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| Positive Factors | Measures change in: | Primary Source |
| [Human Development Index](https://ourworldindata.org/human-development-index) | The Human Development Index (HDI) is an index that measures key dimensions of human development. The three key dimensions are:  – **A long and healthy life** – measured by *life expectancy*.  – **Access to education** – measured by *expected years of schooling* of children at school-entry age and *mean years of schooling* of the adult population.  – **And a decent standard of living** – measured by *Gross National Income per capita* adjusted for the price level of the country. | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| [Happiness Report](https://ourworldindata.org/happiness-and-life-satisfaction) | The main life evaluation question asked in the poll is: “Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. | World Happiness Report 2019 - Gallup World Poll surveys (life evaluation question) |
| [Decrease in Cancer Deaths](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/cancer-death-rates) | The number of deaths by Cancer. | Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) Results. |
| [Decrease in Cancer Incidence](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/cancer-incidence) | The number of incidences of Cancer. | Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) Results |
| [Decrease in Autism](https://ourworldindata.org/burden-of-disease) | Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) per 100,000 individuals from all causes. DALYs measure the total burden of disease – both from years of life lost due to premature death and years lived with a disability. | Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) Results |
| [Life Expectancy](https://ourworldindata.org/life-expectancy) | The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period. | World Bank – World Development Indicators |
| [Decrease in Air Pollution](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/death-rate-by-source-from-air-pollution) | Age-standardized death rates from outdoor ozone, particulates, and indoor fuel pollution per 100,000 individuals. | Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) Results |
| [Decrease in Vaccine Preventable Deaths](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/Deaths-caused-by-vaccine-preventable-diseases-over-time) | Deaths caused by diseases with available vaccines. | Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) Results |
| [Decrease in Deaths Caused by Unclean Water](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/number-of-deaths-by-risk-factor) | Number of premature deaths caused by unsafe drinking water. | Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) Results |
| [Decrease in Death Caused by Unsanitary Conditions](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/number-of-deaths-by-risk-factor) | Number of premature deaths caused by unsanitary conditions. | Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) Results. |
| [Decrease in Suicide](https://ourworldindata.org/suicide) | The annual number of deaths from suicide per 100,000 people. | Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) |
| [Decrease in HIV deaths](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/the-number-of-cases-of-infectious-diseases?country=~USA) | The number of deaths from HIV/AIDS per 100,000 people. | World Health Organization (2018) and Tebbens et al. (2010) |
| [Decreases in Tuberculosis](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/the-number-of-cases-of-infectious-diseases?country=~USA) | The number of deaths from Tuberculosis per 100,000 people. | World Health Organization (2018) and Tebbens et al. (2010) |
| [GDP](https://ourworldindata.org/economic-growth) | GDP per capita adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and price differences between countries – it is measured in international-$ in 2011 prices. | https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2020 |
| [Decrease in CO2 Emissions](https://ourworldindata.org/co2-emissions) | Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for energy and cement production. Land use change is not included. | Global Carbon Budget 2020 (Version 1.0) |
| [Decrease in Child Mortality](https://ourworldindata.org/child-mortality) | Share of children, born alive, dying before they are five years old. | United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision, DVD Edition. |
| [Decrease in Malnutrition](https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/malnutrition-death-rates-by-age) | Death rates from protein-energy malnutrition measured per 100,000 individuals across various age categories. Also shown is the total death rate across all ages (not age-standardized) and the age-standardized death rate. Age-standardization assumes a constant population age & structure to allow for comparisons between countries and with time without the effects of a changing age distribution within a population (e.g. aging). | Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) |
| [Household Debt](https://data.oecd.org/hha/household-debt.htm) | Debt is calculated as the sum of the following liability categories: loans (primarily mortgage loans and consumer credit) and other accounts payable. | OECD (2021), Household debt (indicator). doi: 10.1787/f03b6469-en (Accessed on 22 June 2021) |
| [Labor Compensation](https://data.oecd.org/lprdty/gdp-per-hour-worked.htm#indicator-chart) | Labour compensation per hour worked is defined as compensation of employees in national currency divided by total hours worked by employees. Compensation of employees is the sum of gross wages and salaries and employers' social security contributions. This indicator is measured in terms of annual growth rates and indices. | OECD (2021), Labour compensation per hour worked (indicator). doi: 10.1787/251ec2da-en (Accessed on 22 June 2021) |
| [Road Accidents](https://data.oecd.org/transport/road-accidents.htm) | Road accidents are measured in terms of the number of persons injured and deaths due to road accidents, whether immediate or within 30 days of the accident, and excluding suicides involving the use of road motor vehicles. | OECD (2021), Road accidents (indicator). doi: 10.1787/2fe1b899-en (Accessed on 22 June 2021) |
| [Municipal Waste](https://data.oecd.org/waste/municipal-waste.htm) | Municipal waste is defined as waste collected and treated by or for municipalities. It covers waste from households, including bulky waste, similar waste from commerce and trade, office buildings, institutions and small businesses, as well as yard and garden waste, street sweepings, the contents of litter containers, and market cleansing waste if managed as household waste. The definition excludes waste from municipal sewage networks and treatment, as well as waste from construction and demolition activities. This indicator is measured in thousand tonnes and in kilograms per capita. | OECD (2021), Municipal waste (indicator). doi: 10.1787/89d5679a-en (Accessed on 22 June 2021) |