

## COUNTRY PROFILES HOW-TO-READ

This appendix provides detailed profiles for each of the 72 countries in the Transitions Performance Index 2021, the European Union (EU) and the world.

Please see Appendix III – Technical notes for details on computations and modelling choices, such as weights, upper and lower goalposts for normalisation, aggregation, etc. And refer to Appendix IV – Sources and definitions for details on indicators.

1. The first box, below the country name, includes four key context indicators for all countries: Population in million inhabitants<sup>1</sup>; Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in current Purchasing Power Parity dollars (PPP\$); GDP in billion PPP\$<sup>2</sup>; and trade as a percentage of GDP<sup>3</sup>.

EU countries and a few other countries include the International Digital Economy and Society Index score [0-100] as well as the European Skills Index [0-100] and the Gender Equality Index Score [0-100]<sup>4</sup>.

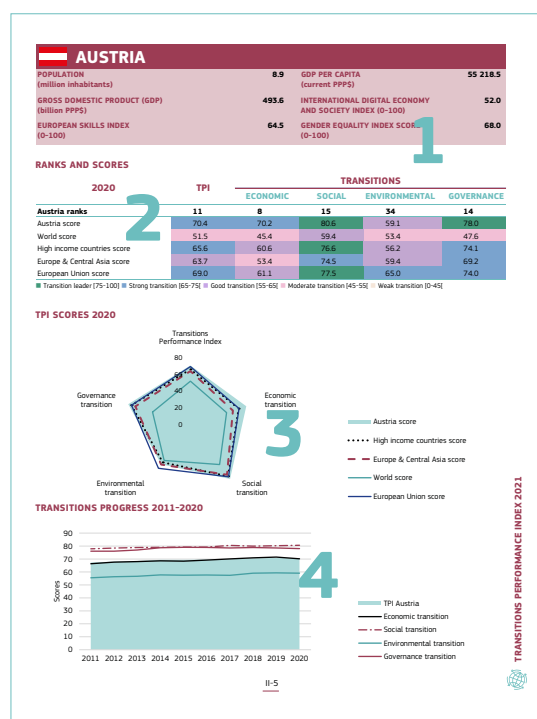
2. The ‘Ranks and scores’ table includes, for the TPI and each of the four transitions (economic, social, environmental and governance), each country’s 2021 ranks and scores, the weighted average arithmetic score for the 72 countries (the ‘World’ score), the simple arithmetic average scores for the income group and geographical region to which the country pertains, and the EU score.

Income group is defined according to the World Bank Income Group Classification (July 2020): lower-middle income; upper-middle income; and high income (the 2021 TPI does not include low-income countries)<sup>5</sup>.

Geographical regions include the Americas; Europe and Central Asia; Middle East and Africa; and South-East Asia and Pacific. The EU is a distinct category included in all country profiles.

Scores are normalised in the [0-100] range; rankings range from 1 to 72; the EU and World scores are not ranked.

Scores are colour-coded into five ‘transition groups’ based on fixed values: ‘transition leader’, in dark green ■, for scores greater than or equal to 75, and less than or equal to 100 ([75-100]); ‘strong transition’, in blue ■, for scores greater than or equal to 65, and less than 75 ([65-75]); ‘good transition’, in purple ■, for scores greater than or equal to 55, and less than 65 ([55-65]); ‘moderate transition’, in pink ■, for scores greater than or equal to 45, and less than 55 ([45-55]); and ‘weak transition’, in beige ■, for scores greater than or equal to 0, and less than 45 ([0-45]).



1 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects 2019, <https://population.un.org/wpp>

2 Both series from the International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Update, October 2021, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2021/10/12/world-economic-outlook-october-2021>

3 World Bank, World Development Indicators, downloaded 16 October 2021, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.TRD.GNFS.ZS>

4 European Commission, International Digital Economy and Society Index 2020 (see Section IX.3 of the TPI analytical report), <https://digital-agenda-data.eu/datasets/desi/visualizations>

5 Income classifications are set each year on 1 July and are fixed during the World Bank’s fiscal year (ending on 30 June). Income groups are defined based on the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method: low-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of USD 1 045 or less in 2020; lower-middle income economies are those with a GNI per capita between USD 1 046 and USD 4 095; upper-middle income economies are those with a GNI per capita between USD 4 096 and USD 12 695; and high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of USD 12 696 or more.



3. The **'TPI Scores 2020'** radar chart presents the scores from the previous table. The country score is represented by the shaded area, while lines represent the income, region, World and EU scores.

Note that the world and EU TPI and transition score plain lines (green and blue) represent roughly mid-way and three-quarters of the way towards the upper goalpost score of 100.

4. The **'TRANSITIONS PROGRESS 2011-2020'** chart presents country scores over the 2011-2020 period. The shaded area represents the TPI score, while lines represent each of the four transitions: economic, social, environmental and governance. For the EU profile, only the 27 current Members States are included in the computation of scores for the entire period (i.e. the United Kingdom is not included).

5. The second page of the profile includes detailed information for each country, the EU, and the world. Rows present the TPI (in purple), the four pillars, transitions (in dark green, name in bold, single-digit code), the 16 sub-pillars (four for each pillar, in light green, name in capital letters, two-digit code), and the 28 indicators (in white, three-digit code), unless a sub-pillar includes a single indicator, in which case it appears in light green, as a sub-pillar, with a two-digit code).

For example, the indicator 1.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) appears under sub-pillar 1.3 LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY & R&D INTENSITY, which, in turn, appears under **pillar 1. Economic transition**. Similarly, the single indicator 2.1 Healthy life expectancy at birth (years) appears under sub-pillar 2.1 (same code), HEALTH, which, in turn, appears under **pillar 2. Social transition**.

Regarding columns, for each indicator, 'value' is the value in the unit provided in parenthesis in the name of the indicator. Then, for each dimension (indicator, sub-pillar, pillar, or TPI), 'rank' is the rank of each 'score' among the scores of the 72 countries. Each 'score' is the normalised score of the indicator 'value' in the [0-100] range. Where data are not available, 'N/A' is used.

Each dimension 'score' and corresponding 'rank' (TPI, pillar, sub-pillar) is calculated as the weighted average of the scores in the sub-dimension (pillar, sub-pillar and indicator respectively). Please see Appendix III for details and modelling choices.

To the right of the table, two columns categorise the scores over the 2011-2020 period. Colour coding of scores into transition groups help to interpret score levels;<sup>6</sup> arrows and lines are a guide to interpret *progress* since 2011.

Arrows are used to compare the growth of 2020 scores over 2011 scores: ↓ indicates a decline of 10% or more; ↘ indicates a decline between 0% and 10%, '–' indicates growth within expected ranges, between 0% and below 6.5% ↗ indicates growth from 6.5% but less than 13%; and ↑ indicates growth above 13%.

Lines represent the evolution in scores. All scores use the same [0-100] range, and normalisation is based on the indicator's upper and lower goalposts which are fixed for the entire 2011-2020 period. Progress lines are not drawn in the [0-100] scale, however, they are drawn using automatic scaling, thereby depicting trends and evolution but not levels.

AUSTRIA		2020	2011-2020
Index	Transitions Performance Index	VALUE	SCORE
<b>1</b>	<b>Economic transition</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>70.4</b>
1.1	EDUCATION, INTERNET USE AND ICT SKILLS	74.1	16
1.1.1	Gov. expenditure in education per student (% of GDP per capita)	191.15	76.3
1.1.2	Internet users (%)	87.5	26
1.1.3	Proportion of adults with ICT skills (computer)	58.6	12
1.2	WEALTH: GDP per capita, current dollars (PPP)	55 218.5	11
1.3	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY & R&D INTENSITY	694	7
1.3.1	Output per worker (2011 constant: GDP PPP)	112 370.6	10
1.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.2	5
1.4	INDUSTRIAL BASE	645	10
1.4.1	Gross value added of manufacturing (% of GDP)	16.0	22
1.4.2	Patent families filed in two offices (per billion PPP GDP)	4.0	11
<b>2</b>	<b>Social transition</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>66.5</b>
2.1	HEALTH: Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)	70.9	21
2.2	WORK AND INCLUSION	81.8	14
2.2.1	Employment rate of the population aged 20-64 (%)	75.5	24
2.2.2	Employment-to-population ratio gender gap 25+ (%)	11.6	19
2.2.3	Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary (%)	103.3	1
2.3	FREE OR NON-REMUNERATED TIME: Free or non-remunerated time (%)	59.7	13
2.4	EQUALITY	754	23
2.4.1	Gini coefficient disposable income post taxes and transfers (D-100)	30.8	21
2.4.2	Income share held by the poorest quintile (%)	7.9	24
<b>3</b>	<b>Environmental transition</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59.1</b>
3.1	EMISSIONS REDUCTION: Gross greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes per capita)	9.3	47
3.2	BIODIVERSITY	70.3	26
3.2.1	Terrrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) protected (%)	67.4	28
3.2.2	Freshwater key biodiversity areas (KBAs) protected (%)	71.2	26
3.2.3	Pesticide use per area of cropland (kg/ha)	3.6	42
3.3	MATERIAL USE	338	57
3.3.1	Resource productivity (PPPS per kg)	2.9	18
3.3.2	Material footprint (tonnes per capita)	32.6	62
3.4	ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY: Energy productivity (PPPS per toe)	14.2	19
<b>4</b>	<b>Governance transition</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>78.0</b>
4.1	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	94.2	9
4.1.1	Voice and accountability index (r-score)	1.4	10
4.1.2	Rule of law index (r-score)	1.8	7
4.2	SECURITY: Homicide rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)	1.0	24
4.3	TRANSPARENCY	63.9	16
4.3.1	Corruption perceptions index (D-100)	76.0	14
4.3.2	Bribe and money laundering index (D-10)	4.4	26
4.4	SOUND PUBLIC FINANCES: Government gross debt (% of GDP)	83.2	53

<sup>6</sup> For scores, the colour coding is the same as that described under numbered paragraph 2 above.

