,000 – 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 6th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), France belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, France belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 8th among its cohort.

FRANCE COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

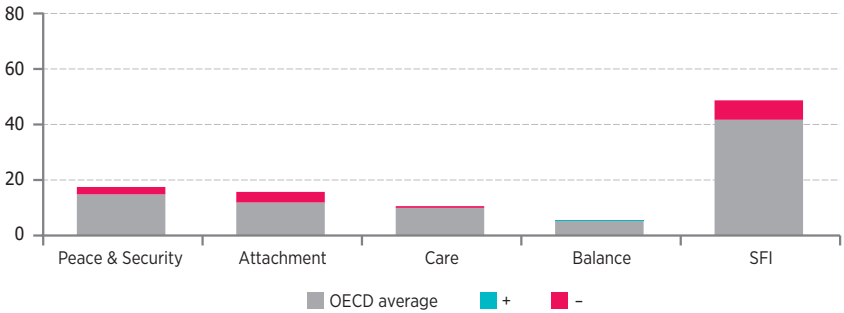


Figure 212:
France's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with France falling short by 2.7.
 The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with France falling short by 3.8.
 The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with France falling short by 0.6.
 The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with France surpassing it by 0.1.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with France falling short by 7.0.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

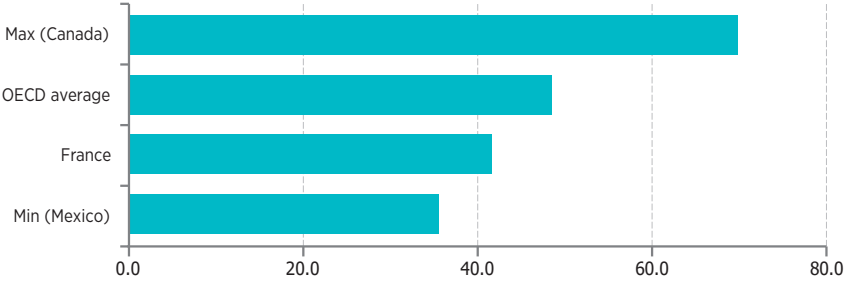


Figure 213:
France's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

KOREA

Population (2018): 51,635,256

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 42,136 USD

Area (2018): 99,461 km²

Population density (2018): 519/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

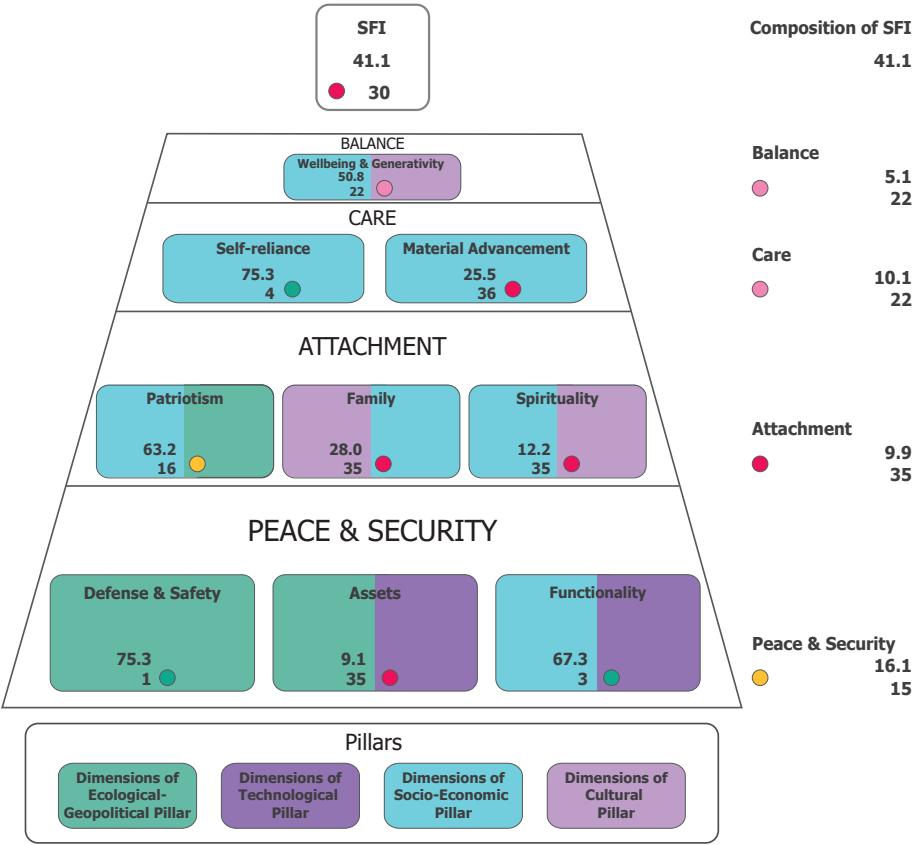


Figure 214:
Korea (Q4) holds the 30th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Korea's three strongest positions are in the **Defense & Safety**, as well as the **Functionality**, and **Self-reliance** dimensions, placing 1st, 3rd, and 4th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these highest ranked dimensions (Functionality and Self-reliance) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Material Advancement, as well as **Spirituality**, **Family**, and **Assets** are the four dimensions Korea scored lowest in, placing 36th, 35th, 35th, and 35th respectively. Comparing the four lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Family) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Korea to further improve its social futuring capacities.

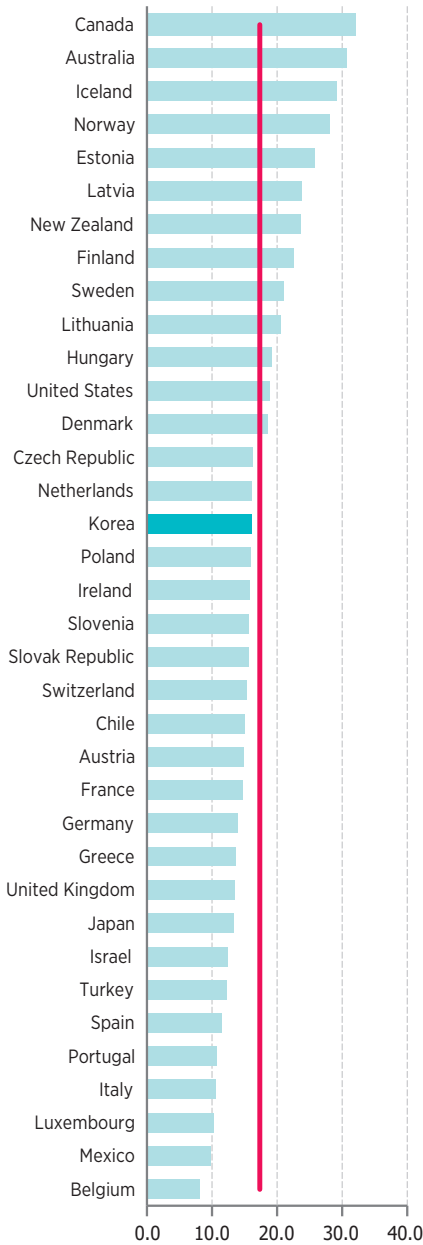


Figure 215:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
15th position & above
the OECD average

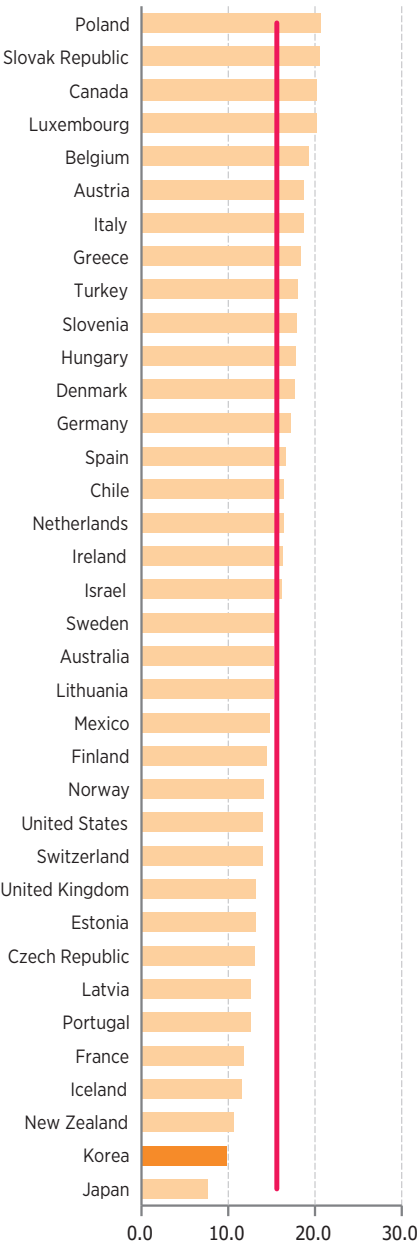


Figure 216:
Attachment (30% weight) –
35th position & above
the OECD average

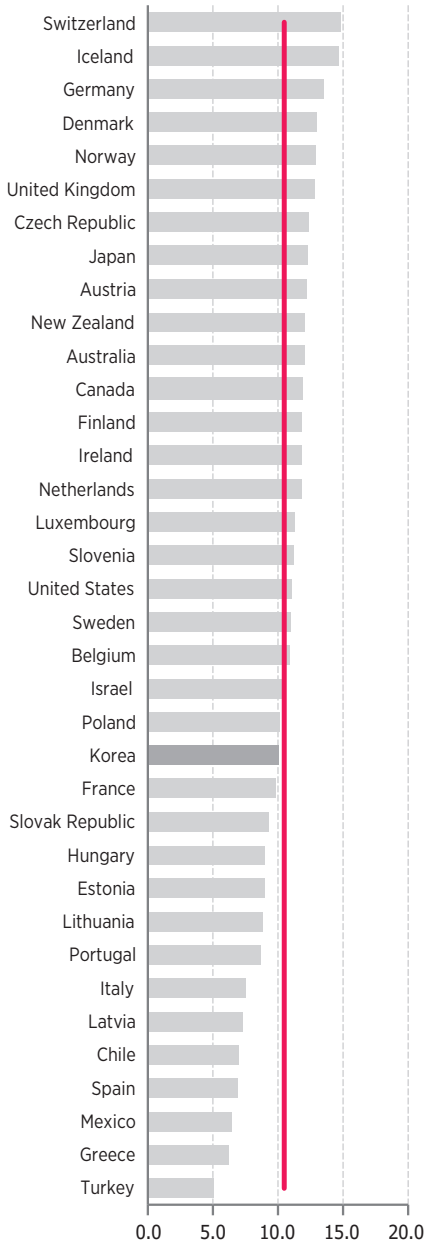


Figure 217:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) - 22nd position & below the OECD average

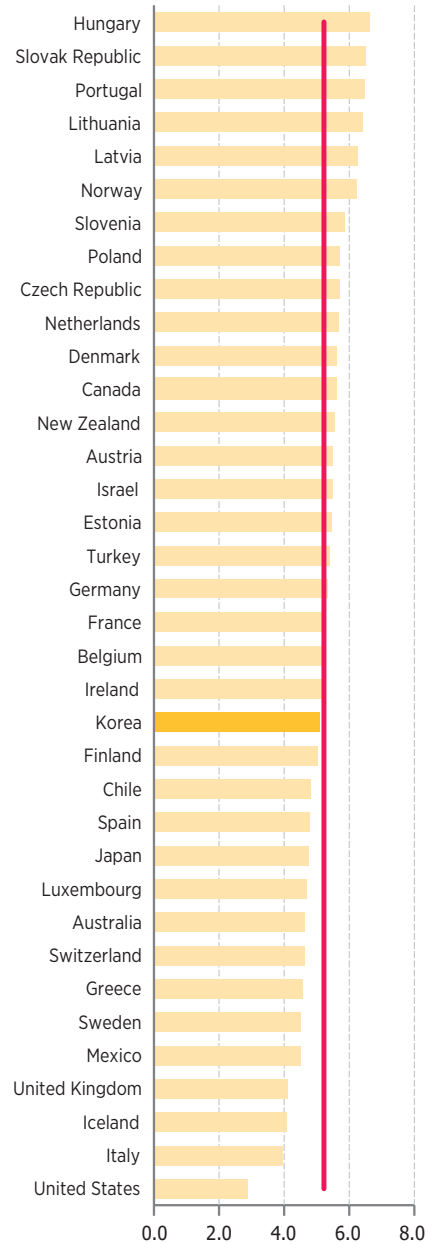


Figure 218:
Balance (10% weight) - 22nd position & above the OECD average

Summary: Korea placed 15th in the Peace & Security and 35th in the Attachment normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Korea belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 7th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Korea belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (40,000 – 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 7th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Korea belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (75,000 – 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 8th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Korea belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

KOREA COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

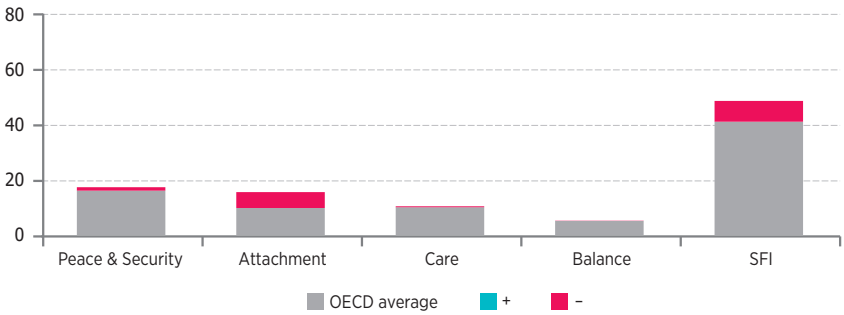


Figure 219:
Korea's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Korea falling short by 1.3.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Korea falling short by 5.7.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Korea falling short by 0.4.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Korea falling short by 0.1.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Korea falling short by 7.6.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

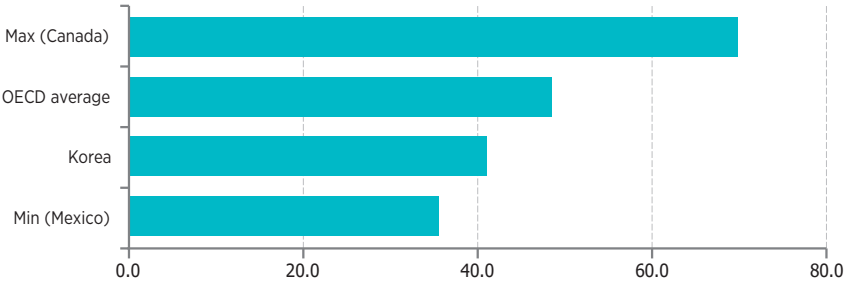


Figure 220:
Korea's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

ITALY

Population (2018): 60,421,797

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 42,798 USD

Area (2018): 297,734 km²

Population density (2018): 203/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

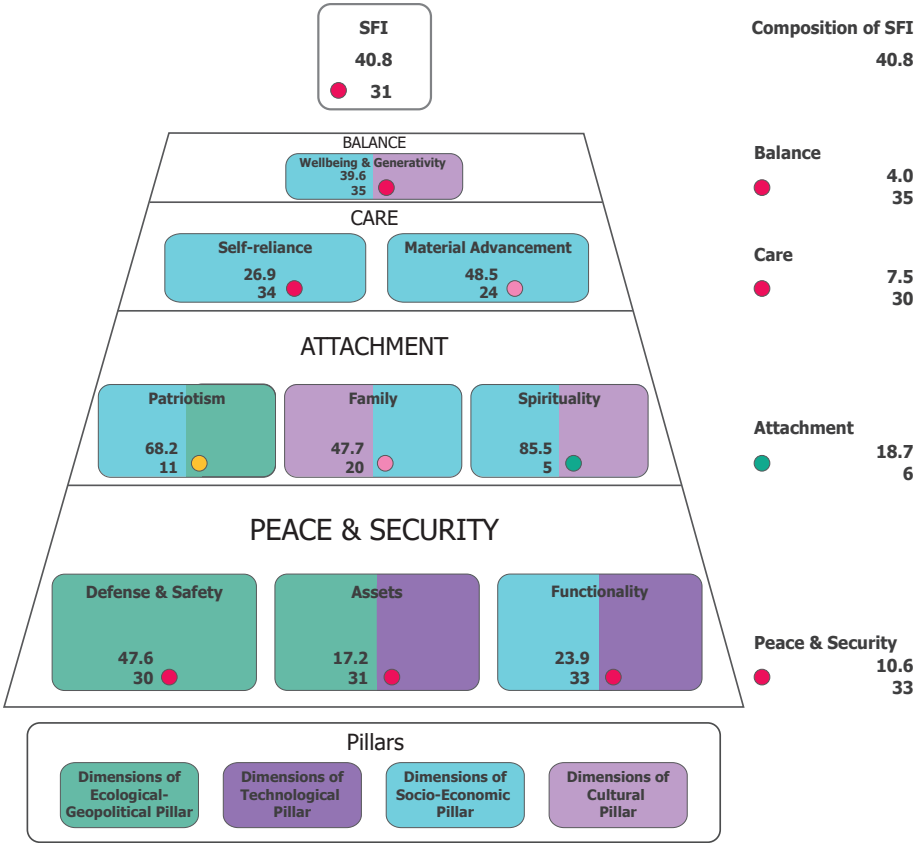


Figure 221:
Italy (Q4) holds the 31st overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Italy's three strongest positions are in the **Spirituality** and **Patriotism**, as well as the **Family** dimensions, placing 5th, 11th, and 20th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these highest ranked dimensions (Spirituality and Family) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Wellbeing & Generativity, as well as **Self-reliance**, and **Functionality** are the three dimensions Italy scored lowest in, placing 35th, 34th, and 33rd respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Self-reliance and Functionality) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Italy to further improve its social futuring capacities.

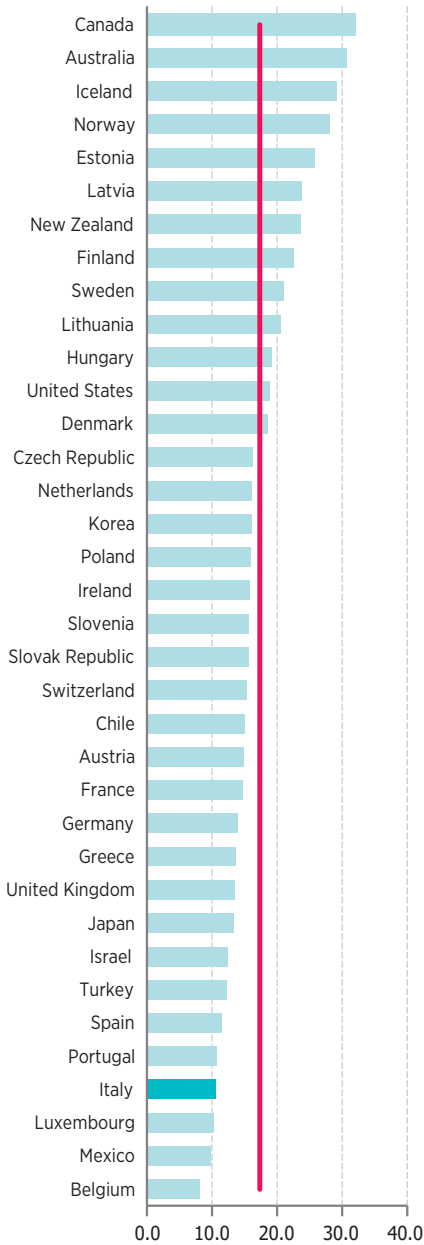


Figure 222:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
33rd position & above
the OECD average

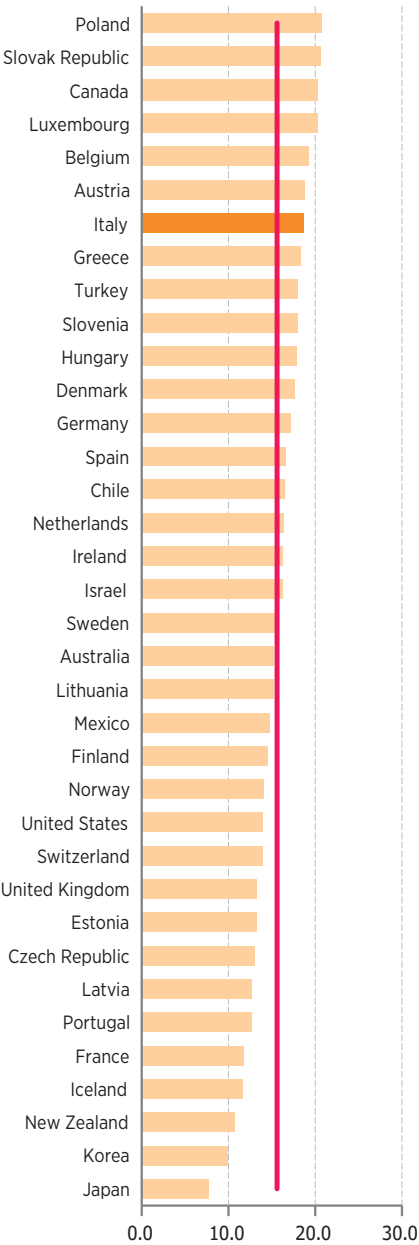


Figure 223:
Attachment (30% weight) –
6th position & above
the OECD average

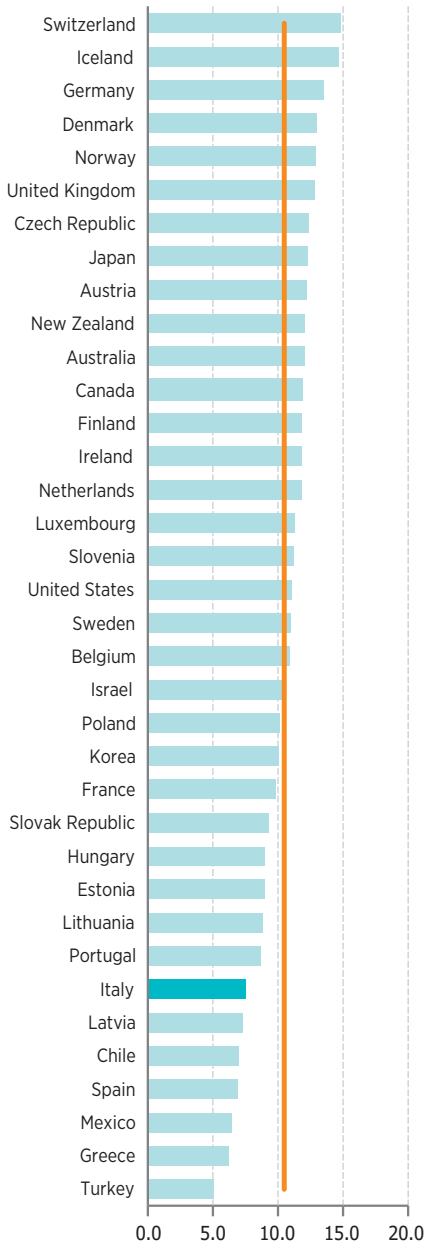


Figure 224:
Care (Material Advancement and freedom) (20% weight) – 30th position & below the OECD average

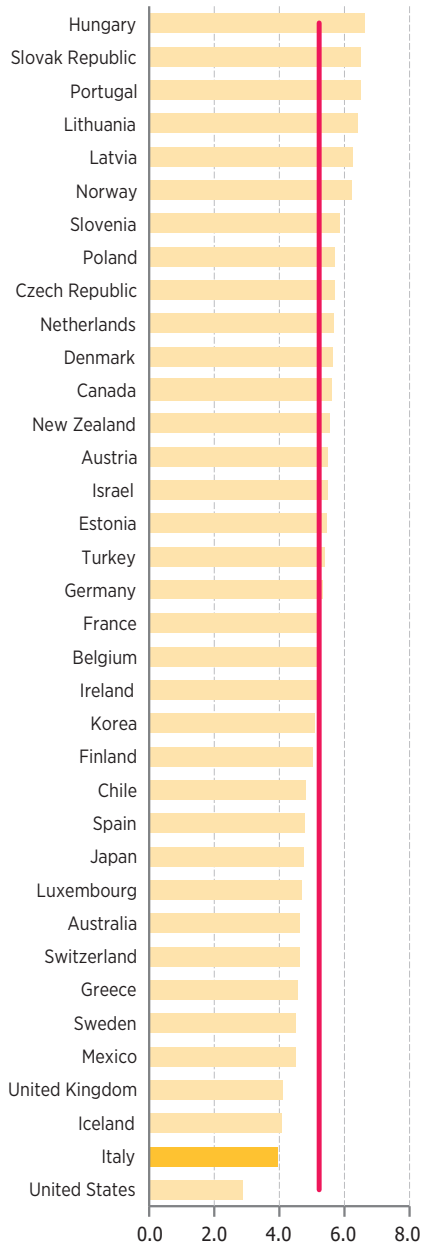


Figure 225:
Balance (10% weight) – 35th position & above the OECD average

Summary: Italy placed 6th in the Attachment and 35th in the Balance normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Italy belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 8th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Italy belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (40,000 – 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 8th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Italy belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (75,000 – 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Italy belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 11th among its cohort.

ITALY COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

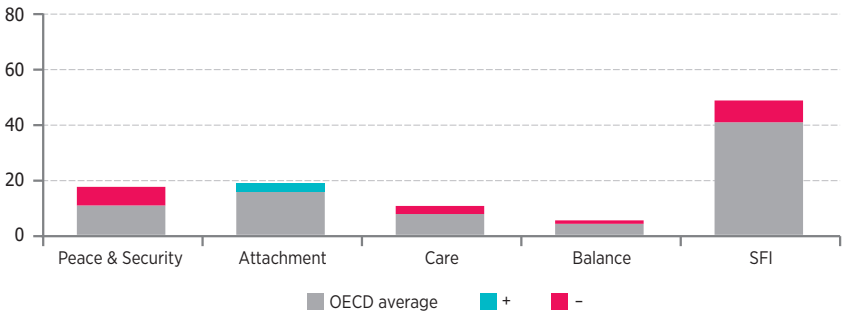


Figure 226:
Italy's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Italy falling short by 6.8.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Italy surpassing it by 3.1.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Italy falling short by 2.9.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Italy falling short by 1.3.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Italy falling short by 7.9.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

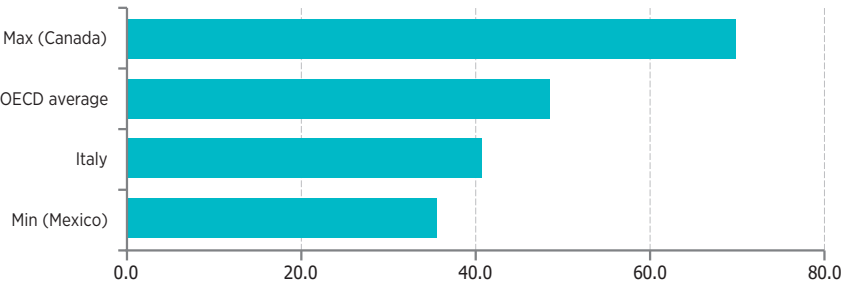


Figure 227:
Italy's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

TURKEY

Population (2018): 81,407,211

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 28,455 USD

Area (2018): 766,509 km²

Population density (2018): 105/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

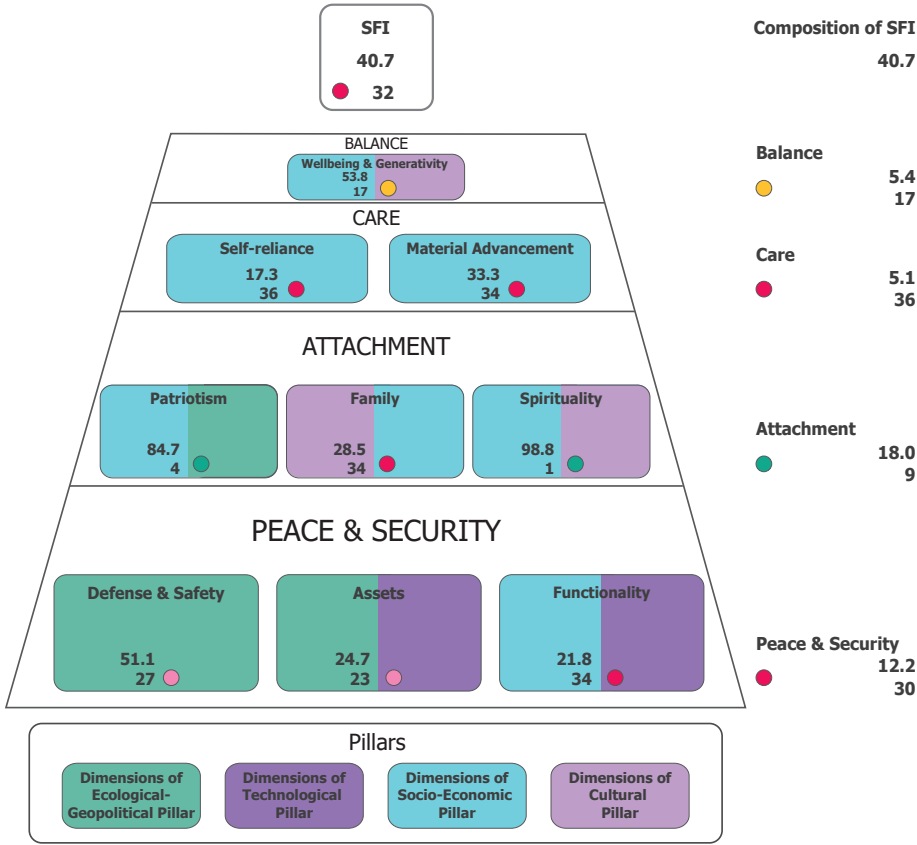


Figure 228:
Turkey (Q4) holds the 32nd overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Turkey's three strongest positions are in the **Spirituality, Patriotism**, as well as the **Wellbeing & Generativity** dimensions, placing 1st, 4th, and 17th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these highest ranked dimensions (Spirituality and Wellbeing & Generativity) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Self-reliance and Material Advancement, Family, and Functionality are the four dimensions Turkey scored lowest in, placing 36th, 34th, 34th, and 34th respectively. Comparing the four lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, three of these dimensions (Self-reliance, Family and Functionality) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Turkey to further improve its social futuring capacities.

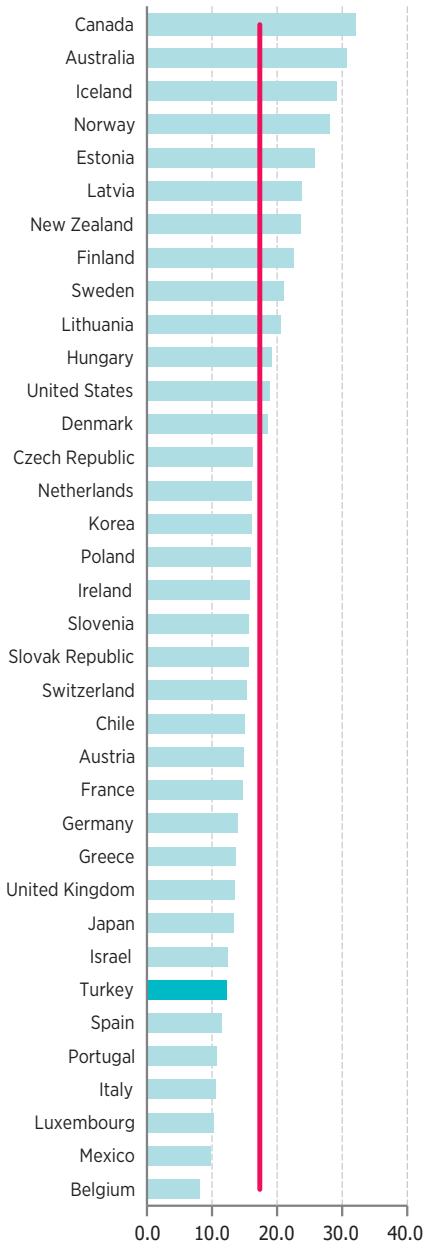


Figure 229:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
30th position & above
the OECD average

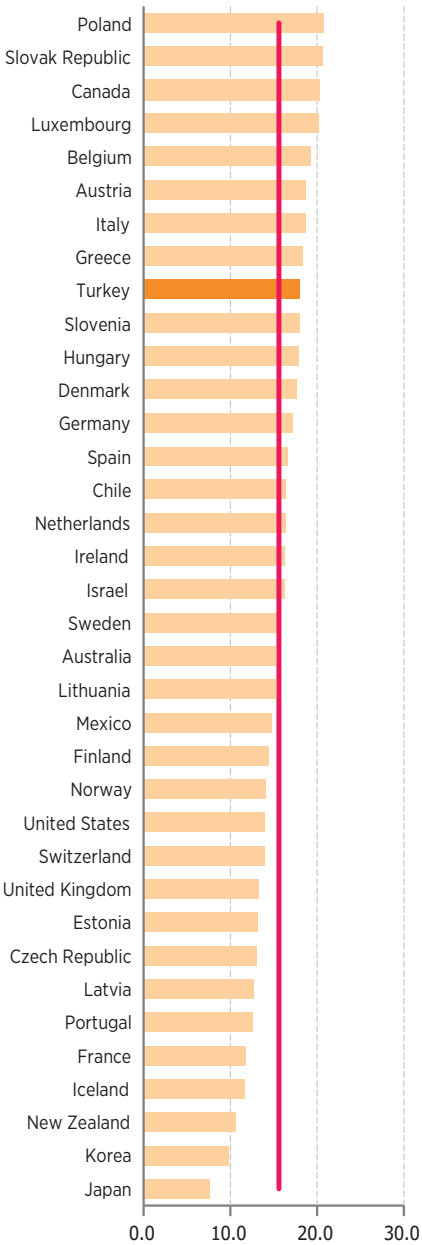


Figure 230:
Attachment (30% weight) –
9th position & above
the OECD average

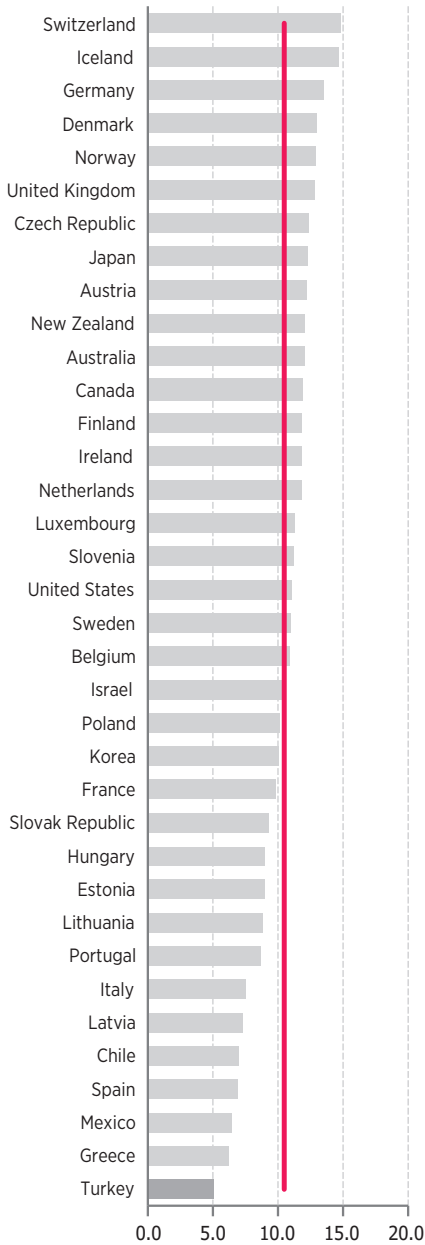


Figure 231:
Care (Material Advancement and freedom) (20% weight) – 36th position & below the OECD average

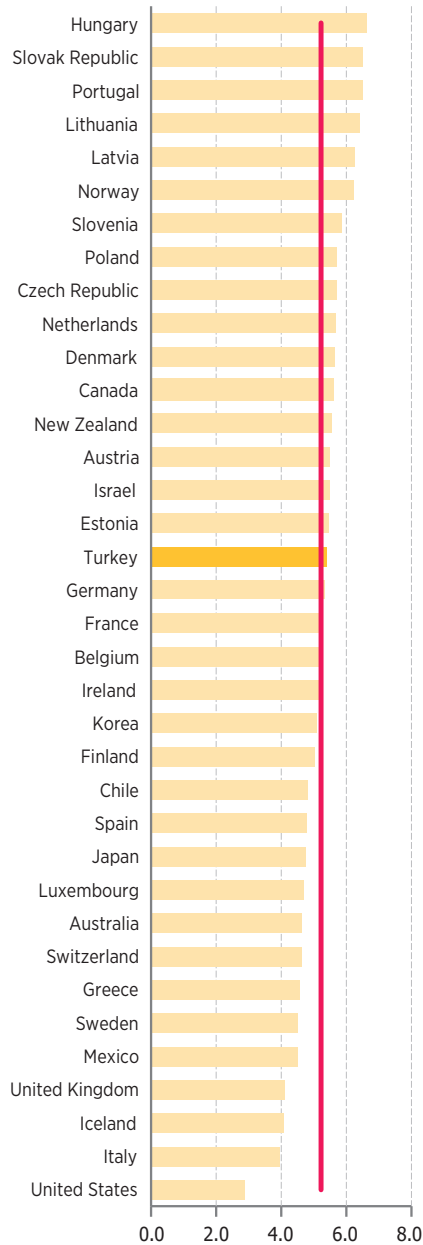


Figure 232:
Balance (10% weight) – 17th position & above the OECD average

Summary: Turkey placed 9th in the Attachment and 36th in the Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Turkey belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Turkey belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 40,000 USD), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Turkey belongs to 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 11th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Turkey belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

TURKEY COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

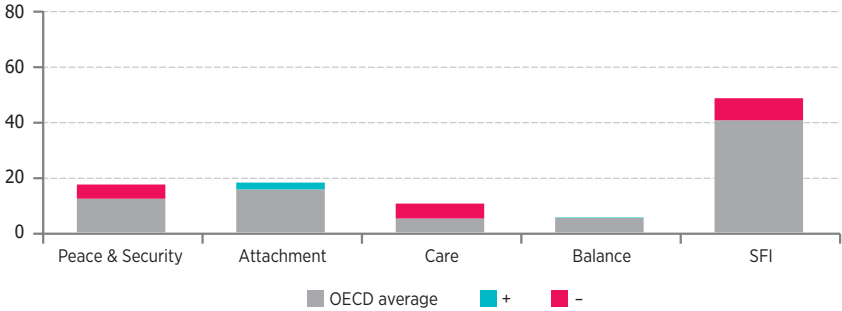


Figure 233:
Turkey's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Turkey falling short by 5.2.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Turkey surpassing it by 2.4.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Turkey falling short by 5.4.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Turkey surpassing it by 0.2.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Turkey falling short by 8.0.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

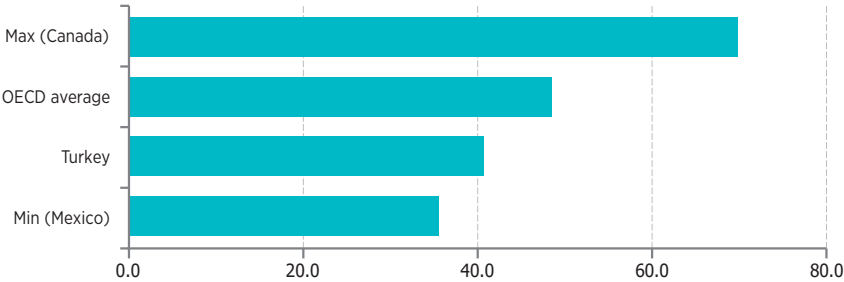


Figure 234:
Turkey's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

SPAIN

Population (2018): 46,733,038

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 40,542 USD

Area (2018): 502,654 km²

Population density (2018): 93/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

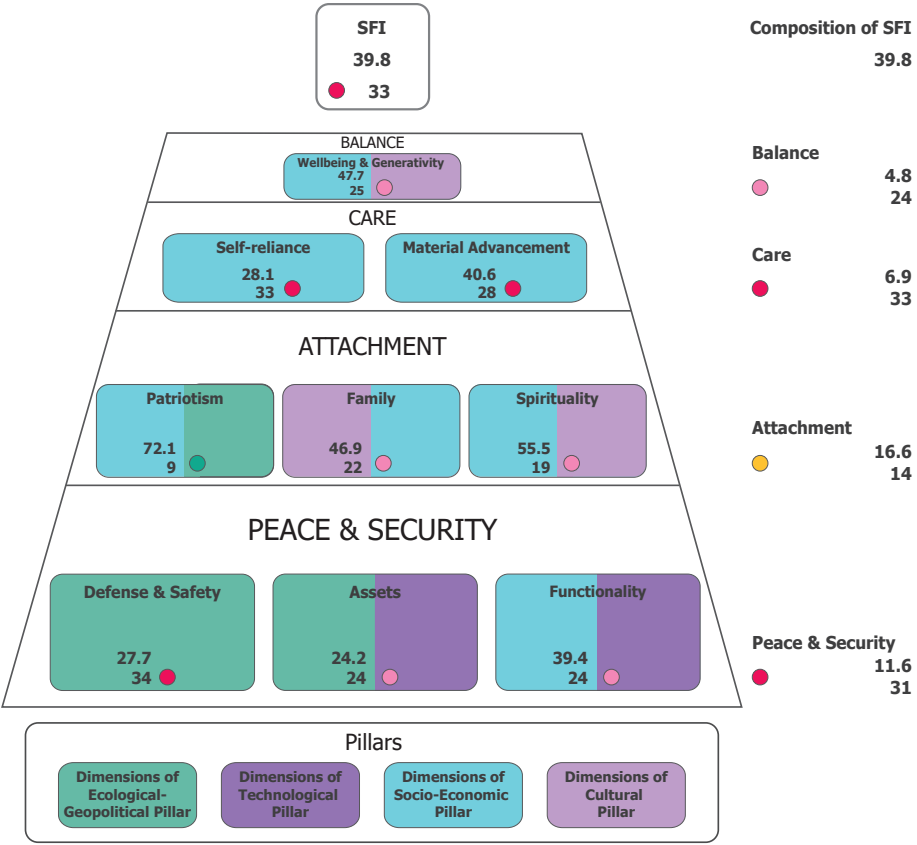


Figure 235:
Spain (Q4) holds the 33rd overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Spain's three strongest positions are in the **Patriotism**, **Spirituality**, as well as the **Family** dimensions, placing 9th, 19th, and 22nd respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these highest ranked dimensions (Spirituality and Family) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Defense & Safety, **Self-reliance**, and **Material Advancement** are the three dimensions Spain scored lowest in, placing 34th, 33rd, and 28th respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Defense & Safety, Self-reliance) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Spain to further improve its social futuring capacities.

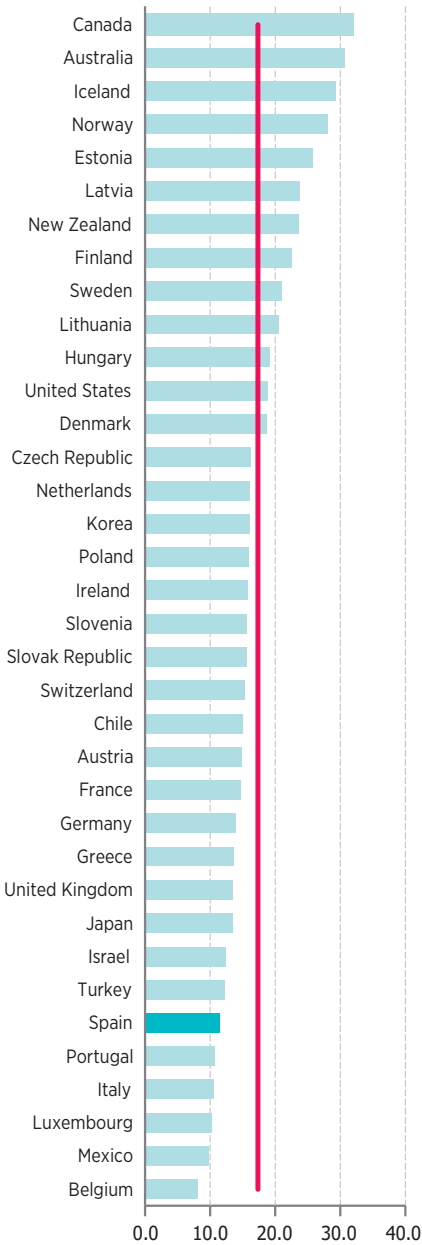


Figure 236:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
31st position & above
the OECD average

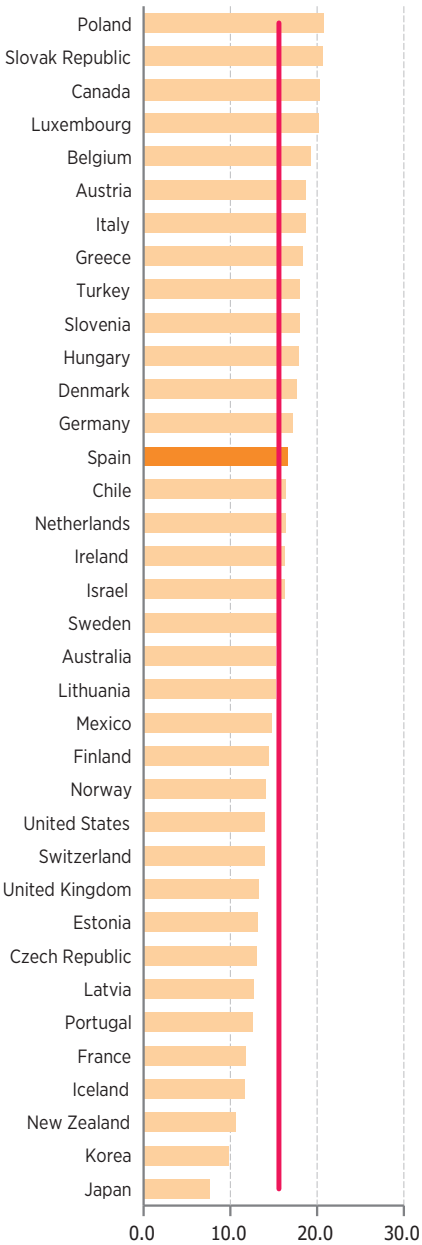


Figure 237:
Attachment (30% weight) –
14th position & above
the OECD average

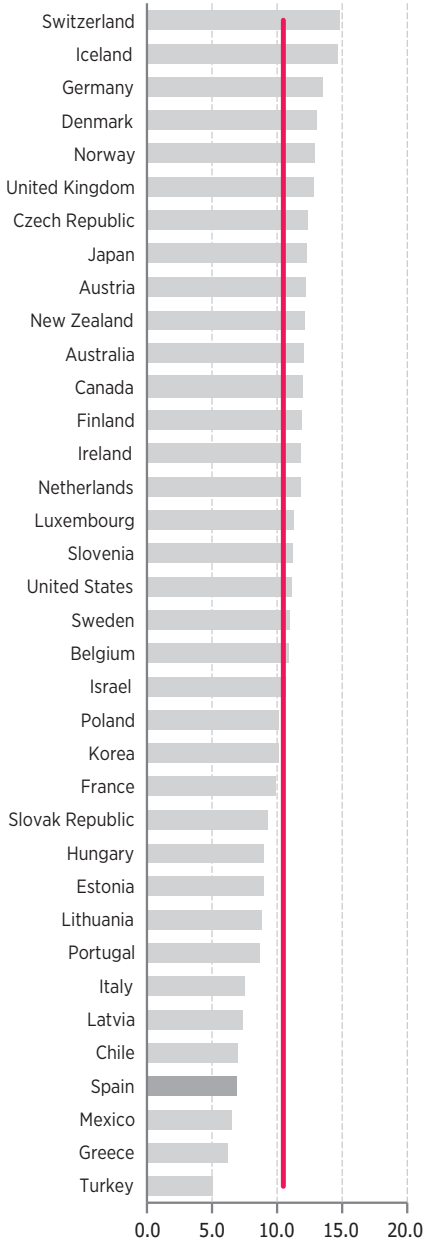


Figure 238:
Care (Material Advancement and Freedom) (20% weight) –
33rd position & below
the OECD average

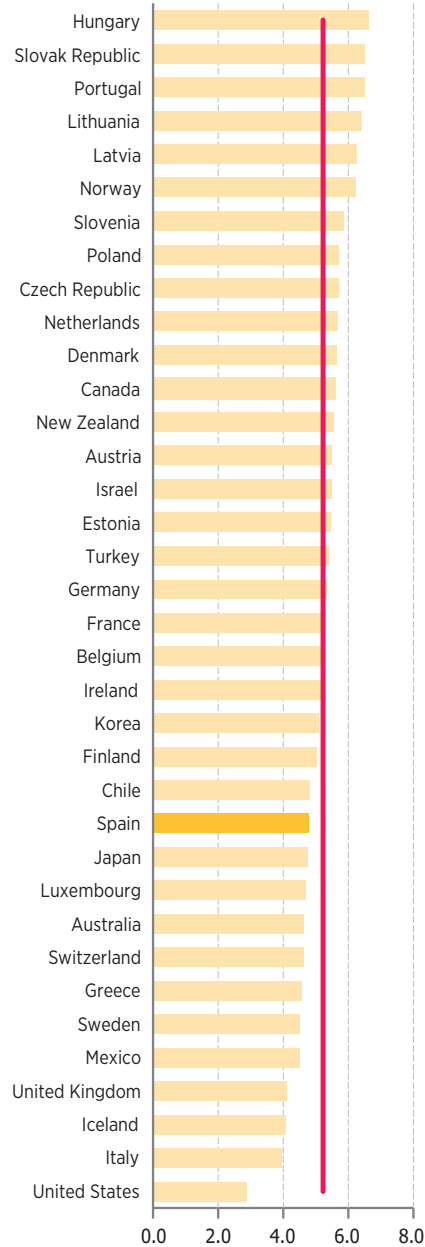


Figure 239:
Balance (10% weight) –
24th position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Spain placed 14th in the Attachment and 33rd in the Care normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Spain belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Spain belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (40,000 – 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 9th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Spain belongs to 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 12th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Spain belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

SPAIN COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

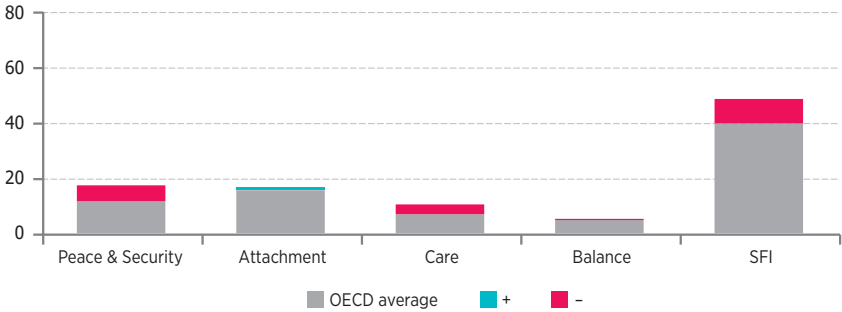


Figure 240:
Spain's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Spain falling short by 5.8.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Spain surpassing it by 1.0.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Spain falling short by 3.6.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Spain falling short by 0.5.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Spain falling short by 8.9.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

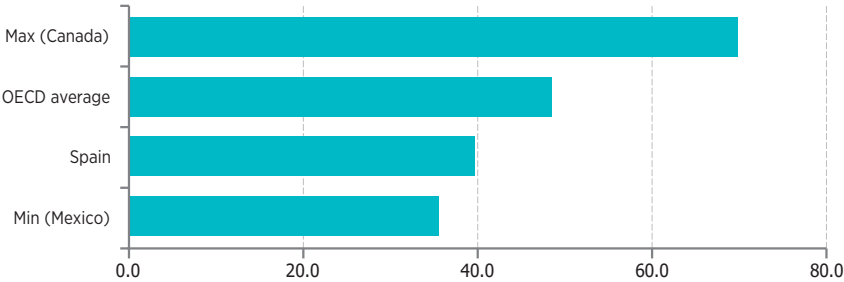


Figure 241:
Spain's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

PORTUGAL

Population (2018): 10,283,822

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 34,272 USD

Area (2018): 90,996 km²

Population density (2018): 113/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

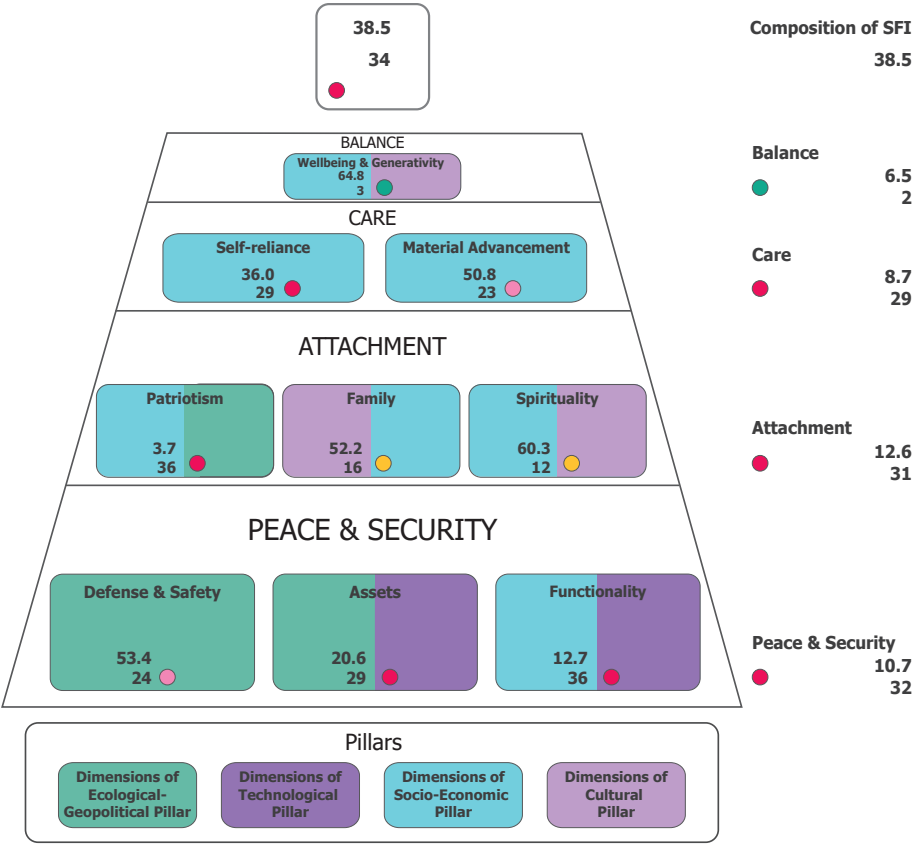


Figure 242:
Portugal (Q4) holds the 34th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Portugal's three strongest positions are in the **Wellbeing & Generativity**, **Spirituality**, as well as the **Family** dimensions, placing 3rd, 12th, and 16th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these highest ranked dimensions (Spirituality and Family) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Functionality, **Patriotism**, **Assets**, and **Self-reliance** are the four dimensions Portugal scored lowest in, placing 36th, 36th, 29th, and 29th respectively. Comparing the four lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, two of these dimensions (Functionality and Self-reliance) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Portugal to further improve its social futuring capacities.

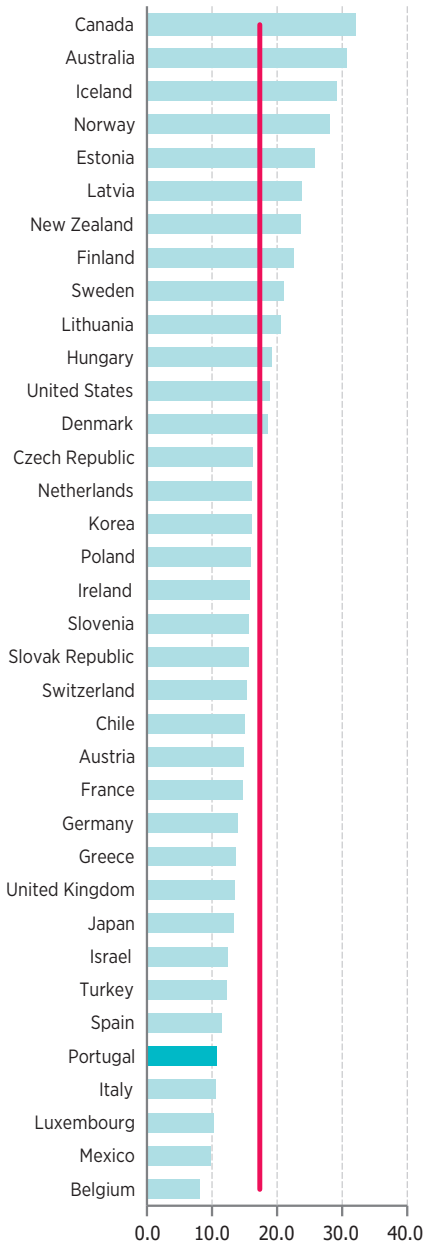


Figure 243:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
32nd position & above
the OECD average

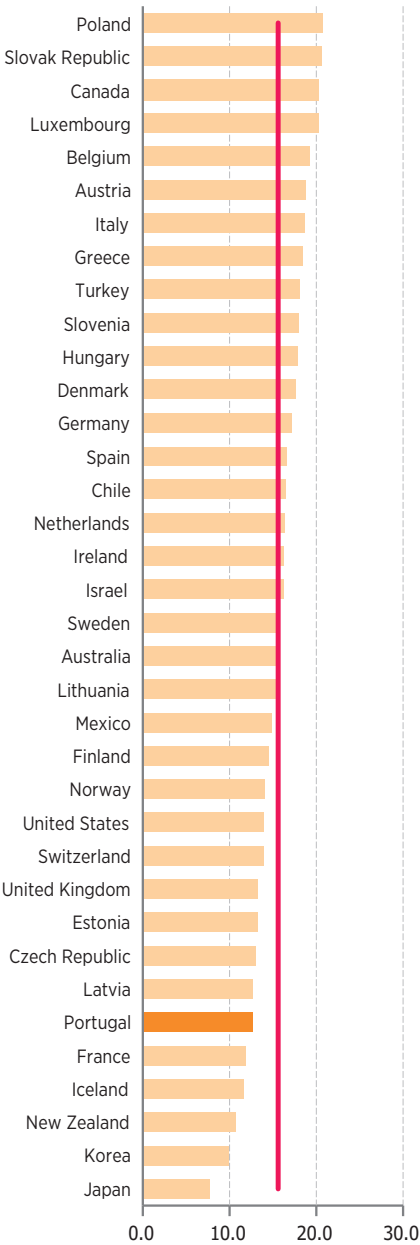


Figure 244:
Attachment (30% weight) –
31st position & above
the OECD average

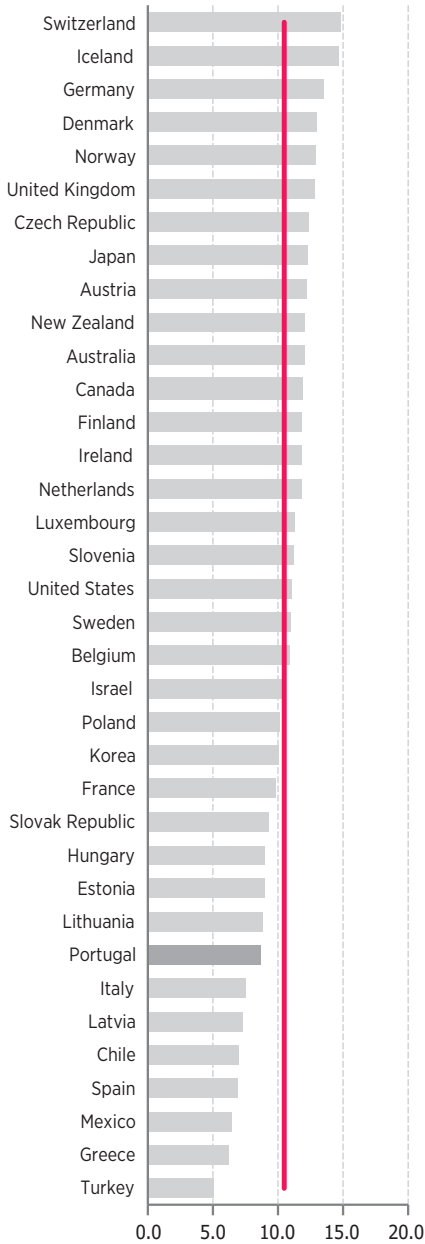


Figure 245:
Care (Material Advancement and
Freedom) (20% weight) –
29th position & below
the OECD average

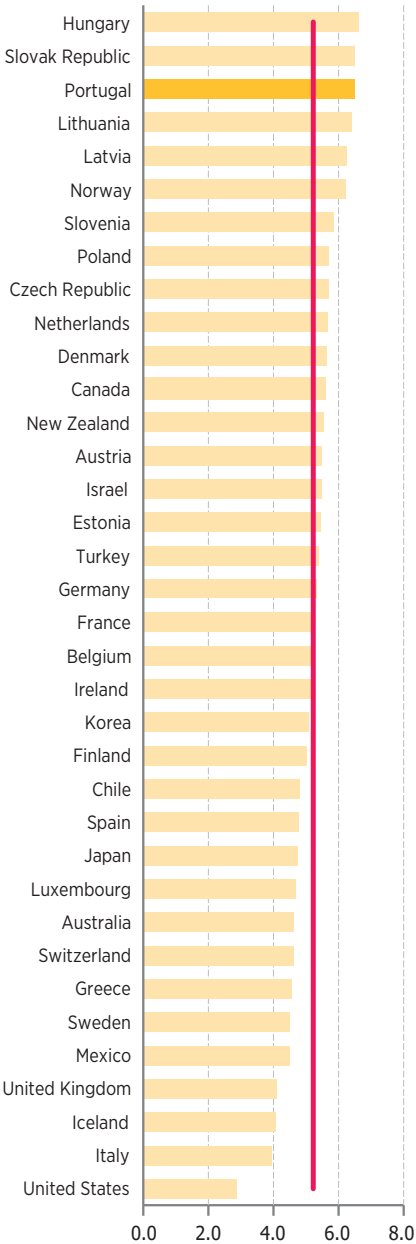


Figure 246:
Balance (10% weight) –
2nd position & above
the OECD average

Summary: Portugal placed 2nd in the Balance and 32nd in the Peace & Security normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Portugal belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (between 6,000,000 – 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 12th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Portugal belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0 – 40,000 USD), and within this category it places 11th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Portugal belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (75,000 – 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Portugal belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 11th among its cohort.

PORTUGAL COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries’ average normative standard and SFI scores.

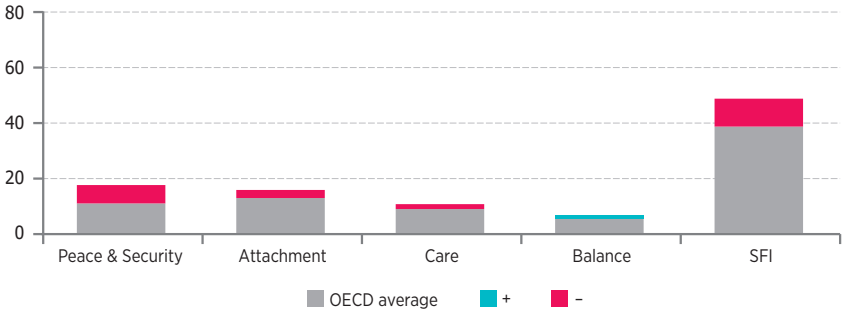


Figure 247:
Portugal’s normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Portugal falling short by 6.7.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Portugal falling short by 3.0.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Portugal falling short by 1.8.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Portugal surpassing it by 1.3.
The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Portugal falling short by 10.1.

The chart presents the country’s absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

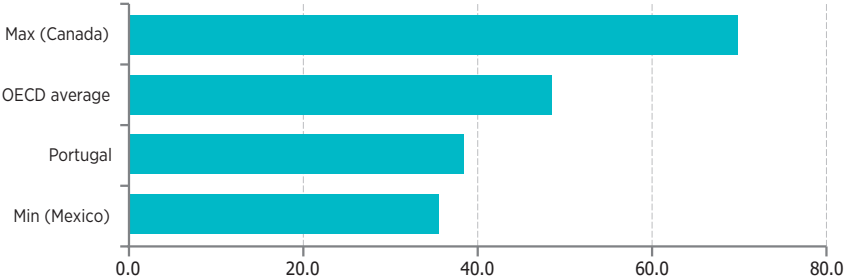


Figure 248:
Portugal’s SFI scores from a comparative perspective

JAPAN

Population (2018): 126,443,180

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 41,502 USD

Area (2018): 373,530 km²

Population density (2018): 339/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

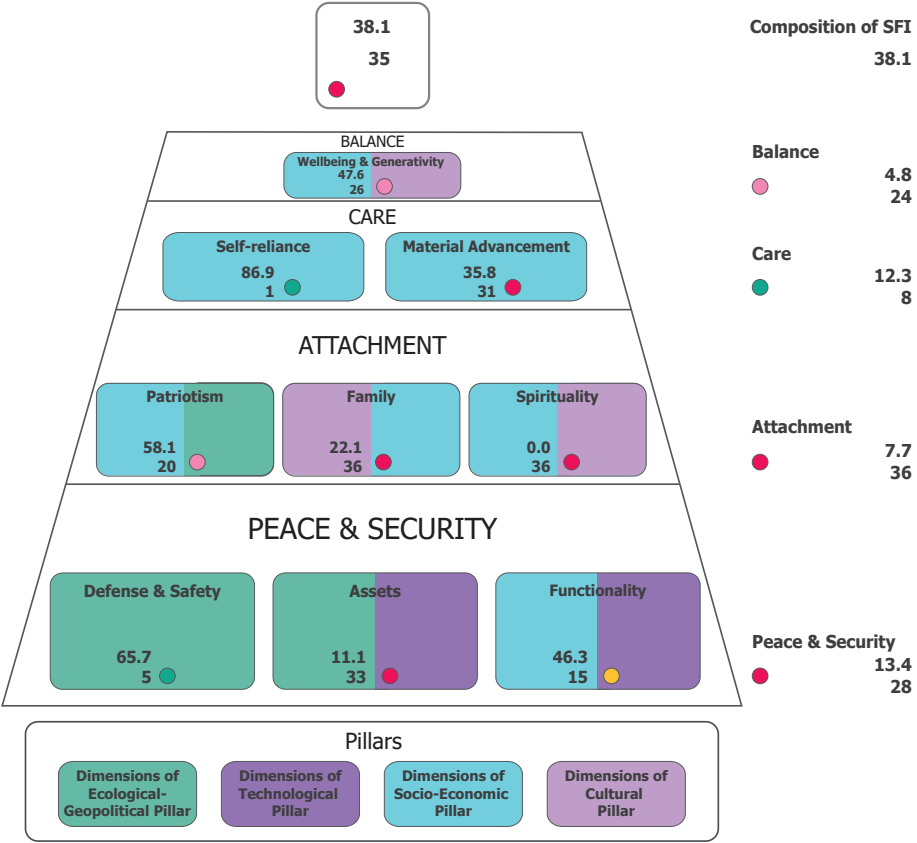


Figure 249:
Japan (Q4) holds the 35th overall position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Japan's three strongest positions are in the **Self-reliance** and **Defense & Safety**, as well as the **Functionality** dimensions, placing 1st, 5th, and 15th respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these highest ranked dimensions (Self-reliance and Functionality) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Spirituality, as well as **Family**, and **Assets** are the three dimensions Japan scored lowest in, placing 36th, 36th, and 33rd respectively. Comparing the three lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, one of these dimensions (Family) may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Japan to further improve its social futuring capacities.

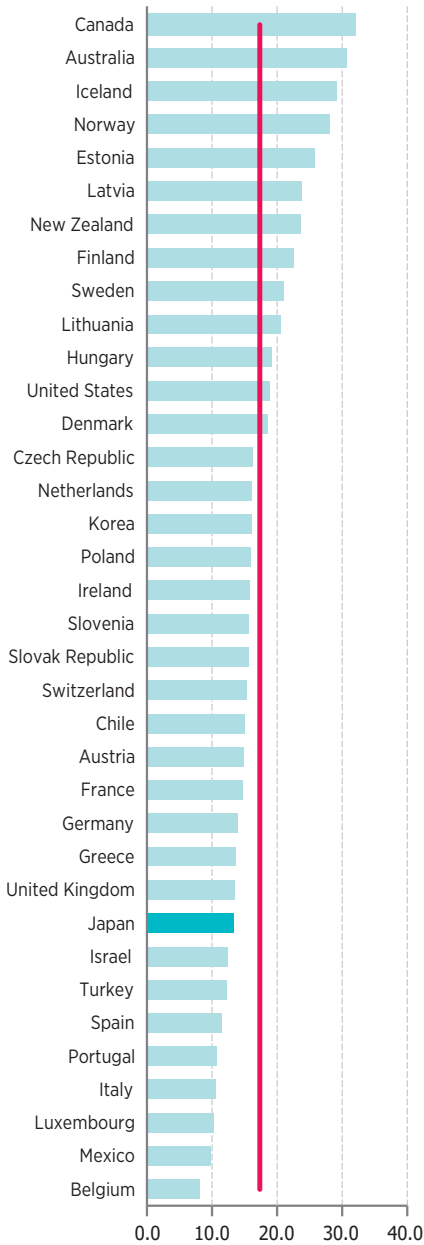


Figure 250:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
28th position & above
the OECD average

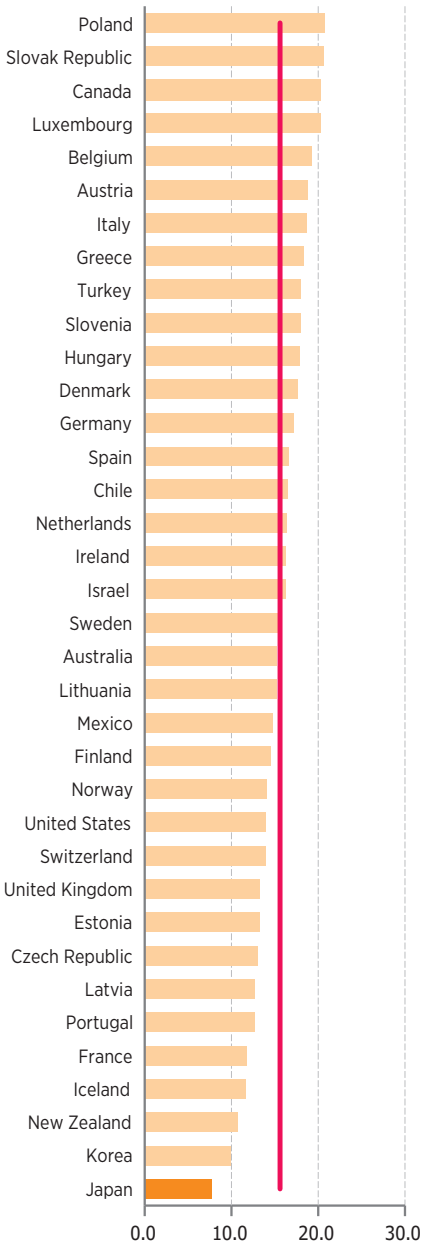


Figure 251:
Attachment (30% weight) –
36th position & above
the OECD average

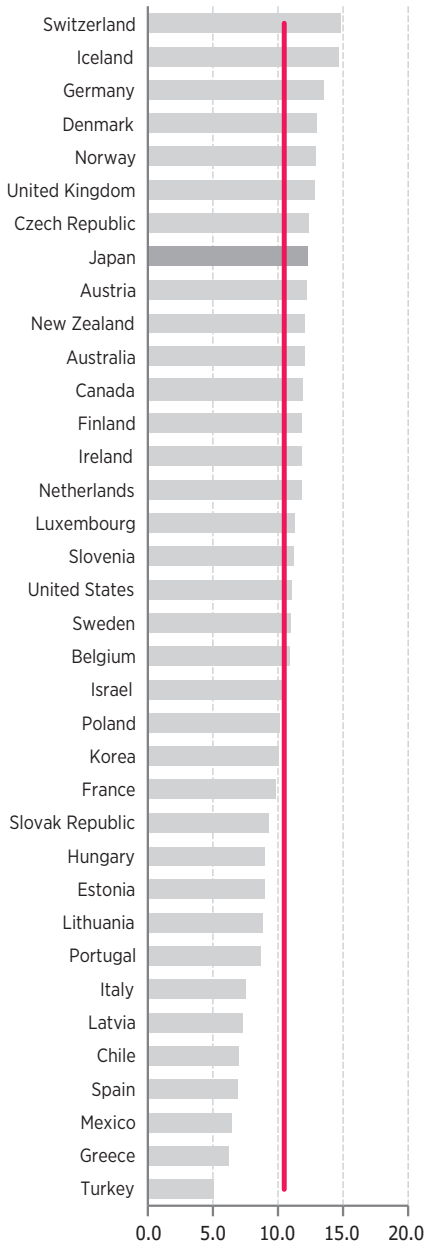


Figure 252:
Care (Material Advancement and freedom) (20% weight) – 8th position & below the OECD average

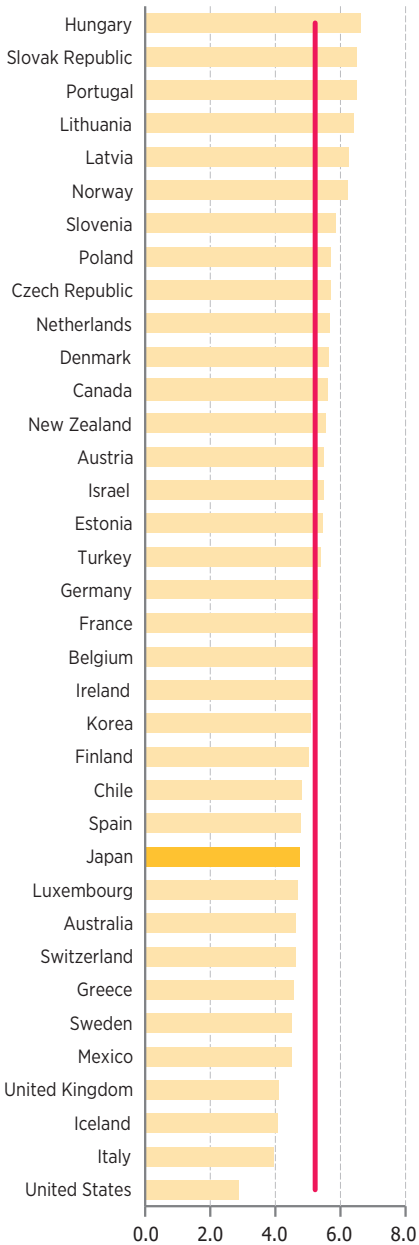


Figure 253:
Balance (10% weight) – 24th position & above the OECD average

Summary: Japan placed 8th in the Care and 36th in the Attachment normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Japan belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitants), and within this category it places 11th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head**, Japan belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (40,000 – 50,000 USD), and within this category it places 10th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure), Japan belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and within this category it places 13th among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Japan belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 125 head/km²), and within this category it places 12th among its cohort.

JAPAN COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE OECD SFI SCORES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

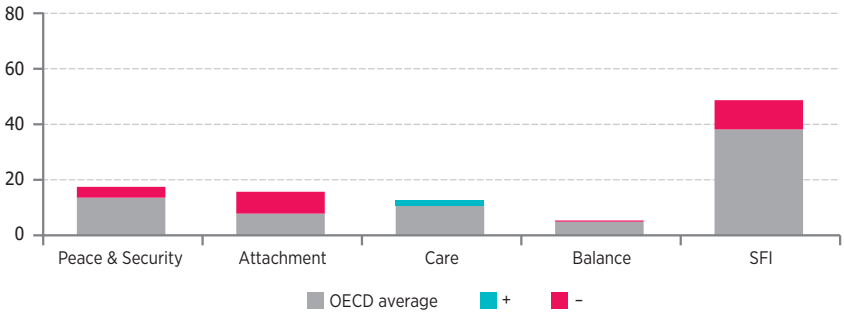


Figure 254:
Japan's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Japan falling short by 4.0.

The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Japan falling short by 7.9.

The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Japan surpassing it by 1.8.

The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Japan falling short by 0.5.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Japan falling short by 10.6.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

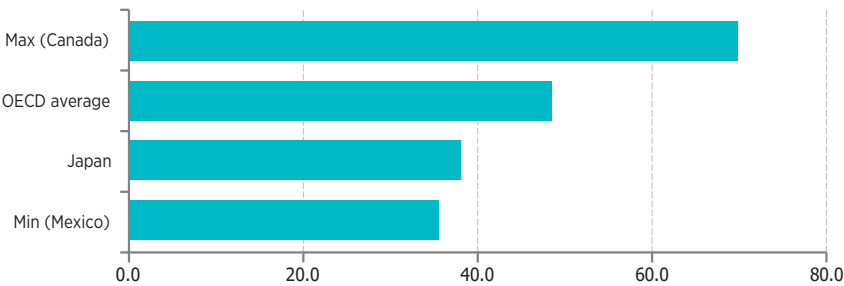


Figure 255:
Japan's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

MEXICO

Population (2018): 125,327,797

GDP, Per head, current prices, current PPPs (2018): 20,660 USD

Area (2018): 1,959,250 km²

Population density (2018): 64/km²

(Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>)

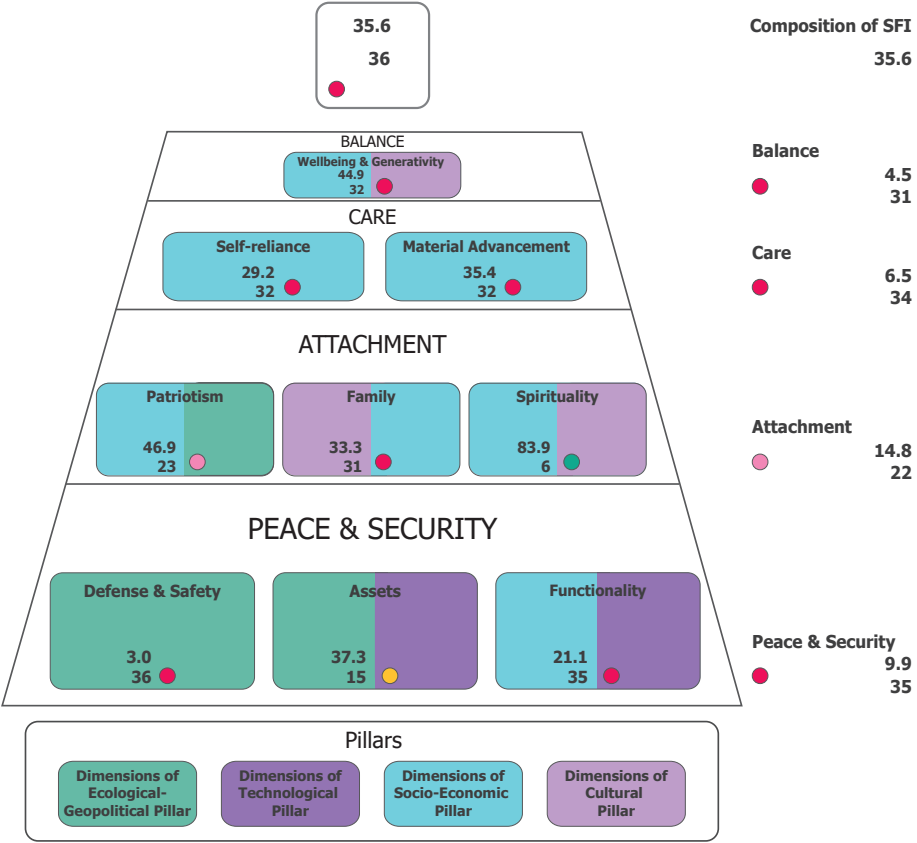


Figure 256:
Mexico (Q4) holds the last position in the 2020 SFI ranking

The upper numbers in the figure indicate the SFI score, while the lower ones the ranking position of the country

- A green dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the first quarter of the total ranking (Q1).
- A yellow dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the second quarter of the total ranking (Q2).
- A pink dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the third quarter of the total ranking (Q3).
- A red dot signifies that for the given standard, the chosen country belongs to the fourth quarter of the total ranking (Q4).

The analysis of the data makes it clear that Mexico's three strongest positions are in the **Spirituality**, **Assets**, as well as **Patriotism** dimensions, placing 6th, 15th, and 23rd respectively. In terms of social futuring's distinction between active, proactive and reactive levers, two of these three highest ranked dimensions (Spirituality, Assets) may offer further opportunities for its citizens to achieve a good life in a unity of order.

Defense & Safety and **Functionality** are the two dimensions in which Mexico scored lowest in, placing 36th and 35th respectively. Comparing the two lowest scored dimensions in terms of policy sensitivity, both dimensions may offer a wide variety of opportunities for Mexico to further improve its social futuring capacities.

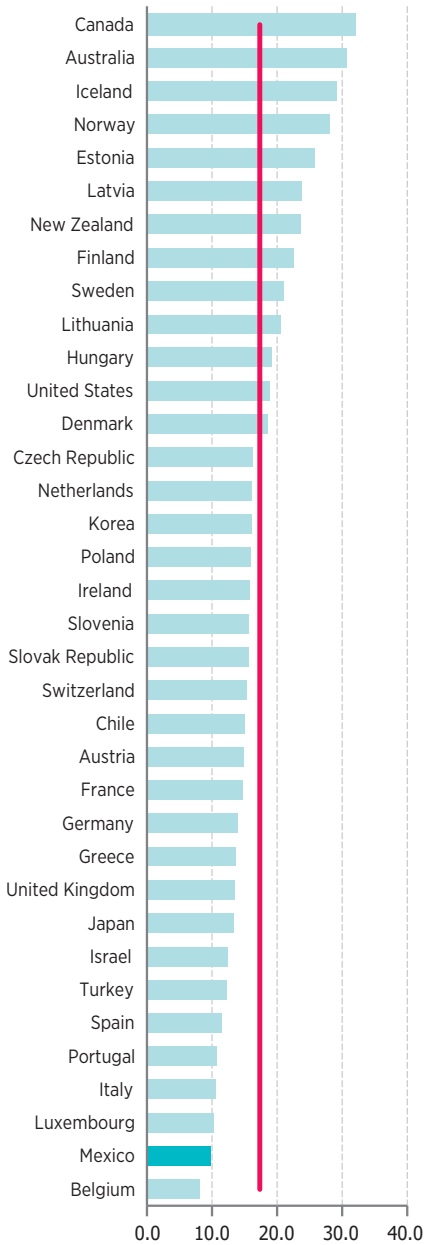


Figure 257:
Peace & Security (40% weight) –
35th position & above
the OECD average

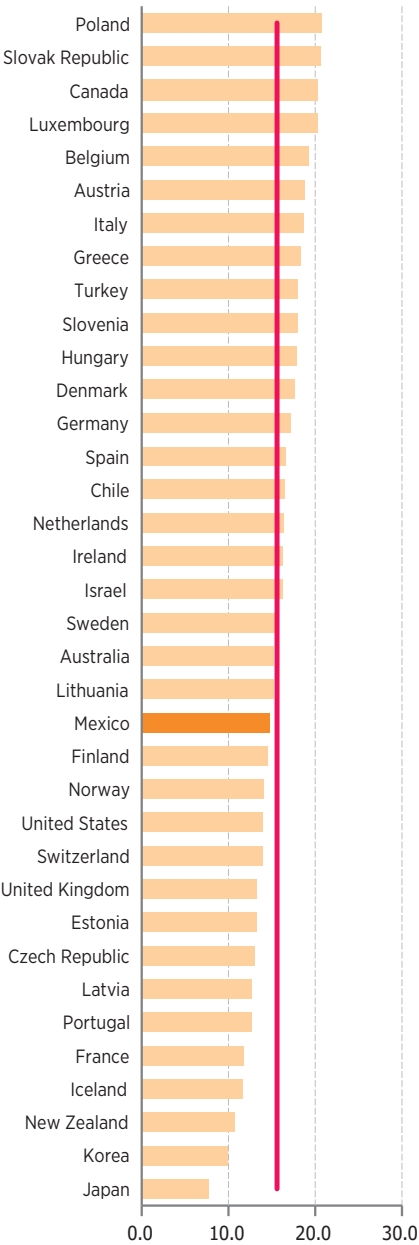


Figure 258:
Attachment (30% weight) –
22nd position & above
the OECD average

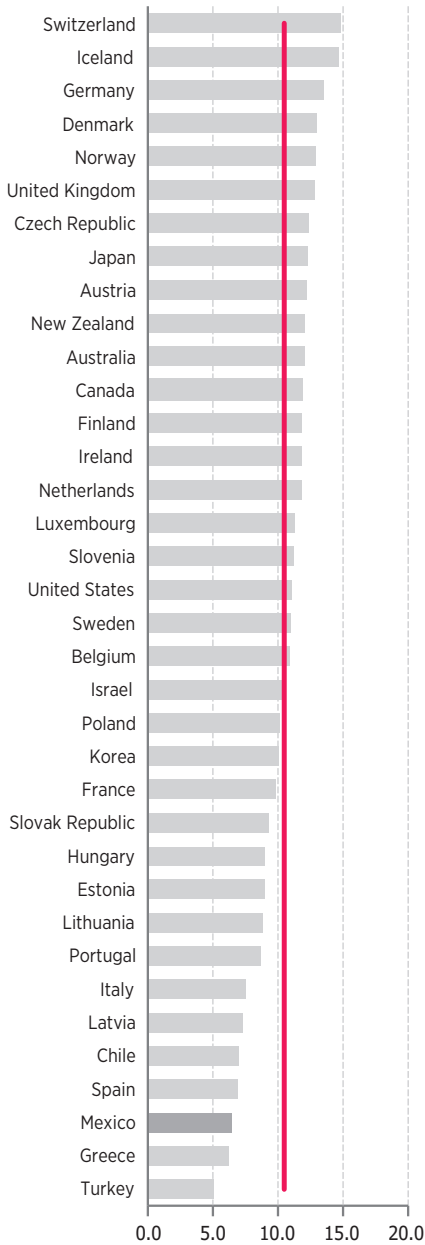


Figure 259:
Care (Material Advancement and freedom) (20% weight) – 34th position & below the OECD average

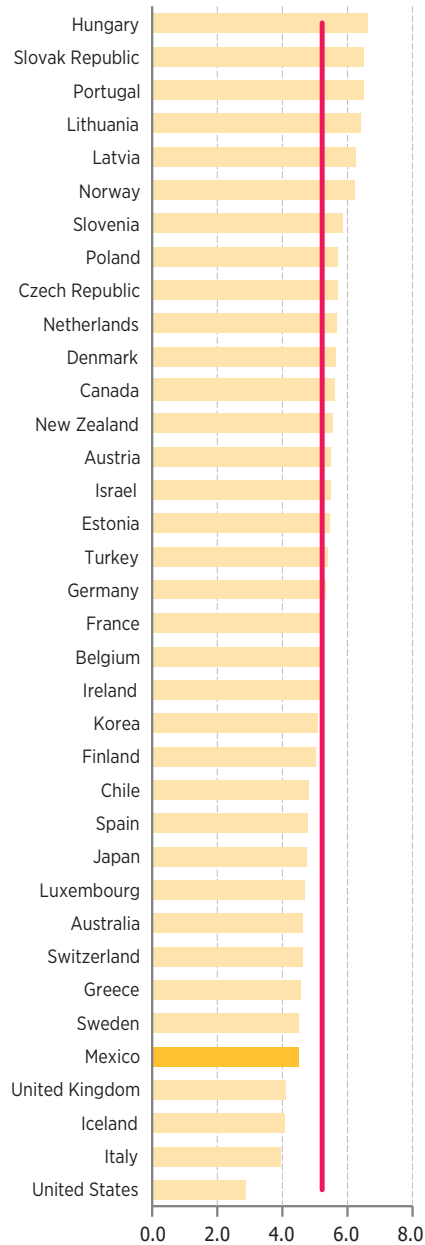


Figure 260:
Balance (10% weight) – 31st position & above the OECD average

Summary: Mexico is placed 22nd in the Attachment and 35th in the Peace & Security normative standards as its best and worst results

Categorizing countries by **population**, Mexico belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 25,000,000 inhabitants), and in this category it takes the 12th position among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **GDP/head** Mexico belongs to the 1st (lowest) category (0-40,000 USD), and in this category it takes the 12th position among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **size** (using **area** as the measure) Mexico belongs to the 3rd (highest) category (over 300,000 km²), and in this category it takes the 14th position among its cohort.

Categorizing countries by **population density**, Mexico belongs to the 2nd (middle) category (50 – 125 head/km²), and in this category it takes the 12th position among its cohort.

MEXICO COMPARED TO THE OECD SFI COUNTRY SCORE AVERAGES

The shaded area of each bar represents the absolute nominal distance achieved by the country above/below the OECD countries' average normative standard and SFI scores.

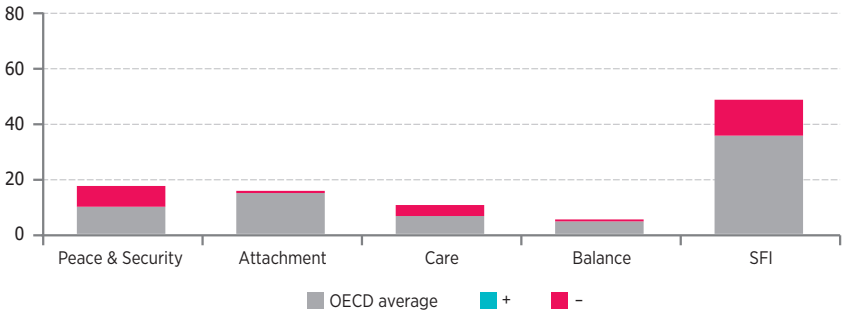


Figure 261:
Mexico's normative standard and SFI scores compared to the OECD averages

The average SFI score of **Peace & Security** is 17.4, with Mexico falling short by 7.5.
The average SFI score of **Attachment** is 15.6, with Mexico falling short by 0.8.
The average SFI score of **Care** is 10.5, with Mexico falling short by 4.0.
The average SFI score of **Balance** is 5.2, with Mexico falling short by 0.7.

The average SFI score of the OECD countries is 48.7, with Mexico falling short by 13.1.

The chart presents the country's absolute nominal distances compared to the average, the maximum and the minimum OECD country SFI scores.

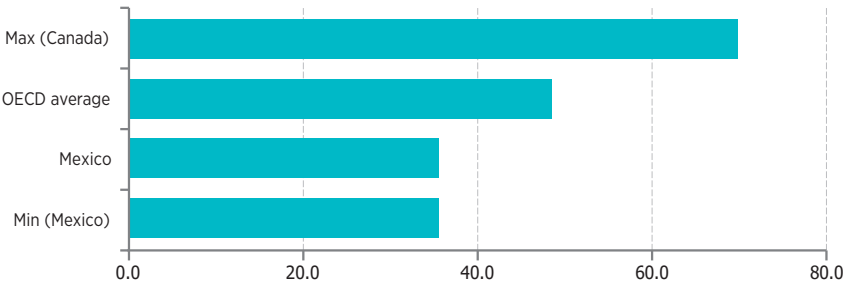


Figure 262:
Mexico's SFI scores from a comparative perspective

IV. SOCIAL FUTURING CLUSTERS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NORMATIVE STANDARDS

To examine the similarity of countries in terms of their SFI patterns, one can group countries into 2 to 10 clusters based on normative standards, dimensions, or indicators. To illustrate this approach, we present SFI clusters based only on normative standards, since they form the fundamental framework of our project. We demonstrate the 5-cluster model (which is perhaps most informative).

The essence of the analysis is that countries that belong to the same color cluster show more similarities regarding their normative standard-based SFI pattern within their own cluster than outside of it.

The dark blue SFI cluster includes seven countries: France, the U.K., the Czech Republic, Switzerland, the U.S, Korea and Japan. All but one of the four European and three non-European countries in this cluster belong to Groups Q3 or Q4, with each country's SFI score falling below the OECD average (Switzerland is the exception, surpassing the OECD average SFI score by a mere 0.1 points). As far as the similarities in the normative standard-based SFI patterns are concerned, it can first be observed that the Attachment scores of all the countries in this cluster are below the OECD average. Regarding the Peace & Security and the Balance normative standards, five out of the seven countries fall short of the OECD average, while two surpass it slightly. In the case of Care, the SFI scores in the dark blue cluster fall close to the OECD average.

The orange SFI cluster includes six countries: Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and New Zealand. Apart from New Zealand, two Scandinavian and the Baltic states belong to this cluster, all of which are part of Groups Q1 or Q2, since all six countries have SFI scores above the OECD average. As far as the similarities in the normative standard-based SFI patterns are concerned, it can first be observed that in terms of the Peace & Security normative standard, all are significantly above the OECD average while in terms of Attachment, they fall slightly below the average (Sweden and New Zealand are exceptions, each falling exactly in line with the OECD average). As far as Care is concerned,

Four out of six countries are slightly above the OECD average, while regarding Balance, four out of six countries are slightly below the OECD average. The two exceptions in both cases are Latvia and Lithuania.

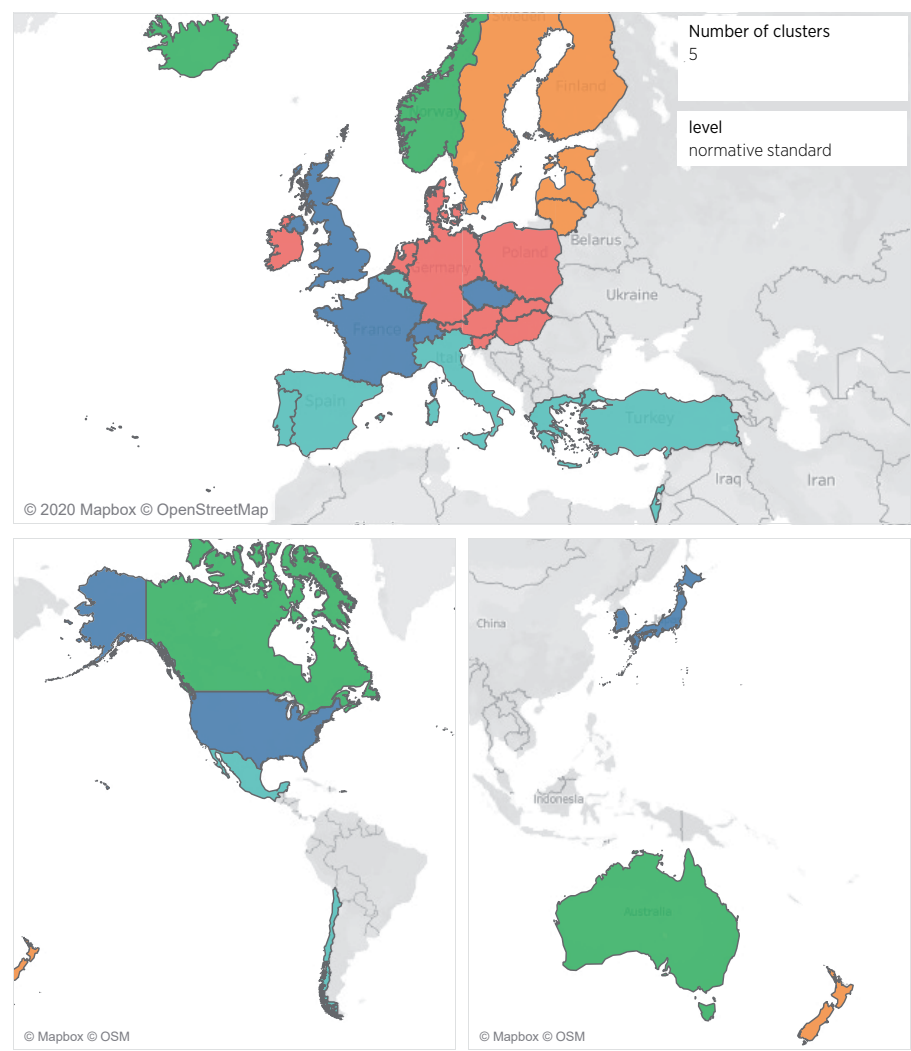


Figure 263:
Country clusters by normative standards

The red SFI cluster includes nine countries: Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia. Western and Central-European countries are represented in this cluster, belonging to Groups Q1, Q2 or Q3, with all countries in this cluster surpassing the OECD SFI average more or less. As far as the similarities in the normative standard-based SFI patterns are concerned, it can first be observed that in terms of both the Attachment and Balance normative standards, all countries in this cluster are above the OECD average (except for one country, Ireland which is exactly in line with the average in the latter). In terms of Peace & Security, the majority of countries are slightly below, while in terms of Care, the majority of countries are slightly above the OECD average.

The light blue SFI cluster includes ten countries: Portugal, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Mexico, and Chile. This group shows a mixed geographic spread of countries from continents of a wider variety than in the other clusters. These countries belong to Groups Q3 or Q4, and fall short of the OECD SFI average. As far as the similarities in the normative standard-based SFI patterns are concerned, it can first be observed that in terms of the Peace & Security normative standard, all countries in this cluster are significantly below the OECD average. Regarding Attachment, the countries are above the OECD average (except for Portugal and Mexico). In terms of Care, they are below the OECD average (Belgium, Luxembourg, and Israel are the exceptions). And last, as for Balance, the countries in this cluster fall slightly short of the OECD average (Turkey and Israel are the exceptions).

The green SFI cluster includes only four countries: Norway, Iceland, Canada, and Australia, representing diverse geographical locations, all of them belonging to Group Q1, as they are the top four countries in the SFI rankings. As far as the similarities in the normative standard-based SFI patterns are concerned, it can first be observed that in terms of the Peace & Security normative standard, all four countries are far above the OECD average, while in terms of Care, they also surpass the average. As for Attachment, these countries fall short of the OECD average (except for Canada), while in Balance, two countries are above and two are below the average.

V. APPENDIX: SFI Ranking Tables by Dimensions

No		Country	SFI
1	Q1	Korea	75.3
2		Norway	72.1
3		Estonia	67.5
4		Australia	67.4
5		Japan	65.7
6		Czech Republic	64.9
7		Poland	64.6
8		Lithuania	64.3
9		Switzerland	64.1
10	Q2	Finland	63.0
11		Slovak Republic	62.2
12		Iceland	62.1
13		Slovenia	61.9
14		New Zealand	61.3
15		Hungary	61.0
16		Israel	60.8
16		United States	60.8
18		Latvia	60.5
19	Q3	Denmark	60.1
20		Greece	57.6
21		Netherlands	57.0
22		Canada	56.2
23		Austria	54.7
24		Portugal	53.4
25		Luxembourg	53.0
26		Germany	52.4
27		Turkey	51.1
28	Q4	Ireland	50.2
29		Sweden	47.9
30		Italy	47.6
31		France	34.9
32		United Kingdom	34.5
33		Chile	32.1
34		Spain	27.7
35		Belgium	22.0
36		Mexico	3.0

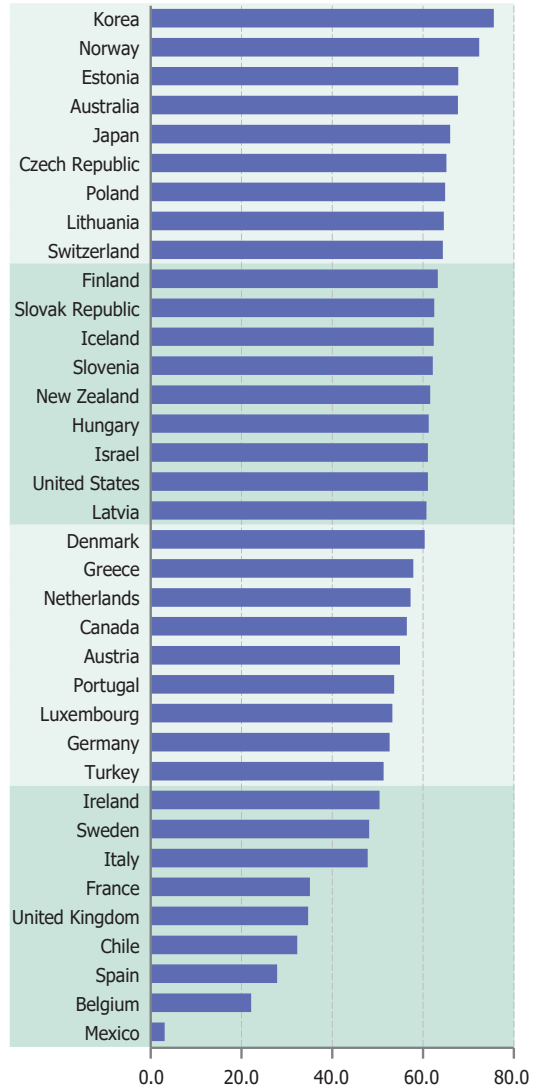


Figure 264:
Defense & Safety

No		Country	SFI
1	Q1	Canada	100.0
2		Australia	89.0
3		Iceland	75.2
4		Norway	72.4
5		New Zealand	64.6
6		Latvia	60.9
7		Finland	59.9
8		Estonia	59.7
9		Sweden	52.8
10	Q2	Lithuania	47.6
11		Chile	45.6
12		United States	43.4
13		Hungary	40.6
14		Denmark	39.8
15		Mexico	37.3
15		Slovak Republic	32.7
17		Poland	31.7
18		Slovenia	30.9
19	Q3	France	30.5
20		Czech Republic	28.6
21		Greece	25.7
22		Austria	25.4
23		Turkey	24.7
24		Spain	24.2
25		Ireland	23.5
26		United Kingdom	23.4
27		Netherlands	23.2
28	Q4	Switzerland	21.7
29		Portugal	20.6
30		Germany	20.3
31		Italy	17.2
32		Israel	12.4
33		Japan	11.1
34		Belgium	10.6
35		Korea	9.1
36		Luxembourg	6.7

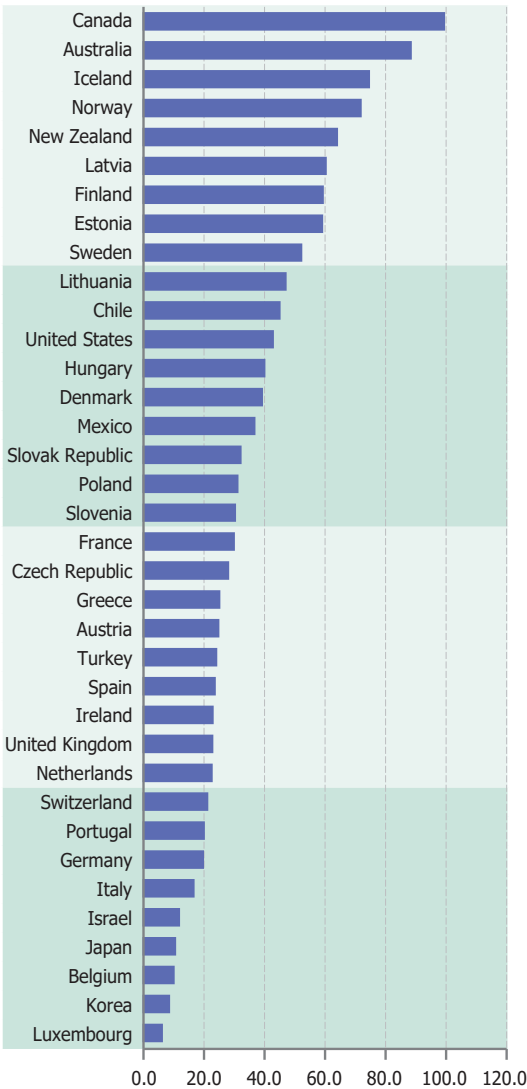


Figure 265:
Assets

No		Country	SFI
1	Q1	Iceland	80.4
2		Estonia	71.1
3		Korea	67.3
4		Canada	65.9
5		Norway	64.1
6		Australia	62.5
7		Ireland	61.6
8		Netherlands	58.0
9		Sweden	56.9
10	Q2	Latvia	55.7
11		United Kingdom	53.9
12		France	51.5
13		Hungary	49.4
14		Denmark	46.8
15		Japan	46.3
15		New Zealand	46.3
17		Germany	46.2
18		Lithuania	46.1
19	Q3	Switzerland	45.7
20		Finland	43.3
21		Austria	43.2
22		United States	41.5
23		Czech Republic	40.5
24		Spain	39.4
25		Belgium	38.4
26		Israel	37.8
27		Luxembourg	35.8
28	Q4	Slovenia	33.1
29		Poland	31.9
30		Slovak Republic	28.2
31		Greece	27.8
32		Chile	26.8
33		Italy	23.9
34		Turkey	21.8
35		Mexico	21.1
36		Portugal	12.7

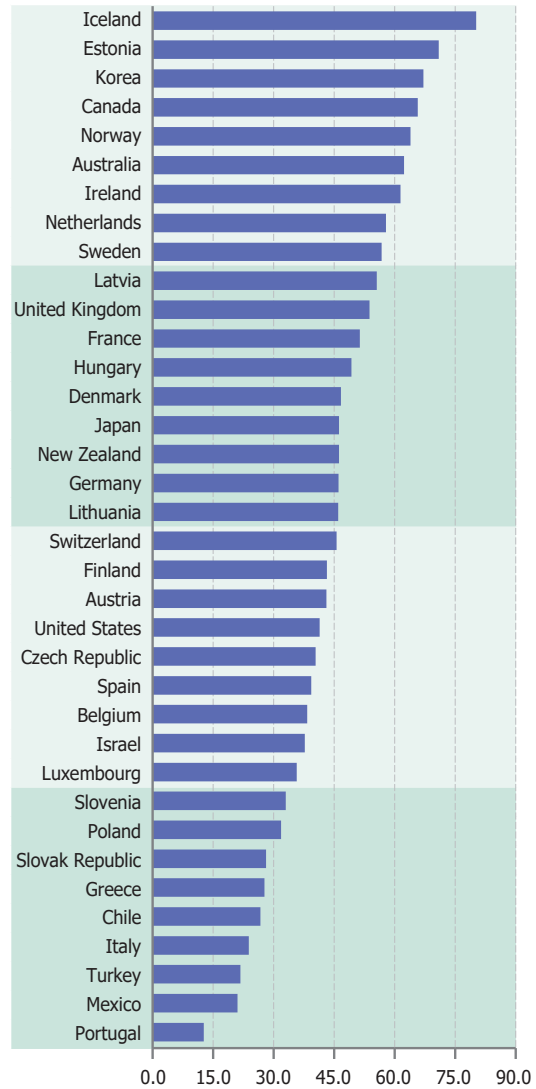


Figure 266:
Functionality

No		Country	SFI
1	Q1	Australia	95.7
2		Sweden	87.5
3		Belgium	84.8
4		Turkey	84.7
5		Denmark	82.4
6		Norway	77.3
7		Netherlands	76.1
8		Germany	72.4
9		Spain	72.1
10	Q2	Israel	68.6
11		Italy	68.2
12		Austria	67.5
13		Luxembourg	67.4
14		Canada	66.6
15		Finland	63.3
15		Korea	63.2
17		United States	61.7
18		Hungary	60.9
19	Q3	United Kingdom	59.2
20		Japan	58.1
21		Iceland	57.8
22		Slovak Republic	57.3
23		Mexico	46.9
24		France	46.4
25		New Zealand	46.3
25		Czech Republic	46.3
27		Chile	44.3
28	Q4	Slovenia	41.2
29		Greece	39.5
30		Poland	38.9
31		Switzerland	31.1
32		Estonia	30.6
33		Ireland	26.9
34		Latvia	16.4
35		Lithuania	5.9
36		Portugal	3.7

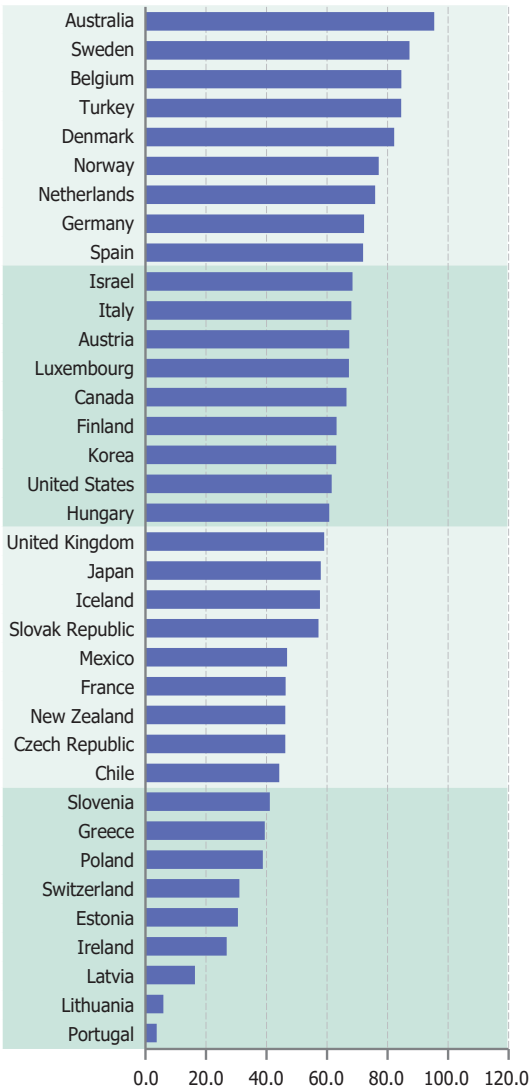


Figure 267:
Patriotism

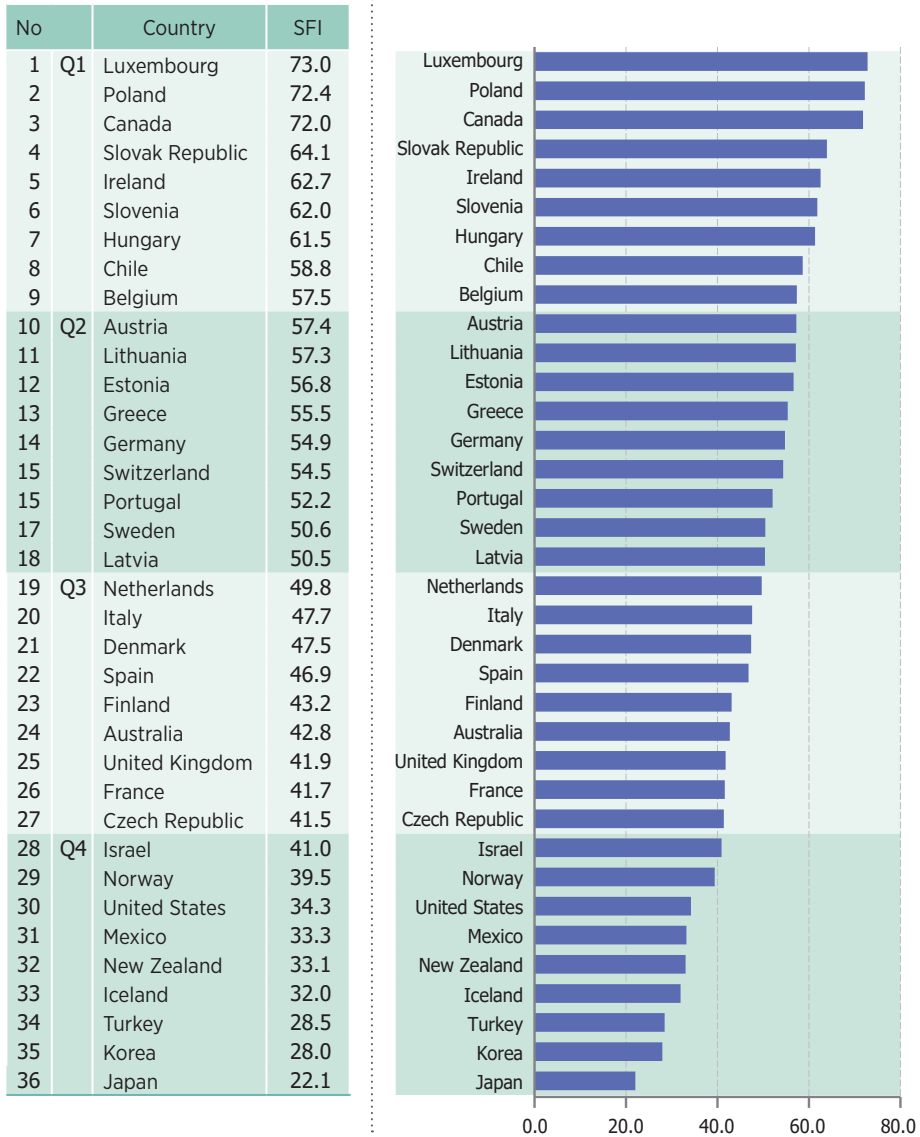


Figure 268:
Family

No		Country	SFI
1	Q1	Turkey	98.8
2		Greece	94.5
3		Poland	92.9
4		Slovak Republic	89.3
5		Italy	85.5
6		Mexico	83.9
7		Lithuania	82.9
8		Slovenia	74.4
9		Austria	67.4
10	Q2	Israel	65.9
11		Ireland	64.5
12		Portugal	60.3
13		Canada	59.5
14		Denmark	58.1
15		Chile	57.3
15		Belgium	56.9
17		Luxembourg	56.5
18		United States	56.0
19	Q3	Spain	55.5
20		Hungary	53.9
21		Latvia	51.6
22		Germany	47.1
23		Switzerland	46.3
24		Czech Republic	44.2
25		Finland	43.4
26		Netherlands	42.7
27		United Kingdom	33.4
28	Q4	Iceland	33.0
29		Estonia	32.1
30		Norway	31.6
31		New Zealand	29.8
32		France	27.7
33		Australia	22.2
34		Sweden	18.6
35		Korea	12.2
36		Japan	0.0

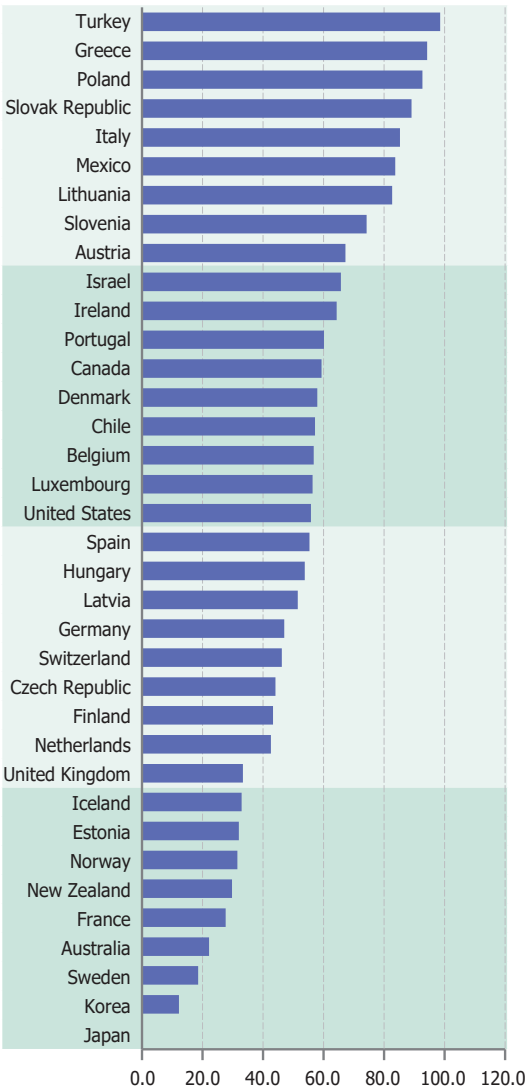


Figure 269:
Spirituality

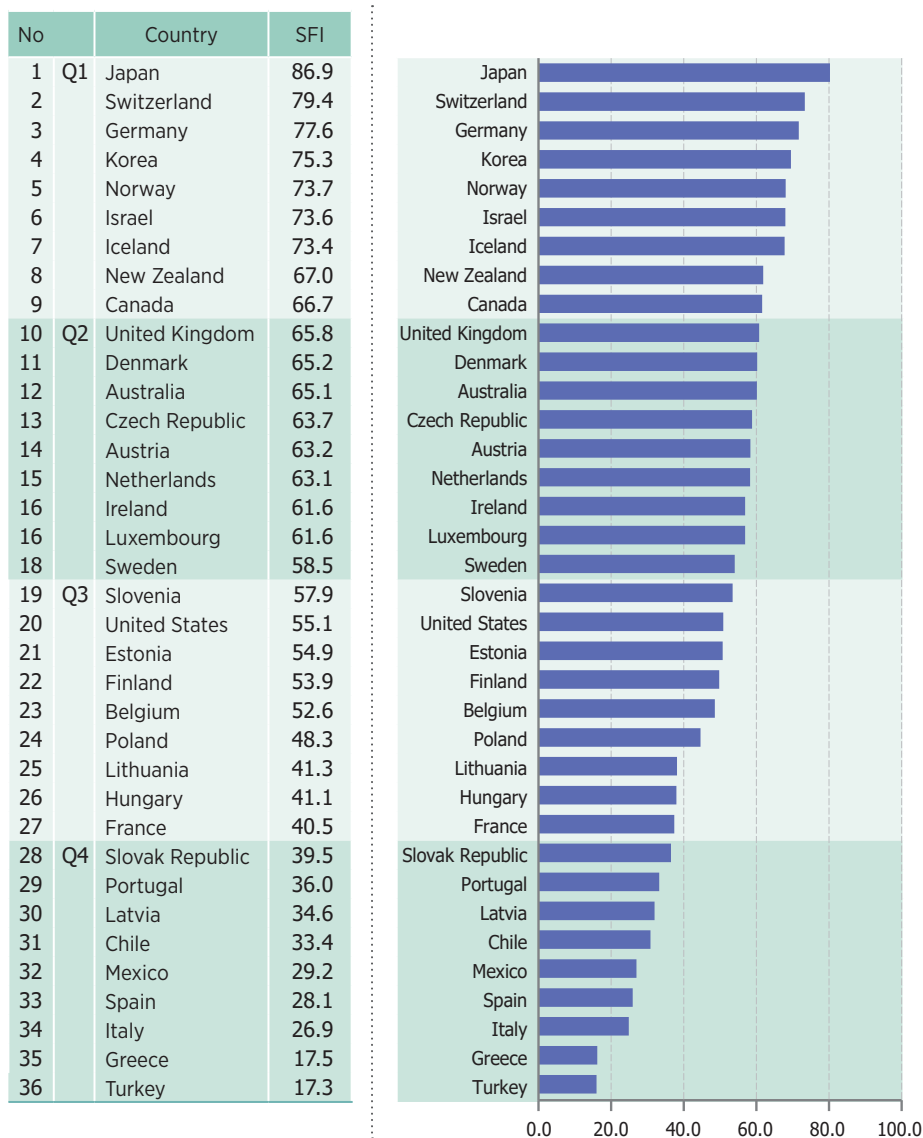


Figure 270:
Self-reliance

No		Country	SFI
1	Q1	Iceland	73.0
2		Switzerland	68.9
3		Denmark	64.8
4		Finland	64.7
5		United Kingdom	62.3
6		Czech Republic	59.8
7		Austria	58.8
8		France	57.8
9		Germany	57.2
10	Q2	Ireland	56.6
11		Belgium	56.4
12		United States	55.7
13		Australia	55.5
14		Norway	55.2
15		Netherlands	55.0
15		Slovenia	54.1
17		New Zealand	53.7
18		Slovak Republic	53.4
19	Q3	Poland	53.0
20		Canada	52.5
21		Luxembourg	51.4
22		Sweden	51.0
23		Portugal	50.8
24		Italy	48.5
25		Hungary	48.4
26		Lithuania	46.5
27		Greece	44.5
28	Q4	Spain	40.6
29		Latvia	38.5
30		Chile	36.2
31		Japan	35.8
32		Mexico	35.4
33		Estonia	34.5
34		Turkey	33.3
35		Israel	32.6
36		Korea	25.5

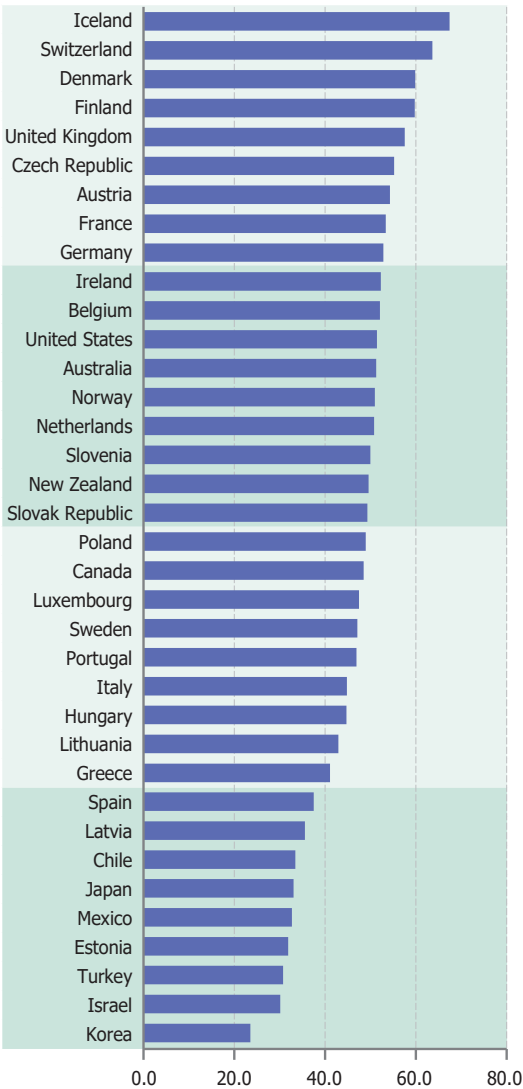


Figure 271:
Material Advancement



Figure 272:
Wellbeing & Generativity