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INSTITUTE

PROSPERITY INDEX

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The Legatum Prosperity Index<sup>™</sup>

# Changes made since 2020 Index Summary of Indicator Details

*A tool for transformation*

**2021**



# Contents

Introduction.....	2
Comparison to last year's Index.....	3
Changes made to the Index.....	3
Impact of changes on overall prosperity.....	6
Impact of changes at the pillar level.....	6
Appendix .....	8
Appendix I: Sources used in the 2021 Prosperity Index.....	8
Appendix II: Indicators used in the 2021 Prosperity Index.....	11
Appendix III: Summary statistics for pillars and elements, 2021 Prosperity Index.....	66
Appendix IV: Country groupings for imputation, 2021 Prosperity Index.....	70
Appendix V: Degree of imputation by country in the 2021 Prosperity Index.....	71

# 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 2021 Prosperity Index, we have made only a few minor corrections and improvements to the 2020 Index. These include correcting some anomalies in the 2020 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 2021 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](http://www.prosperity.com). If you have any further questions, please email [info@li.com](mailto:info@li.com).

# Comparison to last year's Index

## Changes made to the Index

The changes can be categorised under (1) structural changes, (2) data ingest changes, (3) indicator source change, and (4) model parameter review.

### 1. Structural changes

We have made small adjustments to the framework of the Prosperity Index. These are outlined below.

- **Refining Government Integrity and Regulatory Quality elements in Government** — Six new indicators were added to Government Integrity: Anti-corruption policy, Clientelism, Legislative corruption, Judicial corruption, Executive corruption, Public sector corruption. Four existing indicators were moved from Government Integrity to Regulatory Quality: Right to information, Publicised laws and government data, Transparency of government policy, and Budget transparency.

These changes were made so that the Government Integrity element could focus on measuring the absence of corruption whilst Regulatory Quality could include the transparency of practices in its measurement of the running of the regulatory state.

- **Renaming of pillars** — The 'Market Access and Infrastructure' pillar has been renamed to 'Infrastructure and Market Access'. Whilst this change does not change the measurement of prosperity from a scoring perspective, the new name reflects the emphasis of the concepts captured by the pillar more accurately.
- **Element segregation in Infrastructure and Market Access** — The 'Resources' element in the Infrastructure and Market Access pillar has been split into two separate elements 'Energy' (15%) and 'Water' (10%). The weighting of the existing Market Distortions element was changed to (10%) to accommodate this change. We felt that both energy and water were distinct issues

and significant enough to warrant being considered separately.

### 2. Data ingest changes

The data ingest process for a small number of indicators has been improved. The most significant changes are outlined below.

- **Generalised Interpersonal Trust** — We no longer apply an adjustment factor by source survey to the values of this indicator, as a thorough review of the methodologies of each underlying survey showed that the data points are comparable without adjustment.
- **Adjusted voter turnout** — We now remove the contribution of this indicator to overall prosperity for countries where compulsory voting is enforced e.g., Australia. This process is detailed on page 10 of the *Measuring prosperity* document.
- **Smoking** — We now use the total age-standardised smoking rate provided by the same source instead of calculating a gender-weighted average of male and female age-standardised smoking rates. As adult population by gender had previously come from a different source, this change improves the consistency of this indicator.
- **Indicators from the Global Competitiveness Index (e.g. Capacity to attract talented people)** — The ingest process has been standardised to ensure that all data is allocated the same Index year for data that is quoted by WEF as a split year e.g. 2017-2018. We have also ensured that data from each version of the Global Competitiveness Index is combined in the same manner for all indicators in our Index.

### 3. Indicator source change

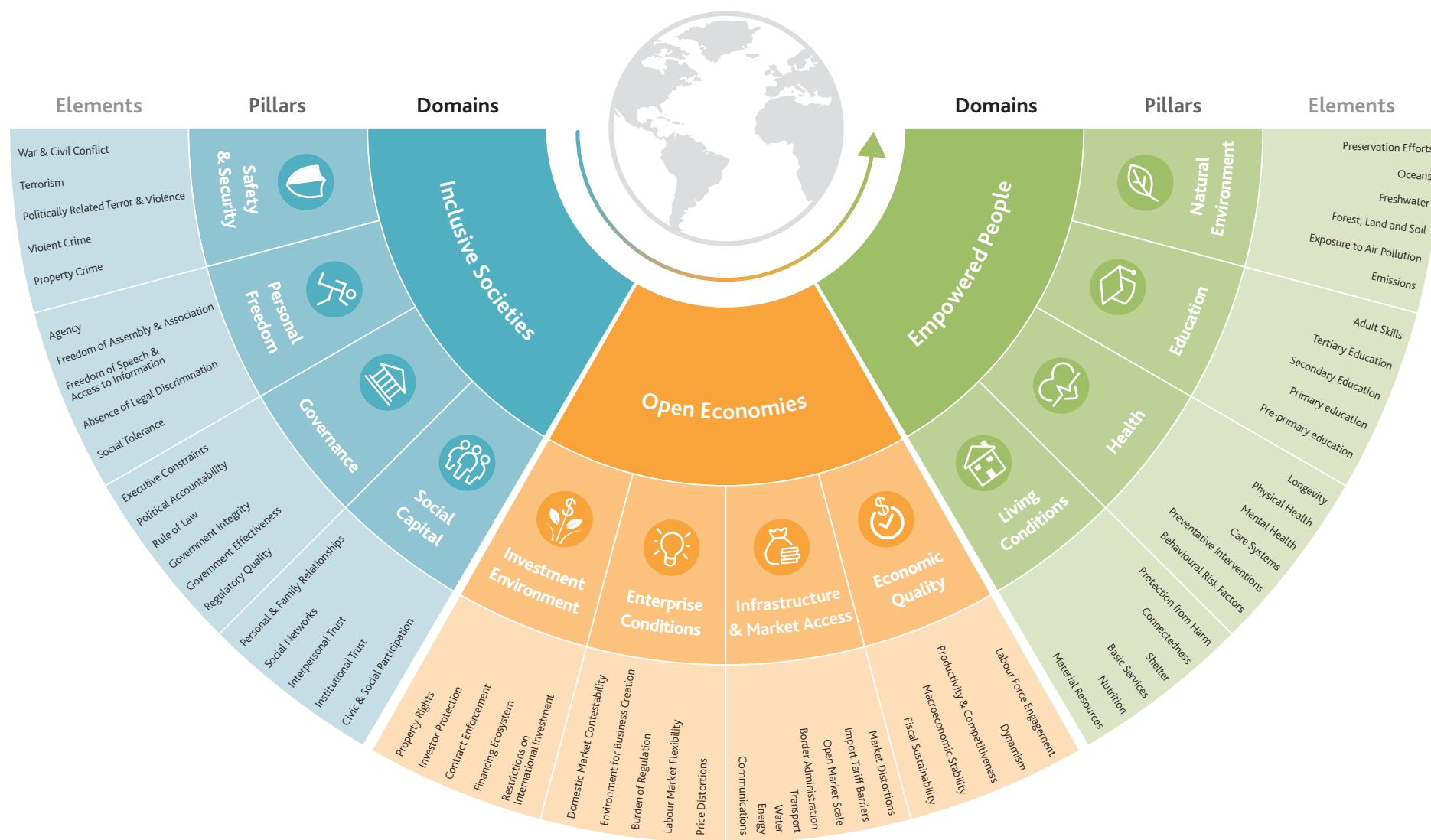
In some cases, indicators used within the Index have seen revisions to historical data and/or country coverage by the source. In a small number of cases, we have changed where we source an indicator for the sake of improvement. Examples of these are outlined below.

- **High-tech manufactured exports** — This data was previously sourced from The Global Innovation Index. It is now sourced from the World Bank to provide improved coverage both in terms of number of countries and years. The latency of this data is also lower from the World Bank.
- **Primary and secondary education quality** — This data set has been updated by the source in 2-ways: 1) The periodicity has changed from 5-yearly to 3-yearly and the scores provided are by subject. 2) The data provided is now at a subject level and therefore, education quality is the mean score of harmonised learning outcomes at the respective level across all available subjects in each year.
- **Review of imputation functions** — Imputation coefficients were recalculated for all indicators using the most up to date data. For approximately fifty indicators, the variables used for the regression were also updated. This means that values which are imputed may have experienced a small adjustment from last year's Index.
- **Revision of time offsets** — In the 2020 Index, time offsets had not all been consistently applied. All offsets have now been reviewed and amended where required. 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 for normalisation** — Having updated the Index with another year of data, we reviewed the frontiers applied to each indicator during normalisation, resulting in a small number of indicators experiencing a small adjustment. In most of these cases, either the lower or upper frontier was changed, but rarely both. This has been applied throughout the historic dataset.

#### 4. Model parameter review

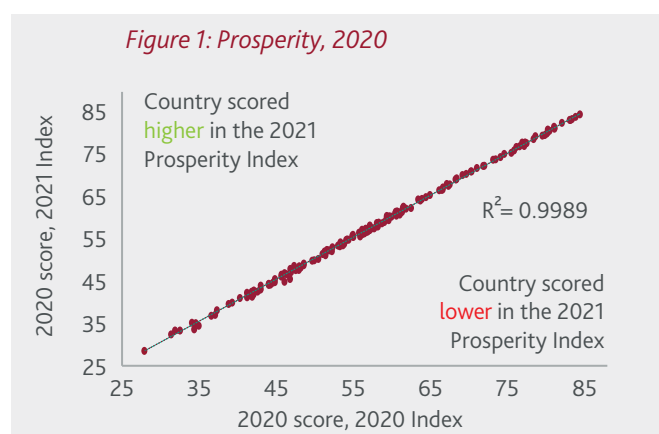
A number of parameters are defined and set as part of the process to measure prosperity (see Measuring prosperity document). Periodically these are reviewed to ensure their validity and maintain accuracy within the Prosperity Index. The reviews are detailed below.

*The domains, pillars, and elements of prosperity*

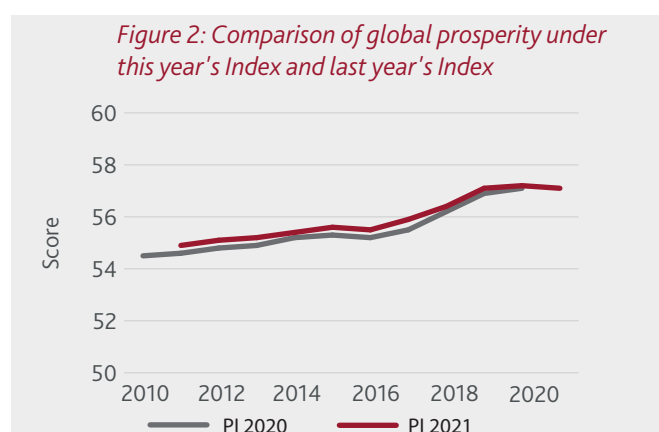


## Impact of changes on overall prosperity

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 2020 from the 2021 Index compared with those from the 2020 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 0.999.



We also see from Figure 2 that global prosperity has followed a similar trend when viewed through the lens of each of the 2020 Index and the 2021 Index.

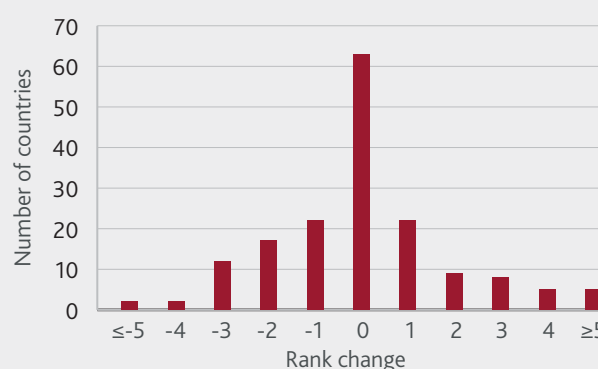


Some countries have been affected more than others by the changes — we can assess the impact by comparing the 2020 ranks of each country based on the 2020 Index and the 2021 Index. As we see in

Figure 3, sixty-three countries are ranked the same for the year 2020 in both the 2020 Index and the 2021 Index. A further forty-four countries saw a rank change of  $\pm 1$ . All but seven countries changed by four ranks or fewer, with five countries increasing by more than four ranks, and two decreasing by more than four ranks.

## Impact of changes at the pillar level

*Figure 3: Impact of changes on 2019 rankings, 2019 v 2020 index*



In order to understand the impact of the changes made at the pillar level, we compared country scores in the 2021 Index against the scores of the 2020 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 2020 country scores in each Index.

With an  $R^2$  above 0.97, 2020 scores for all pillars show a very strong relationship between the 2021 Index and the 2020 Index, meaning most countries have very similar scores in both Indexes.



Figure 4(a): Safety and Security, 2020

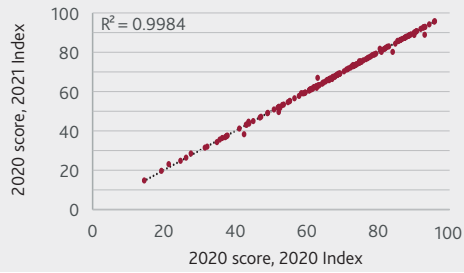


Figure 4(b): Personal Freedom, 2020

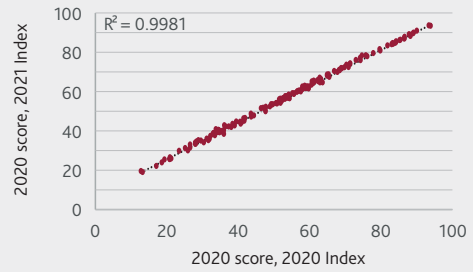


Figure 4(c): Governance, 2020

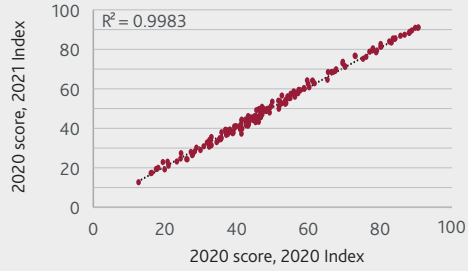


Figure 4(d): Social Capital, 2020

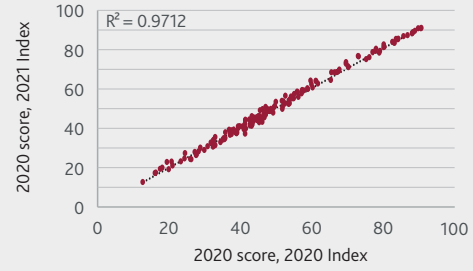


Figure 4(e): Investment Environment, 2020

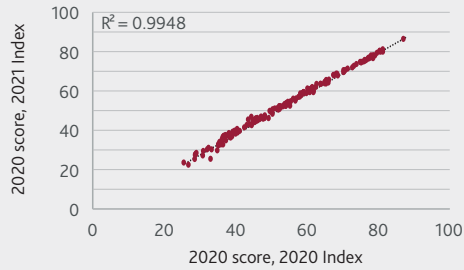


Figure 4(f): Enterprise Conditions, 2020

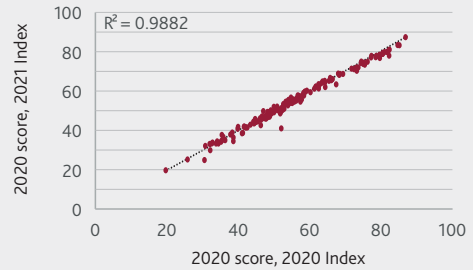


Figure 4(g): Infrastructure and Market Access, 2020

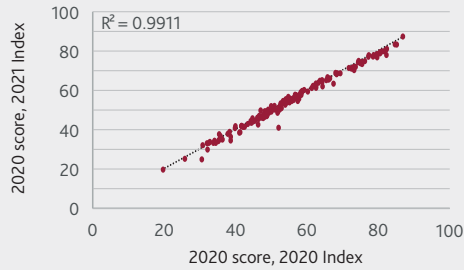


Figure 4(h): Economic Quality, 2020

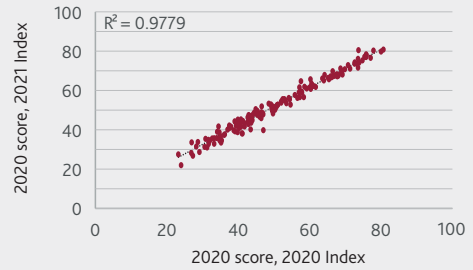


Figure 4(i): Living Conditions, 2020

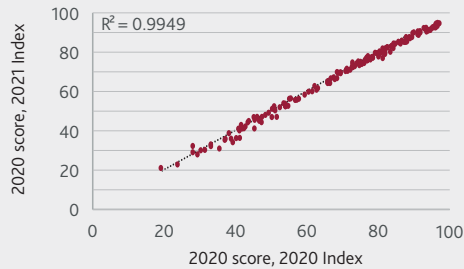


Figure 4(j): Health, 2020

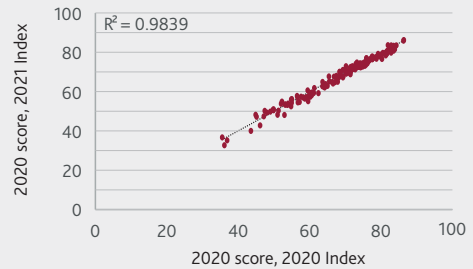


Figure 4(k): Education, 2020

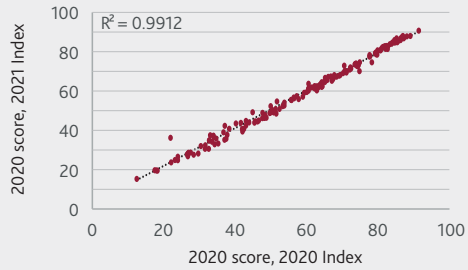
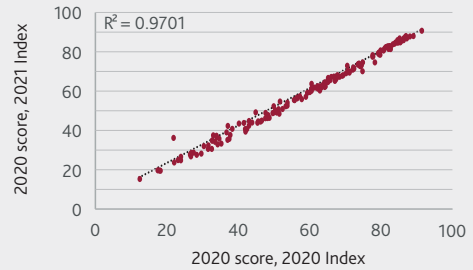


Figure 4(l): Natural Environment, 2020



# Appendix

## Appendix I: Sources used in the 2021 Prosperity Index

We obtain our data from the following sources:

Source Code	Source Name	Web address
AD	Aswath Damodaran	<a href="http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/New_Home_Page/data.html">http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/New_Home_Page/data.html</a>
Ang&al	Angrist et al. (2021)	<a href="https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search?q=harmozized%20learning%20outcomes%20hlo%20database">https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search?q=harmozized%20learning%20outcomes%20hlo%20database</a>
BL	Barro and Lee dataset	<a href="http://www.barrolee.com/">http://www.barrolee.com/</a>
BTI	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	<a href="https://www.bti-project.org/en/home/">https://www.bti-project.org/en/home/</a>
Cas&Dom	Castello-Climent and Domenech (2012)	<a href="https://ideas.repec.org/p/iei/wpaper/1201.html">https://ideas.repec.org/p/iei/wpaper/1201.html</a>
CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center	<a href="https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/">https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/</a>
Chinn-Ito	Chinn-Ito Index	<a href="http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito_website.htm">http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito_website.htm</a>
CIRIGHTS	CIRIGHTS Dataset	<a href="https://www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri/researcher-resources.html">https://www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri/researcher-resources.html</a>
CSP	Center for Systemic Peace	<a href="https://www.systemicpeace.org/">https://www.systemicpeace.org/</a>
ECI	Economic Complexity Index	<a href="https://oec.world/en/rankings/country/eci/">https://oec.world/en/rankings/country/eci/</a>
EDGAR	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research	<a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/links/data-sources/emission-database-for-global-atmospheric">https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/links/data-sources/emission-database-for-global-atmospheric</a>
EPI	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)	<a href="https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/">https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/</a>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	<a href="http://www.fao.org/home/en/">http://www.fao.org/home/en/</a>
FH	Freedom House	<a href="https://freedomhouse.org/">https://freedomhouse.org/</a>
FI	Fraser Institute	<a href="https://www.fraserinstitute.org/">https://www.fraserinstitute.org/</a>

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Source Code	Source Name	Web address
Gallup	Gallup	<a href="https://www.gallup.com/home.aspx">https://www.gallup.com/home.aspx</a>
GBD	Global Burden of Disease study	<a href="http://www.healthdata.org/gbd">http://www.healthdata.org/gbd</a>
GDL	Global Data Lab	<a href="https://globaldatalab.org/">https://globaldatalab.org/</a>
GSI	Global Slavery Index	<a href="https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/">https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/</a>
GSMA	Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association	<a href="https://www.gsma.com/">https://www.gsma.com/</a>
GTD	Global Terrorism Database	<a href="https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/">https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/</a>
GVS	World Values Survey, European Values Survey, Global Barometer Surveys, Arab Barometer, Latinobarometro	<a href="https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp">https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp</a> , <a href="https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu">https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu</a> , <a href="https://www.globalbarometer.net">https://www.globalbarometer.net</a> , <a href="https://www.arabbarometer.org">https://www.arabbarometer.org</a> , <a href="https://www.latinobarometro.org/latContents.jsp">https://www.latinobarometro.org/latContents.jsp</a>
IBNET	International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities	<a href="https://www.ib-net.org/">https://www.ib-net.org/</a>
IBP	International Budget Partnership	<a href="https://www.internationalbudget.org/">https://www.internationalbudget.org/</a>
IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	<a href="https://www.idea.int/">https://www.idea.int/</a>
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center	<a href="http://www.internal-displacement.org/">http://www.internal-displacement.org/</a>
IHME	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	<a href="http://www.healthdata.org/">http://www.healthdata.org/</a>
ILGA	International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association	<a href="https://ilga.org/">https://ilga.org/</a>
ILO	International Labour Organisation	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm">https://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm</a>
IMF	International Monetary Fund	<a href="https://www.imf.org/external/index.htm">https://www.imf.org/external/index.htm</a>
IMF-FAS	International Monetary Fund Financial Access Survey	<a href="https://data.imf.org">https://data.imf.org</a>
IMF-WEO	International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook	<a href="https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/01/weodata/index.aspx">https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>
ITU	International Telecommunications Union	<a href="https://www.itu.int/en/Pages/default.aspx">https://www.itu.int/en/Pages/default.aspx</a>
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation	<a href="https://www.unwater.org/publication_categories/whounicef-joint-monitoring-programme-for-water-supply-sanitation-hygiene-jmp/">https://www.unwater.org/publication_categories/whounicef-joint-monitoring-programme-for-water-supply-sanitation-hygiene-jmp/</a>
OHI	Ocean Health Index	<a href="http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/">http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/</a>
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative	<a href="https://ophi.org.uk/">https://ophi.org.uk/</a>
Pew	Pew Research Center	<a href="https://www.pewresearch.org/">https://www.pewresearch.org/</a>
PTS	Amnesty International & US State Department Political Terror Scale	<a href="http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/">http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/</a>
QS	QS World University Rankings	<a href="https://www.topuniversities.com/qs-world-university-rankings">https://www.topuniversities.com/qs-world-university-rankings</a>
RAI	Rural Access Index	<a href="https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/rural-access-index-rai">https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/rural-access-index-rai</a>
RsF	Reporters Without Borders	<a href="https://rsf.org/en">https://rsf.org/en</a>
TE	Trading Economics	<a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/">https://tradingeconomics.com/</a>
TES	TES University Rankings	<a href="https://www.timeshighereducation.com/content/world-university-rankings">https://www.timeshighereducation.com/content/world-university-rankings</a>
UCDP	Uppsala Conflict Data Program	<a href="https://ucdp.uu.se/">https://ucdp.uu.se/</a>
UIC	International Union of Railways	<a href="https://uic.org/">https://uic.org/</a>

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Source Code	Source Name	Web address
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	<a href="https://www.unaids.org/en">https://www.unaids.org/en</a>
UNCOM	United Nations Comtrade Database	<a href="https://comtrade.un.org/">https://comtrade.un.org/</a>
UNCTAD	United Nations Trade Data	<a href="https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/default.asp">https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/default.asp</a>
UNESCO	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	<a href="http://uis.unesco.org/">http://uis.unesco.org/</a>
UNESD	United Nations Energy Statistics Database	<a href="https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/edbase.htm">https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/edbase.htm</a>
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<a href="https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/">https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/</a>
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/">https://www.unicef.org/</a>
UNIGME	United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation	<a href="https://childmortality.org/">https://childmortality.org/</a>
UNWCMC	UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre	<a href="https://www.unep-wcmc.org/">https://www.unep-wcmc.org/</a>
V-DEM	Varieties of Democracy	<a href="https://www.v-dem.net/en/">https://www.v-dem.net/en/</a>
WB-DB	World Bank Doing Business Index	<a href="https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/doingbusiness">https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/doingbusiness</a>
WB-DI	World Bank World Development Indicators	<a href="https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-development-indicators">https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-development-indicators</a>
WB-ES	World Bank Enterprise Surveys	<a href="https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/">https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/</a>
WB-GFI	World Bank Global Financial Inclusion	<a href="https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/">https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/</a>
WB-LPI	World Bank Logistics Performance Index	<a href="https://lpi.worldbank.org/">https://lpi.worldbank.org/</a>
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas	<a href="https://www.protectedplanet.net/">https://www.protectedplanet.net/</a>
WEF	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index	<a href="http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2018/">http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2018/</a>
WGI	Worldwide Governance Indicators	<a href="https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/">https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/</a>
WHO	World Health Organisation	<a href="https://www.who.int/">https://www.who.int/</a>
WHO-GDO	World Health Organisation (Global Dementia Observatory)	<a href="https://www.who.int/mental_health/neurology/dementia/Global_Observatory/en/">https://www.who.int/mental_health/neurology/dementia/Global_Observatory/en/</a>
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation	<a href="https://www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html">https://www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html</a>
WJP	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)	<a href="https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/wjp-rule-law-index">https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/wjp-rule-law-index</a>
WomStat	The WomanStats Project	<a href="http://www.womanstats.org/">http://www.womanstats.org/</a>
WRI	World Resources Institute	<a href="https://www.wri.org/">https://www.wri.org/</a>
WTO	World Trade Organisation	<a href="https://www.wto.org/">https://www.wto.org/</a>
Zhang & Davidson	Zhang, Xin, and Eric Davidson. "Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI): Methodology." University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (2016).	<a href="http://www.umces.edu/sites/default/files/profiles/files/Ranking%20Method_submit_to_SDSN_SNMI_20160705_0.pdf">http://www.umces.edu/sites/default/files/profiles/files/Ranking%20Method_submit_to_SDSN_SNMI_20160705_0.pdf</a>

*Note: Following the data irregularities identified in the Doing Business '18 and '20 reports, the World Bank Group released revised data in time for inclusion in the 2021 Prosperity Index. The World Bank Group subsequently took the decision to discontinue the Doing Business report. Therefore, for the 2022 Prosperity Index, we will be reviewing all data sources to ensure that the Index utilises the most relevant and accurate sources.*

## Appendix II: Indicators used in the 2021 Prosperity Index

### Inclusive Societies

#### Safety and Security

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

Indicator name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Two-sided conflict deaths<sup>1</sup></b>	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*	2006-2020	1	0.5	Uppsala Conflict Data Program
<b>Civil and ethnic war</b>	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	2009-2018	2	1	Center for Systemic Peace
<b>Conflict-driven internal displacement</b>	The rate of conflict or violence driven internal displacement.	people /1,000,000 population*	2006-2020	1	1	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center
<b>Refugees (origin country)</b>	The proportion of the home country's population living abroad in refugee-like situations.	people /1,000,000 population*	2006-2020	1	1	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. The underlying dataset for both conflict death indicators was the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED) Global version 19.1, which captures deaths from both intrastate and external conflict.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Terrorism (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Terrorism deaths</b>	The death rate from terrorism, averaged over the previous five years.	deaths /1,000,000 population*	2006-2019	1	2	Global Terrorism Database
<b>Terrorism injuries</b>	The injury rate from terrorism, averaged over the previous five years.	injuries /1,000,000 population*	2006-2019	1	1	Global Terrorism Database
<b>Terrorism incidents</b>	The terrorism incident rate, averaged over the previous five years.	incidents /1,000,000 population*	2006-2019	1	0.5	Global Terrorism Database
<b>Property cost of terrorism</b>	An estimate of the property cost of terrorism as a proportion of GDP, averaged over the previous five years.	US \$ /billion US 2010 \$*	2006-2019	1	1	Global Terrorism Database

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

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

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Political terror</b>	A composite measure of state-sponsored political violence and repression within a country, taking into account disappearances, torture and political violence.	index, 1-5	2011-2019	2	2	Amnesty International & US State Department Political Terror Scale
<b>Extrajudicial killings</b>	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	2012-2017	2	1	CIRIGHTS Dataset
<b>Use of torture</b>	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	2012-2017	2	1	CIRIGHTS Dataset
<b>Disappearance cases</b>	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	2012-2017	2	1	CIRIGHTS Dataset
<b>Political imprisonment</b>	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	2012-2017	2	0.5	CIRIGHTS Dataset
<b>One-sided conflict deaths</b>	The number of civilians killed by government forces, averaged over the previous five years.	deaths /1,000,000 population*	2006-2020	1	0.5	Uppsala Conflict Data Program

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Indicators for Violent Crime (weight = 25%)<sup>1</sup>

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Intentional homicides</b>	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*	2017-2018	3	2	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>Dispute settlement through violence</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Safety walking alone at night</b>	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	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies
<b>Physical security of women</b>	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	2014-2019	0	1	The WomanStats Project

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.



## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Indicators for Property Crime (weight = 10%)<sup>1</sup>

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Property stolen</b>	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	2017-2020	1	2	Gallup Dailies
<b>Business costs of crime and violence</b>	"In your country, to what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses?"	expert survey, 1-7	2016-2017	1	0.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Business costs of organized crime<sup>2</sup></b>	Executive survey question: "In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all]"	expert survey, 1-7	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

1. 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.

2. 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.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### Personal Freedom

Indicators for Agency (weight = 25%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Personal autonomy and individual rights</b>	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	2012-2021	0	1	Freedom House
<b>Due process and rights</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Freedom of movement</b>	An assessment of the degree to which citizen's freedom to move internationally or nationally (respectively) is respected or not.	coding, 0-4	2012-2017	2	1	CIRIGHTS Dataset
<b>Women's agency<sup>1</sup></b>	A composite measure of the degree to which women experience agency, taking into account 11 different societal, cultural and prevalence variables.	coding, 0-16	2017-2017	0	1	The WomanStats Project
<b>Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Freedom from forced labour</b>	A composite measure, assessing whether adult citizens are free from servitude and other kinds of forced labour.	index, 0-1	2011-2020	1	1	Varieties of Democracy
<b>Government response to slavery</b>	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	2014-2018	0	1	Global Slavery Index
<b>Satisfaction with freedom</b>	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	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies

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>).

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

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

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Right to associate and organise</b>	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	2012-2021	0	1	Freedom House
<b>Guarantee of assembly and association</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Autonomy from the state</b>	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	2011-2020	1	1	Varieties of Democracy

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

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

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Press freedom from government censorship</b>	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	2011-2016	1	1	Freedom House
<b>Press freedom from physical repression</b>	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, (c) legislative framework, (d) transparency, and (e) the quality of the infrastructure that supports the production of news and information.	index, 0-100	2014-2021	0	1	Reporters without Borders
<b>Freedom of opinion and expression</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Government media censorship</b>	A measure of the degree to which the government directly or indirectly attempt to censor the print or broadcast media.	coding, 0-4	2011-2020	1	0.5	Varieties of Democracy
<b>Alternative sources of information</b>	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	2011-2020	1	1	Varieties of Democracy
<b>Political diversity of media perspectives</b>	A measure of the degree to which the major print and broadcast media represent a wide range of political perspectives.	coding, 0-3	2011-2020	1	0.5	Varieties of Democracy

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

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

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Equal treatment and absence of discrimination</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Non-discriminatory civil justice</b>	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	2020-2020	0	0.5	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Freedom from hiring and workplace discrimination</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>LGBT Rights</b>	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	2017-2020	1	1	International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association
<b>Protection of women's workplace, education and family rights<sup>1</sup></b>	A composite measure of the degree to which women receive protections from discrimination in a society, encompassing numerous factors.	coding, 0-8	2015-2015	0	1	The WomanStats Project
<b>Freedom of belief and religion</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Government religious intimidation and hostility<sup>2</sup></b>	A composite measure of the degree to which there is government intimidation or violence motivated by religion, used several sub-components of Pew's Government Restrictions Index.	index, 0-1	2011-2016	2	1	Pew Research Center

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.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Social Tolerance (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Perceived tolerance of ethnic minorities</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Is your city/area a good place to live for ethnic minorities?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies
<b>Perceived tolerance of LGBT individuals</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Is your city/area a good place to live for gay/lesbian people?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies
<b>Perceived tolerance of immigrants</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Is your city/area a good place to live for immigrants?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### Governance

Indicators for Executive Constraints (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Executive powers are effectively limited by the judiciary and legislature</b>	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	2020-2020	0	2	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Government powers are subject to independent and non-governmental checks</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Transition of power is subject to the law</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Military involvement in rule of law and politics</b>	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	2017-2018	3	0.5	Fraser Institute
<b>Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Political Accountability (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Consensus on democracy and a market economy as a goal</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
<b>Political participation and rights</b>	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	2012-2021	0	0.5	Freedom House
<b>Democracy level</b>	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.	expert survey, -10-10	2014-2020	1	1	Center for Systemic Peace
<b>Complaint mechanisms</b>	A composite measure of whether individuals feel that they have effective complaint mechanisms regarding the government's performance.	expert survey, 0-1	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)



## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Rule of Law (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Judicial independence</b>	"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	2017-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Civil justice</b>	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	2020-2020	0	3	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Integrity of the legal system</b>	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	2007-2018	3	2	Fraser Institute
<b>Efficiency of dispute settlement</b>	"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	2017-2019	1	0.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Government Integrity (weight = 20%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Use of public office for private gain</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Diversion of public funds</b>	"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	2016-2017	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Anti-corruption policy</b>	A composite measure of the extent to which adequate institutional arrangements exist to implement an anti-corruption policy and whether they successfully contribute to an effective prosecution of corruption.	expert survey, 1-10	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
<b>Clientelism</b>	A composite measure of the extent to which politics are based on clientelistic relationships?	index, 0-1	2011-2020	1	1	Varieties of Democracy
<b>Legislative corruption</b>	Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain? From 0: "Commonly. Most legislators probably engage in these activities" to 4: "Never, or hardly ever".	coding, 0-4	2011-2020	1	0.5	Varieties of Democracy
<b>Judicial corruption</b>	A measure of the degree to which individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision?	coding, 0-4	2011-2020	1	0.5	Varieties of Democracy
<b>Executive corruption</b>	A composite measure capturing how routinely members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?	index, 0-1	2011-2020	1	0.5	Varieties of Democracy
<b>Public sector corruption</b>	A composite measure capturing the extent to which public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?	index, 0-1	2011-2020	1	0.5	Varieties of Democracy

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Indicators for Government Effectiveness (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Government quality and credibility</b>	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	2011-2019	2	2	Worldwide Governance Indicators
<b>Prioritisation</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
<b>Efficiency of government spending</b>	"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	2017-2017	1	0.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Efficient use of assets</b>	The extent to which the government makes efficient use of available human, financial and organizational resources.	expert survey, 1-10	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
<b>Implementation</b>	The extent to which a government is effective at implementing its own policies.	expert survey, 1-10	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
<b>Policy learning</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
<b>Policy coordination</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Indicators for Regulatory Quality (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Right to information</b>	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	2020-2020	0	0.5	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Publicised laws and government data</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Transparency of government policy</b>	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	2016-2017	1	0.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Budget transparency</b>	A composite measure of the amount and timeliness of budget information governments are making publicly available.	index, 0-100	2019-2019	1	0.5	International Budget Partnership
<b>Regulatory quality</b>	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	2011-2019	2	1	Worldwide Governance Indicators
<b>Enforcement of regulations</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations</b>	"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	2017-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Delay in administrative proceedings</b>	A composite measure of whether administrative proceedings at the national and local levels are conducted without unreasonable delay.	expert survey, 0-1	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)

## Social Capital

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

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Help from family and friends when in trouble</b>	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	2017-2020	1	2	Gallup Dailies
<b>Family give positive energy</b>	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	2015-2015	1	1	Gallup Dailies

*Indicators for Social Networks (weight = 20%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Respect</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Were you treated with respect all day yesterday?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	2	Gallup Dailies
<b>Opportunity to make friends</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Are you satisfied with opportunities to meet people and make friends?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies
<b>Helped another household</b>	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	2018-2019	1	0.5	Gallup Dailies

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### Indicators for Interpersonal Trust (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Generalised interpersonal trust</b>	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?" <sup>1</sup>	percentage	2020-2020	1	1	World Values Survey, European Values Survey, Global Barometer Surveys, Arab Barometer, Latinobarometro
<b>Helped a stranger</b>	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	2017-2020	1	0.5	Gallup Dailies

### Indicators for Institutional Trust (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Confidence in local police</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have confidence in the local police force?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	2	Gallup Dailies
<b>Public trust in politicians</b>	"In your country, how would you rate the ethical standards of politicians?"	expert survey, 1-7	2016-2017	1	2	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Confidence in financial institutions and banks</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have confidence in financial institutions or banks?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies
<b>Confidence in judicial system and courts</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have confidence in the judicial system and courts?"	percentage	2018-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies
<b>Confidence in national government</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have confidence in national government?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies
<b>Confidence in military</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Do you have confidence in the military?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	0.5	Gallup Dailies

1. 1. As the wording of the questions in each of these surveys was conceptually identical and the sample sizes are similar, the results for different surveys for the same country were combined in a single time series. If more than one survey covered a particular year for a particular country we have recorded the mean of the two data points, this was a rare occurrence.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

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

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Donated money to charity</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Have you donated money to a charity in past month?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1.5	Gallup Dailies
<b>Voter turnout</b>	Voter turnout (% of registered electors) x election occurred in last 7 years. If a country enforced compulsory voting, it is not scored on this indicator.	percentage (adjusted)	2007-2021	0	1.5	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
<b>Volunteering</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "Have you volunteered time to an organisation in past month?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies
<b>Voiced opinion to a public official</b>	The percentage of people responding "Yes" to the survey question: "In the past month, have you voiced your opinion to a public official?"	percentage	2018-2020	1	0.5	Gallup Dailies

## Open Economies

### Investment Environment

Indicators for Property Rights (weight = 30%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Protection of property rights</b>	"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	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Lawful process for expropriation</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)
<b>Intellectual property protection</b>	"In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected, from not at all, to a great extent?"	expert survey, 1-7	2016-2019	1	2	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Quality of land administration</b>	A composite measure of five other indices: the reliability of infrastructure, transparency of information, geographic coverage, land dispute resolution, and equal access to property rights.	index, 0-30	2015-2020	0	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Procedures to register property</b>	A composite measure of (a) time, (b) cost and (c) number of procedures to register a property.	index, 0-100	2015-2020	0	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Regulation of property possession</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index



## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Investor Protections (weight = 20%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Strength of insolvency framework</b>	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	2007-2020	0	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Insolvency recovery rate</b>	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	2015-2020	0	1.5	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Auditing and reporting standards</b>	"In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards, from extremely weak, to extremely strong?"	expert survey, 1-7	2016-2019	1	2	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Extent of shareholder governance</b>	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	2014-2020	0	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Conflict of interest regulation</b>	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	2007-2020	0	0.5	World Bank Doing Business Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Contract Enforcement (weight = 20%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Quality of judicial administration</b>	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	2015-2020	0	1.5	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Time to resolve commercial cases</b>	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*	2011-2020	0	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Legal costs</b>	The percentage of claim value of (a) attorney fees, (b) court costs, and (c) enforcement costs.	percentage*	2015-2020	0	0.5	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	World Justice Project (Rule of Law Index)

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Indicators for Financing Ecosystem (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Access to finance</b>	The percentage of firms identifying access to, or cost of, finance as a "major" or "very severe" obstacle.	percentage	2020-2020	1	1	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
<b>Financing of SMEs</b>	"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	2019-2019	0	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Venture capital availability</b>	"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	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Quality of banking system and capital markets</b>	The extent to which a solid banking system and a functioning capital market have been established.	expert survey, 1-10	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
<b>Commercial bank branches</b>	The number of commercial bank branches (retail locations) per capita.	branches /100,000 adult population*	2012-2019	2	1	International Monetary Fund Financial Access Survey
<b>Soundness of banks</b>	"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	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Depth of credit information</b>	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	2015-2020	0	0.5	World Bank Doing Business Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

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

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Business impact of rules on FDI</b>	"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	2016-2017	3	2	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Capital controls</b>	The percentage of potential capital controls not levied.	percentage	2016-2018	3	1	Fraser Institute
<b>Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts</b>	A composite measure of the extent to which foreign currency bank accounts are permitted, both domestically and abroad.	index, 0-10	2016-2018	3	1	Fraser Institute
<b>Restrictions on financial transactions</b>	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	2005-2018	2	1	Chinn-Ito Index
<b>Prevalence of foreign ownership of companies</b>	"In your country, how prevalent is foreign ownership of companies, from extremely rare, to extremely prevalent?"	expert survey, 1-7	2016-2017	3	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Freedom of foreigners to visit</b>	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	2016-2018	3	1	Fraser Institute

## Enterprise Conditions

Indicators for Domestic Market Contestability (weight = 30%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of overage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
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	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
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	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
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	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

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

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Private companies are protected and permitted</b>	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	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
<b>Ease of starting a business</b>	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	2016-2020	0	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>State of cluster development</b>	"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	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Labour skill a business constraint</b>	The percentage of firms identifying labour skill level as a major or very severe obstacle.	percentage	2020-2020	1	0.5	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
<b>Availability of skilled workers</b>	"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	2019-2019	1	0.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Burden of Regulation (weight = 25%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Burden of government regulation</b>	"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	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Time spent complying with regulations</b>	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*	2020-2020	1	1	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
<b>Number of tax payments</b>	The total number of taxes paid by businesses, including electronic filing.	number per year*	2014-2020	0	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Time spent filing taxes</b>	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*	2014-2020	0	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Burden of obtaining a building permit</b>	A composite measure of: (a) time, (b) cost, and (c) number of procedures to obtain a permit to build a warehouse.	index, 0-100	2016-2020	0	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Building quality control index</b>	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	2014-2020	0	0.5	World Bank Doing Business Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### Indicators for Labour Market Flexibility (weight = 10%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Cooperation in labour-employer relations</b>	"In your country, how do you characterize Labour-employer relations, from generally confrontational, to generally cooperative?"	expert survey, 1-7	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Flexibility of hiring practices</b>	"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	2016-2019	1	0.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Redundancy costs</b>	The cost of redundancy, measured in weeks of salary.	weeks*	2016-2019	1	0.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Flexibility of employment contracts</b>	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	2006-2020	1	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Flexibility of wage determination</b>	"In your country, how are wages generally set, from by a centralized bargaining process, to by each individual company?"	expert survey, 1-7	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

### Indicators for Price Distortions (weight = 10%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies</b>	"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	2019-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Energy subsidies</b>	The scale of consumer and producer subsidies for energy.	percentage of GDP*	2015-2017	4	1	International Monetary Fund



## Infrastructure and Market Access

*Indicators for Communications (weight = 25%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>International internet bandwidth</b>	The sum of used capacity of all internet exchanges (locations where internet traffic is exchanged) offering international bandwidth.	Kilobits per second per capita*	2014-2019	2	1	International Telecommunications Union
<b>2G, 3G and 4G network coverage</b>	A composite measure, based on the average of 2G, 3G and 4G network coverage.	index, 0-100	2014-2019	2	2	Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association
<b>Fixed broadband subscriptions</b>	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*	2012-2019	2	1	International Telecommunications Union
<b>Internet usage</b>	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	2013-2019	2	1	International Telecommunications Union

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### Indicators for Energy (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Installed electric capacity</b>	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*	2012-2019	2	1.5	United Nations Energy Statistics Database
<b>Ease of establishing an electricity connection</b>	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	2015-2019	1	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Reliability of electricity supply</b>	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	2014-2019	1	1	World Bank Doing Business Index

### Indicators for Water (weight = 10%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Gross fixed water assets</b>	The total gross fixed asset value of water production facilities.	USD per population served*	2018-2018	1	1	International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities
<b>Water production</b>	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*	2018-2018	1	0.5	International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities
<b>Reliability of water supply</b>	"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	2019-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Indicators for Transport (weight = 25%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Logistics performance</b>	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	2016-2018	1	1.5	World Bank Logistics Performance Index
<b>Airport connectivity</b>	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*	2009-2019	1	2	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Efficiency of seaport services</b>	"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	2017-2019	1	2	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Liner shipping connectivity</b>	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*	2012-2019	2	0.5	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>Quality of roads</b>	"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	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Road density<sup>1</sup></b>	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*	2007-2011	1	0.5	Food and Agriculture Organisation
<b>Rail density</b>	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*	2018-2018	3	0.5	International Union of Railways

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.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Border Administration (weight = 5%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Efficiency of customs clearance process</b>	The efficiency of customs clearance processes, based on speed, simplicity and predictability of formalities.	survey, 1-5	2016-2018	1	1.5	World Bank Logistics Performance Index
<b>Time to comply with border regulations and procedures</b>	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*	2015-2019	1	1	World Bank Doing Business Index
<b>Cost to comply with border regulations and procedures</b>	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)*	2015-2019	1	0.5	World Bank Doing Business Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Indicators for Open Market Scale (weight = 5%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Domestic and international market access for goods</b>	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	2016-2020	1	1.5	World Trade Organisation
<b>Domestic and international market access for services</b>	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	2017-2020	1	2	World Trade Organisation
<b>Trade-weighted average tariff faced in destination markets</b>	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	2016-2016	1	0.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Margin of preference in destination markets</b>	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	2016-2016	1	0.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### Indicators for Import Tariff Barriers (weight = 5%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Share of imports free from tariff duties</b>	The share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements.	percentage	2016-2016	1	1.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Average applied tariff rate</b>	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	2016-2016	1	2	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Complexity of tariffs</b>	A composite measure of: (a) tariff dispersion, (b) specific tariffs, and (c) number of distinct tariffs.	index, 1-7	2016-2019	1	0.25	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

### Indicators for Market Distortions (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Extent of liberalisation of foreign trade</b>	The extent to which foreign trade has been liberalised, with uniform, low tariffs and few non-tariff barriers.	expert survey, 1-10	2020-2020	0	1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index
<b>Prevalence of non-tariff barriers</b>	"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	2016-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Non-tariff measures</b>	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*	2018-2018	1	0.25	United Nations Trade Data

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### Economic Quality

*Indicators for Fiscal Sustainability (weight = 25%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Government budget balance</b>	The government budget balance, as a percentage of GDP.	percentage	2011-2021	1	1	International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook
<b>Government debt</b>	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	2012-2021	1	1.5	International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook
<b>Country credit rating</b>	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	2020-2020	1	0.5	Trading Economics
<b>Country risk premium</b>	The additional return or premium demanded by investors to compensate them for the higher risk associated with investing in a country.	percentage	2021-2021	2	1.5	Aswath Damodaran
<b>Gross savings</b>	Gross national income less total consumption, plus net transfers, as a percentage of GDP.	percentage	2014-2020	1	1	World Bank World Development Indicators

*Indicators for Macroeconomic Stability (weight = 10%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>GDP per capita growth</b>	Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency, averaged (CAGR) over the previous five years.	percentage	2014-2020	1	1	World Bank World Development Indicators
<b>Inflation volatility</b>	Standard deviation of the yearly percentage change in the end of period inflation rate over the previous five years.	percentage*	2013-2020	1	1	International Monetary Fund

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### Indicators for Productivity and Competitiveness (weight = 30%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Labour productivity</b>	The GDP output per worker in the workforce (population in employment).	2011 US \$ ppp*	2013-2020	1	1	International Labour Organisation
<b>Economic complexity<sup>1</sup></b>	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	2006-2017	4	1.5	Economic Complexity Index
<b>Export quality</b>	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	2004-2014	3	1	International Monetary Fund
<b>High-tech manufactured exports</b>	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*	2017-2019	1	1	United Nations Comtrade Database

### Indicators for Dynamism (weight = 15%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>New business density</b>	The number of newly registered limited liability corporations per calendar year.	number /100 working age population*	2018-2018	2	1	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
<b>Patent applications</b>	The rate of applications for the exclusive rights to an invention, covering both products and processes as inventions.	applications /1,000,000 population*	2005-2019	2	0.5	World Intellectual Property Organisation
<b>Capacity to attract talented people</b>	"Does your country attract talented people from abroad?"	expert survey, 1-7	2016-2017	3	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

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/>.



## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Labour Force Engagement (weight = 20%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Labour force participation</b>	The percentage of the working-age population (aged 15-64) that are economically active, either by working, or looking for work.	percentage	2005-2019	2	1	International Labour Organisation
<b>Female labour force participation</b>	The percentage of the female working-age population (aged 15-64) that are economically active, either by working, or looking for work.	percentage	2005-2019	2	0.5	International Labour Organisation
<b>Waged and salaried workers</b>	The percentage of the workforce (those working) who are in waged and salaried roles.	percentage	2005-2019	2	1.5	International Labour Organisation
<b>Unemployment</b>	The percentage of the labour force (those who are working or looking for work) that are not employed.	percentage*	2006-2020	1	1	International Labour Organisation
<b>Youth unemployment</b>	The percentage of the youth labour force (those aged 16-24 working or looking for work) that are not employed.	percentage*	2005-2019	2	0.5	International Labour Organisation

## Empowered People

### Living Conditions

Indicators for Material Resources (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Poverty rate at national poverty lines<sup>1</sup></b>	The percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines.	percentage	2019-2019	2	0.5	World Bank World Development Indicators
<b>Poverty rate at \$1.90 a day</b>	The percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day, at 2011 PPP international prices.	percentage	2017-2019	2	1	World Bank World Development Indicators
<b>Poverty rate at \$3.20 a day</b>	The percentage of the population living on less than \$3.20 a day, at 2011 PPP international prices.	percentage	2017-2019	2	1	World Bank World Development Indicators
<b>Poverty rate at \$5.50 a day</b>	The percentage of the population living on less than \$5.50 a day, at 2011 PPP international prices.	percentage	2017-2019	2	1	World Bank World Development Indicators
<b>Households with a refrigerator</b>	The percentage of households with a refrigerator.	percentage	2019-2020	3	1	Global Data Lab
<b>Ability to source emergency funds</b>	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	2017-2017	4	1	World Bank Global Financial Inclusion
<b>Ability to live on household income<sup>2</sup></b>	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	2017-2021	1	1	Gallup Dailies

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.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### Indicators for Nutrition (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
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	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies
Prevalence of undernourishment	The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.	percentage	2004-2018	3	1	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN-AQUASTAT
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	2016-2020	1	1	World Bank World Development Indicators
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	2016-2020	1	1	World Bank World Development Indicators

### Indicators for Basic Services (weight = 10%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
Access to electricity	The percentage of population with relatively simple and stable access to electricity.	percentage	2011-2019	2	1	World Bank World Development Indicators
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	2011-2017	4	1	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
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	2011-2020	1	1	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
Access to basic sanitation services	The percentage of people using at least improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.	percentage	2011-2017	4	1	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
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	2006-2019	1	1	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Shelter (weight = 20%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Availability of adequate shelter</b>	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	2017-2021	1	1	Gallup Dailies
<b>Housing deprivation</b>	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	2019-2019	1	1	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
<b>Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking</b>	The percentage of the total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking.	percentage	2002-2016	5	1	World Bank World Development Indicators
<b>Indoor air quality</b>	The rate of age-standardized disability adjusted life years lost from indoor air pollution from household use of solid fuels.	DALYs /100,000 population	2006-2019	1	1	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Connectedness (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Access to a bank account</b>	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	2012-2017	2	1	World Bank Global Financial Inclusion
<b>Use of digital payments</b>	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	2017-2017	4	1	World Bank Global Financial Inclusion
<b>Access to a cellphone</b>	The percentage of households with a cellphone.	percentage	2019-2019	1	1	Global Data Lab
<b>Rural access to roads</b>	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	2004-2004	16	0.5	Rural Access Index
<b>Satisfaction with public transportation</b>	The percentage of people who responded "Satisfied" to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?"	percentage	2017-2021	1	0.5	Gallup Dailies
<b>Satisfaction with roads and highways</b>	The percentage of people who responded "Satisfied" to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the roads and highways?"	percentage	2017-2021	1	0.5	Gallup Dailies

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Protection from Harm (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Death and injury from road traffic accidents</b>	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	2006-2019	1	1	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
<b>Death and injury from forces of nature<sup>1</sup></b>	The rate of age-standardized disability adjusted life years lost due to forces of nature.	DALYs /100,000 population*	2006-2019	1	0.5	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
<b>Unintentional death and injury</b>	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	2006-2019	1	0.5	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
<b>Occupational mortality</b>	The rate of fatal occupational accidents in the labour force.	deaths /100,000 labour force population	2010-2017	1	0.5	International Labour Organisation

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)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Obesity</b>	The percentage of the adult population who have obesity.	percentage	2005-2016	2	1	World Health Organisation (Global Dementia Observatory)
<b>Smoking</b>	The percentage of the 15+ population who currently smoke any tobacco product on a regular basis.	percentage	2007-2018	3	1	World Health Organisation
<b>Substance use disorders</b>	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	2005-2019	2	1	Global Burden of Disease study

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Preventative Interventions (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Diphtheria immunisation</b>	The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey.	percentage	2011-2019	2	1	World Health Organisation
<b>Measles immunisation</b>	The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the measles vaccination before 12 months or at any time before the survey.	percentage	2011-2019	2	1	World Health Organisation
<b>Hepatitis immunisation</b>	The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received hepatitis B vaccinations before 12 months, or at any time before the survey.	percentage	2019-2019	2	1	World Health Organisation
<b>Contraceptive prevalence</b>	The percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, at least one modern method of contraception.	percentage	2011-2020	2	1	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>Antenatal care coverage</b>	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	2009-2020	2	1	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>Existence of national screening programs</b>	A composite measure of whether a country has a national screening program for cervix cancer, breast cancer and HbA1c testing.	index, 0-1	2013-2019	1	0.5	World Health Organisation



## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Care Systems (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Healthcare coverage</b>	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	2011-2011	3	0.5	International Labour Organisation
<b>Health facilities</b>	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, 0-0.6	2007-2021	0	1	World Health Organisation
<b>Health practitioners and staff</b>	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	2007-2021	0	1	World Health Organisation
<b>Births attended by skilled health staff</b>	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	2006-2020	2	1	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>Tuberculosis treatment coverage</b>	The percentage of tuberculosis cases that are treated.	percentage	2011-2019	2	0.5	World Health Organisation
<b>Antiretroviral HIV therapy</b>	The percentage of adults and children on antiretroviral therapy among all adults and children living with HIV.	percentage	2005-2019	2	1	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
<b>Satisfaction with healthcare</b>	The percentage of people who responded "Satisfied" to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of quality healthcare?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Mental Health (weight = 10%)<sup>1</sup>*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Emotional wellbeing</b>	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	2017-2020	1	0.5	Gallup Dailies
<b>Depressive disorders</b>	The age-standardized rate of years lived with disability from depressive disorders.	years /100,000 population	2005-2019	2	1	Global Burden of Disease study
<b>Suicide</b>	The age-standardized death rate from suicide.	deaths /100,000 population	2005-2019	2	1	World Health Organisation

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.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Physical Health (weight = 20%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Physical pain</b>	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	2017-2020	1	0.5	Gallup Dailies
<b>Health problems</b>	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	2017-2020	1	0.5	Gallup Dailies
<b>Communicable diseases<sup>1</sup></b>	The age-standardized rate of years lived with disability from communicable diseases, excluding maternal and neonatal disorders, and nutritional deficiencies.	years /100,000 population	2005-2019	2	2	Global Burden of Disease study
<b>Non-communicable diseases</b>	The age-standardized rate of years lived with disability from non-communicable diseases, excluding mental disorders and substance use disorders.	years /100,000 population	2005-2019	2	0.5	Global Burden of Disease study
<b>Raised blood pressure<sup>2</sup></b>	The percentage of the 18+ population with raised blood pressure.	percentage	2004-2015	3	0.5	World Health Organisation

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.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Longevity (weight = 30%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Maternal mortality</b>	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	2004-2017	3	1	World Bank World Development Indicators
<b>Under 5 mortality</b>	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	2005-2019	2	1	World Bank World Development Indicators
<b>5-14 mortality</b>	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	2005-2019	2	0.5	United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
<b>15-60 mortality</b>	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	2005-2019	2	2	World Bank World Development Indicators
<b>Life expectancy at 60</b>	The average expected remaining years of life left at age 60, based on current mortality rates.	years	2000-2019	2	1	World Health Organisation

## Education

Indicators for Pre-Primary Education (weight = 5%)<sup>1</sup>

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Pre-primary enrolment</b>	The percentage of pre-primary aged children enrolled in pre-primary education.	percentage	2018-2019	1	1	UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Indicators for Primary Education (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Primary enrolment</b>	The percentage of primary aged children enrolled in primary education.	percentage	2018-2019	2	1	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
<b>Primary completion<sup>2</sup></b>	The rate of primary education completion, as a percentage of the primary education graduation age group.	percentage	2017-2019	1	1	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
<b>Primary education quality</b>	The mean score of harmonised learning outcomes at the primary level for the years 1965-2015.	score, 0-625	2017-2017	5	0.5	Angrist et al. (2021)

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.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Indicators for Secondary Education (weight = 30%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Secondary school enrolment</b>	The percentage of secondary aged children enrolled in secondary education.	percentage	2018-2019	2	1	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
<b>Lower-secondary completion<sup>1</sup></b>	The rate of lower-secondary education completion, as a percentage of the lower-secondary education graduation age group.	percentage	2018-2019	1	1	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
<b>Access to quality education</b>	A measure of the degree to which high quality basic education is guaranteed to all, being sufficient to enable them to exercise their basic rights as adult citizens.	percentage	2011-2019	1	1	Varieties of Democracy
<b>Secondary education quality</b>	The mean score of harmonised learning outcomes at the secondary level across all available subjects.	score, 0-625	2015-2015	6	2	Angrist et al. (2021)

Indicators for Tertiary Education (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Tertiary enrolment</b>	The ratio of total tertiary enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the official tertiary level age group.	percentage	2019-2020	2	1	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
<b>Tertiary completion<sup>2</sup></b>	The rate of tertiary education completion, as a percentage of the tertiary education graduation age group.	percentage	2017-2019	1	1	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
<b>Average quality of higher education institutions<sup>3</sup></b>	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*	2012-2021	0	0.5	QS World University Rankings and TES University Rankings
<b>Skillset of university graduates</b>	"In your country, to what extent do graduating students from university possess the skills needed by businesses?"	expert survey, 1-7	2019-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index
<b>Quality of vocational training</b>	"In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training?"	expert survey, 1-7	2019-2019	1	1	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

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.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

Indicators for Adult Skills (weight = 25%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Adult literacy</b>	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	2016-2019	2	1	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
<b>Education level of adult population</b>	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	2007-2018	0	1	Barro and Lee dataset
<b>Women's average years in school</b>	The average number of years of primary, secondary or tertiary education attended by women aged between 25 and 34 years old.	years	2004-2015	4	1	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
<b>Education inequality</b>	The Gini coefficient of education distribution among 15+ population, accounting for average years of schooling among the population.	index, 0-1	2005-2010	3	0.5	Castello-Climent and Domenech (2012)
<b>Digital skills among population</b>	"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	2019-2019	1	0.5	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### Natural Environment

*Indicators for Emissions (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</b>	A composite measure of the total level of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of a country, normalised by share of world GDP and population.	index, 0-1	2005-2020	2	2	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
<b>SO<sub>2</sub> emissions</b>	A composite measure of the total level of SO <sub>2</sub> emissions of a country, normalised by share of world GDP and population.	index, 0-1	2002-2011	5	1	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research
<b>NOx emissions</b>	A composite measure of the total level of NOx emissions of a country, normalised by share of world GDP and population.	index, 0-1	2002-2015	5	1	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research
<b>Black carbon emissions</b>	A composite measure of the total level of black carbon emissions of a country, normalised by share of world GDP and population.	index, 0-1	2002-2014	5	1	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research
<b>Methane emissions</b>	A composite measure of the total level of methane emissions of a country, normalised by share of world GDP and population.	index, 0-1	2004-2019	3	1	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research

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

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Exposure to fine particulate matter</b>	The percentage of the population whose exposure to PM2.5 is above the World Health Organization thresholds.	percentage	2008-2015	3	2	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)
<b>Health impact of air pollution</b>	The rate of age standardised disability adjusted life years lost from exposure to PM2.5 pollution, excluding household air pollution.	DALYs /100,000 population	2005-2019	2	2	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
<b>Satisfaction with air quality</b>	The percentage of people responding "Satisfied" to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of air?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	0.5	Gallup Dailies



## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

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

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Forest area</b>	The percentage of total land area that is covered by forest.	percentage	2012-2019	2	1	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN-AQUASTAT
<b>Flood occurrence</b>	A composite measure based on the number of occurrences of floods within a country between 1985 and 2011.	index, 0-5	2011-2011	3	1	World Resources Institute
<b>Sustainable nitrogen management</b>	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 country's performance in these two components is from two "optimal" levels of performance. <sup>1</sup>	index, 0-√2	2006-2015	5	1	Xin Zhang and Eric Davidson (2016)

### Indicators for Freshwater (weight = 20%)

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Renewable water resources</b>	The long-term average annual flow of rivers (surface water) and groundwater per capita.	m <sup>3</sup> per person*	2012-2017	2	1	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN-AQUASTAT
<b>Wastewater treatment</b>	The percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated.	percentage	2016-2016	4	1	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)
<b>Freshwater withdrawal</b>	The domestic freshwater withdrawal, as a percentage of renewable resources.	percentage	2012-2017	2	1	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN-AQUASTAT
<b>Satisfaction with water quality</b>	The percentage of people responding "Satisfied" to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies

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 country's position in each component from these optimal thresholds.

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Oceans (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Overexploitation of fish stocks</b>	The percentage of fish stocks overexploited and collapsed.	percentage	2001-2014	6	1	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)
<b>Stability of marine biodiversity<sup>1</sup></b>	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	2014-2014	4	1	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)
<b>Clean ocean water</b>	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	2012-2020	1	1	Ocean Health Index

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

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

*Indicators for Preservation Efforts (weight = 15%)*

Name	Description	Unit (* = Logged)	Years of coverage	Index year offset	Factor	Source
<b>Terrestrial protected areas</b>	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	2016-2018	1	1	World Database on Protected Areas
<b>Marine protected areas<sup>1</sup></b>	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	2017-2018	1	1	World Database on Protected Areas
<b>Long term management of forest areas</b>	The percentage of forest area with a long-term management plan.	percentage	2018-2020	1	1	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN-AQUASTAT
<b>Protection for biodiverse areas<sup>2</sup></b>	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	2006-2021	1	1	UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre
<b>Pesticide regulation</b>	A composite measure of whether countries allow, restrict, or ban the 'Dirty Dozen' Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).	index, 0-25	2005-2012	2	1	Yale and Columbia Universities (Environmental Performance Index)
<b>Satisfaction with preservation efforts</b>	The percentage of people responding "Satisfied" to the survey question: "Are you satisfied with efforts to preserve the environment?"	percentage	2017-2020	1	1	Gallup Dailies

1. For landlocked countries, this indicator was excluded.

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

## Appendix III: Summary statistics for pillars and elements, 2021 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	16.0	95.7	17.5	0.72	0.70	0.82
Personal Freedom	57.5	19.3	94.1	18.2	0.65	0.63	0.77
Governance	50.6	12.4	91.0	19.0	0.82	0.72	0.93
Social Capital	52.7	22.3	77.2	9.0	0.59	0.73	0.71
Investment Environment	53.2	22.5	86.4	15.5	0.85	0.75	0.94
Enterprise Conditions	55.0	19.9	87.5	14.1	0.78	0.68	0.90
Infrastructure & Market Access	54.3	18.3	88.0	18.4	0.92	0.79	0.95
Economic Quality	49.7	22.7	79.3	13.3	0.85	0.75	0.90
Living Conditions	68.9	21.1	96.2	19.9	0.91	0.79	0.89
Health	68.9	32.8	86.6	11.2	0.81	0.74	0.85
Education	58.9	15.3	91.3	19.4	0.89	0.77	0.92
Natural Environment	55.6	33.7	78.0	8.8	0.62	0.63	0.68

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### 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%)	78.7	6.5	100.0	20.2	0.60	0.56	0.67
	Terrorism (15%)	85.4	0.0	100.0	22.8	0.37	0.38	0.44
	Politically Related Terror and Violence (30%)	65.8	3.8	100.0	26.4	0.63	0.61	0.69
	Violent Crime (25%)	51.7	11.0	92.3	18.8	0.63	0.60	0.74
	Property Crime (10%)	59.9	18.8	92.6	17.1	0.65	0.62	0.70
Personal Freedom	Agency (25%)	56.7	11.6	95.2	19.1	0.77	0.73	0.90
	Freedom of Assembly and Association (20%)	61.4	10.1	98.3	25.2	0.50	0.47	0.60
	Freedom of Speech and Access to Information (20%)	60.2	7.8	97.0	22.0	0.45	0.43	0.56
	Absence of Legal Discrimination (20%)	52.6	12.4	89.7	17.0	0.68	0.65	0.77
	Social Tolerance (15%)	56.6	11.7	93.9	16.4	0.56	0.60	0.65
Governance	Executive Constraints (15%)	48.3	7.2	94.3	19.2	0.73	0.66	0.85
	Political Accountability (15%)	62.2	13.1	97.8	23.8	0.60	0.56	0.73
	Rule of Law (15%)	47.2	12.1	83.8	15.5	0.77	0.67	0.87
	Government Integrity (20%)	49.3	12.2	95.0	22.2	0.82	0.70	0.90
	Government Effectiveness (20%)	50.9	2.8	95.6	23.0	0.82	0.72	0.93
	Regulatory Quality (15%)	45.7	10.8	84.8	16.7	0.84	0.76	0.94
Social Capital	Personal and Family Relationships (20%)	66.9	9.1	91.6	16.7	0.70	0.77	0.72
	Social Networks (20%)	64.8	3.1	82.6	12.9	0.52	0.64	0.59
	Interpersonal Trust (20%)	40.0	20.9	80.6	11.5	0.24	0.34	0.28
	Institutional Trust (20%)	51.2	17.5	92.8	15.3	0.30	0.33	0.42
	Civic and Social Participation (20%)	40.7	5.3	86.5	13.5	0.08	0.21	0.20

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### 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%)	56.0	20.5	89.4	16.3	0.84	0.74	0.93
	Investor Protection (20%)	47.3	2.5	85.0	18.9	0.77	0.68	0.86
	Contract Enforcement (20%)	49.9	17.2	86.4	14.5	0.71	0.62	0.79
	Financing Ecosystem (20%)	58.4	17.0	89.4	17.4	0.81	0.72	0.87
	Restrictions on International Investment (10%)	53.3	7.2	91.8	20.8	0.66	0.57	0.73
Enterprise Conditions	Domestic Market Contestability (30%)	54.1	10.5	100.0	23.5	0.85	0.74	0.94
	Environment for Business Creation (25%)	62.0	21.8	86.7	13.2	0.69	0.61	0.81
	Burden of Regulation (25%)	53.6	17.0	85.0	12.5	0.53	0.44	0.65
	Labour Market Flexibility (10%)	49.6	18.4	78.8	11.5	0.33	0.34	0.39
	Price Distortions (10%)	49.2	12.3	87.1	16.1	0.50	0.41	0.56
Infrastructure & Market Access	Communications (25%)	67.3	18.8	97.2	20.5	0.89	0.76	0.89
	Energy (15%)	46.4	0.3	93.3	24.7	0.88	0.77	0.91
	Water (10%)	54.2	11.1	90.5	21.6	0.87	0.74	0.84
	Transport (25%)	44.6	15.2	86.0	17.3	0.82	0.66	0.84
	Border Administration (5%)	50.9	15.2	92.8	18.4	0.79	0.69	0.87
	Open Market Scale (5%)	45.3	2.5	94.4	28.3	0.58	0.54	0.66
	Import Tariff Barriers (5%)	63.6	3.9	100.0	20.2	0.72	0.60	0.79
	Market Distortions (10%)	58.9	17.4	96.4	17.6	0.78	0.70	0.88
Economic Quality	Fiscal Sustainability (25%)	46.2	1.1	75.6	14.6	0.44	0.44	0.49
	Macroeconomic Stability (10%)	55.1	0.0	96.1	14.9	0.25	0.39	0.41
	Productivity and Competitiveness (30%)	54.5	15.4	95.9	19.9	0.87	0.70	0.87
	Dynamism (15%)	36.0	5.5	88.4	18.9	0.82	0.65	0.81
	Labour Force Engagement (20%)	54.6	17.6	87.0	14.0	0.68	0.66	0.74

## THE LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX — CHANGES MADE SINCE 2020 INDEX AND SUMMARY OF INDICATOR DETAILS

### 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%)	64.3	4.5	95.8	25.2	0.85	0.75	0.83
	Nutrition (20%)	72.3	31.9	97.9	16.9	0.85	0.79	0.87
	Basic Services (10%)	79.1	8.2	100.0	24.4	0.80	0.68	0.78
	Shelter (20%)	68.5	5.6	97.4	26.6	0.86	0.71	0.80
	Connectedness (15%)	63.0	12.0	95.7	19.6	0.88	0.77	0.91
	Protection from Harm (15%)	70.3	31.2	96.8	15.3	0.76	0.67	0.79
Health	Behavioural Risk Factors (10%)	60.5	19.8	89.7	15.5	-0.69	-0.57	-0.68
	Preventative Interventions (15%)	76.4	21.8	97.2	16.5	0.66	0.59	0.74
	Care Systems (15%)	54.1	13.1	83.8	16.8	0.88	0.76	0.91
	Mental Health (10%)	62.6	21.6	88.9	12.5	0.39	0.43	0.44
	Physical Health (20%)	67.2	23.6	87.4	13.4	0.71	0.69	0.73
	Longevity (30%)	78.4	34.3	98.2	15.7	0.82	0.72	0.83
Education	Pre-Primary Education (5%)	53.0	0.9	99.7	30.4	0.79	0.74	0.83
	Primary Education (20%)	76.8	12.2	98.1	18.4	0.73	0.63	0.78
	Secondary Education (30%)	56.1	12.6	95.9	21.8	0.87	0.75	0.89
	Tertiary Education (20%)	40.6	6.3	87.6	19.4	0.88	0.76	0.90
	Adult Skills (25%)	63.9	12.7	92.5	20.9	0.83	0.71	0.84
Natural Environment	Emissions (15%)	66.3	31.1	85.7	9.4	0.08	0.02	0.12
	Exposure to Air Pollution (15%)	74.0	20.1	99.5	16.9	0.35	0.35	0.40
	Forest, Land and Soil (20%)	42.4	20.7	80.0	11.8	0.40	0.43	0.35
	Freshwater (20%)	56.8	17.2	95.8	16.0	0.65	0.64	0.72
	Oceans (15%)	54.0	10.1	80.9	10.3	0.15	0.15	0.10
	Preservation Efforts (15%)	44.1	6.4	87.1	14.6	0.54	0.58	0.63

## Appendix IV: Country groupings for imputation, 2021 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.

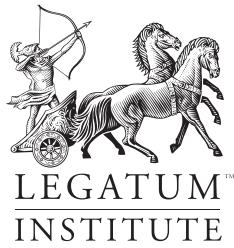
Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8	Group 9
Azerbaijan	Botswana	Argentina	Australia	Algeria	Afghanistan	Angola	Bangladesh	Albania
Belarus	Ghana	Belize	Austria	Bahrain	Eritrea	Benin	Cabo Verde	Armenia
Burundi	Jamaica	Bolivia	Belgium	Egypt	India	Burkina Faso	Cambodia	Bosnia 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 2021 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 Kiribati, 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	Infrastructure and Market Access	Economic Quality	Living Conditions	Health	Education	Natural Environment
São Tomé and Príncipe	47%	33%	59%	75%	94%	57%	67%	53%	26%	27%	17%	33%	25%
Equatorial Guinea	45%	29%	44%	53%	94%	50%	52%	50%	42%	50%	21%	44%	17%
Eritrea	44%	29%	44%	58%	100%	50%	43%	57%	42%	47%	14%	33%	17%
Cuba	42%	14%	44%	56%	47%	93%	86%	57%	47%	33%	0%	22%	0%
Turkmenistan	40%	14%	37%	56%	35%	89%	81%	63%	26%	3%	7%	61%	4%
Guinea-Bissau	38%	24%	44%	50%	94%	36%	52%	37%	32%	30%	17%	50%	13%
Seychelles	38%	24%	56%	56%	88%	18%	24%	40%	42%	40%	24%	11%	33%
Somalia	37%	19%	33%	53%	18%	54%	71%	53%	47%	7%	3%	78%	17%
Papua New Guinea	35%	24%	44%	47%	94%	36%	43%	33%	16%	30%	21%	33%	13%
Taiwan, China	34%	10%	30%	39%	0%	21%	10%	43%	63%	43%	66%	22%	33%
Comoros	33%	19%	33%	72%	18%	57%	67%	47%	21%	10%	0%	28%	8%
South Sudan	33%	14%	30%	53%	18%	50%	43%	57%	37%	10%	10%	39%	25%
Cabo Verde	30%	14%	44%	56%	82%	14%	14%	30%	5%	37%	17%	17%	21%
Djibouti	30%	19%	30%	56%	24%	46%	43%	47%	26%	10%	3%	39%	4%
Central African Republic	26%	14%	30%	53%	18%	36%	43%	43%	21%	7%	3%	28%	0%
Congo	25%	19%	30%	50%	12%	36%	43%	40%	11%	0%	3%	33%	8%
Libya	24%	10%	37%	33%	12%	18%	19%	37%	26%	27%	3%	61%	4%
Hong Kong	24%	33%	7%	6%	0%	4%	10%	17%	11%	53%	66%	11%	54%
Sudan	23%	14%	30%	47%	18%	36%	43%	33%	21%	0%	3%	28%	0%
Iraq	23%	14%	30%	47%	6%	36%	43%	37%	16%	0%	7%	28%	0%
Afghanistan	21%	10%	0%	22%	12%	39%	43%	40%	37%	10%	7%	33%	0%
Belize	20%	5%	22%	42%	6%	11%	24%	47%	11%	3%	7%	39%	13%
Syria	19%	5%	30%	33%	18%	11%	14%	40%	26%	10%	3%	22%	13%
Oman	19%	14%	41%	33%	59%	11%	10%	3%	0%	30%	7%	6%	8%
Uzbekistan	17%	10%	0%	25%	12%	39%	43%	37%	5%	0%	0%	33%	0%
Iceland	16%	10%	30%	36%	0%	11%	10%	13%	5%	27%	14%	17%	4%
Cyprus	16%	5%	30%	53%	0%	14%	14%	10%	0%	17%	7%	11%	0%
Haiti	16%	5%	30%	33%	0%	11%	10%	30%	16%	0%	0%	44%	4%
Belarus	15%	10%	0%	19%	6%	29%	43%	37%	5%	3%	0%	33%	0%
Suriname	15%	0%	0%	22%	12%	11%	24%	43%	5%	13%	7%	44%	0%
Togo	15%	14%	0%	19%	6%	29%	43%	33%	5%	0%	0%	28%	4%
Niger	15%	10%	0%	17%	6%	29%	43%	37%	16%	3%	0%	22%	0%
Qatar	15%	5%	33%	31%	12%	11%	10%	10%	0%	33%	3%	0%	8%
Bahrain	15%	5%	33%	33%	18%	14%	10%	3%	5%	27%	3%	0%	8%
Kuwait	15%	5%	33%	33%	6%	11%	10%	7%	0%	27%	3%	11%	13%
Guyana	15%	0%	0%	22%	24%	11%	24%	37%	21%	13%	0%	28%	0%



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## 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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