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of the
USA:**

relative to Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom

Edward Fullbrook

Endorsements

"In this election year both parties in the US only agree on one thing: the US has been on the decline and needs to get back on its feet. This book puts the facts behind the finger waving. A must read for those of us fed up with both left and right, but who want to move forward."

Kevin Gallagher, USA, Boston University

"American exceptionalism once implied superiority. Now, as confirmed by the remarkable set of facts assembled by Edward Fullbrook, it signifies exactly the opposite. The exceptional status of the United States, when compared on a wide range of indicators to other OECD countries, represents a nation in decline. The deteriorating situation means that long-overdue changes can and should be made to improve the health and welfare, not of the tiny minority at the top but of the other 99 percent"

David F. Ruccio, USA, University of Notre Dame

"Glance through this short book and you are in for a shock. If instead of relying on the usual GDP numbers, you look for indicators of how well actual people live in different countries, this book shows you what you find. A person of median or below median income in the US, lives a shorter, less healthy and much less secure life than similar people in almost any industrialized country. A hugely higher percentage of people in the US are in particularly bad life circumstances like being in jail, being injured or obese, being a teenage mother or growing up in a single parent family than in almost any other developed country. The peer-group of the US for most of these indicators of the quality of life of the majority of the people is countries like Mexico and Turkey. This collection of rankings shows very clearly: The US cannot be a role model for any developed country."

Norbert Häring, Germany, *Handelsblatt*

"This book's 65 charts tell the story of an economy that is polarizing – and in decline. The statistics are so striking that they almost call out for a cartoon (if not a full written comment) on the facing side of each chart. Interested readers can treat this as a do-it-yourself book and put in their own commentary tying the various dimensions of how America is winning the social decathlon of the Global Race to the Bottom. On the other hand, Scandinavians will love the global rankings."

Michael Hudson, USA, University of Missouri at Kansas City

"For a person who considers himself a friend of the United States, it has been traumatic to observe how neoliberal ideology has transformed the US from a nation of manufacturing and services to one taken over by financial capitalism. Edward Fullbrook's little book documents the devastating social and economic effects of this transformation."

Erik S. Reinert, Norway, Norwegian Institute for Strategic Studies

'This is a thoughtful and disturbing set of evidence which will undoubtedly spark debate. I do not agree with all of it, but it is a serious and engaging piece of work'

Paul Ormerod, United Kingdom, *Volterra*

"This little book is unique. Almost no prose, only numbers. This would seem to deny it any analytical significance. But it works like a painting of an impressionist or pointillist master. It is only when you see the whole set of data, or each subgroup, that you realize that it makes important sense. The sense of the decline of the USA, and also the sense of huge gaps among the 30 OECD nations with regard to well-being, social health and human development. Little book, great innovation, great interest."

Jean Gadrey, France, University of Lille

"Welfare and sustainable development is discussed in many circles these days. It is increasingly understood that one-dimensional indicators such as GDP-growth are not enough and even misleading. A multi-dimensional approach is needed. In this book Edward Fullbrook shows how a large number of indicators can be brought together to compare the performance of OECD countries. Patterns are revealed, and no country is the best according to all indicators. This is certainly a promising and thought-provoking way of presenting the overall picture of welfare performance in specific countries."

Peter Söderbaum, Sweden, School of Sustainable Development of Society and Technology

Decline of the USA

"As a development economist from the Netherlands, I was shocked to see how the USA compares to the other OECD countries. On quite a few variables, the USA scores worse than some developing countries. For example, Malaysia and Cuba have lower infant mortality rates, and Uruguay and Barbados score better on the corruption perceptions index. The USA scores 53 times out of 56 worse than my own country, and in the final ranking, my country, where still a lot should be improved, ranks 2 out of the 30 countries, while the USA ranks 29. I must admit that I was shocked to find out that the country of freedom, democracy and hard work is clearly not the USA. It scores much lower in life expectancy, murders, voter turnout, and labour productivity per hour than my own country and many other OECD countries. This book is a tool of great political importance for anyone caring about the facts and values that made the USA great in the past."

Irene van Staveren, Netherlands, Erasmus University

"The Decline of the USA is an extensive collection of international statistics on health, income education and other areas. It shows that we might still be number 1, but it tends to be in areas like the share of income going to the richest 1.0 percent."

Dean Baker, USA, Center for Economic and Policy

"This book has changed my opinion of the United States. It also has changed my views about economics and the discourse on the present economic crisis. The USA is not doing well. To the contrary, it is rapidly sliding down the international scale. Before reading this book I did not realize the scope of its problems - the USA might even serve as an example of 'how not to do it'. Economists and economics have to come to grips with this."

Merijn Knibbe, Netherlands, Wageningen University and Research

Decline of the USA

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Decline of the USA

Preface

Some years back at a dinner party someone said “We all have a distorted view of the United States because it dominates the world of spin.” Reflecting on that remark in the light of visits to the States, I decided to investigate, initially with no purpose in mind except my own possible enlightenment.

I chose the then 30 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (**OECD**) countries as my frame of reference and began looking for indicators by which to rank them. In the end I came up with seven categories, each with eight indicators.

I was shocked by what I found. Friends encouraged me to turn my findings into a book. I decided that for each category of eight indicators I would write a chapter. I had written two of them, when in late 2007 Barack Obama’s campaign for President of the USA began to look like a possible winner. Like millions of others, I was soon intoxicated with the optimism of the hour, optimism that here at last was a leader committed to reversing America’s decades of decline. Suddenly my USA book project seemed contrary to the spirit of the time, and I abandoned it.

Now, four years on, Obama has done nothing much to slow the decline of the USA, much less reverse it, nor does he any longer show any inclination to do so. Thus I have decided to make my findings public.

There is no prose in this book, just 65 pages of tables showing the rankings and scores for the 30 nations. With 25 exceptions, I have used the tables compiled four years or more ago. I don’t think the rankings will have changed much in that time. But if there is sufficient interest, I can bring out a further updated edition later in the year,

Of course this book is not just about the USA. In fact it is about each of the 30 OECD countries just as much as it is about the USA. Spin and military might aside, what are the world’s top countries? What is your country’s position in the hierarchy of “developed” nations? This book will tell you.

Edward Fullbrook

Editor of [real-world-economics review](#)

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Introduction

Forty years of neoliberalism and plutonomy have taken their toll on the United States of America. Not so long ago the American way of life was, and rightly so, the envy of the world. Memories of America's once greatness at providing for the many a society for human fulfilment and happiness live on. But the times have changed. This book of 65 tables shows that in terms of the quality of life that it offers its citizens today, the USA is near the bottom of the third division of the thirty OECD nations.

The tables speak for themselves. They fall into seven categories: Health; Income and Leisure; Family; Education; Generosity; Public Order and Safety; and Freedom and Democracy. In each category there are eight indicators. The 30 OECD countries are ranked for each of these indicators; a final table in each category shows each country's average ranking across the eight indicators.

The purpose of this book is not to embarrass a nation, but rather to help its citizens face up to the facts, with the hope that the shock will awaken in them the courage of their fore-parents and inspire them to take back from the few the country that once belonged to the many.

Chapter 1 Health Indicators

for 30 OECD Countries

Life expectancy at birth (For total population)

Definition: The average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future. Life expectancy at birth is also a measure of overall quality of life in a country and summarizes the mortality at all ages.

Source: CIA World Factbook, 18 October 2010

Rank	Country	Description
First Division		
1	Japan	82.12 years
2	Australia	81.63
3	Canada	81.23
4	France	80.98
5	Sweden	80.86
6	New Zealand	80.36
7	Switzerland	80.85
8	Iceland	80.67
9	Italy	80.20
10	Spain	80.05
Second Division		
11	Norway	79.95
12	Greece	79.66
13	Austria	79.50
14	Netherlands	79.40
15	Luxembourg	79.33
16	Germany	79.26
17	Belgium	79.22
18	United Kingdom	79.01
19	Finland	78.97
20	South Korea	78.72
Third Division		
21	Denmark	78.30
22	Ireland	78.24
23	Portugal	78.21
24	United States	78.11
25	Czech Republic	76.81
26	Mexico	76.06
27	Poland	75.63
28	Slovak Republic	75.40
29	Hungary	73.44
30	Turkey	71.96

Healthy life expectancy at birth (for total population)

Definition: Healthy life expectancy at birth (years) 2007 - Total population.

Source: *World Health Statistics 2009*, World Health Organization

Rank	Country	Description
First Division		
1	Japan	76 years
2	Switzerland	75
3	Sweden	74
3	Iceland	74
3	Italy	74
3	Australia	74
3	Spain	74
Second Division		
8	France	73
8	Norway	73
8	Canada	73
8	Germany	73
8	Luxembourg	73
8	Ireland	73
8	Netherlands	73
8	New Zealand	73
16	Finland	72
16	Greece	72
16	Belgium	72
16	United Kingdom	72
16	Austria	72
16	Denmark	72
Third Division		
23	Portugal	71
23	South Korea	71
24	Czech Republic	70
24	United States	70
26	Slovak Republic	67
26	Poland	67
26	Mexico	67
29	Hungary	66
29	Turkey	66

Probability of not reaching 60

Definition: Probability at dying between 15 and 60 years (for the year 2007).

Source: World Health Statistics 2009, World Health Organization

Rank	Country	Description
First Division		
1	Iceland	5.8%
2	Switzerland	6.2%
2	Italy	6.2%
4	Australia	6.3%
4	Sweden	6.3%
6	Japan	6.6%
7	Netherlands	6.8%
8	Norway	6.9%
9	Canada	7.2%
10	Spain	7.4%
Second Division		
11	New Zealand	7.3%
12	Ireland	7.5%
13	Austria	7.8%
14	Greece	7.9%
14	United Kingdom	7.9%
16	Germany	8.0%
17	Luxembourg	8.1%
17	South Korea	8.1%
19	Belgium	8.6%
20	France	8.9%
Third Division		
21	Portugal	9.3%
21	Denmark	9.3%
23	Finland	9.6%
24	Czech Republic	10.6%
25	United States	10.8%
26	Turkey	11.9%
27	Mexico	12.1%
28	Slovak Republic	13.3%
29	Poland	14.5%
30	Hungary	17.4%

Infant mortality rate

Definition: The number of deaths of infants under one year old in a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

Source: CIA World Factbook, 24 September 2009.

Rank	Country	Description
First Division		
1	Sweden	2.75
2	Japan	2.79
3	Iceland	3.23
4	France	3.33
5	Finland	3.47
6	Norway	3.58
7	Czech Republic	3.79
8	Germany	3.99
9	Switzerland	4.18
10	Spain	4.21
Second Division		
11	South Korea	4.26
12	Denmark	4.34
13	Austria	4.42
14	Belgium	4.44
15	Luxembourg	4.56
16	Netherlands	4.73
17	Australia	4.75
18	Portugal	4.78
19	United Kingdom	4.85
20	New Zealand	4.92
Third Division		
21	Canada	5.04
22	Ireland	5.05
23	Greece	5.16
24	Italy	5.51
25	United States	6.26
26	Poland	6.80
27	Slovak Republic	6.84
28	Hungary	7.86
29	Mexico	18.42
30.	Turkey	25.78

Obesity, percentage of adult population

Definition: Percentage of total population who have a BMI (body mass index) greater than 30 Kg/sq. meters (Data for 2006 or latest year available).

Source: *OECD Factbook 2009*

Rank	Country	Description
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First Division

1	South Korea	3.3
2	Japan	4.3
3	Switzerland	7.5
4	Norway	8.0
5	Italy	10.0
6	Sweden	10.3
7	France	10.4
8	Denmark	11.8
9	Ireland	12.0
10	Iceland	12.4

Second Division

11	Poland	12.5
12	Netherlands	12.7
12	Austria	12.7
14	Germany	12.8
15	Belgium	13.4
16	Portugal	14.0
17	Finland	14.1
18	Turkey	14.5
19	Spain	14.7
20	Czech Republic	17.0

Third Division

21	Slovak Republic	18.0
21	Hungary	18.0
23	Greece	18.2
24	Luxembourg	18.5
25	Canada	19.0
26	Australia	21.4
27	United Kingdom	24.2
28	New Zealand	25.6
29	Mexico	34.5
30	United States	35.3

Practising physicians per capita

Definition: Practising physicians per 1000 people

Source: OECD Health Data 2007

Rank	Country	Description
First Division		
1	Greece	5.4
2	Belgium	4.0
3	Switzerland	3.9
3	Netherlands	3.9
3	Norway	3.9
6	Austria	3.8
7	Italy	3.7
7	Iceland	3.7
7	Spain	3.7
10	Czech Republic	3.6
10	Sweden	3.6
Second Division		
12	Germany	3.5
12	Portugal	3.5
14	France	3.4
15	Denmark	3.2
16	Slovak Republic	3.1
17	Ireland	3.0
18	Finland	3.0
19	Luxembourg	2.9
20	Hungary	2.8
20	Australia	2.8
Third Division		
22	United Kingdom	2.5
23	United States	2.4
24	New Zealand	2.3
24	Poland	2.2
24	Canada	2.2
27	Japan	2.1
28	Mexico	2.0
29	South Korea	1.7
30	Turkey	1.5

Acute care hospital beds per capita

Definition: Acute Care Hospital beds per 1000 people in 2005.

Source: Health at a Glance 2007, OECD Indicators

Rank	Country *	Description
First Division		
1	Japan	8.2
2	South Korea	6.5
3	Germany	6.4
4	Austria	6.3
5	Czech Republic	5.7
6	Hungary	5.5
7	Luxembourg	5.2
7	France	5.2
9	Slovak Republic	5.0
10	Poland	4.7
Second Division		
11	Belgium	4.4
12	Australia	3.6
12	Switzerland	3.6
14	Greece	3.5
15	Italy	3.3
16	New Zealand	3.2
17	Denmark	3.1
17	Netherlands	3.1
17	United Kingdom	3.1
20	Norway	3.0
Third Division		
21	Portugal	3.0
22	Canada	2.9
22	Finland	2.9
24	Ireland	2.8
25	United States	2.7
26	Spain	2.6
27	Sweden	2.2
28	Turkey	2.0
29	Mexico	1.0

* Data not available for Iceland.

Psychiatric care beds per capita

Definition: Number of Psychiatric Care Beds per 1000 people in 2009 (Canada 2008 and New Zealand (2010)

Source: OECD Health Statistics. http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3746,en_2649_33929_2085200_1_1_1_1,00.html

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Japan	2.7
2	Belgium	1.8
3	Netherlands	1.4
4	Czech Republic	1.0
5	Switzerland	1.0
6	France	0.9
6	South Korea	0.9
6	Luxembourg	0.9
6	Norway	0.9
Second Division		
10	Austria	0.8
11	Finland	0.8
12	Greece	0.8
13	Ireland	0.8
14	Slovak Republic	0.8
15	Denmark	0.6
16	Poland	0.6
17	Portugal	0.6
18	United Kingdom	0.6
19	Germany	0.5
20	Sweden	0.5
Third Division		
21	Australia	0.4
22	Canada	0.4
23	Spain	0.4.
24	Hungary	0.3
25	New Zealand	0.2
25	United States	0.2.
27	Italy	0.1
28	Turkey	0.1
29	Mexico	0.0

* No data for Iceland

Average Rankings for the 8 Health Indicators

Rank	Country	Average	No. of Indicators
First Division			
1	Japan	5.125	8
2	Norway	8.250	8
3	Iceland	5.333	6
4	Switzerland	5.365	8
5	France	8.750	8
6	Sweden	9.500	8
7	Netherlands	10.000	8
8	Austria	10.875	8
9	Italy	11.500	8
10	Germany	11.750	8
Second Division			
11	Australia	11.875	8
12	Belgium	12.000	8
13	Spain	13.500	8
14	South Korea	13.615	8
15	Luxembourg	13.875	8
16	Greece	14.375	8
17	Czech Republic	14.875	8
18	Denmark	15.625	8
19	Ireland	15.875	8
20	Finland	16.250	8
Third Division			
21	Canada	16.750	8
22	New Zealand	17.275	8
23	Portugal	18.875	8
23	United Kingdom	18.875	8
25	Poland	21.125	8
25	Slovak Republic	21.125	8
27	Hungary	23.375	8
28	United States	25.125	8
29	Turkey	27.375	8
30	Mexico	27.875	8

Chapter 2 Family Indicators

for 30 OECD Countries

Teenage pregnancy births per 1000 women aged 15-19

Definition: Teenage pregnancy births per 1000 women aged 15-19

Source: World Development Indicators (2005). Data is from 2003. Accessed at <http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query>, August 2005

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	South Korea	2
2	Japan	4
3	Netherlands	5
3	Switzerland	5
5	Italy	8
5	Denmark	8
7	Spain	9
7	Sweden	9
9	Luxembourg**	10
9	Finland	10
9	France	10
9	Norway	10
Second Division		
13	Belgium	11
14	Germany	14
15	Ireland	15
16	Poland	16
17	Greece	17
18	Australia	18
19	Canada	20
20	Austria	22
Third Division		
21	Czech Republic	23
21	Portugal	23
21	Slovak Republic	23
24	Iceland**	25
25	Hungary	27
26	United Kingdom	28
26	New Zealand	28
28	United States	46

* Data unavailable for Mexico and Turkey.

** Data for 1998 from UNICEFF (2001), "A league table of teenage births in rich nations", Innocenti Report Card, Issue no. 3, July 2001.

Paid maternity leave entitlement as a percentage of annual wage

Definition: Per cent that the total wage of the legally entitled paid maternity leave is of the employee's annual wage.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parental_leave - 6 April 2012

Rank	Country*	Percentage
First Division		
1	Denmark	100
2	Germany	84
3	Norway	86
4	Sweden	82
5	Belgium	77
6	Finland	58
7	Canada	55
8	Ireland	50
9	Hungary	46
10	Iceland	39
Second Division		
11	Czech Republic	38
12	Poland	35
13	Italy	34
14	Greece	33
14	Portugal	33
16	Switzerland	31
16	Spain	31
16	France	31
16	Austria	31
16	Luxembourg	31
16	Netherlands	31
Third Division		
22	South Korea	25
23	Japan	16.2
24	Mexico	23
25	Turkey	21
26	United Kingdom	(6 weeks at 90%, then 10.3% + flat rate of £128.73 up to 39 weeks)
27	Australia	(18 weeks at minimum wage Aus\$596 per week)
28	New Zealand	(14 weeks at up to NZ\$441 per week)
29	United States	0

* Data unavailable for Slovak Republic.

Public spending on family benefits in cash, services and tax measures

Definition: Public spending on family benefits in cash, services and tax measures as a per cent of GDP, 2007.

Source: OECD Family Database, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/45/46/37864391.pdf>

Rank	Country *	Description
First Division		
1	France	3.71
2	Hungary	3.35
3	Sweden	3.35
4	Denmark	3.30
5	Belgium	3.12
5	Luxembourg	3.12
7	New Zealand	3.05
7	United Kingdom	3.05
9	Norway	2.91
10	Iceland	2.85
Second Division		
11	Netherlands	2.84
12	Finland	2.83
13	Australia	2.80
14	Germany	2.71
15	Ireland	2.70
16	Austria	2.62
17	Czech Republic	2.45
18	Slovak Republic	2.19
19	Poland	1.57
20	Spain	1.48
Third Division		
21	Switzerland	1.41
22	Italy	1.40
23	Canada	1.39
24	Portugal	1.29
25	Japan	1.27
26	United States	1.20
27	Greece	1.08
28	Mexico	1.01
29	South Korea	0.66

* Data missing for Turkey.

Child Poverty Rate

Definition: Percentage of children living in 'relative' poverty, defined as households with income below 50 per cent of the national median income.

Source: UNICEF 2005

Rank	Country*	Percentage
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First Division

1	Denmark	2.4
2	Finland	2.8
3	Norway	3.4
4	Sweden	4.2
5	Czech Republic	6.8
6	Switzerland	6.8
7	France	7.5
8	Belgium	7.7
9	Hungary	8.8
10	Luxembourg	9.1

Second Division

11	Netherlands	9.8
12	Austria	10.2
13	Germany	10.2
14	Greece	12.4
15	Poland	12.7
16	Spain	13.3
17	Japan	14.3
18	Australia	14.7
19	Canada	14.9
20	United Kingdom	15.4

Third Division

21	Portugal	15.6
22	Ireland	15.7
23	New Zealand	16.4
24	Italy	16.6
25	United States	21.9
26	Mexico	27.7

* Data unavailable for Iceland, Slovak Republic, South Korea and Turkey.

Family-Time Index

Definition: Average hours worked per year times the female labour participation rate divided into 1000.

Source: United Nations, *Human Development Report*, 2004 and OECD data for 2002.

Rank	Country*	Description
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First Division

1	Ireland	1.636
2	Italy	1.620
3	Belgium	1.617
4	Netherlands	1.613
5	Austria	1.463
6	Spain	1.458
7	Germany	1.444
8	France	1.423
9	Greece	1.344
10	Mexico	1.340

Second Division

11	Switzerland	1.258
12	Norway	1.249
13	Portugal	1.156
14	United Kingdom	1.124
15	Denmark	1.097
16	Japan	1.087
17	Finland	1.026
18	Sweden	1.020
19	Australia	0.977
20	Canada	0.962

Third Division

21	New Zealand	0.951
22	United States	0.941
23	Poland	0.896
24	Slovak Republic	0.879
25	Czech Republic	0.827
26	Iceland	0.827
27	South Korea	0.773

* No data for Luxembourg, Hungary and Turkey

Percentage of children aged 0-14 living with both parents

Definition: % of children aged 0-14 living with both father and mother in same household. Data is from 2007, except 2005 for Mexico and 2000 for Switzerland.

Source: OECD Family Database, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/5/41919559.pdf>

Rank	Country *	Percentage
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First Division

1	Finland	95.2
2	Greece	93.6
3	Italy	92.1
4	Luxembourg	91.5
5	Spain	91.5
6	Turkey	91.5
7	Japan	87.7
8	Netherlands	87.4
9	Mexico	87.1
10	Austria	86.6

Second Division

11	Portugal	86.6
12	Slovak Republic	86.4
13	Switzerland	84.7
14	Germany	82.0
15	Hungary	82.0
16	Poland	82.0
17	Denmark	81.3
18	Czech Republic	80.8
19	France	79.5
20	Sweden	78.0

Third Division

21	United States	70.7
22	United Kingdom	68.9
23	Belgium	65.0

* Data unavailable for Australia, Canada, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, and South Korea.

Percentage of young adolescents living with both parents

Definition: % of adolescents of age 11, 13 or 15 living in with both parents. Date from 2005/2006.

Source: OECD Family Database, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/5/41919559>.

Rank	Country *	Percentage
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First Division

1	Italy	87
2	Greece	86
3	Turkey	85
4	Slovak Republic	84
4	Spain	84
6	Poland	83
7	Portugal	82
8	Ireland	81
9	Netherlands	80
10	Switzerland	79

Second Division

11	Austria	76
11	Luxembourg	76
13	Germany	74
13	Hungary	74
15	France	73
15	Mexico	73
15	Norway	73
15	Sweden	73
19	Finland	71

Third Division

20	Belgium ¹	70
20	Czech Republic	70
20	Iceland	70
20	United Kingdom ²	70
24	Canada	69
25	Denmark	66
26	United States	57

* No data for Australia, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea.

¹ Unweighted average of 74 for Flemish speaking and 67 for French speaking.

² Includes England only.

Divorce Rate – per thousand population per year

Definition: Number of final divorce decrees granted under civil law per 1,000 mid-year population

Source: United Nations, http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WMD2008/WP_WMD_2008/Data.html. Data for the years 2006 and 2007, except Canada (2004) and Spain (2005).

Rank	Country	Description
First Division		
1	Mexico	0.7
2	Italy	0.8
3	Ireland	0.8
4	Greece	1.2
5	Turkey	1.6
6	Spain	1.7
6	Poland	1.7
7	Iceland	1.7
9	Netherlands	1.9
10	Japan	2.0
Second Division		
11	France	2.2
11	Canada	2.2
11	Belgium	2.2
11	Norway	2.2
11	Sweden	2.2
16	Slovak Republic	2.3
16	Luxembourg	2.3
16	Germany	2.3
19	United Kingdom	2.4
19	New Zealand	2.4
19	Portugal	2.4
Third Division		
22	Australia	2.5
22	Austria	2.5
22	Hungary	2.5
22	Finland	2.5
26	Switzerland	2.6
26	Demark	2.6
26	South Korea	2.6
29	Czech Republic	3.0
30	United States	3.7

Average Rankings for the 8 Family Indicators

Rank	Country	Average	No. of indicators
First Division			
1	Italy	8.750	8
2	Norway	8.857	7
3	Netherlands	8.875	8
4	Turkey	9.750	4
5	Spain	10.000	8
6	Luxembourg	10.143	7
7	Sweden	10.250	8
8	France	10.750	8
9	Belgium	11.000	8
9	Finland	11.000	8
Second Division			
11	Greece	11.125	8
12	Ireland	11.571	7
13	Germany	11.625	8
14	Denmark	11.750	8
15	Japan	12.857	7
16	Switzerland	13.125	8
17	Hungary	13.571	7
18	Austria	14.000	8
19	Poland	14.125	8
20	Iceland	15.833	6
Third Division			
21	Slovak Republic	15.833	6
22	Mexico	16.143	7
23	Portugal	16.250	8
24	Canada	17.571	7
25	Czech Republic	18.250	8
26	New Zealand	18.667	6
27	Australia	19.111	6
28	United Kingdom	19.250	8
29	South Korea	21.000	5
30	United States	25.875	8

Chapter 3

Education Indicators

for 30 OECD Countries

Student achievement in scientific literacy

Definition: Assessment of 15-year-old students' knowledge of science*

Source: Education Outcomes, Programme for International Student Assessment, OECD 2010 PISA 2009 Results, <http://www.pisa.oecd.org/dataoecd/54/12/46643496.pdf>

Rank	Country	Score
First Division		
1	Finland	554
2	Japan	539
3	South Korea	538
4	New Zealand	532
5	Canada	529
6	Australia	527
7	Netherlands	522
8	Germany	520
9	Switzerland	517
10	United Kingdom	514
Second Division		
11	Ireland	508
12	Poland	508
13	Belgium	507
14	Hungary	503
15	United States	502
16	Czech Republic	500
17	Norway	500
18	Denmark	499
19	France	498
20	Iceland	496
Third Division		
21	Sweden	495
22	Austria	494
23	Portugal	493
24	Slovak Republic	490
25	Italy	489
26	Spain	488
27	Luxembourg	484
28	Greece	470
29	Turkey	454
30	Mexico	416

Student achievement in mathematical literacy

Definition: Assessment of 15-year-old students' overall performance in mathematics*

Source: Education Outcomes, Programme for International Student Assessment, OECD 2010 PISA 2009 Results, <http://www.pisa.oecd.org/dataoecd/54/12/46643496.pdf>

Rank	Country	Score
First Division		
1	South Korea	546
2	Finland	541
3	Switzerland	534
4	Japan	529
5	Canada	527
6	Netherlands	526
7	New Zealand	519
8	Belgium	515
9	Australia	514
10	Germany	513
Second Division		
11	Iceland	507
12	Denmark	503
13	Norway	498
14	France	497
15	Slovak Republic	497
16	Austria	496
17	Poland	495
18	Sweden	494
19	Czech Republic	493
20	United Kingdom	492
Third Division		
21	Hungary	490
22	Luxembourg	489
23	Ireland	487
23	Portugal	487
23	United States	487
26	Spain	483
26	Italy	483
28	Greece	466
29	Turkey	445
30	Mexico	419

Student achievement in reading literacy

Definition: Assessment of 15-year-old students' reading ability

Source: Education Outcomes, Programme for International Student Assessment, OECD 2010 PISA 2009 Results, <http://www.pisa.oecd.org/dataoecd/54/12/46643496.pdf>

Rank	Country	Score
First Division		
1	South Korea	539
2	Finland	536
3	Canada	524
4	New Zealand	521
5	Japan	520
6	Australia	515
7	Netherlands	508
8	Belgium	506
9	Norway	503
10	Switzerland	501
Second Division		
11	Poland	500
11	Iceland	500
11	United States	500
14	Sweden	497
14	Germany	497
16	Ireland	496
16	France	496
18	Denmark	495
19	United Kingdom	494
19	Hungary	494
Third Division		
21	Portugal	489
22	Italy	486
23	Greece	483
24	Spain	481
25	Czech Republic	478
26	Slovak Republic	477
27	Luxembourg	472
28	Austria	470
29	Turkey	464
30	Mexico	425

Student achievement at problem-solving

Definition: Assessment of problem-solving skills of 15 year-olds.

Source: OECD 2004 Problem Solving for Tomorrow's World – First Measures of Cross-Curricular Competencies from PISA 2003

Rank	Country*	Score
First Division		
1	South Korea	550
2	Finland	548
3	Japan	547
4	New Zealand	533
5	Australia	530
6	Canada	529
7	Belgium	525
8	Switzerland	521
9	Netherlands	520
10	France	519
Second Division		
11	Denmark	517
12	Czech Republic	516
13	Germany	513
14	Sweden	509
15	Austria	506
16	Iceland	505
17	Hungary	501
18	Ireland	498
19	Luxembourg	494
20	Slovak Republic	492
Third Division		
21	Norway	490
22	Poland	487
23	Spain	482
24	United States	477
25	Portugal	470
26	Italy	469
27	Greece	448
28	Turkey	408
29	Mexico	384

* Insufficient data for the United Kingdom

Enrolment ratio for secondary level by country

Definition: Net enrolment ratio, secondary level, is the ratio of the number of children of official secondary school age enrolled in school to the number of children of official secondary school age in the population.

Source: UNESCO and www.nationmaster.com 16 April 2012

Rank	Country *	Percentage
First Division		
1	Japan	101.2
2	Canada	97.9
3	Sweden	96.1
4	Norway	95.0
5	Finland	94.6
6	Spain	93.7
6	United Kingdom	93.7
8	France	92.4
9	New Zealand	91.6
10	Poland	90.9
Second Division		
11	Italy	90.5
12	Netherlands	89.9
13	Australia	89.7
14	Denmark	89.5
15	Austria	88.5
16	United States	88.1
17	Belgium	88.0
18	Switzerland	87.9
19	Germany	87.7
20	Greece	87.4
Third Division		
21	Hungary	87.2
22	Czech Republic	87.1
23	Ireland	86.5
24	Portugal	85.2
25	Iceland	83.4
26	Luxembourg	78.3
27	Slovak Republic	74.9
28	Mexico	59.7
29	Turkey	51.3

* No data for South Korea

First time graduation rates in tertiary education

Definition: First time graduation rates in tertiary education for single year of age in 2008

Source: Education at a Glance 2010: OECD Indicators, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932310130>

Rank	Country *	Percentage
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First Division

1	Finland	62.6
2	Slovak Republic	57.1
3	Iceland	56.6
4	Poland	50.0
5	Australia	48.5
6	New Zealand	48.3
7	Denmark	46.8
8	Ireland	46.1
9	Portugal	45.3
10	Norway	41.5

Second Division

11	Netherlands	41.4
12	Sweden	39.9
13	Japan	39.4
14	United States	37.3
15	Czech Republic	35.8
16	United Kingdom	34.9
17	Canada	34.4
18	Spain	33.1
19	Italy	32.8
20	Switzerland	32.4

Third Division

21	Germany	25.5
22	Austria	25.0
23	Hungary	30.1
24	Turkey	19.5
25	Mexico	18.1
26	Luxembourg	5.3

* Data not available for Belgium, France, Greece and South Korea.

Science-related graduates among 25-34 year-olds in employment

Definition:: Number of graduates (including all tertiary education) in science and engineering divided by the total number of 25-34 year-olds in employment, per 100 000. Data is from 2009.

Source: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/62/1/48630719.pdf>, Table A4.6

Rank	Country*	Number
First Division		
1	South Korea	3,555
2	New Zealand	2,987
3	France	2,717
4	Finland	2,384
5	United Kingdom	2,380
6	Australia	2,362
7	Slovak Republic	2,290
8	Ireland	2,172
9	Canada	2,146
10	Switzerland	2,010
Second Division		
11	Poland	1,920
12	Germany	1,796
13	Czech Republic	1,784
14	Denmark	1,735
15	Austria	1,684
16	Sweden	1,596
17	Japan	1,643
18	Portugal	1,583
19	Turkey	1,576
20	Spain	1,488
Third Division		
21	United States	1,472
22	Iceland	1,455
23	Belgium	1,454
24	Mexico	1,085
25	Netherlands	1,039
26	Norway	1,018
27	Hungary	958

* No data from Greece, Italy and Luxembourg

Percentage of population age 25 to 34 with tertiary education

Definition: Percentage of the population of age 25 through 34 that has attained tertiary education.

Source: OECD. *Education at a Glance 2011*, Table A1.3a. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/2/48631582.pdf>

Rank	Country	Percentage
First Division		
1	South Korea	63
2	Japan	56
2	Canada	56
4	Ireland	48
5	Norway	47
5	New Zealand	47
7	United Kingdom	45
7	Australia	45
7	Denmark	45
10	Luxembourg	44
Second Division		
11	France	43
12	Belgium	42
12	Sweden	42
14	United States	41
15	Netherlands	40
15	Switzerland	40
17	Finland	39
18	Spain	38
19	Iceland	36
20	Poland	35
Third Division		
21	Greece	29
22	Germany	26
23	Hungary	25
24	Portugal	23
25	Austria	21
25	Slovak Republic	21
27	Italy	20
27	Czech Republic	20
27	Mexico	20
30	Turkey	17

Average Rankings for the 8 Education Indicators

Rank	Country	Average	No. of indicators
First Division			
1	South Korea	1.143	6
2	Finland	4.250	8
3	New Zealand	5.125	8
4	Japan	5.875	8
5	Canada	6.125	8
6	Australia	7.125	8
7	Belgium	11.000	7
8	Netherlands	11.500	8
9	France	11.570	7
10	Switzerland	11.625	8
Second Division			
11	United Kingdom	11.859	7
12	Denmark	12.625	8
13	Norway	13.125	8
14	Poland	13.370	8
15	Sweden	13.750	8
16	Ireland	13.875	8
17	Germany	14.870	8
18	United States	17.250	8
19	Iceland	17.375	8
20	Slovak Republic	18.250	8
Third Division			
21	Czech Republic	18.625	8
22	Spain	19.500	8
23	Luxembourg	19.625	7
24	Austria	19.750	8
25	Hungary	20.625	8
26	Portugal	20.870	8
27	Italy	22.090	7
28	Greece	24.500	6
29	Turkey	27.125	8
30	Mexico	27.875	8

Chapter 4
Income and Leisure Indicators
 for 30 OECD Countries

GDP per hour worked (labour productivity)

Definition: Gross Domestic Product per hour worked

Source: OECD data for 2005

Rank Country GDP per hour in US\$

First Division

1	Luxembourg	64.7
2	Norway	63.5
3	Belgium	52.9
4	Ireland	50.5
5	Netherlands	50.1
6	France	49.0
7	United States	48.3
8	Germany	44.0
9	Denmark	43.3
10	Sweden	43.0

Second Division

11	United Kingdom	41.1
11	Australia	41.1
11	Austria	41.1
11	Finland	41.1
15	Switzerland	39.0
16	Canada	38.5
17	Italy	38.1
18	Spain	36.9
19	Iceland	36.6
20	Japan	34.4

Third Division

21	Greece	30.8
22	New Zealand	28.0
23	Portugal	24.1
23	Slovak Republic	22.9
25	Hungary	22.4
26	Czech Republic	21.7
27	South Korea	19.7
28	Poland	18.1
29	Mexico	14.2
30	Turkey	13.6

Share of income received by poorest 20%

Definition: Percentage share of national income or consumption received by the poorest 20% of the population.

Source: World Bank. 2002. World Development Indicators 2002. CD-ROM. Washington, DC via NationMaster.com

Rank	Country*	Description
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First Division

1	Slovak Republic	11.9%
2	Japan	10.6%
3	Czech Republic	10.3%
4	Finland	10%
4	Hungary	10%
6	Norway	9.7%
7	Denmark	9.6%
7	Sweden	9.6%
9	Luxembourg	9.4%
10	Italy	8.7%

Second Division

11	Belgium	8.3%
12	Germany	8.2%
13	Poland	7.8%
14	Canada	7.5%
14	Greece	7.5%
14	South Korea	7.5%
14	Spain	7.5%
18	Portugal	7.3%
19	France	7.2%
19	Netherlands	7.2%

Third Division

21	Austria	6.9%
21	Switzerland	6.9%
23	Ireland	6.7%
24	United Kingdom	6.1%
25	Australia	5.9%
26	Turkey	5.8%
27	United States	5.2%
28	Mexico	3.5%

* Data unavailable for Iceland and New Zealand

Share of income received by richest 10%

Definition: Percentage share of national income or consumption received by the richest 10% of the population.

Source: World Bank. 2002. World Development Indicators 2002. CD-ROM. Washington, DC via NationMaster.com

Rank	Country*	Description
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First Division

1	Slovak Republic	18.2%
2	Sweden	20.1%
3	Denmark	20.5%
3	Hungary	20.5%
5	Finland	21.6%
6	Japan	21.7%
7	Italy	21.8%
7	Norway	21.8%
9	Luxembourg	22%
10	Czech Republic	22.4%

Second Division

11	Austria	22.5%
12	Belgium	23%
13	Germany	23.7%
14	Canada	23.8%
15	South Korea	24.3%
16	Poland	24.7%
17	France	25.1%
17	Netherlands	25.1%
19	Spain	25.2%
19	Switzerland	25.2%

Third Division

21	Greece	25.3%
22	Australia	25.4%
23	Ireland	27.4%
24	United Kingdom	27.7%
25	Portugal	28.4%
26	United States	30.5%
27	Turkey	32.3%
28	Mexico	41.7%

* Insufficient data for Iceland and New Zealand.

Income equality

Definition: Countries sorted in descending order according to their Gini coefficient. A lower Gini coefficient tends to indicate a higher level of social and economic equality.

Source: Encyclopaedia Wikipedia. Data comes from the United Nations 2005 Development Programme Report and the US Census Bureau, 2004 data.

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Denmark	24.7
2	Japan	24.9
3	Belgium	25.0
3	Sweden	25.0
5	Czech Republic	25.4
6	Norway	25.8
6	Slovak Republic	25.8
8	Finland	26.9
8	Hungary	26.9
10	Germany	28.3
Second Division		
11	Austria	30.0
12	Netherlands	30.9
13	South Korea	31.6
14	Spain	32.5
15	France	32.7
16	Canada	33.1
16	Switzerland	33.1
18	Poland	34.1
19	Australia	35.2
20	Greece	35.4
Third Division		
21	Ireland	35.9
21	Iceland	35.9
23	Italy	36.0
23	United Kingdom	36.0
25	New Zealand	36.2
26	Portugal	38.5
27	Turkey	40.0
28	United States	46.6
29	Mexico	54.6

* Data unavailable for Luxembourg.

Ratio of female to male income

Definition: The ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income.

Source: United Nations Development Programme, 2006

Rank	Country	Description
------	---------	-------------

First Division

1	Switzerland	0.90
2	Norway	0.75
3	Denmark	0.73
4	Australia	0.72
4	Finland	0.72
6	Iceland	0.69
6	Sweden	0.69
8	New Zealand	0.68
9	Slovak Republic	0.65
10	Canada	0.64
10	Czech Republic	0.64

Second Division

12	Hungary	0.62
12	Poland	0.62
12	United Kingdom	0.62
12	United States	0.62
16	France	0.59
17	Belgium	0.54
17	Germany	0.54
17	Portugal	0.54
20	Netherlands	0.53

Third Division

21	South Korea	0.48
22	Italy	0.46
22	Japan	0.46
22	Turkey	0.46
25	Greece	0.45
26	Spain	0.44
27	Ireland	0.41
28	Luxembourg	0.39
29	Mexico	0.38
30	Austria	0.35

Current account balance as a percentage of GDP

Definition: Current account balance as a percentage of GDP for 2011.

Source: CIA World Factbook as of April 19, 2012 at

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_current_account_balance_as_a_percentage_of_GDP

Rank	Country	Score
First Division		
1	Luxembourg	18.44%
2	Norway	13.25%
3	Switzerland	11.52%
4	Netherlands	7.47%
5	Sweden	7.28%
6	Denmark	6.69%
7	Germany	4.11%
8	Austria	2.82%
9	South Korea	2.56%
10	Japan	2.10%
Second Division		
11	Hungary	1.13%
12	Belgium	0.89%
13	Ireland	0.63%
14	Finland	-0.52%
15	Mexico	-0.95%
16	Australia	-2.04%
17	France	-2.65%
18	United Kingdom	-2.68%
19	Czech Republic	-2.86%
20	Slovak Republic	-2.98%
Third Division		
21	Canada	-2.99%
22	New Zealand	-3.02%
23	Italy	-3.46%
24	Spain	-3.96%
25	United States	-3.98%
26	Poland	-5.63%
27	Iceland	-6.38%
28	Portugal	-8.43%
29	Greece	-9.10%
30	Turkey	-9.43%

Average hours worked per person annually in employment

Definition: Total numbers of hours worked over the year are divided by the average numbers of people in employment.

Source: OECD data for 2004

Rank	Country	Description
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First Division

1	Norway	1,364
2	Netherlands	1,394
3	Germany	1,440
4	Denmark	1,517
5	Belgium	1,522
6	France	1,543
7	Luxembourg	1,556
8	Sweden	1,585
9	Italy	1,610
10	Spain	1,633

Second Division

11	Austria	1,636
12	Switzerland	1,641
13	Ireland	1,642
14	United Kingdom	1,668
15	Portugal	1,694
16	Finland	1,719
17	Slovak Republic	1,735
18	Canada	1,751
19	Japan	1,789
20	Iceland	1,810

Third Division

21	Australia	1,816
22	United States	1,825
23	New Zealand	1,826
24	Mexico	1,848
25	Hungary	1,933
26	Czech Republic	1,938
27	Turkey	1,943
28	Poland	1,983
29	Greece	2,075
30	South Korea	2,394

Days of holiday and vacation taken per year

Definition: Average number of days of holiday and vacation taken per year by an employed worker

Sources: OECD 2004, Alesina and Glaeser 2005

Rank	Country*	Days per year
First Division		
1	Italy	39.5
2	Germany	39.0
3	Netherlands	37.5
3	Luxembourg	37.5
5	Denmark	37.0
6	Portugal	36.5
7	Austria	36.0
8	Belgium	35.5
9	Spain	35.0
9	France	35.0
9	Finland	35.0
Second Division		
12	Slovak Republic	34.5
13	Sweden	34.0
14	Greece	33.5
15	United Kingdom	32.5
15	Norway	32.5
17	Hungary	31.5
18	Czech Republic	31.0
18	Poland	31.0
20	Iceland	30.5
Third Division		
21	Switzerland	30.0
22	Ireland	28.5
23	United States	19.5

* Data unavailable for Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, South Korea and Turkey.

Average Rankings for the 8 Income and Leisure Indicators

Rank	Country	Average	No. of indicators
First Division			
1	Denmark	4.750	8
2	Norway	5.125	8
3	Sweden	6.750	8
4	Luxembourg	8.143	7
5	Finland	8.875	8
5	Belgium	8.875	8
7	Germany	9.000	8
8	Netherlands	10.250	8
9	Slovak Republic	11.125	8
10	Japan	11.571	7
Second Division			
11	France	13.125	8
11	Hungary	13.125	8
13	Switzerland	13.500	8
13	Austria	13.500	8
15	Italy	13.875	8
16	Czech Republic	14.625	8
17	Canada	15.571	7
18	Spain	16.750	8
19	Australia	16.857	7
20	United Kingdom	17.500	8
20	South Korea	18.239	7
Third Division			
22	Ireland	18.250	8
23	Iceland	18.875	6
24	Portugal	19.750	8
25	Poland	19.875	8
26	New Zealand	20.000	5
27	United States	21.250	8
28	Greece	21.625	8
29	Turkey	27.000	7
30	Mexico	26.000	7

Chapter 5
Freedom and Democracy Indicators
for 30 OECD Countries

Voter turnout for parliamentary elections

Definition: The number of votes divided by the voting age population, expressed as a percentage.

Source: International Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance at www.idea.int.

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Australia	93.22 %
2	Luxembourg	90.93 %
3	Belgium	89.22 %
4	Denmark	86.59 %
5	Iceland	85.12 %
6	Sweden	84.63 %
7	Turkey	84.16 %
8	Austria	81.71 %
9	Italy	80.54 %
10	New Zealand	79.46 %
Second Division		
11	Norway	76.37 %
12	Spain	76.03 %
13	Netherlands	75.40 %
14	Greece	70.92 %
15	Germany	70.78 %
16	Ireland	70.05 %
17	Japan	69.29 %
18	Finland	67.37 %
19	United Kingdom	65.77 %
20	Czech Republic	62.60 %
Third Division		
21	Canada	61.41 %
22	France	59.98 %
23	Portugal	58.91 %
24	Slovak Republic	58.84 %
25	Poland	48.92 %
26	Switzerland	48.28 %
27	Hungary	46.66 %
28	South Korea	46.01 %
29	Mexico	44.61 %
30	United States	41.59 %

Data for Ireland, Finland, Canada, Portugal and Poland is from 2011. Data for Belgium, Sweden, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary and the United States is from 2010. Data from Luxembourg, Iceland, Norway, Greece, Germany, Japan and Mexico is from 2009. Data for Austria, Italy, New Zealand, Spain and South Korea is from 2008. Data for Denmark, Turkey, France and Switzerland is from 2007.

Female parliamentarians

Definition: the percentage of women currently in the lower or single house of national parliament.

Source: Women in National Parliaments, <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif311211.htm>, 3 May 2012

Rank	Country*	Description
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First Division

1	Sweden	44.7%
2	Denmark	39.1%
3	Finland	42.5%
4	Norway	39.6%
5	Iceland	39.7%
6	Netherlands	40.7%
7	Germany	32.9%
8	New Zealand	32.3%
9	Spain	36.0%
10	Australia	24.7%

Second Division

11	Austria	27.9%
12	Belgium	38.0%
13	Canada	24.8%
14	Switzerland	28.5%
15	Poland	23.7%
16	Portugal	28.7%
17	United Kingdom	22.3%
18	Luxembourg	25.0%
19	Mexico	26.2%
20	Czech Republic	22.0%

Third Division

21	Italy	21.6%
22	France	18.9%
23	Greece	18.7%
24	United States	16.8%
25	Slovak Republic	16.0%
26	Ireland	15.1%
27	South Korea	14.7%
28	Turkey	14.2%
29	Japan	10.8%
30	Hungary	8.8%

Corruption Perceptions Index

Definition: A country's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 - 10, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and 10 means that a country is perceived as very clean.

Source: Corruptions Perceptions Index 2011, <http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2011/results/#CountryResults> (3 May 20120)

Rank	Country	Score
First Division		
1	New Zealand	9.5
2	Denmark	9.4
3	Sweden	9.3
3	Finland	9.3
5	Norway	9.0
6	Netherlands	8.9
6	Australia	8.9
8	Switzerland	8.8
9	Canada	8.7
10	Luxembourg	8.5
Second Division		
11	Iceland	8.3
12	Japan	8.0
12	Germany	8.0
14	Austria	7.8
14	United Kingdom	7.8
16	Ireland	7.5
16	Belgium	7.5
18	United States	7.1
19	France	7.0
20	Spain	6.2
Third Division		
21	Portugal	6.1
22	Poland	5.5
23	South Korea	5.4
24	Hungary	4.6
25	Czech Republic	4.4
26	Turkey	4.2
27	Slovak Republic	4.1
28	Italy	3.9
29	Greece	3.4
30	Mexico	3.0

Gender Gap

Definition: All scores are reported on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 representing maximum gender equality. The scores are based on five indexes: Economic participation, Economic opportunity, Political empowerment, Educational attainment and Health and well-being.

Source: World Economic Forum, *Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap*, 2005, https://members.weforum.org/pdf/Global_Competitiveness_Reports/Reports/gender_gap.pdf

Rank	Country*	Description
------	----------	-------------

First Division

1	Sweden	5.53
2	Norway	5.39
3	Iceland	5.32
4	Denmark	5.27
5	Finland	5.19
6	New Zealand	4.89
7	Canada	4.87
8	United Kingdom	4.75
9	Australia	4.61
9	Germany	4.61

Second Division

11	France	4.49
12	Netherlands	4.48
13	Ireland	4.40
13	United States	4.40
15	Poland	4.36
16	Belgium	4.30
17	Slovak Republic	4.28
18	Portugal	4.21
19	Czech Republic	4.19
19	Hungary	4.19

Third Division

21	Luxembourg	4.15
22	Austria	4.13
22	Spain	4.13
24	Switzerland	3.97
25	Japan	3.75
26	Italy	3.50
27	Greece	3.41
28	Mexico	3.28
29	South Korea	3.18
30	Turkey	2.67

Press Freedom Index

Definition: Reporters Without Borders compiled this Index of 167 countries by asking its partner organizations (14 freedom-of-expression groups scattered across five continents) and its network of 130 correspondents — as well as journalists, researchers, legal experts and human rights activists — to answer 50 questions used to assess the status of press freedom in each country.

Source: Reporters Without Borders 2005

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Denmark	0.50
2	Finland	0.50
3	Iceland	0.50
4	Ireland	0.50
5	Netherlands	0.50
6	Norway	0.50
7	Switzerland	0.50
8	Slovak Republic	0.75
9	Czech Republic	1.00
10	Hungary	2.00
Second Division		
11	New Zealand	2.00
12	Sweden	2.00
13	Austria	2.50
14	Belgium	4.00
15	Germany	4.00
16	Greece	4.00
17	Canada	4.50
18	Portugal	4.83
19	United Kingdom	5.17
20	France	6.25
Third Division		
21	Australia	6.50
22	South Korea	7.50
23	Japan	8.00
24	Spain	8.33
25	Italy	8.67
26	United States	9.50
27	Poland	12.50
28	Turkey	25.00
29	Mexico	45.50

* Data unavailable for Luxembourg.

Collective bargaining coverage

Definition: Percentage of workers subject to union-negotiated terms and conditions of employment.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook 2004

Rank	Country*	Description**
First Division		
1	Austria	95+
2	Belgium	90+
2	Finland	90+
2	France	90+
2	Sweden	90+
6	Australia	80+
6	Denmark	80+
6	Italy	80+
6	Netherlands	80+
6	Portugal	80+
6	Spain	80+
Second Division		
12	Norway	70+
13	Germany	68
14	Luxembourg	60+
15	Slovak Republic	50+
16	Poland	40+
16	Switzerland	40+
18	Hungary	30+
18	United Kingdom	30+
20	Canada	32
Third Division		
21	Czech Republic	25+
21	New Zealand	25+
23	Japan	15+
24	United States	14
25	South Korea	10+

* Data unavailable for Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Mexico, Turkey.

** Figures with a + sign represent lower-bound estimates.

Prisoners per capita

Definition: Data for 2003. Number of prisoners held per 100,000 population.

Source: International Centre for Prison Studies - World Prison Brief via NationMaster.com

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Iceland	40 per 100,000 people
2	Japan	54
3	Ireland**	60
4	Norway	64
5	Finland	71
6	Denmark	72
7	Switzerland	72
8	Sweden	75
9	Greece	83
10	Belgium	88
Second Division		
11	Turkey	92
12	France	95
13	Germany	96
14	Austria	100
15	Italy	100
16	Luxembourg	111
17	Netherlands	112
18	Australia	116
19	Canada	116
20	Portugal	130
Third Division		
21	Spain	144
22	United Kingdom ***	148
23	New Zealand	160
24	Hungary	165
25	Slovak Republic	165
26	Mexico	169
27	Czech Republic	179
28	Poland	210
29	United States	715

* Data unavailable for South Korea.

** Data for 2001 from BBC.

*** Data for 2005 from swivel.com.

Support for Human Rights

Definition: Number (out of a possible 22) of international human rights conventions ratified

Source: US Department of State, March 2006

Rank	Country	Number of Conventions Ratified
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First Division

1	Belgium	22
1	Finland	22
1	France	22
1	Hungary	22
1	Italy	22
1	Norway	22
1	Poland	22
1	Slovak Republic	22
1	Spain	22

Second Division

10	Austria	21
10	Denmark	21
10	Germany	21
10	Greece	21
10	Iceland	21
10	Ireland	21
10	Luxembourg	21
10	Netherlands	21
10	Portugal	21
10	Sweden	21
10	United Kingdom	21

Third Division

21	Australia	20
21	Czech Republic	20
21	Switzerland	20
24	Mexico	19
24	New Zealand	19
24	Turkey	19
27	Canada	18
28	Japan	16
28	South Korea	16
30	United States*	11

* United States world rank is 167.

Description of the 22 International Human Rights Conventions Used in the Index

Source: US Department of State, March 2006

- 1) Convention to Suppress the Slave Trade and Slavery of September 25, 1926, as amended by the Protocol of December 7, 1953.
- 2) Convention Concerning Forced Labor of June 28, 1930 (ILO Convention 29).

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- 3) Convention Concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize of July 9, 1948 (ILO Convention 87).
- 4) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948.
- 5) Convention Concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively of July 1, 1949 (ILO Convention 98).
- 6) Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.
- 7) Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949.
- 8) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of March 21, 1950.
- 9) Convention on the Political Rights of Women of March 31, 1953.
- 10) Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of September 7, 1956.
- 11) Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor of June 25, 1957 (ILO Convention 105).
- 12) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of December 21, 1965.
- 13) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966.
- 14) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of December 16, 1966.
- 15) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951.
- 16) Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of January 31, 1967.
- 17) Convention Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment of June 26, 1973 (ILO Convention 138).
- 18) Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) , of June 8, 1977.
- 19) Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), of June 8, 1977.
- 20) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of December 18, 1979.
- 21) Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of December 10, 1984.
- 22) Convention on the Rights of the Child of November 20, 1989.

Average Rankings for the 8 Freedom and Democracy Indicators

Rank	Country	Average	No. of indicators
First Division			
1	Denmark	4.375	8
2	Finland	4.875	8
3	Sweden	5.375	8
4	Iceland	5.429	7
5	Norway	5.625	8
6	Belgium	9.250	8
6	Netherlands	9.250	8
8	Australia	11.500	8
9	Austria	11.625	8
10	Germany	11.750	8
Second Division			
11	Ireland	12.571	7
12	New Zealand	13.000	8
13	Luxembourg	13.000	7
14	Spain	13.375	8
15	France	13.625	8
16	Switzerland	15.375	8
17	Italy	16.375	8
18	Portugal	16.500	8
19	Canada	16.625	8
20	United Kingdom	16.750	8
Third Division			
21	Slovak Republic	17.750	8
22	Hungary	18.250	8
23	Greece	18.286	7
24	Poland	18.625	8
25	Japan	19.875	8
26	Czech Republic	20.250	8
27	Turkey	22.000	7
28	United States	24.250	8
29	South Korea	26.000	7
30	Mexico	26.290	7

Chapter 6

Public Order and Safety Indicators

for 30 OECD Countries

Murders per capita

Definition: Total recorded intentional homicides per year expressed per 100,000 of population in 2009

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_intentional_homicide_rate (4 May, 2012)

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Iceland	0.31 per 100,000 of population
2	Japan	0.40
3	Austria	0.51
4	Norway	0.65
5	Switzerland	0.66
6	Germany	0.86
7	Spain	0.90
8	Netherlands	0.93
9	Italy	0.98
10	Sweden	0.99
Second Division		
11	Luxembourg	1.01
11	Denmark	1.01
13	France	1.09
14	United Kingdom	1.17
15	Portugal	1.22
16	Poland	1.29
17	Australia	1.34
18	Greece	1.35
18	Ireland	1.35
20	Hungary	1.39
Third Division		
21	Slovak Republic	1.54
22	Czech Republic	1.74
22	Belgium	1.74
24	Canada	1.81
25	New Zealand	2.2
26	Finland	2.3
27	South Korea	2.9
28	Turkey	3.3
29	United States	5.0
30	Mexico	15.0

Robberies per capita

Definition: police recorded robberies per 100,000 population for the year 2006, except Iceland, Hungary, Belgium and South Korea 2004, and Australia and Luxembourg 2002.

Source: *United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice System*,

http://www.heuni.fi/Satellite?blobtable=MungoBlobs&blobcol=urldata&SSURLapptype=BlobServer&SSURLcontainer=Default&SSURLsession=false&blobkey=id&blobheadervalue1=inline;%20filename=Hakapaino_final_07042010.pdf&SSURLscontext=Satellite%20Server&blobwhere=1266335656647&blobheadername1=Content-Disposition&ssbinary=true&blobheader=application/pdf

Rank	Country	Description
First Division		
1	Japan	4.0 per 100,000 of population
2	South Korea	10.4
3	France	10.8
4	Iceland	12.0
5	Greece	23.4
6	Turkey	28.5
7	Slovak Republic	29.6
8	Norway	29.7
9	Hungary	31.9
10	Finland	32.3
Second Division		
11	Czech Republic	46.8
12	Denmark	48.8
13	Switzerland	54.6
14	Ireland	55.7
15	New Zealand	59.7
16	Austria	61.6
17	Germany	65.2
18	Australia	72.4
19	Netherlands	83.7
20	Poland	92.9
Third Division		
21	Canada	94.2
21	Sweden	94.2
23	Luxembourg	95.8
24	Italy	121.7
25	United States	146.4
26	United Kingdom*	188.7
27	Portugal	197.3
28	Spain	201.2
29	Belgium	211.4
30	Mexico	504.7

* Does not include Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Firearm possession

Definition: rate of civilian ownership, guns per 100 people

Source: Small Arms Survey Organization, <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/A-Yearbook/2007/en/Small-Arms-Survey-2007-Chapter-02-annexe-4-EN.pdf>

Rank	Country	Description
First Division		
1	Japan	0.6 per 100 people
2	Denmark	1.0
3	South Korea	1.1
4	Poland	1.3
5	Netherlands	3.9
6	Hungary	5.5
7	United Kingdom*	6.2
8	Slovak Republic	8.3
9	Portugal	8.5
10	Ireland	8.6
Second Division		
11	Spain	10.4
12	Italy	11.9
13	Turkey	12.5
14	Australia	15.0
14	Mexico	15.0
16	Luxembourg	15.3
17	Czech Republic	16.3
18	Belgium	17.2
19	Greece	22.5
20	New Zealand	22.6
Third Division		
21	Iceland	30.3
22	Austria	30.4
23	Canada	30.8
23	Germany	30.8
25	France	31.2
26	Norway	31.3
27	Sweden	31.6
28	Finland	45.3
29	Switzerland	45.7
30	United States	88.8

* England and Wales only

Road fatalities per capita

Definition: Road fatalities per year expressed per 100,000 of population.
per million population per year (2002)

Source: OECD Factbook 2005

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	South Korea	4.9
2	Turkey	5.8
3	United Kingdom	6.0
4	Netherlands	6.1
4	Norway	6.1
6	Sweden	6.3
7	Switzerland	7.0
8	Japan	7.5
9	Finland	8.0
10	Germany	8.3
Second Division		
11	Denmark	8.6
12	Australia	8.8
13	Canada	9.3
14	Ireland	9.6
15	Iceland	10.1
16	New Zealand	10.3
17	Slovak Republic	11.6
18	Italy	11.7
19	Austria	11.9
20	France	12.1
Third Division		
21	Belgium	12.7
22	Spain	12.9
23	Czech Republic	14.0
23	Luxembourg	14.0
25	Hungary	14.1
26	United States	14.8
27	Poland	15.1
28	Greece	15.4
29	Portugal	16.5

* Data unavailable for Mexico

Percentage of lifetime lost to injury

Definition: The average percentage of expected lifetime lost to injury. Data from the year 2002.

Sources: World Health Organization

Rank	Country	% of lifetime lost
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First Division

1	Netherlands	8.1
2	United Kingdom	8.7
3	Germany	9.5
4	Italy	9.8
5	Portugal	10.1
6	Denmark	10.2
7	Sweden	10.9
8	Norway	12.1
9	Hungary	12.3
10	Switzerland	12.5

Second Division

11	Turkey	12.6
12	Greece	13.0
13	Spain	13.1
14	Czech Republic	13.5
15	Ireland	13.8
16	Austria	14.2
17	Slovak Republic	14.4
18	Poland	14.6
19	Canada	14.7
20	Belgium	15.0

Third Division

21	Japan	16.2
22	France	16.5
23	New Zealand	16.7
24	United States	16.8
25	Iceland	17.4
25	Australia	17.4
27	Mexico	19.1
28	Luxembourg	19.2
29	Finland	19.7
30	South Korea	21.1

Prevalence of HIV (% of population ages 15-49)

Definition: Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV.

Source: UNAIDS Report on the Global Aids Epidemic 2010,

http://issuu.com/unaid/docs/unaid_globalreport_2010?mode=window&backgroundColor=%23222222

Rank	Country	Description
First Division		
1	Japan	<0.1
1	Hungary	<0.1
1	Turkey	<0.1
1	South Korea	<0.1
1	Czech Republic	<0.1
1	Slovak Republic	<0.1
7	Norway	0.1
7	Sweden	0.1
7	Germany	0.1
7	New Zealand	0.1
7	Finland	0.1
7	Greece	0.1
7	Poland	0.1
7	Australia	0.1
Second Division		
15	Canada	0.2
15	Ireland	0.2
15	Netherlands	0.2
15	Belgium	0.2
15	United Kingdom	0.2
15	Denmark	0.2
Third Division		
21	Mexico	0.3
21	Luxembourg	0.3
21	Austria	0.3
21	Iceland	0.3
21	Italy	0.3
26	Switzerland	0.4
26	Spain	0.4
26	France	0.4
29	Portugal	0.6
29	United States	0.6

Cocaine abuse

Definition: Annual prevalence of abuse as percentage of the population aged 15-64

Source: *World Drug Report 2005*, United Nations International Drug Control Programme. There sources include annual reports questionnaires, government reports, US Department of State, and European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Abuse.

Rank	Country* >	Description
First Division		
1	Japan (2003)	0.03
2	Turkey (2003)	0.04
3	Czech Republic (2003)	0.1
3	Poland (2002)	0.1
3	Greece (2004)	0.1
6	Sweden (2003)	0.2
7	Finland (2004)	0.3
7	France (2002)	0.3
7	Portugal (2001)	0.3
10	Mexico (2002)	0.4
10	Hungary (2003)	0.4
Second Division		
12	Slovak Republic (2004)	0.5
12	New Zealand (2001)	0.5
14	Norway (2004)	0.8
14	Denmark (2000)	0.8
16	Austria (2004)	0.9
16	Luxembourg (2003)	0.9
16	Belgium (2004)	0.9
19	Germany (2003)	1.0
20	Iceland (2003)	1.1
20	Ireland (2002)	1.1
20	Netherlands (2001)	1.1
20	Switzerland (2003)	1.1
Third Division		
24	Italy (2003)	1.2
24	Australia (2004)	1.2
26	Canada (2004)	2.3
27	United Kingdom** (2003)	2.4
28	Spain (2003)	2.7
29	United States (2004)	2.8

* Number in parentheses indicates year to which the percentage pertains.

> Data unavailable for South Korea.

** Figure exclude Scotland (1.4) and Northern Ireland (0.4).

Global Peace Index

Definition: A composite of 23 indicators ([see list below](#)) of the existence or absence of peace internally (60% weight) and externally (40% weight) in a country.

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace, <http://www.visionofhumanity.org/info-center/global-peace-index-2011/>

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Iceland	1.148
2	New Zealand	1.279
3	Japan	1.287
4	Denmark	1.289
5	Czech Republic	1.320
6	Austria	1.337
7	Finland	1.352
8	Canada	1.355
9	Norway	1.356
10	Ireland	1.370
Second Division		
11	Sweden	1.401
12	Belgium	1.413
13	Germany	1.416
14	Switzerland	1.421
15	Portugal	1.453
16	Australia	1.455
17	Hungary	1.495
18	Poland	1.545
19	Slovak Republic	1.576
20	Netherlands	1.628
Third Division		
21	United Kingdom	1.631
22	Spain	1.641
23	France	1.697
24	Italy	1.775
25	South Korea	1.829
26	Greece	1.947
27	United States	2.063
28	Mexico	2.362
29	Turkey	2.411

* No data for Luxembourg

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Global Peace Index – a weighted composite of the following 23 indexes

Indicator	Weight (1 to 5)
Internal Peace	60%
External Peace	40%
Perceptions of criminality in society	4
Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	3
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	4
Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	3
Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	3
Level of organised conflict (internal)	5
Likelihood of violent demonstrations	3
Level of violent crime	4
Political instability	4
Level of disrespect for human rights (Political Terror Scale)	4
Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (Imports) per 100,000 people	2
Potential for terrorist acts	1
Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)	5
Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP	2
Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	2
Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	2
Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	3
Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons as supplier (exports) per 100,000 people	3
Military capability/sophistication	2
Number of displaced people as a percentage of the population	4
Relations with neighbouring countries	5
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2003-08	5
Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)	5

Average Rankings for the 8 Public Order and Safety Indicators

Rank Country Average No. of indicators

First Division

1	Japan	4.750	8
2	Denmark	9.375	8
3	Norway	10.000	8
4	Netherlands	11.500	8
4	Turkey	11.500	8
6	Sweden	12.000	8
6	Czech Republic	12.000	8
8	Hungary	12.125	8
9	Germany	12.250	8
10	South Korea	12.591	7

Second Division

11	Slovak Republic	12.750	8
12	Iceland	13.500	8
13	Poland	14.125	8
14	United Kingdom	14.375	8
15	Ireland	14.500	8
16	Austria	14.675	8
17	Greece	14.750	8
18	New Zealand	15.000	8
19	Finland	15.375	8
20	Switzerland	15.500	8

Third Division

21	Australia	16.625	8
22	Italy	17.000	8
22	Portugal	17.000	8
24	France	17.375	8
25	Canada	18.625	8
26	Belgium	19.125	8
27	Spain	19.625	8
28	Luxembourg	20.000	7
29	Mexico	22.875	7
30	United States	27.375	8

Chapter 7 Generosity Indicators for the 30 OECD Countries

Tsunami relief funds per capita pledged by NGOs and the public

Definition: Funds (in US dollars) pledged by the NGOs and public of developed countries for tsunami relief (as of Saturday, Jan 22nd, 2005 - 06:30 PM GMT). This list does not include corporate donations. Per capita figures expressed per 1 population.

Source: NationMaster.com

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Norway	19.55
2	Switzerland	18.04
3	Ireland	13.01
4	Netherlands	8.90
5	Sweden	8.02
6	Australia	7.19
7	Denmark	6.63
8	Belgium	4.80
9	Germany	4.76
10	Finland	4.38
Second Division		
11	Canada	4.37
12	Austria	3.19
13	United Kingdom	3.09
14	Greece	2.32
15	United States	2.21
16	New Zealand	2.05
17	Italy	0.99
18	Czech Republic	0.98
19	Portugal	0.26
20	Poland	0.03

* Data unavailable for France, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Slovak Republic, Spain and Turkey.

Decline of the USA – Generosity

Funds committed by governments to emergency Tsunami aid per capita

Definition: Amount of funds (in US Dollars) committed to emergency aid. Emergency aid commitments refers to the amount of money governments have officially contributed and have quickly dispersed for emergency Tsunami relief. Per capita figures expressed per 1 population of the donor country.

Source: OECD, October 2005 via NationMaster.com

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Norway	16.96
2	Luxembourg	12.81
3	Ireland	5.98
4	New Zealand	5.94
5	Denmark	5.71
6	Australia	4.93
7	Finland	4.79
8	Japan	3.92
9	Sweden	3.56
10	Canada	3.51
Second Division		
11	Greece	3.09
12	Netherlands	2.62
13	United Kingdom	2.45
14	Switzerland	1.87
15	Belgium	1.16
16	United States	1.06
17	France	0.87
18	Austria	0.86
19	Portugal	0.66
20	Spain	0.40
Third Division		
21	Germany	0.36
22	Italy	0.07

* No data available for Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, South Korea, Mexico, Poland, Slovak Republic, and Turkey.

Foreign Aid Index - 2011

Definition: Most comparisons between donors are based on how much aid each gives, either in absolute terms or as a percentage of GDP. For the CDI, quantity is merely a starting point in a review that also assesses aid quality. The Index penalizes “tied” aid, which recipients are required to spend on products from the donor nation; this prevents them from shopping around and raises project costs by 15–30 percent. The Index also subtracts debt payments the rich countries receive from developing countries on aid loans. And it looks at where aid goes, favoring poor, well-governed nations. While aid to Iraq—where corruption is rampant and rule of law weak—is counted at 22¢ on the dollar, aid to Ghana—where poverty is high and governance relatively good—is counted at 97¢ on the dollar. Finally, donors are penalized for overloading recipient governments with too many small aid projects. When projects are many and recipient officials few, the obligation to host visits from donor officials and file regular reports becomes a serious burden.

Source: Center for Global Development, http://www.cgdev.org/section/initiatives/_active/cdi/

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Sweden	14.9
2	Norway	12.7
3	Denmark	11.9
4	Netherlands	11.5
5	Finland	7.3
6	Ireland	8.6
7	United Kingdom	7.0
8	Belgium	7.0
9	Switzerland	5.7
10	Spain	4.8
Second Division		
11	France	4.3
12	Canada	4.2
13	Australia	4.1
14	Germany	4.0
15	Austria	3.9
16	New Zealand	3.3
17	United States	3.1
18	Portugal	2.8
19	Greece	2.3
20	Italy	2.0
Third Division		
21	Japan	1.5
22	South Korea	1.0

* Index not computed for Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Poland, Slovak Republic and Turkey.

Net development assistance as % of Gross National Income

Definition: Disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 2003, by multilateral institutions and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of aid recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25% (calculated at a rate of discount of 10%).

Source: Human Development Reports

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Norway	0.92
2	Denmark	0.84
3	Luxembourg	0.81
4	Netherlands	0.80
5	Sweden	0.79
6	Belgium	0.60
7	France	0.41
8	Ireland	0.39
9	Switzerland	0.39
10	Finland	0.35
Second Division		
11	United Kingdom	0.34
12	Germany	0.28
13	Australia	0.25
14	Canada	0.24
15	New Zealand	0.23
16	Spain	0.23
17	Portugal	0.22
18	Greece	0.21
19	Austria	0.20
20	Japan	0.20
Third Division		
21	Italy	0.17
22	United States	0.15

* Data unavailable for Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, South Korea, Mexico, Poland, Slovak Republic and Turkey.

Asylum seekers accepted per capita

Definition: thousands of asylum seekers per 1 million population coming into a nation in 2001.

Source: OECD via NationMaser.com

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Austria	3.677
2	Norway	3.222
3	Switzerland	2.777
4	Sweden	2.611
5	Ireland	2.565
6	Belgium	2.364
7	Denmark	2.283
8	Netherlands`	1.987
9	Czech Republic	1.758
10	United Kingdom	1.522
Second Division		
11	Slovak Republic	1.510
12	Luxembourg	1.494
13	Canada	1.302
14	Germany	1.072
15	Hungary	0.959
16	France	0.780
17	Australia	0.617
18	Greece	0.516
19	New Zealand	0.421
20	Finland	0.325
Third Division		
21	United States	0.292
22	Spain	0.228
23	Italy	0.169
24	Poland	0.117
25	Portugal	0.019
26	Japan	0.003

*No data available for Iceland, South Korea, Mexico and Turkey.

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita

Definition: tonnes of CO2 equivalent per capita for 2008. Data were calculated by the US Department of Energy's Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, mostly based on data collected from country agencies by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_carbon_dioxide_emissions_per_capita

Rank	Country	Emissions per capita
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First Division

1	Turkey	4.0
2	Mexico	4.4
2	Sweden	5.3
4	Portugal	5.3
4	Switzerland	5.4
6	Hungary	5.5
7	France	6.1
8	Slovak Republic	7.0
9	Iceland	7.1
10	Spain	7.4

Second Division

11	Italy	7.5
12	New Zealand	7.8
13	Austria	8.1
14	Poland	8.3
15	Denmark	8.4
16	United Kingdom	8.5
17	Greece	8.8
18	Japan	9.5
19	Germany	9.6
20	Ireland	9.8

Third Division

21	Belgium	9.9
22	Norway	10.5
23	Netherlands	10.5
24	South Korea	10.6
25	Finland	10.7
26	Czech Republic	11.3
27	Canada	16.4
28	United States	17.5
29	Australia	18.9
30	Luxembourg	21.9

Efforts to reduce exploitation of the global commons index

Definition: This index for 2006 looks at what rich countries are doing to reduce their disproportionate exploitation of the global commons. Are they reining in greenhouse gas emissions? How complicit are they in environmental destruction in developing countries, for example by importing commodities such as tropical timber? Do they subsidize fishing fleets that deplete fisheries off the coasts of such countries as Senegal and India?

Source: Center for Global Development

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	United Kingdom	7.8
2	Netherlands	7.5
2	Ireland	7.5
4	Sweden	7.0
5	Finland	6.7
5	Germany	6.7
7	Belgium	6.6
8	New Zealand	6.4
8	Portugal	6.4
10	Austria	6.2
Second Division		
11	Norway	6.1
11	Denmark	6.1
11	France	6.1
14	Switzerland	5.3
15	Greece	5.2
16	Italy	4.8
17	Japan	4.7
18	Canada	4.5
19	Australia	3.9
20	Spain	3.8
Third Division		
21	United States	3.2

* Index not computed for Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Poland, Slovak Republic and Turkey

Ecological Footprint

Definition: A quantitative assessment of the biologically productive area required to produce the resources (food, energy and materials) and to absorb the wastes of an individual, city, region or country.

Source: *Ecological Footprint of Nations 2004*, www.RedefiningProgress.org

Rank	Country*	Description
First Division		
1	Turkey	2.20
2	South Korea	2.43
3	Mexico	2.59
4	Italy	3.26
4	Hungary	3.26
6	Slovak Republic	3.27
7	Poland	3.40
8	Netherlands	3.81
9	Japan	3.91
10	Czech Republic	4.24
Second Division		
11	Germany	4.26
12	United Kingdom	4.72
13	Greece	4.78
14	Austria	4.87
15	Spain	4.90
16	Ireland	4.97
17	Belgium	5.11
17	Luxembourg	5.11
19	Switzerland	5.26
20	Denmark	5.32
Third Division		
21	Portugal	5.34
22	France	5.74
23	Finland	7.00
24	Australia	7.09
25	Sweden	7.95
26	New Zealand	8.13
27	Norway	8.17
28	Canada	8.56
29	United States	9.57

* No data available for Iceland.

Average Rankings for the 8 Generosity Indicators

Rank	Country*	Average	No. of indicators
First Division			
1	Sweden	6.875	8
2	Ireland	7.875	8
3	Netherlands	8.125	8
4	Norway	8.375	8
5	Denmark	9.000	8
6	Switzerland	9.250	8
7	United Kingdom	10.375	8
8	Belgium	11.000	8
9	Austria	12.750	8
10	Luxembourg	12.800	5
Second Division			
11	France	13.000	7
12	Germany	13.125	8
12	Finland	13.125	8
14	New Zealand	14.500	8
15	Greece	15.750	8
16	Czech Republic	15.750	4
17	Australia	15.875	8
18	Spain	16.143	7
19	Canada	16.625	8
20	Poland	16.250	4
Third Division			
21	Portugal	16.375	8
22	Italy	16.750	8
23	Japan	17.000	7
24	United States	21.250	8

* Hungary, Iceland, South Korea, Mexico, Slovak Republic and Turkey are unranked for this category because for them data was unavailable for more than three indicators.

Chapter 8
Overall Rankings
for the 30 OECD Countries

Average Rankings for the 7 Categories of Indicators

Rank	Country	Average	No. of categories	No. of indicators
First Division				
1	Norway	4.426	7	55
2	Netherlands	5.571	7	56
3	Sweden	5.857	7	56
4	Denmark	7.571	7	56
5	Finland	9.857	7	56
6	Belgium	10.429	7	55
7	Germany	11.143	7	56
8	Japan	11.286	7	54
9	France	11.857	7	54
10	Switzerland	12.143	7	56
Second Division				
11	Iceland	13.500	6	43
12	Austria	13.857	7	56
12	Ireland	13.857	7	54
14	Luxembourg	14.143	7	48
15	Australia	15.571	7	54
16	Italy	16.143	7	55
17	Spain	16.714	7	55
18	South Korea	17.167	6	43
19	New Zealand	17.283	7	51
20	United Kingdom	17.571	7	55
Third Division				
21	Slovak Republic	17.714	6	49
22	Czech Republic	18.143	7	52
23	Hungary	18.333	6	50
24	Canada	18.571	7	54
25	Greece	19.714	7	53
26	Poland	20.000	7	52
27	Turkey	20.333	6	42
28	Portugal	22.429	7	56
29	United States	26.429	7	56
30	Mexico	28.500	6	46

Decline of the USA – Overall Rankings

Number of placements in the three divisions for the 56 indicators
Listed in order of average ranking

Rank	Country	1st Division	2nd Division	3rd Division
First Division				
1	Norway	37	13	5
2	Netherlands	31	23	2
3	Sweden	36	15	5
4	Denmark	29	23	4
5	Finland	34	14	8
6	Belgium	22	26	7
7	Germany	19	33	4
8	Japan	30	11	12
9	France	21	26	7
10	Switzerland	28	19	9
Second Division				
11	Iceland	20	12	10
12	Austria	12	34	10
12	Ireland	19	23	12
14	Luxembourg	17	18	13
15	Australia	19	21	13
16	Italy	20	12	23
17	Spain	19	19	17
18	South Korea	16	6	13
19	New Zealand	19	13	19
20	United Kingdom	12	30	13
Third Division				
21	Slovak Republic	15	17	17
22	Czech Republic	15	18	19
23	Hungary	16	14	20
24	Canada	15	22	17
25	Greece	9	23	21
26	Poland	10	25	17
27	Turkey	10	5	29
28	Portugal	9	23	24
29	United States	1	11	44
30	Mexico	6	4	36