1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Visual representation of index of economic freedom:

- 2022 Economic freedom score
- Top 40 ranking countries in the index
- Bottom ranking countries by index
- Index score based on unemployment rate
- Index score based on financial freedom
- Index score based on population
- Index score based on 5 year GDP growth rate(%)
- Inflation rate in different countries
- Correlation between inflation & unemployment
- Correlation between GDP(PPP) & Monetary freedom
- Top 40 countries by GDP growth rate.

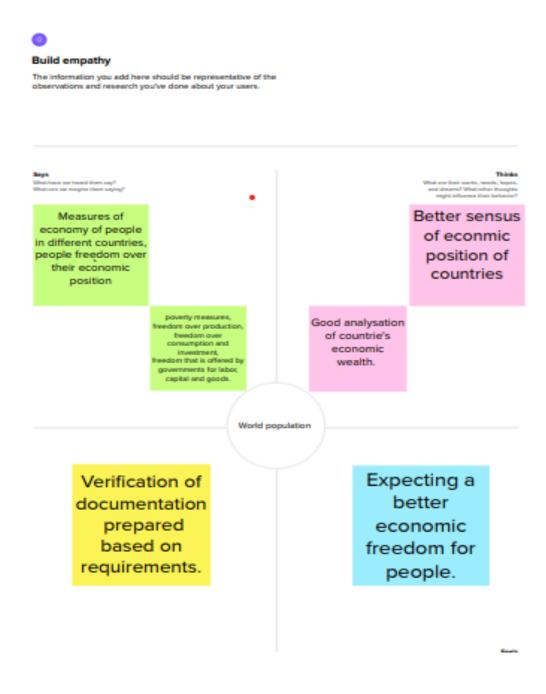
1.2 Purpose

In this project we analyzed the economy of several countries, employment conditions, people's freedom of economic rights and freedom over their finance.

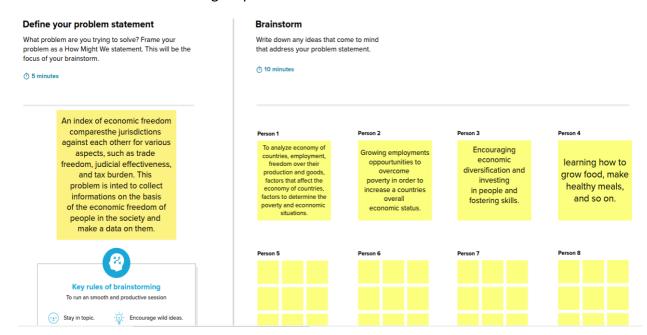
The result can be used to know about the countries that lack in economy and the ways to help them to increase a country's economic wealth.

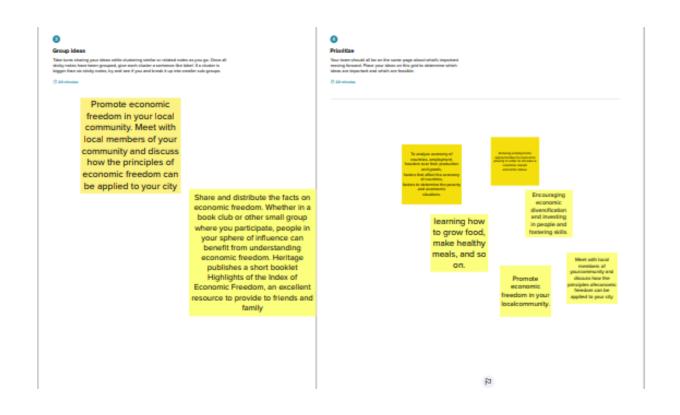
2. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

2.1 Empathy map



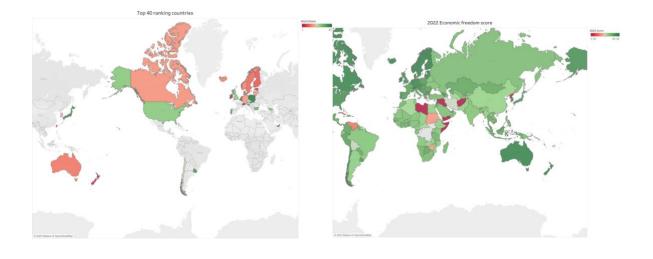
2.2 Ideation and brainstorming map

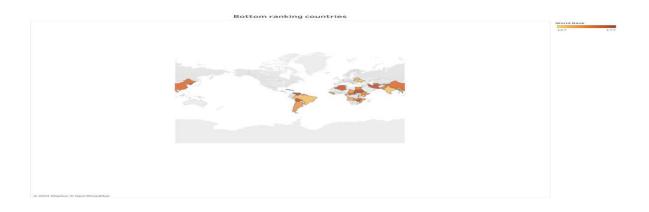


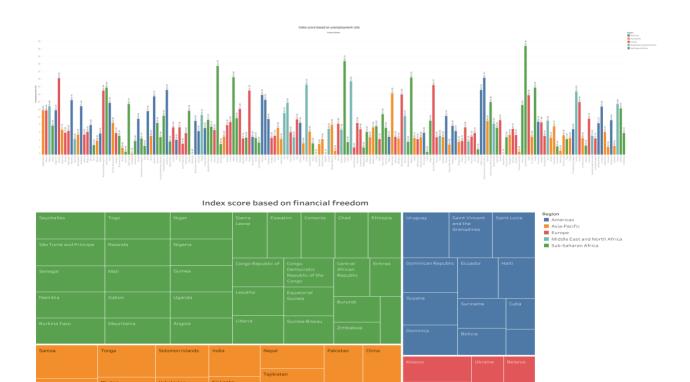


3. Result

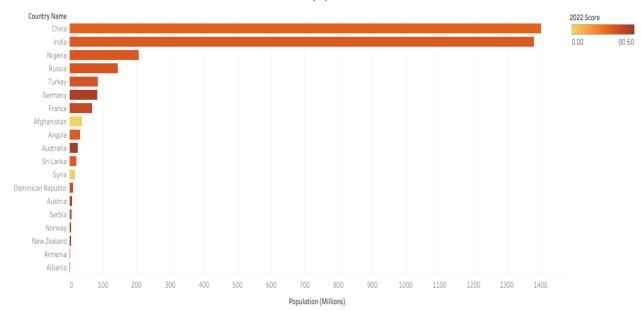
- New Zealand and Finland has the highest economic freedom score.
- Unemployment rate is highest in South Africa.
- By 2022 score china has the highest population.
- China and Burma has the highest GDP growth rate.
- Venezuela has the highest inflation rate among several countries of the world.

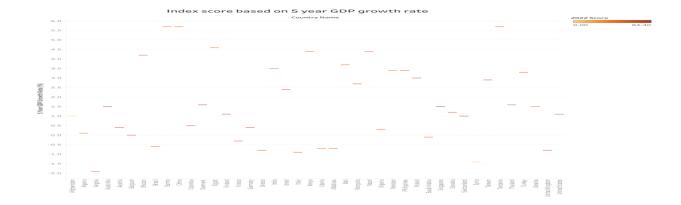


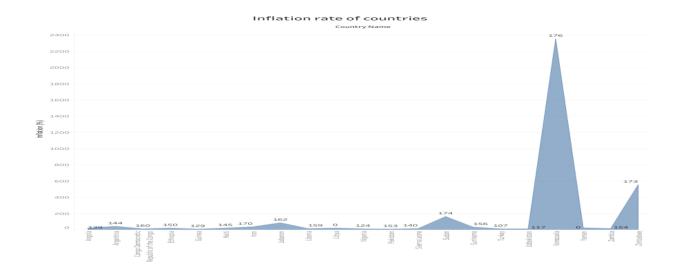


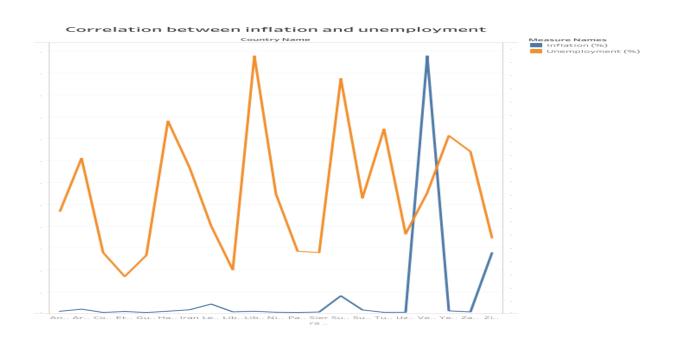


Index score based on population

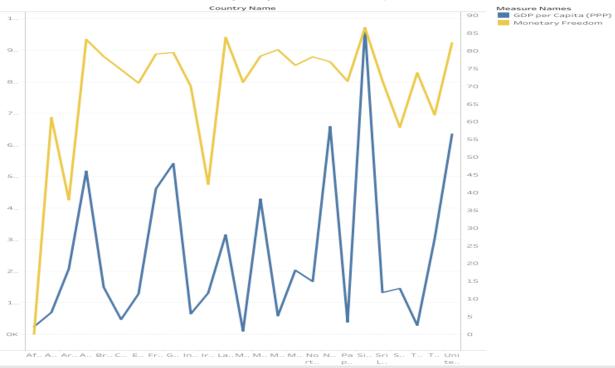


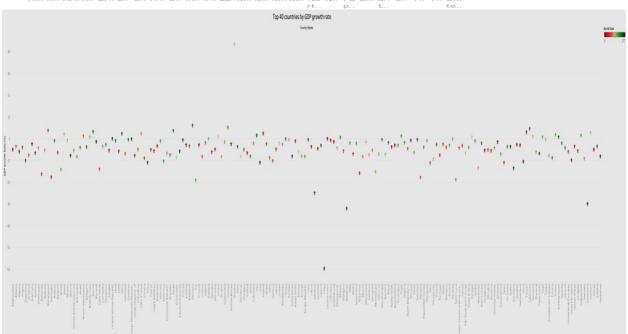






Correlation between GDP(PPP) and monetary freedom





4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

4.1 Advantages

- Personal choice
- Voluntary exchange coordinated by markets
- Freedom to enter and compete in markets
- Protection of persons and their property from aggression by others.
- Increased efficiency, production, and innovation.

4.2 Disadvantage

- Poor Quality. Since profit maximization is the biggest motivation for firms, they may try to reduce their costs unethically. ...
- Merit Goods. Goods and services that are not profitable will not be produced or run.
- Excessive Power of Firms.
- Unemployment and Inequality.

5. APPLICATIONS

An index of economic freedom measures jurisdictions against each other in terms of parameters such as trade freedom, tax burden, judicial effectiveness, and more. These factors may be weighted according to their influence on economic freedom and compiled into a single score that allows for a ranking.

6. CONCLUSION

The indexes of economic freedom that these economists developed combine qualitative and quantitative data about the laws, regulations, taxes, and general economic policies of different countries (or subnational political entities) into a composite score for each country and an overall ranking across countries.

These scores and ranks can then be compared statistically with metrics of economic performance or other variables by researchers. In general, these studies have found that more economically free countries tend to also experience greater rates of investment, faster economic growth, and higher per capita incomes.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

- Countries with a high degree of economic freedom tend to have more productive economies.
- Countries ranked "free" or "mostly free" had six times the average per-capita GDP of "repressed" countries.
- The unemployment rate declines and inflation starts to increase.
- Economic freedom has a significantly positive impact on economic growth, holding everything else constant.