

Beyond GDP: The Ongoing Search to Measure “Wellbeing”



- OLLI Fall Term 2022
- Wednesdays, 1-3pm
- Sept. 14 thru Nov. 2

- Co-facilitators:

David Carlson,

EEE Forum founder

and

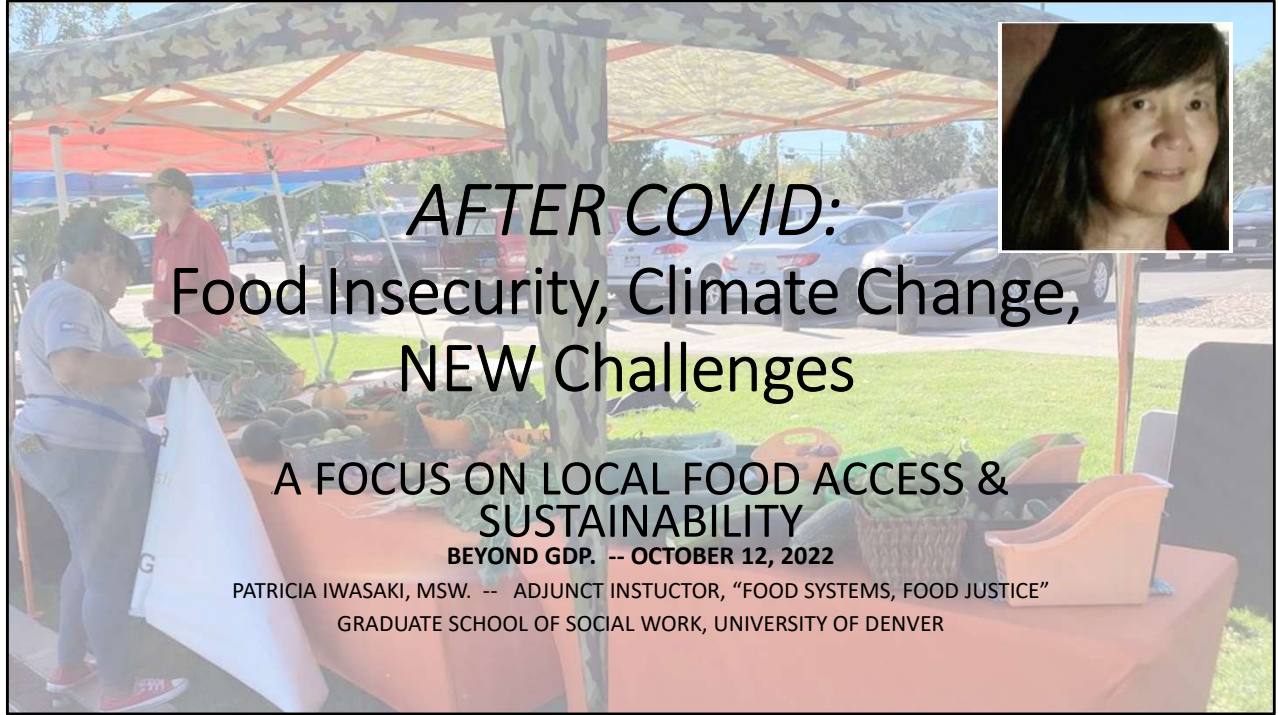
Paul Belanger,

EEE Forum webmaster

Good afternoon and welcome to the the fifth week of Beyond GDP: The Ongoing Search to Measure Wellbeing. We'll begin with an outline for the next couple of hours.

SDG Indicator Crisis and Response ☺ Session #5 Outline

- OLLI Announcements
- Highlights from Session #4 – SD history, public health disparities
- 3 state Beyond GDP programs—VA, HI, and AZ
- SDG Indicators and rankings for nations, states, and cities
- 5-minute break
- Guest presentation and Q&A: *see next slide*
- Looking ahead to Session #6 (Oct. 19th)

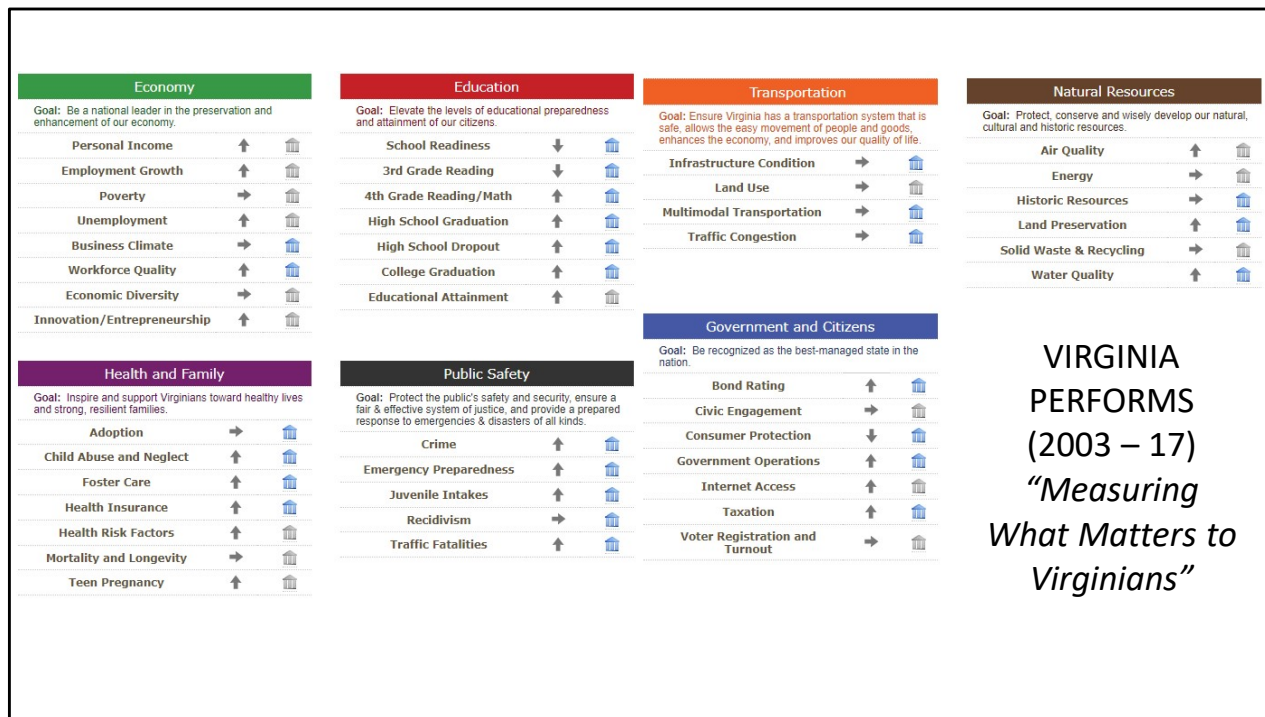


Patti Iwasaki is an adjunct instructor at the Graduate School of Social Work at the University of Denver. She combines deep understanding of the complexities of food insecurity and food justice, with extensive experience in working alongside grassroots leaders in food insecurity areas, such as northwest Aurora.

Some State-level Beyond GDP Programs

- [Maryland \(Genuine Progress Indicator\)](#) 2010-
- [Oregon Shines](#) (Tracking Our Progress, 1989-2009)
- [Minnesota Milestones](#) (1991-2001, 2009-2011)
- [Minnesota Compass](#) (2010--)
- [New Jersey Sustainable State](#) (1995-2007)
- [Virginia Performs](#) (2003-2017)
- [Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan](#) (2005--)
- [Arizona Indicators](#) (2007--)

Recall that in Week 3, we reviewed highlights of 5 Beyond GDP programs in four states (2 programs in Minnesota). We'll briefly look at three more: Virginia, Hawai'i, and Arizona.



Like programs in OR and MN, VA was launched by state government.

The Council on Virginia's Future was established in 2003 by the state legislature to advise Virginia's leaders on the development and implementation of a roadmap for Virginia's future. The Council was comprised of state, business, and community leaders from across the state.

Virginia Performs was the major initiative of The Council on Virginia's Future. Seven goals with 4-7 indicators for each goal--44 indicators in all. Note the inclusion of the economy, social fabric, and the environment.

The Council was dissolved by the legislature in 2017.

So Virginia fits the dominant pattern we noted in Session #3 that most state-led, goal-oriented Beyond GDP programs have been discontinued. Hawai'i is an exception (next slide).



This recently-updated Plan lists pertinent legislation and aligns the state's goals, policies, and actions with the SDGs across **8 focus areas** (with 38 strategies and 250 recommended actions).

Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan

- 1. Promote a sustainable Economic Recovery*
- 2. Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions*
- 3. Improve Climate Resilience*
- 4. Advance Sustainable Communities*
- 5. Advance Equity*
- 6. Institutionalize Sustainability Throughout Government*
- 7. Preserve the Natural Environment*
- 8. Perpetuate Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Values*

Hawai'i's path toward sustainability was initiated by bold legislation.

Act 8, Special Session Laws of Hawaii 2005 established the Hawai'i Sustainability Task Force and directed the task force to develop a Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan to address the vital needs of Hawai'i through the year 2050 and beyond. Note the inclusion of the economy, society, and the environment.

[read from slide]

Exception to the pattern: Hawai'i's Beyond GDP program is state-led, goal-oriented, and still operating.



ARIZONA INDICATORS

A Project Managed by Morrison Institute for Public Policy

- Began in 2007 by Arizona State University with several community partners. Still ongoing.
- Purpose: to serve as a central resource for data and insights to help support policy making and public awareness of the state's competitiveness and other issues.
- [Arizona Indicators](#) presents interactive data visualizations and mapping tools, public opinion data, and timely policy analysis.

Broad content areas

1. Economy
2. Public Finance
3. Education
4. Innovation
5. Sustainability
6. Culture
7. Health
8. Human Assistance
9. Criminal Justice
10. Transportation

Rather than starting with statewide goals and indicators to track progress, Arizona Indicators works with community partners to determine topics and issues for analysis.

[read slide--note inclusion of the economy, society, and the environment [sort-of].

[In 2007, Arizona Indicators began in the Office of the President at Arizona State University with the support of a number of community partners. The initiative grew out of the desire for a central resource for data and insights to help support policy making and public awareness of the state's competitiveness and other issues. Today, Arizona Indicators remains a community partnership with sponsorship by Arizona State University and Arizona Community Foundation, Valley of the Sun United Way, The Arizona Republic, and Arizona Department of Commerce. Organized in 11 broad content areas, Arizona Indicators presents interactive data visualizations and mapping tools, public opinion data, and timely policy analysis.]



Now shift to some highlights from last week on the U.N.'s 50-year history promoting sustainable development. Here's another way of displaying the 17 SDGs. Many more displays are available on the SDGs "images" website.

Our Common Future (aka, The Brundtland Report) 1987 **--a definition of "sustainable development"**



Gro Harlem
Brundtland,
U.N. World
Commission
Chair

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

It contains within it two key concepts:

- the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

[Our Common Future](#) (p. 41)

One takeaway from last week -- the complete definition of "sustainable development" from the Brundtland Report. Sometime referred to as the "classical" definition of sustainable development. Only the first sentence is widely quoted; the second sentence, which includes the phrase, "essential needs of the poor," is rarely mentioned.



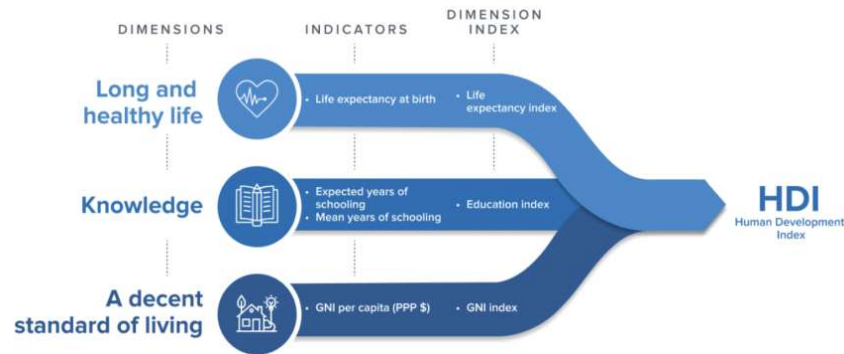
A second takeaway: In 2000, U.N. members unanimously adopted 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with a 15-year deadline to reach them. Similarly, in 2015, U.N. members unanimously adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a 15-year deadline.

Note how the first MDG: "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger." is separated into the first two SDGs -- "No poverty" and "Zero hunger." The priority of addressing poverty in both lists underscores the priority on meeting the essential needs of the poor" -- a key part of the complete definition of sustainable development from the 1987 Brundtland Report.

The Human Development Index (UN Development Programme) HDI Dimensions and Indicators



**Mahbub
ul Haq,
Pakistani
Economist**



For more about HDI, visit [Human Development Index \(UNDP, 1990\)](#).

The third takeaway is the Human Development Index, developed by the UN in 1990. The HDI goes "beyond GDP" by giving equal weight to life expectancy and education, together with Gross National Income--a "close cousin" of GDP.

The HDI has significant limitations. For example, it does not reflect on inequality, poverty, human security, and gender disparity.

Latest HDI rankings by the UN Development Programme. For more information, visit [UNDP HDI data.](#)

The United States ranks 21st out of 191 countries.

Rank	Country	HDI Value	Change from 2020
1	 Switzerland	0.962	▲ 0.006
2	 Norway	0.961	▲ 0.002
3	 Iceland	0.959	▲ 0.002
4	 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.952	▲ 0.003
5	 Australia	0.951	▲ 0.004
6	 Denmark	0.948	▲ 0.001
7	 Sweden	0.947	▲ 0.005
8	 Ireland	0.945	▲ 0.002
9	 Germany	0.942	▼ -0.002
10	 Netherlands	0.941	▲ 0.002
11	 Finland	0.940	▲ 0.002
12	 Singapore	0.939	▲ 0.000
13	 Belgium	0.937	▲ 0.009
13	 New Zealand	0.937	▲ 0.001
15	 Canada	0.936	▲ 0.005
16	 Liechtenstein	0.935	▲ 0.002
17	 Luxembourg	0.930	▲ 0.006
18	 United Kingdom	0.929	▲ 0.005
19	 Japan	0.925	▲ 0.002
19	 Korea (Republic of)	0.925	▲ 0.003
21	 United States	0.921	▲ 0.001
22	 Israel	0.919	▲ 0.002

The latest HDI ranking of countries lists the U.S. as #21. As noted last week, there is little difference in the HDI scores from first place to 22nd place (Israel). Indeed, 66 countries are listed in the VERY HIGH group, determined by scores equal to or greater than 80%.

It's not your genetic code. It's your zip code!

Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Colorado



Dr. Sheila Davis
Director
Office of Health Equity
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

October 5, 2022



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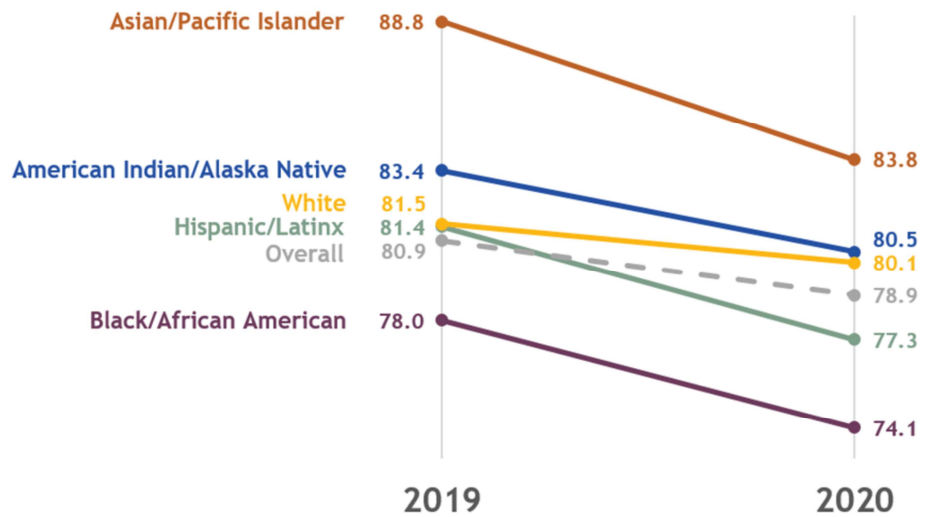
Dr. Sheila Davis showed several slides that displayed disparities among racial and ethnic groups for several public health indicators for 2019-2020. Here's one example:

If you do the math, the % decline from 2019 to 2020 for "white" is -1.7%, followed by "Hispanic/Latinx" (-3.1%), "American Indian/Alaska Native" (-3.5%), "Overall" (-4.4%), "Black/African American" (-5.0%), and "Asian/Pacific Islander" (-5.6%).

Changes in Life Expectancy

Years of Expected Life: 2019-2020

Colorado experienced declines in life expectancy across all racial and ethnic groups between 2019 and 2020. These declines were most pronounced among all Communities of Color and due mainly to COVID-19, but also delaying care, and increases in drug and alcohol-related deaths.



The disparities from Black and African-Americans is shown twice in this graph. First, by the steepness of the slope of the line of decline for Black/Aas compared to all the other groups except Asian/Pacific Islanders. Second, the values in each year are lowest for Black Aas.

SDG Indicator Crisis

- Soon after the SDGs and targets were agreed to in September 2015, the UN Statistical Commission endorsed a preliminary set of 231 indicators to track progress toward the SDGs.
- The UN-led Inter-Agency and Expert Group subsequently determined that reliable global data and consensus statistical methodologies were available for only 98 of the 231 indicators (40%).

Last week, we learned about the SDG indicator crisis. [read slide]

[Additional information: 50 indicators had clear statistical methodologies but little available data; 78 had no agreed standards or methodology and no data). Another 15 indicators were not classified.]

The Sustainable Development Solutions Network responds!

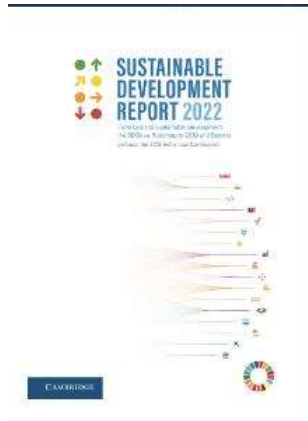


Jeffrey Sachs,
SDSN
Director

- The SDSN has been operating since 2012 under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General. The SDSN is building national and regional networks of knowledge institutions, solution-focused thematic networks, and the SDG Academy, an online university for sustainable development.
- Since 2016, SDSN and its collaborators worldwide have rigorously developed dashboards and indexes based upon SDG indicators to track progress toward reaching each SDG by 2030.

Recall that Jeffrey Sachs, was assigned the task of leading an independent group of experts to prepare in three years a synthesis volume “Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals.”

Recent SDSN Reports: Nations, U.S. States & Cities



[2022 SD Report--SDSN](#)



[2021 US SD Report--SDSN](#)



[2019 US Cities SD Report--SDSN](#)

This cooperative partnership, led by SDSN, has produced annual progress reports for countries since 2016; annual reports for the 105 largest U.S. cities began in 2017 and was updated in 2019. The first progress report for U.S. states was published in 2018 and updated last November. Different sets of indicators have been developed for each of these geographic scales; each report contributes to tracking progress toward reaching the SDGs by 2030.

<https://resources.unsdsn.org/2022-sustainable->

development-report

2022 SDSN global report – Highlights ☹️

- Peace, diplomacy, and international cooperation are fundamental conditions for the world to progress on the SDGs towards 2030 and beyond.
- For the second year in a row, the world is no longer making progress on the SDGs.
- A global plan to finance the SDGs is needed.
- At mid-point on the way to 2030, policy efforts and commitments supporting the SDGs vary significantly across countries, including among G20 countries.
- Rich countries generate negative international spillovers notably through unsustainable consumption; Europe is taking actions.
- The COVID-19 pandemic forced data providers to innovate and build new forms of partnerships; these should be leveraged and scaled up to promote SDG impacts by 2030 and beyond.

Recent SDSN reports: progress rankings & index scores* for nations and U. S. states

<u>Nations (2020 report)</u>	→	<u>Nations (2022 report)</u>
#1 Sweden (84.7)		#1 Finland (86.5)
#31 United States (76.4)*		#41 United States (74.6)
#166 Central African Congo (38.5)		#163 South Sudan (39.0)

<u>U.S. States (2018 report)</u>	→	<u>U.S. States (2021 report)</u>
#1 Massachusetts (61.0)		#1 Vermont (60.4)
#15 Colorado (52.2)		#13 Colorado (53.6)
#50 Louisiana (31.2)		#50 Mississippi (30.5)

**For example, on average, the U.S. was 76.4% of the way toward reaching the best possible outcomes across the 17 SDGs in 2020.*

Each progress report features a numerical scoring system or index (0 to 100) for measuring progress toward each SDG—and overall progress—for each country, state, or city. The overall index is the basis for ranking progress among countries, among states, and among cities.

2019 SDSN report: progress rankings & index scores for the 105 largest U. S. cities and MSAs[^]

- #1 San Francisco-Oakland, CA (69.7)
- #2 San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA (67.9)
- #3 Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV (66.7)
- #4 Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA (66.0)
- #5 Madison, WI (65.9)

...

#22 Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO (54.5)

#68 Colorado Springs, CO (46.1)

...

#104 Jackson, MS (30.5)

#105 Baton Rouge, LA (30.3)

[^] *Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

Each progress report features a numerical scoring system or index for measuring progress toward each SDG—and overall progress—for each country, state, or city. The overall index is the basis for ranking progress among countries, among states, and among cities.

2021 SDSN U.S. States Report – Highlights

- No state has met the SDGs, and none are currently “on track” to achieve the SDGs by 2030. 😞
- All states are stagnating on the SDGs. 😞
- Every state has at least 20% of indicators going in the wrong direction. If SDG progress were scored as an exam, nearly 2/3 of state and indicator values would be getting an 'F'. 😞
- However, there are 81 indicators where at least one state is on track for SDG achievement, which demonstrates that while progress thus far is unacceptably slow, there are bright spots across the country and achievement is within reach. 😊

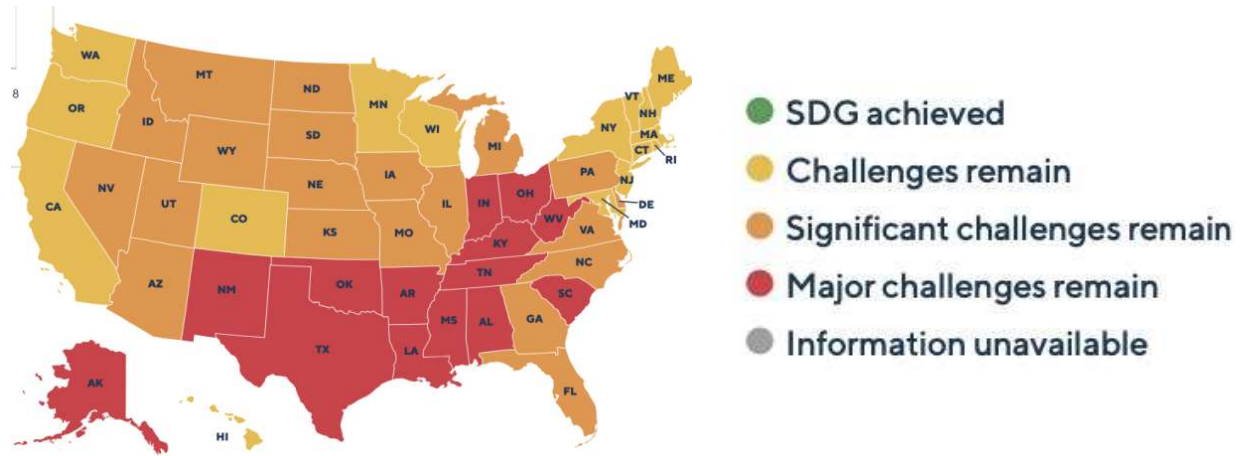
The lack of progress reflected in the results of this report represents the very real hunger, violence, disenfranchisement, and insecurity that people in the US face every day.

Rank	State	Score	Trend	Rank	State	Score	Trend
1	Vermont	60.4	→	26	Montana	44.8	→
2	Massachusetts	58.8	→	27	Nevada	44.7	→
3	Washington	58.2	→	28	Kansas	44.5	→
4	Minnesota	57.1	→	29	Pennsylvania	43.7	→
5	Maine	56.2	→	30	North Dakota	43.2	→
6	Oregon	55.5	→	31	Arizona	42.9	→
7	New Hampshire	54.8	→	32	Wyoming	42.3	→
8	Hawaii	54.5	→	33	Florida	41.9	→
9	Maryland	54.3	→	34	Georgia	41.4	→
10	California	54.1	→	35	North Carolina	40.4	→
11	New York	53.9	→	36	Missouri	40.4	→
12	Connecticut	53.8	→	37	South Carolina	39.5	→
13	Colorado	53.6	→	38	Tennessee	39.5	→
14	New Jersey	52.4	→	39	Ohio	39.1	→
15	Rhode Island	52.3	→	40	Kentucky	38.2	→
16	Wisconsin	51.2	→	41	Texas	38.1	→
17	Idaho	49.6	→	42	New Mexico	37.7	→
18	Delaware	48.4	→	43	Alaska	36.9	→
19	Michigan	48.3	→	44	Indiana	36.8	→
20	Virginia	48.2	→	45	Alabama	34.3	→
21	Nebraska	47.4	→	46	Oklahoma	33.7	→
22	Utah	47.0	→	47	Arkansas	32.8	→
23	Iowa	46.6	→	48	Louisiana	31.2	→
24	South Dakota	46.3	→	49	West Virginia	30.9	→
25	Illinois	46.2	→	50	Mississippi	30.5	→

Figure 1: State rankings on 2021 US state Sustainable Development Report

Colorado #13

2021 Status of SDG Progress by States toward 2030



UNITED STATES
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2021

Key Messages Rankings Interactive Map State Profiles Download Report & Materials

Colorado

OVERVIEW INDICATORS

SDG Index Rank: 13/50

SDG Index Score: 53.6

Leave no one behind Score: 39.9

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Click on a goal to view more information.

1 NO POVERTY → 2 ZERO HUNGER → 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING ↓ 4 QUALITY EDUCATION ↗ 5 GENDER EQUALITY → 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION →

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY → 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ↗ 9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE → 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES → 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ↓ 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION →

13 CLIMATE ACTION ↗ 14 LIFE BELOW WATER ● 15 LIFE ON LAND → 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS ↓ 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS ●

Legend:

- On Track (green up arrow)
- Moderately increasing (yellow right arrow)
- Stagnating (orange right arrow)
- Decreasing (red down arrow)
- Information unavailable (grey circle with two dots)

In the next slide, let's focus on SDG #2 (Zero Hunger) and its indicators.

Go to [Colorado SDG Dashboard](#) and click on SDG #2.

<https://us-states.sdindex.org/profiles/colorado>

Colorado

SDG 2

Zero hunger

- Challenges remain
- ➔ Score stagnating or increasing at less than 50% of required rate

Visualize on map

Description

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Indicators

- Obesity
- Food Insecurity
- WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) Coverage
- Low Grocery Access
- Pesticide Exposure
- Rural Infrastructure
- Elderly Food Insecurity

Colorado

SDG Index Rank

13

/50

SDG Index Score

53.6

Leave no one behind Score

39.9

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Click on a goal to view more information.

1 No Poverty

➔

2 Zero Hunger

➔

3 Good Health and Well-being

↓

4 Quality Education

↗

5 Gender Equality

➔

6 Clean Water and Sanitation

➔

7 Affordable and Clean Energy

➔

8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

↗

9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

➔

10 Reduced Inequalities

➔

11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

↓

12 Responsible Consumption and Production

➔

13 Climate Action

↗

14 Life Below Water

●

15 Life on Land

➔

16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

↓

17 Partnerships for the Goals

●

Dashboards: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable

Trends: ↗ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↘ Moderately improving ➔ Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Trend information unavailable

↗ On Track

↘ Moderately increasing

➔ Stagnating

↓ Decreasing

In the next slide, let's see the quantitative metric for the indicator, "food insecurity."

Click on the indicator.

25

Colorado

SDG 2 - INDICATOR
Food Insecurity
% of households, 3-years average

● Challenges remain
▲ On track or maintaining SDG achievement

VALUE 9.10
YEAR 2018

Visualize on map

Description
Percent of households experiencing food insecurity

Long-Term Objective
Best value set according to SDG mandate to end hunger
The long-term objective for this indicator is a value of 0.

Reference
Economic Research Service. US

Colorado

OVERVIEW

SDG Index Rank

13

/50

SDG Index Score

53.6

Leave no one behind Score

39.9

SDG Dashboards and Trends
Click on a goal to view more information.

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

Dashboards: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable
Trends: ▲ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ▲ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ** Trend information unavailable

▲ On Track
→ Stagnating
▲ Moderately increasing
↓ Decreasing

The quantitative metric for the indicator, “food insecurity,” is “Percent of households experiencing food insecurity”!

Leave No One Behind: A Central SDG Promise














- **Leave no one behind (LNOB)** is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity as a whole.

<https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/universal-values/leave-no-one-behind>

Leave No One Behind Indicators and Trends

2021 SDSN Report for U.S. States

 On Track
  Stagnating
 Moderately increasing
  Decreasing

Indicator	Goal	Trend	Average Score (out of 100)
Racial disparity in homelessness	11		0.0
Racial disparity in school suspension	4		3.0
Racial disparity in youth incarceration	16		3.0
Racial disparity in child poverty	1		6.0
Racial disparity in police involved fatalities	16		7.0
Disability employment disparity	8		10.0
Wage gap	5		16.0
Pollution burden	10		19.0
Affordable housing	1		26.1
Concentration of neighborhood poverty	10		28.0
Percent of people with low food access	2		31.0
Women in government	5		32.0
Disability Support	10		40.0
Energy burden	7		42.0
Elderly food insecurity	2		43.0
Rural infrastructure	2		45.0
Racial disparity in toxic air burden from factories	12		65.0
Racial disparity in rent burden	10		69.0
Youth not in employment, education or training	8		69.0
LGBT inclusion	5		69.0
Racial disparity in broadband access	9		99.9

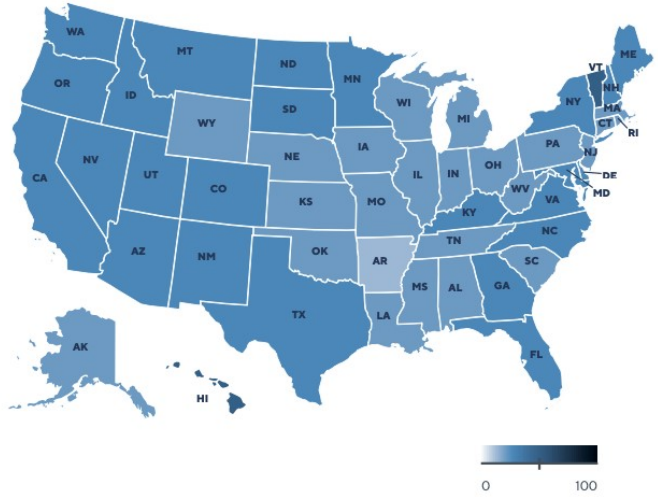
This report includes 21 indicators evaluating LNOB across race, age, poverty, disability, gender, sexuality, and religion. These indicators are spread across 12 of the 15 included Goals.

U.S. State 2021 rankings for Leave No One Behind

Rank	State	Score	Trend
1	Vermont	51.2	→
2	Hawaii	49.6	→
3	New Hampshire	45.6	→
4	Maine	44.2	→
5	Idaho	43.7	→
6	Maryland	42.0	→
7	Oregon	41.7	→
8	Minnesota	40.9	→
9	Washington	40.6	→
10	Colorado	39.9	→
11	Montana	39.2	→
12	Virginia	38.6	→
13	Wyoming	38.5	→
14	North Dakota	38.5	→
15	Utah	37.9	→
16	New York	37.6	→
17	South Dakota	36.8	→
18	Delaware	36.6	→
19	Massachusetts	35.9	→
20	California	35.4	→
21	Iowa	35.1	→
22	Kentucky	34.9	→
23	New Jersey	34.7	→
24	Nevada	34.7	→
25	Nebraska	34.5	→
26	Rhode Island	34.4	→
27	Wisconsin	34.4	→
28	Connecticut	34.2	→
29	Illinois	33.6	→
30	New Mexico	33.1	→
31	Arizona	33.1	→
32	Ohio	32.5	→
33	Florida	32.2	→
34	Kansas	31.9	→
35	Missouri	31.7	→
36	Tennessee	31.3	→
37	North Carolina	31.0	→
38	Georgia	30.9	→
39	Michigan	30.5	→
40	Alaska	30.0	→
41	Texas	29.5	→
42	South Carolina	29.3	→
43	Alabama	28.9	→
44	Pennsylvania	28.9	↓
45	Louisiana	27.6	→
46	Indiana	27.4	→
47	West Virginia	27.4	↓
48	Arkansas	24.9	→
49	Oklahoma	24.8	↓
50	Mississippi	24.3	→

In addition to leaving no group or individual behind, this index also highlights the importance of leaving no state behind—the US cannot achieve the SDGs unless they are achieved by all 50 states.

Leave No One Behind
scores by state



**Week #6 (October 19th) -- Guest Presentation:
“Regenerative Economics and the SDGs”**



**Brenna
Simmons-St. Onge**

Executive Director

[The Alliance Center](#)



CONNECTING PEOPLE. INSPIRING IMPACT.

After our five-minute break, we'll hear from Dr. Sheila Davis, Director of the Office of Health Equity at CDPHE.