

# A World and U.S. State Measurement of Human Wellbeing



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# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>① Wellbeing: An Introduction</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>③ Methodology</b>	<b>42</b>
Overview	5	Outline	43
Wellbeing in Historical Perspective	6	Theoretical Foundations of the Indices	44
A Primer on Contemporary Wellbeing	8	Literature review	
Happiness and life satisfaction		Health & Environment	
Livability and lifeability		Freedom	
Objective and subjective wellbeing		Community & Relationships	
The Construction of the Indices	12	Living Standard	
Stage I: Background research		Peace & Security	
Stage II: Variable compilation		Opportunity	
Stage III: Post-estimation		Issues in objective and subjective wellbeing measure	
[Components of the World and U.S. Indices]		Objective Wellbeing measures	
		Subjective Wellbeing measures	
<b>② Rankings and Trends</b>	<b>20</b>	Empirical Foundations of the Indices	52
Scores and Rankings	21	Wellbeing as a dependent variable	
Datasets	24	Identifying constructs via principal component analysis	
Case Studies in International Wellbeing, 2000–2012	28	Identifying correlates of wellbeing via regression analysis	
The BRIC countries		Description of regression results	
The Arab Spring		Robustness of regression results	
Sub-Saharan Africa		Weighting the dimensions	
Wellbeing in U.S. States, 2001–2012	35	Normalizing and scoring the indicators	
A decade of slow decline		Substantiating the indicators via post-estimation	
Most improved: North Dakota		[Variables in the World and U.S. Indices]	
Worst performer: Nevada		[Variable sources]	
Objective and Subjective Variables	40	Sources of variables in World Index	
		Sources of variables in U.S. Index	
		<b>④ Country and State Results</b>	<b>71</b>
		References	80
		About	95
		Acknowledgements	96

# Executive Summary

## What is wellbeing?

Throughout history, philosophers, poets, theologians, and scholars have sought the answer to this simple yet elusive question. From the city squares of ancient Greece to the Internet conversations of today, humanity has explored what drives wellbeing and how to help improve people's lives.

**T**he Baugh Center at Baylor University is launching the Wellbeing Project, a new, research-based project, to foster the conversation about wellbeing as it continues in the 21st century. Through discussion, research, and education, the Initiative aims to advance understanding of how societal conditions impact human quality of life.

The Initiative defines wellbeing as the sum of happiness and life satisfaction. Happiness is understood as the pleasant emotions and feelings of joy that a person experiences at a given moment in time. Life satisfaction refers to a person's long-term, cognitive evaluation of his or her life as a whole. This definition allows quality of life to be measured in empirical, cross-cultural terms.

Through statistical analysis of worldwide population surveys measuring happiness and life satisfaction, the Wellbeing Initiative has identified six societal dimensions of human wellbeing: Opportunity, Health & Environment, Freedom, Community & Relationships, Living Standard, and Peace & Security.

This report presents the Indices of Wellbeing, which measure wellbeing across these six dimensions. The World Index of Wellbeing covers 142 countries and 49 variables, with data available for the years 2000 to 2012, while the U.S. Index of Wellbeing covers all 50 states and 43 variables, with data for the years 2001 to 2012. The Indices have been constructed so that the data can be transparently followed over time, from countries' and states' overall wellbeing rankings and scores down to their results on individual indicators.

## WORLD INDEX

The World Index captures some trends that give cause for optimism, such as the great strides being made in Sub-Saharan Africa and in poorer countries around the world. It also illuminates early developments in events like the Arab Spring where the final outcomes are not yet clear. Selected high-level findings of the World Index include the following:

### Top- and Bottom-Ranking Countries in Wellbeing

Rank	Country	WB	Rank	Country	WB
1	Norway	7.71	128	Chad	4.80
2	Australia	7.69	129	Congo, Rep.	4.79
3	Canada	7.66	130	Togo	4.66
4	Sweden	7.60	131	Mauritania	4.58
5	Denmark	7.57	132	Central African Rep.	4.51
6	Luxembourg	7.54	133	Syrian Arab Rep.	4.50
7	Netherlands	7.54	134	Zimbabwe	4.44
8	Singapore	7.51	135	Ethiopia	4.40
9	New Zealand	7.49	136	Afghanistan	4.36
10	Austria	7.44	137	Pakistan	4.30
11	Germany	7.43	138	Iraq	4.23
12	Switzerland	7.40	139	Haiti	4.12
13	Iceland	7.35	140	Yemen, Rep.	4.00
14	Qatar	7.35	141	Sudan	3.96
15	United States	7.35	142	Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.96

### Largest 10-Year Changes in 30 Highest Wellbeing Countries

Most improved					Largest decline				
Rank	Country	WB	Change	% Change	Rank	Country	WB	Change	% Change
2	Australia	7.69	0.75	10.9%	16	Ireland	7.31	-0.65	-8.1%
11	Germany	7.43	0.63	9.3%	19	Malta	7.15	-0.48	-6.3%
24	Panama	6.81	0.58	9.3%	29	Italy	6.67	-0.46	-6.4%
30	Malaysia	6.65	0.58	9.4%	13	Iceland	7.35	-0.42	-5.4%
21	Uruguay	6.91	0.54	8.5%	6	Luxembourg	7.54	-0.21	-2.7%

### Largest 10-Year Changes Among All Countries in the World Index of Wellbeing

Most improved					Largest decline				
Rank	Country	WB	Change	% Change	Rank	Country	WB	Change	% Change
142	Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.96	1.88	84.5%	83	Greece	5.58	-1.06	-16.1%
138	Iraq	4.23	1.72	70.0%	37	Cyprus	6.53	-0.93	-12.5%
124	Burundi	4.89	1.65	50.3%	34	Spain	6.54	-0.77	-10.6%
136	Afghanistan	4.36	1.65	61.3%	137	Pakistan	4.30	-0.72	-14.2%
141	Sudan	3.96	1.51	62.1%	16	Ireland	7.31	-0.65	-8.1%

## U.S. INDEX

Although there are occasional brighter spots regionally and nationwide, the U.S. Index reveals a slow decline in quality of life that has been driven as much by long-term trends as by recent economic turmoil. Among the top findings of the U.S. Index are the following:

### *Top- and Bottom-Ranking U.S. States in Wellbeing*

Rank	State	WB	Rank	State	WB
1	Utah	6.53	46	Alabama	5.40
2	North Dakota	6.44	47	Maryland	5.36
3	Minnesota	6.44	48	Rhode Island	5.22
4	Idaho	6.34	49	Louisiana	5.05
5	New Hampshire	6.28	50	Nevada	4.97

### *Largest 10-Year Changes in the U.S. Index of Wellbeing*

Most improved					Largest decline				
Rank	Country	WB	Change	% Change	Rank	Country	WB	Change	% Change
2	North Dakota	6.44	0.39	6.4%	50	Nevada	4.97	-0.63	-11.2%
45	New York	5.4	0.17	3.3%	33	Delaware	5.64	-0.58	-9.1%
22	Texas	5.89	0.17	2.8%	44	West Virginia	5.41	-0.56	-9.4%
39	Washington	5.45	0.15	2.8%	41	Arkansas	5.44	-0.53	-8.8%
7	Nebraska	6.18	0.14	2.4%	21	Connecticut	5.89	-0.52	-8.2%

The Indices of Wellbeing are not offered as the final word on wellbeing. Rather, they are intended to be a contribution to the ongoing scholarly and popular discussion about what wellbeing is, how it can be measured, and what societies and individuals can do to improve wellbeing, particularly for the least fortunate.



Dr. J. Haavard Maridal





1

# Wellbeing: An Introduction

Dr. J. Haavard Maridal

# Overview

This first release of The Baugh Center at Baylor University's Measurement of Wellbeing offers a perspective on the meaning and development of human wellbeing globally and across the United States in the 21st century. This report provides the reader insight into how the two Indices, one for the world's countries and another for the United States, were created.

Chapter 1 (Wellbeing: An Introduction) describes the general approach and procedure behind the Indices. It includes a brief discussion of wellbeing in historical perspective, a primer on contemporary wellbeing with a taxonomy and terminology of concepts used in the report, explanations of how the six dimensions of wellbeing were identified and the Indices constructed, and a summary of each dimension's components. Chapter 2 (Rankings and Trends) presents the scores and standings of the world's countries and U.S. states, information about the datasets, a 12-year trend analysis, case studies, and a brief discussion of how objective and subjective variables interact in the Indices. Chapter 3 (Methodology) provides an elaboration of the Indices' theoretical and empirical foundations, statistical tables and techniques, and the complete details of each dimension's components down to the level of the data sources of individual indicators. Chapter 4 (Country and State Results) consists of tables with the country and state summary and dimension scores for every year of the Indices.

This report defines wellbeing as consisting of the two concepts of *happiness* and *life satisfaction*. Happiness is understood as the feelings of joy and pleasant emotions that a person experiences at a given point in time. Life satisfaction refers to this same person's long-term, cognitive evaluation of his or her life as a whole. An individual's wellbeing emanates from both the society in which he or she lives and from the internal personal dynamics that enable the individual to benefit from that environment. In line with some recent research, this report refers to the former as the *livability* of a society and to the latter as a person's *lifeability*.

In research there are two very different metrics by which wellbeing can be measured: *objective* and *subjective*. The Indices of Wellbeing combine these two approaches, using principal component and regression analysis of subjective wellbeing data to identify the elements of people's self-reported wellbeing. Statistical analysis enhances objectivity in the choice of indicators, allowing for the construction of an empirical measure of wellbeing that prioritizes people's actual preferences over philosophical or sociopolitical ideas about how a good society ought to look.

This statistical analysis, which was preceded by a review of the academic literature, identified six societal dimensions of human wellbeing: Opportunity, Health & Environment, Freedom, Community & Relationships, Living Standard, and Peace & Security. Each dimension consists of two or more components. For example, Health & Environment is measured by the three components of physical, mental, and environmental health, while Community & Relationships is measured by the two components of community life and family life. The World Index of Wellbeing consists of 49 variables, and the U.S. Index of Wellbeing of 43.

With this report, the goal has been to provide a transparent document that gives the reader a toolkit for understanding the theoretical underpinnings and methodology behind the Indices of Wellbeing. The full datasets, as well as complementary research, are available on the Wellbeing Initiative's website.





“Does anyone desire anything for any other reason than to secure happiness?”

—St. Augustine City of God

## Wellbeing in Historical Perspective

Though it has gone by other names and held different definitions, wellbeing has been a leading focus of scholarly, philosophical, and religious thought for much of human history. Socrates (c. 464–399 BC), Confucius (c. 551–474 BC), and the biblical King Solomon (c. 1000–931 BC) are just a few of the ancient thinkers who concerned themselves with questions of happiness and the good life. Wellbeing, in the sense of human flourishing, is central to most of the world’s major religious and wisdom traditions. In the modern era, wellbeing was central to the scholarship of Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, and John Rawls. Despite its historical importance, wellbeing was relegated to the periphery of the academic literature as a mostly utilitarian economic concept for much of the 20th century. Yet, by the 1970s and 1980s, the topic had begun a gradual return to academic prominence, first and foremost through a change in focus in the field of psychology.

The resurgence of wellbeing studies is a welcome development given that the furtherance of human happiness has been an important philosophical and political ideal of the modern nation state since the 18th-century Age of Enlightenment. The U.S. Declaration of Independence of 1776, after all, lists the pursuit of happiness as one of the unalienable rights that government is instituted to preserve. Happiness was at times given as the sole aim of the French Revolution, while socialists of utopian stripe, galvanized by Marx’s concept of *real happiness*, attempted to create a heaven on earth in the 19th and 20th centuries. Wellbeing has also long been of critical concern

to individuals, with Augustine of Hippo (354–430 AD) asking the rhetorical question: “Does anyone desire anything for any other reason than to secure happiness?” (trans. 1972, 4:23). More than a millennium and a half later, Diener (2000) showed that Augustine’s contemplation continues to be relevant, finding that more than 90% of college students worldwide rated happiness as very important to their lives. Data from population surveys have confirmed this finding for older age groups as well. Thus there are compelling reasons to seek to understand human wellbeing as a subject of philosophical and scholarly inquiry, both today and through the ages.

The concept of wellbeing, as this report defines it, is the modern equivalent of happiness as it has been understood in the Western context historically. According to Spitzer (1999), four levels of happiness, with an increasing order of completeness, can be distinguished in ancient Greek and early Christian philosophy. The first, *laetitia*, in Spitzer’s Latin terminology borrowed from Thomas Aquinas, is experienced as a short-term feeling of joy and is obtained through instant gratification from external sources. *Felix* is felt when succeeding relative to others. This second form of happiness, sometimes called the *comparison game*, relates to status and symbols. The third level, *beatitudo*, comes from valuing the good in others and doing good deeds through self-sacrifice in the name of higher values. A person can stimulate any of these first three levels of happiness to the fullest extent and still remain unhappy in the long term. For instance, drug addicts stimulate *laetitia* happiness,



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and some immensely rich and successful people never feel the contentment of a life well lived. It is even possible for extraordinarily giving and self-sacrificing people to lead unhappy lives. Only the fourth level, *sublime beatitudo*, encompasses a fullness and perfection of happiness achieved by combining the other three types of happiness.

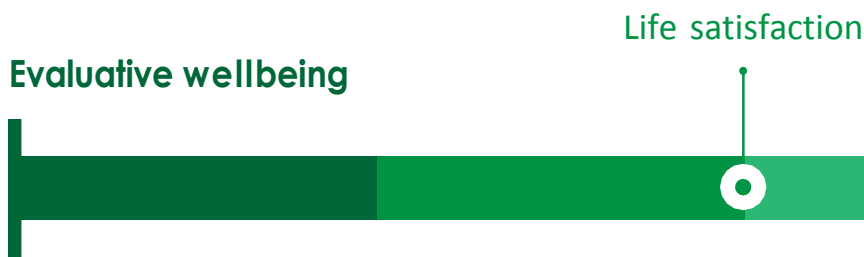
Sublime beatitudo corresponds to the ancient Greek concepts of *makarios*, or “blessedness,” and, more roughly, *eudemonia*, which literally means “good spirit” but is often translated as happiness, human flourishing, or, perhaps most usefully, the good life. Following Aristotle, eudemonia is achieved through *arete*, meaning virtue or excellence, and entails the pursuit of such qualities as strength, courage, goodness, beauty, truth, knowledge, wisdom, and love. Put differently, eudemonia is achieved not simply through honor, wealth, power, or pleasure but through rational activity in accordance with virtue over an individual’s lifespan. Eudemonia, for Aristotle, is not something that a person pursues directly; rather, it comes, barring certain misfortunes, as a consequence of a life well and virtuously lived. Moreover, according to Aristotle, it is possible to feel happy and yet not have eudemonia, or to have eudemonia and yet not feel happy. For example, a man might feel happy and content with his life in the belief that he is beloved by his wife. However, if he is mistaken, and his wife secretly despises him, then eudemonia escapes him. Thus eudemonia is not identical

to contemporary concepts of happiness or wellbeing. Rather, it refers to the highest human good (Robinson, 1989), the *summum bonum* as it is called in Latin, entailing righteous living and fulfilling one’s human potential to the utmost.

The classic duality between virtue on the one hand and pleasure on the other has often been said, albeit with oversimplification, to define the debate between the ancient Greek Stoics and Epicureans. The Stoics held that virtue had intrinsic value and was necessary and sufficient for eudemonia and indeed identical to it. For the Epicureans, the good life was the pleasurable life, and pleasure was, in the long run, maximized by living virtuously. Thus, for them, virtue was only instrumentally valuable: necessary for eudemonia but not identical to it.<sup>1</sup>

In the late 18th century, Jeremy Bentham, the father of modern utilitarianism, popularized a cruder version of the Epicurean definition of happiness. His emphasis on hedonism over virtue was highly influential, particularly in the field of economics. John Stuart Mill (1863) subsequently moderated the utilitarian approach to happiness to a degree by distinguishing between lower (i.e., bodily) and higher (i.e., intellectual and moral) pleasures. In recent years, the literature in positive psychology has helped swing the pendulum back even further in the direction of the original Epicurean conception of happiness, with its understanding that virtuous living is important for an individual’s long-term well-being (see, e.g., Seligman, 2002a; Haidt, 2006; Ryff & Singer, 2006).

<sup>1</sup> Wellbeing was also a central literary and philosophical topic in the time period between the Fall of Rome and the Age of Enlightenment. Scholars including Thomas Aquinas and Giovanni Pico della Mirandola wrote extensively on the subject. This author will cover the contributions of Aquinas, Pico, and other important thinkers of the Middle Ages and Renaissance in future publications for the Wellbeing Project.



# A Primer on Contemporary Wellbeing

**Wellbeing**  
can be expressed as  
the sum of happiness  
and life satisfaction.

The terms *quality of life*, *prosperity*, *happiness*, and *life satisfaction*, although often used interchangeably with wellbeing in contemporary academic and popular literature, differ in their nuances. Veenhoven (2000)—the father of happiness studies according to Weiner (2008, p. 20), Van Praag and Ferrer-i-Carbonell (2008, p. vi), Biswas-Diener and Dean (2010, p. 35), and Oishi (2012, p. 105)—argued that *wellbeing* should be used to denote quality of life as a whole. Thus, of these terms, *quality of life* is the only one that this report considers a synonym for wellbeing. The others are perhaps better understood as underlying concepts of wellbeing. For example, *prosperity* tends to be most usefully deployed in discussions of tangible economic conditions, which may contribute to wellbeing but which are not sufficient to secure it. Whereas the happy life signified human flourishing and a life worth living in ancient Greek and Roman and early Christian literature, *happiness* today is increasingly used to describe a person's momentary pleasant emotions and feelings of joy. *Life satisfaction*, in contrast, is more used to capture a person's long-term cognitive evaluation of his or her life as a whole, a sort of deeper happiness that may also impact one's immediately experienced happiness. This primer explains how wellbeing and related concepts are defined and understood in this report and offers insight into contemporary trends in wellbeing studies. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 provide a helpful taxonomy and terminology, respectively, of many of the concepts introduced in this chapter and used throughout the report.

## HAPPINESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION

This report defines wellbeing as a latent variable consisting of the two underlying concepts of happiness and life satisfaction. Happiness is understood as the more transitory feelings of joy a person experiences at any given point in time, while life satisfaction is understood as a person's long-term evaluation of his or her life as a whole. The distinction drawn between the two concepts is supported by contemporary cross-cultural research (Gundelach & Kreiner, 2004, p. 363; McMahon, 2006) and is evident, according to a review by Oishi, Graham, Kesebir, and Galinha (2013), in dictionary definitions, State of the Union addresses by U.S. presidents, and the general literature. Life satisfaction "is a judgmental or cognitive experience, whereas happiness suggests an experience or feeling of affect," according to Campbell, Converse, and Rodgers (1976, p. 8). Similarly, Lane (2000) has argued that happiness represents a marginal emotional change. Thus, as this report uses the terms, life satisfaction describes a cognitive judgment, and happiness a mood.

In further support of this distinction, Kahneman (1999) has suggested that there is a fundamental difference between global judgments such as a person's evaluation of his or her life satisfaction and the pleasantness of a person's emotional life. Similarly, Lucas, Diener, and Suh (1996) found that subjective wellbeing (SWB), by which is meant a person's evaluation and experience of his or her own life, consists of empirically separate assessments such as those described by Kahneman. In a follow-up paper, Diener, Kahneman, Tov, and Arora (2010) found that life satisfaction primarily reflects a judgment whereas happiness is more affective. This conclusion is also consistent with the findings of Helliwell, Barrington-Leigh, Harris, and Huang (2009).

**Life satisfaction**  
is a cognitive evaluation,  
and **happiness** is  
an emotional state.





Figure 1.1  
Life satisfaction and  
happiness on the  
EWB–AWB continuum.

In some recent literature, concepts very similar to what this report would term life satisfaction and happiness are referred to as *evaluative wellbeing* (EWB) and *hedonic wellbeing* (HWB), respectively. This author, however, prefers the term *affective wellbeing* (AWB) to HWB because *hedonic* may be a slightly misleading descriptor for experienced wellbeing: One’s momentary, experienced feelings and emotions are not necessarily concerned solely with pleasure. Rather, it is possible for them to stem instead from a deep inner joy as explained by the concept of eudemonia. EWB and AWB can be imagined as a continuum with EWB on the extreme cognitive, evaluative end and AWB on the extreme immediate, affective end. As can be seen in Figure 1.1, happiness is closer on the continuum to AWB and life satisfaction to EWB.

Recently *eudemonic wellbeing* has been proposed as a third aspect or type of SWB (see, e.g., Dolan, Layard, & Metcalfe, 2011; National Research Council, 2013). However, eudemonia is perhaps better understood as an all-encompassing super-concept of wellbeing as it does not fit neatly on the EWB–AWB continuum. Both affective and evaluative wellbeing can be influenced by such eudemonic elements as degree of purpose in life, attitudes, life choices, and virtue. Furthermore, although most eudemonic elements are internal to the individual, there is, according to most ancient Greek interpretations of eudemonia, an external component to it as well, making the concept an uneasy fit beneath the SWB umbrella exclusively.

Although it acknowledges these and other models and classifications of wellbeing, this report proposes instead a classification that distinguishes between external and internal sources of wellbeing as described in the following section (“Livability and Lifeability”) and outlined in Table 1.1.

## LIVABILITY AND LIFEABILITY

Veenhoven (2000, 2012) suggests that about half the variance in a person’s wellbeing is determined by factors internal to that individual. These factors include personal choice, attitude, and virtue (Seligman, 1990, 2002a, 2002b; Haidt, 2006); degree of purpose in life (Frankl, 1946/2006); and heredities (Lykken, 1999; De Neve, Fowler, Christakis, & Frey, 2012). Internal factors, which can be thought of as eudemonic elements in the vein of Aristotle’s arete, are often referred to as the *lifeability* of a person (Veenhoven, 2000, 2012). The main focus of the initial stages of the Well-Being Initiative is on the other factors, those external to the individual, that affect wellbeing. The most prominent of these environmental factors, collectively called *livability*, include variables related to the societal and environmental conditions in which a person lives.

As has been mentioned briefly, there is an external component to eudemonia. Aristotle believed that virtue is necessary but not sufficient for eudemonia. For example, a person born into very unfavorable circumstances, such as extreme poverty, might never be able to attain eudemonia. Wellbeing in the eudemonic sense is thus related to both livability and lifeability.

### Livability

refers to an external environment’s conduciveness to wellbeing.

### Lifeability

is an individual’s internal ability to experience wellbeing.

## SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE WELLBEING

Academic studies sometimes distinguish between subjective and objective wellbeing (OWB; see, e.g., Parfit, 1984; Scanlon, 1993; Sumner, 1996; Arneson, 1999). SWB, as previously mentioned, refers to people's particular experience of their own lives and can be measured through self-report methods such as population surveys. In these surveys, questions range from the very long-term and evaluative (EWB) to the very immediate and emotional (AWB). Some questionnaires feature inquiries using Cantril's self-anchoring ladder (1965), which falls on the extreme EWB side and correlates more with life satisfaction. A typical question measuring life satisfaction might ask: "All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? Use a scale from 1–10 where 1 means you are 'completely dissatisfied' and 10 means you are 'completely satisfied.'" Other questionnaires, following Bradburn's (1969) suggestion that a person's wellbeing should also be measured by his or her positive and negative feelings, include questions measuring respondents' present levels of joy, sadness, depression, inspiration, worry, anger, and other emotions. These questions, which often use a positive and negative affect schedule (PANAS) similar to that developed by Watson, Clark, and Tellegen (1988), fall on the extreme AWB side, and therefore correlate more with happiness. A typical question measuring happiness is: "Presently, would you describe yourself as: (1) Very happy, (2) Rather happy, (3) Not very happy, or (4) Not at all happy?"

OWB consists of what is called an *objective list* containing those components of wellbeing that philosophers, religious leaders, and political thinkers tend to discuss. These include considerations of how life ought to be lived, including judgments about ethics, morality, and virtue, human functionings and capabilities,

economic growth, environmental sustainability, and fairness and social justice (see, e.g., Parfit, 1984, p. 493). Unlike the components of SWB, those of OWB do not measure how people feel. Rather, they identify values, commodities, and capabilities (Sen, 1985) and use quantifiable social or economic variables to determine quality of life.

It is important to note that because objective measures of wellbeing are based on the relevant scholar's opinion of what constitutes a good life, they are, in that sense, subjective. Varelus (2013) provides a good discussion of the problems with OWB measures in this regard. Veenhoven (1991a, 2012) has identified another problem with objective measures of wellbeing: People may experience low quality of life even if they live in an environment conducive to wellbeing because they are *boundedly rational*<sup>2</sup> and often not in a position to take advantage of all the opportunities available to them. For example, some individuals who could benefit from academic scholarships or business grants may not know about these opportunities or have the capacity to follow the application procedures.

The Indices of Wellbeing present one approach to the problems of objective lists by using principal component and multivariate regression analysis of SWB data as a means of identifying those objective measures that actually influence people's sense of their own wellbeing. Statistical analysis enhances objectivity in the choice of indicators, allowing for the construction of a methodological measure of wellbeing that prioritizes people's actual preferences over philosophical or sociopolitical ideas about how a good society ought to look.

Table 1.1

### *Taxonomy of the Concepts in the Indices of Wellbeing*

Subjective variables of wellbeing		
Underlying concept	Life satisfaction	Happiness
Level of perception	Cognitive, evaluative, reflective, long-term (EWB)	Emotional, mood or affect-based, sensory, short-term (AWB)
Measurement examples	Cantril's self-anchoring ladder, questionnaire (scale from 1–10)	Day reconstruction method, positive and negative affect schedule (PANAS), etc.
Objective variables of wellbeing		
Concept	Livability	Lifeability
Elements	Environmental, external factors including friendships, peace, freedom, health, income, wealth, and opportunity	Individual, internal factors including degree of purpose in life, attitudes, virtue, life choices, and genetics
Measurement	Numerical indicators of income, health, family, crime, etc.	Brain-scanning, revealed preferences, questionnaires

<sup>2</sup> A term coined by Herbert Simon, *bounded rationality* refers to human limitations in optimal decision-making. These include a lack of complete information, the finiteness of time, and the mind's cognitive limitations.



Table 1.2

*Terminology of the Concepts in the Indices of Wellbeing*

Unless otherwise stated, this report uses these terms as follows:

**Wellbeing** is a latent variable consisting of the two underlying concepts of happiness and life satisfaction. It emanates from societal factors (livability) and from the internal personal dynamics that enable the individual to benefit from his or her environment (lifeability).

**Happiness** is the range of positive feelings, stretching from contentment to joy, that a person experiences at a given moment.

**Life Satisfaction** is a person's long-term, cognitive evaluation of his or her life as a whole.

**Livability** measures how the external, societal environment enables a person's wellbeing.

**Lifeability** measures an individual's internal capacity to be happy and satisfied and his or her adeptness at taking advantage of the external environment.

**Dimension** refers to one of the six key elements of wellbeing (Opportunity, Health & Environment, Freedom, Community & Relationships, Living Standard, and Peace & Security).

**Component** refers to the different qualities of a particular dimension. For example, the components of the Freedom dimension are political freedom, civil liberties, religious freedom, economic freedom, and perceived freedom.

**Subcomponent** is used where a component is comprised of more than one factor. For example, the Living Standard dimension consists of the two components of current living standard and growth in living standard. The growth in living standard component includes perceptions of improvement in living standard as a subcomponent.

**Variables** are the various attributes used to characterize a certain aspect of the wellbeing of a country or U.S. state. There are 49 variables in the World Index of Wellbeing and 43 in the U.S. Index of Wellbeing.

**Latent Variables** are "hidden" or underlying concepts that are inferred from observed variables.

**Subjective Variables** are the individually perceived variables that are obtained through self-report methods.

**Objective Variables** are the quantifiable social or economic variables that are based on specific standards and reported by outside observers.

**Score** is the normalized value used to estimate each variable. The variable scores are aggregated for subcomponents, components, and dimensions and result in the final estimate of the wellbeing of a country or U.S. state.

**Wellbeing Score** is the value obtained from adding and averaging each of the six dimension scores for a country or U.S. state.

**Dimension Score** is the value obtained from adding and averaging each of the components within a particular dimension for a country or U.S. state.

**Component Score** is the value obtained from adding and averaging each of the subcomponents within a particular component for a country or U.S. state.

**Subcomponent Score** is the value obtained from adding and averaging each of the variables within a particular subcomponent for a country or U.S. state.

**Variable Score** is the normalized value used to estimate each attribute of the wellbeing of a country or U.S. state.

**Normalization** is the method used to reconcile variables that are based on different units of measurement.

# The Construction of the Indices

This section describes the construction of the Indices of Wellbeing in both narrative and table form (Table 1.3). In line with Costanza et al.'s (2007) recommendations, the Indices consist of multi-scale, multi-dimensional concepts containing interplaying objective and subjective elements. For a more in-depth discussion of the methodology that went into creating the Indices of Wellbeing, including the literature review, details of the statistical analysis with mathematical tables, and a glossary of technical terms used in this chapter and throughout the report (Table 3.1), see Chapter 3.

## STAGE I: BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As a preliminary step in building the Indices of Wellbeing, a literature review was conducted (Step 1). The review identified an initial set of recurring variables found to impact happiness and life satisfaction. The most significant of these variables were relationships with family and friends, community activities, charity, trust, faith and beliefs, peace, stability, security, different forms of freedom, good health, income, wealth, employment, and opportunity. Ahn and Mochón (2007) reported similar findings in their literature review.

The variables identified through the review of the scholarship lent themselves to being grouped into six dimensions that were hypothesized to impact wellbeing positively. For example, variables related to community interaction, religiosity, and marriage and variables related to corruption, crime, and violence were grouped together under Community & Relationships and Peace & Security, respectively. The resultant six dimensions of wellbeing are Opportunity, Health & Environment, Freedom, Community & Relationships, Living Standard, and Peace & Security.

The variables identified in the literature review had often been researched in isolation, which meant that there was a possibility of spurious relationships. To diminish this possibility, the next step was to test the hypotheses by including the variables in a statistical analysis of the data from the World Values Survey (WVS) for 2005 (Step 4). The WVS, which in 2005 had about 80,000 respondents, is a worldwide questionnaire exploring people's opinions, values, and beliefs. It originated in 1981 as the European Values Survey and now consists of a questionnaire of 260 questions on culture, religion, politics, wellbeing, and other issues. In addition to revealing spurious or hidden relationships, the purpose of this analysis was to increase the likelihood of measuring the variables' true effects.

A method known as principal component analysis (PCA), a type of exploratory factor analysis, was used to group related variables together under the appropriate overarching concepts and reduce the total number of variables in the regression. For example, the PCA revealed that income, wealth, and socio-economic level all belong to a single umbrella concept, which this report calls the dimension of Living Standard. In rolling these three items into one factor, or cluster of variables, the PCA allowed for the identification of a better measure of people's material standard of living than income or wealth alone would have provided.

The set of factors and single-item variables resulting from the PCA were incorporated in an ordinary least squares regression analysis that controlled for such elements as education, income inequality, gender, and age (Step 4). Since the WVS does not address matters directly related to the dimension of Peace & Security, scores from the “Global Report on Conflict, Governance and State Fragility 2008” (Marshall & Cole, 2008) were also included in the regression. The regression revealed a group of variables significantly and positively correlated with wellbeing and very much in line with the hypotheses derived from the literature review.

Several forms of sensitivity analysis were undertaken, among them repeated testing on three additional sample sets from the WVS, robustness checks for different specifications of the variables and the additive functions, and testing of different types of reduction techniques in the PCA (Step 5). Other than to change the sample size (since not all respondents answered every question), none of these tests had any significant impact, though there were some marginal effects on the Age and Children variables. The sensitivity measures also included a meta-analysis of more than 650 observations in 165 studies. This systematic review revealed the existence and size of the effects identified in the individual studies. The meta-analysis, which is available on the Wellbeing Initiative’s website, resulted in effects estimates that correspond closely to the effects identified in Table 3.3 in Chapter 3.

**Table 1.3**  
*Stages and Procedures in Constructing the Indices of Wellbeing*

Stage	Procedure	Explanation
I. Background research	1. Literature review	A review of the academic literature identified the main recurring variables found to correlate with wellbeing. These variables were sorted into six dimensions with hypotheses about their effects on wellbeing.
	2. Meta-analysis	A meta-analysis of 650 observations in 165 studies was also undertaken as a means of more robustly estimating whether the regression had identified the true effect size of each dimension.
	3. Principal component analysis	A principal component analysis (PCA) of the variables in the World Values Survey (WVS) for 2005 helped to identify the underlying
	4. Regression analysis	An ordinary least squares regression used the summed scores of happiness and life satisfaction in the WVS to identify the variables and factors from the PCA that significantly correlated with wellbeing.
	5. Sensitivity analysis	The regression analysis was repeated with different population samples from the WVS (1995, 2000, and the entire dataset for 1981–2005).
II. Variable compilation	6. Dimension weighting	The dimensions were weighted according to the beta coefficients from the regression analysis.
	7. Indicator selection	A set of indicators was chosen to represent each of the six dimensions. Each set included a mix of objective and subjective variables. Changes in variables were included where appropriate since these have been shown to impact people’s wellbeing.
	8. Variable normalization	The variables’ different units of measurement were brought into line with each other.
	9. Variable scoring	The normalized variables were scored on a scale from 1–10 resulting in a summary score for each dimension and an overall wellbeing score.
III. Post-estimation	10. Statistical analysis	Statistical analysis was undertaken of the Indices’ reliability and validity as well as of the dimensions and their components’ consistency with the nature of the constructs they represent. The methods used were confirmatory factor analysis and Cronbach’s alpha.
	11. Validity checks	To address questions of construct, convergent, nomological, and face validity, the Indices were validated against self-reported wellbeing and some objective wellbeing measures.

# The Six Dimensions

## OPPORTUNITY

The Opportunity dimension is concerned with people's access to community basics, education, possibilities for employment and entrepreneurship. It pays particular attention to the underprivileged, assessing the levels of poverty and inequality in a society.

## HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT

The Health & Environment dimension deals with the prevailing physical, mental, and environmental conditions in a society. It looks at such factors as life expectancy, undernourishment, suicide rates, positive experiences, suffering, and air, water, and sanitation quality.

## FREEDOM

The Freedom dimension concerns itself with the extent to which individuals in a society are allowed to be in control of their own lives. It measures the degree to which a society respects the political, civil, religious, and economic freedoms of its people as well as people's perceptions of their freedom.

WELL-



# ns of Wellbeing

BEING

## COMMUNITY & RELATIONSHIPS

The Community & Relationships dimension measures the quality of the community and family lives of people in a society. It is concerned with people's charitable, civic, and religious engagement and their relationships with friends and loved ones.

## LIVING STANDARD

The Living Standard dimension looks at the average level of economic and financial resources available to people in a society. It concerns itself with current standard of living, improvements in standard of living, and people's perceptions of their own and their society's standard of living.

## PEACE & SECURITY

The Peace & Security Dimension measures the degree to which a society minimizes violence, crime, and other sources of instability while respecting human rights and upholding the rule of law. It also looks at trust, transparency, corruption, and bureaucratic quality.



**Weights**  
were determined by  
the beta coefficients from  
the statistical analysis with  
support from theoretical  
considerations.

## STAGE II: VARIABLE COMPILATION

Dimension weights were determined by the beta coefficients from the regression analysis with support from theoretical considerations (Step 6; see Tables 3.8 and 3.9). A beta coefficient is a statistical measure of the magnitude of influence of an independent variable. The beta coefficients for Health & Environment, Freedom, Community & Relationships, and Peace & Security fell within each other's confidence intervals, which meant that there was good cause to weight them equally. Living Standard's magnitude of influence was about 40% larger than that of those four dimensions, while Opportunity's was about 40% smaller. The solution was to incorporate Living Standard indicators measuring poverty directly and inequality indirectly into the Opportunity dimension. Thus the Living Standard dimension focuses on average income levels, whereas the Opportunity dimension not only gauges the quality of people's prospects for pursuing happiness through adequate community basics, education, and entrepreneurship in general but also pays special attention to the plight of the poor and underprivileged. This adjustment allowed the dimensions to be weighted equally, with each accounting for one sixth of a country's or state's overall wellbeing score.<sup>3</sup>

Costanza et al. (2007) held that a good index should "identify a minimum set of needs that occur cross-culturally and over time" (p. 271). In line with this suggestion, specific indicators for the Indices of Wellbeing were chosen based on statistical analysis, previous findings in the literature, comparability across time and geographical space, availability, and source quality and reputation (Step 7). Furthermore, because previous research has found that outcomes relative to expectations are strong predictors of wellbeing (Ahn & Mochón, 2007; Layard, 2005a) and that individuals value improvements (Senik, 2008) and are strongly averse to losses (Kahneman & Tversky, 1984), changes in some variables were included in addition to actual levels, particularly within the Living Standard and Opportunity dimensions. Tables 1.4 and 1.5 at the end of this chapter lay out the components and subcomponents of the World and U.S. Indices, respectively, in short form and show how they fit into the six dimensions of wellbeing. Tables 3.10 and 3.11, the long-form versions of these tables, which can be found toward the end of Chapter 3, also provide the full details of the various indicators, including question wordings, where applicable, and sources.

The six dimensions of wellbeing were reconstructed using a combination of self-reported (subjective) and objective indicators to correct for the disadvantages of each method. Many early wellbeing indices, such as the Human Development Index, included only objective vari-

<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that these weights are only approximate and subject to measurement error in the data, statistical assumptions, and the author's possible misjudgment. Further research may modify the weights accordingly.

# A good index of quality of life should identify a minimum set of cross-cultural, cross-time requirements for wellbeing.

ables. More recent indices, like the Gallup Healthways Wellbeing Index and the World Happiness Report, have tended to rely on subjective variables exclusively. Costanza et al. (2007, p. 268), on the other hand, have suggested that, in tandem with each other, objective and subjective measures provide fuller and more useful insights on overall wellbeing.

There are several compelling arguments for using both types of variables. Objective indicators are prone to measurement error and are sometimes manipulated by governments. Self-reported measures can serve as a corrective to these problems. Furthermore, objective indicators do not capture people's perceptions even though these also affect wellbeing. Just as studies on temperature have found that people's experience of heat and cold is based both on the actual temperature and their perception of the temperature (see, e.g., McCoy et al., 2013), people's sense of wellbeing is based partly on tangible reality and partly on their perception thereof.

Subjective indicators have problems of their own. In addition to methodological flaws and cultural issues, subjective measures of wellbeing may be inherently problematic because, as Schwarz and Strack (1999) have discussed, people assess their wellbeing relative to others in their peer groups and not in absolute terms. Moreover, as circumstances change, people adjust their expectations and therefore their perception of their wellbeing, a phenomenon the literature calls *adaptation*. For a more in-depth discussion of these issues, see "Issues in Objective and Subjective Wellbeing Measures" in Chapter 3. For all the strengths of the combined approach, indices that bring together objective and subjective variables in one summary score may obscure some interesting and valuable information. This and other questions can be explored via the datasets available on the Wellbeing Initiative's website. See Chapter 2 for more information about the datasets.

The indicators selected to represent each dimension were normalized using an approach modeled on the original Human Development Index (Step 7).<sup>4</sup> *Goalposts* were chosen to represent the maximum and minimum values for each indicator, either from the source or from an analysis of the existing observations. Individual scores were calculated by looking at each value between the two goalposts (Step 10). Scores for dimensions, components, and subcomponents with more than one variable were calculated from the average of the scores one level down. The score for Dimension 1 is therefore the average of the score for Components 1A and 1B, while the score for Component 1A is the average of the score for Subcomponents 1Ai and 1Aii.

**The six dimensions** were reconstructed using a combination of subjective and objective indicators.

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<sup>4</sup> For a discussion of this approach, please see Klugman, Rodríguez, and Choi (2011). The authors of this report are aware of criticisms of the Human Development Index, including Ravallion (2012), as well as of improvements proposed by Luque, Pérez-Moreno, Rodríguez, and Angulo-Guerrero (2013).

Table i.4

*Components of the World Index of Wellbeing*

Component		Subcomponent		Component		Subcomponent			
1. Opportunity				3. Freedom					
Poverty	Poverty rate	Political freedom	Political rights	Civil liberties	Religious freedom	Economic freedom	Perceived freedom		
	Income of bottom 20%		Expression of political views without fear						
Employment	Unemployment rate	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Labor participation rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Perceived job availability		Prevalence of divorce		Children in single-parent families			Time spent with friends and family	
Community basics	Access to basic needs	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Communications infrastructure		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
Entrepreneurship	Literacy rate	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Business start-up costs		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Time to start a business		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				4. Community & Relationships					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Life expectancy at age 60		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Suicide rate		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				5. Living Standard					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Life expectancy at age 60		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Suicide rate		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Life expectancy at age 60		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Suicide rate		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Life expectancy at age 60		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Suicide rate		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Life expectancy at age 60		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Suicide rate		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
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	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Suicide rate		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
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Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
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Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
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2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
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	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
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Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
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Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
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	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
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	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
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	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
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	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
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	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
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Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Life expectancy at age 60		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Suicide rate		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Life expectancy at age 60		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Suicide rate		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Life expectancy at age 60		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Suicide rate		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
Environmental health	Suffering	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Life expectancy at age 60		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment	Family life	Prevalence of marriage	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Suicide rate		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
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	Positive experience		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
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	Air quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
	Water quality		Prevalence of divorce					Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family
2. Health & Environment				6. Peace and Security					
Physical health	Life expectancy at birth	Community life	Civic engagement	Family life	Religious engagement	Children in single-parent families	Time spent with friends and family		
	Life expectancy at age 60		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
	Infant mortality rate		Prevalence of marriage		Prevalence of divorce				
Mental health	Undernourishment								

**The correlation**

between the World Index and Gallup life satisfaction is 73% pooled across time.

Table 1.5  
*Components of the U.S. Index of Wellbeing*

Component		Subcomponent		Component		Subcomponent	
1. Opportunity				3. Freedom			
Poverty	Poverty rate	Personal freedom					
	Income of bottom 20%						
Employment	Unemployment rate	4. Community & Relationships					
	Long-term unemployment rate						
	Labor participation rate	Community life	Civic engagement				
Community vitality	Perceived community improvement		Family life	Religious engagement			
	Employment growth	Prevalence of marriage					
	Percent increase in businesses	Prevalence of divorce					
Education	8th-grade test scores	Children in single-parent families					
	High school dropout rate	Time spent with friends and family					
	Choice	5. Living Standard					
2. Health & Environment							
				Physical health	Male life expectancy	Current living standard	Personal income per capita
Female life expectancy	Perceived current living standard						
Mental health	Obesity rate	Improvement in living standard	Personal income per capita growth				
	Suicide rate		Perceived improvement in personal living standard				
	Prevalence of worrying	6. Peace and Security					
Prevalence of anger							
Environmental health	Satisfaction with location	Violent crime rate					
	Access to safe water	Property crime rate					
	Access to fruits and vegetables	Perceived local safety					
	Access to medicine	Trust					
	Access to a safe place to exercise						

### STAGE III: POST-ESTIMATION

The indicators were subjected to several types of statistical analysis to gauge the likelihood of their measuring the intended concepts (Step 6). This post-estimation analysis consisted of statistical tools including confirmatory factor analysis and Cronbach’s alpha. The final scores and rankings for the World and U.S. Indices were then compared to subjective wellbeing measures from Gallup as well as objective measures (Step 10). The correlation between the World Index and Gallup

life satisfaction is 73% pooled across time. These very high correlations suggest that the Indices of Wellbeing measure wellbeing as this report defines it. For an illustration of how countries’ and states’ wellbeing scores compare with self-reported life satisfaction from the Gallup World Poll and other measures of wellbeing, see Tables 2.1 and 2.2 at the beginning of Chapter 2.



2

# Rankings and Trends

NB: New Author Needed

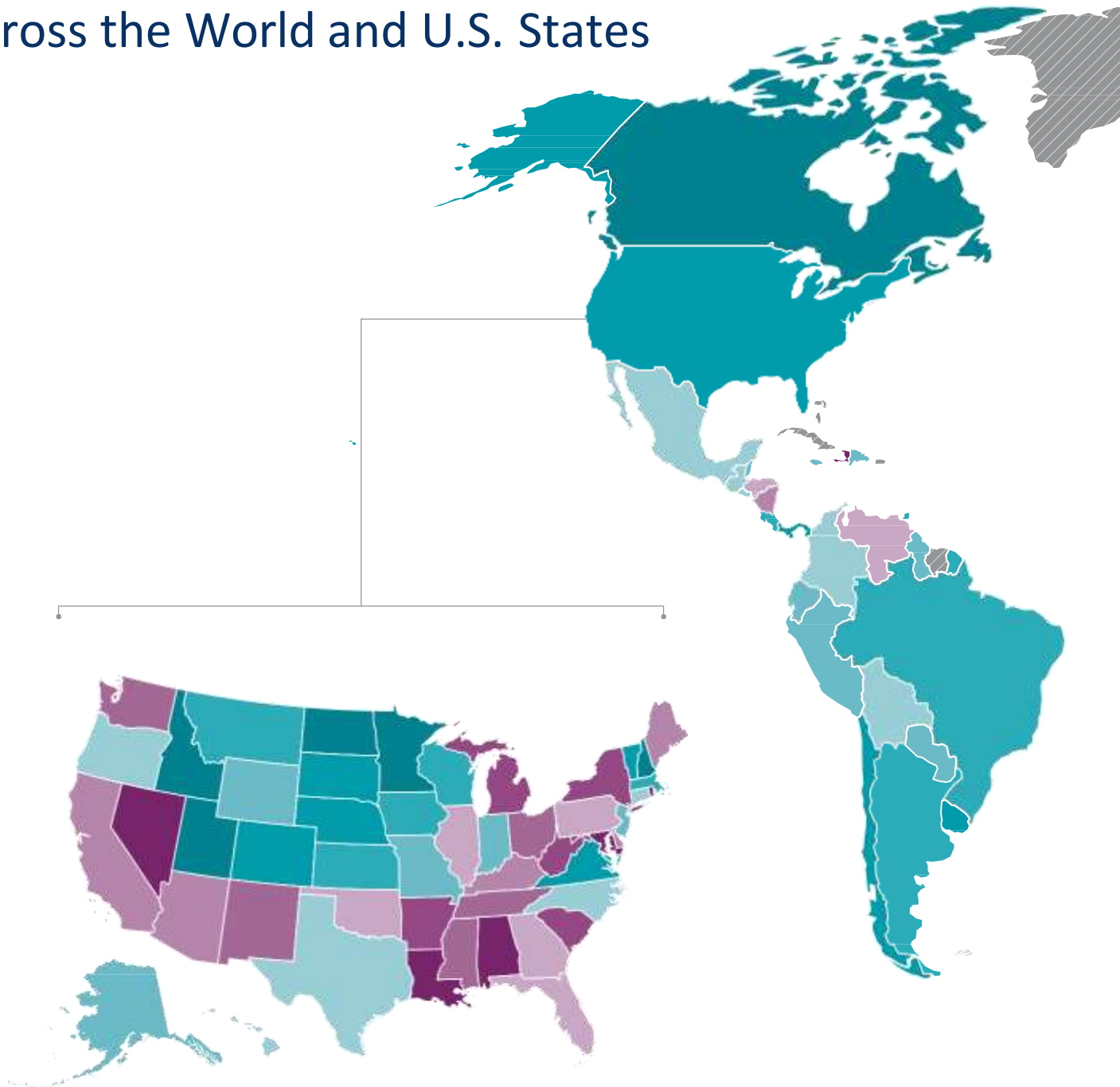


# Scores and Rankings

**T**ables 2.1 and 2.2 present the rankings, scores, and 10-year percent change in scores for the Indices of Wellbeing for the year 2012. Other measures are shown alongside the wellbeing scores and ranks to provide additional context. For the World Index, each country's Gallup score for life satisfaction and its gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) are furnished. The differences in percentile scores between wellbeing and the comparison variables are also presented, with positive numbers indicating a higher percentile in the Index of Wellbeing. For the U.S. Index, the Gallup score for life satisfaction and personal income per capita are given for each state. Percentile differences for the Gallup scores are not shown because of the lack of variation between states. Percentile differences are, however, supplied for personal income.

# Wellbeing Levels

Across the World and U.S. States



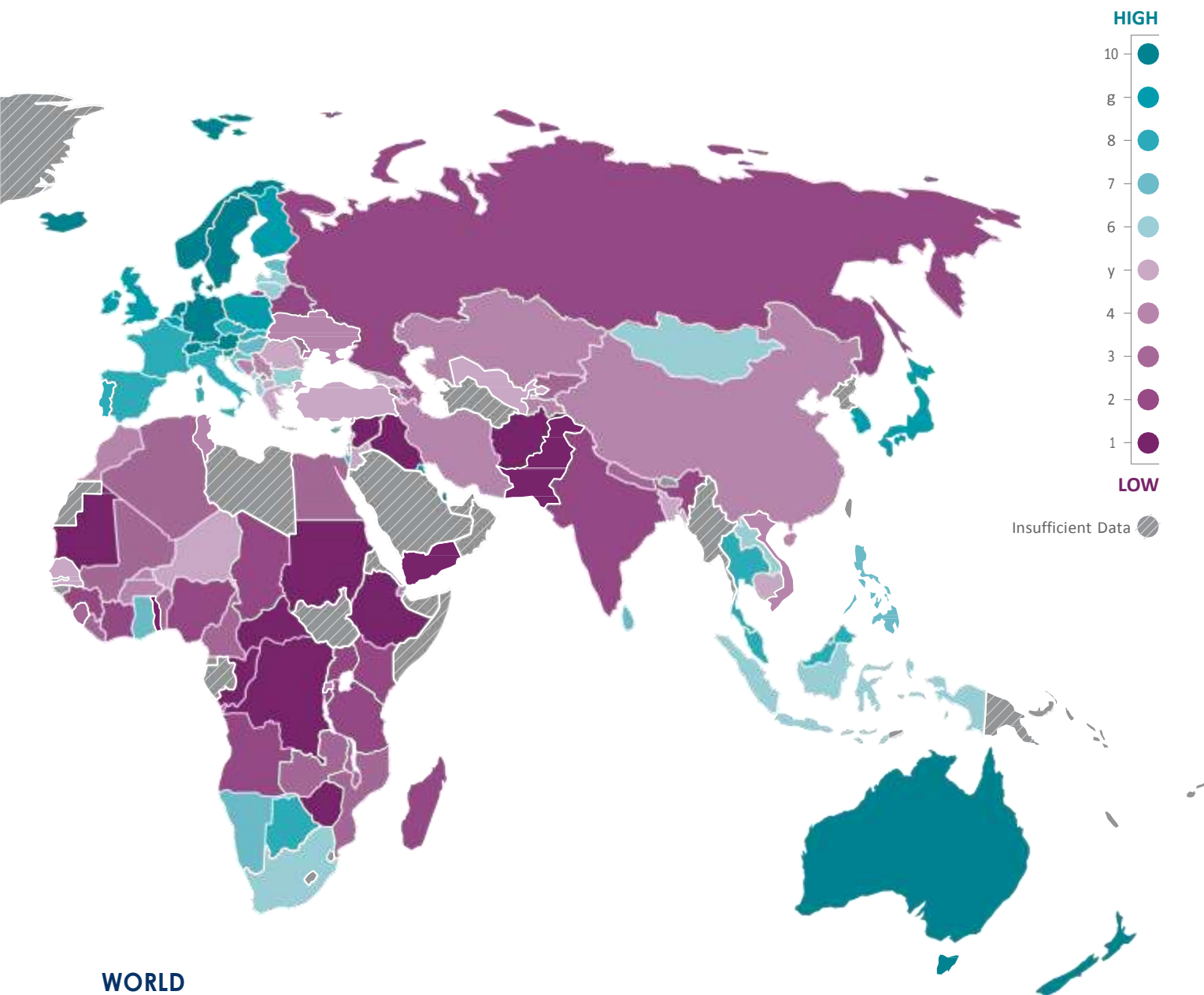
## U.S. STATES

### TOP

- 1 Utah
- 2 North Dakota
- 3 Minnesota
- 4 Idaho
- 5 New Hampshire

### BOTTOM

- 46 Alabama
- 47 Maryland
- 48 Rhode Island
- 49 Louisiana
- 50 Nevada



## WORLD

### TOP

- 1 Norway
- 2 Australia
- 3 Canada
- 4 Sweden
- 5 Denmark
- 6 Luxembourg
- 7 Netherlands
- 8 Singapore
- 9 New Zealand
- 10 Austria
- 11 Germany
- 12 Switzerland
- 13 Iceland
- 14 Qatar
- 15 United States

### BOTTOM

- 128 Chad
- 129 Congo, Rep.
- 130 Togo
- 131 Mauritania
- 132 Central African Rep.
- 133 Syrian Arab Rep.
- 134 Zimbabwe
- 135 Ethiopia
- 136 Afghanistan
- 137 Pakistan
- 138 Iraq
- 139 Haiti
- 140 Yemen, Rep.
- 141 Sudan
- 142 Congo, Dem. Rep.

Table 2.1

*World Scores and Rankings*

Rank	Country	Wellbeing score	10-year trend	Gallup life satisfaction	Percentile difference, life satisfaction	GDP per capita	Percentile difference, GDP per capita
1	Norway	7.71	3.2%	7.7	0.8	\$65,640	1.5
2	Australia	7.69	10.9%	7.2	8.6	\$44,598	3.8
3	Canada	7.66	0.3%	7.4	4.8	\$42,533	6.8
4	Sweden	7.60	4.5%	7.6	0.2	\$43,180	5.4
5	Denmark	7.57	0.5%	7.5	1.1	\$42,086	6.1
6	Luxembourg	7.54	-2.7%	7.0	9.7	\$91,388	-3.5
7	Netherlands	7.54	3.6%	7.5	-0.3	\$43,198	2.5
8	Singapore	7.51	0.5%	6.5	16.0	\$61,803	-2.7
9	New Zealand	7.49	3.1%	7.2	3.7	\$32,219	10.8
10	Austria	7.44	2.4%	7.4	-0.1	\$44,208	-1.1
11	Germany	7.43	9.3%	6.7	10.8	\$40,901	2.7
12	Switzerland	7.40	-0.4%	7.8	-7.7	\$53,367	-4.8
13	Iceland	7.35	-5.4%	7.6	-6.1	\$37,852	3.5
14	Qatar	7.35	6.3%	6.7	8.7	\$83,460	-8.4
15	United States	7.35	-1.2%	7.0	3.3	\$49,965	-6.1
16	Ireland	7.31	-8.1%	7.0	2.6	\$43,592	-4.6
17	Finland	7.26	-1.9%	7.4	-5.1	\$38,655	-0.1
18	United Kingdom	7.22	2.3%	6.9	4.3	\$36,901	0.7
19	Malta	7.15	-6.3%	6.0	20.7	\$29,013	6.7
20	Chile	6.93	-2.3%	6.6	6.0	\$22,352	13.5
21	Uruguay	6.91	8.5%	6.4	8.4	\$16,037	21.0
22	Belgium	6.90	-2.0%	6.9	1.5	\$39,788	-4.3
23	Slovenia	6.86	-2.2%	6.1	11.6	\$27,475	4.7
24	Panama	6.81	9.3%	6.9	0.1	\$16,615	16.6
25	Poland	6.76	4.5%	5.9	20.3	\$22,162	10.7
26	Japan	6.70	-1.9%	6.0	15.7	\$35,178	-3.4
27	Korea, Rep.	6.69	5.2%	6.0	15.0	\$30,801	-0.4
28	Kuwait	6.67	-1.5%	6.2	7.3		
29	Italy	6.67	-6.4%	5.8	21.4	\$33,111	-4.8
30	Malaysia	6.65	9.4%	5.9	16.8	\$17,143	10.9
31	Costa Rica	6.60	2.0%	7.3	-13.4	\$12,946	19.2
32	Portugal	6.60	-3.3%	5.0	40.2	\$25,411	0.6
33	Trinidad And Tobago	6.56	4.7%			\$26,647	-1.6
34	Spain	6.54	-10.6%	6.3	1.6	\$32,682	-7.6
35	France	6.54	-0.1%	6.6	-4.6	\$36,104	-10.5
36	Argentina	6.54	24.0%	6.5	-3.7		
37	Cyprus	6.53	-12.5%	6.2	1.0	\$30,597	-6.7
38	Israel	6.51	1.3%	7.1	-15.2	\$31,869	-8.9
39	Czech Republic	6.46	4.7%	6.3	-2.0	\$26,590	-5.1
40	Brazil	6.45	5.5%	6.9	-11.2	\$11,909	13.6
41	Botswana	6.39	7.4%	4.8	38.5	\$16,321	6.2
42	Thailand	6.36	-5.9%	6.3	-4.1	\$9,820	18.1
43	Slovak Republic	6.35	11.1%	5.9	7.6	\$25,300	-5.7
44	Estonia	6.31	6.5%	5.4	17.8	\$23,065	-4.2
45	Paraguay	6.25	18.0%	5.8	10.1	\$6,138	26.5
46	Croatia	6.21	2.6%	6.0	1.6	\$20,532	-1.8
47	Ecuador	6.21	9.1%	6.0	0.9	\$9,796	15.4
48	Namibia	6.21	10.2%			\$7,565	19.1
49	Sri Lanka	6.19	18.0%	4.2	53.8	\$6,247	22.2
50	Dominican Republic	6.16	3.5%	4.8	32.2	\$10,204	11.8

Rank	Country	Wellbeing score	10-year trend	Gallup life satisfaction	Percentile difference, life satisfaction	GDP per capita	Percentile difference, GDP per capita
51	Hungary	6.08	−3.3%	4.7	34.6	\$22,119	−6.9
52	Philippines	6.07	7.1%	5.0	26.1	\$4,410	29.0
53	Belize	6.03	−5.9%				
54	Ghana	6.02	13.7%	5.1	20.0	\$2,047	41.8
55	Jamaica	5.99	−4.4%				
56	Guyana	5.99	9.7%			\$3,399	32.2
57	Peru	5.99	6.3%	5.8	1.6	\$10,932	4.6
58	Colombia	5.99	10.1%	6.4	−17.7	\$10,583	5.4
59	El Salvador	5.97	4.4%	5.9	−3.6	\$7,106	12.9
60	Indonesia	5.94	31.8%	5.4	6.5	\$4,956	21.9
61	Latvia	5.92	3.2%	5.1	15.1	\$20,969	−13.1
62	Lithuania	5.90	3.3%	5.8	−1.9	\$23,399	−17.6
63	Guatemala	5.88	5.1%	5.9	−6.5	\$5,102	19.0
64	South Africa	5.87	−2.3%	5.1	13.0	\$11,440	−1.1
65	Montenegro	5.86		5.2	6.9	\$14,206	−7.0
66	Bolivia	5.85	1.8%	6.0	−12.4	\$5,276	15.4
67	Albania	5.83	1.7%	5.5	−0.7	\$9,443	2.8
68	Lao PDR	5.81	11.6%	4.9	17.2	\$2,926	24.5
69	Bulgaria	5.79	4.1%	4.2	39.7	\$15,933	−12.1
70	Mexico	5.78	−5.0%	7.3	−40.8	\$16,731	−16.5
71	Mongolia	5.78	−1.5%	4.9	15.0	\$5,462	10.4
72	Cambodia	5.77	16.0%	3.9	43.0	\$2,494	24.6
73	Macedonia, FYR	5.73	3.5%	4.6	25.3	\$11,654	−8.9
74	Bangladesh	5.71	2.6%	4.7	18.4	\$1,883	29.9
75	Niger	5.70	12.2%	3.8	42.5	\$665	44.9
76	Romania	5.66	−0.6%	5.2	−0.9	\$16,518	−19.2
77	Senegal	5.65	3.6%	3.7	42.6	\$1,944	27.1
78	Turkey	5.64	5.8%	5.3	−5.4	\$18,348	−23.6
79	Georgia	5.63	24.0%	4.3	28.8	\$5,902	4.0
80	Honduras	5.63	2.1%	4.6	20.3	\$4,243	10.8
81	Venezuela, RB	5.61	16.7%	7.1	−45.5	\$13,485	−16.8
82	Lebanon	5.60	7.4%	4.6	18.9	\$14,610	−19.7
83	Greece	5.58	−16.1%	5.1	−0.4	\$25,331	−34.6
84	Jordan	5.58	−1.5%	5.1	−1.1	\$6,148	−1.7
85	Uzbekistan	5.58	16.3%	6.0	−25.8	\$3,591	11.0
86	Morocco	5.55	5.4%	5.0	2.2	\$5,192	2.1
87	Rwanda	5.55	9.2%	3.3	37.1	\$1,354	27.5
88	Burkina Faso	5.54	14.2%	4.0	30.2	\$1,513	23.8
89	Nicaragua	5.54	1.0%	5.4	−13.9	\$4,072	5.9
90	Serbia	5.51	9.4%	5.2	−10.7	\$11,544	−20.1
91	Tunisia	5.51	−3.0%	4.5	14.9	\$9,795	−14.9
92	Vietnam	5.49	0.0%	5.5	−18.3	\$3,635	5.3
93	China	5.46	11.3%	5.1	−7.4	\$9,233	−14.0
94	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.46	2.1%	4.6	10.5		
95	Bosnia And Herzegovina	5.45	7.5%	4.8	0.5	\$9,235	−16.2
96	Ukraine	5.45	14.8%	5.0	−4.9	\$7,421	−13.9
97	Djibouti	5.40	26.2%				
98	Tajikistan	5.39	26.3%	4.5	10.0	\$2,247	9.3
99	Kazakhstan	5.38	7.6%	5.8	−27.9	\$13,917	−30.2
100	Algeria	5.38	18.1%	5.6	−26.3	\$8,515	−18.2



Rank	Country	Wellbeing score	10-year trend	Gallup life satisfaction	Percentile difference, life satisfaction	GDP per capita	Percentile difference, GDP per capita
101	Nepal	5.36	16.6%	4.2	17.2	\$1,484	16.1
102	Benin	5.35	-2.3%	3.2	28.1	\$1,583	13.2
103	Azerbaijan	5.35	10.7%	4.9	-7.5	\$10,624	-27.1
104	Liberia	5.32	36.5%			\$655	25.2
105	Malawi	5.32	6.8%	4.3	10.5	\$902	22.3
106	Mali	5.29	-4.0%	4.3	9.8	\$1,214	17.1
107	Cameroon	5.27	18.9%	4.2	12.9	\$2,342	2.2
108	Zambia	5.26	5.7%	5.0	-13.3	\$1,712	7.5
109	Moldova	5.25	12.4%	6.0	-42.7	\$4,182	-8.9
110	Armenia	5.24	2.3%	4.3	7.0	\$6,645	-21.5
111	Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.23	-7.0%	4.2	10.1	\$6,724	-23.0
112	Sierra Leone	5.20	5.8%			\$1,359	9.1
113	Mozambique	5.18	-0.1%			\$1,024	15.2
114	Kyrgyz Republic	5.07	21.1%	5.2	-27.6	\$2,409	-3.5
115	Belarus	5.06	17.7%	5.7	-38.4	\$15,592	-43.7
116	Guinea	5.01	17.3%	3.7	15.1	\$1,069	11.6
117	Tanzania	5.00	6.0%	4.0	9.8	\$1,601	1.9
118	Uganda	4.99	28.5%	4.3	1.3	\$1,352	6.4
119	Kenya	4.98	17.8%	4.5	-4.8	\$1,766	-1.0
120	India	4.98	2.3%	4.6	-7.8	\$3,876	-15.1
121	Comoros	4.94	37.0%	4.0	7.0	\$1,230	5.0
122	Nigeria	4.93	20.6%	5.5	-39.5	\$2,661	-12.1
123	Madagascar	4.93	3.8%	3.6	11.0	\$978	8.9
124	Burundi	4.89	50.3%			\$560	11.9
125	Angola	4.88	30.4%	4.4	-7.5	\$6,105	-29.1
126	Russian Federation	4.84	9.6%	5.6	-44.6	\$23,501	-63.4
127	Côte d'Ivoire	4.83	43.9%			\$2,039	-8.9
128	Chad	4.80	12.3%	4.0	2.0	\$1,493	-3.6
129	Congo, Rep.	4.79	12.1%	3.9	2.9	\$4,426	-26.0
130	Togo	4.66	5.0%			\$1,051	2.4
131	Mauritania	4.58	0.8%	4.7	-21.8	\$2,603	-17.7
132	Central African Republic	4.51				\$857	4.0
133	Syrian Arab Republic	4.50	-11.1%	3.2	6.3	\$5,436	-32.5
134	Zimbabwe	4.44	29.6%	5.0	-31.6		
135	Ethiopia	4.40	46.3%	4.6	-18.4	\$1,139	-2.6
136	Afghanistan	4.36	61.3%	3.8	-0.5		
137	Pakistan	4.30	-14.2%	5.1	-38.4	\$2,891	-23.4
138	Iraq	4.23	70.0%	4.7	-26.7	\$4,246	-30.8
139	Haiti	4.12	9.7%	4.4	-17.3	\$1,228	-6.9
140	Yemen, Rep.	4.00	-8.3%	4.1	-9.5	\$2,489	-22.5
141	Sudan	3.96	62.1%	4.6	-22.6	\$2,195	-20.2
142	Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.96	84.5%	4.6	-23.3	\$422	0.0

Table 2.2

*U.S. Scores and Rankings*

Rank	State	Wellbeing score	10-year trend	Gallup life satisfaction	Personal income per capita	Percentile difference, personal income per capita
1	Utah	6.53	0.7%	7.0	\$35,430	90
2	North Dakota	6.44	6.4%	7.0	\$54,871	4
3	Minnesota	6.44	-2.0%	7.0	\$46,925	16
4	Idaho	6.34	-2.1%	6.8	\$34,481	90
5	New Hampshire	6.28	-7.2%	6.9	\$49,129	8
6	South Dakota	6.27	-5.2%	7.0	\$45,381	22
7	Nebraska	6.18	2.4%	7.0	\$45,012	24
8	Virginia	6.13	-4.7%	7.0	\$48,377	4
9	Vermont	6.11	-4.7%	6.9	\$44,545	24
10	Colorado	6.10	-7.0%	7.0	\$45,775	12
11	Montana	6.06	-3.1%	7.0	\$38,555	48
12	Kansas	6.03	-0.8%	7.0	\$43,015	24
13	Wisconsin	6.02	-5.2%	6.8	\$42,121	26
14	Massachusetts	6.00	-2.5%	7.0	\$55,976	-24
15	Iowa	5.99	-3.4%	6.9	\$43,935	16
16	Alaska	5.96	-1.9%	7.0	\$49,436	-16
17	Indiana	5.95	-5.2%	6.8	\$38,119	42
18	Missouri	5.95	-3.6%	6.8	\$39,133	30
19	Wyoming	5.93	-2.9%	6.9	\$50,567	-24
20	New Jersey	5.91	-3.7%	6.9	\$54,987	-34
21	Connecticut	5.89	-8.2%	6.8	\$59,687	-40
22	Texas	5.89	2.8%	7.0	\$42,638	6
23	Oregon	5.87	-1.5%	6.9	\$39,166	18
24	North Carolina	5.79	-2.7%	6.9	\$37,910	30
25	Hawaii	5.79	0.4%	7.1	\$44,767	-10
26	Oklahoma	5.78	0.8%	6.9	\$40,620	4
27	Pennsylvania	5.78	-3.9%	6.9	\$45,083	-18
28	Georgia	5.76	-4.6%	6.9	\$37,449	24
29	Florida	5.76	1.0%	6.8	\$41,012	-4
30	Illinois	5.76	-1.6%	6.9	\$45,832	-30
31	Arizona	5.70	-4.6%	6.9	\$36,243	20
32	Kentucky	5.70	-5.6%	6.8	\$35,643	24
33	Delaware	5.64	-9.1%	6.9	\$44,224	-22
34	Maine	5.53	-4.5%	6.8	\$40,087	-10
35	California	5.51	-4.5%	7.0	\$46,477	-46
36	Ohio	5.51	-4.4%	6.8	\$40,057	-10
37	Tennessee	5.48	-3.5%	6.8	\$38,752	-6
38	New Mexico	5.46	-6.5%	7.1	\$35,682	10
39	Washington	5.45	2.8%	6.9	\$46,045	-52
40	Mississippi	5.44	-3.5%	6.9	\$33,657	20
41	Arkansas	5.44	-8.8%	6.8	\$35,437	8
42	South Carolina	5.44	-3.8%	6.9	\$35,056	12
43	Michigan	5.43	-7.2%	6.9	\$38,291	-14
44	West Virginia	5.41	-9.4%	6.7	\$35,082	6
45	New York	5.40	3.3%	6.9	\$53,241	-78
46	Alabama	5.40	-4.1%	6.9	\$35,926	-8
47	Maryland	5.36	-5.1%	7.1	\$53,816	-84
48	Rhode Island	5.22	-7.7%	6.9	\$45,877	-68
49	Louisiana	5.05	2.6%	7.0	\$40,057	-36
50	Nevada	4.97	-11.2%	6.7	\$38,221	-26

# Exploring the Indices

## THE DATASETS

Although the summary scores and rankings can be considered the headline findings of the Indices of Wellbeing, the Indices also provide a transparent and complete dataset that is intended to raise new questions and provide multifaceted insights into the shape and development of wellbeing across nations and across the U.S. states. To introduce these new datasets to researchers, this chapter uses the Indices to explore, in brief, a number of current case studies and trends in international and state development.

To handle the problem of variables that are not present at the start of the Indices or that do not have published data through the end of the observed period, two different versions of the datasets are available on the Wellbeing Initiative's website, both of which are used in this chapter. The Standard Dataset carries data forward from the last available observation to 2012 and carries data back from the first available observation to 2000. The Chained Dataset uses chain-linking to adjust scores using only data that is common between adjacent years. Although the Standard Dataset allows for decomposition down to the level of individual variables, the Chained Dataset, which produces just dimension and overall scores, is preferable for comparing the high-level composite scores across time.

## OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE VARIABLES

One of the interesting current discussions in the wellbeing field is whether and how objective and subjective variables can be used in concert with one another. Although the Indices of Wellbeing combine the scores for both types of indicators to produce a single score (see "The Construction of the Indices" in Chapter 1), the datasets also allow for the two to be compared. Both objective and subjective variables are used throughout the Indices, but the most immediately obvious comparisons can be made in the Living Standard dimension.

For the Living Standard dimension in the World Index, each of the two components—current living standard and improvements in living standard—consists of a one-variable objective subcomponent and a two-variable subjective subcomponent. The two components' objective variables are real GDP per capita at PPP and three-year growth in real GDP per capita at PPP, respectively. The subjective variables are drawn from surveys asking about current personal and national living standards for the first component and improvements in personal and national living standards for the second. The comparisons between the subjective and objective components are therefore relatively straightforward.

Table 2.3

*Correlation of Subcomponents of Living Standard Dimension*

	GDP per capita	Perceived current living standard	GDP per capita growth	Perceived improvements in living standard
GDP per capita	—	.46	-.20	-.18
Perceived current living standard		—	-.05	.50
GDP per capita growth			—	.27
Perceived improvements in living standard				—

Correlations for the subcomponent scores for 2012 are given in Table 2.3. The objective and subjective subcomponents of the current living standard component are relatively strongly correlated at .46. The objective and subjective subcomponents of the improvements in living standard component are less strongly related but still noteworthy with a correlation of .27. One interesting observation is that although objective variables for current living standard and growth in living standard are negatively correlated, perceived current living standard and perceived improvements in living standard are strongly positively correlated.

Of note are not only the similarities and differences between the variables but also the patterns in the differences. The nations where perceptions of current living standards most outpace GDP per capita are Malawi, Laos, Tajikistan, Niger, and Ethiopia, while the nations where perceptions most lag behind GDP per capita are Lithuania, Hungary, Latvia, Portugal, and Greece. The difference in location and income levels between the two groups can be readily observed. In fact, the difference between objective and subjective current living standard has a .71 correlation with the score for GDP per capita.

Interpretation of the convergence and divergence of these variables is beyond the scope of this chapter. However, this short illustration gives an indication of how the Indices might be used to probe the interesting questions surrounding the use of objective and subjective variables in understanding, measuring, and advancing wellbeing.

# Case Studies

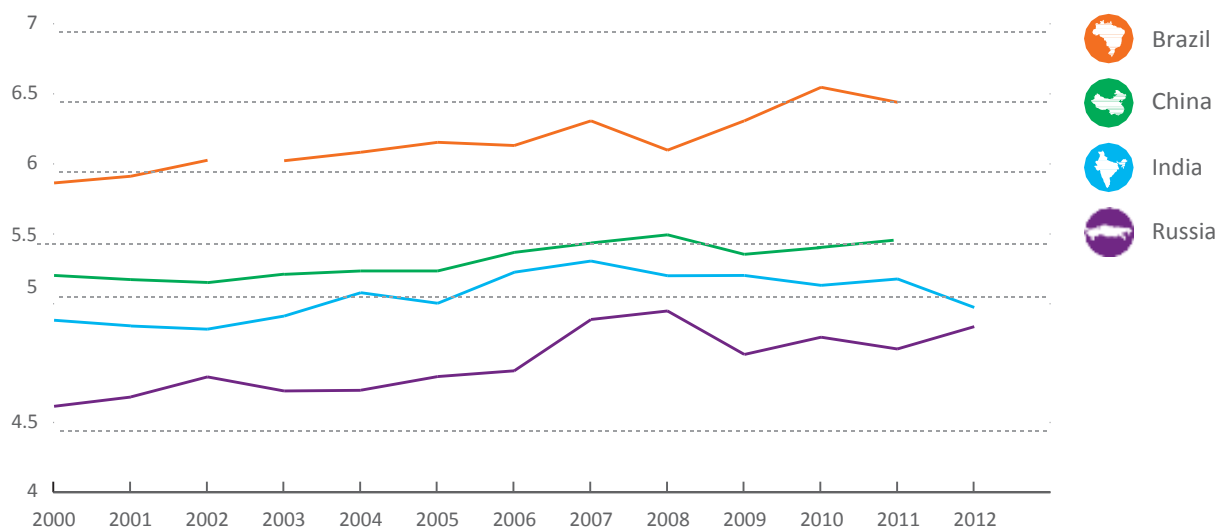
## in International Wellbeing, 2000–2012

### THE BRIC COUNTRIES

Brazil, Russia, India, and China, whose summary scores are shown in Figure 2.1, are often considered the rising stars of the increasingly global economy—so much so that they have earned their own acronym: BRIC. The performance of these nations, especially China and Brazil, in the Living Standard dimension certainly merits attention. China’s rapid growth and near-total avoidance of the financial crisis are among the more striking observations in the World Index. Brazil’s growth did dip significantly during the crisis, but its score for improvements in living standard recovered within a year. India and Russia fared less well: India lost nearly all the gains it had made since 2000, and Russia’s growth fell well below its pre-crisis peak. Overall, the bloc’s economic performance was so strong from 2000 to 2012 that a recent study from the International Monetary Fund suggests that significant spillover effects dulled the effects of the financial crisis in low-income countries that traded with the BRIC countries.

In Opportunity, the BRICs’ gains have also been positive. India and especially China have witnessed dramatic reductions in poverty since the beginning of the new millennium. The employment situation in all four countries is mixed, as generally decreasing or stable unemployment levels have been matched with generally decreasing or flat labor force participation rates (including, most notably, a decreasing participation rate among women in India). Community basics scores have increased in Brazil, Russia, and China but stagnated somewhat in India as its communications

Figure 2.1  
*The BRIC countries’ summary scores.*





infrastructure has failed to keep pace with those of the other BRICs. Entrepreneurship in all of the BRIC countries has improved, although the confidence of entrepreneurs in India and Russia fell sharply following the financial crisis and has not yet recovered to previous levels.

Beyond Living Standard and Opportunity, the two most directly economic dimensions, the rise of the BRICs is difficult to discern in the Index. In Freedom, only Brazil receives consistently high marks, aside from a sharp dip in religious freedom in 2008. India experienced meaningful improvement through 2006 but has since reversed those gains entirely. China's and Russia's scores are consistently low. The steady decline in Russia's political freedom and China's consistently low levels of both political freedom and civil rights are particularly noteworthy.

In Health & Environment, the BRICs' performances have been unremarkable: Physical and environmental health show steady though modest increases, while mental health is generally flat, except for an increase in self-reported mental suffering in India following the financial crisis. In Community & Relationships, the BRIC countries' performances have been similarly undramatic, with the exception of a steady increase in scores for both family and community life in India beginning in 2008.

In Peace & Security, the BRICs score poorly across the board. Each of them fell in the bottom third of countries for this dimension in 2012. Political violence is high in India and is still not absent in Russia, and human rights violations are a concern in all of the BRIC countries. Respect for the rule of law is increasing somewhat in Brazil and Russia, where it has been low, but decreasing in China and India, where it has been higher. Corruption is particularly high in China, India, and Russia, the last of which saw its score for this variable fall sharply from 2003 to 2012.

In summary, the BRIC countries have not seen the significant improvements in wellbeing that one might expect given the attention paid to these countries by development researchers in recent years. Brazil's and China's scores have grown steadily, although both nations still show significant room for improvement in Peace & Security and the latter also in Freedom. Since the financial crisis, India's score has followed a downward trend stretching across nearly every dimension of wellbeing. Russia's abysmal performance puts it at the very bottom of the Index—a function of the reassertion of authoritarian government and very poor self-reported scores across the board from a population with consistently disappointed expectations. Russia's scores are also depressed somewhat by the cultural trend of relatively low self-reported satisfaction noted throughout Eastern Europe.

The growing economic prominence of the BRICs has not been totally separate from the wellbeing of their citizens. On the contrary, China's superior economic performance, for example, keeps the country's level of wellbeing far higher than it would otherwise be. On the one hand, the BRICs could provide a case study over the coming years for how wellbeing flows from the most immediately reactive, more economic, dimensions to those dimensions of wellbeing that change more slowly. On the other, if their scores in areas like Peace & Security do not improve, the BRIC countries might demonstrate the effects of a significant disconnect between dimensions.

## THE ARAB SPRING COUNTRIES

The Arab Spring of 2010 captured the world's attention as the people of one nation after another protested against their established authoritarian regimes. The Arab Spring inspired hope among many observers that the region would advance toward greater freedom and democracy. The World Index, covering the years from 2000 to 2012, can begin to illuminate not only the conditions under which the Arab Spring ignited but also the results of the changes it has wrought.

It is not surprising that many observers would put great weight on the political situations in the countries that experienced uprisings. The Middle East and North Africa region, shown in Figure 2.2, consistently scored—and still scores—lower in the Freedom dimension than any other World Bank–defined region of the world. However, authoritarianism was not new to the region in 2010; other factors must also have influenced the timing of the Arab Spring.

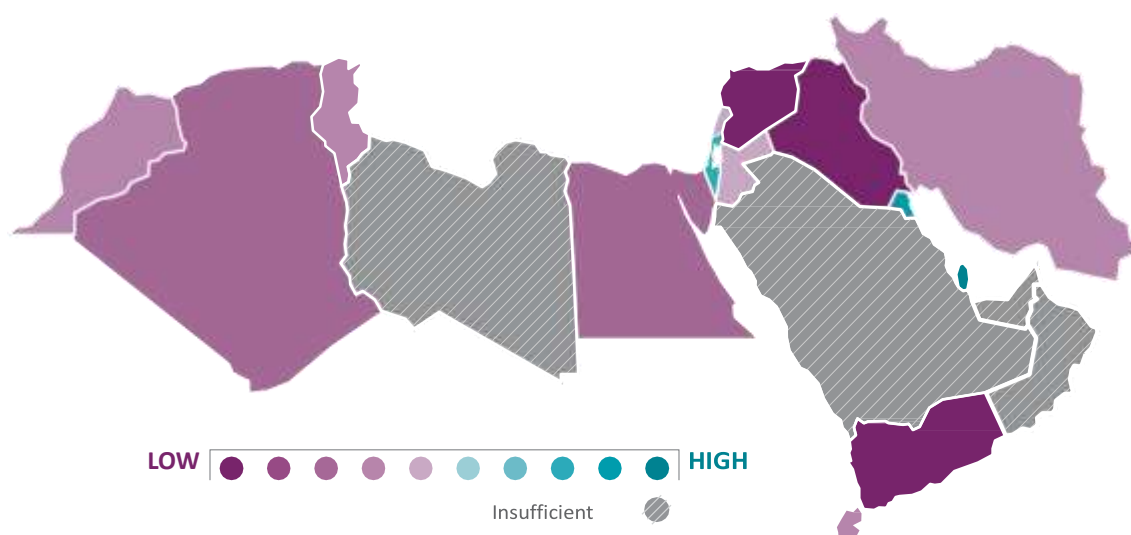


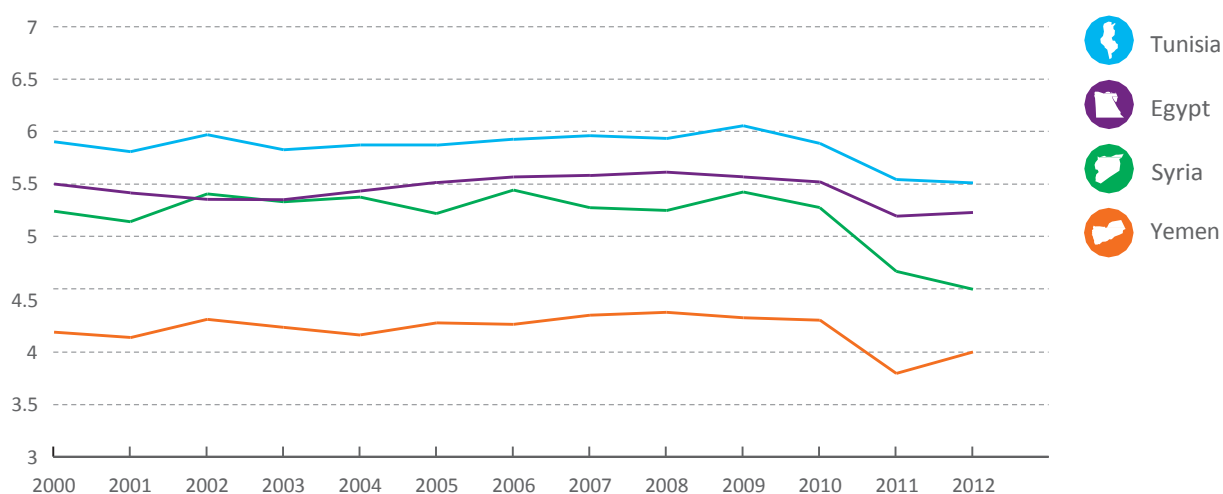
Figure 2.2  
*Wellbeing in the Middle East and North Africa.*

The Arab Spring countries' summary scores are shown in Figure 2.3. Although wellbeing for the Middle East and North Africa did decline from 2009 to 2010, the decline was not particularly sharp. In Tunisia, where the protests began, the standard of living held steady over this period, and the population as a whole reported slightly increasing satisfaction with both standard of living and growth. An economic explanation makes more sense in Egypt and Syria. In both of these countries, dissatisfaction outpaced growth, likely because of a relative increase in the price of food not fully captured by PPP adjustments to GDP per capita. The famous photo of an Egyptian protester with two pieces of bread taped to his head in the form of a helmet illustrates the importance of everyday economic concerns to the uprising in Egypt.

The Arab Spring, whatever its causes, had profound effects throughout the region. Four countries—Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Yemen—saw their governments overthrown, and governmental and policy changes of varying degrees of significance took place in other countries. Syria eventually plunged into a civil war, which continues still.

An immediate increase in wellbeing following the Arab Spring is difficult to find in the Index. Although Tunisia experienced a far more peaceful revolution than did Libya, for example, it also began with a relatively high level of wellbeing for the region. After the ouster of its autocratic president, Tunisia saw its economic growth fall, and its employment and entrepreneurship

**Figure 2.3**  
The Arab Spring countries' summary scores.



scores drop, leading to serious declines in the Living Standard and Opportunity dimensions. Although political freedom and civil rights have increased, overall satisfaction with freedom has actually decreased, and self-reported experiences of law and order and trust in national institutions have fallen sharply.

Egypt has not fared much better. The dramatic Tahrir Square protests, which drove the Mubarak regime from power, have not yet reversed the country's decline in Living Standard, and satisfaction with economic conditions has continued to fall. As in Tunisia, despite modest gains in political freedom, satisfaction with the level of freedom has fallen well below its 2009 levels, and trust in law and order has not yet been restored. Although the fall of the Morsi government in 2013 is not reflected in the Index, that event speaks to the continuing instability in Egypt.

Overall, the Arab Spring did not produce significant increases in wellbeing throughout the region from 2010 to 2012. Although a number of countries have seen an uptick in Freedom, many have seen declines in Living Standard and Peace & Security. In the worst case, Syria, the resultant civil war has driven down wellbeing in every dimension. It is too early to declare the Arab Spring a failure, however. Recovering from the economic disturbance of a revolution in the aftermath of an international financial crisis will naturally take time, as evidenced by the fall of communism in Eastern Europe. The next few years will provide the verdict on whether the Arab Spring will be remembered as a brief episode in a troubled region or as a turning point toward a better future.

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Although the nations of Sub-Saharan Africa, presented in Figure 2.4, still show much room for improvement, they made impressive gains over the years 2000 to 2012. The region scores lower than any other World Bank–defined region for every year in the Chained Index; however, it has also made the most significant gains. Among regions, Sub-Saharan Africa improved the most in Health & Environment and second most in Living Standard, Peace & Security, and Freedom. Although persistent poverty and a lackluster employment climate have restrained the region’s Opportunity score, there have been encouraging increases in entrepreneurship. Scores for Community & Relationships have merely held steady. The region’s success has been driven by a range of factors, from political reforms to increased participation in global markets to innovation informs of aid.

Political instability, repression, and violence have been all-too-common themes in post-colonial Sub-Saharan Africa. A more positive recent trend has been the emergence of some nations from that insecurity into a period of rapid advancement. There are countries in Sub-Saharan Africa at every stage of this development. Some, particularly South Africa, enjoy relative stability while others, like the Democratic Republic of the Congo, suffer ongoing violence.

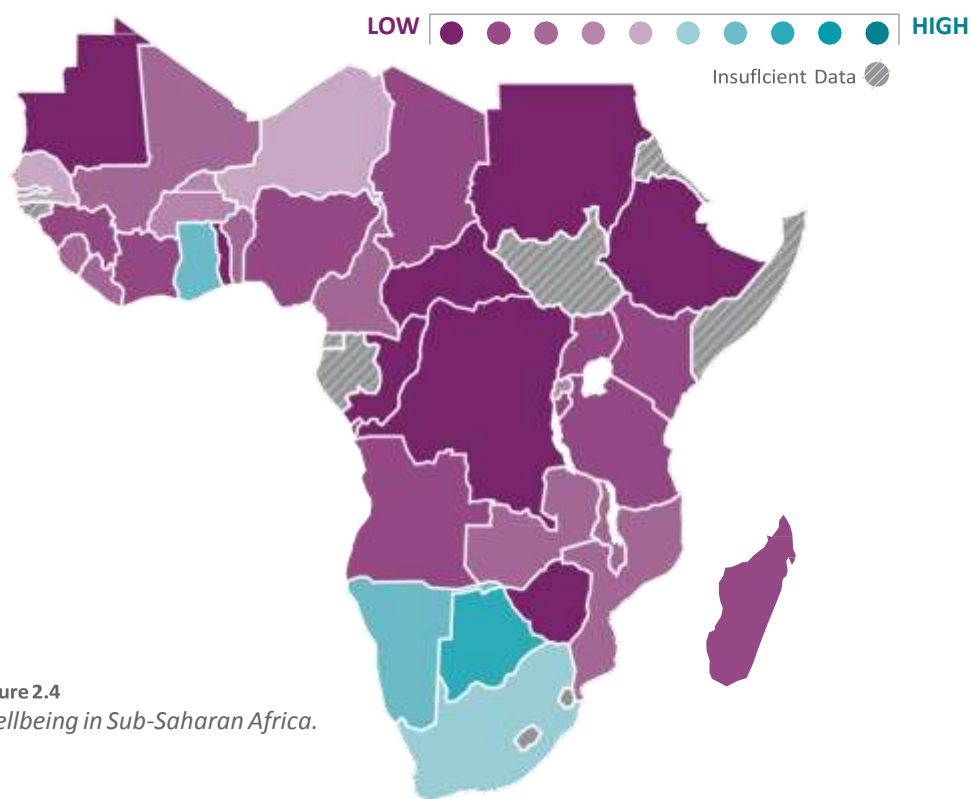


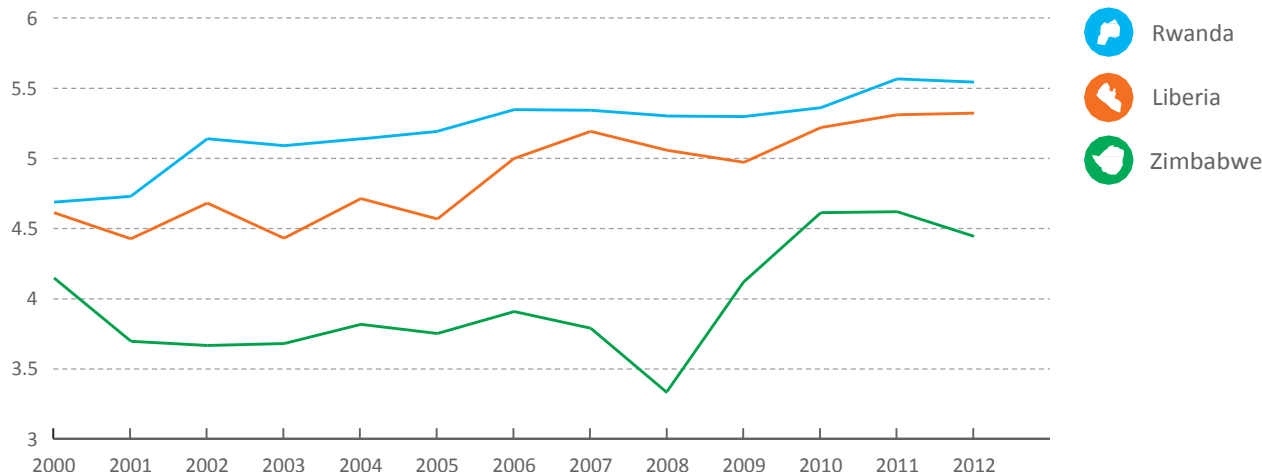
Figure 2.4  
Wellbeing in Sub-Saharan Africa.

One noteworthy development in the region was the emergence of a power-sharing agreement in Zimbabwe between long-term autocratic president Robert Mugabe and opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai. The agreement, negotiated in 2008, created a coalition government and an uneasy peace in the country, which had been recently marked by major political violence. Actual data are difficult to obtain and often unreliable in Zimbabwe, but self-reported satisfaction with both current standard of living and improvement in standard of living increased notably from 2008 to 2012. Where data are available, there are many signs of improvement. Increased entrepreneurship has improved the country’s Opportunity scores. Unlike in many Arab Spring countries, performance in the Peace & Security dimension has improved significantly. Not only has Zimbabwe kept pace with the region on physical health, but it has also seen a dramatic decline in self-reported suffering. Political freedom has increased, and economic freedom has maintained the gains made



Figure 2.5

Rwanda's, Liberia's, and Zimbabwe's summary scores.



in the mid-2000s. One data point is ominous: Perceived freedom has fallen from the highs it reached following the power-sharing agreement back to its 2007 levels. In 2013, a new constitution was enacted that limited presidential powers and precipitated a new election. That election, which Mugabe won by a large margin, was rated as free and fair by the African Union but criticized by other observers. It remains to be seen whether these developments will reverse the tentative gains made since 2008.

Another nation recovering from recent political violence and change is Liberia, in West Africa, for which there are several more years of data to examine the results. After a civil war that lasted from 1999 to 2003, the economy of the already poor nation was in shambles. The story since the establishment of peace, and especially since the inauguration of a new government following relatively free and fair elections in 2005, has been mostly positive, however. Peace & Security scores have been stable or upwardly trending after mid-decade gains, with the exception of the law and order component. Performance in Health & Environment has trended with the region, and performance in Freedom has increased significantly and with no apparent sign of reversal. This liberalization and stability have unleashed strong economic growth in one of the poorest nations of the world, raising Living Standard scores appreciably. Although poverty remains rampant, the employment situation has improved somewhat, and the entrepreneurship climate has improved significantly, giving cause for hope that Liberia can make a full transition from cautionary tale to success story.

Another strong improvement can be observed in Rwanda, which saw civil war and genocide in the 1990s followed by involvement in a brutal war in the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo, which ended only in 2002. Despite its violent recent past, no other country in the world improved more on its chain-linked Peace & Security score over the period from 2000 to

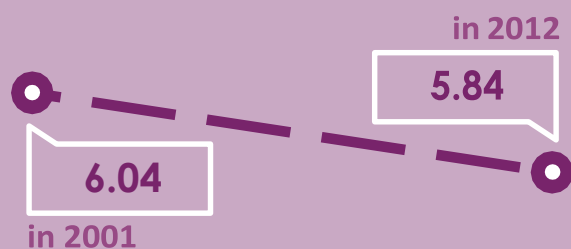
2012. Declines in major political violence and corruption and an increase in trust in the rule of law have driven this improvement. Paired with increases in political and economic freedom, these changes have enabled Rwanda to make great strides in both the Living Standard and Health & Environment dimensions.

Rwanda's scores do give some causes for concern. Somewhat surprisingly, progress in the Opportunity dimension has not been particularly strong, although slight improvement can be seen in the poverty and entrepreneurship components. The country's decline in Community & Relationships has outpaced the regional trend, led by falling civic engagement. Moreover, a moderate decline in civil rights and a steep one in human rights have undermined Rwanda's gains in both the Freedom and Peace & Security dimensions, respectively, raising the question of whether these noted improvements can be maintained. Over-all, however, Rwanda's progress in wellbeing has been impressive, providing a glimmer of hope in another country that has witnessed the most abject suffering.

The experiences of Zimbabwe, Liberia, and Rwanda from 2000 to 2012 can in some ways represent those of Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. These countries, whose summary scores are shown in Figure 2.5, are still poor and unhealthy relative to the rest of the world, and legitimate questions around the stability and liberalism of their governments remain, but they have overcome the insecurity and violence of the recent past to achieve very meaningful gains in wellbeing. For now, these gains can only be considered tentative, but there is reason to hope that they can be redoubled rather than reversed. Not every country in the region fits the trend: Sudan, with its continuing violence and instability, provides an obvious counter-example. The over-all path of Sub-Saharan Africa, however, appears for now to be one of optimism and greater wellbeing.

# A DECADE OF SLOW DECLINE

## AVERAGE STATE WELLBEING SCORE

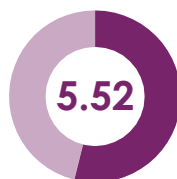


## TROUBLE SPOTS

- unemployment and long-term unemployment
- obesity
- Poverty

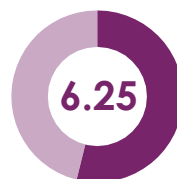
## PEACE & SECURITY

+ 0.55

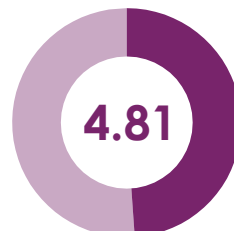


## OPPORTUNITY

- 0.71



from  
2001  
to 2012



## BRIGHT SPOTS

- life expectancy for women
- violent and property crime rates
- high school dropout rate



**THE BEST**  
PERFORMING  
state since 2001 was  
**NORTH DAKOTA**



**THE WORST**  
PERFORMING  
state since 2001 was  
**NEVADA**

# Wellbeing

## in U.S. States, 2000–2012

The most striking observation about the wellbeing of U.S. states from 2001 to 2012 is not that wellbeing was lower after the financial crisis that began in 2007. Rather, it is that, with the exception of a large and persistent drop in Opportunity, the crisis only reinforced trends that were already in place. Although the mean state score did drop slightly overall from 2001 to 2012, nearly half of that drop occurred between 2001 and 2007.

The one dimension of the U.S. Index that shows a strong and lasting impact from the financial crisis is Opportunity. The mean score for Opportunity from 2000 to 2007 had been trending modestly upward, but the crisis replaced these gains with heavy losses. The mean Opportunity score for states fell by over 1.7 points in the Chained Dataset from 2007 to 2009. Sharp drops in both employment and community basics drove the decline. Both overall unemployment and long-term unemployment rose dramatically, while labor force participation and business dynamism dropped. Poverty also increased during the crisis, although the drop in score was much milder.

The outlook for Opportunity is not entirely bleak, however. The state mean component score for basic education has been improving slowly but steadily since 2001. Moreover, both community vitality and employment scores have seen modest increases from their low points in 2009 and 2010, respectively. These improvements have been driven by increasing business dynamism and slowly falling unemployment, though a steadily falling labor force participation rate somewhat counteracts this trend.

It might seem natural to assume that the financial crisis would have precipitated a similarly dire shock to the Living Standard dimension. In fact, the mean state score for Living Standard returned almost immediately to the pre-crisis level at which it had held steady over the previous decade. The two components of Living Standard diverge as well. Although the score for current living standard has increased fairly steadily, with a small drop during the crisis but a relatively quick recovery, the score for improvements in living standard has steadily

trended down, driven by slower and slower income growth. This disparity, if it continues, could mean less and less satisfaction with current living standards because of a lack of prospects for appreciable improvement. Perceived improvements in living standards, however, have been trending upward since the crisis, even in advance of recovery in the objective measure.

The Health & Environment dimension has fewer dramatic trends to note. The mean state score has stayed essentially flat, falling very slightly from 2001 to 2012. Looking at physical health, rising obesity is balanced by overall increases in life expectancy for both men and women. Mental health suffered during the financial crisis with a tragic increase in the suicide rate as well as increases in self-reported stress and worrying. During the same period, however, community access to safe water, healthy food, medicine, and a safe place to exercise increased.

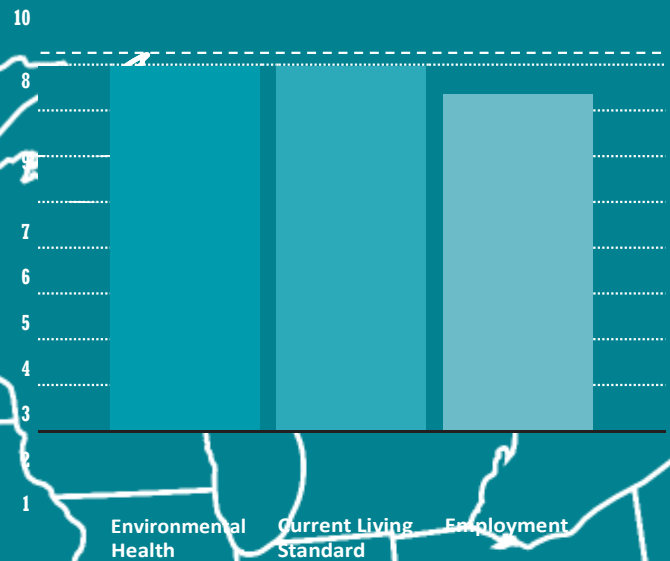
The Community & Relationships dimension illustrates the decline in traditional communal activities long remarked in American life. The decline is most noteworthy, and most easily tracked, in the family life indicators, where a decrease in the portion of the population that is married, an increase in the portion of the population that is divorced, and an increase in the portion of children raised in single-parent homes are all strongly evident over the 2001–2012 period.

The Peace & Security dimension provides a rare bright spot in the picture of state wellbeing over the last decade. The mean state score for Peace & Security rose steadily and significantly, from 5.70 in 2001 to 6.25 in 2012. This trend, widely noted over the past decades, represents one of the real social successes of recent American history. Violent crime and property crime have both decreased, although violent crime rates rose somewhat in 2006 before returning to trend. The decrease in property crime, however, has been persistent, and the two trends together have increased perceived safety across the states.

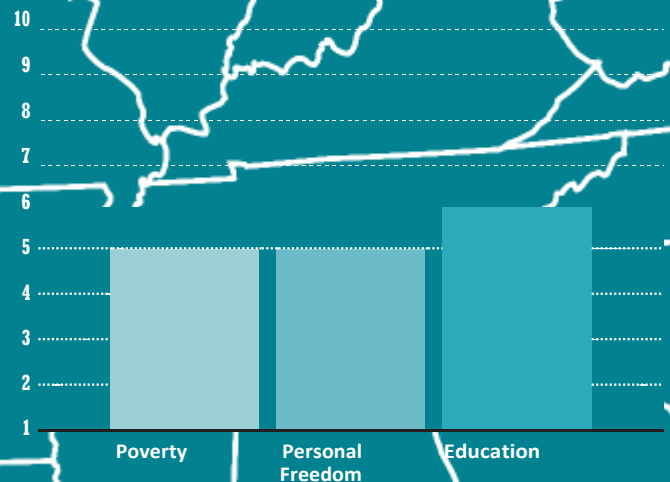
# MOST IMPROVED: NORTH DAKOTA

3<sup>rd</sup>

## BRIGHT SPOTS

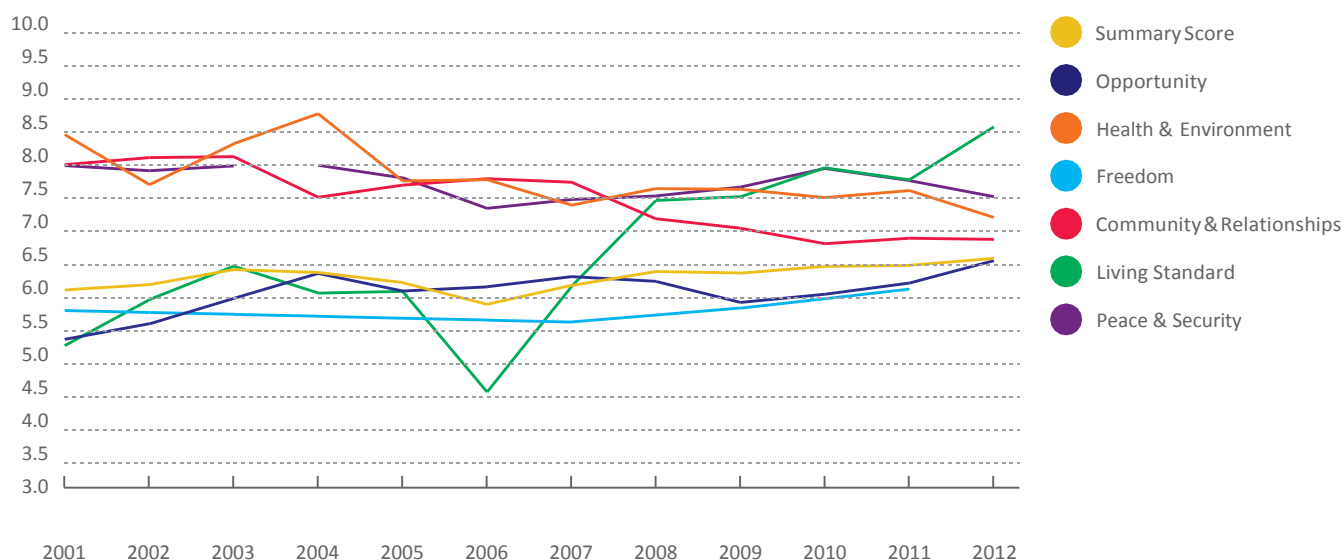


## TROUBLE SPOTS





**Figure 2.6**  
North Dakota's scores.



From 2001 to 2012, the state that improved the most in overall wellbeing was North Dakota, which raised its score from 5.99 in 2001 to 6.47 in 2012 using the Chained Index. The state's scores are presented in Figure 2.6. North Dakota was a middle-performing state at the start of the observed period. In 2001, it ranked 1st among states in Peace & Security owing to its particularly low rates of violent crime and the relatively high levels of trust characteristic of the Midwest. The state also performed well in Community & Relationships, with strong scores on marriage outweighing lackluster scores on the other family variables. Less positively, the state had mediocre to poor scores in Living Standard and Opportunity, ranking 47th and 34th in those dimensions, respectively.

A key driver in the state's improvement has been the development of the Bakken shale formation in recent decades and especially the discovery of the Parshall Oil Field in 2006. Since that time, the state has experienced a significant economic boom, which has sustained some of the highest personal income growth rates observed in the Index. The dip in the Opportunity dimension that has been so pronounced and prolonged in other states was much smaller in North Dakota, and it has already been reversed on the back of strong employment growth: The state's score in that dimension increased 1.19 points from 2001 to 2012. The state's score for Living Standard has also grown sharply, ultimately increasing 3.30 points over its 2001 level.

One area where the state's improvement cannot be tied directly to the oil boom is the Freedom dimension. Although the average state saw a decline of 0.34 points from 2001 to 2012,

North Dakota actually saw an increase of 0.32 points. North Dakota, like most states, had its personal freedom score fall over the decade; however, the state experienced an increase in economic freedom prior to 2006 and an even more significant increase over the next several years. The relationship between the oil boom and the institutional framework in which it took place cannot be immediately deduced from the Index, but it will likely be a topic of interest for future research.

The wellbeing trends in North Dakota were not universally positive from 2001 to 2012. The state's scores in Health & Environment, Community & Relationships, and Peace & Security have all underperformed the average state trend. Most notably, although the average state saw an increase in its Peace & Security score, North Dakota's score actually decreased. Because North Dakota's score was so high initially, this decline only caused the state to drop to 2nd place for that dimension in 2012 in the Chained Dataset. Nonetheless, the increase in violent crime, in particular, is ominous. In terms of rankings, the state's sharpest drop was in Health & Environment, where it fell from 14th in 2001 to 43rd in 2012, a decline driven by high and increasing levels of obesity and suicide.

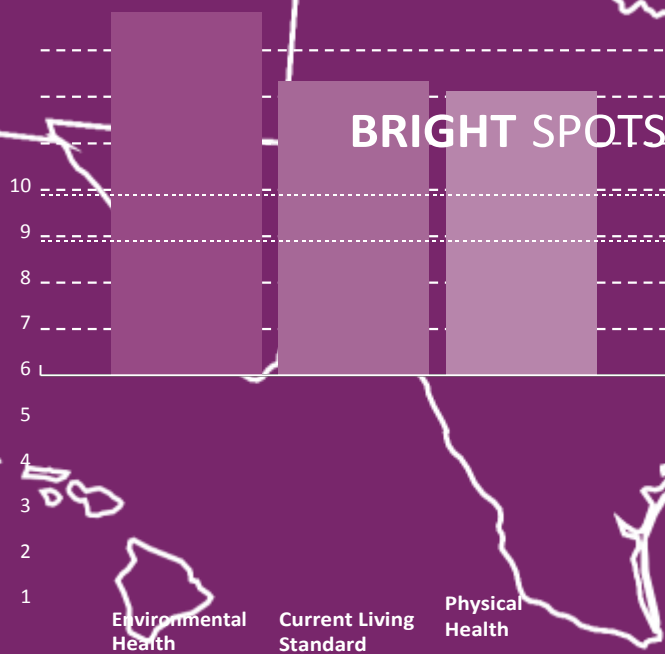
It is unlikely that the oil boom will continue to grow the state economy and job market at the pace it has done since 2006. North Dakota can therefore be expected to provide an interesting case study of how a sharp improvement in one dimension of wellbeing and subsequent reversion to trend is felt throughout the rest of the Index and of how the dimensions interact with and adjust to one another.

50<sup>th</sup>

## TROUBLE SPOTS

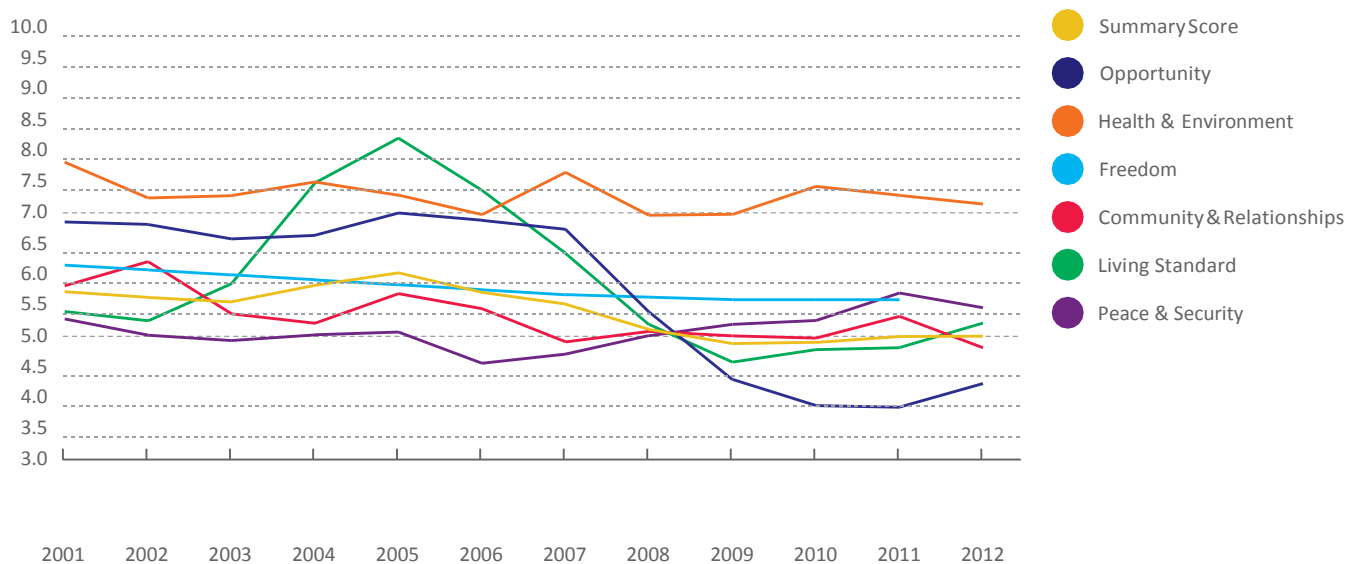


## BRIGHT SPOTS



WORST PERFORMER: NEVADA

**Figure 2.7**  
*Nevada's scores.*



At the other end of the spectrum from North Dakota is Nevada, which had the worst overall performance of any state from 2001 to 2012. Whereas North Dakota began the period in the middle of the pack and ended it as one of the best performing states, Nevada, whose scores are shown in Figure 2.7, both started and finished the decade as one of the bottom 10 states. There are two dimensions, however, where Nevada's 2001 scores were relatively strong: Opportunity and Freedom, in both of which Nevada ranked 4th. On the other dimensions, Nevada struggled. In particular, Nevada suffered a low score in Peace & Security due to high levels of violent and property crime.

Nevada's overall score did improve somewhat from 2003 to 2005 as a construction boom created strong income growth and slowed the decline in labor participation. At the same time, Nevada's scores in the non-economic dimensions continued their measured declines. Declines in Health & Environment and Community & Relationships were driven primarily by increasing obesity and an increase in the number of children in single-parent homes, respectively. Violent crime rates increased sharply between 2005 and 2006, erasing the modest gains of previous years and causing the state's score to dip below its previous lows.

The financial crisis hit Nevada particularly hard. As families across the nation scaled back their luxury spending, Nevada's economy, so dependent on the state's tourism industry and especially the resort towns of Reno and Las Vegas, was left

vulnerable. The result was strong declines in both the Opportunity and Living Standard dimensions. In contrast to most states, Nevada's disposable personal income levels have not recovered from the sharp drop of 2008 to 2009. Poverty has spiked, and both overall and long-term unemployment are at very high levels, even for a high-unemployment recession. Meanwhile, the previous trends in the other dimensions, save Peace & Security, continued. In Peace & Security, rates of violent crime and especially property crime have decreased significantly, with scores for these variables returning to and then passing their 2001 levels.

By 2012, Nevada had fallen to 50th place in the Index. The only dimension in which it ranked higher in 2012 than it did in 2001 is Health & Environment, where it has risen from 42nd to 38th. The largest decline by far was in Opportunity, which had previously been a bright spot for the state: In 2012, Nevada ranked 3yth in the nation. There is one dimension—Freedom—where Nevada still performs relatively well, but even there the state's score has fallen.

As with North Dakota's unusually strong performance in Living Standard and Opportunity, Nevada's high score for Freedom relative to its scores for the other dimensions will provide an interesting case study for the interrelationships among the dimensions of wellbeing. Both states can also be expected to serve as illuminating case studies of the development of wellbeing in an already highly developed country.



3

# Mefhodology

Dr. J.H. Maridal



This chapter describes the theoretical and empirical foundations of the Indices of Wellbeing. It begins with an outline of how the Indices were constructed followed by a review of the academic literature, a discussion of issues in the objective and subjective approaches to wellbeing, the statistical analysis that laid the groundwork for the Indices, and a detailed list of the variables and their sources.

The method used to build the Indices generally follows the framework for development of multi-item scales suggested by Malhotra and Birks (2007). A literature review identified variables previously shown to impact wellbeing positively. These were grouped into six hypothetical dimensions of wellbeing: Opportunity, Health & Environment, Freedom, Community & Relationships, Living Standard, and Peace & Security. Many of the variables identified in the literature review had been studied in isolation, and some were judged to have been incorporated in potentially misspecified models, possibly resulting in spurious relationships. A statistical analysis of a more complete model that included all of the recurring findings from the existing research was therefore performed with the goal of identifying the variables' real effects on wellbeing. The data source for this empirical research was the World Values Survey (WVS), which contains 60 variables that roughly fit the six dimensions. As this is a large number of variables, and because it is problematic to use single-item variables to account for complex concepts, a principal component analysis (PCA) of the WVS was undertaken (see Table 3.2). The factors identified in the PCA were included in a multivariate ordinary least squares (OLS) regression together with the remaining single-item variables (see Table 3.3). The Peace & Security dimension, the only one of the six for which appropriate variables could not be identified in the WVS, is captured by the inclusion of scores from the "Global Report on Conflict, Governance and State Fragility 2008" (Marshall & Cole, 2008). The regression, which was subjected to a sensitivity analysis, resulted in confirmation of the main findings from the literature review. The beta coefficient of each dimension was approximately 0.2, except for that of Living Standard, which was about 50% higher, and that of Opportunity, which was about 50% lower (see Table 3.8). To correct for this discrepancy, Living Standard variables measuring poverty were incorporated into the Opportunity dimension. Thus Living Standard focuses on average income levels, while Opportunity not only gauges the quality of people's prospects for pursuing happiness through adequate community basics, education, and entrepreneurship in general but also pays special attention to the plight of the poor and underprivileged. This adjustment allowed the dimensions to be weighted equally, with each accounting for one sixth of a country's or state's overall wellbeing score. The dimensions were reconstructed using a combination of objective and subjective indicators, which were normalized and scored. A post-estimation analysis (Table 3.10) supported the validity and reliability of these choices, completing the procedure.

**The methodological approach** generally follows the framework suggested by Malhotra and Birks(2007).

# Theoretical Foundations

## of the Indices

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The first step toward constructing the Indices of Wellbeing was to conduct a review of the existing literature on wellbeing. What follows is a brief discussion of the findings grouped by the theoretical classifications that this report calls the six dimensions of wellbeing. As has been noted, many researchers use the terms *life-satisfaction*, *happiness*, and *quality of life* interchangeably with wellbeing. For reasons of practicality, the review's findings are discussed in the terms and according to the definitions used by the researchers in question.

#### Health & Environment

On the basis of the findings in the literature it is hypothesized:

*The level of wellbeing increases as an individual's health and environment improve.*

Three broad categories of health have been shown to be important for wellbeing: physical, mental, and environmental. Mental health can be measured through survey analysis and is often correlated with physical health, which is measurable through more tangible methods. Heylighen (1999), using life satisfaction as the dependent variable, found that wellbeing "tends to be larger among those that are in good physical and mental health." Although Heylighen's finding that good health causes an increase in life satisfaction, and poor health a decrease, seems rather obvious, the direction of causation between health and wellbeing is a recursive system. Research has shown that "[f]eelings of pleasure and wellbeing proved to be highly predictive of future good health" (Blakeslee & Grossarth-Maticek, 2000). Health is a more significant predictor of life satisfaction among older adults than it is among young adults, according to findings reported by Bee and Bjorklund (2000). Dolan and White (2007) found that the level of life satisfaction can partially explain the burden of illness and quality-adjusted life years. Kushner and Foster (2000) and Katsaiti (2012) found that obesity may negatively affect quality of life and happiness. The literature on environmental conditions and wellbeing is sparse, but Luechinger (2009) found that respondents' life satisfaction improved when air pollution decreased. Generally, the relationship between subjective health measures (i.e., people's self-reported evaluations) and wellbeing is stronger than is the one between objective health measures and wellbeing. The lower correlation between physical health and wellbeing can be explained by adaptation: People adjust surprisingly well to change, both negative and positive (Graham, 2008).

#### Freedom

Sen (1999) proposed that freedom is a bundled commodity that can be grouped into political, economic, civil, and religious categories. In the literature, the sense of being free has been shown to possess the overall strongest correlation to wellbeing (Wilkinson, 2007). Not only is freedom important in and of itself but, because of the individuality of preferences, freedom is necessary for people to have the opportunity to pursue happiness in other areas of their lives. Verme (2007) found that freedom and a feeling of control over one's life—the latter of which this report explains through the dimension of Opportunity—are the strongest predictors of life satisfaction. Verme consequently developed a combined variable of freedom and control over one's life as a focal explanatory concept for individual welfare. Verme found that the relationship between freedom and wellbeing was not linear for everyone, identifying four groups of people based on their relative preference for freedom. Echoing Wilkinson's and Verme's findings, Gundelach and Kreiner (2004) found freedom to be the most essential variable in explaining

life satisfaction. Brooks (2008a, 2008b) found that people who felt completely or very free were twice as likely as people who felt only a moderate degree of freedom, not much, or none at all to say that they were very happy about their lives. Heylighen (1999) found that “people are more satisfied in societies which minimally restrict their freedom of action, in other words, where they are in control rather than being controlled.” According to Veenhoven (2008, 2012), it can be concluded from the literature that happiness is greater in nations where choice (economic and political) is less restricted. Gropper, Lawson, and Thorne (2011) concurred with Veenhoven but found that the wellbeing of people in poorer countries is more positively impacted by economic freedom than is the wellbeing of people in rich countries. A similar finding is reported by Bjørnskov, Dreher, and Fischer (2010). Diener, Diener, and Diener (1995) found that political freedom and civil liberties were positively correlated with life satisfaction.

On the basis of the findings in the literature it is hypothesized:

*Freedom in the political, personal, religious, and economic spheres increases levels of wellbeing.*

There is ample research showing a strong correlation between personal wellbeing and the frequency of a person’s different types of positive social interactions with family, friends, and religious or voluntary associations (Zak, 2011). These interactions are beneficial not only to an individual’s wellbeing but also to society as a whole because they produce social capital—that is, the social and economic benefits, including lower transaction costs, that spring from shared values and norms of behavior deriving from cooperation between individuals or groups over time (Triandis, 1996; Maridal, 2013).

Starting with Alexis de Tocqueville’s *Democracy in America* (1835–1840/2002), participation in voluntary and non-profit organizations has often been identified as a strong correlate of wellbeing. Recently, voluntary giving of time and money has been identified as an important builder of trust among people (Stolle, 1998; Zak, 2011). Guiso, Sapienza, and Zingales (2006) found that regularly attending religious services increases trust towards others in society by 22% relative to non-religious people. Chang (2009) found that “[a]side from the positive externalities in reducing crime and deviant activities documented in existing literature, religious participation also tends to generate positive ‘internalities’ by directly raising the levels of happiness and various domains of life satisfaction for the participants” (p. 1). Lim and Putnam (2010) found that the positive impact on happiness from religious participation was stronger than that of a family’s income increasing from \$10,000 to \$100,000. The Economist Intelligence Unit’s quality-of-life index (2005) found a high correlation between religious beliefs and happiness. Similarly, Brooks (2008a, 2008b), using the 2004 General Social Survey, showed that 43% of people who attended a house of worship weekly said that they were *very happy* with their lives versus 23% of people who attended seldom or never. Miller et al. (2013) reported that among adults genetically predisposed for depression who stated that religion or spirituality was highly important to them there was a 60% decreased risk of major depression. The researchers also found that people who stated that they were highly religious or spiritual had developed thicker cortices in both the left and right hemispheres of the brain. They have proposed that these thicker cortices may, to some extent, counter genetic vulnerabilities toward depression. Most of the positive correlations between wellbeing and religion have been found in predominantly Christian societies. However, Roemer (2006), in a study of Japan that controlled for socio-demographic and other secular variables, found that “the link between religion and wellbeing can be applied to societies that are not predominantly Christian” (p.1). Similar findings from across the world have been made by Winkelmann and Winkelmann (1998), Ellison and Levin (1998), Diener and Suh (1997), Veenhoven (1996), Wilson (1967), Helliwell (2008), and Inglehart (2010).

Plagnol and Easterlin (2008) found that a good family life was among the best predictors of both men’s and women’s life satisfaction. Helliwell and Putnam (2004), Diener, Gohm, Suh, and Oishi (2000), and Kahneman and Krueger (2006) have shown that time spent with family and friends leads to greater positive affect and life satisfaction. The Pew Global Attitudes Survey, for which 45,000 people in 46 countries were interviewed, shows a close correspondence globally between satisfaction with personal life and satisfaction with family life (Stokes, 2007). This finding is also supported by Brooks’ Gross National Happiness survey (2008a, 2008b). Brooks writes that parenthood and marriage give meaning to life, a sort of deep happiness similar to the ancient Greek concept of *eudemonia*. Gundelach and Kreiner (2004) found a stable rela-

## Community & Relationships

**On the basis of the findings in the literature it is hypothesized:**

*Participation in community, religious, friendship, and family activities increases a person's wellbeing.*

tionship to be the most important variable explaining happiness. In an ethnographic study by Drummond (2000), marriage turned out to be the strongest explanatory variable for happiness and could not be substituted with friendship. Veenhoven (2012) confirmed the finding, stating that “even neurotics appear to be happier living in a relationship than alone” (p. 23). Veenhoven also noted that the findings with respect to parenthood are more mixed: Full-time mothers and older parents tend to receive the strongest positive impact from having children, whereas other groups may receive lower or no positive long-run impact on happiness levels. Findings on personal wellbeing out of the United Kingdom’s Office for National Statistics (2012/2013), based on a survey of about 165,000 people who were asked how satisfied, worthwhile, happy, or anxious they felt about their lives, revealed that married people reported lower scores of anxiety relative to cohabiting or single individuals and that married people and cohabiters scored substantially higher on happiness than did single people.

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## Living Standard

There is much disagreement in the literature regarding the degree to which a rising standard of living impacts a person’s wellbeing. The former king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, and the British economists Richard Easterlin (1974, 1995, 2001, 2003, 2005) and Richard Layard (2005b) have been among the strongest advocates for the thesis that income and wealth above subsistence level are not positively associated with wellbeing. They base this stance on the finding that life satisfaction has remained relatively stable in the Western world since the 1970s even though income has risen substantially. More precisely, according to Stevenson and Wolfers (2009), wellbeing has increased slightly for men and fallen for women. Layard (2005b), Easterlin (2005), and Clark, Frijters, and Shields (2008) have explained stagnating happiness levels with adaptation, the idea that, because of evolving expectations, relative, and not absolute, income determines one’s happiness. Oishi, Kesebir, and Diener (2011) have suggested that rising income inequality may be responsible for the stagnation in Western happiness levels. However, Winship (2012) has shown that income mobility and income inequality changed only marginally in the U.S. between 1975 and 2007.

It is plausible that stagnating happiness levels in Western societies may be attributable to countervailing forces such as increased divorce rates, more infrequent high-quality social interactions, fewer volunteer activities, and less religious participation. Robert Putnam’s *Bowling Alone* (2000) is one of many academic works to provide evidence in support of this explanation. Another reason that happiness may not be increasing involves how it is measured. In the General Social Survey, for example, the scale gives only three or four answer choices (e.g., *unhappy, somewhat happy, very happy*). When 50% of the population is already at the scale’s top level of happiness (*very happy*), there is little room to report a marginal increase in happiness.

In contrast to Easterlin (2005), Layard (2005b), and others, Stevenson and Wolfers (2008, 2013) found a strong and significant relationship between income and life satisfaction. Diener, Inglehart, and Tay (2012) found that household income was strongly correlated with life satisfaction. They concluded that absolute income levels are very important to life satisfaction, whereas relative levels are less important. Headey and Wooden (2003) proposed that much of the literature on this topic is misguided because it measures only income and does not control for wealth (i.e., financial resources from sources other than salaried income). They held that when wealth is taken into account, a much greater impact on wellbeing is found. Graham (2010) showed that some of the discrepancies in the literature are due to the researchers’ chosen datasets.

Kahneman and Deaton (2010) have cast further light on the disagreements among researchers on this issue. They found that although people’s happiness (i.e., affective wellbeing) did not increase once their income exceeded a threshold of \$75,000, their life satisfaction (i.e., evaluative wellbeing) continued to increase at higher income levels. It follows from Kahneman and Deaton’s assessment, which is now the consensus view in the literature, that when wellbeing is defined as the aggregate of happiness and life satisfaction there should be a positive, albeit diminishing, impact of increased income on wellbeing.

There are some obvious reasons why a person’s material living standard may increase his or her life satisfaction: Income and wealth provide for basic necessities and increased freedom and opportunities. Ample monetary resources allow for more leisure time, which can be spent with

family and friends and on recreational activities. Income and wealth can also provide a sense of accomplishment and social status, which may lead to increased life satisfaction. Research shows that people attain the highest levels of life satisfaction when they feel a sense of freedom and control over their own destinies. Charles Murray (1988) compared *internals* (i.e., people who believe that they can control their destinies) with *externals* (i.e., people who believe that their lives are controlled by forces other than themselves) and found that the former were happier. Falling income in various forms, including increased taxation, has the opposite effect: People are left with fewer opportunities and may feel constrained and controlled (Verme, 2007; Brooks, 2008a; Ben Ami, 2007).

Interestingly, how a person's income is spent appears to impact the correlation with well-being. Dunn, Aknin, and Norton (2008) found that spending money on other people generated far more happiness than did spending money on oneself. Paul Zak (2011), an experimental economist, supports this assessment, finding strong evidence that money and time spent on charity increase happiness.

**On the basis of the findings in the literature if is hypothesized:**

*As an individual's material living standard rises, wellbeing is more likely to increase.*

Competent governance, in the sense of the minimization of violence, crime, corruption, and cronyism, fosters a peaceful society. Peace naturally impacts wellbeing because uncertainty in every sphere of life prevails where the perils of crime, war, and unrest threaten. However, crime and violence are not the only factors within this dimension correlated with lower wellbeing. Oishi (2012) and Oishi and Roth (2009) found that lower levels of corruption were correlated with life satisfaction. Inglehart (1990), Frey and Stutzer (2002a, 2002b), and Inglehart and Klingemann (2003) found that happiness is strongly related to democratic governance. Diener, Inglehart, and Tay (2012) found that life satisfaction shows a substantial and significant negative correlation with corruption ( $r = -.66$ ) and a positive one with bureaucratic quality ( $r = .68$ ). Although these high correlations may be the result of underspecified models, the findings still indicate that the quality of a society's governance structure may be important to people's wellbeing.

Very few people, if any, enjoy the kind of uncertainty that results from violence, crime, and corruption. However, it is important to note that not all forms of stability and security increase life satisfaction. In his book *Satisfaction* (2005), Gregory Berns presents the counterintuitive finding that humans tend to experience higher levels of satisfaction following challenging or novel occurrences. Berns argues that satisfaction comes less from the attainment of a goal itself than from the process of reaching it. He contends that satisfaction's link with predictability, stability, and security is largely a myth and proposes that the greatest satisfaction stems from surprises and rare or unexpected events and experiences. Bern's thesis is, however, somewhat culturally specific. Using Hofstede's (2005) five dimensions of culture, research undertaken by the author of this chapter for the Wellbeing Initiative has shown that not all cultures appreciate novelty to the same degree. Stable environments give one the opportunity to engage voluntarily in challenges and new experiences that increase life satisfaction. On the other hand, a person who lives in a high-crime neighborhood may be less likely to go skydiving since his or her daily life is nerve-racking enough. Flying bullets in a dangerous area are not representative of the types of experiences and challenges that can give rise to increased wellbeing for most people. Rather, they represent the stress and fear-inducing parts of life which negatively impact wellbeing.

## Peace & Security

**On the basis of the findings in the literature if is hypothesized:**

*Peace and security, in the form of a stable and secure societal environment, increase wellbeing.*

The opportunity to pursue a good life, closely linked with freedom, has been found to be important from the perspective of wellbeing overall. This dimension contains some of the limited objective functions and capabilities about which there is more universal agreement. According to the literature, some of the indicators of a society with good opportunities for its citizens include low unemployment, low poverty rates, high income mobility, the opportunity to pursue education and entrepreneurship, adequate community basics like infrastructure, and generally higher levels of job satisfaction.

Money cannot buy happiness, so the saying goes, but poverty cannot buy anything. Relatively high poverty rates in a society may reflect a lack of opportunity in that society. According to Biswas-Diener and Patterson (2011), there are many good things in the lives of poor people, but poor people also have higher rates of anger and depression (Marshall, Olfson, Hellman, Blanco,

## Opportunity



Guardino, & Struning, 2001) and suffer from social stigmatization (Lankenau, 1999). A study by Ludwig et al. (2012) found that low-income families can improve their happiness by leaving their poor neighborhoods. Oishi, Kesebir, and Diener (2011) suggested that the rising level of income inequality may be responsible for a stagnation of wellbeing in the United States. However, Berg and Veenhoven (2010) and Rözer and Kraaykamp (2013), along with many other studies on the topic as illustrated by Veenhoven's (2012) summary of the literature, have shown that income inequality is not associated with lower levels of happiness. Subjective income mobility, however, is a strong explanatory variable of life satisfaction according to Molnár and Kapitány (2007). Alesina, Di Tella, and MacCulloch (2004) also reached the conclusion that, although income inequality is not negative for life satisfaction, subjective perception of high income mobility is a strong predictor of higher life satisfaction.

The ability to work and the satisfaction with that work are strong factors in explaining happiness. Among men in particular, unemployment is one of the strongest sources of unhappiness and high job satisfaction one of the most important contributors to happiness (Frankl, 1946/2006; Brooks, 2008a, 2008b; Murray, 1994). Women's happiness levels, on the other hand, tend to be less contingent on full-time employment according to Veenhoven (2008), data from the Pew Research Center (2013) and research from the United Kingdom's Office for National Statistics (2012/2013). The role of education, despite playing a central positive role in some wellbeing indices, including the Human Development Index, has achieved mixed results in the academic research. In particular, Stevenson and Wolfers (2009) found that over the 35-year period of their study, happiness levels were lower with increasing education for females, and Veenhoven (2012, p. 25) reports that happiness is highest among people with a medium level of education. The Economist Intelligence Unit's quality-of-life index (2005) reports a similar finding (p. 3). Analysis of the World Values Survey (WVS) by Maridal and Eger (2010), among others, has shown that increased education is positively correlated with life satisfaction. However, in a full model that includes additional factors of wellbeing, such as living standard, health, and social relationships, they found that the link is indirect and, to some degree, spurious. Higher levels of education lead indirectly to greater wellbeing through increased income and better health, but the direct relationship seems to be somewhat negative. Education above high school was associated with lower levels of both life satisfaction and happiness. The effect of increased education on wellbeing is therefore ambiguous.

**On the basis of the findings in the literature if is hypothesized:**

*As an individual's opportunity to pursue his or her goals improves, wellbeing is more likely to increase.*

The hypotheses resulting from the literature review were tested via statistical analysis, the details of which follow a brief discussion of issues in objective and subjective wellbeing measures.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The findings in the literature were also subjected to a meta-analysis of 6yo observations in 16y studies. This analysis largely confirmed the six dimensions. The meta-analysis is available on the Wellbeing Initiative's website.

## ISSUES IN OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING MEASURES

A principal approach to identifying elements of human wellbeing is survey analysis, the statistical analysis of various self-reported measures of people's life satisfaction, happiness, and an array of positive and negative emotions including joy, excitement, stress, loneliness, and anxiety. In contrast with these subjective wellbeing (SWB) measures, there are also so-called objective wellbeing (OWB) measures. OWB measures are lists of requirements chosen by scholars based on their ideas about what constitutes wellbeing. These measures are argued to be good for people's wellbeing whether or not individuals personally value them. OWB measures include human functionings and capabilities (Sen, 1985; Nussbaum, 2000); economic growth (Ben Ami, 2007; Wilkinson, 2007); environmental sustainability (Stiglitz, Sen, & Fitoussi, 2009); fairness and social justice (Rawls, 1971, 2001); and virtue (as defined in Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics* and discussed by Bartlett and Collins, 2011).

### Objective wellbeing measures

Although OWB elements are measured through observable statistics based on objective criteria, people of different academic, political, philosophical, cultural, and religious persuasions do not always agree about their respective importance or about how best to measure them. Amartya Sen (2005), a proponent of the capabilities approach to wellbeing, has admitted that it is impossible to determine an exact and appropriately weighted list of capabilities because any such list would vary according to the social context. Unfortunately, Sen's cautioning goes unheeded in much of the literature, leading to often incommensurable approaches to the concept of wellbeing. As a result, although OWB measures are well established in the literature (see, e.g., the Human Development Index), they often appear paternalistic in their assumptions that certain things are good or bad for wellbeing. Nussbaum (2003) offers an example of this kind of open paternalism. When wellbeing is defined as life satisfaction and happiness, as Gundelach and Kreiner (2004) have suggested and as this report does, statistical analysis of population surveys has the potential to result in truer assessments of wellbeing than do measures based on scholars' and researchers' opinions of what makes a good society. This is not to say that virtue, capabilities, fairness, justice, or economic growth should not be pursued by society if they do not correlate perfectly with wellbeing. On the contrary, to paraphrase John Stuart Mill (1863, pp. 53–54), many societal objectives apart from wellbeing are to be desired disinterestedly as goods in themselves.

In contrast with most other social scientists, economists have tended in the past to express skepticism toward people's direct statements about their utilities, leading to a focus on *revealed preferences*, which can be measured objectively, as indirect utility indicators. Relying on revealed preferences is not unproblematic, however. Whether they accurately represent an individual's real preferences depends on that individual's access to full information and unlimited computational capabilities. Their accuracy also requires that the individual's decisions satisfy the conditions of transitivity and completeness. Finally, the entire context, including the reasoning behind individual choices, has to be clear to the researcher interpreting the data. For some more thorough critiques of the often unrealized assumptions surrounding the use of objective indicators, see Wong (1978), Koszegi and Rabin (2007), and Hands (2004).

**Statistical analysis of population surveys** may better identify the components of people's quality of life than can measures based on scholars' opinions about what constitutes wellbeing.

## Subjective wellbeing measures

Diener and Suh (1997) and Kahneman and Krueger (2006) showed that subjective wellbeing measures are, to a large extent, credible. Veenhoven (1991a, 1991b, 1993), a main authority in the field of happiness research, studied the primary factors that correlate with his extensive database of studies on happiness and life satisfaction, concluding that life satisfaction is not relative (i.e., dependent on a subjective attitude) as some theories posit. Rather, it can be accurately predicted based on the objective livability of the society in which the individual resides and based on his or her personal profile or lifeability. Moreover, the factors that people consider important appear to be very much the same across countries as well as resilient through time.

According to Easterlin (2001), it appears that there are nearly unanimous universal notions that describe wellbeing. Not only do different measures of wellbeing correlate with each other but across cultures they also correlate with emotional responses such as brain activity, heart rate, and smile frequency during social interaction (Frey & Stutzer, 2002a, 2002b). Measures of individual life satisfaction are also linked with independent evaluations by friends, self-reported health, sleep quality, and personality tests (Diener, Lucas, & Scollon, 2006). According to Tov and Diener (2008), research now shows strong multicultural correlations, leading to the emergence of a theory of an aggregate, universally based set of emotions.

As a consequence of Veenhoven's (1991a, 1991b, 1993) studies and others like them, some have argued that subjective measures can be used to compare levels of wellbeing across countries directly. However, there are several problems associated with such a course of action:

- I As an individual's life situation improves, expectations also rise such that individuals in developed nations might report lower scores compared to people in less developed countries for an equivalent life situation;
- I There exist some preference discrepancies between individuals and nations along with cultural differences in interpreting and answering survey questions;
- I Data are insufficient and measured in different years and time periods for different countries;
- I An individual's assessment of his or her wellbeing may reflect the social desirability of responses (Kahneman, 1999); and
- I There is a significant correlation between good weather and positive answers (Hirshleifer & Shumway, 2003). In exploring these so-called *sunshine effects*, Shaffer and Smith (1985) and Stevenson and Wolfers (2008) have shown that small changes in the ordering of questions, the day of the week the sample is taken, and seasonal cycles can influence responses.



## Wellbeing

can be predicted reasonably well on the basis of a society's livability, cultural elements, and an individual's lifeability.





**Happiness should not be the only societal objective. Other goods are worth pursuing for their own sake.**

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Although individual-level survey data can still be interpreted as accurate accounts of what motivates people, the foregoing problematic issues may complicate the use of the data on the interval level needed for comparing countries' reported levels of life satisfaction. Only if a survey is repeated numerous times under similar conditions producing consistent results can survey data be used to draw generalized conclusions about the relative difference between two entities. The surveys are therefore most valuable when they are used to identify variables that correlate with life satisfaction and happiness. These indicators usually do not suffer from the environmental issues just discussed.

Based on the foregoing assessment, and in line with Costanza et al.'s (2007) suggestion that a good index should "identify a minimum set of needs that occur cross-culturally and over time" (p. 271), an in-depth statistical analysis of the 2005 World Values Survey (WVS) was undertaken following the literature review. The analysis controlled for country effects, and the sensitivity analysis analyzed three additional samples (1999, 2000, and 1981–2005), leading to the identification of cross-cultural, cross-time elements of wellbeing. The significant factors identified in the statistical analysis, which is detailed in the following section, formed the foundation for the construction of the Indices as discussed in Chapter 1.

# Empirical Foundations

## of the Indices

**The Indices' construction**  
is based on a statistical  
analysis of the World  
Values Survey.

The construction of the Indices of Wellbeing consisted of an empirical analysis that proceeded in two steps (see Table 3.1 for a glossary of many of the technical terms used in this report). The first step identified the main correlates of life satisfaction and happiness and their respective weightings based on principal component and regression analysis of the 2005 World Values Survey (WVS). The WVS is a worldwide questionnaire exploring people's opinions, values, and beliefs. The survey originated in 1981 as the European Values Survey and now consists of a questionnaire of some 260 questions on culture, religion, politics, happiness, life satisfaction, and other issues. The second step identified the variables that would serve as objective indicators of the elements identified in the first step. To enhance reliability and increase confidence in the findings, a sensitivity analysis was performed using two additional distinct samples from the surveys for 1995 and 2000. An analysis of the entire set of surveys from 1981 to 2005 was also done to capture possible effects over time. It should be noted that this was not a balanced panel data analysis as some of the countries and most of the respondents changed with each survey.

### WELLBEING AS A DEPENDENT VARIABLE

The dependent variable wellbeing was identified in the WVS through an equal weighting of the survey's questions about life satisfaction and happiness, a choice in line with Gundelach and Kreiner's (2004) assertion that wellbeing is a composite of life satisfaction and happiness. Layard, Mayraz, and Nickell's (2008) contention that the average of life satisfaction and happiness results in greater explanatory power than does either concept alone lends implicit methodological support to this approach.

The specification of wellbeing as the compound of life satisfaction and happiness is supported by Ferrer and Frijters's (2004) holding that "assuming cardinality or ordinality of the answers to general satisfaction questions is relatively unimportant to results when satisfaction is measured and regressed at the individual level" (p. 655). Diener (1995, p. 861) also supports this assessment. Pavot and Diener (1993) found evidence that respondent answers can safely be understood at a cardinal level. One would therefore expect few issues with the measurement level of the dependent variable.<sup>2</sup>

As discussed in "A Primer on Contemporary Wellbeing" in Chapter 1 and shown in Figure 1.1, life satisfaction is closer to the evaluative wellbeing (EWB) end of the EWB–AWB spectrum, whereas happiness is closer to the affective wellbeing (AWB) end. It has been suggested that the WVS happiness question is really more of a EWB question. However, the fact that the correlation between the WVS happiness and life satisfaction questions is only .47 suggests that they measure two independent concepts. Another indication that the WVS happiness question is more of an AWB construct is the fact that the correlation between the happiness question and the emotional or AWB questions in the WVS is higher than is the correlation between the life satisfaction question and the AWB questions in the WVS.

<sup>2</sup> Some may argue that the happiness variable in the WVS is at ordinal level. However, because of the way the WVS happiness question is asked (Would you say you are: (1) *Very happy*, (2) *Rather happy*, (3) *Not very happy*, (4) *Not at all happy*), it is likely that people rank the answer choices from 1–4 in their minds, thus interpreting the question in similar fashion to the WVS life satisfaction question, which is less ambiguously at the cardinal level. Frey and Stutzer (2000) and Stutzer and Frey (2010) also reach the conclusion that happiness can be treated at the cardinal level.



Wellbeing is thus an additive index of two self-reported assessments: happiness, which is measured on a 1–4 scale, and life satisfaction, which is measured on a 1–10 scale. Thus the formula for measuring wellbeing is:

$$\frac{(\text{happiness} \times 5/2) + (\text{life satisfaction})}{2}$$

The distributions show that, statistically, happiness is similarly distributed for both men and women in the data. The same does not hold true for life satisfaction, for which women provide a slightly higher score than men within each level of the distribution (e.g., 1–10). It should be noted that there is a slight difference between men and women in the effect of the right-hand side variables on wellbeing. This distributional difference is not entirely unproblematic and is something that researchers should be aware of in working with the data and interpreting the results. The analysis was therefore carried out through a standardization of the two dependent variables prior to summing the measures together. This procedure did not result in any substantial effect on the analysis. The results were robust to changes in the measurement of wellbeing.

**Table 3.1**

*Glossary of Technical Terms*

**Unless otherwise stated, this report uses these terms as follows:**

**Validity** is the degree to which an index accurately captures and measures its target concept. Both construct and face validity are important checks.

**Reliability** is the extent to which an index yields consistent results. It is a check of whether an index is coherent in what it is intended to measure.

**Principal Component Analysis (PCA)** summarizes the information in a set of variables into a smaller set of factors without losing important information. PCA is used to analyze interrelationships among variables with the purpose of explaining them in terms of common underlying factors.

**Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)** tests whether the data fit the hypothesized measurement model.

**Factor** refers to the underlying dimension that summarizes the observed variables analyzed in a model.

**Factor Loading** is the correlation between the variables analyzed in a model and the factor summarizing those variables.

**Eigenvalue** represents the amount of variance explained by a factor. Usually, only factors with eigenvalues greater than one are accepted.

**Cronbach's Alpha** is a measure of the internal consistency of an index and an indicator of its reliability. It indicates (indirectly) the degree to which the variables measure a single, unidimensional latent construct. The higher the intercorrelations among test items, the better the indication that the variables measure the same construct. Scores above 0.6 are considered acceptable, and scores above 0.8 excellent. The minimum and maximum are 0 and 1, respectively.

**Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)** is a form of regression analysis. It estimates the unknown parameters in a statistical model in order to determine the correlation between a set of independent variables and a dependent variable. For the purposes of the Indices of Wellbeing, the objective of OLS is to predict the changes in the dependent variable (i.e., wellbeing) in response to changes in the independent variables (i.e., the six dimensions and the control variables).

**F-Test** is used to determine whether two samples have different variances. It returns the two-tailed probability that the variances in ranges of data within different variables are not significantly different.

**Z Score** is a measurement of a certain score's relationship to the mean in a group of scores. A z score is positive if above the mean and negative if below. A score of 0 implies a score identical to the mean.

**Dependent Variable** is the response variable or the variable that one is interested in measuring. The wellbeing of a person, country, or U.S. state is the dependent variable in this report.

**Independent Variable** is the cause variable. For the purposes of this report, the six dimensions and some control variables are considered independent variables.

## IDENTIFYING CONSTRUCTS VIA PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS

The problems associated with the use of single-item variables to account for complex concepts are of concern in building any index. The potential that the single-item measures might have an underlying construct or attribute is therefore considered. Citing Nunnally and Bernstein (1994), Carmines and McIver (1981), and Spector (1992), Gliem and Gliem (2003) deliver three good arguments for using multi-item measures instead of single-item ones for measuring attributes. First, considerable random measurement error leading to unreliability in the measurement is associated with individual items. Nunnally and Bernstein showed that, when measuring attributes, errors average out if individual scores are combined. Second, according to Gliem and Gliem, a single item can categorize individuals into only a relatively small number of groups; it cannot always discriminate among fine degrees of an attribute. For example, with a dichotomously scored item (e.g., *yes/no*), one can distinguish between just two levels of the attribute, which means precision may be lacking. Third, Carmines and McIver contend that single items lack scope and alone cannot fully represent a complex theoretical concept or any specific attribute.

For these reasons, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) combined with an average variance extracted (AVE) analysis, a procedure that derives a set of explanatory constructs, was a logical next step. The analysis was first performed simultaneously on 50 to 60 variables from the WVS that fit the findings from the literature review. The factor analysis was reiterated until only high factor loadings remained (MSA guidelines).<sup>3</sup> The factor analysis was estimated using the PCA method with varimax rotation. Table 3.2 shows the variables and their descriptions, the resulting factor loadings, and the hypotheses.

Following the work of Comrey and Lee (1992), Tabachnick and Fidell (2001), and Gorsuch (1983), a factor loading of at least .60 is considered good to very good. Factor loadings below .60 are considered independent of the construct under consideration. This conservative cutoff point gives confidence that the

loadings provide a convincing basis for interpreting the factors. Given the array of information within the list of variables, the twofold objective of the PCA was (a) to achieve parsimony and reduce dimensionality by extracting the smallest number of components that account for most of the variation in the original multivariate data and (b) to summarize the data with little loss of information in the list of variables.

The EFA on the WVS found that four factors were present: Living Standard, Community Life, Religious Participation, and Political & Civil Liberties. All items in these four factors loaded well at .60 or greater on each of the constructs. Some of the variables, including Marriage, Age, Sex, and Freedom & Opportunity, did not load on any constructs and were entered into the regression as single-item variables. The AVE method, as found in Fornell and Larcker (1981), supported the four constructs identified in the EFA by testing discriminant validity. The correlations between the constructs ranged from .01 to .28. The AVE analysis found that the square root of the AVE value belonging to each latent construct was much larger than the correlation between any pair of latent constructs. The square root of the AVE was .66 for Living Standard, .70 for Community Life, .70 for Religious Participation, and .70 for Political & Civil Liberties.

Because the AVE indicated that the constructs were conceptually distinctive, it provided evidence that the index variables or summed-up items, as opposed to the saved factor scores, could be used to measure wellbeing in the Indices, particularly as most of the variables are well-grounded in the literature. Lending support to this approach more generally is the fact that it is easier to interpret index variables than factor scores. Furthermore, scholars such as those who study public service motivation often use index variables when distinctive factors as determined by EFA are available (see, e.g., Moynihan & Pandey, 2007).

**Table 3.2**  
*Variables, Descriptions, Factor Loadings, and Hypotheses*

	Description	Loading	Hypothesis
	Dependent variable		
<b>Wellbeing</b> <b>(life satisfaction + happiness)</b>	All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? 1–10 scale. 10 = “completely satisfied” and 1 = “completely dissatisfied.”  Taking all things together, would you say you are: (1) Very happy, (2) Rather happy, (3) Not very happy, (4) Not at all happy.		

<sup>3</sup> The factor scores that went into the regression were a result of rerunning the PCA with only the factors that loaded on each of the concepts. Among the variables used from the WVS (2005) were v10, v11, v22–v33, v46–v48, v55–v57, v68, v72, v122, v124, v162–v164, v184–v193, v235–v238, v241, v251–v253, and v255.

	Description	Loading	Hypothesis
<b>Independent variable</b>			
<b>Living Standard</b>	How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household? 1–10 scale. 10 = “completely satisfied” and 1 = “completely dissatisfied.”	.73	H <sub>1</sub> +
	Would you describe yourself as belonging to the: (5) Upper class, (4) Upper middle class, (3) Lower middle class, (2) Working class, (1) Lower class.	.79	
	On a scale of incomes on which 1 indicates the “lowest income decile” and 10 the “highest income decile” in your country, what group is your household? Count all wages, salaries, pensions, and other incomes that come in.	.83	
<b>Health</b>	All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is: (1) Very good, (2) Good, (3) Fair, (4) Poor.		H <sub>2</sub> +
<b>Freedom &amp; Opportunity</b>	Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, while other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Use this scale where 1 means “no choice at all” and 10 means “a great deal of choice” to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out.		H <sub>3</sub> +
<b>Political &amp; Civil Liberties</b>	How democratically is this country being governed today? 1–10 scale. 10 = “completely democratic” and 1 = “not at all democratic.”	.85	H <sub>3</sub> +
	How much respect is there for individual human rights nowadays in this country? Do you feel there is: (4) A great deal of respect for individual human rights, (3) Fairly much, (2) Not much, (1) No respect.	.85	
<b>Family Life</b>	Are you: 1 = Married or Living together and 0 = Otherwise. How many children do you have?		H <sub>4</sub> +
<b>Religion</b>	How important is religion in your life? 1–5 scale. 5 = “very important” and 1 = “not at all important.” (This question is 2005-specific and is not tested in the sensitivity analysis)	.83	H <sub>4</sub> +
	Apart from weddings and funerals, about how often do you attend religious services these days? 1–7 scale. 7 = “more than once a week” and 1 = “never, practically never.”	.73	
	Would you say you are: (1) A religious person, (2) Not a religious person, (3) An atheist.	.79	
	How important is God in your life? 1–10 scale. 10 = “very important” and 1 = “not at all important.”	.86	
	Do you take some moments of prayer, meditation or contemplation or something like that? 1 = Yes and 0 = No.	.74	
<b>Community Life</b>	Are you an (2) active member, (1) inactive member, or (0) not a member: Art, music or educational organization	.61	H <sub>4</sub> +
	Labor union	.62	
	Political party	.63	
	Environmental organization	.75	
	Professional association	.70	
	Humanitarian or charitable organization	.69	
	Consumer organization	.72	
<b>Peace &amp; Security</b>	“Global Report on Conflict, Governance and State Fragility 2008”		H <sub>5</sub> +
<b>Control variable</b>			
<b>Education</b>	What is the highest educational level that you have attained: Scale 1–9: (1) No formal education, ... , (9) University-level education, with degree.		
<b>Education x Living Standard</b>	Interaction of education and living standard.		
<b>Gender</b>	Male = 0 and Female = 1.		
<b>Age</b>	This means you are years old.		
<b>Gini coefficient</b>	Measured from 23 (Sweden) to approx. 60 (World Bank measure).		

*Note.* Some of the variables have been reverse coded. The imputation in the WVS raw data differs from the coding in the WVS questionnaire in several instances. For example, Variable 9 is on a 1–4 scale in the questionnaire but a 1–5 scale in the actual data. How one chooses to handle these discrepancies impacts the results of the statistical analysis, so researchers must be careful.

## IDENTIFYING CORRELATES OF WELLBEING VIA REGRESSION ANALYSIS

The statistical tool used in testing the hypotheses was an OLS regression. The issue of multicollinearity was addressed by variance inflation factors, more commonly known by its acronym VIF, with heteroskedasticity dealt with through the use of White's correction (see Greene, 2003). The total sample of 36,109 participants in the 2005 WVS who completed all questions used in this analysis was spread across 133 countries, ensuring the presence of cultural and other regionally or nationally specific factors in the analysis. Cultural diversity across countries is an important issue. Tov and Diener (2008) give an example of how the cultural norms governing a society can influence responses. They found that in Latin cultures, where positive expressions are seen as beneficial and negative emotions cast in a bad light, people are slightly happier when controlling for other factors. By contrast, in Confucian countries, where there is a common belief that negative emotions are as beneficial as positive ones, people are less happy than expected. Research undertaken by the author of this chapter for the Wellbeing Initiative has shown that this finding also holds true for Eastern European countries, which uniformly score lower than might be expected based on external factors. The variance between individuals within countries also differs across countries. Some countries have many happy people and many unhappy ones, whereas other countries see less variance between individuals.

**Table 3.3**  
*Regression Results for Wellbeing (Sum of Life Satisfaction and Happiness),*  
*World Values Survey 2005*

Variable	Point estimat	SE	tvalue	p >  t	p
Living Standard	1.053	0.068	15.49	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.302
Health	0.610	0.034	19.44	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.186
Peace & Security	0.131	0.559	23.43	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.165
Freedom & Opportunity	0.229	0.014	16.36	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.243
Political & Civil Liberties	0.351	0.031	11.19	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.124
Community Life	0.091	0.028	3.25	.006 <sup>a</sup>	0.034
Religion	0.237	0.024	9.88	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.083
Married	0.372	0.054	6.89	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.062
Children	0.041	0.021	1.91	.059	0.200
Education	-0.075	0.013	-5.77	.000 <sup>a</sup>	-0.830
Education x Income	-0.046	0.011	-4.18	.000 <sup>a</sup>	-0.059
Gender	0.084	0.045	1.87	.062	0.029
Age	0.034	0.022	1.45	.147	0.001
Inequality (Gini coefficient)	0.078	0.016	4.88	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.027
Constant	5.197	0.713	-7.29	.000	

*Note.* Country dummies are included but not shown. Standard errors are corrected for heteroskedasticity.

$R^2 = 39.81\%$ ;  $F = 421.78$ ;  $p = .0000$ ;  $N = 36,109$ . *SE* = standard error.

<sup>a</sup>Variable is significant at three standard deviations below the mean.

Table 3.4

*Descriptive Statistics for Wellbeing Regression*

<b>Simple Statistics (N=36,109)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>
Wellbeing	9.95	2.64	1.40	8.00
Income	0.00	1.00	-2.88	3.05
Health	2.87	0.85	1.00	4.00
Peace & Security	5.65	4.99	0.00	18.00
Freedom & Control	7.15	2.18	1.00	10.00
Political & Civil Liberties	0.02	1.00	-3.10	2.52
Community Life	-0.01	0.99	-0.96	5.16
Religion	-0.01	1.00	-2.88	1.24
Married	0.65	0.48	0.00	1.00
Children	1.77	1.66	0.00	8.00
Education	4.69	2.39	0.00	8.00
Education x Income	0.89	5.32	-20.66	23.72
Gender	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
Age	41.98	16.35	15.00	98.00
Inequality (Gini coefficient)	39.00	10.63	23.00	65.00

Note. M = mean; SD = standard deviation.

The regression analysis tested the hypotheses while controlling for education, gender, age, and income equality, all potential confounding variables used in prior work on happiness and life satisfaction. Some researchers, such as Layard (2005b), have stressed that income inequality creates unhappiness. Based on this assertion, a Gini coefficient (World Bank, 2005) was used to control for the potential negative effect of high income inequality on life satisfaction. However, as previously mentioned, it is worth noting that Berg and Veenhoven (2010), in a summary of the literature, did not find evidence of a negative effect of income inequality on happiness. Their finding was supported by Rözer and Kraaykamp (2013).

Summaries of the academic research including Weiss (2008) and Oishi (2012) have shown that around 50% of an individual's variation in happiness is explained by factors internal to that person (i.e., that person's lifeability, which includes his or her degree of purpose in life, life choices, and genetics). This finding implies that external, environmental factors can account for up to half of a person's happiness.<sup>4</sup> A similar relationship is likely for life satisfaction and therefore also for wellbeing as a latent composite concept. The results of the regression analysis are presented in Table 3.3. Table 3.4 provides the descriptive statistics for the data sample used in the regression.

<sup>4</sup> These numbers are approximate because the research, especially with new developments in the field of epigenetics, continues to modify the constraints that hereditary factors place on humans.



## Description of regression results

Overall, this model has strong statistical significance, explaining about 39% of the variance in wellbeing—and leaving approximately 11% percent unexplained, according to Weiss’s (2008) and Oishi’s (2012) findings. The point estimates for Living Standard, Health, and Peace & Security are in the hypothesized direction and significant. The variables Freedom & Opportunity and Political & Civil Liberties are also tested jointly, resulting in a highly significant *F*-statistic of 579.58. The dimension Community & Relationships is also highly significant through the variables Community Life, Religion, and Family Life. As with Freedom & Opportunity, these variables were also tested jointly, resulting in a highly significant *F*-statistic of 302.12.<sup>y</sup>

Because life satisfaction and happiness are measured on different scales, it is most useful to look separately at the results for wellbeing as a whole, life satisfaction, and happiness, shown in Tables 3.3, 3.5, and 3.6, respectively, when describing the magnitude of the effect of each variable. Focusing first on the point estimates for wellbeing, the following examples are helpful as a description of the results. Wellbeing is adjusted to a scale of 1–10, where 1 is the lowest score and 10 the highest. For all of the following examples a person with a world-average wellbeing score (6.67) is used. It should be noted that the description of the results assumes that the correlations identified in the regression show causation and that this is an unverified assumption.

Table 3.5

*Regression Results for Happiness, World Values Survey 2005*

Variable	Point estimat	SE	tvalue	p >  t	β
Living Standard	0.197	0.020	10.30	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.295
Health	0.190	0.010	19.27	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.235
Peace & Security	−0.251	0.165	15.22	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.137
Freedom & Opportunity	0.043	0.004	11.35	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.135
Political & Civil Liberties	0.062	0.009	6.76	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.080
Community Life	0.016	0.009	2.08	.048	0.018
Religion	0.045	0.007	6.22	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.093
Married	0.160	0.016	10.14	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.113
Children	−0.011	0.007	−1.62	.106	−0.061
Education	−0.018	0.004	−4.83	.000 <sup>a</sup>	−0.062
Education x Income	−0.011	0.003	−3.38	.001 <sup>a</sup>	−0.052
Gender	0.033	0.013	1.51	.012	0.015
Age	−0.001	0.001	−1.56	.061	−0.034
Inequality (Gini coefficient)	2.487	0.169	14.68	.000 <sup>a</sup>	<sup>b</sup>
Constant	−68.594	4.810	−14.26	.000	

Note. Country dummies are included but not shown. Standard errors are corrected for heteroskedasticity.

$R^2 = 30.90\%$ ;  $F = 248.85$ ;  $p = .0000$ ;  $N = 39,245$ . SE = standard error.

<sup>a</sup> Variable is significant at three standard deviations below the mean.

<sup>b</sup> Beta not estimated.

<sup>y</sup> The variable Children was left out of the *F*-test as it was insignificant in some of the models.

tion. The variables related most strongly to life satisfaction were Living Standard and Freedom & Opportunity. For the latter, if an individual's score increases from the lowest score (1) to the highest (10), the person's wellbeing score will, on average, increase to 8.47, representing a change from the mean to the top 15% of respondents. On the four-scale Health measure, a one-interval improvement causes life satisfaction to increase to 7.18. For Religion, a move from the lowest score to the highest results in an increase in the average person's life satisfaction to 7.01. A person who marries will increase his or her life satisfaction score to 6.89. Having children is significantly correlated with life satisfaction only at the 10% statistical level.

The point estimates for happiness differ slightly from those for life satisfaction. Living Standard and Freedom & Opportunity have a lower impact and are nonlinear with diminishing returns. Religion, Marriage, and Health increase in importance for happiness relative to life satisfaction. Peace & Security has a slightly lower impact on happiness than it has on life satisfaction.

Examining the control variables, Age is U-shaped, its low point at 46 years old, and positive but insignificant for wellbeing. Age has a positive though insignificant effect on life satisfaction and is also insignificant for happiness. Such findings are common in the literature.<sup>6</sup> Increased education has a negative influence on wellbeing as a whole and also on life satisfaction and

**Table 3.6**

*Regression Results for Life Satisfaction, World Values Survey 2005*

Variable	Point estimat	SE	tvalue	p >  t	b
Living Standard	0.970	0.068	14.30	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.347
Health	0.650	0.034	19.39	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.186
Peace & Security	0.374	0.553	7.91	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.173
Freedom & Opportunity	0.269	0.014	19.36	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.233
Political & Civil Liberties	0.351	0.031	11.19	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.124
Community Life	0.081	0.029	2.75	.006 <sup>a</sup>	0.034
Religion	0.187	0.024	7.72	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.077
Married	0.372	0.054	6.86	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.050
Children	0.009	0.023	0.40	.689	0.005
Education	-0.093	0.013	-6.93	.000 <sup>a</sup>	-0.083
Education x Income	-0.046	0.011	-4.19	.000 <sup>a</sup>	<sup>b</sup>
Gender	0.084	0.045	1.87	.062	<sup>b</sup>
Age	0.003	0.002	1.45	.147	0.001
Inequality (Gini coefficient)	0.108	0.567	7.25	.000 <sup>a</sup>	<sup>b</sup>
Constant	-110.420	16.090	-6.86	.000	

*Note.* Country dummies are included but not shown. Standard errors are corrected for heteroskedasticity.

$R^2 = 35.12\%$ ;  $F = 326.84$ ;  $p = .0000$ ;  $N = 37,628$ . SE = standard error.

<sup>a</sup> Variable is significant at three standard deviations below the mean.

<sup>b</sup> Beta not estimated.

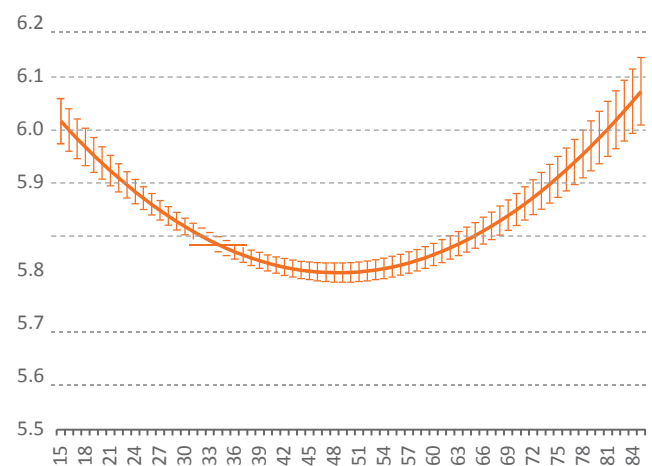
<sup>6</sup> Some research has found that age is more U-shaped for men than for women. However, only the average is reported in Tables 3.3, 3.5, and 3.6. Age Squared, which is not reported in the tables, did not lead to any changes in the other variables.

happiness considered separately. So, too, does the interaction between education and income (Education x Income). When Education is included as a dummy variable it is positive only up to a completed high school degree whereupon it declines. A person with no education who decides to complete a college degree can expect his or her score to fall from the mean of 6.67 to 6.21, resulting in a reduction of life satisfaction to the 3yth percentile. This result runs counter to some research, but a robustness check did not reveal any issues. It is possible that the positive relationship between education and happiness and life satisfaction found in other research is a spurious one and that the real relationship is masked by underspecified models as suggested by Veenhoven (2012, pp. 25–32). The finding that income inequality is not a negative factor of wellbeing, at least from a worldwide perspective, has been confirmed many times in the literature (Berg & Veenhoven, 2010; Veenhoven, 2012, p. 30; Rözer & Kraaykamp, 2013). Figures 3.1 and 3.2 present graphical representations of the results for Age and Education.

**Figure 3.1**

*Age effect.*

As age increases, wellbeing decreases at a decreasing rate until the age of 46.25 years whereupon it begins to increase at an increasing rate.



**Figure 3.2**

*Education effect.*

There is no statistical difference between 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. There is a statistical decline in wellbeing for 5, 6, 7, and 8 when compared to 0.

*Note.*

0 = No formal education

1 = Some elementary education

2 = Completed (compulsory) elementary education

3 = Incomplete secondary school: technical/vocational type/  
(Compulsory) elementary education and basic vocational qualification

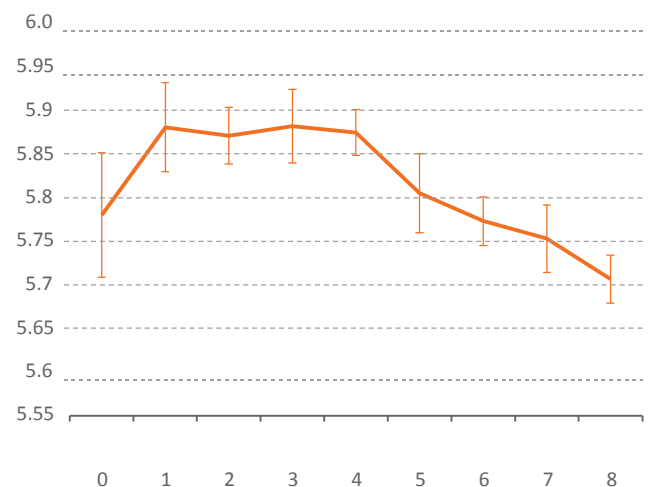
4 = Complete secondary school: technical/vocational type/  
Secondary, intermediate vocational qualification

5 = Incomplete secondary: university-preparatory type/  
Secondary, intermediate general qualification

6 = Complete secondary: university-preparatory type/  
Full secondary, maturity level certificate

7 = Some university without degree/  
Higher education-lower-level tertiary certificate

8 = University with degree/  
Higher education-upper-level tertiary certificate



## Robustness of regression results

Several forms of sensitivity analysis were used to address potential issues in generalizing the results. The first method was to repeat the analysis with new sets of observations from the 1999 and 2000 WVS and the complete 1981–2005 WVS dataset. These datasets contain more than 260,000 distinct observations from countries that differ in part from the ones used in the 2005 analysis. As shown in Table 3.7, the results were confirming. All variables loaded on the same factors as in the 2005 analysis. With the exception of Age and Children, which were weakly though positively significant in some samples, the resulting point estimates were within the confidence interval of the original analysis. The regressions for the sensitivity analysis resulted in explained variance ( $R^2$ ) of 40% for the 1995 survey and the 1981–2005 dataset and of 38% for the 2000 survey.

When country-specific effects were included in the model, there was no substantive change in any of the outcomes. However, the explanatory power of the model increased by between 2% and 4%. As previously described, the data were also tested using different specifications for the dependent variable, including testing life satisfaction alone, happiness alone, the two variables summed, and the two variables standardized using z scores. None of these tests resulted in significant changes to any of the hypothesized results across time or countries. The model was also tested using different specifications, additive functions, and reduction techniques for the PCA without any significant impact other than to change the available sample size (not all respondents answered every question). The sensitivity analyses provided a very strong indication that the population means and the sample means were similar. These outcomes therefore offer robust support to the estimated model in this analysis.

Table 3.7

*Regression Results for Wellbeing (Sum of Life Satisfaction and Happiness),  
World Values Survey 1981–2005*

Variable	Point estimat	SE	tvalue	$p >  t $	$\beta$
Living Standard	0.929	0.031	29.10	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.324
Health	0.754	0.016	44.81	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.242
Peace & Security	0.049	0.015	13.21	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.163
Freedom & Opportunity	0.228	0.006	33.97	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.188
Political & Civil Liberties	0.398	0.014	26.97	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.151
Community Life	0.109	0.013	8.43	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.041
Religion	0.112	0.014	11.08	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.063
Married	0.399	0.028	13.96	.000 <sup>a</sup>	0.072
Children	0.021	0.010	2.15	.031	0.014
Education	−0.0930	0.013	−6.93	.000 <sup>a</sup>	−0.063
Education x Income	−0.034	0.005	−6.10	.000	−0.070
Gender	0.131	0.022	5.75	.000	0.025
Age	−0.042	0.004	−9.84	.000	−0.263
Inequality (Gini coefficient)	0.004	0.019	0.22	.827	0.017
Constant	6.171	0.559	11.04	.000	

*Note.* Country dummies are included but not shown. Standard errors are corrected for heteroskedasticity.

$R^2 = 40.55\%$ ;  $F = 463.60$ ;  $p = .0000$ ;  $N = 39,202$ . SE = standard error.

<sup>a</sup> Variable is significant at three standard deviations below the mean.

## WEIGHTING THE DIMENSIONS

The weightings of the six dimensions in the Indices were calculated from the beta coefficients shown in Table 3.8. With a standardized beta coefficient of around 0.3 the regression supported Living Standard as the strongest variable of impact for wellbeing. The beta coefficients for Community & Relationships, Peace & Security, and Health & Environment were all around 0.2, indicating that they may impact wellbeing about equally. The reason for Freedom's high beta coefficient is that one of the factors measuring it is the joint variable of Freedom & Opportunity. The Opportunity dimension was possible to test only jointly via the Freedom & Opportunity variable from the WVS.

**Table 3.8**  
*Beta Values from Regression*

Dimension	Variable 1	Variable 2	Variable 3	Total $\beta$
Health	0.186			0.186
Peace & Security	0.165			0.165
Community & Relationships (Religion, Married, Community Life)	0.083	0.062	0.034	0.181
Living Standard	0.302			0.302
Freedom & Opportunity (Political & Civil Liberties, Freedom & Opportunity)	0.243	0.124		0.367

**Table 3.g**  
*Beta Values and Index Dimension Weights after Adjustments*

Dimension	Adjusted $\beta$	Index weights
Health & Environment	0.186	1/9
Peace & Security	0.165	1/9
Community & Relationships	0.181	1/9
Living Standard	0.201	1/9
Freedom	0.245	1/9
Opportunity	0.225	1/9

In line with this author's theoretical considerations, espe-

cially those deriving from the literature review, the variable Freedom & Opportunity was split into two components, giving a beta coefficient of 0.121 each for Freedom and Opportunity. Adding some variables from the Living Standard dimension to the Opportunity dimension ensured that every dimension received an index weight corresponding to the statistical findings. Opportunity therefore includes some variables related to Freedom and Living Standard that deal with equal chances and prospects for all in society. In the post-estimation analysis (see Table 3.10), this and other choices were tested through the methods of Cronbach's alpha and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). These tests confirmed the internal consistency of the choices and gave an indication of high reliability. Table 3.9 shows the beta coefficients once Opportunity was separated from Freedom and had one third of the weight for Living Standard added to it. Weighting the six dimensions equally, at one sixth each, falls within the confidence level intervals from the regression analysis for wellbeing (see Table 3.3).

The six dimensions were reconstructed using a combination of objective and subjective indicators. See "Stage II: Variable compilation" in Chapter 1 for a fuller discussion of this process. Tables 3.11 and 3.12, presented at the end of this chapter, provide the hierarchies of the World and U.S. Indices, respectively, from the six dimensions down to the individual indicators, including question wordings, where applicable, and sources.



## NORMALIZING AND SCORING THE INDICATORS

The chosen indicators were normalized using an approach modeled on the original Human Development Index (see footnote 4 in Chapter 1). *Goalposts* were chosen to represent the maximum and minimum values for each indicator, and scores were determined by their position between the two goalposts. For example, where a value is one quarter of the way from the minimum goalpost to the maximum one, the score is 2.5; where a value is half way between goalposts, the score is 5.0. For indicators where a lower value equates to greater wellbeing, the scoring between the goalposts is simply reversed. Where there were no obvious goalposts, the maximum and minimum values were set as two standard deviations above and below the mean for all observations for that indicator, including for years and countries or states not appearing in the final Indices. Goalposts were not necessarily constrained so that all score values from 0–10 were possible.

Once the scores for indicators were obtained, they were aggregated hierarchically, with each score equaling either the score of the associated indicator or the average of the scores one level below it. The score for Dimension 1 is therefore the average of the score for Components 1A and 1B, while the score for Component 1A is the average of the score for Subcomponents 1Ai and 1Aii. Where one of the lower-level scores is missing, the

higher-level score was calculated from the remaining indicators; however, where more than half of the lower-level scores are missing, no higher-level score is given. Where a score is missing for an entire dimension, no score is given for that year.

Where possible, missing scores were filled. When the missing score is a gap between observed scores, the gap was filled by interpolation. Missing data before the first observation or after the last observation were dealt with in one of two ways. First, the authors of this report produced a version of the Indices where scores are filled forward from the most recent value or backward from the next available value (the Standard Dataset). Second, the authors also produced a chain-linked version of the Indices. In the Chained Indices, scores were calculated for a base year. For each pair of years, moving outwards from the base year, scores were calculated using only the subset of indicators common to both years. The scores for each dimension and the overall score were then adjusted proportionally to the change in scores produced from the common subset. The Chained Dataset thus produces a usable time series from all available data without making assumptions about data that is missing. Where possible, the raw data are also made available, with no interpolation or filling whatsoever, to allow for direct investigation.

## SUBSTANTIATING THE INDICATORS VIA POST-ESTIMATION

The indicators representing each dimension were substantiated through CFA with additional interim statistical support for survey items addressed using Cronbach's alpha and other measures not reported. Data were analyzed in annual and aggregate (all years at once) form. The annualized and aggregate outcomes were similar with little deviation over time. The associated aggregate loadings for the constructs can be seen in Table 3.10.

The analysis was performed using the principal component method with equamax rotation (orthogonal) of multiple factors. Two related components were identified for the construct Opportunity using the criterion of an eigenvalue greater than one. Total explained variance was found by adding the factor variances together such that Opportunity acquired two factors explaining 77.8% of the total variance.

All of the items were centered and standardized. No anomalies were found. All components loaded strongly to their constructs. The only borderline issue was Mental Health (4B), which was possibly being seen as a slightly different construct than the other two types of health (4A and 4C) as the loading was .56. The explained variance (EV) returned strong results from a validity standpoint. No dimension had less than 54.3% of its variance explained, and Opportunity, as previously mentioned, had an EV of 77.8%. The scores for Cronbach's alpha varied between 0.691 and 0.823. In the literature, scores above 0.6 are generally considered good.

Seven columns are presented in Table 3.10. The first and second columns show the dimensions and associated underlying constructs, respectively. The third column shows the

constructs' components. These are the outcomes of the PCA, which summarizes the variation in a set of correlated variables to a set of uncorrelated variables. The components indicate the reduction of the dimensions. Thus, it is possible to have multiple components representing each of the constructs. In the terminology of PCA, these are factors that explain the variance of the underlying items shown in the list of variables for the World Index of Wellbeing.

Taking the first construct, Living Standard, as an example, the underlying constructs are current living standard and improvement in living standard, components 1A and 1B, respectively. The PCA loadings, shown in the fourth column, represent the correlation between each of these items and Living Standard. To determine whether a loading is large enough to minimize the loss of information from underlying variables, a cutoff point of .50 is commonly used in social science academic research. The loadings for 1A and 1B were .78, which means that these two items can be taken together as the single construct of Living Standard.

The eigenvalue column indicates the amount of the variation explained by each component and is largest for the first component and smaller for any subsequent components. An eigenvalue of one is commonly used as a cutoff point for which components are retained and indicates that the component accounts for more variance than can be accounted for by one of the original variables in standardized data.

The Cronbach's alpha column is used as an additional measuring metric in the consolidation of the two items represented in the Living Standard construct. Technically speaking,

Table 3.10

*Post-Estimation: Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results and Cronbach's Alphas for Dimensions in World Index of Wellbeing*

Dimension	Construct	Component	Loading	Eigenvalue	Cronbach's alpha	Explained variance
Living Standard	Living Standard	1A	.78	1.210		60.5%
		1B	.78			
Opportunity	Situational prospects	2A	.86	1.998	0.750	50.0%
		2C	.86			
		2D	.72			
	Employment	2B	.98	1.113		27.8%
Freedom	Freedom	3A	.92	3.012	0.823	60.3%
		3B	.91			
		3C	.55			
		3D	.77			
		3E	.66			
Health & Environment	Health & Environment	4A	.94	2.049	0.747	68.3%
		4B	.56			
		4C	.92			
Community & Relationships	Community & Relationships	5A	.74	1.086		54.3%
		5B	.74			
Peace & Security	Civilization (law and order)	6C	.87	2.399	0.827	40.0%
		6D	.83			
		6E	.69			
		6F	.64			
	Human rights	6A	.80	2.061	0.691	34.4%
		6B	.89			

Cronbach's alpha is not a statistical test. Rather, it is a coefficient of reliability (or consistency), revealing how well the items measure a single unidimensional latent construct or attribute, such as Living Standard. When data have a multidimensional structure, Cronbach's alpha will usually be low. Cronbach's alpha can be written as a function of the number of test items and the average inter-correlation among the items. For conceptual purposes, the formula for the standardized Cronbach's

alpha ( $\alpha$ ) is:

$$\alpha = \frac{N \times \bar{c}}{\bar{v} + [(N - 1) \times \bar{c}]}$$

Here  $N$  is equal to the number of items,  $\bar{c}$  is the average inter-item covariance among the items, and  $\bar{v}$  equals the average variance. If the number of items were to increase, Cronbach's alpha would increase. Additionally, when the average inter-

item correlation is low, Cronbach's alpha will be low. As the average inter-item correlation increases, Cronbach's alpha also increases. It makes intuitive sense that high inter-item correlations are evidence that the items measure the same underlying construct or attribute. This is what is meant by high or good reliability.

The final column in Table 3.10 shows explained variance. For the Living Standard construct, the one component extracted

represents 60.5% of the total variance in the underlying items.

Apart from the regular shortcomings of statistical analysis, which are often large and on many levels, the totality of the

results from the metrics used here illustrates that the components representing the six dimensions of the Indices of Well-Being are theoretically valid representations of the actual concepts.

Table 3.11

*Variables in the World Index of Wellbeing*

Component	Subcomponent	Variable	Source
<b>1. Opportunity</b>			
A. Poverty	i. Poverty rate	Percent of population living on less than \$2 per day in constant 2005 dollars at purchasing power parity (PPP). Goalposts are set at 0 and 87.12.	World Development Indicators (WDI)
	ii. Income of bottom 20%	Gross domestic product (GDP) in constant 2005 dollars at PPP times the income share of the bottom 20% (interpolated and carried forward if necessary), divided by 20% of the current population. Goalposts are set at -5,606 and 11,567.	WDI
B. Employment	i. Unemployment rate	Total number of persons without work but available for and seeking employment as a percent of total labor force. Goalposts are set at -3.73 and 21.59.	WDI
	ii. Labor participation rate	Total number of persons who supply labor for the production of goods and services, as a percent of total population over age 15. Goalposts are set at 0 and 84.23.	WDI
	iii. Perceived job availability	Percent of survey respondents answering "satisfied" to the question, "In the area where you live, are you satisfied or not satisfied with the availability of good jobs?" Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
C. Community basics	i. Access to basic needs	Score on the Community Basics Index, which "measures satisfaction with aspects of everyday life in a community, including education, environment, healthcare, housing, and infrastructure." Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
	ii. Communications infrastructure	Average of subscores for mobile phone subscriptions and broadband internet subscriptions. Mobile phone subscriptions are the number of subscriptions, including post-paid and prepaid subscriptions, to public mobile telephone services using cellular technology that access the public switched telephone network per 100 people. Goalposts are set at 0 and 94.64. Broadband Internet subscriptions are the number of broadband Internet subscribers using high-speed technology per 100 people. Goalposts are set at 0 and 24.51.	WDI
	iii. Literacy rate	Percent of persons age 15 and older who can read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	WDI
D. Entrepreneurship	i. Business start-up costs	Cost to start a business as a percent of income per capita, including all official fees and fees for professional services required by law. Goalposts are set at 0 and 325.9.	World Bank Doing Business (DB)
	ii. Time to start a business	The number of calendar days required to start a business, assuming a well-informed entrepreneur with minimal necessary follow-up with government agencies. Goalposts are set at 0 and 148.36.	DB
	iii. Perceived climate for new businesses	Percent of survey respondents answering "good place" to the question, "Is this country a good place or not a good place to start a business?" Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
<b>2. Health &amp; Environment</b>			
A. Physical health	i. Life expectancy at birth	Number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Goalposts are set at 0 and 85.87.	WDI
	ii. Life expectancy at age 60	Average number of years a person at age 60 could expect to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of the person's 60th year of age were to stay the same for the remainder of his or her life. Goalposts are set at 0 and 24.35.	World Health Organization (WHO)
	iii. Infant mortality rate	Number of newborn children per 1,000 live births who would be expected to die before age 1 if subjected to current age-specific mortality patterns. Goalposts are set at 0 and 151.58.	WDI
	iv. Undernourishment	Percent of population whose food intake is continuously insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements. Goalposts are set at 0 and 49.47.	WDI
B. Mental health	i. Suicide rate	Number of suicides per 100,000 population. Goalposts are set at 0 and 28.08.	WHO

Component	Subcomponent	Variable	Source
<b>2. Health &amp; Environment</b>			
B. Mental health	ii. Positive experience	Score on the Positive Experience Index, which measures “experienced wellbeing on the day before the survey.” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
	iii. Suffering	Percent of people who rate their lives as 0–4, on a scale where 0 is the worst possible life and 10 is the best possible life, and expect to rate their lives as 0–4 five years from now. Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
C. Environmental health	i. Air quality	Adjusted score measuring solid fuel use and particulate matter in air. Goalposts are set at 0 and 124.18.	Environmental Performance Index (EPI)
	ii. Water quality	Percent of population with access to an improved source of drinking water. Goalposts are set at 0 and 119.74.	EPI
	iii. Sanitation	Percent of population with access to an improved source of sanitation. Goalposts are set at 0 and 115.67.	EPI
<b>3. Freedom</b>			
A. Political freedom	i. Political rights	Rating from 1–7 by a panel of experts taking into account the electoral process, political pluralism and participation, and the functioning of government.	Freedom House
	ii. Expression of political views without fear	Percent of survey respondents answering “no one is afraid” to the question, “In your opinion, how many people in this country, if any, are afraid to openly express their political views?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
B. Civil liberties		Rating from 1–7 by a panel of experts taking into account freedom of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, the rule of law, personal autonomy, and individual rights.	Freedom House
C. Religious freedom		Rating from 0–2 taking into account freedom to practice religion and proselytize in a peaceful manner.	Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI)
D. Economic freedom		A99regated index of freedom to earn and use resources without force or fraud while respecting the similar rights of others, taking into account size of government, rule of law, soundness of money, freedom to trade internationally, and regulation. Goalposts are set at 0 and 10.	Fraser Institute
E. Perceived freedom		Percent of survey respondents answering “satisfied” to the question, “In this country, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
<b>4. Community &amp; Relationships</b>			
A. Community life	i. Volunteerism	Score on the Civic Engagement Index, which “assesses respondents’ inclination to volunteer their time and assistance to others.” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
	ii. Religious engagement	Average of subscores for importance of religion and religious attendance. Data for importance of religion are the percent of survey respondents answering “yes” to the question, “Is religion an important part of your life?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 121.7. Data for religious attendance are the percent of survey respondents answering “yes” to the question, “Have you attended a place of worship or religious service within the past seven days?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 91.17.	Gallup
B. Family life	i. Prevalence of marriage	Average of subscores for marriage rates and self-reported marriage. Data for marriage rates are the number of marriages per 1,000 population. Goalposts are set at 0 and 13.8. Data for self-reported marriage are the percent of survey respondents answering “married” to the question, “What is your current marital status?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 75.7.	United Nations (UN) and Gallup

Component	Subcomponent	Variable	Source
<b>4. Community &amp; Relationships</b>			
B. Family life	ii. Prevalence of divorce	Average of subscores for divorce rates and self-reported divorce. Data for marriage rates are the number of divorces per 1,000 population. Goalposts are set at 0 and 4.07. Data for self-reported marriage are the percent of survey respondents answering "divorce" to the question, "What is your current marital status?" Goalposts are set at 0 and 7.58.	UN and Gallup
	iii. Children in single-parent families	The number of children age 15 living with both biological parents. For some countries, data for children of ages 10 or 11 were used to fill gaps. Goalposts are set at 0 and 98.56.	Maryland Population Research Center
	iv. Time spent with friends and family	Survey answer to question, "Approximately how many hours did you spend, socially, with friends or family yesterday?" Goalposts are set at 0 and 9.21.	Gallup
<b>5. Living Standard</b>			
A. Current living standard	i. GDP per capita	Natural log of GDP per person, in 2005 dollars at PPP. Goalposts are set at 6.01 and 11.08.	WDI
	ii. Perceived current living standard	Average of subscores for perceived personal living standard and perceived national living standard. Data for perceived personal living standard are the percent of survey respondents answering "satisfied" to the question, "Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all the things you can buy and do?" Goalposts are set at 0 and 100. Data for perceived national living standard are the percent of survey respondents answering "yes, good" to the question, "Do you believe the current economic conditions in this country are good, or not?" Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
B. Improvement in living standard	i. GDP per capitagrowth	Three-year compound annual growth rate of GDP per capita in 2005 dollars at PPP. Goalposts are set at -7.30 and 10.76.	WDI
	ii. Perceived improvement in living standard	Average of subscores for perceived improvement in personal living standard and perceived improvement in national living standard. Data for perceived improvement in personal living standard are the percent of survey respondents answering "getting better" to the question, "Right now, do you feel your standard of living is getting better or getting worse?" Goalposts are set at 0 and 100. Data for perceived improvement in national living standard are the percent of survey respondents answering "getting better" to the question, "Right now, do you think that economic conditions in this country, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse?" Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
<b>6. Peace &amp; Security</b>			
A. Violence and ethnic warfare		Intensity-coded score for episodes of violence that involve at least 500 directly-related fatalities and are systematic and sustained. The bottom goalpost is set at 0.	Center for Systemic Peace
B. Human rights violations		Rating from 0–8 taking into account torture, extrajudicial killing, political imprisonment, and disappearance.	CIRI
C. Law and order		Index of self-reported confidence in local police and personal experience with crime. Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
D. Trust in national institutions		Index of self-reported confidence in the military, judicial system, national government, and honesty of elections. Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
E. Corruption in business and government		A99regate index of perceived corruption of government activities and government relations between private businesses. Goalposts are set at -2.5 and 2.5.	Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)
F. Bureaucracy quality		A99regate index of perceived government effectiveness. Goalposts are set at -2.5 and 2.5.	WGI



Table 3.12

## Variables in the U.S. Index of Wellbeing

Component	Subcomponent	Variable	Source
<b>1. Opportunity</b>			
A. Poverty	i. Poverty rate	Number of persons whose pre-tax, pre-benefit household income falls below the established poverty threshold for a household of that size as a percent of total population. Goalposts are set at 0 and 20.70.	Census Historical Poverty Tables
	ii. Income of bottom 20%	Mean household income of the bottom income quintile. Goalposts are set at \$3,501.34 and \$7,527.24.	American Community Survey
B. Employment	i. Unemployment rate	Number of persons not employed who are actively available for work and seeking employment. Goalposts are set at 1.86 and 25.00.	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
	ii. Long-term unemployment rate	Number of persons who report themselves as having been out of work for more than 16 weeks as a percent of the total workforce. Goalposts are set at -1.12 and 5.42.	Current Population Survey
	iii. Labor participation rate	Number of persons available for work and actively seeking employment as a percent of total civilian non-institutional population. Goalposts are set at 58.10 and 74.52.	BLS
C. Community basics	i. Perceived community improvement	Percent of survey respondents answering “yes” to the question, “Is the city or area where you live getting better or getting worse as a place to live?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
	ii. Employment growth	Three-year compound annual growth rate of number of persons employed. Goalposts are set at -1.84 and 4.45.	BLS
	iii. Percent increase in businesses	One-year percent increase in number of firms. Goalposts are set at -2.74 and 4.31.	Census Statistics of U.S. Businesses
D. Education	i. 8th grade test scores	Average of subscores for 8th-grade test scores on reading, math, and science. Data for subscores are average scores on the 8th-grade National Assessment of Educational Progress subject test. Goalposts are set at 0 and 275.66 for reading, 0 and 296.92 for math, and 0 and 166.72 for science.	National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES)
	ii. High school dropout rate	Rate of students dropping out of school in grades 9–12. Goalposts are set at 0.82 and 7.27.	NCES
	iii. Choice	Average of subscores for number of charter schools as a percent of total schools and educational freedom. Goalposts are set at 0 and 11.5. Data for educational freedom are an aggregate index of educational policies. Goalposts are set at -0.0489 and 0.0489 to reflect a 0.0191 weight of a range of -2.5 to 2.5 for a standard deviation-based score.	NCES and Mercatus Center
<b>2. Health &amp; Environment</b>			
A. Physical health	i. Male life expectancy	Age to which a newborn male child would be expected to live if current mortality patterns do not change throughout the child's life. Goalposts are set at 0 and 77.96.	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)
	ii. Female life expectancy	Age to which a newborn female child would be expected to live if current mortality patterns do not change throughout the child's life. Goalposts are set at 0 and 82.53.	IHME
	iii. Obesity rate	Number of persons with a body mass index greater than 30 as a percent of total population. Goalposts are set at 0 and 32.68.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
B. Mental health	i. Suicide rate	Age-adjusted number of deaths caused by intentional self-harm per 100,000 population. Goalposts are set at 0 and 19.56.	CDC
	ii. Prevalence of worrying	Percent of survey respondents answering “yes” to the question, “Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about worry?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
	iii. Prevalence of anger	Percent of survey respondents answering “yes” to the question, “Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about anger?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup

Component	Subcomponent	Variable	Source
<b>2. Health &amp; Environment</b>			
C. Environmental health	i. Satisfaction with location	Percent of survey respondents answering “satisfied” to the question, “Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the city or area where you live?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
	ii. Access to safewater	Percent of survey respondents answering “easy” to the question, “In the city or area where you live, is it easy or not easy to get clean and safe water?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
	iii. Access to fruits and vegetables	Percent of survey respondents answering “easy” to the question, “In the city or area where you live, is it easy or not easy to get affordable fresh fruits and vegetables?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
	iv. Access to medicine	Percent of survey respondents answering “easy” to the question, “In the city or area where you live, is it easy or not easy to get medicine?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
	v. Access to a safe place to exercise	Percent of survey respondents answering “easy” to the question, “In the city or area where you live, is it easy or not easy to get a safe place to exercise?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
<b>3. Freedom</b>			
A. Personal freedom		A99regate index of personal freedom, taking into account a range of laws regarding victimless crimes, social policy, and other policies. Goalposts are set at –81.7 and 81.7 to reflect a 0.327 weight of a range of –250 to 250 for a standard deviation-based score.	Mercatus Center
B. Economic Freedom		A99regate index of economic freedom, taking into account fiscal and regulatory freedom. Goalposts are set at –168.3 and 168.3 to reflect a 0.663 weight of a range of –250 to 250 for a standard deviation-based score.	Mercatus Center
<b>4. Community &amp; Relationships</b>			
A. Community life	i. Volunteerism	Number of persons participating in any voluntary activity in the previous year as a percent of population. Goalposts are set at 0 and 39.71.	Corporation for National and Community Service
	ii. Religious engagement	Average of subscores for importance of religion and religious attendance. Data for importance of religion are the percent of survey respondents answering “yes” to the question, “Is religion an important part of your life?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100. Data for religious attendance are the percent of survey respondents answering “at least once a week” to the question, “How often do you attend church, synagogue, or mosque—at least once a week, almost every week, about once a month, seldom, or never?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 47.34.	Gallup
B. Family life	i. Prevalence of marriage	Number of persons whose current marital status is “married” as a percent of total population. Goalposts are set at 0 and 47.73.	Current Population Survey
	ii. Prevalence of divorce	Number of persons whose current marital status is “divorced” as a percent of total population. Goalposts are set at 0 and 10.51.	Current Population Survey
	iii. Children in single-parent families	Number of children under age 18 who live with their own single parent in a family or subfamily, as a percent of total children under age 18. Goalposts are set at 0 and 41.94.	Annie E. Casey Foundation
	iv. Time spent with friends and family	Percent of survey respondents answering “6+ hours” to the question, “Approximately, how many hours did you spend, socially, with friends or family yesterday? Please include telephone or e-mail or other online communication.” Goalposts are set at 0 and 49.94.	Gallup

Component	Subcomponent	Variable	Source
<b>5. Living Standard</b>			
A. Current living standard	i. Personal income per capita	Natural log of all income received by persons from all sources, adjusted using Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates of Regional Price Parity and the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). Goalposts are set at 8.46 and 9.97.	BEA and BLS
	ii. Perceived current living standard	Percent of survey respondents answering “satisfied” to the question, “Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all the things you can buy and do?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
B. Improvement in living standard	i. Personal income per capita growth	Three-year compound annual growth rate of personal income per person, adjusted using BEA estimates of Regional Price Parity and the CPI-U. Goalposts are set at -1.72 and 5.48.	BEA and BLS
	ii. Perceived improvement in living standard	Average of subscores for perceived improvement in personal living standard and perceived improvement in personal financial situation. Data for perceived improvement in personal living standard are percent of survey respondents answering “getting better” to the question, “Right now, do you feel your standard of living is getting better or getting worse?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100. Data for perceived improvement in personal financial situation are percent of survey respondents answering “yes” to the question, “Are you feeling better about your financial situation these days, or not?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
<b>6. Peace &amp; Security</b>			
A. Violent crime rate		Number of violent crimes per 100,000 population. The bottom goalpost is set at 0. Goalposts are set at 0 and 836.66.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
B. Property crime rate		Number of property crimes per 100,000 population. The bottom goalpost is set at 0. Goalposts are set at 0 and 6,385.75.	FBI
C. Perceived local safety		Percent of survey respondents answering “yes” to the question, “Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 100.	Gallup
D. Trust		Three-observation average of percent of survey respondents in Census division answering “can trust” to the question, “Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?” Goalposts are set at 0 and 55.56.	General Social Survey

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4

# Country and State Results

# Country Results

## Afghanistan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.36</b>
1. Opportunity	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.82	3.82	4.15	4.20	4.09	4.10	4.36	4.30	4.23	4.48
2. Health & Environment	4.71	4.75	4.79	4.84	4.87	4.92	4.95	4.75	4.56	4.71	4.84	4.67	4.91
3. Freedom	1.84	1.84	2.46	2.46	2.67	3.09	3.09	3.11	2.72	2.31	2.21	1.91	2.06
4. Community & Relationships	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27	6.99	6.70	7.09	7.04	6.97	7.07
5. Living Standard	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.31	4.29	4.33	4.26	4.63	4.03	4.90	4.60	4.38	3.93
6. Peace & Security	2.34	2.54	3.88	4.06	4.27	4.21	4.13	3.86	3.36	3.72	3.30	3.37	3.73

## Albania

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.83</b>
1. Opportunity	5.08	5.14	5.25	5.33	5.44	5.48	5.61	5.80	6.02	6.01	6.16	6.18	6.27
2. Health & Environment	7.20	7.17	7.20	7.26	7.29	7.33	7.38	7.50	7.63	7.71	7.68	7.79	7.74
3. Freedom	4.74	5.25	6.66	5.76	6.71	5.75	6.79	6.75	6.67	6.60	6.73	5.52	5.76
4. Community & Relationships	5.35	5.37	5.39	5.40	5.31	5.28	5.24	5.34	5.35	5.15	5.01	4.89	4.99
5. Living Standard	5.75	5.55	5.25	5.23	5.22	5.36	5.35	5.10	4.96	5.17	4.89	4.56	4.19
6. Peace & Security	5.09	5.75	5.79	5.60	5.89	6.02	5.84	6.17	6.26	6.36	6.34	6.09	6.00

## Algeria

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.38</b>
1. Opportunity	4.81	4.83	4.85	4.88	4.98	5.27	5.47	5.54	5.60	5.80	5.92	5.97	5.97
2. Health & Environment	6.65	6.68	6.71	6.73	6.76	6.78	6.80	6.97	6.98	7.21	7.10	7.06	7.21
3. Freedom	3.75	3.75	3.73	3.74	2.77	2.86	3.85	2.84	3.80	2.94	2.94	2.87	2.95
4. Community & Relationships	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.72	5.29	5.23	5.32
5. Living Standard	4.81	4.81	4.95	5.21	5.21	5.24	4.97	4.92	4.74	5.00	5.08	4.99	5.03
6. Peace & Security	3.85	3.91	3.56	3.44	4.32	5.94	5.06	5.65	5.84	6.11	6.04	5.76	5.78

## Angola

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.88</b>
1. Opportunity	3.70	3.71	3.71	3.73	3.75	3.78	3.83	3.98	4.63	4.70	4.51	4.58	4.62
2. Health & Environment	4.18	4.24	4.32	4.40	4.48	4.57	4.65	4.78	4.89	4.97	5.04	5.11	5.12
3. Freedom	4.58	4.58	4.99	4.99	4.99	3.74	4.99	3.92	5.34	3.98	5.11	3.74	3.74
4. Community & Relationships	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.59	5.71	5.70	5.69	5.68	5.67
5. Living Standard	4.36	4.22	4.70	4.79	5.11	5.36	5.89	6.37	6.82	6.47	5.55	5.04	5.26
6. Peace & Security	2.64	2.74	3.04	4.52	4.48	4.50	5.06	4.73	5.09	4.72	4.98	4.82	4.88

## Argentina

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.54</b>
1. Opportunity	5.67	5.52	5.44	5.57	6.06	6.30	6.51	6.69	6.72	6.85	6.96	7.07	7.08
2. Health & Environment	7.36	7.32	7.37	7.40	7.47	7.52	7.58	7.66	7.62	7.71	7.70	7.70	7.70
3. Freedom	7.76	6.96	6.86	7.33	7.36	7.30	7.33	7.23	7.19	7.16	7.26	7.39	7.39
4. Community & Relationships	4.67	4.66	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.66	4.66	5.06	5.28	5.18	5.40	4.93	4.97
5. Living Standard	5.19	4.80	4.39	4.84	5.48	6.50	6.52	6.40	5.84	5.72	5.96	6.12	6.12
6. Peace & Security	5.40	5.32	5.44	5.73	5.54	5.94	5.76	5.84	5.54	5.51	5.45	6.01	5.95

## Armenia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>5.24</b>
1. Opportunity	4.91	4.90	4.94	4.99	5.12	5.25	5.48	5.56	5.78	5.71	5.76	5.79	5.96
2. Health & Environment	6.23	6.31	6.37	6.47	6.51	6.57	6.61	6.80	6.86	6.65	6.63	6.58	6.62
3. Freedom	4.79	4.79	3.54	3.54	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.50	3.82	3.76	3.75	2.58	2.89
4. Community & Relationships	5.31	5.30	5.33	5.36	5.37	5.34	5.33	5.65	5.64	5.70	5.49	5.66	5.69
5. Living Standard	4.58	4.72	5.23	5.39	5.44	5.51	5.57	6.24	6.28	5.33	4.84	3.40	4.35
6. Peace & Security	5.58	6.07	6.13	6.14	5.74	5.94	5.93	5.66	5.72	5.72	5.60	5.80	5.91

## Australia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.69</b>
1. Opportunity	6.52	6.65	6.79	6.96	7.20	7.54	7.98	8.02	8.16	8.17	8.31	8.18	8.22
2. Health & Environment	8.48	8.49	8.53	8.57	8.59	8.65	8.70	8.69	8.67	8.72	8.77	8.71	8.71
3. Freedom	8.76	8.74	8.74	8.77	8.75	8.80	8.81	8.73	6.83	8.85	8.88	8.90	8.90
4. Community & Relationships	4.74	4.67	4.69	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.73	4.84	5.09	5.05	5.03	5.08	5.07
5. Living Standard	7.01	6.88	6.84	6.82	6.94	6.91	6.90	6.83	6.42	6.68	6.95	6.71	6.81
6. Peace & Security	8.40	8.35	8.31	8.41	8.54	8.40	8.41	8.33	8.47	8.28	8.53	8.48	8.42

## Austria

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7.22</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.22</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>7.44</b>
1. Opportunity	7.08	7.19	7.28	7.42	7.57	7.73	7.87	7.99	8.06	8.11	8.28	8.24	8.25
2. Health & Environment	8.25	8.31	8.30	8.35	8.39	8.42	8.48	8.49	8.51	8.50	8.52	8.52	8.53
3. Freedom	7.52	7.49	7.49	7.60	7.58	7.58	7.57	7.50	8.41	7.44	8.51	8.57	8.53
4. Community & Relationships	5.46	5.42	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.39	5.44	5.50	5.10	5.09	5.05	5.09
5. Living Standard	6.54	6.39	6.30	6.16	6.24	6.27	6.41	6.49	6.45	6.19	6.06	6.02	6.11
6. Peace & Security	8.10	8.54	8.57	8.38	8.57	8.44	8.49	8.45	8.28	8.31	8.34	8.21	8.15



## Azerbaijan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.35</b>
1. Opportunity	5.04	5.12	5.19	5.28	5.31	5.48	5.92	6.11	6.53	6.54	6.67	6.84	6.96
2. Health & Environment	5.78	5.76	5.97	6.04	6.09	6.16	6.20	6.16	6.31	6.33	6.26	6.32	6.36
3. Freedom	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.17	3.78	2.20	2.25	2.35	2.54
4. Community & Relationships	5.07	5.09	5.08	5.14	5.16	5.18	5.24	5.33	5.69	5.50	5.31	5.32	5.28
5. Living Standard	6.11	6.15	6.35	6.41	6.46	6.71	6.85	6.52	6.94	6.40	5.85	5.56	5.29
6. Peace & Security	5.66	5.88	5.68	5.56	5.52	5.38	5.38	5.34	5.78	5.77	5.68	5.76	5.64

## Bangladesh

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.71</b>
1. Opportunity	4.74	4.75	4.77	4.78	4.81	4.86	4.93	4.94	5.19	5.22	5.43	5.57	5.63
2. Health & Environment	5.08	5.12	5.15	5.19	5.21	5.24	5.26	5.45	5.57	5.47	5.48	5.54	5.53
3. Freedom	6.10	5.06	5.93	4.91	4.87	4.96	5.00	4.80	5.98	5.30	5.26	5.56	5.18
4. Community & Relationships	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.28	7.13	6.96	7.25	7.08	7.13
5. Living Standard	4.54	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.65	4.76	4.87	5.41	4.69	5.06	5.24	5.31	5.21
6. Peace & Security	5.58	5.94	5.25	4.99	5.12	4.91	5.15	5.27	5.61	5.60	5.58	5.66	5.58

## Belarus

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.06</b>
1. Opportunity	5.62	5.62	5.63	5.70	5.78	5.87	6.05	6.25	6.44	6.72	6.95	7.03	7.12
2. Health & Environment	6.58	6.59	6.59	6.60	6.65	6.70	6.87	6.99	7.03	7.01	7.02	6.95	6.95
3. Freedom	3.52	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.04	4.35	1.97	2.03	1.94	1.87
4. Community & Relationships	3.18	3.20	3.21	3.31	3.31	3.35	3.36	3.43	3.61	3.83	4.02	4.02	3.87
5. Living Standard	5.28	5.16	5.27	5.39	5.75	6.01	6.15	6.01	5.64	4.84	5.22	4.56	4.89
6. Peace & Security	5.72	5.83	5.73	5.74	5.22	5.65	5.50	5.42	5.46	5.25	5.12	5.53	5.68

## Belgium

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.90</b>
1. Opportunity	6.47	6.80	6.96	7.16	7.45	7.66	7.89	8.01	8.06	8.05	8.06	7.94	7.88
2. Health & Environment	8.24	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.27	8.29	8.32	8.36	8.32	8.37	8.41	8.38	8.36
3. Freedom	7.25	7.18	8.51	8.54	8.52	7.52	7.51	7.44	8.39	8.28	8.20	7.38	7.30
4. Community & Relationships	4.50	4.45	4.41	4.38	4.35	4.32	4.37	4.68	4.49	4.42	4.35	4.35	4.21
5. Living Standard	6.00	5.94	5.84	5.70	5.82	5.84	5.93	6.33	5.67	5.39	5.35	5.30	5.47
6. Peace & Security	8.37	8.20	8.44	8.41	8.18	8.32	8.28	8.25	7.89	7.92	7.87	8.11	8.16

## Belize

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>6.03</b>
1. Opportunity	5.07	5.19	5.18	5.20	5.23	5.28	5.41	5.47	5.57	5.59	5.65	5.69	5.60
2. Health & Environment	6.77	6.84	6.90	6.96	7.01	7.06	7.16	7.27	7.37	7.39	7.40	7.42	7.42
3. Freedom	7.78	7.43	7.52	7.53	7.51	7.52	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.48	7.48	7.48
4. Community & Relationships	5.81	5.81	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.78	5.76	5.75	5.73	5.71	5.71
5. Living Standard	5.14	5.22	5.08	4.96	4.96	4.87	4.68	4.52	4.56	4.36	4.49	4.42	4.66
6. Peace & Security	4.82	5.31	5.04	5.03	4.65	4.74	4.84	5.05	4.80	4.95	4.95	5.16	5.34

## Benin

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.35</b>
1. Opportunity	4.08	4.09	4.10	4.09	4.05	4.05	3.98	4.15	4.32	4.45	4.54	4.56	4.74
2. Health & Environment	4.95	4.99	5.04	5.05	5.08	5.11	5.16	5.20	5.26	5.34	5.39	5.44	5.37
3. Freedom	7.12	6.96	6.98	7.14	7.11	7.14	7.20	7.29	6.37	7.40	7.42	7.41	7.43
4. Community & Relationships	5.13	5.13	5.14	5.16	5.18	5.20	5.22	5.36	5.51	5.47	5.43	5.40	5.38
5. Living Standard	3.36	3.46	3.41	3.36	3.21	3.14	3.15	3.11	3.11	3.09	3.02	2.98	3.02
6. Peace & Security	6.38	6.31	6.24	6.12	6.35	6.10	6.03	5.98	6.28	6.04	5.86	6.18	6.13

## Bolivia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.85</b>
1. Opportunity	5.41	5.49	5.50	5.56	5.64	5.76	5.85	5.95	6.14	6.24	6.18	6.27	6.36
2. Health & Environment	5.67	5.70	5.74	5.76	5.78	5.84	5.87	5.93	5.93	6.03	6.10	6.05	6.06
3. Freedom	6.29	6.23	7.04	6.86	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.83	5.68	6.86	6.67	6.85	6.85
4. Community & Relationships	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.60	5.59	5.58	5.84	5.97	5.72	5.63	5.56	5.55
5. Living Standard	4.81	4.67	4.77	4.79	4.92	5.03	5.14	5.12	4.61	4.81	5.01	4.88	4.98
6. Peace & Security	5.38	5.91	5.82	5.25	5.59	5.55	5.68	5.72	5.41	5.47	5.34	5.33	5.30

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.45</b>
1. Opportunity	4.91	4.95	4.98	5.01	5.07	5.10	5.16	5.41	5.67	5.63	5.73	5.84	5.77
2. Health & Environment	6.80	6.82	6.84	6.85	6.87	6.89	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.90	6.85	7.00	6.89
3. Freedom	3.85	3.85	4.06	2.81	3.23	3.23	4.69	4.46	5.69	4.35	4.65	4.52	4.90
4. Community & Relationships	5.78	5.77	5.76	5.76	5.80	5.78	5.78	5.87	5.95	5.95	5.37	5.62	5.73
5. Living Standard	5.14	4.74	4.69	4.75	4.93	4.97	5.10	4.89	4.65	3.83	3.62	3.68	3.32
6. Peace & Security	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.18	6.45	6.44	6.45	6.13	6.41	6.16	6.03	5.90	6.10



## Botswana

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.39</b>
1. Opportunity	5.00	4.97	4.95	4.96	5.02	5.08	5.20	5.34	5.62	5.76	5.75	5.71	5.71
2. Health & Environment	5.58	5.60	5.62	5.65	5.69	5.71	5.71	5.74	5.79	5.74	5.69	5.68	5.69
3. Freedom	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.22	8.23	8.24	8.22	8.28	8.25	7.96	7.89	7.83	7.83
4. Community & Relationships	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.91	5.19	5.35	5.52	5.28	5.29
5. Living Standard	5.44	5.43	5.32	5.48	5.62	5.58	5.77	6.24	6.38	5.52	5.49	5.56	6.16
6. Peace & Security	7.55	7.55	7.56	7.82	7.66	7.76	7.42	7.71	7.55	7.37	7.47	7.67	7.64

## Brazil

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.45</b>
1. Opportunity	5.44	5.46	5.52	5.54	5.69	5.79	5.89	5.94	6.09	6.20	6.38	6.35	6.37
2. Health & Environment	6.93	6.95	7.01	7.05	7.10	7.13	7.20	7.25	7.28	7.32	7.31	7.31	7.31
3. Freedom	7.07	7.05	7.28	7.25	7.25	7.63	7.62	7.41	5.45	7.41	7.57	7.62	7.62
4. Community & Relationships	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.78	5.80	5.70	5.76	5.60	5.62
5. Living Standard	4.95	5.01	5.14	5.00	5.22	5.27	5.42	5.91	6.17	5.79	6.43	6.24	6.30
6. Peace & Security	5.19	5.39	5.59	5.67	5.62	5.49	5.04	5.56	5.80	5.45	5.83	5.53	5.46

## Bulgaria

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.79</b>
1. Opportunity	5.21	5.17	5.35	5.59	5.75	5.96	6.17	6.35	6.42	6.55	6.39	6.40	6.51
2. Health & Environment	7.51	7.55	7.56	7.65	7.70	7.72	7.74	7.75	7.71	7.71	7.84	7.75	7.84
3. Freedom	4.38	5.65	6.10	6.14	6.13	6.18	6.21	6.20	7.04	6.06	6.07	6.30	6.28
4. Community & Relationships	4.34	4.32	4.30	4.28	4.22	4.23	4.24	4.25	4.33	4.42	4.37	4.16	4.34
5. Living Standard	4.17	4.22	4.45	4.47	4.56	4.60	4.68	4.57	4.45	3.72	3.53	3.36	3.79
6. Peace & Security	5.73	5.98	6.23	6.03	6.12	6.31	6.20	6.14	6.09	6.17	5.88	5.89	5.99

## Burkina Faso

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.54</b>
1. Opportunity	3.87	3.90	3.92	3.96	3.98	4.02	4.17	4.28	4.37	4.49	4.58	5.02	4.92
2. Health & Environment	4.48	4.50	4.53	4.55	4.59	4.64	4.70	4.72	4.63	4.86	5.06	5.11	4.91
3. Freedom	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.62	6.03	6.03	5.98	3.58	6.11	6.13	6.46	6.21
4. Community & Relationships	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.06	6.08	6.11	5.95	6.12	6.41	6.71	6.82	6.83
5. Living Standard	3.93	3.91	3.82	4.11	4.02	4.20	4.17	3.88	3.33	3.50	4.07	3.87	4.15
6. Peace & Security	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.97	5.75	5.96	5.83	6.03	6.27	6.13	6.26	6.27	6.25

## Burundi

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.89</b>
1. Opportunity	4.15	4.18	4.21	4.24	4.40	4.41	4.40	4.38	4.50	4.96	5.03	5.03	5.28
2. Health & Environment	3.94	3.95	3.96	3.99	4.01	4.07	4.09	4.11	4.13	4.36	4.50	4.63	4.64
3. Freedom	4.07	4.11	4.40	4.52	4.54	4.92	4.85	4.83	4.75	5.31	5.12	5.17	5.17
4. Community & Relationships	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.15	6.14	6.13	6.25	6.28	6.33	6.33
5. Living Standard	1.66	1.48	1.67	1.58	1.67	1.47	1.77	1.76	1.95	2.37	2.43	2.50	2.54
6. Peace & Security	3.35	3.37	3.17	3.13	3.20	3.87	4.99	5.34	5.00	5.71	5.52	5.58	5.37

## Cambodia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.77</b>
1. Opportunity	4.89	4.94	4.98	5.01	5.05	5.24	5.39	5.59	5.90	6.27	6.26	6.50	6.53
2. Health & Environment	4.45	4.52	4.59	4.65	4.73	4.82	4.91	5.26	5.32	5.43	5.41	5.34	5.32
3. Freedom	3.70	5.37	5.37	4.12	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.79	5.98	4.72	5.97	6.04
4. Community & Relationships	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	4.97	5.58	5.01	5.94	5.85	5.07
5. Living Standard	5.65	5.84	5.65	5.69	5.85	6.22	6.38	5.75	5.99	4.92	5.24	5.28	5.56
6. Peace & Security	5.78	5.96	5.94	5.73	5.71	5.63	5.40	5.22	5.51	5.81	5.96	6.15	6.10

## Cameroon

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.27</b>
1. Opportunity	4.77	4.83	4.87	4.91	4.97	5.04	5.14	5.22	5.20	5.48	5.72	5.78	5.87
2. Health & Environment	4.60	4.66	4.72	4.77	4.82	4.89	4.96	5.14	5.08	5.39	5.39	5.34	5.39
3. Freedom	2.96	4.15	4.15	4.16	5.18	4.18	5.17	5.09	4.92	5.15	5.41	5.45	5.33
4. Community & Relationships	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.41	5.44	6.19	6.00	5.86	6.01	5.90	5.88
5. Living Standard	3.81	3.80	3.79	3.79	3.76	3.68	3.65	3.89	3.37	3.47	3.83	3.87	4.04
6. Peace & Security	4.68	4.86	4.83	5.38	5.29	5.20	5.23	5.29	4.98	5.23	5.18	5.39	5.13

## Canada

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>7.67</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>7.66</b>
1. Opportunity	6.84	7.08	7.21	7.39	7.56	7.82	7.99	8.06	8.09	8.07	8.20	8.24	8.18
2. Health & Environment	8.55	8.55	8.57	8.57	8.60	8.60	8.61	8.63	8.64	8.64	8.65	8.66	8.64
3. Freedom	8.89	8.87	8.86	8.89	8.88	7.89	8.88	8.82	8.82	8.73	8.84	8.84	8.80
4. Community & Relationships	5.11	5.09	5.08	5.07	5.07	5.05	5.05	5.01	4.96	5.07	4.92	4.81	5.05
5. Living Standard	7.37	7.26	7.14	6.99	7.06	7.07	7.13	7.13	6.80	6.55	6.70	6.68	6.74
6. Peace & Security	8.55	8.53	8.50	8.50	8.42	8.20	8.24	8.36	8.30	8.75	8.40	8.59	8.54

## Central African Republic

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>4.51</b>
1. Opportunity	3.95	3.96	3.98	3.99	3.97	3.97	3.99	4.02	3.98	4.04	4.10	4.33	4.34
2. Health & Environment	4.12	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.20	4.27	4.36	4.43	4.51	4.55	4.59	4.65	4.66
3. Freedom	6.15	4.50	5.47	4.25	4.43	4.81	4.86	4.58	4.57	4.58	4.57	3.75	3.75
4. Community & Relationships	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.61	5.61
5. Living Standard	3.19	3.21	3.23	3.07	3.16	3.04	3.66	3.77	3.91	4.00	3.95	4.10	4.03
6. Peace & Security	5.25	4.64	5.03	5.01	5.15	5.18	4.54	4.54	4.55	4.36	4.39	4.71	4.64

## Chad

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>4.80</b>
1. Opportunity	3.14	3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.19	3.38	3.26	3.79	3.77	3.95	4.25	4.25
2. Health & Environment	4.07	4.09	4.13	4.15	4.17	4.20	4.20	4.39	4.59	4.34	4.44	4.50	4.51
3. Freedom	2.56	2.65	3.64	3.62	2.59	3.52	2.21	3.02	2.48	3.26	3.46	4.54	4.54
4. Community & Relationships	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.64	6.24	6.38	6.44	6.02	6.06
5. Living Standard	3.12	3.33	3.75	4.50	5.09	5.15	5.13	3.96	4.50	4.42	4.85	4.92	5.16
6. Peace & Security	4.34	4.29	4.45	4.30	3.85	3.35	2.60	3.02	3.04	2.74	3.34	4.30	4.25

## Chile

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.93</b>
1. Opportunity	6.17	6.24	6.29	6.38	6.48	6.60	6.74	6.80	6.76	6.88	6.97	7.05	7.10
2. Health & Environment	7.54	7.55	7.61	7.65	7.69	7.75	7.74	7.63	7.66	7.77	7.78	7.79	7.79
3. Freedom	7.61	6.64	8.00	7.21	8.18	7.21	8.22	8.08	7.99	8.22	8.30	8.10	8.10
4. Community & Relationships	5.27	5.26	5.24	5.22	5.20	5.20	5.22	5.49	5.42	5.59	5.75	5.77	5.68
5. Living Standard	5.82	5.84	5.99	5.99	6.14	6.32	6.36	5.71	5.23	5.18	5.44	5.48	5.81
6. Peace & Security	6.80	7.22	7.64	7.17	7.18	7.42	7.38	7.30	6.94	6.97	7.59	7.07	7.08

## China

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.46</b>
1. Opportunity	5.65	5.69	5.74	5.82	5.93	6.02	6.17	6.26	6.35	6.43	6.59	6.71	6.84
2. Health & Environment	5.76	5.80	5.84	5.89	5.93	5.97	6.01	6.12	6.25	6.18	6.10	6.28	6.22
3. Freedom	3.14	3.16	3.15	3.17	3.10	3.17	3.19	3.21	3.21	2.96	3.01	3.08	3.10
4. Community & Relationships	3.97	3.96	3.95	3.93	3.90	3.86	3.90	3.96	3.93	3.84	3.92	3.86	3.78
5. Living Standard	6.49	6.56	6.68	6.80	6.94	7.09	7.28	7.37	7.55	7.31	7.34	7.51	7.49
6. Peace & Security	6.21	5.89	5.56	5.66	5.62	5.30	5.67	5.68	5.69	5.42	5.45	5.30	5.29

## Colombia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.99</b>
1. Opportunity	5.61	5.69	5.70	5.79	5.91	6.23	6.34	6.37	6.45	6.62	6.75	6.72	6.76
2. Health & Environment	6.82	6.84	6.87	6.89	6.92	6.96	6.98	7.03	7.01	7.05	7.09	7.09	7.09
3. Freedom	6.22	5.24	6.23	6.28	6.28	6.79	6.81	6.82	6.51	6.46	5.65	6.64	6.64
4. Community & Relationships	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.83	5.94	5.91	5.99	6.18	6.15	6.16
5. LivingStandard	4.89	4.94	5.26	5.26	5.44	5.56	5.72	5.73	5.69	5.28	5.45	5.64	5.78
6. Peace & Security	3.37	3.59	3.80	3.50	3.52	3.51	3.53	3.38	3.62	3.44	3.57	3.54	3.48

## Comoros

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.94</b>
1. Opportunity	3.64	3.65	3.66	3.67	3.68	3.70	3.75	3.78	3.80	3.85	3.93	3.98	4.17
2. Health & Environment	4.49	4.52	4.55	4.58	4.61	4.64	4.65	4.67	4.68	4.70	4.80	4.78	4.89
3. Freedom	2.88	2.88	3.09	3.09	3.30	4.55	4.76	4.55	4.76	4.76	4.80	4.75	4.82
4. Community & Relationships	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	6.20	6.01	5.83
5. LivingStandard	2.73	2.82	2.93	2.98	2.80	2.81	2.75	2.77	2.62	2.64	3.25	3.55	3.74
6. Peace & Security	5.83	5.93	5.83	5.47	5.60	5.80	5.64	5.19	5.15	5.77	6.02	6.04	6.18

b

## Congo, Democratic Rep.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.96</b>
1. Opportunity	2.84	2.85	2.84	2.83	2.90	2.89	2.90	2.90	2.93	2.95	3.25	3.46	3.60
2. Health & Environment	4.33	4.34	4.34	4.33	4.34	4.37	4.39	4.41	4.43	4.46	4.61	4.76	4.77
3. Freedom	3.23	3.38	2.55	4.54	4.54	3.53	4.80	4.82	4.65	4.63	2.71	4.77	4.77
4. Community & Relationships	5.80	5.80	5.79	5.78	5.77	5.76	5.75	5.74	5.76	5.78	5.71	5.63	5.60
5. LivingStandard	1.55	1.51	1.82	2.36	2.74	2.93	2.93	2.91	2.84	2.72	2.73	2.72	2.92
6. Peace & Security	2.36	2.43	2.93	2.72	2.77	2.93	2.68	2.70	2.78	2.70	2.46	2.07	2.10

## Congo, Republic of

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>4.79</b>
1. Opportunity	3.50	3.53	3.56	3.60	3.61	3.70	3.84	3.92	3.65	4.03	4.21	4.32	4.39
2. Health & Environment	4.77	4.80	4.80	4.78	4.77	4.78	4.80	4.82	4.81	4.84	4.89	4.93	4.94
3. Freedom	5.11	5.35	5.15	5.37	5.39	5.03	4.88	4.87	4.91	5.11	5.23	5.33	5.33
4. Community & Relationships	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.00	5.01	5.02	5.08	5.11	5.14	5.05
5. LivingStandard	3.33	3.36	3.72	3.41	3.40	3.55	3.79	3.51	3.41	3.51	4.06	4.02	3.88
6. Peace & Security	4.62	4.85	4.07	4.67	5.36	4.82	4.81	4.78	4.81	5.53	5.26	5.20	5.16

## Costa Rica

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>6.79</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>6.60</b>
1. Opportunity	6.11	6.13	6.14	6.18	6.21	6.30	6.38	6.61	6.67	6.64	6.93	6.80	6.83
2. Health & Environment	7.56	7.63	7.58	7.56	7.57	7.64	7.60	7.73	7.73	7.79	7.77	7.71	7.72
3. Freedom	8.08	8.04	8.02	8.07	8.35	8.44	8.48	7.54	8.45	8.52	8.43	7.51	7.51
4. Community & Relationships	5.77	5.71	5.70	5.69	5.70	5.69	5.74	5.56	5.75	5.65	5.53	5.55	5.59
5. Living Standard	5.26	4.94	4.73	4.97	5.15	5.31	5.46	6.23	5.45	5.11	5.04	5.15	5.45
6. Peace & Security	6.67	6.86	6.84	6.86	6.72	6.72	6.68	6.54	6.71	6.96	6.91	6.45	6.49

## Côte d'Ivoire

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.83</b>
1. Opportunity	4.59	4.62	4.64	4.66	4.71	4.80	4.86	4.98	5.07	5.15	5.22	5.30	5.36
2. Health & Environment	5.01	5.00	5.00	5.01	5.04	5.07	5.11	5.15	5.17	5.19	5.21	5.20	5.21
3. Freedom	4.67	5.17	3.30	3.65	5.32	4.34	5.20	4.53	4.65	4.69	5.16	5.33	5.83
4. Community & Relationships	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.16	5.14	5.12	5.10	5.08	5.07	5.07
5. Living Standard	2.54	2.36	2.24	2.36	2.46	2.58	2.67	2.66	2.70	2.83	2.85	2.46	2.72
6. Peace & Security	3.95	4.13	4.31	4.01	3.85	3.82	4.66	4.89	4.89	4.93	4.65	3.94	4.78

## Croatia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.21</b>
1. Opportunity	6.05	6.02	6.24	6.33	6.43	6.60	6.79	6.87	6.90	6.94	7.02	6.91	6.86
2. Health & Environment	7.06	7.18	7.20	7.24	7.26	7.26	7.32	7.35	7.34	7.34	7.33	7.34	7.42
3. Freedom	5.86	6.18	6.21	6.23	6.26	6.27	7.28	7.23	7.17	7.29	6.27	7.17	7.17
4. Community & Relationships	5.15	5.14	5.15	5.12	5.12	5.11	5.12	5.19	5.24	5.14	5.16	4.99	4.96
5. Living Standard	4.80	4.80	5.16	5.12	5.18	5.17	5.17	5.00	4.66	3.65	3.46	3.43	3.69
6. Peace & Security	6.67	6.75	7.04	7.03	7.07	7.05	7.27	7.24	6.83	6.83	6.50	6.97	7.17

## Cyprus

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.53</b>
1. Opportunity	6.05	6.18	6.28	6.37	6.46	6.53	6.68	6.87	7.02	7.01	7.06	7.05	6.92
2. Health & Environment	8.70	8.71	8.73	8.74	8.75	8.70	8.72	8.74	8.67	8.71	8.73	8.75	8.71
3. Freedom	8.10	8.10	8.20	7.17	8.33	8.31	8.31	8.31	7.27	7.21	7.17	6.17	6.09
4. Community & Relationships	5.59	5.68	5.62	5.49	5.41	5.39	5.29	5.39	5.45	5.56	5.68	5.74	5.21
5. Living Standard	5.84	5.82	5.69	5.52	5.48	5.51	5.61	5.86	6.08	6.00	5.15	4.94	4.55
6. Peace & Security	7.78	7.83	7.88	7.79	7.70	7.70	7.82	7.82	7.88	7.71	7.72	7.70	7.67



## Czech Republic

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.46</b>
1. Opportunity	5.68	5.98	6.19	6.31	6.39	6.64	6.93	7.19	7.35	7.18	7.15	7.24	7.24
2. Health & Environment	7.64	7.66	7.70	7.65	7.75	7.82	7.94	7.98	7.99	7.98	7.94	7.96	7.96
3. Freedom	7.79	7.80	6.82	7.86	7.20	7.20	7.20	8.03	8.08	8.12	8.02	8.08	8.04
4. Community & Relationships	3.57	3.52	3.54	3.52	3.49	3.48	3.48	3.41	3.51	3.65	3.74	3.66	3.70
5. Living Standard	5.31	5.49	5.53	5.53	5.60	5.82	5.99	6.02	5.63	4.85	4.66	4.64	4.71
6. Peace & Security	6.66	6.97	7.07	6.87	6.64	6.90	6.88	6.91	7.03	7.09	7.20	7.14	7.08

## Denmark

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>7.57</b>
1. Opportunity	7.22	7.46	7.72	7.95	8.25	8.50	8.53	8.44	8.39	8.26	8.22	8.15	8.15
2. Health & Environment	8.44	8.46	8.49	8.53	8.51	8.57	8.56	8.57	8.57	8.60	8.64	8.63	8.62
3. Freedom	8.87	8.83	8.85	8.90	8.89	7.88	8.88	8.80	8.82	8.71	8.80	8.76	8.74
4. Community & Relationships	4.68	4.65	4.63	4.59	4.60	4.60	4.62	4.57	4.60	4.57	4.56	4.52	4.28
5. Living Standard	7.34	7.27	7.18	7.04	7.12	7.23	7.38	7.39	6.76	6.22	6.36	6.37	6.63
6. Peace & Security	9.00	9.21	9.20	9.24	9.32	9.19	9.29	8.94	9.33	9.06	9.14	9.05	9.04

## Djibouti

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.40</b>
1. Opportunity	3.62	3.63	3.65	3.66	3.68	3.70	3.74	3.81	3.88	3.86	3.88	3.91	3.88
2. Health & Environment	5.42	5.46	5.50	5.56	5.64	5.74	5.84	5.92	5.99	5.95	5.84	5.70	5.70
3. Freedom	4.86	4.86	6.11	4.65	4.65	4.65	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.54	5.60	5.55	5.55
4. Community & Relationships	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.22	6.13	5.91	5.91
5. Living Standard	5.14	5.25	5.28	5.42	5.52	5.55	5.64	5.72	5.72	5.77	5.26	5.27	5.27
6. Peace & Security	6.40	6.48	6.35	6.14	6.50	6.38	6.58	6.64	6.94	6.56	6.88	6.12	6.05

## Dominican Republic

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.16</b>
1. Opportunity	5.46	5.48	5.47	5.46	5.40	5.55	5.71	6.09	6.21	6.40	6.49	6.45	6.47
2. Health & Environment	6.55	6.56	6.55	6.57	6.60	6.64	6.66	6.71	6.50	6.72	6.61	6.76	6.77
3. Freedom	6.84	6.84	6.83	6.56	6.61	6.77	6.76	7.83	7.74	7.86	7.81	7.85	7.85
4. Community & Relationships	5.40	5.37	5.34	5.31	5.25	5.26	5.24	5.41	5.18	5.25	5.20	5.53	5.50
5. Living Standard	5.50	5.26	5.25	4.97	4.95	5.14	5.68	5.62	5.39	5.05	5.07	5.13	5.17
6. Peace & Security	5.55	5.58	5.82	5.48	5.51	5.49	5.26	5.36	5.37	5.15	5.12	5.20	5.18

## Ecuador

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.21</b>
1. Opportunity	5.42	5.52	5.62	5.61	5.80	6.05	6.24	6.15	6.23	6.19	6.42	6.84	6.87
2. Health & Environment	6.62	6.66	6.72	6.75	6.79	6.81	6.88	7.21	7.33	7.32	7.43	7.41	7.42
3. Freedom	6.60	6.56	6.68	6.68	6.53	6.61	6.63	6.60	6.55	6.71	6.61	6.74	6.74
4. Community & Relationships	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.73	5.81	5.50	5.23	5.40	5.42
5. Living Standard	3.85	3.90	4.32	4.40	4.62	4.70	4.79	5.09	4.74	4.59	4.50	4.92	5.15
6. Peace & Security	5.46	5.03	5.24	4.89	5.34	5.09	5.05	5.12	5.11	5.09	5.26	5.59	5.66

## Egypt, Arab Republic of

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.23</b>
1. Opportunity	4.66	4.68	4.68	4.72	4.77	4.82	4.91	5.20	5.54	5.69	5.73	5.44	5.42
2. Health & Environment	7.08	7.17	7.26	7.36	7.44	7.51	7.60	7.61	7.58	7.59	7.46	7.50	7.48
3. Freedom	3.88	3.50	3.42	3.40	3.73	3.83	3.86	3.53	3.48	3.45	3.21	3.38	3.29
4. Community & Relationships	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.69	5.80	5.61	5.67	5.50	5.62
5. Living Standard	5.09	5.07	4.90	4.81	4.85	4.95	5.14	5.24	5.26	5.11	4.77	4.50	4.34
6. Peace & Security	6.60	6.37	6.14	6.11	6.11	6.28	6.20	6.23	6.02	5.95	6.28	4.85	5.22

## El Salvador

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.97</b>
1. Opportunity	5.32	5.32	5.34	5.40	5.49	5.90	6.33	6.39	6.55	6.47	6.52	6.45	6.48
2. Health & Environment	6.54	6.54	6.62	6.58	6.64	6.68	6.74	6.62	6.61	6.85	6.80	6.57	6.58
3. Freedom	7.05	7.04	7.03	7.03	7.04	7.04	7.07	6.00	6.95	7.07	7.09	7.27	7.27
4. Community & Relationships	5.54	5.58	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.79	5.80	5.82	6.01	5.94	5.93
5. Living Standard	4.12	4.04	4.01	4.04	4.05	4.13	4.21	4.48	4.24	3.75	3.80	3.74	3.98
6. Peace & Security	5.77	5.94	5.69	5.67	5.68	5.66	5.78	5.60	5.90	6.16	6.00	5.68	5.61

## Estonia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.31</b>
1. Opportunity	5.63	5.71	5.92	6.06	6.27	6.59	6.81	7.07	7.07	6.86	6.78	6.95	7.06
2. Health & Environment	6.50	6.44	6.52	6.63	6.68	6.85	6.95	6.90	6.98	6.89	7.07	7.15	7.11
3. Freedom	7.70	7.71	7.73	7.75	8.07	8.10	8.10	7.93	7.84	7.72	7.90	8.05	7.97
4. Community & Relationships	3.04	3.04	3.05	3.03	2.99	2.98	3.04	3.14	3.15	3.17	3.28	3.38	3.29
5. Living Standard	5.86	5.84	6.18	6.13	6.16	6.30	6.45	6.36	4.96	3.48	3.40	4.16	5.08
6. Peace & Security	7.27	7.06	7.05	7.17	7.23	7.25	7.30	7.27	7.41	7.29	7.35	7.42	7.37

## Ethiopia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.40</b>
1. Opportunity	3.37	3.31	3.25	3.18	3.97	4.61	4.39	4.58	4.65	3.97	4.21	4.33	4.51
2. Health & Environment	3.85	3.88	3.91	3.96	4.01	4.08	4.14	4.14	4.31	4.46	4.61	4.74	4.85
3. Freedom	4.53	3.28	2.03	3.28	4.53	3.28	4.53	3.50	3.67	3.84	2.13	2.31	2.48
4. Community & Relationships	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.27	5.24	5.21	5.18	5.14	5.11
5. Living Standard	2.72	3.29	3.11	2.71	2.98	3.48	4.14	4.43	4.51	4.54	4.60	4.55	4.65
6. Peace & Security	2.85	4.68	4.43	4.26	4.29	4.01	4.37	4.27	4.53	4.74	4.63	4.68	4.78

## Finland

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.26</b>
1. Opportunity	6.76	6.94	7.12	7.32	7.68	7.98	8.09	8.10	8.10	8.07	8.10	8.17	8.14
2. Health & Environment	8.06	8.05	8.14	8.16	8.18	8.26	8.22	8.28	8.26	8.29	8.36	8.33	8.35
3. Freedom	8.72	7.69	8.70	8.76	8.74	8.76	8.74	8.71	8.65	8.61	8.59	7.65	7.61
4. Community & Relationships	4.22	4.22	4.23	4.20	4.24	4.23	4.25	4.18	4.10	4.22	4.32	4.24	4.13
5. Living Standard	6.78	6.67	6.58	6.43	6.53	6.59	6.71	6.75	6.58	5.95	5.92	5.91	6.19
6. Peace & Security	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.23	9.43	9.15	9.19	9.08	9.03	8.96	8.83	9.16	9.15

## France

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>6.54</b>
1. Opportunity	6.11	6.32	6.42	6.62	7.02	7.29	7.58	7.75	7.89	7.84	7.80	7.79	7.74
2. Health & Environment	8.29	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.35	8.38	8.40	8.39	8.40	8.40	8.46	8.44	8.42
3. Freedom	7.17	7.10	7.47	7.52	7.52	7.52	7.52	7.34	7.42	7.32	7.35	6.46	6.32
4. Community & Relationships	4.33	4.33	4.26	4.19	4.23	4.15	4.18	4.17	4.11	4.02	4.13	4.18	4.05
5. Living Standard	5.26	5.18	5.06	4.94	4.98	5.02	5.10	5.24	4.92	4.37	4.61	4.66	4.77
6. Peace & Security	7.81	7.97	7.93	7.59	7.83	8.01	8.00	7.91	7.92	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.93

## Georgia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.63</b>
1. Opportunity	5.05	5.07	5.10	5.15	5.16	5.20	5.31	5.53	5.68	5.67	5.94	6.14	6.15
2. Health & Environment	6.23	6.28	6.30	6.31	6.30	6.38	6.42	6.34	6.56	6.40	6.57	6.62	6.70
3. Freedom	3.64	3.64	3.64	4.89	5.10	4.26	5.51	5.62	5.97	5.70	5.12	4.04	4.20
4. Community & Relationships	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.10	5.12	5.15	5.18	5.26	5.36	5.54	5.63	5.35	5.27
5. Living Standard	3.61	3.70	3.85	4.32	4.38	4.52	4.42	4.43	4.79	4.07	3.94	4.17	4.55
6. Peace & Security	5.76	5.48	5.62	5.70	5.72	6.24	6.01	5.90	6.19	6.66	6.49	6.85	6.92

## Germany

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>7.43</b>
1. Opportunity	6.47	6.66	6.73	6.83	7.02	7.29	7.62	7.95	8.09	8.11	8.17	8.30	8.31
2. Health & Environment	8.38	8.39	8.40	8.42	8.47	8.50	8.54	8.49	8.53	8.56	8.58	8.58	8.58
3. Freedom	7.11	7.07	7.42	7.48	7.46	7.46	7.45	7.29	7.30	7.47	7.39	8.53	8.53
4. Community & Relationships	4.74	4.72	4.70	4.67	4.66	4.67	4.69	4.92	5.11	5.23	5.13	4.77	4.78
5. Living Standard	5.67	5.66	5.57	5.41	5.41	5.45	5.67	6.02	5.67	5.62	5.66	5.81	6.10
6. Peace & Security	8.55	8.33	8.32	8.19	8.20	8.41	8.42	8.30	8.14	8.46	8.17	8.22	8.26

## Ghana

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.02</b>
1. Opportunity	5.06	5.11	5.16	5.21	5.31	5.41	5.53	5.66	5.70	5.56	5.88	5.82	5.91
2. Health & Environment	5.41	5.46	5.51	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.72	5.83	5.92	5.96	6.03	5.96	6.09
3. Freedom	6.42	6.44	6.51	7.90	7.89	7.08	8.19	7.29	7.13	7.01	8.25	8.11	7.77
4. Community & Relationships	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.21	5.26	5.32	5.28	5.88	6.07	5.82	5.58	5.36
5. Living Standard	3.98	3.95	3.95	4.02	4.10	4.17	4.24	4.34	4.15	3.68	4.35	4.51	4.48
6. Peace & Security	6.68	6.62	6.76	6.76	6.77	6.73	6.72	6.82	6.68	6.70	6.49	6.68	6.49

## Greece

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.58</b>
1. Opportunity	5.91	6.05	6.14	6.20	6.25	6.37	6.53	6.60	6.83	6.89	6.62	6.41	6.31
2. Health & Environment	8.15	8.21	8.25	8.27	8.33	8.35	8.36	8.47	8.45	8.43	8.34	8.27	8.25
3. Freedom	5.34	5.31	5.68	5.75	6.74	5.75	6.74	5.43	5.26	6.15	6.16	5.09	4.77
4. Community & Relationships	5.08	5.09	4.94	4.80	4.85	4.97	4.96	4.75	4.73	4.77	4.86	4.73	4.78
5. Living Standard	5.24	5.31	5.33	5.43	5.45	5.40	5.41	5.49	5.07	4.36	3.71	3.16	2.96
6. Peace & Security	7.35	7.11	7.29	6.86	7.12	7.04	6.81	6.67	6.52	6.80	6.56	6.47	6.42

## Guatemala

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.88</b>
1. Opportunity	5.74	5.67	5.55	5.65	5.65	5.85	6.14	6.16	6.23	6.29	6.35	6.34	6.36
2. Health & Environment	6.35	6.39	6.39	6.41	6.43	6.44	6.45	6.52	6.53	6.55	6.58	6.48	6.49
3. Freedom	6.29	6.30	6.17	6.19	6.18	6.24	6.43	6.35	6.30	6.24	6.33	6.61	6.61
4. Community & Relationships	6.10	6.08	6.06	6.04	6.03	6.00	6.04	6.05	6.20	6.32	6.39	6.23	6.24
5. Living Standard	4.69	4.56	4.56	4.51	4.54	4.52	4.66	4.97	4.52	4.14	4.15	3.96	4.07
6. Peace & Security	5.00	5.45	5.48	5.65	5.63	5.79	5.58	5.59	5.68	5.61	5.66	5.59	5.52

## Guinea

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>5.01</b>
1. Opportunity	3.61	3.63	3.65	3.66	3.74	3.83	3.90	4.07	4.13	4.17	4.19	4.29	4.36
2. Health & Environment	5.17	5.21	5.26	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.49	5.52	5.53	5.52	5.51	5.53
3. Freedom	4.17	4.17	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.30	4.98	5.91	4.75	4.75
4. Community & Relationships	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.31	6.38	6.44	6.51	6.49
5. Living Standard	3.75	3.77	3.85	3.79	3.72	3.61	3.64	3.58	3.58	3.35	3.27	3.16	3.36
6. Peace & Security	4.51	4.74	5.35	5.75	5.47	5.36	5.05	4.58	5.20	5.00	5.46	5.60	5.58

## Guyana

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>5.99</b>
1. Opportunity	5.39	5.42	5.42	5.46	5.48	5.61	5.71	5.85	5.83	6.01	6.10	6.13	6.17
2. Health & Environment	6.62	6.63	6.64	6.66	6.68	6.70	6.70	6.73	6.77	6.80	6.81	6.81	6.81
3. Freedom	7.19	7.18	7.13	7.11	7.05	6.62	6.82	6.86	6.91	6.89	6.87	6.89	6.89
4. Community & Relationships	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.62	5.57	5.53	5.57	5.55	5.55	5.55
5. Living Standard	3.76	3.95	3.87	3.89	3.95	3.79	4.08	3.73	3.91	3.83	4.23	4.41	4.51
6. Peace & Security	6.11	6.09	5.66	5.68	5.67	5.74	5.82	5.88	5.86	5.86	5.87	6.07	6.01

## Haiti

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>4.12</b>
1. Opportunity	2.90	2.92	2.93	2.96	2.94	2.95	3.07	3.04	2.99	3.09	3.16	3.20	3.35
2. Health & Environment	4.26	4.27	4.29	4.31	4.32	4.34	4.36	4.33	4.34	4.41	4.37	4.69	4.70
3. Freedom	5.15	2.76	4.75	4.77	4.62	4.63	5.46	5.46	5.50	5.46	5.34	4.42	4.42
4. Community & Relationships	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.72	4.73	5.04	5.35	5.01	5.03
5. Living Standard	2.92	2.91	2.78	2.76	2.62	2.73	2.82	3.04	2.89	2.70	2.02	2.38	2.38
6. Peace & Security	5.05	4.73	4.41	4.22	3.90	4.02	4.50	4.63	4.96	4.87	4.94	4.85	4.85

## Honduras

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.63</b>
1. Opportunity	5.47	5.51	5.36	5.34	5.37	5.47	5.73	5.89	6.15	6.28	6.12	6.16	6.16
2. Health & Environment	6.20	6.24	6.27	6.31	6.34	6.38	6.42	6.28	6.54	6.61	6.61	6.57	6.57
3. Freedom	6.74	6.69	6.74	6.76	6.75	6.77	6.84	6.88	6.92	6.28	5.20	6.55	6.55
4. Community & Relationships	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.40	5.77	5.99	5.59	5.47	5.69	5.74
5. Living Standard	4.12	4.12	4.39	4.35	4.53	4.66	4.77	4.75	4.31	3.70	3.57	3.66	3.96
6. Peace & Security	5.61	5.58	5.55	5.40	5.21	5.42	5.42	5.34	5.22	4.84	4.98	4.91	4.81



## Hungary

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.08</b>
1. Opportunity	5.97	6.09	6.23	6.32	6.42	6.56	6.70	6.74	6.92	6.91	6.96	6.97	6.93
2. Health & Environment	7.11	7.28	7.35	7.44	7.49	7.57	7.63	7.63	7.55	7.54	7.56	7.59	7.54
3. Freedom	7.49	6.56	7.51	7.62	7.98	7.96	7.94	7.64	7.48	7.51	7.57	7.56	7.44
4. Community & Relationships	4.34	4.32	4.27	4.24	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.15	4.24	4.26	4.28	4.19	4.31
5. Living Standard	4.95	4.95	5.03	5.04	5.11	5.10	5.12	4.61	3.91	3.49	3.66	3.64	3.68
6. Peace & Security	7.39	7.16	7.14	7.15	6.94	7.10	7.12	6.90	6.98	6.94	6.67	6.78	6.56

## Iceland

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>7.35</b>
1. Opportunity	6.83	7.12	7.36	7.70	7.92	8.24	8.25	8.27	8.24	8.04	8.00	7.98	7.99
2. Health & Environment	8.89	8.90	8.91	8.91	8.92	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.94	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.91
3. Freedom	8.67	8.65	8.64	8.67	8.66	7.68	7.65	7.63	8.49	8.47	8.48	8.54	8.55
4. Community & Relationships	4.91	4.85	4.89	4.86	4.83	4.84	4.89	4.88	4.84	4.81	4.82	4.85	4.86
5. Living Standard	5.08	4.97	4.80	4.76	4.98	5.30	5.34	5.19	4.90	4.68	4.58	4.97	5.60
6. Peace & Security	8.46	8.44	8.42	8.48	8.46	8.44	8.35	8.33	8.41	8.23	8.19	8.22	8.19

## India

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>4.98</b>
1. Opportunity	4.57	4.60	4.62	4.64	4.68	4.77	4.94	4.94	5.04	5.05	5.03	5.24	5.13
2. Health & Environment	4.94	4.97	5.00	5.04	5.07	5.12	5.17	5.24	5.30	5.22	5.20	5.07	5.01
3. Freedom	5.04	5.01	5.05	5.08	6.06	5.15	6.11	5.99	5.94	5.82	5.01	5.19	4.73
4. Community & Relationships	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.76	5.83	6.22	6.45	6.25	6.33
5. Living Standard	5.02	4.98	4.77	4.98	5.16	5.45	5.56	5.86	5.25	4.89	5.33	5.42	5.03
6. Peace & Security	4.01	3.78	3.76	4.01	3.80	3.81	3.86	4.07	3.86	4.03	3.78	3.90	3.64

## Indonesia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>5.94</b>
1. Opportunity	4.31	4.33	4.38	4.44	4.53	4.66	4.88	5.23	5.47	5.86	6.22	6.37	6.44
2. Health & Environment	5.86	5.89	5.93	5.93	5.98	6.01	6.06	6.19	6.21	6.39	6.40	6.42	6.47
3. Freedom	4.24	4.17	4.23	4.30	5.27	4.85	5.86	4.70	4.74	5.16	5.03	5.41	5.03
4. Community & Relationships	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.57	6.59	6.61	6.57	6.49	6.38	6.75	6.70	6.95	6.81
5. Living Standard	2.83	3.65	3.83	3.84	3.92	4.00	4.05	4.57	3.94	4.65	4.65	4.79	4.83
6. Peace & Security	4.80	4.35	4.67	5.10	5.15	5.14	6.20	5.96	6.14	6.19	5.92	6.27	6.06

## Iran, Islamic Republic of

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.46</b>
1. Opportunity	5.13	5.14	5.16	5.24	5.33	5.35	5.42	5.43	5.62	5.90	6.02	6.17	6.21
2. Health & Environment	6.56	6.62	6.69	6.75	6.76	6.79	6.79	6.81	6.84	6.80	6.74	6.68	6.62
3. Freedom	3.03	3.10	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.14	3.11	2.92	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.06	3.06
4. Community & Relationships	6.48	6.43	6.40	6.41	6.45	6.48	6.41	6.25	6.34	6.42	6.51	6.60	6.73
5. Living Standard	4.95	5.02	5.32	5.46	5.56	5.45	5.42	5.65	5.24	5.07	5.08	5.10	5.16
6. Peace & Security	5.18	5.23	5.27	5.48	5.34	5.17	5.17	5.08	4.95	4.91	4.90	4.94	4.94

## Iraq

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.23</b>
1. Opportunity	3.94	3.94	3.95	3.95	3.97	4.29	4.40	4.46	4.43	4.78	4.72	4.50	4.62
2. Health & Environment	5.71	5.70	5.69	5.68	5.66	5.65	5.63	5.60	5.59	5.75	5.84	5.63	5.42
3. Freedom	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.81	1.81	2.02	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.83	1.88	1.71	1.45
4. Community & Relationships	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.12	6.13	5.95	5.73	5.76
5. Living Standard	5.57	4.12	2.97	2.69	2.86	2.85	5.34	3.60	3.96	4.00	4.12	3.95	4.06
6. Peace & Security	3.66	3.69	3.72	2.60	2.57	2.66	2.59	2.44	2.76	3.35	3.23	4.07	4.06

## Ireland

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.31</b>
1. Opportunity	6.67	6.82	6.82	6.96	7.15	7.37	7.63	7.66	7.70	7.53	7.61	7.70	7.66
2. Health & Environment	8.30	8.30	8.37	8.39	8.40	8.43	8.46	8.47	8.42	8.38	8.43	8.42	8.38
3. Freedom	8.93	8.89	8.90	8.90	8.91	8.97	8.94	7.90	7.79	8.71	8.67	8.87	8.77
4. Community & Relationships	6.21	6.20	6.17	6.14	6.13	6.14	6.13	6.20	6.27	6.18	6.15	6.10	6.17
5. Living Standard	7.69	7.71	7.73	7.74	7.69	7.70	7.75	7.42	6.70	4.55	4.85	4.81	5.01
6. Peace & Security	8.48	8.47	8.45	8.25	8.19	8.34	8.33	8.31	8.05	7.99	8.09	8.00	7.87

## Israel

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.51</b>
1. Opportunity	6.29	6.38	6.42	6.54	6.69	6.82	6.92	6.91	7.09	7.02	6.94	7.01	7.04
2. Health & Environment	8.49	8.50	8.52	8.53	8.56	8.58	8.66	8.64	8.63	8.61	8.62	8.69	8.69
3. Freedom	6.54	5.52	6.62	6.62	5.61	5.99	5.97	5.63	5.66	5.55	5.40	6.75	6.75
4. Community & Relationships	5.44	5.43	5.44	5.45	5.44	5.46	5.43	5.30	5.37	5.45	5.20	4.99	5.07
5. Living Standard	5.69	5.47	5.30	5.00	5.27	5.55	5.75	6.16	5.98	5.68	5.60	5.67	5.82
6. Peace & Security	5.98	5.81	5.86	5.82	5.80	5.68	5.04	5.53	5.90	5.77	5.68	5.67	5.68

## Italy

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>6.67</b>
1. Opportunity	6.42	6.57	6.63	6.69	6.87	6.94	7.04	6.96	6.96	7.05	7.00	6.88	6.90
2. Health & Environment	8.49	8.50	8.51	8.51	8.56	8.59	8.61	8.66	8.58	8.68	8.57	8.62	8.61
3. Freedom	7.73	7.70	8.05	8.02	8.03	7.06	7.04	6.72	6.19	6.44	6.58	7.62	7.46
4. Community & Relationships	6.21	6.20	6.13	6.06	6.08	6.12	6.14	6.39	6.12	6.10	5.54	5.64	5.94
5. LivingStandard	4.99	5.01	4.95	4.75	4.70	4.70	4.82	5.34	4.41	4.42	4.40	4.27	4.38
6. Peace & Security	7.21	7.18	7.16	6.94	6.85	7.03	6.78	6.74	7.02	6.69	7.02	6.75	6.73

## Jamaica

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>5.99</b>
1. Opportunity	5.71	5.55	6.10	6.25	6.34	6.51	6.63	6.71	6.67	6.62	6.57	6.54	6.53
2. Health & Environment	6.98	7.01	7.02	7.04	7.05	7.07	7.09	7.10	7.11	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.11
3. Freedom	7.31	6.93	6.94	7.93	7.96	7.99	7.98	7.96	7.93	7.94	7.91	7.95	7.95
4. Community & Relationships	5.07	5.04	5.02	4.99	4.96	5.03	4.99	5.02	4.97	4.95	4.91	4.93	4.90
5. LivingStandard	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.04	3.92	3.80	3.68	3.56	3.56
6. Peace & Security	6.25	5.94	5.84	5.73	5.60	5.73	5.84	5.85	5.88	5.90	5.74	6.01	5.91

## Japan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.79</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>6.70</b>
1. Opportunity	6.42	6.58	6.79	7.01	7.21	7.38	7.55	7.70	7.66	7.79	7.85	7.90	7.86
2. Health & Environment	8.15	8.18	8.17	8.11	8.16	8.15	8.17	8.11	8.07	8.10	8.20	8.15	8.08
3. Freedom	8.12	8.04	8.03	8.11	8.09	8.09	8.09	7.94	7.88	7.77	7.84	6.92	6.76
4. Community & Relationships	4.93	4.89	4.86	4.87	4.88	4.89	4.90	4.90	4.78	4.73	4.74	4.52	4.63
5. LivingStandard	5.47	5.58	5.60	5.58	5.69	5.76	5.78	5.59	4.71	4.53	4.78	4.75	5.10
6. Peace & Security	7.64	7.56	7.48	7.64	7.72	7.69	8.00	7.75	7.75	7.89	7.79	7.86	7.77

## Jordan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.58</b>
1. Opportunity	5.01	5.02	5.06	5.10	5.49	5.75	5.93	5.93	6.01	6.16	6.12	6.07	6.06
2. Health & Environment	7.54	7.57	7.57	7.59	7.61	7.64	7.64	7.57	7.26	7.67	7.53	7.55	7.49
3. Freedom	4.28	4.72	3.62	3.78	4.07	4.16	5.14	4.17	3.94	3.89	3.95	3.90	3.84
4. Community & Relationships	5.86	5.87	5.84	5.86	5.89	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.76	5.75	5.80	5.77	5.66
5. LivingStandard	5.14	5.28	5.38	5.38	5.56	5.70	5.92	5.29	4.78	5.22	4.71	4.51	4.19
6. Peace & Security	6.93	7.14	7.14	7.31	7.08	7.26	7.08	7.04	6.44	6.43	6.52	6.30	6.24

## Kazakhstan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.38</b>
1. Opportunity	5.73	5.79	5.98	6.06	6.17	6.38	6.59	6.72	6.74	6.84	6.90	6.95	7.01
2. Health & Environment	5.99	6.08	6.12	6.15	6.12	6.21	6.20	6.22	6.29	6.37	6.35	6.38	6.39
3. Freedom	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	3.14	3.89	4.19	2.74	3.17	3.17
4. Community & Relationships	3.74	3.73	3.73	3.76	3.77	3.79	3.80	4.41	4.53	4.26	4.46	4.39	4.47
5. Living Standard	6.00	6.71	6.98	7.02	6.85	6.84	6.91	6.78	5.82	5.16	5.37	5.63	5.88
6. Peace & Security	5.67	5.84	5.81	5.51	5.48	5.54	5.60	5.37	5.69	5.76	5.72	5.35	5.38

## Kenya

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.98</b>
1. Opportunity	4.91	4.86	4.81	4.75	4.77	4.72	4.75	4.91	5.00	4.94	5.14	5.20	5.29
2. Health & Environment	4.93	4.92	4.91	4.93	4.97	5.01	5.04	5.23	5.21	5.28	5.39	5.43	5.45
3. Freedom	3.53	4.54	4.21	4.74	6.67	4.80	6.77	5.83	5.46	5.18	5.60	4.72	4.19
4. Community & Relationships	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	6.21	5.97	6.19	6.08	5.86	6.20
5. Living Standard	2.89	2.91	2.81	2.92	2.98	3.24	3.41	4.53	3.24	2.57	2.90	3.12	3.43
6. Peace & Security	5.01	5.19	4.96	5.23	5.48	5.17	4.85	5.19	3.38	3.04	5.29	5.33	5.33

## Korea, Republic of

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>6.69</b>
1. Opportunity	6.24	6.67	7.05	7.14	7.28	7.36	7.44	7.63	7.61	7.68	7.77	7.80	7.80
2. Health & Environment	7.37	7.37	7.29	7.17	7.17	7.20	7.35	7.41	7.30	7.33	7.45	7.43	7.41
3. Freedom	7.43	7.49	7.50	7.52	7.70	7.69	7.72	7.63	7.37	7.40	6.58	7.69	7.55
4. Community & Relationships	5.08	5.02	4.98	4.98	5.21	5.21	5.21	5.08	5.20	5.18	5.27	5.29	5.26
5. Living Standard	5.19	5.73	5.67	5.43	5.50	5.39	5.52	5.81	5.27	5.71	5.70	5.79	5.71
6. Peace & Security	6.40	6.47	6.33	6.55	6.51	6.62	6.53	6.80	6.60	6.86	6.73	6.48	6.39

## Kuwait

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>6.67</b>
1. Opportunity	6.38	6.53	6.65	6.72	6.82	6.70	6.65	6.68	6.66	6.90	6.89	6.63	6.84
2. Health & Environment	8.53	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.54	8.54	8.55	8.52	8.50	8.48	8.53	8.56	8.60
3. Freedom	5.26	5.34	5.36	4.36	4.34	4.34	4.69	4.77	4.77	5.82	4.29	5.35	5.54
4. Community & Relationships	5.55	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.47	5.51	5.55	5.72	5.98	6.13	5.80	5.74	5.51
5. Living Standard	7.04	6.96	7.26	7.92	8.39	8.72	8.09	7.34	6.64	5.72	5.82	6.21	6.57
6. Peace & Security	7.27	7.58	7.67	7.59	7.58	7.32	7.71	7.44	7.42	7.45	7.43	7.08	6.95

## Kyrgyz Republic

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.07</b>
1. Opportunity	5.05	5.02	4.88	5.11	5.32	5.29	5.54	5.78	6.21	6.23	6.40	6.28	6.44
2. Health & Environment	5.92	5.96	6.00	6.15	6.23	6.25	6.29	6.37	6.37	6.50	6.48	6.56	6.57
3. Freedom	4.13	4.13	2.88	4.13	4.13	4.75	4.75	4.89	4.83	4.14	3.24	3.33	3.23
4. Community & Relationships	4.41	4.42	4.45	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.53	4.86	4.95	4.88	5.10	4.95	5.12
5. Living Standard	3.57	3.76	3.62	3.72	3.81	3.79	3.62	4.20	4.58	4.45	3.77	4.06	4.21
6. Peace & Security	5.71	5.67	5.62	5.41	5.34	5.46	5.04	5.14	5.70	5.28	4.38	4.87	4.84

## Lao

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.81</b>
1. Opportunity	5.30	5.31	5.33	5.36	5.41	5.49	5.65	5.87	5.84	5.92	5.95	6.06	6.24
2. Health & Environment	5.06	5.12	5.18	5.22	5.28	5.34	5.41	5.41	5.32	5.40	5.47	5.54	5.48
3. Freedom	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.62	2.54	2.57	2.59	2.62	2.62
4. Community & Relationships	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.79	6.97	6.95	6.93	6.91	6.89
5. Living Standard	6.39	6.51	6.50	6.55	6.60	6.67	6.80	7.18	6.88	6.84	6.91	6.95	7.07
6. Peace & Security	6.29	6.22	6.15	5.45	5.87	5.76	6.05	6.13	6.46	6.51	6.86	6.76	6.54

## Latvia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.92</b>
1. Opportunity	5.81	5.93	6.05	6.17	6.33	6.48	6.71	6.93	6.77	6.53	6.51	6.67	6.81
2. Health & Environment	6.06	6.16	6.20	6.32	6.41	6.39	6.51	6.56	6.55	6.45	6.49	6.53	6.56
3. Freedom	7.53	6.53	7.60	7.57	7.57	6.93	6.96	6.79	6.56	6.18	5.97	7.16	7.10
4. Community & Relationships	3.40	3.43	3.37	3.39	3.38	3.37	3.34	3.48	3.55	3.61	3.67	3.49	3.59
5. Living Standard	5.20	5.38	5.49	5.54	5.60	5.83	6.08	6.23	4.71	2.77	2.54	3.55	4.89
6. Peace & Security	6.35	6.22	6.50	6.64	6.41	6.67	6.69	6.49	6.37	6.46	6.51	6.33	6.59

## Lebanon

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.60</b>
1. Opportunity	4.73	4.75	4.78	4.82	4.84	4.94	5.03	5.28	5.52	5.72	5.77	5.75	5.92
2. Health & Environment	7.90	7.91	7.92	7.93	7.94	7.95	7.96	7.77	7.66	7.86	7.76	7.84	7.69
3. Freedom	5.63	5.63	4.38	3.13	4.38	5.00	5.00	4.90	4.55	5.32	6.60	4.88	4.83
4. Community & Relationships	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.93	5.93	5.83	5.83	5.70	5.58	5.45	5.53
5. Living Standard	4.22	4.10	4.12	4.08	4.22	4.16	4.15	4.21	4.08	4.98	4.85	4.54	4.03
6. Peace & Security	5.95	5.93	6.12	5.86	5.83	5.90	5.36	5.50	5.53	5.88	5.83	5.64	5.62



## Liberia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.32</b>
1. Opportunity	3.16	3.17	3.18	3.20	3.22	3.19	3.17	3.18	3.82	4.03	4.18	4.53	4.60
2. Health & Environment	4.70	4.75	4.82	4.89	4.95	4.98	5.06	5.12	5.20	5.15	5.09	5.12	5.13
3. Freedom	5.52	4.06	5.31	5.31	6.35	5.31	6.77	6.77	6.61	5.46	6.81	7.16	7.16
4. Community & Relationships	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.26	5.92	5.91	5.89	5.86	5.86
5. Living Standard	4.54	4.54	4.65	3.05	2.04	2.04	3.29	4.15	3.63	3.94	3.90	3.97	3.92
6. Peace & Security	3.51	3.79	3.86	3.88	5.47	5.62	5.45	5.69	5.18	5.35	5.45	5.24	5.28

## Lithuania

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.90</b>
1. Opportunity	5.62	5.66	5.87	6.02	6.21	6.39	6.56	6.59	6.59	6.42	6.35	6.48	6.75
2. Health & Environment	6.99	6.99	6.99	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.08	6.97	6.90	6.91	6.83	6.98	7.02
3. Freedom	6.28	6.27	7.35	6.35	7.17	6.68	7.70	7.54	7.62	7.42	7.50	6.61	6.49
4. Community & Relationships	3.47	3.44	3.45	3.43	3.42	3.40	3.40	3.48	3.59	3.48	3.64	3.68	3.61
5. Living Standard	4.50	4.48	4.87	5.23	5.30	5.40	5.34	5.88	4.88	3.33	2.99	3.77	4.76
6. Peace & Security	6.28	6.12	6.38	6.53	6.55	6.53	6.47	6.39	6.43	6.49	6.62	6.66	6.77

## Luxembourg

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.48</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>7.54</b>
1. Opportunity	6.90	7.16	7.21	7.26	7.43	7.75	8.00	8.14	8.13	8.19	8.24	8.28	8.20
2. Health & Environment	8.73	8.74	8.75	8.75	8.77	8.79	8.79	8.80	8.82	8.82	8.82	8.90	8.84
3. Freedom	8.88	7.88	8.86	8.87	8.88	7.82	8.82	8.83	8.83	8.74	8.66	8.73	8.65
4. Community & Relationships	4.83	4.81	4.80	4.82	4.82	4.84	4.78	4.80	4.83	4.90	5.00	4.89	4.59
5. Living Standard	7.00	6.82	6.66	6.36	6.44	6.47	6.60	6.70	6.41	6.00	5.93	6.14	6.15
6. Peace & Security	8.99	9.00	9.00	8.85	8.91	8.78	8.80	8.84	8.85	8.87	8.87	8.91	8.79

## Macedonia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.73</b>
1. Opportunity	5.19	5.26	5.35	5.46	5.49	5.55	5.76	6.01	6.20	6.33	6.27	6.23	6.15
2. Health & Environment	6.99	7.01	7.01	7.05	7.06	7.07	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.08	6.97	7.13	7.08
3. Freedom	6.03	4.36	6.24	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.14	5.29	5.19	5.11	5.25	5.30
4. Community & Relationships	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.17	6.12	6.08	5.96	5.80	6.03	6.02
5. Living Standard	4.25	3.87	3.74	3.71	4.17	4.36	4.50	4.66	4.77	4.30	4.22	4.26	3.97
6. Peace & Security	6.15	5.53	5.75	6.09	6.21	5.97	6.06	6.23	6.55	6.53	6.21	5.70	5.87

## Madagascar

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.93</b>
1. Opportunity	5.06	5.07	5.06	5.06	5.20	5.27	5.39	5.63	5.84	5.82	5.79	5.76	5.75
2. Health & Environment	4.73	4.75	4.78	4.83	4.89	4.94	4.97	5.08	5.17	5.14	5.11	5.07	5.07
3. Freedom	5.72	4.78	5.52	5.90	5.85	3.85	4.70	4.76	4.75	4.23	3.39	4.52	4.52
4. Community & Relationships	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.87	4.87	5.21	5.54	5.57	5.60	5.63	5.58
5. Living Standard	3.78	3.90	2.99	3.24	3.22	4.07	3.87	3.89	3.98	3.46	3.13	2.84	3.17
6. Peace & Security	6.80	6.86	5.87	6.51	6.65	6.34	6.42	6.72	6.49	5.90	5.51	5.57	5.46

## Malawi

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.32</b>
1. Opportunity	4.77	4.78	4.79	4.80	4.78	4.81	4.67	4.72	4.93	5.04	4.97	4.94	4.84
2. Health & Environment	4.60	4.65	4.70	4.77	4.85	4.93	5.01	5.61	5.67	5.70	5.52	5.35	5.37
3. Freedom	6.99	6.87	6.55	6.80	6.57	6.53	6.90	6.93	6.92	7.04	6.82	6.59	6.59
4. Community & Relationships	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.93	6.08	6.23	5.99	5.76	5.76
5. Living Standard	3.40	2.96	2.91	3.10	3.57	3.61	3.43	5.05	5.24	5.51	4.17	3.63	3.33
6. Peace & Security	6.71	6.10	6.11	5.58	6.00	5.98	5.83	6.05	6.18	6.52	6.29	6.08	6.03

## Malaysia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>6.65</b>
1. Opportunity	6.48	6.52	6.56	6.62	6.72	6.85	6.87	7.15	7.35	7.44	7.38	7.48	7.51
2. Health & Environment	7.44	7.53	7.62	7.69	7.82	7.91	7.97	8.08	8.13	8.22	8.23	8.24	8.23
3. Freedom	4.06	3.98	4.02	4.37	4.54	4.60	4.58	4.60	4.33	4.62	4.41	4.57	4.63
4. Community & Relationships	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.20	6.16	6.34	6.42	6.45	6.59
5. Living Standard	5.54	5.93	5.93	5.83	6.15	6.17	6.18	6.33	5.45	5.11	5.59	5.68	6.15
6. Peace & Security	6.44	7.03	7.21	7.12	6.91	7.06	6.87	6.95	6.80	7.20	7.08	6.76	6.78

## Mali

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.29</b>
1. Opportunity	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.32	3.36	3.43	3.49	3.83	3.94	4.05	4.36	4.50	4.62
2. Health & Environment	4.82	4.86	4.93	4.98	5.03	5.11	5.18	5.09	4.99	5.22	5.27	5.42	5.43
3. Freedom	6.52	6.47	6.40	6.83	6.79	6.83	6.89	6.51	6.39	6.77	7.06	7.19	5.69
4. Community & Relationships	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.84	5.84	5.84	6.15	6.46	6.45	6.41	6.35	6.31
5. Living Standard	4.09	4.38	4.25	4.45	4.00	4.09	4.16	3.79	3.28	3.63	4.17	3.94	3.67
6. Peace & Security	6.39	6.87	6.94	6.73	6.94	6.75	6.54	6.16	5.93	6.07	6.45	6.52	6.00

## Malta

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.15</b>
1. Opportunity	5.37	5.62	5.73	5.76	5.85	5.98	6.03	6.28	6.40	6.43	6.45	6.44	6.60
2. Health & Environment	8.41	8.42	8.43	8.44	8.45	8.46	8.46	8.47	8.48	8.49	8.51	8.55	8.57
3. Freedom	7.96	7.96	7.98	7.92	8.10	8.15	8.11	8.17	8.13	8.12	8.11	8.31	8.23
4. Community & Relationships	7.44	7.40	7.40	7.41	7.42	7.41	7.43	7.42	7.42	7.34	7.30	7.31	7.38
5. Living Standard	5.13	4.68	4.60	4.29	4.44	4.50	4.60	4.84	4.89	4.71	4.71	4.64	4.83
6. Peace & Security	7.34	7.30	7.26	7.28	7.22	7.19	7.37	7.43	7.20	7.05	7.05	7.16	7.27

## Mauritania

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>4.58</b>
1. Opportunity	3.55	3.55	3.56	3.56	3.57	3.63	3.74	3.97	4.31	4.52	4.53	4.74	4.61
2. Health & Environment	5.54	5.55	5.57	5.58	5.58	5.61	5.63	5.42	5.50	5.45	5.64	5.60	5.62
3. Freedom	4.38	4.59	4.59	3.13	4.38	3.55	5.00	3.66	2.75	2.94	2.89	2.64	2.44
4. Community & Relationships	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.32	5.45	5.50	5.72	5.82	5.75
5. Living Standard	4.19	4.06	3.74	4.04	4.22	4.63	5.27	5.07	4.45	3.56	4.16	4.04	4.15
6. Peace & Security	6.38	6.49	6.60	6.17	6.25	5.67	6.04	5.73	5.67	5.62	5.78	5.07	4.94

## Mexico

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.78</b>
1. Opportunity	6.13	6.17	6.20	6.25	6.35	6.36	6.71	6.64	6.80	6.86	6.85	6.89	6.93
2. Health & Environment	6.97	7.00	7.04	7.09	7.12	7.17	7.19	7.22	7.29	7.28	7.30	7.21	7.24
3. Freedom	6.14	6.12	5.52	5.51	5.51	5.55	6.23	5.95	5.89	5.89	4.93	6.00	5.84
4. Community & Relationships	5.72	5.68	5.63	5.47	5.54	5.61	5.60	5.45	5.52	5.63	5.54	5.27	5.36
5. Living Standard	5.22	4.98	4.88	4.72	4.96	5.11	5.29	5.47	5.00	4.44	4.80	4.70	5.00
6. Peace & Security	5.48	5.49	5.50	5.71	5.65	5.62	4.10	4.36	4.24	4.41	4.34	4.08	4.32

## Moldova

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.25</b>
1. Opportunity	4.78	4.87	5.04	5.10	5.17	5.17	5.45	5.75	5.86	5.92	6.00	6.15	6.20
2. Health & Environment	6.12	6.05	6.09	6.07	6.10	6.10	6.09	6.10	6.17	6.12	6.11	6.16	6.16
3. Freedom	3.77	3.77	4.81	3.56	4.81	3.56	4.81	4.97	4.58	4.61	5.22	5.29	5.26
4. Community & Relationships	3.94	3.88	3.81	3.76	3.77	3.80	3.88	4.04	4.46	4.46	4.59	4.58	4.62
5. Living Standard	2.92	3.53	4.10	4.35	4.44	4.47	4.41	4.33	4.28	3.24	3.66	3.61	3.85
6. Peace & Security	5.55	5.69	5.62	5.41	5.30	5.47	5.47	5.54	5.27	5.06	5.38	5.46	5.42

## Mongolia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.78</b>
1. Opportunity	5.08	5.09	5.09	5.10	5.16	5.20	5.25	5.35	5.28	5.48	5.62	5.80	5.84
2. Health & Environment	5.10	5.16	5.21	5.26	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.46	5.54	5.67	5.79	5.88	5.88
3. Freedom	5.85	5.85	6.26	5.01	6.26	5.01	6.26	6.26	5.69	5.81	5.93	6.12	6.33
4. Community & Relationships	4.68	4.68	4.70	4.70	4.63	4.66	5.03	5.01	5.27	5.46	5.23	5.30	5.24
5. Living Standard	4.27	4.26	4.35	4.64	5.02	5.15	5.25	5.26	4.89	4.43	4.30	4.97	5.66
6. Peace & Security	5.90	6.19	6.28	5.99	5.65	5.82	5.39	5.33	5.25	5.60	5.65	5.67	5.70

## Montenegro

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.86</b>
1. Opportunity	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.65	5.77	5.97	6.30	6.24	6.21	6.06	6.01
2. Health & Environment	7.33	7.20	7.07	6.95	6.82	6.70	7.34	6.70	6.63	6.74	6.83	6.75	6.68
3. Freedom	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.35	6.45	6.84	6.84	6.74	6.57
4. Community & Relationships	5.13	5.13	5.13	5.13	5.07	5.06	5.08	5.33	5.45	5.58	5.09	4.90	5.17
5. Living Standard	4.07	3.90	4.44	4.41	4.57	4.70	5.02	5.59	5.99	4.55	4.30	4.18	4.00
6. Peace & Security	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.48	6.53	6.38	6.44	6.78	6.84	6.76	6.69	6.75

## Morocco

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.55</b>
1. Opportunity	4.79	4.88	4.96	5.00	5.23	5.32	5.46	5.66	5.67	5.66	5.65	5.76	5.73
2. Health & Environment	6.31	6.34	6.36	6.38	6.37	6.39	6.41	6.28	6.44	6.59	6.30	6.51	6.64
3. Freedom	3.99	3.66	3.66	3.69	3.99	4.04	4.01	3.81	3.96	4.11	3.88	3.92	4.02
4. Community & Relationships	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.39	5.58	5.77	5.80	5.94	5.82
5. Living Standard	5.34	5.38	5.53	5.78	5.68	5.68	5.78	5.83	5.89	5.69	5.44	6.02	5.41
6. Peace & Security	6.38	6.55	6.30	6.30	6.35	6.01	6.22	6.31	6.27	6.50	6.04	5.72	5.69

## Mozambique

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.18</b>
1. Opportunity	3.89	3.87	3.88	3.92	4.00	4.02	4.22	4.83	4.90	4.85	4.83	4.76	4.77
2. Health & Environment	4.32	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.51	4.56	4.60	4.74	4.76	4.81	4.85	4.89	4.92
3. Freedom	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	5.15	5.15	5.15	6.69	6.38	6.27	6.37	6.47	6.47
4. Community & Relationships	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.72	4.94	4.77	4.74	4.70	4.70
5. Living Standard	4.58	4.66	4.71	4.95	4.83	4.86	4.89	4.94	4.38	4.34	4.29	4.27	4.35
6. Peace & Security	5.45	6.08	5.88	6.00	5.78	6.00	5.97	5.64	5.93	5.94	5.94	5.91	5.87

## Namibia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.21</b>
1. Opportunity	5.18	5.21	5.21	5.22	5.24	5.23	5.26	5.27	5.48	5.62	5.70	5.76	6.00
2. Health & Environment	5.78	5.81	5.84	5.86	5.88	5.90	5.93	5.95	5.97	5.98	6.00	6.03	6.03
3. Freedom	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.12	7.06	7.44	7.42	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.43	7.39	7.39
4. Community & Relationships	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.78	4.81	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.84
5. Living Standard	5.80	5.75	5.89	5.99	6.57	6.48	6.63	6.33	6.37	5.97	6.01	6.12	6.40
6. Peace & Security	6.88	6.78	6.48	7.01	6.95	6.94	6.76	7.00	7.12	7.20	7.01	6.58	6.60

## Nepal

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.36</b>
1. Opportunity	4.70	4.66	4.72	4.78	4.87	4.96	5.04	5.08	5.30	5.18	5.32	5.36	5.46
2. Health & Environment	5.10	5.13	5.17	5.22	5.29	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.48	5.18	5.21	5.13	5.25
3. Freedom	4.62	4.62	4.45	4.22	4.88	4.85	5.39	3.80	5.58	5.26	4.10	5.02	5.28
4. Community & Relationships	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.41	6.15	5.75	6.03	5.79	6.25
5. Living Standard	4.14	4.25	4.07	4.00	4.02	4.21	4.21	4.03	4.48	4.16	4.72	4.52	4.26
6. Peace & Security	4.24	4.28	4.11	4.28	3.86	3.89	3.91	5.33	5.53	5.26	5.20	5.65	5.63

## Netherlands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.33</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.67</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.54</b>
1. Opportunity	7.43	7.59	7.75	7.99	8.37	8.60	8.63	8.64	8.65	8.68	8.71	8.63	8.60
2. Health & Environment	8.56	8.57	8.56	8.59	8.60	8.60	8.62	8.69	8.65	8.68	8.69	8.73	8.70
3. Freedom	8.58	7.52	7.53	8.52	8.51	8.52	8.51	7.51	8.49	8.49	8.53	8.53	8.45
4. Community & Relationships	5.24	5.20	5.24	5.24	5.21	5.20	5.20	5.21	5.54	5.44	5.31	5.27	5.11
5. Living Standard	6.48	6.39	6.18	6.02	6.06	6.18	6.35	7.13	6.52	6.12	5.97	5.78	5.63
6. Peace & Security	8.74	8.71	8.67	8.65	8.66	8.58	8.56	8.81	8.60	8.60	8.58	8.82	8.74

## New Zealand

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>7.48</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>7.49</b>
1. Opportunity	6.22	6.49	6.59	6.69	6.95	7.23	7.44	7.84	7.84	7.89	7.97	7.97	7.89
2. Health & Environment	8.45	8.42	8.47	8.45	8.48	8.47	8.48	8.52	8.49	8.50	8.50	8.52	8.52
3. Freedom	9.00	8.98	9.00	9.01	9.01	9.01	8.95	8.88	8.90	8.91	8.93	9.00	8.94
4. Community & Relationships	4.88	4.87	4.86	4.86	4.85	4.87	4.88	5.13	5.24	5.16	5.03	5.07	4.97
5. Living Standard	6.58	6.72	6.66	6.68	6.64	6.61	6.55	6.67	5.19	5.55	5.78	5.82	5.83
6. Peace & Security	8.78	8.80	8.61	8.64	8.72	8.56	8.58	8.31	8.49	8.69	8.75	8.83	8.79



## Nicaragua

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.54</b>
1. Opportunity	5.21	5.30	5.18	5.33	5.45	5.57	5.69	5.78	5.83	5.77	5.80	5.99	6.06
2. Health & Environment	5.79	5.86	5.90	5.94	5.97	6.00	6.04	6.20	6.14	6.25	6.32	6.26	6.26
3. Freedom	6.93	6.87	6.94	6.95	6.91	6.96	6.99	7.19	6.90	6.51	4.51	5.39	5.39
4. Community & Relationships	5.37	5.34	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.76	5.70	5.64	5.62	5.63	5.66
5. Living Standard	4.03	4.02	3.75	3.69	3.83	4.01	4.10	4.50	4.22	3.85	4.01	4.18	4.54
6. Peace & Security	5.70	5.77	5.83	5.84	5.88	5.77	5.72	5.81	5.51	5.41	5.17	5.34	5.33

## Niger

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.70</b>
1. Opportunity	3.43	3.45	3.51	3.57	3.63	3.69	3.79	4.21	3.97	4.49	4.36	4.64	4.66
2. Health & Environment	4.56	4.61	4.66	4.69	4.73	4.79	4.85	5.05	5.12	5.25	5.33	5.35	5.36
3. Freedom	6.26	6.18	6.18	6.22	6.80	6.79	6.81	6.11	6.21	6.40	6.23	6.54	6.54
4. Community & Relationships	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.61	5.77	6.42	6.46	6.45	6.36	6.36
5. Living Standard	3.78	3.66	3.82	4.13	3.80	3.87	3.90	3.73	3.45	4.01	4.47	4.07	4.61
6. Peace & Security	6.30	6.52	6.54	6.39	6.47	6.47	6.22	6.16	5.87	6.35	6.59	6.69	6.65

## Nigeria

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>4.93</b>
1. Opportunity	4.11	4.11	4.12	4.13	4.13	4.21	4.29	4.25	4.33	4.08	4.58	4.59	4.68
2. Health & Environment	5.13	5.15	5.19	5.24	5.27	5.31	5.34	5.47	5.39	5.40	5.50	5.52	5.55
3. Freedom	4.91	4.52	4.62	4.96	4.96	5.06	5.13	5.07	4.69	4.54	3.84	5.31	4.68
4. Community & Relationships	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.53	6.60	6.66	6.65	6.57	6.36	6.47	6.32	6.43
5. Living Standard	3.62	3.70	3.86	4.12	5.25	5.26	5.28	4.28	4.58	3.98	4.33	4.63	4.54
6. Peace & Security	4.03	3.04	3.19	3.02	2.84	4.25	4.25	4.40	4.12	3.54	3.10	3.95	3.67

## Norway

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>7.71</b>
1. Opportunity	7.13	7.27	7.41	7.62	7.92	8.23	8.40	8.40	8.37	8.35	8.34	8.35	8.36
2. Health & Environment	8.48	8.49	8.55	8.54	8.54	8.55	8.57	8.62	8.61	8.58	8.62	8.64	8.64
3. Freedom	7.60	7.57	7.56	8.67	8.66	7.69	8.66	8.68	8.65	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.61
4. Community & Relationships	4.61	4.58	4.55	4.49	4.50	4.52	4.53	4.49	4.43	4.50	4.57	4.66	4.76
5. Living Standard	7.52	7.50	7.49	7.39	7.49	7.54	7.60	7.42	7.17	6.86	6.66	6.62	6.76
6. Peace & Security	9.10	9.09	9.08	9.04	9.06	8.99	9.06	8.95	8.57	8.86	8.95	9.02	9.10

## Pakistan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.30</b>
1. Opportunity	4.31	4.28	4.26	4.34	4.45	4.58	4.73	4.74	4.83	4.87	4.85	5.12	4.99
2. Health & Environment	5.07	5.09	5.11	5.13	5.20	5.23	5.28	5.27	4.86	5.18	5.26	5.20	5.31
3. Freedom	3.19	3.19	3.23	3.18	3.18	3.28	3.29	2.84	3.01	3.17	3.13	3.15	3.25
4. Community & Relationships	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.89	6.24	5.99	6.43	6.08	6.28
5. Living Standard	4.60	4.60	4.61	4.68	4.96	5.20	5.28	4.65	3.33	3.34	3.46	3.29	3.39
6. Peace & Security	5.20	4.83	5.06	4.92	3.50	3.52	3.42	3.12	2.93	2.77	2.71	2.74	2.57

## Panama

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.81</b>
1. Opportunity	6.13	6.12	6.21	6.27	6.43	6.58	6.71	6.72	6.87	6.96	7.07	7.17	7.21
2. Health & Environment	6.66	6.69	6.75	6.76	6.80	6.85	6.90	6.97	7.02	7.09	7.13	7.14	7.14
3. Freedom	8.21	7.20	8.20	8.21	8.20	7.22	8.21	6.76	7.77	7.76	7.78	7.94	7.94
4. Community & Relationships	5.33	5.31	5.31	5.30	5.30	5.29	5.29	5.70	5.73	5.54	5.54	5.47	5.46
5. Living Standard	5.23	4.92	4.85	4.93	5.28	5.53	5.76	6.08	6.01	6.08	6.10	6.16	6.52
6. Peace & Security	6.32	6.50	6.67	6.44	6.47	6.26	6.48	6.30	6.47	6.56	5.76	6.51	6.57

## Paraguay

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.25</b>
1. Opportunity	5.59	5.65	5.52	5.69	5.87	5.98	6.02	6.47	6.55	6.61	6.72	6.85	6.84
2. Health & Environment	6.31	6.36	6.39	6.43	6.42	6.44	6.44	6.57	6.70	6.65	6.63	6.58	6.58
3. Freedom	6.88	6.89	6.86	7.01	6.99	7.03	7.03	7.02	5.94	7.06	6.96	6.83	6.83
4. Community & Relationships	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.70	6.46	5.97	6.40	6.88	6.90
5. Living Standard	3.00	2.95	3.00	3.32	3.55	3.66	3.70	3.96	4.53	4.14	5.00	4.66	4.79
6. Peace & Security	4.88	5.12	4.94	5.36	5.17	5.41	5.03	4.97	5.28	5.65	5.76	5.63	5.56

## Peru

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.99</b>
1. Opportunity	5.27	5.26	5.25	5.25	5.47	5.46	5.77	6.06	6.29	6.51	6.71	6.73	6.76
2. Health & Environment	6.10	6.10	6.11	6.13	6.18	6.21	6.27	6.49	6.35	6.59	6.66	6.72	6.72
3. Freedom	6.47	6.13	6.96	5.97	6.95	5.97	6.97	6.91	6.91	6.88	6.17	6.22	6.22
4. Community & Relationships	5.52	5.53	5.53	5.54	5.53	5.58	5.56	5.66	5.46	5.37	5.47	5.22	5.27
5. Living Standard	3.96	4.00	4.22	4.29	4.54	4.65	4.86	5.15	5.33	4.98	5.27	5.17	5.44
6. Peace & Security	5.25	5.03	5.02	5.06	4.96	5.33	5.38	5.68	5.43	5.28	5.44	5.58	5.52

## Philippines

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>6.07</b>
1. Opportunity	5.82	5.92	5.91	5.97	6.02	6.12	6.16	6.24	6.45	6.53	6.63	6.63	6.76
2. Health & Environment	6.31	6.34	6.35	6.37	6.39	6.43	6.47	6.58	6.59	6.60	6.68	6.60	6.63
3. Freedom	7.23	7.20	7.22	7.22	7.17	7.07	7.08	5.97	7.02	7.05	7.30	6.32	6.38
4. Community & Relationships	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	6.07	6.27	6.16	6.57	6.50	6.60
5. Living Standard	4.08	4.25	4.28	4.33	4.53	4.60	4.64	5.14	4.67	4.63	4.93	4.96	5.39
6. Peace & Security	3.60	4.54	4.55	4.54	4.26	4.31	4.03	4.41	4.42	4.39	4.30	4.52	4.65

## Poland

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>6.76</b>
1. Opportunity	5.82	5.81	5.81	5.86	6.00	6.14	6.47	6.66	6.74	6.80	6.81	6.79	6.87
2. Health & Environment	7.38	7.40	7.41	7.44	7.43	7.45	7.48	7.64	7.63	7.59	7.61	7.54	7.63
3. Freedom	7.65	7.61	7.68	7.69	8.10	8.10	8.12	8.01	8.17	8.05	8.18	8.26	8.16
4. Community & Relationships	5.52	5.49	5.48	5.47	5.41	5.37	5.37	5.83	5.86	5.57	5.91	5.49	5.60
5. Living Standard	4.79	4.65	4.52	4.49	4.69	4.81	4.95	6.09	5.62	5.33	5.34	5.03	5.06
6. Peace & Security	6.55	6.71	6.86	6.69	6.37	6.61	6.58	6.86	7.11	6.94	7.28	7.16	7.24

## Portugal

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>6.60</b>
1. Opportunity	6.15	6.25	6.30	6.36	6.42	6.58	6.87	6.98	7.10	7.03	7.00	6.99	6.81
2. Health & Environment	8.11	8.07	7.96	8.02	8.06	8.11	8.18	8.25	8.31	8.32	8.22	8.27	8.25
3. Freedom	8.63	8.60	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.61	8.62	8.38	8.13	8.23	8.07	8.41	8.29
4. Community & Relationships	5.18	5.16	4.98	5.02	5.02	5.05	5.02	4.97	4.91	5.02	4.73	4.50	5.02
5. Living Standard	5.40	5.25	5.08	4.84	4.83	4.85	4.98	4.57	4.07	4.16	3.92	3.94	3.84
6. Peace & Security	7.42	7.67	7.71	7.66	7.63	7.60	7.51	7.51	7.59	7.54	7.26	7.43	7.38

## Qatar

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>7.35</b>
1. Opportunity	7.52	7.57	7.67	7.80	7.93	8.12	8.25	8.36	8.37	8.46	8.52	8.57	8.55
2. Health & Environment	8.66	8.67	8.68	8.69	8.70	8.74	8.68	8.72	8.80	8.84	8.88	8.89	8.93
3. Freedom	4.10	2.85	4.10	2.85	4.52	3.27	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.47	3.40	3.59	3.54
4. Community & Relationships	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.09	6.15	6.11	6.08	6.09	6.42	6.40	6.44	6.79
5. Living Standard	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	8.14	7.68	7.77	7.26	7.51	7.13	7.79	8.05	8.13
6. Peace & Security	7.98	8.00	8.12	8.18	8.18	8.03	7.95	7.61	8.40	8.73	8.65	8.04	8.13

## Romania

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.66</b>
1. Opportunity	5.83	5.90	5.82	5.94	6.05	6.25	6.42	6.61	6.75	6.77	6.76	6.65	6.86
2. Health & Environment	6.16	6.18	6.12	6.19	6.24	6.27	6.27	6.40	6.39	6.36	6.25	6.26	6.30
3. Freedom	6.29	5.29	6.41	6.48	6.31	5.66	6.60	5.45	5.34	6.32	5.18	5.35	5.35
4. Community & Relationships	5.06	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.05	5.12	5.30	5.27	5.32	5.45	5.20	5.52
5. Living Standard	3.84	4.41	4.81	4.99	5.09	5.01	5.17	5.25	5.06	3.92	3.27	3.28	3.78
6. Peace & Security	5.92	6.18	6.23	6.25	6.08	6.27	6.11	6.09	6.02	5.90	5.76	5.99	6.14

## Russian Federation

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>4.84</b>
1. Opportunity	5.34	5.41	5.54	5.64	5.89	6.13	6.20	6.26	6.42	6.41	6.60	6.61	6.72
2. Health & Environment	6.05	6.07	6.08	5.82	5.85	5.88	5.97	6.10	6.22	6.15	6.25	6.19	6.26
3. Freedom	3.47	3.47	3.56	3.59	3.46	3.49	3.49	3.36	3.41	3.31	3.30	3.37	3.42
4. Community & Relationships	3.30	3.22	3.19	3.16	3.11	3.13	3.14	3.51	3.40	3.41	3.52	3.38	3.40
5. Living Standard	4.53	5.06	5.01	4.95	5.09	5.21	5.29	5.69	5.96	4.34	4.60	4.50	5.17
6. Peace & Security	2.93	2.79	3.48	3.12	2.90	3.07	3.05	4.41	4.30	4.22	4.31	4.01	4.07

## Rwanda

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.55</b>
1. Opportunity	5.08	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.12	5.17	5.21	5.14	5.18	5.37	5.47	5.56	5.62
2. Health & Environment	4.27	4.40	4.47	4.54	4.62	4.74	4.83	4.95	5.07	5.16	5.25	5.31	5.32
3. Freedom	3.59	3.62	5.02	4.14	4.14	4.20	4.26	4.14	4.03	4.02	4.19	5.26	4.93
4. Community & Relationships	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.49	5.40	5.32	5.10	5.20	5.28	5.27
5. Living Standard	4.23	4.52	5.14	5.07	5.16	5.03	5.34	5.20	5.14	5.22	5.21	5.10	5.21
6. Peace & Security	5.49	5.30	5.66	6.24	6.34	6.56	6.95	7.24	7.08	6.91	6.86	6.90	6.93

## Senegal

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.65</b>
1. Opportunity	3.94	3.97	4.02	4.07	4.15	4.23	4.29	4.49	4.94	4.83	5.09	5.11	5.36
2. Health & Environment	5.14	5.17	5.23	5.30	5.34	5.42	5.46	5.46	5.48	5.50	5.38	5.30	5.44
3. Freedom	6.57	6.53	7.04	7.02	7.03	7.04	7.02	6.98	6.59	6.51	6.94	6.59	6.82
4. Community & Relationships	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.62	5.73	5.86	5.58	6.47	6.03	6.30
5. Living Standard	4.35	4.30	4.02	4.18	4.25	4.49	4.29	4.03	3.25	3.12	3.21	3.06	3.61
6. Peace & Security	6.30	6.40	6.70	6.66	6.72	6.50	6.34	6.08	6.14	5.97	5.78	5.83	6.36

## Serbia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.51</b>
1. Opportunity	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.31	5.33	5.48	5.64	5.96	6.28	6.15	6.09	5.94	5.84
2. Health & Environment	6.53	6.58	6.61	6.65	6.70	6.71	6.73	6.70	6.66	6.58	6.77	6.85	6.91
3. Freedom	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.30	5.29	5.43	5.70	5.55	5.65
4. Community & Relationships	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.72	4.80	4.78	4.84	4.87	4.61	4.81	4.47	4.69
5. LivingStandard	3.87	4.06	4.82	4.70	4.93	5.03	5.10	4.82	4.62	3.72	3.49	3.43	3.64
6. Peace & Security	5.90	5.99	6.07	6.20	6.34	6.33	6.40	6.54	6.32	6.33	6.44	6.34	6.36

## Sierra Leone

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>5.20</b>
1. Opportunity	3.64	3.64	3.65	3.65	3.69	3.72	3.74	3.70	3.88	4.04	4.21	4.32	4.35
2. Health & Environment	3.90	3.93	3.96	3.99	4.04	4.09	4.14	4.21	4.09	4.12	4.15	4.30	4.32
3. Freedom	5.76	5.71	6.15	6.57	6.54	6.58	6.60	6.91	6.79	6.84	6.83	7.02	7.18
4. Community & Relationships	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.56	6.53	6.43	6.32	6.20	6.09	6.09
5. LivingStandard	3.18	2.58	3.71	3.75	4.39	3.50	3.42	3.65	2.48	2.69	2.88	3.05	3.65
6. Peace & Security	4.02	4.08	6.08	5.50	5.76	5.39	5.47	5.84	6.00	5.73	5.53	5.66	5.61

## Singapore

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>7.51</b>
1. Opportunity	7.88	7.90	7.99	8.15	8.36	8.51	8.61	8.94	8.90	8.99	9.04	8.90	8.91
2. Health & Environment	8.45	8.47	8.49	8.51	8.53	8.53	8.55	8.58	8.62	8.52	8.58	8.40	8.40
3. Freedom	5.16	5.14	5.52	4.51	4.49	5.52	4.50	5.76	5.33	5.52	5.74	5.89	5.89
4. Community & Relationships	5.55	5.55	5.54	5.36	5.38	5.36	5.37	5.44	5.08	5.30	4.96	4.68	4.81
5. LivingStandard	6.93	6.99	6.91	6.89	7.47	7.57	7.56	7.72	7.16	6.42	7.39	7.55	7.68
6. Peace & Security	8.93	9.09	9.05	9.26	9.13	8.84	8.69	9.39	9.35	9.71	9.42	9.36	9.37

## Slovak Republic

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>6.35</b>
1. Opportunity	4.60	4.79	4.97	5.19	5.59	5.88	6.19	6.50	6.69	6.71	6.74	6.91	6.92
2. Health & Environment	7.64	7.68	7.68	7.67	7.80	7.87	8.35	8.45	8.13	8.18	8.22	8.17	8.15
3. Freedom	7.01	5.07	7.08	6.15	7.59	6.63	6.61	6.65	6.70	6.72	6.75	6.97	6.67
4. Community & Relationships	4.72	4.68	4.66	4.68	4.70	4.67	4.62	4.72	4.78	4.84	4.94	5.09	4.80
5. LivingStandard	4.48	4.47	4.71	4.88	4.97	5.09	5.29	5.54	5.48	4.76	4.46	4.29	4.59
6. Peace & Security	6.45	6.62	6.58	6.54	6.85	7.10	6.86	6.80	6.88	6.89	6.92	7.06	6.99



## Slovenia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>6.86</b>
1. Opportunity	6.65	6.76	6.85	6.83	7.00	7.08	7.23	7.41	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.69	7.69
2. Health & Environment	7.39	7.40	7.46	7.42	7.47	7.48	7.47	7.61	7.64	7.59	7.64	7.65	7.65
3. Freedom	8.10	8.14	8.46	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.49	8.47	8.45	8.42	8.25	8.29	8.27
4. Community & Relationships	5.23	5.21	5.19	5.17	5.16	5.12	5.15	5.21	5.33	5.41	5.61	5.43	5.43
5. LivingStandard	6.02	5.99	5.94	5.90	5.99	6.02	6.16	5.93	5.58	4.49	4.49	4.27	4.44
6. Peace & Security	7.52	7.75	7.77	7.67	7.69	7.63	7.69	7.64	7.88	7.88	7.63	7.71	7.72

## South Africa

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.87</b>
1. Opportunity	4.91	4.96	5.01	5.03	5.06	5.26	5.36	5.65	5.71	5.71	5.51	5.68	5.73
2. Health & Environment	6.43	6.43	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.47	6.50	6.55	6.65	6.64	6.75	6.76	6.78
3. Freedom	7.38	7.38	7.37	7.41	7.37	7.37	7.19	7.35	7.45	7.46	7.51	7.77	7.27
4. Community & Relationships	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.73	4.73	4.70	4.70	4.67	4.87	4.92	4.58	4.94	4.52
5. LivingStandard	4.61	4.73	4.85	4.86	5.00	5.10	5.26	5.81	4.99	4.42	4.45	4.71	5.02
6. Peace & Security	6.50	6.67	6.62	6.41	6.66	6.48	6.38	6.09	5.58	5.74	6.04	6.20	5.89

## Spain

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>6.54</b>
1. Opportunity	6.05	6.24	6.33	6.45	6.56	7.05	7.18	7.28	7.24	7.05	7.07	7.10	7.09
2. Health & Environment	8.45	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.54	8.61	8.69	8.76	8.72	8.69	8.69	8.71	8.69
3. Freedom	8.18	7.13	8.47	7.55	8.54	7.53	7.52	7.25	7.41	7.13	7.26	7.36	7.24
4. Community & Relationships	5.23	5.21	5.18	5.15	5.14	5.07	4.97	4.93	4.82	4.94	4.66	4.53	4.64
5. LivingStandard	6.58	6.52	6.39	6.27	6.23	6.27	6.33	6.61	5.70	4.34	4.36	4.31	4.38
6. Peace & Security	7.30	7.52	7.53	7.14	7.37	7.19	6.72	6.70	7.07	6.85	7.20	7.19	7.22

## Sri Lanka

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.19</b>
1. Opportunity	5.49	5.50	5.49	5.54	5.63	5.71	5.89	5.88	6.14	6.35	6.38	6.56	6.75
2. Health & Environment	5.09	5.28	5.38	5.42	5.51	5.60	5.70	5.77	5.93	5.84	5.99	5.96	6.01
3. Freedom	5.30	6.29	5.28	4.65	5.61	4.64	5.18	4.18	5.40	5.39	4.11	5.36	5.26
4. Community & Relationships	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.69	7.09	7.09	7.66	7.44	7.47	7.51
5. LivingStandard	5.76	5.60	5.64	5.61	5.81	5.92	6.04	5.55	5.25	5.42	5.89	5.86	5.83
6. Peace & Security	3.79	4.26	4.52	4.67	4.86	4.61	4.29	4.23	4.27	4.19	5.87	5.74	5.77

## Sudan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>3.96</b>
1. Opportunity	4.46	4.48	4.49	4.51	4.53	4.57	4.64	4.70	4.84	4.99	4.96	4.93	4.83
2. Health & Environment	5.19	5.22	5.25	5.26	5.27	5.27	5.25	5.23	5.16	5.10	5.00	4.84	4.75
3. Freedom	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.73	1.95	1.79	1.61	1.21
4. Community & Relationships	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.84	6.21	5.94	5.87	6.03
5. Living Standard	5.16	5.27	5.43	5.51	5.39	5.46	5.59	5.98	5.59	5.11	4.52	4.40	3.95
6. Peace & Security	3.22	3.19	3.16	3.05	3.46	3.14	3.32	3.28	2.99	3.31	3.20	3.16	3.01

## Sweden

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.60</b>
1. Opportunity	7.17	7.44	7.64	7.79	7.91	8.25	8.28	8.21	8.16	8.14	8.15	8.24	8.25
2. Health & Environment	8.53	8.53	8.52	8.55	8.55	8.54	8.55	8.57	8.58	8.55	8.64	8.62	8.66
3. Freedom	8.65	8.59	8.64	8.67	8.63	8.65	8.64	8.51	8.59	8.38	8.55	8.61	8.61
4. Community & Relationships	3.98	3.97	3.97	3.97	4.01	4.02	4.02	4.41	4.39	4.51	4.22	4.15	4.26
5. Living Standard	7.30	7.16	7.06	6.96	7.11	7.15	7.25	7.18	6.78	6.32	6.83	6.82	7.05
6. Peace & Security	8.39	8.59	8.58	8.37	8.58	8.23	8.27	8.62	8.52	8.68	8.63	8.65	8.74

## Switzerland

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.48</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>7.40</b>
1. Opportunity	7.28	7.43	7.65	7.85	8.08	8.38	8.53	8.57	8.60	8.59	8.56	8.59	8.58
2. Health & Environment	8.34	8.39	8.36	8.45	8.47	8.47	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.49	8.50	8.50
3. Freedom	8.77	8.71	7.75	8.72	8.70	7.68	7.67	7.67	7.62	7.61	7.63	7.62	7.62
4. Community & Relationships	5.20	5.07	5.03	4.96	4.99	4.97	4.97	4.88	4.78	4.67	4.61	4.68	4.67
5. Living Standard	6.53	6.44	6.37	6.19	6.25	6.38	6.58	6.65	6.60	6.29	6.25	6.24	6.39
6. Peace & Security	8.74	8.94	8.93	8.62	8.74	8.62	8.70	8.72	8.71	8.66	8.64	8.61	8.65

## Syrian Arab Republic

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>4.50</b>
1. Opportunity	5.51	5.27	5.28	5.32	5.34	5.37	5.45	5.41	5.56	5.83	5.80	5.62	5.54
2. Health & Environment	6.73	6.76	6.79	6.84	6.88	6.93	7.00	7.06	7.10	7.10	7.04	6.93	6.76
3. Freedom	3.24	2.30	3.23	3.21	3.31	2.35	3.63	2.69	2.65	2.86	2.64	2.04	1.86
4. Community & Relationships	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.16	6.00	5.59	5.50
5. Living Standard	4.43	4.43	4.93	4.85	4.94	4.92	5.05	4.92	4.79	5.12	4.89	4.44	4.21
6. Peace & Security	5.38	5.93	6.06	5.62	5.64	5.60	5.37	5.42	5.24	5.47	5.28	3.39	3.11

## Tajikistan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.39</b>
1. Opportunity	4.38	4.42	4.47	4.51	4.73	4.79	5.02	5.43	5.78	5.99	6.16	6.29	6.32
2. Health & Environment	4.96	5.01	5.09	5.19	5.28	5.34	5.37	5.33	5.55	5.36	5.45	5.57	5.63
3. Freedom	3.52	2.27	3.94	2.69	3.94	3.94	3.94	2.98	2.83	2.63	2.65	2.89	2.41
4. Community & Relationships	5.06	5.09	5.12	5.14	5.19	5.21	5.19	5.60	5.80	6.05	5.93	5.84	5.75
5. Living Standard	4.83	5.07	5.41	5.56	5.58	5.40	5.23	5.58	5.70	5.30	5.63	5.74	6.08
6. Peace & Security	4.84	5.46	5.25	5.70	5.71	5.71	5.57	6.10	5.85	5.80	6.12	6.14	6.17

## Tanzania

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.00</b>
1. Opportunity	4.33	4.34	4.39	4.39	4.43	4.49	4.66	4.97	4.93	4.99	4.94	5.19	4.97
2. Health & Environment	4.55	4.59	4.64	4.70	4.77	4.82	4.86	4.86	5.04	4.69	4.79	5.05	4.91
3. Freedom	5.39	4.41	4.70	4.71	5.72	5.80	5.83	5.71	5.27	5.38	5.50	5.83	5.49
4. Community & Relationships	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.19	5.18	5.18	5.29	5.78	5.71	5.83	5.46	5.83
5. Living Standard	3.66	3.78	3.90	4.00	4.10	4.12	4.12	4.82	3.64	3.50	3.63	3.61	3.35
6. Peace & Security	5.82	5.82	6.66	6.31	5.94	5.93	6.50	6.52	5.78	6.14	6.13	5.88	5.49

## Thailand

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.36</b>
1. Opportunity	6.98	7.04	7.18	7.24	7.31	7.38	7.48	7.49	7.52	7.59	7.72	7.78	7.77
2. Health & Environment	6.69	6.79	6.89	6.99	7.08	7.19	7.26	7.32	7.31	7.40	7.48	7.53	7.43
3. Freedom	6.21	6.14	6.23	6.24	6.22	6.08	5.10	5.33	4.50	4.51	5.41	5.72	5.54
4. Community & Relationships	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.87	5.86	5.86	5.99	6.18	6.59	6.57	6.18	6.16
5. Living Standard	4.67	5.29	5.35	5.49	5.72	5.72	5.68	5.31	4.65	4.82	5.28	5.09	5.65
6. Peace & Security	6.66	6.45	6.65	6.12	6.12	5.54	5.45	5.63	5.57	5.65	5.53	5.48	5.60

## Togo

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.66</b>
1. Opportunity	3.91	3.92	3.94	3.96	4.00	4.05	4.02	3.90	3.74	3.87	4.05	4.21	4.57
2. Health & Environment	4.83	4.87	4.90	4.92	4.94	4.95	4.97	4.67	4.39	4.55	4.70	4.84	4.85
3. Freedom	5.45	5.49	5.36	5.31	5.27	5.32	5.34	5.05	4.67	5.24	5.49	5.73	5.73
4. Community & Relationships	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.20	5.08	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.09
5. Living Standard	2.06	2.07	1.90	2.16	2.33	2.42	2.38	2.08	1.81	1.85	1.99	2.17	2.28
6. Peace & Security	5.24	5.20	5.16	5.06	4.82	4.48	4.58	4.68	4.74	4.76	4.81	5.46	5.46

## Trinidad and Tobago

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.56</b>
1. Opportunity	6.08	6.16	6.19	6.27	6.50	6.67	6.90	6.97	7.09	7.19	7.29	7.36	7.41
2. Health & Environment	6.68	6.66	6.74	6.73	6.73	6.86	6.87	7.13	7.21	7.24	7.27	7.29	7.29
3. Freedom	7.84	7.33	7.30	7.27	7.25	7.59	7.78	7.78	7.76	7.72	7.67	7.64	7.64
4. Community & Relationships	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.49	5.39	5.39	5.44	5.48	5.45	5.42	5.38	5.38
5. Living Standard	5.51	5.35	5.54	5.97	6.17	6.09	6.12	5.82	5.54	4.85	4.81	4.75	5.03
6. Peace & Security	6.50	6.23	6.18	6.05	5.99	5.95	5.86	5.64	5.79	6.11	6.30	6.60	6.62

## Tunisia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.51</b>
1. Opportunity	5.56	5.61	5.64	5.76	5.90	6.02	6.18	6.25	6.34	6.43	6.13	5.68	5.71
2. Health & Environment	6.80	6.83	6.87	6.90	6.99	7.07	7.12	7.23	7.24	7.36	7.49	7.15	7.04
3. Freedom	4.73	3.73	4.70	3.70	3.71	3.72	3.78	3.62	3.61	3.41	3.17	4.16	4.18
4. Community & Relationships	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.90	5.72	5.48	5.49
5. Living Standard	5.85	5.88	5.70	5.79	5.88	6.00	5.99	6.03	6.07	6.08	6.01	5.13	4.88
6. Peace & Security	7.07	7.39	7.50	7.40	7.35	7.01	7.07	7.23	6.94	7.16	6.82	5.66	5.77

## Turkey

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.64</b>
1. Opportunity	5.61	5.57	5.56	5.57	5.80	5.94	6.09	6.40	6.42	6.31	6.59	6.60	6.72
2. Health & Environment	6.29	6.35	6.40	6.47	6.55	6.61	6.68	7.06	6.96	6.92	7.13	7.01	7.07
3. Freedom	4.60	3.48	5.03	5.12	4.48	4.49	5.51	4.24	4.16	4.29	4.42	4.33	4.01
4. Community & Relationships	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.71	5.70	5.59	5.72	5.29	5.51	5.39	5.34
5. Living Standard	4.52	4.12	4.58	4.53	5.28	5.42	5.52	5.54	4.50	3.62	4.20	4.80	5.09
6. Peace & Security	5.74	5.68	5.62	5.99	5.62	5.51	5.72	5.90	5.72	5.59	5.85	5.65	5.58

## Uganda

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>4.99</b>
1. Opportunity	4.55	4.56	4.58	4.61	4.66	4.70	4.75	4.97	5.02	5.13	5.22	5.27	5.29
2. Health & Environment	4.43	4.48	4.53	4.59	4.64	4.68	4.70	5.15	5.01	5.28	5.22	5.38	5.36
3. Freedom	3.82	4.81	4.17	5.36	5.34	4.39	6.42	5.42	4.08	4.45	5.54	5.38	5.20
4. Community & Relationships	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.75	5.26	5.63	5.55	5.85	5.72
5. Living Standard	3.49	3.50	3.54	3.70	3.78	3.69	3.91	4.37	3.79	3.72	4.03	3.53	3.55
6. Peace & Security	4.22	4.41	4.39	4.64	4.65	4.56	4.40	5.53	5.36	4.98	5.20	5.10	4.82

## Ukraine

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.45</b>
1. Opportunity	5.17	5.24	5.34	5.42	5.57	5.84	6.04	6.05	6.03	6.04	6.21	6.28	6.33
2. Health & Environment	6.12	6.23	6.28	6.32	6.39	6.44	6.50	6.62	6.61	6.56	6.63	6.70	6.70
3. Freedom	4.79	4.82	4.94	4.92	5.30	5.86	5.89	5.63	5.54	5.62	5.29	6.43	6.43
4. Community & Relationships	3.46	3.45	3.46	3.54	3.47	3.50	3.41	3.42	3.51	3.60	4.08	4.28	4.23
5. Living Standard	3.37	3.94	4.23	4.43	4.61	4.50	4.43	4.46	4.28	2.66	3.01	3.16	3.90
6. Peace & Security	4.72	5.16	5.18	4.64	4.85	5.11	5.34	4.71	4.91	4.87	4.92	5.01	5.07

## United Kingdom

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>7.22</b>
1. Opportunity	6.61	6.71	6.85	7.10	7.38	7.66	7.88	7.98	7.93	7.87	7.83	7.93	7.92
2. Health & Environment	8.63	8.65	8.65	8.68	8.68	8.70	8.70	8.67	8.68	8.72	8.75	8.74	8.73
3. Freedom	7.45	7.42	7.76	8.78	8.76	8.76	8.73	7.55	8.38	8.50	7.50	8.64	8.64
4. Community & Relationships	4.48	4.48	4.54	4.49	4.47	4.46	4.50	4.61	4.70	4.76	4.73	4.51	4.58
5. Living Standard	6.79	6.73	6.71	6.70	6.75	6.80	6.74	6.44	5.22	4.92	5.20	5.06	5.24
6. Peace & Security	8.21	8.40	8.38	8.35	8.34	7.85	8.22	8.10	8.06	7.89	8.20	8.23	8.24

## United States

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>7.35</b>
1. Opportunity	6.75	6.87	6.99	7.17	7.40	7.66	7.88	8.06	8.12	8.05	8.08	8.09	8.14
2. Health & Environment	8.35	8.34	8.34	8.35	8.35	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.38	8.36	8.39	8.36	8.36
3. Freedom	8.76	8.72	8.71	8.70	8.70	8.67	8.66	8.59	8.54	8.43	8.45	8.49	8.43
4. Community & Relationships	5.42	5.41	5.39	5.40	5.37	5.41	5.42	5.37	5.55	5.35	5.67	5.41	5.50
5. Living Standard	6.80	6.64	6.52	6.48	6.63	6.71	6.71	6.45	6.11	5.64	5.92	5.99	6.25
6. Peace & Security	8.33	7.18	8.19	7.32	6.99	6.43	6.36	6.52	6.79	6.57	6.69	7.43	7.40

## Uruguay

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.91</b>
1. Opportunity	6.11	6.09	6.01	6.00	6.08	6.27	6.58	6.81	6.98	7.03	7.09	7.46	7.53
2. Health & Environment	7.34	7.50	7.58	7.66	7.71	7.77	7.79	7.83	7.87	7.99	8.00	7.99	7.99
3. Freedom	8.36	8.31	8.36	8.32	8.34	8.34	8.34	8.26	8.32	8.36	8.33	8.43	8.43
4. Community & Relationships	4.30	4.27	4.32	3.97	3.93	3.88	3.94	3.71	3.84	3.95	3.71	3.72	3.74
5. Living Standard	4.84	4.47	4.18	4.32	4.75	5.50	5.67	5.55	5.70	5.81	6.12	6.19	6.29
6. Peace & Security	7.09	7.32	7.35	6.97	6.88	7.01	7.37	7.51	7.54	7.41	7.28	7.51	7.49

## Uzbekistan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.58</b>
1. Opportunity	5.57	5.58	5.60	5.60	5.61	5.62	5.67	5.75	5.85	6.10	6.22	6.65	6.32
2. Health & Environment	6.15	6.21	6.34	6.45	6.57	6.65	6.75	6.86	6.97	7.01	7.04	7.09	7.09
3. Freedom	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.02	2.02	2.09	2.16	2.28	2.40	2.51	2.46
4. Community & Relationships	4.71	4.73	4.75	4.78	4.82	4.85	4.89	5.02	5.16	5.09	5.27	5.36	5.32
5. Living Standard	5.37	5.40	5.39	5.43	5.63	5.79	5.96	6.17	6.37	6.44	6.67	6.46	6.59
6. Peace & Security	5.35	5.53	5.47	5.25	5.01	4.89	5.52	5.80	5.89	5.63	5.87	5.67	5.67

## Venezuela, República Bolivariana de

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.61</b>
1. Opportunity	5.60	5.68	5.50	5.41	5.57	5.84	6.18	6.51	6.31	6.31	6.38	6.31	6.32
2. Health & Environment	7.39	7.39	7.45	7.53	7.61	7.67	7.73	7.81	7.80	7.83	7.87	7.82	7.82
3. Freedom	5.28	5.26	4.36	5.28	6.36	5.18	6.19	5.03	4.76	4.60	3.40	4.39	4.39
4. Community & Relationships	4.59	4.57	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.61	4.95	5.19	4.67	4.91	4.97
5. Living Standard	5.08	5.23	5.04	4.48	5.15	6.09	7.00	7.13	6.31	5.35	4.96	4.84	5.27
6. Peace & Security	5.31	5.19	5.06	5.09	4.69	4.71	4.66	5.00	4.87	4.76	4.80	4.91	4.90

## Vietnam

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.49</b>
1. Opportunity	5.53	5.55	5.60	5.68	5.81	5.92	6.02	6.29	6.71	6.75	6.51	6.56	6.71
2. Health & Environment	5.88	5.95	6.01	6.07	6.13	6.19	6.28	6.49	6.55	6.36	6.55	6.51	6.50
3. Freedom	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.83	2.83	2.98	3.00	2.82	2.72	2.47	2.77
4. Community & Relationships	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.18	5.18	5.17	5.22	5.21	5.50	4.98	4.92	5.25	4.89
5. Living Standard	6.34	6.39	6.51	6.55	6.64	6.73	6.76	6.98	6.57	5.97	6.40	5.85	5.73
6. Peace & Security	6.53	6.12	6.54	6.55	6.27	6.77	6.56	6.36	6.24	6.57	6.30	6.15	6.32

## Yemen, Republic of

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.00</b>
1. Opportunity	3.53	3.51	3.50	3.48	3.50	3.58	3.65	3.83	4.33	4.44	4.38	4.24	4.19
2. Health & Environment	4.68	4.70	4.71	4.73	4.76	4.79	4.82	4.86	4.90	4.93	4.89	4.56	4.90
3. Freedom	2.71	2.50	2.92	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.10	3.08	2.84	2.80	2.29	2.61
4. Community & Relationships	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.41	5.52	5.62	5.92	5.53	5.62
5. Living Standard	3.89	3.80	3.81	3.71	3.72	3.82	3.81	3.76	3.66	3.67	3.65	2.62	2.94
6. Peace & Security	5.04	5.03	5.64	5.08	4.58	5.06	4.89	5.17	4.80	4.46	4.20	3.56	3.76



## Zambia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.26</b>
1. Opportunity	4.84	4.81	4.77	4.72	4.74	4.73	4.74	4.57	4.81	4.70	4.80	4.98	4.90
2. Health & Environment	4.59	4.62	4.66	4.71	4.73	4.76	4.78	4.58	4.99	5.05	5.17	5.30	5.10
3. Freedom	6.31	6.28	6.46	6.50	6.52	4.57	6.78	4.65	7.12	6.76	6.70	5.61	5.87
4. Community & Relationships	5.64	5.64	5.63	5.63	5.62	5.61	5.60	5.66	5.61	5.15	5.29	5.43	5.69
5. Living Standard	3.59	3.91	3.97	4.07	4.10	4.20	4.26	3.36	3.81	3.61	3.84	4.04	4.11
6. Peace & Security	5.58	5.58	5.57	5.63	5.45	5.37	5.43	5.73	5.64	5.57	5.52	5.61	5.87

## Zimbabwe

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.44</b>
1. Opportunity	4.60	4.68	4.76	4.83	4.90	5.64	5.53	4.79	4.58	5.00	5.54	5.91	6.05
2. Health & Environment	4.54	4.56	4.57	4.59	4.63	4.67	4.71	4.60	4.74	5.32	5.59	5.59	5.53
3. Freedom	4.63	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.86	1.79	2.80	3.87	1.94	2.25	2.74	2.71	2.37
4. Community & Relationships	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.79	4.78	4.76	5.04	4.84	4.94	4.60
5. Living Standard	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	0.65	0.38	3.45	4.70	4.01	3.43
6. Peace & Security	5.12	4.85	4.57	4.54	4.52	4.42	4.40	4.05	3.59	3.61	4.23	4.50	4.64

# State Results

## Alabama

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.40</b>
1. Opportunity	4.06	4.06	3.99	4.15	4.55	4.78	4.91	4.10	3.03	3.02	3.30	3.48
2. Health & Environment	7.54	7.50	7.40	7.38	7.38	7.28	7.27	7.22	7.13	7.07	7.14	7.10
3. Freedom	5.10	5.08	5.06	5.05	5.03	5.02	5.00	5.01	5.02	5.09	5.17	5.17
4. Community & Relationships	6.52	6.55	6.76	6.70	6.45	6.57	6.53	6.58	6.59	6.34	6.40	6.37
5. Living Standard	5.89	6.11	6.20	6.44	6.24	6.15	5.90	5.98	5.43	5.67	5.62	5.73
6. Peace & Security	4.90	4.94	5.12	5.28	5.40	5.49	5.40	5.35	5.35	5.45	5.29	5.24

## Alaska

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.96</b>
1. Opportunity	6.20	6.02	6.17	6.22	6.33	6.11	6.46	6.10	5.58	5.64	5.81	5.79
2. Health & Environment	7.29	7.04	7.04	7.05	6.93	6.97	6.91	6.95	6.98	6.97	6.90	6.91
3. Freedom	6.20	6.12	6.04	5.95	5.87	5.79	5.71	5.60	5.49	5.62	5.76	5.76
4. Community & Relationships	6.56	6.48	6.46	6.57	6.61	6.57	6.51	6.44	6.60	5.99	5.98	6.17
5. Living Standard	6.64	7.01	6.63	6.53	6.39	6.61	6.68	7.22	6.64	6.68	5.74	6.10
6. Peace & Security	5.55	5.54	5.41	5.42	5.28	5.08	5.23	5.44	5.54	5.55	5.73	5.74

## Arizona

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.70</b>
1. Opportunity	5.88	5.83	5.91	6.15	6.19	6.25	6.08	4.96	3.62	3.55	3.48	3.82
2. Health & Environment	7.60	7.46	7.51	7.47	7.44	7.40	7.31	7.40	7.35	7.34	7.34	7.29
3. Freedom	5.56	5.57	5.58	5.59	5.61	5.62	5.63	5.37	5.10	5.28	5.45	5.45
4. Community & Relationships	5.91	5.82	5.62	5.86	5.73	5.76	5.80	5.48	5.42	5.46	5.46	5.59
5. Living Standard	5.98	6.11	5.90	6.27	6.33	6.54	6.18	5.92	4.97	4.92	5.00	5.61
6. Peace & Security	4.65	4.52	4.76	5.04	5.14	5.09	5.25	5.51	5.85	5.81	5.82	5.77

## Arkansas

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.44</b>
1. Opportunity	3.84	3.89	3.85	4.42	4.79	4.75	4.63	4.24	3.40	3.83	3.45	3.71
2. Health & Environment	7.42	7.38	7.36	7.37	7.24	7.33	7.20	7.11	7.09	7.03	7.10	6.98
3. Freedom	5.39	5.32	5.25	5.18	5.10	5.03	4.96	5.08	5.20	5.08	4.96	4.96
4. Community & Relationships	6.38	6.47	6.12	5.88	6.17	6.13	5.89	5.90	6.01	5.74	5.96	6.08
5. Living Standard	5.92	5.92	6.26	6.26	6.05	5.91	5.98	6.19	5.84	5.61	5.64	5.81
6. Peace & Security	5.42	5.57	5.44	5.06	4.91	4.80	4.75	4.74	4.74	4.80	4.85	4.91

## California

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.51</b>
1. Opportunity	6.04	5.79	5.66	5.83	6.07	6.09	5.86	5.21	4.20	4.20	4.19	4.55
2. Health & Environment	7.83	7.86	7.71	7.77	7.79	7.77	7.74	7.69	7.66	7.72	7.74	7.69
3. Freedom	4.17	4.11	4.04	3.97	3.90	3.83	3.77	3.60	3.43	3.47	3.51	3.51
4. Community & Relationships	5.81	5.85	5.89	5.98	5.96	5.86	5.84	5.84	5.79	5.66	5.77	5.81
5. Living Standard	5.90	6.16	5.97	6.31	5.96	6.25	6.00	5.91	4.90	5.03	5.09	5.79
6. Peace & Security	5.26	5.25	5.23	5.35	5.35	5.34	5.42	5.51	5.71	5.85	5.95	5.85

## Colorado

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>6.10</b>
1. Opportunity	6.63	6.43	6.34	6.35	6.36	6.51	6.57	6.06	5.02	4.88	4.91	5.36
2. Health & Environment	7.71	7.67	7.70	7.61	7.58	7.69	7.60	7.63	7.49	7.58	7.59	7.64
3. Freedom	6.00	5.96	5.92	5.88	5.84	5.80	5.76	5.68	5.61	5.52	5.44	5.44
4. Community & Relationships	6.42	6.42	6.39	6.27	6.32	6.49	6.42	6.36	6.39	6.35	6.34	5.99
5. Living Standard	7.09	6.73	5.98	5.92	5.97	6.31	6.10	6.07	5.23	5.48	5.41	6.14
6. Peace & Security	6.11	6.09	6.16	6.13	6.03	6.29	6.59	6.65	6.64	6.59	6.67	6.62

## Connecticut

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.89</b>
1. Opportunity	6.13	6.12	6.11	6.17	6.23	6.25	6.38	5.92	5.22	5.02	4.80	4.75
2. Health & Environment	8.05	8.09	8.06	8.01	8.00	7.99	8.00	7.95	7.98	7.90	7.84	7.82
3. Freedom	4.96	4.92	4.88	4.84	4.80	4.76	4.72	4.59	4.47	4.52	4.57	4.57
4. Community & Relationships	6.49	6.47	6.41	6.31	6.22	6.35	6.23	6.13	6.26	6.09	5.98	5.97
5. Living Standard	6.29	6.41	5.92	6.17	5.80	6.50	6.45	6.62	5.51	5.86	5.65	6.10
6. Peace & Security	6.64	6.63	6.65	6.75	6.83	6.74	6.86	6.91	6.95	7.07	7.17	7.13

## Delaware

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.64</b>
1. Opportunity	6.48	5.96	6.17	6.23	6.27	6.31	6.06	5.83	4.92	4.90	4.91	5.15
2. Health & Environment	7.52	7.74	7.55	7.68	7.67	7.55	7.47	7.40	7.56	7.51	7.54	7.64
3. Freedom	5.47	5.37	5.28	5.19	5.10	5.01	4.91	4.97	5.03	5.16	5.28	5.28
4. Community & Relationships	6.06	5.97	6.03	5.72	5.81	5.98	5.82	5.86	5.90	5.39	5.30	5.46
5. Living Standard	5.86	6.32	5.98	6.16	5.57	5.80	5.46	5.62	5.13	5.12	5.26	5.62
6. Peace & Security	4.97	5.03	4.73	4.91	4.90	4.53	4.54	4.43	4.70	4.68	4.91	4.95

## Florida

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.76</b>
1. Opportunity	5.53	5.70	5.71	6.18	6.55	6.33	6.26	5.22	4.19	4.32	4.50	4.92
2. Health & Environment	7.65	7.64	7.65	7.55	7.58	7.58	7.52	7.44	7.37	7.40	7.44	7.49
3. Freedom	5.70	5.63	5.55	5.48	5.41	5.34	5.26	5.17	5.07	5.12	5.18	5.18
4. Community & Relationships	5.51	5.56	5.52	5.45	5.40	5.46	5.51	5.57	5.46	5.15	5.34	5.16
5. Living Standard	5.67	5.94	5.87	6.34	6.13	6.41	6.04	5.97	4.75	5.21	5.09	5.81
6. Peace & Security	3.82	3.93	4.08	4.20	4.25	4.22	4.14	4.21	4.54	4.86	5.01	5.19

## Georgia

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.76</b>
1. Opportunity	5.19	5.21	5.07	5.40	5.39	5.65	5.71	4.68	3.32	3.40	3.36	3.84
2. Health & Environment	7.59	7.59	7.51	7.55	7.54	7.55	7.47	7.53	7.50	7.41	7.49	7.45
3. Freedom	5.52	5.44	5.36	5.28	5.20	5.12	5.04	5.17	5.30	5.46	5.62	5.62
4. Community & Relationships	6.45	6.36	6.47	6.28	6.26	6.28	6.28	6.25	6.06	5.79	6.25	6.10
5. Living Standard	6.09	6.05	5.78	5.87	5.85	5.78	5.75	5.58	5.08	5.11	5.21	5.72
6. Peace & Security	4.98	5.10	4.99	4.96	4.99	4.98	4.91	4.86	5.13	5.25	5.37	5.44

## Hawaii

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.79</b>
1. Opportunity	5.80	6.03	6.44	6.52	6.76	6.70	6.74	5.96	5.36	5.12	5.16	5.36
2. Health & Environment	8.01	8.12	8.10	8.12	8.10	8.02	7.96	7.89	7.76	7.67	7.74	7.64
3. Freedom	4.29	4.14	3.99	3.84	3.70	3.55	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.72	3.83	3.83
4. Community & Relationships	6.12	6.00	5.98	6.13	6.06	5.98	5.91	5.87	5.84	5.93	5.83	5.85
5. Living Standard	5.42	5.72	5.70	6.40	6.15	6.43	6.49	6.56	5.97	5.98	5.85	5.93
6. Peace & Security	5.97	5.64	5.77	5.97	5.92	6.03	6.08	6.31	6.22	6.46	6.57	6.64

## Idaho

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.34</b>
1. Opportunity	5.72	5.96	6.03	6.38	6.68	7.01	6.93	5.73	4.72	4.79	4.61	5.18
2. Health & Environment	7.54	7.61	7.51	7.49	7.43	7.48	7.48	7.39	7.22	7.19	7.22	7.25
3. Freedom	5.36	5.35	5.34	5.32	5.31	5.29	5.28	5.23	5.17	5.34	5.50	5.50
4. Community & Relationships	6.88	6.98	7.01	6.98	6.76	6.87	7.03	7.08	7.06	6.83	6.80	6.94
5. Living Standard	6.02	6.16	5.93	6.36	5.90	6.22	5.74	5.68	4.82	5.03	5.34	5.94
6. Peace & Security	6.90	6.89	6.95	7.04	7.06	7.22	7.24	7.36	7.27	7.27	7.28	7.36

## Illinois

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.76</b>
1. Opportunity	5.12	4.59	4.61	4.90	5.20	5.61	5.72	4.83	3.51	4.16	4.07	4.46
2. Health & Environment	7.83	7.81	7.81	7.85	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.67	7.69	7.66	7.68	7.67
3. Freedom	5.33	5.15	4.97	4.79	4.61	4.43	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.17	4.13	4.13
4. Community & Relationships	6.21	6.10	6.15	6.18	6.13	6.02	6.11	6.05	6.19	6.13	6.08	5.96
5. Living Standard	5.87	6.15	6.04	6.32	5.91	6.03	6.01	6.26	5.51	5.67	5.37	5.78
6. Peace & Security	5.29	5.42	5.60	5.67	5.64	5.65	5.66	5.64	5.77	5.87	6.03	6.13

## Indiana

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.95</b>
1. Opportunity	5.53	5.42	5.41	5.39	5.37	5.58	5.63	5.05	3.95	4.06	4.00	4.62
2. Health & Environment	7.50	7.49	7.43	7.50	7.41	7.33	7.39	7.39	7.32	7.32	7.30	7.27
3. Freedom	6.06	5.93	5.79	5.66	5.52	5.39	5.26	5.39	5.53	5.49	5.46	5.46
4. Community & Relationships	6.55	6.37	6.45	6.55	6.50	6.64	6.49	6.42	6.35	5.94	6.04	6.07
5. Living Standard	5.78	5.89	5.84	6.04	5.60	5.48	5.29	5.63	5.13	5.51	5.51	6.07
6. Peace & Security	6.07	6.15	6.17	6.23	6.16	6.13	6.07	6.03	6.07	6.07	6.08	6.18

## Iowa

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>5.99</b>
1. Opportunity	6.03	5.97	5.92	5.67	5.83	6.09	6.25	5.90	5.18	5.17	5.04	5.19
2. Health & Environment	7.86	7.83	7.72	7.78	7.72	7.71	7.67	7.59	7.65	7.58	7.60	7.55
3. Freedom	5.43	5.42	5.40	5.39	5.37	5.36	5.34	5.26	5.17	5.19	5.21	5.21
4. Community & Relationships	7.16	7.19	7.42	7.40	7.08	7.05	7.01	6.94	6.99	6.78	6.80	6.41
5. Living Standard	6.05	6.47	6.10	6.80	6.08	6.13	5.88	6.66	6.53	6.37	6.53	6.66
6. Peace & Security	6.83	6.66	6.73	6.70	6.67	6.65	6.77	6.99	7.21	7.42	7.46	7.41

## Kansas

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>6.03</b>
1. Opportunity	5.56	5.61	5.81	5.97	5.88	5.82	5.99	5.67	5.07	5.04	4.98	5.17
2. Health & Environment	7.75	7.61	7.62	7.56	7.56	7.45	7.40	7.49	7.41	7.37	7.41	7.35
3. Freedom	6.00	5.91	5.82	5.73	5.64	5.55	5.46	5.49	5.51	5.39	5.26	5.26
4. Community & Relationships	7.05	7.13	7.20	7.27	7.15	7.20	7.16	7.08	6.78	6.69	6.94	6.95
5. Living Standard	6.39	6.38	6.40	6.31	6.15	6.35	6.47	7.12	6.13	5.93	5.73	6.24
6. Peace & Security	5.90	6.00	5.79	5.82	5.83	5.67	5.71	6.07	6.32	6.69	6.72	6.66

## Kentucky

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.70</b>
1. Opportunity	4.37	4.28	4.27	4.34	4.48	4.29	4.50	3.99	3.10	3.41	3.57	3.75
2. Health & Environment	7.42	7.37	7.30	7.32	7.21	7.16	7.12	7.13	7.07	7.01	7.08	7.08
3. Freedom	5.59	5.45	5.31	5.18	5.04	4.90	4.76	4.92	5.08	5.13	5.18	5.18
4. Community & Relationships	6.58	6.46	6.51	6.48	6.35	6.23	6.57	6.32	6.10	5.93	6.21	5.76
5. Living Standard	5.80	5.92	5.45	5.79	5.50	5.73	5.54	5.72	5.48	5.59	5.59	5.87
6. Peace & Security	6.13	6.20	6.47	6.61	6.63	6.68	6.64	6.57	6.55	6.38	6.32	6.36

## Louisiana

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>5.05</b>
1. Opportunity	3.63	3.44	3.31	3.62	3.54	3.65	4.12	3.62	3.56	3.40	3.24	3.36
2. Health & Environment	7.42	7.37	7.44	7.28	7.19	7.30	7.15	7.23	7.19	7.18	7.15	7.17
3. Freedom	4.80	4.69	4.58	4.46	4.35	4.24	4.12	4.26	4.39	4.49	4.60	4.60
4. Community & Relationships	6.01	5.98	5.86	5.66	5.74	5.82	5.75	5.77	6.04	6.18	5.72	5.98
5. Living Standard	5.96	6.24	6.27	6.02	6.20	7.05	7.44	7.16	6.02	5.82	5.76	6.06
6. Peace & Security	4.18	4.42	4.47	4.34	4.69	4.10	3.88	4.10	4.13	4.47	4.48	4.71

## Maine

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.53</b>
1. Opportunity	5.63	5.29	5.40	5.57	5.33	5.03	5.10	4.69	4.23	4.22	4.19	4.58
2. Health & Environment	7.76	7.69	7.87	7.62	7.63	7.71	7.49	7.52	7.49	7.50	7.45	7.45
3. Freedom	4.91	4.85	4.80	4.74	4.69	4.63	4.58	4.70	4.82	4.87	4.92	4.92
4. Community & Relationships	6.09	5.82	5.81	5.64	5.81	5.89	6.03	5.82	5.85	5.65	5.73	5.59
5. Living Standard	6.02	6.21	6.26	6.24	5.53	5.48	5.35	5.72	5.73	5.89	5.63	5.87
6. Peace & Security	7.51	7.43	7.49	7.55	7.51	7.43	7.54	7.61	7.68	7.59	7.58	7.63

## Maryland

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.36</b>
1. Opportunity	6.24	6.29	6.18	6.19	6.29	6.38	6.34	5.97	5.49	5.50	5.61	5.86
2. Health & Environment	7.91	7.94	7.85	7.79	7.81	7.78	7.72	7.73	7.72	7.72	7.74	7.75
3. Freedom	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.50	4.44	4.38	4.33	4.28	4.24	4.19	4.19
4. Community & Relationships	6.48	6.50	6.44	6.49	6.49	6.49	6.38	6.30	6.14	5.95	6.05	5.90
5. Living Standard	6.53	6.65	6.41	6.66	6.36	6.45	6.15	6.32	5.97	6.06	5.91	6.02
6. Peace & Security	4.13	4.18	4.40	4.42	4.43	4.51	4.62	4.61	4.87	5.08	5.35	5.38



## Massachusetts

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>6.00</b>
1. Opportunity	6.00	5.38	5.72	5.26	5.58	5.65	5.76	5.44	4.76	4.86	4.90	5.19
2. Health & Environment	8.19	8.14	8.19	8.16	8.04	8.09	8.00	8.02	8.00	7.92	7.96	7.96
3. Freedom	5.25	5.17	5.10	5.02	4.94	4.87	4.79	4.81	4.84	4.95	5.06	5.06
4. Community & Relationships	5.85	5.79	5.85	5.61	5.55	5.66	5.79	5.76	5.77	5.85	5.77	5.66
5. Living Standard	6.59	6.81	6.35	6.38	5.96	6.46	6.32	6.54	5.86	6.07	5.76	6.04
6. Peace & Security	6.28	6.16	6.23	6.33	6.36	6.22	6.47	6.49	6.53	6.50	6.71	6.78

## Michigan

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.43</b>
1. Opportunity	5.54	5.02	4.80	4.92	5.23	5.15	4.74	4.23	3.61	3.68	3.70	4.11
2. Health & Environment	7.60	7.56	7.63	7.59	7.56	7.46	7.49	7.42	7.43	7.35	7.35	7.36
3. Freedom	4.89	4.86	4.83	4.80	4.77	4.74	4.71	4.72	4.72	4.68	4.63	4.63
4. Community & Relationships	6.35	6.36	6.29	6.42	6.36	6.20	6.24	6.26	6.27	6.11	5.98	6.05
5. Living Standard	5.71	5.74	5.75	5.61	5.21	4.88	4.93	5.11	4.81	5.20	5.47	6.01
6. Peace & Security	5.57	5.70	5.80	5.93	5.69	5.56	5.67	5.73	5.72	5.72	6.04	6.04

## Minnesota

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>6.44</b>
1. Opportunity	6.81	6.87	6.80	6.83	6.83	6.90	6.79	6.41	6.03	6.19	6.28	6.64
2. Health & Environment	8.08	7.99	7.98	7.98	7.93	7.89	7.83	7.84	7.88	7.84	7.87	7.85
3. Freedom	5.21	5.20	5.20	5.19	5.18	5.18	5.17	5.05	4.94	4.89	4.84	4.84
4. Community & Relationships	7.16	7.27	7.27	7.14	7.06	7.04	7.03	7.08	7.03	7.08	6.91	6.73
5. Living Standard	6.26	6.24	6.27	6.63	6.05	5.98	5.81	6.24	5.65	5.96	5.98	6.54
6. Peace & Security	6.56	6.51	6.55	6.53	6.39	6.31	6.48	6.72	7.13	7.37	7.39	7.31

## Mississippi

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.44</b>
1. Opportunity	3.61	3.79	3.68	3.84	3.77	3.54	3.69	3.19	2.45	2.25	2.45	2.55
2. Health & Environment	7.26	7.22	7.19	7.14	7.05	7.11	6.94	6.94	7.09	7.01	7.10	7.08
3. Freedom	4.39	4.40	4.41	4.42	4.43	4.44	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.41	4.42	4.42
4. Community & Relationships	6.47	6.28	6.00	5.91	6.14	6.17	6.06	6.06	6.53	6.58	6.33	6.34
5. Living Standard	5.74	5.77	5.84	5.80	6.03	5.87	5.95	5.72	5.73	5.49	5.50	5.72
6. Peace & Security	5.10	5.24	5.49	5.81	6.02	6.04	6.13	6.17	6.06	5.97	5.98	5.98

## Missouri

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.95</b>
1. Opportunity	5.45	5.67	5.46	5.27	5.12	5.12	5.07	4.66	3.94	4.03	4.10	4.39
2. Health & Environment	7.50	7.54	7.54	7.48	7.41	7.34	7.31	7.31	7.26	7.25	7.27	7.31
3. Freedom	5.65	5.65	5.66	5.66	5.67	5.67	5.68	5.70	5.73	5.70	5.67	5.67
4. Community & Relationships	6.47	6.56	6.48	6.44	6.45	6.40	6.42	6.37	6.15	6.16	6.38	6.35
5. Living Standard	5.86	6.15	6.08	6.30	5.74	5.72	5.65	6.25	5.83	5.82	5.47	5.81
6. Peace & Security	5.34	5.35	5.46	5.50	5.34	5.28	5.33	5.66	6.03	6.29	6.34	6.22

## Montana

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>6.06</b>
1. Opportunity	5.26	5.18	5.29	5.39	5.59	5.55	5.59	4.96	3.97	4.07	3.90	4.55
2. Health & Environment	7.37	7.34	7.36	7.38	7.26	7.27	7.24	7.17	7.21	7.22	7.16	7.24
3. Freedom	5.54	5.50	5.46	5.42	5.38	5.34	5.30	5.33	5.37	5.39	5.42	5.42
4. Community & Relationships	6.47	6.39	6.43	6.44	6.38	6.58	6.43	6.38	6.53	6.17	5.87	5.95
5. Living Standard	6.44	6.59	6.73	6.52	6.45	6.40	6.22	6.17	5.45	5.46	5.47	6.24
6. Peace & Security	6.49	6.61	6.62	6.93	6.91	6.76	6.73	7.00	7.03	6.97	7.05	6.88

## Nebraska

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.18</b>
1. Opportunity	5.88	5.78	5.95	6.17	6.15	5.90	6.09	6.02	5.52	5.64	5.70	5.93
2. Health & Environment	7.88	7.74	7.82	7.89	7.72	7.67	7.74	7.69	7.75	7.70	7.70	7.74
3. Freedom	5.67	5.61	5.55	5.48	5.42	5.36	5.30	5.32	5.33	5.30	5.26	5.26
4. Community & Relationships	7.41	7.42	7.62	7.51	7.45	7.41	7.26	7.18	7.06	7.12	7.08	7.05
5. Living Standard	6.48	6.46	6.84	6.69	6.33	5.75	6.11	6.80	6.46	6.27	6.39	6.51
6. Peace & Security	6.23	6.16	6.27	6.29	6.35	6.31	6.44	6.63	6.92	7.18	7.18	7.14

## Nevada

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.97</b>
1. Opportunity	6.38	6.31	6.25	6.28	6.57	6.39	6.41	5.41	4.31	3.88	3.84	4.15
2. Health & Environment	7.17	7.06	7.07	7.11	7.07	6.96	7.06	6.96	6.98	7.09	7.05	7.03
3. Freedom	6.16	6.08	6.00	5.92	5.84	5.76	5.68	5.64	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60
4. Community & Relationships	5.28	5.38	5.16	5.12	5.25	5.18	5.04	5.08	5.01	4.97	5.33	4.82
5. Living Standard	5.26	5.19	5.48	6.25	6.60	6.20	5.71	5.16	4.59	4.79	4.82	5.22
6. Peace & Security	5.20	5.02	4.96	5.02	5.06	4.71	4.81	5.01	5.20	5.26	5.70	5.47

## New Hampshire

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.28</b>
1. Opportunity	6.59	6.65	6.49	6.64	6.72	6.76	6.82	6.53	5.74	6.13	6.01	6.14
2. Health & Environment	7.75	7.96	7.80	7.87	7.71	7.78	7.69	7.59	7.65	7.55	7.53	7.52
3. Freedom	6.56	6.49	6.43	6.36	6.30	6.23	6.17	6.09	6.01	6.03	6.05	6.05
4. Community & Relationships	6.02	6.07	5.94	5.95	5.96	6.03	5.95	5.84	5.88	5.60	5.58	5.89
5. Living Standard	6.28	6.48	5.95	6.33	5.69	6.02	5.82	6.12	5.69	5.61	5.72	5.99
6. Peace & Security	7.56	7.52	7.57	7.54	7.72	7.64	7.69	7.68	7.63	7.58	7.35	7.46

## New Jersey

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.91</b>
1. Opportunity	6.29	6.17	6.05	6.38	6.54	6.37	6.29	6.01	5.14	5.04	4.93	5.31
2. Health & Environment	8.01	8.07	8.01	7.96	8.00	7.96	7.91	7.93	7.97	7.92	7.90	7.86
3. Freedom	4.51	4.39	4.28	4.16	4.04	3.93	3.81	3.67	3.53	3.60	3.68	3.68
4. Community & Relationships	6.09	6.09	6.01	6.09	6.04	6.07	6.04	5.89	5.82	5.93	5.79	5.91
5. Living Standard	6.15	6.42	5.83	6.09	5.69	6.29	6.25	6.48	5.52	5.58	5.37	5.87
6. Peace & Security	6.11	6.20	6.31	6.41	6.47	6.53	6.63	6.61	6.77	6.78	6.77	6.81

## New Mexico

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.46</b>
1. Opportunity	4.39	4.51	4.64	4.79	5.05	5.05	5.28	4.62	3.82	3.19	3.20	3.34
2. Health & Environment	7.19	7.21	7.22	7.19	7.24	7.18	7.02	7.00	7.04	7.04	7.06	7.00
3. Freedom	5.52	5.49	5.46	5.43	5.40	5.37	5.34	5.32	5.29	5.39	5.50	5.50
4. Community & Relationships	5.98	5.90	5.76	5.79	5.86	5.89	5.87	5.84	5.34	5.21	5.55	5.88
5. Living Standard	6.49	6.62	6.52	6.17	6.30	6.34	6.19	6.40	5.97	5.97	5.49	5.95
6. Peace & Security	4.31	4.54	4.90	4.83	5.00	5.09	5.05	5.12	5.04	5.21	5.27	5.25

## New York

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.40</b>
1. Opportunity	4.80	4.13	4.34	4.55	4.57	4.77	4.71	4.79	3.95	4.07	4.05	4.07
2. Health & Environment	7.97	7.99	8.01	7.97	7.97	7.93	7.82	7.84	7.88	7.87	7.82	7.89
3. Freedom	3.32	3.19	3.06	2.92	2.79	2.66	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.51
4. Community & Relationships	5.38	5.46	5.41	5.47	5.47	5.46	5.53	5.51	5.48	5.57	5.48	5.44
5. Living Standard	5.40	5.63	5.54	6.17	6.12	6.47	6.46	6.34	5.69	5.83	5.56	5.95
6. Peace & Security	5.82	5.88	6.03	6.16	6.21	6.27	6.37	6.42	6.54	6.50	6.53	6.48

## North Carolina

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.79</b>
1. Opportunity	4.98	4.77	4.63	5.16	5.36	5.36	5.15	4.55	3.31	3.55	3.71	3.96
2. Health & Environment	7.56	7.56	7.57	7.54	7.51	7.45	7.41	7.36	7.37	7.42	7.45	7.44
3. Freedom	5.86	5.81	5.77	5.73	5.68	5.64	5.60	5.41	5.23	5.27	5.30	5.30
4. Community & Relationships	6.53	6.52	6.45	6.41	6.46	6.30	6.52	6.39	6.24	6.23	6.40	6.24
5. Living Standard	5.83	5.68	5.46	5.95	5.91	5.95	5.69	5.75	5.30	5.31	5.27	5.70
6. Peace & Security	4.81	4.93	4.93	4.94	4.89	4.83	4.85	4.85	5.18	5.42	5.49	5.53

## North Dakota

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>6.44</b>
1. Opportunity	5.53	5.63	5.85	6.11	5.95	6.03	6.20	6.12	5.80	5.93	6.05	6.37
2. Health & Environment	7.80	7.62	7.70	7.77	7.59	7.59	7.51	7.52	7.51	7.38	7.44	7.27
3. Freedom	5.68	5.65	5.62	5.59	5.57	5.54	5.51	5.61	5.72	5.86	6.00	6.00
4. Community & Relationships	7.30	7.33	7.33	7.16	7.21	7.24	7.22	7.06	6.92	6.69	6.77	6.75
5. Living Standard	6.03	6.45	6.75	6.51	6.52	5.62	6.57	7.34	7.39	7.83	7.65	8.45
6. Peace & Security	7.73	7.68	7.73	7.74	7.60	7.27	7.37	7.41	7.55	7.82	7.64	7.40

## Ohio

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.51</b>
1. Opportunity	5.29	5.28	5.13	5.13	5.36	5.31	5.22	4.85	3.96	4.03	4.01	4.55
2. Health & Environment	7.62	7.57	7.62	7.50	7.52	7.40	7.43	7.33	7.47	7.37	7.39	7.36
3. Freedom	5.32	5.22	5.13	5.03	4.94	4.84	4.75	4.70	4.65	4.73	4.82	4.82
4. Community & Relationships	6.41	6.34	6.29	6.27	6.24	6.08	6.23	6.21	5.98	5.86	5.73	5.82
5. Living Standard	5.62	5.75	5.80	5.89	5.48	5.45	5.43	5.68	5.52	5.68	5.77	6.13
6. Peace & Security	5.91	5.95	6.04	6.02	5.93	5.84	5.90	5.89	5.97	5.96	6.09	6.22

## Oklahoma

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.78</b>
1. Opportunity	4.63	4.71	4.65	4.99	4.81	4.96	5.14	4.95	4.57	4.32	4.42	4.56
2. Health & Environment	7.31	7.32	7.31	7.26	7.17	7.09	7.10	6.96	7.01	6.96	6.96	6.93
3. Freedom	5.22	5.26	5.29	5.33	5.36	5.40	5.43	5.58	5.73	5.70	5.68	5.68
4. Community & Relationships	6.66	6.39	6.69	6.47	6.37	6.37	6.40	6.35	6.56	6.35	6.32	6.21
5. Living Standard	6.71	6.53	6.15	6.27	6.41	6.91	6.48	7.28	5.64	5.96	5.44	6.57
6. Peace & Security	5.07	5.12	5.01	4.97	4.96	5.09	4.99	4.83	4.88	4.94	5.11	5.03

## Oregon

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.87</b>
1. Opportunity	4.98	5.09	5.03	5.32	5.54	5.79	5.86	5.54	4.31	4.39	4.41	4.74
2. Health & Environment	7.62	7.64	7.51	7.60	7.52	7.47	7.43	7.52	7.42	7.27	7.31	7.30
3. Freedom	5.80	5.68	5.56	5.44	5.33	5.21	5.09	5.25	5.42	5.29	5.16	5.16
4. Community & Relationships	6.30	6.21	6.39	6.37	6.05	6.14	6.22	6.34	6.11	5.80	6.16	5.88
5. Living Standard	5.80	6.02	5.90	5.98	5.38	5.63	5.73	6.09	5.20	5.18	5.10	5.85
6. Peace & Security	5.79	5.85	5.73	5.73	5.81	6.04	6.08	6.27	6.43	6.46	6.44	6.41

## Pennsylvania

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.78</b>
1. Opportunity	5.29	5.27	5.18	5.31	5.40	5.45	5.64	5.40	4.82	4.59	4.49	4.73
2. Health & Environment	7.76	7.66	7.68	7.64	7.60	7.67	7.53	7.47	7.51	7.51	7.53	7.51
3. Freedom	5.46	5.39	5.33	5.26	5.20	5.14	5.07	4.95	4.83	4.85	4.87	4.87
4. Community & Relationships	6.63	6.55	6.57	6.50	6.34	6.31	6.45	6.35	6.35	6.23	6.23	6.08
5. Living Standard	5.72	6.00	5.88	6.20	5.65	5.85	5.86	6.22	5.82	5.91	5.73	6.01
6. Peace & Security	6.04	6.09	6.14	6.14	6.12	6.08	6.19	6.20	6.42	6.51	6.51	6.56

## Rhode Island

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.22</b>
1. Opportunity	5.16	5.39	5.54	5.44	5.36	5.37	5.09	4.22	3.74	3.75	3.79	4.00
2. Health & Environment	7.97	7.95	7.97	7.98	7.97	7.87	7.83	7.75	7.69	7.59	7.59	7.52
3. Freedom	4.90	4.82	4.73	4.64	4.56	4.47	4.39	4.33	4.28	4.30	4.33	4.33
4. Community & Relationships	5.42	5.47	5.60	5.32	5.43	5.44	5.57	5.55	5.37	5.46	5.77	5.19
5. Living Standard	5.93	6.39	6.51	6.38	5.82	5.80	5.87	6.15	5.84	5.96	5.58	5.96
6. Peace & Security	6.46	6.46	6.60	6.78	6.82	6.92	7.00	6.92	7.04	7.04	7.04	6.97

## South Carolina

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.44</b>
1. Opportunity	4.47	4.50	4.52	5.00	5.13	5.27	5.13	4.44	3.44	3.35	3.30	3.90
2. Health & Environment	7.60	7.53	7.53	7.53	7.36	7.35	7.39	7.32	7.34	7.23	7.26	7.27
3. Freedom	5.48	5.47	5.47	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.45	5.42	5.39	5.40	5.41	5.41
4. Community & Relationships	6.64	6.72	6.65	6.49	6.59	6.35	6.43	6.30	6.21	5.97	6.34	5.92
5. Living Standard	5.90	5.89	5.61	5.89	5.72	5.87	5.74	5.84	5.11	5.29	5.11	5.72
6. Peace & Security	3.72	3.72	3.71	3.70	3.81	3.82	3.75	3.92	4.24	4.46	4.50	4.65

## South Dakota

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.27</b>
1. Opportunity	6.04	5.90	5.75	5.75	5.77	5.82	6.14	5.85	5.26	5.37	5.41	5.66
2. Health & Environment	7.66	7.76	7.62	7.54	7.43	7.41	7.57	7.35	7.31	7.29	7.28	7.35
3. Freedom	5.86	5.83	5.79	5.76	5.73	5.69	5.66	5.80	5.95	5.84	5.73	5.73
4. Community & Relationships	7.56	7.63	7.73	7.36	7.40	7.36	7.14	7.24	6.88	6.84	6.93	6.87
5. Living Standard	6.70	6.59	7.21	7.28	7.04	5.84	6.24	7.11	7.21	6.72	7.18	7.00
6. Peace & Security	7.50	7.40	7.42	7.43	7.43	7.13	7.30	7.30	7.73	7.64	7.67	7.36

## Tennessee

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.48</b>
1. Opportunity	4.41	4.48	4.51	4.67	4.86	4.94	5.09	4.27	3.18	3.47	3.69	4.06
2. Health & Environment	7.50	7.40	7.41	7.33	7.27	7.22	7.21	7.10	7.05	7.13	7.22	7.14
3. Freedom	6.47	6.41	6.35	6.28	6.22	6.16	6.10	5.96	5.83	5.86	5.88	5.88
4. Community & Relationships	6.63	6.57	6.41	6.41	6.35	6.38	6.36	6.46	6.50	6.06	6.02	6.13
5. Living Standard	5.95	6.06	6.04	6.21	5.87	5.80	5.71	5.79	5.39	5.62	5.69	6.06
6. Peace & Security	3.82	4.05	4.24	4.39	4.31	4.44	4.47	4.60	4.69	4.75	4.79	4.71

## Texas

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.89</b>
1. Opportunity	5.18	5.25	5.04	5.19	5.25	5.19	5.38	5.18	4.66	4.82	4.91	5.09
2. Health & Environment	7.58	7.54	7.57	7.57	7.52	7.59	7.50	7.47	7.43	7.36	7.40	7.46
3. Freedom	5.41	5.38	5.36	5.33	5.31	5.29	5.26	5.36	5.46	5.41	5.36	5.36
4. Community & Relationships	6.26	6.32	6.34	6.32	6.27	6.21	6.19	6.22	6.28	6.12	6.11	6.00
5. Living Standard	6.37	6.14	5.81	6.18	6.46	6.62	6.56	6.74	5.81	6.00	5.74	6.56
6. Peace & Security	4.65	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.75	4.81	4.71	4.65	4.64	4.82	5.08	5.10

## Utah

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>6.53</b>
1. Opportunity	6.79	6.57	6.72	6.95	7.45	7.76	8.02	7.06	5.90	5.77	5.64	6.20
2. Health & Environment	7.70	7.71	7.63	7.55	7.67	7.60	7.61	7.60	7.40	7.42	7.39	7.40
3. Freedom	5.43	5.38	5.33	5.28	5.23	5.18	5.13	5.24	5.35	5.42	5.50	5.50
4. Community & Relationships	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.24	8.31	8.38	8.20	8.20	8.19	7.81	7.95	8.09
5. Living Standard	6.40	6.41	5.94	5.94	6.06	6.42	6.47	6.41	5.40	5.29	5.23	5.97
6. Peace & Security	6.41	6.36	6.33	6.50	6.63	6.77	6.73	6.82	6.86	6.81	6.97	6.92



## Vermont

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>6.11</b>
1. Opportunity	5.70	5.96	6.03	6.32	6.17	6.16	5.97	5.79	5.20	5.33	5.40	5.41
2. Health & Environment	7.89	7.70	7.75	7.71	7.78	7.76	7.64	7.58	7.62	7.44	7.43	7.53
3. Freedom	5.23	5.11	4.98	4.86	4.74	4.62	4.50	4.61	4.72	4.65	4.58	4.58
4. Community & Relationships	6.19	6.20	6.20	6.29	6.10	6.05	5.96	5.97	6.14	5.93	5.62	5.64
5. Living Standard	6.12	6.05	5.97	6.11	5.52	5.76	5.69	6.04	5.71	6.09	6.10	5.97
6. Peace & Security	7.46	7.44	7.52	7.50	7.44	7.36	7.50	7.48	7.55	7.63	7.51	7.58

## Virginia

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>6.13</b>
1. Opportunity	6.27	6.27	6.31	6.57	6.61	6.45	6.48	6.00	5.18	5.22	5.16	5.45
2. Health & Environment	7.79	7.70	7.78	7.74	7.66	7.68	7.67	7.62	7.64	7.61	7.53	7.60
3. Freedom	5.77	5.71	5.66	5.60	5.55	5.49	5.44	5.41	5.38	5.40	5.43	5.43
4. Community & Relationships	6.62	6.70	6.66	6.42	6.56	6.54	6.64	6.59	6.45	6.29	6.31	6.45
5. Living Standard	6.50	6.61	6.54	6.58	6.43	6.44	6.37	6.28	5.76	5.71	5.66	5.98
6. Peace & Security	6.16	6.16	6.20	6.18	6.14	6.18	6.20	6.21	6.37	6.44	6.53	6.64

## Washington

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.45</b>
1. Opportunity	4.95	4.92	4.96	5.54	5.95	6.14	6.09	5.52	4.65	4.48	4.21	4.62
2. Health & Environment	7.86	7.71	7.72	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.60	7.59	7.54	7.58	7.54	7.53
3. Freedom	5.58	5.48	5.38	5.29	5.19	5.09	5.00	5.06	5.12	5.12	5.13	5.13
4. Community & Relationships	6.18	6.07	6.21	6.31	6.40	6.21	6.26	6.35	6.30	6.16	6.00	5.97
5. Living Standard	6.36	6.33	6.06	6.53	6.06	6.41	6.34	6.85	5.84	5.57	5.37	6.11
6. Peace & Security	5.60	5.59	5.55	5.49	5.42	5.52	5.73	5.83	5.89	5.97	6.08	6.02

## West Virginia

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.41</b>
1. Opportunity	3.66	3.59	3.42	3.97	3.87	3.90	3.94	3.71	2.85	2.82	3.03	3.24
2. Health & Environment	7.10	7.01	7.05	6.99	7.01	6.95	6.86	6.93	7.00	6.88	7.00	6.86
3. Freedom	4.97	4.91	4.85	4.78	4.72	4.65	4.59	4.68	4.78	4.72	4.67	4.67
4. Community & Relationships	6.57	6.68	6.49	6.41	6.33	6.32	6.39	6.15	6.06	6.18	5.64	5.78
5. Living Standard	5.90	6.21	6.06	5.79	5.31	5.75	5.71	6.18	5.77	5.73	5.55	5.56
6. Peace & Security	6.44	6.57	6.43	6.22	6.19	6.14	6.19	6.17	6.05	6.15	6.26	6.07

## Wisconsin

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>6.02</b>
1. Opportunity	6.23	6.07	5.80	5.79	5.99	6.47	6.47	6.34	5.41	5.34	5.19	5.53
2. Health & Environment	7.78	7.83	7.85	7.77	7.74	7.65	7.65	7.62	7.58	7.62	7.58	7.53
3. Freedom	4.78	4.76	4.75	4.74	4.72	4.71	4.70	4.70	4.71	4.66	4.60	4.60
4. Community & Relationships	6.45	6.46	6.56	6.62	6.42	6.53	6.48	6.47	6.66	6.71	6.36	6.59
5. Living Standard	6.09	6.26	6.18	6.20	5.69	5.80	5.73	5.92	5.63	5.91	5.85	6.00
6. Peace & Security	6.72	6.78	6.84	6.96	6.81	6.57	6.50	6.54	6.64	6.66	6.78	6.75

## Wyoming

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Summary Score</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.93</b>
1. Opportunity	6.19	6.06	5.99	6.22	6.26	6.44	6.58	6.22	5.97	5.05	5.41	5.34
2. Health & Environment	7.51	7.33	7.32	7.43	7.32	7.20	7.17	7.17	7.07	7.19	7.09	7.22
3. Freedom	5.75	5.71	5.68	5.64	5.60	5.57	5.53	5.23	4.93	4.85	4.77	4.77
4. Community & Relationships	6.40	6.09	6.24	6.40	6.42	6.32	6.02	6.25	6.37	6.21	5.74	5.67
5. Living Standard	7.21	7.19	7.38	7.35	7.36	7.81	7.31	7.63	5.26	6.10	5.63	6.48
6. Peace & Security	6.88	6.85	6.92	7.04	7.13	7.15	7.17	7.25	7.22	7.26	7.31	7.32

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# About

## ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY AND INITIATIVE



Baylor University is a Christian University and an educational organization committed to fostering dialogue and discovery through educational programs, research, and events.

## THE WELLBEING PROJECT

The Wellbeing Project is a natural extension of the University's commitment to offering classroom trainings and professional education in order to explore what impacts the ability of individuals everywhere to flourish.

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