METHODOLOGY NOTE · SEI 2026 PROVISIONAL EDITION · V0.9

Social Entrepreneurship Index 2026: how the provisional SEI Diamond is built

How 40 indicators from public statistics, published indices and coded policy documents become comparable scores for 45 European countries, and how far those scores can be trusted.

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1 · What the index measures

The Social Entrepreneurship Index (SEI) measures the **conditions a country offers social enterprises**, not the size or performance of the social-enterprise sector itself. It asks whether the political, economic, legal, institutional and financial environment makes it easier or harder to start, run and grow an enterprise with a primary social or environmental mission.

The framework is the **SEI Diamond**. The political dimension sits at the centre as a circle, because political stability and political will condition everything else. The four corners are the economic, legal, institutional and financial environments. A larger, more even Diamond means a more supportive ecosystem; a lopsided one shows where a country is strong and where it is holding social enterprises back.

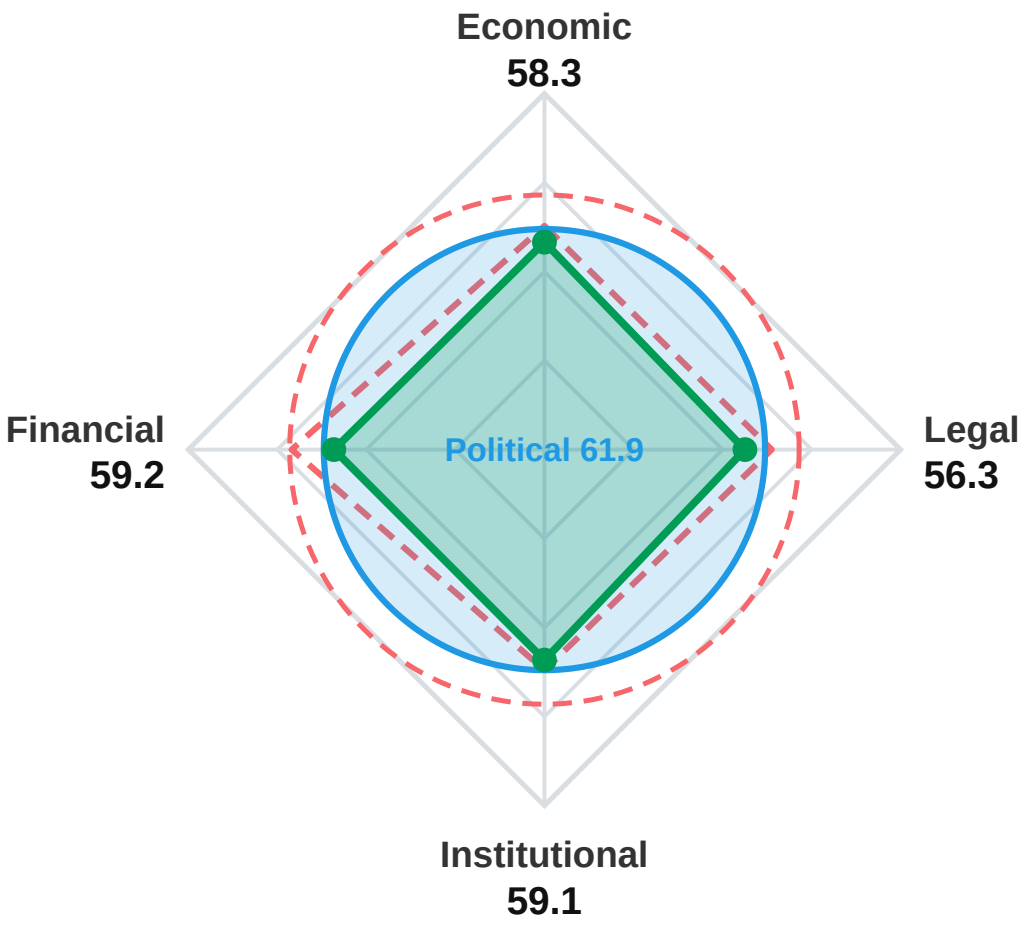


Figure 1. The SEI Diamond, illustrated with the 45-country average (green) and the EU-27 average (dashed). The political dimension is drawn as the radius of the central circle; each corner is a dimension score on a 0–100 scale.

The full matrix has **63 indicators**: 8 political, 20 economic, 12 legal, 16 institutional and 7 financial, grouped into sub-dimensions. They draw on three kinds of evidence: public statistics and published indices; a review of laws, strategies and programmes; and a survey of social entrepreneurs and ecosystem experts. This edition uses the first two. It scores the **40 indicators that can be filled for all 45 countries today**; the 23 survey-based indicators complete the index once fieldwork is done.

2 · Countries and reference periods

The index covers 45 countries in five groups: the EU-27, the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia), the Eastern Partnership (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine), EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland) and the UK and Turkey. Regional figures are unweighted means of member countries.

Statistics use the latest year available, mostly 2024 or 2025. This edition takes each country's most recent observation whatever its age, so a few values date from 2014 to 2018 (some GEM surveys, NEET for Ukraine, the UK's statistics after it left EU-SILC); the year of every value is in the data, and version 1.0 will apply a maximum age. The policy layer describes the situation at

end-2025. A few sources exist for one year only and are used as published: the Heritage Index of Economic Freedom 2020, the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (its last edition), the ease-of-getting-credit measure carried in the Global Innovation Index 2020, and the Open Budget Survey 2023.

3 · Indicators and sources

Table 1 lists every row of the SEI indicator register: the 40 live indicators with their sources, and the indicators still pending. Some pending rows group several survey indicators, which is why the register has fewer rows than the matrix has indicators. Full references for the data sources are listed at the end of this note (Cornell University et al., 2020; Eurostat, 2024a, 2024b, 2026a–2026g; Freedom House, 2025; Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, 2026; International Budget Partnership, 2024; Schwab, 2019; The Heritage Foundation, 2020; World Bank, 2026a, 2026b).

CODE	INDICATOR	SOURCE	STATUS
POLITICAL DIMENSION			
1.1.1	Government effectiveness Political stability	WGI governance score (2025 revision)	Live · 45
1.1.2	Political & operational stability Political stability	WGI – Political Stability (2025 revision)	Live · 45
1.1.3	Rule of law Political stability	WGI – Rule of Law (2025 revision)	Live · 45
1.1.4	Control of corruption Political stability	WGI – Control of Corruption (2025 revision)	Live · 45
1.1.5	Civil liberties Political stability	Freedom House FIW, D. Freedom of Expression and Belief	Live · 45
1.2.1	Policies for development & promotion of SE Political will	SEAP MTR country reports (coded) + desk coding	Live · 45
1.2.2	Collaboration of institutions with sectors Political will	SEAP MTR country reports (coded) + desk coding	Live · 45
1.2.3	Concerns & risks Political will	Expert survey	Field survey
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT			
2.1.1	Severe material and social deprivation Socioeconomic	Eurostat ilc_mdsd11 (API)	Live · 36
2.1.2	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) Socioeconomic	Eurostat ilc_peps01n (API); income-only AROP ilc_li02 as wider proxy	Live · 37
2.1.3	Inequality (Gini) Socioeconomic	Eurostat EU-SILC ilc_di12; World Bank PIP outside EU-SILC	Live · 43
2.1.4	NEET (youth not in employment/education) Socioeconomic	Eurostat sdg_08_20 (15–29); World Bank/ILO (15–24) for gaps	Live · 42
2.1.5	Unemployment Socioeconomic	World Bank WDI SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS (ILO modelled)	Live · 43
2.1.6	Youth unemployment Socioeconomic	Eurostat yth_empl_100; World Bank/ILO modelled for gaps	Live · 43
2.2.1	Taxation (tax burden) Microeconomic	Heritage IEF	Live · 44

CODE	INDICATOR	SOURCE	STATUS
2.2.2	Firm birth rate Microeconomic	Eurostat business demography bd_size (2021–) + bd_9ac_l_form_r2 (to 2020), all enterprises	Live · 36
2.2.3	Firm death rate Microeconomic	Eurostat business demography bd_size (2021–) + bd_9ac_l_form_r2 (to 2020), all enterprises	Live · 36
2.2.4	Survival rate of new enterprises Microeconomic	Eurostat business demography, 3-year (bd_9bd_sz_cl_r2 to 2020, bd_size 2024), all enterprises	Live · 33
2.2.5	Investment in business sector Microeconomic	World Bank WDI NE.GDI.FTOT.ZS (total investment as proxy)	Live · 44
2.2.6	Ease of getting credit Microeconomic	Global Innovation Index 2020 (Doing Business “getting credit”)	Live · 43
2.3.2	Public authorities use social clauses (SRPP) Access to market	SEAP MTR country reports (coded) + desk coding	Live · 45
2.3	4 other indicators (market access, tender support, partnerships, private-market measures) Access to market	SE survey	Field survey
2.4	Sustainability of HR Human resources	SE survey	Field survey
2.5	2 indicators Financial & tech resources	SE survey	Field survey
LEGAL ENVIRONMENT			
3.1	Official SE definition (in law or strategy) Definition	SEAP MTR country reports (coded) + desk coding	Live · 45
3.2.1	SEs are legally recognised Legal identity	SEAP MTR country reports (coded) + desk coding	Live · 45
3.2.2–4	Legal forms, pertinence of legislation, admin procedures Legal identity	Legal/policy desk + survey	Policy review
3.3.1	Ease of starting a business Regulation	Heritage Business Freedom / GII	Live · 44
3.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency Regulation	WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (Doing Business insolvency data)	Live · 42
3.3.3	Subjective experience of regulation Regulation	SE survey	Field survey
3.3.4	Experience of illegitimate restrictions Regulation	SE survey	Field survey
3.3.5	Burden of government regulation Regulation	WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2019	Live · 42
3.4.1	Judicial effectiveness Judiciary	Heritage IEF	Live · 44
3.4.2	Independent judiciary Judiciary	WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2019 — judicial independence	Live · 42
INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT			
4.1	Legal framework & govt spending efficiency Efficiency	WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2019 — legal framework in settling disputes	Live · 42

CODE	INDICATOR	SOURCE	STATUS
4.2.1	Strength of auditing & reporting standards Protection	WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2019	Live · 42
4.2.2	Shareholder governance Protection	WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2019	Live · 42
4.2.3	Strength of investor protection Protection	Heritage (Investment Freedom / Property Rights)	Live · 45
4.3.1	Tertiary education enrolment Education	World Bank WDI SE.TER.ENRR (UNESCO)	Live · 44
4.3.2	Quality of education system Education	WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2019 — skillset of graduates	Live · 42
4.3.3	Staff training Education	SE survey	Field survey
4.3.4	Dedicated SE training available Education	SE survey	Field survey
4.3.5	Coaching & mentoring programmes Education	SE survey	Field survey
4.3.6	Business-development support for SEs Education	SEAP MTR country reports (coded) + desk coding	Live · 45
4.3.7	Entrepreneurship Education	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor — early-stage activity (TEA)	Live · 37
4.4.1	Transparency of policymaking / integrity Govt transparency	Heritage Government Integrity	Live · 44
4.4.2	Budget transparency Govt transparency	Open Budget Survey 2023 (International Budget Partnership)	Live · 27
4.5	3 indicators SE inclusion	SE survey	Field survey
FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT			
5.1.1	EU funds mobilised for SE Available funding	SEAP MTR country reports (coded) + desk coding	Live · 45
5.1.2	Sources of funding Available funding	Desk + survey	Field survey
5.1.3	Private funders Available funding	SE survey	Field survey
5.2.1	Access to sources of funding Access to funding	SE survey	Field survey
5.2.2	Dedicated national funding lines Access to funding	SEAP MTR country reports (coded) + desk coding	Live · 45
5.2.3	Financing SMEs Access to funding	WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2019 — financing of SMEs; Heritage financial freedom (2020)	Live · 45
5.3	Grant dependency / revenue mix Financial independence	SE survey	Field survey
SUPPLEMENTARY · SEAP ALIGNMENT			
+1	SEAP relevance, effectiveness, coherence (1–5) and their mean EU policy fit	SEAP MTR Criterion Matrices · Dashboard (national experts; country averages by the Observatory)	Context · EU-27

4 · From raw values to scores

Every indicator is turned into a score from 0 (least favourable) to 100 (most favourable), in one of three ways.

- **Published indices already on a 0–100 scale** (Worldwide Governance Indicators, Heritage, WEF, Open Budget Survey) are used as published.
- **Statistics** (poverty, inequality, unemployment, firm demography and so on) are rescaled between goalposts set at the 5th and 95th percentiles of all country-year values for that statistic across the 45 countries (the panel runs from 2014, 2015 or 2016 to 2024 or 2025, depending on the series). Investment and tertiary enrolment enter with one latest value per country, so their goalposts are the percentiles of those 44 values. Values beyond a goalpost are capped. Where lower is better, the scale is reversed. A country's score uses its latest value.
- **Policy codes** are converted from rubric points: score = points ÷ maximum points × 100.

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score = 100 × (x − p5) / (p95 − p5),  capped to [0, 100]
score = 100 − score                      where lower values are better
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Percentile goalposts keep a single outlier from compressing everyone else. Because they are set on the whole panel, they stay fixed when the index is recomputed for earlier years, so a change in score reflects a change in the underlying value. Table 2 gives the goalposts.

CODE	STATISTIC	UNIT	P5	P95	BETTER
2.1.1	Severe material and social deprivation	% of population	1.67	28.42	lower
2.1.2	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE)	% of population	13.66	39.51	lower
2.1.2	At-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP, income only)	% of population	11.33	23.4	lower
2.1.3	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	Gini, 0–100	23.7	38.31	lower
2.1.4	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	% of ages 15–29	6.12	24.48	lower
2.1.5	Unemployment rate	%	2.84	17.52	lower
2.1.6	Youth unemployment rate (15–24)	% of labour force 15–24	6.8	35.9	lower
2.2.2	Enterprise birth rate	% of enterprises	6.45	16.77	higher
2.2.3	Enterprise death rate	% of enterprises	3.93	13.5	lower
2.2.4	3-year survival rate of new enterprises	% of enterprises	43.51	72.59	higher
2.2.5	Investment (gross fixed capital formation)	% GDP	16.91	26.66	higher
4.3.1	Tertiary education enrolment (gross ratio)	%	45.58	109.64	higher
4.3.7	Early-stage entrepreneurial activity (TEA)	%	3.93	14.27	higher

5 · Aggregation

Scores are averaged in three steps, each an unweighted arithmetic mean: indicators into sub-dimensions, sub-dimensions into dimensions, and the five dimensions into the composite. Each sub-dimension therefore carries equal weight within its dimension, whatever its number of indicators, and each dimension carries a fifth of the composite.

Two indicators combine sources. Where a country has no AROPE figure, indicator 2.1.2 uses the income-only at-risk-of-poverty rate. Indicators 4.2.3 (investment and property protection) and 5.2.3 (SME financing and financial freedom) average two sources. A missing indicator is left out of its sub-dimension's average rather than imputed, and the number of indicators behind each dimension is reported with every score.

> The composite is the mean of the five dimensions; the political dimension is not double-counted for being drawn at the centre of the Diamond. A country scores well only by doing well across the board: a high score on one dimension can offset a low one, but the profile still shows the gap.

6 · The policy layer

Eight indicators come from coding policy documents against a common rubric (Table 3), with end-2025 as the reference date. For 26 EU member states the evidence is the national country reports prepared in 2025 for the mid-term review of the EU Social Economy Action Plan. Those reports are not public, so each EU code is tied to the documents the report cites for it: the law, strategy, programme, procurement framework or official page. Where a report names an instrument without citing it, the code points to the instrument's official text, and where it records an absence, to the report's statement. 184 of the 208 EU codes carry a source link; all are listed code by code in the policy-coding file. The other 19 countries (Latvia, the Western Balkans, the Eastern Partnership, EFTA, the UK and Turkey) were coded from laws, official sources and recent EU, OECD and UNDP reports. For the Western Balkans the coding also draws on Chichevaliev et al. (2023) and the synthesis of the European Commission's 2018 country reports (Rosandić, 2018).

Two rules settle borderline cases. A law enacted but not yet in force scores 1. A strategy that has lapsed but whose measures continue scores 2. Each code carries the instrument it rests on, a source link, a confidence level and, where needed, a note for verification; these are published in the policy-coding file. The first coding was drafted with an AI model working from the cited documents and reviewed by the authors. In November 2026 it was checked twice. For the 19 countries coded from laws and official sources, each of the 152 codes was re-checked against primary sources: 142 were confirmed, 2 were wrong and 8 were judgement calls under the rubric. For nine of the 26 EU member states, the 72 codes were re-coded blind from the same country reports: 67 agreed (93.1%; Cohen's $\kappa = 0.90$). The second coding used the same model family and rubric, so it measures how consistently the rubric is applied rather than agreement between independent judges. Six codes were corrected: Montenegro's strategy (0 to 3, the 2025–2029 strategy having been adopted on 25 December 2025), definition (0 to 1) and institutions (0 to 1); national funding in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1 to 0) and Germany (2 to 1); and Italy's strategy (3 to 1, its national action plan still being a draft at end-2025). Seven codes on rubric boundaries were settled by a ruling of the authors: EU funds in Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine (2 to 1, matching the Western Balkans), Moldova's institutions (2 to 1), Armenia's strategy (1 to 0, a draft not pursued since 2021) and national funding in the Netherlands (0 to 1). Italy's law code (2, Legislative Decree 112/2017) and the UK's (1, the Community Interest Company within company law) were kept.

CODE	INDICATOR	MAX	LEVELS	MEAN SCORE
1.2.1	SE strategy / action plan	3	3 national SE strategy or action plan in force · 2 regional strategy, SE pillar in a broader strategy, or lapsed strategy with continuing measures · 1 in preparation · 0 none	46
1.2.2	Institutional structure & dialogue	2	2 dedicated structure and structured dialogue with SE organisations · 1 ministry responsible, fragmented or ad hoc dialogue · 0 none	60
2.3.2	Social clauses in public procurement	2	2 national socially responsible procurement framework in use · 1 social clauses allowed, little use · 0 no evidence	50
3.1	Official SE definition	1	1 official definition in law or adopted strategy · 0 none	60
3.2.1	Legal recognition of SEs	2	2 general SE / social-economy law in force · 1 partial status (e.g. WISE or social-cooperative law) or enacted but not in force · 0 none or draft only	50
4.3.6	SE support ecosystem	2	2 national network of SE support structures · 1 project-based or fragmented support · 0 none	63
5.1.1	EU funds mobilised for SE	2	2 EU funds explicitly dedicated to SE · 1 some, ad hoc · 0 none	61
5.2.2	Dedicated national funding	2	2 dedicated national funding line or instrument · 1 mainly EU funds channelled nationally · 0 none	57

7 · The Diamond over time

The provisional Diamond recomputed for each year 2015–2024 on the same goalposts (the 5th and 95th percentiles of all country-year values for each statistic, so a change in score reflects a change in the underlying value). Time-varying indicators — governance (WGI, Freedom House), poverty and deprivation, inequality, unemployment, youth unemployment and NEET, firm birth, death and survival rates, and early-stage entrepreneurship — take each year's value (nearest survey within one year). One-off sources are held at their single value: the SE policy layer (end-2025), Heritage 2020, WEF 2019, GII 2020, Open Budget Survey 2023 and the latest WDI investment and tertiary-enrolment figures. Change over time therefore comes from the political and economic dimensions and early-stage entrepreneurship; the legal and financial dimensions stay flat until their sources gain time series. Across the 45 countries the composite rose by 0.8 points on average between 2015 and 2024: the economic dimension rose by 4.2 and the political dimension fell by 0.6. The largest gains were in Croatia (+3.5), Italy (+3.4), Serbia (+2.8); the largest falls in Austria (−1.0), Luxembourg (−0.8), Turkey (−0.7).

> Change over time is therefore a statement about governance, social and labour-market conditions, firm demography and early-stage entrepreneurship. It says nothing yet about how SE policy, the legal environment or access to finance have moved.

8 · Weighting sensitivity

Equal weights are a choice, and the policy layer is the part of the index most open to dispute: it is coded from documents, it records what exists on paper rather than how well it works, and in some sub-dimensions it is the only evidence. Five of the 15 scored sub-dimensions consist only of policy codes, so the eight policy indicators, a fifth of the 40, carry about 43% of the composite weight in the median country (70% in Liechtenstein). We therefore recompute the index under two alternatives.

- **Policy indicators at half weight.** The eight policy-coded indicators count half within their sub-dimension, and each sub-dimension's weight within its dimension falls with its share of policy codes, to one half where it consists only of policy codes.
- **Without policy coding.** Statistics and published indices only. Sub-dimensions with no other indicator drop out, and Liechtenstein, which has no other legal or economic data, cannot be scored.

SCHEME	COUNTRIES	SPEARMAN ρ VS EQUAL	MEDIAN RANK SHIFT	LARGEST SHIFT	WITHIN 3 PLACES
Equal weights (SEI method)	45	1	0	0	45
Policy indicators at half weight	45	0.965	2	8	29
Without policy coding	44	0.456	10	32	12

Halving the policy weight barely changes the ranking (ρ = 0.96; 29 of 45 countries move three places or fewer). Removing the policy layer reorders it (ρ = 0.46). Countries with strong general conditions but little SE-specific policy — Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, the Netherlands — rise sharply; countries that have legislated and planned for social enterprise ahead of their general conditions — Bulgaria, Poland — fall. **The SEI composite therefore combines two things that do not move together: how favourable the general environment is, and how deliberately a state supports social enterprise.** We keep both in the index because the framework is about the ecosystem for social enterprises specifically, and report the policy layer separately so readers can see which is driving a score. Table 5 shows the largest movers.

COUNTRY	EQUAL	POLICY HALF	CHANGE	NO POLICY	CHANGE
Switzerland	34	26	▲ 8	2	▲ 32
Iceland	35	29	▲ 6	5	▲ 30
Norway	28	22	▲ 6	4	▲ 24
Bulgaria	13	20	▼ 7	35	▼ 22
Spain	2	6	▼ 4	22	▼ 20
Poland	4	8	▼ 4	24	▼ 20
Netherlands	22	16	▲ 6	3	▲ 19
Estonia	32	27	▲ 5	14	▲ 18
Greece	21	24	▼ 3	39	▼ 18
Georgia	44	42	▲ 2	27	▲ 17

9 · Provisional status and the field survey

Of the 23 pending indicators, three (legal forms, the pertinence of legislation and administrative procedures) need a further legal review; the other 20 cover what only social entrepreneurs and ecosystem experts can report: perceived political risks, access to public markets and tender support, staff and skills, experience of regulation, training and mentoring, sources and dependency of funding. The questionnaire is drafted. Until it is fielded, the provisional Diamond leans on general conditions and on the formal policy framework, and should be read as a first approximation.

North Macedonia illustrates what the survey may add. Its 2020 pilot, which included the survey items, scored 45.3; the provisional Diamond scores it 56.5. Most of the gap is in the financial dimension (39.0 in the pilot against 74.9 now), where the provisional score rests on whether EU and national funding lines exist, while the pilot also asked social enterprises whether they could reach them; the political dimension shows the same pattern (46.3 against 67.2). The 2021 strategy and support centres also postdate the pilot. For this one country, the comparison suggests that provisional scores may exceed final ones where policy exists on paper but is hard to use in practice; its provisional legal and institutional scores, by contrast, are lower than the pilot's (48.7 against 56.2, and 43.1 against 46.6).

10 · Limitations

- **Dated, one-off sources.** Heritage 2020, WEF 2019 and GII 2020 are the latest comparable figures for 45 countries on these topics, but they predate the pandemic and the war in Ukraine. The Doing Business data behind the credit indicator has been discontinued.
- **Coverage gaps.** Eurostat does not cover Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo or the Eastern Partnership for several social statistics; World Bank and ILO modelled estimates fill some gaps and are flagged. Liechtenstein, Kosovo, Azerbaijan and Belarus have the thinnest coverage. Liechtenstein's legal score rests on the policy codes alone.
- **De jure, not de facto.** The policy layer records whether strategies, laws, bodies and funding lines exist, not how well they work. The field survey is designed to capture implementation.
- **Relative goalposts.** Statistic scores are relative to the 45 countries. A score of 100 means "at or above the 95th percentile of all country-year values in this group", not an absolute standard.
- **Shared policy codes.** The political dimension correlates with the legal and financial dimensions (r = 0.58 and 0.69 across the 45 countries), but mainly through the policy codes all three contain: political will correlates with them at 0.62 and 0.74, political stability at only 0.14 and 0.16. Otherwise the dimensions carry distinct information: the legal and institutional dimensions are uncorrelated.
- **EU funds outside the EU.** Indicator 5.1.1 records EU external assistance in candidate and neighbourhood countries and scores EFTA countries and the UK at zero, largely because they are not eligible. As the only indicator in its sub-dimension, it makes up half of the financial dimension, which lowers EFTA's and the UK's financial scores and raises the Eastern Partnership's. Treating it as not applicable was considered and not adopted: with sub-dimension 5.1 dropped, these countries' financial scores would rest on access to funding (sub-dimension 5.2) alone, and the UK would move from 11th to 1st and Norway from 28th to 21st.
- **Measures narrower than the literature.** Taxation is scored on the overall tax burden, although the literature stresses the design of the tax system; the efficiency indicator measures the legal framework rather than public spending.

11 · Data, citation and versions

All scores, raw values, policy codes, time series and the sensitivity results are published as an open dataset (CSV and JSON, with a Frictionless data package) on the data page, under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 licence for the SEI's own scores and codes. Third-party values remain under their providers' terms.

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Version history

0.9.1 (3 November 2026) — corrections after a full check of every value against its source and of every policy code. Gini: Eurostat series for Albania and Montenegro (previously World Bank estimates) and 2025 values added. Youth unemployment for Bosnia and Herzegovina: Eurostat from 2021 (previously ILO modelled estimates). Three-year survival rates for 2021–2023 added for Finland, Iceland and Turkey. Ease of getting credit: Global Innovation Index 2020 values (nine countries had carried the 2019 edition's values). Insolvency framework: the two WEF 2019 scores averaged before rounding (seven countries change by 0.1). Freedom House rescaling: halves rounded up. Provisional flags added for Lithuania. Policy codes: six corrected and seven settled by author ruling (section 6); each EU code now links to the documents its country report cites. Spearman's ρ now allows for tied ranks. Section 4 now states correctly that goalposts are percentiles of the whole panel. The largest changes in the composite are Montenegro (39.8 to 52.5), Moldova (56.8 to 49.3), Armenia (46.0 to 39.3), Ukraine (44.1 to 39.1), Georgia (43.0 to 38.0), Italy (55.3 to 52.1), Bosnia and Herzegovina (49.8 to 47.0), Germany (67.8 to 65.3) and the Netherlands (59.7 to 62.2).

0.9.0 (November 2026) — first public provisional edition: 45 countries, 40 live indicators, Diamond over time 2015–2024, weighting sensitivity. **1.0 (planned, SECon 2027, Skopje)** — SEI 2026 with field-survey indicators for the pilot countries.

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APA 7th edition. Data sets are listed with the release used; values were last checked against each source on 3 November 2026.

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