

Economy Profiles

How to Read the Economy Profiles

The Economy Profiles section presents a three-page profile for each of the 141 economies covered in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2019*.

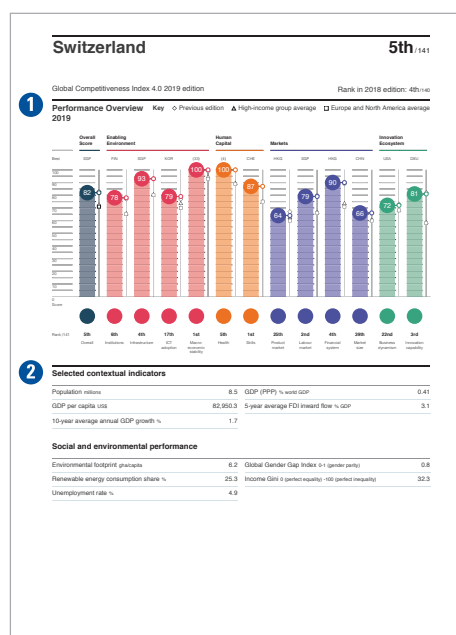
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1 Performance overview

This section details the economy's performance on the main components of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI). The bar chart in this section presents an economy's score on the overall GCI and on each of its twelve pillars. The economy's rank (out of 141 economies) on each pillar is displayed at the bottom of the chart. At the top of the chart, the three-letter code (ISO-3) of the best performer is displayed (note that there are 33 best performers on the Macro-economic stability pillar and four best performers on the Health pillar). To the right of each bar the performance of relevant benchmarks is displayed: the economy's score in the 2018 edition (diamond); the average score of the economy's income group, based on the World Bank's classification (triangle); and the average score of the region to which the economy belongs (square). See the At a Glance section on page xiii for regional classifications.

2 Contextual indicators

This section presents a selection of contextual indicators as well as selected indicators of social and environmental performance, to complement the GCI. These include: population (millions, 2018 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); GDP per capita (US\$, 2018 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); 10-year average annual GDP growth (% real terms, 2009–2018 or most recent years available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); share of GDP in world total (%), 2018 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); unemployment rate (%), 2018 or most recent year available, source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database, via the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*



database); 5-year average annual FDI inward flow (% of GDP, 2014–2018 or most recent year available, source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, FDI/MNE database); environmental footprint (global hectares, 2016, or most recent year available, source: Global Footprint Network, National Footprint Accounts dataset); renewable energy consumption share (%), ratio of renewable energy consumption [TJ] to total final energy consumption [TFEC], 2015 or most recent available, source: World Bank, *SE4ALL* database); Global Gender Gap Index (score/rank, 2018 or most recent year available, source: World Economic Forum, *The Global Gender Gap Report 2018*); Income Gini coefficient (0–1, 2015 or most recent year available, source: World Bank, Development Research Group, via the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database).

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The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

These pages detail the economy's performance on each of the 103 indicators that compose the GCI. Indicators are organized by pillar. Refer to Appendix A for the detailed structure of the GCI, the definition of each indicator and computation methodology.

For each indicator, the following information is displayed:

- 1 Number, title and unit of measurement
- 2 the value for the economy under review, if available. Imputed values are not reported here (see Table 1 in Appendix A for the list of imputed values)
- 3 the economy's progress score on a 0 to 100 scale following normalization
- 4 an arrow indicating the direction of the change in score since the previous edition or the "=" sign if the score has remained the same
- 5 Economy's rank out of 141 (or rank among the subset of economies for which data are available)
- 6 the name of the economy attaining the highest progress score or the number of economies if there are multiple best performers

Switzerland		SIB/141		
Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0-100	-	77.5 ↑	6	Finland
Security 0-100	-	93.8 ↑	5	Finland
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.8 ↑	8	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	37	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.5 ↓	3	Finland
Checks and balances 0-100	-	78.8 ↑	5	Finland
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	59.0	87.0 ↓	96	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	6.0	87.0 ↓	4	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	5.5	77.0 ↓	3	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (best)	100.0	85.5 ↓	6	Norway
Public-sector performance 0-100	-	78.0 ↑	6	Singapore
1.10 Efficiency of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.0	82.0 ↓	8	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.8	85.5 ↓	4	Singapore
1.12 E-Government 0-100 (best)	62.4	88.0 ↓	40	Multiple (2)
Transportation 0-100	-	85.0 ↓	3	Denmark
1.13 Efficiency of container 0-100 (best)	85.0	85.0 ↓	3	Denmark
Property rights 0-100	-	85.7 ↓	5	Finland
1.14 Property rights 1-7 (best)	6.4	85.4 ↓	3	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 0-100 (best)	6.0	89.0 ↓	3	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0-100 (best)	23.5	79.0 ↓	20	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0-100	-	85.6 ↓	10	New Zealand
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.0 ↓	7	Finland
1.18 Quality of financial reporting 0-100 (best)	5.0	85.0 ↓	10	Finland
1.19 Shareholder governance 0-100 (best)	6.7	87.0 ↓	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0-100	-	76.0 ↓	4	Luxembourg
1.20 Government emergency readiness 1-7 (best)	6.4	89.7 ↓	1	Singapore
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1-7 (best)	5.0	87.7 ↓	13	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1-7 (best)	4.0	85.0 ↓	20	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1-7 (best)	6.0	76.1 ↓	13	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	66.0	86.0 ↓	20	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy investments 0-100 (best)	66.7	86.7 ↓	4	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force (over 100 #)	20	89.7 ↓	17	Multiple (5)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0-100	-	83.2 ↓	4	Singapore
Transport infrastructure 0-100	-	82.5 ↓	6	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity 0-100 (best)	66.4	84.4 ↓	4	Multiple (14)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1-7 (best)	6.0	85.0 ↓	3	Singapore
2.03 Railroads density (km network)	102.1	100.0 ↓	6	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of air services 1-7 (best)	6.4	88.0 ↓	3	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	220,287.8	79.7 ↓	20	Multiple (5)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.0 ↓	6	Singapore
2.07 Lower shipping connectivity 0-100 (best)	96	96	96	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.0	88.0 ↓	10	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0-100	-	88.6 ↓	8	Denmark
2.09 Electricity access to population	100.0	100.0 ↓	2	Multiple (87)
2.10 Electricity supply quality 1-7 (best)	6.7	87.0 ↓	35	Multiple (15)
2.11 Exposure to pipeline drinking water 1-7 (best)	6.0	100.0 ↓	7	Multiple (26)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.0	88.1 ↓	4	Finland

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ONLINE RESOURCES

Interactive profiles and sortable rankings with detailed meta information (such as the period and source for each data point), as well as downloadable datasets, are available at <http://gcr.weforum.org>

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