



# Compendium of Global Ranking Reports

## Purpose

The purpose of this Compendium is to share more widely the early descriptive research for this project on the range of extant reports that do exist on major aspects of Australia's comparative advantages and securing Australia's future. Substantial interest in learning of these reports and obtaining convenient access to them has been evident to the Expert Working Group for this project. In turn any gaps in the Compendium may be identified and drawn to the attention of the Project group

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## Securing Australia's Future

*Securing Australia's Future* is a three-year research program funded by the Australian Research Council and conducted by the four Learned Academies through the Australian Council of Learned Academies for PMSEIC, through the Office of the Chief Scientist. *Securing Australia's Future* delivers research-based evidence and findings to support policy development in areas of importance to Australia's future.

## Project Aims

The opportunities and challenges of an economy in transition are a key issue for Australia as it faces a rapidly changing global environment. This multidisciplinary research program will identify Australia's unique strengths and comparative advantages; establish which contexts and policy settings encourage creativity, adaptability and innovation; and explore the natural, social, geographical, economic, cultural and scientific attributes and capabilities needed to thrive as a nation.

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# Table of Contents

<b>About this compendium .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Reading the ranking reports.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>List of reports reviewed and links.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Australia snap shot.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>OECD Better Life Index.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Corruption Perception Index (CPI).....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>OECD Health Data 2013.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Global Innovation Index.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Environmental Performance Index (EPI).....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Global Competitiveness Index (GCI).....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Australia country profile .....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>IMD's World Competitiveness Scoreboard .....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Ease of Doing Business Index.....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Energy Sustainability Index.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Economic Freedom Index.....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Australia country profile .....</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>World's Most Livable Cities.....</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Mercer's Quality of Living and Quality of Infrastructure Ranking .....</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>WEF Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI).....</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Legatum Prosperity Index.....</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Australia country Profile .....</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>UNDP Human Development Index (HDI).....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Education at a Glance 2013: OECD Indicators.....</i>	<i>56</i>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>62</b>

## About this compendium

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This compendium of Global Ranking Reports is prepared for the “Australia’s Comparative Advantage” project, which is part of a broader “Securing Australia’s Future” project currently underway under the aegis of the Prime Minister’s Science, Engineering and Innovation Council and coordinated by the Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA).

The purpose of this Global Ranking Report is two-fold:

- It presents the various global reports completed over the last few years, on a variety of topics of importance to Australia. In doing so, it presents a reasonably comprehensive snapshot of the current “position or ranking” for Australia across a number of sectors and policy areas.
- It provides a comprehensive snapshot of Australia’s ranking across major areas and reports, and by doing so it seeks to help identify the Australia’s relative strengths and weaknesses in a global context and the also helps understand any gaps across these reports.

This compilation of Global Rankings report is to be used in defining the scope and strategy of the current work in the project on identifying Australia’s comparative advantages. This will help avoid unnecessary repetition of work, and also help it focus.

This compendium tries to follow a consistent template in reviewing each of these reports. The template encapsulates some or all of the following, depending on the content of each individual report:

- About the report
- Executive Summary
- Australia summary and ranking
- Australia snapshot/country profile for that report (if available)

A detailed assessment of the significance of these reports for further detailed analysis and investigation of Australia’s future positioning is to come – as may be inclusion of further reports not yet identified and analysed.

*The characterization of the content and nature of the reports presented comes here from each of the report’s own descriptions.*

## Reading the ranking reports

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Ranking reports from different sources have been compiled in this compendium. Each of these reports has its own specific methodology and analysis criteria which it uses to arrive at an index score or ranking. However all such scoring and ranking systems are a variant of what is known generically in statistical methodology as “multi-criteria analysis” (MCA). Most developed as a practical tool in areas such as transport planning and engineering, such analysis is of course now widespread, as is clear from the comprehensive array of measures reported in this compendium.

This present section seeks to help by providing a brief generalised introduction to the role of such reports and how they work.

### What is the role of Multi Criteria Analysis ?

MCA helps to handle complex information in a consistent way, so as to identify the preferred options or to rank alternatives or short-list possibilities or rank contenders.<sup>1</sup>

### How does MCA work?

MCA establishes evaluation of alternatives and provides reference to an explicit set of objectives for performance evaluation. Alternatives are scored on how well they meet each objective, and the scores are then aggregated to indicate overall performance across the options being considered against the criteria enunciated.

### What are the advantages of MCA? (Benchmark against informal judgment)

*Strengths* of MCA are that it is open and explicit, it allows for incorporation of other information, it can be subcontracted and it can be easily communicated. It also provides an audit trail.

*Weaknesses* of MCA are that non-compensation may apply across performance criteria, weighting is hard to derive and subjectivity can be disguised by numerical presentation and manipulation.

Users may wish to pay particular attention to the adequacy of the criteria used for assessment, the manner in which they are each measured and the merit of the weights used to aggregate the separate components.

### Where is MCA used?

MCA can be applied in different situations in business, administration and even for policy decisions in government.

Three examples of applied MCA are:

- **Common administrative practice in staff selection** - Staff appointment procedures are based upon specification of selection criteria, judging candidates against the criteria, coming to a view of candidates across the criteria, ranking candidates across the criteria and selecting the highest ranked candidate.
- **The Australian Immigration Selection Points System** is MCA applied. It specifies criteria for selection: age, education, language skills, experience, occupation, partner skills, links to Australia, region of settlement. It accords a point score on varying scales for meeting these criteria and aggregates these and uses the results

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<sup>1</sup> UK Department of Transport and Local Government, *Manual for Multi-Criteria Analysis*, 2002

for specifying cut-off point levels for visa issue for various categories of immigration or entry where quotas or threshold standards apply.

- **University rankings** have emerged in recent times as an influential aid for student choice for college application, especially for international students, and as a focus of university management for marketing and promotion, and as a component of government policies and even funding in higher education. Indexes such as those of AWRU (SJT), THES, QS, and initiatives of international bodies such as the OECD and the EC (eg UMultirank, AHELO) are prominent acronyms in this area, and the subject of much discussion as to the merits of such measures.

*This compendium does not attempt here to go into the specific details of the methodologies and criteria, and their merits or weaknesses for any of the individual reports.*

## List of reports reviewed and links

Sl No.	Publication	Author/ organisation	Report Link
1	OECD Better Life Index	OECD	<a href="http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/">http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/</a>
2	Corruption perception index (CPI)	Transparency International	<a href="http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2012/results/">http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2012/results/</a>
3	OECD Health Data 2013- How Does Australia Compare	OECD	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/Briefing-Note-AUSTRALIA-2013.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/Briefing-Note-AUSTRALIA-2013.pdf</a>
4	Global Innovation index	INSEAD	<a href="http://www.globalinnovationindex.org/gii/main/fullreport/files/Global%20Innovation%20Index%202012.pdf">http://www.globalinnovationindex.org/gii/main/fullreport/files/Global%20Innovation%20Index%202012.pdf</a>
5	Environmental performance index (EPI)	Yale University	<a href="http://epi.yale.edu/">http://epi.yale.edu/</a>
6	Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)	WEF	<a href="http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalCompetitivenessReport_2012-13.pdf">http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalCompetitivenessReport_2012-13.pdf</a>
7	IMD's World Competitiveness Scoreboard	IMD	<a href="http://www.imd.org/wcc/">http://www.imd.org/wcc/</a>
8	Ease of doing business index	Doing Business World Bank Group	<a href="http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings">http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings</a>
9	Energy Sustainability Index	WEC	<a href="http://www.worldenergy.org/data/sustainability-index/">http://www.worldenergy.org/data/sustainability-index/</a>
10	Economic Freedom Index	Heritage Foundation	<a href="http://www.heritage.org/index/ranking">http://www.heritage.org/index/ranking</a>
11	World's most livable cities	EIU	<a href="http://www.eiu.com/public/thankyou_download.aspx?activity=download&amp;campaignid=Liveability2012">http://www.eiu.com/public/thankyou_download.aspx?activity=download&amp;campaignid=Liveability2012</a>

SI No.	Publication	Author/ organisation	Report Link
12	Mercer's Quality of Living and Quality of Infrastructure Ranking	Mercer	<a href="http://www.mercer.com.au/articles/quality-of-living-survey-report-2011">http://www.mercer.com.au/articles/quality-of-living-survey-report-2011</a>
13	WEF Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI)	WEF	<a href="http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TT_Competitiveness_Report_2013.pdf">http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TT_Competitiveness_Report_2013.pdf</a>
14	Legatum Prosperity Index	Legatum Institute	<a href="http://www.prosperity.com/2012Findings.aspx">http://www.prosperity.com/2012Findings.aspx</a>
15	UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)	UNDP	<a href="http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/HDR/2013GlobalHDR/English/HDR2013%20Summary%20English.pdf">http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/HDR/2013GlobalHDR/English/HDR2013%20Summary%20English.pdf</a>
16	Education at a Glance 2013: OECD Indicators	OECD	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/edu/Australia_EAG2013%20Country%20Note.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/edu/Australia_EAG2013%20Country%20Note.pdf</a>



## Australia snap shot

Name of report	Better Life Index	Corruption Perception Index (CPI)	OECD Health Data 2013	Global Innovation Index (GII)	Environmental performance index (EPI)	Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)	IMD's World Competitiveness Scoreboard	Ease of doing business index	Energy Sustainability Index	Economic Freedom Index	Livability survey 2012	Mercer's Quality of Living and Quality of Infrastructure Ranking	WEF Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI)	Legatum Prosperity Index	UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)	OECD Education at a glance 2013
Organisation	OECD	Transparency International	OECD	INSEAD	Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy	World Economic Forum	IMD	Doing Business (world Bank Group)	World Energy Council	Heritage Foundation	The Economist group	Mercer	WEF	Legatum Institute	UN Development Programme	OECD
Year published	2012	2012	2013	2012	2012	2012-2013	2013	2013	2012	2013	2012	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013
No. of Countries ranked	36	176	36	141	132	144	60	185	94	185	140 cities	460 cities globally	140	142	186	33
Australia ranking	1	7	21 <sup>[1]</sup> and 13 <sup>[2]</sup>	23	48	20	16	10	20	3	Melbourne at No. 1	Sydney at No 10	11	4	2	19 <sup>[3]</sup> and 8 <sup>[4]</sup>
Australia Index score (if applicable)		85		51.9	56.6	5.12	80.513			82.6			5.17		0.938	
Country ranked No 1	Australia	Denmark		Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	USA	Singapore	Sweden	Hong Kong		Vienna, Austria	Switzerland	Norway	Norway	
Index Score (if applicable)		90		68.2	76.69	5.72	100			89.3			5.66		0.955	
Detailed country profile or summary available for this report	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

[1] Australia is ranked 21 amongst OECD countries on Health Expenditure as share of GDP , OECD Countries, 2011  
 [2] Australia is ranked 13 amongst OECD countries on Health Expenditure per capita, public and private expenditure , 2011  
 [3] Australia is ranked 21 amongst 33 countries on Total Expenditure on educational institutions as percentage of GDP , OECD Education at a glance, 2013  
 [4] Australia is ranked 8 amongst 32 countries on Total public expenditure, OECD Education at a glance, 2013

Of the sixteen reports reviewed for this compendium the strength areas are highlighted in green (where Australia is featured in Top 20 or Top 25 percentile countries).

## OECD Better Life Index

### About the OCED Better Life Index

For over fifty years, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has helped governments design better policies for better lives for their citizens. It provides a forum in which leaders and policy makers can work together to share experiences and seek solutions to common problems, and produces high-quality internationally comparable statistics used to understand what drives economic, social and environmental change.

Ever since the OECD started out in 1961, GDP has been the main factor by which it has measured and understood economic and social progress. But it has failed to capture many of the factors that influence people's lives, such as security, leisure, income distribution and a clean environment.

Is life really getting better? How can we tell? What are the key ingredients to improving life – is it better education, environment, healthcare, housing, or working hours? Does progress mean the same thing to all people or in all countries and societies? A pioneer in this emerging field of research, the OECD has been working for almost ten years to identify the best way to measure the progress of societies –moving beyond GDP and examining the areas that impact everyday people's lives. Today, the fruit of this work is manifested in the OECD Better Life Initiative.

#### *Better life initiative*

The OECD Better Life Initiative allows a better understanding of what drives the well-being of people and nations and what needs to be done to achieve greater progress for all. Drawing upon the recommendations of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (to which the OECD has been an important contributor), the OECD has identified 11 dimensions as being essential to well-being, from health and education to local environment, personal security and overall satisfaction with life, as well as more traditional measures such as income. These 11 dimensions are explored and analysed in detail in the How's Life report, the first attempt at an international level to present the best set of comparable and comprehensive well-being indicators.

At the same time, the OECD has created the “Your Better Life Index” to support policy making to improve the quality of life.

## Australia's overall performance

Country Performance all parameters rated equally:

<i>Country</i>	<i>OECD Better Life Index Ranking</i>
Australia	1
Sweden	2
Canada	3
Norway	4
Switzerland	5
United States	6
Denmark	7
Netherlands	8
Iceland	9
United Kingdom	10
New Zealand	11
Finland	12
Austria	13
Luxembourg	14
Ireland	15
Belgium	16
Germany	17
France	18
Slovenia	19
Spain	20
Japan	21
Czech Republic	22
Italy	23
Israel	24
Poland	25
Slovak Republic	26
Korea	27
Portugal	28
Hungary	29
Greece	30
Estonia	31
Russian Federation	32
Brazil	33
Chile	34
Mexico	35
Turkey	36

Australia Ranking across parameters:

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Australia Rank</i>	<i>Index score</i>	<i>Country at No.1</i>	<i>Index score</i>
<i>Housing</i>	4	7.5	US	7.7
<i>Income</i>	14	4.5	US	10
<i>Jobs</i>	8	7.6	Switzerland	8.9
<i>Community</i>	9	8.3	Iceland	10
<i>Education</i>	7	7.6	Finland	9.5
<i>Environment</i>	8	8.7	Sweden	9.7
<i>Civic engagement</i>	1	9.4	-	-
<i>Health</i>	2	9.3	New Zealand	9.3
<i>Life Satisfaction</i>	12	8.1	Switzerland	10
<i>Safety</i>	5	9.5	Japan	9.9
<i>Work-Life Balance</i>	29	6.5	Denmark	9.8

## Australia summary

Australia performs exceptionally well in measures of well-being, as shown by the fact that it ranks among the top countries in a large number of topics in the Better Life Index.

Money, while it cannot buy happiness, is an important means to achieving higher living standards. In Australia, **the average household net-adjusted disposable income is 28,884 USD a year**, more than the OECD average of 23,047 USD a year. But there is a considerable gap between the richest and poorest – **the top 20% of the population earn six times as much as the bottom 20%**.

In terms of employment, **over 73% of people aged 15 to 64 in Australia have a paid job**, above the OECD employment average of 66%. Some 79% of men are in paid work, compared with 67% of women. People in Australia work 1,693 hours a year, less than most people in the OECD who work 1 776 hours. **Almost 14% of employees work very long hours**, much higher than the OECD average of 9%, with 21% of men working very long hours compared with just 6% for women.

Having a good education is an important requisite for finding a job. In Australia, **73% of adults aged 25-64 have earned the equivalent of a high-school degree**, close to the OECD average of 74%. This is truer of men than women, as 76% of men have successfully completed high-school compared with 71% of women. This difference is higher than the OECD average and suggests women's participation in higher education could be strengthened. Australia is nonetheless a top-performing country in terms of the quality of its educational system. **The average student scored 519 in reading literacy, maths and science in the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)**. This score is higher than the OECD average of 497, making Australia one of the strongest OECD countries in students' skills. On average in Australia, **girls outperformed boys by 9 points, in line with the average OECD gap**.

In terms of health, **life expectancy at birth in Australia is almost 82 years**, two years higher than the OECD average of 80 years. Life expectancy for women is 84 years, compared with 80 for men. **The level of atmospheric PM10** – tiny air pollutant particles small enough to enter and cause damage to the lungs – **is 14 micrograms per cubic meter**, considerably lower than the OECD average of 21 micrograms per cubic meter. Australia also does well in terms of water quality, as 91% of people say they are satisfied with the quality of their water, higher than the OECD average of 84%.

Concerning the public sphere, there is a strong sense of community and high levels of civic participation in Australia, where **94% of people believe that they know someone they could rely on in time of need**, higher than the OECD average of 90%. **Voter turnout**, a measure of public trust in government and of citizens' participation in the political process, **was 93% during recent elections**; this figure is the highest in the OECD where the average is 72%. There is little difference in voting levels across society; voter turnout for the top 20% of the population is 94% and for the bottom 20% it is 92%, a much narrower difference than the OECD average gap of 12 percentage points and suggesting there is broad social inclusion in Australia's democratic institutions

In general, Australians are more satisfied with their lives than the OECD average, **with 84% of people saying they have more positive experiences in an average day** (feelings of rest, pride in accomplishment, enjoyment, etc.) **than negative ones** (pain, worry, sadness, boredom, etc.). This figure is higher than the OECD average of 80%.

## Australia ranking

Australia ranks at the **first position** with all topics rated equally in the OECD Better Life Index 2012 amongst the 36 OECD countries.

## Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

### About the CPI

One global movement sharing one vision: a world in which government, business, civil society and the daily lives of people are free of corruption.

In 1993, a few individuals decided to take a stance against corruption and created Transparency International. Now present in more than 100 countries, the movement works relentlessly to stir the world's collective conscience and bring about change. Much remains to be done to stop corruption, but much has also been achieved, including:

- the creation of international anti-corruption conventions
- the prosecution of corrupt leaders and seizures of their illicitly gained riches
- national elections won and lost on tackling corruption
- companies held accountable for their behavior both at home and abroad.

Through more than 100 national chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, Transparency International works with partners in government, business and civil society to put effective measures in place to tackle corruption.

Transparency International is politically non-partisan and place great importance on their independence. They alone determine their programmes and activities – no donor has any input into Transparency International's policies. Their sources of funding are made transparent as is their spending.

### Executive summary CPI 2012

The 2012 corruption perceptions index measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 176 countries and territories around the world.

Looking at the Corruption Perceptions Index 2012, it's clear that corruption is a major threat facing humanity. Corruption destroys lives and communities, and undermines countries and institutions. It

generates popular anger that threatens to further destabilise societies and exacerbate violent conflicts.

The Corruption Perceptions Index scores countries on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). While no country has a perfect score, two-thirds of countries score below 50, indicating a serious corruption problem.

Corruption translates into human suffering, with poor families being extorted for bribes to see doctors or to get access to clean drinking water. It leads to failure in the delivery of basic services like education or healthcare. It derails the building of essential infrastructure, as corrupt leaders skim funds.

Corruption amounts to a dirty tax, and the poor and most vulnerable are its primary victims.

So, how do we counter the effects of public sector corruption?

Governments need to integrate anti-corruption actions into all aspects of decision-making. They must prioritise better rules on lobbying and political financing, make public spending and contracting more transparent, and make public bodies more accountable.

After a year with a global focus on corruption, we expected more governments to take a tougher stance against the abuse of power. The Corruption Perceptions Index results demonstrate that there are still many societies and governments that need to give a much higher priority to this issue.

The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country or territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 - 100, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and 100 means it is perceived as very clean. A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries and territories included in the index. 2012 index includes 176 countries and territories.

## Australia ranking

Australia is ranked **seventh** amongst 176 nations surveyed.

Produced below is the list of top 20 countries in this survey. The full list is available at <http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2012/results/>.

Country / Territory	Country Rank	CPI Score	CI <sup>2</sup> Lower	CI Upper
Denmark	1	90	87	93
Finland	1	90	85	95
New Zealand	1	90	87	94
Sweden	4	88	85	91
Singapore	5	87	83	90
Switzerland	6	86	81	90
Australia	7	85	83	86
Norway	7	85	82	87
Canada	9	84	80	87
Netherlands	9	84	81	88
Iceland	11	82	75	89
Luxembourg	12	80	75	85
Germany	13	79	75	83
Hong Kong	14	77	74	80
Barbados	15	76	65	87
Belgium	16	75	71	78
Japan	17	74	70	78
United Kingdom	17	74	72	77
United States	19	73	66	79
Chile	20	72	69	76
Uruguay	20	72	70	75

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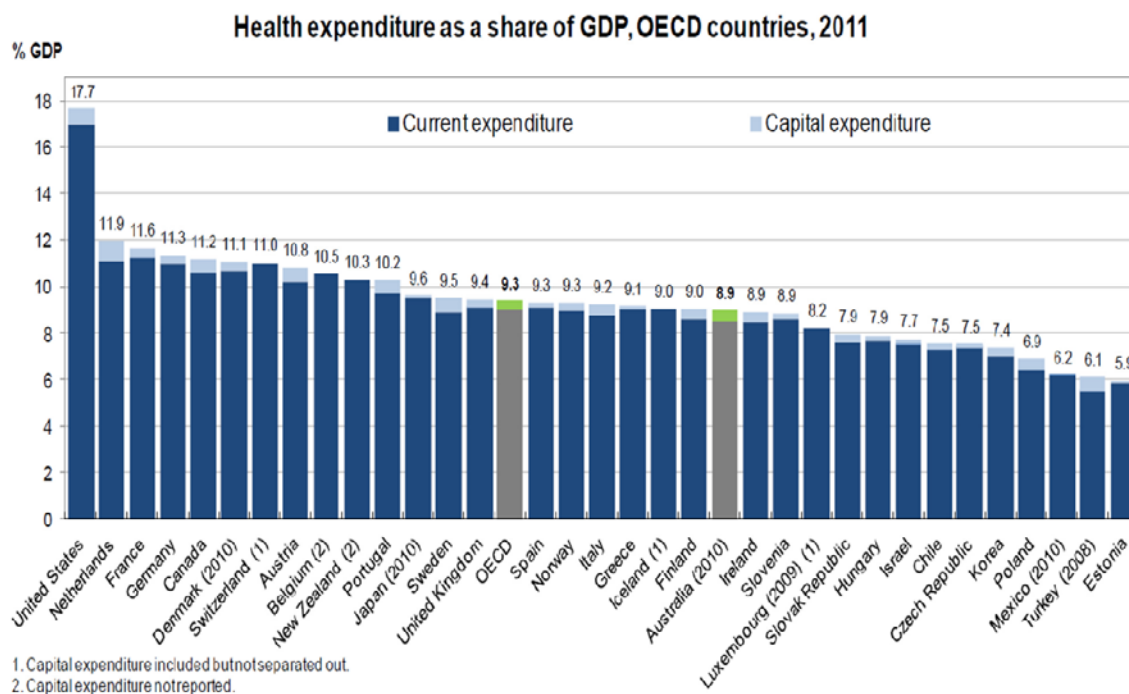
<sup>2</sup> In the table above, CI refers to Confidence Interval. The confidence interval reflects some of the uncertainty associated with a country's CPI score. It is calculated by looking at the range of scores given by all the data used to calculate that country's score, such that a wider interval reflects a wider variation in the data for that country.

## OECD Health Data 2013

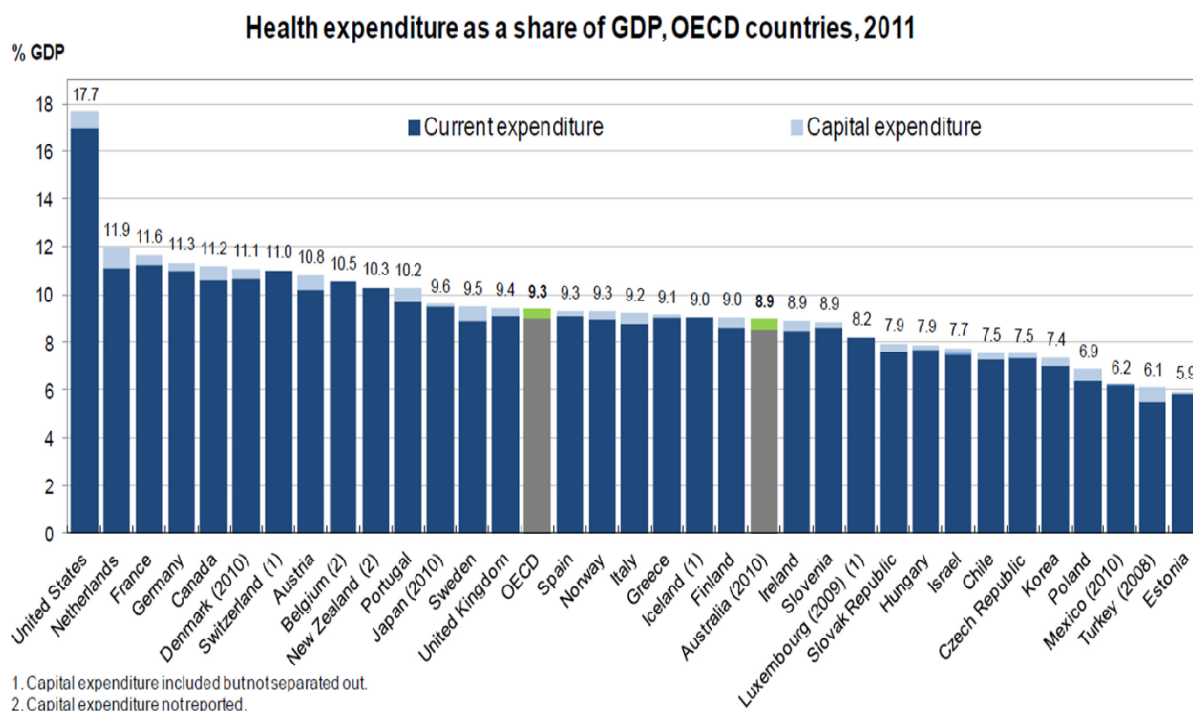
### How does Australia compare

Total health spending accounted for 8.9% of GDP in Australia in 2010-11, slightly lower than the average of 9.3% in OECD countries in 2011. Health spending as a share of GDP is lower in Australia than in the United States (which spent 17.7% of its GDP on health in 2011) and in a number of European countries including the Netherlands (11.9%), France (11.6%) and Germany (11.3%).

Australia ranks above the OECD average in terms of total health spending per capita, with spending of 3800 USD in 2010-11 (adjusted for purchasing power parity), compared with an OECD average of 3339 USD. Nonetheless, health spending per capita in Australia remains much lower than in the United States (which spent 8508 USD per capita in 2011) and a number of other OECD countries including Norway, Switzerland and the Netherlands.







Between 2000 and 2009, total health spending in Australia increased, in real terms, by 4.5% per year on average, but as in many other OECD countries, this growth rate slowed down markedly in 2010 to 1.4%.

The public sector is the main source of health funding in all OECD countries, except Chile, Mexico and the United States. In Australia, 67.8% of health spending was funded by public sources in financial year 2010-11, below the average of 72.2% in OECD countries.

### Resources in the health sector (human, physical, technological)

In 2011, Australia had 3.3 practising physicians per 1000 population, slightly above the OECD average (3.2). Australia has maintained a balance between general practitioners and specialists, each at around 1.5 per 1000 population. There were 10.1 nurses per 1000 population in Australia in 2011, a figure higher than the OECD average of 8.7.

The number of hospital beds in Australia was 3.8 per 1000 population in 2010, less than the OECD average (4.8). As in most OECD countries, the number of hospital beds per capita in Australia has fallen over time. This decline has coincided with a reduction of average length of stays in hospitals and an increase in the number of same-day surgical procedures.

Over the past two decades, there has been rapid growth in diagnostic technologies such as CT scanners and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) units in most OECD countries. In Australia, the number of MRIs increased from 0.6 per million population in 1990 to 5.7 in 2011, although these are only machines eligible for Medicare reimbursement. The OECD average was 13.3 in 2011. Australia had 44.4 CT scanners per million population, well above the OECD average of 23.2.

### Health status and risk factors

Most OECD countries have seen substantial gains in life expectancy over past decades, largely due to improvements in living conditions, public health interventions and progress in medical care. In 2011, life expectancy at birth in Australia was 82 years, almost two years higher than the OECD average of 80.1. Life expectancy in Australia remains among the highest in OECD countries, following Switzerland, Japan, Italy, Iceland, Spain and France.

The proportion of adults smoking daily has declined markedly over the past two decades in most OECD countries. Australia has achieved remarkable progress in reducing tobacco consumption, cutting by more than half the percentage of adults who smoke (from 35.4% in 1983 to 15.1% in 2010). The smoking rate in Australia is now one of the lowest in OECD countries. Much of this decline can be attributed to policies aimed at reducing tobacco consumption through public awareness campaigns, advertising bans and increased taxation. Since 1 December 2012, Australia has become the first country in the world to require tobacco products to be sold in plain packaging.

Obesity rates have increased in recent decades in all OECD countries, although notable differences remain. In Australia, the adult obesity rate, based on measures of height and weight, was 28.3% in 2011. This is lower than in the United States (36.5% in 2010) and Mexico (32.4% in 2012), but much higher than the average for the 15 OECD countries with recent measured data (22.8%). Obesity's growing prevalence foreshadows increases in the occurrence of health problems (such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases), and higher health care costs in the future.

## Global Innovation Index

### About the Global Innovation Index

The GII project was launched by INSEAD in 2007 with the simple goal of determining how to find metrics and approaches to better capture the richness of innovation in society and go beyond such traditional measures of innovation as the number of research articles and the level of R&D expenditures. There were several motivations for setting this goal. First, innovation is important for driving economic progress and competitiveness— both for developed and developing economies. Many governments are putting innovation at the centre of their growth strategies.

Second, there is awareness that the definition of innovation has broadened— it is no longer restricted to R&D laboratories and to published scientific papers. Innovation could be and is more general and horizontal in nature, and includes social innovations and business model innovations as well. Last but not least, recognizing and celebrating innovation in emerging markets is seen as critical for inspiring people—especially the next generation of entrepreneurs and innovators.

An inclusive perspective on innovation: The GII adopts a broad notion of innovation, originally presented in the Oslo Manual developed by the European Communities and the OECD.

An innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), a new process, a new marketing method, or a new organizational method in business practices, workplace organization, or external relations.

This definition reflects the evolving nature of the way innovation is perceived and understood over the last two decades.

The 2012 GII model includes 141 economies, which represent 94.9% of the world's population and 99.4% of the world's GDP (in current US dollars).

The GII relies on two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, each built around pillars.

### Australia summary and country profile

	Australia		Country Ranking No 1	
	Score (0–100)	Rank	Country	Score (0–100)
<b>Global Innovation Index</b>	51.9	23	Switzerland	68.2
<b>Innovation Input Sub Index</b>	63.4	13	Singapore	74.9
<b>Innovations Output Sub Index</b>	40.4	31	Switzerland	68.5
<b>Innovation efficiency Index</b>	0.64	107	China	1.13

## Australia

183

Country/Economy Profiles

## Key Indicators

Population (millions)	22.5
GDP per capita, PPP\$	40,836.4
GDP (US\$ billions)	1,507.4

	Score (0–100) or rate (hard data)	Rank
<b>Global Innovation Index 2012 (out of 141)</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>23</b>
Innovation Output Sub-Index	40.4	31
Innovation Input Sub-Index	63.4	13
Innovation Efficiency Index	0.6	107
Global Innovation Index 2011 (out of 125)		21
GI 2012 rank among GI 2011 economies (125)		22

<b>1 Institutions</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>10</b>
1.1 Political environment	88.1	12
1.1.1 Political stability <sup>a</sup>	85.0	26
1.1.2 Government effectiveness <sup>a</sup>	88.7	9
1.1.3 Press freedom <sup>a</sup>	90.5	27
1.2 Regulatory environment	93.5	14
1.2.1 Regulatory quality <sup>a</sup>	93.8	11
1.2.2 Rule of law <sup>a</sup>	94.7	11
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	11.7	49
1.3 Business environment	88.4	8
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business <sup>a</sup>	99.2	2
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency <sup>a</sup>	92.8	11
1.3.3 Ease of paying taxes <sup>a</sup>	73.3	38
<b>2 Human capital &amp; research</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>24</b>
2.1 Education	59.4	39
2.1.1 Current expenditure on education, % GNI	4.5	53
2.1.2 Public expenditure/pupil, % GDP/cap.	19.1	66
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	19.2	2
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	518.8	9
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	n/a
2.2 Tertiary education	46.8	29
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	75.9	11
2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, %	17.7	64
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	21.5	8
2.2.4 Gross tertiary outbound enrolment, %	0.6	88
2.3 Research & development (R&D)	53.6	16
2.3.1 Researchers, headcounts/mn pop.	4,224.3	22
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2.3	13
2.3.3 Quality of scientific research institutions†	74.7	13
<b>3 Infrastructure</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICT)	75.1	11
3.1.1 ICT access <sup>a</sup>	72.2	23
3.1.2 ICT use <sup>a</sup>	65.7	9
3.1.3 Government's online service <sup>a</sup>	86.3	9
3.1.4 E-participation <sup>a</sup>	76.3	8
3.2 General infrastructure	60.2	9
3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap.	11,526.8	11
3.2.2 Electricity consumption, kWh/cap.	10,789.8	12
3.2.3 Quality of trade & transport infrastructure <sup>a</sup>	69.5	18
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP	27.5	25
3.3 Ecological sustainability	33.6	59
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2000 PPP\$/kg oil eq.	5.7	60
3.3.2 Environmental performance <sup>a</sup>	56.6	47
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.7	49
<b>4 Market sophistication</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1 Credit	65.6	12
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit <sup>a</sup>	87.6	8
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	127.8	19
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a

<b>4.2 Investment</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>11</b>
4.2.1 Ease of protecting investors <sup>a</sup>	58.2	48
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	136.1	11
4.2.3 Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	82.4	11
4.2.4 Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	59.8	21
<b>4.3 Trade &amp; competition</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>51</b>
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	1.9	42
4.3.2 Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	1.0	73
4.3.3 Imports of goods & services, % GDP	21.6	131
4.3.4 Exports of goods & services, % GDP	19.8	126
4.3.5 Intensity of local competition†	81.2	6
<b>5 Business sophistication</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>20</b>
5.1 Knowledge workers	79.0	7
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	42.9	11
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % firms	n/a	n/a
5.1.3 R&D performed by business, %	60.8	22
5.1.4 R&D financed by business, %	61.4	13
5.1.5 GMAT mean score	590.5	6
5.1.6 GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	171.8	33
5.2 Innovation linkages	45.3	36
5.2.1 University/industry research collaboration†	69.2	13
5.2.2 State of cluster development†	49.4	36
5.2.3 R&D financed by abroad, %	1.7	76
5.2.4 JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	154.5	6
5.2.5 PCT patent filings with foreign inventor, %	29.0	66
5.3 Knowledge absorption	37.8	61
5.3.1 Royalty & license fees payments/th GDP	2.9	34
5.3.2 High-tech imports less re-imports, %	13.9	25
5.3.3 Computer & comm. service imports, %	26.7	75
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.9	60
<b>6 Knowledge &amp; technology outputs</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>43</b>
6.1 Knowledge creation	43.7	31
6.1.1 Domestic resident patent ap/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.7	46
6.1.2 PCT resident patent ap/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.9	23
6.1.3 Domestic res utility model ap/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.3	26
6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	22.2	10
6.2 Knowledge impact	37.8	50
6.2.1 Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	1.0	93
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	6.4	14
6.2.3 Computer software spending, % GDP	0.3	30
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.9	47
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	23.3	83
6.3.1 Royalty & license fees receipts/th GDP	0.7	38
6.3.2 High-tech exports less re-exports, %	2.2	59
6.3.3 Computer & comm. service exports, %	22.5	84
6.3.4 FDI net outflows, % GDP	1.7	27
<b>7 Creative outputs</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>23</b>
7.1 Creative intangibles	43.4	59
7.1.1 Domestic res trademark reg/bn PPP\$ GDP	47.0	36
7.1.2 Madrid resident trademark reg/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.1	20
7.1.3 ICT & business model creation†	65.4	23
7.1.4 ICT & organizational model creation†	63.0	21
7.2 Creative goods & services	33.7	37
7.2.1 Recreation & culture consumption, %	11.3	6
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2.9	38
7.2.3 Paid-for dailies, circulation/th pop. 15–69	158.3	33
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, %	0.5	89
7.2.5 Creative services exports, %	7.1	29
7.3 Online creativity	63.4	12
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	73.9	11
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	69.7	15
7.3.3 Wikipedia monthly adts/mn pop. 15–69	6,958.9	24
7.3.4 Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	74.5	15

THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2012

## Environmental Performance Index (EPI)

### About EPI

The 2012 EPI, the seventh iteration of this environmental measurement project, adds to the foundation of empirical support for sound policymaking and breaks further ground, establishing for the first time a basis for tracking changes in performance over time. The EPI and the Pilot Trend Environmental Performance Index (Trend EPI) rank countries on 22 performance indicators spanning ten policy categories reflecting facets of both environmental public health and ecosystem vitality. The methodology facilitates country comparisons and provides a way to assess the global community's performance over time with respect to established environmental policy goals.

The 2012 EPI ranks 132 countries on 22 performance indicators in the following ten policy categories:

- Environmental Burden of Disease
- Water (effects on human health)
- Air Pollution (effects on human health)
- Air Pollution (ecosystem effects)
- Water Resources (ecosystem effects)
- Biodiversity and Habitat
- Forestry
- Fisheries
- Agriculture
- Climate Change

These policy categories track performance and progress on two broad policy objectives:

*Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality*. Each indicator has an associated environmental public health or ecosystem sustainability target.



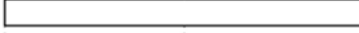




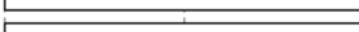









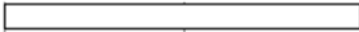

















### Australia summary

Australia is categorized as a '*modest*' performer in the index, overall it ranks 48 amongst 132 countries.

## Australia country profile- aggregate view

Level of Aggregation	Performance		Performance Score with Trend Shading			Pilot Trend Results	
	Score	Rank	0	50	100	Score (-50 to 50)	Rank
<b>Environmental Performance Index</b>	56.6	48				3.5	79
<b>Environmental Health</b>	99.0	10				9.0	89
Air (Effects on Human Health)	100.0	1				0.0	73
Environmental Burden of Disease	98.0	11				18.1	62
Water (Effects on Human Health)	100.0	1				0.0	84
<b>Ecosystem Vitality</b>	38.5	106				-1.1	60
Agriculture	35.0	106				2.6	56
Air (Ecosystem Effects)	10.8	123				4.8	90
Biodiversity and Habitat	85.4	24				12.6	26
Climate Change	13.4	124				2.4	72
Fisheries	36.7	18				18.6	9
Forests	27.2	123				-36.4	123
Water Resources (Ecosystem Effects)	33.2	58				-33.4	58

## Australia- country profile detailed view

Level of Aggregation	Performance		Performance Score with Trend Shading			Pilot Trend Results	
	Score	Rank	0	50	100	Score (-50 to 50)	Rank
<b>Environmental Performance Index</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>48</b>				<b>3.5</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Environmental Health</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>10</b>				<b>9.0</b>	<b>89</b>
Air (Effects on Human Health)	100.0	1				<b>0.0</b>	<b>73</b>
PM 2.5	100.0	1				<b>0.0</b>	<b>40</b>
Indoor Air Pollution	100.0	1				<b>0.0</b>	<b>64</b>
Environmental Burden of Disease	98.0	11				<b>18.1</b>	<b>62</b>
Child Mortality	98.0	11				<b>18.1</b>	<b>62</b>
Water (Effects on Human Health)	100.0	1				<b>0.0</b>	<b>84</b>
Sanitation	100.0	1				<b>0.0</b>	<b>64</b>
Drinking Water	100.0	1				<b>0.0</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Ecosystem Vitality</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>106</b>				<b>-1.1</b>	<b>60</b>
Agriculture	35.0	106				<b>2.6</b>	<b>56</b>
Agricultural Subsidies	52.5	50				<b>3.9</b>	<b>47</b>
Pesticide Regulation	0.0	89				<b>0.0</b>	<b>29</b>
Air (Ecosystem Effects)	10.8	123				<b>4.8</b>	<b>90</b>
SO2 per Capita	0.0	127				<b>0.0</b>	<b>92</b>
SO2 per GDP	21.7	110				<b>9.6</b>	<b>82</b>
Biodiversity and Habitat	85.4	24				<b>12.6</b>	<b>26</b>
Critical Habitat Protection	99.9	4				<b>0.0</b>	<b>16</b>
Marine Protected Areas	100.0	1				<b>15.4</b>	<b>12</b>
Biome Protection	61.2	70				<b>18.3</b>	<b>19</b>
Climate Change	13.4	124				<b>2.4</b>	<b>72</b>
CO2 per Capita	3.4	126				<b>-4.1</b>	<b>73</b>
CO2 per GDP	31.6	103				<b>13.1</b>	<b>63</b>
CO2 per KWH	0.3	125				<b>-0.1</b>	<b>78</b>
Renewable Electricity	7.3	90				<b>-5.0</b>	<b>89</b>
Fisheries	36.7	18				<b>18.6</b>	<b>9</b>
Trawling Intensity	34.9	23				<b>3.5</b>	<b>40</b>
Fish Stocks Overexploited	38.5	30				<b>33.7</b>	<b>7</b>
Forests	27.2	123				<b>-36.4</b>	<b>123</b>
Forest Cover	30.5	104				<b>-34.7</b>	<b>104</b>
Growing Stock							
Forest Loss	20.5	118				<b>-39.8</b>	<b>118</b>
Water Resources (Ecosystem Effects)	33.2	58				<b>-33.4</b>	<b>58</b>
Water Use	33.2	58				<b>-33.4</b>	<b>58</b>

## Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)

### About GCI

For more than three decades, the World Economic Forum's annual *Global Competitiveness Reports* have studied and benchmarked the many factors underpinning national competitiveness. From the onset, the goal has been to provide insight and stimulate the discussion among all stakeholders on the best strategies and policies to help countries to overcome the obstacles to improving competitiveness. In the current challenging economic environment, our work is a critical reminder of the importance of structural economic fundamentals for sustained growth. Since 2005, the World Economic Forum has based its competitiveness analysis on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), a comprehensive tool that measures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness. It defines *competitiveness* as *the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country*. The level of productivity, in turn, sets the level of prosperity that can be earned by an economy. The productivity level also determines the rates of return obtained by investments in an economy, which in turn are the fundamental drivers of its growth rates. In other words, a more competitive economy is one that is likely to sustain growth. The concept of competitiveness thus involves static and dynamic components. Although the productivity of a country determines its ability to sustain a high *level* of income, it is also one of the central determinants of its returns to investment, which is one of the key factors explaining an economy's *growth potential*.

### Australia summary

Australia is categorized as an ***innovation driven / stage 3 economy***, which has a total of 35 countries listed in this group. The overall GCI report for 2012-2013 has a total of 144 economies.

OVERALL INDEX		Sub Indices					
		Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
20	5.12	12	5.75	13	5.2	29	4.56



## Australia country profile

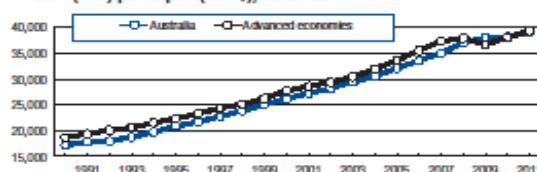
2.1: Country/Economy Profiles

### Australia

#### Key indicators, 2011

Population (millions).....	23.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,488.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	65,477
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.16

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2011



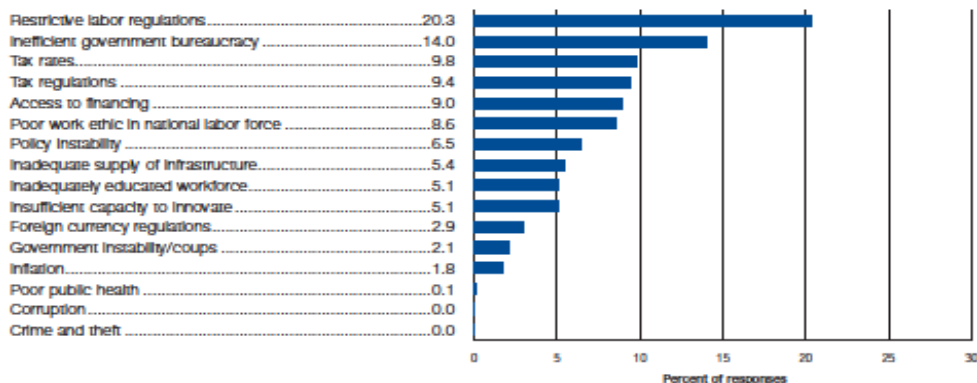
#### The Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2012–2013.....	20	5.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142).....	20	5.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	16	5.1
<b>Basic requirements (20.0%)</b> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Institutions.....	18	5.3
Infrastructure.....	18	5.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	26	5.6
Health and primary education.....	13	6.5
<b>Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)</b> .....	<b>13</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Higher education and training.....	11	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	24	4.9
Labor market efficiency.....	42	4.6
Financial market development.....	8	5.4
Technological readiness.....	19	5.6
Market size.....	21	5.1
<b>Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)</b> .....	<b>28</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Business sophistication.....	30	4.6
Innovation.....	23	4.5

#### Stage of development



#### The most problematic factors for doing business



**Note:** From the list of factors above, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

94 | The Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013

2.1: Country/Economy Profiles

## Australia

## The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>		
1.01 Property rights	5.5	25
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.3	19
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.5	17
1.04 Public trust in politicians	4.0	27
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.8	20
1.06 Judicial independence	6.0	14
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.2	24
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	3.5	48
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	96
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.0	18
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging reg.	4.7	19
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	4.9	29
1.13 Gov't services for improved business performance	3.9	56
1.14 Business costs of terrorism	6.0	47
1.15 Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	25
1.16 Organized crime	6.3	19
1.17 Reliability of police services	6.1	12
1.18 Ethical behavior of firms	5.9	11
1.19 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.0	8
1.20 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.6	4
1.21 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5.1	20
1.22 Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)*	5.7	52
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.2	36
2.02 Quality of roads	5.1	36
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.3	28
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.1	38
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.8	29
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	4,092.4	6
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	6.3	27
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.3	67
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	46.6	17
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.3	97
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.9	45
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.4	37
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	22.9	30
3.05 Country credit ratings, 0-100 (best)*	89.7	10
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>		
4.01 Business impact of malaria	n/appl.	1
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.3	25
4.04 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	6.3	16
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	35
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	12
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.1	24
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.7	5
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.3	16
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.1	38
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	131.3	1
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	79.9	9
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.0	15
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.9	24
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.3	16
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.1	12
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.3	18
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.6	28

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.9	6
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.3	35
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	18
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.2	103
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	47.7	106
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
6.07 No. days to start a business*	2	2
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.6	19
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.7	6
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.9	44
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.8	8
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	42
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.3	11
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	20.4	136
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	25
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	33
<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	67
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.1	123
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.2	120
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	12	50
7.05 Pay and productivity	3.8	80
7.06 Reliance on professional management	5.9	10
7.07 Brain drain	4.4	31
7.08 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84	57
<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>		
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.8	19
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.8	36
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.7	13
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.7	23
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.3	28
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.5	5
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.8	7
8.08 Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)*	9	11
<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.2	19
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.9	15
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	32
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	79.0	18
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.9	24
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	50.4	31
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	42.8	21
<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)*	5.0	18
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)*	5.3	31
<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	60
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.5	13
11.03 State of cluster development	4.2	37
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	62
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.2	102
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	75
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.1	24
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.2	24
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	13
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.9	32
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	7
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.8	30
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.1	13
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	58
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	53
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	83.5	20

Notes: Values are on a 1-100 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (\*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 83.

The Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013 | 95

## IMD's World Competitiveness Scoreboard

### About IMD's

The World Competitiveness Scoreboard presents the 2013 overall rankings for the 60 economies covered by the WCY. The economies are ranked from the most to the least competitive and the results from the previous year's scoreboard (2012) are shown in brackets. The Scores shown to the left are actually indices (0 to 100) generated for the unique purpose of constructing charts and graphics.

### Australia ranking

Australia ranks number 16 out of 60 countries on the IMD World Competitiveness Scoreboard.

THE 2013 WCY OVERALL RANKING							
Country	Rank			Country	Rank		
	2013	2012	1997		2013	2012	1997
USA	1	2	1	Lithuania	31	36	
Switzerland	2	3	12	Mexico	32	37	40
Hong Kong	3	1	3	Poland	33	34	43
Sweden	4	5	19	Kazakhstan	34	32	
Singapore	5	4	2	Czech Republic	35	33	33
Norway	6	8	5	Estonia	36	31	
Canada	7	6	6	Turkey	37	38	35
UAE	8	16		Philippines	38	43	29
Germany	9	9	16	Indonesia	39	42	38
Qatar	10	10		India	40	35	41
Taiwan	11	7	18	Latvia	41		
Denmark	12	13	13	Russia	42	48	46
Luxembourg	13	12	8	Peru	43	44	
Netherlands	14	11	4	Italy	44	40	39
Malaysia	15	14	14	Spain	45	39	26
Australia	16	15	15	Portugal	46	41	32
Ireland	17	20	10	Slovak Republic	47	47	
United Kingdom	18	18	9	Colombia	48	52	45
Israel	19	19	25	Ukraine	49	56	
Finland	20	17	7	Hungary	50	45	37
China Mainland	21	23	27	Brazil	51	46	34
Korea	22	22	30	Slovenia	52	51	
Austria	23	21	20	South Africa	53	50	42
Japan	24	27	17	Greece	54	58	36
New Zealand	25	24	11	Romania	55	53	
Belgium	26	25	23	Jordan	56	49	
Thailand	27	30	31	Bulgaria	57	54	
France	28	29	22	Croatia	58	57	
Iceland	29	26	21	Argentina	59	55	28
Chile	30	28	24	Venezuela	60	59	44

## Ease of Doing Business Index

### About the index

The Doing Business Project (World Bank Group) provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 185 economies and selected cities at the subnational and regional level. Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1 – 185. A high ranking on the ease of doing business index means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm. This index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics, made up of a variety of indicators, giving equal weight to each topic. The rankings for all economies are benchmarked to June 2012.

TABLE 1.1 Rankings on the ease of doing business								
DB2013			DB2013			DB2013		
Rank	Economy	reforms	Rank	Economy	reforms	Rank	Economy	reforms
1	Singapore	0	63	Antigua and Barbuda	0	125	Honduras	0
2	Hong Kong SAR, China	0	64	Ghana	0	126	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
3	New Zealand	1	65	Czech Republic	3	127	Ethiopia	1
4	United States	0	66	Bulgaria	1	128	Indonesia	1
5	Denmark	1	67	Azerbaijan	0	129	Bangladesh	1
6	Norway	2	68	Dominica	1	130	Brazil	1
7	United Kingdom	1	69	Trinidad and Tobago	2	131	Nigeria	0
8	Korea, Rep.	4	70	Kyrgyz Republic	0	132	India	1
9	Georgia	6	71	Turkey	2	133	Cambodia	1
10	Australia	1	72	Romania	2	134	Tanzania	1
11	Finland	0	73	Italy	2	135	West Bank and Gaza	1
12	Malaysia	2	74	Seychelles	0	136	Lesotho	2
13	Sweden	0	75	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	137	Ukraine	3
14	Iceland	0	76	Mongolia	3	138	Philippines	0
15	Ireland	2	77	Bahamas, The	0	139	Ecuador	0
16	Taiwan, China	2	78	Greece	3	140	Sierra Leone	2
17	Canada	1	79	Brunei Darussalam	2	141	Tajikistan	1
18	Thailand	2	80	Vanuatu	0	142	Madagascar	1
19	Mauritius	2	81	Sri Lanka	4	143	Sudan	0
20	Germany	2	82	Kuwait	0	144	Syrian Arab Republic	1
21	Estonia	0	83	Moldova	2	145	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1
22	Saudi Arabia	2	84	Croatia	1	146	Mozambique	0
23	Macedonia, FYR	1	85	Albania	2	147	Gambia, The	0
24	Japan	1	86	Serbia	3	148	Bhutan	0
25	Latvia	0	87	Namibia	1	149	Liberia	3
26	United Arab Emirates	3	88	Barbados	0	150	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	0
27	Lithuania	2	89	Uruguay	2	151	Mali	1

28	Switzerland	0	90	Jamaica	2	152	Algeria	1
29	Austria	0	91	China	2	153	Burkina Faso	0
30	Portugal	3	92	Solomon Islands	0	154	Uzbekistan	4
31	Netherlands	4	93	Guatemala	1	155	Bolivia	0
32	Armenia	2	94	Zambia	1	156	Togo	1
33	Belgium	0	95	Maldives	0	157	Malawi	1
34	France	0	96	St. Kitts and Nevis	0	158	Comoros	2
35	Slovenia	3	97	Morocco	1	159	Burundi	4
36	Cyprus	1	98	Kosovo	2	160	São Tomé and Príncipe	0
37	Chile	0	99	Vietnam	1	161	Cameroon	1
38	Israel	1	100	Grenada	1	162	Equatorial Guinea	0
39	South Africa	1	101	Marshall Islands	0	163	Lao PDR	3
40	Qatar	1	102	Malta	0	164	Suriname	0
41	Puerto Rico (U.S.)	1	103	Paraguay	0	165	Iraq	0
42	Bahrain	0	104	Papua New Guinea	0	166	Senegal	0
43	Peru	2	105	Belize	1	167	Mauritania	0
44	Spain	2	106	Jordan	0	168	Afghanistan	0
45	Colombia	1	107	Pakistan	0	169	Timor-Leste	0
46	Slovak Republic	4	108	Nepal	0	170	Gabon	0
47	Oman	1	109	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0	171	Djibouti	0
48	Mexico	2	110	Costa Rica	4	172	Angola	1
49	Kazakhstan	3	111	Palau	0	173	Zimbabwe	0
50	Tunisia	0	112	Russian Federation	2	174	Haiti	0
51	Montenegro	2	113	El Salvador	1	175	Benin	4
52	Rwanda	2	114	Guyana	0	176	Niger	1
53	St. Lucia	0	115	Lebanon	0	177	Côte d'Ivoire	0
54	Hungary	3	116	Dominican Republic	0	178	Guinea	3
55	Poland	4	117	Kiribati	0	179	Guinea-Bissau	0
56	Luxembourg	0	118	Yemen, Rep.	0	180	Venezuela, RB	0
57	Samoa	0	119	Nicaragua	0	181	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1
58	Belarus	2	120	Uganda	1	182	Eritrea	0
59	Botswana	1	121	Kenya	1	183	Congo, Rep.	2
60	Fiji	1	122	Cape Verde	0	184	Chad	1
61	Panama	3	123	Swaziland	1	185	Central African Republic	0
62	Tonga	0	124	Argentina	0			

Note: The rankings for all economies are benchmarked to June 2012 and reported in the country tables. This year's rankings on the ease of doing business are the average of the economy's percentile rankings on the 10 topics included in this year's aggregate ranking. The number of reforms excludes those making it more difficult to do business.

Source: Doing Business database.

## Ranking of OECD high income countries

Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Filtered Rank	Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Getting Electricity	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	Resolving Insolvency
New Zealand	3	1	1	1	13	1	2	1	8	14	12	12
United States	4	2	5	5	8	9	2	3	20	13	6	14
Denmark	5	3	11	2	6	2	9	11	3	2	20	9
Norway	6	4	13	7	6	3	25	10	7	12	4	2
United Kingdom	7	5	6	6	19	23	1	6	5	9	15	7
Korea, Rep.	8	6	7	9	3	24	6	13	11	1	2	13
Australia	10	7	2	3	15	14	2	18	15	22	10	15
Finland	11	8	17	12	9	8	16	18	9	3	9	4
Sweden	13	9	19	8	5	13	16	11	13	5	17	18
Iceland	14	10	15	15	1	5	16	13	14	30	3	10
Ireland	15	11	4	29	25	18	6	3	1	17	25	8
Canada	17	12	3	22	31	19	9	2	2	22	24	3
Germany	20	13	25	4	2	25	9	22	21	8	5	16
Estonia	21	14	16	13	17	6	16	18	16	4	18	31
Japan	24	15	26	23	11	22	9	8	30	11	21	1
Switzerland	28	16	24	17	4	7	9	31	6	20	14	26
Austria	29	17	28	25	10	12	9	22	23	15	7	11
Portugal	30	18	10	26	14	11	28	13	23	10	16	19
Netherlands	31	19	20	27	21	17	20	26	10	7	19	5
Belgium	33	20	14	20	23	31	25	8	22	18	13	6
France	34	21	8	18	16	29	20	21	17	16	8	25
Slovenia	35	22	9	21	12	26	28	7	19	26	22	24
Israel	38	23	12	30	24	28	6	3	25	6	30	27
Spain	44	24	29	14	22	20	20	22	12	21	26	17
Slovak Republic	46	25	21	16	26	4	9	26	26	31	27	23
Hungary	54	26	18	19	28	16	20	29	28	29	11	30
Poland	55	27	27	31	29	21	2	13	27	24	22	22
Luxembourg	56	28	23	11	20	27	31	29	4	19	1	29
Czech Republic	65	29	30	24	30	10	20	22	29	28	28	21
Italy	73	30	22	28	27	15	28	13	31	25	31	20
Greece	78	31	31	10	18	30	27	26	18	27	29	28



## Australia country profile

Australia ranks number **10<sup>th</sup> overall and 7<sup>th</sup> among OECD countries** in ease of doing business with Singapore ranked 1<sup>st</sup> globally.

✓ Reform making it easier to do business x Reform making it more difficult to do business

AUSTRALIA		OECD high income		GNI per capita (US\$)		65,477
<b>Starting a business (rank)</b>	2	<b>Registering property (rank)</b>	37	<b>Trading across borders(rank)</b>	44	
Procedures (number)	2	Procedures (number)	5	Documents to export (number)	6	
Time (days)	2	Time (days)	5	Time to export (days)	9	
Cost (% of income per capita)	0.7	Cost (% of property value)	5.1	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	1,100	
Minimum capital (% of income per capita)	0.0			Documents to import (number)	7	
		✓ <b>Getting credit (rank)</b>	4	Time to import (days)	8	
<b>Dealing with construction permits (rank)</b>	11	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	10	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	1,120	
Procedures (number)	11	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	5			
Time (days)	112	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	0	<b>Enforcing contracts (rank)</b>	15	
Cost (% of income per capita)	13.4	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	100	Procedures (number)	28	
				Time (days)	395	
<b>Getting electricity (rank)</b>	36	<b>Protecting investors (rank)</b>	70	Cost (% of claim)	21.8	
Procedures (number)	5	Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	8			
Time (days)	75	Extent of director liability index (0-10)	2	<b>Resolving insolvency (rank)</b>	18	
Cost (% of income per capita)	8.7	Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	7	Time (years)	1	
		Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	5.7	Cost (% of estate)	8	
				Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	80.8	
		<b>Paying taxes (rank)</b>	48			
		Payments (number per year)	11			
		Time (hours per year)	109			
		Total tax rate (% of profit)	47.5			
Ease of doing business (rank)	10	High income		Population (m)	22.6	

Note: Most indicator sets refer to a case scenario in an economy's largest business city. For more details, see the data notes.

## Energy Sustainability Index

### About World Energy Council

The World Energy Council (WEC) is the principal impartial network of leaders and practitioners promoting an affordable, stable and environmentally sensitive energy system for the greatest benefit of all.

Formed in 1923, WEC is the UN-accredited global energy body, representing the entire energy spectrum, with more than 3000 member organisations located in over 90 countries and drawn from governments, private and state corporations, academia, NGOs and energy-related stakeholders.

WEC informs global, regional and national energy strategies by hosting high-level events, publishing authoritative studies, and working through its extensive member network to facilitate the world's energy policy dialogue.

### About the Energy Sustainability Index

The Energy Sustainability Index ranks World Energy Council (WEC) member countries in terms of their likely ability to provide sustainable energy policies through the 3 dimensions of the energy trilemma:

- **Energy security:** the effective management of primary energy supply from domestic and external sources, the reliability of energy infrastructure, and the ability of participating energy companies to meet current and future demand.
- **Social equity:** the accessibility and affordability of energy supply across the population.
- **Environmental impact mitigation:** the achievement of supply and demand-side energy efficiencies and the development of energy supply from renewable and other low-carbon sources.

This report provides country-level details on the results of the 2012 Energy Sustainability Index prepared by the World Energy Council (WEC) in partnership with the global management consulting firm Oliver Wyman. For each WEC member country, a country profile has been prepared to highlight its relative energy performances and contextual attributes. These profiles and the Index provide a comparative ranking of countries' ability to provide a stable, affordable, and environmentally-sensitive energy system and highlight current challenges.

### Australia ranking

Australia ranks 20<sup>th</sup> out of 94 countries on the energy sustainability index and 25<sup>th</sup> on energy performance dimensions.



## 2012 Country rankings for energy performance dimensions

2012 Rank	Country	Importer/ Exporter	GDP Group	2011 Rank	2010 Rank
1	Sweden	I	A	4	7
2	Switzerland	I	A	3	1
3	Canada	E	A	1	2
4	Norway	E	A	5	3
5	Finland	I	A	2	4
6	New Zealand	I	B	6	5
7	Denmark	E	A	8	8
8	Japan	I	A	11	11
9	France	I	A	7	6
10	Austria	I	A	9	10
11	Germany	I	A	10	18
12	United States	I	A	12	9
13	Belgium	I	A	18	12
14	Netherlands	I	A	16	13
15	United Kingdom	I	A	28	21
16	Spain	I	B	15	26
17	Slovakia	I	B	20	17
18	Luxembourg	I	A	13	16
19	Hungary	I	B	21	25
20	Australia	E	A	24	20
21	Italy	I	B	31	33
22	Slovenia	I	B	25	14
23	Iceland	I	A	14	15
24	Croatia	I	B	17	40
25	Portugal	I	B	29	19
26	Russia	E	B	27	29
27	Korea (Republic)	I	A	37	34
28	Argentina	E	B	19	24
29	Czech Republic	I	B	26	22
30	Ireland	I	A	39	28
31	Lithuania	I	B	22	27
32	Taiwan, China	I	A	33	35
33	Colombia	E	C	32	37
34	Hong Kong, China	I	A	35	32
35	Estonia	I	B	38	23
36	Uruguay	I	C	34	30
37	Latvia	I	B	23	31
38	Bulgaria	I	C	40	51
39	Ukraine	I	C	36	45
40	Albania	I	C	41	58
41	Qatar	E	A	48	38
42	Greece	I	B	52	44
43	Kazakhstan	E	C	30	49
44	United Arab Emirates	E	A	49	50
45	Bolivia	E	D	-	-
46	Saudi Arabia	E	B	47	42
47	Poland	I	B	53	47
48	Iran (Islamic Republic)	E	C	63	39
49	Cyprus	I	B	51	48
50	Mexico	E	C	46	53
51	Trinidad & Tobago	E	B	62	55
52	Paraguay	E	D	56	59
53	Brazil	I	C	45	56
54	Kuwait	E	A	60	54
55	Egypt (Arab Republic)	E	C	50	36
56	Romania	I	C	42	41
57	South Africa	E	C	55	46

58	Peru	I	C	59	63
59	Gabon	E	B	73	-
60	Tunisia	I	C	66	52
61	Israel	I	B	61	73
62	Macedonia (Republic)	I	C	58	43
63	Thailand	I	C	67	72
64	Turkey	I	C	75	61
65	Cameroon	E	D	65	66
66	Serbia	I	C	44	82
67	Kenya	I	D	69	65
68	Jordan	I	C	70	60
69	Congo (Demo. Republic)	E	D	77	83
70	Côte d'Ivoire	E	D	74	81
71	China	I	C	71	78
72	Zimbabwe	I	D	-	-
73	Sri Lanka	I	D	68	70
74	Nepal	I	D	78	74
75	Philippines	I	D	57	64
76	Syria (Arab Republic)	E	D	64	69
77	Lebanon	I	B	72	67
78	Algeria	E	C	84	79
79	Namibia	I	C	81	68
80	Swaziland	I	D	43	57
81	Ghana	I	D	80	76
82	Tanzania	I	D	79	80
83	Indonesia	E	D	76	71
84	Nigeria	E	D	83	77
85	Mongolia	E	D	85	88
86	Chad	E	D	-	-
87	Morocco	I	D	82	85
88	Libya	E	C	86	75
89	Ethiopia	I	D	92	91
90	Niger	I	D	90	90
91	Botswana	I	B	87	86
92	Pakistan	I	D	88	87
93	India	I	D	89	84
94	Senegal	I	D	91	89

## Economic Freedom Index

### About the Economic Freedom Index

For over a decade, The Wall Street Journal and The Heritage Foundation, Washington's preeminent think tank, have tracked the march of economic freedom around the world with the influential Index of Economic Freedom. Since 1995, the Index has brought Smith's theories about liberty, prosperity and economic freedom to life by creating 10 benchmarks that gauge the economic success of 185 countries around the world. With its user-friendly format, readers can see how 18th century theories on prosperity and economic freedom are realities in the 21st century.

The Index covers 10 freedoms – from property rights to entrepreneurship – in 185 countries.

### Australia summary

**Australia's economic freedom score is 82.6, making its economy the 3rd freest in the 2013 Index.**

Its overall score is 0.5 point lower than last year, with score gains in freedom from corruption and business freedom offset by declines in labor freedom and the management of government spending.

**Australia is ranked 3rd in overall world ranking, and its score 82.6 is well above the regional (57.4) and world averages (59.6) and close to the score of free economies (84.5).**

Hong Kong ranks at number 1 with a score of 89.3.

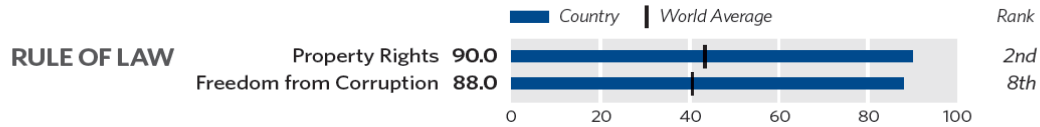
Australia's strong commitment to economic freedom has resulted in a policy framework that encourages impressive economic resilience. A well-functioning independent judiciary ensures strong protection of property rights, and corruption is minimal. Openness to global trade and investment is firmly institutionalized, and the economy has rebounded relatively quickly from the global recession. The financial system has remained stable, and prudent regulations have allowed banks to withstand the global financial turmoil with little disruption. Public finances are soundly managed, and sovereign debt levels are under control. A transparent and stable business climate makes Australia one of the world's most reliable and attractive environments for entrepreneurs.

### Australia ranking

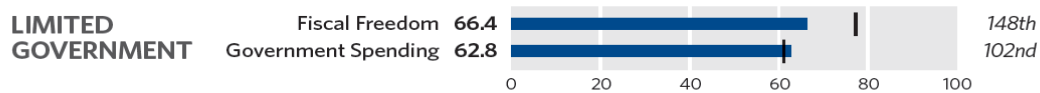
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## Australia country profile

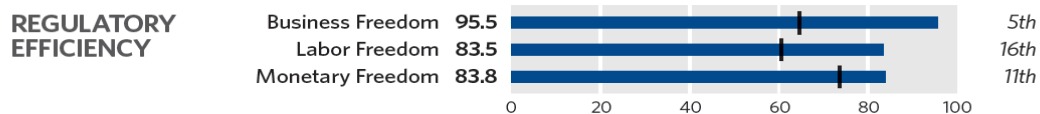
### THE TEN ECONOMIC FREEDOMS



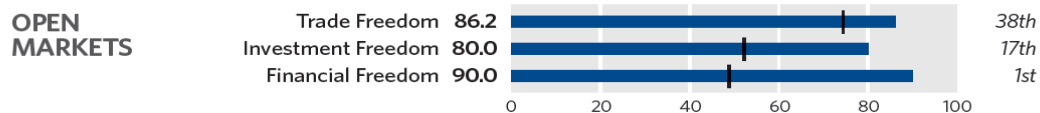
Australia's judicial system operates independently and impartially. Property rights are secure, and enforcement of contracts is reliable. Expropriation is highly unusual. Protection of intellectual property rights is consistent with world standards. Effective anti-corruption measures discourage bribery of public officials and reinforce a tradition of clean government.



Fiscal policy has been relatively stable. The top income tax rate is 45 percent, and the flat corporate tax rate is 30 percent. Other taxes include a value added tax (VAT) and a capital gains tax. The overall tax burden is equivalent to about 26 percent of GDP. A new carbon tax ensures escalating prices over three years. Government spending amounts to 35.2 percent of total domestic output. Public debt remains low but has risen to 24 percent of GDP.



Australia's regulatory environment, one of the world's most transparent and efficient, is highly conducive to entrepreneurship. It takes only two days to launch a business. The labor market remains flexible, and unemployment is a relatively low 5 percent. Modest inflation allows the Reserve Bank of Australia flexibility to adjust interest rates. Reforms are reducing the range of goods that are subject to price controls.



Tariffs are low as a result of negotiated trade agreements and unilateral tariff cuts. Foreign and domestic investors receive equal treatment, but foreign investments above a certain threshold may be screened. The well-developed financial sector is highly competitive and sound; all banks are privately owned. Since late 2010, banking reforms have fostered transparency and competition in the sector.

### Score Changes

RULE OF LAW		LIMITED GOVERNMENT		REGULATORY EFFICIENCY		OPEN MARKETS	
Property Rights	0	Fiscal Freedom	+3.0	Business Freedom	+3.6	Trade Freedom	0
Freedom from Corruption	+1.0	Government Spending	-4.3	Labor Freedom	-7.1	Investment Freedom	0
				Monetary Freedom	-0.7	Financial Freedom	0

## World's Most Livable Cities

### About the Livability survey 2012 – Economist Group

The Economist group's concept of liveability is simple: it assesses which locations around the world provide the best or the worst living conditions. Assessing liveability has a broad range of uses. The survey originated as a means of testing whether Human Resource Departments needed to assign a hardship allowance as part of expatriate relocation packages. While this function is still a central potential use of the survey, it has also evolved as a broad means of benchmarking cities. This means that liveability is increasingly used by city councils, organisations or corporate entities looking to test their locations against others to see general areas where liveability can differ.

### Australia summary

Four Australian cities feature among the top ten most liveable cities in the world, Melbourne ranks number 1 in the survey followed by Adelaide number five, Sydney at number seven and Perth at number nine.

#### The top ten cities

(100=ideal; 0=intolerable)

Country	City	Rank	Overall Rating (100=ideal)	Stability	Healthcare	Culture & Environment	Education	Infrastructure
Australia	Melbourne	1	97.5	95	100	95.1	100	100
Austria	Vienna	2	97.4	95	100	94.4	100	100
Canada	Vancouver	3	97.3	95	100	100	100	92.9
Canada	Toronto	4	97.2	100	100	97.2	100	89.3
Canada	Calgary	5	96.6	100	100	89.1	100	96.4
Australia	Adelaide	5	96.6	95	100	94.2	100	96.4
Australia	Sydney	7	96.1	90	100	94.4	100	100
Finland	Helsinki	8	96.0	100	100	90.0	91.7	96.4
Australia	Perth	9	95.9	95	100	88.7	100	100
New Zealand	Auckland	10	95.7	95	95.8	97.0	100	92.9

## Mercer's Quality of Living and Quality of Infrastructure Ranking

### About Mercer Survey

Mercer conducts this survey annually to help multinational companies and other organizations compensate employees fairly when placing them on international assignments. Mercer's Quality of Living reports provide valuable information and hardship premium recommendations for many cities throughout the world. Mercer's Quality of Living index list covers 221 cities, ranked against New York as the base city.

Mercer evaluates local living conditions in more than 460 cities it surveys worldwide. Mercer survey analyses living conditions according to 39 factors, grouped in 10 categories:

- *Political and social environment* (political stability, crime, law enforcement)
- *Economic environment* (currency exchange regulations, banking services)
- *Socio-cultural environment* (censorship, limitations on personal freedom)
- *Medical and health considerations* (medical supplies and services, infectious diseases, sewage, waste disposal, air pollution, etc.)
- *Schools and education* (standard and availability of international schools)
- *Public services and transportation* (electricity, water, public transportation, traffic congestion, etc.)
- *Recreation* (restaurants, theatres, movie theatres, sports and leisure, etc.)
- *Consumer goods* (availability of food/daily consumption items, cars, etc.)
- *Housing* (rental housing, household appliances, furniture, maintenance services)
- *Natural environment* (climate, record of natural disasters)

### Australia summary

Mercer Quality of Living Survey, 2012		Mercer Quality of Living Survey, 2012	
Rank	City	Rank	City
10	Sydney	8	Sydney
17	Melbourne	25	Perth
21	Perth	34	Melbourne
26	Canberra	37	Adelaide
29	Adelaide	37	Brisbane
37	Brisbane		

Sydney features in the top 10 cities worldwide in the Quality of Living (Ranked 10) and City Infrastructure Ranking (Ranked 8).

## Mercer Survey Top 50 cities ranking

**Mercer City Infrastructure Ranking, 2012\***

Rank	City	Country
1	Singapore	Singapore
2	Frankfurt	Germany
2	Munich	Germany
4	Copenhagen	Denmark
5	Düsseldorf	Germany
6	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
6	London	United Kingdom
8	Sydney	Australia
9	Hamburg	Germany
9	Vancouver	Canada
11	Yokohama	Japan
12	Paris	France
13	Atlanta, GA	United States
13	Montreal	Canada
15	Dallas, TX	United States
16	Toronto	Canada
16	Vienna	Austria
18	Helsinki	Finland
18	Oslo	Norway
18	Stockholm	Sweden
18	Stuttgart	Germany
22	Washington, DC	United States
23	Amsterdam	Netherlands
24	Zurich	Switzerland
25	Bern	Switzerland
25	Ottawa	Canada
25	Perth	Australia
28	Chicago, IL	United States
29	Berlin	Germany
30	New York City, NY	United States
31	Boston, MA	United States
32	Tokyo	Japan
33	Nurnberg	Germany
34	Dubai	United Arab Emirates
34	Madrid	Spain
34	Melbourne	Australia
37	Adelaide	Australia
37	Brisbane	Australia
37	Philadelphia, PA	United States
40	Honolulu, HI	United States
41	Nagoya	Japan
42	Brussels	Belgium
43	Auckland	New Zealand
44	Birmingham	United Kingdom
44	Glasgow	United Kingdom
44	Kobe	Japan
47	Geneva	Switzerland
48	Miami, FL	United States
48	Wellington	New Zealand
50	Seoul	South Korea

**Mercer Quality of Living Survey  
Worldwide Rankings, 2012**

Rank	City	Country
1	Vienna	Austria
2	Zurich	Switzerland
3	Auckland	New Zealand
4	Munich	Germany
5	Vancouver	Canada
6	Düsseldorf	Germany
7	Frankfurt	Germany
8	Geneva	Switzerland
9	Copenhagen	Denmark
10	Bern	Switzerland
10	Sydney	Australia
12	Amsterdam	Netherlands
13	Wellington	New Zealand
14	Ottawa	Canada
15	Toronto	Canada
16	Berlin	Germany
17	Hamburg	Germany
17	Melbourne	Australia
19	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
19	Stockholm	Sweden
21	Perth	Australia
22	Brussels	Belgium
23	Montreal	Canada
24	Nurnberg	Germany
25	Singapore	Singapore
26	Canberra	Australia
27	Stuttgart	Germany
28	Honolulu, HI	United States
29	Adelaide	Australia
29	Paris	France
29	San Francisco, CA	United States
32	Calgary	Canada
32	Helsinki	Finland
32	Oslo	Norway
35	Boston, MA	United States
35	Dublin	Ireland
37	Brisbane	Australia
38	London	United Kingdom
39	Lyon	France
40	Barcelona	Spain
41	Milan	Italy
42	Chicago, IL	United States
43	Washington, DC	United States
44	Lisbon	Portugal
44	New York City, NY	United States
44	Seattle, WA	United States
44	Tokyo	Japan
48	Kobe	Japan
49	Madrid	Spain
49	Pittsburgh, PA	United States
49	Yokohama	Japan

## WEF Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI)

### About TTCI

Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index 2013 (TTCI) aims to measure the *factors and policies that make it attractive to develop the T&T sector in different countries*. The Index was developed in close collaboration with Strategic Design Partner Booz & Company and Data Partners Deloitte, the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), and the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC).

The TTCI is based on three broad categories of variables that facilitate or drive T&T competitiveness. These categories are summarized into the three subindexes of the Index:

- (1) the T&T regulatory framework subindex;
- (2) the T&T business environment and infrastructure subindex; and (3) the T&T human, cultural, and natural resources subindex.

The first subindex captures those elements that are policy related and generally under the purview of the government; the second subindex captures elements of the business environment and the “hard” infrastructure of each economy; and the third subindex captures the “softer” human, cultural, and natural elements of each country’s resource endowments.

Each of these three subindexes is composed in turn by a number of pillars of T&T competitiveness, of which there are 14 in all. These are:

- Policy rules and regulations
- Environmental sustainability
- Safety and security
- Health and hygiene
- Prioritization of Travel & Tourism
- Air transport infrastructure
- Ground transport infrastructure
- Tourism infrastructure
- ICT infrastructure
- Price competitiveness in the T&T industry
- Human resources
- Affinity for Travel & Tourism
- Natural resources
- Cultural resources

Each of the pillars is, in turn, made up of a number of individual variables.

Encouraging the development of the Travel & Tourism (T&T) sector is all the more important today given its important role in job creation, at a time when many countries are suffering from high



unemployment. The sector already accounts for 9 percent of GDP, a total of US\$6 trillion, and it provides 120 million direct jobs and another 125 million indirect jobs in related industries.

This means that the industry now accounts for one in eleven jobs on the planet, a number that could even rise to one in ten jobs by 2022, according to the World Travel & Tourism Council.

## Australia summary 2013

Country/Economy	OVERALL INDEX			SUBINDEXES					
	Regional rank	Overall rank	Score	T&T regulatory framework		Business environment and infrastructure		T&T human, cultural, and natural resources	
				Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Singapore	1	10	5.23	6	5.74	4	5.31	25	4.64
Australia	2	11	5.17	23	5.32	25	4.81	4	5.39
New Zealand	3	12	5.17	4	5.75	12	5.06	22	4.69
Japan	4	14	5.13	24	5.31	24	4.86	10	5.22
Hong Kong SAR	5	15	5.11	19	5.43	3	5.32	29	4.59
Korea, Rep.	6	25	4.91	38	5.02	17	4.98	20	4.74
Taiwan, China	7	33	4.71	29	5.19	34	4.63	44	4.29
Malaysia	8	34	4.70	55	4.82	41	4.36	17	4.93
Thailand	9	43	4.47	76	4.47	44	4.25	23	4.68
China	10	45	4.45	71	4.50	63	3.77	13	5.09
India	11	65	4.11	110	3.92	67	3.69	21	4.72
Indonesia	12	70	4.03	95	4.18	84	3.36	31	4.56
Brunei Darussalam	13	72	4.01	94	4.18	57	3.94	67	3.91
Sri Lanka	14	74	3.99	61	4.68	86	3.35	66	3.93
Azerbaijan	15	78	3.97	46	4.94	87	3.34	96	3.63
Vietnam	16	80	3.95	88	4.30	94	3.26	43	4.30
Philippines	17	82	3.93	70	4.51	89	3.33	64	3.95
Kazakhstan	18	88	3.82	62	4.66	79	3.48	119	3.30
Mongolia	19	99	3.63	91	4.25	107	2.96	90	3.69
Cambodia	20	106	3.56	105	4.06	112	2.86	78	3.77
Kyrgyz Republic	21	111	3.45	93	4.23	131	2.61	103	3.51
Nepal	22	112	3.42	100	4.14	128	2.64	105	3.48
Tajikistan	23	114	3.41	90	4.28	123	2.69	122	3.26
Pakistan	24	122	3.25	131	3.38	104	2.99	116	3.38
Bangladesh	25	123	3.24	124	3.56	109	2.91	124	3.24

## Australia ranking

Australia ranks 11<sup>th</sup> worldwide and 2<sup>nd</sup> in Asia Pacific region on the overall index.

A summary of Australia's ranking across the 14 pillars:

Country/Economy	Policy rules and regulations	Environmental sustainability	Safety and security	Health and hygiene	Prioritization of Travel & Tourism	Air transport infrastructure	Ground transport infrastructure	Tourism infrastructure	ICT infrastructure	Price competitiveness in the T&T industry	Human resources	Affinity for Travel & Tourism	Natural resources	Cultural resources
Australia	14	56	13	40	39	4	49	20	18	137	22	38	2	20
Austria	37	6	7	1	22	30	15	1	20	131	17	12	49	12
Barbados	41	27	32	28	8	32	9	26	19	113	23	2	133	50
Brazil	119	30	73	70	102	48	129	60	55	126	62	83	1	23
Brunei Darussalam	126	135	24	65	123	45	67	86	65	2	36	63	53	95
Canada	10	41	18	53	37	1	33	21	23	124	5	34	10	16
Cyprus	88	38	27	45	2	36	19	5	40	102	24	10	96	48
Finland	7	3	1	15	53	11	20	44	13	118	4	64	54	26
Gambia, The	65	34	84	105	25	81	50	126	110	3	111	21	114	121
Germany	33	4	14	2	77	7	6	23	11	125	18	61	31	4
Greece	98	72	69	13	28	20	58	3	33	127	50	55	40	25
Hong Kong SAR	3	118	3	50	12	6	1	71	2	32	8	3	84	42
Iceland	48	19	4	7	5	17	38	9	8	121	3	11	63	57
Iran, Islamic Rep.	124	101	106	79	130	102	76	133	93	1	87	128	74	45
Italy	100	53	44	29	79	24	39	1	31	134	41	72	34	7
Kazakhstan	99	124	99	3	90	82	80	87	48	73	71	121	120	117
Korea, Rep.	50	69	39	19	75	31	16	51	1	96	33	81	89	10
Lebanon	115	127	116	33	38	67	110	27	84	68	64	1	136	68
Mauritius	28	77	36	66	3	60	37	48	69	75	49	6	134	110
New Zealand	2	22	9	17	21	12	46	11	22	74	13	17	26	52
Seychelles	55	70	91	63	1	27	31	29	58	120	56	5	65	64
Singapore	1	23	5	56	4	14	2	38	9	66	2	8	92	35
Spain	67	25	23	24	10	10	10	5	28	106	34	39	29	1
Sweden	16	1	8	38	74	19	17	36	3	129	12	33	45	2
Switzerland	17	2	2	10	11	9	3	5	6	139	1	25	19	6
United Arab Emirates	13	91	50	61	36	3	26	24	39	35	15	24	71	33
United Kingdom	8	7	22	48	40	5	13	22	10	138	6	45	15	3
United States	23	112	57	51	30	2	27	13	17	94	14	69	3	5

## Australia country profile

## Australia

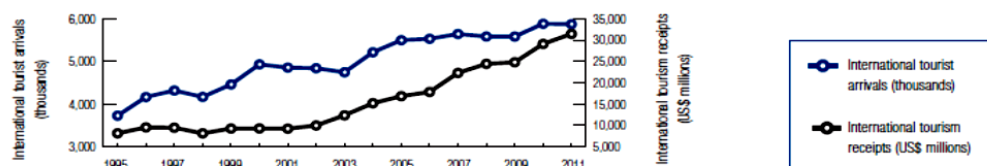
## Key indicators

Population (millions), 2011 .....	23.5
Surface area (1,000 square kilometers), 2011 .....	7,741.2
Gross domestic product (current US\$ billions), 2011 .....	1,486.9
Gross domestic product (current PPP, \$) per capita, 2011 .....	40,847.1
Real GDP growth (percent), 2011 .....	2.1
Environmental Performance Index 2012, rank (out of 132 economies), 2011 .....	48

## Travel &amp; Tourism indicators

T&T industry, 2012 estimates	Absolute value	Percent of total	T&T industry GDP growth forecast (2013-2022)
T&T Industry GDP (US\$ millions) .....	36,071.2	2.4	2.7
T&T Industry employment (1,000 jobs) .....	450.8	3.9	0.6
<b>T&amp;T economy, 2012 estimates</b>			
T&T economy GDP (US\$ millions) .....	147,385	9.6	2.6
T&T economy employment (1,000 jobs) .....	1,316	11.5	0.9

International tourist arrivals (thousands), 2011 .....	5,875.3
International tourism receipts (US\$, millions), 2011 .....	31,473.1



## The Travel &amp; Tourism Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1-7)
<b>2013 Travel &amp; Tourism Competitiveness Index .....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5.2</b>
2011 Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index .....	13	5.2
2009 Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index .....	9	5.2
<b>T&amp;T regulatory framework .....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Policy rules and regulations .....	14	5.2
Environmental sustainability .....	56	4.7
Safety and security .....	13	6.0
Health and hygiene .....	40	5.9
Prioritization of Travel & Tourism .....	39	4.9
<b>Business environment and infrastructure .....</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Air transport Infrastructure .....	4	5.9
Ground transport Infrastructure .....	49	4.2
Tourism Infrastructure .....	20	5.9
ICT Infrastructure .....	18	5.1
Price competitiveness in the T&T Industry .....	137	3.1
<b>T&amp;T human, cultural, and natural resources .....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Human resources .....	22	5.4
Education and training .....	17	5.7
Availability of qualified labor .....	62	5.1
Affinity for Travel & Tourism .....	38	4.9
Natural resources .....	2	6.2
Cultural resources .....	20	5.1

# Australia

## The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	SCORE	RANK
<b>1st pillar: Policy rules and regulations</b> ..... 5.2 ..... 14		
1.01 Prevalence of foreign ownership ..... 5.8 ..... 8		
1.02 Property rights ..... 5.5 ..... 25		
1.03 Business impact of rules on FDI ..... 5.0 ..... 42		
1.04 Visa requirements, no. of countries* ..... 28.5 ..... 115		
1.05 Openness bilateral ASAs (0–38)* ..... 26.9 ..... 5		
1.06 Transparency of government policymaking ..... 4.9 ..... 29		
1.07 No. of days to start a business* ..... 2 ..... 2		
1.08 Cost to start a business, % GNI/capita* ..... 0.7 ..... 10		
1.09 GATS commitment restrictiveness (0–100)* ..... 52.4 ..... 78		
<b>2nd pillar: Environmental sustainability</b> ..... 4.7 ..... 56		
2.01 Stringency of environmental regulation ..... 5.8 ..... 14		
2.02 Enforcement of environmental regulation ..... 5.7 ..... 14		
2.03 Sustainability of T&T industry development ..... 4.9 ..... 36		
2.04 Carbon dioxide emission, million tons/capita* ..... 18.6 ..... 132		
2.05 Particulate matter concentration, µg/m³* ..... 13.9 ..... 12		
2.06 Threatened species, %* ..... 12.1 ..... 123		
2.07 Environm. treaty ratification (0–25)* ..... 23 ..... 13		
<b>3rd pillar: Safety and security</b> ..... 6.0 ..... 13		
3.01 Business costs of crime and violence ..... 5.7 ..... 25		
3.02 Reliability of police services ..... 6.1 ..... 12		
3.03 Road traffic accidents/100,000 pop.* ..... 7.8 ..... 16		
3.04 Business costs of terrorism ..... 6.0 ..... 47		
<b>4th pillar: Health and hygiene</b> ..... 5.9 ..... 40		
4.01 Physician density/1,000 pop.* ..... 3.0 ..... 32		
4.02 Access to improved sanitation, % pop.* ..... 100.0 ..... 1		
4.03 Access to improved drinking water, % pop.* ..... 100.0 ..... 1		
4.04 Hospital beds/10,000 pop.* ..... 38.0 ..... 45		
<b>5th pillar: Prioritization of Travel &amp; Tourism</b> ..... 4.9 ..... 39		
5.01 Government prioritization of the T&T industry ..... 5.9 ..... 35		
5.02 T&T gov't expenditure, % gov't budget* ..... 3.8 ..... 59		
5.03 Effectiveness of marketing to attract tourists ..... 5.2 ..... 32		
5.04 Comprehensiveness of T&T data (0–120)* ..... 60.0 ..... 82		
5.05 Timeliness of T&T data (0–18)* ..... 16.5 ..... 17		
<b>6th pillar: Air transport infrastructure</b> ..... 5.9 ..... 4		
6.01 Quality of air transport infrastructure ..... 5.8 ..... 29		
6.02 Airline seat kms/week, dom., millions* ..... 1,569.1 ..... 6		
6.03 Airline seat kms/week, int'l, millions* ..... 2,312.0 ..... 9		
6.04 Departures/1,000 pop.* ..... 18.8 ..... 24		
6.05 Airport density/million pop.* ..... 6.8 ..... 6		
6.06 No. of operating airlines ..... 60.5 ..... 24		
6.07 International air transport network ..... 5.9 ..... 24		
<b>7th pillar: Ground transport infrastructure</b> ..... 4.2 ..... 49		
7.01 Quality of roads ..... 5.1 ..... 36		
7.02 Quality of railroad infrastructure ..... 4.3 ..... 28		
7.03 Quality of port infrastructure ..... 5.1 ..... 38		
7.04 Quality of ground transport network ..... 5.1 ..... 31		
7.05 Road density/million pop.* ..... 11.0 ..... 110		

INDICATOR	SCORE	RANK
<b>8th pillar: Tourism infrastructure</b> ..... 5.9 ..... 20		
8.01 Hotel rooms/100 pop.* ..... 1.0 ..... 32		
8.02 Presence of major car rental co. (1–7)* ..... 6 ..... 32		
8.03 ATMs accepting Visa cards/million pop.* ..... 717.6 ..... 15		
<b>9th pillar: ICT infrastructure</b> ..... 5.1 ..... 18		
9.01 ICT use for B-to-B transactions ..... 5.6 ..... 31		
9.02 ICT use for B-to-C transactions ..... 5.8 ..... 9		
9.03 Individuals using the Internet, %* ..... 79.0 ..... 18		
9.04 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.* ..... 46.8 ..... 16		
9.05 Broadband Internet subscribers/100 pop.* ..... 24.3 ..... 25		
9.06 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.* ..... 108.3 ..... 65		
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.* ..... 73.0 ..... 10		
<b>10th pillar: Price competitiveness in T&amp;T ind.</b> ..... 3.1 ..... 137		
10.01 Ticket taxes and airport charges (0–100)* ..... 45.2 ..... 130		
10.02 Purchasing power parity* ..... 1.5 ..... 137		
10.04 Fuel price, US\$ cents/liter* ..... 123.0 ..... 83		
10.03 Extent and effect of taxation ..... 3.2 ..... 99		
10.05 Hotel price index, US\$* ..... 174.5 ..... 93		
<b>11th pillar: Human resources</b> ..... 5.4 ..... 22		
<i>Education and training</i> ..... 5.7 ..... 17		
11.01 Primary education enrollment, net %* ..... 97.1 ..... 38		
11.02 Secondary education enrollment, gross %* ..... 131.3 ..... 1		
11.03 Quality of the educational system ..... 5.0 ..... 15		
11.04 Local availability specialized research & training ..... 5.3 ..... 18		
11.05 Extent of staff training ..... 4.6 ..... 28		
<i>Availability of qualified labor</i> ..... 5.1 ..... 62		
11.06 Hiring and firing practices ..... 3.2 ..... 116		
11.07 Ease of hiring foreign labor ..... 3.3 ..... 124		
11.08 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.* ..... 0.1 ..... 12		
11.09 Business impact of HIV/AIDS ..... 5.9 ..... 35		
11.10 Life expectancy, years* ..... 81.7 ..... 5		
<b>12th pillar: Affinity for Travel &amp; Tourism</b> ..... 4.9 ..... 38		
12.01 Tourism openness, % of GDP* ..... 3.9 ..... 80		
12.02 Attitude of population toward foreign visitors ..... 6.5 ..... 27		
12.03 Extension of business trips recommended ..... 5.8 ..... 33		
12.04 Degree of customer orientation ..... 5.3 ..... 25		
<b>13th pillar: Natural resources</b> ..... 6.2 ..... 2		
13.01 No. of World Heritage natural sites* ..... 16 ..... 1		
13.02 Quality of the natural environment ..... 6.1 ..... 10		
13.03 Total known species* ..... 1,266 ..... 20		
13.04 Terrestrial biome protection (0–17%)* ..... 10.4 ..... 73		
13.05 Marine protected areas, %* ..... 10.1 ..... 8		
<b>14th pillar: Cultural resources</b> ..... 5.1 ..... 20		
14.01 No. of World Heritage cultural sites* ..... 7 ..... 39		
14.02 Sports stadiums, seats/million pop.* ..... 138,856.9 ..... 10		
14.03 No. of int'l fairs and exhibitions* ..... 219.7 ..... 14		
14.04 Creative industries exports, % of world total* ..... 0.3 ..... 37		



## Legatum Prosperity Index

### About the Legatum Prosperity Index

The Legatum Prosperity Index is a prominent ranking from the London-based Legatum Institute that analyzes countries' prosperity levels based on eight "foundations for national development:" economy, entrepreneurship and opportunity, governance, education, health, safety and security, personal freedom, and social capital.

The Legatum study finds that entrepreneurship and appetite for risk correlate more closely with a nation's overall prosperity than any other factor. The social capital sub-index measures performance in two areas: 1) social cohesion and engagement; and 2) community and family networks. Legatum's Prosperity Index report points out studies have found a correlation between the level of social capital and a country's rate of economic growth.

### THE 2012 LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX™ RANKINGS

● High Ranking Countries (30)    ● Upper Middle Ranking Countries (41)    ● Lower Middle Ranking Countries (41)    ● Low Ranking Countries (30)

OVERALL PROSPERITY RANK	COUNTRY	ECONOMY	ENTREPRENEURSHIP & OPPORTUNITY (E&O)	GOVERNANCE	EDUCATION	HEALTH	SAFETY & SECURITY	PERSONAL FREEDOM	SOCIAL CAPITAL
1	Norway	2	4	13	6	4	2	6	1
2	Denmark	19	1	3	16	16	8	7	2
3	Sweden	5	2	4	12	14	6	5	9
4	Australia	10	8	8	2	17	19	3	3
5	New Zealand	27	13	2	1	20	13	2	4
6	Canada	8	16	6	3	15	9	1	8
7	Finland	16	3	5	8	12	3	19	5
8	Netherlands	14	10	11	11	7	18	9	6
9	Switzerland	1	7	1	32	3	10	22	11
10	Ireland	25	14	14	14	11	4	4	7
11	Luxembourg	4	5	9	48	1	7	8	16
12	United States	20	12	10	5	2	27	14	10
13	United Kingdom	26	6	7	30	18	20	11	12
14	Germany	6	18	16	15	5	21	12	15
15	Iceland	61	9	20	13	13	1	10	13
16	Austria	13	17	12	24	10	15	21	14
17	Belgium	21	22	17	17	8	22	20	18
18	Hong Kong	9	15	23	39	30	5	23	25
19	Singapore	3	11	15	41	22	12	54	39
20	Taiwan	7	24	31	4	29	11	27	24
21	France	22	21	18	19	9	31	16	40
22	Japan	12	23	22	23	6	16	42	20
23	Spain	40	26	26	10	21	29	18	34
24	Slovenia	41	25	29	9	25	14	28	36
25	Malta	32	20	19	46	27	30	24	21
26	Portugal	51	28	36	34	28	17	13	67
27	South Korea	23	19	30	7	24	40	56	51
28	Czech Republic	30	29	33	22	26	24	45	45
29	United Arab Emirates	17	30	41	37	32	23	66	42
30	Cyprus	37	27	21	25	33	49	34	56

## THE 2012 LEGATUM PROSPERITY INDEX™ RANKINGS

● High Ranking Countries (30)

● Upper Middle Ranking Countries (41)

● Lower Middle Ranking Countries (41)

● Low Ranking Countries (30)

OVERALL PROSPERITY RANK	COUNTRY	ECONOMY	ENTREPRENEURSHIP & OPPORTUNITY (E&O)	GOVERNANCE	EDUCATION	HEALTH	SAFETY & SECURITY	PERSONAL FREEDOM	SOCIAL CAPITAL
1	Norway	2	4	13	6	4	2	6	1
2	Denmark	19	1	3	16	16	8	7	2
3	Sweden	5	2	4	12	14	6	5	9
4	Australia	10	8	8	2	17	19	3	3
5	New Zealand	27	13	2	1	20	13	2	4
6	Canada	8	16	6	3	15	9	1	8
7	Finland	16	3	5	8	12	3	19	5
8	Netherlands	14	10	11	11	7	18	9	6
9	Switzerland	1	7	1	32	3	10	22	11
10	Ireland	25	14	14	14	11	4	4	7
11	Luxembourg	4	5	9	48	1	7	8	16
12	United States	20	12	10	5	2	27	14	10
13	United Kingdom	26	6	7	30	18	20	11	12
14	Germany	6	18	16	15	5	21	12	15
15	Iceland	61	9	20	13	13	1	10	13
16	Austria	13	17	12	24	10	15	21	14
17	Belgium	21	22	17	17	8	22	20	18
18	Hong Kong	9	15	23	39	30	5	23	25
19	Singapore	3	11	15	41	22	12	54	39
20	Taiwan	7	24	31	4	29	11	27	24
21	France	22	21	18	19	9	31	16	40
22	Japan	12	23	22	23	6	16	42	20
23	Spain	40	26	26	10	21	29	18	34
24	Slovenia	41	25	29	9	25	14	28	36
25	Malta	32	20	19	46	27	30	24	21
26	Portugal	51	28	36	34	28	17	13	67
27	South Korea	23	19	30	7	24	40	56	51
28	Czech Republic	30	29	33	22	26	24	45	45
29	United Arab Emirates	17	30	41	37	32	23	66	42
30	Cyprus	37	27	21	25	33	49	34	56

31	Uruguay	49	56	27	45	44	26	15	55
32	Poland	52	38	38	38	34	25	37	46
33	Italy	36	37	39	36	19	42	57	38
34	Chile	28	40	24	60	47	36	29	69
35	Estonia	60	32	25	31	39	39	74	30
36	Slovakia	56	35	42	26	31	33	40	47
37	Costa Rica	45	43	34	67	43	45	17	66
38	Kuwait	24	33	40	62	36	32	73	57
39	Hungary	68	45	37	20	38	28	68	79
40	Israel	29	31	28	33	35	115	118	22
41	Argentina	48	52	75	42	41	46	26	70
42	Panama	42	39	62	58	54	48	35	61
43	Lithuania	82	42	43	18	46	34	93	49
44	Brazil	33	47	56	79	57	87	25	64
45	Malaysia	15	44	35	40	45	62	111	100
46	Kazakhstan	54	59	95	43	60	53	43	37
47	Latvia	80	36	44	28	50	50	112	86
48	Bulgaria	93	41	72	51	49	41	59	85
49	Greece	85	51	48	35	23	38	121	97
50	Croatia	59	48	52	56	37	35	100	110
51	Trinidad and Tobago	78	54	57	82	59	58	36	76
52	Saudi Arabia	31	46	50	64	42	82	130	43
53	Vietnam	39	73	61	80	80	55	99	35
54	Belarus	90	63	123	21	40	52	102	26
55	China	11	66	65	50	67	101	128	29
56	Thailand	18	61	64	70	71	99	129	19
57	Montenegro	105	58	66	55	53	37	75	102
58	Sri Lanka	71	86	51	47	74	122	58	31
59	Mongolia	98	62	84	52	96	43	92	33
60	Romania	94	49	71	49	64	47	81	113
61	Mexico	34	69	69	78	52	116	78	63
62	Jamaica	116	57	68	86	65	70	64	48
63	Indonesia	43	85	80	84	95	68	80	27
64	Uzbekistan	67	98	116	65	72	66	70	17
65	Belize	64	72	74	96	63	72	65	50
66	Russia	62	50	118	27	48	97	119	71
67	Philippines	47	75	63	72	93	112	55	72

OVERALL PROSPERITY RANK	COUNTRY	ECONOMY	E&O	GOVERNANCE	EDUCATION	HEALTH	SAFETY & SECURITY	PERSONAL FREEDOM	SOCIAL CAPITAL
68	Paraguay	53	91	103	97	73	78	38	53
69	Colombia	46	60	58	81	79	136	61	62
70	Botswana	107	68	32	90	102	63	30	90
71	Ukraine	110	64	121	29	69	56	108	58
72	Peru	38	71	83	85	88	91	62	101
73	Morocco	35	78	78	110	76	84	103	23
74	South Africa	87	34	45	89	114	100	48	80
75	Macedonia	109	70	77	71	51	69	90	106
76	Ecuador	55	83	109	69	78	94	51	114
77	Jordan	100	65	59	53	62	75	133	92
78	Tunisia	69	53	67	75	68	73	123	122
79	Serbia	120	79	82	61	61	60	87	115
80	Venezuela	66	88	131	54	70	106	88	75
81	Dominican Republic	102	80	87	93	92	103	52	74
82	Laos	58	96	81	106	105	57	82	41
83	Namibia	86	92	47	99	101	81	41	99
84	Moldova	124	77	101	59	84	79	115	81
85	Lebanon	63	74	107	63	86	85	114	120
86	Tajikistan	113	107	112	68	94	54	98	65
87	Ghana	111	101	54	104	99	67	39	94
88	Kyrgyzstan	123	87	122	73	81	107	101	32
89	Turkey	74	55	46	91	58	93	127	133
90	El Salvador	75	90	70	98	82	90	83	119
91	Nicaragua	83	105	99	88	90	76	50	108
92	Albania	99	89	93	83	56	44	126	128
93	Georgia	132	76	53	66	83	59	79	140
94	Azerbaijan	89	67	113	87	89	80	117	88
95	Bolivia	44	102	104	76	103	102	71	103
96	Honduras	91	100	105	95	85	86	86	96
97	Guatemala	65	84	90	102	91	110	97	93
98	Armenia	129	81	97	44	98	61	122	124
99	Bosnia-Herzegovina	114	94	108	74	55	71	131	117
100	Algeria	50	93	106	77	75	104	137	109
101	India	57	99	49	100	104	114	67	138
102	Iran	70	95	126	57	66	125	125	121
103	Bangladesh	73	104	98	101	100	118	32	130
104	Mali	88	126	86	137	126	51	33	54
105	Malawi	106	129	60	115	110	92	72	60
106	Egypt	104	82	85	94	77	108	140	104
107	Cambodia	84	109	79	105	111	83	116	107
108	Nepal	97	115	110	107	97	96	104	111
109	Tanzania	81	118	89	120	122	109	96	59
110	Zambia	117	111	102	109	130	119	91	28
111	Rwanda	118	110	55	108	115	77	95	135
112	Burkina Faso	101	134	88	138	108	74	53	89



Rank	Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
113	Syria	77	113	91	92	87	120	136	131
114	Niger	72	138	76	141	117	88	46	98
115	Cameroon	76	119	124	113	127	113	60	112
116	Kenya	122	97	111	114	119	130	77	77
117	Uganda	96	112	94	116	129	133	89	52
118	Senegal	108	117	100	119	124	89	47	129
119	Benin	119	128	73	122	118	64	31	141
120	Congo (Republic of)	79	122	134	111	113	105	76	134
121	Djibouti	131	130	96	136	121	65	106	84
122	Mauritania	127	116	133	128	120	95	109	78
123	Nigeria	121	106	125	123	116	131	84	91
124	Mozambique	126	108	92	129	137	111	69	116
125	Sudan	103	114	136	124	106	138	134	44
126	Côte d'Ivoire	95	127	138	135	123	127	49	136
127	Guinea	135	135	132	132	133	117	44	125
128	Sierra Leone	139	133	114	131	140	128	63	82
129	Angola	125	120	117	127	134	129	113	118
130	Liberia	141	132	128	117	135	126	94	68
131	Iraq	92	125	137	112	107	135	141	105
132	Pakistan	115	103	115	121	112	139	132	137
133	Ethiopia	128	131	119	134	125	134	138	95
134	Yemen	134	124	127	130	109	124	142	123
135	Zimbabwe	142	123	142	103	128	137	107	73
136	Togo	138	136	130	125	132	98	85	142
137	Burundi	137	140	120	126	136	123	120	139
138	Haiti	140	137	135	118	138	121	139	126
139	Chad	112	139	139	140	141	142	124	83
140	Afghanistan	130	121	141	139	131	140	135	127
141	Congo (DR)	136	142	140	133	142	141	110	87
142	Central African Republic	133	141	129	142	139	132	105	132

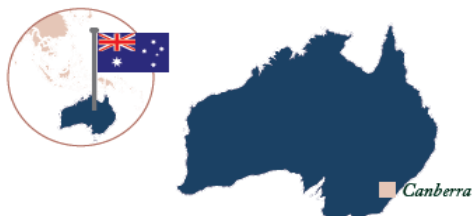
## Australia ranking

Australia ranks 4th overall in the Legatum Institute Prosperity Index 2012.

## Australia country Profile

4

## AUSTRALIA



## COUNTRY OVERVIEW

		Global Av.
Population (million) (2010)	22.00	N/A
Life expectancy (years) (2010)	81.7	69.6
Birth rate (per year per 1000 people) (2010)	13	22
Fertility rate (births per female) (2010)	1.9	2.8
Life satisfaction* (rated 0 > 10) (2011)	7.4	5.5
Female representation in the legislature (2011)	24.7%	19.5%
Internet access at home? (2011)	78.9%	34.2%
Satisfied with job/work?* (% yes) (2011)	87.0%	73.3%
People are treated with respect in your country* (% yes) (2011)	93%	85.1%
GDP per capita (ppp) (2010)	\$38,159.60	\$14,774.73

## INDEX COMPARISONS

	Rank/ No. of countries
Legatum Prosperity Index™	4/142
Average Life Satisfaction Ranking* (2011)	8/142
Per Capita GDP Ranking (2010)	15/142
WEF Global Competitiveness Index (2011)	20/142
UN Human Development Index (2011)	2/187
Heritage/WSJ Economic Freedom Index (2011)	3/179
TI Corruption Perceptions Index (2011)	8/182
World Bank Doing Business Index (2012)	15/183

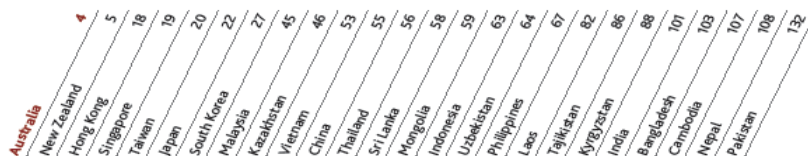
## SUB-INDEX RANKINGS



## PROSPERITY INDEX: DATA IN FOCUS

10	ECONOMY	Australia	Global Av.
	5 year growth rate (2010)	1.0%	2.7%
	Confidence in financial institutions?* (% yes) (2011)	62.0%	61.9%
	Satisfaction with living standards?* (% yes) (2011)	86.8%	59%
8	ENTREPRENEURSHIP & OPPORTUNITY		
	Business start-up costs (% of GNI) (2011)	0.7%	36.3%
	Mobile phones (per 100 ppl) (2011)	108.3	98.7
	Will working hard get you ahead?* (% yes) (2011)	91.1%	81.1%
8	GOVERNANCE		
	Confidence in the government?* (% yes) (2011)	54.6%	53.7%
	Confidence in the judiciary?* (% yes) (2011)	63.8%	52.5%
	Government effectiveness <sup>1</sup> (2010)	1.82	0.03
2	EDUCATION		
	Pupil to teacher ratio (2008)	16:1	25:1
	Satisfaction with education quality?* (% yes) (2011)	80.4%	66.6%
	Perception children are learning?* (% yes) (2011)	91.0%	70.4%
17	HEALTH	Australia	Global Av.
	Self-reported health problems?* (% yes) (2011)	21.9%	23.9%
	Hospital beds* (per 1000 people) (2009)	3.8	3.2
	Satisfaction with health?* (% yes) (2011)	82.1%	78.8%
19	SAFETY & SECURITY		
	Human flight <sup>2</sup> (2011)	1.6	5.4
	Safe walking at night?* (% yes) (2011)	66.0%	61.9%
	Property stolen?* (% yes) (2011)	12.1%	16.8%
3	PERSONAL FREEDOM		
	Civil liberties <sup>3</sup> (2011)	7	4.8
	Tolerance for immigrants?* (% yes) (2011)	90.6%	65%
	Satisfaction with freedom of choice?* (% yes) (2011)	94.5%	73.4%
3	SOCIAL CAPITAL		
	Rely on others?* (% yes) (2011)	96.7%	80.6%
	Donations?* (% yes) (2011)	76.4%	28%
	Help strangers?* (% yes) (2011)	68.0%	45.7%

NOTES: <sup>1</sup> Gov. effectiveness: values range from -1.73 to 2.25, higher values indicate higher effectiveness. <sup>2</sup> Human flight: values range from 1 to 10, higher values indicate higher levels of human flight. <sup>3</sup> Civil liberties: values range from 1 to 7, lower values indicate lack of civil liberties. \*Survey data are taken from Gallup World Poll.



## REGIONAL RANKING—ASIA

## UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)

### About UNDP HDI

The UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) for 2013 focuses on the intertwined issues of sustainability and equity. While most countries have achieved substantial development gains since 1970, the 2013 HDR draws attention to evidence that raises questions about the sustainability and distribution of these benefits.

A key message contained in this and previous Human Development Reports, however, is that economic growth alone does not automatically translate into human development progress. Pro-poor policies and significant investments in people's capabilities—through a focus on education, nutrition and health, and employment skills—can expand access to decent work and provide for sustained progress.

The 2013 Report identifies four specific areas of focus for sustaining development momentum: enhancing equity, including on the gender dimension; enabling greater voice and participation of citizens, including youth; confronting environmental pressures; and managing demographic change.

### Australia ranking

Australia ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> in the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) 2013 with an index score of 0.938, Norway is 1<sup>st</sup> with a score of 0.955.

HDI rank	Human Development Index	Inequality-adjusted HDI		Gender Inequality Index		Multidimensional Poverty Index	
	Value	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Year
<b>VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1 Norway	0.955	0.894	1	0.065	5	..	
2 Australia	0.938	0.864	2	0.115	17	..	
3 United States	0.937	0.821	16	0.256	42	..	
4 Netherlands	0.921	0.857	4	0.045	1	..	
5 Germany	0.920	0.856	5	0.075	6	..	
6 New Zealand	0.919	..	..	0.164	31	..	
7 Ireland	0.916	0.850	6	0.121	19	..	
7 Sweden	0.916	0.859	3	0.055	2	..	
9 Switzerland	0.913	0.849	7	0.057	3	..	
10 Japan	0.912	..	..	0.131	21	..	
11 Canada	0.911	0.832	13	0.119	18	..	
12 Korea, Republic of	0.909	0.758	28	0.153	27	..	
13 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.906	..	..	..	..	..	
13 Iceland	0.906	0.848	8	0.089	10	..	
15 Denmark	0.901	0.845	9	0.057	3	..	
16 Israel	0.900	0.790	21	0.144	25	..	
17 Belgium	0.897	0.825	15	0.098	12	..	
18 Austria	0.895	0.837	12	0.102	14	..	
18 Singapore	0.895	..	..	0.101	13	..	
20 France	0.893	0.812	18	0.083	9	..	
21 Finland	0.892	0.839	11	0.075	6	..	
21 Slovenia	0.892	0.840	10	0.080	8	0.000	2003
23 Spain	0.885	0.796	20	0.103	15	..	
24 Liechtenstein	0.883	..	..	..	..	..	
25 Italy	0.881	0.776	24	0.094	11	..	
26 Luxembourg	0.875	0.813	17	0.149	26	..	
26 United Kingdom	0.875	0.802	19	0.205	34	..	
28 Czech Republic	0.873	0.826	14	0.122	20	0.010	2002/2003
29 Greece	0.860	0.760	27	0.136	23	..	
30 Brunei Darussalam	0.855	..	..	..	..	..	
31 Cyprus	0.848	0.751	29	0.134	22	..	
32 Malta	0.847	0.778	23	0.236	39	..	
33 Andorra	0.846	..	..	..	..	..	
33 Estonia	0.846	0.770	25	0.158	29	0.026	2003
35 Slovakia	0.840	0.788	22	0.171	32	0.000	2003
36 Qatar	0.834	..	..	0.546	117	..	
37 Hungary	0.831	0.769	26	0.256	42	0.016	2003
38 Barbados	0.825	..	..	0.343	61	..	
39 Poland	0.821	0.740	30	0.140	24	..	
40 Chile	0.819	0.664	41	0.360	66	..	
41 Lithuania	0.818	0.727	33	0.157	28	..	
41 United Arab Emirates	0.818	..	..	0.241	40	0.002	2003
43 Portugal	0.816	0.729	32	0.114	16	..	
44 Latvia	0.814	0.726	35	0.216	36	0.006	2003
45 Argentina	0.811	0.653	43	0.380	71	0.011	2005
46 Seychelles	0.806	..	..	..	..	..	
47 Croatia	0.805	0.683	39	0.179	33	0.016	2003

HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT						
48 Bahrain	0.796	--	--	0.258	45	--
49 Bahamas	0.794	--	--	0.316	53	--
50 Belarus	0.793	0.727	33	--	--	0.000 2005
51 Uruguay	0.792	0.662	42	0.367	69	0.006 2002/2003
52 Montenegro	0.791	0.733	31	--	--	0.006 2005/2006
52 Palau	0.791	--	--	--	--	--
54 Kuwait	0.790	--	--	0.274	47	--
55 Russian Federation	0.788	--	--	0.312	51	0.005 2003
56 Romania	0.786	0.687	38	0.327	55	--
57 Bulgaria	0.782	0.704	36	0.219	38	--
57 Saudi Arabia	0.782	--	--	0.682	145	--
59 Cuba	0.780	--	--	0.356	63	--
59 Panama	0.780	0.588	57	0.503	108	--
61 Mexico	0.775	0.593	55	0.382	72	0.015 2006
62 Costa Rica	0.773	0.606	54	0.346	62	--
63 Grenada	0.770	--	--	--	--	--
64 Libya	0.769	--	--	0.216	36	--
64 Malaysia	0.769	--	--	0.256	42	--
64 Serbia	0.769	0.696	37	--	--	0.003 2005/2006
67 Antigua and Barbuda	0.760	--	--	--	--	--
67 Trinidad and Tobago	0.760	0.644	49	0.311	50	0.020 2006
69 Kazakhstan	0.754	0.652	44	0.312	51	0.002 2006
70 Albania	0.749	0.645	48	0.251	41	0.005 2008/2009
71 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.748	0.549	66	0.466	93	--
72 Dominica	0.745	--	--	--	--	--
72 Georgia	0.745	0.631	51	0.438	81	0.003 2005
72 Lebanon	0.745	0.575	59	0.433	78	--
72 Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.745	--	--	--	--	--
76 Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.742	--	--	0.496	107	--
77 Peru	0.741	0.561	62	0.387	73	0.066 2008
78 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.740	0.631	51	0.162	30	0.008 2005
78 Ukraine	0.740	0.672	40	0.338	57	0.008 2007
80 Mauritius	0.737	0.639	50	0.377	70	--
81 Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.735	0.650	45	--	--	0.003 2006
82 Azerbaijan	0.734	0.650	45	0.323	54	0.021 2006
83 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.733	--	--	--	--	--
84 Oman	0.731	--	--	0.340	59	--
85 Brazil	0.730	0.531	70	0.447	85	0.011 2006
85 Jamaica	0.730	0.591	56	0.458	87	--
87 Armenia	0.729	0.649	47	0.340	59	0.001 2010
88 Saint Lucia	0.725	--	--	--	--	--
89 Ecuador	0.724	0.537	69	0.442	83	0.009 2003
90 Turkey	0.722	0.560	63	0.366	68	0.028 2003
91 Colombia	0.719	0.519	74	0.459	88	0.022 2010
92 Sri Lanka	0.715	0.607	53	0.402	75	0.021 2003
93 Algeria	0.713	--	--	0.391	74	--
94 Tunisia	0.712	--	--	0.261	46	0.010 2003

MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
95	Tonga	0.710	..	..	0.462	90	..
96	Belize	0.702	..	..	0.435	79	0.024 2006
96	Dominican Republic	0.702	0.510	80	0.508	109	0.018 2007
96	Fiji	0.702	..	..	..	..	..
96	Samoa	0.702	..	..	..	..	..
100	Jordan	0.700	0.568	60	0.482	99	0.008 2009
101	China	0.699	0.543	67	0.213	35	0.056 2002
102	Turkmenistan	0.698	..	..	..	..	..
103	Thailand	0.690	0.543	67	0.360	66	0.006 2005/2006
104	Maldives	0.688	0.515	76	0.357	64	0.018 2009
105	Suriname	0.684	0.526	72	0.467	94	0.039 2006
106	Gabon	0.683	0.550	65	0.492	105	..
107	El Salvador	0.680	0.499	83	0.441	82	..
108	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.675	0.444	85	0.474	97	0.089 2008
108	Mongolia	0.675	0.568	60	0.328	56	0.065 2005
110	Palestine, State of	0.670	..	..	..	..	0.005 2006/2007
111	Paraguay	0.669	..	..	0.472	95	0.064 2002/2003
112	Egypt	0.662	0.503	82	0.590	126	0.024 2008
113	Moldova, Republic of	0.660	0.584	58	0.303	49	0.007 2005
114	Philippines	0.654	0.524	73	0.418	77	0.064 2008
114	Uzbekistan	0.654	0.551	64	..	..	0.008 2006
116	Syrian Arab Republic	0.648	0.515	76	0.551	118	0.021 2006
117	Micronesia, Federated States of	0.645	..	..	..	..	..
118	Guyana	0.636	0.514	78	0.490	104	0.030 2009
119	Botswana	0.634	..	..	0.485	102	..
120	Honduras	0.632	0.458	84	0.483	100	0.159 2005/2006
121	Indonesia	0.629	0.514	78	0.494	106	0.095 2007
121	Kiribati	0.629	..	..	..	..	..
121	South Africa	0.629	..	..	0.462	90	0.057 2008
124	Vanuatu	0.626	..	..	..	..	0.129 2007
125	Kyrgyzstan	0.622	0.516	75	0.357	64	0.019 2005/2006
125	Tajikistan	0.622	0.507	81	0.338	57	0.068 2005
127	Viet Nam	0.617	0.531	70	0.299	48	0.017 2010/2011
128	Namibia	0.608	0.344	101	0.455	86	0.187 2006/2007
129	Nicaragua	0.599	0.434	86	0.461	89	0.128 2006/2007
130	Morocco	0.591	0.415	88	0.444	84	0.048 2007
131	Iraq	0.590	..	..	0.557	120	0.059 2006
132	Cape Verde	0.586	..	..	..	..	..
133	Guatemala	0.581	0.389	92	0.539	114	0.127 2003
134	Timor-Leste	0.576	0.386	93	..	..	0.360 2009/2010
135	Ghana	0.558	0.379	94	0.565	121	0.144 2008
136	Equatorial Guinea	0.554	..	..	..	..	..
136	India	0.554	0.392	91	0.610	132	0.283 2005/2006
138	Cambodia	0.543	0.402	90	0.473	96	0.212 2010
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.543	0.409	89	0.483	100	0.267 2006
140	Bhutan	0.538	0.430	87	0.464	92	0.119 2010
141	Swaziland	0.536	0.346	99	0.525	112	0.086 2010

LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
142	Congo	0.534	0.368	96	0.610	132	0.208	2009
143	Solomon Islands	0.530	..	..	..	..	..	
144	Sao Tome and Principe	0.525	0.358	97	..	..	0.154	2008/2009
145	Kenya	0.519	0.344	101	0.608	130	0.229	2008/2009
146	Bangladesh	0.515	0.374	95	0.518	111	0.292	2007
146	Pakistan	0.515	0.356	98	0.567	123	0.264	2006/2007
148	Angola	0.508	0.285	114	..	..	..	
149	Myanmar	0.498	..	..	0.437	80	..	
150	Cameroon	0.495	0.330	104	0.628	137	0.287	2004
151	Madagascar	0.483	0.335	103	..	..	0.357	2008/2009
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	0.476	0.346	99	0.556	119	0.332	2010
153	Nigeria	0.471	0.276	119	..	..	0.310	2008
154	Senegal	0.470	0.315	105	0.540	115	0.439	2010/2011
155	Mauritania	0.467	0.306	107	0.643	139	0.352	2007
156	Papua New Guinea	0.466	..	..	0.617	134	..	
157	Nepal	0.463	0.304	109	0.485	102	0.217	2011
158	Lesotho	0.461	0.296	111	0.534	113	0.156	2009
159	Togo	0.459	0.305	108	0.566	122	0.284	2006
160	Yemen	0.458	0.310	106	0.747	148	0.283	2006
161	Haiti	0.456	0.273	120	0.592	127	0.299	2005/2006
161	Uganda	0.456	0.303	110	0.517	110	0.367	2011
163	Zambia	0.448	0.283	117	0.623	136	0.328	2007
164	Djibouti	0.445	0.285	114	..	..	0.139	2006
165	Gambia	0.439	..	..	0.594	128	0.324	2005/2006
166	Benin	0.436	0.280	118	0.618	135	0.412	2006
167	Rwanda	0.434	0.287	112	0.414	76	0.350	2010
168	Côte d'Ivoire	0.432	0.265	122	0.632	138	0.353	2005
169	Comoros	0.429	..	..	..	..	..	
170	Malawi	0.418	0.287	112	0.573	124	0.334	2010
171	Sudan	0.414	..	..	0.604	129	..	
172	Zimbabwe	0.397	0.284	116	0.544	116	0.172	2010/2011
173	Ethiopia	0.396	0.269	121	..	..	0.564	2011
174	Liberia	0.388	0.251	123	0.658	143	0.485	2007
175	Afghanistan	0.374	..	..	0.712	147	..	
176	Guinea-Bissau	0.364	0.213	127	..	..	..	
177	Sierra Leone	0.359	0.210	128	0.643	139	0.439	2008
178	Burundi	0.355	..	..	0.476	98	0.530	2005
178	Guinea	0.355	0.217	126	..	..	0.506	2005
180	Central African Republic	0.352	0.209	129	0.654	142	..	
181	Eritrea	0.351	..	..	..	..	..	
182	Mali	0.344	..	..	0.649	141	0.558	2006
183	Burkina Faso	0.343	0.226	124	0.609	131	0.535	2010
184	Chad	0.340	0.203	130	..	..	0.344	2003
185	Mozambique	0.327	0.220	125	0.582	125	0.512	2009
186	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.304	0.183	132	0.681	144	0.392	2010
186	Niger	0.304	0.200	131	0.707	146	0.642	2006

<b>OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES</b>						
Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..
San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	0.514	2006
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Human Development Index groups</b>						
Very high human development	0.905	0.807	—	0.193	—	—
High human development	0.758	0.602	—	0.376	—	—
Medium human development	0.640	0.485	—	0.457	—	—
Low human development	0.466	0.310	—	0.578	—	—
<b>Regions</b>						
Arab States	0.652	0.486	—	0.555	—	—
East Asia and the Pacific	0.683	0.537	—	0.333	—	—
Europe and Central Asia	0.771	0.672	—	0.280	—	—
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.741	0.550	—	0.419	—	—
South Asia	0.558	0.395	—	0.568	—	—
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.475	0.309	—	0.577	—	—
<b>Least developed countries</b>	0.449	0.303	—	0.566	—	—
<b>Small island developing states</b>	0.648	0.459	—	0.481	—	—
<b>World</b>	<b>0.694</b>	<b>0.532</b>	—	<b>0.463</b>	—	—

**NOTE**

The indices use data from different years—see the *Statistical annex* of the full Report (available at <http://hdr.undp.org>) for details and for complete notes and sources on the data. Country classifications are based on HDI quartiles: a country is in the very high group if its HDI is in the top quartile, in the high group if its HDI is in percentiles 51–75, in the medium group if its HDI is in percentiles 26–50 and in the low group if its HDI is in the bottom quartile. Previous Reports used absolute rather than relative thresholds.



## Education at a Glance 2013: OECD Indicators

### **Vocational qualifications: an asset for employment**

If current patterns of graduation continue, a young person in Australia will have a 51% chance of completing an upper secondary level vocational qualification in his or her lifetime. Programme orientation can make a significant difference when it comes to finding a job. Upper secondary vocational education and training (VET) offers young people the chance to acquire the skills, knowledge and practical experience relevant for specialised occupations, and helps to prepare them for entry into the labour market. In Australia, graduates of upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education with a vocational orientation do particularly well in the labour market compared with their peers in other countries: 86% of 25-34 year-olds with this level of attainment were employed in 2011, the sixth highest level among OECD countries (OECD average: 79%), while employment rates for graduates from a general programme were 8 percentage points lower.

### **Australia is the preferred destination for many international students**

The most significant feature of the tertiary education landscape in Australia is the large proportion of international students. Australia is a key destination for students from around the world, hosting more than 6% of the world's foreign students. This figure places Australia as the third most popular destination after the United States (16% of international students worldwide) and the United Kingdom (13%). One in five of the students enrolled in tertiary education in Australia in 2011 were international students, the highest proportion among all OECD countries, against an OECD average of 7%. The country receives almost 20 times more international students than the number of Australian students who choose to study in tertiary programmes abroad.

### **Increasing investment in education, mostly from private sources**

Australia's total expenditure for all levels of education relative to GDP in 2010 was 6%, similar to the OECD average of 6%. This is despite significant increases in government investment between 2008 and 2010; Australia's spending increased by 24%, more than four times the OECD average increase of 5%. In 2010, Australia devoted about USD 10,825 per student each year at all levels from primary to tertiary education, compared with the OECD average of USD 9,313 per student.

In 2010, 74% of Australia's total expenditure on educational institutions came from public sources, which is lower than the OECD average of 84%. In fact, at 26%, Australia has the sixth largest

proportion of private expenditure in the OECD for all levels of education compared with an OECD average of 16%. The share of private expenditure on pre-primary education was 44%, way above the OECD average of 18% while, at tertiary level, 54% of all spending came from private sources, again much higher than the OECD average of 32%.

### **Enrolment rates in pre-primary education are lower in Australia than the average for the OECD countries**

Participation in early childhood education is low in Australia compared with other OECD countries. Only 13% of 3-year-olds are enrolled in early childhood education programmes, an insignificant proportion when compared with the OECD average of 67%. In fact, the proportion of 3-year-olds who were enrolled in early childhood education in Australia decreased by 4 percentage points between 2005 and 2011, compared with an average increase of 4 percentage points for OECD countries. Enrolment rates for 4-year-olds (at pre-primary and primary level) are also behind the OECD average: only 67% of 4-year-olds are enrolled in early childhood education programmes against an OECD average of 84%.

Australia's expenditure on pre-primary education relative to GDP is also relatively low at 0.1% versus the OECD average of 0.6%. Out of the total expenditure on early childhood education in 2010, only 56% came from public sources and 44% came from private sources, while the OECD average was of 82% for early-years expenditure coming from public sources and 18% from private sources. Nonetheless, in 2010, Australia spent USD 8,899 a year on each pre-primary student, more than the OECD average of USD 6,762.

#### **Other findings:**

- Educational attainment is high in Australia. 74% of 25-64 year-olds holds at least an upper secondary qualification (OECD average: 76%). The proportion of adults completing upper secondary education has increased significantly across generations with 84% of 25-34 year-olds holding an upper secondary qualification compared to 61% among 55-64 year-olds. Overall, tertiary attainment rates are well above the OECD average: 38% of the working age population holds a university degree (OECD average 32%). The proportion rises to 45% among 25-34 year-olds (OECD average 39%).
- Teachers' salaries are above OECD average and have risen steadily; overall they have risen by around 13% since 2000 at all education levels, although this is below the OECD average salary rise of 17%. As a proportion of the earnings of other tertiary-educated, 25-64 year-old full-time workers, teachers' salaries are above the OECD average. In 2010, teachers in Australia, at all education levels, earned about 91% of the earnings of other workers of a similar age and education level, compared with an OECD average of between 80% and 89%, depending on the level of education they teach.
- In Australia, international students have a marked impact on estimated graduation rates: due to the high proportion of them, graduation rates are artificially inflated. For example, when international students are excluded from consideration, Australia's graduation rates for first-time tertiary-type A (i.e. theoretical university-based programmes) courses drop by 17 percentage points, and first-time tertiary-type B (shorter more vocationally oriented programmes) graduation rates drop by 3 percentage points.

## Australia summary and rank among OECD countries

Table	Indicator	Australia		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and other G20 countries*
Educational Access and Output						
	Enrolment rates	2011	2005	2011	2005	
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	13%	17%	67%	64%	33 of 36
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	67%	53%	84%	79%	30 of 36
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	99%		99%		12 of 38
	Percentage of population that has attained below upper secondary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	26%	41%	26%	34%	14 of 35
	Percentage of population that has attained upper secondary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	36%	31%	44%	44%	29 of 36
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	38%	27%	31%	22%	10 of 36
	30-34 year-olds	45%		39%		12 of 34
	25-34 year-olds	45%	31%	39%	26%	11 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	30%	19%	24%	15%	10 of 36
	Entry rates into tertiary education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
C3.1a	Vocational programmes (Tertiary-type B)	m	m	19%	16%	m
	University programmes (Tertiary-type A)	96%	59%	60%	48%	2 of 36
	Graduation rates	2010	2000	2011	2000	
A2.1a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete upper secondary education in their lifetime	m	m	83%	76%	m
A3.1a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime***	50%	36%	39%	28%	M

## COMPENDIUM OF GLOBAL RANKING REPORTS

Table	Indicator	Australia		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and other G20 countries*
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes						
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Men and Women	2011	2008	2011	2008	
A5.4b	Below upper secondary	5.9%	5.5%	12.6%	8.8%	29 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	3.8%	2.7%	7.3%	4.9%	31 of 36
	Tertiary	2.8%	2.2%	4.8%	3.3%	30 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2011	2008	2011	2008	
A5.4d	Below upper secondary	5.8%	5.7%	12.2%	9.5%	31 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	4.9%	3.4%	8.0%	5.7%	27 of 35
	Tertiary	3.1%	2.3%	5.1%	3.6%	30 of 36
	Average earnings premium for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**	2011 or latest year available		2011		
A6.1	Men and women	135		157		27 of 33
	Men	144		162		24 of 33
	Women	148		161		24 of 33
	Average earnings penalty for 25-64 year-olds who have not attained upper secondary education**	2011 or latest year available		2011		
A6.1	Men and women	81		76		10 of 33
	Men	85		77		5 of 33
	Women	85		74		3 of 33
	Percentage of people not in employment, education or training for 15-29 year-olds, by level of education attained	2011	2008	2011	2008	
C5.4d	Below upper secondary	15.3%	14.6%	15.8%	14.4%	16 of 34
	Upper secondary	10.2%	9.1%	16.2%	13.6%	28 of 34
	Tertiary	8.9%	6.9%	13.3%	10.6%	24 of 34

## COMPENDIUM OF GLOBAL RANKING REPORTS

Financial Investment in Education						
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2010		2010		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	8899 USD		6762 USD		5 of 32
	Primary education	9463 USD		7974 USD		9 of 34
	Secondary education	10350 USD		9014 USD		12 of 34
	Tertiary education	15142 USD		13528 USD		13 of 33
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B2.1	As a percentage of GDP	6.1%	5.2%	6.3%	5.4%	19 of 33
	Total public expenditure on education	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B4.1	As a percentage of total public expenditure	15.2%	14.3%	13.0%	12.6%	8 of 32
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2010	2000	2010	2000	
B3.2a	Pre-primary education	m		17.9%		3 of 28
B3.2a	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	15.3%	16.3%	8.5%	7.1%	5 of 31
B3.2b	Tertiary education	53.5%	50.1%	31.6%	22.6%	6 of 30
B3.1	All levels of education	25.9%	25.9%	16.4%	12.1%	6 of 29
Schools and Teachers						
Ratio of students to teaching staff		2011		2011		
Pre-primary education		m		14 students per teacher		m
Primary education		16 students per teacher		15 students per teacher		20 of 35
Secondary education		12 students per teacher		14 students per teacher		22 of 36
Total intended instruction time for students (hours)		2011		2011		
Primary education		6674 hours		4717 hours		3 of 31
Lower secondary education		4035 hours		3034 hours		6 of 31

## COMPENDIUM OF GLOBAL RANKING REPORTS

Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2011	2000	2011	2000	
Pre-primary education	885 hours		994 hours		18 of 29
Primary education	873 hours	882 hours	790 hours	780 hours	9 of 31
Lower secondary education	811 hours	811 hours	709 hours	697 hours	5 of 30
Upper secondary education	802 hours	803 hours	664 hours	628 hours	4 of 31
Index of change in statutory teachers' salaries for teachers with 15 years of experience/minimum training (2000 = 100)	2011	2008	2011	2008	
Primary school teachers	112	109	120	120	12 of 23
Lower secondary school teachers	114	110	116	116	10 of 22
Upper secondary school teachers	114	110	117	118	8 of 22
Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education	2011		2011		
Pre-primary school teachers	0.91		0.80		6 of 22
Primary school teachers	0.92		0.82		9 of 27
Lower secondary school teachers	0.91		0.85		10 of 27
Upper secondary school teachers	0.91		0.89		11 of 27

\* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

\*\* Compared to people with upper secondary education; upper secondary = 100.

\*\*\* 2011 figures on graduation rates for tertiary education are not yet available.

## Conclusion

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This compendium of Global Ranking Reports is a stocktake for the “Australia’s Comparative Advantage” (ACA) project, which is part of a broader “Securing Australia’s Future” project currently underway under the aegis of the Office of the Chief Scientist. The following points are offered in conclusion:

As an early product of the ACA project, this Global Ranking Reports Compendium seeks to present a snapshot of Australia’s performance or ranking on various aspects and policy priorities in a global context. There is no attempt in this compendium to argue the relative merits and demerits of the various individual reports or their methodologies. This approach does throw light on the comparative strengths for Australia and also helps identify possible gap areas based on the global ranks and scores. The intent of the report is to understand Australia’s performance on a wide range of policy areas in a global context and reaching any final conclusions is viewed as an iterative process for further analysis well beyond the global rankings themselves.

This report aims to aid and facilitate the current project as it seeks to address a broad range of topics and present Australia’s Comparative Advantage, and in doing so, contribute to the development of rigorous, evidence-based policy as to what pays off best for Australians.

Any relevant reports already released and not documented here, or those that are released in the course of this project will be added to the compendium.

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