

How to Read the Data Tables

The following pages provide detailed data for all 134 economies included in the *The Global Competitiveness Report 2008–2009*. The data tables are organized into 13 sections:

- Basic indicators**
- I. Institutions
 - II. Infrastructure
 - III. Macroeconomic stability
 - IV. Health and primary education
 - V. Higher education and training
 - VI. Goods market efficiency
 - VII. Labor market efficiency
 - VIII. Financial market sophistication
 - IX. Technological readiness
 - X. Market size
 - XI. Business sophistication
 - XII. Innovation

The 12 numbered sections correspond to the 12 pillars of the Global Competitiveness Index.

Two types of data are presented in the tables:

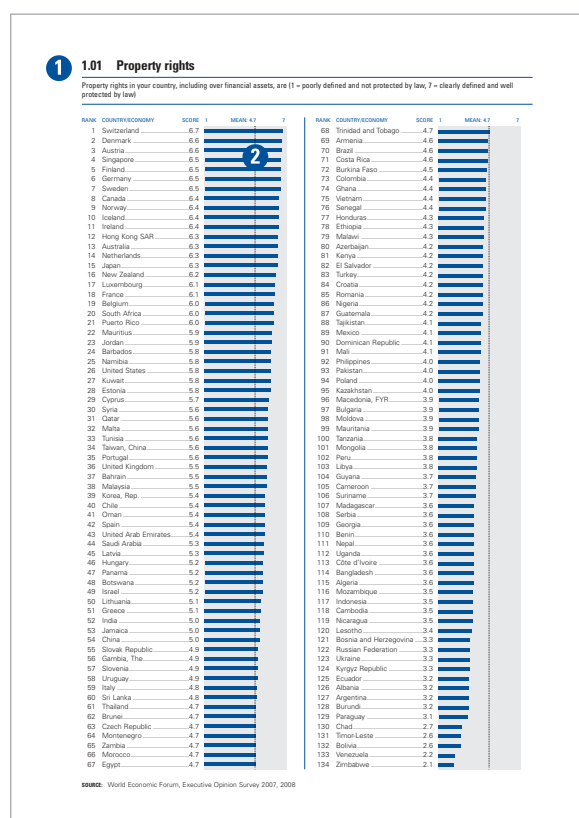
- **Survey data:** These data are the results drawn from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey.
- **Hard data:** These data are indicators obtained from a variety of sources.

Survey data

1 Data yielded from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey are presented in blue-colored bar graphs. Survey questions asked for responses on a scale of 1 to 7, where an answer of 1 corresponds to the lowest possible score and an answer of 7 corresponds to the highest possible score. For each Survey question, individual responses are aggregated at country level in order to produce country scores. For more information on the Executive Opinion Survey and a detailed explanation of how country scores are computed, please refer to Chapter 2.1.

For each Survey variable, the corresponding Survey question and the two extreme answers are shown. Scores are reported with a precision of one decimal point, although exact figures are used to determine rankings. For example, in the case of variable 1.01 on property rights, Singapore's score is 6.52260, Finland's score is 6.51033, Germany's score is 6.50559, and Sweden's score is 6.50394. These countries are ranked 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, respectively, although they are all listed with the same rounded score of 6.5.

2 A dotted line on the graph indicates the mean score across the 134 economies.



3 0.03 GDP (current prices) per capita (hard data)

Gross domestic product (current prices) per capita in US dollars | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Luxembourg	104,873.3	69	Bhijane	5,186.4
2	Norway	83,923.5	69	Suriname	4,577.4
3	Qatar	72,849.1	70	Jamaica	4,172.2
4	Iceland	69,820.1	71	Dominican Republic	4,147.3
5	Ireland	59,924.4	72	Montenegro	4,089.3
6	Switzerland	56,025.5	73	Yaru	3,985.9
7	Denmark	57,203.9	74	Algeria	3,824.7
8	Sweden	49,654.9	75	Thailand	3,736.9
9	Finland	46,601.9	76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,712.1
10	Netherlands	46,269.7	77	Azerbaijan	3,662.9
11	United States	45,545.5	78	Macedonia, FYR	3,659.9
12	United Kingdom	45,574.7	79	Colombia	3,611.5
13	Austria	45,181.1	80	Namibia	3,583.9
14	Canada	43,454.4	81	Latvia	3,397.9
15	Australia	43,313.3	82	Albania	3,353.7
16	United Arab Emirates	42,524.1	83	Ecuador	3,216.3
17	Belgium	42,556.9	84	Ukraine	3,046.1
18	France	41,511.2	85	El Salvador	2,897.4
19	Germany	40,414.4	86	Jordan	2,795.9
20	Italy	36,872.4	87	Guatemala	2,531.8
21	Singapore	35,165.9	88	China	2,460.9
22	Japan	34,312.1	89	Morocco	2,389.4
23	Kuwait	33,634.3	90	Georgia	2,395.2
24	Bahrain	32,161.3	91	Armenia	2,397.9
25	Spain	32,067.0	92	Syria	1,945.9
26	New Zealand	30,255.6	93	Indonesia	1,924.7
27	Hong Kong SAR	29,643.5	94	Paraguay	1,801.8
28	Greece	28,273.3	95	Egypt	1,738.1
29	Cyprus	27,329.7	96	Honduras	1,636.1
30	Bahrain	26,730.5	97	Philippines	1,624.7
31	Slovenia	23,322.7	98	Si Lanka	1,506.9
32	Israel	22,475.1	99	Mongolia	1,485.7
33	Puerto Rico	22,057.1	100	Guyana	1,395.9
34	Portugal	21,018.9	101	Bolivia	1,342.4
35	Korea, Rep.	19,750.9	102	Moldova	1,248.9
36	Maina	18,080.0	103	Nigeria	1,159.4
37	Czech Republic	17,069.7	104	Cameroon	1,095.0
38	Taiwan, China	16,600.0	105	Cote d'Ivoire	1,045.0
39	Tinidad and Tobago	15,904.9	106	India	977.1
40	Estonia	15,893.7	107	Nicaragua	945.9
41	Oman	15,584.4	108	Mauritania	930.9
42	Saudi Arabia	15,481.2	109	Zambia	917.6
43	Slovak Republic	13,897.5	110	Senegal	909.9
44	Hungary	13,762.2	111	Pakistan	898.9
45	Barbados	13,650.4	112	Kenya	845.9
46	Latvia	11,984.9	113	Vietnam	816.1
47	Croatia	11,576.0	114	Chad	747.4
48	Lithuania	11,354.4	115	Kyrgyz Republic	713.4
49	Poland	11,041.2	116	Bahrain	691.9
50	Chile	9,879.1	117	Ghana	676.9
51	Turkey	9,620.1	118	Laos	654.7
52	Libya	9,371.6	119	Cambodia	600.0
53	Russian Federation	9,076.1	120	Tajikistan	576.9
54	Venezuela	8,996.0	121	Mali	516.9
55	Mexico	8,478.7	122	Burkina Faso	508.9
56	Botswana	7,980.4	123	Bangladesh	455.9
57	Romania	7,697.2	124	Timor-Leste	440.9
58	Uruguay	7,172.2	125	Madagascar	431.4
59	Malaysia	6,945.9	126	Tanzania	416.4
60	Brazil	6,937.9	127	Gambia, The	411.3
61	Kazakhstan	6,867.7	128	Nepal	400.9
62	Argentina	6,606.3	129	Mozambique	368.7
63	South Africa	6,006.9	130	Uganda	360.0
64	Costa Rica	5,905.3	131	Malawi	364.9
65	Panama	5,904.3	132	Ethiopia	251.9
66	Senegal	5,599.9	133	Burundi	126.9
67	Mauritius	5,520.1	134	Zimbabwe	54.6

SOURCE: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2008); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; national sources

Hard data

While Survey data provide qualitative information, hard data provide an objective measure of a quantity (for example, gross domestic product, malaria incidence, number of personal computers, number of procedures required to start a business, and so on). We use the latest data available from international organizations (such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, various United Nations agencies, and the International Telecommunication Union), completed, if necessary, by national sources. In the following pages, hard data variables are presented in black-shaded bar graphs. For each indicator, a short description appears at the top of the page. The *base year* (i.e., the year when a majority of the data was collected) follows the description. When the year differs from the base year for a particular country, this is indicated in a footnote. A more detailed description and the full source for each variable can be found in the Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of this *Report*. When data are not available or are too outdated, “n/a” is used in lieu of the rank and the value.

In the case of hard data, true ties between two or more countries are possible. In such cases, shared rankings are indicated accordingly. For example, the number of procedures required to start a business—just two—is the same in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. As a result, the three countries share the first position in Table 6.06.