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PROSPERITY INDEX

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The Legatum Prosperity Index[™]

A tool for transformation

Pillar and element profiles

2019

THIRTEENTH EDITION

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Pillar profiles

Prosperity is a multi-dimensional concept, which the Prosperity Index seeks to measure, explore, and understand as fully as possible. The framework of the Index captures prosperity through 12 equally-weighted pillars, each with constituent elements — the building blocks and policy areas crucial for achieving true prosperity for the residents of 167 nations around the world. The 12 pillars are clustered into three domains, which are the essential foundations of prosperity — Inclusive Societies, Open Economies, and Empowered People.

INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

The Inclusive Societies domain captures the relationship structures that exist within a society, between individuals and between individuals and broader institutions, and the degree they either enable or obstruct societal cohesion and collective development. These social and legal institutions are essential in protecting the fundamental freedoms of individuals, and their ability to flourish.

This domain consists of the Safety and Security, Personal Freedom, Governance, and Social Capital pillars, and it comprises 95 indicators captured within 21 elements.

OPEN ECONOMIES

The Open Economies domain captures the extent to which an economy is open to competition, encourages innovation and investment, promotes business and trade, and facilitates inclusive growth. For a society to be truly prosperous, it requires an economy that embodies these ideals.

This domain consists of the Investment Environment, Enterprise Conditions, Market Access and Infrastructure, and Economic Quality pillars, and it comprises 98 indicators captured within 21 elements.

EMPOWERED PEOPLE

The Empowered People domain captures the quality of people's lived experience and the associated aspects that enable individuals to reach their full potential through autonomy and self-determination.

This domain consists of the Living Conditions, Health, Education and Natural Environment pillars, and it comprises 101 indicators across 23 elements.

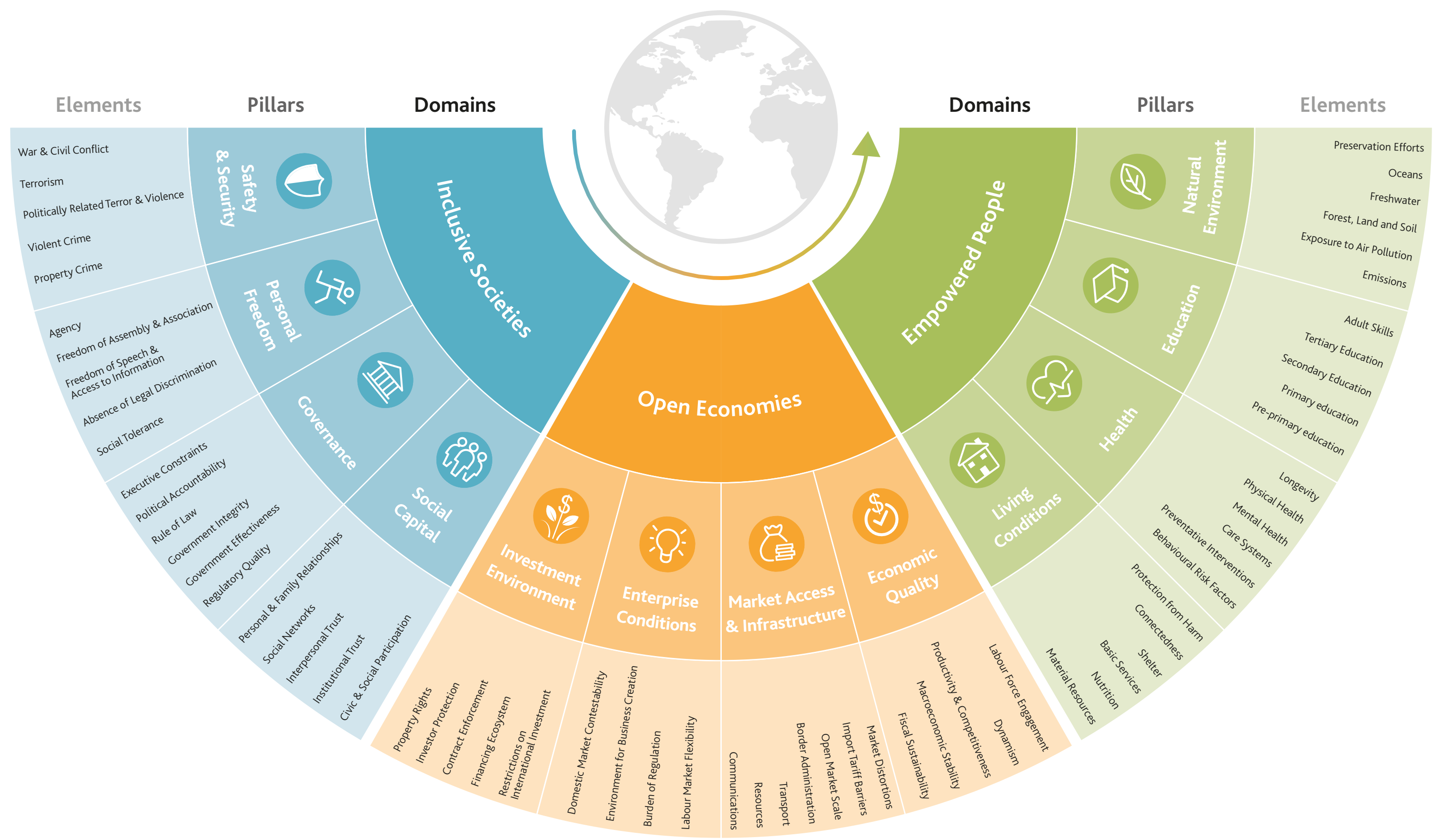
An infographic that sets out the construction of the 2019 Prosperity Index, and the linking of the 3 domains, 12 pillars and 65 elements is illustrated on the next page. The pages that follow examine each of these domains, pillars, elements, and the indicators underpinning this structure, in more detail.



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The building blocks of prosperity

The domains, pillars and elements of prosperity



Defining Inclusive Societies

Inclusive Societies are an essential requirement for prosperity, where social and legal institutions protect the fundamental freedoms of individuals, and their ability to flourish. This domain explores the relationship structures that exist within a society, and the degree to which they either enable or obstruct societal cohesion and collective development.

Areas within this domain range from the relationship of citizen and state, to the degree to which violence permeates societal norms, to the interaction of freedoms of different groups and individuals, to the way in which individuals interact with one another, their communities, institutions, and nations. These issues have been both a practical consideration for the majority of modern human experience, as well as a subject of academic study.^{1,2,3}

We examine the fundamental aspects of inclusive societies across four pillars, each with component elements.

Safety and Security measures the degree to which individuals and communities are free from war and civil conflict, terrorism, political terror and violence, violent crime, and property crime. The lives of individuals, their freedoms, and the security of their property are at risk in a society where these activities are present, both through their current prevalence, and long-lasting effects. In short, a nation, community, or society can prosper only in an environment of security and safety for its citizens.

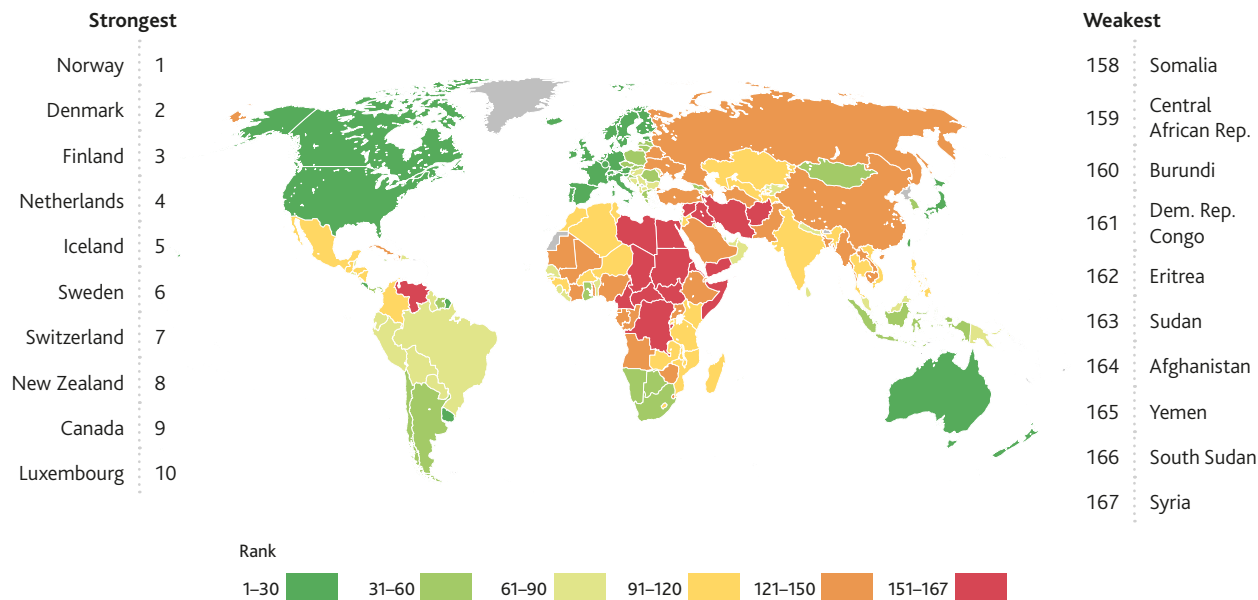
Personal Freedom measures basic legal rights (agency), individual liberties (freedom of assembly and association, freedom of speech

and access to information), the absence of legal discrimination and the degree of social tolerance experienced in a society. Societies that foster strong civil rights and freedoms have been shown to enjoy increased levels of satisfaction among their citizens.⁴ Furthermore, a country benefits from higher levels of national income when its citizens' personal liberties are protected and when it is welcoming of the social diversity that stimulates innovation.⁵

Governance measures the extent to which there are checks and restraints on power, and whether governments operate effectively and without corruption. The nature of a country's governance has a material impact on its prosperity. The rule of law, strong institutions and regulatory quality contribute significantly to economic growth, as do competent governments that enact policy efficiently and design regulations that deliver policy objectives without being overly burdensome.

Social Capital measures the personal and family relationships, social networks and the cohesion a society experiences when there is high institutional trust, and people respect and engage with one another (civic and social participation), both of which have a direct effect on the prosperity of a country. A person's wellbeing is best provided for in a society where people trust one another and have the support of their friends and family. Societies with lower levels of trust tend to experience lower levels of economic growth. Thus, the word "capital" in "social capital" highlights the contribution of social networks as an asset that produces economic returns and improves wellbeing.

Inclusive Societies 2019

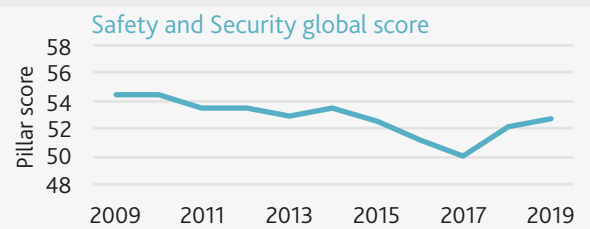




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Safety and Security

Safety and Security is an integral component of prosperity. Citizens' wellbeing is dependent on having personal safety, where their person and property are free from violence and theft. A secure and stable environment is necessary for attracting investment and sustaining economic growth. In short, a nation can prosper only in an environment of security and safety for its citizens.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

War and Civil Conflict (20%) concerns the impact of organised conflicts affecting a country, both internal and external, on people, in terms of deaths, injuries and human displacement.

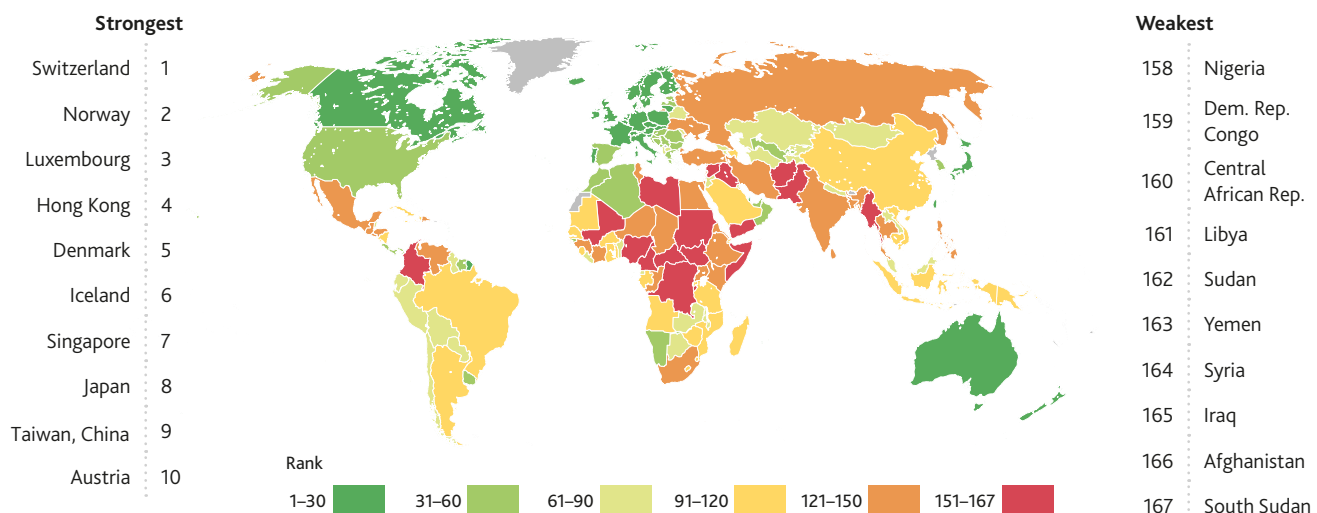
Violent Crime (25%) assesses the level to which violent domestic crime affects the citizens of a country.

Terrorism (15%) measures the deliberate and targeted harm inflicted by non-state actors on a nation's population, taking into account the number of incidents, injuries and also deaths that result. The costs of attacks on business are also taken into consideration.

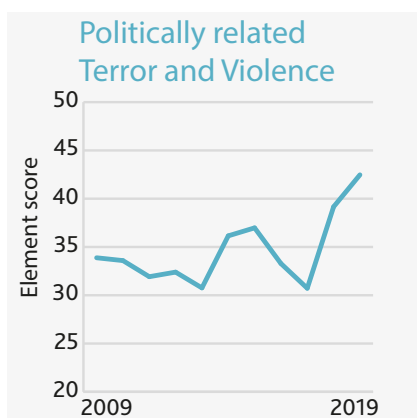
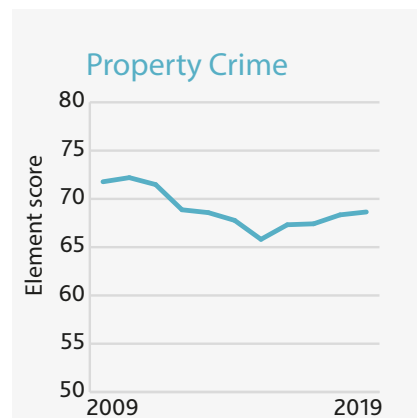
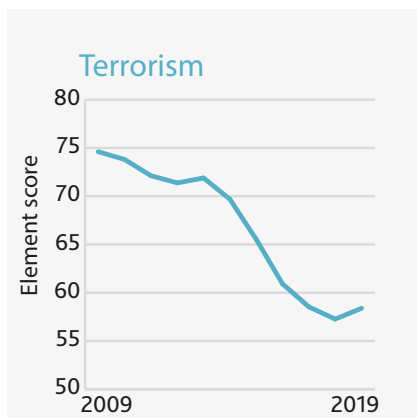
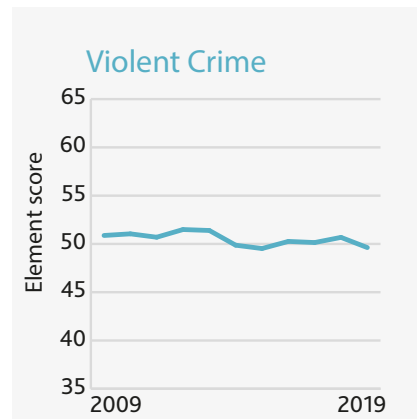
Property Crime (10%) captures the level to which property crime, such as burglary, destabilises the security of individuals and affect both individuals' wealth and wellbeing.

Politically Related Terror and Violence (30%) measures the extent to which people live in fear of, or suffer from, terror and violence inflicted by the state or other political bodies.

Safety and Security 2019



Safety and Security global element scores, 2009–19



Safety and Security

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		War and Civil Conflict (25%)	Terrorism (15%)	Politically Related Terror and Violence (30%)	Violent Crime (25%)	Property Crime (10%)
19	10	1	Switzerland	5	38	1	1	26
3	1	2	Norway	13	40	1	6	4
1	2	3	Luxembourg	22	1	1	4	17
4	3	4	Hong Kong*	16	1	25	5	8
8	6	5	Denmark	2	85	1	2	38
2	5	6	Iceland	35	74	1	8	2
7	12	7	Singapore	29	1	26	11	1
10	11	8	Taiwan, China	1	44	1	19	13
12	18	9	Austria	18	117	1	3	23
14	7	10	Japan	3	58	27	10	18
11	8	11	Sweden	15	111	1	7	29
9	21	12	Netherlands	21	60	1	13	33
20	15	13	New Zealand	27	48	1	23	37
16	22	14	Ireland	6	108	1	15	40
43	17	15	Qatar	38	57	1	29	5
32	16	16	United Kingdom	12	113	1	21	21
13	14	17	Finland	8	129	1	12	3
29	13	18	Canada	17	84	1	17	76
5	4	19	Malta	28	115	1	18	9
25	20	20	Czechia	60	69	1	26	10
6	25	21	Germany	7	121	1	20	42
26	26	22	Poland	47	37	27	24	35
17	9	23	Slovenia	32	1	34	16	36
38	30	24	Italy	11	56	27	34	101
23	19	25	Portugal	14	1	47	14	14
18	24	26	Australia	4	87	43	25	44
34	23	27	Slovakia	73	50	1	39	60
41	29	28	Lithuania	43	1	1	75	22
15	27	29	Belgium	37	128	1	33	57
21	31	30	France	20	124	34	22	59
27	33	31	Croatia	112	1	27	36	30
91	28	32	Spain	9	120	64	9	25
36	32	33	Estonia	72	62	34	56	12
52	37	34	Latvia	54	51	34	70	20
24	51	35	South Korea	24	97	60	30	31
22	39	36	Oman	31	1	64	41	7
30	40	37	São Tomé and Príncipe	65	1	1	84	114
42	46	38	Mauritius	61	1	47	42	15
40	56	39	Hungary	82	52	47	37	27
64	42	40	Romania	52	1	47	44	54
31	38	41	Uruguay	25	70	1	121	115
48	57	42	Greece	33	127	34	55	50
33	44	43	Cyprus	128	86	45	27	46
53	34	44	Serbia	109	46	43	46	99
88	41	45	Comoros	93	1	27	86	120
39	35	46	Montenegro	100	63	45	73	71
46	43	47	Panama	36	43	34	141	85
62	59	48	Costa Rica	49	1	34	132	94
28	36	49	United Arab Emirates	41	53	102	28	6
95	53	50	Guinea-Bissau	98	1	1	139	130
75	60	51	Bosnia and Herzegovina	142	106	33	52	72
55	48	52	Seychelles	63	1	34	124	118
125	67	53	Algeria	83	107	63	64	62
45	47	54	Cabo Verde	42	1	47	113	93
56	52	55	Suriname	48	1	47	122	63
68	55	56	Namibia	87	1	27	138	153

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Safety and Security

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		War and Civil Conflict (25%)	Terrorism (15%)	Politically Related Terror and Violence (30%)	Violent Crime (25%)	Property Crime (10%)
80	54	57	Morocco	58	34	75	74	56
59	96	58	United States	10	131	76	43	74
114	74	59	Mongolia	90	1	64	95	102
77	50	60	Laos	95	92	47	120	79
49	49	61	Bulgaria	56	55	94	38	95
47	63	62	Albania	110	135	47	62	81
83	68	63	Uzbekistan	57	35	104	45	19
72	65	64	Benin	115	1	47	89	143
78	90	65	Kyrgyzstan	84	89	76	80	61
44	45	66	Chile	44	134	60	100	90
106	80	67	Trinidad and Tobago	74	54	47	142	117
37	61	68	Kuwait	76	136	70	51	64
92	87	69	Paraguay	34	125	64	97	113
69	69	70	North Macedonia	120	94	76	58	69
129	62	71	Georgia	140	96	76	40	16
65	89	72	Belize	68	1	47	149	121
115	77	73	Ecuador	55	67	70	111	126
100	109	74	Peru	124	91	34	140	138
104	71	75	Armenia	117	103	84	66	24
87	58	76	Belarus	80	1	86	93	43
79	73	77	Bolivia	51	1	74	127	110
158	97	78	Nepal	77	112	84	72	83
90	66	79	Turkmenistan	53	76	104	68	41
105	81	80	Liberia	99	49	64	99	163
116	95	81	Guyana	79	61	47	152	125
57	86	82	Botswana	62	1	47	153	152
85	64	83	Equatorial Guinea	59	1	122	53	49
71	70	84	Moldova	89	45	104	63	70
50	72	85	Malaysia	46	80	118	57	75
74	94	86	Tajikistan	69	104	117	54	28
94	83	87	Zambia	40	36	86	105	141
82	113	88	The Gambia	113	1	60	143	148
112	84	89	Kazakhstan	64	79	115	76	39
103	92	90	Jordan	86	126	92	59	51
89	82	91	Malawi	45	98	86	82	157
97	103	92	Eswatini	71	1	70	156	106
60	75	93	Argentina	19	41	94	123	123
81	88	94	Vietnam	108	110	104	60	65
107	100	95	Cuba	85	1	104	91	96
93	99	96	Indonesia	102	73	123	48	73
102	91	97	Haiti	107	75	70	146	128
86	105	98	Lesotho	23	81	76	164	52
76	78	99	Ghana	122	42	94	81	129
109	108	100	Senegal	130	77	76	108	119
73	101	101	Sierra Leone	125	59	86	69	161
70	102	102	Gabon	67	78	86	119	158
141	123	103	Zimbabwe	97	47	94	129	100
66	93	104	Nicaragua	75	100	104	112	68
113	122	105	Mozambique	101	122	82	102	139
84	98	106	Papua New Guinea	119	64	82	128	136
118	119	107	Azerbaijan	145	114	104	47	11
117	114	108	China	66	71	141	35	55
119	110	109	Mauritania	114	1	86	147	108
120	85	110	Togo	96	1	94	135	134
130	132	111	Brazil	26	39	102	158	124
54	106	112	Djibouti	105	132	94	107	58

Safety and Security

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		War and Civil Conflict (25%)	Terrorism (15%)	Politically Related Terror and Violence (30%)	Violent Crime (25%)	Property Crime (10%)
99	115	113	Tanzania	39	83	118	117	140
126	79	114	Cambodia	92	1	123	104	84
58	104	115	Madagascar	88	90	104	116	151
101	124	116	Guatemala	134	1	69	160	137
61	76	117	Burkina Faso	131	133	104	61	91
121	126	118	Jamaica	94	65	94	159	122
132	111	119	Angola	81	109	123	103	116
111	112	120	Saudi Arabia	70	138	134	49	48
51	116	121	Rwanda	118	82	144	31	107
67	118	122	Tunisia	104	139	115	77	104
131	107	123	Guinea	103	66	118	130	162
127	125	124	Dominican Republic	50	88	123	148	142
123	121	125	El Salvador	111	1	94	166	147
166	120	126	Sri Lanka	132	101	135	78	53
35	117	127	Bahrain	78	155	123	50	32
136	129	128	Thailand	116	147	133	65	82
151	128	129	Israel	126	142	141	32	47
122	131	130	Honduras	137	72	92	163	144
138	133	131	Iran	106	95	153	67	105
149	127	132	Côte d'Ivoire	135	105	104	150	150
150	137	133	Uganda	123	118	123	136	165
110	130	134	Niger	139	146	104	88	149
154	136	135	India	141	130	140	92	66
134	135	136	South Africa	30	93	138	165	159
128	143	137	Congo	144	119	135	144	109
146	142	138	Ethiopia	149	116	147	87	77
156	134	139	Russia	121	102	156	137	67
148	146	140	Mexico	148	68	135	161	154
147	139	141	Bangladesh	127	123	158	94	97
142	152	142	Eritrea	129	137	144	134	127
160	144	143	Chad	143	145	123	145	155
139	138	144	Lebanon	138	163	118	114	87
98	148	145	Ukraine	153	160	131	90	86
143	140	146	Venezuela	91	99	147	167	164
145	141	147	Kenya	133	141	146	118	160
140	150	148	Philippines	146	150	152	98	80
137	149	149	Turkey	150	156	147	83	78
96	151	150	Egypt	136	151	161	79	45
159	153	151	Somalia	163	161	131	85	88
63	154	152	Mali	151	157	141	109	146
165	155	153	Colombia	147	144	147	162	145
155	145	154	Myanmar	159	143	158	71	103
124	147	155	Cameroon	155	152	151	126	132
161	157	156	Pakistan	154	153	156	106	98
153	161	157	Nigeria	158	158	138	133	156
152	159	158	Burundi	152	148	161	115	131
157	160	159	Central African Republic	165	159	123	157	135
162	156	160	Democratic Republic of Congo	160	140	158	151	89
108	163	161	Libya	157	167	153	96	133
164	158	162	Sudan*	161	149	163	101	112
135	164	163	Syria	167	161	165	110	34
133	162	164	Yemen	156	164	165	131	111
167	167	165	Iraq	164	166	163	125	92
163	166	166	Afghanistan	162	165	155	155	166
144	165	167	South Sudan**	166	154	165	154	167

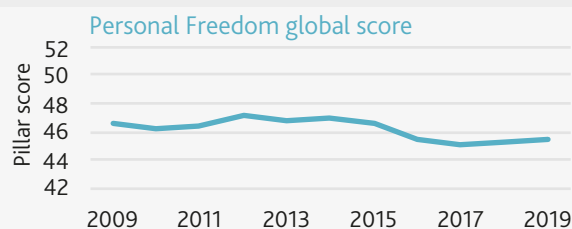
*From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

**South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan



Personal Freedom

Personal Freedom captures the extent to which the population of a country is free to determine the course of their lives without undue restrictions. This includes freedom from coercion and restrictions on movement, speech and assembly. Central to this is the level of agency an individual experiences, and their freedom from discrimination.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

Agency (25%) captures the degree to which individuals are free from coercion or restriction and are free to move. At its heart, an individual experiences agency if they have the freedom to act independently and make their own free choices. Forced bondage and slavery, unlawful imprisonment, restrictions on movement, and numerous other factors can act as impediments on agency.

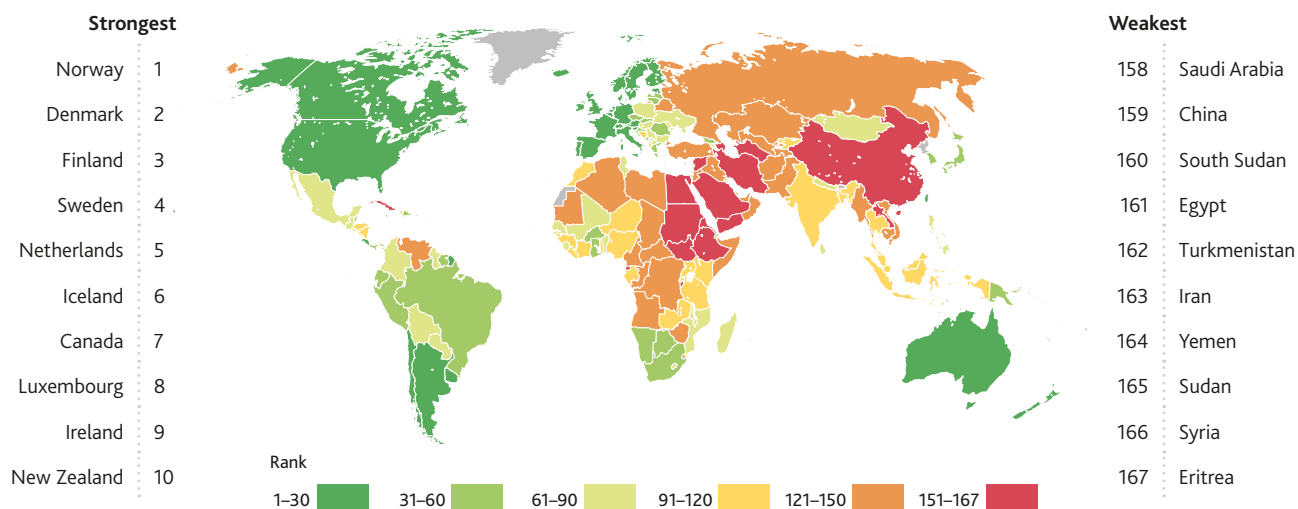
Absence of Legal Discrimination (20%) assesses the level of discrimination in law or by government and whether the law protects individuals and groups from suffering discrimination. This dimension captures multiple factors, including gender, sexuality, religion, ethnicity and economic background.

Freedom of Assembly and Association (20%) measures the degree to which people have the freedom to assemble with others in public spaces to express opinions freely, with autonomy from the State, and to form collective interest organisations.

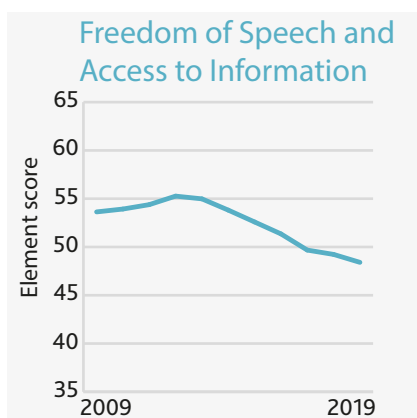
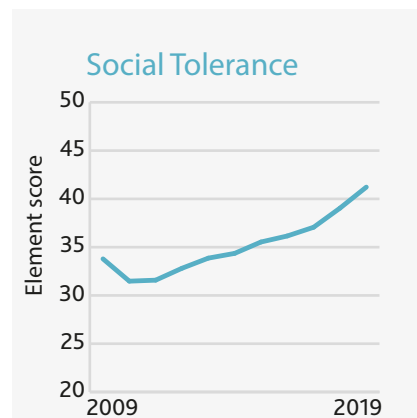
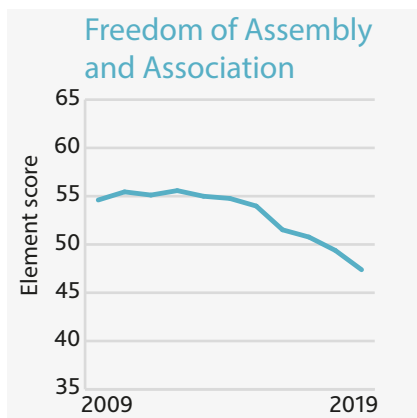
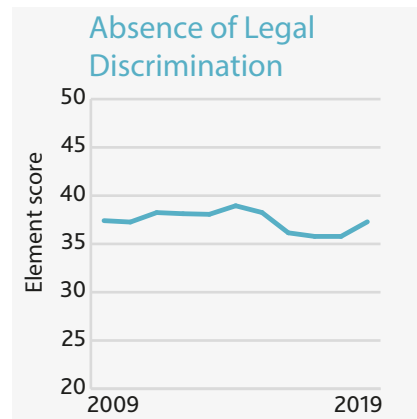
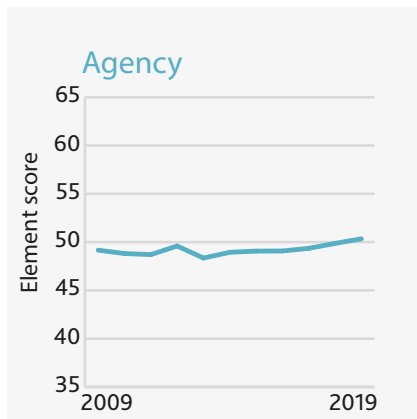
Social Tolerance (15%) measures the degree to which societies are tolerant of differences within the population, and the level of tension arising over these differences. Societal discrimination and intolerance can engender serious issues within a society, and are a significant inhibitor of individual's *de facto* freedoms.

Freedom of Speech and Access to Information (20%) captures the ability of people to express political opinion without reproach and the extent to which the media is censored and is independent from and not influenced by the ruling government.

Personal Freedom 2019



Personal Freedom global element scores, 2009–19



Personal Freedom

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Agency (25%)	Freedom of Assembly and Association (20%)	Freedom of Speech and Access to Information (20%)	Absence of Legal Discrimination (20%)	Social Tolerance (15%)
2	1	1	Norway	2	2	1	3	2
4	2	2	Denmark	5	1	2	2	5
10	3	3	Finland	4	8	3	1	14
1	4	4	Sweden	1	5	4	12	13
3	5	5	Netherlands	3	16	6	4	9
6	6	6	Iceland	13	6	8	6	3
5	7	7	Canada	7	12	13	13	1
8	8	8	Luxembourg	11	4	7	7	10
9	9	9	Ireland	12	9	11	10	6
12	10	10	New Zealand	15	15	14	14	4
19	13	11	Portugal	20	10	15	8	11
15	14	12	Switzerland	6	3	5	21	20
11	11	13	Germany	14	14	22	5	19
13	15	14	Australia	9	18	20	20	7
16	16	15	United Kingdom	16	7	17	19	15
7	12	16	Belgium	10	13	9	17	26
18	17	17	Austria	8	21	18	11	29
23	20	18	Malta	21	17	26	16	16
14	19	19	Spain	18	31	27	18	12
17	18	20	Uruguay	29	22	16	9	18
22	22	21	Costa Rica	25	24	10	30	23
20	21	22	United States	17	20	28	41	17
21	23	23	France	24	34	24	31	27
28	24	24	Cyprus	30	19	19	25	38
27	27	25	Estonia	19	11	12	15	154
29	25	26	Taiwan, China	37	29	32	37	24
25	29	27	Slovenia	22	27	37	24	73
26	26	28	Chile	26	30	35	40	31
32	31	29	Italy	27	23	33	42	33
44	30	30	Argentina	31	36	55	26	28
33	33	31	Japan	35	32	38	23	87
24	28	32	Czechia	23	26	25	22	146
31	34	33	Cabo Verde	38	41	39	39	42
45	36	34	Jamaica	36	48	21	72	34
38	35	35	Slovakia	28	39	31	28	133
34	37	36	South Africa	56	33	46	32	45
36	32	37	Mauritius	59	43	45	66	21
42	39	38	Lithuania	33	35	30	34	142
40	38	39	Latvia	34	25	23	35	159
48	41	40	Trinidad and Tobago	50	40	40	46	49
35	40	41	Hong Kong*	39	91	59	27	30
39	42	42	Brazil	62	62	64	49	25
43	51	43	Greece	44	28	51	47	123
50	46	44	São Tomé and Príncipe	49	50	52	55	63
63	45	45	Peru	51	56	49	52	54
61	50	46	South Korea	46	46	34	71	106
47	47	47	Ghana	71	37	29	88	81
58	49	48	Panama	47	45	61	90	47
37	43	49	Croatia	40	38	77	29	143
52	52	50	Suriname	74	52	42	68	64
51	44	51	Namibia	77	42	36	83	79
56	54	52	Dominican Republic	63	53	60	65	72
73	61	53	Georgia	52	59	48	76	86
65	60	54	Papua New Guinea	99	47	44	69	66
54	57	55	Montenegro	43	64	68	48	121
60	64	56	Botswana	68	57	56	92	52

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Personal Freedom

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Agency (25%)	Freedom of Assembly and Association (20%)	Freedom of Speech and Access to Information (20%)	Absence of Legal Discrimination (20%)	Social Tolerance (15%)
46	48	57	Romania	42	67	62	33	149
66	55	58	Burkina Faso	92	61	50	51	61
77	76	59	Ecuador	60	70	92	57	40
62	53	60	Belize	48	60	43	101	99
57	56	61	Senegal	103	55	47	56	70
30	62	62	Poland	32	69	65	45	157
74	67	63	Mongolia	61	51	54	54	148
75	59	64	Seychelles	57	76	87	60	55
72	69	65	Guyana	83	54	53	87	82
59	66	66	Benin	93	44	75	64	77
81	58	67	Nepal	94	90	63	104	8
79	72	68	Mexico	58	72	94	74	53
49	63	69	Bulgaria	45	49	85	70	137
64	70	70	Philippines	65	78	67	96	37
76	73	71	El Salvador	72	79	70	86	41
55	68	72	Israel	70	63	41	53	153
70	74	73	Bolivia	66	84	99	82	48
84	65	74	Colombia	64	96	102	63	43
80	71	75	Albania	53	71	107	58	104
82	82	76	Paraguay	80	87	95	78	56
53	75	77	Serbia	55	86	130	36	90
78	79	78	Malawi	87	58	57	93	132
86	85	79	Guatemala	67	85	90	120	65
103	92	80	Sri Lanka	91	66	84	106	80
67	83	81	Mali	132	94	69	43	59
71	86	82	North Macedonia	69	77	97	44	152
100	100	83	Armenia	78	92	86	75	112
98	90	84	Mozambique	97	102	83	91	44
69	77	85	Ukraine	75	89	89	38	158
89	87	86	Sierra Leone	85	74	80	121	74
95	84	87	Lesotho	90	80	82	94	91
132	89	88	Tunisia	79	68	58	112	141
41	81	89	Hungary	41	104	110	59	151
85	88	90	Madagascar	115	73	71	84	95
83	78	91	Liberia	96	65	66	123	107
68	80	92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	73	88	79	61	156
91	93	93	Niger	113	95	78	79	71
101	101	94	Comoros	106	99	76	109	50
97	95	95	Singapore	54	125	136	50	22
90	91	96	Côte d'Ivoire	127	82	111	62	97
93	94	97	Honduras	81	105	120	98	60
108	104	98	Moldova	76	83	98	89	162
94	97	99	Guinea-Bissau	117	103	103	67	100
118	103	100	Kyrgyzstan	100	100	101	110	93
88	107	101	India	98	101	91	131	78
104	99	102	Nigeria	109	93	74	146	75
111	98	103	Indonesia	84	81	81	148	114
106	109	104	Haiti	112	106	72	100	119
92	108	105	Guinea	147	98	88	95	76
107	102	106	Kenya	124	97	93	134	62
96	111	107	Lebanon	120	75	73	128	144
109	110	108	Zambia	111	107	114	111	94
102	106	109	Tanzania	107	114	113	114	83
116	105	110	Togo	135	117	105	73	109
128	114	111	The Gambia	121	111	116	147	51
99	112	112	Gabon	146	113	112	77	124

Personal Freedom

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Agency (25%)	Freedom of Assembly and Association (20%)	Freedom of Speech and Access to Information (20%)	Absence of Legal Discrimination (20%)	Social Tolerance (15%)
87	96	113	Nicaragua	89	151	123	113	32
119	115	114	Rwanda	86	131	137	81	105
123	117	115	Kuwait	123	126	100	144	85
110	116	116	Bangladesh	128	116	121	155	39
115	113	117	Uganda	119	121	109	141	108
112	118	118	Morocco	110	118	117	126	139
131	127	119	Malaysia	88	112	127	145	145
105	119	120	Thailand	82	132	135	102	130
127	120	121	Jordan	95	124	129	115	155
133	122	122	Pakistan	151	108	104	162	97
117	123	123	Congo	139	130	128	99	129
155	130	124	Zimbabwe	143	133	118	133	102
129	125	125	Chad	149	128	132	122	89
114	124	126	Cameroon	150	129	119	138	88
121	126	127	Cambodia	104	138	134	118	131
113	121	128	Venezuela	126	143	150	85	45
163	133	129	Myanmar	148	120	122	161	69
134	131	130	Djibouti	131	123	141	117	126
122	132	131	Central African Republic	164	127	108	137	111
126	129	132	Afghanistan	155	110	106	150	160
141	145	133	Angola	157	115	124	124	150
130	135	134	Algeria	116	135	125	135	161
144	136	135	Qatar	129	144	140	139	35
157	128	136	Libya	154	122	126	149	96
143	137	137	Iraq	158	109	115	164	118
138	134	138	United Arab Emirates	114	146	152	132	57
136	143	139	Kazakhstan	101	147	147	108	128
142	138	140	Vietnam	102	150	155	105	101
139	142	141	Democratic Republic of Congo	156	139	131	103	122
149	141	142	Oman	105	141	142	140	125
124	139	143	Mauritania	152	119	96	158	167
135	144	144	Russia	136	136	143	107	135
145	140	145	Belarus	125	137	146	80	166
120	147	146	Turkey	118	142	139	154	91
162	150	147	Uzbekistan	145	154	157	125	36
152	149	148	Eswatini	141	149	148	119	110
146	148	149	Tajikistan	133	153	149	127	103
154	146	150	Somalia	160	134	133	152	115
153	153	151	Laos	122	158	162	143	58
148	151	152	Azerbaijan	130	161	160	116	113
147	157	153	Ethiopia	134	152	138	153	117
150	152	154	Equatorial Guinea	144	160	158	97	120
156	155	155	Cuba	138	162	163	129	67
140	154	156	Bahrain	108	166	159	142	116
125	156	157	Burundi	161	155	153	130	84
166	158	158	Saudi Arabia	153	165	161	156	68
159	160	159	China	137	157	165	151	140
137	159	160	South Sudan**	166	148	145	157	138
151	161	161	Egypt	142	156	154	159	163
160	163	162	Turkmenistan	140	167	167	136	147
165	162	163	Iran	159	159	156	166	127
161	164	164	Yemen	162	140	151	160	165
158	165	165	Sudan*	163	145	144	165	164
164	166	166	Syria	165	163	164	167	134
167	167	167	Eritrea	167	164	166	163	136

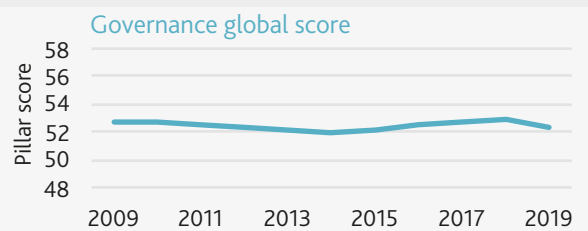
* From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

** South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan



Governance

Governance measures the extent to which there are checks and restraints on political power and whether governments operate effectively and without corruption. The nature of a country's governance has a material impact on its prosperity. The rule of law, strong institutions and regulatory quality contribute significantly to economic growth, as do competent governments that enact policy efficiently and design regulations that deliver policy objectives without being overly burdensome.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

Executive Constraints (15%) assesses the level of checks and balances, and separation of powers – especially with respect to the executive.

Political Accountability (15%) is the degree to which the public can hold public institutions accountable, capturing the degree of political pluralism, and other mechanisms of accountability.

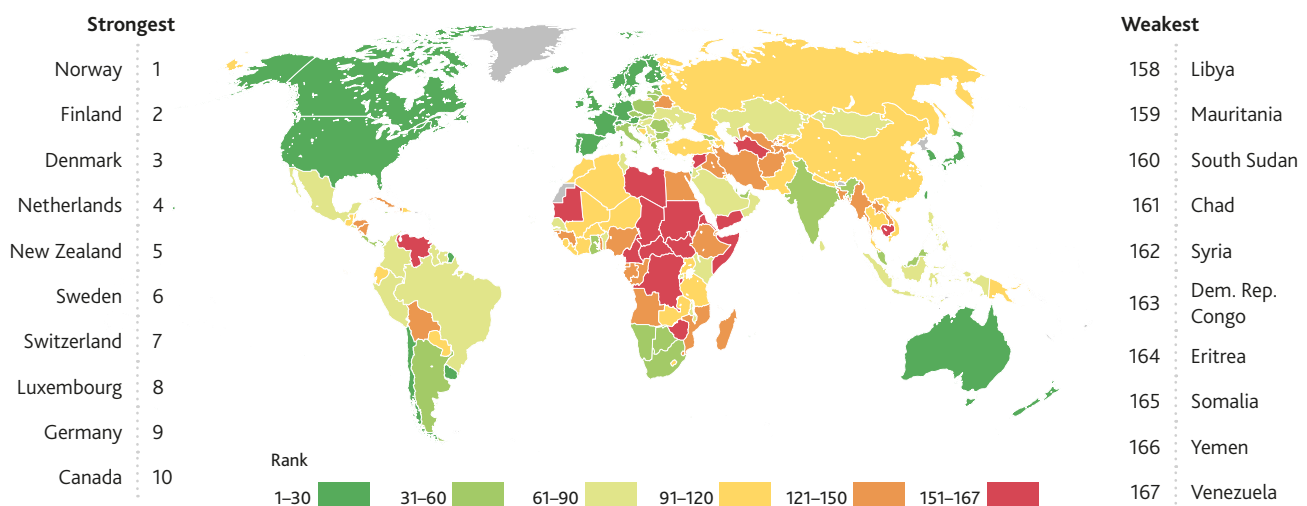
Rule of Law (15%) is the fairness, independence and effectiveness of the judiciary (in applying both civil and criminal law), along with the accountability of the public to the law.

Government Integrity (20%) assesses the integrity of a government, encompassing both the absence of corruption, and the degree to which government fosters citizen participation and engagement, through open information and transparent practices.

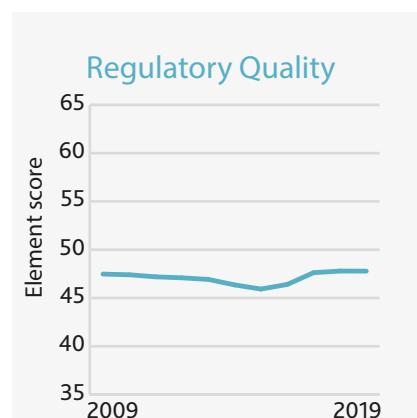
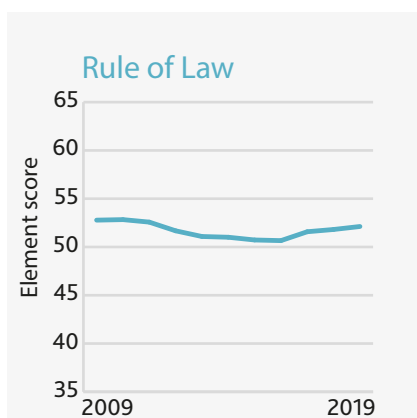
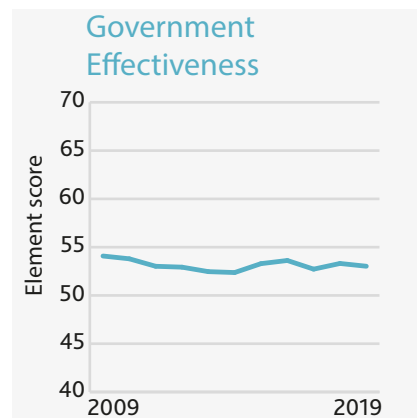
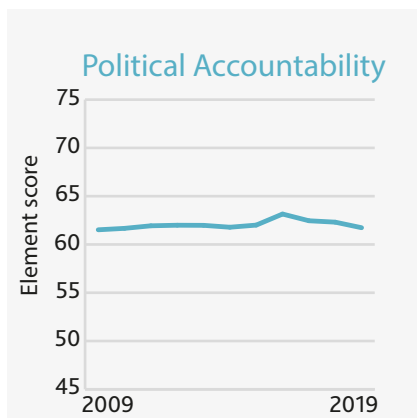
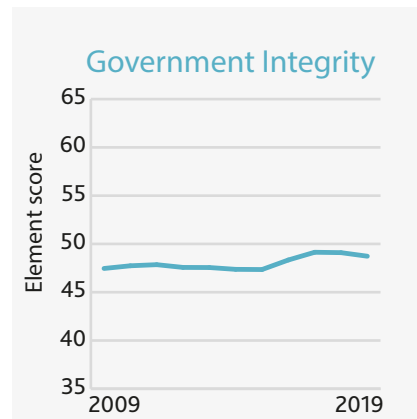
Government Effectiveness (20%) is a combination of the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy and the competence of officials.

Regulatory Quality (15%) encompasses all aspects of the running of the regulatory state – whether it is burdensome and impedes private sector development, and whether it is smoothly and efficiently run.

Governance 2019



Governance global element scores, 2009–19



Governance

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Executive Constraints (15%)	Political Accountability (15%)	Rule of Law (15%)	Government Integrity (20%)	Government Effectiveness (20%)	Regulatory Quality (15%)
3	1	1	Norway	2	4	2	1	2	8
4	2	2	Finland	3	6	3	3	3	4
1	4	3	Denmark	1	5	4	5	12	12
5	3	4	Netherlands	5	1	1	9	5	3
6	5	5	New Zealand	6	9	7	2	6	1
2	6	6	Sweden	4	2	5	4	10	10
7	7	7	Switzerland	7	10	11	6	1	6
8	8	8	Luxembourg	11	10	6	8	9	11
13	9	9	Germany	8	8	10	16	7	7
14	11	10	Canada	9	7	16	12	11	15
15	10	11	United Kingdom	14	16	17	10	15	9
12	12	12	Australia	13	3	14	11	16	18
9	13	13	Iceland	17	18	9	13	14	14
11	14	14	Ireland	12	10	12	15	18	16
10	15	15	Austria	10	23	8	18	20	17
16	16	16	Hong Kong*	35	37	18	14	4	5
20	19	17	Belgium	16	17	19	22	22	24
17	17	18	Japan	29	24	15	20	13	19
23	22	19	Estonia	15	22	21	17	25	13
18	20	20	France	23	15	22	21	19	26
22	18	21	United States	31	27	26	19	8	20
21	21	22	Israel	20	32	20	24	17	21
19	23	23	Malta	22	25	28	25	23	25
26	24	24	Taiwan, China	24	10	27	23	26	23
24	26	25	Singapore	25	104	13	7	29	2
28	25	26	Portugal	18	21	29	30	21	40
29	27	27	Spain	28	20	35	29	24	32
27	28	28	Chile	32	30	37	27	28	29
32	29	29	Uruguay	26	19	42	26	34	33
25	30	30	South Korea	33	38	25	28	36	27
34	31	31	Czechia	21	28	30	38	30	30
30	32	32	Cyprus	37	31	34	34	38	31
33	37	33	Slovenia	38	26	44	32	31	35
37	34	34	Lithuania	40	29	41	37	27	42
31	33	35	Costa Rica	19	14	51	36	43	38
35	36	36	Mauritius	42	34	38	45	35	28
39	38	37	Latvia	52	44	39	41	32	46
40	35	38	Poland	46	36	50	35	40	45
41	39	39	Italy	27	35	58	40	41	69
38	41	40	Slovakia	54	47	61	43	33	54
42	42	41	Greece	34	42	54	46	47	57
44	40	42	Namibia	30	53	24	59	65	48
36	45	43	Botswana	48	54	48	76	37	49
47	44	44	United Arab Emirates	55	143	31	33	39	22
51	48	45	India	45	40	53	58	46	77
45	43	46	Croatia	59	39	57	52	45	78
49	46	47	Romania	44	41	52	44	75	66
43	47	48	South Africa	43	49	73	50	55	60
48	49	49	Georgia	76	75	69	31	54	41
53	50	50	Montenegro	68	50	71	57	48	56
55	54	51	Seychelles	50	64	49	71	53	75
63	51	52	Jamaica	39	52	96	61	58	81
77	65	53	Argentina	51	51	112	53	51	94
54	55	54	Malaysia	62	106	43	55	57	34
52	52	55	Ghana	36	46	55	107	66	72
57	57	56	Qatar	74	145	23	42	42	37

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Governance

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Executive Constraints (15%)	Political Accountability (15%)	Rule of Law (15%)	Government Integrity (20%)	Government Effectiveness (20%)	Regulatory Quality (15%)
50	53	57	Trinidad and Tobago	58	43	87	80	52	111
60	58	58	Bulgaria	99	48	86	70	61	39
61	59	59	Cabo Verde	56	65	68	49	90	67
58	62	60	Panama	73	33	115	82	63	64
76	60	61	Senegal	67	67	72	73	56	68
65	61	62	Indonesia	41	61	103	81	64	52
73	63	63	Mongolia	66	45	65	87	85	51
75	66	64	Rwanda	49	127	91	39	62	36
69	64	65	Tunisia	57	72	46	78	81	100
59	56	66	Brazil	63	60	104	51	72	116
66	71	67	Peru	53	56	116	91	71	85
71	70	68	Colombia	87	59	137	72	49	98
56	67	69	North Macedonia	106	91	63	68	60	65
74	73	70	Albania	92	62	132	94	50	79
83	69	71	Serbia	131	74	97	77	44	99
46	72	72	Hungary	109	69	95	74	70	82
86	79	73	Sri Lanka	70	84	83	83	77	84
64	68	74	Jordan	84	129	40	47	95	59
79	78	75	Armenia	79	93	88	63	101	55
91	76	76	Guyana	61	70	126	95	78	91
84	77	77	São Tomé and Príncipe	47	76	70	109	106	102
72	74	78	El Salvador	112	55	135	101	59	106
81	75	79	Philippines	88	83	127	66	83	97
68	80	80	Mexico	105	57	156	75	76	90
96	85	81	Ukraine	107	86	75	84	80	104
78	81	82	Suriname	91	90	84	89	79	120
101	86	83	Kenya	89	58	109	121	94	83
99	82	84	Moldova	122	77	101	86	88	93
67	83	85	Oman	82	158	32	54	112	50
100	93	86	Saudi Arabia	78	160	33	69	84	62
105	88	87	Kazakhstan	100	133	62	62	86	47
87	90	88	Malawi	64	81	77	128	93	139
94	99	89	Benin	65	73	138	120	91	96
70	87	90	Bahrain	90	160	36	48	120	43
97	84	91	China	151	136	64	64	69	44
92	98	92	Belize	97	68	120	98	92	137
90	96	93	Kuwait	77	139	45	67	109	61
102	97	94	Paraguay	126	63	153	102	74	110
98	91	95	Dominican Republic	118	71	141	100	73	128
89	95	96	Tanzania	75	118	47	118	104	87
80	94	97	Zambia	86	98	67	123	100	113
82	92	98	Morocco	69	131	56	79	114	74
103	102	99	Russia	139	120	90	60	105	70
130	103	100	Kyrgyzstan	115	87	134	85	111	76
85	101	101	Bosnia and Herzegovina	114	78	80	97	125	129
93	100	102	Lesotho	72	94	78	122	138	86
114	107	103	Liberia	80	66	122	137	108	141
106	106	104	Nepal	60	89	99	93	153	95
88	105	105	Thailand	104	137	93	65	103	71
124	104	106	Côte d'Ivoire	134	111	102	124	82	80
109	114	107	Guatemala	71	82	144	104	128	121
122	113	108	Burkina Faso	81	97	105	114	115	126
132	118	109	Ecuador	123	92	140	105	87	135
95	112	110	Mali	111	100	94	132	110	89
62	89	111	Turkey	163	128	129	56	68	101
116	110	112	The Gambia	103	109	79	96	134	105

Governance

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 113–167

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Executive Constraints (15%)	Political Accountability (15%)	Rule of Law (15%)	Government Integrity (20%)	Government Effectiveness (20%)	Regulatory Quality (15%)
112	109	113	Papua New Guinea	85	95	117	113	126	117
111	108	114	Vietnam	110	141	74	99	99	63
123	116	115	Azerbaijan	121	150	59	92	107	58
127	117	116	Algeria	96	117	82	125	113	119
119	115	117	Sierra Leone	93	85	107	138	131	149
108	111	118	Uganda	136	115	85	140	96	114
126	121	119	Niger	129	96	147	136	98	122
120	125	120	Pakistan	94	105	113	117	137	125
121	124	121	Djibouti	108	116	123	115	122	107
104	120	122	Lebanon	95	110	89	133	146	115
135	130	123	Belarus	142	162	66	88	118	53
107	119	124	Mozambique	101	102	118	142	136	131
136	128	125	Bolivia	149	88	162	153	67	151
115	126	126	Nigeria	83	80	124	145	149	148
110	122	127	Honduras	153	101	159	119	102	136
128	127	128	Equatorial Guinea	124	130	108	143	97	108
113	132	129	Madagascar	132	79	145	144	123	150
125	129	130	Gabon	144	123	98	108	132	109
133	133	131	Bangladesh	120	119	146	103	135	130
158	135	132	Guinea	157	113	136	150	89	138
139	139	133	Laos	98	149	119	112	121	103
131	137	134	Eswatini	135	155	81	110	127	92
141	134	135	Cuba	102	156	128	90	119	140
137	136	136	Comoros	116	99	131	152	142	143
117	123	137	Nicaragua	166	103	139	126	117	132
134	131	138	Iran	117	163	60	106	129	133
149	140	139	Togo	154	126	114	131	116	123
162	138	140	Myanmar	113	114	143	141	150	112
140	142	141	Tajikistan	130	154	106	129	130	88
138	143	142	Guinea-Bissau	119	112	151	157	139	145
118	141	143	Egypt	160	142	100	116	124	147
129	145	144	Ethiopia	159	146	76	111	133	146
161	144	145	Iraq	125	108	163	151	144	144
150	149	146	Angola	143	125	152	146	140	154
155	147	147	Afghanistan	140	138	130	139	147	153
147	150	148	Uzbekistan	156	165	92	127	151	73
142	148	149	Haiti	146	107	160	130	158	152
145	146	150	Congo	152	147	133	134	152	124
151	153	151	Cameroon	141	140	149	155	148	142
143	152	152	Burundi	164	135	150	159	143	118
164	154	153	Zimbabwe	158	122	110	147	156	156
157	151	154	Turkmenistan	128	166	111	135	155	127
154	155	155	Central African Republic	155	121	158	164	154	159
146	157	156	Cambodia	162	159	161	158	145	134
153	158	157	Sudan*	145	144	142	148	159	158
144	159	158	Libya	127	156	121	149	160	165
148	156	159	Mauritania	165	153	157	156	141	163
156	160	160	South Sudan**	133	132	155	162	163	161
165	162	161	Chad	150	151	154	163	157	155
152	163	162	Syria	138	167	125	161	164	162
160	164	163	Democratic Republic of Congo	161	152	166	160	161	157
163	165	164	Eritrea	137	164	148	154	165	164
167	166	165	Somalia	147	124	164	167	166	166
159	161	166	Yemen	148	134	165	166	167	160
166	167	167	Venezuela	167	148	167	165	162	167

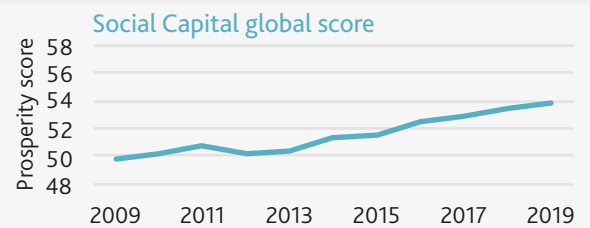
* From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

** South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan



Social Capital

Social Capital measures how cohesive a society is in terms of people trusting, respecting and helping one another, and the institutional structures they interact with. A person's wellbeing is best provided for in a society where people trust one another and have the support of their friends and family. Societies with lower levels of trust tend to experience lower levels of economic growth and social wellbeing. Thus, the word "capital" in "social capital" highlights the contribution of social networks as an asset that produces economic returns and improves wellbeing.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

Personal and Family Relationships (20%) captures the strength of the closest-knit personal relationships and family ties. These relationships form the crux of support that individuals can turn to, emotionally, mentally, and financially on a daily basis.

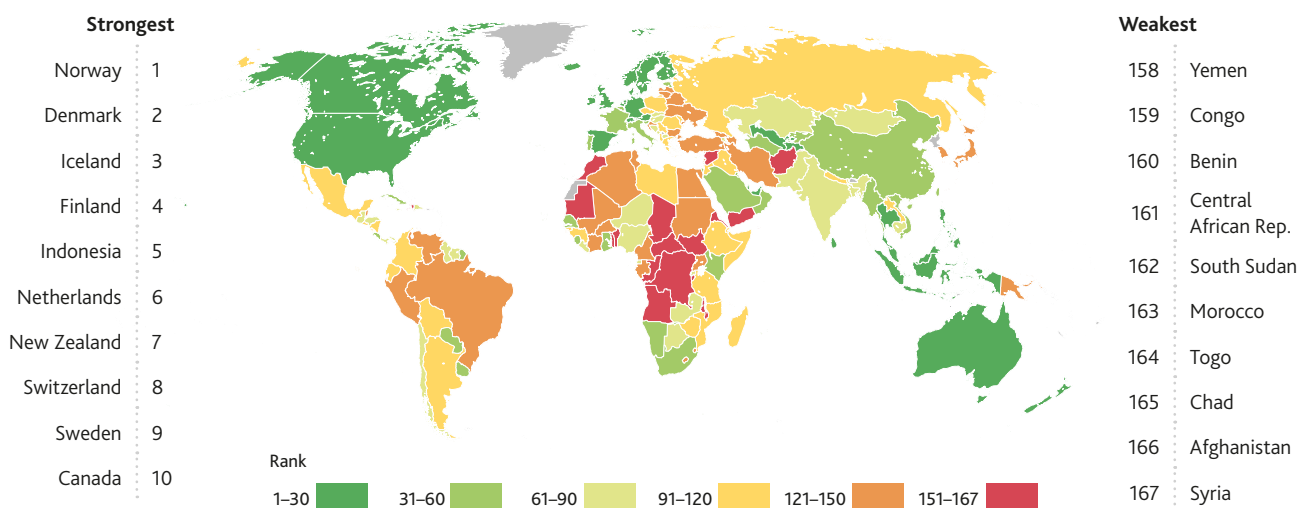
Social Networks (20%) measures the strength of, and opportunities provided by, ties that an individual has with people in their wider network. These ties are a vital part of social support, and these networks can bolster bridging capital when social and community networks span different groups in society. Local social networks depend on building and maintaining relationships with other individuals and families, including neighbours.

Interpersonal Trust (20%) assesses the amount of trust within a society, encompassing the degree to which people trust strangers and those outside their known social sphere.

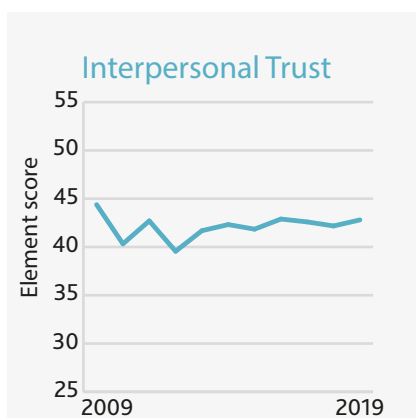
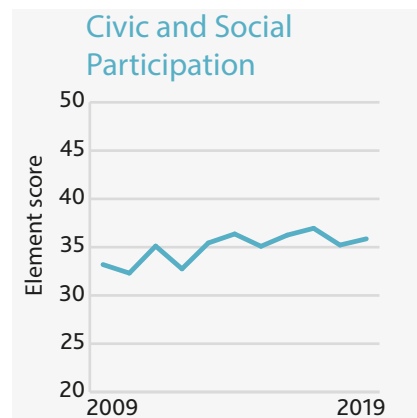
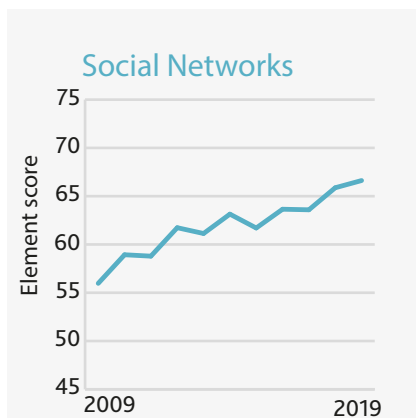
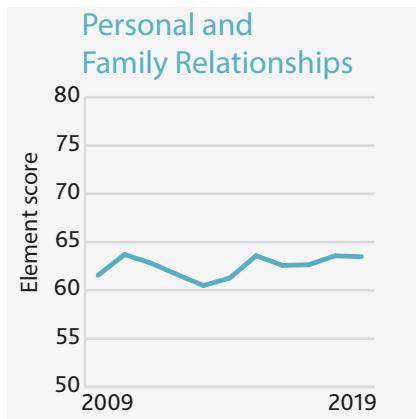
Institutional Trust (20%) captures the degree to which individuals trust their institutions. Trust in institutions is an important foundation upon which the legitimacy and stability of political systems are built.

Civic and Social Participation (20%) measures the amount to which people participate within a society, broadly split into the civic and social spheres.

Social Capital 2019



Social Capital global element scores, 2009–19



Social Capital

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Personal and Family Relationships (20%)	Social Networks (20%)	Interpersonal Trust (20%)	Institutional Trust (20%)	Civic and Social Participation (20%)
3	1	1	Norway	7	11	2	6	9
1	2	2	Denmark	1	5	1	12	11
8	6	3	Iceland	4	7	4	45	2
6	3	4	Finland	3	1	3	7	47
32	10	5	Indonesia	62	33	16	16	1
2	5	6	Netherlands	41	14	5	17	7
5	4	7	New Zealand	14	26	8	13	8
4	7	8	Switzerland	13	21	10	5	20
7	8	9	Sweden	16	24	6	30	22
11	12	10	Canada	30	13	20	14	15
9	18	11	Austria	37	50	13	33	10
13	13	12	Ireland	22	44	23	37	6
14	15	13	Germany	37	51	14	26	18
16	17	14	United Kingdom	56	52	17	44	5
10	11	15	Australia	20	34	12	36	28
12	14	16	United States	47	47	22	41	12
15	16	17	Malta	8	10	119	35	4
37	9	18	Singapore	47	20	43	1	117
26	20	19	Bahrain	87	21	18	25	50
27	21	20	United Arab Emirates	74	46	38	3	98
17	19	21	Luxembourg	51	64	79	11	41
48	23	22	Uzbekistan	24	16	101	8	70
23	24	23	Qatar	91	78	33	4	75
43	32	24	Sri Lanka	95	96	29	49	16
33	33	25	Philippines	44	3	162	32	29
128	56	26	Tajikistan	64	53	40	19	88
19	44	27	Thailand	73	2	64	58	49
31	29	28	Hong Kong*	113	88	9	22	93
64	51	29	Malaysia	94	31	126	23	27
18	27	30	Spain	25	82	21	109	43
34	45	31	Vietnam	43	73	15	28	148
51	26	32	Myanmar	66	148	55	27	14
24	30	33	Oman	105	27	27	21	106
68	48	34	China	108	58	7	9	164
21	22	35	Mauritius	36	48	160	34	36
28	36	36	Seychelles	46	69	103	76	26
127	38	37	Kyrgyzstan	50	92	24	111	48
59	31	38	Estonia	17	85	53	62	76
40	84	39	Turkmenistan	19	121	37	63	56
20	28	40	Slovenia	11	6	100	106	58
22	42	41	France	21	72	94	56	62
35	40	42	The Gambia	131	61	32	40	54
55	39	43	Saudi Arabia	93	55	44	10	158
74	47	44	Kenya	136	87	102	75	3
25	25	45	Belgium	52	62	62	52	110
39	53	46	Cuba	9	83	105	107	44
87	52	47	South Africa	84	75	33	126	32
45	54	48	Cabo Verde	83	97	165	24	30
76	34	49	Taiwan, China	81	32	77	79	84
36	35	50	Kuwait	100	70	28	39	137
29	43	51	Costa Rica	28	17	148	95	61
63	41	52	Sierra Leone	144	118	31	61	17
66	46	53	Portugal	57	9	131	66	89
73	72	54	Senegal	79	79	46	59	102
80	73	55	Paraguay	34	4	153	128	42
50	49	56	Italy	44	93	75	139	35

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Social Capital

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Personal and Family Relationships (20%)	Social Networks (20%)	Interpersonal Trust (20%)	Institutional Trust (20%)	Civic and Social Participation (20%)
71	37	57	Israel	39	136	83	85	40
82	57	58	Uruguay	10	7	140	83	128
65	82	59	Ghana	116	68	139	65	25
30	50	60	Namibia	64	118	67	80	71
75	69	61	Liberia	127	94	47	91	23
60	62	62	São Tomé and Príncipe	106	95	103	64	34
53	64	63	Equatorial Guinea	32	106	70	73	114
62	65	64	Guatemala	75	12	144	114	51
52	67	65	Chile	27	40	96	129	79
70	66	66	Honduras	69	28	133	131	46
98	58	67	Mongolia	2	114	163	144	19
67	70	68	Suriname	101	57	138	57	59
85	71	69	Nigeria	99	25	63	122	74
44	55	70	Panama	12	36	159	143	57
151	97	71	Rwanda	155	84	127	2	94
122	61	72	Kazakhstan	6	117	44	82	154
119	81	73	Montenegro	42	116	84	118	60
77	77	74	Trinidad and Tobago	53	91	119	158	21
126	142	75	Armenia	89	42	58	92	144
121	60	76	Slovakia	31	98	124	101	72
118	83	77	India	154	102	127	15	31
117	75	78	Bangladesh	129	63	49	48	116
72	80	79	Guyana	88	138	90	108	24
100	78	80	Zambia	121	76	92	77	55
38	63	81	Cyprus	77	49	157	137	38
54	59	82	Dominican Republic	49	28	142	151	63
90	93	83	Niger	151	145	11	47	86
106	101	84	North Macedonia	33	90	135	110	82
78	89	85	Jamaica	60	101	69	145	78
56	94	86	Botswana	125	104	98	43	80
81	106	87	Cambodia	92	105	82	46	146
158	105	88	Pakistan	135	15	88	70	108
144	112	89	Bosnia and Herzegovina	71	124	73	130	64
84	79	90	Hungary	28	109	97	115	101
102	76	91	Nepal	129	155	30	68	39
114	96	92	Ecuador	26	18	122	132	142
83	104	93	Guinea	137	115	42	96	53
135	88	94	Iraq	123	74	24	105	127
111	117	95	Mozambique	127	86	129	60	67
143	91	96	Serbia	53	103	141	103	95
46	87	97	Colombia	22	35	150	153	104
79	99	98	Guinea-Bissau	132	131	71	94	45
86	126	99	El Salvador	67	37	137	150	99
94	111	100	Tanzania	134	123	155	20	81
132	100	101	Russia	39	113	91	117	134
49	148	102	Laos	141	152	61	18	91
150	108	103	Comoros	145	120	54	157	13
42	107	104	Djibouti	138	108	39	69	118
129	149	105	Moldova	55	111	99	147	87
69	74	106	Nicaragua	68	59	146	159	65
109	92	107	Jordan	103	81	110	29	162
137	122	108	Madagascar	122	65	86	112	90
152	118	109	Somalia	153	77	35	54	145
157	116	110	Zimbabwe	115	41	143	136	68
57	68	111	Poland	84	71	136	99	143
110	95	112	Czechia	61	126	158	74	120

Social Capital

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Personal and Family Relationships (20%)	Social Networks (20%)	Interpersonal Trust (20%)	Institutional Trust (20%)	Civic and Social Participation (20%)
107	114	113	Argentina	4	30	114	156	160
97	134	114	Greece	72	80	113	125	140
61	90	115	Libya	102	45	87	140	123
147	109	116	Romania	62	66	123	138	136
125	128	117	Ethiopia	124	149	76	38	97
101	127	118	Mexico	59	38	156	160	100
93	110	119	Bolivia	86	54	161	163	52
149	129	120	Albania	113	56	166	93	85
99	86	121	Papua New Guinea	112	125	71	88	131
136	143	122	Georgia	140	19	111	113	111
145	98	123	Bulgaria	35	100	124	148	125
146	123	124	Burkina Faso	142	135	74	72	83
95	137	125	Azerbaijan	96	144	68	31	165
105	119	126	Lesotho	120	132	147	53	96
92	144	127	Egypt	147	39	51	55	166
103	124	128	Belize	98	130	145	155	37
58	85	129	Iran	149	67	116	67	121
89	115	130	Latvia	57	99	130	149	135
130	113	131	Mali	139	107	85	97	112
88	103	132	Japan	118	161	89	42	119
96	132	133	Brazil	18	23	164	161	153
115	130	134	Eswatini	107	122	134	51	161
140	145	135	Cameroon	148	129	78	84	105
104	138	136	Croatia	80	137	151	120	103
113	135	137	Venezuela	14	60	152	167	129
47	133	138	Sudan*	110	163	48	71	139
142	120	139	Uganda	143	139	93	116	66
41	160	140	Tunisia	146	110	108	104	115
161	102	141	Lithuania	90	165	56	87	113
134	121	142	South Korea	110	157	106	123	73
124	125	143	Belarus	78	160	41	121	159
138	136	144	Peru	76	43	154	164	152
139	150	145	Gabon	117	134	60	152	132
112	141	146	Lebanon	109	89	167	124	124
163	131	147	Turkey	97	141	118	98	157
153	140	148	Ukraine	70	128	111	166	122
108	139	149	Algeria	104	142	117	89	155
156	156	150	Côte d'Ivoire	133	133	132	90	138
162	157	151	Burundi	165	156	19	50	126
164	154	152	Haiti	162	153	36	142	33
141	151	153	Eritrea	150	140	59	100	151
116	147	154	Mauritania	82	150	109	154	141
120	152	155	Angola	119	143	149	119	133
91	146	156	Malawi	164	147	57	86	69
154	155	157	Democratic Republic of Congo	152	154	66	135	109
123	158	158	Yemen	126	112	26	165	167
155	159	159	Congo	156	146	52	133	150
160	162	160	Benin	163	162	50	81	107
133	161	161	Central African Republic	166	151	95	78	77
165	164	162	South Sudan**	161	158	81	146	92
131	153	163	Morocco	158	127	115	102	163
167	165	164	Togo	160	159	107	141	130
159	163	165	Chad	157	164	80	134	147
166	166	166	Afghanistan	159	166	121	162	156
148	167	167	Syria	167	167	65	127	149

* From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

** South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan



Defining Open Economies

Open Economies encourage innovation and investment, promote business and trade, and facilitate inclusive growth. This domain captures the extent to which the economies of each country embody these ideals.

Without an open, competitive economy it is very challenging to create lasting social and economic wellbeing where individuals, communities, and businesses are empowered to reach their full potential. Trade between countries, regions, and communities is fundamental to the advance of innovation, knowledge transfer, and productivity that creates economic growth and prosperity. Research shows that open economies are more productive, with a clear correlation between increased openness over time and productivity growth.⁶ In contrast, in an uncompetitive market, or one that is not designed to maximise welfare, growth stagnates and crony capitalism thrives, with knock-on impacts elsewhere in society.

One of the biggest opportunities for policymakers is to resist protectionism and cronyism, and to actively reinvigorate an agenda that embraces open and pro-competitive economies, both domestically and internationally, that attracts innovation, ideas, capital and talent. While most policymakers focus on the big fiscal and macro-economic policy tools at their disposal, the microeconomic factors are sometimes overlooked, and their potential to drive openness and growth is underestimated. With a focus on these microeconomic factors, we examine the fundamental aspects of open economies across four pillars, each with component elements.

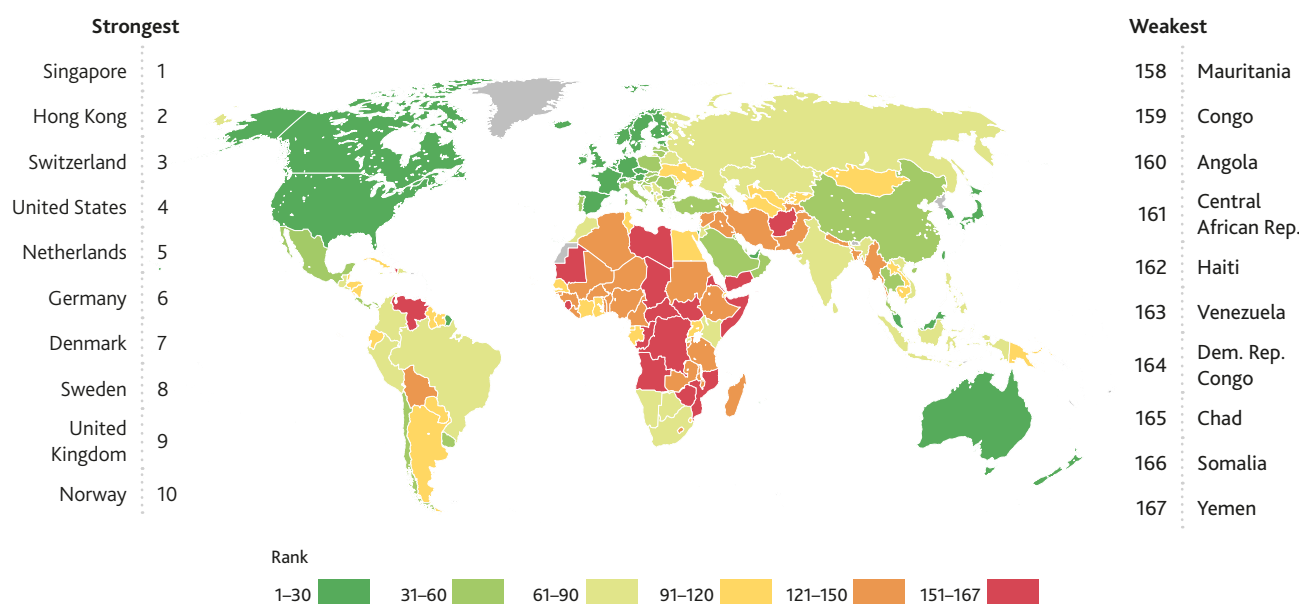
Investment Environment measures the extent to which investments are protected adequately through the existence of property rights, investor protections, and contract enforcement. Also measured is the extent to which domestic and international capital (both debt and equity) are available for investment. The more a legal system protects investments, for example through property rights, the more that investment can drive economic growth.

Enterprise Conditions measures how easy it is for businesses to start, compete and expand. Contestable markets with low barriers to entry are important for businesses to innovate and develop new ideas. This is essential for a dynamic and enterprising economy, where regulation enables business and responds to the changing needs of society.

Market Access and Infrastructure measures the quality of the infrastructure that enables trade (communications, transport, and resources), and the inhibitors on the flow of goods and services between businesses. Where markets have sufficient infrastructure and few barriers to trade, they can flourish. Such trade leads to more competitive and efficient markets, allowing new products and ideas to be tested, funded, and commercialised, ultimately benefitting consumers through a greater variety of goods at more competitive prices.

Economic Quality measures how robust an economy is (fiscal sustainability, macroeconomic stability) as well as how an economy is equipped to generate wealth (productivity and competitiveness, dynamism). A strong economy is dependent on high labour force engagement and the production and distribution of a diverse range of valuable goods and services.

Open Economies 2019



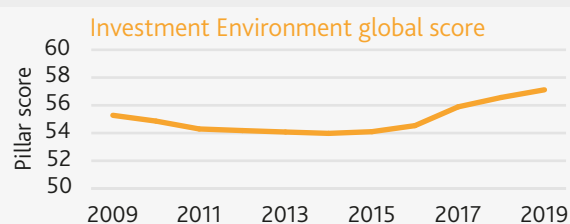


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Investment Environment

Investment Environment measures the extent to which investments are protected adequately through the existence of property rights, investor protections and contract enforcement, and also the extent to which a variety of domestic and international capital is available for investment. The more a legal system protects investments, the more that investment can drive economic growth by ensuring that good commercial propositions are investable, and that adequate capital of the right type is available for such investable propositions.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

Property Rights (30%) measures how well property rights over land, assets, and intellectual property are protected.

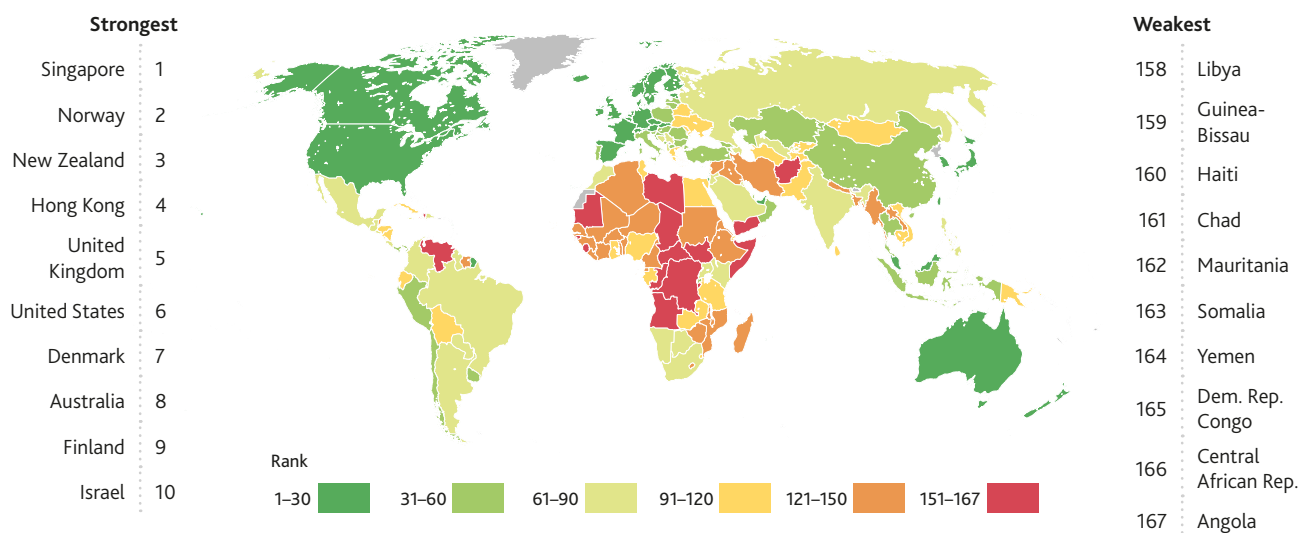
Investor Protection (20%) assesses the degree of investor protection, from expropriation risk to minority shareholder rights.

Contract Enforcement (20%) assesses the efficacy and efficiency of a country's system to enforce the rights of a contract holder.

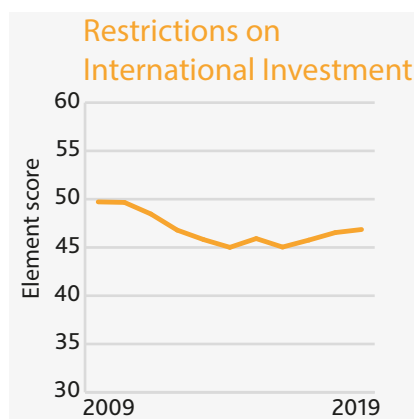
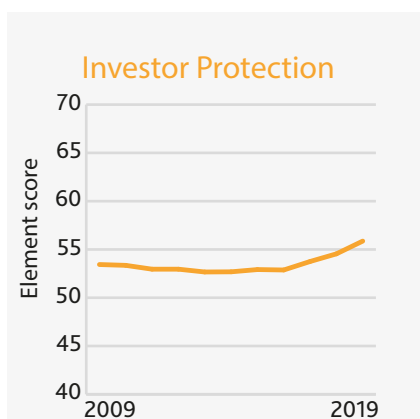
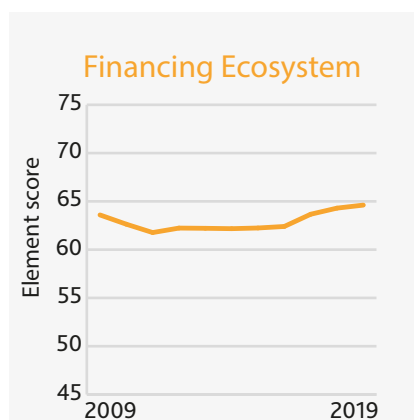
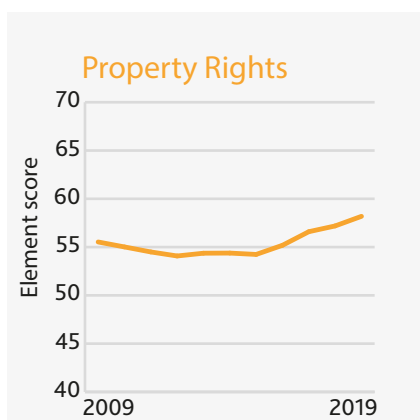
Financing Ecosystem (20%) measures the availability of money for investment, from sources including banking and bank debt to corporate debt and more sophisticated financial markets.

Restrictions on International Investment (10%) assesses the policies that enhance the volume and quality or type of international investment into a country.

Investment Environment 2019



Investment Environment global element scores, 2009–19



Investment Environment

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Property Rights (30%)	Investor Protection (20%)	Contract Enforcement (20%)	Financing Ecosystem (20%)	Restrictions on International Investment (10%)
1	1	1	Singapore	1	4	1	6	2
5	2	2	Norway	11	3	2	18	36
2	3	3	New Zealand	2	8	20	4	28
4	4	4	United Kingdom	7	6	12	11	10
12	5	5	Hong Kong*	12	13	19	5	3
3	10	6	Denmark	8	10	6	23	16
9	6	7	Finland	4	1	46	14	19
8	9	8	United States	19	9	15	1	59
7	8	9	Australia	14	18	4	12	64
6	7	10	Sweden	6	12	40	8	26
11	12	11	Austria	13	7	16	26	37
15	13	12	Netherlands	5	5	55	17	5
19	11	13	Switzerland	3	31	33	3	25
13	15	14	Canada	17	2	47	10	35
10	14	15	Germany	21	17	23	7	41
24	16	16	Israel	23	19	32	2	13
21	17	17	Japan	10	11	36	13	51
20	20	18	France	20	21	10	24	29
23	18	19	Taiwan, China	22	14	11	16	62
18	19	20	Estonia	16	42	8	21	17
14	22	21	South Korea	25	22	3	45	48
22	21	22	Luxembourg	9	49	18	9	18
17	23	23	Ireland	15	23	64	42	4
27	25	24	Belgium	26	16	49	33	23
16	27	25	Iceland	18	15	30	19	135
36	26	26	Czechia	27	28	56	20	31
25	28	27	Spain	38	24	24	28	45
32	29	28	Malaysia	29	20	39	15	89
33	24	29	United Arab Emirates	28	47	22	30	30
31	30	30	Slovakia	42	35	29	22	33
26	33	31	Portugal	31	39	17	64	20
28	31	32	Lithuania	30	58	7	43	52
29	32	33	Malta	39	57	31	34	14
30	40	34	Latvia	36	52	27	49	24
39	35	35	Mauritius	40	27	35	73	42
44	39	36	Romania	37	55	14	69	38
38	37	37	Chile	48	40	42	27	40
48	34	38	Poland	45	33	34	37	61
47	36	39	Georgia	49	45	13	65	21
35	43	40	Italy	32	37	52	76	55
37	44	41	Slovenia	44	25	51	53	74
78	38	42	Rwanda	43	51	25	83	53
50	41	43	Uruguay	33	66	67	55	8
34	50	44	Cyprus	41	29	83	80	39
40	46	45	Hungary	51	65	38	44	49
43	47	46	Bahrain	34	48	125	35	50
42	45	47	Qatar	24	98	108	32	60
61	48	48	China	55	64	9	38	126
45	52	49	Montenegro	58	56	41	39	69
52	49	50	Turkey	56	87	21	51	68
64	58	51	Kazakhstan	65	38	5	100	116
54	42	52	North Macedonia	67	44	28	81	78
63	54	53	Costa Rica	35	96	70	90	11
59	51	54	Peru	66	74	63	47	12
51	56	55	Croatia	59	68	26	78	65
62	64	56	Armenia	54	83	37	75	57

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Investment Environment

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Property Rights (30%)	Investor Protection (20%)	Contract Enforcement (20%)	Financing Ecosystem (20%)	Restrictions on International Investment (10%)
68	55	57	Thailand	86	26	82	25	93
55	61	58	Jordan	46	102	69	50	44
53	65	59	Oman	47	82	79	46	58
49	57	60	Bulgaria	75	53	54	60	54
56	53	61	Panama	73	86	112	29	1
75	66	62	Azerbaijan	57	41	65	68	94
65	59	63	Jamaica	62	32	96	91	46
88	63	64	Indonesia	72	36	103	31	77
66	70	65	Seychelles	53	90	93	56	22
60	62	66	Mexico	78	34	62	67	72
91	71	67	Kenya	63	54	71	71	70
81	72	68	Morocco	50	60	73	66	102
92	73	69	Albania	90	43	90	48	56
77	74	70	Saudi Arabia	52	108	53	41	109
67	67	71	Colombia	60	30	107	86	87
41	60	72	South Africa	69	50	81	54	99
57	69	73	Brazil	61	69	44	89	104
76	75	74	Serbia	79	76	58	58	86
58	68	75	Botswana	71	67	101	88	34
74	76	76	Russia	74	63	57	107	90
73	79	77	Trinidad and Tobago	83	71	119	92	32
70	77	78	Kuwait	68	93	80	59	107
71	78	79	Namibia	85	88	43	74	124
80	81	80	India	84	61	110	36	133
85	80	81	Belarus	70	62	48	123	123
90	83	82	Moldova	64	70	68	110	121
99	82	83	Uganda	103	106	77	97	7
89	96	84	Argentina	88	97	50	103	92
87	91	85	Bosnia and Herzegovina	95	75	59	94	113
93	85	86	Dominican Republic	77	104	141	62	47
97	89	87	Uzbekistan	100	79	61	79	117
72	84	88	El Salvador	89	99	99	82	67
95	90	89	Guatemala	97	117	143	40	15
79	87	90	Cuba	92	85	84	101	71
82	88	91	Turkmenistan	76	77	74	111	101
101	92	92	Philippines	96	73	127	61	79
46	86	93	Greece	82	81	60	121	96
104	93	94	Paraguay	107	122	87	57	63
83	94	95	Honduras	91	105	111	72	76
109	101	96	Guyana	120	109	92	52	73
69	97	97	Tunisia	81	78	98	108	119
100	102	98	Kyrgyzstan	80	91	116	106	88
118	117	99	Djibouti	108	46	139	105	97
106	98	100	Ecuador	111	114	78	84	110
84	100	101	Sri Lanka	93	72	117	87	155
86	95	102	Lebanon	94	135	136	63	81
98	106	103	Mongolia	104	121	89	114	82
105	99	104	Eswatini	106	94	130	102	91
102	103	105	Nicaragua	150	113	102	93	27
94	105	106	Ghana	87	130	85	118	106
107	112	107	Egypt	115	84	156	85	105
96	104	108	Zambia	139	110	140	116	6
108	108	109	Vietnam	101	125	95	104	147
103	123	110	Pakistan	129	59	153	70	159
113	109	111	Papua New Guinea	113	120	113	117	95
133	139	112	Gabon	98	92	155	96	142

Investment Environment

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Property Rights (30%)	Investor Protection (20%)	Contract Enforcement (20%)	Financing Ecosystem (20%)	Restrictions on International Investment (10%)
115	122	113	Ukraine	102	128	45	127	163
137	111	114	Côte d'Ivoire	105	107	72	142	129
124	107	115	Bolivia	155	103	124	77	84
126	113	116	Cabo Verde	112	156	66	115	83
123	110	117	Tajikistan	134	101	88	119	131
112	114	118	Nigeria	153	95	76	128	85
111	116	119	The Gambia	143	115	122	139	9
116	115	120	Tanzania	127	123	97	122	112
121	126	121	Malawi	121	119	100	133	98
120	118	122	Equatorial Guinea	114	149	105	112	114
158	127	123	Guinea	125	100	126	124	120
125	120	124	Senegal	99	112	128	138	130
122	128	125	Cambodia	146	118	165	99	43
119	125	126	Iran	110	143	75	136	144
117	121	127	Nepal	124	89	145	125	146
110	119	128	Belize	116	116	104	140	145
114	124	129	Lesotho	109	145	91	147	141
127	129	130	São Tomé and Príncipe	118	158	159	98	80
135	130	131	Madagascar	142	127	133	126	100
128	132	132	Sudan*	122	131	142	137	111
129	131	133	Burkina Faso	119	133	109	159	125
131	136	134	Liberia	140	146	150	141	66
138	133	135	Laos	128	160	162	95	103
134	134	136	Algeria	123	124	118	145	162
140	137	137	Ethiopia	145	144	86	130	164
145	146	138	Suriname	117	141	167	120	108
148	138	139	Cameroon	133	139	151	131	148
130	145	140	Syria	137	136	147	135	149
136	135	141	Mozambique	141	137	121	148	151
132	140	142	Mali	126	140	160	144	140
149	142	143	Bangladesh	152	138	161	129	127
151	150	144	Togo	138	129	120	152	156
167	165	145	Myanmar	130	132	166	113	167
147	144	146	Benin	131	134	157	151	150
160	153	147	Niger	154	142	94	150	157
144	143	148	Iraq	135	152	152	143	118
141	141	149	Sierra Leone	149	148	115	154	139
154	148	150	Zimbabwe	163	111	129	158	137
146	149	151	Congo	156	126	137	146	152
142	147	152	Eritrea	151	157	132	132	132
153	151	153	Comoros	132	159	144	149	128
156	152	154	Burundi	147	147	154	157	134
165	164	155	Afghanistan	165	80	164	153	138
150	155	156	South Sudan**	157	161	106	156	122
159	156	157	Guinea-Bissau	136	155	135	160	154
139	154	158	Venezuela	167	151	146	109	160
155	167	159	Libya	159	163	138	134	161
162	161	160	Chad	148	154	131	164	166
152	159	161	Mauritania	144	165	123	163	153
143	157	162	Yemen	160	153	148	167	115
163	160	163	Haiti	166	167	114	161	75
164	163	164	Central African Republic	162	150	158	165	158
157	158	165	Democratic Republic of Congo	158	162	149	162	136
161	162	166	Somalia	161	166	134	155	143
166	166	167	Angola	164	164	163	166	165

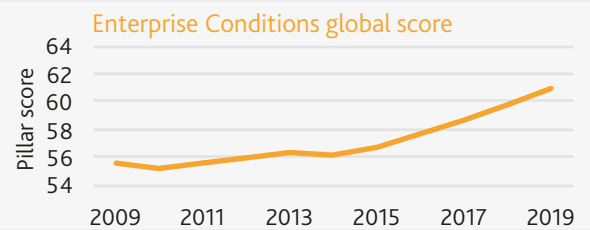
* From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

** South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan



Enterprise Conditions

Enterprise Conditions measures how easy it is for businesses to start, compete and expand. Contestable markets with low barriers to entry are important for businesses to innovate and develop new ideas. This is essential for a dynamic and enterprising economy, where regulation enables business and responds to the changing needs of society.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

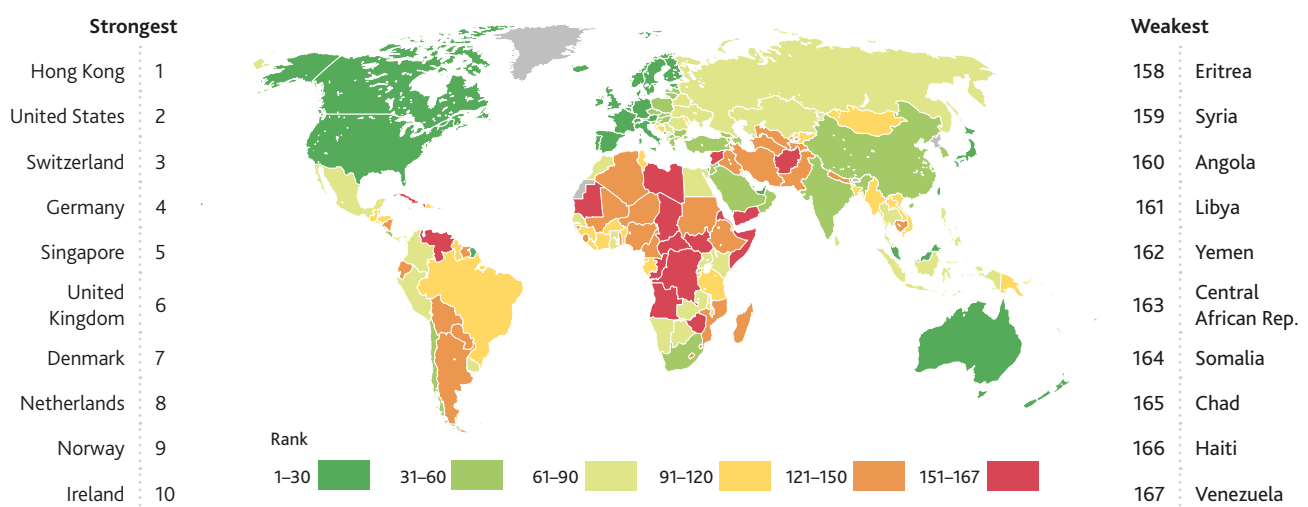
Domestic Market Contestability (35%) examines how open the market is to new participants, versus protection of the incumbents.

Burden of Regulation (25%) captures how much effort and time are required to comply with regulations, including tax regulations.

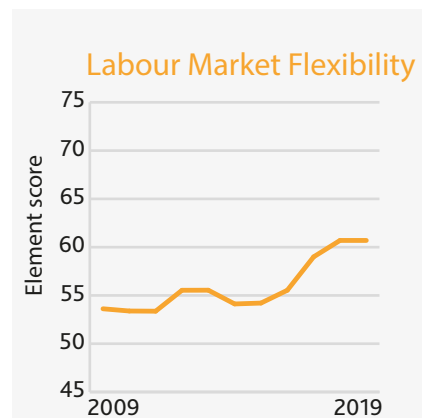
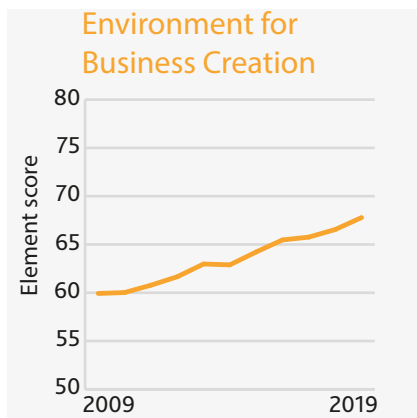
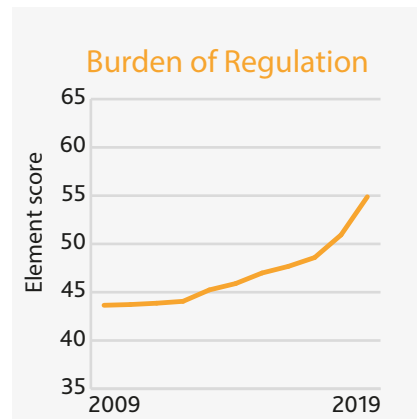
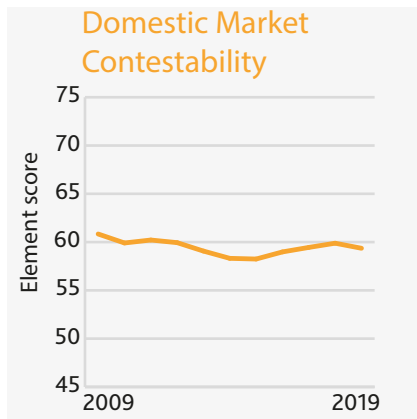
Environment for Business Creation (30%) measures the legislative and policy driven factors that encourage entrepreneurialism.

Labour Market Flexibility (10%) measures how dynamic and flexible the workplace is for both employer and employee.

Enterprise Conditions 2019



Enterprise Conditions global element scores, 2009–19



Enterprise Conditions

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Domestic Market Contestability (35%)	Environment for Business Creation (30%)	Burden of Regulation (25%)	Labour Market Flexibility (10%)
4	1	1	Hong Kong*	14	2	1	3
2	2	2	United States	1	1	23	2
3	3	3	Switzerland	1	5	18	4
10	4	4	Germany	1	3	16	21
1	5	5	Singapore	18	19	2	1
8	6	6	United Kingdom	10	6	19	7
5	7	7	Denmark	7	17	25	8
16	8	8	Netherlands	6	4	27	36
12	9	9	Norway	13	10	9	44
15	10	10	Ireland	16	14	13	16
7	11	11	Japan	1	15	50	12
14	12	12	Taiwan, China	12	7	36	19
11	13	13	Sweden	11	8	21	62
19	14	14	New Zealand	25	22	11	5
6	15	15	Canada	17	13	28	10
20	16	16	Luxembourg	15	20	12	54
18	17	17	Belgium	8	16	41	61
17	18	18	Finland	26	11	14	112
13	19	19	Austria	9	21	35	47
21	20	20	Estonia	28	31	10	27
9	21	21	Australia	24	23	26	65
28	23	22	Malta	19	34	30	17
43	22	23	United Arab Emirates	40	26	3	13
29	24	24	Israel	30	12	59	18
25	25	25	Italy	5	9	123	147
22	26	26	France	20	18	38	145
40	28	27	Malaysia	38	30	6	9
31	27	28	Portugal	27	24	39	126
24	29	29	Spain	22	29	34	140
23	30	30	Iceland	31	27	42	39
27	31	31	Qatar	43	28	4	20
46	32	32	Poland	23	35	98	73
34	33	33	South Korea	41	25	20	125
35	34	34	Greece	29	36	43	150
26	35	35	Czechia	21	48	119	43
37	36	36	Lithuania	33	71	31	34
39	37	37	Latvia	35	42	44	56
50	43	38	China	52	33	17	45
33	42	39	Chile	34	49	58	69
36	38	40	Slovenia	32	32	94	143
32	39	41	Cyprus	37	37	73	30
65	46	42	India	49	40	33	32
56	41	43	Saudi Arabia	63	55	8	23
55	44	44	Mauritius	46	60	32	79
41	40	45	Bahrain	68	45	22	15
42	45	46	Costa Rica	39	58	69	95
53	56	47	Georgia	64	74	7	51
57	49	48	Oman	78	46	40	6
30	50	49	Slovakia	36	70	103	92
73	48	50	Rwanda	72	77	15	24
45	47	51	South Africa	42	54	56	160
98	53	52	Montenegro	53	51	81	66
54	51	53	Bulgaria	45	56	104	84
48	57	54	Seychelles	55	76	52	63
85	61	55	Azerbaijan	119	41	5	31
72	59	56	North Macedonia	61	64	29	127

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Enterprise Conditions

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Domestic Market Contestability (35%)	Environment for Business Creation (30%)	Burden of Regulation (25%)	Labour Market Flexibility (10%)
38	55	57	Hungary	50	69	97	70
51	52	58	Turkey	54	62	64	106
62	62	59	Jordan	76	44	66	26
99	63	60	Armenia	66	39	83	49
44	60	61	Sri Lanka	67	52	55	68
66	58	62	Indonesia	70	43	46	119
71	64	63	Jamaica	96	38	47	33
121	54	64	Serbia	57	50	101	120
100	66	65	Albania	62	75	82	60
70	68	66	Uruguay	47	61	128	162
58	69	67	Kenya	85	63	74	35
68	73	68	Peru	58	81	95	107
69	67	69	Ghana	86	53	76	57
61	65	70	Kazakhstan	89	92	37	40
127	81	71	Ukraine	77	66	67	123
47	70	72	Romania	48	121	118	74
64	75	73	Botswana	60	117	63	58
75	82	74	Philippines	102	67	68	22
60	77	75	Mexico	79	59	88	87
49	72	76	Thailand	109	47	62	85
79	74	77	Colombia	59	87	117	88
86	79	78	Lebanon	84	68	102	50
67	78	79	Panama	56	65	146	151
83	84	80	Russia	71	115	54	121
74	85	81	Uganda	108	73	105	14
59	80	82	Zambia	100	78	51	118
78	76	83	Kuwait	103	80	61	76
105	83	84	Morocco	113	96	24	135
111	87	85	Egypt	90	83	107	48
81	71	86	Namibia	93	112	65	42
134	99	87	Belarus	99	109	53	75
87	93	88	Senegal	82	57	126	139
77	96	89	Croatia	51	105	156	155
63	86	90	El Salvador	74	102	110	109
95	89	91	São Tomé and Príncipe	73	88	122	132
94	108	92	Mongolia	94	134	70	29
104	94	93	Djibouti	111	90	49	134
88	91	94	Dominican Republic	97	89	77	113
90	92	95	Trinidad and Tobago	80	94	113	122
102	102	96	Bangladesh	106	72	120	64
130	97	97	Guinea	114	82	87	59
82	107	98	Brazil	44	114	164	164
106	98	99	Cabo Verde	91	142	57	114
76	88	100	Vietnam	128	95	45	90
120	106	101	Moldova	81	125	96	131
129	90	102	Benin	112	98	112	38
125	95	103	Gabon	83	91	137	102
52	116	104	Tunisia	87	108	93	154
166	109	105	Myanmar	129	123	71	11
101	105	106	Kyrgyzstan	95	107	111	117
110	101	107	Guyana	92	120	139	28
103	110	108	Guatemala	123	104	79	55
80	103	109	Papua New Guinea	110	101	114	96
150	133	110	Côte d'Ivoire	116	97	127	41
112	111	111	Bosnia and Herzegovina	65	131	158	99
114	112	112	Tanzania	101	133	99	103

Enterprise Conditions

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Domestic Market Contestability (35%)	Environment for Business Creation (30%)	Burden of Regulation (25%)	Labour Market Flexibility (10%)
92	100	113	Honduras	88	106	134	133
132	118	114	Burundi	133	85	106	52
109	115	115	Malawi	120	100	92	108
91	114	116	Belize	105	137	85	105
93	117	117	Laos	115	145	72	78
117	113	118	Liberia	125	79	136	71
113	104	119	Burkina Faso	98	127	124	91
107	119	120	Equatorial Guinea	75	140	151	111
123	120	121	Suriname	104	150	100	46
153	121	122	Tajikistan	136	129	60	67
122	141	123	Argentina	69	116	143	167
97	127	124	The Gambia	139	126	78	37
116	123	125	Lesotho	130	93	116	138
108	124	126	Eswatini	144	130	48	83
96	126	127	Pakistan	118	103	125	159
84	122	128	Nepal	127	111	109	157
135	129	129	Uzbekistan	146	84	91	116
128	130	130	Comoros	137	139	86	104
89	125	131	Nigeria	140	99	152	25
140	131	132	Guinea-Bissau	124	119	129	146
119	128	133	Mali	117	122	135	158
137	135	134	Iraq	135	143	89	142
151	137	135	Niger	122	124	140	149
156	148	136	Togo	132	128	121	144
133	134	137	Cameroon	126	132	154	93
115	132	138	Nicaragua	138	118	153	53
138	143	139	Madagascar	134	110	155	137
147	139	140	Algeria	121	151	132	115
131	140	141	Sudan*	149	136	80	98
118	136	142	Turkmenistan	157	113	84	81
136	144	143	Ecuador	131	147	142	129
148	145	144	Paraguay	145	138	108	148
143	147	145	Ethiopia	143	135	130	141
124	146	146	Cambodia	141	149	147	89
126	142	147	Sierra Leone	142	86	160	165
141	138	148	Mozambique	147	146	75	166
144	149	149	Iran	154	153	90	110
154	150	150	Bolivia	107	154	165	163
139	152	151	Afghanistan	159	141	148	72
145	151	152	South Sudan**	155	152	141	94
149	154	153	Cuba	148	155	145	128
152	156	154	Mauritania	166	144	131	100
146	155	155	Zimbabwe	152	156	150	152
157	161	156	Democratic Republic of Congo	164	148	144	153
162	158	157	Congo	150	164	138	136
161	159	158	Eritrea	165	159	115	124
163	157	159	Syria	158	158	162	82
165	162	160	Angola	163	160	133	77
155	160	161	Libya	153	157	166	101
142	153	162	Yemen	161	162	149	97
164	165	163	Central African Republic	151	161	163	156
158	164	164	Somalia	162	163	159	80
160	163	165	Chad	156	165	161	130
159	166	166	Haiti	167	166	157	86
167	167	167	Venezuela	160	167	167	161

*From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

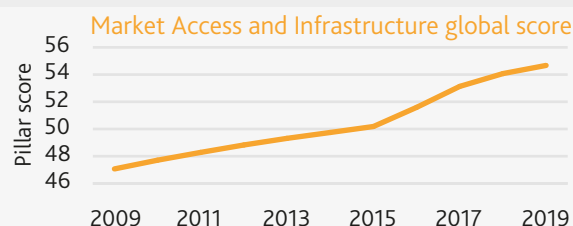
**South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan





Market Access and Infrastructure

Market Access and Infrastructure measures the quality of the infrastructure (communications, transport, and resources) that enables trade, and the inhibitors on the flow of goods and services to and from a nation's trading partners. Where markets have sufficient infrastructure and few barriers to trade, they can flourish. Such trade leads to more competitive and efficient markets, allowing new products and ideas to be tested, funded, and commercialised, ultimately benefitting consumers through a greater variety of goods at more competitive prices.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

Communications (25%) assesses the means of communication and how widespread access to communication is.

Resources (20%) assesses the quality, reliability and affordability of the energy network in a country, as well as the access to and use of water resources.

Transport (25%) assesses the ease and efficiency with how people and goods travel between and within countries. This is a measure of the quality, diversity and penetration of all forms of transport.

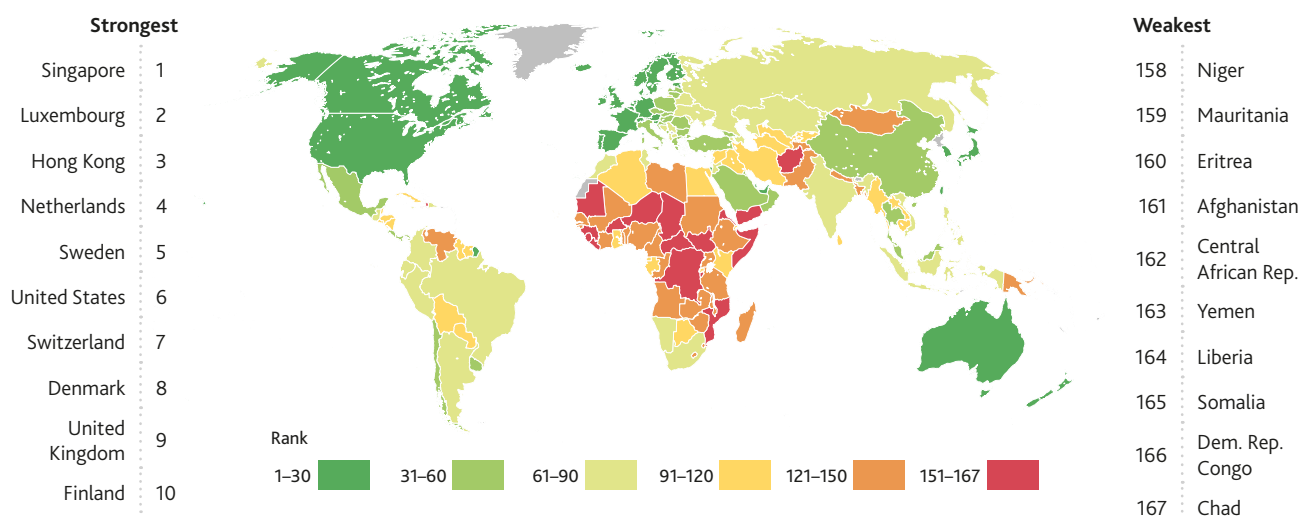
Border Administration (5%) measures the time and administrative cost of a country's customs procedures.

Open Market Scale (5%) measures the size of the market to which providers of goods and services have privileged access.

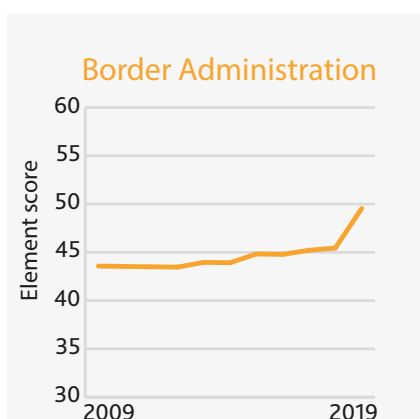
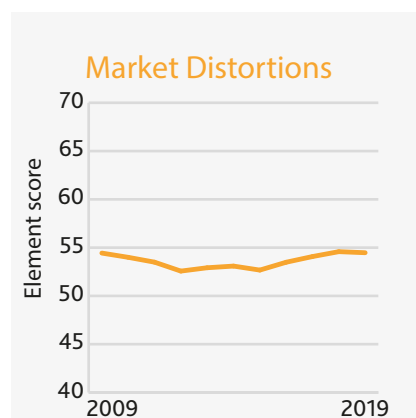
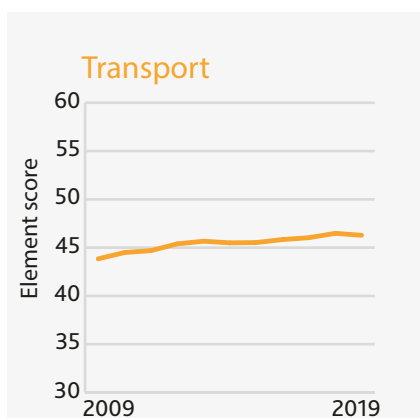
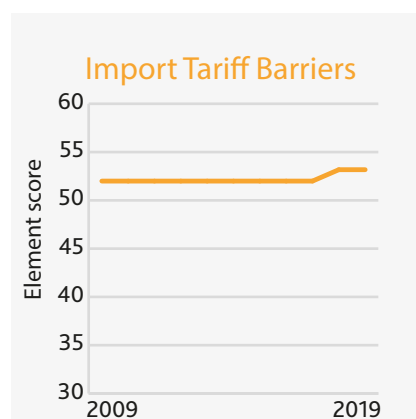
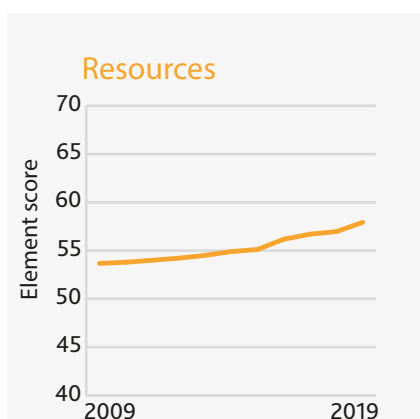
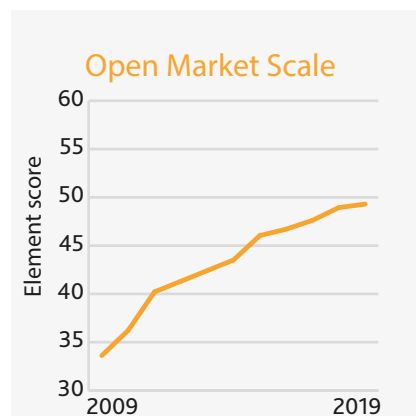
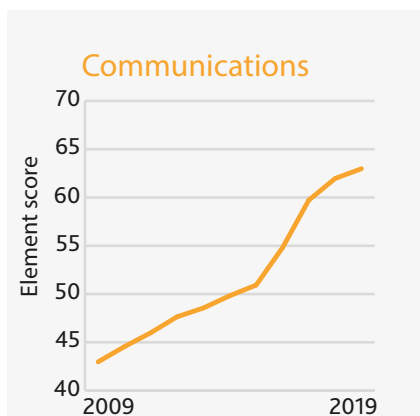
Import Tariff Barriers (5%) assesses the fees associated with trading products and services across borders, raising an income for government and making foreign goods more expensive.

Market Distortions (15%) captures how competitive markets are disrupted by subsidies, taxes and non-tariff barriers to trade. Evaluates the extent of market liberalisation of foreign trade, non-tariff barriers, and the distortive effects of taxes and subsidies.

Market Access and Infrastructure 2019



Market Access and Infrastructure global element scores, 2009–19



Market Access and Infrastructure overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Communi- cations (25%)	Resources (20%)	Transport (25%)	Border Adminis- tration (5%)	Open Market Scale (5%)	Import Tariff Barriers (5%)	Market Distortions (15%)
1	1	1	Singapore	6	7	1	27	7	2	1
2	3	2	Luxembourg	1	12	6	2	35	12	4
3	2	3	Hong Kong*	2	13	3	19	92	1	2
4	4	4	Netherlands	8	24	2	1	26	39	6
5	6	5	Sweden	13	3	14	3	44	31	10
8	5	6	United States	25	4	7	22	14	44	7
9	7	7	Switzerland	10	8	5	13	21	49	17
6	8	8	Denmark	7	18	9	5	42	27	19
14	9	9	United Kingdom	4	20	12	21	24	35	13
7	11	10	Finland	18	6	19	24	52	18	3
10	10	11	Germany	29	11	8	20	18	28	8
15	12	12	Iceland	3	1	20	48	29	25	37
18	14	13	Japan	23	9	10	30	71	45	15
12	16	14	France	26	15	17	7	20	23	27
13	13	15	Norway	9	2	31	18	76	37	24
16	15	16	Belgium	14	36	11	4	30	30	35
11	17	17	Austria	27	14	24	6	38	5	21
25	24	18	United Arab Emirates	5	5	13	36	159	86	9
17	20	19	Canada	15	27	27	12	13	34	34
29	19	20	South Korea	12	10	18	29	9	76	57
20	18	21	New Zealand	17	22	35	46	58	33	5
22	22	22	Spain	31	21	16	9	23	29	44
19	21	23	Ireland	28	25	23	33	41	26	14
21	23	24	Estonia	19	26	37	11	46	13	16
26	25	25	Portugal	38	28	22	14	43	9	23
24	26	26	Slovenia	24	23	41	28	37	16	33
23	27	27	Taiwan, China	16	30	4	39	166	66	30
33	30	28	Qatar	35	19	15	51	161	88	12
28	29	29	Australia	21	52	32	42	15	58	20
31	32	30	Israel	32	29	29	43	74	38	25
40	33	31	Cyprus	39	39	38	40	51	22	18
30	31	32	Italy	53	32	30	10	25	32	39
27	28	33	Malta	11	59	34	45	49	36	22
34	35	34	Chile	51	40	48	56	1	11	11
32	36	35	Czechia	33	31	40	8	33	10	56
35	34	36	Bahrain	22	16	21	59	154	75	28
37	39	37	Lithuania	20	42	42	17	48	19	54
38	37	38	Greece	34	38	33	37	31	24	55
42	38	39	Croatia	41	50	36	23	32	6	41
39	40	40	Latvia	30	47	47	31	50	14	31
43	41	41	Malaysia	62	35	25	44	34	50	38
44	42	42	Poland	50	53	46	16	27	20	52
49	43	43	Oman	55	43	26	68	75	62	36
41	44	44	Slovakia	36	33	67	15	40	8	84
36	45	45	Hungary	40	56	50	25	39	17	75
47	46	46	Saudi Arabia	49	34	45	108	163	97	32
45	48	47	Romania	52	67	70	26	36	7	45
59	47	48	Panama	83	48	39	47	10	87	68
63	50	49	Georgia	59	57	78	63	17	4	29
55	49	50	Montenegro	42	68	62	69	64	42	40
46	54	51	Kuwait	46	17	53	92	165	79	77
58	58	52	China	60	55	44	49	55	114	69
52	52	53	Mexico	69	74	57	62	5	41	50
48	51	54	Seychelles	67	65	28	64	96	57	62
50	53	55	Thailand	66	49	49	52	56	69	90
54	57	56	Mauritius	76	61	51	79	83	3	26

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Market Access and Infrastructure

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Communi- cations (25%)	Resources (20%)	Transport (25%)	Border Adminis- tration (5%)	Open Market Scale (5%)	Import Tariff Barriers (5%)	Market Distortions (15%)
57	55	57	Turkey	56	76	43	34	81	68	74
51	56	58	Bulgaria	37	97	66	32	47	15	83
56	59	59	Uruguay	45	46	65	81	109	90	46
60	60	60	Costa Rica	81	41	82	95	6	47	53
67	61	61	Serbia	48	72	84	35	62	55	94
65	62	62	Morocco	74	63	60	87	28	94	51
74	63	63	Albania	57	104	74	54	63	21	42
53	64	64	North Macedonia	44	71	110	55	61	51	80
76	68	65	Moldova	43	88	113	57	60	64	64
68	65	66	Jordan	72	96	64	76	22	67	79
69	66	67	Armenia	65	44	107	73	105	77	61
86	67	68	Colombia	61	83	81	137	4	71	123
61	70	69	Trinidad and Tobago	73	45	93	109	73	102	86
81	71	70	Russia	71	37	73	129	146	106	104
82	72	71	Azerbaijan	64	70	58	70	155	113	95
98	74	72	Vietnam	75	82	71	77	19	72	103
79	69	73	Belarus	54	51	94	50	144	125	115
72	73	74	Dominican Republic	70	112	56	72	16	73	133
73	75	75	Philippines	84	87	76	97	45	59	60
70	77	76	Guatemala	91	69	112	86	12	40	48
97	78	77	Kazakhstan	68	54	96	83	148	105	70
66	79	78	Peru	100	75	87	82	2	43	59
62	76	79	Jamaica	90	89	55	117	67	107	47
78	80	80	Bosnia and Herzegovina	79	73	120	41	65	56	109
64	81	81	South Africa	86	102	52	58	89	65	108
71	82	82	Tunisia	78	77	90	131	85	83	91
77	83	83	Lebanon	47	107	75	101	136	91	122
93	84	84	Ecuador	80	62	69	89	68	103	160
100	87	85	India	102	80	54	60	78	162	63
80	88	86	Brazil	63	64	92	71	123	131	152
94	85	87	Ukraine	87	91	85	93	66	61	127
88	86	88	Indonesia	119	78	61	91	53	63	82
87	92	89	Argentina	58	98	83	99	117	122	143
83	89	90	Namibia	110	92	68	84	87	53	49
99	91	91	Egypt	92	99	59	118	80	126	96
91	94	92	Paraguay	82	86	123	107	120	78	67
84	90	93	El Salvador	121	93	91	65	8	46	99
75	93	94	Suriname	85	85	131	96	70	85	89
89	95	95	Sri Lanka	96	81	63	85	151	141	118
92	96	96	Botswana	99	106	105	38	93	52	58
103	97	97	Nicaragua	114	110	108	88	11	48	97
85	100	98	Cuba	105	58	97	104	153	74	129
95	99	99	Belize	88	90	158	112	72	80	117
90	98	100	Honduras	124	123	89	130	3	54	78
104	101	101	Guyana	106	94	128	121	69	84	71
109	102	102	Cambodia	101	114	86	94	54	112	125
106	104	103	Uzbekistan	94	66	98	136	152	119	151
107	103	104	Algeria	93	79	104	141	97	147	146
111	105	105	Rwanda	108	131	95	67	113	95	43
113	107	106	Kenya	123	113	72	66	111	109	85
127	108	107	Gabon	113	103	79	149	164	153	93
136	114	108	Myanmar	127	105	102	132	59	117	66
96	110	109	Turkmenistan	122	60	100	147	157	121	142
128	109	110	Iran	89	84	88	119	167	167	163
117	119	111	Djibouti	104	109	117	124	128	120	113
105	111	112	Syria	98	100	101	167	94	159	154

Market Access and Infrastructure

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Communi- cations (25%)	Resources (20%)	Transport (25%)	Border Adminis- tration (5%)	Open Market Scale (5%)	Import Tariff Barriers (5%)	Market Distortions (15%)
110	113	113	Cabo Verde	109	145	77	80	139	104	87
101	112	114	Equatorial Guinea	118	95	118	160	162	124	98
108	116	115	Ghana	117	124	115	115	95	139	65
114	106	116	Laos	126	122	125	120	57	70	102
102	115	117	São Tomé and Príncipe	116	118	122	123	129	82	107
122	120	118	Iraq	112	101	119	162	145	146	100
119	118	119	Bolivia	95	108	149	135	127	101	149
118	117	120	Kyrgyzstan	97	111	159	128	122	116	119
112	121	121	Mongolia	103	116	141	106	108	118	137
129	125	122	Bangladesh	115	136	103	139	102	156	88
115	122	123	Eswatini	138	119	109	53	98	115	101
124	123	124	Côte d'Ivoire	120	134	111	111	91	144	106
130	126	125	Senegal	129	115	114	116	104	148	110
123	127	126	Venezuela	77	125	153	166	160	138	166
132	128	127	Lesotho	111	147	160	61	77	60	130
141	129	128	Pakistan	131	140	80	103	84	165	81
125	131	129	Papua New Guinea	139	120	127	110	90	129	92
138	132	130	Tanzania	134	129	99	140	103	99	124
120	130	131	Tajikistan	125	117	155	145	156	110	121
116	124	132	Libya	107	126	154	146	132	96	164
134	133	133	Benin	128	139	129	125	137	145	72
121	134	134	The Gambia	136	127	106	133	115	155	126
135	135	135	Malawi	154	135	138	75	101	92	76
137	136	136	Uganda	141	156	116	74	100	98	111
126	137	137	Sudan*	143	121	126	152	135	142	141
133	138	138	Zambia	146	141	137	134	107	81	128
147	139	139	Nigeria	130	148	143	144	158	151	112
153	141	140	Cameroon	151	130	139	158	88	164	120
149	140	141	Ethiopia	132	143	132	105	125	158	138
145	142	142	Nepal	137	144	146	127	99	166	116
139	144	143	Madagascar	156	149	164	122	79	111	73
140	145	144	Comoros	147	151	136	90	126	130	132
160	146	145	Zimbabwe	135	146	133	148	86	127	161
148	147	146	Congo	145	138	124	164	149	128	155
161	148	147	Angola	133	133	157	159	142	143	157
158	151	148	Togo	155	150	130	114	118	135	135
142	150	149	Mali	150	154	147	100	130	123	136
143	149	150	Guinea-Bissau	144	157	148	113	133	132	131
131	143	151	South Sudan**	142	152	121	155	147	140	153
155	153	152	Mozambique	164	142	145	78	82	93	147
150	152	153	Burundi	166	137	135	150	110	89	134
154	155	154	Guinea	149	153	144	142	124	137	148
152	154	155	Burkina Faso	157	163	134	98	121	133	114
156	156	156	Haiti	162	132	163	143	131	100	150
157	158	157	Sierra Leone	160	158	142	153	141	163	105
165	159	158	Niger	161	155	156	102	112	134	140
144	161	159	Mauritania	153	128	167	138	143	149	165
146	160	160	Eritrea	148	159	140	154	140	150	162
164	162	161	Afghanistan	159	160	151	157	119	152	145
159	163	162	Central African Republic	158	166	152	126	116	136	156
151	157	163	Yemen	140	165	165	163	106	108	167
163	164	164	Liberia	165	161	150	156	114	157	139
162	165	165	Somalia	152	167	162	165	134	161	158
167	167	166	Democratic Republic of Congo	167	162	161	161	150	154	144
166	166	167	Chad	163	164	166	151	138	160	159

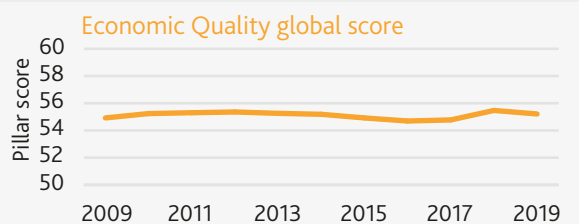
*From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

**South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan



Economic Quality

Economic Quality measures how well a country's economy is equipped to generate wealth sustainably and with the full engagement of its workforce. A strong economy is dependent on the production of a diverse range of valuable goods and services and high labour force participation.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

Fiscal Sustainability (25%) assesses the ability of a government to sustain its current spending, tax, and other policies in the medium-to-long-term.

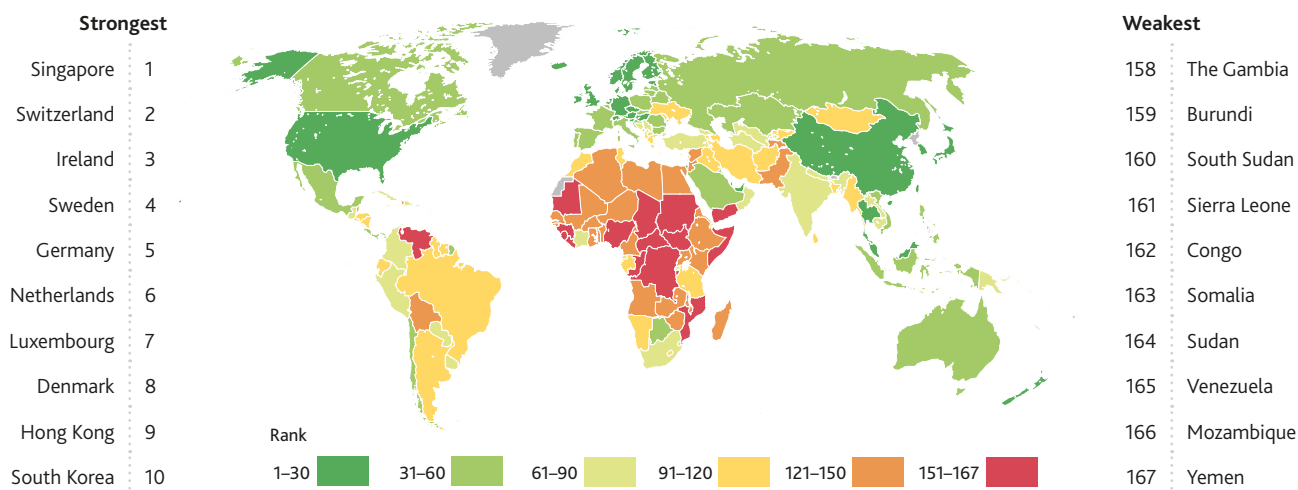
Macroeconomic Stability (10%) measures two key elements of the economy – the GDP per capita growth rate, and the volatility of the inflation rate. Both are taken as a five-year trailing average.

Productivity and Competitiveness (30%) captures the efficiency with which inputs can be converted into outputs. Competition enhances productivity by forcing firms to innovate new ways to reduce cost and time constraints.

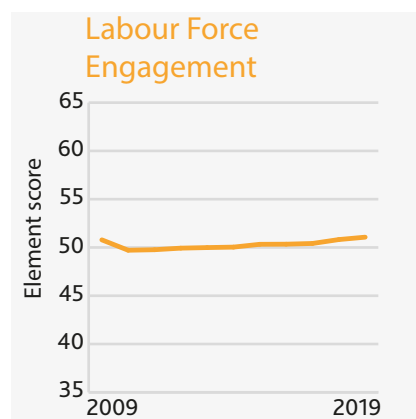
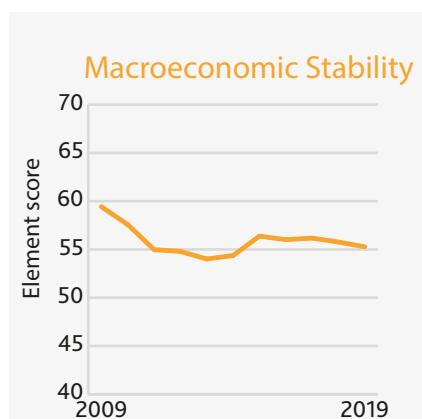
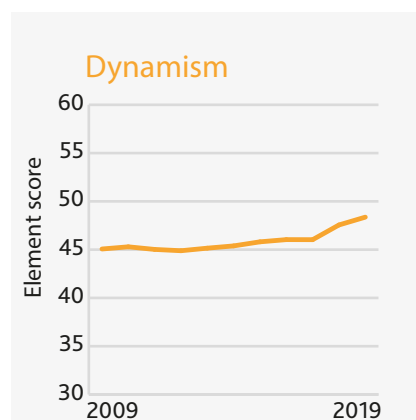
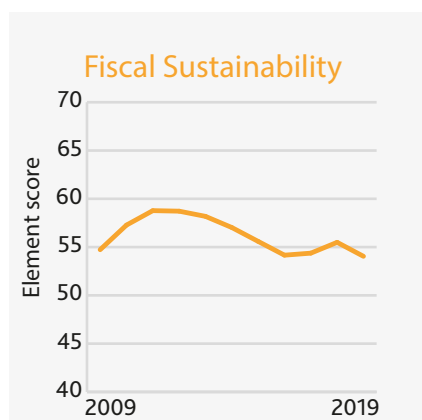
Dynamism (15%) measures the churn of businesses – the number of new start-ups entering and failed firms exiting an economy.

Labour Force Engagement (20%) covers the intersection of demography and the workforce, including the rates of unemployment and gender ratios.

Economic Quality 2019



Economic Quality global element scores, 2009–19



Economic Quality

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Fiscal Sustainability (25%)	Macroeconomic Stability (10%)	Productivity and Competitiveness (30%)	Dynamism (15%)	Labour Force Engagement (20%)
4	1	1	Singapore	26	10	1	5	19
1	2	2	Switzerland	7	39	3	8	9
16	4	3	Ireland	35	1	8	12	39
6	5	4	Sweden	6	69	9	14	15
11	7	5	Germany	16	65	4	21	6
8	6	6	Netherlands	14	55	16	11	12
3	3	7	Luxembourg	11	85	24	3	38
7	9	8	Denmark	12	38	23	15	10
2	8	9	Hong Kong*	3	82	40	4	14
10	10	10	South Korea	13	48	2	32	50
13	12	11	Estonia	5	58	25	17	17
5	11	12	Norway	1	105	36	13	8
20	13	13	Czechia	15	35	6	37	13
23	14	14	Malta	27	6	30	9	40
12	15	15	United Kingdom	74	77	15	2	20
35	16	16	Iceland	28	61	37	16	2
14	17	17	United States	97	79	12	6	16
31	21	18	Israel	48	14	13	29	23
18	22	19	New Zealand	10	63	51	7	22
41	18	20	United Arab Emirates	8	80	78	1	4
9	25	21	Finland	36	51	17	31	37
19	24	22	Austria	42	91	7	43	21
17	19	23	China	33	7	19	28	62
15	20	24	Qatar	4	52	82	30	1
24	23	25	Taiwan, China	22	32	28	27	47
28	26	26	Japan	86	42	5	70	5
27	27	27	Malaysia	47	45	18	33	54
36	28	28	Thailand	31	17	29	74	36
26	31	29	Slovenia	46	19	22	73	32
40	34	30	Hungary	65	41	11	69	26
21	29	31	Australia	21	89	59	10	31
34	38	32	Slovakia	39	22	21	80	46
33	33	33	Belgium	73	94	14	23	52
32	32	34	Latvia	30	34	38	50	33
43	37	35	Lithuania	29	31	35	79	28
39	30	36	Bulgaria	24	11	42	41	35
22	35	37	France	81	67	10	40	51
30	39	38	Canada	55	88	31	35	27
52	40	39	Poland	45	16	27	85	42
44	42	40	Romania	56	9	32	75	57
29	41	41	Kuwait	2	138	93	51	7
50	36	42	Panama	37	12	49	47	56
42	43	43	Russia	19	142	57	38	24
55	44	44	Seychelles	89	68	43	18	63
47	45	45	Mexico	49	113	26	97	60
67	50	46	Botswana	9	112	73	25	89
38	46	47	Spain	104	30	33	42	67
49	48	48	Croatia	80	13	34	84	58
58	52	49	Portugal	125	33	39	36	43
25	54	50	Cyprus	117	8	56	19	45
51	47	51	Chile	23	111	77	20	74
53	51	52	Italy	127	56	20	62	90
48	49	53	Kazakhstan	20	139	75	52	29
54	56	54	Belarus	110	148	44	65	11
89	55	55	Philippines	18	40	62	119	70
64	53	56	Saudi Arabia	25	86	83	49	77

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Economic Quality

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Fiscal Sustainability (25%)	Macroeconomic Stability (10%)	Productivity and Competitiveness (30%)	Dynamism (15%)	Labour Force Engagement (20%)
77	59	57	Vietnam	100	28	47	102	44
82	62	58	Indonesia	32	70	64	77	98
62	60	59	Mauritius	66	53	89	26	73
46	61	60	Costa Rica	133	43	41	54	82
37	57	61	Bahrain	157	96	66	24	3
61	64	62	Peru	34	99	108	60	55
57	58	63	Turkmenistan	63	87	80	57	48
45	63	64	Equatorial Guinea	38	145	67	22	133
63	67	65	Uzbekistan	17	122	90	86	79
56	65	66	Trinidad and Tobago	64	129	81	67	41
84	66	67	Turkey	52	126	46	92	121
60	69	68	Oman	87	114	98	44	25
72	70	69	Uruguay	94	132	53	89	59
87	71	70	Dominican Republic	68	23	72	98	93
59	72	71	South Africa	96	137	58	34	118
69	68	72	North Macedonia	58	24	65	106	113
73	73	73	Serbia	82	78	50	115	103
85	76	74	Guatemala	51	108	86	121	68
80	75	75	Colombia	61	117	79	78	102
106	77	76	Cambodia	77	25	113	132	18
98	80	77	Georgia	57	75	102	45	119
100	85	78	Djibouti	54	2	95	122	120
110	81	79	Paraguay	41	90	101	140	69
74	78	80	Montenegro	138	44	61	64	105
96	83	81	India	79	27	60	71	154
79	82	82	Laos	120	5	87	128	49
101	74	83	Bosnia and Herzegovina	105	4	52	143	134
91	79	84	Rwanda	124	57	123	46	34
132	92	85	São Tomé and Príncipe	109	115	71	61	136
76	84	86	Cuba	162	118	84	63	30
128	86	87	Kyrgyzstan	115	66	85	116	94
81	96	88	Greece	156	50	45	126	114
109	101	89	Nepal	44	103	135	142	53
137	99	90	Côte d'Ivoire	98	3	122	66	122
75	91	91	Armenia	118	20	97	82	130
90	97	92	Morocco	72	59	91	87	160
88	89	93	El Salvador	147	36	63	157	86
66	94	94	Azerbaijan	40	153	136	39	109
122	95	95	Honduras	71	102	109	144	96
116	107	96	Mongolia	131	107	103	56	111
112	100	97	Myanmar	50	71	121	159	85
68	88	98	Suriname	116	163	69	105	84
70	110	99	Ukraine	158	158	55	94	64
102	102	100	Ecuador	107	98	119	104	75
95	109	101	Iran	60	141	105	58	165
65	105	102	Brazil	148	150	54	125	99
115	108	103	Papua New Guinea	67	74	116	81	146
83	98	104	Gabon	106	121	111	48	142
92	106	105	Cabo Verde	139	26	115	99	87
71	103	106	Tunisia	151	130	48	109	143
78	87	107	Namibia	119	125	96	88	125
94	113	108	Argentina	128	161	74	118	83
131	111	109	Sri Lanka	136	97	92	111	117
134	90	110	Iraq	146	37	104	55	137
107	104	111	Moldova	134	104	100	123	104
142	118	112	Jamaica	150	116	99	91	91

Economic Quality

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Fiscal Sustainability (25%)	Macroeconomic Stability (10%)	Productivity and Competitiveness (30%)	Dynamism (15%)	Labour Force Engagement (20%)
103	93	113	Albania	129	54	88	127	139
133	112	114	Belize	161	60	110	59	92
139	116	115	Nicaragua	93	84	124	151	80
86	115	116	Eswatini	149	131	76	68	148
104	114	117	Lesotho	83	127	106	114	144
108	119	118	Tanzania	78	95	151	90	71
117	129	119	Mali	90	18	117	103	157
129	117	120	Bangladesh	53	64	126	161	126
114	120	121	Cameroon	95	46	143	117	95
138	126	122	Togo	122	21	140	135	66
140	123	123	Afghanistan	43	119	142	146	116
149	124	124	Guyana	91	29	130	100	149
145	125	125	Senegal	102	15	129	95	158
93	122	126	Jordan	152	110	70	107	147
125	127	127	Bolivia	123	72	128	139	97
121	130	128	Syria	69	128	114	112	155
120	131	129	Algeria	59	123	118	156	153
151	135	130	Guinea-Bissau	126	73	155	53	110
99	134	131	Libya	84	164	107	158	115
123	128	132	Uganda	130	124	131	133	88
130	132	133	Ethiopia	92	81	160	138	76
146	121	134	Niger	103	76	152	160	65
127	137	135	Kenya	140	109	127	83	127
136	133	136	Lebanon	165	133	68	76	128
119	139	137	Madagascar	88	135	156	148	61
148	140	138	Pakistan	154	92	112	137	129
124	146	139	Malawi	111	152	137	150	78
135	143	140	Benin	121	49	154	130	107
150	138	141	Burkina Faso	114	47	141	155	140
141	142	142	Ghana	145	143	125	93	131
118	144	143	Egypt	164	149	94	96	141
111	136	144	Angola	132	162	145	72	108
158	145	145	Comoros	75	106	149	131	156
126	141	146	Zimbabwe	142	146	134	164	72
161	151	147	Mauritania	112	83	133	153	162
160	149	148	Tajikistan	135	93	139	120	159
113	148	149	Chad	85	136	164	134	112
143	157	150	Central African Republic	76	100	163	145	138
154	147	151	Haiti	62	154	132	167	163
163	152	152	Liberia	137	159	138	129	123
105	150	153	Zambia	143	147	150	101	124
164	155	154	Eritrea	160	62	148	149	106
165	156	155	Guinea	108	101	166	152	132
162	153	156	Democratic Republic of Congo	70	151	165	163	135
144	154	157	Nigeria	101	155	161	110	164
159	162	158	The Gambia	144	144	153	108	150
156	159	159	Burundi	155	156	158	165	81
147	160	160	South Sudan**	113	167	147	136	152
153	158	161	Sierra Leone	141	160	146	141	151
157	161	162	Congo	163	120	162	113	145
166	163	163	Somalia	99	140	159	162	167
155	164	164	Sudan*	159	157	144	124	161
97	165	165	Venezuela	167	166	120	154	100
152	166	166	Mozambique	166	134	167	147	101
167	167	167	Yemen	153	165	157	166	166

* From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

** South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan



Defining Empowered People

Empowered People captures the quality of people's lived experiences and the features present that enable individuals to reach their full potential through autonomy and self-determination.

This domain starts with the necessary resources required for a basic level of wellbeing, ranging from levels of material resources, to adequate nutrition, to basic health and education outcomes, access, and quality, and to a safe and clean environment. Many of these issues are inter-related, and we find the strongest relationship between education and living conditions. Each of the pillars in this domain differentiate countries' performance on these fundamental measures of social wellbeing to distinguish where greater numbers of people are disadvantaged and less likely to achieve wellbeing.

We examine the fundamental aspects of empowered people across four pillars, each with component elements.

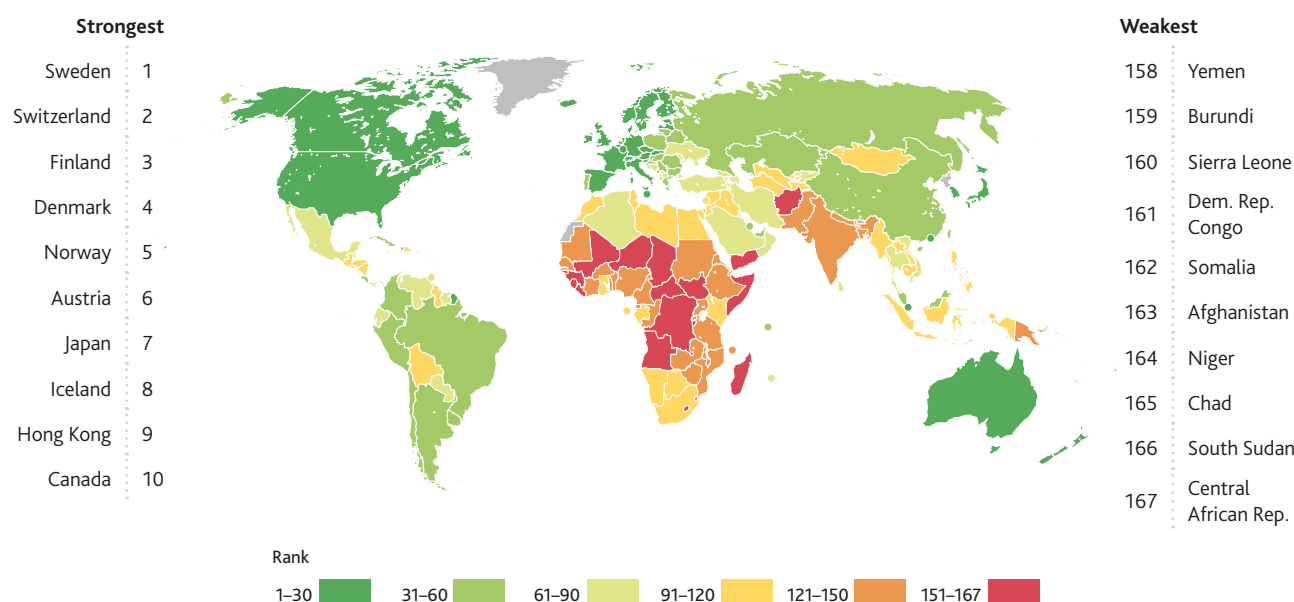
Living Conditions measures the set of conditions or circumstances that are necessary for all individuals to attain a basic level of wellbeing. This set of circumstances includes a level of material resources, adequate nutrition and access to basic services and shelter. It also measures the level of connectedness of the population, and the extent to which they are in a safe living and working environment (protection from harm). These enable the individual to be a productive member of society and to pursue prosperity, and build a flourishing life.

Health measures the basic services in a nation and health outcomes of a population – including the quality of both mental health and physical health, each of which affects longevity. It also assesses the set of behavioural risk factors that affect the quality of the population's health, and the quality of the healthcare provision through the lenses of care systems and preventative interventions. For a nation to truly prosper, its residents must have good health. Those who enjoy good physical and mental health report high levels of wellbeing, while poor health keeps people from fulfilling their potential.

Education measures the enrolment, outcomes and quality of four stages of education (pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary education) as well as the adult skills in the population. Education allows people to lead more fulfilling lives, and a better educated population is more able to contribute to society. Over the long-term, education can help to drive economic development and growth while improving social and health outcomes, as well as leading to greater civic engagement.

Natural Environment measures the elements of the physical environment that have a direct impact on the ability of residents to flourish in their daily lives. We also measure the extent to which the ecosystems that provide resources for extraction (freshwater and forest, land and soil) are sustainably managed. A well-managed rural environment yields crops, material for construction, wildlife and food, and sources of energy. We also measure the extent of preservation efforts, as these are critical to longer-term sustainability.

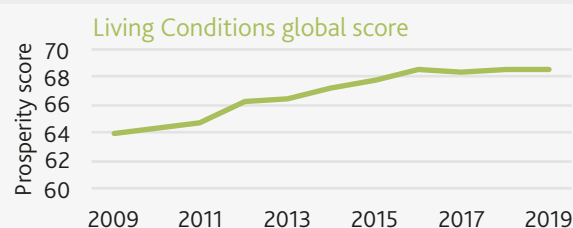
Empowered People 2019





Living Conditions

Living Conditions measures whether a reasonable quality of life is extended to the whole population, which is necessary for a nation to be prosperous. This includes several key areas – in addition to material resources, people must also have access to adequate shelter and a healthy diet, basic services such as electricity, clean water and sanitation, safety at work and in their lived environment, and the ability to connect and engage in core activities in society.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

Material Resources (20%) measures the proportion of individuals with the minimum amount of resources that is necessary to survive and attain wellbeing. Reliability of income is captured here, as well as the resilience against economic shocks.

Nutrition (20%) measures the availability, adequacy and diversity of food intake required for individuals to participate in society, ensure cognitive development, and avoid potentially long-term health impacts.

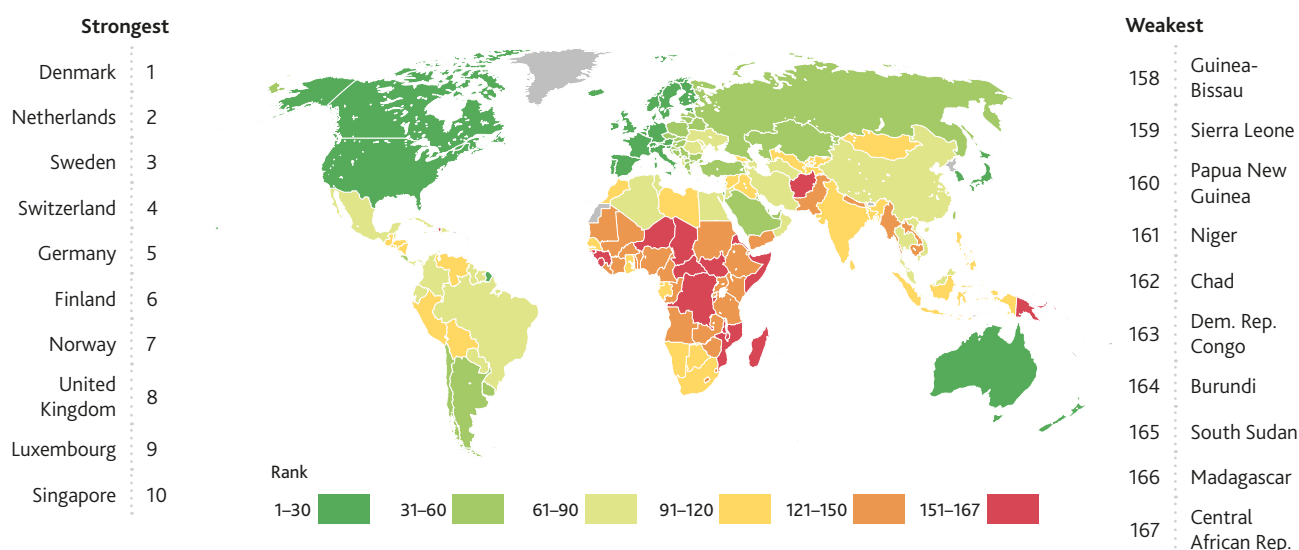
Basic Services (10%) captures the access to, as well as the availability and quality of, the basic utility services necessary for human wellbeing.

Shelter (20%) reflects the quality of accommodation and the impact of the accommodation environment on the health of residents.

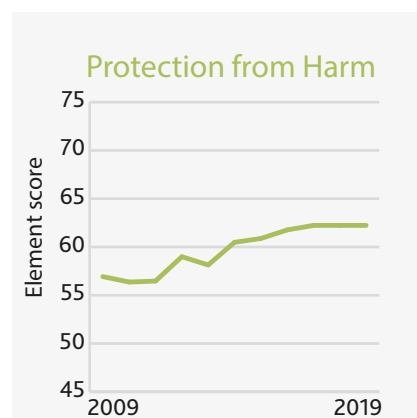
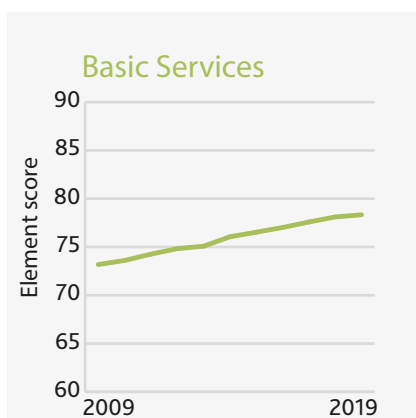
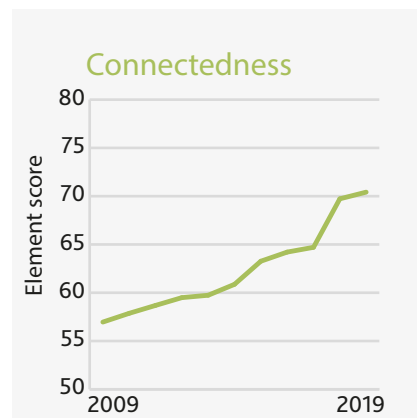
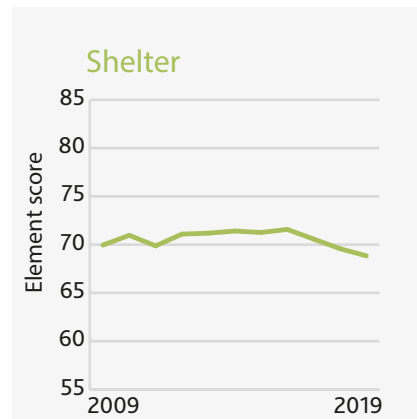
Connectedness (15%) captures the extent to which individuals are able to participate in the normal activities in which citizens of a society engage, digitally and physically.

Protection from Harm (15%) captures the safety of the environment that individuals live and work in; measuring injuries and accidental deaths from work-placed based activities and from natural disasters.

Living Conditions 2019



Living Conditions global element scores, 2009–19



Living Conditions

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Material Resources (20%)	Nutrition (20%)	Basic Services (10%)	Shelter (20%)	Connectedness (15%)	Protection from Harm (15%)
1	1	1	Denmark	3	6	7	6	5	4
2	2	2	Netherlands	9	8	24	17	1	1
3	3	3	Sweden	2	3	11	9	10	6
7	4	4	Switzerland	5	2	4	24	3	11
5	5	5	Germany	7	5	12	10	7	10
9	7	6	Finland	4	9	10	3	15	13
15	6	7	Norway	1	4	23	7	17	18
8	8	8	United Kingdom	14	10	14	11	13	2
6	10	9	Luxembourg	8	1	27	16	2	23
4	9	10	Singapore	18	27	5	8	4	3
22	15	11	Malta	12	12	2	2	24	8
13	11	12	Ireland	21	11	48	12	22	5
19	13	13	Austria	15	13	8	30	6	21
14	14	14	Hong Kong*	16	7	32	27	9	20
16	16	15	Spain	23	21	6	18	18	7
11	12	16	Canada	11	20	30	20	19	17
17	17	17	France	20	14	20	33	12	14
10	18	18	Belgium	28	17	9	4	21	16
18	19	19	Japan	10	29	31	13	11	25
12	22	20	Iceland	6	16	19	15	25	29
21	21	21	Australia	13	15	43	1	23	34
20	20	22	Israel	24	22	1	29	29	9
29	24	23	Slovenia	19	23	28	22	16	51
30	28	24	Italy	36	19	29	23	37	24
25	25	25	South Korea	22	26	22	58	8	22
26	26	26	New Zealand	17	18	3	5	26	68
27	23	27	Portugal	43	38	13	34	31	15
36	29	28	Estonia	27	30	36	46	14	33
23	27	29	United States	25	37	25	36	33	36
28	33	30	Cyprus	39	39	16	26	38	27
38	34	31	Poland	46	24	41	14	30	53
33	30	32	Czechia	38	31	21	21	35	50
37	31	33	Slovakia	31	25	38	25	42	44
31	32	34	Croatia	55	33	33	28	39	30
24	35	35	Kuwait	50	44	35	40	41	19
35	38	36	Bahrain	41	69	34	56	28	12
39	37	37	Hungary	62	36	26	19	49	35
43	36	38	Lithuania	33	32	51	37	45	65
32	43	39	Greece	66	28	15	31	46	40
41	40	40	Latvia	67	35	56	35	27	58
42	41	41	Taiwan, China	35	34	104	62	34	37
34	39	42	United Arab Emirates	42	42	39	41	20	104
40	42	43	Qatar	37	48	17	48	52	48
49	44	44	Chile	58	40	18	45	54	60
57	45	45	Belarus	29	45	53	53	48	86
51	49	46	Uruguay	52	53	40	39	65	57
47	46	47	Serbia	40	50	61	59	67	39
48	50	48	Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	41	50	78	78	43
55	47	49	Bulgaria	63	54	55	49	64	46
64	53	50	North Macedonia	57	43	62	74	62	42
45	48	51	Lebanon	34	74	71	32	106	26
52	52	52	Montenegro	30	47	65	71	75	52
44	56	53	Trinidad and Tobago	53	84	59	57	58	38
65	51	54	Turkey	49	58	42	76	61	63
46	54	55	Costa Rica	64	57	37	65	59	67
58	57	56	Mauritius	71	94	44	43	40	66

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Living Conditions

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Material Resources (20%)	Nutrition (20%)	Basic Services (10%)	Shelter (20%)	Connectedness (15%)	Protection from Harm (15%)
62	58	57	Russia	48	59	64	64	51	118
59	65	58	Saudi Arabia	51	81	52	47	47	119
80	55	59	Kazakhstan	45	51	74	68	71	96
53	62	60	Argentina	74	60	45	54	93	49
54	63	61	Jordan	65	77	57	52	94	47
61	64	62	Oman	44	72	66	44	43	157
60	61	63	Brazil	76	52	63	55	86	75
66	59	64	Romania	69	66	91	51	77	71
56	60	65	Malaysia	47	93	49	50	80	80
84	67	66	China	68	46	90	97	32	107
50	66	67	Jamaica	72	88	83	90	56	28
63	69	68	Seychelles	78	90	47	66	44	99
69	71	69	Ukraine	32	95	81	72	72	105
88	77	70	Azerbaijan	59	63	86	73	136	45
72	72	71	Algeria	54	55	85	67	112	125
73	73	72	Suriname	105	65	94	60	63	59
71	68	73	Iran	75	79	70	84	36	146
91	76	74	Moldova	61	67	98	70	111	87
70	79	75	Thailand	56	87	79	86	50	141
85	70	76	Paraguay	70	62	60	96	100	69
74	75	77	Tunisia	73	56	67	42	137	108
78	78	78	Panama	86	85	80	87	82	41
81	81	79	Armenia	87	71	46	75	98	91
68	80	80	Cuba	79	64	77	92	129	32
75	84	81	Mexico	95	61	58	69	105	84
86	83	82	Guyana	100	70	97	63	91	70
79	82	83	Colombia	90	73	75	91	89	78
89	74	84	Turkmenistan	109	49	92	81	103	56
83	85	85	Belize	98	68	76	79	110	88
108	92	86	Vietnam	60	89	105	85	90	138
90	93	87	Egypt	99	98	54	38	99	121
87	86	88	Dominican Republic	84	86	87	93	73	115
93	91	89	Ecuador	80	96	78	88	76	128
82	95	90	Albania	81	107	69	80	122	72
94	88	91	El Salvador	93	91	73	98	97	82
77	89	92	Libya	82	103	107	89	96	79
102	90	93	Kyrgyzstan	77	76	72	109	85	112
96	94	94	Georgia	94	82	84	100	88	101
92	87	95	Morocco	88	75	96	83	144	106
67	96	96	Venezuela	97	104	68	95	92	120
95	102	97	Iraq	92	110	89	82	133	62
104	97	98	Peru	96	80	93	105	121	76
100	101	99	Bolivia	89	92	108	103	118	90
97	99	100	Uzbekistan	128	78	82	77	148	55
76	100	101	Syria	104	111	88	61	163	31
98	104	102	Cabo Verde	107	106	99	104	83	77
99	103	103	Sri Lanka	83	125	101	112	55	93
112	106	104	Tajikistan	102	114	103	108	68	81
103	98	105	Nicaragua	91	97	106	111	131	54
114	107	106	Indonesia	103	123	114	102	70	97
110	110	107	Gabon	101	105	110	99	113	132
111	108	108	Mongolia	85	83	117	124	53	154
105	105	109	South Africa	122	101	102	94	81	133
107	109	110	Honduras	112	102	95	115	108	89
106	111	111	Equatorial Guinea	106	109	129	107	69	113
109	112	112	Botswana	126	145	112	101	84	73

Living Conditions

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

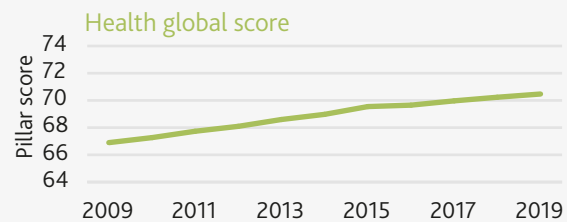
2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Material Resources (20%)	Nutrition (20%)	Basic Services (10%)	Shelter (20%)	Connectedness (15%)	Protection from Harm (15%)
101	113	113	Guatemala	118	113	100	118	101	98
115	115	114	Namibia	117	129	127	119	57	100
113	114	115	Philippines	110	131	109	125	104	74
116	117	116	Ghana	111	100	132	120	87	129
117	116	117	São Tomé and Príncipe	145	108	113	116	79	61
118	120	118	Senegal	135	99	125	123	125	64
126	118	119	Bangladesh	119	130	119	128	95	102
127	122	120	India	127	147	118	113	66	136
119	121	121	Pakistan	115	132	123	110	132	151
121	119	122	Eswatini	130	119	126	106	120	152
122	123	123	Laos	114	135	111	130	123	144
123	124	124	Djibouti	116	142	116	122	157	114
120	126	125	Mauritania	113	127	131	117	155	142
124	125	126	Nepal	120	126	115	135	124	155
129	128	127	The Gambia	125	116	124	141	142	109
131	127	128	Comoros	123	139	121	137	141	117
132	130	129	Cambodia	124	134	122	140	102	153
135	133	130	Zimbabwe	136	153	139	121	74	134
128	132	131	Myanmar	108	112	128	148	140	161
134	134	132	Kenya	141	124	141	152	60	111
125	129	133	Côte d'Ivoire	137	118	134	131	130	135
133	131	134	Cameroon	129	115	136	132	149	122
139	137	135	Tanzania	148	133	147	143	107	85
130	135	136	Nigeria	150	148	145	134	117	95
154	139	137	Togo	154	117	149	138	143	103
137	140	138	Sudan*	121	154	133	133	162	147
143	136	139	Congo	140	146	135	129	139	148
140	143	140	Lesotho	158	121	137	127	114	165
142	141	141	Mali	152	120	140	147	135	126
136	138	142	Yemen	131	165	120	114	161	156
138	142	143	Uganda	149	151	161	145	115	94
146	146	144	Zambia	159	160	143	139	116	92
152	148	145	Rwanda	153	150	138	144	119	139
147	144	146	Angola	138	143	150	126	151	159
149	147	147	Benin	155	122	144	146	127	149
157	145	148	Burkina Faso	142	128	155	149	145	130
148	149	149	Ethiopia	132	138	156	150	154	116
151	150	150	Liberia	144	157	158	154	147	83
155	152	151	Somalia	133	141	157	161	109	158
150	153	152	Haiti	134	136	142	136	153	166
144	155	153	Eritrea	146	161	162	142	134	145
156	151	154	Guinea	151	140	146	151	159	127
141	157	155	Mozambique	160	149	152	158	128	124
159	154	156	Afghanistan	143	155	130	155	152	162
145	156	157	Malawi	162	144	148	160	150	110
161	158	158	Guinea-Bissau	163	137	154	162	138	140
162	160	159	Sierra Leone	147	152	159	153	156	160
153	159	160	Papua New Guinea	139	158	153	156	126	167
158	161	161	Niger	156	156	164	165	146	131
163	162	162	Chad	157	164	167	164	158	143
166	163	163	Democratic Republic of Congo	165	159	160	157	160	163
164	164	164	Burundi	166	163	151	163	165	150
165	166	165	South Sudan**	161	162	166	166	167	123
160	165	166	Madagascar	167	167	163	159	164	137
167	167	167	Central African Republic	164	166	165	167	166	164

*From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

**South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan



Health measures the extent to which people are healthy and have access to the necessary services to maintain good health. Those who enjoy good physical and mental health report high levels of wellbeing, whilst poor health provides a major obstacle to people fulfilling their potential. The coverage and accessibility of effective healthcare, combined with behaviours that sustain a healthy lifestyle, are critical to both individual and national prosperity.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

Behavioural Risk Factors (10%) assesses the set of lifestyle patterns moulded by a complex set of influences that increase the likelihood of developing disease, injury or illness, or of suffering from premature death.

Preventative Interventions (15%) measures the extent to which a health system prevents diseases, illnesses and other medical complications from occurring, to save many children and adults from an early death.

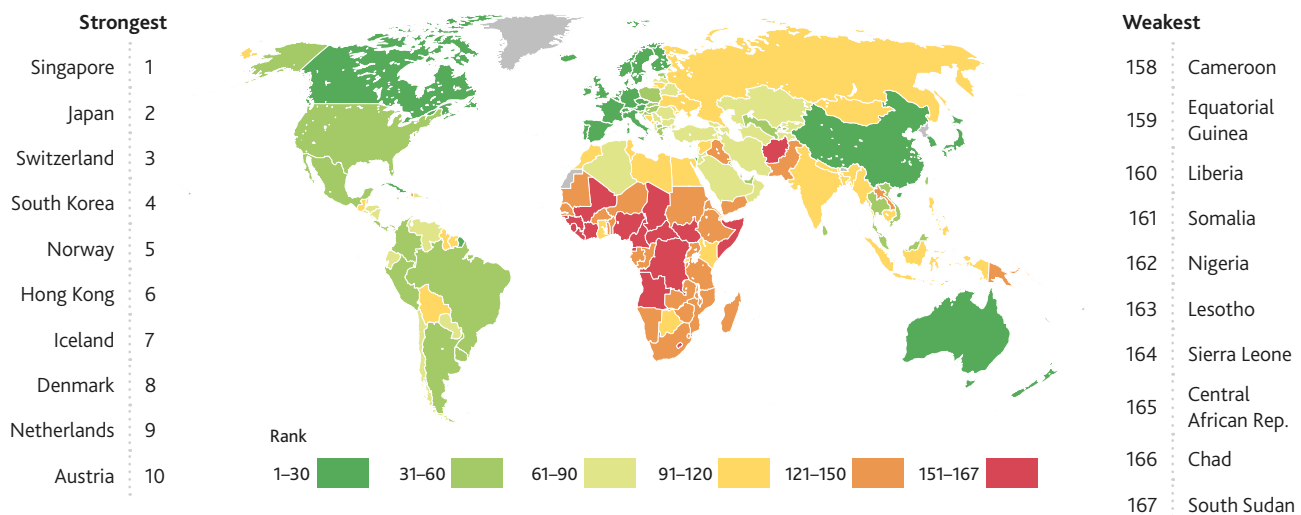
Care Systems (15%) assesses the ability of a health system to treat and cure diseases and illnesses, once they are present in the population.

Mental Health (10%) captures the level and burden of mental illness on the living population. Mental health can have a significant impact on an individual's wellbeing and ability to participate effectively in the labour market.

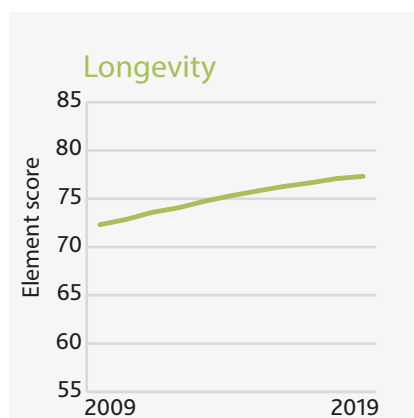
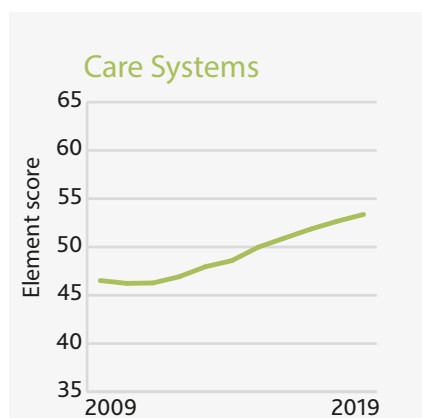
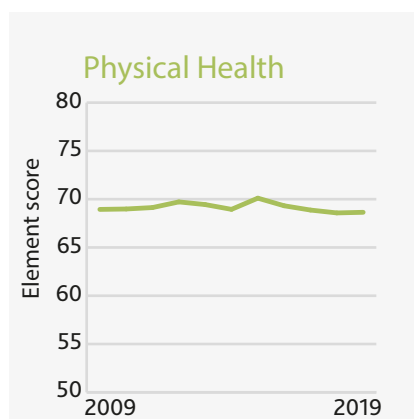
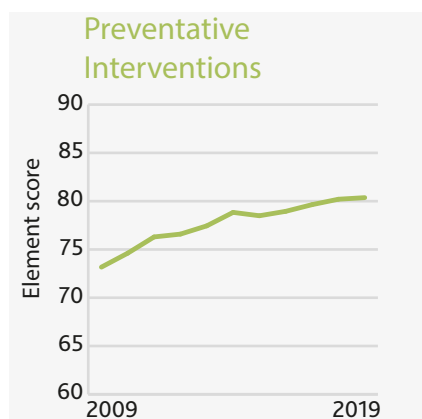
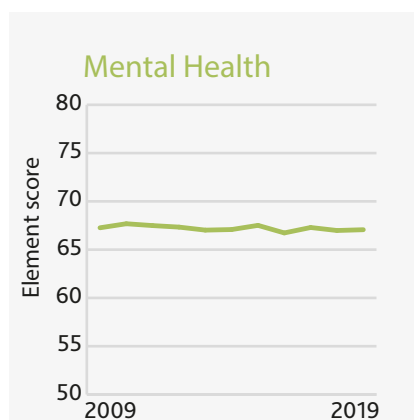
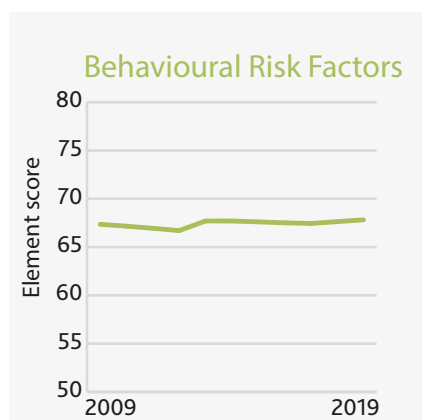
Physical Health (20%) captures the level and burden of physical illness on the living population. Physical health can have a significant impact on an individual's wellbeing and ability to participate effectively in the labour market.

Longevity (30%) measures the mortality rate of a country's population through different stages of life.

Health 2019



Health global element scores, 2009–19



Health

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Behavioural Risk Factors (10%)	Preventative Interventions (15%)	Care Systems (15%)	Mental Health (10%)	Physical Health (20%)	Longevity (30%)
3	2	1	Singapore	19	16	39	41	1	6
1	1	2	Japan	25	66	4	95	3	1
5	3	3	Switzerland	101	19	3	69	21	3
13	4	4	South Korea	64	12	16	123	2	9
6	5	5	Norway	94	4	2	73	51	13
4	6	6	Hong Kong*	87	24	23	97	8	2
2	7	7	Iceland	69	60	7	54	46	8
12	13	8	Denmark	90	20	9	27	40	27
17	9	9	Netherlands	84	32	12	70	22	18
16	11	10	Austria	120	48	5	53	15	17
11	8	11	Israel	89	7	32	66	16	14
8	12	12	Germany	127	10	1	75	31	29
10	10	13	Spain	122	14	30	58	14	4
31	14	14	Malta	118	41	14	43	20	19
22	19	15	Sweden	81	47	17	118	11	10
27	16	16	France	129	31	8	124	7	12
7	15	17	Italy	73	54	33	67	23	7
9	18	18	Australia	136	29	11	132	4	5
15	17	19	Luxembourg	106	53	13	64	42	15
34	20	20	Ireland	133	18	24	108	9	20
20	21	21	China	60	1	62	33	6	52
26	23	22	New Zealand	153	39	28	80	5	16
19	25	23	United Kingdom	147	13	26	79	13	24
14	22	24	Belgium	110	11	6	134	54	25
29	24	25	Canada	139	80	19	89	12	11
21	28	26	Finland	123	36	15	142	26	21
32	27	27	Cuba	145	3	18	83	19	35
23	29	28	Czechia	156	8	10	30	56	33
25	26	29	Cyprus	114	56	46	39	25	26
33	30	30	Portugal	82	26	21	120	87	22
18	32	31	Taiwan, China	126	42	63	40	10	30
36	31	32	Slovenia	112	62	20	65	71	28
24	35	33	Greece	144	49	40	88	17	23
38	33	34	Uruguay	98	9	37	106	29	42
40	36	35	Thailand	45	2	54	42	69	64
28	34	36	Costa Rica	78	5	85	46	38	31
35	39	37	Mexico	109	25	73	13	18	50
30	37	38	Seychelles	57	15	43	18	36	91
50	46	39	Malaysia	54	67	53	29	33	72
47	38	40	Poland	131	64	48	16	35	44
53	40	41	Uzbekistan	61	6	55	12	43	92
61	49	42	Vietnam	48	58	86	17	37	56
43	41	43	Slovakia	137	73	27	19	70	47
48	42	44	Colombia	77	28	76	10	45	71
46	44	45	Panama	58	88	87	8	52	46
51	43	46	Argentina	130	50	36	72	63	53
45	45	47	United Arab Emirates	159	45	60	15	32	43
39	47	48	Qatar	149	70	44	61	55	36
49	55	49	Sri Lanka	13	40	84	109	89	67
41	50	50	Jamaica	97	35	107	4	39	65
54	56	51	Kuwait	150	63	42	50	47	61
65	48	52	Hungary	146	30	34	59	85	62
58	52	53	Bahrain	138	44	69	86	68	34
60	63	54	Mauritius	56	78	50	44	96	77
78	58	55	Estonia	163	55	25	93	58	38
42	51	56	North Macedonia	99	111	49	7	79	57

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Health

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Behavioural Risk Factors (10%)	Preventative Interventions (15%)	Care Systems (15%)	Mental Health (10%)	Physical Health (20%)	Longevity (30%)
44	60	57	Croatia	154	74	31	71	97	39
55	57	58	Brazil	115	22	59	56	81	70
37	54	59	United States	165	37	22	150	34	37
62	53	60	Peru	65	106	97	9	30	66
52	59	61	Oman	91	89	65	49	90	49
59	72	62	Turkmenistan	96	33	47	26	24	111
56	61	63	Ecuador	59	96	106	48	48	54
81	62	64	Turkey	141	52	81	111	28	51
74	65	65	Bulgaria	151	102	41	20	57	76
95	67	66	Azerbaijan	105	123	80	2	27	85
76	66	67	Armenia	108	77	64	28	103	75
69	68	68	Saudi Arabia	128	95	75	52	64	58
66	70	69	Albania	116	94	95	11	104	40
73	71	70	Chile	160	27	91	98	73	32
63	64	71	Romania	113	124	35	23	106	73
67	80	72	Serbia	143	99	57	45	82	59
70	73	73	Algeria	104	86	71	60	100	69
89	85	74	Tajikistan	70	115	79	5	61	97
57	69	75	Venezuela	76	81	100	37	75	84
102	75	76	Belarus	164	17	29	156	41	79
77	74	77	Trinidad and Tobago	71	90	68	91	62	93
86	82	78	Nicaragua	86	46	117	81	59	78
90	84	79	Cabo Verde	22	59	90	141	105	83
71	79	80	Jordan	134	75	61	74	92	80
82	78	81	Paraguay	85	43	108	35	91	86
87	81	82	Lebanon	158	127	66	78	49	41
80	77	83	Honduras	74	68	120	14	93	81
98	90	84	Kazakhstan	142	23	52	136	44	104
84	87	85	Dominican Republic	95	79	98	77	66	88
64	76	86	El Salvador	103	92	101	82	53	82
91	91	87	Latvia	166	61	51	102	72	74
85	83	88	Iran	88	21	104	159	98	55
94	86	89	Kyrgyzstan	117	69	82	38	65	105
75	88	90	Georgia	121	97	83	22	88	89
72	89	91	Montenegro	157	138	58	25	80	48
97	92	92	Lithuania	161	51	38	164	76	68
68	94	93	Bosnia and Herzegovina	152	142	78	6	95	45
79	95	94	Tunisia	140	57	111	94	94	60
83	93	95	Belize	93	107	112	31	60	102
96	100	96	Moldova	155	84	67	85	102	96
99	98	97	Indonesia	67	121	119	1	74	109
93	103	98	Guatemala	102	104	126	36	77	90
111	101	99	Cambodia	15	126	92	34	116	108
100	97	100	Mongolia	148	34	94	87	78	107
101	99	101	Philippines	41	103	102	21	110	112
92	96	102	Libya	132	118	72	96	109	87
106	102	103	Russia	167	38	45	153	86	98
104	104	104	São Tomé and Príncipe	36	101	105	32	120	113
117	109	105	Rwanda	46	65	74	128	121	116
109	105	106	Suriname	124	112	88	158	67	103
112	106	107	Myanmar	26	117	113	3	118	118
108	107	108	Bolivia	72	109	121	101	84	106
118	111	109	India	5	116	109	130	115	114
105	108	110	Morocco	111	83	122	162	117	63
103	113	111	Egypt	135	82	124	63	112	101
88	112	112	Syria	92	154	96	122	50	99

Health

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

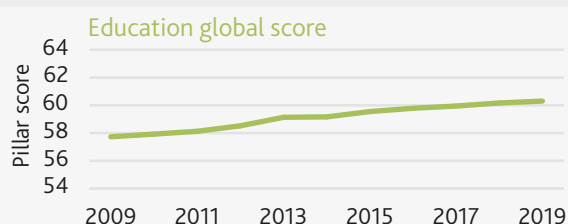
2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Behavioural Risk Factors (10%)	Preventative Interventions (15%)	Care Systems (15%)	Mental Health (10%)	Physical Health (20%)	Longevity (30%)
114	110	113	Bangladesh	42	110	149	121	111	95
107	120	114	Ukraine	162	135	56	147	99	94
119	114	115	Kenya	18	93	116	55	124	128
110	115	116	Guyana	79	76	99	165	101	117
115	117	117	Ghana	8	98	129	84	107	133
121	116	118	Nepal	40	125	137	103	127	110
130	119	119	Botswana	80	71	77	125	158	115
116	118	120	Djibouti	51	146	125	76	83	123
113	123	121	Iraq	107	150	131	104	123	100
120	121	122	Senegal	4	122	141	100	132	120
128	122	123	Laos	49	151	140	24	113	121
141	127	124	Tanzania	38	100	136	113	126	129
123	124	125	Eritrea	11	105	148	140	108	139
132	128	126	Namibia	83	114	89	90	134	135
126	125	127	Pakistan	53	149	146	47	122	119
138	132	128	Zambia	37	85	123	117	138	136
125	130	129	Gabon	63	145	103	139	133	124
145	129	130	Ethiopia	10	155	147	115	114	127
124	133	131	Sudan*	35	136	150	138	125	126
127	126	132	Comoros	33	133	144	92	130	132
133	131	133	South Africa	119	134	70	114	144	130
159	135	134	Zimbabwe	62	87	114	116	142	143
143	137	135	Malawi	31	108	115	99	151	144
140	134	136	Burundi	32	119	110	146	128	153
129	136	137	Mauritania	27	137	155	62	129	141
142	138	138	Burkina Faso	9	113	132	144	140	147
122	139	139	Madagascar	21	148	166	105	137	125
150	142	140	Uganda	12	120	138	166	149	140
139	141	141	Congo	66	141	133	143	152	134
131	140	142	The Gambia	30	130	128	133	147	149
146	147	143	Mozambique	43	128	135	127	156	148
135	143	144	Haiti	75	153	151	107	136	137
137	145	145	Benin	6	143	139	149	155	145
156	148	146	Eswatini	55	72	93	145	164	154
134	144	147	Papua New Guinea	125	158	142	57	146	122
148	149	148	Togo	3	144	152	152	148	146
136	146	149	Yemen	68	157	159	135	135	131
155	150	150	Niger	1	152	154	112	145	155
151	153	151	Guinea-Bissau	20	140	158	110	157	152
144	151	152	Angola	29	159	156	131	139	142
152	152	153	Afghanistan	50	160	160	129	141	138
147	154	154	Mali	16	156	162	51	143	158
153	155	155	Côte d'Ivoire	24	129	134	154	150	162
158	156	156	Democratic Republic of Congo	28	139	130	137	162	156
149	157	157	Guinea	14	162	153	119	154	157
157	158	158	Cameroon	39	147	145	157	159	159
154	159	159	Equatorial Guinea	44	164	118	163	153	151
160	160	160	Liberia	17	131	157	151	167	150
161	161	161	Somalia	34	165	163	68	119	161
163	162	162	Nigeria	2	163	161	148	131	164
162	163	163	Lesotho	100	91	127	167	163	163
166	164	164	Sierra Leone	47	132	143	155	160	167
167	165	165	Central African Republic	23	161	165	160	166	165
164	166	166	Chad	7	166	164	161	161	166
165	167	167	South Sudan**	52	167	167	126	165	160

* From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

** South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan

Education

Education is a building block for prosperous societies; the accumulation of skills and capabilities contributes to economic growth. Education provides the opportunity for individuals to reach their potential, and a more fulfilled and prosperous life. A better-educated population also leads to greater civic engagement and improved social outcomes – such as better health and lower crime rates.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

Pre-primary Education (5%) supports the development of linguistic, cognitive, social and emotional skills.⁷ Students who participate in pre-primary education are more likely to make it through secondary education and less likely to repeat grades.⁸

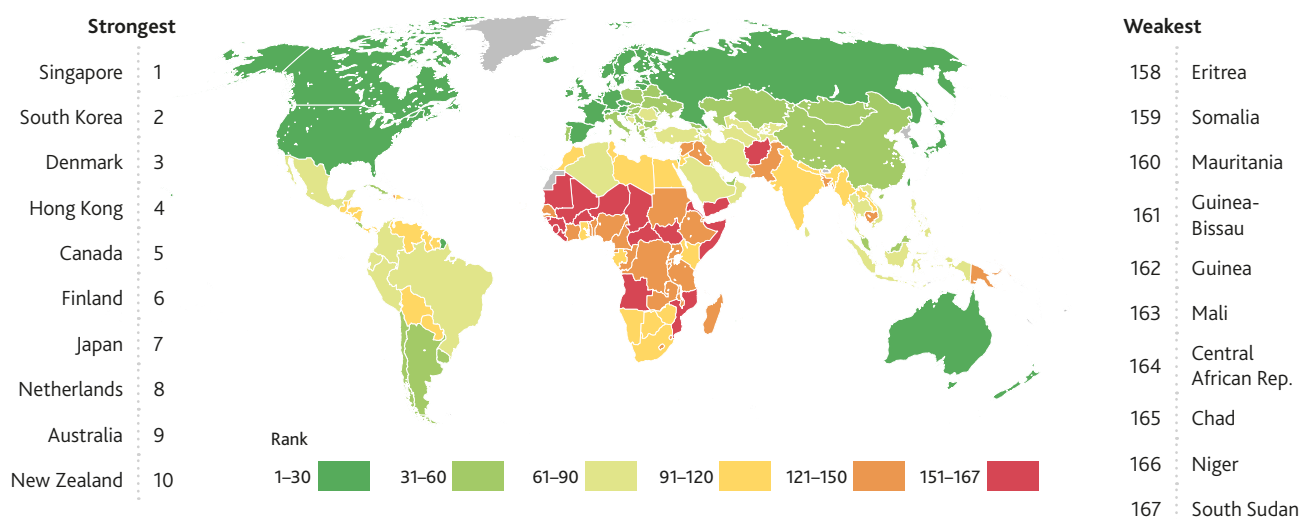
Primary Education (20%) provides pupils the opportunity to develop their cognitive, social, emotional, cultural and physical skills, preparing them for their further school career. Most critically, this includes core literacy and numeracy skills.

Secondary Education (30%) More years of higher quality education has been shown to increase life outcomes in both economic and social terms. Beyond attending and completing school, obtaining good test scores are a strong indicator of cognitive ability and is a strong determinant of better economic performance of a country.⁹

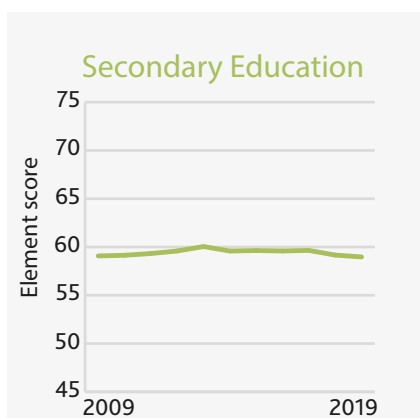
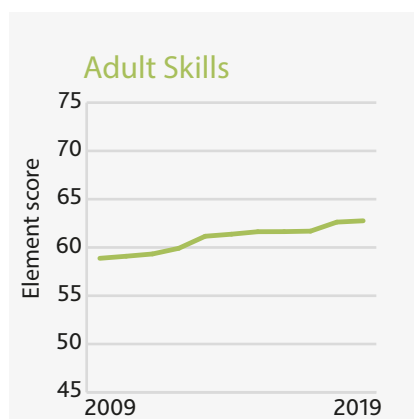
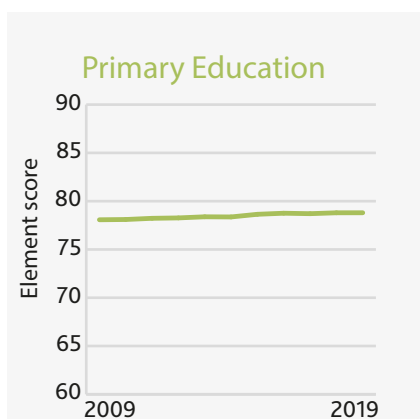
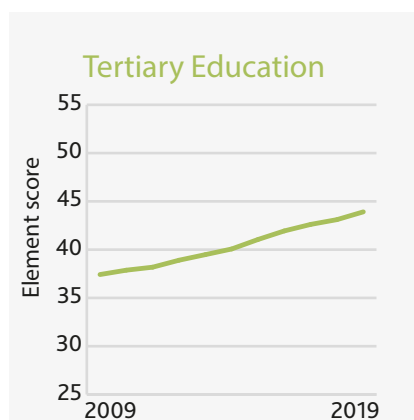
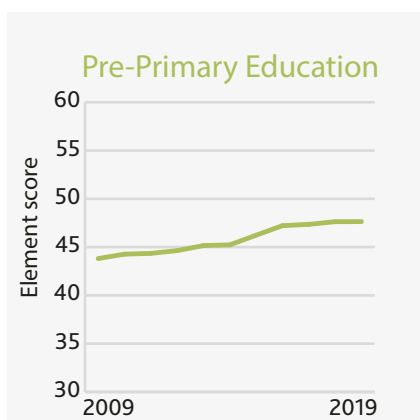
Tertiary Education (20%) Further education (including technical, vocational and university-level) is key to social and economic development through the creation of human capital and building of knowledge bases.

Adult Skills (25%) Adults who are above a threshold level of education are far less likely to be disadvantaged in society and this will lead to better employment opportunities. Increased skills in the workplace are closely connected to productivity.

Education 2019



Education global element scores, 2009–19



Education

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Pre-Primary Education (5%)	Primary Education (20%)	Secondary Education (30%)	Tertiary Education (20%)	Adult Skills (25%)
1	1	1	Singapore	28	11	1	3	26
2	2	2	South Korea	6	2	2	19	4
3	3	3	Denmark	17	9	10	4	24
12	4	4	Hong Kong*	7	4	4	18	31
4	7	5	Canada	19	1	11	13	3
5	5	6	Finland	38	3	15	7	20
8	10	7	Japan	32	15	3	24	15
7	9	8	Netherlands	12	36	12	8	11
11	11	9	Australia	33	28	31	2	21
6	8	10	New Zealand	16	13	30	6	22
13	6	11	Norway	10	12	7	17	17
15	12	12	Switzerland	51	85	9	1	18
10	13	13	Iceland	11	41	19	12	6
14	16	14	United States	71	29	38	5	1
18	17	15	United Kingdom	8	7	25	14	23
19	14	16	Ireland	70	26	8	9	12
9	15	17	Sweden	14	8	33	20	5
22	19	18	Estonia	29	51	6	25	9
16	18	19	Belgium	5	37	34	11	32
29	20	20	Russia	31	5	28	29	2
17	21	21	Germany	26	23	27	22	10
24	22	22	Austria	27	25	29	10	42
26	25	23	Spain	13	14	21	15	49
30	23	24	Slovenia	25	20	13	28	19
20	24	25	Israel	3	27	37	23	8
25	26	26	Czechia	39	34	18	30	16
21	27	27	Lithuania	30	6	16	41	13
23	28	28	Taiwan, China	40	79	5	32	27
28	29	29	France	2	40	40	21	35
32	31	30	Latvia	15	35	32	37	14
27	30	31	Italy	18	17	24	31	46
35	32	32	Belarus	9	62	41	26	29
38	35	33	Luxembourg	24	39	22	44	33
34	33	34	Poland	65	19	17	42	36
36	34	35	Malta	4	21	26	38	60
40	37	36	Cyprus	62	52	14	48	30
33	36	37	Ukraine	64	43	48	33	7
37	39	38	Kazakhstan	81	45	23	50	25
39	38	39	Portugal	22	22	20	35	77
31	40	40	Cuba	1	10	36	69	50
41	41	41	Greece	98	69	39	34	43
47	42	42	Malaysia	43	56	57	27	55
45	45	43	Bulgaria	48	46	47	51	41
48	43	44	Serbia	76	16	44	52	47
42	44	45	Hungary	42	38	42	77	39
55	47	46	Chile	45	64	76	16	58
49	46	47	Croatia	74	55	35	63	51
43	48	48	Slovakia	58	78	49	56	28
59	51	49	United Arab Emirates	57	48	52	46	63
68	53	50	Albania	44	33	59	49	53
44	50	51	Armenia	68	90	51	54	34
53	56	52	Montenegro	78	60	46	59	52
56	49	53	Argentina	54	31	61	40	65
52	54	54	Georgia	104	24	43	85	40
57	52	55	Costa Rica	50	32	70	36	67
54	55	56	China	89	49	50	39	81

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Education

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 57–112

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Pre-Primary Education (5%)	Primary Education (20%)	Secondary Education (30%)	Tertiary Education (20%)	Adult Skills (25%)
50	57	57	Uruguay	21	18	77	55	68
63	59	58	Mongolia	37	66	64	74	59
64	58	59	Bahrain	87	30	56	60	83
51	61	60	Moldova	35	86	65	86	38
46	60	61	Romania	47	83	74	75	37
74	62	62	Mauritius	20	98	53	73	80
77	64	63	Peru	23	54	79	53	76
72	65	64	Qatar	77	81	62	62	78
58	63	65	Bosnia and Herzegovina	63	73	55	92	72
65	70	66	Sri Lanka	85	87	45	94	70
69	69	67	Seychelles	36	71	66	87	73
91	68	68	Saudi Arabia	130	44	72	43	82
61	66	69	Trinidad and Tobago	67	58	63	108	54
86	67	70	Ecuador	66	65	67	66	88
85	71	71	Iran	95	53	71	57	89
90	79	72	Oman	100	61	58	65	100
84	73	73	Colombia	92	67	87	45	74
73	74	74	Mexico	61	42	81	78	79
67	76	75	Azerbaijan	113	47	85	79	48
71	72	76	Vietnam	49	63	54	114	94
82	77	77	Kyrgyzstan	107	76	83	83	45
62	75	78	Turkmenistan	90	102	69	95	44
60	78	79	Thailand	88	57	84	64	86
87	81	80	Turkey	117	70	73	47	102
70	80	81	Uzbekistan	125	72	60	117	57
76	82	82	Jamaica	55	95	92	61	71
93	85	83	Philippines	52	74	109	58	62
66	83	84	Lebanon	41	117	91	71	66
78	88	85	Kuwait	86	94	68	124	75
75	86	86	North Macedonia	116	82	80	105	61
97	84	87	Algeria	59	59	75	84	117
94	87	88	Indonesia	102	77	89	68	90
81	90	89	Tajikistan	150	88	86	88	56
89	89	90	Brazil	34	50	94	91	98
80	91	91	Panama	75	107	95	81	69
88	93	92	Guyana	46	75	90	126	95
83	92	93	Venezuela	69	111	99	70	84
96	96	94	Tunisia	84	68	88	102	104
95	95	95	Bolivia	56	91	97	96	91
79	94	96	Jordan	120	116	98	82	64
102	97	97	Dominican Republic	94	89	113	80	87
100	98	98	Belize	99	80	102	103	92
98	99	99	Gabon	108	114	100	76	97
104	100	100	Botswana	133	124	78	109	101
92	101	101	Suriname	53	121	114	89	96
99	102	102	Cabo Verde	73	123	82	119	119
101	103	103	Paraguay	101	96	115	116	93
110	104	104	South Africa	138	125	104	101	85
106	105	105	Kenya	119	100	108	97	105
119	106	106	Laos	103	92	96	104	122
109	110	107	Egypt	122	84	103	129	113
125	107	108	São Tomé and Príncipe	91	108	93	123	120
103	108	109	El Salvador	83	113	118	120	103
113	111	110	Myanmar	148	101	101	90	118
116	112	111	Ghana	60	106	117	99	124
107	109	112	Libya	151	103	105	98	112

Education

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

2009 rank	2018 rank	2019 rank		Pre-Primary Education (5%)	Primary Education (20%)	Secondary Education (30%)	Tertiary Education (20%)	Adult Skills (25%)
111	113	113	India	128	104	112	72	127
112	115	114	Nicaragua	79	93	125	127	115
115	116	115	Honduras	106	109	131	113	106
127	119	116	Morocco	93	97	110	133	133
117	117	117	Guatemala	96	118	130	93	126
108	114	118	Zimbabwe	123	110	135	143	99
130	118	119	Nepal	80	99	106	142	142
123	120	120	Namibia	114	115	140	115	108
118	122	121	Iraq	155	105	116	118	131
134	121	122	Bangladesh	143	120	107	139	129
126	124	123	Lesotho	126	130	128	121	110
122	123	124	Cambodia	129	119	126	134	123
120	126	125	Equatorial Guinea	115	162	122	67	107
114	125	126	Zambia	105	126	142	131	114
128	127	127	Cameroon	121	132	127	112	125
131	129	128	Rwanda	134	128	119	128	135
105	128	129	Syria	158	140	133	100	109
121	130	130	Haiti	97	112	129	136	141
132	131	131	Eswatini	137	122	143	155	111
129	132	132	Congo	144	148	123	125	116
138	134	133	Pakistan	72	137	139	122	140
124	133	134	Tanzania	110	147	138	138	121
137	135	135	Togo	146	127	132	149	139
139	136	136	The Gambia	111	134	121	111	154
135	138	137	Uganda	141	133	146	150	128
133	137	138	Nigeria	124	139	124	163	137
146	140	139	Ethiopia	118	150	111	145	152
136	139	140	Papua New Guinea	132	131	155	107	136
149	142	141	Djibouti	156	159	120	141	138
147	141	142	Senegal	139	153	134	106	148
145	143	143	Sudan*	131	149	136	132	147
144	144	144	Madagascar	109	146	152	156	130
140	145	145	Democratic Republic of Congo	162	157	137	154	132
142	149	146	Malawi	127	142	157	160	134
143	146	147	Comoros	136	151	145	148	143
141	148	148	Benin	142	144	141	110	158
160	147	149	Côte d'Ivoire	154	136	154	130	150
153	150	150	Burundi	152	135	156	151	149
151	151	151	Sierra Leone	145	129	144	162	160
164	153	152	Burkina Faso	163	143	150	140	161
157	152	153	Mozambique	149	141	149	165	157
158	155	154	Yemen	166	138	151	166	153
155	157	155	Afghanistan	165	145	148	153	162
156	158	156	Liberia	82	165	160	147	151
150	156	157	Angola	112	154	158	167	144
148	154	158	Eritrea	140	166	147	157	145
152	159	159	Somalia	164	152	153	158	159
159	161	160	Mauritania	135	158	164	164	146
154	160	161	Guinea-Bissau	161	155	159	152	156
162	163	162	Guinea	147	156	162	137	164
161	162	163	Mali	160	160	161	144	163
163	164	164	Central African Republic	159	164	165	161	155
166	165	165	Chad	167	161	163	146	166
167	166	166	Niger	153	163	167	159	167
165	167	167	South Sudan**	157	167	166	135	165

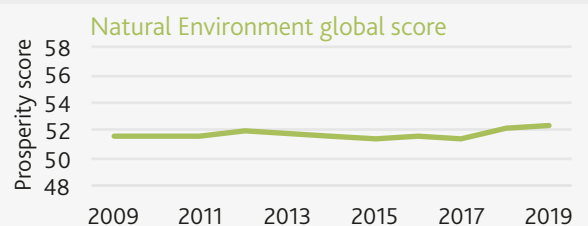
* From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

** South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan



Natural Environment

Natural Environment captures the parts of the physical environment that have a direct effect on people in their daily lives and changes that might impact the prosperity of future generations. A well-managed natural environment benefits a nation by yielding crops, material for construction, wildlife and food, and sources of energy, while clean air leads to a higher quality of living for all.



ELEMENT (WEIGHT %)

Emissions (15%) measures the level of emissions of greenhouse gas and other pollutants within a country. This captures the long-term effect of pressures on the atmosphere that a given country will have on the lived experience of future generations.

Freshwater (20%) assesses the quality of a country's freshwater resources and the impact this may have on citizens' quality of life.

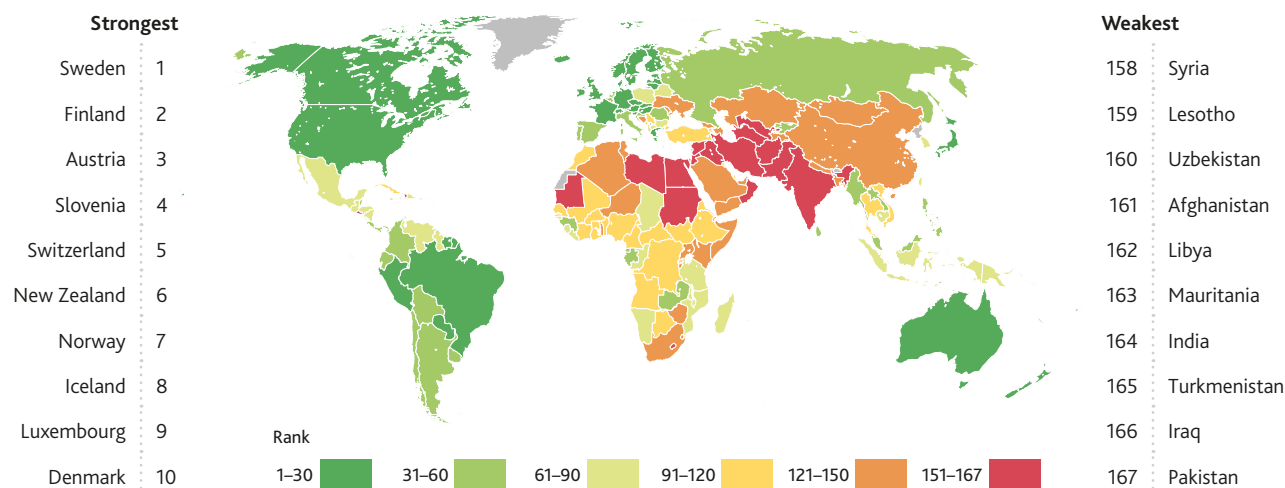
Exposure to Air Pollution (15%) captures the level of emissions to which a country's population is physically exposed, and the effects this may have on their quality of life.

Oceans (15%) measures the quality of a country's marine resources and the impact this may have on citizens' quality of life.

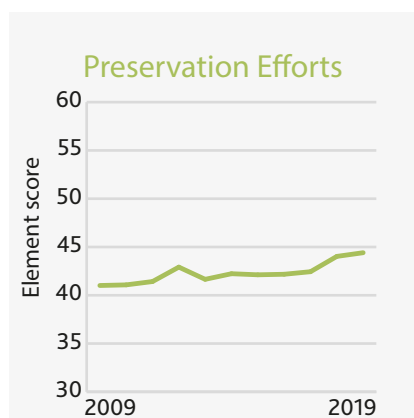
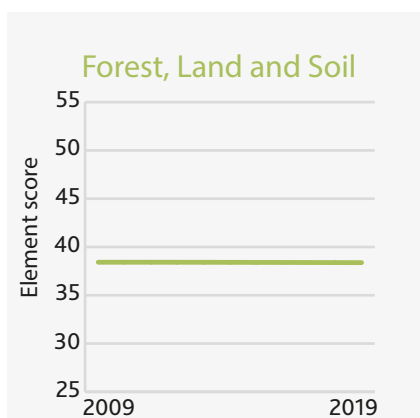
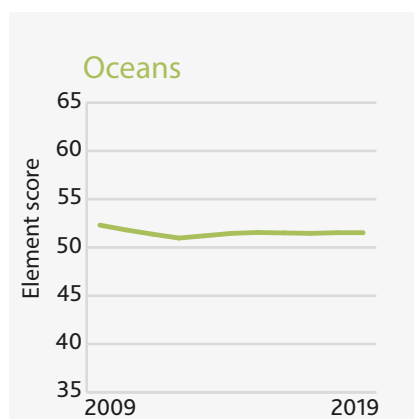
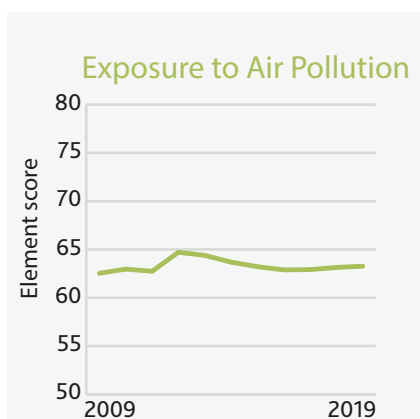
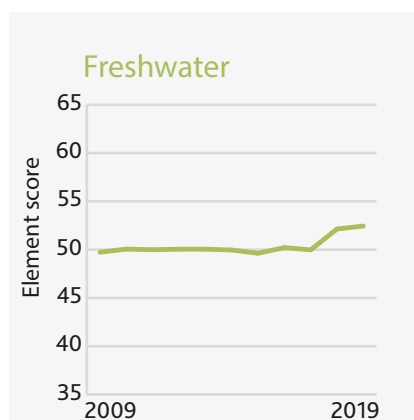
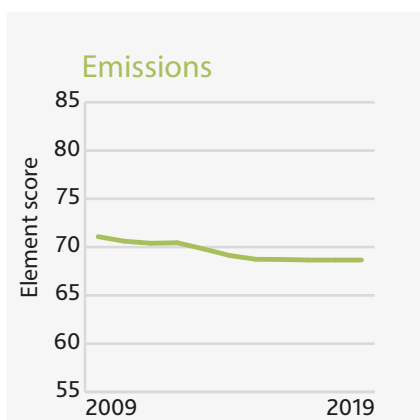
Forest, Land and Soil (20%) assesses the quality of a country's land, forest and soil resources and the impact this may have on citizens' quality of life.

Preservation Efforts (15%) captures the extent of efforts to preserve and sustain the environment for future generations, and public satisfaction with those efforts.

Natural Environment 2019



Natural Environment global element scores, 2009–19



Natural Environment

overall and element rankings (weight %)

Ranks 1–56

2009	2018	2019		Emissions (15%)	Exposure to Air Pollution (15%)	Forest, Land and Soil (20%)	Freshwater (20%)	Oceans (15%)	Preservation Efforts (15%)
1	1	1	Sweden	7	3	2	6	57	20
3	2	2	Finland	102	1	1	5	33	29
2	3	3	Austria	19	51	17	9	124	15
4	4	4	Slovenia	81	59	53	17	124	1
5	5	5	Switzerland	1	16	72	8	124	30
6	6	6	New Zealand	93	2	48	7	22	11
8	7	7	Norway	77	4	39	1	8	56
7	8	8	Iceland	30	6	13	2	67	79
9	9	9	Luxembourg	116	33	76	11	124	6
11	10	10	Denmark	17	14	4	20	96	24
14	12	11	Latvia	73	53	12	10	92	12
19	11	12	Slovakia	44	120	46	21	124	4
18	13	13	Estonia	164	8	9	15	9	18
10	14	14	Ireland	45	7	42	19	18	27
13	15	15	Canada	138	9	11	3	36	92
20	16	16	France	4	25	19	27	81	10
12	17	17	Germany	14	43	31	26	102	2
24	18	18	Czechia	125	111	36	38	124	3
15	21	19	Australia	146	5	92	4	15	37
17	20	20	Suriname	140	62	3	31	7	94
23	19	21	Brazil	74	63	14	25	4	76
21	23	22	Paraguay	64	28	20	34	124	97
26	22	23	Japan	16	30	18	29	106	19
25	24	24	United Kingdom	8	20	85	18	100	8
16	26	25	United States	124	27	23	37	20	28
22	27	26	Peru	28	91	47	24	3	51
32	25	27	Lithuania	65	71	21	36	90	9
28	29	28	Hong Kong*	66	129	25	14	83	14
34	32	29	Greece	88	57	37	23	34	32
38	31	30	Hungary	35	115	51	69	124	7
42	28	31	Croatia	70	92	56	16	61	21
29	30	32	Colombia	12	39	119	33	1	68
31	33	33	Costa Rica	5	19	103	40	12	62
27	34	34	Bolivia	112	64	27	43	124	89
35	35	35	Cabo Verde	2	32	98	32	30	102
48	36	36	Panama	47	15	71	30	21	119
30	38	37	Equatorial Guinea	13	103	6	73	13	142
41	37	38	Zambia	67	94	29	98	124	33
40	40	39	Malaysia	135	134	32	22	47	36
43	39	40	Laos	99	152	30	46	124	41
93	43	41	Malta	48	56	40	63	86	46
50	42	42	Belize	103	67	49	42	66	54
61	44	43	Spain	15	18	77	41	109	69
88	45	44	Russia	148	113	15	13	62	134
67	46	45	Portugal	21	13	112	28	118	47
57	49	46	Myanmar	75	136	38	51	19	77
65	41	47	Belgium	20	60	81	61	120	13
46	52	48	Italy	6	84	45	35	114	98
54	47	49	Guinea	128	34	41	71	56	53
39	53	50	Argentina	96	49	34	65	49	110
73	51	51	Philippines	41	74	126	39	26	84
44	50	52	Uruguay	84	21	67	45	48	131
56	57	53	Sri Lanka	54	11	132	105	10	38
52	55	54	Netherlands	18	47	100	57	122	16
58	56	55	Chile	119	108	86	12	97	96
55	48	56	Ecuador	113	35	104	64	35	49

*Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China

Natural Environment

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 57–112

				Emissions	Exposure to	Forest, Land	Freshwater	Oceans	Preservation
				(15%)	Air Pollution	and Soil	(20%)	(15%)	Efforts
2009	2018	2019			(15%)	(20%)	(20%)	(15%)	(15%)
51	59	57	São Tomé and Príncipe	25	58	63	75	27	121
81	54	58	Romania	110	109	84	48	82	22
49	67	59	Gabon	101	157	5	79	31	86
71	65	60	Kyrgyzstan	122	82	73	85	124	39
36	61	61	Seychelles	152	69	10	89	39	78
76	58	62	Poland	126	131	57	47	117	5
60	63	63	Nicaragua	115	10	151	50	16	74
62	60	64	Liberia	106	23	44	84	28	127
78	66	65	Dominican Republic	61	42	144	91	25	26
37	68	66	Guinea-Bissau	69	44	7	96	103	138
91	74	67	Tanzania	72	38	66	123	89	23
64	70	68	Mozambique	89	24	79	72	74	81
70	69	69	Indonesia	107	106	54	68	42	83
47	71	70	Papua New Guinea	39	55	8	58	108	159
33	64	71	Venezuela	111	73	75	99	40	40
45	62	72	Malawi	46	37	93	135	124	44
85	73	73	Albania	34	65	106	83	54	63
63	76	74	Guyana	159	88	16	56	37	132
68	78	75	South Korea	92	151	26	60	24	115
90	72	76	Bulgaria	157	110	70	67	72	17
75	79	77	Namibia	50	80	143	52	14	118
84	75	78	Mexico	62	97	80	74	77	70
82	77	79	Cyprus	42	75	58	113	73	64
89	83	80	North Macedonia	139	105	78	102	124	34
80	81	81	Congo	29	160	22	59	111	35
79	85	82	Honduras	120	12	141	66	63	72
53	84	83	Cambodia	145	102	55	55	88	91
72	86	84	Madagascar	97	29	82	92	29	145
66	80	85	The Gambia	71	50	28	112	91	135
59	82	86	Belarus	137	133	64	86	124	55
104	88	87	Sierra Leone	95	31	35	88	84	148
99	87	88	Taiwan, China	132	117	109	44	65	67
96	92	89	Guatemala	52	36	142	62	101	101
112	100	90	Chad	23	81	145	119	124	52
69	93	91	Singapore	49	139	152	49	51	60
115	102	92	Vietnam	149	126	59	70	58	71
83	89	93	South Sudan	31	100	99	115	124	107
98	94	94	Cuba	104	66	108	120	68	43
77	95	95	Central African Republic	136	148	69	104	124	45
86	99	96	Côte d'Ivoire	55	70	88	109	80	106
94	98	97	Rwanda	11	95	128	131	124	75
113	113	98	Burkina Faso	98	40	124	141	124	61
105	91	99	Serbia	142	114	68	124	124	58
74	97	100	Botswana	127	140	91	94	124	57
100	105	101	Ghana	53	96	83	97	99	114
118	90	102	Mali	26	22	123	111	124	152
92	101	103	Senegal	79	48	62	129	38	150
87	103	104	Comoros	3	26	74	133	60	158
117	96	105	Montenegro	118	68	97	53	105	140
111	108	106	Eritrea	76	77	110	143	2	151
106	107	107	Democratic Republic of Congo	86	156	24	100	124	147
95	106	108	Armenia	9	143	127	130	124	48
97	109	109	Cameroon	27	142	52	106	115	88
102	104	110	Turkey	80	125	87	76	112	108
103	114	111	Thailand	143	147	117	81	95	25
120	112	112	Mauritius	83	76	155	87	52	123

Natural Environment

overall and element rankings (weight %) Ranks 113–167

				Emissions (15%)	Exposure to Air Pollution (15%)	Forest, Land and Soil (20%)	Freshwater (20%)	Oceans (15%)	Preservation Efforts (15%)
2009	2018	2019							
128	110	113	Qatar	156	146	65	117	32	50
127	116	114	Nigeria	40	132	134	114	55	90
101	122	115	Ethiopia	94	72	121	137	124	109
138	117	116	Kuwait	165	127	61	136	17	59
114	111	117	Morocco	51	128	118	121	69	93
110	120	118	Benin	114	89	102	122	119	42
119	119	119	Trinidad and Tobago	162	107	120	90	44	73
107	118	120	Angola	22	130	43	139	23	164
126	115	121	Israel	37	52	137	144	46	141
109	121	122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	158	99	90	77	124	149
122	123	123	Somalia	85	17	154	145	11	154
125	133	124	Niger	82	61	164	132	124	82
116	126	125	Uganda	68	98	157	126	124	111
131	127	126	Burundi	109	119	147	125	124	87
137	128	127	Ukraine	153	145	50	118	59	124
136	124	128	Zimbabwe	134	78	111	148	124	113
134	137	129	Kenya	63	45	159	138	93	112
135	130	130	Mongolia	166	122	107	78	124	126
108	142	131	Algeria	60	86	129	146	110	80
145	132	132	United Arab Emirates	144	154	135	108	43	65
142	125	133	Kazakhstan	167	90	113	80	124	128
147	140	134	Moldova	58	123	115	142	124	136
143	134	135	Bahrain	131	150	33	128	94	144
144	143	136	Tajikistan	10	163	156	95	124	95
124	136	137	Nepal	100	166	140	82	124	31
123	131	138	Eswatini	56	141	96	149	124	133
121	138	139	Jamaica	133	46	153	93	121	122
132	135	140	Lebanon	91	116	116	116	45	157
130	129	141	Togo	123	85	149	134	104	99
140	139	142	Georgia	38	121	146	54	116	163
129	141	143	South Africa	161	158	94	107	50	105
148	144	144	Saudi Arabia	163	137	89	147	41	104
133	145	145	Djibouti	147	93	122	150	64	130
139	148	146	Tunisia	57	87	148	156	76	125
151	146	147	China	154	162	114	101	70	85
158	149	148	Azerbaijan	43	155	105	157	124	120
146	147	149	Bangladesh	36	165	163	103	78	66
155	151	150	Yemen	24	112	138	166	6	156
157	152	151	Jordan	87	79	162	160	124	117
152	150	152	Iran	150	118	139	155	79	116
141	153	153	Sudan	78	104	160	167	5	139
156	154	154	Oman	155	101	133	153	53	153
153	157	155	Haiti	90	41	166	151	71	167
150	155	156	El Salvador	32	54	165	110	123	146
163	159	157	Egypt	59	161	101	154	113	129
161	160	158	Syria	108	153	130	163	75	143
160	162	159	Lesotho	105	149	158	140	124	160
165	156	160	Uzbekistan	121	159	131	159	124	103
154	158	161	Afghanistan	33	138	161	152	124	166
149	163	162	Libya	160	135	60	161	87	161
159	164	163	Mauritania	129	83	125	164	85	165
164	165	164	India	141	167	150	127	107	100
162	161	165	Turkmenistan	151	144	95	158	124	155
167	166	166	Iraq	130	124	136	162	124	162
166	167	167	Pakistan	117	164	167	165	98	137

* From 2011 Sudan excludes South Sudan, which became a separate country in 2011.

** South Sudan was established in 2011. Prior to 2011 it was formerly part of Sudan



Methodology

The Legatum Prosperity Index is a framework that assesses countries on the promotion of their residents' flourishing, reflecting both economic and social wellbeing. It captures the richness of a truly prosperous life, moving beyond traditional macroeconomic measurements of a nation's prosperity, which rely solely on indicators of wealth such as average income per person (GDP per capita). It redefines the way success is measured, changing the conversation from what we are getting, to who we are becoming. This makes it an authoritative measure of human progress, offering a unique insight into how prosperity is forming and changing across nearly all countries of the world.

To cover both economic and social wellbeing, the Prosperity Index faces the challenge of finding a meaningful measure of success at national level. We endeavour to create an Index that is methodologically sound. This is something that the Legatum Institute has sought to achieve with academic and analytical rigour over the past decade.

For the 2019 issue, the Prosperity Index has been improved following a year-long methodological review. We worked with more than 100

academics and experts around the world with particular expertise on each of the pillars of prosperity to develop an appropriate taxonomy of discrete elements and supporting indicators which, when combined, accurately capture prosperity in the world.

The review was carried out partly to ensure the Index was completely policy focussed, to best aid users to bring about the change required to create pathways from poverty to prosperity, and to strengthen the economic pillars.

This has resulted in moving from 9 to 12 pillars of prosperity being split into 65 discrete policy focussed elements, and grouped into three domains essential to prosperity — Inclusive Societies, Open Economies, and Empowered People. We used 294 different indicators from over 80 different data sources to construct the Index. For more information on the data sources and the methodology, please refer to the full methodology report published at www.prosperity.com.



Step by Step

1

Selecting the indicators

Having discussed and agreed the taxonomy with the experts for measuring prosperity across the world, organising the structure of the Prosperity Index into 12 pillars of prosperity underpinned by 65 policy focussed elements, we identified hundreds of data variables to underpin each element of prosperity.

We identified the most relevant indicators within each element, driven by a set of selection criteria as well as advice from external experts on data and research around each pillar.

We used an extensive variety of publicly available data sources that gave comprehensive international coverage. This list was refined based on input from the experts in each pillar area, who advised on the reliability of data sources, alternative measures, and the credibility of indicators' measurement.

Each of the 12 pillars captures a fundamental theme of prosperity, and each element captures a discrete policy area, which is measured by the indicators. Each pillar has between four and seven elements, and each element has between one and eight indicators.

2

Standardisation

The indicators in the Index are based on many different units of measurement, including numbers of events, years, percentages and ordinal scales. The indicators need to be normalised for comparison between indicators and countries to be meaningful. We employ a distance to frontier approach for this task. The distance to frontier approach compares a country's performance in an indicator with the value of the logical best case, as well as that of the logical worst case. As a result, the distance to frontier score captures a country's relative position. This approach also enables us to compare Index scores over time.

Note on averages

When calculating scores for regions and the world as a whole, we take a population-weighted average score. This is because we want to capture the effect on individuals rather than countries. For example, if the score of two countries changes, then the more populous country has a greater effect on the global and regional scores than the less populous country.

3

Indicator and Element weights

Each indicator is assigned a weight, indicating the level of importance within the element it has in affecting prosperity. Four weights are typically used: 0.5, 1, 1.5, and 2. Each indicator is weighted as 1 by default, but based on its significance to prosperity, this may be adjusted downwards or upwards accordingly. For example, an indicator with a weight of 2 means that it is twice as important in affecting the element as another indicator in that element with a weight of 1. Weights were determined by two factors, ordered by priority: (1) the relevance and significance of the indicator to prosperity, as informed by the academic literature and our experts' opinions, and, to a lesser degree, (2) the statistical significance of the indicator to the productive capacity and wellbeing of a country, as measured by Cantril's Ladder, and productive capacity.

Analogously, elements are assigned weights based on their relative importance within each pillar, led by the same three factors above. At the element level, percentages rather than factors are used as weights, giving a greater range of possible weights than at the indicator level.

4

Element and Pillar scores

Element scores are created using a weighted sum of indicator scores using the indicator weights assigned at the previous step. The same process is repeated to determine Pillar scores with Elements within the pillar, using the percentages discussed at the previous step. Countries were then ranked according to their scores in each pillar.

The overall Prosperity Index score is determined by assigning an equal weight of 1 to all 12 pillars for each country, as each pillar is as important to prosperity as each other. The mean of the 12 pillar scores yields an overall prosperity score for each country. The overall prosperity rankings are based on this score.

While the Index score provides an overall assessment of a country's prosperity, each pillar (and element) score serves as a reliable guide to how that country is performing with respect to a particular foundation of prosperity.

Table of sources

Report abbreviation	Source full name	Web address
AD	Aswath Damodaran	http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/New_Home_Page/data.html
AltAng&Pat	Altinok, N., N. Angrist and H.A. Patrinos. 2018. "Global data set on education quality (1965-2015)."	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/706141516721172989/Global-data-set-on-education-quality-1965-2015
BL	Barro and Lee dataset	http://www.barrolee.com/
BTI	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	https://www.bti-project.org/en/home/
Cas&Dom	Castello-Climent and Domenech (2012)	https://ideas.repec.org/p/iei/wpaper/1201.html
CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center	https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/
Chinn-Ito	Chinn-Ito Index	http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito_website.htm
CIRIGHTS	CIRIGHTS Dataset	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ZxuitRNkPtcEpmi_1p8u0IRnib7ggTK-F9TQcf_jbmo0/edit
CSP	Center for Systemic Peace	https://www.systemicpeace.org/
ECI	Economic Complexity Index	https://oec.world/en/rankings/country/eci/
EDGAR	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research	https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/links/data-sources/emission-database-for-global-atmospheric
EPI	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)	https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	http://www.fao.org/home/en/
FH	Freedom House	https://freedomhouse.org/
FI	Fraser Institute	https://www.fraserinstitute.org/
Gallup	Gallup	https://www.gallup.com/home.aspx
GBD	Global Burden of Disease study	http://www.healthdata.org/gbd
GDL	Global Data Lab	https://globaldatalab.org/
GSI	Global Slavery Index	https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/
GSMA	Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association	https://www.gsma.com/
GTD	Global Terrorism Database	https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/
IBNET	International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities	https://www.ib-net.org/
IBP	International Budget Partnership	https://www.internationalbudget.org/
IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	https://www.idea.int/
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center	http://www.internal-displacement.org/
IHME	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	http://www.healthdata.org/
ILGA	International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association	https://ilga.org/
ILO	International Labour Organisation	https://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm
IMF	International Monetary Fund	https://www.imf.org/external/index.htm
IMF-FAS	International Monetary Fund Financial Access Survey	https://data.imf.org
IMF-WEO	International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook	https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/01/weodata/index.aspx
ITU	International Telecommunications Union	https://www.itu.int/en/Pages/default.aspx
IVS&Bar	Integrated Values Survey, Afrobarometer, Arab Barometer, and Latino-barómetro	http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp ; https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu/ ; http://www.afrobarometer.org/ ; https://www.arabbarometer.org/ ; http://www.latinobarometro.org/lat.jsp

Report abbreviation	Source full name	Web address
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation	https://www.unwater.org/publication_categories/whounicef-joint-monitoring-programme-for-water-supply-sanitation-hygiene-jmp/
OHI	Ocean Health Index	http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative	https://ophi.org.uk/
Pew	Pew Research Center	https://www.pewresearch.org/
PTS	Amnesty International & US State Department Political Terror Scale	http://www.politicalterrorsscale.org/
QS	QS World University Rankings	https://www.topuniversities.com/qs-world-university-rankings
RAI	Rural Access Index	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/rural-access-index-rai
RsF	Reporters Without Borders	https://rsf.org/en
TE	Trading Economics	https://tradingeconomics.com/
TES	TES University Rankings	https://www.timeshighereducation.com/content/world-university-rankings
UCDP	Uppsala Conflict Data Program	https://ucdp.uu.se/
UIC	International Union of Railways	https://uic.org/
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	https://www.unaids.org/en
UNCOM	United Nations Comtrade Database	https://comtrade.un.org/
UNCTAD	United Nations Trade Data	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/default.asp
UNESCO	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	http://uis.unesco.org/
UNESD	United Nations Energy Statistics Database	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/edbase.htm
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	https://www.unicef.org/
UNIGME	United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation	https://childmortality.org/
UNWCMC	UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre	https://www.unep-wcmc.org/
V-DEM	Varieties of Democracy	https://www.v-dem.net/en/
WB-DB	World Bank Doing Business Index	https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/doingbusiness
WB-DI	World Bank World Development Indicators	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-development-indicators
WB-ES	World Bank Enterprise Surveys	https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/
WB-GFI	World Bank Global Financial Inclusion	https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/
WB-LPI	World Bank Logistics Performance Index	https://lpi.worldbank.org/
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas	https://www.protectedplanet.net/
WEF	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2018/
WGI	Worldwide Governance Indicators	https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/
WHO	World Health Organisation	https://www.who.int/
WHO-GDO	World Health Organisation (Global Dementia Observatory)	https://www.who.int/mental_health/neurology/dementia/Global_Observatory/en/
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation	https://www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html
WJP	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/wjp-rule-law-index
WomStat	The WomanStats Project	http://www.womanstats.org/
WRI	World Resources Institute	https://www.wri.org/
WTO	World Trade Organisation	https://www.wto.org/
Zhang&Davidson	Zhang, Xin, and Eric Davidson. "Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI): Methodology." University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (2016).	http://www.umces.edu/sites/default/files/profiles/files/Ranking%20Method_submit_to_SDSN_SNMI_20160705_0.pdf

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The Prosperity Index Team

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Unless otherwise stated, all data is from the 2019 Legatum Prosperity Index[™].

All original data sources can be found in the Prosperity Index methodology report and online at www.prosperity.com

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The Legatum Institute is an international think tank and educational charity whose mission is to promote policies that create the pathways from poverty to prosperity

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