# Life Expectancy, Economic and Political Liberty, and the Pursuit of Understanding Individual and Population Happiness

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## 1. Abstract

This paper seeks to examine the relationship between the happiness of individuals and that of populations, and to understand the predictors of population-level human happiness. It finds that significant predictors of individual happiness are also significant predictors of population happiness, but not the most significant ones.

## 2. Introduction

Happiness—a subjective catch-all for self-reported life satisfaction—is becoming an increasingly prominent consideration in public policy. The national governments of Denmark, New Zealand, and South Korea, for example, explicitly prioritize their citizens' happiness in policy decisions. While often difficult to measure, maximizing happiness is, in abstract, a fundamental function of government. And in practice, it's a viable populist election strategy.

The objective of this paper is to identify predictors of population happiness and discuss its relationship with individual happiness. This paper, however, does *not* seek to establish causality between population-level happiness and any predictor or combination thereof, but only to find and comment on correlations. In that context, should this paper find a positive correlation between happiness and GDP per capita, for example, there is no reason to expect that measures taken to increase GDP per capita would necessarily increase happiness.

## 3. Prior Research

Much of the existing scientific research on human happiness has been conducted from a psychological perspective, which is necessarily better suited to understanding happiness, or lack thereof, in individuals. While many of the psychological predictors of happiness are difficult to gather data for at large scales—ranking populations by average self-esteem, for example, is nearly impossible—other economic and social factors, such as incomes levels and unemployment, or marriage rates and qualities of education, have been demonstrated to correlate with happiness for individuals and have sufficient available data to be useful at a population level.

In Richard Easterlin's *Does Money Make People Happy?* (2021) and CJ Boyce et al's "Money and Happiness: Rank of Income, Not Income, Affects Life Satisfaction" (2010), researchers find that there is not a direct relationship between happiness and absolute income. As Easterlin writes, people have become much wealthier over time—the average person of any country, he points out, can buy significantly more goods and services today than they could 100 years ago—yet

there has not been a corresponding increase in average happiness. But while absolute income isn't correlated with happiness, *relative* income, Easterlin and Boyce et al find, is. Relative income is best thought of as an individual's income compared with their peers, so solely knowing the income of an individual isn't enough to predict their happiness. For example, someone earning USD 10,000 per year in Sri Lanka, where the median income is USD 1,100, is fabulously rich, and therefore likely happier than their Sri Lankan peers. The same person earning USD 10,000 in the U.S., where median individual income is USD 30,000, would likely be significantly less happy.

The ramifications of these findings for population-level happiness aren't immediately obvious. One possibility is that wealthier countries are comparatively happier than poorer countries, as the average citizen of a wealthy country is relatively wealthier than the average citizen of a poor country. However, if the term "relative" only applies narrowly, within a country or geographic region (and not globally), then average income by country may not be relevant. If Americans only compare themselves to other Americans and Sri Lankans only compare themselves to other Sri Lankans, then the average American wouldn't feel happy for being wealthier than the average Sri Lankan. If that's the case, then measures of income inequality may prove to be more useful than measures of income, itself. Intuition suggests that higher income inequality would correlate with lower happiness, as more individuals would be poorer than average. However, that's based on the assumption that being poorer than average makes people unhappy, as opposed to the theory that being richer than average makes people more happy. If the latter is true, then in a society with a perfectly equal distribution of income, no one would be richer than average, and therefore everyone would be unhappy.

This suggests that while both absolute average income and income inequality should be considered, neither are guaranteed to be significant predictors of population happiness, despite the correlation between relative income and individual happiness and the common belief that increasing wealth will lead to an increase in happiness.

Furthermore, Rafael Di Tella and Robert MacCulloch, in *International Differences in Well-Being* (2010), find that happiness only increases with wealth until a population's "basic needs" are met. (This trend echoes previous research that found that individual happiness increases with wealth, but only to a point—presumably when one can afford necessities.) Such research suggests that metrics such as average income or GDP per capita could be useful in predicting the happiness of poorer countries, but not wealthier ones. As well, "basic needs"—and the cost needed to satisfy them—could vary between regions.

Socially, prior research suggests that three significant predictors of happiness are freedom, marriage, and education. In "Freedom and happiness in nations: why the Finns are happier than the French" (2014), Gaël Brulé and Ruut Veenhoven find that in nations of comparable wealth,

perceptions of freedom are significant predictors of happiness. The study defines freedom as “the possibility for an individual to make choices, typically major life choices.” For the purposes of this paper, freedom will be measured in terms of economic and political freedom, although Brulé and Veenhoven qualify that there are three broad types of freedom—social, potential, and psychological—and that *perceived psychological freedom* is the most significant to happiness. Given the divergence of their findings and the existence of widely available data, the proxy metrics used to gauge freedom may not prove to be significant.

In “Does marriage have positive effects on the psychological well-being of the individual?” (1983), Walter Grove et al acknowledge a correlation between marriage and mental health, suggesting that marriage rates could be significant predictors of happiness. More narrowly, they find that “quality of marriage” is a better predictor of happiness than simply the state of being married or not. Such findings imply that a compound metric of marriage rates and divorce rates may be particularly useful.

Wan-Chi Chen, in “How education enhances happiness: Comparison of mediating factors in four East Asian countries” (2012), finds a link between population happiness and quality of education. The paper discusses a correlation between education and larger social networks and greater engagement with the world, both of which are related to happiness. Therefore, education itself only indirectly relates to happiness, but quality of education still remains useful, as it is relatively easy to measure.

The prior research in this field is largely too narrow to understand global trends in happiness. Even studies that consider populations (and most focus solely on individuals) often only include data from selected countries. While the reasoning behind doing so is sound—creating a blocking effect by using similar countries and thereby mitigating the effects of extraneous or confounding variables—and such research provides valuable insights into population-level happiness, such methodology necessarily precludes any approximation of a global understanding.

## 4. Scientific Motivation

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The scientific motivation for this paper is to increase the efficacy of happiness-driven policy by 1) establishing correlations between population-level happiness and any significant predictors, and 2) delineating the distinction between predictors of population-level and individual happiness.

Although this paper does not seek to claim or establish causality, it may offer a direction to further research that does. Such research would allow policymakers to more efficiently increase population happiness, hopefully beyond an individual scale. If, for example, relative wealth is

only causally related to happiness at an individual level while quality of education is causally related at a population level, happiness-driven programs may be better targeted at increasing a population's quality of education than raising its aggregate income.

## 5. Data

The data used for this paper, found in full in tables 1A-D in appendix 2, is explained as follows:

i. **Happiness Score**: The dependent variable of this investigation, a country's Happiness Score is the mean response from a nationally representative sample conducted within its borders by the United Nations. The scores theoretically range from 0–10, as respondents are asked to evaluate the quality of their own lives with zero being the worst possible, and 10 being ideal. The findings of these surveys are published annually in the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network's *World Happiness Report*, and in practice, scores range from around 7.8 (Finland) to around 2.5 (Afghanistan).

ii. **Human Development Index (HDI)**: HDI is a metric created by the United Nations to compare objective human development between countries and across time. It's calculated by taking the geometric mean of three other indices measuring health, education, and income. HDI scores theoretically range between zero and one, with the practical current lower limit being 0.4 (Niger).

iii. **Education Index**: Provided by the UN, the Education Index is calculated by standardizing the average of mean years of schooling in adults and expected years of schooling in children. As a component of the HDI, the Education Index ranges from zero to one. (Since EI is a component of the HDI, it may not be advantageous to consider both in a predictive model.)

iv. **Social Progress Index (SPI)**: Created by the Social Progress Imperative, the SPI measures the well-being of a society through 54 social and environmental indicators, including health, shelter, sanitation, equality, inclusion, sustainability, and personal freedom and safety. Scores range from zero to 100.

v. **Healthcare Efficiency Index (HEI)**: Measured by the World Health Organization, the HEI ranges from zero to one, and considers population health, access to affordable care, and spending relative to outcomes.

vi. **Gini Index**: An estimate of income/consumption inequality provided by the World Bank. The Gini Index measures a country's deviation from perfect economic equality, with a score of zero representing perfect equality and a score of 100 representing perfect inequality. In practice, the scores range from 63 (South Africa) to 25 (Ukraine).

vii. **Index of Economic Freedom**: A metric created by *The Wall Street Journal* and the Heritage Foundation (a conservative American think tank) that measures the "basic institutions that protect the liberty of individuals to pursue their own economic interests." It considers aspects such as property rights, tax burdens, regulatory efficiency, and market openness. Scores range from zero to 100, with the highest being 89 (Singapore) and the lowest being five (North Korea).

viii. **Democracy Index**: Created and published by *The Economist*, the Democracy Index measures the state of Democracy in a given country, considering pluralism, civil liberties, and political culture, as measured in 60 indicators. Scores range from zero to 10.

ix. **Gender Inequality Index (GII)**: Created by the World Economic Forum, the GII ranges from zero to one, and quantifies gender inequality (or lack thereof) by considering economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment, and health and survival.

x. **Environmental Vulnerability Index**: The EVI, created by the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission, quantifies an area's environmental vulnerability using 50 indicators, each of which is included in one of seven subcategories: Climate change, Biodiversity, Water, Agriculture and fisheries, Human health aspects, Desertification, and Exposure to Natural Disasters. Currently, the least at-risk country is French Guiana, with a score of 174, and the most at-risk is Singapore, at 428.

xi. **Population**: The number of people, both citizens and non-citizens, living within the jurisdiction of a country at any given time. Data provided by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

xii. **Area**: The topographical area of a country, measured in kilometers squared. Area and population can be used to calculate population density. Data provided by the World Bank.

xiii. **Electricity Consumption**: Measured in gigawatt-hours per year, the aggregate electricity consumption of a given country. Consumption per capita can be calculated with population. Data provided by CIA's *World Factbook*.

xiv. **Unemployment Rate**: The proportion of residents of a country that are actively looking for work, but do not have a job. Specifics may vary from country to country (in the U.S., for example, people younger than 16 aren't counted), and data is compiled and provided by the World Bank.

xv. **Gross Domestic Product**: Largely viewed as the best indicator of a country's productive capacity, GDP is the worth of all final goods and services created in a given country in a fiscal year. Data is provided by the UN and World Bank and measured in 2018 International Dollars. GDP per capita can be calculated by dividing GDP by population.

xvi. **Median Wealth per Adult**: Measured in USD, average wealth per adult is taken as a median to avoid potential rightward skewing. It includes only adults as, in most countries, children don't accrue significant amounts of wealth, and is largely considered a better (although harder to measure) indicator of economic well-being than GDP per capita. Data is provided by the annual *Global Wealth Databook* of Credit Suisse, a Swiss investment bank.

xvii. **Government Revenues, Expenditures, and Surpluses or Deficits**: Measured in millions of USD and provided by the CIA's *World Factbook*, government budget measures the "size" of a government, which can be used to approximate the level of involvement in residents' day-to-day lives.

xviii. **Real GDP Growth Rate**: Taken as a percentage, real GDP growth rate measures the aggregate yearly growth of a nation's economy, adjusted for inflation. Data comes from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.

xix. **Net Exports per Capita**: Measured in USD, this is the per person difference in the value of goods and services imported and exported by a country. Information is from the *Statistical Appendix of the Economic Report for the Governor and Legislative Assembly* of the UN.

xx. **Average Temperature**: Measured in degrees Fahrenheit, average temperature is the mean daily temperature over a given year. Data is provided by the World Population Review.

xxi. **Natural Disaster Risk**: Sourced from the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, natural disaster risk is the likelihood that a country falls victim to a severe natural disaster, such as an earthquake, volcanic eruption, storm, flood, drought, or sea-level rise, in a given year, measured as a percentage.

xxii. **Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita**: Measured in metric tons, the per capita output of carbon dioxide in a given year, specifically from the burning of fossil fuels or production of cement. Data sourced from *Our World in Data*.

xxiii. **Life Expectancy**: At birth, the number of years that any given resident of a country is expected to live. Data from the World Health Organization.

xxiv. **Under-Five Mortality Rate**: Per 1,000 live births, the number of children that die before the age of five. Data from the World Bank.

xxv. **Overall Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)**: An individual's BMI is their mass in kilograms divided by their height in mass squared. Provided by the World Health organization, this metric is a country's national average BMI.

xxvi. **Incarceration Rate**: Per 100,000 residents, the number of people imprisoned at any given time. Data from the World Prison Brief.

xxvii. **Homicide Rate**: Per 100,000 residents per year, the number of intentional homicides within a country. Data provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

xxviii. **Cultural Diversity**: Measured as ethnic, religious, and linguistic fractionalization. (Fractionalization is the probability that any two individuals will be of the same ethnicity or religion, or speak the same language.) Each of the three indicators is expressed as a probability, between zero and one, and data comes from *The Journal of Economic Growth*.

xxix. **Marriage and Divorce Rates**: Provided by the World Bank, the number of marriages and divorces per 1,000 residents per year. The two can be divided to calculate the marriage to divorce ratio.

xxx. **Religiosity**: Sourced from a Gallup poll, the proportion of residents of a given country that answer "Yes" to "Is religion important in your daily life?"

## 6. Methods of Analysis

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i. **Inference Tests**: The first component of this paper's statistical analysis is a series of two-sample difference of means t-tests to determine whether or not the individual predictors of happiness discussed in the prior research section are significantly correlated with population-level happiness. The specific metrics that will be considered are the GDP per capita (it's more correlated with happiness than median wealth per adult), marriage to divorce ratio, and the Gini, Education, Economic Freedom, and Democracy indices.

To conduct each test, each of the countries with available data will be sorted according to the metric of interest, and placed in either a "high" or a "low" category, depending on its percentile (over or under the 50th). Once each country has been sorted, the two groups, "high" and "low," will act as the two samples needed to run a two-sample difference of means t-test. The mean, of course, is of the countries' happiness scores.

In doing so, this paper will determine whether or not the predictors of individual happiness are associated with statistically significant differences in mean population happiness scores.

ii. **Predictive Model**: The second component of analysis is a multiple linear regression to predict the happiness score of a given country. Theoretically, multiple linear regressions of each of the 30 metrics, and every possible combination of them, could be calculated

and compared to find the model that best explains the variance in happiness scores. However, doing so would be quite costly:

| **Number of Predictors** | **Number of Regressions to Calculate** | **Regressions** | **Completion Time (seconds)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1. $\hat{y} = ax_1 + b$ | 0 |
| 2 | 7 | 1. $\hat{y} = ax_1 + b$<br>2. $\hat{y} = ax_2 + b$<br>3. $\hat{y} = ax_1 + bx_2 + c$<br>4. $\hat{y} = a(x_1x_2) + b$<br>5. $\hat{y} = ax_1 + b(x_1x_2) + c$<br>6. $\hat{y} = ax_2 + b(x_1x_2) + c$<br>7. $\hat{y} = ax_1 + bx_2 + c(x_1x_2) + d$ | 0.2 |
| 3 | 127 | | 3.4 |
| 4 | 32,767 | | 980.8 (≈*16 minutes*) |
| 5 | 2,147,483,647 | | ≈ *2 years* |
| 30 | $2^{1,073,741,824} - 1$ | | *Heat death of the universe* |
| n | $2^{(2^n-1)} - 1$ | | |

The algorithm to calculate and compare regressions—helpfully provided by Aravind Hebbali of the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN)—is of the $O(2^{2^N})$ complexity class; each additional predictor added doubles the rate by which adding a predictor increases the algorithm's runtime. On contemporary computers, there is simply no way to calculate $2^{1,073,741,824} - 1$ regressions.

Instead, multiple linear regressions will be constructed only considering the four individual predictors most strongly correlated with happiness. Each predictor will be assessed in a simple linear regression with the happiness scores, and the multiple $R^2$

values associated with those regressions will be used to select the most relevant predictors.

Once a reasonable number of predictors are identified, all possible regressions will be calculated and evaluated considering their $R^2$ adjusted scores, F-statistics, standard errors, and P-values.

## 7. Graphs and Displays

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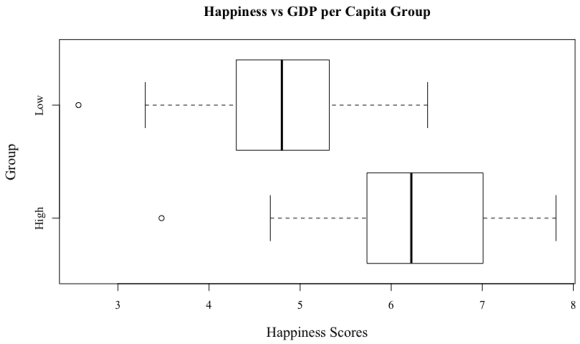
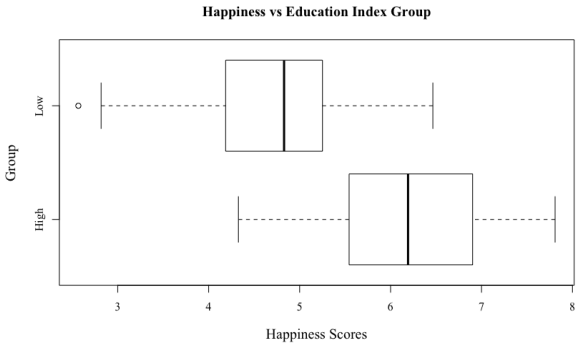
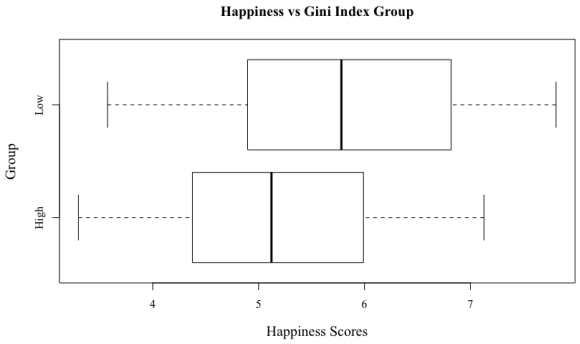
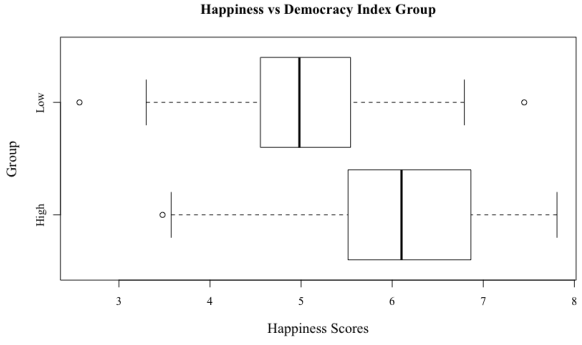
The six boxplots (below) show that there are evident differences in happiness among countries with high and low levels of GDP per capita, marriage to divorce ratios, and Gini, Education, Economic Freedom, and Democracy indices. (Section 8 includes formal inference tests proving the correlations).



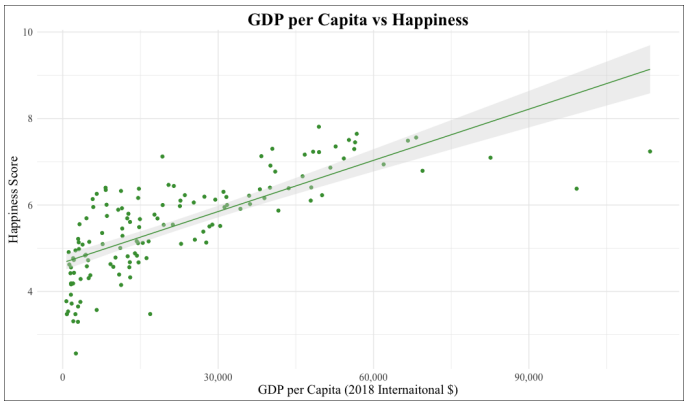



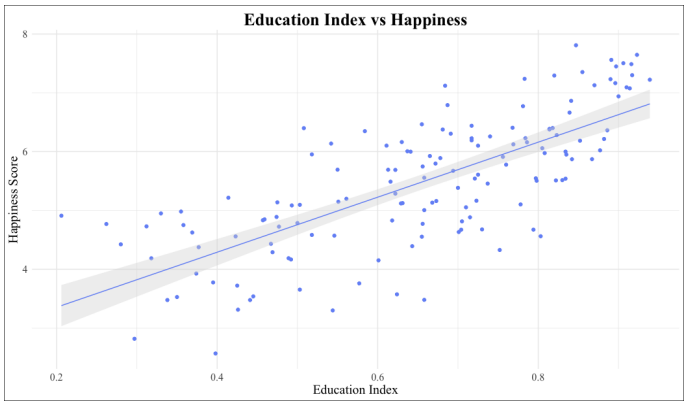



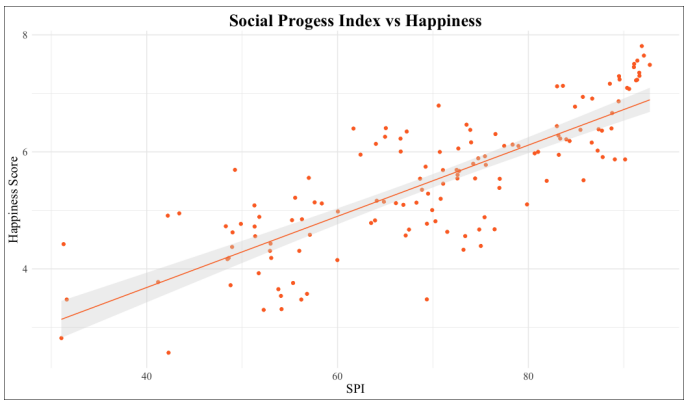


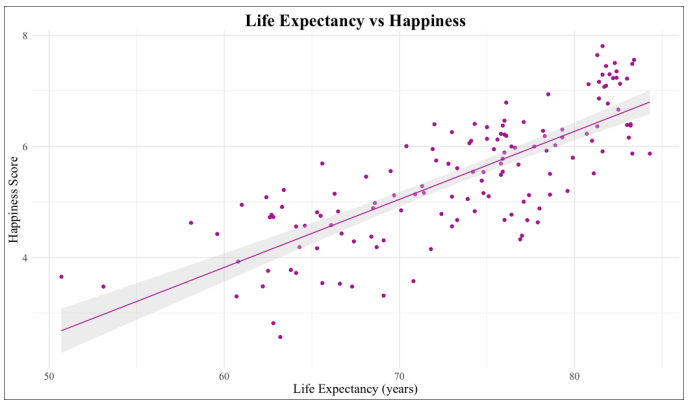


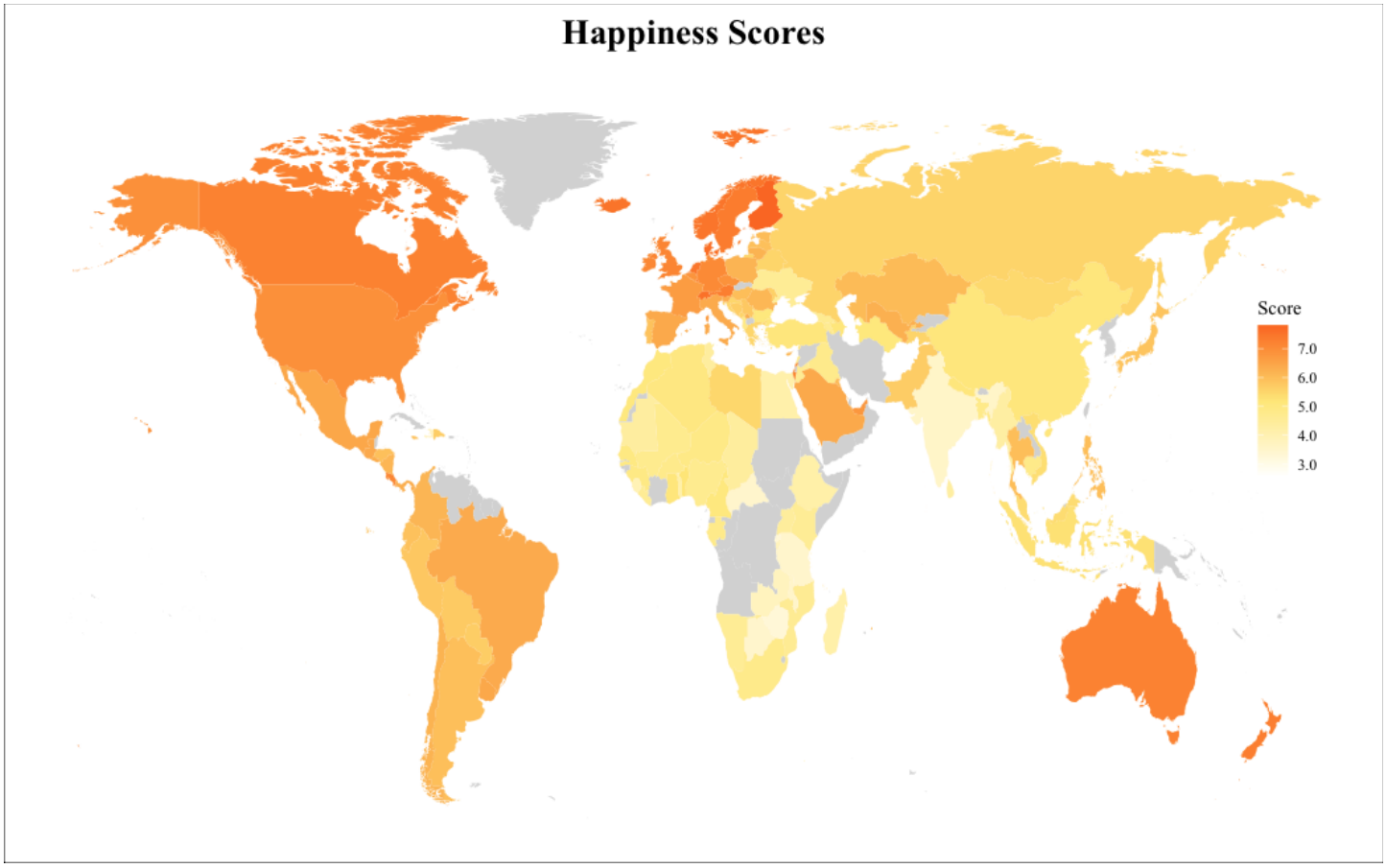

And on a population level, the following scatter plots show the correlations between happiness and its four most significant predictors (discussed in section 9), GDP per capita, Education index, Social Progress Index, and life expectancy. Heat maps of the same predictors follow.

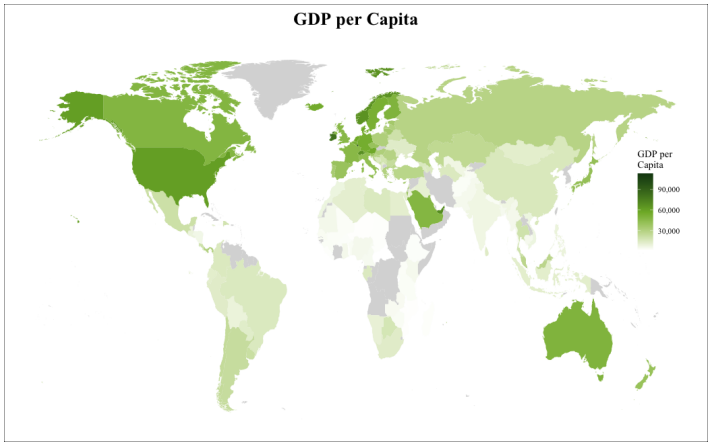


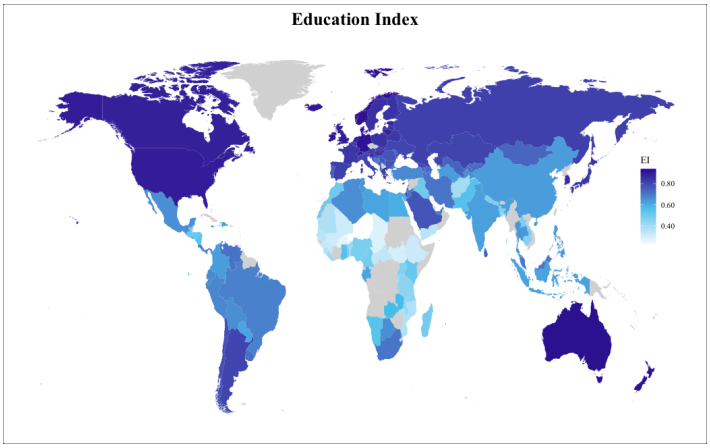



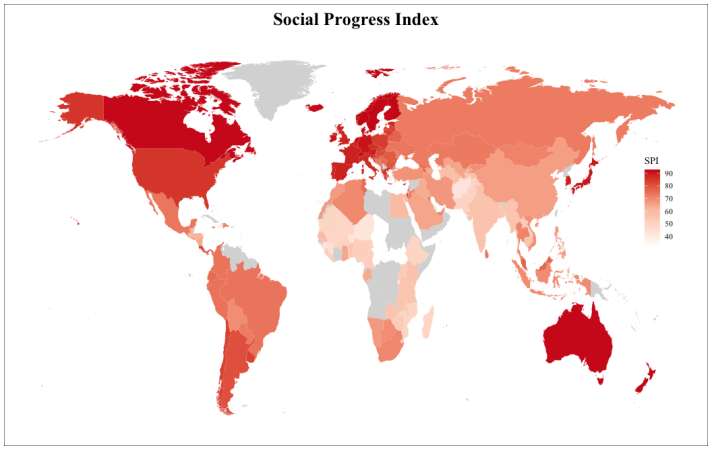



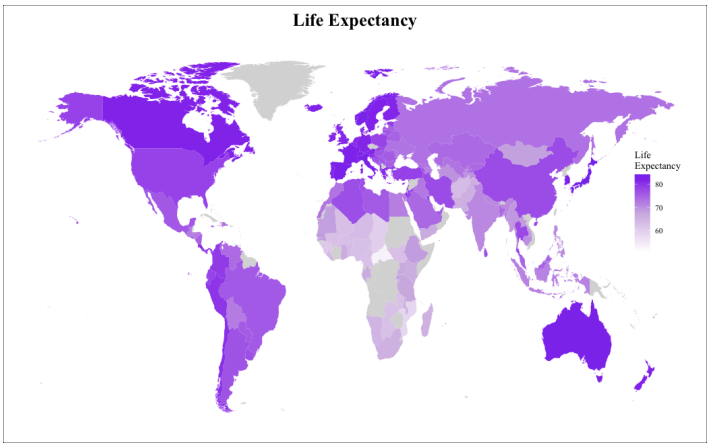




Happiness Scores
Score
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0


GDP per Capita
GDP per Capita
90,000
60,000
30,000


Education Index
EI
0.80
0.60
0.40


Social Progress Index
SPI
90
80
70
60
50
40


Life Expectancy
Life Expectancy
80
70
60

## 8. Two-Sample Difference of Means t-Tests

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As demonstrated in the following six two-sample difference of means t-tests, each of the predictors that prior research shows is correlated with individual happiness is also statistically significantly correlated with population level happiness.

This suggests that, while happiness is individualistic by definition, population-level conditions play a significant role in determining not just the happiness of groups, but also that of individuals.

### i. GDP per Capita

The following inference tests proves that wealthy countries have higher mean happiness scores than poor countries, suggesting that as wealth rises, so does happiness. As discussed in section 3, Di Tella and MacCulloch find that this is likely because being unable to afford basic necessities makes people unhappy, rather than the idea that buying luxuries makes people more happy.

$\mu_h - \mu_l$ = the true difference in mean happiness scores between the countries with high and low GDPs per capita

$H_o$: $\mu_h - \mu_l = 0$
$H_a$: $\mu_h - \mu_l > 0$

$\alpha = .05$

Checks:

- Normality: the normal probability plot (Figure 1.1 in appendix 1) shows that the distribution of happiness scores is approximately normal.
- Unbias: Presumably, the data for both GDP per capita and happiness was collected in an unbiased manner.

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_h - \bar{x}_l) - (\mu_h - \mu_l)}{\sqrt{\frac{{s_h}^2}{n_h} + \frac{{s_l}^2}{n_l}}} = \frac{(6.278 - 4.793) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{0.8362995^2}{68} + \frac{0.8437943^2}{68}}} = 10.306 \text{ with df} = 133.99$$

P(t > 10.306 w/ df = 133.99) = 0

Since P (0) is less than α (.05), there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a difference in mean happiness scores of countries in the high and low GDP per capita groups.

### ii. Marriage to Divorce Ratio

The following inference test shows that countries with lower marriage to divorce ratios have higher mean happiness scores. This supports the idea that either a) happy people are more likely to get married, or b) marriage makes people happier, discussed by Grove et al.

$\mu_h - \mu_l$ = the true difference in mean happiness scores between the countries with high and low marriage to divorce Ratios

$H_o$: $\mu_h - \mu_l = 0$
$H_a$: $\mu_h - \mu_l < 0$

α = .05

Checks:

- Normality: the normal probability plot (Figure 1.2 in appendix 1) shows that the distribution of happiness scores is approximately normal.
- Unbias: Presumably, the data for both marriage to divorce ratio and happiness was collected in an unbiased manner.

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_h - \bar{x}_l) - (\mu_h - \mu_l)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_h^2}{n_h} + \frac{s_l^2}{n_l}}} = \frac{(5.749 - 6.415) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{0.7343915^2}{41} + \frac{0.8234356^2}{44}}} = \text{-3.94 with df = 82.85}$$

P(t < -3.94 w/ df = 82.85) = 0

Since P (0) is less than α (.05), there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a difference in mean happiness scores of countries in the high and low marriage to divorce ratio groups.

### iii. Gini Index

The following inference test shows that countries with low levels of income inequality have higher mean happiness scores than countries with high levels of income inequality. This is congruent with the prior research by Eaterlin and Boyce et al (section 3) that indicates a correlation between individual happiness and relative income.

$\mu_h - \mu_l$ = the true difference in mean happiness scores between the countries with high and low Gini indices

$H_o$: $\mu_h - \mu_l = 0$
$H_a$: $\mu_h - \mu_l < 0$

$\alpha = .05$

Checks:

- Normality: the normal probability plot (Figure 1.3 in appendix 1) shows that the distribution of happiness scores is approximately normal.
- Unbias: Presumably, the data for both Gini index and happiness was collected in an unbiased manner.

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_h - \bar{x}_l) - (\mu_h - \mu_l)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_h^2}{n_h} + \frac{s_l^2}{n_l}}} = \frac{(5.139 - 5.837) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{1.03242^2}{64} + \frac{1.087532^2}{64}}} = \text{-3.73 with df = 125.66}$$

P(t < -3.73 w/ df = 125.66) = 0.0001

Since P (.0001) is less than α (.05), there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a difference in mean happiness scores of countries in the high and low Gini index groups.

### iv. Education Index

The following inference test proves that countries with higher quality of education have mean happiness scores higher than countries with lower quality of education, as found by Wan-Chi.

$\mu_h - \mu_l$ = the true difference in mean happiness scores between the countries with high and low Education indices

$H_o$: $\mu_h - \mu_l = 0$
$H_a$: $\mu_h - \mu_l > 0$

$\alpha = .05$

Checks:

- Normality: the normal probability plot (Figure 1.4 in appendix 1) shows that the distribution of happiness scores is approximately normal.
- Unbias: Presumably, the data for both Education index and happiness was collected in an unbiased manner.

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_h - \bar{x}_l) - (\mu_h - \mu_l)}{\sqrt{\frac{{s_h}^2}{n_h} + \frac{{s_l}^2}{n_l}}} = \frac{(6.182 - 4.775) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{0.8699671^2}{71} + \frac{0.901013^2}{71}}} = 9.46 \text{ with df} = 139.83$$

P(t > 9.46 w/ df = 139.83) = 0

Since P (0) is less than α (.05), there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a difference in mean happiness scores of countries in the high and low Education index groups.

**v. Index of Economic Freedom**

The following two inference tests support the conclusions from Brulé and Veenhoven that freedom and happiness are correlated, as countries with high indices of Economic Freedom and Democracy are happier than those with low indices.

$\mu_h - \mu_l$ = the true difference in mean happiness scores between the countries with high and low Indices of Economic Freedom

$H_o$: $\mu_h - \mu_l = 0$
$H_a$: $\mu_h - \mu_l > 0$

$\alpha = .05$

Checks:

- Normality: the normal probability plot (Figure 1.5 in appendix 1) shows that the distribution of happiness scores is approximately normal.

- Unbias: Presumably, the data for both Index of Economic Freedom and happiness was collected in an unbiased manner.

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_h - \bar{x}_l) - (\mu_h - \mu_l)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_h^2}{n_h} + \frac{s_l^2}{n_l}}} = \frac{(6.230 - 4.849) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{0.9124022^2}{71} + \frac{0.8097279^2}{71}}} = 9.54 \text{ with df} = 138.05$$

P(t > 9.53 w/ df = 138.05) = 0

Since P (0) is less than α (.05), there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a difference in mean happiness scores of countries in the high and low Index of Economic Freedom groups.

**vi. Democracy Index**

$\mu_h - \mu_l$ = the true difference in mean happiness scores between the countries with high and low Democracy indices

$H_o$: $\mu_h - \mu_l = 0$
$H_a$: $\mu_h - \mu_l > 0$

α = .05

Checks:

- Normality: the normal probability plot (Figure 1.6 in appendix 1) shows that the distribution of happiness scores is approximately normal.
- Unbias: Presumably, the data for both Democracy index and happiness was collected in an unbiased manner.

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_h - \bar{x}_l) - (\mu_h - \mu_l)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_h^2}{n_h} + \frac{s_l^2}{n_l}}} = \frac{(6.013 - 4.99) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{1.01898^2}{73} + \frac{0.9482985^2}{73}}} = 6.24 \text{ with df} = 143.26$$

P(t > 6.24 w/ df = 143.26) = 0

Since P (0) is less than α (.05), there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a difference in mean happiness scores of countries in the high and low Democracy index groups.

**9. Multiple Linear Regression**

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The following multiple linear regression shows the best predictors of population happiness are factors that are often only applicable to populations, and not individuals.

The most significant predictors of happiness score are shown below (of the 38 predictors, 11 had $R^2$ values greater than .3):

| **Predictor** | **$R^2$** |
|---|---|
| Social Progress Index (SPI) | 0.652295965 |
| Human Development Index (HDI) | 0.6325815671 |
| Life Expectancy | 0.6052498322 |
| Healthcare Efficiency Index (HEI) | 0.5662067064 |
| GDP per capita | 0.5645023883 |
| Education Index | 0.5377178731 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | 0.4570584084 |
| Child Mortality Rate | 0.443427149 |
| Wealth per Adult | 0.4252058476 |
| Religiosity | 0.3976437951 |
| Electricity Consumption per capita | 0.3239198394 |

Although SPI and HDI are both relatively strongly correlated with happiness, they're also strongly correlated with one another. The same is true of life expectancy and HEI. Therefore, the four most significant predictors of happiness—and the ones that are used to make the multiple linear regression—are GDP per capita, Education index, SPI, and life expectancy.

The best predictor of a country's happiness score is:

$$\hat{y} = 2.979 + .00025x_1 + .00058x_5 - .10x_6 - .000000042x_7 + .0010x_8 - .0000041x_9 + 000000057x_{10}$$

where:

$\hat{y}$ = predicted happiness score

$x_1$ = GDP per capita

$x_2$ = Education index

$x_3$ = SPI

$x_4$ = life expectancy

$x_5 = x_3 * x_4$

$x_6 = x_2 * x_3$

$x_7 = x_1 * x_3 * x_4$

$x_8 = x_2 * x_3 * x_4$

$x_9 = x_1 * x_2 * x_4$

$x_{10} = x_1 * x_2 * x_3 * x_4$

| **F-Statistic** | **$R^2$ (adjusted)** | **$S_e$** | **P-Value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45.45 | .7101 | .6106 | 2.2e-16 |

Since the regression's $R^2$ value is .7101, it can explain approximately 71% of the variance in global happiness scores.

**Model Utility F-Test**

$H_0$: $\beta_1 = \beta_5 = \beta_6 = \beta_7 = \beta_8 = \beta_9 = \beta_{10} = 0$

$H_a$: one of the slopes is not 0

$\alpha = .05$

Checks:

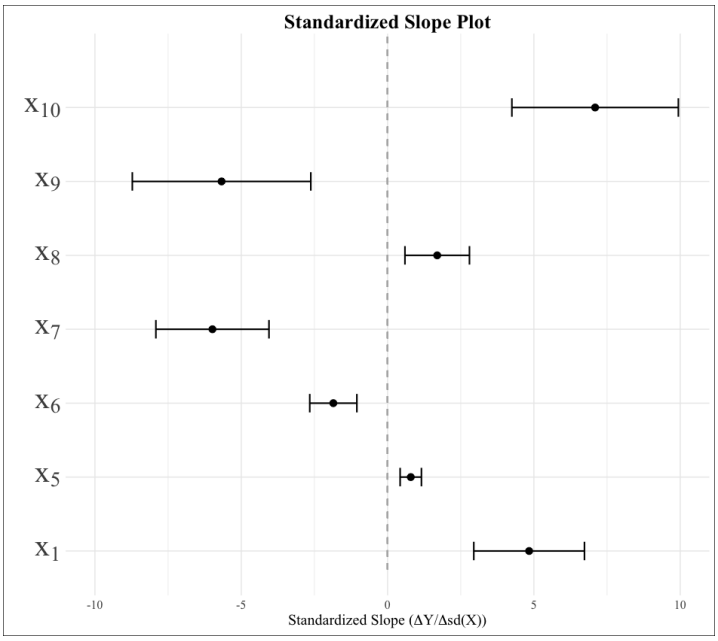
- Linearity: The scatter plots (above) show that the predictors have linear correlations with happiness
- Normality: The normal probability plot (figure 2.2 in appendix 1) shows that the standardized residuals of predicted happiness are normally distributed
- Equal Variance: The residual plot (figure 2.1 in appendix 1) shows that residual values and happiness scores are not correlated

$$F = \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-(k+1))} = \frac{0.7261/7}{(0.2739)/(120)} = 45.45 \quad \text{w/ df} = 7/120$$

$$P(F > 45.45) = 0$$

Since P (0) is less than $\alpha$ (.05), there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that at least one of the predictors is statistically significant, and that the predictive model is useful.

Graphically, a standardized slope plot shows the significance of the predictors:




To create a standardized slope plot, the regression is first "z-transformed." Each individual observation is transformed into a z-score, and the regression is recalculated. While the coefficients of the transformed predictors are different, the $R^2$ values and F-statistic are identical between the original and z-transformed regressions, meaning they are essentially the same. With the z-transformed regression, however, the predictor coefficients are on the same scale, and

therefore can be directly compared to consider their relative importances to predicted happiness. On the plot (above), the coefficient of each predictor is plotted along the x-axis, with error bars made from their standard errors (indicating precision), such that the larger the distance that a predictor has from zero, the more significant it is to predicted happiness.

## 10. Analysis

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The two-sample difference of means t-tests show that the predictors of individual happiness (discussed in section 3) are also significant predictors of population-level happiness. Intuitively, this finding is logical: since a country's happiness score is calculated as the average of its residents' individual feelings of happiness, it follows that national happiness scores are higher in countries with widespread conditions correlated with individual happiness. For example, since more educated individuals are happier, it makes sense that populations with better educational systems reported higher happiness, too.

What is more significant, however, is the finding that many of the predictors with the most significant correlations with population-level happiness are those that cannot be considered when predicting individual happiness. As seen in the table in section 9, predictors such as Social Progress Index (SPI), life expectancy, and electricity consumption per capita, are relatively highly correlated with happiness scores, yet, conceptually, aren't applicable to individuals. (SPI considers the tendencies of a society—individuals, by definition, cannot be a society; individuals rarely, if ever, have a reliable sense of their own life expectancy; and electricity consumption per capita includes that used in manufacturing and production, not just personal electricity use.)

Together, these findings implicate that happiness-driven policy makers have a variety of tools at their disposal. Obviously—as many current and historical policies aim(ed) to do—promoting conditions and incentivizing behavior that correlates with individual happiness also correlates with happier populations. But government intervention in individual happiness is, at best, an incredible expansion of government powers, and, at worst, an unethical and dangerous overreach. In that context, governments and policy makers can still work to increase a country's

happiness levels by exploring correlated predictors that are less individualistic, such as access to quality healthcare or infant mortality rates.

## 11. Limitations

The major limitations of this paper is that it does not establish causality between any predictors of happiness and happiness itself. None of this paper's findings are reason to believe that policies that increase a country's SPI, Education index, GDP per capita, or life expectancy will necessarily increase its happiness score, as well—despite the fact that all of those are correlated with happiness, and that the multiple linear regression model (section 9) would predict an increase in happiness score.

The other limitation of this paper—perhaps more philosophical than statistical—is that it does not consider whether or not happiness-driven policy is either a) appropriate for a government to attempt to implement, or b) the best way to increase the overall well-being of a population. After all, many of the countries with the highest happiness scores don't have a robust history of pursuing explicitly happiness-driven policy.

## 12. Conclusion

This paper found that predictors of individual happiness are significant for population-level happiness, although the inverse isn't necessarily true or applicable. Although this paper found that Human Development Index, Social Progress Index, Education index, and life expectancy are relatively correlated with population happiness, further research is needed to establish causality between happiness and any of the aforementioned predictors, or combinations thereof. Until those relationships are proven, this paper is likely of limited practical use to policymakers seeking to improve the overall happiness of their countries.

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# Appendix 1:

**Figure 1.1: Normal Probability Plot of Happiness as a Function of GDP per Capita**

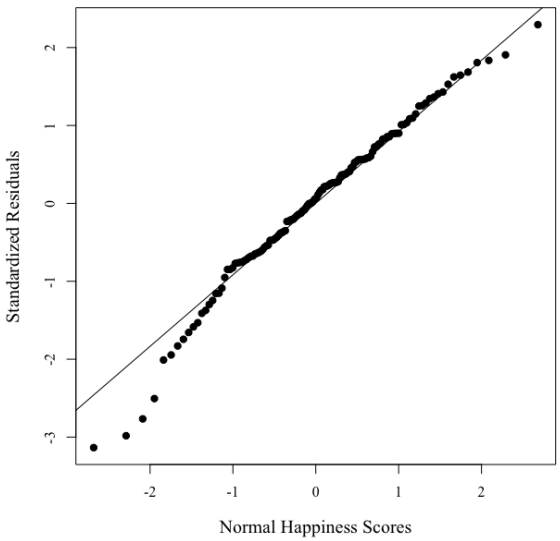


**Figure 1.2: Normal Probability Plot of Happiness as a Function of Marriage to Divorce Ratio**

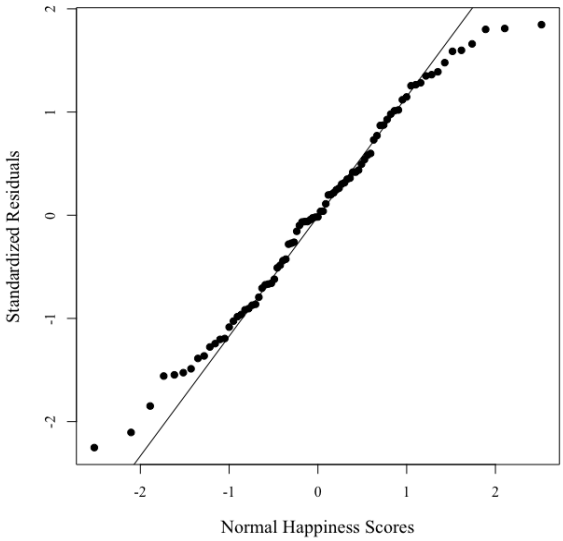


**Figure 1.3: Normal Probability Plot of Happiness as a Function of Gini Index**

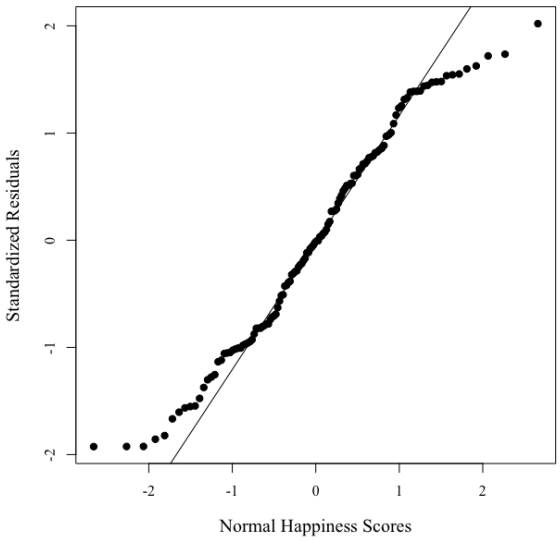


**Figure 1.4: Normal Probability Plot of Happiness as a Function of Education Index**

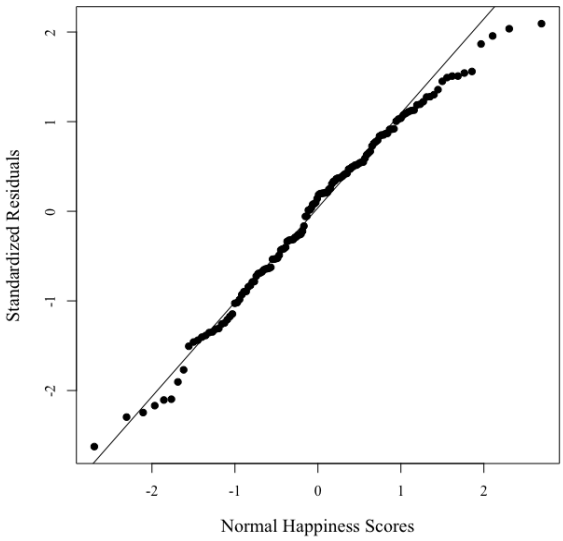

**Figure 1.5: Normal Probability Plot of Happiness as a Function of Index of Economic Freedom**

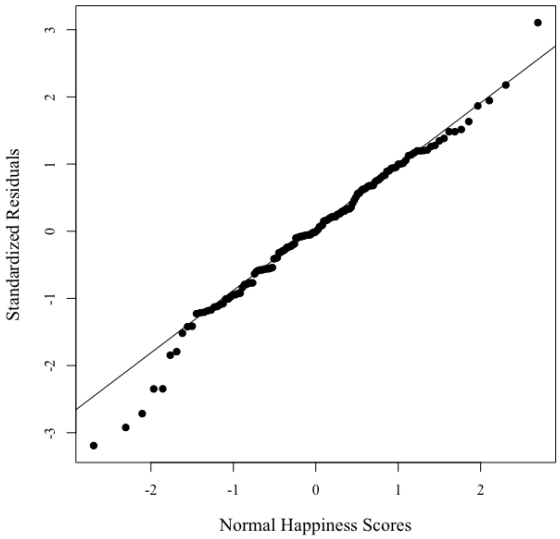


**Figure 1.6: Normal Probability Plot of Happiness as a Function of Democracy Index**

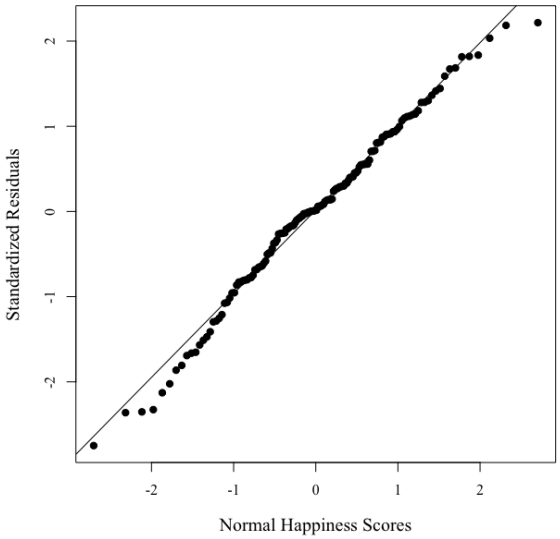


**Figure 2.1: Residual Plot of Mulitple Linear Regression**

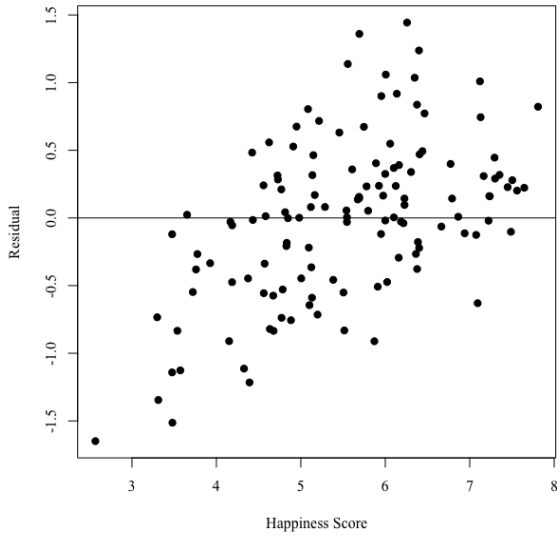


**Figure 2.2: Normal Probability Plot of Mulitple Linear Regression**

# Appendix 2

## Table 1A

| Country | Happiness Score | Human Development Index (HDI) | Population | Area (km²) | Population Density (Pop./km²) | Unemployment Rate | GDP (2018 International) | Electricity Consumption (GWh/year) | Gini Index | Index of Economic Freedom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 2.57 | 0.51 | 32,890,171 | 652,860 | 50.38 | 11.2 | 83,337,636,266 | 6,023 | — | 53.0 |
| Albania | 4.88 | 0.80 | 2,845,955 | 27,400 | 103.87 | 11.9 | 39,653,392,851 | 4,849 | 29 | 65.2 |
| Algeria | 5.01 | 0.75 | 44,700,000 | 2,381,741 | 18.77 | 11.5 | 496,200,052,508 | 62,062 | 28 | 49.7 |
| Argentina | 5.98 | 0.85 | 45,808,747 | 2,736,690 | 16.74 | 11.7 | 1,035,949,340,413 | 125,030 | 41 | 52.7 |
| Armenia | 4.68 | 0.78 | 2,967,900 | 28,470 | 104.25 | 17.5 | 38,417,341,116 | 5,791 | 34 | 71.9 |
| Australia | 7.22 | 0.94 | 25,766,558 | 7,692,020 | 3.35 | 7.1 | 1,275,026,604,984 | 241,020 | 36 | 82.4 |
| Austria | 7.29 | 0.92 | 8,933,346 | 82,520 | 108.26 | 5.4 | 502,771,138,676 | 66,849 | 31 | 73.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 5.17 | 0.76 | 10,122,148 | 82,654 | 122.46 | 6.0 | 144,573,505,574 | 20,286 | 27 | 70.1 |
| Bahrain | 6.23 | 0.85 | 1,483,756 | 780 | 1,902.25 | 0.8 | 74,287,027,092 | 27,447 | — | 69.9 |
| Bangladesh | 4.83 | 0.63 | 170,352,272 | 130,170 | 1,308.69 | 4.2 | 733,561,248,619 | 70,594 | 32 | 56.5 |
| Belarus | 5.54 | 0.82 | 9,408,350 | 202,980 | 46.35 | 4.6 | 183,324,275,683 | 32,736 | 25 | 61.0 |
| Belgium | 6.86 | 0.93 | 11,554,449 | 30,280 | 381.59 | 5.1 | 597,058,697,423 | 82,051 | 28 | 70.1 |
| Benin | 5.22 | 0.55 | 12,506,347 | 112,760 | 110.91 | 2.0 | 37,158,284,361 | 1,188 | 48 | 59.6 |
| Bolivia | 5.75 | 0.72 | 11,797,257 | 1,083,300 | 10.89 | 3.5 | 100,586,269,210 | 9,057 | 44 | 42.7 |
| Bosnia & Herz. | 5.67 | 0.78 | 3,332,593 | 51,200 | 65.09 | 18.4 | 49,634,148,336 | 12,253 | 33 | 62.9 |
| Botswana | 3.48 | 0.74 | 2,410,338 | 566,730 | 4.25 | 18.7 | 40,687,546,271 | 3,301 | 53 | 67.6 |
| Brazil | 6.38 | 0.77 | 212,890,089 | 8,358,140 | 25.47 | 14.6 | 3,129,612,725,335 | 597,234 | 53 | 53.4 |
| Bulgaria | 5.10 | 0.82 | 6,951,482 | 108,560 | 64.03 | 5.7 | 158,775,695,748 | 33,134 | 37 | 70.4 |
| Burkina Faso | 4.77 | 0.45 | 21,510,181 | 273,600 | 78.62 | 6.4 | 43,094,804,969 | 1,760 | 35 | 56.5 |
| Burundi | 3.78 | 0.43 | 12,574,571 | 25,680 | 489.66 | 1.4 | 8,711,138,069 | 339 | 39 | 49.9 |
| Cambodia | 4.85 | 0.59 | 15,552,211 | 176,520 | 88.10 | 0.7 | 69,183,270,853 | 8,402 | — | 57.3 |
| Cameroon | 5.09 | 0.56 | 24,348,251 | 472,710 | 51.51 | 3.4 | 93,012,146,160 | 6,743 | 47 | 53.4 |
| Canada | 7.23 | 0.93 | 38,390,828 | 8,965,590 | 4.28 | 7.5 | 1,855,771,204,644 | 549,263 | 34 | 77.9 |
| Centr. African Rep. | 3.48 | 0.40 | 5,633,412 | 622,980 | 9.04 | 3.7 | 4,456,987,618 | 140 | 56 | 48.8 |
| Chad | 4.42 | 0.40 | 16,818,391 | 1,259,200 | 13.36 | 1.9 | 24,973,582,398 | 213 | 43 | 50.4 |
| Chile | 6.23 | 0.85 | 19,678,363 | 743,532 | 26.47 | 12.3 | 463,832,041,067 | 74,992 | 47 | 75.2 |
| China | 5.12 | 0.76 | 1,407,141,200 | 9,424,703 | 149.30 | — | 21,730,684,677,909 | 7,225,500 | 39 | 58.4 |
| Colombia | 6.16 | 0.77 | 51,049,498 | 1,109,500 | 46.01 | 14.7 | 743,037,024,276 | 70,203 | 50 | 68.1 |
| Comoros | 4.29 | 0.55 | 758,316 | 1,861 | 407.48 | 4.4 | 2,612,830,027 | 93 | 45 | 55.7 |
| Costa Rica | 7.12 | 0.81 | 5,163,038 | 51,060 | 101.12 | 22.0 | 99,354,588,664 | 10,065 | 48 | 64.2 |
| Croatia | 5.51 | 0.85 | 4,047,200 | 56,590 | 71.52 | 8.0 | 114,617,743,866 | 17,475 | 31 | 63.6 |
| Cyprus | 6.16 | 0.89 | 888,005 | 9,240 | 96.10 | 10.5 | 34,574,175,051 | 4,524 | 34 | 71.4 |
| Czech Republic | 6.91 | — | 10,707,839 | 77,200 | 138.70 | 2.9 | 429,335,963,330 | 63,920 | 26 | 73.8 |
| Denmark | 7.65 | 0.94 | 5,840,045 | 40,000 | 146.00 | 5.8 | 331,502,619,456 | 32,703 | 28 | 77.8 |
| Dominican Republic | 5.69 | 0.76 | 10,535,535 | 48,310 | 218.08 | 5.9 | 192,667,405,086 | 16,067 | 46 | 62.1 |
| Ecuador | 5.93 | 0.76 | 17,694,676 | 248,360 | 71.25 | 4.9 | 202,186,033,689 | 24,605 | 45 | 52.4 |
| Egypt | 4.15 | 0.71 | 101,641,382 | — | — | 5.7 | 1,145,113,927,246 | 150,579 | 32 | 55.7 |
| El Salvador | 6.35 | 0.67 | 6,825,935 | 20,720 | 329.44 | 4.2 | 56,623,752,911 | 6,212 | 38 | 61.0 |
| Estonia | 6.02 | 0.89 | 1,329,460 | 43,470 | 30.58 | 8.1 | 48,064,476,468 | 8,858 | 33 | 78.2 |
| Ethiopia | 4.19 | 0.49 | 117,876,000 | 1,129,300 | 104.38 | 2.1 | 235,176,795,335 | 8,986 | 35 | 51.7 |

| Country | Happiness Score | Human Development Index (HDI) | Population | Area (km²) | Population Density (Pop./km²) | Unemployment Rate | GDP (2018 International) | Electricity Consumption (GWh/year) | Gini Index | Index of Economic Freedom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finland | 7.81 | 0.94 | 5,506,902 | 303,920 | 18.12 | 8.4 | 272,319,030,456 | 84,207 | 27 | 76.1 |
| France | 6.66 | 0.90 | 67,399,000 | 547,557 | 123.09 | 8.6 | 3,120,958,807,400 | 449,422 | 33 | 65.7 |
| Gabon | 4.83 | 0.70 | 2,233,272 | 257,670 | 8.67 | 20.1 | 31,982,589,532 | 2,230 | 38 | 58.1 |
| Gambia | 4.75 | 0.50 | 2,335,504 | — | — | — | — | 291 | — | — |
| Georgia | 4.67 | 0.81 | 3,716,858 | 69,490 | 53.49 | 20.4 | 54,383,410,980 | 12,179 | 38 | 77.2 |
| Germany | 7.08 | 0.95 | 83,190,556 | 349,380 | 238.11 | 4.5 | 4,514,794,305,293 | 524,268 | 32 | 72.5 |
| Ghana | 5.15 | 0.61 | 30,955,202 | 227,540 | 136.04 | 4.5 | 158,272,063,272 | 8,842 | 44 | 59.2 |
| Greece | 5.52 | 0.89 | 10,718,565 | 128,900 | 83.15 | 16.1 | 325,789,646,050 | 53,635 | 36 | 60.9 |
| Guatemala | 6.40 | 0.66 | 17,109,746 | 107,160 | 159.67 | 2.5 | 141,365,506,390 | 10,570 | 48 | 64.0 |
| Guinea | 4.95 | 0.48 | 12,907,395 | 245,720 | 52.53 | 4.3 | 31,748,138,613 | 1,983 | 34 | 56.5 |
| Haiti | 3.72 | 0.51 | 11,743,017 | 27,560 | 426.09 | 13.9 | 20,120,446,470 | 359 | 41 | 50.8 |
| Honduras | 5.95 | 0.63 | 9,450,711 | 111,890 | 84.46 | 5.2 | 55,666,121,201 | 6,696 | 51 | 59.8 |
| Hong Kong | 5.51 | 0.95 | 7,474,200 | — | — | 6.4 | — | 44,730 | — | — |
| Hungary | 6.00 | 0.85 | 9,731,000 | 91,260 | 106.63 | 4.4 | 308,700,187,469 | 41,621 | 30 | 67.2 |
| Iceland | 7.50 | 0.95 | 368,590 | 100,830 | 3.66 | 5.4 | 20,366,868,989 | 18,679 | 28 | 77.4 |
| India | 3.57 | 0.65 | 1,374,708,176 | 2,973,190 | 462.37 | 6.6 | 8,995,056,925,543 | 1,547,000 | 36 | 56.5 |
| Indonesia | 5.29 | 0.72 | 270,203,917 | 1,877,519 | 143.92 | 7.1 | 3,115,566,265,269 | 263,139 | 38 | 66.9 |
| Iran | 4.67 | 0.78 | 84,291,390 | — | — | 11.2 | — | 254,724 | 40 | 47.2 |
| Iraq | 4.79 | 0.67 | 41,190,700 | 434,128 | 94.88 | 12.8 | 419,373,526,692 | 43,971 | 30 | — |
| Ireland | 7.09 | 0.96 | 4,977,400 | 68,890 | 72.25 | 7.2 | 411,091,813,767 | 27,203 | 32 | 81.4 |
| Israel | 7.13 | 0.92 | 9,326,420 | 21,640 | 430.98 | 4.7 | 357,633,413,445 | 56,391 | 39 | 73.8 |
| Italy | 6.39 | 0.89 | 59,304,696 | 297,730 | 199.19 | 9.8 | 2,587,030,339,783 | 297,150 | 35 | 64.9 |
| Ivory Coast | 5.23 | 0.54 | 27,087,732 | — | — | 3.4 | — | 6,686 | — | 61.7 |
| Jamaica | 5.89 | 0.73 | 2,734,093 | 10,830 | 252.46 | 7.9 | 29,253,953,823 | 3,025 | 46 | 69.0 |
| Japan | 5.87 | 0.92 | 125,620,000 | 364,500 | 344.64 | 3.0 | 5,230,146,551,512 | 902,842 | 32 | 74.1 |
| Jordan | 4.63 | 0.73 | 10,904,244 | 88,780 | 122.82 | 14.6 | 100,420,802,562 | 17,384 | 34 | 64.6 |
| Kazakhstan | 6.06 | 0.83 | 18,891,304 | 2,699,700 | 7.00 | 5.0 | 477,876,448,362 | 91,668 | 28 | 71.1 |
| Kenya | 4.58 | 0.60 | 47,564,296 | 569,140 | 83.57 | 2.6 | 221,144,073,979 | 8,722 | 41 | 54.9 |
| Kosovo | 6.33 | — | 1,782,115 | 10,887 | 163.69 | 25.9 | 20,041,776,670 | 5,715 | — | 66.5 |
| Kuwait | 6.10 | 0.81 | 4,464,521 | 17,820 | 250.53 | 2.3 | 213,773,808,102 | 59,278 | — | 64.1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 5.54 | 0.70 | 6,626,800 | — | — | 6.6 | — | 11,740 | — | 63.7 |
| Laos | 4.89 | 0.61 | 7,337,783 | — | — | 0.6 | — | 4,059 | — | 53.9 |
| Latvia | 5.95 | 0.87 | 1,891,300 | 62,090 | 30.46 | 8.0 | 59,057,492,337 | 6,877 | 34 | 72.3 |
| Lebanon | 4.77 | 0.74 | 6,769,000 | 10,230 | 661.68 | 6.3 | 109,448,612,924 | 17,708 | 32 | 51.4 |
| Lesotho | 3.65 | 0.53 | 2,007,201 | 30,360 | 66.11 | 22.8 | 5,931,020,494 | 902 | 54 | 53.5 |
| Liberia | 4.56 | 0.48 | 4,661,010 | 96,320 | 48.39 | 2.7 | 7,384,259,029 | 348 | 35 | 49.2 |
| Libya | 5.49 | 0.72 | 6,959,000 | 1,759,540 | 3.96 | 18.6 | 102,665,385,322 | 25,693 | — | — |
| Lithuania | 6.22 | 0.88 | 2,790,044 | 62,630 | 44.55 | 10.4 | 100,384,504,447 | 11,306 | 37 | 76.9 |
| Luxembourg | 7.24 | 0.92 | 626,108 | 2,430 | 257.66 | 6.5 | 71,000,340,500 | 5,817 | 34 | 76.0 |
| Madagascar | 4.17 | 0.53 | 26,923,353 | 581,800 | 46.28 | 1.8 | 43,363,602,948 | 2,117 | 43 | 57.7 |
| Malawi | 3.54 | 0.48 | 18,898,441 | 94,280 | 200.45 | 5.7 | 19,361,217,287 | 1,515 | 45 | 53.0 |
| Malaysia | 5.38 | 0.81 | 32,754,240 | 328,550 | 99.69 | 4.6 | 888,686,922,656 | 147,209 | 41 | 74.4 |
| Maldives | 5.20 | 0.74 | 383,135 | 300 | 1,277.12 | 6.4 | 9,769,994,105 | 565 | — | 55.2 |
| Mali | 4.73 | 0.43 | 20,856,000 | 1,220,190 | 17.09 | 7.3 | 44,584,090,696 | 3,040 | 33 | 55.6 |
| Malta | 6.77 | 0.90 | 514,564 | 320 | 1,608.01 | 3.9 | 21,108,159,041 | 2,456 | 29 | 70.2 |

| Country | Happiness Score | Human Development Index (HDI) | Population | Area (km²) | Population Density (Pop./km²) | Unemployment Rate | GDP (2018 International) | Electricity Consumption (GWh/year) | Gini Index | Index of Economic Freedom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mauritania | 4.38 | 0.55 | 4,271,197 | 1,030,700 | 4.14 | 9.6 | 22,727,329,593 | 882 | 33 | 56.1 |
| Mauritius | 6.10 | 0.80 | 1,266,030 | 2,030 | 623.66 | 6.7 | 28,763,164,544 | 2,800 | 39 | 77.0 |
| Mexico | 6.47 | 0.78 | 126,014,024 | 1,943,950 | 64.82 | 3.8 | 2,573,847,595,048 | 267,910 | 48 | 65.5 |
| Moldova | 5.61 | 0.75 | 2,640,438 | 32,885 | 80.29 | 4.2 | 34,272,120,582 | 5,957 | 26 | 62.5 |
| Mongolia | 5.46 | 0.74 | 3,368,283 | 1,557,255 | 2.16 | 5.9 | 38,666,235,256 | 6,933 | 32 | 62.4 |
| Montenegro | 5.55 | 0.83 | 621,873 | 13,450 | 46.24 | 19.3 | 13,213,905,651 | 2,998 | 32 | 63.4 |
| Morocco | 5.10 | 0.69 | 36,196,136 | 446,300 | 81.10 | 12.7 | 278,614,687,499 | 29,678 | 40 | 63.3 |
| Mozambique | 4.62 | 0.46 | 30,832,244 | 786,380 | 39.21 | 3.2 | 38,933,851,135 | 13,390 | 54 | 51.6 |
| Myanmar | 4.31 | 0.58 | 55,294,979 | 652,790 | 84.71 | 1.7 | 276,482,978,785 | 18,024 | 38 | 55.2 |
| Namibia | 4.57 | 0.65 | 2,550,226 | 823,290 | 3.10 | 20.6 | 24,889,786,061 | 4,184 | 59 | 62.6 |
| Nepal | 5.14 | 0.60 | 30,378,055 | 143,350 | 211.92 | 1.5 | 93,518,511,731 | 6,562 | 33 | 50.7 |
| Netherlands | 7.45 | 0.94 | 17,574,231 | 33,670 | 521.96 | 3.9 | 991,941,839,767 | 110,682 | 28 | 76.8 |
| New Zealand | 7.30 | 0.93 | 5,121,660 | 263,310 | 19.45 | 5.3 | 207,247,264,396 | 41,165 | — | 83.9 |
| Nicaragua | 6.14 | 0.66 | 6,527,691 | 120,340 | 54.24 | 7.4 | 37,689,138,858 | 3,738 | 46 | 56.3 |
| Niger | 4.91 | 0.39 | 24,112,753 | 1,266,700 | 19.04 | 0.5 | 27,486,070,288 | 1,586 | 34 | 57.3 |
| Nigeria | 4.72 | 0.54 | 211,401,000 | 910,770 | 232.11 | 33.3 | 1,033,575,849,451 | 29,011 | 43 | 58.7 |
| North Macedonia | 5.16 | 0.77 | 2,076,255 | 25,220 | 82.33 | 17.1 | 34,405,256,698 | 7,024 | 36 | 68.6 |
| Norway | 7.49 | 0.96 | 5,391,369 | 365,108 | 14.77 | 5.2 | 359,298,961,716 | 124,127 | 28 | 73.4 |
| Pakistan | 5.69 | 0.56 | 225,200,000 | 770,880 | 292.13 | 4.4 | 1,029,585,145,405 | 90,000 | 34 | 51.7 |
| Palestine | 4.55 | 0.71 | 5,227,193 | — | — | 25.3 | — | — | — | — |
| Panama | 6.31 | 0.82 | 4,278,500 | 74,177 | 57.68 | 3.8 | 132,748,727,286 | 9,258 | 50 | 66.2 |
| Paraguay | 5.69 | 0.73 | 7,353,038 | 397,300 | 18.51 | 5.7 | 91,494,315,027 | 13,097 | 49 | 62.6 |
| Peru | 5.80 | 0.78 | 33,035,304 | 1,280,000 | 25.81 | 16.4 | 418,547,458,561 | 47,409 | 43 | 67.7 |
| Philippines | 6.01 | 0.72 | 109,979,383 | 298,170 | 368.85 | 10.0 | 929,689,921,316 | 93,354 | 44 | 64.1 |
| Poland | 6.19 | 0.88 | 38,268,000 | 306,170 | 124.99 | 3.5 | 1,208,903,726,913 | 152,573 | 32 | 69.7 |
| Portugal | 5.91 | 0.86 | 10,295,909 | 91,606 | 112.39 | 7.5 | 353,153,783,394 | 48,035 | 36 | 67.5 |
| Romania | 6.12 | 0.83 | 19,317,984 | 230,080 | 83.96 | 5.3 | 568,867,842,525 | 55,008 | 36 | 69.5 |
| Russia | 5.55 | 0.82 | 146,238,185 | — | — | 6.3 | 4,223,363,714,785 | 965,156 | 38 | 61.5 |
| Rwanda | 3.31 | 0.54 | 12,955,768 | 24,670 | 525.16 | 16.0 | 26,299,700,706 | 764 | 44 | 68.3 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.41 | 0.85 | 34,218,169 | 2,149,690 | 15.92 | 15.4 | 1,641,856,836,371 | 322,372 | — | 66.0 |
| Senegal | 4.98 | 0.51 | 17,223,497 | 192,530 | 89.46 | 6.7 | 53,793,913,550 | 3,842 | 40 | 58.0 |
| Serbia | 5.78 | 0.81 | 6,926,705 | 87,460 | 79.20 | 7.3 | 122,636,628,733 | 30,292 | 40 | 67.2 |
| Sierra Leone | 3.93 | 0.45 | 8,297,882 | 72,180 | 114.96 | 4.4 | 13,024,700,610 | 242 | 34 | 51.7 |
| Singapore | 6.38 | 0.94 | 5,685,807 | 709 | 8,019.47 | 3.6 | 564,157,622,013 | 47,583 | — | 89.7 |
| Slovakia | 6.28 | 0.86 | 5,459,781 | — | — | 7.0 | — | 26,237 | — | 66.3 |
| Slovenia | 6.36 | 0.92 | 2,111,461 | 20,136 | 104.86 | 4.9 | 80,361,841,190 | 14,023 | 25 | 68.3 |
| South Africa | 4.81 | 0.71 | 59,622,350 | 1,213,090 | 49.15 | 32.5 | 747,020,842,636 | 210,304 | 63 | 59.7 |
| South Korea | 5.87 | 0.92 | 51,824,142 | — | — | 4.2 | — | — | — | 74.0 |
| South Sudan | 2.82 | 0.43 | 13,249,924 | 631,928 | 20.97 | 12.3 | — | 529 | — | — |
| Spain | 6.40 | 0.90 | 47,351,567 | 499,604 | 94.78 | 16.2 | 1,894,494,241,788 | 241,563 | 36 | 69.9 |
| Sri Lanka | 4.33 | 0.78 | 21,919,000 | 61,864 | 354.31 | 5.4 | 285,354,274,779 | 13,438 | 40 | 55.7 |
| Swaziland | 4.31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,682 | — | — |
| Sweden | 7.35 | 0.95 | 10,380,491 | 407,310 | 25.49 | 8.7 | 546,885,183,364 | 131,798 | 29 | 74.7 |
| Switzerland | 7.56 | 0.96 | 8,655,100 | 39,516 | 219.03 | 5.2 | 590,532,454,887 | 56,353 | 32 | 81.9 |
| Taiwan | 6.46 | — | 23,539,588 | — | — | 3.8 | — | 237,557 | — | 78.6 |

| Country | Happiness Score | Human Development Index (HDI) | Population | Area (km²) | Population Density (Pop./km²) | Unemployment Rate | GDP (2018 International) | Electricity Consumption (GWh/year) | Gini Index | Index of Economic Freedom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tajikistan | 5.56 | 0.67 | 9,313,800 | 138,790 | 67.11 | 11.0 | 30,133,335,841 | 16,085 | 34 | 55.2 |
| Tanzania | 3.48 | 0.53 | 59,441,988 | 885,800 | 67.11 | 2.0 | 144,926,714,433 | 5,813 | 38 | 61.3 |
| Thailand | 6.00 | 0.78 | 66,625,005 | 510,890 | 130.41 | 1.9 | 1,285,350,647,149 | 185,852 | 37 | 69.7 |
| Togo | 4.19 | 0.52 | 7,886,000 | 54,390 | 144.99 | 2.0 | 12,537,214,185 | 1,251 | 43 | 57.5 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 6.19 | 0.80 | 1,366,725 | 5,130 | 266.42 | 2.8 | 37,377,267,876 | 8,246 | 40 | 59.0 |
| Tunisia | 4.39 | 0.74 | 11,708,370 | 155,360 | 75.36 | 16.2 | 127,422,847,480 | 15,838 | 33 | 56.6 |
| Turkey | 5.13 | 0.82 | 83,614,362 | 769,630 | 108.64 | 12.7 | 2,316,406,547,956 | 251,376 | 42 | 64.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 5.12 | 0.72 | 6,118,000 | 469,930 | 13.02 | 4.1 | 88,908,253,419 | 15,090 | 41 | 47.4 |
| Uganda | 4.43 | 0.54 | 42,885,900 | 200,520 | 213.87 | 1.9 | 92,802,563,985 | 3,534 | 43 | 58.6 |
| Ukraine | 4.56 | 0.78 | 41,554,836 | 579,400 | 71.72 | 9.9 | 533,831,317,444 | 128,806 | 25 | 56.2 |
| United Arab Emir. | 6.79 | 0.89 | 9,503,738 | 71,020 | 133.82 | 2.4 | 660,187,934,758 | 119,455 | — | 76.9 |
| United Kingdom | 7.17 | 0.93 | 66,796,807 | 241,930 | 276.10 | 7.5 | 3,120,717,081,030 | 300,520 | 33 | 78.4 |
| United States | 6.94 | 0.93 | 331,357,269 | 9,147,420 | 36.22 | 6.2 | 20,529,049,174,602 | 3,989,566 | 42 | 74.8 |
| Uruguay | 6.44 | 0.82 | 3,554,915 | 175,020 | 20.31 | 11.2 | 76,230,579,377 | 11,812 | 40 | 69.3 |
| Uzbekistan | 6.26 | 0.72 | 34,758,142 | 440,555 | 78.90 | 8.9 | 227,887,790,292 | 49,204 | 35 | 58.3 |
| Venezuela | 5.05 | 0.71 | 28,705,000 | — | — | 9.4 | — | 64,660 | 47 | 24.7 |
| Vietnam | 5.35 | 0.70 | 97,580,000 | 310,070 | 314.70 | 2.7 | 741,909,407,438 | 216,994 | 35 | 61.7 |
| Yemen | 3.53 | 0.47 | 30,491,000 | — | — | 12.8 | — | 2,653 | 37 | — |
| Zambia | 3.76 | 0.58 | 18,400,556 | 743,390 | 24.75 | 11.4 | 62,546,879,800 | 13,097 | 57 | 50.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 3.30 | 0.57 | 15,790,716 | 386,850 | 40.82 | 5.0 | 46,261,004,505 | 7,401 | 43 | 39.5 |

## Table 1B

| Country | Median Wealth per Adult (US dollars) | Gov't Revenues (millions USD) | Gov't Expenditures (millions USD) | Surplus or Deficit (millions USD) | Real GDP Growth Rate (%) | Average Temperature (°F) | Education Index | Natural Disaster Risk (%) | Environmental Vulnerability Index | $CO_2$ Emissions per Capita (metric tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 640 | 1,992 | 6,636 | -4,644 | -5.0 | 54.68 | 0.40 | 0.10 | 289 | 0.30 |
| Albania | 14,731 | 3,486 | 3,765 | -279 | 2.2 | 52.52 | 0.72 | 0.10 | 330 | 1.60 |
| Algeria | 3,267 | 41,474 | 58,397 | -16,923 | 0.7 | 72.50 | 0.66 | 0.07 | 275 | 3.90 |
| Argentina | 3,164 | 126,414 | 170,113 | -43,699 | -2.2 | 58.64 | 0.81 | 0.04 | 287 | 4.70 |
| Armenia | 8,309 | 2,536 | 2,910 | -374 | 4.5 | 44.87 | 0.73 | 0.06 | 247 | 2.00 |
| Australia | 181,361 | 459,546 | 593,856 | -134,310 | 1.8 | 70.97 | 0.94 | 0.04 | 238 | 16.80 |
| Austria | 94,070 | 209,667 | 252,524 | -42,857 | 1.6 | 43.43 | 0.82 | 0.03 | 369 | 8.20 |
| Azerbaijan | 5,150 | 9,852 | 10,400 | -548 | 2.3 | 53.51 | 0.72 | 0.06 | 354 | 3.50 |
| Bahrain | 30,946 | 5,463 | 9,281 | -3,818 | 1.8 | 80.87 | 0.72 | 0.02 | 326 | 21.80 |
| Bangladesh | 2,787 | 25,971 | 47,569 | -21,598 | 3.8 | 77.00 | 0.46 | 0.19 | 340 | 0.60 |
| Belarus | 7,931 | 22,800 | 22,540 | 260 | 1.2 | 43.07 | 0.83 | 0.03 | 239 | 6.80 |
| Belgium | 117,093 | 251,395 | 308,553 | -57,158 | 1.4 | 49.19 | 0.84 | 0.03 | 387 | 9.20 |
| Benin | 845 | 1,372 | 2,261 | -889 | 2.0 | 81.59 | 0.41 | 0.11 | 278 | 0.70 |
| Bolivia | 3,843 | 15,010 | 17,350 | -2,340 | -7.9 | 70.79 | 0.66 | 0.05 | 250 | 2.00 |
| Bosnia & Herz. | 13,037 | 7,798 | 7,996 | -198 | -6.5 | 49.73 | 0.69 | 0.06 | — | 7.80 |
| Botswana | 4,550 | 5,609 | 6,072 | -463 | -9.6 | 70.70 | 0.66 | 0.05 | 181 | 3.20 |
| Brazil | 5,031 | 382,441 | 611,308 | -228,867 | 1.1 | 76.91 | 0.68 | 0.04 | 373 | 2.40 |
| Bulgaria | 18,948 | 19,530 | 20,310 | -780 | -4.0 | 50.99 | 0.78 | 0.04 | 323 | 6.30 |
| Burkina Faso | 589 | 2,635 | 3,332 | -697 | -2.0 | 82.85 | 0.26 | 0.10 | 229 | 0.20 |
| Burundi | 250 | 608 | 749 | -141 | 1.8 | 67.64 | 0.40 | 0.10 | 288 | 0.00 |
| Cambodia | 2,029 | 4,268 | 4,690 | -422 | -2.8 | 80.24 | 0.46 | 0.17 | 270 | 0.70 |
| Cameroon | 1,036 | 5,154 | 6,964 | -1,810 | -2.8 | 76.28 | 0.49 | 0.11 | 229 | 0.60 |
| Canada | 107,004 | 598,434 | 917,271 | -318,837 | 1.6 | 22.37 | 0.89 | 0.03 | 251 | 16.10 |
| Centr. African Rep. | 244 | 231 | 271 | -40 | -1.0 | 76.82 | 0.34 | 0.07 | 193 | 0.10 |
| Chad | 435 | 1,178 | 1,522 | -344 | -0.7 | 79.79 | 0.28 | 0.11 | 217 | 0.00 |
| Chile | 19,231 | 50,660 | 72,024 | -8,160 | 1.1 | 47.21 | 0.78 | 0.12 | 287 | 5.00 |
| China | 20,942 | 3,622,313 | 5,388,814 | -1,766,501 | 1.9 | 44.51 | 0.63 | 0.06 | 360 | 8.00 |
| Colombia | 5,325 | 68,813 | 93,921 | -25,108 | -8.2 | 76.10 | 0.63 | 0.06 | 296 | 1.80 |
| Comoros | 1,679 | 149 | 183 | -34 | 1.9 | 77.99 | 0.47 | 0.07 | 277 | 0.30 |
| Costa Rica | 11,793 | 8,262 | 11,340 | -3,078 | 2.1 | 76.64 | 0.68 | 0.17 | 354 | 1.80 |
| Croatia | 29,183 | 25,790 | 26,920 | -1,130 | -9.0 | 51.62 | 0.80 | 0.04 | 343 | 4.70 |
| Cyprus | 28,803 | 7,677 | 7,875 | -198 | -6.4 | 65.21 | 0.79 | 0.03 | 314 | 6.30 |
| Czech Republic | 20,854 | 98,263 | 115,932 | -17,669 | -6.5 | 45.59 | — | 0.03 | 315 | 10.40 |
| Denmark | 58,784 | 180,287 | 193,831 | -13,544 | -4.5 | 45.50 | 0.92 | 0.03 | 345 | 5.80 |
| Dominican Republic | — | 11,180 | 12,770 | -1,590 | -6.0 | 76.19 | 0.62 | 0.11 | 324 | 2.30 |
| Ecuador | 6,399 | 32,300 | 37,700 | -5,400 | 0.1 | 71.33 | 0.67 | 0.08 | 304 | 2.60 |
| Egypt | 4,900 | 69,331 | 96,432 | -27,101 | 3.5 | 71.78 | 0.60 | 0.02 | 298 | 2.50 |
| El Salvador | 10,148 | 5,756 | 6,751 | -995 | -9.0 | 76.01 | 0.58 | 0.16 | 348 | 1.20 |
| Estonia | 24,915 | 9,772 | 9,890 | -118 | -5.2 | 41.18 | 0.88 | 0.02 | 280 | 18.60 |

| Country | Median Wealth per Adult (US dollars) | Gov't Revenues (millions USD) | Gov't Expenditures (millions USD) | Surplus or Deficit (millions USD) | Real GDP Growth Rate (%) | Average Temperature (°F) | Education Index | Natural Disaster Risk (%) | Environmental Vulnerability Index | $CO_2$ Emissions per Capita (metric tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ethiopia | 1,360 | 12,110 | 14,630 | -2,520 | 1.9 | 71.96 | 0.32 | 0.07 | 260 | 0.20 |
| Finland | 55,532 | 142,215 | 160,544 | -18,329 | 1.0 | 35.06 | 0.85 | 0.02 | 265 | 8.80 |
| France | 101,942 | 1,334,944 | 1,609,710 | -274,766 | 1.3 | 51.26 | 0.84 | 0.03 | 361 | 5.00 |
| Gabon | 6,035 | 3,122 | 3,991 | -869 | -2.7 | 77.09 | 0.62 | 0.06 | 211 | 3.20 |
| Gambia | 693 | 187 | 370 | -183 | — | 81.50 | 0.36 | 0.12 | 277 | 0.30 |
| Georgia | 5,226 | 4,260 | 4,852 | -592 | -5.0 | 42.44 | 0.79 | 0.06 | 261 | 2.80 |
| Germany | 35,313 | 1,729,224 | 2,038,247 | -309,203 | 0.6 | 47.30 | 0.91 | 0.03 | 357 | 9.10 |
| Ghana | 1,706 | 9,236 | 12,380 | -3,144 | 0.9 | 80.96 | 0.55 | 0.08 | 279 | 0.70 |
| Greece | 40,000 | 93,889 | 111,371 | -17,482 | 1.9 | 59.72 | 0.83 | 0.07 | 353 | 6.50 |
| Guatemala | — | 8,335 | 9,600 | -1,265 | -2.0 | 74.21 | 0.51 | 0.20 | 338 | 1.20 |
| Guinea | 802 | 1,559 | 1,868 | -309 | 1.4 | 78.26 | 0.33 | 0.08 | 254 | 0.20 |
| Haiti | 214 | 1,580 | 2,251 | -671 | -1.2 | 76.82 | 0.43 | 0.12 | 343 | 0.30 |
| Honduras | — | 4,376 | 5,086 | -710 | -6.6 | 74.30 | 0.52 | 0.11 | 273 | 1.10 |
| Hong Kong | — | 57,184 | 97,436 | -40,252 | -1.2 | — | 0.82 | — | 309 | 6.10 |
| Hungary | 17,666 | 65,689 | 78,103 | -12,414 | -6.1 | 49.55 | 0.83 | 0.05 | 363 | 5.40 |
| Iceland | 165,961 | 9,962 | 9,735 | 227 | 1.9 | 35.15 | 0.91 | 0.02 | 298 | 12.10 |
| India | 3,042 | 468,739 | 807,771 | -339,032 | -10.3 | 74.57 | 0.62 | 0.07 | 385 | 1.90 |
| Indonesia | 1,977 | 128,550 | 197,306 | -68,756 | -1.5 | 78.53 | 0.62 | 0.10 | 316 | 2.10 |
| Iran | 5,254 | 57,273 | 115,463 | -58,190 | -7.6 | 63.05 | 0.70 | 0.05 | 313 | 8.90 |
| Iraq | 7,331 | 54,756 | 85,972 | -31,216 | -12.1 | 70.52 | 0.50 | 0.04 | 344 | 4.80 |
| Ireland | 104,842 | 93,221 | 117,149 | -23,928 | -3.0 | 48.74 | 0.91 | 0.05 | 318 | 7.70 |
| Israel | 58,066 | 128,865 | 178,465 | -49,600 | -5.9 | 66.56 | 0.87 | — | 380 | 7.90 |
| Italy | 91,889 | 863,785 | 1,103,721 | -239,936 | 0.3 | 56.21 | 0.81 | 0.04 | 386 | 5.80 |
| Ivory Coast | — | — | — | — | 1.8 | 79.43 | — | — | — | 0.60 |
| Jamaica | 6,798 | 4,207 | 4,150 | 57 | 1.0 | 76.91 | 0.68 | 0.12 | 381 | 2.70 |
| Japan | 110,408 | 1,666,454 | 2,362,676 | -696,222 | 0.7 | 52.07 | 0.84 | 0.13 | 389 | 9.40 |
| Jordan | 10,947 | 9,157 | 11,810 | -2,653 | 2.0 | 64.94 | 0.70 | 0.05 | 310 | 2.60 |
| Kazakhstan | 6,642 | 29,576 | 38,318 | -8,742 | -2.7 | 43.52 | 0.81 | 0.04 | 215 | 16.80 |
| Kenya | 3,553 | 15,370 | 20,180 | -4,810 | 1.0 | 76.55 | 0.52 | 0.07 | 262 | 0.40 |
| Kosovo | — | 1,396 | 1,610 | -214 | -4.5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kuwait | 46,218 | 61,174 | 70,401 | -9,227 | 0.7 | 77.63 | 0.61 | 0.03 | 323 | 23.90 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2,412 | 2,050 | 2,304 | -254 | -12.0 | 34.79 | 0.72 | 0.08 | 234 | 1.70 |
| Laos | 2,002 | 3,144 | 4,098 | -954 | 0.2 | 73.04 | 0.47 | 0.06 | 243 | 0.50 |
| Latvia | 13,348 | 10,130 | 10,430 | -300 | 2.2 | 42.08 | 0.84 | 0.03 | 270 | 4.10 |
| Lebanon | 12,198 | 10,900 | 15,990 | -5,090 | -6.5 | 61.52 | 0.66 | 0.05 | 387 | 4.20 |
| Lesotho | 384 | 1,057 | 1,160 | -103 | 1.2 | 53.33 | 0.50 | 0.07 | 280 | 0.30 |
| Liberia | 820 | 626 | 728 | -102 | -2.5 | 77.54 | 0.42 | 0.08 | 271 | 0.30 |
| Libya | 8,330 | 16,330 | 22,320 | -5,990 | -66.7 | 71.24 | 0.62 | 0.04 | 256 | 8.70 |
| Lithuania | 22,261 | 21,180 | 21,630 | -450 | -1.8 | 43.16 | 0.88 | 0.03 | 314 | 5.00 |
| Luxembourg | 139,789 | 27,600 | 27,380 | 220 | 2.3 | 47.57 | 0.78 | 0.02 | 327 | 16.90 |
| Madagascar | 626 | 1,292 | 1,725 | -443 | -3.2 | 72.77 | 0.49 | 0.11 | 279 | 0.20 |
| Malawi | 468 | 1,298 | 1,612 | -314 | 0.6 | 71.42 | 0.45 | 0.08 | 249 | 0.10 |
| Malaysia | 8,940 | 68,113 | 90,082 | -21,969 | -6.0 | 77.72 | 0.70 | 0.06 | 312 | 8.00 |
| Maldives | 8,555 | 960 | 1,156 | -196 | -18.6 | 81.77 | 0.56 | — | 383 | 2.00 |

| Country | Median Wealth per Adult (US dollars) | Gov't Revenues (millions USD) | Gov't Expenditures (millions USD) | Surplus or Deficit (millions USD) | Real GDP Growth Rate (%) | Average Temperature (°F) | Education Index | Natural Disaster Risk (%) | Environmental Vulnerability Index | $CO_2$ Emissions per Capita (metric tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mali | 773 | 3,068 | 3,584 | -516 | -2.0 | 82.85 | 0.31 | 0.08 | 215 | 0.10 |
| Malta | 76,016 | 4,295 | 4,354 | -59 | -7.9 | 66.56 | 0.78 | 0.01 | 316 | 3.50 |
| Mauritania | 976 | 1,248 | 1,301 | -53 | -3.2 | 81.77 | 0.38 | 0.08 | 233 | 0.70 |
| Mauritius | 20,875 | 2,912 | 3,337 | -425 | -14.2 | 72.32 | 0.73 | 0.16 | 358 | 3.50 |
| Mexico | 9,944 | 254,256 | 314,598 | -63,342 | -0.1 | 69.80 | 0.66 | 0.06 | 306 | 3.80 |
| Moldova | 5,855 | 2,796 | 3,027 | -231 | -4.5 | 49.01 | 0.73 | 0.05 | 322 | 2.10 |
| Mongolia | 2,654 | 2,623 | 3,711 | -1,088 | -2.0 | 30.74 | 0.74 | 0.03 | 208 | 6.30 |
| Montenegro | 24,242 | 1,620 | 1,950 | -330 | -12.0 | 50.99 | 0.80 | — | — | 6.30 |
| Morocco | 4,010 | 26,630 | 30,710 | -4,080 | 2.2 | 62.78 | 0.50 | 0.06 | 281 | 1.90 |
| Mozambique | 352 | 2,758 | 3,607 | -849 | 2.2 | 74.84 | 0.37 | 0.09 | 225 | 0.30 |
| Myanmar | 1,556 | — | — | — | 2.0 | 55.49 | — | 0.09 | 270 | 0.60 |
| Namibia | 5,502 | 3,967 | 4,759 | -792 | -1.4 | 67.91 | 0.55 | 0.05 | 200 | 1.70 |
| Nepal | 1,510 | 6,993 | 8,833 | -1,840 | 0.0 | 46.58 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 305 | 0.30 |
| Netherlands | 31,057 | — | — | — | 1.8 | 48.65 | 0.90 | 0.08 | 388 | 9.50 |
| New Zealand | 116,433 | 72,532 | 90,431 | -17,899 | 2.2 | 50.99 | 0.92 | 0.05 | 292 | 7.70 |
| Nicaragua | 3,005 | 3,800 | 4,074 | -274 | -3.9 | 76.82 | 0.54 | 0.15 | 272 | 1.00 |
| Niger | 463 | 1,680 | 2,235 | -555 | 0.5 | 80.87 | 0.21 | 0.11 | 208 | 0.10 |
| Nigeria | 1,249 | 13,970 | 22,150 | -8,180 | 2.2 | 80.24 | 0.48 | 0.08 | 336 | 0.60 |
| North Macedonia | — | 3,314 | 3,655 | -341 | — | — | 0.67 | — | — | 3.90 |
| Norway | 70,627 | 196,144 | 202,684 | -6,540 | 1.2 | 34.70 | 0.92 | 0.02 | 273 | 9.40 |
| Pakistan | 1,766 | 42,951 | 65,718 | -22,767 | 1.9 | 68.36 | 0.55 | 0.07 | 368 | 1.00 |
| Palestine | — | 2,750 | 4,077 | -1,327 | — | — | 0.66 | — | — | — |
| Panama | 13,259 | 12,600 | 13,560 | -960 | -9.0 | 77.72 | 0.69 | 0.07 | 247 | 2.80 |
| Paraguay | 3,887 | 5,366 | 5,876 | -510 | 0.2 | 74.39 | 0.61 | 0.03 | 260 | 1.10 |
| Peru | 4,989 | 35,869 | 54,286 | -18,417 | 2.2 | 67.28 | 0.67 | 0.07 | 268 | 1.80 |
| Philippines | 2,663 | 63,252 | 92,876 | -29,624 | -8.3 | 78.53 | 0.64 | 0.27 | 402 | 1.40 |
| Poland | 22,600 | 236,464 | 297,249 | -60,785 | -3.6 | 46.13 | 0.85 | 0.03 | 354 | 8.80 |
| Portugal | 44,025 | 93,433 | 111,948 | -18,515 | 2.2 | 59.27 | 0.76 | 0.03 | 335 | 5.10 |
| Romania | 19,582 | 72,093 | 95,944 | -23,851 | -4.8 | 47.84 | 0.77 | 0.06 | 335 | 4.10 |
| Russia | 3,683 | 468,651 | 546,027 | -77,376 | 1.3 | 22.82 | — | 0.04 | 273 | 12.10 |
| Rwanda | 1,259 | 1,874 | 2,255 | -381 | 2.0 | 64.13 | 0.43 | 0.07 | 298 | 0.10 |
| Saudi Arabia | 16,599 | 193,054 | 264,984 | -71,930 | 0.3 | 76.37 | 0.77 | 0.01 | 274 | 18.60 |
| Senegal | 1,632 | 3,863 | 4,474 | -611 | -0.7 | 82.13 | 0.36 | 0.10 | 277 | 0.70 |
| Serbia | 10,737 | 16,250 | 16,930 | -680 | -2.5 | 50.99 | 0.76 | 0.07 | — | 6.30 |
| Sierra Leone | 278 | 684 | 963 | -279 | -3.1 | 78.89 | 0.37 | 0.10 | 283 | 0.20 |
| Singapore | 96,967 | 59,678 | 96,031 | -36,353 | 0.7 | 79.61 | 0.81 | 0.02 | 428 | 9.70 |
| Slovakia | 40,432 | 43,113 | 51,118 | -8,005 | 2.3 | 44.24 | 0.82 | 0.03 | 303 | 7.00 |
| Slovenia | 50,380 | 20,200 | 20,970 | -770 | -6.7 | 48.02 | 0.89 | 0.03 | 362 | 7.50 |
| South Africa | 6,476 | 76,434 | 116,118 | -39,684 | 0.2 | 63.95 | 0.71 | 0.06 | 324 | 8.30 |
| South Korea | 72,198 | — | — | — | 2.0 | 52.70 | 0.87 | 0.05 | 373 | 13.60 |
| South Sudan | — | 437 | 2,259 | -1,822 | 4.1 | — | 0.30 | — | — | 0.40 |
| Spain | 95,360 | 481,945 | 657,750 | -175,805 | 2.0 | 55.94 | 0.82 | 0.03 | 352 | 6.00 |
| Sri Lanka | 8,283 | 12,640 | 16,660 | -4,020 | 2.3 | 80.51 | 0.75 | 0.07 | 331 | 1.10 |
| Swaziland | — | 1,150 | 1,475 | -325 | — | 70.52 | — | 0.08 | 243 | — |

| Country | Median Wealth per Adult (US dollars) | Gov't Revenues (millions USD) | Gov't Expenditures (millions USD) | Surplus or Deficit (millions USD) | Real GDP Growth Rate (%) | Average Temperature (°F) | Education Index | Natural Disaster Risk (%) | Environmental Vulnerability Index | $CO_2$ Emissions per Capita (metric tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sweden | 41,582 | 251,009 | 282,223 | -31,214 | 1.2 | 35.78 | 0.86 | 0.02 | 311 | 4.50 |
| Switzerland | 227,891 | 234,445 | 264,232 | -29,787 | 0.9 | 41.90 | 0.89 | 0.02 | 348 | 4.80 |
| Taiwan | 70,191 | 94,207 | 123,779 | -29,572 | 0.0 | — | — | — | 324 | 12.00 |
| Tajikistan | 1,589 | 2,214 | 2,316 | -102 | 1.0 | 35.60 | 0.66 | 0.07 | 271 | 0.70 |
| Tanzania | 1,282 | 7,872 | 9,271 | -1,399 | 1.9 | 72.23 | 0.44 | 0.08 | 257 | 0.20 |
| Thailand | 3,526 | 107,054 | 133,588 | -26,534 | -7.1 | 79.34 | 0.64 | 0.06 | 308 | 4.10 |
| Togo | 469 | 1,469 | 1,700 | -231 | 0.0 | 80.87 | 0.49 | 0.10 | 293 | 0.40 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 14,888 | 6,916 | 7,838 | -922 | 0.0 | 78.35 | 0.72 | 0.08 | 381 | 26.20 |
| Tunisia | 5,395 | 9,397 | 11,610 | -2,213 | 1.0 | 66.56 | 0.64 | 0.05 | 306 | 2.80 |
| Turkey | 6,568 | 188,258 | 239,421 | -51,163 | 0.9 | 51.98 | 0.67 | 0.05 | 353 | 5.10 |
| Turkmenistan | 6,974 | 4,436 | 4,703 | -267 | 1.8 | 59.18 | 0.63 | 0.06 | 249 | 14.40 |
| Uganda | 612 | 4,019 | 5,268 | -1,249 | -0.3 | 73.04 | 0.47 | 0.07 | 283 | 0.10 |
| Ukraine | 1,223 | 55,612 | 66,722 | -11,110 | -7.2 | 46.94 | 0.80 | 0.03 | 317 | 4.50 |
| United Arab Emirates | 35,315 | 92,063 | 127,095 | -35,032 | 1.3 | 80.60 | 0.69 | 0.02 | 293 | 22.40 |
| United Kingdom | 97,452 | 966,407 | 1,400,776 | -434,369 | 1.4 | 47.21 | 0.90 | 0.04 | 373 | 5.60 |
| United States | 65,904 | 5,923,829 | 9,818,534 | -3,894,705 | -4.3 | 47.39 | 0.90 | 0.04 | 300 | 16.10 |
| Uruguay | 11,084 | 17,690 | 19,900 | -2,210 | 0.2 | 63.59 | 0.72 | 0.04 | 259 | 2.00 |
| Uzbekistan | — | 20,110 | 19,920 | 190 | 0.7 | 53.69 | 0.74 | 0.09 | 286 | 3.10 |
| Venezuela | — | 5,521 | 10,382 | -4,861 | -35.0 | 77.63 | 0.71 | 0.06 | 291 | 3.70 |
| Vietnam | 3,679 | 57,837 | 78,348 | -20,511 | 2.8 | 76.01 | — | 0.13 | 357 | 2.80 |
| Yemen | 1,467 | 3,467 | 5,232 | -1,765 | 2.1 | 74.93 | 0.35 | 0.06 | 289 | 0.40 |
| Zambia | 784 | 4,895 | 7,050 | -2,155 | 1.5 | 70.52 | 0.58 | 0.07 | 210 | 0.30 |
| Zimbabwe | 1,843 | 3,600 | 4,800 | -1,200 | -8.3 | 69.80 | 0.54 | 0.10 | 200 | 0.80 |

## Table 1C

| Country | Net Exports per capita (USD) | Life Expectancy at Birth (years) | Mortality Rate Under 5 per 1,000 Live Births | Overall Mean BMI (kg/m²) | Democracy Index | Incarceration Rate per 100,000 | Homicides per 100,000 | Ethnic Fractionalization | Linguistic Fractionalization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 14 | 63.2 | 60.3 | 21.6 | 2.85 | 87 | 6.66 | 0.77 | 0.61 |
| Albania | 424 | 78.0 | 9.7 | 26.1 | 6.08 | 164 | 2.29 | 0.22 | 0.04 |
| Algeria | 1,537 | 77.1 | 23.3 | 26.2 | 3.77 | 153 | 1.36 | 0.34 | 0.44 |
| Argentina | 1,754 | 76.6 | 9.3 | 27.7 | 6.95 | 230 | 5.32 | 0.26 | 0.06 |
| Armenia | 551 | 76.0 | 11.8 | 26.7 | 5.35 | 74 | 1.69 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Australia | 10,446 | 83.0 | 3.6 | 27.2 | 8.96 | 160 | 0.89 | 0.09 | 0.33 |
| Austria | 18,897 | 81.6 | 3.5 | 25.4 | 8.16 | 95 | 0.97 | 0.11 | 0.15 |
| Azerbaijan | 3,186 | 71.4 | 20.4 | 27.4 | 2.68 | 208 | 2.20 | 0.20 | 0.21 |
| Bahrain | — | 75.8 | 6.9 | 28.2 | 2.49 | 234 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 0.43 |
| Bangladesh | 195 | 74.3 | 30.8 | 21.0 | 5.99 | 52 | 2.37 | 0.05 | 0.09 |
| Belarus | 3,989 | 74.8 | 3.2 | 26.6 | 2.59 | 343 | 2.39 | 0.32 | 0.47 |
| Belgium | 10,870 | 81.4 | 3.4 | 25.5 | 7.51 | 95 | 1.70 | 0.56 | 0.54 |
| Benin | 104 | 63.4 | 90.3 | 23.4 | 5.09 | 70 | 1.10 | 0.79 | 0.79 |
| Bolivia | 1,123 | 72.1 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 5.08 | 164 | 6.30 | 0.74 | 0.22 |
| Bosnia & Herz. | 942 | 76.8 | 5.9 | 26.1 | 4.84 | — | 1.17 | 0.63 | 0.68 |
| Botswana | 3,535 | 62.2 | 41.6 | 24.7 | 7.62 | 208 | 15.04 | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| Brazil | 1,180 | 75.9 | 11.0 | 25.9 | 6.92 | 357 | 27.38 | 0.54 | 0.05 |
| Bulgaria | 4,061 | 75.1 | 6.7 | 26.0 | 6.71 | 109 | 1.30 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| Burkina Faso | 149 | 62.7 | 87.5 | 22.1 | 3.73 | 37 | 1.30 | 0.74 | 0.72 |
| Burundi | 12 | 63.8 | 56.5 | 20.9 | 2.14 | 96 | 6.02 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Cambodia | 189 | 70.1 | 26.6 | 21.9 | 3.10 | 220 | 1.84 | 0.21 | 0.21 |
| Cameroon | 251 | 62.4 | 74.8 | 24.4 | 2.77 | 124 | 1.40 | 0.86 | 0.89 |
| Canada | 13,286 | 82.2 | 4.9 | 27.2 | 9.24 | 104 | 1.76 | 0.71 | 0.58 |
| Centr. African Rep. | 28 | 53.1 | 110.1 | 22.4 | 1.32 | 16 | 19.76 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| Chad | 267 | 59.6 | 113.8 | 22.3 | 1.55 | 59 | 9.04 | 0.86 | 0.86 |
| Chile | 4,232 | 80.7 | 7.0 | 27.8 | 8.28 | 209 | 4.40 | 0.19 | 0.19 |
| China | 1,704 | 77.4 | 7.9 | 23.9 | 2.27 | 121 | 0.53 | 0.15 | 0.13 |
| Colombia | 1,133 | 79.3 | 13.8 | 25.9 | 7.04 | 193 | 25.34 | 0.60 | 0.02 |
| Comoros | — | 67.4 | 62.9 | 24.1 | 3.09 | 27 | 7.70 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Costa Rica | 2,432 | 80.8 | 8.6 | 26.9 | 8.16 | 374 | 11.26 | 0.24 | 0.05 |
| Croatia | 3,332 | 78.6 | 4.8 | 25.5 | 6.50 | 84 | 0.58 | 0.37 | 0.08 |
| Cyprus | — | 83.1 | 2.3 | 27.0 | 7.56 | — | 1.26 | 0.09 | 0.40 |
| Czech Republic | 16,660 | — | 3.2 | 26.9 | 7.67 | 180 | 0.60 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| Denmark | 17,323 | 81.3 | 3.8 | 25.3 | 9.15 | 68 | 1.01 | 0.08 | 0.10 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,003 | 72.8 | 28.0 | 26.7 | 6.32 | 243 | 10.05 | 0.43 | 0.04 |
| Ecuador | 1,679 | 78.4 | 14.0 | 27.0 | 6.13 | 224 | 5.80 | 0.66 | 0.13 |
| Egypt | 300 | 71.8 | 20.3 | 29.2 | 2.93 | 116 | 2.51 | 0.18 | 0.02 |
| El Salvador | 784 | 75.0 | 13.3 | 27.4 | 5.90 | 572 | 52.02 | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| Estonia | 12,060 | 78.9 | 2.4 | 25.5 | 7.84 | 176 | 2.12 | 0.51 | 0.49 |
| Finland | 14,181 | 81.6 | 2.4 | 25.9 | 9.20 | 53 | 1.63 | 0.13 | 0.14 |
| France | — | 82.5 | 4.5 | 25.3 | 7.99 | 90 | 1.20 | 0.10 | 0.12 |

| Country | Net Exports per capita (USD) | Life Expectancy at Birth (years) | Mortality Rate Under 5 per 1,000 Live Births | Overall Mean BMI (kg/m²) | Democracy Index | Incarceration Rate per 100,000 | Homicides per 100,000 | Ethnic Fractionalization | Linguistic Fractionalization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gabon | 4,661 | 66.5 | 42.5 | 25.5 | 3.54 | 241 | 8.04 | 0.77 | 0.78 |
| Gambia | 92 | 65.5 | — | 24.0 | 4.49 | 31 | 9.13 | 0.79 | 0.81 |
| Georgia | 702 | 73.3 | 9.6 | 27.2 | 5.31 | 246 | 2.22 | 0.49 | 0.47 |
| Germany | 18,316 | 81.7 | 3.8 | 26.3 | 8.67 | 69 | 0.95 | 0.17 | 0.16 |
| Ghana | 489 | 66.3 | 46.2 | 24.2 | 6.50 | 43 | 2.10 | 0.67 | 0.67 |
| Greece | 3,374 | 81.1 | 3.8 | 27.3 | 7.39 | 108 | 0.94 | 0.16 | 0.03 |
| Guatemala | 655 | 72.0 | 24.5 | 26.5 | 4.97 | 139 | 22.50 | 0.51 | 0.46 |
| Guinea | 101 | 61.0 | 98.8 | 22.7 | 3.08 | 28 | 8.82 | 0.74 | 0.77 |
| Haiti | 79 | 64.1 | 62.8 | 24.1 | 4.22 | 97 | 6.68 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| Honduras | 919 | 71.9 | 16.8 | 26.4 | 5.36 | 237 | 38.93 | 0.19 | 0.06 |
| Hong Kong | 66,808 | — | — | — | 5.57 | — | 0.65 | 0.06 | 0.21 |
| Hungary | 10,107 | 76.4 | 3.7 | 26.3 | 6.56 | 169 | 2.50 | 0.15 | 0.03 |
| Iceland | 15,627 | 82.3 | 2.0 | 25.9 | 9.37 | 33 | 0.89 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| India | 256 | 70.8 | 34.3 | 21.9 | 6.61 | 35 | 3.08 | 0.42 | 0.81 |
| Indonesia | 693 | 71.3 | 23.9 | 22.9 | 6.30 | 92 | 0.40 | 0.74 | 0.77 |
| Iran | 1,211 | 77.3 | 13.9 | 26.2 | 2.20 | 228 | 2.47 | 0.67 | 0.75 |
| Iraq | 2,582 | 72.4 | 25.9 | 28.0 | 3.62 | 126 | 9.85 | 0.37 | 0.37 |
| Ireland | 26,168 | 81.8 | 3.3 | 27.5 | 9.05 | — | 0.87 | 0.12 | 0.03 |
| Israel | 7,469 | 82.6 | 3.7 | 26.3 | 7.84 | 234 | 1.36 | 0.34 | 0.55 |
| Italy | 8,466 | 83.0 | 3.1 | 26.0 | 7.74 | 89 | 0.57 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Ivory Coast | — | — | — | — | 4.11 | — | — | 0.82 | 0.78 |
| Jamaica | 652 | 76.0 | 13.9 | 27.4 | 7.13 | 138 | 43.85 | 0.41 | 0.11 |
| Japan | 5,050 | 84.3 | 2.5 | 22.6 | 8.13 | 38 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Jordan | 830 | 77.9 | 15.6 | 28.9 | 3.62 | 198 | 1.40 | 0.59 | 0.04 |
| Kazakhstan | 4,937 | 74.0 | 10.5 | 27.4 | 3.14 | 157 | 5.00 | 0.62 | 0.66 |
| Kenya | 139 | 66.1 | 43.2 | 23.0 | 5.05 | 81 | 4.93 | 0.86 | 0.89 |
| Kosovo | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2.40 | — | — |
| Kuwait | 26,269 | 81.0 | 7.9 | 30.0 | 3.80 | 117 | 1.80 | 0.66 | 0.34 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 312 | 74.2 | 18.3 | 26.2 | 4.21 | 161 | 2.19 | 0.68 | 0.59 |
| Laos | 357 | 68.5 | 45.5 | 22.6 | 1.77 | 130 | 7.01 | 0.51 | 0.64 |
| Latvia | 6,787 | 75.4 | 3.6 | 25.8 | 7.24 | 175 | 4.36 | 0.59 | 0.58 |
| Lebanon | 981 | 76.4 | 7.2 | 27.8 | 4.16 | 205 | 2.49 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Lesotho | 497 | 50.7 | 86.4 | 24.9 | 6.30 | 92 | 41.25 | 0.26 | 0.25 |
| Liberia | 201 | 64.1 | 84.6 | 24.0 | 5.32 | 54 | 3.23 | 0.91 | 0.90 |
| Libya | 2,763 | 75.8 | 11.5 | 28.4 | 1.95 | 139 | 2.50 | 0.79 | 0.08 |
| Lithuania | 10,953 | 76.0 | 3.7 | 26.6 | 7.13 | 216 | 4.57 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| Luxembourg | — | 82.4 | 2.8 | 26.5 | 8.68 | 83 | 0.30 | 0.53 | 0.64 |
| Madagascar | 29 | 65.3 | 50.6 | 21.1 | 5.70 | 102 | 7.69 | 0.88 | 0.02 |
| Malawi | 85 | 65.6 | 41.6 | 22.8 | 5.74 | 71 | 1.73 | 0.67 | 0.60 |
| Malaysia | 7,493 | 74.7 | 8.6 | 25.3 | 7.19 | 212 | 2.11 | 0.59 | 0.60 |
| Maldives | — | 79.6 | 7.6 | 25.1 | — | 499 | 0.75 | — | — |
| Mali | 142 | 62.8 | 94.0 | 22.8 | 3.93 | 33 | 10.90 | 0.69 | 0.84 |
| Malta | — | 81.9 | 7.0 | 27.2 | 7.68 | 161 | 1.59 | 0.04 | 0.09 |
| Mauritania | 734 | 68.4 | 72.9 | 24.8 | 3.92 | 53 | 9.94 | 0.62 | 0.33 |
| Mauritius | 2,208 | 74.1 | 16.0 | 25.6 | 8.14 | 199 | 2.92 | 0.46 | 0.45 |

| Country | Net Exports per capita (USD) | Life Expectancy at Birth (years) | Mortality Rate Under 5 per 1,000 Live Births | Overall Mean BMI (kg/m²) | Democracy Index | Incarceration Rate per 100,000 | Homicides per 100,000 | Ethnic Fractionalization | Linguistic Fractionalization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | 3,258 | 76.0 | 14.2 | 28.1 | 6.07 | 166 | 29.07 | 0.54 | 0.15 |
| Moldova | 650 | 73.3 | 14.4 | 26.7 | 5.78 | — | 4.10 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| Mongolia | 1,399 | 68.1 | 15.6 | 26.0 | 6.48 | 110 | 6.18 | 0.37 | 0.37 |
| Montenegro | — | 75.9 | 2.3 | 26.0 | 5.77 | 172 | 2.23 | — | — |
| Morocco | 587 | 73.0 | 21.4 | 25.6 | 5.04 | 237 | 1.42 | 0.48 | 0.47 |
| Mozambique | 148 | 58.1 | 74.2 | 22.3 | 3.51 | 63 | 3.40 | 0.69 | 0.81 |
| Myanmar | 50 | 69.1 | 44.7 | 22.6 | 3.04 | — | 2.27 | — | — |
| Namibia | 2,204 | 64.6 | 42.4 | 24.3 | 6.52 | 295 | 17.14 | 0.63 | 0.70 |
| Nepal | 37 | 70.9 | 30.8 | 22.2 | 5.22 | 86 | 2.16 | 0.66 | 0.72 |
| Netherlands | 27,160 | 81.8 | 4.0 | 25.4 | 8.96 | 63 | 0.59 | 0.11 | 0.51 |
| New Zealand | 8,618 | 82.0 | 4.7 | 27.9 | 9.25 | 188 | 0.70 | 0.40 | 0.17 |
| Nicaragua | 690 | 75.0 | 16.6 | 26.9 | 3.60 | 332 | 7.37 | 0.48 | 0.05 |
| Niger | 74 | 63.3 | 80.4 | 21.7 | 3.29 | 47 | 4.44 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Nigeria | 497 | 62.6 | 117.2 | 23.4 | 4.10 | 31 | 9.85 | 0.85 | 0.83 |
| North Macedonia | — | 74.8 | 6.1 | — | 5.89 | 105 | 1.20 | — | — |
| Norway | 19,788 | 83.3 | 2.4 | 26.0 | 9.81 | 49 | 0.47 | 0.06 | 0.07 |
| Pakistan | 130 | 65.6 | 67.2 | 23.8 | 4.31 | 38 | 3.88 | 0.71 | 0.72 |
| Palestine | 146 | — | — | — | 3.83 | — | 0.49 | — | — |
| Panama | 4,737 | 79.3 | 14.9 | 27.1 | 7.18 | 416 | 9.39 | 0.55 | 0.39 |
| Paraguay | 2,131 | 75.8 | 19.4 | 25.8 | 6.18 | 241 | 7.14 | 0.17 | 0.60 |
| Peru | 1,157 | 79.9 | 13.2 | 26.3 | 6.53 | 290 | 7.70 | 0.66 | 0.34 |
| Philippines | 519 | 70.4 | 27.3 | 23.2 | 6.56 | 200 | 6.46 | 0.24 | 0.84 |
| Poland | 5,688 | 78.3 | 4.4 | 26.4 | 6.85 | 179 | 0.73 | 0.12 | 0.05 |
| Portugal | 6,390 | 81.6 | 3.7 | 26.2 | 7.90 | 111 | 0.79 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Romania | 3,178 | 75.6 | 7.0 | 25.3 | 6.40 | 113 | 1.28 | 0.31 | 0.17 |
| Russia | 1,799 | — | 5.8 | 26.5 | 3.31 | — | 8.21 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Rwanda | 47 | 69.1 | 34.3 | 22.0 | 3.10 | 511 | 2.52 | 0.32 | 0.00 |
| Saudi Arabia | 10,633 | 74.3 | 6.6 | 28.5 | 2.08 | 197 | 1.30 | 0.18 | 0.09 |
| Senegal | 187 | 68.6 | 45.3 | 23.0 | 5.67 | 68 | 7.38 | 0.69 | 0.71 |
| Serbia | 2,108 | 75.9 | 5.3 | 25.8 | 6.22 | 158 | 1.23 | 0.57 | 0.00 |
| Sierra Leone | 237 | 60.8 | 109.2 | 22.8 | 4.86 | 60 | 1.71 | 0.82 | 0.76 |
| Singapore | 63,775 | 83.2 | 2.5 | 23.7 | 6.03 | 195 | 0.16 | 0.39 | 0.38 |
| Slovakia | 15,957 | 78.2 | 5.8 | 26.5 | 6.97 | 194 | 1.37 | 0.25 | 0.26 |
| Slovenia | 14,721 | 81.3 | 2.1 | 26.9 | 7.54 | 53 | 0.48 | 0.22 | 0.22 |
| South Africa | 1,781 | 65.3 | 34.5 | 27.3 | 7.05 | 259 | 36.40 | 0.75 | 0.87 |
| South Korea | 11,104 | 83.3 | — | 23.9 | 8.01 | — | 0.60 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| South Sudan | — | 62.8 | 96.2 | 25.2 | — | 50 | 13.90 | — | — |
| Spain | 6,829 | 83.2 | 3.1 | 26.7 | 8.12 | 122 | 0.62 | 0.42 | 0.41 |
| Sri Lanka | 567 | 76.9 | 7.1 | 23.0 | 6.14 | 135 | 2.42 | 0.42 | 0.46 |
| Swaziland | 1,415 | — | — | 26.5 | — | — | — | 0.06 | 0.17 |
| Sweden | 18,688 | 82.4 | 2.6 | 25.8 | 9.26 | 68 | 1.08 | 0.06 | 0.20 |
| Switzerland | 36,321 | 83.4 | 4.0 | 25.3 | 8.83 | 80 | 0.59 | 0.53 | 0.54 |
| Taiwan | 13,260 | — | — | — | 8.94 | 258 | 0.82 | 0.27 | 0.50 |
| Tajikistan | 99 | 69.5 | 33.8 | 25.4 | 1.94 | 121 | 1.61 | 0.51 | 0.55 |
| Tanzania | 107 | 67.3 | 50.3 | 23.1 | 5.10 | 59 | 6.95 | 0.74 | 0.90 |

| Country | Net Exports per capita (USD) | Life Expectancy at Birth (years) | Mortality Rate Under 5 per 1,000 Live Births | Overall Mean BMI (kg/m²) | Democracy Index | Incarceration Rate per 100,000 | Homicides per 100,000 | Ethnic Fractionalization | Linguistic Fractionalization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thailand | 3,556 | 77.7 | 9.0 | 24.1 | 6.04 | 488 | 2.58 | 0.63 | 0.63 |
| Togo | 138 | 64.3 | 66.9 | 23.2 | 2.80 | 67 | 9.00 | 0.71 | 0.90 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 12,700 | 76.1 | 17.5 | 28.7 | 7.16 | 292 | 30.88 | 0.65 | 0.13 |
| Tunisia | 1,512 | 77.0 | 16.9 | 26.8 | 6.59 | 194 | 3.05 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| Turkey | 2,243 | 78.6 | 10.0 | 27.8 | 4.48 | 335 | 2.59 | 0.32 | 0.22 |
| Turkmenistan | 4,584 | 69.7 | 42.0 | 26.4 | 1.72 | 552 | 4.22 | 0.39 | 0.40 |
| Uganda | 91 | 66.7 | 45.8 | 22.0 | 4.94 | 124 | 10.42 | 0.93 | 0.92 |
| Ukraine | 1,227 | 73.0 | 8.4 | 26.0 | 5.81 | 148 | 6.20 | 0.47 | 0.47 |
| United Arab Emir. | 34,497 | 76.1 | 7.5 | 29.0 | 2.70 | 104 | 0.50 | 0.63 | 0.49 |
| United Kingdom | 7,378 | 81.4 | 4.3 | 27.3 | 8.54 | — | 1.20 | 0.12 | 0.05 |
| United States | 4,900 | 78.5 | 6.5 | 28.5 | 7.92 | 639 | 4.96 | 0.49 | 0.56 |
| Uruguay | 3,161 | 77.1 | 7.1 | 26.8 | 8.61 | 337 | 12.06 | 0.25 | 0.08 |
| Uzbekistan | 429 | 73.0 | 17.4 | 26.1 | 2.12 | 68 | 1.10 | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| Venezuela | 2,681 | 73.9 | 24.2 | 27.2 | 2.76 | 178 | 36.69 | 0.50 | 0.07 |
| Vietnam | 1,603 | — | 19.9 | 21.6 | 2.94 | 128 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 0.24 |
| Yemen | 258 | 66.6 | 58.4 | 25.8 | 1.95 | 53 | 6.66 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Zambia | 536 | 62.5 | 61.7 | 22.6 | 4.86 | 123 | 5.30 | 0.78 | 0.87 |
| Zimbabwe | 197 | 60.7 | 54.6 | 23.4 | 3.16 | 127 | 6.67 | 0.39 | 0.45 |

## Table 1D

| Country | Religious Fractionalization | Social Progress Index | Healthcare Efficiency Index | Marriages per 1,000 | Divorces per 1,000 | Marriage/ Divorce Ratio | Gender Equality Index | Religiosity (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 0.27 | 42.29 | 0.33 | — | — | — | 0.44 | 0.97 |
| Albania | 0.47 | 75.41 | 0.77 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 4.76 | 0.77 | 0.50 |
| Algeria | 0.01 | 69.92 | 0.70 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 6.31 | 0.63 | 0.95 |
| Argentina | 0.22 | 80.66 | 0.72 | — | — | — | 0.75 | 0.65 |
| Armenia | 0.46 | 76.46 | 0.63 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 6.00 | 0.67 | 0.79 |
| Australia | 0.82 | 91.29 | 0.88 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 2.30 | 0.73 | 0.32 |
| Austria | 0.41 | 89.50 | 0.96 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 2.94 | 0.78 | 0.55 |
| Azerbaijan | 0.49 | 64.11 | 0.63 | 9.7 | 1.5 | 6.47 | 0.69 | 0.39 |
| Bahrain | 0.55 | 66.60 | 0.82 | — | — | — | 0.63 | 0.94 |
| Bangladesh | 0.21 | 55.23 | 0.68 | — | — | — | 0.72 | 1.00 |
| Belarus | 0.61 | 77.00 | 0.72 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 2.24 | 0.76 | 0.34 |
| Belgium | 0.21 | 89.46 | 0.92 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 1.86 | 0.79 | 0.33 |
| Benin | 0.55 | 55.56 | 0.65 | — | — | — | 0.65 | 0.93 |
| Bolivia | 0.21 | 69.23 | 0.57 | — | — | — | 0.72 | 0.89 |
| Bosnia & Herz. | 0.69 | 72.74 | 0.66 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 8.00 | 0.71 | 0.77 |
| Botswana | 0.60 | 69.36 | 0.34 | — | — | — | 0.72 | 0.77 |
| Brazil | 0.61 | 73.91 | 0.57 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 4.71 | 0.70 | 0.87 |
| Bulgaria | 0.60 | 79.86 | 0.64 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.73 | 0.75 | 0.34 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.58 | 49.87 | 0.54 | — | — | — | 0.65 | 0.88 |
| Burundi | 0.52 | 41.20 | 0.49 | — | — | — | 0.77 | 0.98 |
| Cambodia | 0.10 | 56.27 | 0.32 | — | — | — | 0.69 | 0.96 |
| Cameroon | 0.73 | 51.29 | 0.36 | — | — | — | 0.69 | 0.96 |
| Canada | 0.70 | 91.40 | 0.88 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 2.10 | 0.77 | 0.42 |
| Centr. African Rep. | 0.79 | 31.62 | — | — | — | — | — | 0.94 |
| Chad | 0.64 | 31.29 | 0.30 | — | — | — | 0.59 | 0.95 |
| Chile | 0.38 | 83.34 | 0.87 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 4.71 | 0.72 | 0.70 |
| China | 0.66 | 66.12 | 0.49 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 2.25 | 0.68 | — |
| Colombia | 0.15 | 74.00 | 0.91 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 3.29 | 0.73 | 0.83 |
| Comoros | 0.01 | — | 0.59 | — | — | — | — | 0.97 |
| Costa Rica | 0.24 | 83.01 | 0.85 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 2.12 | 0.79 | 0.79 |
| Croatia | 0.44 | 81.92 | 0.81 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 3.27 | 0.73 | 0.70 |
| Cyprus | 0.40 | 86.64 | 0.91 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 3.09 | 0.71 | 0.75 |
| Czech Republic | 0.66 | 86.69 | 0.81 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 2.22 | 0.71 | 0.21 |
| Denmark | 0.23 | 92.11 | 0.86 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 2.15 | 0.77 | 0.19 |
| Dominican Republic | 0.31 | 71.05 | 0.79 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 2.44 | 0.70 | 0.87 |
| Ecuador | 0.14 | 75.45 | 0.62 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 5.09 | 0.74 | 0.82 |
| Egypt | 0.20 | 59.98 | 0.75 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 5.79 | 0.64 | 0.97 |
| El Salvador | 0.36 | 67.25 | — | 3.5 | 0.8 | 4.38 | 0.74 | — |
| Estonia | 0.50 | 87.26 | 0.71 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 2.08 | 0.73 | 0.16 |
| Ethiopia | 0.62 | 48.59 | 0.28 | — | — | — | 0.69 | 1.00 |
| Finland | 0.25 | 91.89 | 0.88 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 1.79 | 0.86 | 0.28 |

| Country | Religious Fractionalization | Social Progress Index | Healthcare Efficiency Index | Marriages per 1,000 | Divorces per 1,000 | Marriage/ Divorce Ratio | Gender Equality Index | Religiosity (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| France | 0.40 | 88.78 | 0.99 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 1.95 | 0.78 | 0.30 |
| Gabon | 0.67 | 63.93 | 0.51 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gambia | 0.10 | — | 0.48 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Georgia | 0.65 | 74.85 | 0.62 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 5.31 | 0.73 | 0.81 |
| Germany | 0.66 | 90.56 | 0.90 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 2.58 | 0.80 | 0.40 |
| Ghana | 0.80 | 64.86 | 0.52 | — | — | — | 0.67 | 0.95 |
| Greece | 0.15 | 85.78 | 0.93 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 2.61 | 0.69 | 0.71 |
| Guatemala | 0.38 | 61.67 | 0.71 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 3.17 | 0.66 | 0.88 |
| Guinea | 0.26 | 43.41 | 0.39 | — | — | — | 0.66 | 0.97 |
| Haiti | 0.47 | 48.79 | 0.52 | — | — | — | — | 0.85 |
| Honduras | 0.24 | 62.41 | 0.54 | — | — | — | 0.72 | — |
| Hong Kong | 0.42 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.24 |
| Hungary | 0.52 | 81.02 | 0.74 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 3.06 | 0.69 | 0.39 |
| Iceland | 0.19 | 91.09 | 0.93 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.72 | 0.89 | — |
| India | 0.33 | 56.80 | 0.62 | — | — | — | 0.63 | 0.90 |
| Indonesia | 0.23 | 69.49 | 0.66 | — | — | — | 0.69 | 0.99 |
| Iran | 0.12 | 67.49 | 0.66 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 7.00 | 0.58 | 0.73 |
| Iraq | 0.48 | 63.52 | 0.64 | — | — | — | 0.54 | 0.84 |
| Ireland | 0.16 | 90.35 | 0.92 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 6.57 | 0.80 | 0.54 |
| Israel | 0.35 | 83.62 | 0.88 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 3.61 | 0.72 | 0.51 |
| Italy | 0.30 | 87.36 | 0.99 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 2.13 | 0.72 | 0.72 |
| Ivory Coast | 0.76 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Jamaica | 0.62 | 74.75 | 0.78 | 7.5 | 1.5 | 5.00 | 0.74 | 0.70 |
| Japan | 0.54 | 90.14 | 0.96 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 2.82 | 0.66 | 0.24 |
| Jordan | 0.07 | 71.50 | 0.70 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 3.92 | 0.68 | 0.96 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.59 | 72.66 | 0.75 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 3.74 | 0.71 | 0.53 |
| Kenya | 0.78 | 57.10 | 0.51 | — | — | — | 0.69 | 0.94 |
| Kosovo | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kuwait | 0.67 | 77.47 | 0.81 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 2.36 | 0.62 | 0.91 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.45 | 68.65 | 0.46 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 6.06 | — | 0.72 |
| Laos | 0.55 | 51.80 | — | — | — | — | 0.75 | 0.97 |
| Latvia | 0.56 | 83.19 | 0.63 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 2.19 | 0.78 | 0.39 |
| Lebanon | 0.79 | 69.37 | 0.66 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 5.94 | 0.64 | 0.87 |
| Lesotho | 0.72 | 53.80 | 0.27 | — | — | — | 0.70 | — |
| Liberia | 0.49 | 51.37 | 0.20 | — | — | — | 0.69 | 0.94 |
| Libya | 0.06 | — | 0.68 | 10.8 | 2.5 | 4.32 | — | — |
| Lithuania | 0.41 | 83.97 | 0.72 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 2.26 | 0.80 | 0.42 |
| Luxembourg | 0.09 | 89.56 | 0.93 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.55 | 0.73 | 0.39 |
| Madagascar | 0.52 | 48.46 | 0.40 | — | — | — | 0.73 | 0.93 |
| Malawi | 0.82 | 54.07 | 0.25 | — | — | — | 0.67 | 0.99 |
| Malaysia | 0.67 | 76.96 | 0.80 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 4.00 | 0.68 | 0.96 |
| Maldives | — | 70.81 | 0.48 | — | — | — | 0.64 | — |
| Mali | 0.18 | 48.29 | 0.36 | — | — | — | 0.59 | 0.95 |
| Malta | 0.12 | 84.89 | 0.98 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 8.29 | 0.70 | 0.86 |
| Mauritania | 0.01 | 48.95 | 0.38 | — | — | — | 0.61 | 0.98 |

| Country | Religious Fractionalization | Social Progress Index | Healthcare Efficiency Index | Marriages per 1,000 | Divorces per 1,000 | Marriage/ Divorce Ratio | Gender Equality Index | Religiosity (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | 0.18 | 73.52 | 0.76 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 5.78 | 0.76 | 0.73 |
| Moldova | 0.56 | 72.58 | 0.64 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 2.35 | 0.77 | 0.72 |
| Mongolia | 0.08 | 71.07 | 0.48 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 3.09 | 0.72 | — |
| Montenegro | — | 74.42 | — | 5.3 | 1.4 | 3.79 | 0.73 | 0.71 |
| Morocco | 0.00 | 66.90 | 0.88 | — | — | — | 0.61 | 0.97 |
| Mozambique | 0.68 | 49.00 | 0.26 | — | — | — | 0.76 | 0.86 |
| Myanmar | — | 55.99 | — | — | — | — | 0.68 | 0.97 |
| Namibia | 0.66 | 67.14 | 0.34 | — | — | — | 0.81 | 0.92 |
| Nepal | 0.14 | 57.60 | 0.46 | — | — | — | 0.68 | 0.93 |
| Netherlands | 0.72 | 91.06 | 0.93 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 2.06 | 0.76 | 0.33 |
| New Zealand | 0.81 | 91.64 | 0.83 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 2.40 | 0.84 | 0.33 |
| Nicaragua | 0.43 | 64.02 | 0.73 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 5.63 | 0.80 | 0.70 |
| Niger | 0.20 | 42.21 | 0.34 | — | — | — | 0.63 | 1.00 |
| Nigeria | 0.74 | 51.31 | 0.18 | — | — | — | 0.63 | 0.96 |
| North Macedonia | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.72 | 0.76 |
| Norway | 0.20 | 92.73 | 0.96 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 2.26 | 0.85 | 0.22 |
| Pakistan | 0.38 | 49.25 | 0.58 | — | — | — | 0.56 | 0.92 |
| Palestine | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Panama | 0.33 | 76.55 | 0.66 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 3.70 | 0.74 | 0.88 |
| Paraguay | 0.21 | 72.48 | 0.76 | — | — | — | 0.70 | 0.92 |
| Peru | 0.20 | 74.22 | 0.55 | — | — | — | 0.72 | 0.84 |
| Philippines | 0.31 | 66.62 | 0.76 | — | — | — | 0.78 | 0.96 |
| Poland | 0.17 | 84.32 | 0.79 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 3.00 | 0.71 | 0.75 |
| Portugal | 0.14 | 87.79 | 0.95 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 1.70 | 0.78 | 0.72 |
| Romania | 0.24 | 78.35 | 0.65 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 4.63 | 0.70 | 0.84 |
| Russia | 0.44 | 72.56 | 0.54 | 9.2 | 4.8 | 1.92 | 0.71 | 0.34 |
| Rwanda | 0.51 | 54.13 | 0.33 | — | — | — | 0.81 | 0.95 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.13 | 65.06 | 0.89 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 4.73 | 0.60 | 0.93 |
| Senegal | 0.15 | 60.04 | 0.76 | — | — | — | 0.68 | 0.96 |
| Serbia | 0.00 | 75.54 | — | 5.2 | 1.4 | 3.71 | 0.78 | 0.54 |
| Sierra Leone | 0.54 | 51.74 | — | — | — | — | 0.66 | — |
| Singapore | 0.66 | 85.46 | 0.97 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 3.58 | 0.73 | 0.70 |
| Slovakia | 0.57 | 83.15 | 0.75 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 3.17 | 0.71 | 0.47 |
| Slovenia | 0.29 | 87.71 | 0.84 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 3.18 | 0.74 | 0.47 |
| South Africa | 0.86 | 70.26 | 0.32 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 5.83 | 0.78 | 0.85 |
| South Korea | 0.49 | 89.06 | 0.76 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 2.14 | — | 0.43 |
| South Sudan | — | 31.06 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Spain | 0.45 | 88.71 | 0.97 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.75 | 0.79 | 0.49 |
| Sri Lanka | 0.49 | 73.20 | 0.72 | — | — | — | 0.67 | 0.99 |
| Swaziland | 0.44 | 52.92 | 0.31 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sweden | 0.23 | 91.62 | 0.91 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 2.00 | 0.82 | 0.17 |
| Switzerland | 0.61 | 91.42 | 0.92 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 2.40 | 0.80 | 0.41 |
| Taiwan | 0.68 | — | — | 5.7 | 2.3 | 2.48 | — | 0.45 |
| Tajikistan | 0.34 | 56.99 | 0.43 | 13.5 | 1.4 | 9.64 | 0.65 | 0.85 |
| Tanzania | 0.63 | 56.20 | 0.42 | — | — | — | 0.71 | 0.89 |

| Country | Religious Fractionalization | Social Progress Index | Healthcare Efficiency Index | Marriages per 1,000 | Divorces per 1,000 | Marriage/ Divorce Ratio | Gender Equality Index | Religiosity (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thailand | 0.10 | 70.72 | 0.81 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 3.93 | 0.71 | 0.97 |
| Togo | 0.66 | 53.05 | 0.45 | — | — | — | 0.68 | 0.80 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.79 | — | 0.74 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 2.86 | 0.75 | 0.92 |
| Tunisia | 0.01 | 75.02 | 0.79 | — | — | — | 0.65 | 0.93 |
| Turkey | 0.00 | 68.27 | 0.73 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 4.00 | 0.64 | 0.82 |
| Turkmenistan | 0.23 | 58.35 | 0.44 | — | — | — | — | 0.80 |
| Uganda | 0.63 | 52.98 | 0.46 | — | — | — | 0.72 | 0.93 |
| Ukraine | 0.62 | 73.38 | 0.71 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 2.39 | 0.71 | 0.46 |
| United Arab Emir. | 0.33 | 70.60 | 0.89 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 4.00 | 0.72 | 0.91 |
| United Kingdom | 0.69 | 88.54 | 0.93 | — | — | — | 0.78 | 0.27 |
| United States | 0.82 | 85.71 | 0.84 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 2.24 | 0.76 | 0.69 |
| Uruguay | 0.35 | 82.99 | 0.75 | — | — | — | 0.70 | 0.41 |
| Uzbekistan | 0.21 | 64.98 | 0.60 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 7.09 | — | 0.59 |
| Venezuela | 0.14 | — | 0.78 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 2.75 | 0.70 | 0.79 |
| Vietnam | 0.51 | 68.85 | 0.39 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 14.25 | 0.70 | 0.30 |
| Yemen | 0.00 | — | 0.59 | — | — | — | 0.49 | 0.99 |
| Zambia | 0.74 | 55.34 | 0.27 | — | — | — | 0.73 | 0.95 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.74 | 52.26 | 0.43 | — | — | — | 0.73 | 0.88 |