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PROSPERITY INDEX

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The Legatum Prosperity Index[™]

Sources and indicators used, and changes made since the 2019 index

A tool for transformation

2020

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Introduction

In producing the 2019 Legatum Prosperity Index, we made a number of changes to the Index, which incorporated the advice of more than 100 global experts, to make it more policy-focused to better assist national decision makers. Our intention is to now keep stability within the Index, so that it can be more effectively used as a benchmarking and monitoring tool. In producing the 2020 Prosperity Index, we have made only a few minor corrections and improvements to the 2019 Index. These include correcting some anomalies in the 2019 Index, as well as some minor refinement to the organisational structure of the Index. While the changes made have strengthened the Index, the overall measure of prosperity remains almost identical to last year.

This document explains the changes we have made in more detail and assesses their overall impact on the results. It also provides, as appendices, a list of the sources and indicators used within the 2020 Index, together with information on imputation and other related statistics.

This is one of multiple documents supporting the Prosperity Index. For a full definition of what we mean by prosperity, please see the *Defining prosperity* document. For an explanation of how the Legatum Prosperity Index is constructed, please see the *Measuring prosperity* document. All documents are available for download at www.prosperity.com. If you have any further questions, please email info@li.com.

Comparison to last year's Index

Changes made to the Index

The changes can be categorised under (1) data ingest changes (2) indicator changes, and (3) changes to the calculation process.

1. Data ingest changes

The data ingest process for a couple of indicators has been corrected, as follows. In addition, some sources used within the Index have seen revisions to historical data and these have been incorporated into the Index.

- **Gross fixed water assets** — We now account for the unconventional naming of countries in the source dataset, which had previously led some countries to be imputed when real values were available.
- **Average quality of higher education institutions** — We now correctly ingest data for universities ranked 700-1000 in the Times Education World University Rankings.

2. Indicator changes

We have amended a few indicators used in the Index and moved some indicators within the Index.

Indicator amendments

We have improved the calculation of some indicators

- **Protection of women's workplace, education, and family rights** — This had previously been calculated using two variables provided by WomanStats — the "Inequity in Family Law/Practice Between Men and Women" and "Discrepancy Between National Law and Practice Concerning Women" multivariate scales. We now use three multivariate scales to construct this indicator — the "Inequity in Family Law/Practice Between Men

and Women", the "Government Framework for Gender Equality", and "Property Rights in Law and Practice for Women". This removes double-counting of some variables used to construct the scales in last year's Index, and provides a more holistic picture of the overall protection of women's rights as they relate to the Absence of Legal Discrimination element.

- **Voter turnout** — This indicator had previously been transformed using the Center for Systemic Policy's "Democracy score" indicator. We have now removed this from the transformation as it was a distortion on the measurement of Civic and Social Participation — the element in which this indicator sits. The remaining factors in this indicator are (a) the raw voter turnout percentage, and (b) whether an election occurred in the previous seven years.
- **Reliability of land infrastructure administration** — Previously we used only the "Reliability of infrastructure index" component of the "Quality of land administration index" from the World Bank's Doing Business Index, but we now use the complete "Quality of land administration index". This is because the full "Quality of land administration index" contains more information about property rights than just the "Reliability of infrastructure index".
- **DALYs from forces of nature** — To be consistent with other indicators that have disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) units, we now use an age-standardised rate for this indicator, rather than a crude rate. The age-standardised rate is more accurate and allows direct comparisons to be made with other indicators using DALYs.
- **Correction of transformation application** — For indicators requiring a multi-year measurement, such as the "Inflation volatility" indicator, we now correctly calculate values based on the previous five years, correcting last year's calculation which used only four years of data.

- **Changed calculation of growth rates** — Some indicators, such as the “GDP per capita growth” indicator, are expressed as five-year growth rates. This had previously been calculated using a simple growth rate, but is now calculated using a compound annual growth rate.

Indicator movements

We have moved some indicators within the framework of the Index. This has resulted in one new element being created within the 2020 Index. The updated framework showing all the building blocks of global prosperity can be found on the following page.

- **One-sided conflict deaths** — This indicator has been moved within the Safety and Security pillar from the War and Civil Conflict element to the Politically Related Terror and Violence element, and now only captures deaths of civilians by government forces. Previously, the indicator also captured deaths by non-government actors, which is already captured in the Terrorism element.
- **Bifurcation of the Market Distortions element** — We have created a new element called Price Distortions, which sits in the Enterprise Conditions pillar, and captures those aspects that distort an internal market by virtue of altering the true market value of goods and services through the use of subsidies and taxes. This has been split out from the Market Distortions element in the Market Access and Infrastructure pillar. The Market Distortions element now captures only those aspects that distort the market through discrimination of foreign goods and services, mainly through non-tariff measures. As part of this change, the weighting of elements within the Enterprise Conditions pillar has changed as follows:

Element	Weight, 2019 Index	Weight, 2020 Index
Domestic Market Contestability	35%	30%
Price Distortions	-	10%
Environment for Business Creation	30%	25%
Burden of Regulation	25%	25%
Labour Market Flexibility	10%	10%

3. Changes to the calculation process

We have made the following changes to the calculation process:

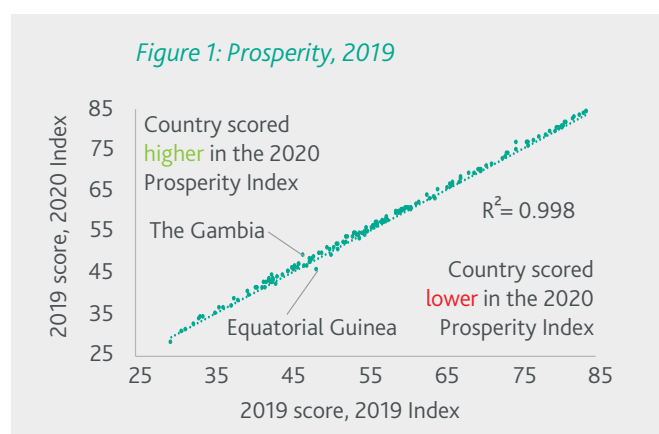
- **Revision of time offsets** — In last year’s Index, not all time offsets had been applied consistently. This has now been corrected. It should be noted that this change has not impacted scores or ranks in the most recent year, only the historical trend.
- **Revision of frontiers** — Having updated the Index with another year of data, we reviewed the frontiers applied to each indicator during normalisation (see *Measuring prosperity* document), resulting in 92 indicators experiencing a small adjustment. In most of these cases, either the lower or upper frontier was changed, but rarely both.
- **Smoking prevalence** — Imputation coefficients have been corrected.

The domains, pillars, and elements of prosperity

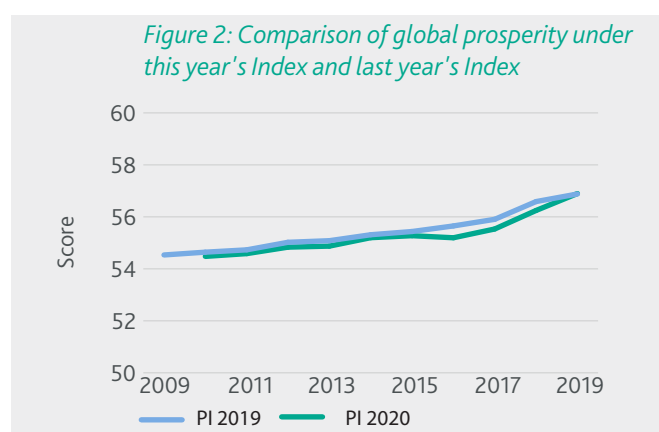


Impact of changes on overall prosperity

In comparing the results of this year's Index with last year's, we find that the overall results are very similar. Figure 1 shows the overall prosperity scores for the year 2019 from the 2020 Index compared with those from the 2019 Index. While the chart shows that there have been some minor changes to the scores of some countries due to the changes previously outlined, the strength of the relationship between this year's Index and last year's Index is very strong, indicated by the R^2 of 0.998.



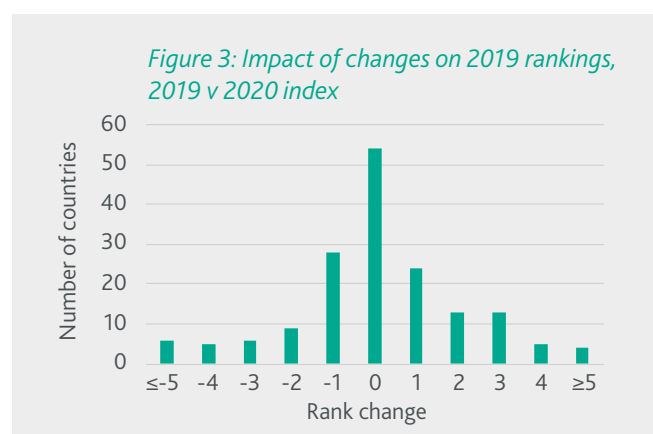
We also see from Figure 2 that global prosperity has followed a similar trend when viewed through the lens of each of the 2019 Index and the 2020 Index.



Some countries have been affected more than others by the changes — we can assess the impact by comparing the 2019 ranks of each country based on the 2019 Index and the 2020 Index. As we see in

Figure 3, fifty-four countries are ranked the same for the year 2019 in both the 2019 Index and the 2020 Index. A further fifty-two countries saw a rank change of ± 1 . All but ten countries changed by four ranks or fewer, with four countries increasing by more than four ranks, and six decreasing by more than four ranks.

The Gambia has seen the biggest positive change between the 2019 Index and the 2020 Index, rising eight ranks. This is because The Gambia has now been included in World Justice Project and Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) datasets. Values for indicators from these sources are higher than the values that were imputed last year. Similarly, Equatorial Guinea is now also included in BTI datasets, with values generally lower than had been imputed last year, which has led to the country falling fifteen places in the prosperity rankings.



Impact of changes at the pillar level

In order to understand the impact of the changes made at the pillar level, we compared country scores in the 2020 Index against the scores of the 2019 Index and identified and examined the outliers. The following Figures 4(a-l) show the results for each of the twelve pillars, displaying scatter plots of 2019 country scores in each Index.

With an R^2 above 0.96, 2019 scores for all pillars show a very strong relationship between the 2020 Index and the 2019 Index, meaning most countries have very similar scores in both Indexes. Equatorial Guinea and The Gambia have the largest change in multiple pillars as these countries are now included in datasets where previously they were excluded.

Figure 4(a): Safety and Security, 2019

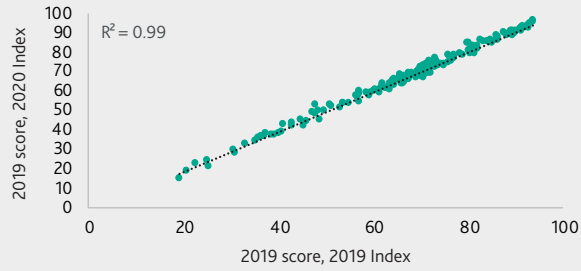


Figure 4(b): Personal Freedom, 2019

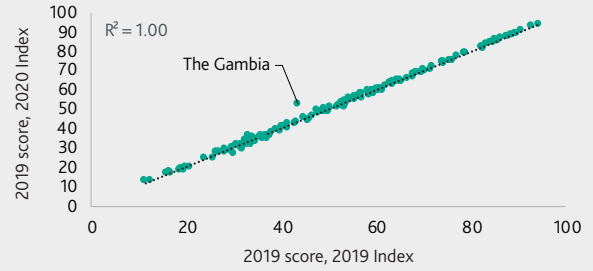


Figure 4(c): Governance, 2019

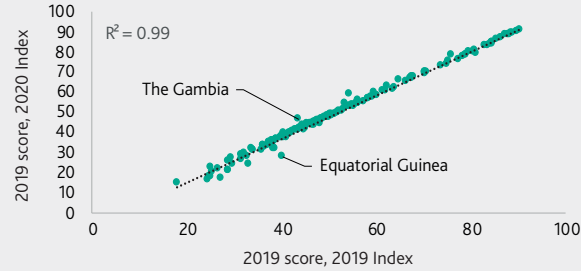


Figure 4(d): Social Capital, 2019

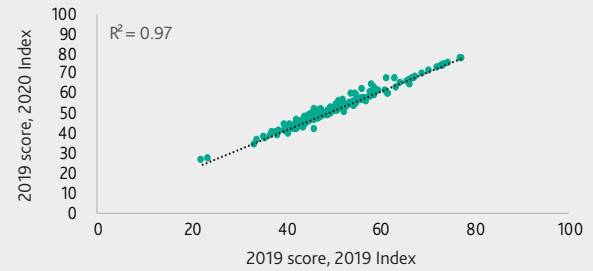


Figure 4(e): Investment Environment, 2019

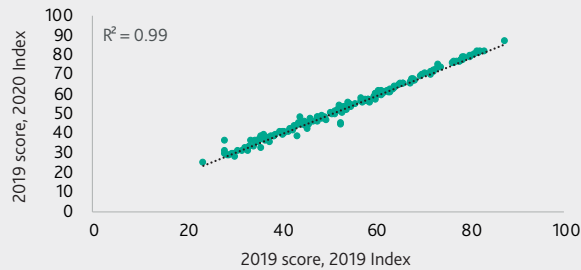


Figure 4(f): Enterprise Conditions, 2019

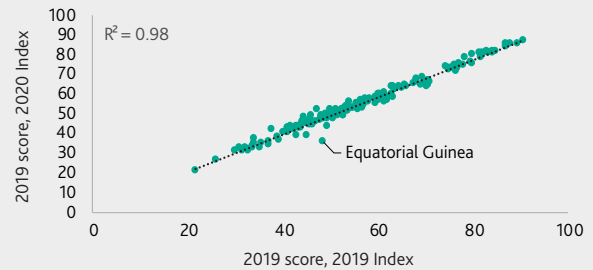


Figure 4(g): Market Access and Infrastructure, 2019

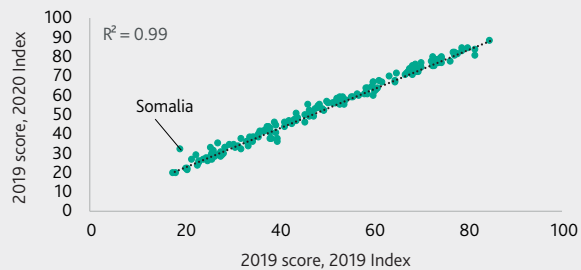


Figure 4(h): Economic Quality, 2019



Figure 4(i): Living Conditions, 2019

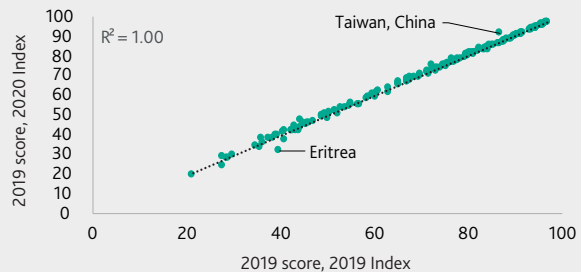


Figure 4(j): Health, 2019



Figure 4(k): Education, 2019

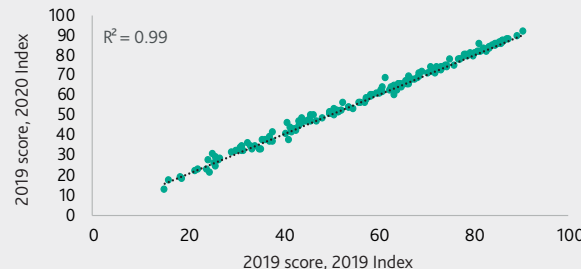
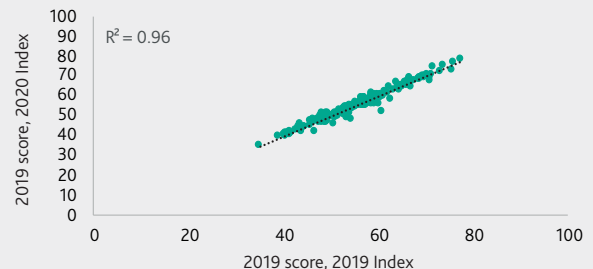


Figure 4(l): Natural Environment, 2019



Appendix

Appendix I: Sources used in the 2020 Prosperity Index

We obtain our data from the following sources:

Source Code	Source 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://www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri/researcher-resources.html
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/

THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX 2020 — SOURCES AND INDICATORS USED AND CHANGES MADE SINCE THE 2019 INDEX

Source Code	Source Name	Web address
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 Latinobarómetro	http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp ; https://european-valuesstudy.eu/ ; http://www.afrobarometer.org/ ; https://www.arabbarometer.org/ ; http://www.latinobarometro.org/lat.jsp
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.politicalterrorscale.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/

THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX 2020 — SOURCES AND INDICATORS USED AND CHANGES MADE SINCE THE 2019 INDEX

Source Code	Source Name	Web address
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://globalindex.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

Note: The World Bank Group are investigating data irregularities for selected countries in their Doing Business Reports (please see <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/statement/2020/08/27/doing-business---data-irregularities-statement> for more details). We are monitoring progress and will incorporate any necessary changes once they have concluded their review and issued any revised data.

Appendix II: Indicators used in the 2020 Prosperity Index

Inclusive Societies

Safety and Security

Indicators for War and Civil Conflict (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Two-sided conflict deaths	The death rate from two-sided conflict (either between two non-state actors, or the state and a non-state actor), averaged over the previous five years.	deaths /1,000,000 population*	Uppsala Conflict Data Program	2019	0.5
Civil and ethnic war	A magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence, civil warfare, ethnic warfare and ethnic violence involving that state in that year.	coding, 0-9	Center for Systemic Peace	2018	1
Conflict-driven internal displacement	The rate of conflict or violence driven internal displacement.	people /1,000,000 population*	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center	2019	1
Refugees (origin country)	The proportion of the home country's population living abroad in refugee-like situations.	people /1,000,000 population*	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2019	1

Indicators for Terrorism (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Terrorism deaths	The death rate from terrorism, averaged over the previous five years.	deaths /1,000,000 population*	Global Terrorism Database	2019	2
Terrorism injuries	The injury rate from terrorism, averaged over the previous five years.	injuries /1,000,000 population*	Global Terrorism Database	2019	1
Terrorism incidents	The terrorism incident rate, averaged over the previous five years.	incidents /1,000,000 population*	Global Terrorism Database	2019	0.5
Property cost of terrorism	An estimate of the property cost of terrorism as a proportion of GDP, averaged over the previous five years.	US \$ /billion US 2010 \$*	Global Terrorism Database	2019	1

Indicators for Politically Related Terror and Violence (weight = 30%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Political terror	A composite measure of state-sponsored political violence and repression within a country, taking into account disappearances, torture and political violence.	index, 1-5	Amnesty International & US State Department Political Terror Scale	2018	2
Extrajudicial killings	A rating of the degree to which killings by government officials without due process of law have occurred within a country, over the previous year.	coding, 0-2	CIRIGHTS Dataset	2017	1
Use of torture	A rating of the degree to which the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, either mental or physical, at the instigation of government officials has occurred within a country, over the previous year.	coding, 0-2	CIRIGHTS Dataset	2017	1
Disappearance cases	A rating of the degree to which there have been cases of people disappearing, with likely political motivation and the victim remained unfound, within a country, over the previous year.	coding, 0-2	CIRIGHTS Dataset	2017	1
Political imprisonment	A rating of the degree to which the imprisonment of people due to religious, political, or other beliefs has occurred within a country, over the previous year.	coding, 0-2	CIRIGHTS Dataset	2017	0.5
One-sided conflict deaths	The number of civilians killed by government forces, averaged over the previous five years.	deaths /1,000,000 population*	Uppsala Conflict Data Program	2019	0.5

Indicators for Violent Crime (weight = 25%)¹

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Intentional homicides	The rate of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted, as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, inter-gang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups.	homicides /100,000 population*	World Bank World Development Indicators	2017	2
Dispute settlement through violence	A composite measure of whether people do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances, either with neighbours, strangers, or government officials.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Safety walking alone at night	The percentage of people who responded "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1
Physical security of women	A composite measure of the physical security of women within a country, encompassing (a) the degree to which women are protected from domestic violence and rape, (b) the degree to which there are taboos or norms preventing these crimes being reported, and (c) the level to which honour killings and femicide occur.	index, 0-4	The WomanStats Project	2019	1

Indicators for Property Crime (weight = 10%)²

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Property stolen	The percentage of people who responded "Yes" to the survey question: "Within the last 12 months, have you had money or property stolen from you or another household member?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	2
Business costs of crime and violence	"In your country, to what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	0.5
Business costs of organized crime³	"In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1

1. Our expert working group indicated the potential importance of including data on gang related crime within this element, but the lack of suitable data prevented us from doing so.

2. Our expert working group indicated the potential importance of including data on cyber-crime within this element, but the lack of suitable data prevented us from doing so.

3. It's worth noting that whilst WEF label this indicator as "Organized crime", the specific wording of the question asked discusses mafia-oriented racketeering and extortion, both of which are much narrower than the modern scope of organized crime.

Personal Freedom

Indicators for Agency (weight = 25%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Personal autonomy and individual rights	A rating of the degree to which individuals enjoy freedom of movement, are able to exercise the right to own property and establish private businesses without undue interference, enjoy personal social freedoms, enjoy equality of opportunity and freedom from economic exploitation.	coding, 0-16	Freedom House	2020	1
Due process and rights	A composite measure of whether: (a) suspects are presumed innocent in court, (b) are treated fairly in arrest and pre-trial detention, (c) the use of torture or other abusive treatment, (d) the degree to which legal assistance is offered, and (e) whether jails in the country have adequate living conditions.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Freedom of movement	An assessment of the degree to which citizen's freedom to move internationally or nationally (respectively) is respected or not.	coding, 0-4	CIRIGHTS Dataset	2017	1
Women's agency¹	A composite measure of the degree to which women experience agency, taking into account 11 different societal, cultural and prevalence variables.	coding, 0-16	The WomanStats Project	2017	1
Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy	A composite measure of (a) whether government agents are likely to intercept private communications of citizens without warrant, and (b) whether citizens may be arrested without warrant.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Freedom from forced labour	A composite measure, assessing whether adult citizens are free from servitude and other kinds of forced labour.	index, 0-1	Varieties of Democracy	2019	1
Government response to slavery	A composite measure, assessing government progress towards achieving five milestones in preventing and tackling modern day slavery: (a) identifying and supporting survivors, (b) functioning of criminal justice mechanisms for prevention, (c) co-ordination and accountability between national and regional government, (d) addressing of risk factors, and (e) government and business avoidance of goods and services provided by forced labour.	index, -10-100	Global Slavery Index	2018	1
Satisfaction with freedom	The percentage of people who responded "Yes" to the survey question: "Are you satisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1

1. This indicator is the "Patrilineality/Fraternity Syndrome Scale". More details about the variables considered by this indicator, and its calculation can be found on the Womanstats website (<https://www.womanstats.org/new/codebook>).

Indicators for Freedom of Assembly and Association (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Right to associate and organise	A measure of the degree to which individuals enjoy associational and organizational rights, including (a) assembly, (b) nongovernmental organizations, particularly those that are engaged in human rights and governance-related work, and (c) trade unions and similar organizations.	coding, 0-12	Freedom House	2020	1
Guarantee of assembly and association	A composite measure of whether people can (a) gather together in public and express opinions freely, (b) join community groups and associations, and (c) politically organize in any way they want.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Autonomy from the state	A composite measure of the degree to which citizens experience a society that enjoys autonomy from the state and in which citizens freely and actively pursue their political and civic goals, however conceived.	index, 0-1	Varieties of Democracy	2019	1

Indicators for Freedom of Speech and Access to Information (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Press freedom from government censorship	A composite measure evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influence reporting, and economic factors that affect access to news and information.	index, 0-100	Freedom House	2016	1
Press freedom from physical repression	A composite measure of press freedom, including (a) of the degree to which there is media pluralism, (b) media independence, (c) the media environment and level of self-censorship, (d) legislative framework, (e) transparency, and (f) the quality of the infrastructure that supports the production of news and information.	index, 0-100	Reporters Without Borders	2020	1
Freedom of opinion and expression	A composite measure of the degree to which people can express political opinions, freedom of the media is respected, freedom of civil and political organization is respected.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Government media censorship	A measure of the degree to which the government directly or indirectly attempt to censor the print or broadcast media.	coding, 0-4	Varieties of Democracy	2019	0.5
Alternative sources of information	A composite measure of the degree to which the media are (a) un-biased in their coverage or lack of coverage of the opposition, (b) allowed to be critical of the regime, and (c) representative of a wide array of political perspectives.	index, 0-1	Varieties of Democracy	2019	1
Political diversity of media perspectives	A measure of the degree to which the major print and broadcast media represent a wide range of political perspectives.	coding, 0-3	Varieties of Democracy	2019	0.5

Indicators for Absence of Legal Discrimination (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Equal treatment and absence of discrimination	A composite measure of whether individuals are likely to be discriminated against in court, at jobs, by police or other institutions based upon their socio-economic status, ethnicity, sexuality, or resident status.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Non-discriminatory civil justice	A composite measure of whether the civil justice system discriminates in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	0.5
Freedom from hiring and workplace discrimination	A composite measure of whether people are likely to be discriminated against in hiring because of socio-economic, ethnic or other immutable characteristics, and whether they experience discrimination at work.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
LGBT Rights	A scale acting as a proxy for the legal status of LGBT individuals. (0=homosexuality is illegal, 1=legal, 2=civil unions between homosexual individuals are allowed, 3=marriage is legal)	coding, 0-3	International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association	2019	1
Protection of women's workplace, education and family rights¹	A composite measure of the degree to which women receive protections from discrimination in a society, encompassing numerous factors.	coding, 0-8	The WomanStats Project	2015	1
Freedom of belief and religion	A composite measure of whether non-adherents to religions are required to submit to religious laws, and whether minorities can freely and publicly observe their holy days and religious events.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Government religious intimidation and hostility²	A composite measure of the degree to which there is government intimidation or violence motivated by religion, used several subcomponents of Pew's Government Restrictions Index.	index, 0-1	Pew Research Center	2016	1

1. This indicator is composed of three indicators provided by WomanStats — the "Inequity in Family Law/Practice Between Men and Women, the "Government Framework for Gender Equality", and "Property Rights in Law and Practice for Women". More details about the variables considered by this indicator and its calculation can be found on the WomanStats website (<https://www.womanstats.org/new/codebook>).

2. The following questions are used from Pew's Governments Restrictions Index, in an arithmetic mean, to create this variable: Q_11, Q_12, Q_13, Q_19, Q_19_Extent, Q_19_Property_Damage, Q_19_Detentions, Q_19_Displacements, Q_19_Abuse, Q_19_Deaths.

Indicators for Social Tolerance (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Perceived tolerance of ethnic minorities	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Is your city/area a good place to live for ethnic minorities?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1
Perceived tolerance of LGBT individuals	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Is your city/area a good place to live for gay/lesbian people?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1
Perceived tolerance of immigrants	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Is your city/area a good place to live for immigrants?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1

Governance

Indicators for Executive Constraints (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Executive powers are effectively limited by the judiciary and legislature	A composite measure of whether executive powers are limited effectively by (a) the judiciary, and (b) the legislature, with twice the weighting given to limitation by the judiciary.	expert survey, 0-3	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	2
Government powers are subject to independent and non-governmental checks	A composite measure of whether government powers are subject to (a) independent auditing and review, and (b) non-governmental checks, with twice the weighting given to independent auditing and review.	expert survey, 0-3	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Transition of power is subject to the law	A composite measure of whether (a) government officials are elected or appointed in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the constitution, and (b) integrity of the electoral process, including access to the ballot, the absence of intimidation, and public scrutiny of election results.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Military involvement in rule of law and politics	A composite measure of the military's involvement in politics, which might stem from an external or internal threat, be symptomatic of underlying difficulties, or be a full-scale military takeover.	index, 0-10	Fraser Institute	2017	0.5
Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct	A composite measure of whether government officials in the executive, legislature, judiciary, and the police are investigated, prosecuted, and punished for official misconduct and other violations.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1

Indicators for Political Accountability (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Consensus on democracy and a market economy as a goal	The extent to which major political actors agree on democracy and a market economy as strategic, long-term goals. A high score is awarded if all major political actors agree on establishing or consolidating democracy and a market economy as strategic, long-term goals of transformation. A low score is awarded if there are no major political actors who want to establish democracy or a market economy.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1
Political participation and rights	A measure of the ability to participate in political processes, such as voting in legitimate elections, joining parties, running for office, etc.	coding, 1-7	Freedom House	2020	0.5
Democracy level	A measure of the extent to which a society is autocratic or democratic, including (a) the competitiveness of executive recruitment, (b) constraints on chief executives, (c) regulation of political participation, and (d) competitiveness of political participation.	coding, -10-10	Center for Systemic Peace	2017	1
Complaint mechanisms	A composite measure of whether individuals feel that they have effective complaint mechanisms regarding the government's performance.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1

Indicators for Rule of Law (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Judicial independence	"In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies, from not independent at all, to entirely independent?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	1
Civil justice	A composite measure of the quality of civil justice, covering: (a) its affordability, (b) freedom from discrimination, (c) freedom from improper government influence, and (d) whether it is effectively enforced or subject to unreasonable delay.	expert survey, 0-6	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	3
Integrity of the legal system	A composite measure of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, and the popular observance of the law. (based on the International Country Risk Guide Political Risk Component I for Law and Order.)	index, 0-10	Fraser Institute	2017	2
Efficiency of dispute settlement	"In your country, how efficient are the legal and judicial systems for companies in settling disputes, from extremely inefficient, to extremely efficient?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	0.5

Indicators for Government Integrity (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Use of public office for private gain	A composite measure of the extent to which government officials in the judiciary, executive, police and military, and legislature use public office for private gain. Variables regarding officials in the executive and judicial branches were double weighted.	expert survey, 0-4	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	2
Diversion of public funds	"In your country, how common is illegal diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups, from very commonly occurs, to never occurs?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	0.5
Right to information	A composite measure of whether people have a right to government information that can be accessed reasonably, including: (a) whether requests for information held by a government agency are granted, (b) whether these requests are granted within a reasonable time period, (c) if the information provided is pertinent and complete, (d) if requests for information are granted at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe, (e) whether people are aware of their right to information, and (f) whether relevant records are accessible to the public upon request.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	0.5
Publicised laws and government data	A composite measure of quality and accessibility of information published by the government in print or online; whether laws and information on legal rights are (a) publicly available, (b) presented in plain language, (c) made accessible in all languages; and whether administrative regulations, drafts of legislation, and high court decisions are made accessible to the public in a timely manner.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Transparency of government policy	"In your country, how easy is it for companies to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities, from extremely difficult, to extremely easy?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	0.5
Budget transparency	A composite measure of the amount and timeliness of budget information governments are making publicly available.	index, 0-100	International Budget Partnership	2019	0.5

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Indicators for Government Effectiveness (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Government quality and credibility	A composite measure of the perception of: (a) the quality of public services, (b) the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, (c) the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and (d) the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.	index, -2.5 - +2.5	Worldwide Governance Indicators	2018	2
Prioritisation	The extent to which the government sets and maintains strategic priorities, maintains them over extended periods of time, has the capacity to prioritize and organize its policy measures accordingly, and does not rely on ad hoc measures.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1
Efficiency of government spending	"In your country, how efficiently does the government spend public revenue, from extremely inefficient, to extremely efficient in providing goods and services.	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	0.5
Efficient use of assets	The extent to which the government makes efficient use of available human, financial and organizational resources.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1
Implementation	The extent to which a government is effective at implementing its own policies.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1
Policy learning	The extent to which a government demonstrates a pronounced ability of complex learning, and it acts flexibly and replaces failed policies with innovative ones.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1
Policy coordination	The extent to which government coordinates conflicting objectives effectively and acts in a coherent manner and is not fragmented into rival fiefdoms that counteract each other.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1

Indicators for Regulatory Quality (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Regulatory quality	A composite measure of the perception of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.	index, -2.5 - +2.5	Worldwide Governance Indicators	2018	1
Enforcement of regulations	A composite measure of whether government regulations, such as labour, environmental, public health, commercial, and consumer protection regulations, are effectively enforced.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	"In your country, to what extent can individuals, institutions (civil society), and businesses obtain justice through the judicial system against arbitrary government decisions, from not at all, to a great extent?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	1
Delay in administrative proceedings	A composite measure of whether administrative proceedings at the national and local levels are conducted without unreasonable delay.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1

Social Capital

Indicators for Personal and Family Relationships (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Help from family and friends when in trouble	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	2
Family give positive energy	The percentage of people responding "Strongly Agree/Agree" to the survey question: "Thinking about your life in general 'My family give me positive energy'"	percentage	Gallup	2015	1

Indicators for Social Networks (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Respect	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Were you treated with respect all day yesterday?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	2
Opportunity to make friends	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Are you satisfied with opportunities to meet people and make friends?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1
Helped another household	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Has your household sent financial help to another household in last year?" (same country)	percentage	Gallup	2018	0.5

Indicators for Interpersonal Trust (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Generalised interpersonal trust	The percentage of people responding "Most people can be trusted" to the question "Generally speaking, would you say most people can be trusted, or you can't be too careful?"	percentage	Integrated Values Survey, Afrobarometer, Arab Barometer, and Latinobarómetro ¹	2018	1
Helped a stranger	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Have you helped a stranger or someone you didn't know who needed help in past month?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	0.5

1. The Integrated Values Survey (IVS) was taken as the main data source for this indicator as it has the greatest geographical coverage. To cover additional countries, data from regional barometers were calibrated to the results of the IVS by multiplying by adjustment factors based on the countries overlapping in each barometer and the IVS. Adjustment factors for each regional source are calculated as the ratio of percentages reported for countries that are covered both in regional source in question, and the IVS.

Indicators for Institutional Trust (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Confidence in local police	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have confidence in the local police force?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	2
Public trust in politicians	"In your country, how would you rate the ethical standards of politicians?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	2
Confidence in financial institutions and banks	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have confidence in financial institutions or banks?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1
Confidence in judicial system and courts	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have confidence in the judicial system and courts?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1
Confidence in national government	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have confidence in national government?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1
Confidence in military	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have confidence in the military?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	0.5

Indicators for Civic and Social Participation (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Donated money to charity	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Have you donated money to a charity in past month?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1.5
Voter turnout	A measure of voter turnout (% of registered electors) * election occurred in last 7 year (binary). If a country enforced compulsory voting, it is not scored on this indicator.	percentage (adjusted)	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	2019	1.5
Volunteering	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Have you volunteered time to an organisation in past month?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1
Voiced opinion to a public official	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "In the past month, have you voiced your opinion to a public official?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	0.5

Open Economies

Investment Environment¹

Indicators for Property Rights (weight = 30%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Protection of property rights	"In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected, from not at all, to a great extent?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1
Lawful process for expropriation	A measure of whether the government: (a) respects the property rights of people and corporations, (b) refrains from the illegal seizure of private property, and (c) provides adequate compensation when property is legally expropriated.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1
Intellectual property protection	"In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected, from not at all, to a great extent?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	2
Quality of land administration	A composite measure of five sub-indices: the reliability of infrastructure, transparency of information, geographic coverage, land dispute resolution, and equal access to property rights.	index, 0-30	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
Procedures to register property	A composite measure of (a) time, (b) cost and (c) number of procedures to register a property.	index, 0-100	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
Regulation of property possession	The extent to which government authorities ensure there are well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1

1. We originally intended to include a sixth element, "Savings and Wealth Policy" in the Investment Environment pillar, but data constraints prevented us from doing so.

Indicators for Investor Protections (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Strength of insolvency framework	A composite measure of whether insolvency legislation is well designed for rehabilitating viable firms and liquidating nonviable ones, based on: (a) the commencement of proceedings index, (b) management of debtor's assets index, (c) reorganization proceedings index, and (d) creditor participation index.	index, 0-16	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
Insolvency recovery rate	The cents on the dollar recovered by secured creditors through judicial reorganization, liquidation, or debt enforcement (foreclosure or receivership) proceedings, accounting for the costs of proceedings and the cost of time taken.	percentage	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1.5
Auditing and reporting standards	"In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards, from extremely weak, to extremely strong?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	2
Extent of shareholder governance	A composite measure of the rights of shareholders in corporate governance: (a) shareholders' rights and role in major corporate decisions, (b) governance safeguards protecting shareholders from undue board control and entrenchment, and (c) transparency on ownership stakes, compensation, audits and financial prospects.	index, 0-10	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
Conflict of interest regulation	A composite measure of the protection of shareholders against directors' misuse of corporate assets for personal gain: (a) transparency of related-party transactions, (b) shareholders' ability to sue and hold directors liable for self-dealing, and (c) access to evidence and allocation of legal expenses in shareholder litigation.	index, 0-10	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	0.5

Indicators for Contract Enforcement (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Quality of judicial administration	A composite measure of good practices in court system: (a) court structure and proceedings, (b) case management, (c) court automation, and (d) alternative dispute resolution.	index, 0-18	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1.5
Time to resolve commercial cases	The average time it takes to take a commercial case through the courts, including the time for filing and service, trial and judgement, and enforcement of a judgement.	days*	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
Legal costs	The percentage of claim value of (a) attorney fees, (b) court costs, and (c) enforcement costs.	percentage*	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	0.5
Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	A composite measure of whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are (a) accessible, (b) free from improper influence, (c) efficient (not subject to unreasonable delays), and (d) effectively enforced.	expert survey, 0-1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	2020	1

Indicators for Financing Ecosystem (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Access to finance	The percentage of firms identifying access to, or cost of, finance as a "major" or "very severe" obstacle.	percentage	World Bank Enterprise Surveys	2017	1
Financing of SMEs	"In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access finance they need for their business operations through the financial sector, from not at all, to a great extent?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1
Venture capital availability	"In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding, from extremely difficult, to extremely easy?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	1
Quality of banking system and capital markets	The extent to which a solid banking system and a functioning capital market have been established.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1
Commercial bank branches	The number of commercial bank branches (retail locations) per capita.	branches /100,000 adult population*	International Monetary Fund Financial Access Survey	2018	1
Soundness of banks	"In your country, how do you assess the soundness of banks - from extremely low (banks may require recapitalization), to extremely high (banks are generally healthy with sound balance sheets)?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1
Depth of credit information	A composite measure of the rules and practices affecting the coverage, scope, and accessibility of credit information available through either a credit bureau or a credit registry to facilitate lending decisions.	index, 0-8	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	0.5

Indicators for Restrictions on International Investment (weight = 10%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Business impact of rules on FDI	"In your country, how restrictive are rules and regulations on foreign direct investment (FDI), from extremely restrictive, to not restrictive at all?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	2
Capital controls	The percentage of potential capital controls not levied.	percentage	Fraser Institute	2017	1
Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	A composite measure of the extent to which foreign currency bank accounts are permitted, both domestically and abroad.	index, 0-10	Fraser Institute	2017	1
Restrictions on financial transactions	A composite measure of: (a) presence of multiple exchange rates, (b) restrictions on current account transactions, (c) restrictions on capital account transactions, and (d) requirement of the surrender of export proceeds.	index, 0-1	Chinn-Ito Index	2018	1
Prevalence of foreign ownership of companies	"In your country, how prevalent is foreign ownership of companies, from extremely rare, to extremely prevalent?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	1
Freedom of foreigners to visit	A composite measure based on the number of countries for which a country requires a visa from foreign visitors for tourist and short-term business purposes.	index, 0-10	Fraser Institute	2017	1

Enterprise Conditions

Indicators for Domestic Market Contestability (weight = 30%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Market-based competition	The extent to which (a) the fundamentals of market-based competition is consistently defined and implemented both macro-economically and micro-economically, (b) there are state-guaranteed rules for market competition with equal opportunities for all market participants, and (c) the informal sector is very small.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1
Anti-monopoly policy	The extent to which safeguards (such as comprehensive competition laws) exist to prevent the development of economic monopolies and cartels, and the extent to which they are they enforced	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1
Extent of market dominance	"In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity, from dominated by a few business groups, to spread among many firms?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1

Indicators for Price Distortions (weight = 10%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies	"In your country, to what extent do fiscal measures (subsidies, tax breaks, etc.) distort competition, from distort competition to a great extent, to do not distort competition at all?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1
Energy subsidies	The scale of consumer and producer subsidies for energy.	percentage of GDP*	International Monetary Fund	2015	1

Indicators for Environment for Business Creation (weight = 25%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Private companies are protected and permitted	The extent to which private companies are permitted are viewed institutionally as primary engines of economic production and are given appropriate legal safeguards, and the extent to which privatization processes are conducted in a manner consistent with market principles.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1
Ease of starting a business	A composite measure based on: (a) cost (including paid-in minimum capital requirement), (b) time, and (c) number of procedures (officially required, or commonly done in practice) to start up and formally operate an industrial or commercial business.	index, 0-100	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
State of cluster development	"In your country, how widespread are well-developed and deep clusters (geographic concentrations of firms, suppliers, producers of related products and services, and specialized institutions in a particular field), from non-existent, to widespread in many fields?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1
Labour skill a business constraint	The percentage of firms identifying labour skill level as a major or very severe obstacle.	percentage	World Bank Enterprise Surveys	2019	0.5
Availability of skilled workers	"In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies, from not at all, to a great extent?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	0.5

Indicators for Burden of Regulation (weight = 25%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Burden of government regulation	"In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration's requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting), from extremely burdensome, to not burdensome at all?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	1
Time spent complying with regulations	The percentage of senior management's time, in a typical week, that is spent dealing with the requirements imposed by government regulations (e.g., taxes, customs, labour regulations, licensing and registration, including dealings with officials, and completing forms).	percentage*	World Bank Enterprise Surveys	2018	1
Number of tax payments	The total number of taxes paid by businesses, including electronic filing.	number per year*	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
Time spent filing taxes	The time taken for a standardized case study company during the second year of operation to prepare, file and pay (a) corporate income tax, (b) value added or sales tax, and (c) labour taxes, including payroll taxes and social contributions.	hours per year*	World Bank Doing Business Index	2020	1
Burden of obtaining a building permit	A composite measure of: (a) time, (b) cost, and (c) number of procedures to obtain a permit to build a warehouse.	index, 0-100	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
Building quality control index	A composite measure of the quality control and safety mechanisms in the construction regulatory system: (a) quality of building regulations, (b) quality control before, during, and after construction, (c) liability and insurance regimes, and (d) professional certifications.	index, 0-15	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	0.5

Indicators for Labour Market Flexibility (weight = 10%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Cooperation in labour-employer relations	"In your country, how do you characterize Labour-employer relations, from generally confrontational, to generally cooperative?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1
Flexibility of hiring practices	"In your country, to what extent do regulations allow flexible hiring and firing of workers, from not at all, to a great extent?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	0.5
Redundancy costs	The cost of redundancy, measured in weeks of salary.	weeks*	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	0.5
Flexibility of employment contracts	A composite measure of how flexible employment contracts are, based on: (a) maximum length of a single fixed term contract, (b) restrictions on overtime work, and (c) whether there are fixed term contracts prohibited for permanent tasks.	index, 0-1	World Bank Doing Business Index	2020	1
Flexibility of wage determination	"In your country, how are wages generally set, from by a centralized bargaining process, to by each individual company?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1

Market Access and Infrastructure

Indicators for Communications (weight = 25%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
International internet bandwidth	The sum of used capacity of all internet exchanges (locations where internet traffic is exchanged) offering international bandwidth.	Kilobits per second per capita*	International Telecommunications Union	2018	1
2G, 3G and 4G network coverage	A composite measure, based on the average of 2G, 3G and 4G network coverage.	index, 0-100	Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association	2018	2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	Fixed residential and organisational subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet, at downstream speeds equal to or greater than, 256 kbit/s (including satellite broadband, fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies, excluding connections via mobile-cellular networks).	number /100 population*	International Telecommunications Union	2019	1
Internet usage	The percentage of the population who, in the last three months, have used the internet (via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.)	percentage	International Telecommunications Union	2019	1

Indicators for Resources (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Installed electric capacity	The total net installed capacity of electric power plants, including enterprises that produce electricity, but for whom the production is not their principal activity.	kilowatts per capita*	United Nations Energy Statistics Database	2018	1.5
Ease of establishing an electricity connection	A composite measure based on the average of the normalised scores for: (a) cost to connect to electricity, (b) time required to get electricity, and (c) number of procedures required to get electricity.	index, 0-100	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
Reliability of electricity supply	A composite measure of: (a) system average interruption duration, (b) system average interruption frequency, (c) use of tools to monitor power outages, (d) use of automated tools to restore power supply, (e) whether a regulator monitors the utility's performance on reliability of supply, and (f) whether financial deterrents exist to limit outages.	index, 0-7	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
Gross fixed water assets	The total gross fixed asset value of water production facilities.	US \$ per population served*	International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities	2019	1
Water production	The total annual water supplied to the distribution system (including purchased water, if any), expressed by population served per day.	litres per capita per day*	International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities	2019	0.5
Reliability of water supply	"In your country, how reliable is the water supply (lack of interruptions and flow fluctuations), ranging from extremely unreliable to extremely reliable?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1

Indicators for Transport (weight = 25%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Logistics performance	A composite measure of: (a) quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure, (b) ease of arranging competitively priced shipments, (c) quality of logistics services, (d) ability to track and trace consignments, and (e) frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled time.	index, 1-5	World Bank Logistics Performance Index	2018	1.5
Airport connectivity	A composite measure of the connectivity to the global air transport network available in each country. The score is based on the number of available seats on flights originating within the country, and weighted by the size (in terms of the number of passengers handled) of the destination airports, and normalized by the population of the origin country.	index, 0-500*	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	2
Efficiency of seaport services	"In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are seaport services (ferries, boats) (for landlocked countries: assess access to seaport services), from extremely inefficient - among the worst in the world, to extremely efficient - among the best in the world?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	2
Liner shipping connectivity	A composite measure capturing how well countries are connected to global shipping networks: (a) number of ships, (b) their container-carrying capacity, (c) maximum vessel size, (d) number of services, and (e) number of companies that deploy container ships in a country's ports.	index, rebased to 100 in 2004*	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	2019	0.5
Quality of roads	"In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure, from extremely poor - among the worst in the world, to extremely good - among the best in the world?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1
Road density¹	The density of a country's road network, including motorways, highways, and main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads.	km /100 sq km of land area*	Food and Agriculture Organisation	2011	0.5
Rail density	The density of a country's rail network based on length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.	km per sq km of land area*	International Union of Railways	2018	0.5

1. Countries with low population density can be scored poorly for this indicator, due to concentration of roads in urban areas. In countries such as Australia, where the population is heavily concentrated in a very small area (relative to the size of the country), the functional density will be higher than these data suggest.

Indicators for Border Administration (weight = 5%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Efficiency of customs clearance process	The efficiency of customs clearance processes, based on speed, simplicity and predictability of formalities.	survey, 1-5	World Bank Logistics Performance Index	2018	1.5
Time to comply with border regulations and procedures	The time associated with compliance with regulations relating to customs and to other inspections that are mandatory in order for the shipment to cross the economy's border (import and export), as well as the time for handling that takes place at its port or border.	hours*	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	1
Cost to comply with border regulations and procedures	The cost associated with compliance with regulations relating to customs and to other inspections that are mandatory in order for the shipment to cross the economy's border (import and export), as well as the time for handling that takes place at its port or border.	USD (current)*	World Bank Doing Business Index	2019	0.5

Indicators for Open Market Scale (weight = 5%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Domestic and international market access for goods	A composite measure of (a) the GDP of the economies with which a country has a free trade agreement for goods, and (b) GDP of the domestic economy, weighted double to take into account the ease of trading domestically compared with overseas markets. Expressed as a proportion of world GDP.	percentage of global GDP	World Trade Organisation	2018	1.5
Domestic and international market access for services	A composite measure of (a) the GDP of the economies with which a country has a free trade agreement for services, and (b) GDP of the domestic economy, weighted double to take into account the ease of trading domestically compared with overseas markets. Expressed as a proportion of world GDP.	percentage of global GDP	World Trade Organisation	2018	2
Trade-weighted average tariff faced in destination markets	The average of applied destination tariff rates levied on merchandise goods (including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country), weighted by the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group.	percentage	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2016	0.5
Margin of preference in destination markets	A composite measure based on the average of: (a) trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and (b) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level.	index, 1-100	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2016	0.5

Indicators for Import Tariff Barriers (weight = 5%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Share of imports free from tariff duties	The share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements.	percentage	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2016	1.5
Average applied tariff rate	The trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff (custom duty) rates on imports of merchandise goods, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world.	percentage	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2016	2
Complexity of tariffs	A composite measure of: (a) tariff dispersion, (b) specific tariffs, and (c) number of distinct tariffs.	index, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	0.25

Indicators for Market Distortions (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Extent of liberalisation of foreign trade	The extent to which foreign trade has been liberalised, with uniform, low tariffs and few non-tariff barriers.	expert survey, 1-10	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	2020	1
Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	"In your country, to what extent do non-tariff barriers (e.g., health and product standards, technical and labelling requirements, etc.) limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market, from strongly limit, to do not limit at all?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1
Non-tariff measures	The number of non-tariff measures that can potentially have an effect on international trade in goods, including sanitary and phytosanitary, technical barriers to trade, pre-shipment inspection, contingent trade protective measures, quantity control measures, price control measures, other measures, and export-related measures.	number*	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	2018	0.25
Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies	"In your country, to what extent do fiscal measures (subsidies, tax breaks, etc.) distort competition, from distort competition to a great extent, to do not distort competition at all?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	1
Energy subsidies	The scale of consumer and producer subsidies for energy.	percentage of GDP*	International Monetary Fund	2015	0.25

Economic Quality

Indicators for Fiscal Sustainability (weight = 25%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Government budget balance	The government budget balance, as a percentage of GDP.	percentage	International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook	2020	1
Government debt	The gross government debt, (consisting of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future), as a percentage of GDP.	percentage	International Monetary Fund	2018	1.5
Country credit rating	An average of S&P, Moody's, Fitch and DBRS ratings of country credit ratings, standardised to a score out of 100.	score, 0-100	Trading Economics	2020	0.5
Country risk premium	The additional return or premium demanded by investors to compensate them for the higher risk associated with investing in a country.	percentage	Aswath Damodaran	2019	1.5
Gross savings	Gross national income less total consumption, plus net transfers, as a percentage of GDP.	percentage	World Bank World Development Indicators	2019	1

Indicators for Macroeconomic Stability (weight = 10%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
GDP per capita growth	Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency, averaged (CAGR) over the previous five years.	percentage	World Bank World Development Indicators	2019	1
Inflation volatility	Standard deviation of the yearly percentage change in the end of period inflation rate over the previous five years.	percentage*	International Monetary Fund	2019	1

Indicators for Productivity and Competitiveness (weight = 30%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Labour productivity	The GDP output per worker in the workforce (population in employment).	2011 US \$ PPP*	International Labour Organisation	2020	1
Economic complexity¹	A composite measure of the productive capabilities of large economic systems, based on both (a) the diversity of countries that are exported to, and (b) the ubiquity of products exported.	index, -3-3	Economic Complexity Index	2018	1.5
Export quality	A composite measure estimating a country's export quality, based on both the (a) value, and (b) quantity, of bilateral trades.	index, 0-1.2	International Monetary Fund	2010	1
High-tech manufactured exports	The value of manufactured exports with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery, expressed as a percentage of the value of all manufactured exports.	percentage*	United Nations Comtrade Database	2019	1

Indicators for Dynamism (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
New business density	The number of newly registered limited liability corporations per calendar year.	number /100 working age population*	World Bank Enterprise Surveys	2018	1
Patent applications	The rate of applications for the exclusive rights to an invention, covering both products and processes as inventions.	applications /1,000,000 population*	World Intellectual Property Organisation	2018	0.5
Capacity to attract talented people	"Does your country attract talented people from abroad?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2018	1

1. The ECI in its strict mathematical definition is defined in terms of an eigenvector of a matrix connecting countries to countries (based on whether one country exports to the other, and the ubiquity of those exports). A full definition of the computation of the ECI can be found at <https://oec.world/en/resources/methodology/>.

Indicators for Labour Force Engagement (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Labour force participation	The percentage of the working-age population (aged 15-64) that are economically active, either by working, or looking for work.	percentage	International Labour Organisation	2020	1
Female labour force participation	The percentage of the female working-age population (aged 15-64) that are economically active, either by working, or looking for work.	percentage	International Labour Organisation	2020	0.5
Waged and salaried workers	The percentage of the workforce (those working) who are in waged and salaried roles.	percentage	International Labour Organisation	2020	1.5
Unemployment	The percentage of the labour force (those who are working or looking for work) that are not employed.	percentage*	International Labour Organisation	2020	1
Youth unemployment	The percentage of the youth labour force (those aged 16-24 working or looking for work) that are not employed.	percentage*	International Labour Organisation	2020	0.5

Empowered People

Living Conditions

Indicators for Material Resources (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Poverty rate at national poverty lines¹	The percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines.	percentage	World Bank World Development Indicators	2019	0.5
Poverty rate at \$1.90 a day	The percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day, at 2011 PPP international prices.	percentage	World Bank World Development Indicators	2018	1
Poverty rate at \$3.20 a day	The percentage of the population living on less than \$3.20 a day, at 2011 PPP international prices.	percentage	World Bank World Development Indicators	2018	1
Poverty rate at \$5.50 a day	The percentage of the population living on less than \$5.50 a day, at 2011 PPP international prices.	percentage	World Bank World Development Indicators	2018	1
Households with a refrigerator	The percentage of households with a refrigerator.	percentage	Global Data Lab	2018	1
Ability to source emergency funds	The percentage of respondents reporting that in the case of an emergency it is not possible for them to come up with 1/20 of gross national income per capita in local currency within the next month.	percentage	World Bank Global Financial Inclusion	2017	1
Ability to live on household income²	The percentage of people who responded "getting by on present income/living comfortably" to the survey question: "Which phrase comes closest to your feelings about your household income?"	percentage	Gallup	2019	1

1. National poverty rates differ between different countries, so this indicator has the trade-off between utilising a measure of relative poverty, and applying comparisons between different measurements.

2. The wording of the survey question appears here slightly altered from the original, and five responses ranging from "Living comfortably on present income" to "Finding it very difficult on present income" were offered as possible responses.

Indicators for Nutrition (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Availability of adequate food	The percentage of people who responded "Yes" to the survey question: "Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?"	percentage	Gallup	2019	1
Prevalence of undernourishment	The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.	percentage	Food and Agriculture Organisation	2017	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under-5	The percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.	percentage	World Bank World Development Indicators	2019	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under-5	The percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.	percentage	World Bank World Development Indicators	2019	1

Indicators for Basic Services (weight = 10%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Access to electricity	The percentage of population with relatively simple and stable access to electricity.	percentage	World Bank World Development Indicators	2018	1
Access to basic water services	The percentage of people using at least basic water services from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip.	percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation	2017	1
Access to piped water	The percentage of the population with a water service pipe connected with in-house plumbing to one or more taps or a piped water connection to a tap placed in the yard or plot outside the house.	percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation	2017	1
Access to basic sanitation services	The percentage of people using at least improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.	percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation	2017	1
Unsafe water, sanitation or hygiene	The rate of age-standardized disability adjusted life years lost from unsafe water, sanitation, and hygiene.	DALYs /100,000 population	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	2017	1

Indicators for Shelter (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Availability of adequate shelter	The percentage of people who responded "Yes" to the survey question: "Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to provide adequate shelter or housing for you and your family?"	percentage	Gallup	2019	1
Housing deprivation	The percentage of households deprived in the quality of roofing, walls or flooring; if the household has no walls or if the wall is made of natural, rudimentary or other unidentified materials, if the household has no roof or if the roof is made of natural, rudimentary or other unidentified materials, or if there is a natural floor.	percentage	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative	2018	1
Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking	The percentage of the total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking.	percentage	World Bank World Development Indicators	2016	1
Indoor air quality	The rate of age-standardized disability adjusted life years lost from indoor air pollution from household use of solid fuels.	DALYs /100,000 population	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	2017	1

Indicators for Connectedness (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Access to a bank account	The percentage of respondents (aged 15+) who reported having an account at a bank or another type of financial institution or reported personally using a mobile money service during the past 12 months.	percentage	World Bank Global Financial Inclusion	2017	1
Use of digital payments	The percentage of respondents (aged 15+) who reported using mobile money, a debit or credit card, or a mobile phone to make a payment, or using the internet to pay bills or to buy something online, during the past 12 months.	percentage	World Bank Global Financial Inclusion	2017	1
Access to a cellphone	The percentage of households with a cellphone.	percentage	Global Data Lab	2018	1
Rural access to roads¹	The percentage of rural people who live within two kilometres of an all-season road. An "all-season road" is a road that is motorable all year round by the prevailing means of rural transport.	percentage	Rural Access Index	2004	0.5
Satisfaction with public transportation	The percentage of people who responded "Yes" to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?"	percentage	Gallup	2019	0.5
Satisfaction with roads and highways	The percentage of people who responded "Yes" to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the roads and highways?"	percentage	Gallup	2019	0.5

1. Whilst the latest data for this indicator is currently 2004, an updated Rural Access Index is being piloted by the World Bank. We were unable to use the updated indicator in this year's Index, as the current country coverage is 24 countries.

Indicators for Protection from Harm (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Death and injury from road traffic accidents	The rate of age-standardized disability adjusted life years lost due to road injuries (pedestrian road injuries, cyclist road injuries, motorcyclist road injuries, motor vehicle road injuries and other road injuries).	DALYs /100,000 population	Global Burden of Disease study	2017	1
Death and injury from forces of nature¹	The rate of age-standardized disability adjusted life years lost due to forces of nature.	DALYs /100,000 population*	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	2017	0.5
Unintentional death and injury	The rate of age-standardized disability adjusted life years lost from unintentional injuries, excluding the adverse effects of medical treatment, and exposure to forces of nature.	DALYs /100,000 population	Global Burden of Disease study	2017	0.5
Occupational mortality	The rate of fatal occupational accidents in the labour force.	deaths /100,000 labour force population	International Labour Organisation	2017	0.5

1. This indicator is not normalised by the total number of natural disasters and so captures both the extent of natural disasters in a country, and the infrastructure that protects the population from these events.

Health

Indicators for Behavioural Risk Factors (weight = 10%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Obesity	The percentage of the adult population who have obesity.	percentage	World Health Organisation (Global Dementia Observatory)	2016	1
Smoking	The percentage of the 15+ population who currently smoke any tobacco product on a regular basis.	percentage	World Health Organisation	2016	1
Substance use disorders	The age-standardized prevalence of adults with a substance use disorder, including alcohol, opioid, cocaine, amphetamine, cannabis and other drug use.	number /100,000 population	Global Burden of Disease study	2017	1

Indicators for Preventative Interventions (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Diphtheria immunisation	The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey.	percentage	World Health Organisation	2018	1
Measles immunisation	The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the measles vaccination before 12 months or at any time before the survey.	percentage	World Health Organisation	2018	1
Hepatitis immunisation	The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received hepatitis B vaccinations before 12 months, or at any time before the survey.	percentage	World Health Organisation	2018	1
Contraceptive prevalence	The percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, at least one modern method of contraception.	percentage	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	2018	1
Antenatal care coverage	The percentage of women aged 15-49 years who were attended to at least once during pregnancy by a skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife).	percentage	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	2019	1
Existence of national screening programs	A composite measure of whether a country has a national screening program for cervix cancer, breast cancer and HbA1c testing.	index, 0-1	World Health Organisation	2019	0.5

Indicators for Care Systems (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Healthcare coverage	The percentage of population without healthcare coverage, either through private insurance, or state-provided coverage (regardless of whether they are able to effectively access healthcare through that coverage).	percentage	International Labour Organisation	2011	0.5
Health facilities	A composite measure based on, (a) the density of hospitals, (b) density of mental hospitals, (c) hospital beds per capita and (d) density of mental outpatient facilities.	index, 0-0.3	World Health Organisation	2020	1
Health practitioners and staff	A composite measure based on, (a) the concentration of physicians, (b) concentration of dentists and (c) the concentration of nurses and midwives, amongst the adult population.	index, 0-1	World Health Organisation	2020	1
Births attended by skilled health staff	The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labour, and the postpartum period.	percentage	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	2018	1
Tuberculosis treatment coverage	The percentage of tuberculosis cases that are treated.	percentage	World Health Organisation	2018	0.5
Antiretroviral HIV therapy	The percentage of adults and children on antiretroviral therapy among all adults and children living with HIV.	percentage	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	2018	1
Satisfaction with healthcare	The percentage of people who responded "Yes" to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of quality healthcare?"	percentage	Gallup	2019	1

Indicators for Mental Health (weight = 10%)¹

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Emotional wellbeing	A composite measure, based on the percentages of people reporting that they (a) didn't experience sadness, (b) didn't experience stress, and (c) did experience enjoyment over the previous day.	index, 0-1	Gallup	2020	0.5
Depressive disorders	The age-standardized rate of years lived with disability from depressive disorders.	years /100,000 population	Global Burden of Disease study	2017	1
Suicide	The age-standardized death rate from suicide.	deaths /100,000 population	World Health Organisation	2016	1

1. The Mental Health element was down-weighted after discussion with external experts, following concerns over the quality of available global data, despite this element being seen as of equal importance as physical health.

Indicators for Physical Health (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Physical pain	The percentage of people who responded "Yes" to the survey question: "Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about physical pain?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	0.5
Health problems	The percentage of people who responded "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have any health problems that prevent you from doing any things people your age normally can do?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	0.5
Communicable diseases¹	The age-standardized rate of years lived with disability from communicable diseases, excluding maternal and neonatal disorders, and nutritional deficiencies.	years /100,000 population	Global Burden of Disease study	2017	2
Non-communicable diseases	The age-standardized rate of years lived with disability from non-communicable diseases, excluding mental disorders and substance use disorders.	years /100,000 population	Global Burden of Disease study	2017	0.5
Raised blood pressure²	The percentage of the 18+ population with raised blood pressure.	percentage	World Health Organisation	2015	0.5

Indicators for Longevity (weight = 30%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Maternal mortality	The rate of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant, or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.	deaths /100,000 live births	World Bank World Development Indicators	2017	1
Under 5 mortality	An estimate of the proportion of current new-borns who will not survive until age 5, based on the age-specific death rates for the age groups between 0 and 5.	number /1,000 newborns	World Bank World Development Indicators	2018	1
5-14 mortality	An estimate of the proportion of current 5 year olds who will not survive until age 14, based on the age-specific death rates for the age groups between 5 and 14.	number /1,000 5 year-olds	United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation	2018	0.5
15-60 mortality	An estimate of the proportion of current 15 year olds who will not survive until age 60, based on the age-specific death rates for the age groups between 15 and 60.	number /1,000 15-year olds	World Bank World Development Indicators	2018	2
Life expectancy at 60	The average expected remaining years of life left at age 60, based on current mortality rates.	years	World Health Organisation	2016	1

1. Expert advisors felt it was worth noting that countries with effective health care systems are likely to report more accurate figures for prevalence of diseases (both communicable and non-communicable), whereas poorly functioning health systems may under-report prevalence figures.

2. It's worth noting that raised blood pressure is already counted under non-communicable diseases, but expert advice was that this was important enough in its own right to be included as a separate indicator.

Education

Indicators for Pre-Primary Education (weight = 5%)¹

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Pre-primary enrolment	The percentage of pre-primary aged children enrolled in pre-primary education.	percentage	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2019	1

Indicators for Primary Education (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Primary enrolment	The percentage of primary aged children enrolled in primary education.	percentage	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2019	1
Primary completion²	The rate of primary education completion, as a percentage of the primary education graduation age group.	percentage	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2019	1
Primary education quality	The mean score of harmonised learning outcomes at the primary level for the years 1965-2015.	score, 0-625	Altinok, N., N. Angrist and H.A. Patrinos. 2018. "Global data set on education quality (1965-2015)."	2015	0.5

1. Lack of sufficient data for both quality and completion rates at the pre-primary level meant pre-primary enrolment was the only indicator that could be included for this element, and expert advice led to the subsequent down weighting of the pre-primary education element due to this data sparsity.

2. Individuals who graduate primary education in a specific year, but are not in the primary graduation age cohort are still counted in the total number of graduates.

Indicators for Secondary Education (weight = 30%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Secondary school enrolment	The percentage of secondary aged children enrolled in secondary education.	percentage	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2019	1
Lower-secondary completion¹	The rate of lower-secondary education completion, as a percentage of the lower-secondary education graduation age group.	percentage	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2019	1
Access to quality education	A composite measure of the degree to what extent high quality basic education is guaranteed to all, being sufficient to enable them to exercise their basic rights as adult citizens.	index, 0-4	Varieties of Democracy	2019	1
Secondary education quality	The average of learning outcomes across maths, reading, and science at both the primary and secondary level of education.	score, 0-625	Altinok, N., N. Angrist and H.A. Patrinos. 2018. "Global data set on education quality (1965-2015)."	2015	2

Indicators for Tertiary Education (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Tertiary enrolment	The ratio of total tertiary enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the official tertiary level age group.	percentage	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2019	1
Tertiary completion²	The rate of tertiary education completion, as a percentage of the tertiary education graduation age group.	percentage	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2019	1
Average quality of higher education institutions³	A composite measure, made from the score given to the top-1000 universities in the QS World University Rankings and TES Higher Education World University Rankings, normalised by number of higher education institutions in the country.	index, 0-1*	QS World University Rankings and TES University Rankings	2019	0.5
Skillset of university graduates	"In your country, to what extent do graduating students from university possess the skills needed by businesses?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1
Quality of vocational training	"In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	1

1. Individuals who graduate lower-secondary education in a specific year, but are not in the lower-secondary graduation age cohort are still counted in the total number of graduates.
2. Individuals who graduate tertiary education in a specific year, but are not in the tertiary graduation age cohort are still counted in the total number of graduates.
3. A score of 0-4 is given to each university in the country (1-50 is given 4, 51-150 is given 3, 151-350 is given 2, 351-700 is given 1, 701-1000 is given 0.25), depending on that university's rank according to QS' Rankings, and TES' Rankings. Scores are totalled for the country and divided by the overall number of higher education institutions in that country.

Indicators for Adult Skills (weight = 25%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Adult literacy	The percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write to such a degree that they are able to understand a short simple statement about their everyday life.	percentage	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2018	1
Education level of adult population	A composite measure based on, (a) the percentage of the population without any education, (b) the proportion of workers with secondary education, and (c) the proportion of workers with tertiary education.	index, 0-1	Barro and Lee dataset	2018	1
Women's average years in school	The average number of years of primary, secondary or tertiary education attended by women aged between 25 and 34 years old.	years	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	2015	1
Education inequality	The Gini coefficient of education distribution among 15+ population, accounting for average years of schooling among the population.	index, 0-1	Castello-Climent and Domenech (2012)	2010	0.5
Digital skills among population	"In your country, to what extent does the active population possess sufficient digital skills (e.g. computer skills, basic coding, digital reading)?"	expert survey, 1-7	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	2019	0.5

Natural Environment

Indicators for Emissions (weight = 15%)¹

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
CO2 emissions	A composite measure of the total level of CO2 emissions of a country, normalised by share of world GDP and population, based off 1990 global emission levels.	index, 0-1*	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center	2020	2
SO2 emissions	A composite measure of the total level of SO2 emissions of a country, normalised by share of world GDP and population, based off 1990 global emission levels.	index, 0-1*	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research	2015	1
NOx emissions	A composite measure of the total level of NOx emissions of a country, normalised by share of world GDP and population, based off 1990 global emission levels.	index, 0-1*	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research	2015	1
Black carbon emissions	A composite measure of the total level of black carbon emissions of a country, normalised by share of world GDP and population, based off 1990 global emission levels.	index, 0-1*	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research	2015	1
Methane emissions	A composite measure of the total level of methane emissions of a country, normalised by share of world GDP and population, based off 1990 global emission levels.	index, 0-1*	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research	2015	1

Indicators for Exposure to Air Pollution (weight = 15%)²

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Exposure to fine particulate matter	The percentage of the population whose exposure to PM2.5 is above the World Health Organization thresholds.	percentage	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)	2015	2
Health impact of air pollution	The rate of age standardised disability adjusted life years lost from exposure to PM2.5 pollution, excluding household air pollution.	DALYs /100,000 population	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	2017	2
Satisfaction with air quality	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of air?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	0.5

1. All indicators in this element are composed from two underlying variables, one considering the level of emissions when normalised by the share of world GDP, and one when normalised by share of world population.

2. It is worth noting that indicators within this element are negative externalities of the exposure to air pollution, whereas an indicator on indoor air pollution is contained in the Shelter element of the Living Conditions pillar, as it may be avoided by, for example, better household ventilation and the use of cleaner cooking fuels.

Indicators for Forest, Land and Soil (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Forest area	The percentage of total land area that is covered by forest.	percentage	Food and Agriculture Organisation	2016	1
Flood occurrence	A composite measure based on the number of occurrences of floods within a country between 1985 and 2011.	index, 0-5	World Resources Institute	2011	1
Sustainable nitrogen management	A composite measure assessing the sustainable nitrogen management of a country, based on two components: (a) Nitrogen Use Efficiency, and (b) Yield. The index considers how far a countries performance in these two components is from two "optimal" levels of performance. ¹	index, 0-√2	Zhang, Xin, and Eric Davidson. "Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI): Methodology." University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (2016).	2015	1

Indicators for Freshwater (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Renewable water resources	The long-term average annual flow of rivers (surface water) and groundwater per capita.	m ³ per capita*	Food and Agriculture Organisation	2017	1
Wastewater treatment	The percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated.	percentage	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)	2016	1
Freshwater withdrawal	The domestic freshwater withdrawal, as a percentage of renewable resources.	percentage	Food and Agriculture Organisation	2014	1
Satisfaction with water quality	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1

1. The SNMI uses ideal Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) as 1, and ideal Yield as 90kg N/ha/yr, and is based on the Euclidean distance of a countries position in each component from these optimal thresholds.

Indicators for Oceans (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Overexploitation of fish stocks	The percentage of fish stocks overexploited and collapsed.	percentage	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)	2014	1
Stability of marine biodiversity¹	A composite measure of the overexploitation of fish stocks, and health of marine ecosystems, based on the change in the mean trophic level of fish caught by a country since 1950.	index, 0-100	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)	2014	1
Clean ocean water	A composite measure of the degree to which ocean regions are free of contaminants such as: (a) chemicals, (b) eutrophication, (c) human pathogens, and (d) trash.	index, 0-100	Ocean Health Index	2019	1

Indicators for Preservation Efforts (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Source	Last Update	Weight
Terrestrial protected areas	The percentage of total land area that is at least partially protected, designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use.	percentage	World Database on Protected Areas	2018	1
Marine protected areas²	The percentage of territorial waters that have been reserved by law, or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.	percentage	World Database on Protected Areas	2018	1
Long term management of forest areas	The percentage of forest area with a long-term management plan.	percentage	Food and Agriculture Organisation	2020	1
Protection for biodiverse areas³	A composite measure based on the proportion of key biodiverse areas that are covered as protected areas, based on three types of biodiverse areas: (a) terrestrial, (b) freshwater, and (c) marine.	index, 0-1	UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre	2020	1
Pesticide regulation	A composite measure of whether countries allow, restrict, or ban the 'Dirty Dozen' Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).	index, 0-25	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)	2012	1
Satisfaction with preservation efforts	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Are you satisfied with efforts to preserve the environment?"	percentage	Gallup	2020	1

1. Using data presented in the EPI on stability of the Regional Marine Trophic Index over time.

2. For landlocked countries, this indicator was excluded.

3. For landlocked countries, the average of terrestrial and freshwater protections were used instead.

Appendix III: Summary statistics for pillars and elements, 2020 Prosperity Index

Pillar Summary Statistics

Pillar	Mean	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Standard Deviation	Pearson correlation with		
					Productive Capacity	Cantril's Ladder	Prosperity Index score
Safety & Security	67.2	14.5	95.8	17.7	0.63	0.69	0.82
Personal Freedom	53.4	12.8	93.9	19.4	0.62	0.62	0.77
Governance	49.8	12.6	90.7	18.6	0.71	0.82	0.94
Social Capital	52.8	24.0	79.1	9.2	0.64	0.57	0.66
Investment Environment	54.0	25.5	87.0	15.1	0.75	0.86	0.94
Enterprise Conditions	55.6	19.7	86.9	14.2	0.68	0.80	0.90
Market Access & Infrastructure	54.1	20.1	88.2	17.6	0.78	0.92	0.95
Economic Quality	50.4	23.2	80.7	14.1	0.76	0.87	0.92
Living Conditions	69.6	19.1	97.1	20.1	0.80	0.91	0.90
Health	69.1	35.5	86.4	11.5	0.75	0.81	0.86
Education	58.8	12.4	91.4	19.8	0.74	0.87	0.91
Natural Environment	55.3	35.1	77.6	8.5	0.60	0.59	0.68

Inclusive Societies Element Summary Statistics

Pillar	Element (Weight)	Mean	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Standard Deviation	Pearson correlation with		
						Productive Capacity	Cantril's Ladder	Prosperity Index score
Safety and Security	War and Civil Conflict (20%)	79.0	6.4	100.0	20.1	0.58	0.52	0.68
	Terrorism (15%)	84.5	0.0	100.0	24.0	0.28	0.27	0.43
	Politically Related Terror and Violence (30%)	66.3	0.3	100.0	26.5	0.58	0.56	0.70
	Violent Crime (25%)	51.3	11.3	91.9	18.7	0.63	0.55	0.73
	Property Crime (10%)	60.2	15.7	92.8	17.1	0.65	0.60	0.68
Personal Freedom	Agency (25%)	55.4	7.9	95.1	19.6	0.76	0.71	0.90
	Freedom of Assembly and Association (20%)	56.9	1.6	97.8	26.7	0.48	0.44	0.62
	Freedom of Speech and Access to Information (20%)	58.7	2.2	97.9	23.7	0.44	0.41	0.58
	Absence of Legal Discrimination (20%)	48.3	8.6	90.5	18.8	0.64	0.63	0.78
	Social Tolerance (15%)	44.9	3.5	92.4	20.4	0.43	0.54	0.52
Governance	Executive Constraints (15%)	48.0	7.2	94.3	19.6	0.73	0.63	0.85
	Political Accountability (15%)	62.3	12.8	97.8	23.9	0.57	0.51	0.73
	Rule of Law (15%)	47.6	9.6	87.8	16.9	0.78	0.63	0.86
	Government Integrity (20%)	46.6	11.0	88.8	18.3	0.86	0.73	0.95
	Government Effectiveness (20%)	50.9	3.0	96.1	23.0	0.82	0.71	0.93
	Regulatory Quality (15%)	44.0	5.6	86.2	18.0	0.81	0.71	0.92
Social Capital	Personal and Family Relationships (20%)	67.6	9.1	91.3	16.7	0.70	0.74	0.69
	Social Networks (20%)	64.9	3.1	83.6	13.7	0.48	0.59	0.50
	Interpersonal Trust (20%)	38.7	16.5	84.8	12.8	0.28	0.34	0.29
	Institutional Trust (20%)	50.8	17.3	92.8	15.0	0.26	0.26	0.37
	Civic and Social Participation (20%)	41.7	5.3	86.7	14.7	0.05	0.16	0.21

Open Economies Element Summary Statistics

Pillar	Element (Weight)	Mean	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Standard Deviation	Pearson correlation with		
						Productive Capacity	Cantril's Ladder	Prosperity Index score
Investment Environment	Property Rights (30%)	55.9	20.5	89.4	16.2	0.85	0.73	0.93
	Investor Protection (20%)	50.3	3.3	86.3	19.7	0.74	0.67	0.85
	Contract Enforcement (20%)	49.7	17.2	86.4	14.7	0.70	0.57	0.78
	Financing Ecosystem (20%)	58.5	15.6	89.1	15.8	0.80	0.74	0.86
	Restrictions on International Investment (10%)	55.4	10.1	91.8	19.8	0.63	0.55	0.66
Enterprise Conditions	Domestic Market Contestability (30%)	54.3	10.7	100.0	23.2	0.85	0.71	0.94
	Price Distortions (10%)	51.7	12.0	86.3	16.5	0.42	0.43	0.51
	Environment for Business Creation (25%)	62.5	21.8	88.9	13.5	0.73	0.66	0.83
	Burden of Regulation (25%)	54.1	17.3	89.6	12.6	0.60	0.44	0.69
	Labour Market Flexibility (10%)	49.7	18.4	78.8	11.5	0.29	0.29	0.39
Market Access and Infrastructure	Communications (25%)	66.2	19.2	97.0	21.1	0.89	0.75	0.89
	Resources (20%)	49.6	5.7	89.6	22.5	0.91	0.79	0.91
	Transport (25%)	46.1	15.2	86.0	16.3	0.83	0.66	0.80
	Border Administration (5%)	50.9	15.2	92.8	18.4	0.78	0.62	0.87
	Open Market Scale (5%)	38.8	1.9	94.4	26.5	0.53	0.52	0.61
	Import Tariff Barriers (5%)	63.6	3.9	100.0	20.2	0.70	0.57	0.79
	Market Distortions (15%)	56.4	15.9	93.8	17.3	0.75	0.65	0.86
Economic Quality	Fiscal Sustainability (25%)	53.3	1.0	90.7	15.3	0.61	0.57	0.63
	Macroeconomic Stability (10%)	59.4	0.0	91.5	14.7	0.34	0.34	0.51
	Productivity and Competitiveness (30%)	48.5	12.8	94.8	20.6	0.84	0.68	0.87
	Dynamism (15%)	36.4	5.9	88.4	18.5	0.81	0.67	0.82
	Labour Force Engagement (20%)	55.9	20.0	94.4	14.6	0.64	0.62	0.71

Empowered People Element Summary Statistics

Pillar	Element (Weight)	Mean	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Standard Deviation	Pearson correlation with		
						Productive Capacity	Cantril's Ladder	Prosperity Index score
Living Conditions	Material Resources (20%)	64.7	7.8	97.8	25.5	0.86	0.77	0.84
	Nutrition (20%)	72.1	26.5	98.1	19.0	0.84	0.79	0.88
	Basic Services (10%)	79.2	10.8	100.0	24.2	0.81	0.71	0.79
	Shelter (20%)	71.3	12.7	99.4	25.5	0.86	0.74	0.81
	Connectedness (15%)	63.2	12.6	97.3	19.5	0.89	0.75	0.91
	Protection from Harm (15%)	70.7	23.8	97.5	14.7	0.75	0.70	0.77
Health	Behavioural Risk Factors (10%)	62.3	24.6	88.5	14.8	-0.57	-0.44	-0.53
	Preventative Interventions (15%)	76.7	16.1	97.2	16.3	0.62	0.57	0.74
	Care Systems (15%)	54.4	15.3	86.1	18.1	0.87	0.74	0.90
	Mental Health (10%)	64.6	20.3	87.6	11.3	0.23	0.32	0.28
	Physical Health (20%)	66.9	21.2	89.2	14.1	0.74	0.75	0.75
	Longevity (30%)	77.9	31.7	98.1	16.0	0.81	0.72	0.83
Education	Pre-Primary Education (5%)	53.1	0.8	99.7	30.7	0.78	0.74	0.83
	Primary Education (20%)	74.9	11.9	96.6	18.3	0.71	0.62	0.78
	Secondary Education (30%)	57.5	10.1	97.4	22.7	0.85	0.69	0.89
	Tertiary Education (20%)	40.1	6.3	87.2	19.5	0.87	0.78	0.91
	Adult Skills (25%)	63.8	12.3	92.5	21.0	0.82	0.67	0.84
Natural Environment	Emissions (15%)	68.2	38.5	85.5	8.7	0.03	0.11	0.07
	Exposure to Air Pollution (15%)	78.9	33.2	99.1	12.9	0.28	0.35	0.31
	Forest, Land and Soil (20%)	41.7	18.1	81.0	12.4	0.35	0.37	0.38
	Freshwater (20%)	52.0	8.0	94.3	17.5	0.60	0.61	0.70
	Oceans (15%)	52.6	8.4	79.6	10.4	0.19	0.17	0.10
	Preservation Efforts (15%)	43.7	6.4	88.9	14.8	0.50	0.47	0.62

Pillar Cronbach's Alphas

Pillar	Cronbach's Alpha
Safety and Security	0.83
Personal Freedom	0.92
Governance	0.96
Social Capital	0.62
Investment Environment	0.92
Enterprise Conditions	0.86
Market Access and Infrastructure	0.94
Economic Quality	0.84
Living Conditions	0.96
Health	0.68
Education	0.95
Natural Environment	0.66













Appendix IV: Country groupings for imputation, 2020 Prosperity Index

For the purposes of imputation, we organise countries into different groupings based on shared characteristics. These groupings are shown in the following table.













Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8	Group 9
Azerbaijan	Botswana	Argentina	Australia	Algeria	Afghanistan	Angola	Bangladesh	Albania
Belarus	Ghana	Belize	Austria	Bahrain	Eritrea	Benin	Cabo Verde	Armenia
Burundi	Jamaica	Bolivia	Belgium	Egypt	India	Burkina Faso	Cambodia	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Cameroon	Kenya	Brazil	Canada	Iran	Iraq	Central African Republic	China	Bulgaria
Congo	Lesotho	Colombia	Switzerland	Jordan	Nigeria	Chad	Djibouti	Croatia
Democratic Republic of Congo	Malawi	Costa Rica	Chile	Kuwait	Pakistan	Comoros	Ethiopia	Cyprus
Equatorial Guinea	Malaysia	Cuba	Germany	Morocco	Somalia	Côte d'Ivoire	Indonesia	Czechia
Eswatini	Mauritius	Dominican Republic	Denmark	Oman	South Sudan	Guinea	Laos	Estonia
Gabon	Namibia	Ecuador	Spain	Qatar	Sudan	Guinea-Bissau	Myanmar	Georgia
Kazakhstan	São Tomé and Príncipe	El Salvador	Finland	Saudi Arabia	Syria	Liberia	Nepal	Greece
Russia	Seychelles	Guatemala	France	United Arab Emirates	The Gambia	Madagascar	Rwanda	Hungary
Tajikistan	South Africa	Guyana	United Kingdom		Turkey	Mali	Sri Lanka	Italy
Turkmenistan	Tanzania	Haiti	Hong Kong		Yemen	Mauritania	Thailand	Latvia
Uganda	Zambia	Honduras	Ireland			Mozambique	Vietnam	Lebanon
Uzbekistan		Kyrgyzstan	Iceland			Niger		Lithuania
Zimbabwe		Libya	Israel			Papua New Guinea		Moldova
		Mexico	Japan			Senegal		Montenegro
		Mongolia	Luxembourg			Sierra Leone		North Macedonia
		Nicaragua	Malta			Togo		Poland
		Panama	Netherlands					Portugal
		Paraguay	Norway					Romania
		Peru	New Zealand					Serbia
		Philippines	Singapore					Slovakia
		Suriname	Sweden					Slovenia
		Trinidad and Tobago	United States					South Korea
		Uruguay	Taiwan					Tunisia
		Venezuela						Ukraine

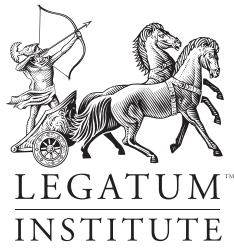
Appendix V: Degree of imputation by country in the 2020 Prosperity Index

Any country that requires more than 50% of indicators to be imputed are excluded from the Prosperity Index, which led to the exclusion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Western Sahara. Other countries, such as Kosovo, were not considered for inclusion in the Prosperity Index, due primarily to their small size (in terms of population). The table below shows, by pillar and overall, countries with 15% or more of their indicators being imputed.

													
Country	Overall Prosperity	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Governance	Social Capital	Investment Environment	Enterprise Conditions	Market Access and Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
São Tomé and Príncipe	50%	33%	59%	87%	94%	57%	71%	63%	32%	27%	21%	33%	29%
Equatorial Guinea	46%	29%	44%	63%	94%	50%	52%	53%	42%	50%	21%	44%	17%
Eritrea	45%	29%	44%	67%	100%	50%	52%	57%	32%	47%	14%	33%	17%
Cuba	44%	14%	44%	67%	47%	93%	86%	67%	32%	43%	0%	17%	0%
Turkmenistan	41%	14%	37%	67%	35%	89%	81%	67%	26%	3%	7%	61%	4%
Somalia	40%	24%	33%	63%	18%	54%	71%	63%	47%	17%	3%	78%	17%
Seychelles	39%	24%	56%	67%	88%	18%	29%	40%	47%	43%	24%	6%	33%
Guinea-Bissau	39%	24%	44%	60%	94%	36%	48%	40%	37%	27%	17%	50%	13%
Papua New Guinea	37%	24%	44%	57%	94%	36%	43%	37%	16%	33%	17%	39%	13%
South Sudan	37%	14%	30%	63%	18%	50%	48%	73%	37%	10%	10%	44%	33%
Comoros	35%	19%	33%	83%	18%	57%	71%	57%	26%	10%	0%	22%	8%
Taiwan, China	34%	19%	30%	53%	6%	25%	10%	50%	63%	47%	31%	28%	29%
Djibouti	30%	19%	30%	67%	24%	46%	43%	50%	32%	7%	0%	39%	4%
Cabo Verde	30%	14%	44%	63%	82%	14%	14%	30%	5%	37%	14%	17%	21%
Central African Republic	27%	14%	30%	63%	18%	36%	48%	47%	26%	3%	3%	28%	0%
Congo	26%	19%	30%	60%	12%	36%	43%	43%	21%	0%	3%	33%	8%
Libya	25%	14%	37%	43%	12%	14%	24%	40%	21%	27%	3%	61%	4%
Sudan	25%	14%	30%	57%	18%	36%	43%	37%	26%	0%	3%	33%	4%
Iraq	24%	14%	30%	57%	6%	36%	43%	40%	16%	0%	10%	33%	0%
Hong Kong	23%	33%	7%	10%	6%	4%	19%	17%	5%	53%	52%	11%	50%
Syria	22%	14%	30%	43%	18%	7%	19%	50%	26%	10%	3%	22%	13%
Afghanistan	21%	10%	0%	27%	12%	39%	43%	43%	26%	10%	7%	39%	0%
Oman	19%	14%	41%	40%	59%	11%	10%	3%	0%	30%	7%	6%	8%
Belize	18%	10%	22%	33%	6%	7%	24%	50%	11%	3%	3%	33%	13%
Uzbekistan	18%	10%	0%	30%	12%	39%	43%	40%	16%	0%	0%	33%	0%
Cyprus	17%	5%	30%	60%	0%	18%	19%	10%	0%	20%	7%	11%	0%
Suriname	17%	5%	0%	27%	12%	7%	24%	53%	11%	13%	3%	44%	0%
Haiti	17%	5%	30%	40%	0%	11%	10%	30%	21%	0%	0%	50%	4%
Iceland	16%	10%	30%	43%	0%	11%	10%	13%	5%	27%	10%	17%	4%
Belarus	16%	10%	0%	23%	6%	29%	43%	40%	5%	3%	0%	33%	0%
Guyana	16%	5%	0%	27%	24%	7%	24%	40%	21%	13%	3%	33%	0%
Eswatini	16%	5%	30%	43%	12%	7%	14%	40%	11%	10%	0%	0%	0%

Degree of imputation by country in the 2020 Prosperity Index, continued

													
Country	Overall Prosperity	Safety and Security	Personal Freedom	Governance	Social Capital	Investment Environment	Enterprise Conditions	Market Access and Infrastructure	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
Niger	16%	10%	0%	20%	6%	29%	48%	40%	16%	0%	0%	22%	0%
Bahrain	15%	5%	33%	40%	18%	14%	10%	10%	0%	27%	3%	0%	8%
Kuwait	15%	5%	33%	40%	6%	11%	10%	13%	0%	27%	0%	11%	13%
Togo	15%	14%	0%	23%	6%	29%	43%	37%	5%	0%	0%	22%	4%
Qatar	15%	5%	33%	37%	12%	11%	10%	10%	0%	33%	3%	0%	8%
Saudi Arabia	15%	5%	33%	37%	18%	11%	10%	13%	0%	23%	3%	0%	8%



PROSPERITY INDEX

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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