

## COUNTRY PROFILES HOW-TO-READ

This appendix provides detailed profiles for each of the 72 countries in the Transitions Performance Index 2020, 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 Summary Innovation Index score [0-100]<sup>4</sup>; EU countries and the United Kingdom include the Digital Economy and Society Index score [0-100]<sup>5</sup>.

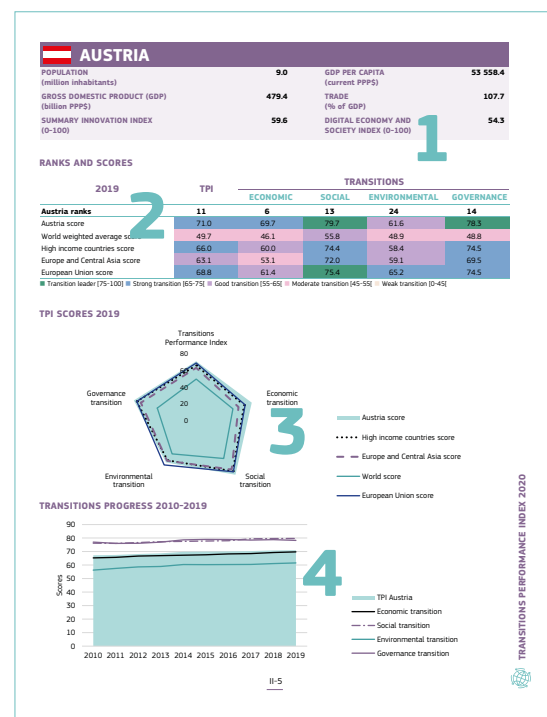
2. The **'Ranks and scores'** table includes, for the TPI and each of the four transitions (economic, social, environmental and governance), each country's 2019 ranks and scores, the weighted average arithmetic score for the 72 countries (the 'World' score), the simple arithmetic average scores for the 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 2019): lower-middle income; upper-middle income; and high income (the 2020 TPI does not include low income countries)<sup>6</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, June 2020 (see Section IX.1) <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2020/06/24/WEOUpdateJune2020>
- 3 World Bank, World Development Indicators, downloaded 16 September 2020 (see Section IX.5) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.TRD.GNFS.ZS>
- 4 European Commission, Digital Economy and Society Index 2020 (see Section IX.3), <https://digital-agenda-data.eu/datasets/desi/visualizations>
- 5 European Commission, European Innovation Scoreboard 2020, Summary Innovation Index (see Section IX.2) [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/policy/innovation/scoreboards\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/policy/innovation/scoreboards_en).
- 6 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 1 035 or less in 2019; lower-middle income economies are those with a GNI per capita between USD 1 036 and USD 4 045; upper-middle income economies are those with a GNI per capita between USD 4 046 and USD 12 535; and high income economies are those with a GNI per capita of USD 12 536 or more.



3. The ‘**TPI scores 2019**’ 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- and three-quarters of the way towards the upper goalpost score of 100.

4. The ‘**Transitions progress 2010-2019**’ chart presents country scores over the 2010-2019 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 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, i.e. 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 25 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, 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, 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 2010-2019 period. Colour coding of scores into transition groups help to interpret score levels;<sup>7</sup> arrows and lines are a guide to interpret progress since 2010.

Arrows are used to compare the growth of 2019 scores over 2010 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 2010-2019 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	2019			2010-2019
	VALUE	RANK	SCORE	
<b>TRANSITIONS PERFORMANCE INDEX</b>			<b>71.0</b>	↗
<b>1. Economic transition</b>			<b>69.7</b>	↗
1.1 EDUCATION: Government expenditure in education per student (% of GDP per capita)	19.1	18	76.3	↘
1.2 HEALTH: GDP per capita, current dollars (PPPS)	53 558.4	14	71.4	↗
<b>1.3 LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY &amp; R&amp;D INTENSITY</b>			<b>63.1</b>	↗
1.3.1 Output per worker (2011 constant GDP PPPS)	94 643.6	14	63.1	↗
1.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.2	6	63.1	↗
<b>1.4 INDUSTRIAL BASE</b>			<b>66.5</b>	↗
1.4.1 Gross value added of manufacturing (% of GDP)	16.8	20	56.0	↘
1.4.2 Patent families filed in two offices (per billion PPPS GDP)	4.5	12	80.2	↗
<b>2. Social transition</b>			<b>79.7</b>	↗
2.1 HEALTH: Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)	70.9	20	86.1	↗
<b>2.2 WORK AND INCLUSION</b>			<b>73.9</b>	↗
2.2.1 Employment rate of the population aged 20-64 (%)	76.2	22	72.4	↗
2.2.2 Employment-to-population ratio gender gap 25+ (%)	11.9	19	83.1	↗
2.2.3 Early childhood care and education (%)	55.2	35	58.6	↗
<b>2.3 FREE OR NON-REMUNERATED TIME</b>			<b>80.9</b>	↗
2.3.1 Free or non-remunerated time (%)	59.5	14	80.9	↗
<b>2.4 EQUALITY</b>			<b>77.6</b>	↗
2.4.1 Gini coefficient disposable income post taxes and transfers (0-100)	29.7	15	78.4	↗
2.4.2 Income share held by the poorest quintile (%)	8.0	21	75.0	↗
<b>3. Environmental transition</b>			<b>61.6</b>	↗
3.1 EMISSIONS REDUCTION: Gross greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes per capita)	9.6	49	60.0	↘
<b>3.2 BIODIVERSITY</b>			<b>70.4</b>	↗
3.2.1 Terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) protected (%)	66.6	28	66.6	↗
3.2.2 Freshwater key biodiversity areas (KBAs) protected (%)	71.2	24	71.2	↗
3.2.3 Pesticide use per area of cropland (kg/ha)	3.3	42	76.1	↗
<b>3.3 RESOURCE PRODUCTIVITY: Resource productivity (PPPS per kg)</b>			<b>45.1</b>	↗
3.3.1 Resource productivity: Resource productivity (PPPS per kg)	2.7	21	45.1	↗
<b>3.4 ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY: Energy productivity (PPPS per koe)</b>			<b>70.9</b>	↗
3.4.1 Energy productivity: Energy productivity (PPPS per koe)	14.2	19	70.9	↗
<b>4. Governance transition</b>			<b>78.3</b>	↗
<b>4.1 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS</b>			<b>94.3</b>	↗
4.1.1 Voice and accountability index (z-score)	1.4	15	91.6	↘
4.1.2 Rule of law index (z-score)	1.9	6	97.0	↗
<b>4.2 SECURITY: Homicide rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)</b>			<b>24.3</b>	↘
4.2.1 Security: Homicide rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)	1.0	24	24.3	↘
<b>4.3 TRANSPARENCY</b>			<b>62.6</b>	↗
4.3.1 Corruption perceptions index (0-100)	76.0	14	76.0	↗
4.3.2 Basel anti-money laundering index (0-10)	4.6	31	53.6	↗
<b>4.4 SOUND PUBLIC FINANCES: Government gross debt (% of GDP)</b>			<b>68.4</b>	↗
4.4.1 Sound public finances: Government gross debt (% of GDP)	74.0	54	68.4	↗

7 For scores, the colour coding is the same as that described under numbered paragraph 2 above.

