

Indicator 1

(Un) Employed



Gender Inequality

- A) Health: Maternal Mortality Ratio & Adolescent Birth Rate
- B) Empowerment: Shares of Parliamentary Seats / Secondary Education
- C) Labor Market: Rates of participation (female vs. male)

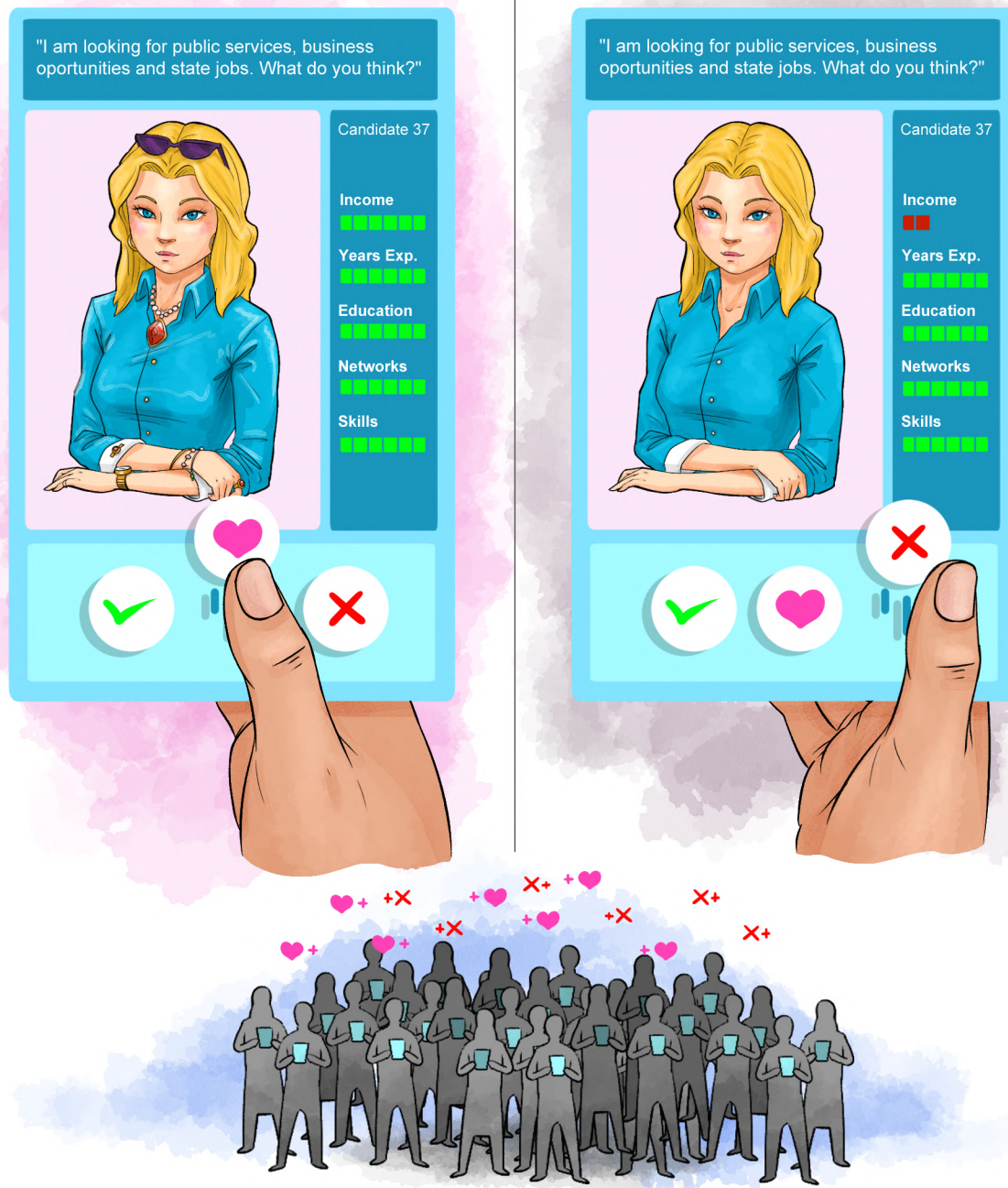
Indicator 2



Group Grievance

Divisions between different groups in society based on social or political characteristics, and their role in determining access to services, resources, and inclusion in the political process (this may include post-conflict response, equality, representative leadership, resource distribution, etc.).

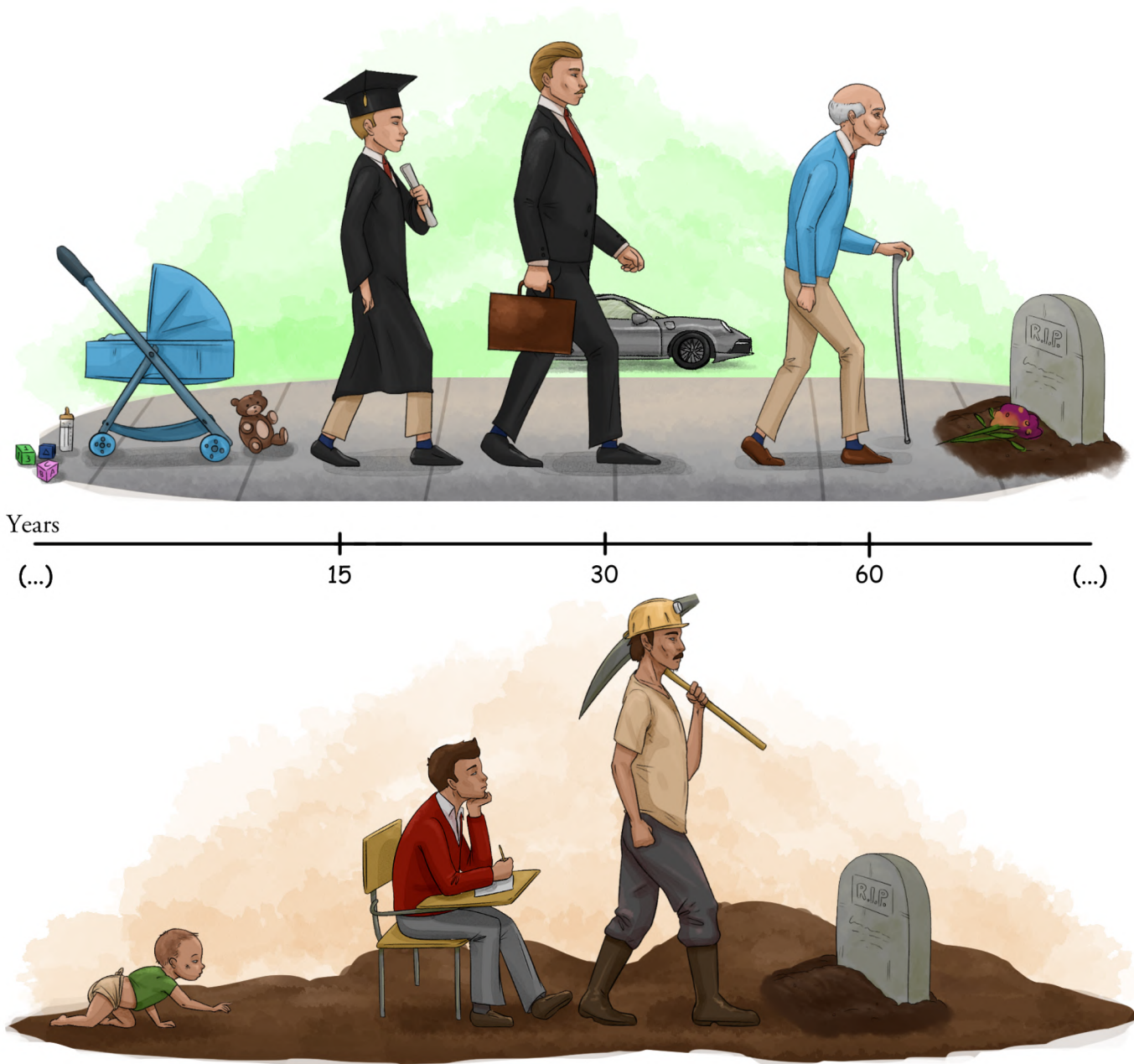
Indicator 3



Exclusion by Socio-Economic Group

Denying individuals access to services or participation in governed spaces based on their identity, belonging to a particular group, or socio-economic attributes such as wealth, occupation, or property ownership.

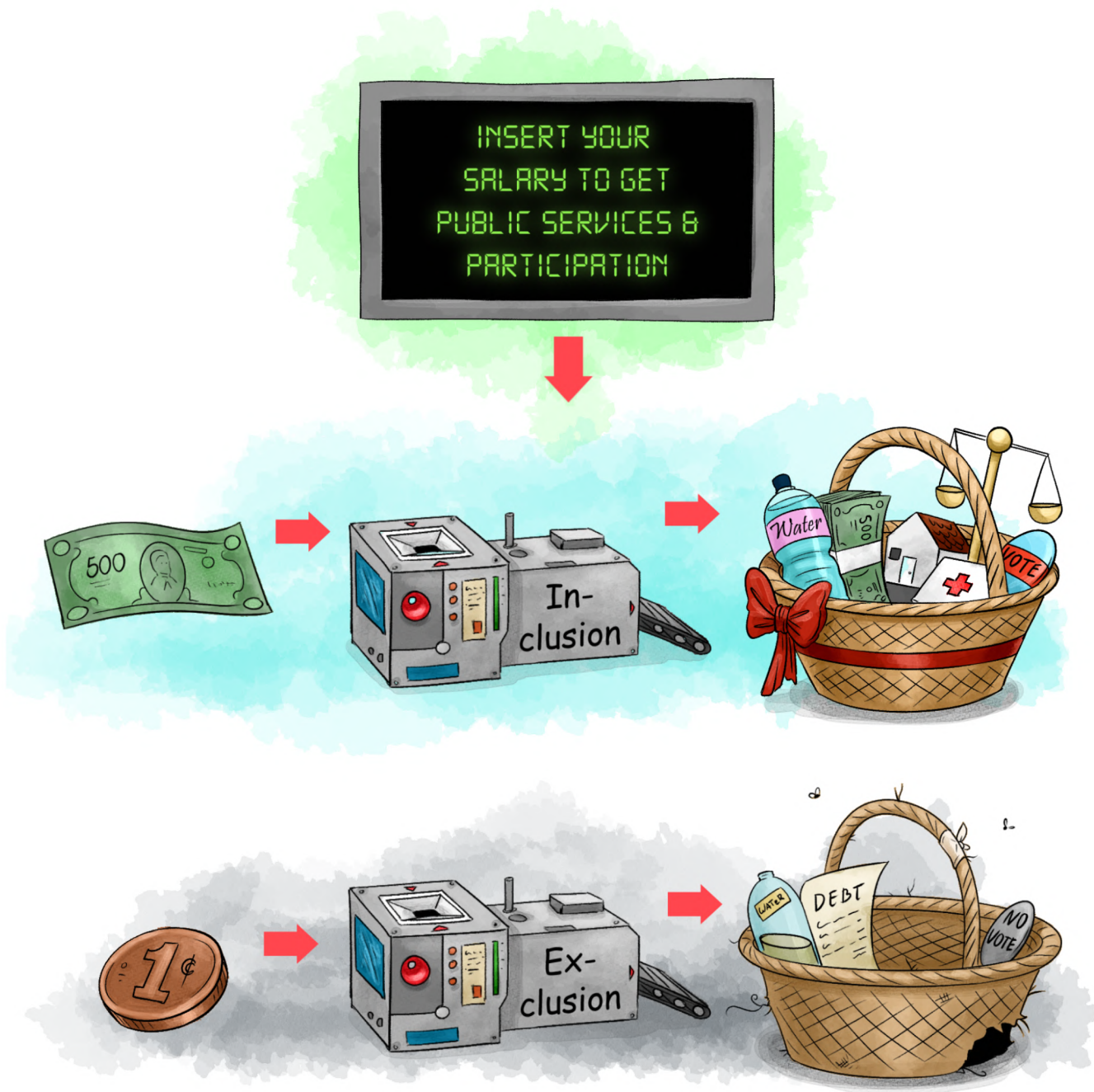
Indicator 4



Inequality-adjusted Life Expectancy Index

Disparities between the average life expectancy of the rich and that of the poor.

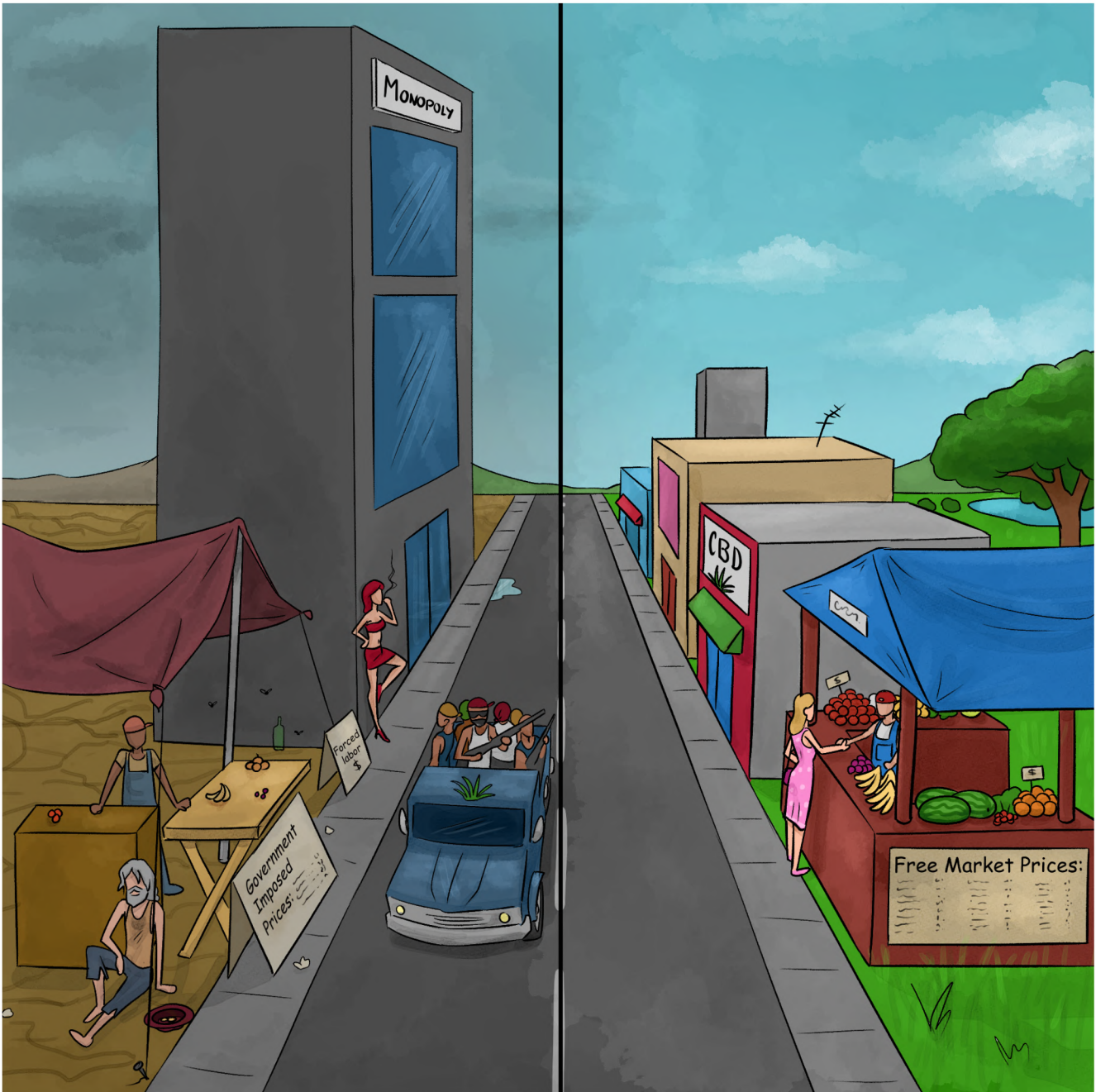
Indicator 5



Access to Public Services

Discrepancies in access to public services distributed by socio-economic position.

Indicator 6



Equality of Opportunity

Whether individuals enjoy equality of opportunity and freedom from economic exploitation.

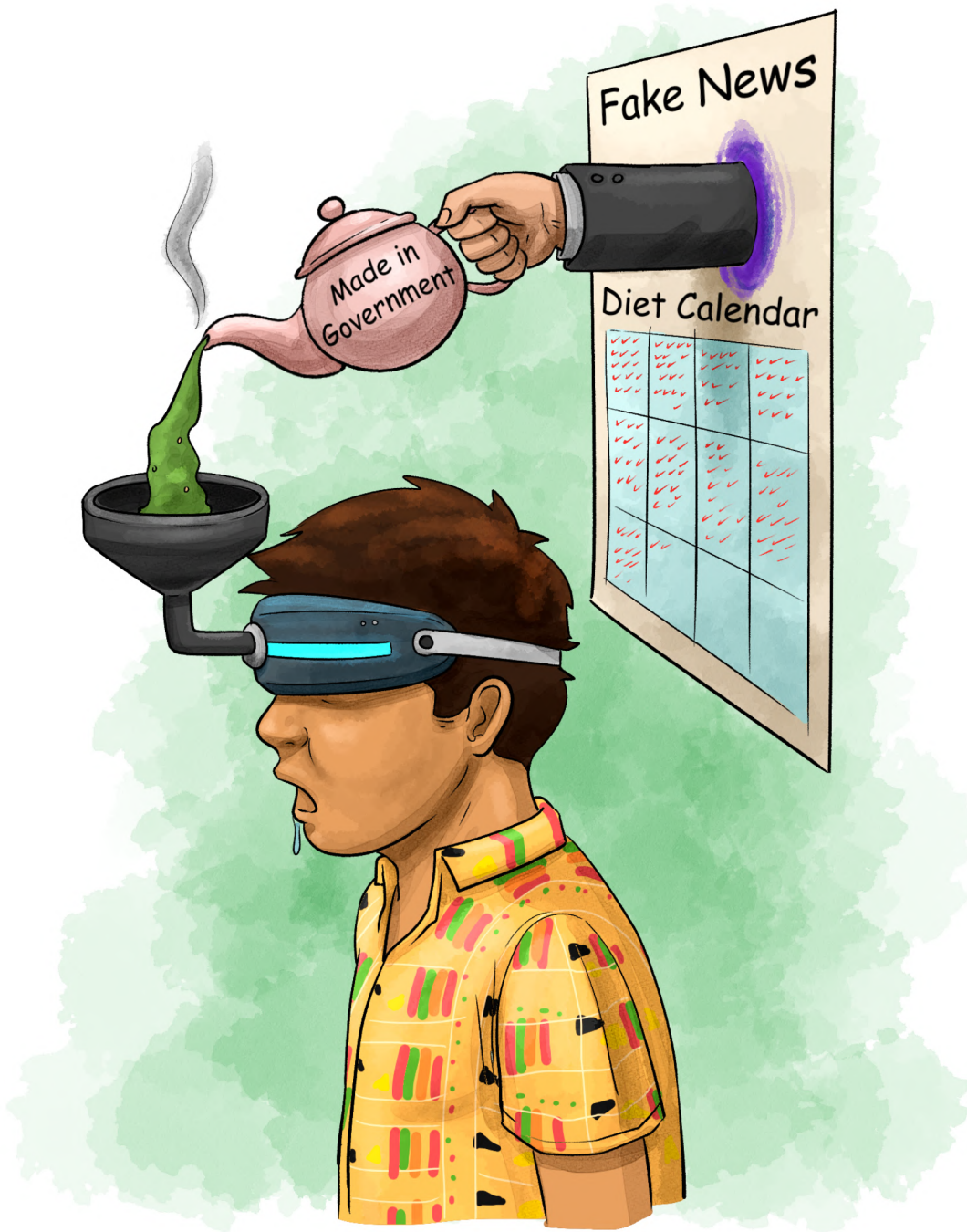
Indicator 7



Freedom of the Press

Degree of print, broadcast and internet freedom.

Indicator 8



Quality of Information

How often governments disseminate false or misleading information domestically.

Indicator 9

INTERNET_DISCONNECTED

Last seen:
3 Months ago



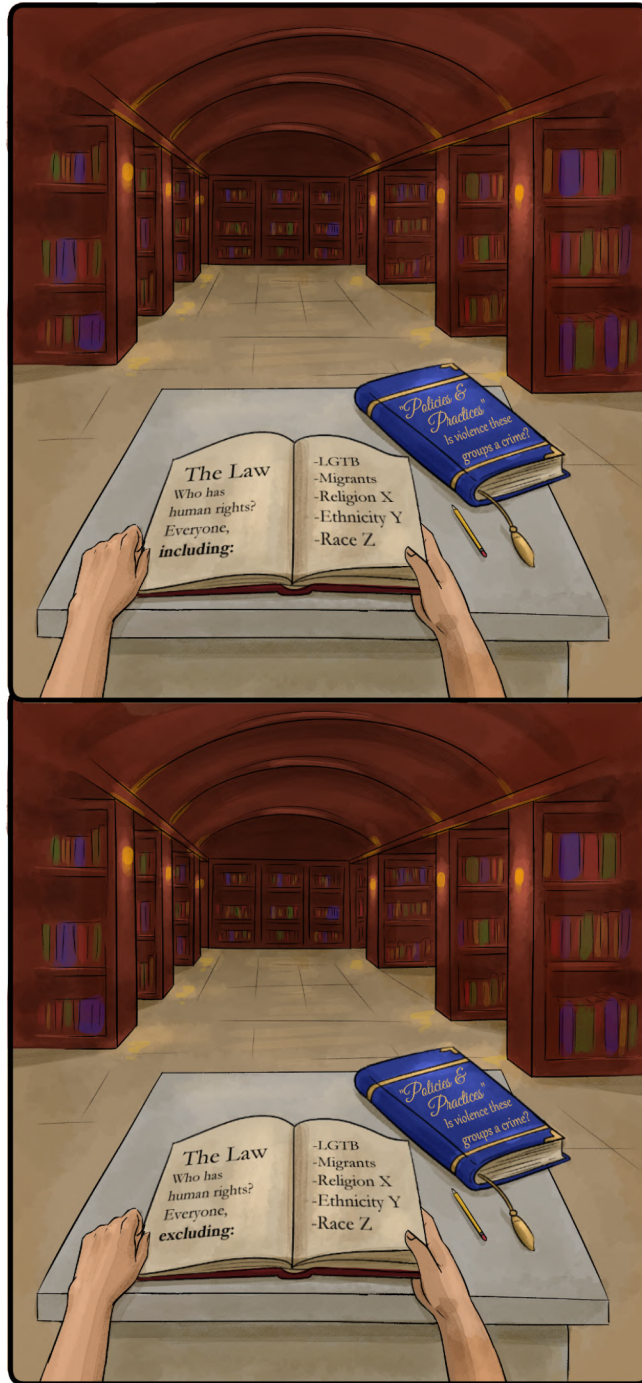
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Individuals using the Internet

- A) % of population
- B) From any location
- C) From any device in the past three months

Indicator 10



Law to Support Equal Treatment of Population Segments
Whether laws, policies, and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population.

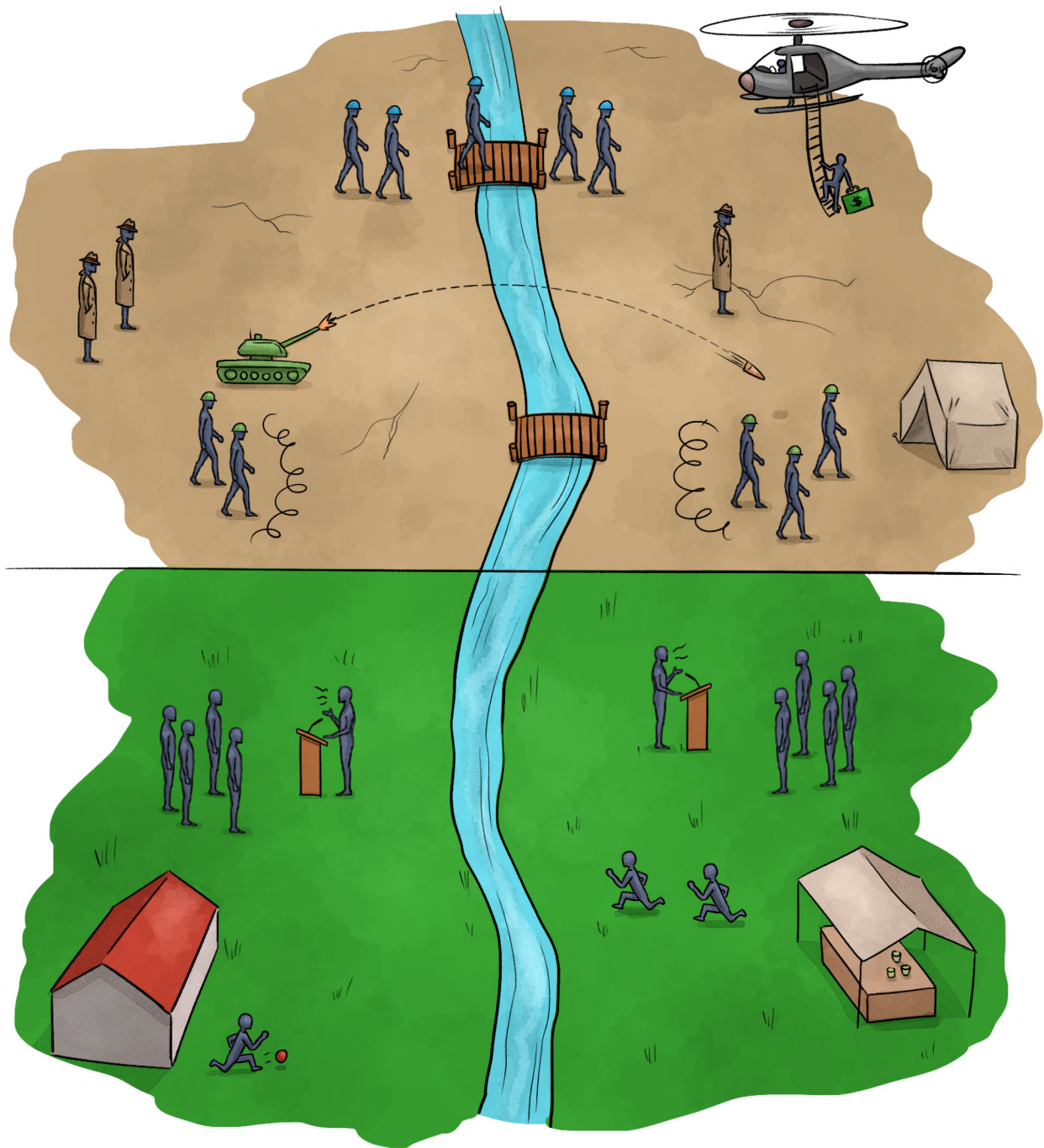
Indicator 11



International Tourism

Number of tourists (# of arrivals per 100,000 population) who travel to a country staying at least one night.

Indicator 12



External Intervention

The influence and impact of external actors in the functioning - particularly security and economic - of a state.

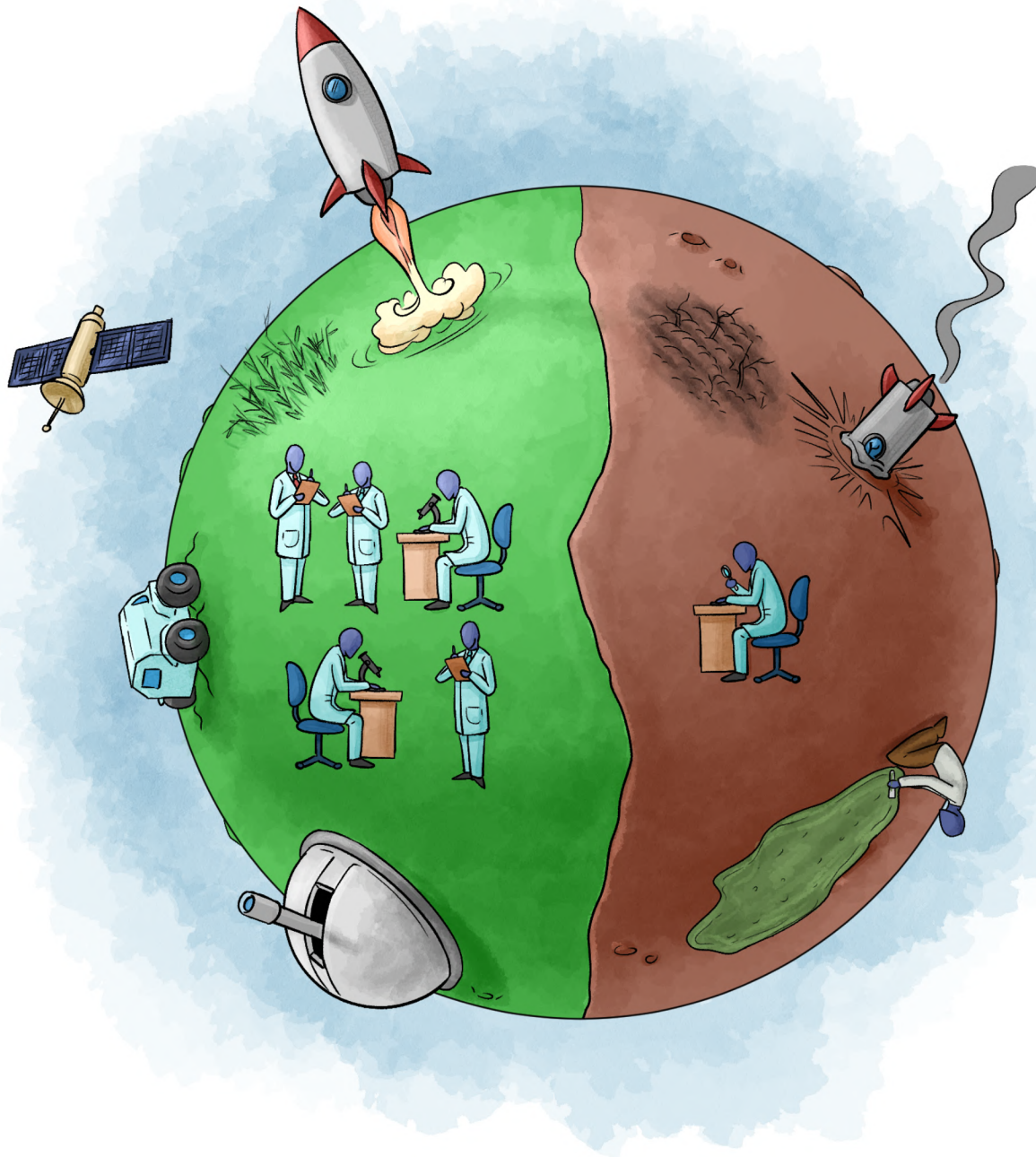
Indicator 13



Share of youth not in employment, education or training

Proportion of people between 15 and 24 years of age that are not employed and are not in education or training.

Indicator 14

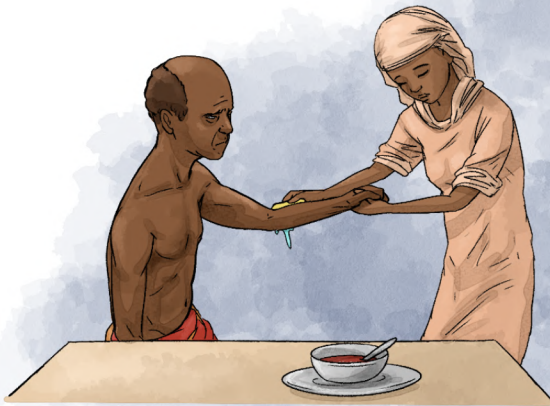


Researchers in R&D

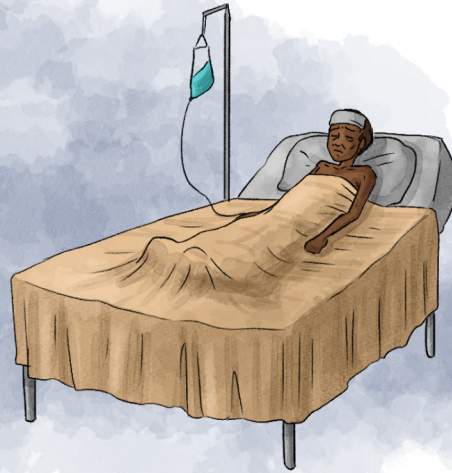
The number of researchers engaged in Research & Development (R&D), expressed as per one million population.

Indicator 15

50 years old



60 years old



70 years old



83 years old



Healthy life expectancy (HALE)

Average number of years that a person can expect to live in full health (e.g. at birth or 60 years), years. It measures both the length and quality of life.

Indicator 16



Control of Corruption

Perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain.

Indicator 17



Factionalised Elites

Measures the fragmentation of ruling elites and state institutions along ethnic, class, clan, racial or religious lines.

Indicator 18



Public Sector Theft

Assesses perceptions of how often public sector employees steal, embezzle or misappropriate public funds or other state resources.

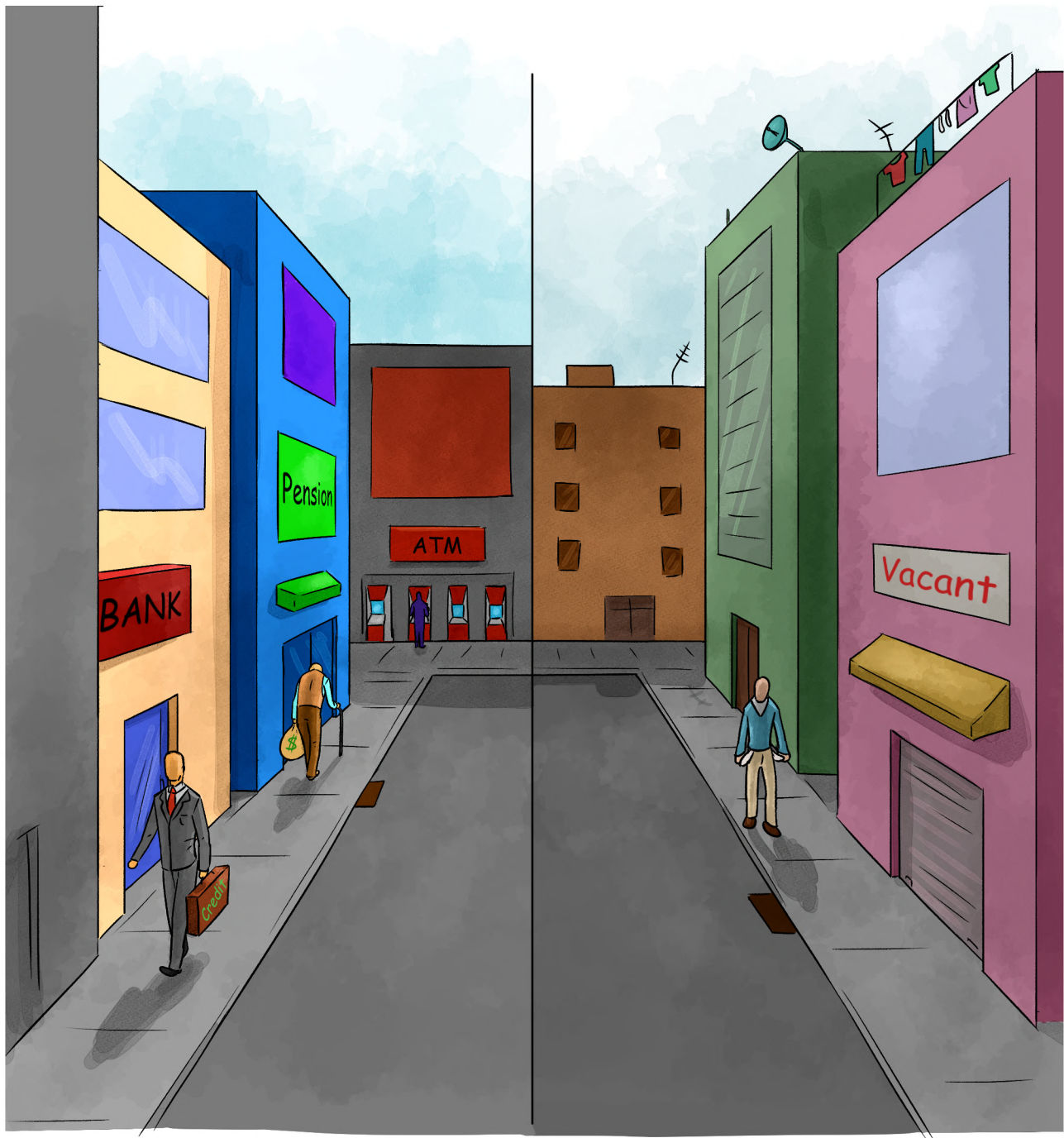
Indicator 19



Regulatory Quality

Captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.

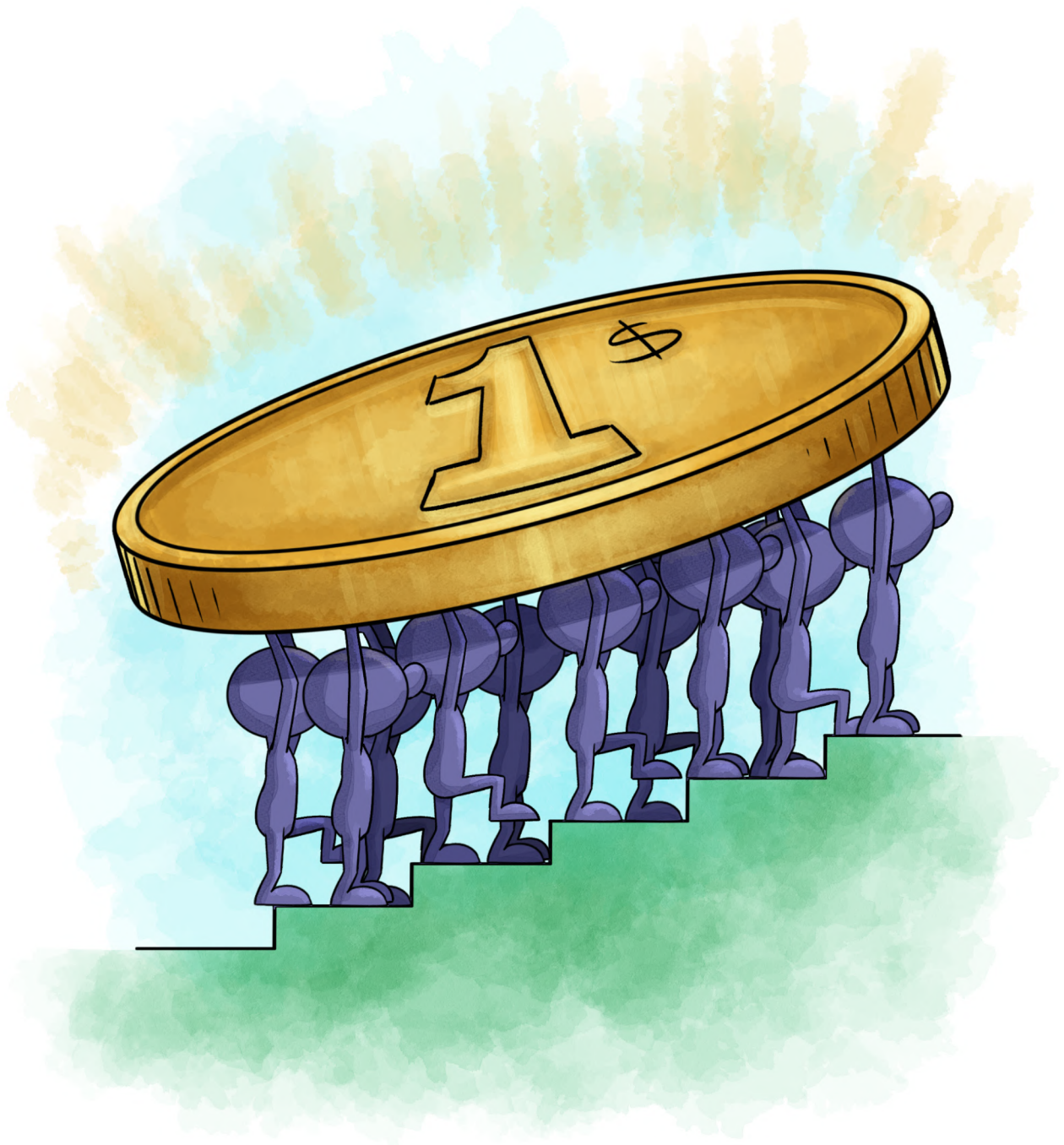
Indicator 20



Financial Institutions Index

Measures the quality of the financial institutions, including the depth (e.g., private sector credit, pension funds and insurance premiums) of the financial sector and the access to financial products (e.g., ATMs per 100,000 adults or bank branches per 100,000 adults).

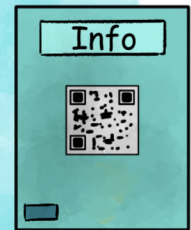
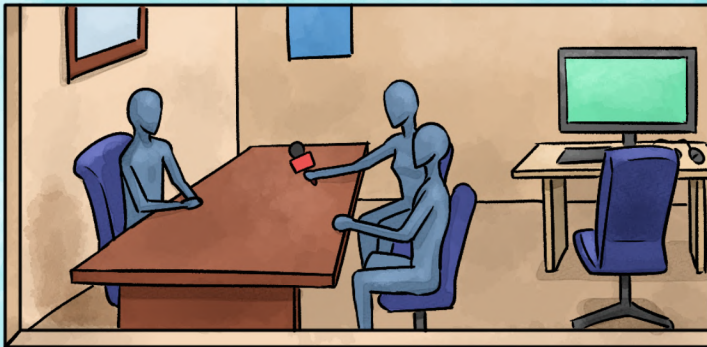
Indicator 21



GDP Per capita

Gross domestic product (current US\$) divided by midyear population.

Indicator 22



"No walk-ins"



Government Openness and Transparency
Assesses to what extent the Government operations can be legally influenced by citizens and are open to scrutiny from society.

Indicator 23



Government Effectiveness

Perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.

Indicator 24



Rule of Law

Perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.