



THE LEGATUMTM
PROSPERITY INDEX
2026

Index Indicators: Data Sources and Transformations

Domain: Development **Pillars:** Standard of Living, Health, Education

Pillar Descriptions: The Standard of Living Pillar seeks to measure a country's abundance of wealth and absence of absolute poverty. The Health Pillar seeks to measure the physical wellbeing of the population. The Education Pillar seeks to measure the duration and quality of schooling in the country.

Sources and Links:

Database	Link
World Bank – World Development Indicators	https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators
WASH Report	https://washdata.org/topics/drinking-water
FAOSTAT	https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home
United Nations (UN) – Human Development Indicators	https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2025_HDR/HDR25_Technical_Notes.pdf
World Bank – Human Capital Project	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038030/human-capital-index
WHO – Global Health Observatory	https://www.who.int/data/gho
UNESCO - SDG4 Monitoring	https://www.unesco.org/en/sdg4scorecard-dashboard

This document lists each indicator in the Development domain. In the table below, each indicator's source database is listed alongside its name, a short description (using a quotation from the source description), and details of how we have transformed the raw data into a score. Our standard scoring function is distance-to-frontier (DTF). We have attached a short note to any indicator that does not use DTF. We may be able to provide further details on request.

Pillar: Standard of Living

Database	Indicator	Rationale	Transformation
World Bank – World Development Indicators	GNI per capita	GNI is used to mitigate distortions from multinationals present in GDP data. It is therefore a better indicator of material living standards than GDP.	Log - The relationship between income and well-being exhibits diminishing marginal returns—an extra \$1,000 matters far more to a poor country than a wealthy one.
World Bank – World Development Indicators	GNI per capita PPP	PPP adjusted is informative as it accounts for differences in cost of living.	Log - The relationship between income and well-being exhibits diminishing marginal returns—an extra \$1,000 matters far more to a poor country than a wealthy one.
WASH Report	Basic water access	This is a mediating variable. We are not willing to call a country prosperous if its GNI is very high, but a high percentage of people do not have access to bare necessities.	DTF
FAOSTAT	Prevalence of stunting	This is a mediating variable. We are not willing to call a country prosperous if its GNI is very high, but a high percentage of people do not have access to bare necessities.	DTF
World Bank – Human Capital Project	Basic sanitation	This is a mediating variable. We are not willing to call a country prosperous if its GNI is very high, but a high percentage of people do not have access to bare necessities.	DTF
World Bank – Human Capital Project	Under three dollars headcount	This is a mediating variable. We are not willing to call a country prosperous if its GNI is very high, but a high percentage of people live in destitution.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF - We consider any number of people in a given country earning below \$3 a day to be very poor and, accordingly, assign substantially lower scores for countries with high numbers in this category.

Pillar: Education

Database	Indicator	Rationale	Transformation
UN – Human Development Indicators	HDI mean years of schooling	Education augments any purely economic view of Development. Indeed, we expect increases in the Education score to be mirrored in future increases in both Health and Standard of Living. Mean years of schooling is a good foundation for assessing education in a country.	$f(x) = \log(x)$, then DTF
UNESCO - SDG4 Monitoring	Adult literacy	This is a mediating variable. It is not sufficient for a country to educate its people in school if it does not result in attainment among the population. We include this as an outcome measure to gauge the effectiveness of education.	DTF

Pillar: Health

Database	Indicator	Rationale	Transformation
UN – Human Development Indicators	HDI life expectancy	Life expectancy is a very strong indicator of health and wellbeing and has globally available data.	DTF
World Bank – World Development Indicators	Life expectancy	Life expectancy is a very strong indicator of health and wellbeing and has globally available data, second source included to reduce data variability.	DTF
WHO - Global Health Observatory	Child mortality	Child mortality gives an indication of poverty. It also gives an insight into the material conditions of the women who bear them.	DTF
World Bank – World Development Indicators	Infant mortality	Infant mortality gives an indication of poverty. It also gives an insight into the material conditions of the women who bear them.	DTF



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Index Indicators: Data Sources and Transformations

Domain: Freedom **Pillar:** Civil Peace

Pillar Description: The extent to which a country is peaceful, free from threats to life, and protected by orderly civil institutions.

Sources and Links:

Database	Link
BTI – Transformation Index	https://bti-project.org/en/?&cb=00000
Fraser Institute – Economic Freedom of the World	https://www.fraserinstitute.org/studies/economic-freedom-world-2025-annual-report
World Justice Project – Rule of Law Index	https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/factors/2025
V-Dem	https://www.v-dem.net/documents/70/codebook_v16.pdf
World Bank – World Development Indicators	https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators
Gallup World Poll	https://www.gallup.com/analytics/318875/global-research.aspx (Not a public dataset)
Global Slavery Index	https://www.walkfree.org/global-slavery-index/
Global Organised Crime Index	https://ocindex.net/

This document lists each indicator in the above pillar. In the table below, each indicator's source database is listed alongside its name, a short description (using a quotation from the source description), and details of how we have transformed the raw data into a score. Our standard scoring function is distance-to-frontier (DTF). We have attached a short note to any indicator that does not use DTF. We may be able to provide further details on request.

Database	Indicator	Rationale	Transformation
BTI – Transformation Index (BTI)	3.2 Independent Judiciary	“To what extent does an independent and functioning judiciary exist?” <i>A predictor of government arbitrariness.</i>	DTF
Fraser Institute – Economic Freedom of the World	2A Judicial independence	“The eight components of Area 2 are indicators of how effectively the protective functions of government are performed”.	DTF
World Justice Project – Rule of Law Index (WJP)	1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct	“Measures whether government officials in the executive, legislature, judiciary, and the police are investigated, prosecuted, and punished for official misconduct and other violations.” <i>This is a clear measure of government arbitrariness and its likelihood to violate laws.</i>	DTF
V-Dem	Access to justice	“Do citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice?” <i>Low scores here imply arbitrary law, government, and thereby no civil peace.</i>	DTF
WJP	6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings	“Measures whether the due process of law is respected in administrative proceedings conducted by national and local authorities in issue areas such as the environment, taxes, and labor”.	DTF
WJP	6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation	“Measures whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations, refrains from the illegal seizure of private property, and provides adequate compensation when property is legally expropriated”. <i>A clear indicator of the arbitrariness of government and lack of daily security.</i>	DTF
WJP	4.3 Due process of the law and the rights of the accused	“Measures whether the basic rights of criminal suspects are respected, including the presumption of innocence and the freedom from arbitrary arrest and unreasonable pre-trial detention”. <i>This speaks directly to arbitrariness of government.</i>	DTF
Gallup World Poll	Confidence in police	“Percentage of people who have confidence in their local police”. A strong predictor indicator: low trust in police implies arbitrary law enforcement”.	DTF

WJP	2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain	“Measures whether judges and judicial officials refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform duties or expedite processes, and whether the judiciary and judicial rulings are free of improper influence by the government, private interests, and criminal organizations”. <i>Pertains to the predictable enforcement of criminal law.</i>	DTF
WJP	2.3 Government officials in the police and military do not use public office for private gain	“Measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform basic police services or to investigate crimes”. <i>This is a direct measure of police integrity and the predictable enforcement of the law.</i>	DTF
V-Dem	Public sector corruption	“To what extent do 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?”. <i>This is a backup indicator, used to ensure there is data where countries may be missing it in the primary data set.</i>	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{8(0.2-x)}}$ This reflects a slight law of diminishing returns: improvements in countries with almost no corruption we consider to be significant, but not in the same way as where it is already rife.
WJP	3.1 Publicised laws and government data	“Measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicly available, presented in plain language, and made accessible in all languages. It also measures the quality and accessibility of information published by the government in print or online, and whether administrative regulations, drafts of legislation, and high court decisions are made accessible to the public in a timely manner.”	DTF
WJP	4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination	“Measures whether individuals are free from discrimination—based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity—with respect to public services, employment, court proceedings, and the justice system”.	DTF

WJP	7.2 Civil justice is free from discrimination	“Measures whether the civil justice system discriminates in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity”.	DTF
WJP	8.4 Criminal system is impartial	“Measures whether the police and criminal judges are impartial and whether they discriminate in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity”.	DTF
BTI	3.4 Civil rights and redress	“To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights?” <i>A low score here indicates arbitrary treatment of citizens.</i>	DTF
WJP	7.7 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective	“Measures whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRs) are affordable, efficient, enforceable, and free of corruption”. <i>If a dispute with your neighbour cannot be resolved fairly, this adds an unpredictability and lack of peace, to daily life.</i>	DTF
WJP	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	“Measures whether people are able to bring specific complaints to the government... or the performance of government officers in carrying out their legal duties in practice, and how government officials respond to such complaints”.	DTF
V-Dem	Rule of law	<i>This is a “back stop”. It’s weighted low and only kicks meaningfully when countries are missing data</i>	An initial DTF, then $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ We believe diminishing returns applies.
WJP	4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed	“Measures whether the police inflict physical harm upon criminal suspects during arrest and interrogation, and whether political dissidents or members of the media are subjected to unreasonable searches”. <i>While there is some crossover with Freedom to Dissent, this covers security of the person very strongly and enough to include.</i>	$f(x) = x^2$ We believe this is such a fundamental right, that small gains result in increasingly important payoffs in prosperity. We also believe that countries falling short of 1 should be marked down.

V-Dem	Freedom from political killings	“Measures whether the police inflict physical harm upon criminal suspects during arrest and interrogation, and whether political dissidents or members of the media are subjected to unreasonable searches”.	DTF
World Bank – World Development Indicators	Female homicide rate	Female homicide rate per 100,000 population.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF We use a standard square root function with reverse DTF. In other words, the difference between a rate of 0.1 per 1,000 and 2.5 per 1,000 reflects a substantial difference in real safety, and the scoring gap should reflect this.
World Bank – World Development Indicators	Male homicide rate	Male homicide rate per 100,000 population.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF We use a standard square root function with reverse DTF. In other words, the difference between a rate of 0.1 per 1,000 and 2.5 per 1,000 reflects a substantial difference in real safety, and the scoring gap should reflect this.
WJP	5.3 People do not resort to violence to address personal grievances	“Measures whether people resort to intimidation or violence to resolve civil disputes amongst themselves or to seek redress from the government, and whether people are free from mob violence.”	DTF
Gallup World Poll	Victim of violence	“Percentage of people who have been assaulted or mugged in the last 12 months”. This is a clear measure of freedom from violence.	DTF
Global Slavery Index	Slavery Rate	Estimated rate of modern slavery per 1,000 population.	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{0.5(10-x)}}$ As any form of slavery is unacceptable, this

			transformation severely punishes countries with any significant number above zero.
Global Organized Crime Index	Human Trafficking	“Human trafficking includes activity, means and purpose, and reflects all stages of the illicit activity, from recruitment and transfer, to harbouring and receipt of persons. To distinguish this market from that of human smuggling, trafficking in persons involves a form of coercion, deception, abduction, or fraud, and is carried out for the purpose of exploitation”	DTF
Global Organized Crime Index	Human Smuggling	“Human smuggling is defined as the criminalization of the illegal entry, transit or residence of migrants (by land, sea or air) by an organized criminal group for the purposes of a financial or material benefit”	DTF



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Index Indicators: Data Sources and Transformations

Domain: Freedom **Pillar:** Freedom of Dissent

Pillar Description: Freedom of Dissent aims to measure the ability to express, and act in accordance with, views that dissent from official authorities over matters of conscience in private and the public sphere.

Sources and Links:

Database	Link
V-Dem	https://v-dem.net/documents/38/V-Dem_Codebook_v14.pdf
RSF	https://rsf.org/en/index
WJP	https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/factors/2025
World Bank – World Development Indicators	https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/

This document lists each indicator in the Freedom of Dissent pillar. In the table below, each indicator’s source database is listed alongside its name, a short description (using a quotation from the source description), and details of how we have transformed the raw data into a score. Our standard scoring function is distance-to-frontier (DTF). We have attached a short note to any indicator that does not use DTF. We may be able to provide further details on request.

Database	Indicator	Rationale	Transformation
V-Dem	Freedom of discussion for men	“...are men able to openly discuss political issues in private homes and public spaces [...] without fear of harassment by other members of the polity or the public authorities?”	$f(x) = \text{DTF}$
V-Dem	Freedom of discussion for women	“...are women able to openly discuss political issues in private homes and public spaces [...] without fear of harassment by other members of the polity or the public authorities?”	$f(x) = \text{DTF}$
World Justice Project – Rule of Law Index (WJP)	4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed	“Measures whether an independent media, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation.”	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ This concave curve reflects the idea that marginal improvements to freedom of expression from a low baseline are more significant than marginal improvements made in jurisdictions with already high levels of freedom of expression.
BTI – Transportation Index	2.4 Freedom of speech	“To what extent can citizens express opinions freely?”	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ This concave curve reflects the idea that marginal improvements to freedom of speech from a low baseline are more significant than marginal improvements made in jurisdictions with already high levels of freedom of speech.

V-Dem	Government censorship effort	“Does the Government directly or indirectly attempt to censor the print or broadcast media?”	$f(x) = \text{an initial DTF, then } \sqrt{x}$ This concave curve reflects the idea that marginal improvements from a low baseline are more significant than marginal improvements made in jurisdictions with already limited levels of government censorship.
V-Dem	Media self-censorship	“Is there self-censorship among journalists when reporting on issues that the government considers politically sensitive?”	$f(x) = \text{an initial DTF, then } \sqrt{x}$ This concave curve reflects the idea that marginal improvements from a low baseline are more significant than marginal improvements made in jurisdictions with already low levels of media self-censorship.
Reporters sans Frontières - World Press Freedom Index (RSF)	Safety	“...ability to identify, gather and disseminate news and information in accordance with journalistic methods and ethics, without unnecessary risk of bodily harm, psychological or emotional distress, and professional harm”.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ This concave curve reflects the idea that marginal improvements to press safety from a low baseline are more significant than marginal improvements made in jurisdictions with already good levels of press safety.
RSF	Social context	Underlying survey questions include social attitudes and likelihood of repression by state actors	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ This concave curve reflects the idea that marginal improvements from a low baseline are more significant

			than marginal improvements made in jurisdictions with good social attitudes and low likelihood of repression of repression.
RSF	Legal context	“the degree to which journalists and media are free to work without censorship or judicial sanctions, or excessive restrictions on their freedom of expression”	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ This concave curve reflects the idea that marginal improvements to the legal context from a low baseline are more significant than marginal improvements made in jurisdictions with already quite robust social contexts.
V-Dem	Harassment of journalists	“Are individual journalists harassed by governmental or powerful non-governmental actors while engaged in legitimate journalistic activities?”	$f(x) = \text{an initial DTF, then } \sqrt{x}$ This concave curve reflects the idea that marginal improvements to press harassment from a low baseline are more significant than marginal improvements made in jurisdictions with already low levels of this.
V-Dem	Freedom of academic and cultural expression	“Is there academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression related to political issues?” (Response grading includes government restriction or control criteria).	$f(x) = \text{DTF}$
WJP	4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed	“Measures whether members of religious minorities can worship and	$f(x) = x^2$

		conduct religious practices freely and publicly, and whether non-adherents are protected from having to submit to religious laws.”	This convex curve reflects the idea that guarantees on freedom of belief are more valuable at the higher end of the range of raw values than at the bottom end: for such guarantees need to be substantial if they are to mean much in practice to citizens.
WJP	4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed	“Measures whether people can freely attend community meetings, join political organizations, hold peaceful public demonstrations, sign petitions, and express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation.”	DTF
V-Dem	Suppression of religious groups	“Does the government attempt to repress religious organisations?”	DTF
V-Dem	Freedom of religion	“This indicator specifies the extent to which individuals and groups have the right to choose a religion, change their religion, and practice that religion in private or in public as well as to proselytize peacefully without being subject to restrictions by public authorities.”	DTF
WJP	3.3 Civic participation	“Measures the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms, including the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition the government. It also	DTF

		measures whether people can voice concerns to various government officers, and whether government officials provide sufficient information and notice about decisions affecting the community.”	
V-Dem	Freedom of peaceful assembly	Scoring criteria examines whether “state authorities do not allow peaceful assemblies and are willing to use lethal force to prevent them”.	DTF
V-Dem	Party ban	“Question: Are any parties banned? Clarification: This does not apply to parties that are barred from competing for failing to meet registration requirements or support thresholds.”	DTF
V-Dem	Barriers to parties	“How restrictive are the barriers to forming a party? Criteria ask whether “It is impossible, or virtually impossible, for parties not affiliated with the government to form (legally).”	DTF
WJP – Rule of Law Index	4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed	“Measures whether the police or other government officials conduct physical searches without warrants, or intercept electronic communications of private individuals without judicial authorization.”	$f(x) = x^2$ This transformation, which rewards gains at the higher end of the scale more than it does gains at the lower end of the scale, reflects the intuition that this kind of freedom only becomes truly valuable to

			individuals when it reaches a reasonably high level.
V-Dem	Internet censorship effort	“Does the government attempt to censor information on the internet?”	DTF
World Bank – World Development Indicators	Internet usage (percentage)	This is a mediating variable. We do not want to reward countries that have very little internet censorship simply because they have poor internet coverage.	DTF



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Index Indicators: Data Sources and Transformations

Domain: Freedom **Pillar:** Economic Freedom

Pillar Description: Economic Freedom looks at the ease with which citizens can voluntarily exchange goods and services, secure their property, and participate in economic activity with prices determined through markets. We emphasise that our Economic Freedom pillar — though indelibly economic in nature — is fundamentally a measure of freedom.

Sources and Links:

Database	Link
WJP	https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/factors/2025
EFW	https://www.efotw.org/economic-freedom/approach
CPIA	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038988/country-policy-and-institutional-assessment
V-Dem	https://www.v-dem.net/documents/55/codebook.pdf
WDI	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG
WEO	https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.RES:WEO
OECD	https://data-explorer.oecd.org/?lc=en
CBR	https://www.jbs.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/cbr-labour-regulation-index-2023-dataset.pdf

This document lists each indicator in the Economic Freedom pillar. In the table below, each indicator's source database is listed alongside its name, a short description (using a quotation from the source description), and details of how we have transformed the raw data into a score. Our standard scoring function is distance-to-frontier (DTF). We have attached a short note to any indicator that does not use DTF. We may be able to provide further details on request.

Database	Indicator	Rationale	Transformation
World Justice Project – Rule of Law Index (WJP)	6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation	“Measures whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations”	DTF
Fraser Institute - Economic Freedom of the World (EFW)	2c Property Rights	“Area 2. Legal System and Property Rights measures the degree to which each jurisdiction’s legal system protects economic freedom”	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ Diminishing marginal returns apply as it recognises that improvements in low levels are given more weight than improvements in higher levels. Therefore, the weakness of government institutions is more consequential than gradual institutional perfection. Thus, a country that moves from weak property rights to moderate property rights would experience larger gains than a country with strong property rights making further developments to strengthen its property rights.
Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA)	Property Rights	“Property rights and rule-based governance assess the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced.”	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ - Diminishing marginal returns apply as it recognises that improvements in low levels are given more weight than improvements in higher levels. Therefore, the weakness of government institutions is more consequential than gradual institutional perfection. Thus, a country that moves from weak property rights to moderate property rights would experience larger gains than a country with strong property rights making further developments to strengthen its property rights.
EFW	2a Judicial independence	“Area 2. Legal System and Property Rights measures the degree to which each jurisdiction’s legal system protects economic freedom” “The key ingredients of a legal system consistent with economic freedom are rule of law, security of property rights, an independent and unbiased judiciary, and impartial and effective enforcement of the law.”	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ Countries that adopt basic foundations of the rule of law would experience large economic benefits; whereas countries already with basic rule of law provisions would only have smaller economic gains as they sustain rule of law.

WJP	1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct	“Measures whether government officials in the executive, legislature, judiciary, and the police are investigated, prosecuted, and punished for official misconduct and other violations”.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ In a corrupt system of governance, the introduction of basic rule of law indicates a significant institutional shift. Our view is that in environments where there are weak sanctions for corrupt practices, fundamental improvements are of greater marginal significance than would be the case in environments with stringent sanctions for corrupt practices. By having a concave curve expressing a monotonic rescaling, this transformation reduces high-end variation and implies less differentiation among countries that have highly performing legal systems.
WJP	6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings	“Measures whether the due process of law is respected in administrative proceedings conducted by national and local authorities in issue areas such as the environment, taxes, and labour”. <i>The inclusion of data on taxes and labour make this relevant to economic freedom.</i>	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ As with other instances of this function, the law of diminishing returns applies.
WJP	7.7 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial and effective	“Measures whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRs) are affordable, efficient, enforceable, and free of corruption”. <i>This pertains directly to conducting smooth and predictable business.</i>	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ This transformation recognises the salience of marginal improvements in countries with little ADR capacity in comparison to countries making improvements to already strong ADR mechanisms.
V-Dem	Access to justice	“This question specifies the extent to which [men and] women can bring cases before the courts without risk to their personal safety, trials are fair, and [men and] women have effective ability to seek redress if public authorities violate their rights, including the rights to counsel, defense, and appeal.” <i>Economic business cannot be freely conducted without an effective legal system.</i>	$f(x) = \text{an initial dtf, then } \sqrt{x}$ As with indicators listed above, this recognises the salience of marginal improvements in weak justice systems compared to substantial gains in already strong ones.

V-Dem	Public sector corruption	“To what extent do 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?”	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{8(0.2-x)}}$, then reverse DTF There are large effects that result from establishing institutions that secure the rule of law; while making refinements to already existing institutional frameworks yield smaller gains.
V-Dem	Executive corruption	“How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents 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?”	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{8(0.2-x)}}$ then reverse DTF
V-Dem	Rule of law	“To what extent are laws transparently, independently, predictably, impartially, and equally enforced, and to what extent do the actions of government officials comply with the law?” <i>This also serves as a backstop where there is missing data.</i>	$f(x) = \text{An initial DTF, then } \sqrt{x}$ This reflects our view that the introduction of the basic institutions and mechanisms for sound rule of law has a greater effect on prosperity than the refinement of already well-established mechanisms.
EFW	2f Contracts	2F contracts is a composite indicator of EFW, made up of Contract Viability data from PRS, estimates of time and money required to collect debt, and “Efficiency of the Legal System” from the Economic Intelligence Unit.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ Improvements to contract law in countries where it is weak are more impactful than where they are already strong.
V-Dem	Transparent laws with predictable enforcement	“Are the laws of the land clear, well publicized, coherent (consistent with each other), relatively stable from year to year, and enforced in a predictable manner?” <i>This is essential for doing business and the predictability of mutual exchange.</i>	$f(x) = \text{an initial DTF, then } \sqrt{x}$ Following the initial DTF is a nonlinear transformation that emphasises greater gains for places with low transparency who make improvements to their laws. This is more consequential than countries closer to the frontier making refinements to very transparent laws.

World Bank – World Development Indicators (WDI)	Inflation rate weighted average	DTF	$f(x) = \frac{1.8691859765265255e^{-0.25x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^{1.25}}$ This modified logistic transformation allows for us to treat inflation at 2% as optimal, while punishing very high inflation and low/negative inflation. Thus, this transformation asks how close a given country is to a moderate and stable level of inflation.
International Monetary Fund – World Economic Outlook (WEO)	Inflation rate weighted average	DTF	$f(x) = \frac{1.8691859765265255e^{-0.25x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^{1.25}}$ This modified logistic transformation allows for us to treat inflation at 2% as optimal, while punishing very high inflation and low/negative inflation. Thus, this transformation asks how close a given country is to a moderate and stable level of inflation.
IMF	Tax revenue over GDP	This measures the tax burden. The appropriation of an individual's income and wealth by the state is a violation of economic freedom.	$f(x) = \log(1/1-\text{tau})$, then DTF Tau, here, is a country's tax rate over GDP. The negative effects on economic freedom of increased tax rates are non-linear. The same marginal tax rises in countries that already have a high tax burden are more injurious to economic freedom than increases in countries where the burden is small. Therefore, our transformation has a slight convex curvature.
CPIA	Business regulatory environment rating	"This Business Regulatory Environment criterion assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environment helps or hinders private business in investing, creating jobs, and becoming	DTF

		more productive. The emphasis is on direct regulations of business activity and regulation of goods and factor markets. Three sub-components are measured: (a) regulations affecting entry, exit, and competition; (b) regulations of ongoing business operations; and (c) regulations of factor markets (labor and land)". <i>We reverse the scoring system so that constraints from the state result in lower scores.</i>	
Centre for Business Research – (CBR)	20 Law imposes substantive constraints on dismissal	"Equals 1 if dismissal is only permissible for serious misconduct or fault of the employee... Equals 0 if employment is at will (i.e., no cause dismissal is normally permissible). Scope for gradations between 0 and 1 to reflect changes in the strength of the law". <i>We reverse the scoring system so that constraints from the state result in lower scores.</i>	Inverse DTF - DTF suffices, but we believe added layers of regulation are the problem, hence the inverting.
CBR	7 Agency work is prohibited or strictly controlled	"Equals 1 if the legal system prohibits the use of agency labour. Equals 0.5 if it places substantive constraints on its use (in the sense of allowing it only if certain conditions are satisfied, such as a demonstrable need on the part of the employer to meet fluctuations in labour demand). Equals 0 if neither of the above". <i>We reverse the scoring system so that constraints from the state result in lower scores.</i>	Inverse DTF - DTF suffices, but the inverting reflects the view that added layers of regulation are inimical to prosperity.
CBR	14 Duration of the normal working week	"Measures the maximum duration of the normal working week exclusive of overtime. The score is normalised on a 0-1 scale with a limit of 35 hours or less scoring 1 and a limit of 50 hours or more, or no limit,	Inverse DTF - DTF suffices, but the inverting reflects the view that added layers of regulation are inimical to prosperity.

		scoring 0. The same score is given for laws and for collective agreements which are de facto binding on most of the workforce (as in the case of systems which have extension legislation for collective agreements)". <i>We reverse the scoring system so that constraints from the state result in lower scores.</i>	
CBR	1 Reinstatement normal remedy for unfair dismissal	"Equals 1 if reinstatement is the normal remedy for unjust dismissal and is regularly enforced. Equals 0 if no remedy is available as of right". <i>We reverse the scoring system so that constraints from the state result in lower scores.</i>	Inverse DTF - DTF suffices, but the inverting reflects the view that added layers of regulation are inimical to prosperity.
CBR	27 Duty to bargain collectively	"Equals 1 if employers have the legal duty to bargain and/or to reach an agreement with unions, works councils or other organizations of workers. Equals 0 if employers may lawfully refuse to bargain with workers". <i>We reverse the scoring system so that constraints from the state result in lower scores.</i>	Inverse DTF - DTF suffices, but the inverting reflects the view that added layers of regulation are inimical to prosperity.
CBR	Replacement of striking workers prohibited	"Equals 1 if the law prohibits employers to fire striking workers or to hire replacement labour to maintain the plant in operation during a non-violent and non-political strike. Equals 0 if they are not so prohibited". <i>We reverse the scoring system so that constraints from the state result in lower scores.</i>	Inverse DTF - DTF suffices, but the inverting reflects the view that added layers of regulation are inimical to prosperity.
World Development Indicators	Applied tariff rate	Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%). Weighted mean applied tariff is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF

WGI	Regulatory quality	Regulatory Quality (RQ) captures perceptions of the government's ability to design and implement policies and regulations that promote private sector development.	DTF
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Index Indicators: Data Sources and Transformations

Domain: Society **Pillar:** Integrity of Families

Pillar Description: The Integrity of Families pillar aims to measure the strength of families within a society. The Integrity of Families pillar is based on the following principle: where women are safe and free, and are having children at a healthy rate, families are likely to be strong.

Sources and Links:

Database	Link
World Bank Gender Statistics	https://genderdata.worldbank.org/en/home
V-Dem	https://www.v-dem.net/documents/55/codebook.pdf
WHO - The Global Health Observatory	https://www.who.int/data/gho
UN - Population Division	https://population.un.org/dataportal/home?df=73e95dcc-9c2a-4d1e-b229-e9df1a284d54
World Bank – World Development Indicators	https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/

This document lists each indicator in the Integrity of Families pillar. In the table below, each indicator's source database is listed alongside its name, a short description (using a quotation from the source description), and details of how we have transformed the raw data into a score. Our standard scoring function is distance-to-frontier (DTF). We have attached a short note to any indicator that does not use DTF. We may be able to provide further details on request.

Database	Indicator	Rationale	Transformation
World Bank Gender Statistics	Women's basic rights	This is a composite indicator of a suite of women's basic rights data from the World Bank.	$f(x) = x^4$ This reflects the view that countries that are missing even one or two of these are ones in which women are seriously deprived of basic liberties, and that therefore countries should only start to get a good score for this indicator as they approach a maximum indicator score of 8.
V-Dem	Freedom of discussion for women	This indicator specifies the extent to which men are able to engage in private discussions, particularly on political issues, in private homes and public spaces (restaurants, public transportation, sports events, work etc.) without fear of harassment by other members of the polity or the public authorities.	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{0.5-2x}}$ The purpose of 'Women's Basic Liberties' is merely to confirm that women have their basic rights, in which case (if they are also free and infant mortality is low), we take it that TFR speaks well to the quality and success of family life. We are therefore not interested in the fine and perhaps excessive differentiation that the raw data makes between, e.g. the USA (1.78) and the top scoring country, New Zealand (2.99). Hence, we flatten the curve strongly at the top end, allowing for the greatest differentiation near the middle.
V-Dem	Property rights for women	This indicator specifies the extent to which women are able to engage in private discussions, particularly on political issues, in private homes and public spaces (restaurants, public transportation, sports events, work etc.) without fear of harassment by other members of the polity or the public authorities.	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{2(1-x)}}$ The purpose of 'Women's Basic Liberties' is merely to confirm that women have their basic rights, in which case (if they are also free and infant mortality is low), we take it that TFR speaks well to the quality and success of family life.

			We are therefore not interested in the fine and perhaps excessive differentiation that the raw data makes between, e.g. the USA (1.78) and the top scoring country, New Zealand (2.99). Hence, we flatten the curve strongly at the top end, allowing for the greatest differentiation near the middle. We also flatten the curve at the bottom end, on the grounds that the liberties here measured are so basic that countries should not be much rewarded until they achieve a reasonable raw score.
WHO – The Global Health Observatory	Adolescent birth rate	This indicator and all its siblings speak to women's basic security, and so whether they feel themselves to be able to make their own decisions and whether they feel a climate of fear and oppression. We consider that a substantial adolescent birthrate of 15-19, on a population level, tends to reflect a climate in which women do not feel able to choose whether and when to marry.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF. Since the highest adolescent birth rates are far higher than those of most countries, a reverse DTF here would give very high scores to countries that nonetheless have a rate that we would consider to be indicative of a definite problem. In our view there should be a substantial gap in the scores between, for example, Japan and Thailand. Hence, we use a standard square root function with reverse DTF. This sacrifices some differentiation at the high end of the scale, but we take it that there is less to choose in terms of women's perception of security between countries with high rates.
World Bank - World Development Indicators	Both sexes homicide rate	This indicator has a low weight and is intended as a 'backstop' for the less complete female homicide rate indicator, with which it is highly correlated.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF
World Bank – World Development Indicators	Female homicide rate	An essential measure of women's safety.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF

UN – Population Division	Total fertility rate	We believe where women are safe and free, and are having children at a healthy rate, families are likely to be strong, and there are unlikely to be undue cultural or practical barriers to the forming of romantic relationships or to the bearing and rearing of children.	$f(x) = \frac{x^{6.6}}{(x^{1.1} + 1)^8}$, then DTF with a custom minimum value of 0.15. With this function, a total Fertility Rate (TFR) that is below three are scored lower following a steep curve. This reflects our view that very low fertility rates are a significant hindrance to prosperity. Our function also includes a much less steep curve above this level, meaning in general, countries with high fertility rates tend to have strong scores compared to those with rates below three. However, countries with extremely high fertility rates (such as Somalia) tend to have associated issues such as a lack of basic women's rights and security. We account for these elsewhere in this pillar but also considered it appropriate to incorporate a gentler downward slope past the peak of three in our transformation of this indicator data because of this.
World Bank – World Development Indicators	Total fertility rate	As above	As with UN Total Fertility Rate.
WHO – Global Health Observatory	Child mortality	This measure is used as an important complement to the fertility rate; for we do not think that countries should be rewarded for high fertility if significant numbers of babies are dying in infancy—firstly because infant mortality tends to increase the fertility rate, and secondly because, more broadly, under today's conditions, we do not feel justified in giving high Family scores to countries in which there is high infant mortality.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF We think that there should be a comparatively rapid reduction in scores as mortality rates increase on the left half of the plot, whereas we are less interested in differentiating between countries with relatively high infant mortality rates (all of which we take to have a serious problem). Hence, we use a standard square root function with reverse DTF.

World Bank World Development Indicators	Infant Mortality	This measure is used as an important complement to the fertility rate; for we do not think that countries should be rewarded for high fertility if significant numbers of babies are dying in infancy—firstly because infant mortality tends to increase the fertility rate, and secondly because, more broadly, under today's conditions, we do not feel justified in giving high Family scores to countries in which there is high infant mortality.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF As above
Gallup World Poll	Help in Trouble	The percentage of survey respondents who said that they felt that they had family or friends to rely on if they were in trouble. Since it is most often family that comes to one's aid when one encounters serious problems, we take these results as broadly indicative of the quality of family life.	Identity



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Index Indicators: Data Sources and Transformations

Domain: Society **Pillar:** Integrity of Communities

Pillar Description: The Integrity of Communities pillar aims to measure the strength of local communities, where this is understood in terms of the degree of trust and affection that residents of a town or neighbourhood feel for each other. We take it that communities tend to be strong in this way where people feel a sense of purpose and optimism in their daily tasks, where crime is low, and where people trust their local authorities and participate in the life of the community.

Sources and Links:

Source	Link
V-Dem	https://www.v-dem.net/documents/55/codebook.pdf
Gallup World Poll	https://ga.gallup.com/ (Not public data)
World Bank – World Development Indicators	https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/

This document lists each indicator in the Integrity of Communities pillar. In the table below, each indicator's source database is listed alongside its name, a short description (using a quotation from the source description), and details of how we have transformed the raw data into a score. Our standard scoring function is distance-to-frontier (DTF). We have attached a short note to any indicator that does not use DTF. We may be able to provide further details on request.

Database	Indicator	Rationale	Transformation
V-Dem	Non-political associations participation	“What share of the population is regularly active in independent non-political associations, such as sports clubs, literary societies, charities, fraternal groups, or support groups?”	DTF
Gallup World Poll	Confidence in police	“In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force?”	Identity Transformation - The raw data already fell into an appropriate range.
Gallup World Poll	Volunteered	“Have you done any of the following in the past month? [...] volunteered your time to an organization?”	DTF
Gallup World Poll	Helped stranger	“Have you done any of the following in the past month? Helped a stranger or someone you didn’t know who needed help”	Identity Transformation - The raw data already fell into an appropriate range.
Gallup World Poll	Making friends	“In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the opportunities to meet people and make friends?”	Identity Transformation - The raw data already fell into an appropriate range.
Gallup World Poll	Laughter	“Did you smile or laugh a lot yesterday?”	Identity Transformation - The raw data already fell into an appropriate range.
Gallup World Poll	Unemployment index	“The Gallup Unemployment Rate is the percentage of respondents in the workforce who are not employed, who have been actively looking for work within the last four weeks, AND who say they would have been able to begin work in the last four weeks”	DTF
Gallup World Poll	Life evaluation thriving	“Gallup measures life satisfaction by asking respondents to place the status of their lives on a “ladder” scale with steps numbered from 0 to 10, where 0 indicates the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life. Individuals who rate their current lives a “7” or higher AND their future an “8” or higher are “thriving.” Individuals are “suffering” if	DTF
Gallup World Poll	Life evaluation suffering		DTF

		they report their current AND future lives as a “4” and lower. All other individuals are “struggling.” Source: Gallup Codebook	
World Bank – World Development	Both sexes homicide rate	Homicide rate (both sexes) per 100,000 population	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF We use a standard square root function with reverse DTF. This scoring function rewards improvements at the lower end of the scale more than it does at the higher end of this scale. This reflects the intuition that a given reduction in the murder rate is more valuable the higher the rate was to begin with.
World Bank – World Development Indicators	Male homicide rate	Male homicide rate per 100,000 population	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF We use a standard square root function with reverse DTF. This scoring function rewards improvements at the lower end of the scale more than it does improvements at the higher end of this scale: this reflects the intuition that a given reduction in the murder rate is more valuable the higher the rate was to begin with.
Gallup World Poll	Victim of violence	“Within the past 12 months, have you been assaulted or mugged?”	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF This reflects the view that a given difference in the raw scores is the more significant (in the sense that it reflects a greater difference in real and perceived security) the closer it falls to the left hand of the above graph. For example, we think that the difference of 5% in the raw data between, say, Japan (1%) and India (6%) reflects a greater difference in real and perceived security than, for example, the same raw difference between Ghana (11%) and Guinea (16%). Hence, we use a standard square root function with reverse DTF.

Gallup World Poll	Victim of theft	“Within the last 12 months, have you had money or property stolen from you or another household member?”	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF This reflects the view that marginal gains from lower baselines are more significant than equivalent marginal gains from higher baselines. The difference of 5% percent in the raw data between, say, Japan (6%) and India (11%) reflects a greater difference in real and perceived security than, for example, the same raw difference between India (11%) and Mongolia (16%). Hence, we use a standard square root function with reverse DTF.
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Index Indicators: Data Sources and Transformations

Domain: Society **Pillar:** Integrity of Society

Pillar Description: The Integrity of Society pillar aims to measure the extent to which the national population is splintered into various different ethnic, social or other groups that perceive their interests and values to be different from those of other groups, and the degree of mutual suspicion between citizens as such.

Sources and Links:

Database	Link
V-Dem	https://www.v-dem.net/documents/55/codebook.pdf
PRS – International Country Risk Guide	https://www.prsgroup.com/ (Not a public dataset)
Global Organised Crime Index	https://ocindex.net/
World Bank – World Development Indicators	https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/
Gallup World Poll	https://www.gallup.com/analytics/318875/global-research.aspx (Not a public dataset)

This document lists each indicator in the Integrity of Society pillar. In the table below, each indicator's source database is listed alongside its name, a short description (using a quotation from the source description), and details of how we have transformed the raw data into a score. Our standard scoring function is distance-to-frontier (DTF). We have attached a short note to any indicator that does not use DTF. We may be able to provide further details on request.

Database	Indicator	Rationale	Transformation
V-Dem	Political group equality in respect for civil liberty	All our group equality indicators are used as indicators of the extent to which citizens feel themselves to belong to a coherent group that has some values and sensibilities in common. If the state does not treat different political or social groups (races, castes, etc.) equally, then this suggests that such a shared awareness of shared values and sensibilities does not obtain; instead, citizens are more likely to feel themselves to be divided into mutually suspicious and hostile groups. This first indicator is fundamental: are citizens afforded their civil rights equally whatever their politics?	DTF
V-Dem	Access to public services distributed amongst political groups	This indicator and the one below speak to the prevalence of cronyism, i.e. the use of state money and resources for the furtherance of the interests of one faction rather than for the body of citizens as a whole. “Is access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally across political groups?”	DTF
V-Dem	Access to state jobs distributed amongst political groups	This indicator and the one below speak to the prevalence of cronyism, i.e. the use of state money and resources for the furtherance of the interests of one faction rather than for the body of citizens as a whole. “Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of their association with a political group?”	DTF
V-Dem	Access to state business opportunity distributed amongst political groups	[See above].	DTF

V-Dem	Access to public services distributed amongst social groups	This indicator and the one below speak to the prevalence of ethnic or caste factionalism, i.e. the use of state money and resources for the furtherance of the interests of one race or caste rather than for the body of citizens as a whole.	DTF
V-Dem	Access to state jobs distributed amongst social groups	[See above].	DTF
PRS	Ethnic tension	This evaluation clearly speaks to trust amongst citizens.	DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Heroin trade	All our crime indicators are here used to speak to trust between fellow citizens as such. In countries with a low prevalence of organized crime, the conditions under which civic trust is possible are better realised.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Cocaine trade	This is a measure of the prevalence of the criminal trade in cocaine within a country; a trade which is obviously detrimental to society.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Cannabis trade	This is a measure of the prevalence of the criminal trade in cannabis within a country; a trade which is obviously detrimental to society.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Synthetic drug trade	This is a measure of the prevalence of the criminal trade in synthetic drugs within a country; a trade which obviously detrimental to society.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Human trafficking	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of the human trafficking within a country.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Human smuggling	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of human smuggling within a country.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Extortion	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of extortion within a country.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Arms trade crime	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of the criminal trade in arms extortion within a country.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Trade counterfeit goods	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of trade in counterfeit goods within a country.	Reverse DTF

Global Organised Crime Index	Illicit trade excisable goods	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of illicit trade in excisable goods within a country.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Flora crimes	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of flora crimes within a country. Although less directly relevant to the health of a society (and therefore given a low weight), this indicator helps built up a picture of the degree of criminality within a country and the respect in which the law is held.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Fauna crimes	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of fauna crimes within a country (poaching, etc). Although less directly relevant to the health of a society (and therefore given a low weight), this indicator helps built up a picture of the degree of criminality within a country and the respect in which the law is held.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Non-renewable crimes	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of non-renewable crimes within a country. Although less directly relevant to the health of a society (and therefore given a low weight), this indicator helps built up a picture of the degree of criminality within a country and the respect in which the law is held.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Financial crime	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of financial crime with a country.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Cyber dependent crime	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of cyber-dependent crime within a country.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Criminal networks	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of the criminal trade in synthetic drugs within a country.	Reverse DTF
Global Organised Crime Index	Mafia groups	This is an evaluation of the prevalence of the mafia groups within a country.	Reverse DTF
World Bank – World	Both sexes homicide rate	Self-explanatory.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF

Development Indicators			We use a standard square root function with reverse DTF. In other words, the difference between a rate of 0.1 per 1,000 and 2.5 per 1,000 reflects a substantial difference in real safety, and the scoring gap should reflect this.
World Bank – World Development Indicators	Male homicide rate	This indicator, which is highly correlated with the above, fills a few gaps in its data.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then reverse DTF The difference between a rate of 0.1 per 1,000 and 2.5 per 1,000 reflects a substantial difference in real safety, and the scoring gap should reflect this.
Gallup World Poll	Victim of theft	“Within the last 12 months, have you had money or property stolen from you or another household member?”	Reverse DTF
Gallup World Poll	Victim of violence	“Within the past 12 months, have you been assaulted or mugged?”	Reverse DTF



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Index Indicators: Data Sources and Transformations

Domain: Society **Pillar:** Integrity of State

Pillar Description: Integrity of State seeks to answer the question: is there a functional and reasonably clean state in whose actions and decisions a citizen can feel invested, or is the state unable to secure its hegemony of force, or held in contempt because it is corrupt?

Sources and Links:

Database	Link
PRS	https://www.prsgroup.com/
V-Dem	https://www.v-dem.net/documents/55/codebook.pdf
Global Organised Crime Index	https://ocindex.net/
Institute for Economics and Peace – Global Peace Index	https://www.economicsandpeace.org/
WJP	https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/factors/2025
Gallup World Poll	https://www.gallup.com/analytics/318875/global-research.aspx (Not a public dataset)

This document lists each indicator in the Integrity of State pillar. In the table below, each indicator's source database is listed alongside its name, a short description (using a quotation from the source description), and details of how we have transformed the raw data into a score. Our standard scoring function is distance-to-frontier (DTF). We have attached a short note to any indicator that does not use DTF. We may be able to provide further details on request.

Database	Indicator	Rationale	Transformation
PRS	State embedded actors	This is the Global Organized Crime Index's evaluation of the degree to which criminal actors are embedded in, and act from within, the state's apparatus. We believe this speaks to the state's capacity to provide security for its citizens.	$f(x) = x^2$, then reverse DTF The raw values for this indicator are given in discrete steps of 0.5. In our judgement of the raw values, an increase of one step at the higher end of the scale indicates a more severe increase in the problem of state embedded actors than does an increase of one step at the lower end of the scale. For example, we think that the increase from Turkey (9) to North Korea (10) represents a greater increase in the problem than the difference between Norway (1.5) and Sweden (2.5). Hence, we use a standard squaring function with reverse DTF.
V-Dem	Hegemony over territory	This is V-Dem's estimate of the percentage of the state's claimed territory over which it is hegemonic. Note: caution is advised here—some states fall down on this measure not because they lack control of their core territories, but because they claim other territories beyond it that they do not well control—we nevertheless consider it to speak to the state's monopoly of violence and hence its capacity to provide security for its citizens.	$f(x) = x^2$ In our view, any loss of hegemony of territory speaks to a loss of control, and therefore there should be a slight depression in the scores until countries approach 100%. A standard squaring function on the raw data produces a slight curve which we think appropriate: we have not used a steeper curvature because to do so would be to imply a very high confidence in V-Dem's capacity accurately to differentiate e.g. 98% hegemony from 100% hegemony. We felt that the data is useful and well reflects reality, but not necessarily with that extremely high degree of precision.

Global Organised Crime Index	Territorial integrity crime	This is the Global Organized Crime Index's evaluation of the "degree to which states are able to control their territory and infrastructure against organized criminal activities, including the capacity to carry out effective border control". We believe this indicator speaks to adequacy of border security, an important aspect of the state's integrity and its capacity to keep its people safe. We have focused on <i>adequacy</i> of border security rather than <i>absolute</i> border security (guards per mile of border, etc.) because we believe that the latter concept is more pertinent to these things: different states face different threats of different degrees.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ The raw values for this indicator are given in discrete steps of 0.5. In our judgement of the raw values, an increase of one step at the higher end of the scale indicates a slightly lesser gain in territorial integrity than does an increase of one step at the lower end of the scale. For example, we think that the increase from Singapore (8) to Finland (9) represents a lesser gain in integrity problem than the difference between Lesotho (3) and Sri Lanka (4). Hence, we use a standard squaring function with reverse DTF.
Global Organised Crime Index	Foreign actors crime	This "refers to state or non-state criminal actors operating outside their home country. In addition to foreign nationals, this may also in some instances include individuals forming part of a diaspora group that has established roots in the country". We believe that this indicator speaks to a state's capacity to secure its borders and to exclude undesirable foreign nations, and hence ultimately to its viability as a sovereign state.	$f(x) = x^2$, then reverse DTF The raw values for this indicator are given in discrete steps of 0.5. We believe that differences in raw values at the lower end of the scale represent lower differences in the actual extent of organized crime activity by foreign nations than do the same differences at the higher end of the scale: e.g. we think that the real difference between France (with a score of 7) and Sudan (with a score of 8) is greater than that between India (3) and Pakistan (4). Here, our interpretation is that the raw scores reflect an interest in providing more differentiation between the best-faring countries than between

			the worst-faring once. Hence, we use a standard squaring function, then reverse DTF.
Global Organised Crime Index -	Law enforcement score	This indicator speaks to the state's capacity to maintain law and order, peace, and security.	DTF
Institute for Economics and Peace – Global Peace Index	Global terrorism index	This indicator speaks to the state's capacity to maintain security for its citizens.	DTF
WJP – Rule of Law Index	2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain	“We use our corruption indicators to gain some sense of the extent to which a state functions effectively, and in such a way that citizens can feel confidence in its actions. This speaks to the extent to which citizens feel themselves to have some part in a coherent political community”.	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{7(0.44-x)}}$ We have used sigmoidal scoring functions for all our corruption indicators. These reduce scoring differentiation at the top and bottom ends of the raw values. We consider the relative gaps in scoring terms between the lower-performing Western countries, and the higher ones are too great; it is possible that this reflects a stronger methodological interest in differentiating between higher-scoring countries than they are in differentiating between lower-scoring ones.
WJP - Rule of Law Index	2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain	“Measures whether judges and judicial officials refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform duties or expedite processes, and whether the judiciary and judicial rulings are free of improper influence by the government, private interests, and criminal organizations”.	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{5(0.57-x)}}$ Rationale as above, for WJP 2.1
WJP - Rule of Law Index	2.3 Government officials in the police and military do not use public office for private gain	“Measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform basic police services or to investigate crimes, and whether government officials in the police and the military are free of	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{7(0.56-x)}}$ Rationale as above, for WJP 2.1

		improper influence by private interests or criminal organizations”.	
WJP - Rule of Law Index	2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain	“Measures whether members of the legislature refrain from soliciting or accepting bribes or other inducements in exchange for political favors or favorable votes on legislation”.	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{8(0.46-x)}}$ Rationale as above, for WJP 2.1
V-Dem	Political corruption index	This indicator serves as a ‘backstop’ for countries for which WJP data is not available. Its transformation has been designed so as to provide scores comparable to the weighted average of the WJP scores, for countries that have them.	$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{8(0.2-x)}}$ Rationale as above, for WJP 2.1 The reason for using the sigmoid is basically as above. This one, however, is not centred at the median; instead, we have designed it so that the scores for the indicator correlate closely with the overall weighted average scores for the four WJP indicators on corruption.
V-Dem	Politically engaged society	This indicator speaks to the extent to which citizens feel themselves to belong to a coherent political community in whose decisions and travails they feel themselves to have some share.	DTF
Gallup World Poll	Voiced opinion to official	This indicator speaks to the extent to which citizens feel that the political community has respect for them and their needs; unless the citizen feels this, he or she will probably not feel him- or herself to have some share and interest in the political community.	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ We judge that a law of diminishing returns should apply to this indicator, since any substantial percentage will suggest a reasonable degree of civil engagement, and variations at the higher end of the range are consequently of less importance for the purposes of this pillar.
Gallup World Poll	Confidence in elections	This indicator is a basic measure of citizens’ trust in the honesty of the political system.	Identity