

2018 ISLAMICITY INDICES - SINGAPORE

SUMMARY

The 2018 Islamicity indices show that New Zealand is currently the country that best reflects Islamic values and its institutions in the world. Followed by Sweden and the Netherlands, these non-Muslim countries perform better in following the tenets of Islam as compared to Muslim-majority countries that profess Islam as their way of life, although notably the Sultanate of Brunei is missing from the Indices.

Singapore is ranked 22nd overall, an improvement from its 25th ranking in 2017, based on the overall performance of four indices namely: the Economic Index (EI), Legal and Governance Index (LGI), Human and Political Rights Index (HPRI) and the International Relations Index (IRI). The Overall Index (OI) is the combination of all four indices, with 30% importance or weights for each of the first three and 10% for the IRI.

<i>Ranks</i>	OI	EI	LGI	HPRI	IRI
<i>Singapore (2017)</i>	7.56	8.61	8.74	6.41	4.28
<i>Singapore (2018)</i>	7.65	8.89	8.82	6.20	4.77

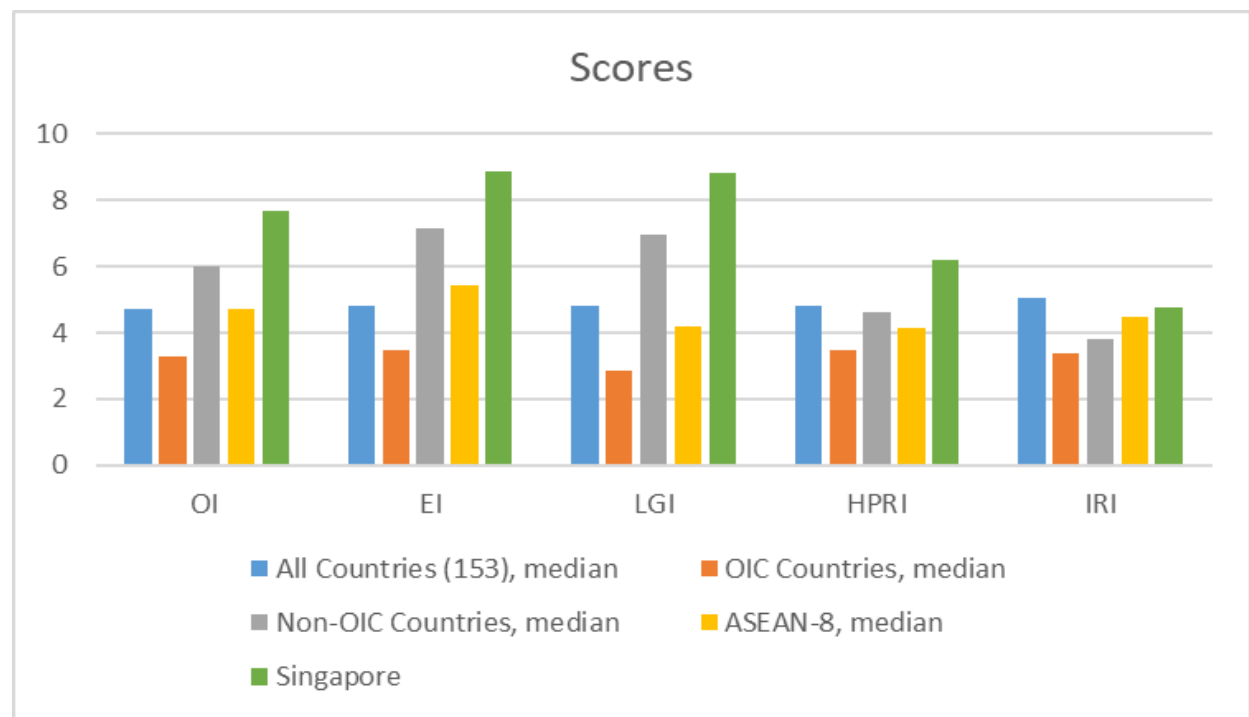
The tiny island nation improved in all the indices, except for HPRI (Human and Political Rights Index) where it dropped 0.21 from 2017 (country ranking dropped from 44th to 47th). Its biggest improvement came in the IRI (International Relations Index) where it jumped by 0.49 (improved ranking to 85th from 97th).

SCORES AND RANKS – COMPARISON TO OTHER AVERAGES

In 2018, Singapore's performance, according to the Islamicity Indices, maintained its position in the top quartile. When compared to the medians of the three categories of All Countries, OIC, and Non-OIC, Singapore outperformed all of them, and in all Indices, except for IRI (International Relations Index).

Ranks	OI	EI	LGI	HPRI	IRI
All Countries (153), median	4.70	4.80	4.82	4.81	5.03
OIC Countries, median	3.28	3.45	2.84	3.47	3.37
Non-OIC Countries, median	6.01	7.14	6.98	4.63	3.82
Singapore	7.65	8.89	8.82	6.20	4.77

The scores exceeded the median (averages) of all countries, OIC and non-OIC country averages (see the figure below). For Singapore, two of its ranking scores (EI and LGI) for the Indices were in the top quartile, one (HPRI) was in the second quartile and one (IRI) was in the third quartile.



Regionally, Singapore outperformed its fellow coalition members of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), although two of those ten nations are missing from the list – Brunei and Myanmar. As such, for the median tabulation, we have called it ASEAN-8 instead of ASEAN, to depict the missing two from the list. While only two countries in ASEAN are predominantly

Muslim, its combined Muslim population (along with the pockets of minority Muslims in other ASEAN countries) make up almost half of the total ASEAN population of about 647 million people.

Scores (2018)	Rank	OI	EI	LGI	HPRI	IRI
<i>ASEAN-8, median</i>	--	4.72	5.42	4.185	4.14	4.495
<i>Singapore</i>	22	7.65	8.89	8.82	6.20	4.77
<i>Malaysia</i>	47	6.02	6.99	6.39	4.66	6.05
<i>Indonesia</i>	64	5.05	5.57	4.99	4.13	6.44
<i>Thailand</i>	74	4.74	6.56	4.23	4.15	2.55
<i>Philippines</i>	76	4.70	5.27	3.91	5.08	4.22
<i>Vietnam</i>	101	3.96	4.22	4.14	3.65	3.56
<i>Cambodia</i>	120	3.28	4.31	2.19	3.33	3.24
<i>Lao PDR</i>	124	3.17	3.43	3.26	1.90	5.95

In 2018, Singapore is ranked highest in ASEAN, with all scores for each index outperforming other ASEAN countries except for IRI, where it is in the median range. Malaysia, Indonesia and Lao PDR ranked higher in this index. Notably, Indonesia leap-frogged Philippines and Thailand to catch up with Malaysia (which dropped from 43 to 47) from 74 to 64 in its overall Islamicity ranking.

Scores (2017)	Rank	OI	EI	LGI	HPRI	IRI
<i>ASEAN-8, median</i>	--	4.865	5.335	4.19	4.31	4.21
<i>Singapore</i>	25	7.56	8.61	8.74	6.41	4.28
<i>Malaysia</i>	43	6.22	7.45	6.34	5	5.82
<i>Philippines</i>	64	5.06	5.6	3.95	5.28	6.15
<i>Thailand</i>	68	5	6.52	4.25	4.52	4.14
<i>Indonesia</i>	74	4.73	5.07	4.81	4.1	5.3
<i>Vietnam</i>	96	4.08	4.71	4.13	3.87	2.63
<i>Lao PDR</i>	114	3.28	4.19	3.18	2.52	3.13
<i>Cambodia</i>	115	3.27	4.8	2.16	2.89	3.16

COMPARISON TO OIC COUNTRIES AND OTHER REGIONS

Regionally, Singapore did better in terms of ranking among the median scores of ASEAN-8, OIC, Non-OIC and GCC countries. Interesting to note that, as a region, the predominantly Muslim GCC region performed better than ASEAN-8, but worse than Non-OIC nations. Generally, OIC performed the worst in all groupings.

Region	OI	EI	LGI	HRI	IRI
<i>Singapore</i>	7.65	8.89	8.82	6.20	4.77
<i>ASEAN-8</i>	4.72	5.42	4.185	4.14	4.495
<i>GCC</i>	5.085	6.49	5.55	4.315	3.595
<i>Non-OIC</i>	6.01	7.14	6.98	4.63	3.82
<i>OIC</i>	3.28	3.45	2.84	3.47	3.37

SINGAPORE ON THE TOP TEN LISTS

The top 10 countries were all predominantly-Caucasian countries. Iceland and Norway knocked Luxembourg and Finland out of the top 10 in 2018. The highest-ranking Asian country came only in the top 20 ranking — Japan, ranked 18th in 2017 and 15th in 2018.

Overall Islamicity Index (Top 10)										
Rank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2017	New Zealand	Netherlands	Sweden	Ireland	Switzerland	Denmark	Canada	Australia	Luxembourg	Finland
2018	New Zealand	Sweden	Netherlands	Iceland	Switzerland	Ireland	Denmark	Canada	Australia	Norway

Economically, Singapore has consistently outperformed most nations (5th for EI in 2017 and 3rd in 2018), but in order for it to break into the top 20 ranking, Singapore has to make marked improvements in the HPRI and IRI indices, and some improvement in LGI.

Ranks	OI	EI	LGI	HPRI	IRI
Top 10 2018 (median)	8.84	8.61	9.37	9.13	7.78
Top 20 2018 (median)	8.60	8.00	9.13	8.89	7.73
Singapore (2018)	7.65	8.89	8.82	6.20	4.77
<i>Singapore (2017)</i>	7.56	8.61	8.74	6.41	4.28

Its overall score was significantly impacted by the poor scores for HPRI but especially for the very low score for IRI (see Appendix B detailing the indices for what HPRI and IRI measures). However, based on improvements seen from 2017, Singapore is moving in the right direction.

EXAMINATION OF CHANGES IN THE INDICES

As from conventional indicators, Singapore has made improvements in most aspects of its Islamicity measurables. The Islamicity Indices are means to build effective institutions for the enhancement of human, economic and social development for all countries, not only Muslim nations. To further improve its scores, the government must continue pushing structural reforms in human and political rights (as indicated by HPRI which fell from 2017) that improves its political freedom and human rights performance to be ranked among the top 20 or top 10 countries. To be among the best, Singapore must also further strengthen its legal process and governance system but particularly its international relations, which is indicated by its level of militarization.

ECONOMIC ISLAMICITY

Although Singapore has enjoyed economic superiority in recent decades, its economy only grew by 3.1% in 2018, lower than the 3.7% growth in 2017. And its Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) very recently announced (in August 2019) that the GDP growth forecast for 2019 has been

downgraded to 0.0 to 1.0 %. The IMF reports that the slower global growth is due to the escalation of sustained US-China trade tensions, tightening of global financial conditions and deceleration of global growth. The manufacturing and electronics output decline were due to contractions in new orders, factory output, inventory and employment levels.

Even as traditional growth drivers in modern services are likely to weaken moving forward, Singapore's central bank (MAS) said that digital-related activities, comprising IT and information, as well as payment services, should see growth from Singapore's ongoing push towards a Smart Nation, with public investment in digitalization.

LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE

In LGI, Singapore saw a slight improvement from 2017, because of continually strong Rule of Law, sound governance, effective security measures, minimal corruption across the government, its agencies and public and private corporations. The improvement can be attributed to a better enforcement and governance perception score from the previous year, particularly in the civil service sectors.

HUMAN AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Most of the unhappiness concerning human and political rights are listed in Amnesty International, where it states those political rights and civil liberties that are curtailed in Singapore. Among these are the freedom of assembly, freedom of expression, the death penalty for murder and drug-trafficking, discrimination against LGTBI persons, and the Internal Security Act which allows detention without charge or trial indefinitely for renewable two-year periods.

Nonetheless, the country continues to improve its education, social capital, and health via wide-ranging new laws and initiatives¹. It involves the tightening of vehicular emissions, adapting to individual student ability via subject-based banding, and the Infrastructure Protection Act, among others.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Singapore's lowest score is in its IRI – lower than the global median for IRI (4.77 vs 5.03; ranked 85th out of 153 countries). The country's level of militarization appears solely responsible for this increase, although in 2018, it allocated lesser resources to its armed forces as the IRI improved from 4.28 in 2017.

¹ <https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/wide-ranging-new-rules-and-initiatives-kick-next-year>

CONCLUSION

To maintain robust institutions necessary for continual socio-economic progress, Singapore has to consider uncomfortable reforms pertaining to political rights and civil liberties that more closely follow the principles of Islam, which will propel it to the top 10 ranking in the Islamicity Indices. The most successful countries, perform well across all four indices that make up the Overall Index. The adherence to the prescribed rules of the Qur'an and Sunnah in its governance practices will make it a highly desirable and more holistic place to live and work. Its biggest potential for improvements is in political freedom, human rights and militarization.

APPENDIX A: 2018 INDICES RANKING (LATEST)

[Singapore in red; Muslim countries in green]

Country	Overall Index		Economy		Legal and Governance		Human and Political Rights		International Relations	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
New Zealand	1	9.2	2	9	4	9.58	5	9.29	7	8.43
Sweden	2	8.98	8	8.58	5	9.5	2	9.35	20	7.55
Netherlands	3	8.98	7	8.62	7	9.43	3	9.35	19	7.58
Iceland	4	8.97	5	8.77	16	8.91	11	8.91	1	9.93
Switzerland	5	8.92	6	8.75	2	9.63	1	9.38	53	5.95
Ireland	6	8.86	9	8.55	13	9.05	9	9.06	4	8.59
Denmark	7	8.82	4	8.88	6	9.44	10	8.98	44	6.27
Canada	8	8.76	16	7.95	9	9.31	4	9.3	15	7.94
Australia	9	8.73	10	8.44	11	9.08	6	9.27	31	6.86
Norway	10	8.71	12	8.37	1	9.68	8	9.07	58	5.72
Luxembourg	11	8.7	13	8.3	8	9.4	17	8.64	13	8.04
Germany	12	8.66	11	8.4	14	9.05	15	8.81	16	7.84
Finland	13	8.58	14	8.25	3	9.61	7	9.07	77	5.03
Austria	14	8.44	20	7.72	10	9.14	13	8.86	23	7.25
Japan	15	8.36	25	7.4	12	9.06	18	8.57	6	8.46
United Kingdom	16	8.35	15	8.25	15	9.03	16	8.64	58	5.72
Belgium	17	8.21	24	7.46	18	8.61	14	8.85	22	7.39
Czech Republic	18	8.08	17	7.9	25	8.1	23	8.16	10	8.3
Malta	19	8	23	7.51	23	8.28	21	8.29	18	7.71
Slovenia	20	7.85	29	7.06	26	8.08	12	8.88	40	6.41
Estonia	21	7.74	18	7.8	22	8.4	26	8.02	85	4.77
Singapore	22	7.65	3	8.89	17	8.82	47	6.2	85	4.77
United States	23	7.63	21	7.66	21	8.53	19	8.48	133	2.29
France	24	7.62	32	6.96	19	8.55	22	8.2	76	5.07
Portugal	25	7.61	40	6.56	20	8.54	20	8.33	55	5.85
Hong Kong	26	7.54	1	9.07	27	8.07	45	6.34	81	4.93
Spain	27	7.53	42	6.54	24	8.13	24	8.12	29	6.96
Slovak Republic	28	7.37	37	6.81	37	7.46	27	7.8	21	7.45
Italy	29	7.27	45	6.4	35	7.53	25	8.11	36	6.63
Mauritius	30	7.21	33	6.95	38	7.45	39	6.71	2	8.82

Korea, Rep.	31	7.2	19	7.76	34	7.62	31	7.43	114	3.56
Lithuania	32	7.2	30	7.05	28	7.94	33	7.35	80	4.93
Chile	33	7.1	35	6.86	30	7.7	32	7.37	72	5.2
Latvia	34	7.07	34	6.91	32	7.67	38	6.74	34	6.7
Poland	35	7.05	36	6.83	36	7.52	36	7.1	47	6.14
Cyprus	36	7.02	28	7.08	31	7.67	29	7.62	125	3.14
Costa Rica	37	6.93	60	5.44	39	7.28	30	7.5	3	8.66
Uruguay	38	6.76	68	5.24	29	7.78	28	7.67	61	5.56
Israel	39	6.7	26	7.33	33	7.64	34	7.22	152	0.42
Hungary	40	6.62	39	6.58	45	6.66	37	6.75	44	6.27
Croatia	41	6.57	58	5.55	41	7.06	35	7.16	41	6.37
Panama	42	6.36	43	6.48	53	5.84	49	6.14	11	8.24
Bulgaria	43	6.35	48	6.15	48	6.44	42	6.41	38	6.47
Romania	44	6.3	44	6.47	46	6.6	48	6.19	73	5.16
United Arab Emirates	45	6.18	22	7.57	40	7.22	86	4.34	96	4.44
Albania	46	6.04	64	5.31	55	5.78	43	6.37	14	8.01
Malaysia	47	6.02	31	6.99	49	6.39	79	4.66	51	6.05
Qatar	48	6.01	27	7.14	42	6.98	81	4.63	110	3.82
Jamaica	49	5.98	53	5.69	54	5.81	46	6.3	41	6.37
Georgia	50	5.85	51	6.03	44	6.71	57	5.57	117	3.53
Trinidad and Tobago	51	5.7	67	5.25	62	5.41	51	5.99	25	7.09
Montenegro	52	5.69	62	5.41	51	6.11	53	5.93	92	4.54
Botswana	53	5.56	71	5.05	43	6.9	78	4.73	63	5.52
Macedonia	54	5.54	52	6.01	57	5.57	54	5.73	118	3.43
Greece	55	5.53	83	4.58	47	6.48	41	6.47	127	2.75
Serbia	56	5.53	72	5.01	56	5.66	44	6.35	97	4.28
Peru	57	5.29	47	6.16	74	4.93	64	5.15	101	4.18
Fiji	58	5.23	69	5.21	58	5.53	74	4.88	68	5.39
Argentina	59	5.22	118	3.34	66	5.31	40	6.49	32	6.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	60	5.15	61	5.43	92	3.89	50	6	61	5.56
Oman	61	5.14	49	6.1	52	6.01	96	3.89	119	3.37
Mongolia	62	5.12	80	4.75	64	5.33	56	5.69	109	3.89
South Africa	63	5.05	95	4.07	61	5.47	55	5.69	84	4.84
Indonesia	64	5.05	57	5.57	71	4.99	92	4.13	39	6.44
Kazakhstan	65	5.05	46	6.22	83	4.46	90	4.27	60	5.69
Kuwait	66	5.03	50	6.08	70	5.09	89	4.29	108	3.95

Ghana	67	5	99	3.97	63	5.38	82	4.53	9	8.33
Namibia	68	4.98	106	3.73	50	6.2	73	4.9	70	5.29
Dominican Republic	69	4.92	77	4.8	88	4.11	61	5.45	47	6.14
Bahrain	70	4.9	38	6.88	77	4.82	85	4.38	143	1.73
Colombia	71	4.9	59	5.52	80	4.57	62	5.45	132	2.35
Belize	72	4.8	96	4.03	84	4.43	58	5.53	51	6.05
Armenia	73	4.75	54	5.65	78	4.74	68	5.03	144	1.24
Thailand	74	4.74	41	6.56	86	4.23	91	4.15	131	2.55
Mexico	75	4.71	56	5.59	100	3.52	66	5.08	92	4.54
Philippines	76	4.7	66	5.27	90	3.91	67	5.08	98	4.22
Sri Lanka	76	4.7	87	4.46	75	4.9	72	4.91	103	4.18
Paraguay	78	4.67	79	4.75	91	3.91	63	5.32	85	4.77
Moldova	79	4.64	81	4.73	93	3.88	65	5.12	73	5.16
Jordan	80	4.49	73	4.96	60	5.48	102	3.82	136	2.12
Rwanda	81	4.49	74	4.93	59	5.53	126	2.85	79	4.97
Guyana	82	4.48	108	3.66	81	4.56	71	5	73	5.16
Senegal	83	4.47	112	3.51	67	5.16	96	3.89	27	7.03
Suriname	84	4.46	144	2.23	65	5.32	52	5.94	101	4.18
Saudi Arabia	85	4.42	55	5.6	72	4.96	108	3.63	139	1.63
Tunisia	86	4.4	114	3.39	68	5.15	87	4.33	68	5.39
El Salvador	87	4.4	82	4.62	99	3.78	69	5.02	111	3.73
Brazil	88	4.38	128	2.94	79	4.73	59	5.52	100	4.22
China	89	4.34	88	4.35	73	4.94	106	3.64	89	4.61
Belarus	90	4.3	78	4.77	82	4.55	87	4.33	137	2.06
Papua New Guinea	91	4.23	86	4.48	111	3.01	84	4.41	35	6.63
Ecuador	92	4.21	109	3.56	101	3.48	60	5.47	91	4.58
Kyrgyz Republic	93	4.19	75	4.87	110	3.05	76	4.83	113	3.63
Morocco	94	4.06	85	4.53	69	5.14	132	2.68	114	3.56
Turkey	95	4.06	70	5.07	85	4.31	100	3.82	148	1.01
Benin	96	4.06	101	3.89	97	3.8	111	3.52	28	6.99
Nicaragua	97	4.03	98	4	115	2.9	83	4.47	47	6.14
Honduras	98	4.02	84	4.54	118	2.7	77	4.81	107	4.02
Azerbaijan	99	4.02	63	5.34	98	3.78	98	3.88	147	1.14
India	100	3.99	104	3.82	76	4.83	112	3.43	111	3.73
Vietnam	101	3.96	91	4.22	87	4.14	105	3.65	114	3.56
Guatemala	102	3.94	76	4.81	116	2.89	101	3.82	82	4.87

Tanzania	103	3.92	103	3.85	94	3.87	124	3.05	29	6.96
Russian Federation	104	3.86	65	5.29	104	3.33	93	4.1	153	0.36
Burkina Faso	105	3.84	102	3.86	96	3.82	126	2.85	32	6.8
Zambia	106	3.84	123	3.2	89	4.04	121	3.15	24	7.19
Lesotho	107	3.82	129	2.91	95	3.85	94	3.93	50	6.11
Malawi	108	3.69	140	2.45	103	3.44	103	3.68	12	8.14
Kenya	109	3.67	105	3.74	114	2.98	104	3.66	63	5.52
Cote d'Ivoire	110	3.66	97	4.01	102	3.47	130	2.76	56	5.82
Bolivia	111	3.62	136	2.64	109	3.06	75	4.85	92	4.54
Uganda	112	3.59	94	4.07	112	2.98	120	3.23	78	5
Ukraine	113	3.58	111	3.53	108	3.16	70	5.01	150	0.65
Liberia	114	3.53	138	2.55	117	2.79	99	3.85	17	7.75
Nepal	115	3.52	100	3.91	124	2.61	116	3.38	66	5.46
Swaziland	116	3.33	122	3.24	106	3.2	135	2.54	41	6.37
Tajikistan	117	3.29	121	3.28	128	2.33	110	3.56	67	5.46
Lebanon	118	3.29	120	3.29	122	2.63	80	4.64	145	1.18
Uzbekistan	119	3.28	93	4.1	134	2.15	109	3.6	121	3.24
Cambodia	120	3.28	98	4.31	132	2.19	117	3.33	121	3.24
Madagascar	121	3.27	127	2.96	135	2.08	123	3.07	8	8.37
Sierra Leone	122	3.25	149	1.95	121	2.64	115	3.39	5	8.5
Turkmenistan	123	3.22	90	4.24	129	2.31	119	3.27	126	2.78
Lao PDR	124	3.17	113	3.43	105	3.26	144	1.9	54	5.95
Iran, Islamic Rep.	125	3.13	119	3.3	119	2.7	95	3.9	140	1.6
Gabon	126	3.1	110	3.56	123	2.62	128	2.8	105	4.05
Togo	127	3.09	126	3	126	2.46	125	2.98	63	5.52
Niger	128	3.02	115	3.37	120	2.65	137	2.3	71	5.26
Algeria	129	3.02	131	2.84	107	3.19	114	3.39	138	1.93
Haiti	130	3	132	2.79	143	1.21	107	3.63	25	7.09
Bangladesh	131	2.99	125	3.08	136	2.05	129	2.78	46	6.18
Mali	132	2.97	117	3.35	127	2.46	133	2.57	89	4.61
Nigeria	133	2.79	116	3.37	138	1.76	134	2.56	82	4.87
Guinea	134	2.72	130	2.9	130	2.23	141	2	57	5.78
Cameroon	135	2.58	107	3.71	140	1.29	142	2	85	4.77
Mozambique	136	2.58	150	1.53	133	2.19	131	2.69	37	6.54
Egypt, Arab Rep.	137	2.42	139	2.52	112	2.98	140	2.07	141	1.47
Iraq	138	2.36	92	4.19	147	0.93	138	2.28	142	1.44

Zimbabwe	139	2.35	143	2.27	144	1.14	122	3.08	105	4.05
Pakistan	140	2.3	124	3.09	137	1.93	146	1.88	134	2.25
Ethiopia	141	2.25	146	2.08	125	2.52	150	1.42	95	4.48
Mauritania	142	2.19	133	2.78	131	2.21	149	1.46	130	2.58
Congo, Rep.	143	2.12	141	2.43	142	1.23	136	2.52	128	2.56
Venezuela, RB	144	2.05	152	1.34	146	0.99	113	3.42	124	3.2
Angola	145	2	147	2.07	139	1.3	143	1.93	104	4.08
Afghanistan	146	1.94	137	2.63	141	1.25	148	1.72	129	2.61
Libya	147	1.94	145	2.14	152	0.6	118	3.32	145	1.18
Congo, Dem. Rep.	148	1.92	134	2.74	153	0.53	147	1.73	98	4.22
Syrian Arab Republic	149	1.82	135	2.67	145	1.03	139	2.17	151	0.62
Burundi	150	1.72	148	1.99	149	0.78	145	1.89	121	3.24
Chad	151	1.69	142	2.41	148	0.82	152	1.27	119	3.37
Sudan	152	1.25	151	1.38	151	0.64	151	1.39	135	2.25
Yemen, Rep.	153	0.97	153	1.31	150	0.65	153	1.04	149	0.72

Extracted from <http://islamicity-index.org/wp/latest-indices-2018/>

APPENDIX B: THE FOUR TYPES OF INDICES

The overall performance (OI) of the four indices is a combination of the Economic Index (EI), Legal and Governance Index (LGI), Human and Political Rights Index (HPRI) and the International Relations Index (IRI). The indicators used for the four indices are as follows:

ECONOMIC INDEX (EI)

1. Economic Opportunity and Economic Freedom
 - 1.1. Business Environment: Legatum Prosperity Index
 - 1.2. Economic Regulation Indicator: Economic Regulation Indicators: Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business, Economic Freedom of the World, Annual Report—Fraser Institute
 - 1.3. Ease of Doing Business Indicator: Doing Business, World Development Indicators, World Bank
 - 1.4. Economic Freedom Indicator: Index of Economic Freedom—The Heritage Foundation
 - 1.5. Business and Market Freedom Indicator: Index of Economic Freedom—The Heritage Foundation
2. Job Creation and Equal Access to Employment
 - 2.1. Equal Employment and Job Creation: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)- WDI
 - 2.2. Labor Freedom: Index of Economic Freedom—The Heritage Foundation
3. Property Rights and Sanctity of Contracts
 - 3.1. Property and Contract Rights: Index of Economic Freedom—The Heritage Foundation
4. Provisions to Eradicate Poverty, Provision of Aid and Welfare
 - 4.1. Poverty Effectiveness Indicator: Population below poverty line (%)—CIA Factbook
 - 4.2. World Giving index: World Giving Index—Charities Aid Foundation
 - 4.3. Social Welfare: Old age pension recipient (% of statutory pension age population), Average—UNHDI
5. Supportive Financial System
 - 5.1. Investment Freedom: Index of Economic Freedom—The Heritage Foundation
 - 5.2. Financial Freedom: Index of Economic Freedom—The Heritage Foundation
 - 5.3. Monetary Freedom: Index of Economic Freedom—The Heritage Foundation
 - 5.4. Financial Market Risk Indicator: The Trading Economics credit rating
6. Adherence to Islamic Finance
 - 6.1. Absence of Interest Indicator
 - 6.1.1. Central bank discount rate: CIA Factbook
 - 6.1.2. Commercial bank prime lending rate: CIA Factbook
7. Economic Prosperity
 - 7.1. Economic prosperity: Legatum Prosperity Index
 - 7.2. Price Stability: Inflation, Consumer price, World Development Indicators, World Bank

- 7.3. GDP per capita: World Development Indicators, World Bank
- 7.4. GDP Per Capita Average Growth Rate: World Development Indicators, World Bank
- 8. Economic Justice
 - 8.1. Income Distribution: Gini Coefficient—The World Factbook, CIA

LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE INDEX (LGI)

- 9. Legal Integrity
 - 9.1. Legal and Judicial Integrity Indicator: Fraser Institute—Annual Report
 - 9.2. Military Interference Indicator: Fraser Institute—Annual Report, Legal and Judicial Integrity Indicator
- 10. Prevention of Corruption
 - 10.1. Transparency International Indicator: Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)
 - 10.2. Freedom from Corruption Indicator: Index of Economic Freedom—The Heritage Foundation
- 11. Safety and Security Index
 - 11.1. Safety and Security Index: Legatum Prosperity Index
- 12. The Management Index
 - 12.1. Government Management: Transformation Index (BTI)
 - 12.2. Management of Depletable and Other Natural Resources: Environmental Performance Index, Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (YCELP) and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University
- 13. Government Governance—The Worldwide Governance Indicators, World Bank

HUMAN AND POLITICAL RIGHTS INDEX (HPRI)

- 14. Human Development
 - 14.1. Human Development Index: United Nation Human Development Report
- 15. Social Capital
 - 15.1 Social Capital Indicator—Legatum Prosperity Index
- 16. Personal Freedom
 - 16.1 Personal Freedom Index—Legatum Prosperity Index
- 17. Civil and Political Rights
 - 17.1. Civil Liberties Indicator Freedom House
 - 17.2. Political Rights Indicator Freedom House
- 18. Women’s Rights
 - 18.1. Gender Inequality: Gender Inequality, United Nation Human Development Report
 - 18.2. Proportion of Seats Held by Women in the National Parliament: United Nation Human Development Report
 - 18.3. Ratio of women to men: HDI—United Nation Human Development Report
- 19. Access to Education

- 19.1. Education Indicator—United Nation Human Development Report
- 19.2. Education Prosperity—Legatum Prosperity Index
- 19.3. Education Equality Indicator Inequality-adjusted education index—United Nation Human Development Report
- 19.4. Education Effectiveness—Population with at least some secondary education (% aged 25 and above), UNHDI, WDI
- 20. Access to Healthcare
 - 20.1. Life Expectancy at Birth—United Nation Human Development Report
 - 20.2. Health Quality—United Nation Human Development Report
 - 20.3. Health Prosperity—Legatum Prosperity Index
 - 20.4. Mortality Rate—Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births), UNHDI
- 21. Democracy
 - 21.1. Global Democracy index—The Democracy Ranking Association, GDI

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INDEX (IRI)

- 22. Globalization Index—The KOF Index of Globalization
- 23. Military/Wars—Global Militarization Index