

2019 ISLAMICITY INDICES - SINGAPORE

SUMMARY

The 2019 Islamicity indices show that New Zealand is currently the country that best reflects Islamic values and Shariah-compliant 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 28th overall, a decline from its 22nd ranking in 2018, 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.

<i>Scores</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
<i>Singapore (2019)</i>	7.31	8.01	8.99	6.23	4.80

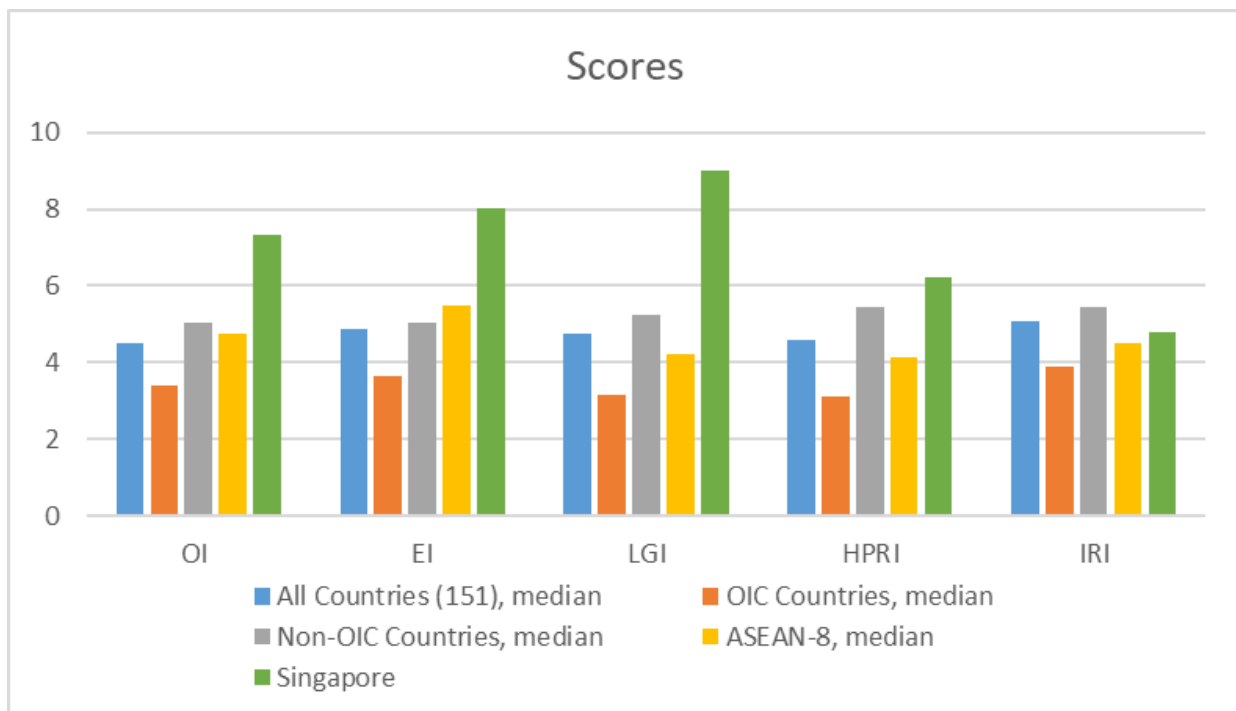
The tiny island nation improved in the LGI, HPRI and IRI indices, but fell drastically for its EI (Economic Index) making it decline 6 spots for OI (Overall Index) from 22nd to 28th. Its most improvement came from LGI (Legal Governance Index) where it jumped by 0.17 (improved ranking of 16th from 17th).

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 (151), median	4.50	4.88	4.75	4.58	5.10
OIC Countries, median	3.39	3.65	3.16	3.10	3.91
Non-OIC Countries, median	5.03	5.05	5.24	5.44	5.43
Singapore	7.31	8.01	8.99	6.23	4.80

The scores exceeded the median (averages) of all countries, OIC and non-OIC country averages (see 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 three countries in ASEAN-10 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 649 million people.

Scores (2019)	Rank	OI	EI	LGI	HPRI	IRI
<i>ASEAN-8, median</i>	--	4.737	5.479	4.212	4.158	4.487
<i>Singapore</i>	28	8.010	8.985	6.232	4.801	7.311
<i>Malaysia</i>	45	7.174	6.706	4.580	5.894	6.021
<i>Indonesia</i>	61	5.938	5.024	3.974	6.258	5.054
<i>Thailand</i>	69	6.651	4.269	4.343	2.583	4.841
<i>Philippines</i>	72	5.020	3.660	5.110	4.238	4.633
<i>Vietnam</i>	97	4.604	4.155	3.454	3.444	3.973
<i>Cambodia</i>	117	4.428	2.079	3.175	3.212	3.281
<i>Laos</i>	129	3.254	3.386	2.022	4.735	3.004

In 2019, Singapore remained the highest ranked in ASEAN, with all scores for each index outperforming other ASEAN countries except for IRI, where it is in the median range. However, while most ASEAN-8 improved in their ranking, Singapore declined six spots, along with Laos which declined five spots.

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	6.2	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>Laos</i>	124	3.17	3.43	3.26	1.90	5.95

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>	7.311	8.01	8.985	6.232	4.801
<i>ASEAN-8</i>	4.737	5.479	4.212	4.158	4.487
<i>GCC</i>	5.089	6.416	5.921	4.165	3.626
<i>OIC</i>	3.28	3.45	2.84	3.47	3.37
<i>Non-OIC</i>	6.01	7.14	6.98	4.63	3.82

SINGAPORE ON THE TOP TEN LISTS

The top 10 countries were all predominantly-Caucasian countries. Luxembourg made a comeback to the top 10 and knocked Canada out of the top tier in 2019. No longer is Japan the only ranked Asian country in the top 20 ranking — Hong Kong becomes the highest-ranking Asian country at 15th position, just piping Japan which stood at 16th.

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
2019	New Zealand	Sweden	Iceland	Netherlands	Switzerland	Denmark	Ireland	Norway	Luxembourg	Australia

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
<i>Top 20 2019 (median)</i>	8.66	8.35	9.17	9.01	7.52
<i>Top 10 2019 (median)</i>	8.94	8.74	9.53	9.15	7.52
<i>Singapore (2019)</i>	7.311	8.01	8.985	6.232	4.801
<i>Singapore (2018)</i>	7.65	8.89	8.82	6.20	4.77

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

EXAMINATION OF CHANGES IN THE INDICES

As from conventional indicators, Singapore has made improvements in most aspects of its Islamicity measurables but drastic economic contraction deteriorated its ranking. 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 low HPRI and IRI scores) that improves its political freedom and human rights performance to join the top 20 ranking with Hong Kong and Japan. To be among the best, Singapore must recapture its economic performance of 2018, and continue to strengthen its legal process and governance system but particularly its international relations, which is indicated by its level of militarization.

ECONOMICS

Although Singapore has enjoyed economic superiority in recent decades, its economy only grew by 0.1% in 2019, lower than the 3.1% growth in 2017. And its Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) very recently announced (in August 2020) that Singapore's economy contracted by 13.2% on a year-on-year basis in the second quarter, worsening from the 0.3% contraction in the previous quarter. The fall in GDP was due to the Circuit Breaker (CB) measures implemented from 7 April to 1 June 2020 to slow the spread of COVID-19 in Singapore, as well as weak external demand amidst a global economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The IMF reports that the global growth is projected at -4.9% in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a more negative impact on activity in the first half of 2020 than anticipated, and the recovery is projected to be more gradual than they had previously forecasted. In 2021 global growth is projected at 5.4%. Overall, this would leave 2021 GDP some 6½ percentage points lower than in the pre-COVID-19 projections of January 2020.

With traditional growth drivers in modern services struggling moving forward, Singapore's central bank (MAS) said that digital-related activities, comprising IT and information, as well as payment services, are bearing fruits from Singapore's ongoing push towards a Smart Nation, with public investment in digitalization as well as supporting its MSME segments.

LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE

In LGI, Singapore have seen continued its improvement from 2017, moving closer to the top 20 median score, 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 years, 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 (ISA) which allows detention without charge or trial indefinitely for renewable two-year periods. In addition, the controversial Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act 2019¹ (POFMA) came into effect in October 2019. Critics of POFMA view it as a way for the government to restrict freedoms, similar to the ISA.

¹ An Act to prevent the electronic communication in Singapore of false statements of fact, to suppress support for and counteract the effects of such communication, to safeguard against the use of online accounts for such communication and for information manipulation, to enable measures to be taken to enhance transparency of online political advertisements, and for related matters.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Singapore's lowest score is in its IRI – lower than the global median for IRI (4.8 vs 5.1; ranked 83rd out of 151 countries). The country's level of militarization appears solely responsible for this increase, not much change between 2018 (4.77) and 2019 (4.8).

CONCLUSION

Singapore's biggest potential for improvements is still in political freedom, human rights and militarization. To propel it to the top 10 ranking in the overall Islamicity Indices, Singapore has to consider uncomfortable reforms pertaining to political rights and civil liberties that more closely follow the principles of Islam. The adherence to the prescribed rules of the Qur'an and Sunnah in its governance practices will maintain robust institutions necessary for continual socio-economic progress for a highly attractive and more complete place to live and work.

APPENDIX A: 2019 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	9.072	3	8.795	4	9.620	5	9.125	8	8.344
Sweden	2	9.030	4	8.751	7	9.453	1	9.428	21	7.417
Iceland	3	9.020	8	8.515	10	9.196	9	9.066	1	9.934
Netherlands	4	9.001	5	8.729	8	9.307	2	9.411	19	7.616
Switzerland	5	8.879	2	8.833	1	9.691	3	9.181	50	5.927
Denmark	6	8.851	1	9.136	5	9.603	12	8.791	39	6.325
Ireland	7	8.808	9	8.404	17	8.909	4	9.177	6	8.477
Norway	8	8.761	6	8.694	2	9.669	8	9.083	55	5.563
Luxembourg	9	8.749	13	8.228	6	9.470	11	8.975	15	7.715
Australia	10	8.674	11	8.316	9	9.241	6	9.125	32	6.755
Finland	11	8.642	7	8.534	3	9.629	10	9.041	76	5.099
Canada	12	8.612	19	7.881	12	9.121	7	9.122	14	7.748
Germany	13	8.508	12	8.313	15	8.993	14	8.585	19	7.616
Austria	14	8.369	14	8.133	11	9.135	17	8.449	29	6.887
Hong Kong	15	8.334	16	8.042	13	9.077	25	7.909	3	8.841
Japan	16	8.291	20	7.874	18	8.865	19	8.233	9	8.311
United Kingdom	17	8.256	10	8.385	14	9.011	18	8.376	55	5.563
Belgium	18	8.229	22	7.833	21	8.517	13	8.634	22	7.285
Malta	19	8.018	24	7.774	24	8.146	23	7.968	4	8.609
Estonia	20	7.884	14	8.133	23	8.468	20	8.201	92	4.570
Slovenia	21	7.860	27	7.439	29	7.792	15	8.557	30	6.854
Czech Republic	22	7.855	18	7.947	27	7.823	28	7.745	12	8.046
Portugal	23	7.708	37	6.799	22	8.490	16	8.456	52	5.861
France	24	7.611	28	7.386	20	8.552	24	7.926	81	4.834
Spain	25	7.577	35	6.954	26	7.960	22	8.072	32	6.755
United States	26	7.553	25	7.726	19	8.640	21	8.181	135	2.119
Korea, Rep.	27	7.406	21	7.865	28	7.792	27	7.811	113	3.642

Singapore	28	7.311	17	8.010	16	8.985	47	6.232	83	4.801
Italy	29	7.215	43	6.509	33	7.506	26	7.877	40	6.291
Lithuania	30	7.211	29	7.310	25	8.009	33	7.302	91	4.603
Slovakia	31	7.168	32	7.099	41	7.002	32	7.323	23	7.252
Mauritius	32	7.139	38	6.701	32	7.545	39	6.720	2	8.907
Latvia	33	7.111	31	7.171	35	7.461	34	7.260	58	5.530
Chile	34	7.000	44	6.392	30	7.762	31	7.473	67	5.265
Cyprus	35	6.927	33	7.064	34	7.466	30	7.504	125	3.146
Poland	36	6.834	34	7.023	40	7.117	40	6.720	48	5.960
Costa Rica	37	6.802	62	5.314	37	7.377	35	7.149	4	8.609
Uruguay	38	6.635	68	5.125	31	7.634	29	7.543	60	5.497
Israel	39	6.612	26	7.458	36	7.453	37	7.051	148	0.430
Hungary	40	6.437	41	6.616	49	6.583	45	6.277	45	6.093
Croatia	41	6.336	53	5.935	48	6.623	38	6.790	69	5.232
Romania	42	6.287	46	6.339	47	6.675	44	6.277	72	5.199
Bulgaria	43	6.190	47	6.276	52	6.234	50	6.093	43	6.159
United Arab Emirates	44	6.142	23	7.792	38	7.307	79	4.381	97	4.437
Malaysia	45	6.021	30	7.174	44	6.706	76	4.580	51	5.894
Albania	46	5.988	56	5.730	63	5.227	46	6.260	15	7.715
Greece	47	5.981	67	5.128	43	6.777	36	7.076	126	2.715
Montenegro	48	5.916	60	5.478	51	6.252	43	6.455	95	4.503
Panama	49	5.906	59	5.494	66	5.143	48	6.155	11	8.179
Jamaica	50	5.883	77	4.882	54	5.929	41	6.629	43	6.159
Qatar	51	5.852	36	6.900	39	7.166	79	4.381	92	4.570
Georgia	52	5.758	51	6.020	42	6.826	58	5.441	117	3.411
Trinidad and Tobago	53	5.525	76	4.885	69	5.024	51	6.023	28	6.954
Botswana	54	5.494	65	5.181	46	6.675	68	4.908	58	5.530
Serbia	55	5.479	71	5.043	56	5.510	49	6.148	99	4.371
North Macedonia	56	5.381	49	6.222	73	4.865	56	5.612	120	3.344
Oman	57	5.220	48	6.257	50	6.389	91	3.977	114	3.543
Peru	58	5.188	57	5.695	80	4.428	55	5.633	108	4.007
Kazakhstan	59	5.182	44	6.392	72	4.949	84	4.287	67	5.265
Argentina	60	5.173	124	3.015	61	5.241	42	6.560	37	6.623

Indonesia	61	5.054	52	5.938	69	5.024	92	3.974	42	6.258
Armenia	62	5.037	50	6.074	55	5.541	70	4.869	142	1.258
Mongolia	63	5.029	84	4.519	68	5.099	52	5.699	107	4.040
Kuwait	64	4.957	54	5.913	64	5.227	82	4.301	112	3.709
Ghana	65	4.911	97	3.762	60	5.311	74	4.639	9	8.311
Bosnia and Herzegovina	66	4.902	74	4.980	96	3.620	53	5.674	74	5.166
Namibia	67	4.847	109	3.444	45	6.680	75	4.639	72	5.199
South Africa	68	4.841	96	3.841	67	5.121	57	5.528	84	4.735
Thailand	69	4.841	39	6.651	83	4.269	81	4.343	130	2.583
Colombia	70	4.758	73	5.017	87	4.203	54	5.640	132	2.285
Bahrain	71	4.740	42	6.575	74	4.834	89	4.029	141	1.490
Philippines	72	4.633	72	5.020	94	3.660	66	5.110	103	4.238
Sri Lanka	73	4.630	88	4.210	78	4.574	64	5.169	105	4.139
Dominican Republic	74	4.596	87	4.327	101	3.475	63	5.239	48	5.960
Mexico	75	4.560	70	5.046	100	3.514	67	4.963	101	4.305
Jordan	76	4.498	58	5.516	57	5.488	97	3.580	133	2.185
Saudi Arabia	77	4.497	55	5.809	58	5.453	104	3.437	138	1.887
Belize	78	4.483	122	3.072	81	4.415	60	5.385	53	5.728
China	79	4.474	79	4.838	59	5.369	99	3.534	97	4.437
Moldova	80	4.469	78	4.841	93	3.673	78	4.455	64	5.397
Brazil	81	4.428	116	3.286	77	4.680	61	5.375	109	3.907
Senegal	82	4.416	108	3.554	75	4.790	85	4.249	36	6.656
Belarus	83	4.412	63	5.241	76	4.751	87	4.123	136	2.086
Tunisia	84	4.409	104	3.595	71	5.007	77	4.531	79	4.934
Rwanda	85	4.390	69	5.049	53	6.230	135	2.384	82	4.834
El Salvador	86	4.389	83	4.598	106	3.325	62	5.260	119	3.377
Guyana	87	4.369	114	3.352	79	4.570	69	4.897	77	5.066
India	88	4.367	80	4.787	62	5.236	95	3.632	115	3.510
Paraguay	89	4.275	91	4.109	102	3.444	71	4.814	78	4.967
Azerbaijan	90	4.255	40	6.635	86	4.208	111	3.144	144	1.126
Morocco	91	4.150	66	5.178	65	5.183	122	2.809	124	3.179
Kyrgyzstan	92	4.086	75	4.901	111	3.064	88	4.113	106	4.106
Suriname	93	4.071	144	1.845	82	4.283	59	5.420	60	5.497
Guatemala	94	4.052	81	4.730	119	2.821	86	4.165	87	4.702
Ecuador	95	4.024	125	3.009	105	3.369	64	5.169	89	4.702

Turkey	96	4.019	61	5.367	84	4.234	96	3.594	146	0.927
Vietnam	97	3.973	82	4.604	88	4.155	103	3.454	116	3.444
Benin	98	3.941	121	3.087	90	3.876	94	3.897	31	6.821
Ukraine	99	3.907	86	4.424	104	3.377	72	4.768	147	0.662
Russia	100	3.899	64	5.235	99	3.567	90	3.980	148	0.430
Kenya	101	3.874	93	4.008	97	3.616	100	3.489	62	5.464
Tanzania	102	3.845	94	3.964	89	4.053	127	2.687	27	7.020
Papua New Guinea	103	3.770	106	3.573	109	3.152	98	3.538	34	6.722
Burkina Faso	104	3.744	100	3.709	92	3.695	117	2.959	34	6.722
Cote d'Ivoire	105	3.725	89	4.166	110	3.117	107	3.210	54	5.728
Malawi	106	3.610	134	2.614	97	3.616	108	3.210	13	7.980
Bolivia	107	3.601	136	2.545	121	2.728	73	4.681	74	5.166
Lesotho	108	3.598	138	2.501	85	4.230	105	3.374	45	6.093
Honduras	109	3.563	95	3.844	123	2.636	93	3.914	111	3.808
Zambia	110	3.502	131	2.769	91	3.837	120	2.876	26	7.053
Nepal	111	3.456	98	3.743	117	2.843	115	3.046	55	5.563
Uganda	112	3.450	90	4.147	112	2.989	123	2.778	80	4.868
Uzbekistan	113	3.439	92	4.090	122	2.653	112	3.137	95	4.503
Liberia	114	3.428	132	2.728	115	2.901	109	3.200	18	7.649
Madagascar	115	3.372	118	3.254	130	2.185	113	3.088	17	7.682
Sierra Leone	116	3.340	135	2.551	118	2.826	118	2.945	7	8.377
Cambodia	117	3.281	85	4.428	131	2.079	110	3.175	123	3.212
Gabon	118	3.278	102	3.658	125	2.393	106	3.301	102	4.272
Algeria	119	3.268	112	3.396	107	3.307	101	3.486	137	2.020
Nicaragua	120	3.266	123	3.037	134	2.057	102	3.461	40	6.291
Togo	121	3.239	119	3.122	114	2.949	119	2.921	63	5.430
Lebanon	122	3.189	113	3.377	128	2.243	83	4.294	144	1.126
Tajikistan	123	3.178	115	3.308	120	2.751	124	2.774	66	5.265
Bangladesh	124	3.144	107	3.557	136	1.894	121	2.858	47	6.026
Eswatini	125	3.132	133	2.706	95	3.629	143	1.994	24	7.152
Niger	126	3.118	99	3.718	116	2.865	139	2.189	71	5.199
Turkmenistan	127	3.116	105	3.595	129	2.221	126	2.740	69	5.232
Mali	128	3.036	101	3.661	133	2.062	125	2.757	92	4.570
Laos	129	3.004	117	3.254	103	3.386	141	2.022	85	4.735
Guinea	130	2.948	110	3.428	132	2.066	133	2.485	65	5.331
Nigeria	131	2.745	127	2.955	137	1.819	129	2.666	87	4.702

Iran	132	2.738	129	2.873	124	2.547	114	3.067	139	1.656
Mozambique	133	2.665	143	1.851	127	2.252	131	2.565	38	6.490
Egypt	134	2.633	120	3.109	108	3.249	138	2.196	143	1.192
Pakistan	135	2.624	103	3.649	126	2.274	140	2.130	134	2.152
Ethiopia	136	2.539	130	2.785	113	2.962	147	1.398	85	4.735
Haiti	137	2.340	148	1.473	141	1.192	132	2.548	25	7.086
Cameroon	138	2.336	128	2.882	140	1.219	142	2.001	90	4.669
Iraq	139	2.228	111	3.418	145	0.759	134	2.419	140	1.656
Zimbabwe	140	2.128	142	1.898	138	1.404	136	2.363	110	3.808
Congo, Rep.	141	2.046	147	1.611	142	1.179	128	2.677	121	3.311
Mauritania	142	1.926	141	2.211	135	1.921	145	1.488	128	2.616
Venezuela	143	1.897	149	1.331	148	0.720	116	3.008	127	2.649
Angola	144	1.888	151	1.167	139	1.280	137	2.231	99	4.371
Libya	145	1.826	140	2.428	149	0.653	130	2.632	150	0.132
Chad	146	1.813	137	2.535	144	0.790	146	1.478	118	3.377
Congo, Dem. Rep.	147	1.680	146	1.791	150	0.455	144	1.739	104	4.205
Afghanistan	148	1.663	126	2.958	143	0.834	151	0.931	131	2.417
Burundi	149	1.660	139	2.441	146	0.746	149	1.171	121	3.311
Sudan	150	1.201	150	1.205	147	0.733	150	1.129	129	2.616
Syria	151	1.065	145	1.835	151	0.340	148	1.199	151	0.099

Extracted from <http://islamicity-index.org/wp/latest-indices-2019/>

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