How to Read the Data Tables

The following pages provide detailed data for all 144 economies included in The Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013. The data tables are organized into 13 sections:

- Key indicators
- Pillar 1: Institutions
- Pillar 2: Infrastructure
- Pillar 3: Macroeconomic environment
- Pillar 4: Health and primary education
- Pillar 5: Higher education and training
- Pillar 6: Goods market efficiency
- Pillar 7: Labor market efficiency
- Pillar 8: Financial market development
- Pillar 9: Technological readiness
- Pillar 10: Market size
- Pillar 11: Business sophistication
- Pillar 12: Innovation

EXECUTIVE OPINION SURVEY INDICATORS

In the tables, indicators derived from the World Economic Forum’s Executive Opinion Survey (Survey) have country scores represented by blue-colored bar graphs. Survey questions asked for responses on a scale of 1 to 7, where an answer of 1 and 7 always corresponds to the worst and best possible outcome, respectively. In the tables, the Survey question and the two extreme answers are shown above the rankings. Country scores are reported with a precision of one decimal point, although exact figures are used to determine rankings. The sample mean is represented by a dotted line running across the bar graphs. For more information on the Survey and a detailed explanation of how scores are computed, refer to Chapter 1.3.
OTHER INDICATORS

Indicators not derived from the Survey are presented in black-shaded bar graphs. For each indicator, a short description appears at the top of the page. The base period (i.e., the period when a majority of the data were collected) follows the description. When the year differs from the base year for a particular economy, this is indicated in a footnote. A more detailed description and the full source for each indicator can be found in the Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of the Report. When data are not available or are too outdated, “n/a” is used in lieu of the rank and the value.

Because of the nature of data, ties between two or more countries are possible. In such cases, shared rankings are indicated accordingly. For example, in Singapore and Brunei Darussalam the cost of making an employee redundant amounts to 3 weeks of salary. As a result, in table 7.04 (see page 471) the two countries are ranked 6th and listed alphabetically.

The values are usually reported with a precision of one decimal place. Because of the rounding, some non-zero values are reported as “0.0.” In such cases, a narrow bar graph is used in order to distinguish these values from true zero values, for which no bar is attached. In addition, since the ranks are always based on the exact, unrounded figures, a non-zero value will also be ranked higher (or lower, in the case of certain indicators) than a true zero value.