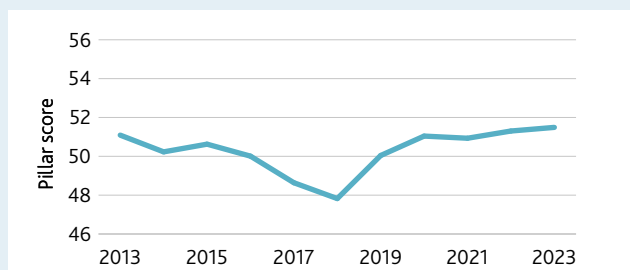


The pillars of prosperity at a glance



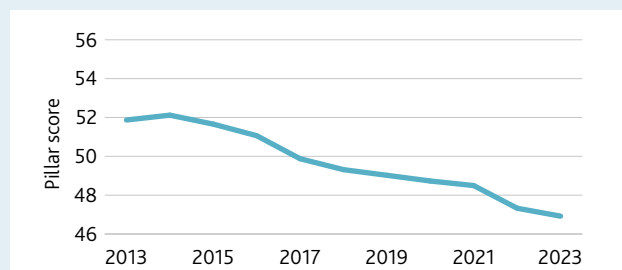
The **Safety and Security** pillar measures the degree to which war, conflict, and crime have destabilised the security of individuals, both immediately and through longer-lasting effects.



Safety and Security deteriorated then improved over the last 10 years. Terrorism incidents increased, then fell in the last 5 years. Politically related terror and conflict has also improved.



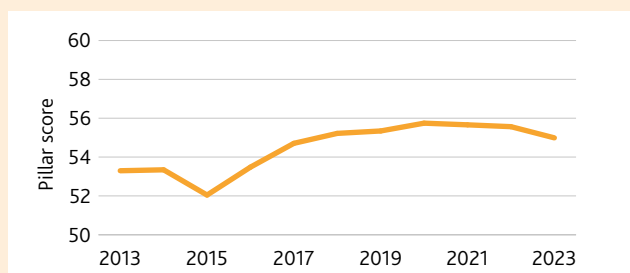
The **Personal Freedom** pillar measures progress towards basic legal rights, and individual liberties.



Personal Freedom has deteriorated the most of any pillar over the last 10 years. This is due to increasing restrictions on freedom of assembly and association, and freedom of speech.



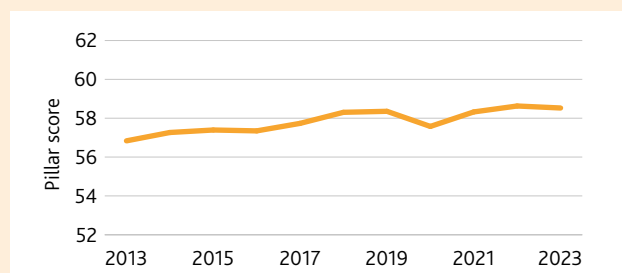
The **Investment Environment** pillar measures the extent to which investments are adequately protected and are readily accessible.



Property rights and financing ecosystems have improved. Investor protections have improved as a result of better shareholder governance, conflict of interest, and insolvency regulation.



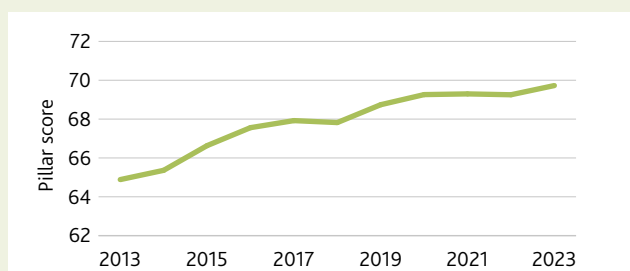
The **Enterprise Conditions** pillar measures the degree to which regulations enable businesses to start, compete, and expand.



The burden of regulation has improved over the last 10 years, with the percentage of time senior managers spend complying with regulations and the time to obtain a construction permit falling.



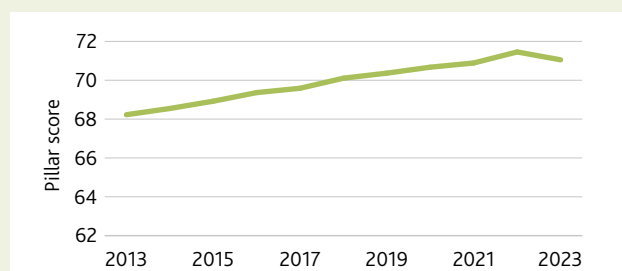
The **Living Conditions** pillar measures the degree to which a reasonable quality of life is experienced by all, including material resources, shelter, basic services, and connectivity.



There has been an improvement in basic services, connectedness, material resources and protection from harm. Access to basic sanitation services has increased from 67% to 78% of people.



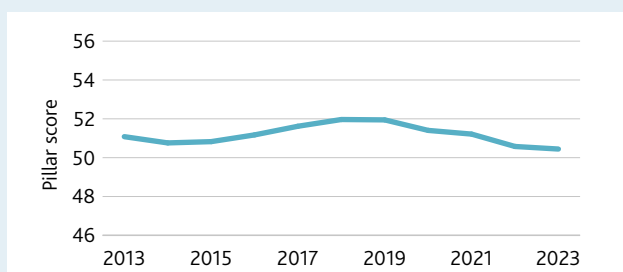
The **Health** pillar measures the extent to which people are healthy and have access to the necessary services to maintain good health, including health outcomes, health systems, illness and risk factors, and mortality rates.



Health has continued to improve with rising life expectancy and better care systems across the world. For example, under-5 mortality has fallen from 38 to 26 deaths per 1,000 children.



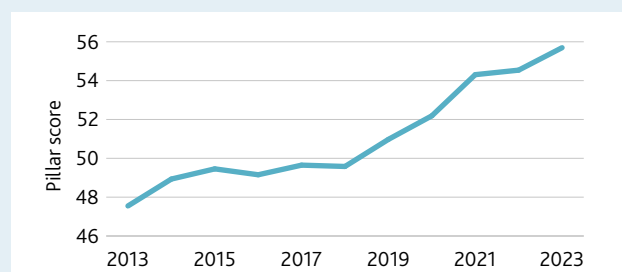
The **Governance** pillar measures the extent to which there are checks and restraints on power and whether governments operate effectively and without corruption.



Governance has seen a slight decline over 10 years, primarily due to deteriorating executive constraints, political accountability, and rule of law.



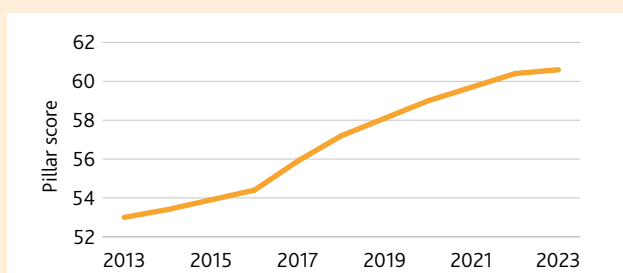
The **Social Capital** pillar measures the strength of personal and social relationships, social norms, civic participation in a country, and social tolerance.



Social tolerance, interpersonal trust, and civic and social participation have been improving, with more people saying their area is a good place for ethnic minorities and migrants to live.



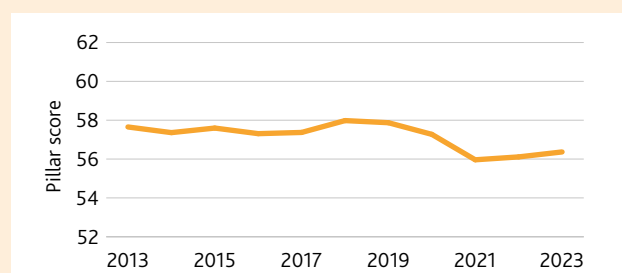
The **Infrastructure and Market Access** pillar measures the quality of the infrastructure that enables trade, and distortions in the market for goods and services.



Aside from improving communications, where the proportion of people using the internet has doubled from 29% to 59%, border administration and open market scale have improved.



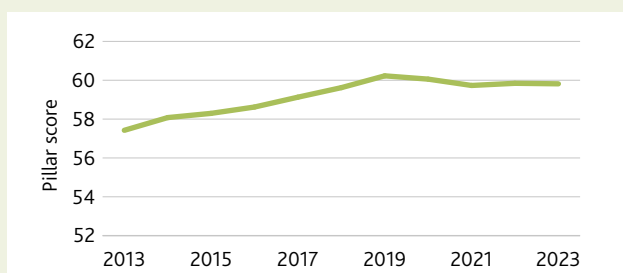
The **Economic Quality** pillar measures how well an economy is equipped to generate wealth sustainably and with the full engagement of the workforce.



Fiscal sustainability has seen one of the largest deteriorations and GDP per capita growth has halved over 10 years. However, the number of new businesses and patent applications has risen.



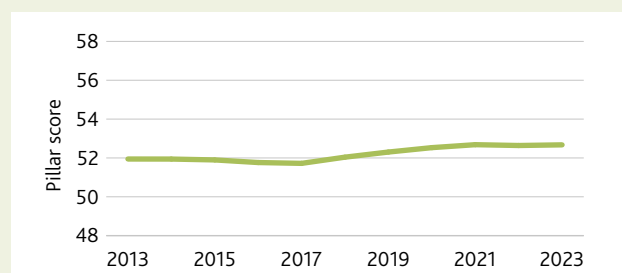
The **Education** pillar measures enrolment, outcomes, and quality across four stages of education (pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary education), as well as the skills in the adult population.



Leading up to the pandemic there was increasing enrolment in pre-primary education and tertiary education. Lower secondary completion was also rising.



The **Natural Environment** pillar measures the aspects of the physical environment that have a direct effect on people in their daily lives and changes that might impact the prosperity of future generations.



There are more protected areas than 10 years ago, and satisfaction with preservation efforts has risen from 51% to 62%. However, emissions have increased, alongside exposure to pollution.