



The
World
Justice Project

A multidisciplinary, multinational
movement to advance the rule of
law for communities of opportunity
and equity



The World Justice Project
*Rule of Law Index*TM
2010

Mark David Agrast
Juan Carlos Botero
Alejandro Ponce

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With the collaboration of:
Chantal V. Bright, Joel Martinez, and Christine S. Pratt

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The WJP Rule of Law Index™

Executive Summary¹

“The rule of law is the foundation for communities of opportunity and equity—it is the predicate for the eradication of poverty, violence, corruption, pandemics, and other threats to civil society.”

William H. Neukom, Founder, President and
CEO of the World Justice Project

Advancing the rule of law around the world is the central goal of the World Justice Project. Establishing the rule of law is fundamental to achieving communities of opportunity and equity—communities that offer sustainable economic development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights. Without the rule of law, medicines do not reach health facilities due to corruption; women in rural areas remain unaware of their rights; people are killed in criminal violence; and firms’ costs increase because of expropriation risk. The rule of law is the cornerstone to improving public health, safeguarding participation, ensuring security, and fighting poverty.

This report introduces the *WJP Rule of Law Index™*—a new quantitative assessment tool designed to offer a comprehensive picture of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice.

Indices and indicators are very useful tools. The systematic tracking of infant mortality rates, for instance, has greatly contributed to improving health outcomes around the globe. In a similar fashion, the *WJP Rule of Law Index™* monitors the health of a country’s institutional environment—such as whether government officials are accountable under the law, and whether legal institutions protect fundamental rights and allow ordinary people access to justice.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index™* presents a comprehensive set of new indicators on the rule of law from the perspective of the ordinary person. It examines practical situations in which a rule of law deficit may affect the daily lives of ordinary people. For instance, the *Index* evaluates whether citizens can access public services without the need to bribe a government officer; whether a basic dispute among neighbors or companies can be peacefully and cost-effectively resolved by an independent adjudicator; or whether people can conduct their daily activities without fear of crime or police abuse.

The *Index* provides new data on the following 10 dimensions of the rule of law:

- » Limited government powers
- » Absence of corruption
- » Clear, publicized and stable laws
- » Order and security
- » Fundamental rights
- » Open government
- » Regulatory enforcement
- » Access to civil justice
- » Effective criminal justice
- » Informal justice

These 10 factors are further disaggregated into 49 sub-factors. The scores of these sub-factors are built from over 700 variables drawn from assessments of the general public (1,000 respondents per country) and local legal experts. The outcome of this exercise is one of the world’s most comprehensive data sets measuring the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law-- not in theory but in practice.

¹ This report was made possible by the generous engagement of over 900 academics and practitioners around the world who contributed their time and expertise, and the 35,000 individuals who participated in the general population poll.

Defining the rule of law

As used by the World Justice Project, the rule of law refers to a rules-based system in which the following four universal principles are upheld:

- » The government and its officials and agents are accountable under the law;
- » The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and fair, and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property;
- » The process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient;
- » Access to justice is provided by competent, independent, and ethical adjudicators, attorneys or representatives, and judicial officers who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

These principles are derived from international sources that enjoy broad acceptance across countries with differing social, cultural, economic, and political systems; and incorporate both substantive and procedural elements.

Uses of the *Index*

The *WJP Rule of Law Index™* is an instrument to promote advancement. It offers reliable, independent, and disaggregated information for policy makers, businesses, non-governmental organizations, and other constituencies to:

- » Assess a nation's adherence to the rule of law in practice;
- » Identify a nation's strengths and weaknesses in comparison to similarly situated countries;
- » Track changes over time.

While the *WJP Rule of Law Index™* enters a crowded field of indicators on different aspects of the rule of law, it has new features that set it apart from others:

- » **Comprehensive.** While existing indices cover aspects of the rule of law, they do not yield a full picture of rule of law compliance.

- » **New data.** The *Index* findings are based entirely on new data collected by the WJP from independent sources. This contrasts it with other indices based solely on data aggregated from third party sources, or on sources that are self-reported by governments or other interested parties.
- » **Rule of law in practice.** The *Index* measures adherence to the rule of law by looking not to the laws as written but how they are actually applied in practice.
- » **Anchored in actual experiences.** The *Index* combines expert opinion with rigorous polling of the general public to ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population, including marginalized sectors of society.
- » **Action oriented.** Findings are presented in disaggregated form, identifying strong and weak performers across the 10 rule of law dimensions examined in each country.

Despite these methodological strengths, the findings should be interpreted in light of certain inherent limitations. An index provides a snapshot at a moment in time, but cannot convey a full picture of a country's situation. Rule of law analysis requires a careful consideration of multiple dimensions—which may vary from country to country—and a combination of sources, instruments, and methods.

This report introduces the framework of the *WJP Rule of Law Index™* and summarizes the results and lessons learned during the WJP's implementation of the *Index* in an initial group of 35 countries. This coverage will expand to 70 countries in 2011 and 100 countries by 2012. As the first in an annual series, the 2010 *WJP Rule of Law Index™* is intended for a broad audience of policy makers, civil society, practitioners, academics, and other constituencies. We hope that this new tool will help identify strengths and weaknesses in each country under review and encourage policy choices that advance the rule of law.

About the World Justice Project

The World Justice Project (WJP) is a multinational and multidisciplinary effort to strengthen the rule of law throughout the world. It is based on two complementary premises: first, the rule of law is the foundation for communities of opportunity and equity; and second, multidisciplinary collaboration is the most effective way to

advance the rule of law.

In addition to the creation of a comprehensive *Rule of Law Index*, the WJP's work is being carried out through the convening of global and regional meetings of world leaders, the provision of seed grants for rule of law projects, and the origination of new scholarship on rule of law issues. The Project's efforts are dedicated to developing practical programs in support of the rule of law around the world. For further details, visit www.worldjusticeproject.org

Part I: Constructing the *WJP Rule of Law Index*TM

Mark David Agrast¹, Juan Carlos Botero, and Alejandro Ponce

*The World Justice Project*²

¹ Mr. Agrast did not participate in the collection and analysis or review of the data and results.

² This section builds on previous work developed in collaboration with Claudia J. Dumas

Constructing the *WJP Rule of Law Index*TM

The *WJP Rule of Law Index*TM is a new quantitative assessment tool designed to offer a detailed and comprehensive picture of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice.

The *Index* introduces new indicators on the rule of law from the perspective of the ordinary person. It considers practical situations in which a rule of law deficit may affect the daily lives of people. For instance, whether people can access public services without the need to bribe a government officer; whether a basic dispute among neighbors or companies can be peacefully and cost-effectively resolved by an independent adjudicator; or whether people can conduct their daily activities without fear of crime or police abuse.

The *Index* provides new data on the following 10 dimensions of the rule of law: limited government powers; absence of corruption; clear, publicized, and stable laws; order and security; fundamental rights; open government; regulatory enforcement; access to civil justice; effective criminal justice; and informal justice. These ten factors are further disaggregated into forty nine sub-factors.

The *Index*'s rankings and scores are the product of a rigorous data collection and aggregation process. Data comes from a global poll of the general public and detailed questionnaires administered to local experts. To date, over 900 experts and 35,000 other individuals from around the world have participated in this project.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* 2010 is the culmination of over three years of development, intensive consultation, and vetting with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from over 100 countries and 17 professional disciplines. Version 1.0 of the *Index* was presented at

the first World Justice Forum in 2008, including findings from a pilot conducted in six countries. Version 2.0 was presented at the second World Justice Forum in 2009, featuring preliminary findings for 35 countries, including seven in the East Asia and Pacific region; five from Eastern Europe and Central Asia; seven from Latin America and the Caribbean; two from the Middle East and North Africa; two from North America; two from South Asia; five from Sub-Saharan Africa; and five from Western Europe. Together, these countries account for 45 percent of the world's population.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* 2010 features a new version of the *Index* (version 3.0) and country profiles for the same 35 countries. Data collection efforts are ongoing in 35 additional countries, for a total of 70 countries, which will be included in the 2011 *Index* report. The *Index* will cover 100 countries by 2012.

It should be emphasized that the *Index* is intended to be applied in countries with vastly differing social, cultural, economic, and political systems. No society has ever attained—let alone sustained—a perfect realization of the rule of law. Every nation faces the perpetual challenge of building and renewing the structures, institutions, and norms that can support and sustain a rule of law culture.

Defining the rule of law

The design of the *Index* began with the effort to formulate a set of principles that would constitute a working definition of the rule of law. Having reviewed the extensive literature on the subject, the project team was profoundly conscious of the many challenges such an effort entails. Among other things, it was recognized that for the principles to be broadly accepted, they must be culturally universal, avoiding Western, Anglo-American, or other biases. Thus, the principles were derived to the greatest extent possible from established international standards and norms, and informed by a thorough review of national constitutions and scholarly literature. The principles and the factors derived from them were tested and refined through extensive consultations with experts from around the world to ensure, among other things, their cultural competence.

It also was recognized that any effort to define the rule of law must grapple with the distinction between what scholars call a “thin” or minimalist conception of the rule of

law that focuses on formal, procedural rules, and a “thick” conception that includes substantive characteristics, such as self-government and various fundamental rights and freedoms. On the one hand, it was felt that if the *Index* was to have utility and gain wide acceptance, the definition must be broadly applicable to many types of social and political systems, including some which lack many of the features that characterize democratic nations. On the other hand, it was recognized that the rule of law must be more than merely a system of rules—that indeed, a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights guaranteed under international law is at best “rule *by* law”, and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system. In the words of Arthur Chaskalson, former Chief Justice of South Africa, “[t]he apartheid government, its officers and agents were accountable in accordance with the laws; the laws were clear; publicized, and stable, and were upheld by law enforcement officials and judges. What was missing was the substantive component of the rule of law. The process by which the laws were made was not fair (only whites, a minority of the population, had the vote). And the laws themselves were not fair. They institutionalized discrimination, vested broad discretionary powers in the executive, and failed to protect fundamental rights. Without a substantive content there would be no answer to the criticism, sometimes voiced, that the rule of law is ‘an empty vessel into which any law could be poured’¹.”

The four “universal principles” that emerged from our deliberations are as follows:

- I. The government and its officials and agents are accountable under the law.
- II. The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and fair, and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.
- III. The process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient.
- IV. Access to justice is provided by competent, independent, and ethical adjudicators, attorneys or representatives, and judicial officers who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

These principles represent an effort to strike a balance between thinner and thicker conceptions of the rule of law, incorporating both substantive and procedural elements—a decision which was broadly endorsed by the many international experts with whom we have consulted. A few examples may be instructive:

- » The principles address the extent to which a country provides for fair participation in the making of the laws—certainly an essential attribute of self-government. But the principles do not address the further question of whether the laws are enacted by democratically elected representatives.
- » The principles address the extent to which a country protects fundamental human rights. But given the impossibility of assessing adherence to the full panoply of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights recognized in the Universal Declaration, the principles treat a more modest menu of rights, primarily civil and political, that are firmly established under international law and bear the most immediate relationship to rule of law concerns.
- » The principles address access to justice, but chiefly in terms of access to legal representation and access to the courts, rather than in the “thicker” sense in which access to justice is sometimes seen as synonymous with broad legal empowerment of the poor and disfranchised. Access to justice in this more limited sense is a critical cornerstone for the implementation of policies and rights that empower the poor.

In limiting the scope of the principles in this fashion, we do not wish to suggest any disagreement with a more robust and inclusive vision of self-government, fundamental rights, or access to justice, all of which are addressed in other important and influential indices, as well as in various papers developed by WJP scholars. Indeed, it is among the premises of the project as a whole that a healthy rule of law is critical to advancing such goals.

Moreover, the WJP’s conception of the rule of law is not incompatible with the notion that these universal principles may interact with each other in multiple ways. Secondly, concrete improvements in one dimension of the rule of law may impact societies in more than one way, depending on the prevailing cultural and institutional environments. It is our hope that by providing data on ten independent dimensions of the rule of law, the *Index* will become a useful tool for academics and other constituencies to further our global understanding of these interactions.

¹ Remarks at the World Justice Forum I, held in Vienna, Austria in July 2008

The WJP Rule of Law Index™, version 3.0

Version 3.0 of the *Index* is composed of 10 factors derived from the WJP's universal principles. These factors are divided into 49 sub-factors which incorporate essential elements of the rule of law.

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

- 1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the fundamental law
- 1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature
- 1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary
- 1.4 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review
- 1.5 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct
- 1.6 Freedom of opinion and expression
- 1.7 The State complies with international law
- 1.8 Transition of power occurs in accordance with the law

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

- 2.1 Government officials do not request or receive bribes
- 2.2 Government officials exercise their functions without improper influence
- 2.3 Government officials do not misappropriate public funds or other resources

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

- 3.1 The laws are comprehensible to the public
- 3.2 The laws are publicized and widely accessible
- 3.3 The laws are stable

Factor 4: Order and Security

- 4.1 Crime is effectively controlled
- 4.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited
- 4.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

- 5.1 Equal treatment and non-discrimination are effectively guaranteed
- 5.2 Right to life and security of the person is effectively protected
- 5.3 Due process of law and rights of the accused are effectively protected
- 5.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively protected
- 5.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively protected

- 5.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed
- 5.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively protected
- 5.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively protected

Factor 6: Open Government

- 6.1 Administrative proceedings are open to public participation
- 6.2 Official drafts of laws and regulations are available to the public
- 6.3 Official information is available on request

Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement

- 7.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced
- 7.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence
- 7.3 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings
- 7.4 The Government does not expropriate private property without adequate compensation

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

- 8.1 People are aware of available remedies
- 8.2 People can access and afford legal counsel in civil disputes
- 8.3 People can access and afford civil courts
- 8.4 Civil justice is impartial
- 8.5 Civil justice is free of improper influence
- 8.6 Civil justice is free of unreasonable delays
- 8.7 Civil justice is effectively enforced
- 8.8 ADR systems are accessible, impartial, and effective

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

- 9.1 The criminal investigation system is effective
- 9.2 The criminal adjudication system is timely and effective
- 9.3 The correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior
- 9.4 The criminal system is impartial
- 9.5 The criminal system is free of improper influence
- 9.6 Due process of law and rights of the accused are effectively protected

Factor 10: Informal Justice

- 10.1 Informal justice systems are timely and effective
- 10.2 Informal justice systems are impartial and free of improper influence
- 10.3 Informal justice systems respect and protect fundamental rights

The four universal principles are reflected in the 10 factors that make up the *Index*.

Accountable Government (Factors 1 and 2)

The first principle measures government accountability by means of two factors:

- » Factor 1: Limited Government Powers
- » Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Limited Government Powers

The first factor measures the extent to which those who govern are subject to law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and by which they are held accountable under the law. It also includes nongovernmental checks on the government's power, such as a free and independent press.

This factor is particularly difficult to measure in a standardized manner across countries, since there is no single formula for the proper distribution of powers among organs of the government to ensure that each is held on check. Governmental checks take many forms; they do not operate solely in systems marked by a formal separation of powers, nor are they necessarily codified in law. What is essential is that authority is distributed, whether by formal rules or by convention, in a manner that ensures that no single organ of government has the practical ability to exercise unchecked power.²

The factor measures the effective limitation of government powers in the fundamental law, including provisions that prohibit unconstitutional amendments and suspensions of constitutional rights and privileges except in accordance with the rules and procedures provided in the fundamental law itself; institutional checks on the government power by the legislature, the judiciary and independent auditing and review agencies; effective sanctions for misconduct of government officers and agents in all branches of government; non-governmental checks on government

power; and compliance with international law.³

Absence of Corruption

The second factor measures the absence of corruption. The *Index* considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources.

These three forms of corruption are examined with respect to government officers in the executive branch (including the police and the military), and those in the judiciary and the legislature. Our instruments take into account a wide range of possible situations involving corruption, including the provision of public services, procurement procedures, and administrative enforcement of environmental, labor, and health and safety regulations, among others.

Security and Fundamental Rights (Factors 3, 4, and 5)

The second principle encompasses three factors:

- » Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws
- » Factor 4: Order and Security
- » Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

The third factor relates to the elements of clarity, publicity, and stability that are required for the public to know what the law is and what conduct is permitted and prohibited. The law must be comprehensible and its meaning sufficiently clear, publicized, and explained to the general public in plain language, for them to be able to abide by it. This is one of the most basic preconditions for achieving and maintaining a rule of law society capable of guaranteeing public order, personal security, and fundamental rights.

Order and Security

The fourth factor measures how well the society assures

² The *Index* does not address the further question of whether the laws are enacted by democratically elected representatives.

³ Sub-factor 1.8 concerns whether transition of power occurs in accordance with the law. Data on this sub-factor will be included in country profiles starting with the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2011* report.

the security of persons and property.

It encompasses three dimensions: absence of crime; absence of political violence, including terrorism, armed conflict, and political unrest; and absence of violence as a socially acceptable means to redress personal grievances.

Fundamental Rights

The fifth factor measure protection of fundamental human rights. It recognizes that the rule of law must be more than merely a system of rules—that indeed, a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights guaranteed and established under international law is at best “rule *by* law”, and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system.

Sixty years after its adoption, the Universal Declaration remains the touchstone for determining which rights may be considered fundamental, even as newer rights continue to emerge and gain acceptance. At WJP regional meetings conducted in 2008 and 2009, there was spirited discussion over which rights should be encompassed within the *Index*. Many urged that the list be confined to civil and political rights, particularly freedom of thought and opinion, which bear an essential relationship to the rule of law itself. Others argued for a broader treatment that would encompass social, economic, and cultural rights.

While the debate may never be fully resolved, it was determined as a practical matter that since there are many other indices that address human rights in all of these dimensions, and as it would be impossible for the *Index* to assess adherence to the full range of rights, the *Index* should focus on a relatively modest menu of rights that are firmly established under international law, and are most closely related to rule of law concerns. Accordingly, factor 5 covers laws that ensure equal protection⁴; freedom of thought, religion, and expression; freedom of association (including the right to collective bargaining);

⁴The laws can be fair only if they do not make arbitrary or irrational distinctions based on economic or social status—the latter defined to include race, color, ethnic or social origin, caste, nationality, alienage, religion, language, political opinion or affiliation, gender, marital status, sexual orientation or gender identity, age, and disability. It must be acknowledged that for some societies, including some traditional societies, certain of these categories may be problematic. In addition, there may be differences both within and among such societies as to whether a given distinction is arbitrary or irrational. Despite these difficulties, it was determined that only an inclusive list would accord full respect to the principles of equality and non-discrimination embodied in the Universal Declaration and emerging norms of international law.

the prohibition of forced and child labor⁵; the right to privacy and religion; the rights of the accused; and the retroactive application of the criminal laws.

Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement (Factors 6 and 7)

The third principle includes two factors:

- » Factor 6: Open Government
- » Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement

Factors 6 and 7 concern the extent to which the process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient. Among the indicia of access are: whether proceedings are held with timely notice and are open to the public; whether the lawmaking process provides an opportunity for diverse viewpoints to be considered; and whether records of legislative and administrative proceedings and judicial decisions are available to the public. Fairness in the administration of the law includes, among other aspects, absence of improper influence by public officials or private interests, adherence to due process of law in administrative procedures, and absence of government taking of private property without adequate compensation⁶.

Access to Justice (Factors 8, 9, and 10)

The fourth and final principle measures access to justice by means of three factors:

- » Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice
- » Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice
- » Factor 10: Informal Justice

⁵ Sub-factor 5.8 includes the four fundamental principles recognized by the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of 1998: (1) the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; (2) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; (3) the effective abolition of child labor; and (4) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

⁶ The *Index* addresses the extent to which a country provides for fair participation in the making and administration of the laws—certainly an essential attribute of self-government. But it does not address the further question of whether the laws are enacted by democratically elected representatives.

These factors measure whether ordinary people can peacefully and effectively resolve their grievances in accordance with generally accepted social norms, rather than resorting to violence or self-help.

Access to civil justice requires that the system be affordable, effective, impartial, and culturally competent. Effective criminal justice systems are capable of investigating and adjudicating criminal offences impartially and effectively, while ensuring that the rights of suspects and victims are protected.

Impartiality includes absence of arbitrary or irrational distinctions based on social or economic status, and other forms of bias, as well as decisions that are free of improper influence by public officials or private interests. Accessibility includes general awareness of available remedies, availability and affordability of legal advice and representation, and absence of excessive or unreasonable fees, procedural hurdles, and other barriers to access formal dispute resolution systems. Access to justice also requires fair and effective enforcement.

Finally, factor 10 concerns the role played in many countries by “informal” systems of law - including traditional, tribal, and religious courts and community-based systems - in resolving disputes. These systems often play a large role in cultures in which formal legal institutions fail to provide effective remedies for large segments of the population⁷.

Measuring the rule of law

The concept of rule of law is notoriously difficult to measure. One way to approach it is in terms of the outcomes that the rule of law brings to societies – for instance, the effective protection of the freedom of association of workers, or the successful indictment and prosecution of people responsible for criminal acts. These outcomes, however, are wide ranging and embrace a large number of situations. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* is a first

attempt to systematically and comprehensively quantify these outcomes by linking the conceptual definitions to concrete questions. These questions are then administered to a representative sample of the general public, and to local experts, and then are analyzed and cross-checked pursuant to a rigorous triangulation methodology. The outcome of this exercise is one of the world’s most comprehensive data sets regarding adherence to the rule of law in practice.

⁷ Significant effort has been devoted during the last two years to collect data on informal justice in a dozen countries. Nonetheless, the complexities of these systems and the difficulties of measuring their fairness and effectiveness in a manner that is both systematic and comparable across countries, make assessments extraordinarily challenging. A preliminary overview of informal justice will be included in the *WJP Rule of Law Index* 2011.

Box 1: The WJP Rule of Law Index™ methodology in a nutshell

The production of the WJP Rule of Law Index™ may be summarized in ten steps:

1. The WJP developed the conceptual framework summarized in the *Index's* 10 factors and 49 sub-factors, in consultation with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from around the world.
2. The *Index* team developed a set of five questionnaires based on the *Index's* conceptual framework, to be administered to experts and the general public. Questionnaires were translated into several languages and adapted to reflect commonly used terms and expressions.
3. The team identified, on average, more than 300 potential local experts per country to respond to the qualified respondents' questionnaires, and engaged the services of leading local polling companies.
4. Polling companies conducted pre-test pilot surveys of the general public in consultation with the *Index* team, and launched the final survey.
5. The team sent the questionnaires to local experts and engaged continual interaction with them.
6. The *Index* team collected and mapped the data onto the forty nine sub-factors.
7. The *Index* team constructed the final scores using a five-step process:
 - a. Codified the questionnaire items as numeric values.
 - b. Produced raw country scores by aggregating the responses from several individuals (experts or general public).
 - c. Normalized the raw scores.
 - d. Aggregated the normalized scores into sub-factors and factors using simple averages.
 - e. Produced the final rankings using the normalized scores.
8. The data were subject to a series of several tests to identify possible biases and errors. For example, the *Index* team cross-checked all sub-factors against more than 60 third-party sources, including quantitative data and qualitative assessments drawn from local and international organizations.
9. A sensitivity analysis was conducted by the Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, in collaboration with the *Index* team to assess the statistical reliability of the results.
10. Finally, the data were organized into country reports, tables, and figures to facilitate their presentation and interpretation.

Data

The WJP's Rule of Law Index™ methodology utilizes two main sources of new data: (i) a general population poll (GPP), designed by the World Justice Project and conducted by leading local polling companies using a representative sample of 1,000 respondents in three cities per country; and (ii) a qualified respondents' questionnaire (QRQ) consisting of closed-ended questions completed by in-country practitioners and academics with expertise in civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health.

The QRQ is administered on a yearly basis in each surveyed country, and the GPP is carried out every three years. In addition, existing domestic and international data sources and legal resources are used to cross-check the findings.

The *Index* comprises more than 700 different variables, organized into ten factors and forty nine sub-factors. These variables are aggregated and compiled into numerical scores.

To date, over 900 experts from 35 nations have contributed their knowledge and expertise to the *Index*. In addition over 35,000 individuals from these countries have participated in the general population poll. The countries indexed in this volume are presented in Table 1. Data presented in this volume was collected and analyzed in the Fall of 2009. A detailed description of the process by which data are collected and the rule of law is measured is provided in the final section of this report and in Botero and Ponce (2010).

Using the WJP Rule of Law Index™

The WJP Rule of Law Index™ is intended for multiple audiences. It is designed to offer a reliable and independent data source for policy makers, businesses, non-governmental organizations, and other constituencies to:

- » Assess a nation's adherence to the rule of law in practice (as it is perceived and experienced by the average person);
- » Identify a nation's strengths and weaknesses in comparison to similarly situated countries;

Table 1: Countries indexed in 2010

Country	Region	Income Level
Albania	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Lower middle
Argentina	Latin America and Caribbean	Upper middle
Australia	East Asia and Pacific	High
Austria	Western Europe and North America	High
Bolivia	Latin America and Caribbean	Lower middle
Bulgaria	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle
Canada	Western Europe and North America	High
Colombia	Latin America and Caribbean	Lower middle
Croatia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle
Dominican Republic	Latin America and Caribbean	Lower middle
El Salvador	Latin America and Caribbean	Lower middle
France	Western Europe and North America	High
Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low
India	South Asia	Lower middle
Indonesia	East Asia and Pacific	Lower middle
Japan	East Asia and Pacific	High
Jordan	Middle East and North Africa	Lower middle
Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low
Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low
Mexico	Latin America and Caribbean	Upper middle
Morocco	Middle East and North Africa	Lower middle
Netherlands	Western Europe and North America	High
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low
Pakistan	South Asia	Low
Peru	Latin America and Caribbean	Lower middle
Philippines	East Asia and Pacific	Lower middle
Poland	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle
Singapore	East Asia and Pacific	High
South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle
South Korea	East Asia and Pacific	High
Spain	Western Europe and North America	High
Sweden	Western Europe and North America	High
Thailand	East Asia and Pacific	Lower middle
Turkey	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle
United States	Western Europe and North America	High

- » Track changes over time.

While other indices touch on various aspects of the rule of law, the *WJP Rule of Law Index* has new features that set it apart from others:

- » **Comprehensive.** While existing indices cover aspects of the rule of law, they do not yield a full picture of rule of law compliance.
- » **New data.** The *Index* findings are based

entirely on new data collected by the WJP from independent sources. This contrasts with indices based solely on data aggregated from third party sources, or on sources that are self-reported by governments or other interested parties.

- » **Rule of law in practice.** The *Index* measures adherence to the rule of law by looking not to the laws as written but to how they are actually applied.
- » **Anchored in actual experiences.** The *Index* combines expert opinion with rigorous polling of the general public to ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population, including marginalized sectors of society.
- » **Action oriented.** Findings are presented in disaggregated form, identifying areas of strength and weakness in each country.

These features make the *Index* a powerful tool that can inform policy debates in and across countries. Yet the *Index's* findings must be interpreted in light of certain inherent limitations.

1. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* does not provide specific recipes or identify priorities for reform.
2. The *Index* data are not intended to establish causation or to ascertain the complex relation among different rule of law dimensions in various countries.
3. The *Index's* rankings and scores are the product of a very rigorous data collection and aggregation methodology. Nonetheless, as with all measures, they are subject to measurement error.¹
4. Indices and indicators are subject to potential abuse and misinterpretation. Once released to the public, they can take on a life of their own and be used for

¹ Users of the *Index* for policy debate who wish to have a sound understanding of its methodology are encouraged to review the following WJP Working Papers:

- a. Botero, J and Ponce, A. (2010) "Measuring the Rule of Law". WJP Working Paper No. 1, available on-line at: www.worldjusticeproject.org
- b. Saisana, M and Saltelli, A. (2010) "Sensitivity Analysis of the WJP Rule of Law Index". WJP Working Paper No. 2, available on-line at: www.worldjusticeproject.org

purposes unanticipated by their creators. If data are taken out of context, they can lead to unintended or erroneous policy decisions.

5. Rule of law concepts measured by the *Index* may have different meanings across countries. Users are encouraged to consult the specific definition of the variables employed in the construction of the *Index*, which are discussed in greater detail in Botero and Ponce (2010).
6. The *Index* is generally intended to be used in combination with other instruments, both quantitative and qualitative. Just as in the areas of health or economics no single index conveys a full picture of a country's situation, policymaking in the area of rule of law requires careful consideration of all relevant dimensions—which may vary from country to country—and a combination of sources, instruments and methods. The *Index* does not provide a full diagnosis or dictate concrete priorities for action.
7. Pursuant to the sensitivity analysis of the *Index* data conducted in collaboration with the Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, confidence intervals have been calculated for all figures included in the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2010*. These confidence intervals and other relevant considerations regarding measurement error are reported in Botero and Ponce (2010) and Saisana and Saltelli (2010).

Complementarity with other WJP initiatives

The *Index* development is highly integrated with other dimensions of the WJP. First, the *Index* findings for a growing number of countries will be presented and discussed in detail every year at successive World Justice Forums. Second, many of the issues identified by the *Index* in various countries will become fertile areas for the design of action plans or Opportunity Fund proposals by Forum participants. Third, the results of various Opportunity Fund programs will be presented at each World Justice Forum, enabling a more detailed discussion of concrete issues covered by the *Index*. In some cases, Opportunity Fund programs will serve as pilot projects to be expanded

into larger-scale interventions or replicated in additional countries. Fourth, detailed discussions on *Index* findings at successive World Justice Forums and regional outreach meetings will generate useful information for further refinement of the *Index* methodology and measurement, as well as an opportunity to disseminate the results of both the *Index* and Opportunity Fund programs. Fifth, WJP scholars provide conceptual and methodological advice for the improvement and expansion of the *Index*, and the *Index*'s findings and data will be made available to researchers around the world.

Next steps

This volume presents the results and lessons learned during the WJP's implementation of *Index* version 3.0 in 35 countries in 2009. The *Index* remains a work in progress, with the next steps including:

- » Publication of topic-specific reports and other comparative materials.
- » Expanded coverage to include an additional 35 countries (for a total of 70 countries) by 2011, and a total of 100 countries by 2012.

Part II: The rule of law around the world

Juan Carlos Botero, Chantal V. Bright, Joel Martinez, Alejandro Ponce, and Christine S. Pratt
The World Justice Project

Regional Highlights

The following section provides an overview of regional trends revealed by the *WJP Rule of Law Index™* in 2010. Adherence to the rule of law varies widely around the world and appears to be positively correlated with per-capita income. There is also significant variation in outcomes across regions. Countries in the Middle East and North Africa, for example, tend to have relatively little crime, but lag behind in offering an open process in the making and administration of the laws. In contrast, countries in Sub-Saharan Africa display comparative strengths in the area of open government, but face challenges in fighting corruption. The average rankings for each region are shown in Table 2.

Western Europe and North America

Countries in Western Europe and North America tend to outperform most other countries in all dimensions. These countries are characterized by low levels of corruption, with open and accountable governments, and effective criminal justice systems. In most dimensions, countries in Western Europe obtain higher scores than the United States. For example, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria, and France receive among the best marks in terms of absence of corruption and access to civil justice. In contrast, most countries in Western Europe do not do as well as the United States and Canada with regard to providing opportunities for the public to voice their concerns and participate in the law making process.

The greatest weakness in Western Europe and North America appears to be related to the accessibility of the civil justice system. In the area of access to legal counsel, for instance, the United States ranks 20th, while Sweden ranks 17th. These are areas that require attention from both policy makers and civil society to ensure that all people, including marginalized groups, are able to benefit from the civil justice system.

Table 2: Average ranking by region

		Sub-Saharan Africa	East Asia & Pacific	Eastern Europe & Central Asia	Western Europe & North America	Latin America & the Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia
Factor 1:	Limited Government Powers	23	12	25	5	25	24	24
Factor 2:	Absence of Corruption	25	14	22	5	24	17	28
Factor 3:	Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws	25	14	24	6	22	21	24
Factor 4:	Order and Security	31	11	13	7	28	19	24
Factor 5:	Fundamental Rights	25	14	20	5	24	27	28
Factor 6:	Open Government	21	14	25	6	22	34	20
Factor 7:	Effective Regulation/Administration	26	12	25	5	22	19	29
Factor 8:	Access to Civil Justice	24	14	21	6	23	21	31
Factor 9:	Effective Criminal Justice	24	11	19	6	30	16	28

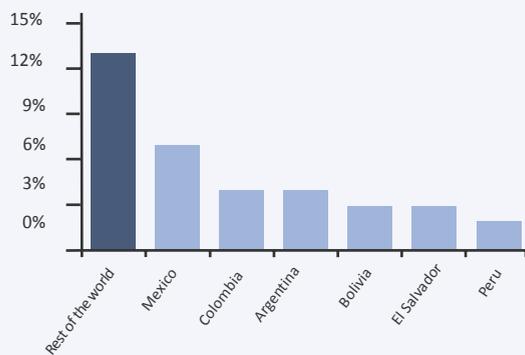
Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America presents a picture of sharp contrasts. While many countries in the region stand out amongst developing nations across the globe in protecting freedom of thought, most Latin American countries have the highest crime rates in the world. For instance, the five-year homicide rate in the Latin American countries included in this report is 69 per 100,000 people, much higher than the average figure for Western Europe and North America (9), South Asia (20) and the Middle East and North Africa (3).

The high crime rates in the region may be related to the generally poor performance of the criminal investigation and adjudication systems (police investigators, prosecutors and judges). Indeed, the criminal systems of most Latin American countries rank among the worst in the world. In Mexico, for instance, 93% of the perpetrators of burglary incidents were not punished. In addition, the effectiveness of criminal systems throughout the region is affected by corruption and improper influence by powerful private and public interests.

Figure 3: Conviction rates in Latin America

Percentage of perpetrators of burglary incidents who were captured, prosecuted, and punished



Source: WJP Rule of Law Index™ 2010

East Asia and Pacific

The East Asia and Pacific region displays a heterogeneous picture. Wealthier countries such as Japan, Australia, Singapore, and South Korea score high in most dimensions. In contrast, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand generally rank significantly lower than the

wealthier countries in the region; however, they perform relatively well in comparison to countries from other regions of the world with similar income levels.

Singapore is the top-ranked country amongst the indexed countries in providing security and access to civil justice to its citizens. Yet it ranks very low in terms of open government, limited government powers, and fundamental rights. Japan performs well in most dimensions, but faces several challenges in access to justice. The high costs imposed by courts and lawyers, for instance, place Japan 23rd out of 35 in terms of accessibility and affordability of civil procedures. In contrast, South Korea ranks 5th in this factor, but exhibits weaknesses in areas such as sanctions for police misconduct and freedom of opinion and expression. Indonesia ranks fairly high on the clarity of its laws, but poorly on corruption and access to civil justice. In contrast, the Philippines falls within the bottom half of the rankings, even when compared to similarly situated countries, particularly in the areas of stable laws, access to justice, and corruption.

South Asia

The *WJP Rule of Law Index™* covers only two countries in this region in 2010: India and Pakistan. India outperforms Pakistan in most dimensions, although when compared to countries with similar income levels, it only shows an average performance. India ranks at the top among lower-middle income countries in terms of government accountability, clear and stable laws, and open government. Yet India still needs to eliminate deficiencies in terms of access to justice, particularly in the areas of court congestion and delays in processing cases, where the country ranks at the very bottom. Pakistan shows weaknesses in most areas, where low levels of government accountability are compounded by the prevalence of corruption, a weak justice system, and high levels of crime and violence.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Most countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia fall in the middle of the *Index* rankings. Poland is the leading country among the indexed economies in the region, and ranks at the top of upper-middle income countries in most dimensions. Croatia and Bulgaria

perform particularly well on public security, however, both countries display lower scores on the effectiveness of the criminal system; Bulgaria, for instance, ranks 33rd out of the 35 indexed countries in terms of timely and effective prosecution. Croatia also faces difficulties in enforcing regulation. In contrast, Turkey shows a higher-than-average performance on the effectiveness of the judicial system, but efforts are still required in the areas of fundamental rights, particularly as regards freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of religion.

Middle East and North Africa

This report covers only two countries in the Middle East and North Africa region: Morocco and Jordan. In most areas, both countries display average scores, although Jordan is generally better positioned than Morocco. The

main strengths of these countries can be found in two areas: order and security and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. With regard to security, Jordan and Morocco are characterized by low levels of crime. Yet, both countries fall behind in offering accessible mechanisms for the enactment and administration of the laws, where Jordan ranks 35th out of 35 countries and Morocco ranks 33rd. In both countries, citizens have serious difficulties in accessing official documentation, including budget figures and government contracts (see Box 2).

Sub-Saharan Africa

The *WJP Rule of Law Index™* Report 2010 covers five countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Similar to East Asia and the Pacific, the region exhibits a range of performance levels, with South Africa and Ghana as the regional leaders, and the rest of the countries positioned at the bottom of the global ranking.

Box 2: Open government around the world

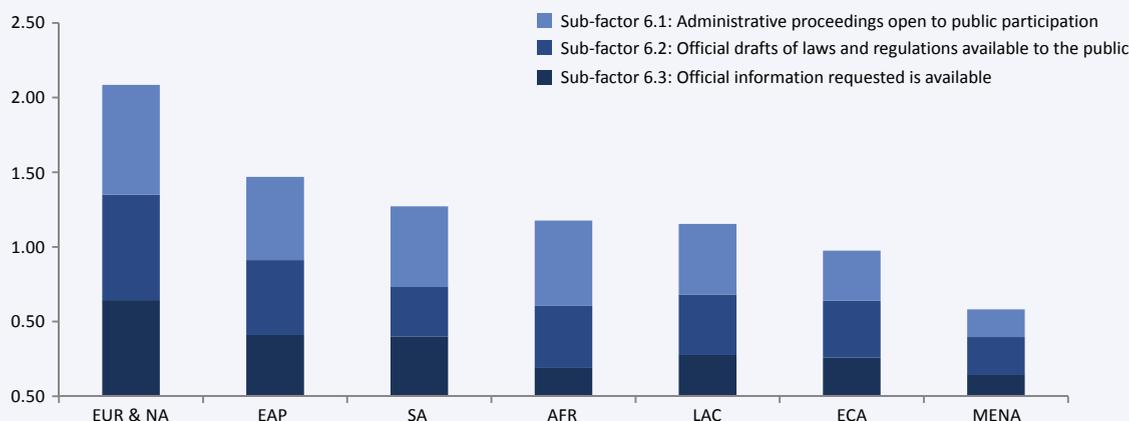
Open government is an essential aspect of the rule of law. It allows for a broader level of access, participation, and collaboration between the government and its citizens, and plays a crucial role in the promotion of accountability. Requesting information from public authorities is an important tool to empower citizens by giving them a way to voice their concerns and make their governments accountable.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index™* addresses open government in factor 6 and considers three basic elements: administrative proceedings that are open for public participation, official drafts of laws and regulations that are available to the public, and the availability of official information. One way the *Index* documents government openness is by looking at common situations and hypothetical scenarios, such as public participation in the context of public works projects (for example, the construction of a train station in a residential neighborhood). In such a setting, the questionnaires probe whether residents can petition the government to make changes in the plan, or present objections prior to the initiation of construction.

Index results suggest that some governments are more open than others. Moreover, government openness seems to vary strongly across regions. The figure below highlights regional scores for factor 6, Open Government, by sub-factor.

Open government around the world

Scores by sub-factor and region



Source: *WJP Rule of Law Index™* 2010, where higher scores signify a higher adherence to the rule of law

South Africa is the country with the best rule of law outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa. The country is well positioned in most dimensions, including accountability, regulatory enforcement, and access to justice, particularly when compared with countries at similar stages of economic development. The biggest challenge for the country is the lack of security and the prevalence of crime, where South Africa ranks at the bottom.

Ghana is positioned as a country with reasonable checks and balances and where fundamental rights are respected. Nonetheless, the country still has significant weaknesses in areas such as regulatory enforcement and corruption. Moreover, as in other Sub-Saharan countries, violence is still one of the main means of redressing grievances. Finally, Kenya, Liberia, and Nigeria suffer from a rule of law deficit. Although the specifics vary in each country, Kenya, Liberia, and Nigeria need to advance in most rule

Box 3: Rule of law for everyone?

According to Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.” In a rule of law society, laws shall be applied equally to all people - rich or poor, men or women. If laws do not apply equally to all, vulnerable groups are subject to abuses by government officials and powerful groups. Equal enforcement of the law is fundamental for upholding the rights of marginalized groups, empowering them, and strengthening the rule of law.

The uneven enforcement of the law across segments of society is one of the most important phenomena captured by the *WJP Rule of Law Index*. Variations among respondents to the General Population Poll in several countries support the notion that different groups receive different treatment by the authorities. As revealed by the figures below, in most countries the poor are more exposed to extortion and abuse at the hands of police and other officials, and are more frequently solicited for bribes compared to other groups. However, in countries where bribery is widespread it appears to affect both the poor and the rich in similar degrees.

Equal enforcement of the law is a substantive component of the rule of law and a safeguard for vulnerable groups against abuse by the government and the well-connected.

Equal protection?

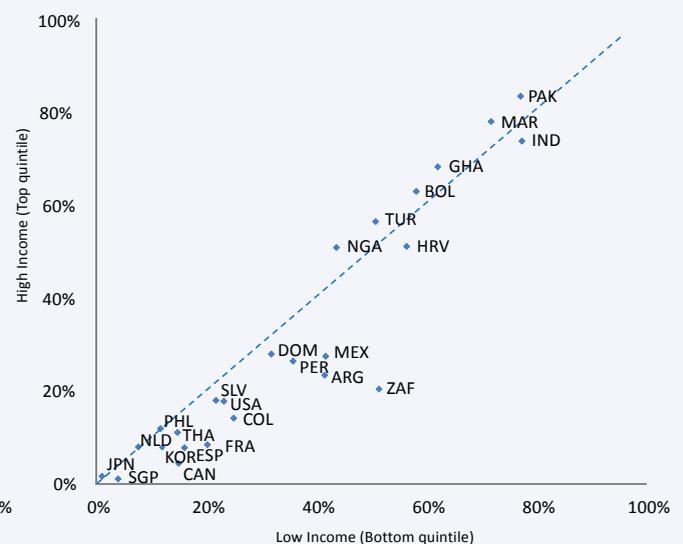
Percentage of respondents who were unfairly physically abused by the police in the last three years, by income quintile



Source: *WJP Rule of Law Index™ 2010*
Note: The dotted line represents a 45 degree line

Is corruption regressive?

Percentage of respondents who believe they have to pay a bribe or other inducements to obtain a land ownership title, by income quintile



Source: *WJP Rule of Law Index™ 2010*
Note: The dotted line represents a 45 degree line

of law dimensions, including government accountability, corruption, crime and violence, regulatory enforcement, and access to justice.

Conclusion

These highlights demonstrate not only that different countries face different realities, depending on the level of economic, institutional, and political development; but also that no country has attained a perfect realization of the rule of law. Every nation faces the perpetual challenge of building and renewing the structures, institutions, and norms that can support and sustain a culture centered on the rule of law.

The Country Profiles in the next section of this report offer detailed information on each country's scores by factor and sub-factor and provide comparisons with regional and socioeconomic peers. It is the WJP's hope that by providing a comprehensive picture of each country's situation with regard to the components of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*, we deliver a tool that can help policy makers, businesses, and civil society to identify trends, make arguments for action regarding important public policy issues, and place their country's performance relative to others at the center of the policy discourse.

Country Profiles

This section presents country profiles for the 35 countries included in the administration of the *Index* in 2009.

How to Read the Country Profiles

Each country profile consists of three sections that present the featured country's scores for each of the *WJP Rule of Law Index's* nine factors, the country's scores for the sub-factors, and a snapshot of several key rule of law outcomes experienced by people in the featured country. The first section of each country profile also draws comparisons between the scores of the featured country, and the scores of other indexed countries that share regional and socioeconomic similarities.

Section 1—Scores for the Rule of Law Factors

The table in Section 1 displays the featured country's aggregate scores by factor¹, and the country's rankings for the factors in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers. The table is organized as follows: the first column lists the first nine factors that make up the *Index*. The second column displays the country's aggregate score for each of the nine factors. The third column displays the country's global ranking for each factor. The fourth column exhibits the ranking achieved by the featured country within the region. Finally, the fifth column shows the ranking among countries with comparable per capita income levels.

Section 2—The Rule of Law as Experienced by the People

The charts in Section 2 provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes in the featured country as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display selected

¹ All variables used to score each of the nine independent factors were coded and re-scaled to range between 0 and 1, where 1 signifies the highest score and 0 signifies the lowest score. The average scores of the re-scaled variables were later normalized using the Min-Max method. Individual variables tapping the same concept were averaged and then aggregated into factors and sub-factors, using arithmetic averages. These scores are the basis of the final rankings.

data from the General Population Poll. The General Population Poll was carried out on a probability sample of 1,000 respondents drawn from the three largest cities in each country. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by leading local polling companies on behalf of the World Justice Project during September 2009.

Section 3—Disaggregated Scores

Section 3 displays four graphs that show the country's disaggregated scores for each of the sub-factors that compose the *WJP Rule of Law Index*. Each graph shows a circle that corresponds to one concept measured by the *Index*². Each sub-factor is represented by a radius running from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00) and the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score for each sub-factor (1.00). Higher scores signify a higher adherence to the rule of law.

The country scores are shown in blue. The graphs also show the average scores of all countries indexed within the region (in green) and all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels (in red). As a point of reference, the graphs also show the score achieved for each sub-factor by the top performer amongst all 35 countries indexed (in violet).

This version of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* does not include scores for the following sub-factors: Sub-factor 1.1 Government powers are defined in the fundamental law; Sub-factor 1.7 The state complies with international law; Sub-factor 1.8 Transition of power is subject to the law; Sub-factor 2.3 Government officials do not misappropriate entrusted public resources; Sub-factor 4.2 Absence of armed conflict, coups, and terrorism; Sub-factor 5.7 Freedom of assembly and association; Sub-factor 7.3 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings; Sub-factor 8.1 People are aware of available remedies and; Sub-factor 9.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior. In the case of Jordan, due to missing variables in the GPP, this report does not include scores for Sub-factor 9.1 Criminal investigation is effective. We anticipate that all the above sub-factors will be included in the *WJP Rule of Law Index* Report 2011.

² Accountable Government, Security and Fundamental Rights, Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement, and Access to Justice.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Eastern Europe
& Central Asia

Population
3 Mil. (2008)
46% Urban
29% in three
largest cities

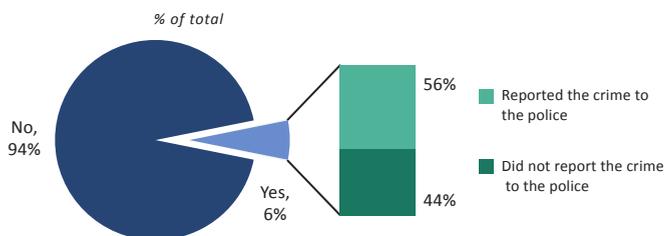
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.41	28/35	3/5	11/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.28	31/35	5/5	12/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.43	25/35	3/5	9/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.77	14/35	3/5	1/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.58	22/35	4/5	5/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.19	34/35	5/5	11/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	32/35	5/5	12/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.44	31/35	5/5	11/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.50	22/35	4/5	6/12

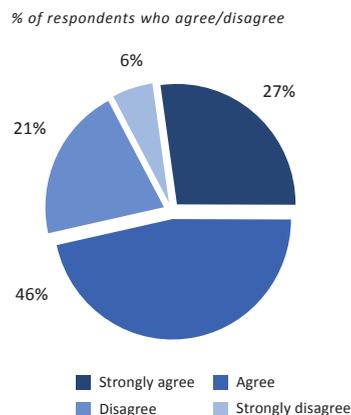
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Tirana, Durres, and Elbasan. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

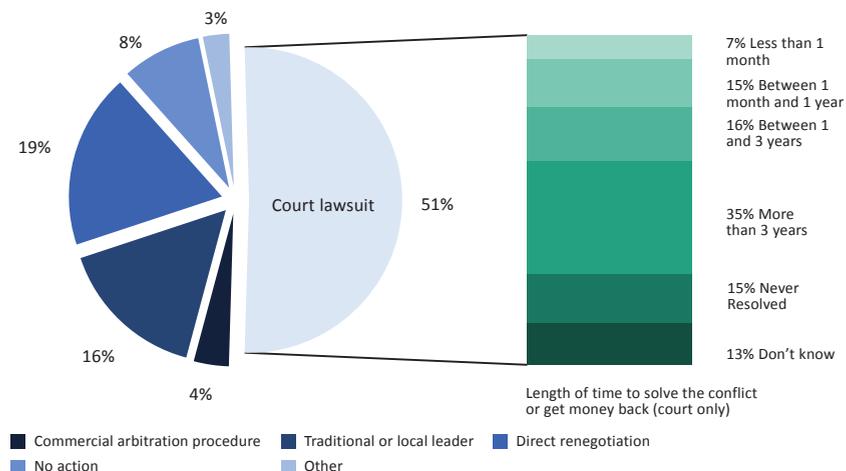


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

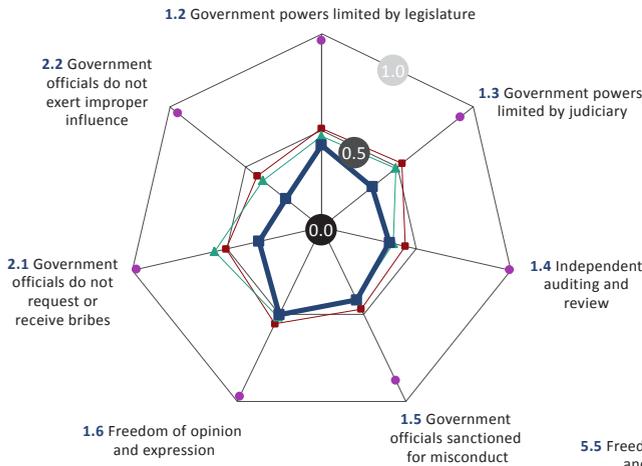


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

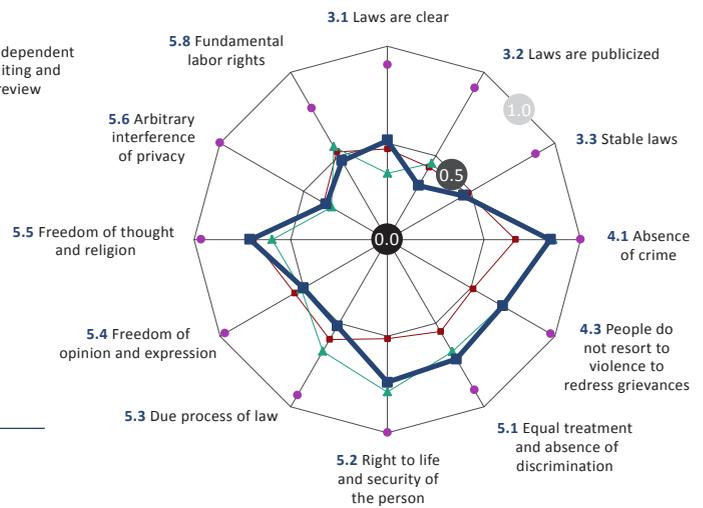
Accountable Government



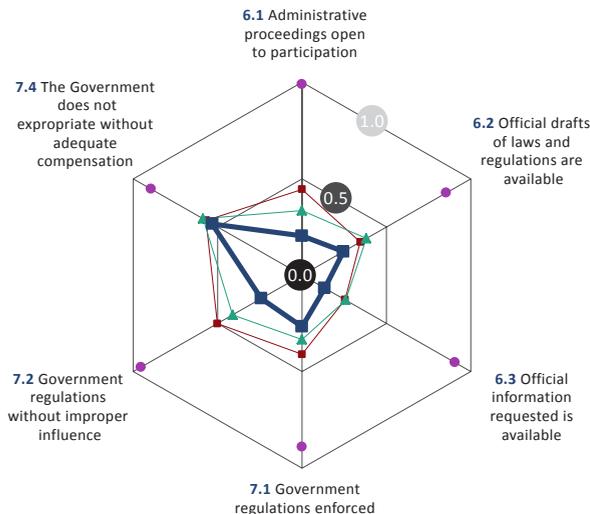
Key



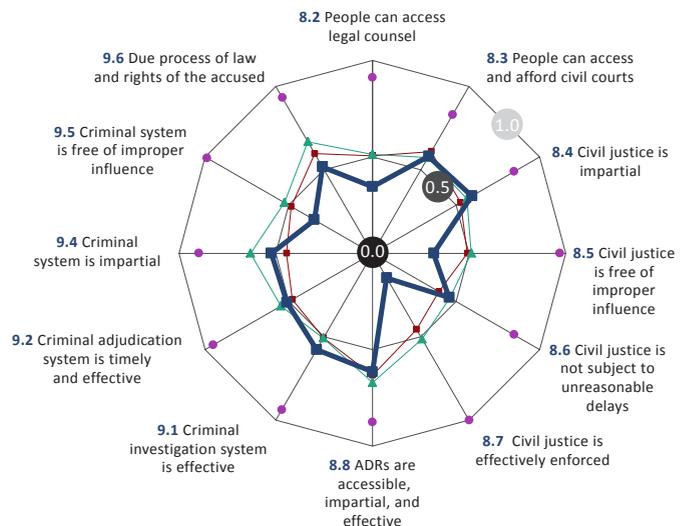
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Upper Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Latin America & the Caribbean

Population
40 Mil. (2008)
92% Urban
36% in three largest cities

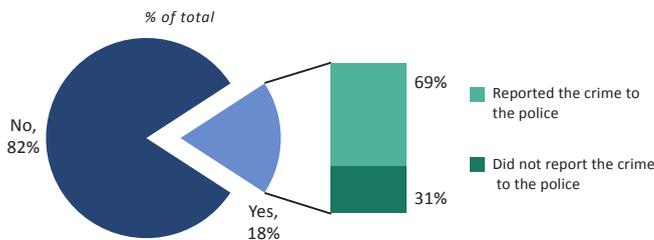
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.32	33/35	7/7	7/7
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.48	20/35	3/7	4/7
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.39	31/35	6/7	6/7
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.51	25/35	2/7	5/7
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.58	21/35	3/7	5/7
Factor 6: Open Government	0.29	29/35	7/7	6/7
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.42	28/35	5/7	5/7
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.55	20/35	3/7	4/7
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.43	28/35	3/7	6/7

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

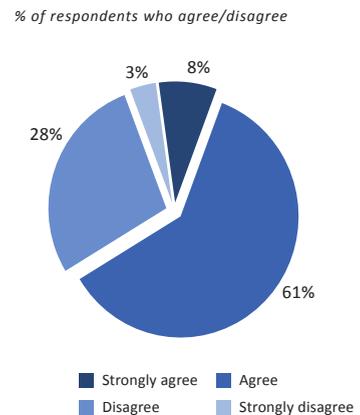
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Buenos Aires, Córdoba, and Rosario. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

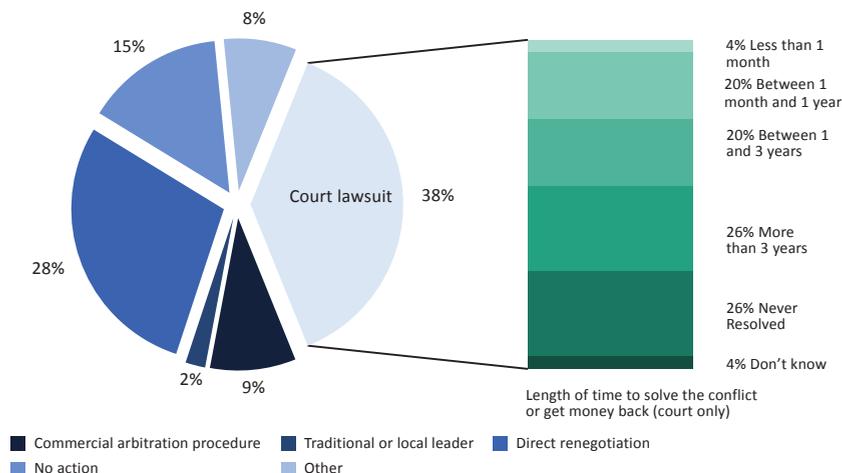


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

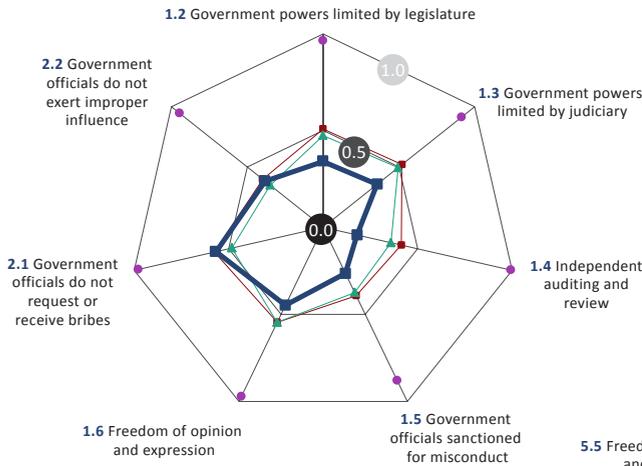


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

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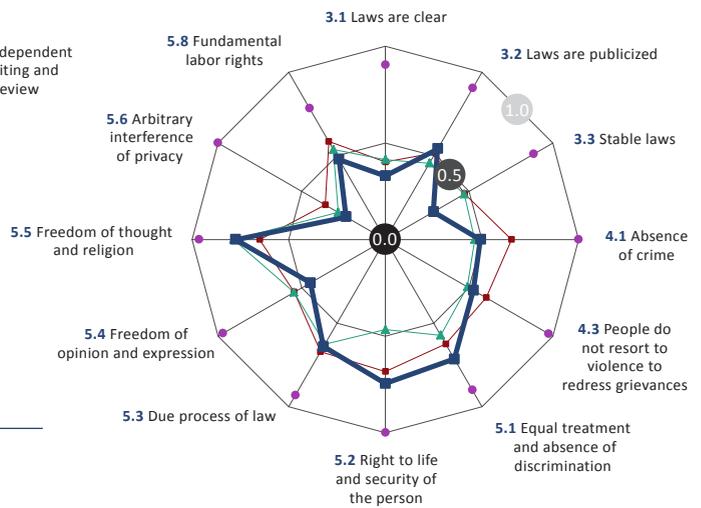
Accountable Government



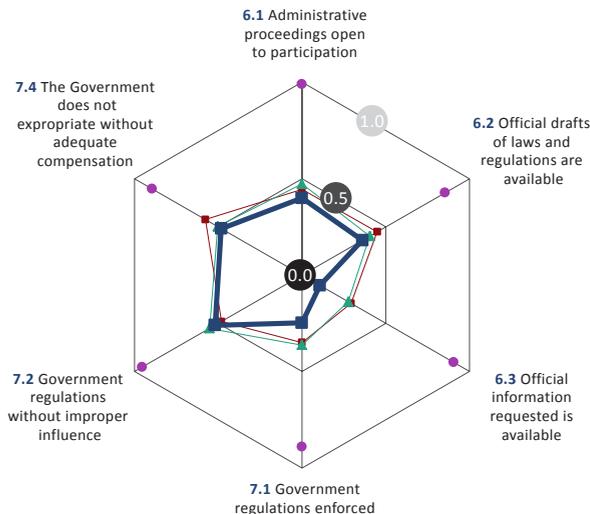
Key



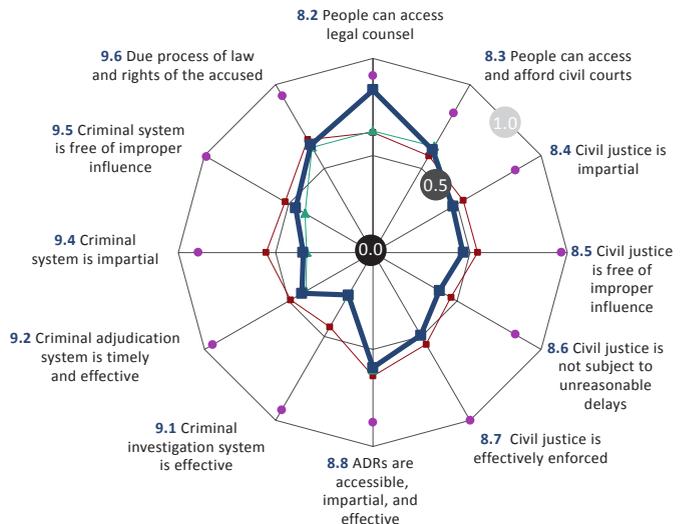
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
East Asia & Pacific

Population
22 Mil. (2008)
89% Urban
46% in three largest cities

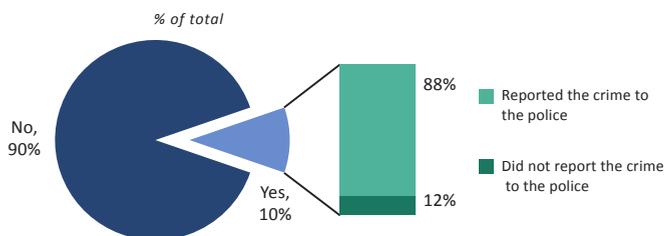
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.83	3/35	1/7	3/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.88	6/35	2/7	6/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.76	5/35	2/7	5/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.89	6/35	3/7	6/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.82	6/35	1/7	6/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.64	7/35	2/7	7/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.80	5/35	2/7	5/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.73	6/35	3/7	6/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.76	8/35	3/7	8/11

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

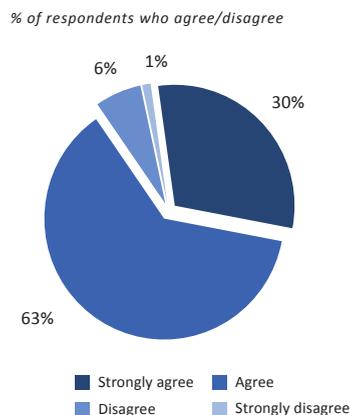
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

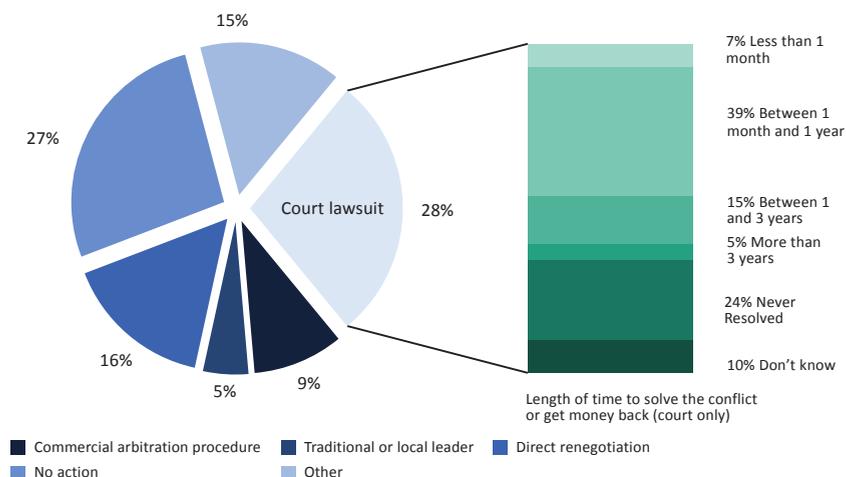


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

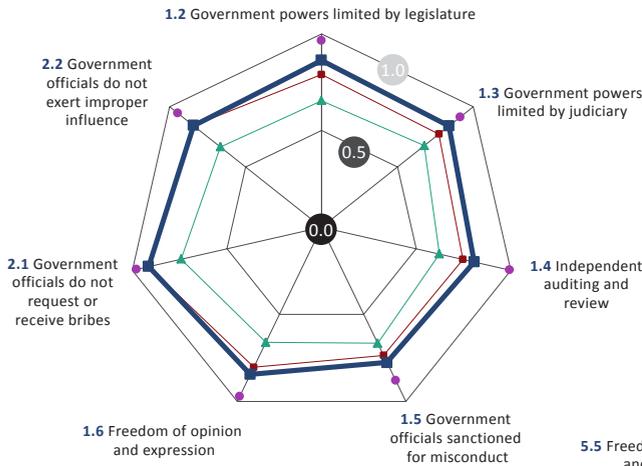


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

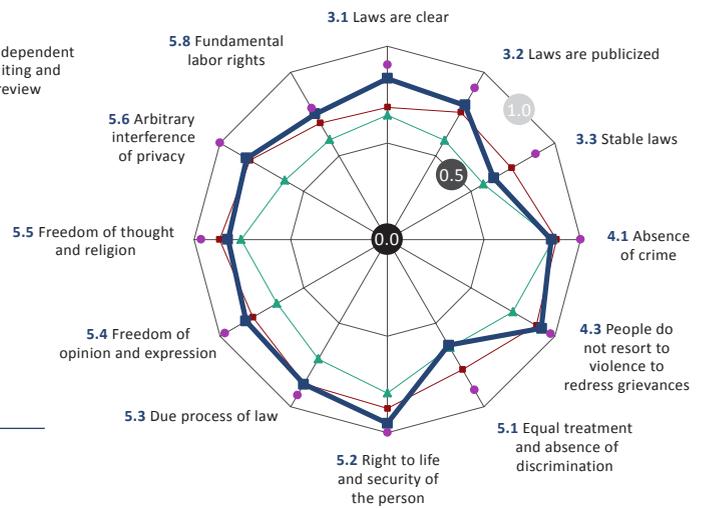
Accountable Government



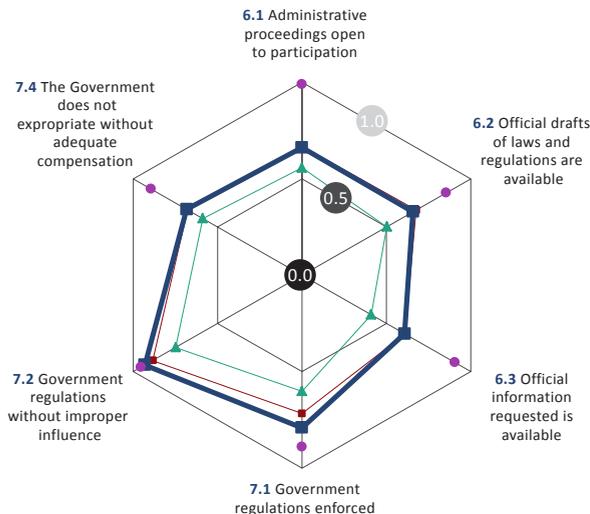
Key

- High Income (Red square)
- Australia (Dark blue square)
- East Asia & Pacific (Green triangle)
- Top Score (Purple circle)

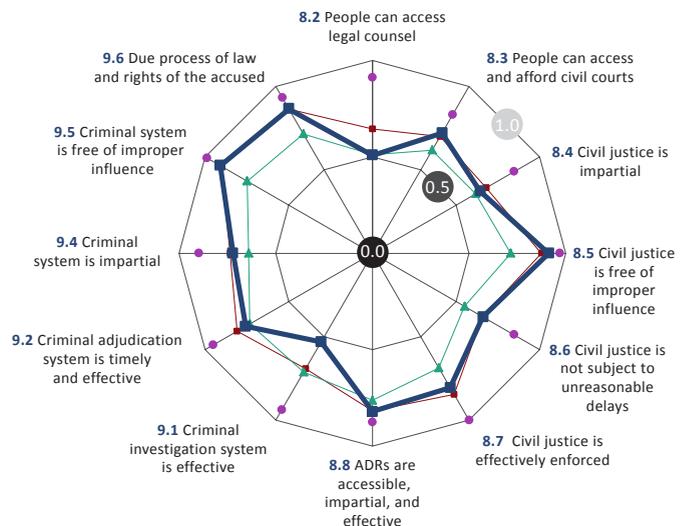
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Western Europe
& North America

Population
8 Mil. (2008)
67% Urban
35% in three
largest cities

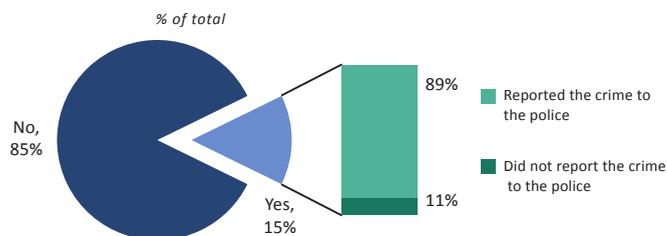
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.82	4/35	3/7	4/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.92	3/35	3/7	3/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.74	6/35	4/7	6/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.91	3/35	1/7	3/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.92	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.56	11/35	6/7	9/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.82	3/35	3/7	3/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.81	4/35	3/7	4/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.90	1/35	1/7	1/11

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

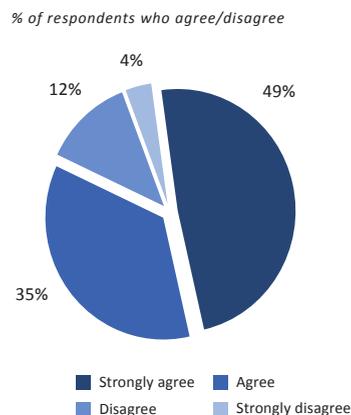
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Wien, Graz, and Linz. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

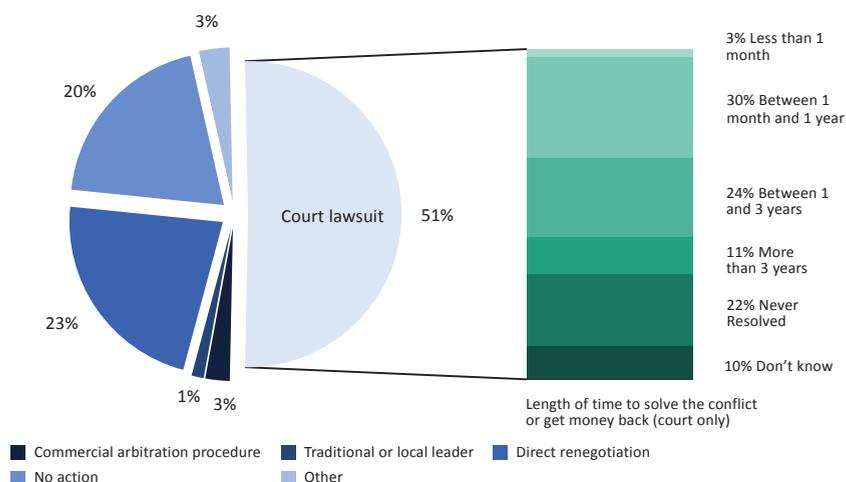


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

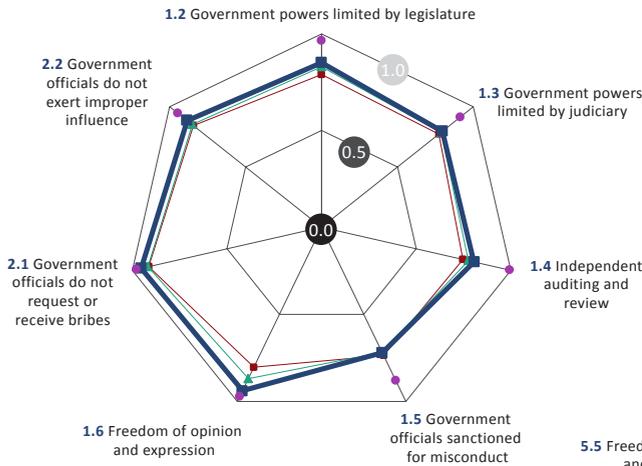


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

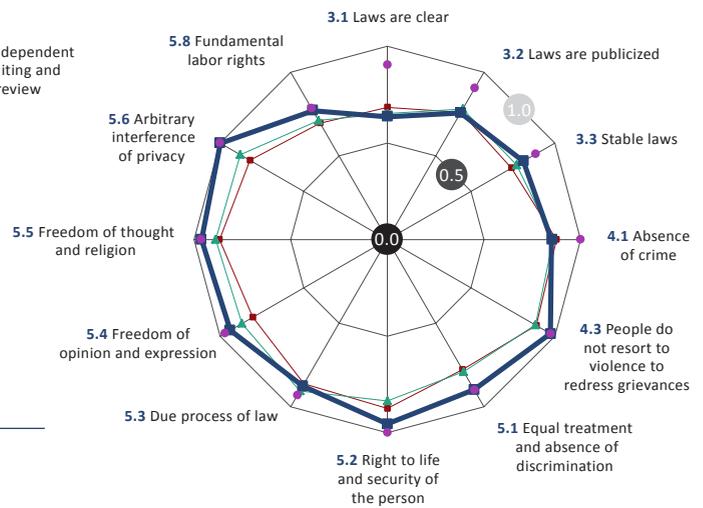
Accountable Government



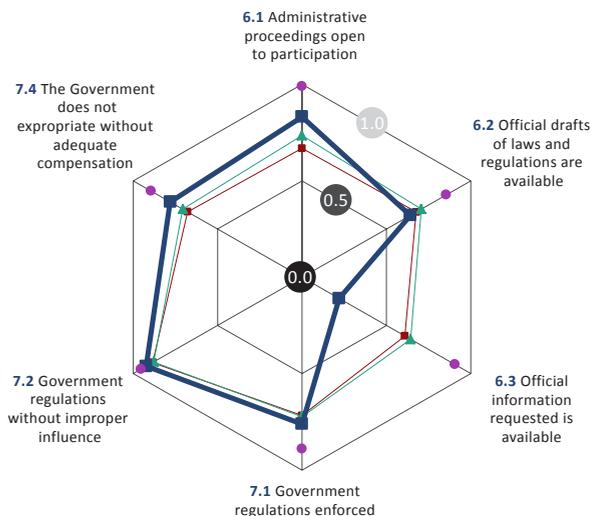
Key

- High Income
- ▲ Western Europe & North America
- Austria
- Top Score

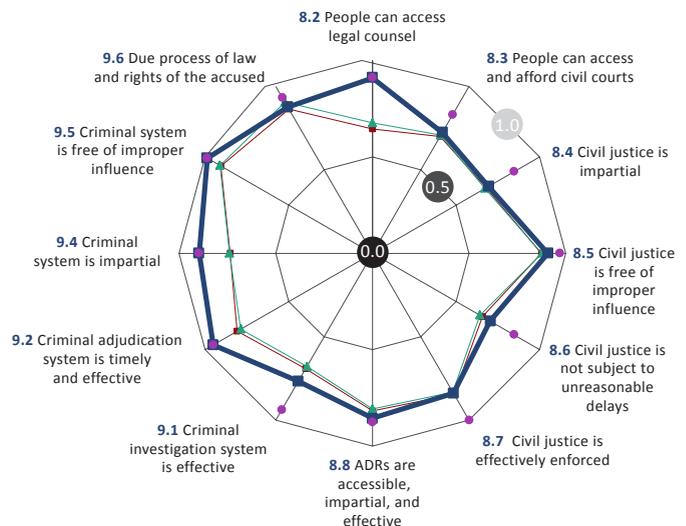
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the *WJP Rule of Law Index™*. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Latin America & the Caribbean

Population
10 Mil. (2008)
65% Urban
39% in three largest cities

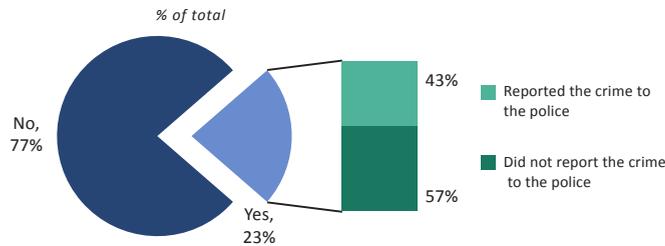
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.32	32/35	6/7	12/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.30	30/35	6/7	11/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.35	33/35	7/7	12/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.46	30/35	5/7	10/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.46	30/35	7/7	11/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.32	26/35	5/7	8/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.39	30/35	6/7	11/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.47	29/35	6/7	10/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.29	35/35	7/7	12/12

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

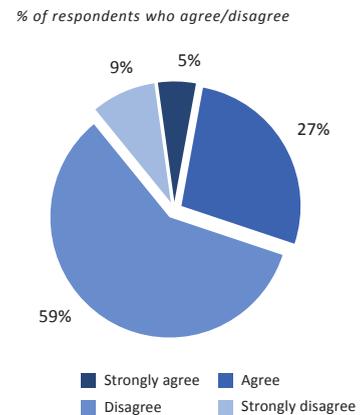
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Cochabamba. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

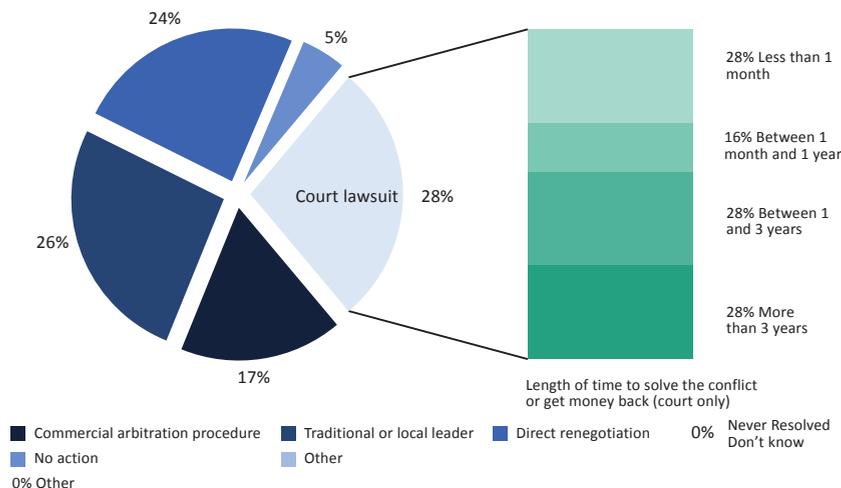


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

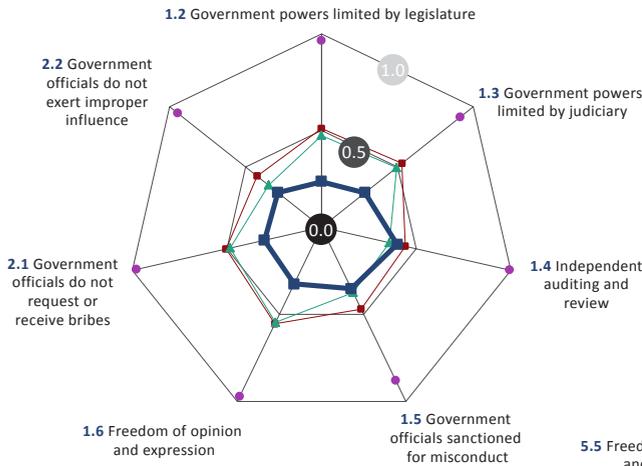


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

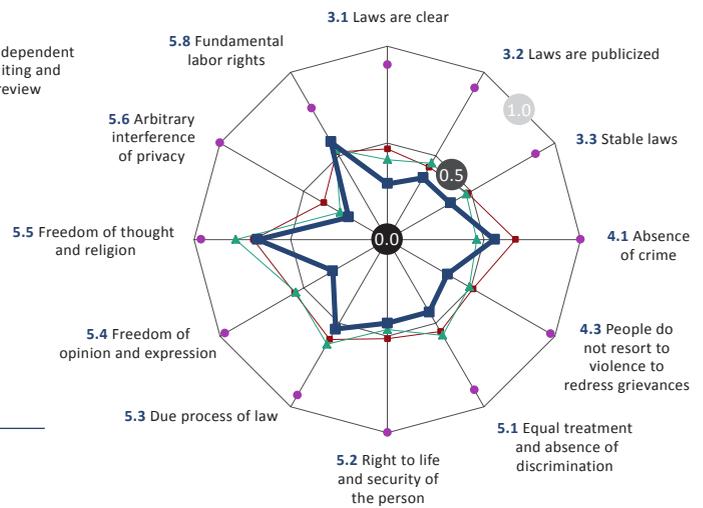
Accountable Government



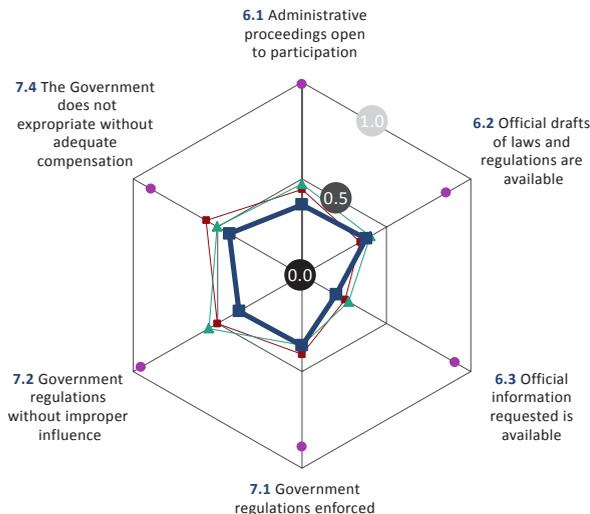
Key



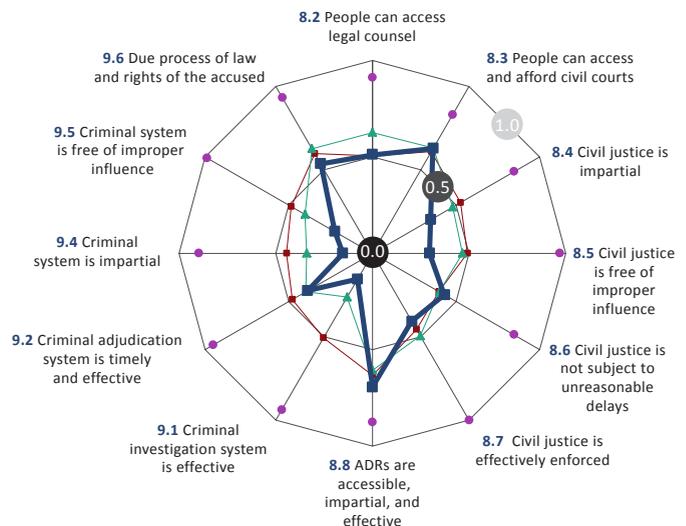
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Upper Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Eastern Europe
& Central Asia

Population
8 Mil. (2008)
71% Urban
24% in three
largest cities

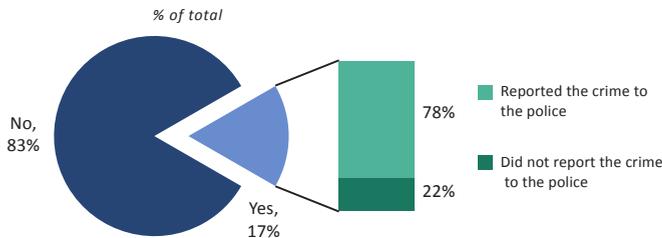
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.40	29/35	4/5	5/7
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.37	29/35	4/5	6/7
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.44	20/35	2/5	4/7
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.68	17/35	4/5	3/7
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.61	16/35	2/5	2/7
Factor 6: Open Government	0.34	23/35	3/5	5/7
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.45	25/35	2/5	3/7
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.52	24/35	4/5	6/7
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.46	26/35	5/5	5/7

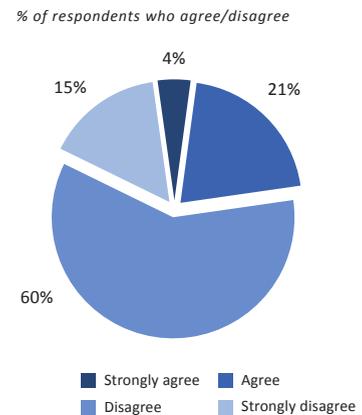
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Sofia, Plovdiv, and Varna. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

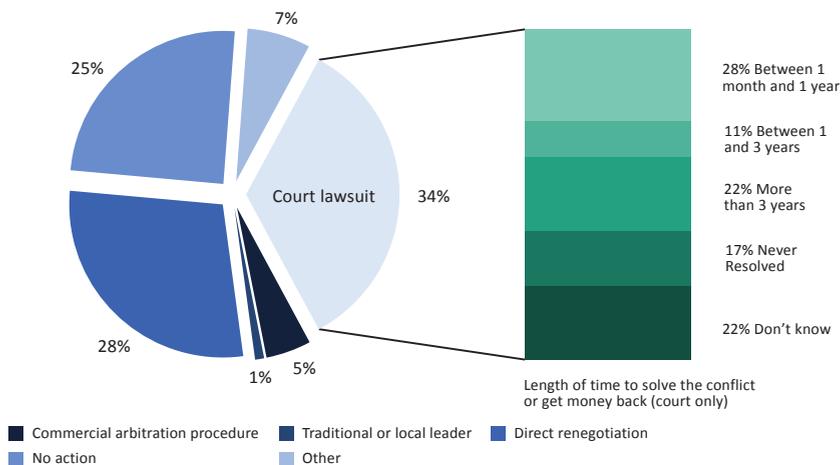


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years



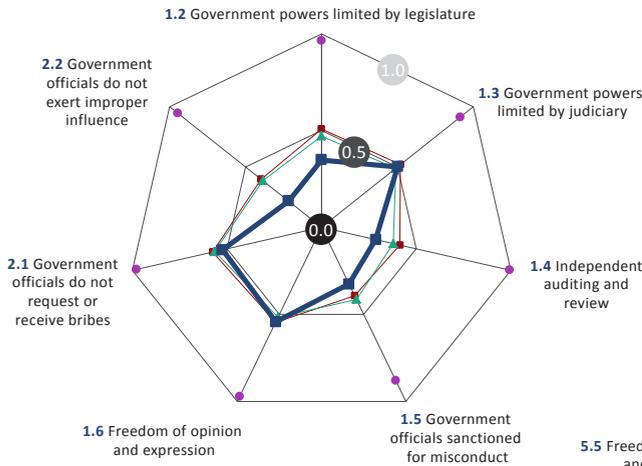
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0% Less than 1 month

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

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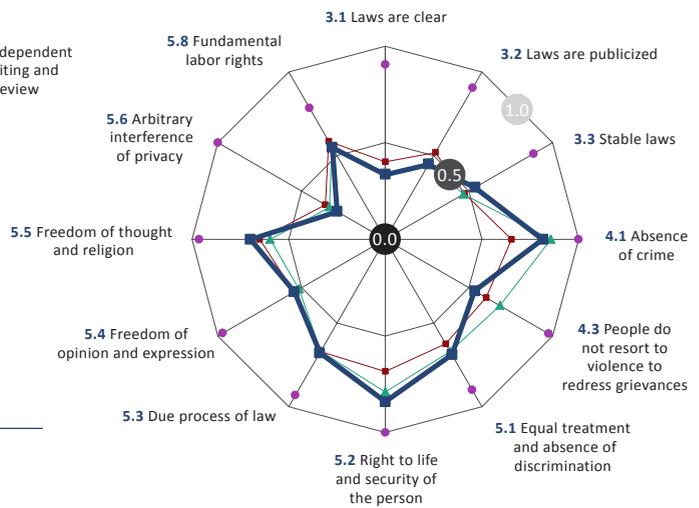
Accountable Government



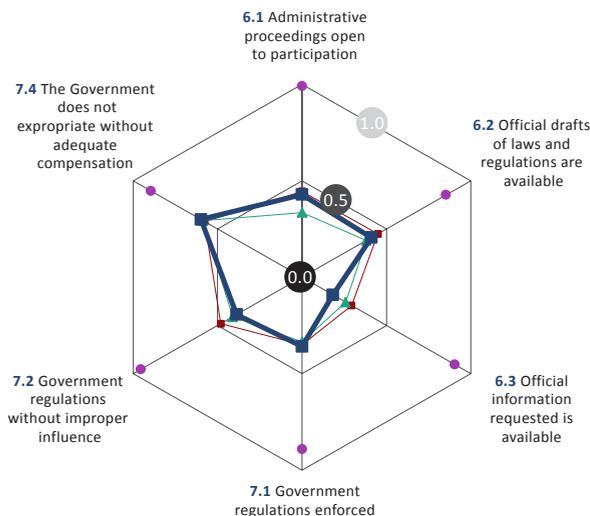
Key

- Upper Middle Income
- ▲ Eastern Europe & Central Asia
- Bulgaria
- Top Score

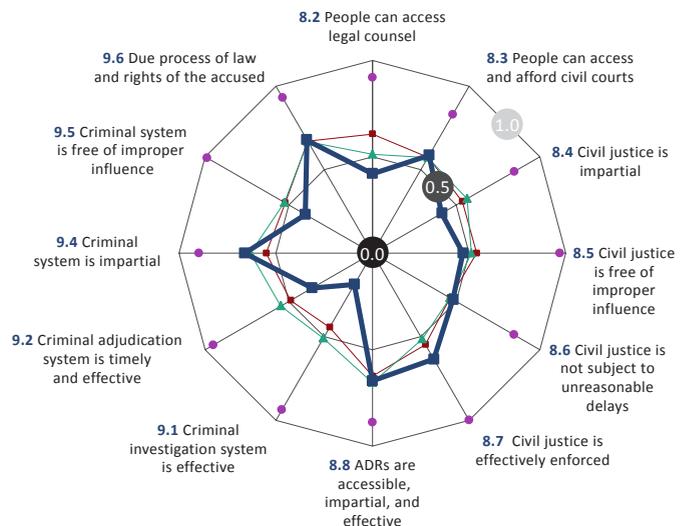
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Western Europe
& North America

Population
33 Mil. (2008)
80% Urban
33% in three
largest cities

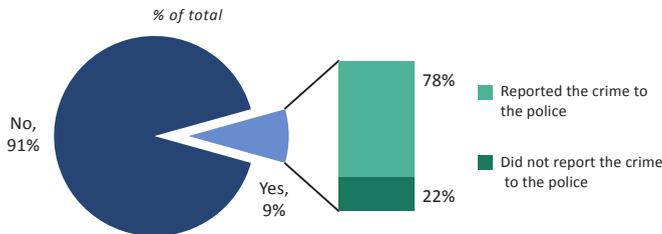
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.77	6/35	4/7	6/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.88	5/35	4/7	5/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.76	4/35	3/7	4/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.89	5/35	3/7	5/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.84	4/35	4/7	4/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.73	4/35	4/7	4/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.75	6/35	4/7	6/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.71	8/35	5/7	8/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.75	9/35	6/7	9/11

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

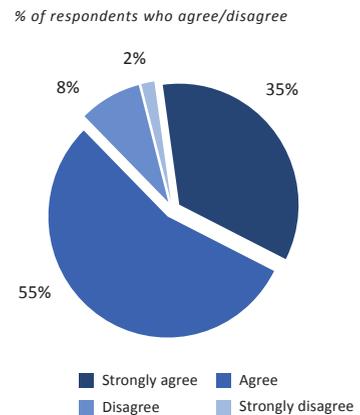
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

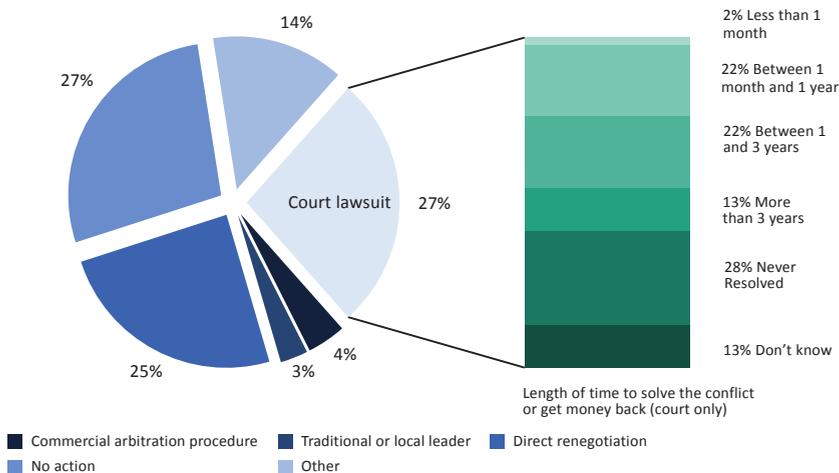


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

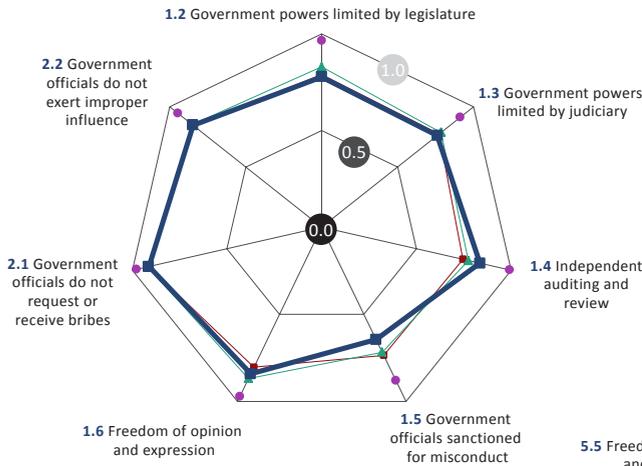


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

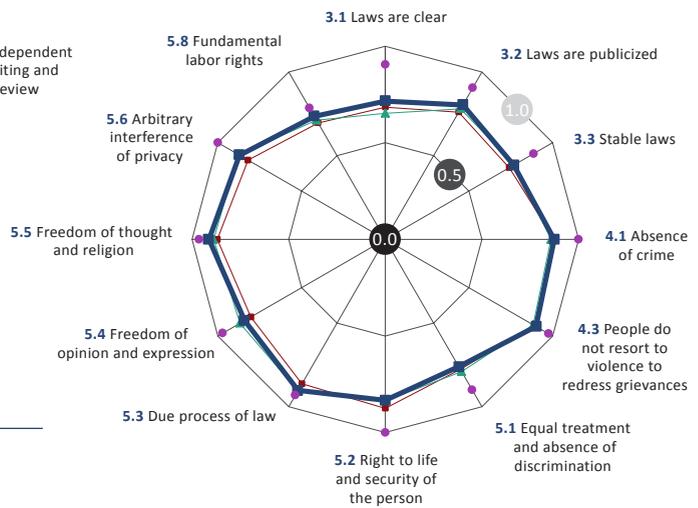
Accountable Government



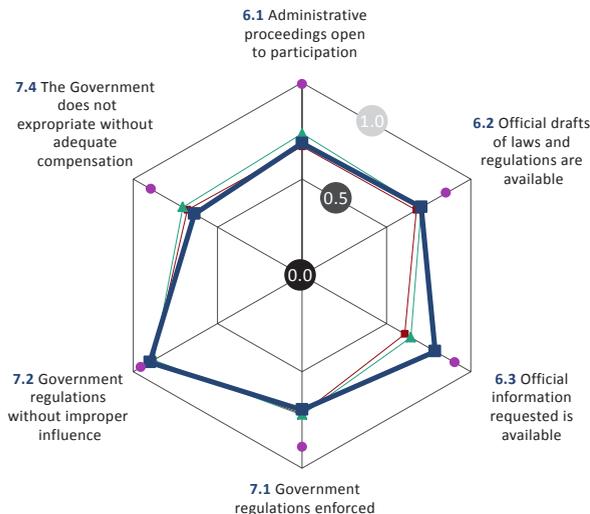
Key

- High Income
- Canada
- ▲ Western Europe & North America
- Top Score

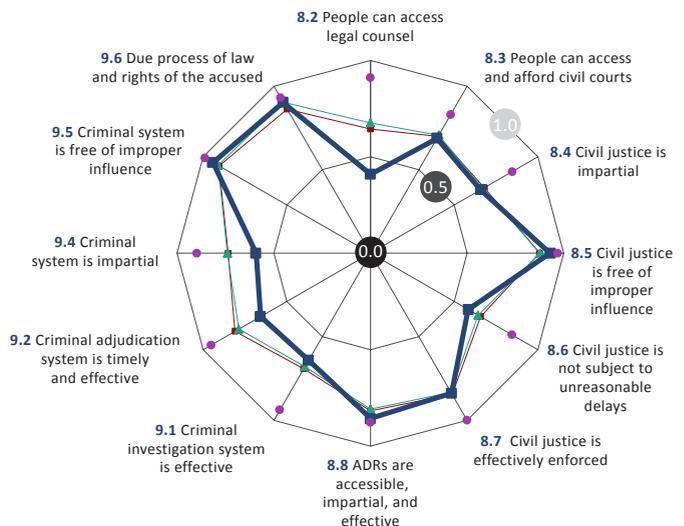
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Latin America & the Caribbean

Population
48 Mil. (2008)
74% Urban
28% in three largest cities

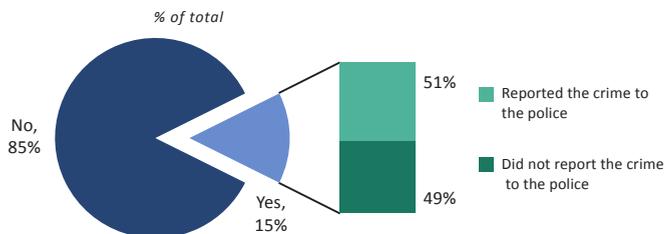
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.53	20/35	2/7	6/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.46	22/35	4/7	6/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.44	21/35	4/7	6/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.36	32/35	7/7	12/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.48	29/35	6/7	10/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.57	10/35	1/7	2/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.55	15/35	1/7	2/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.61	15/35	1/7	1/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.40	31/35	5/7	11/12

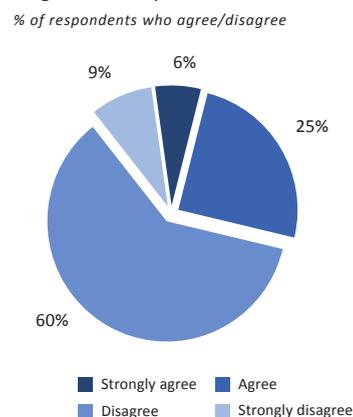
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Bogotá, Medellín, and Cali. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

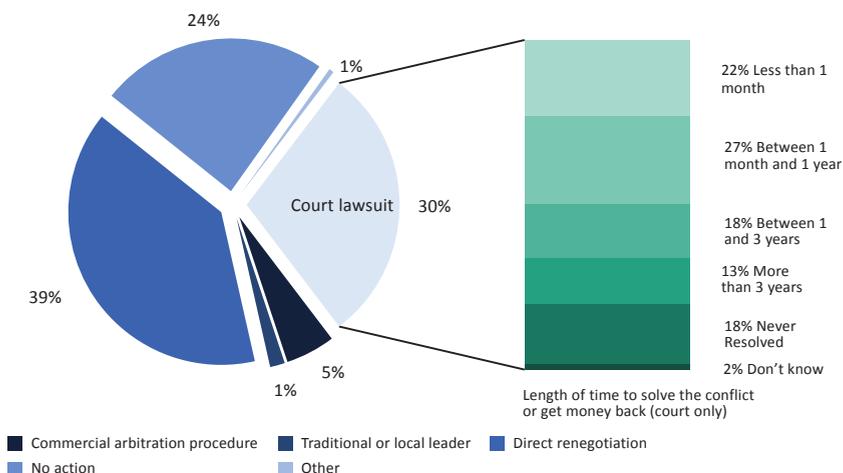


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

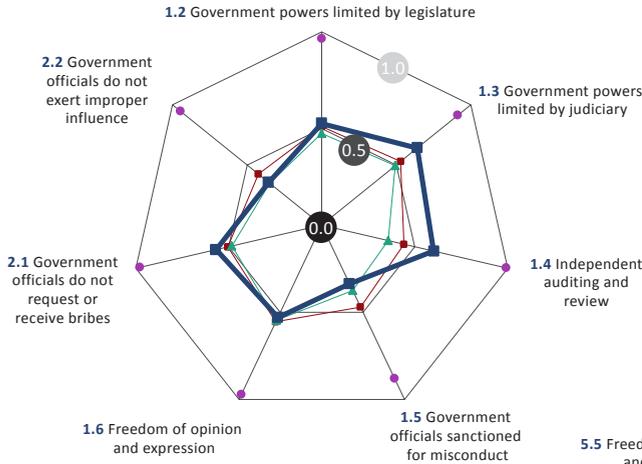


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

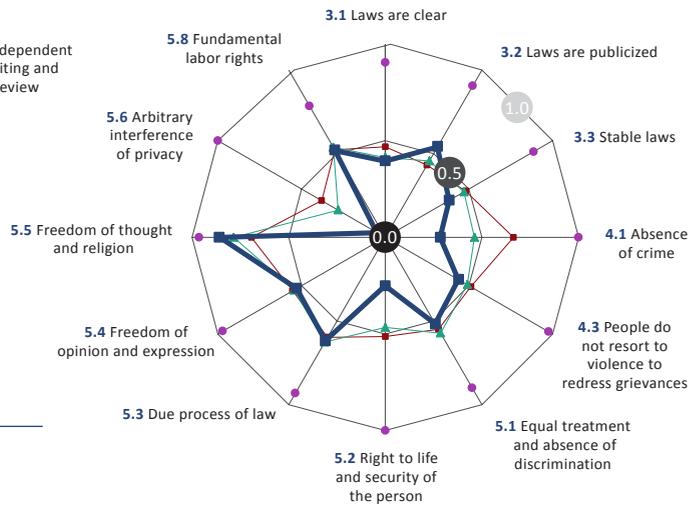
Accountable Government



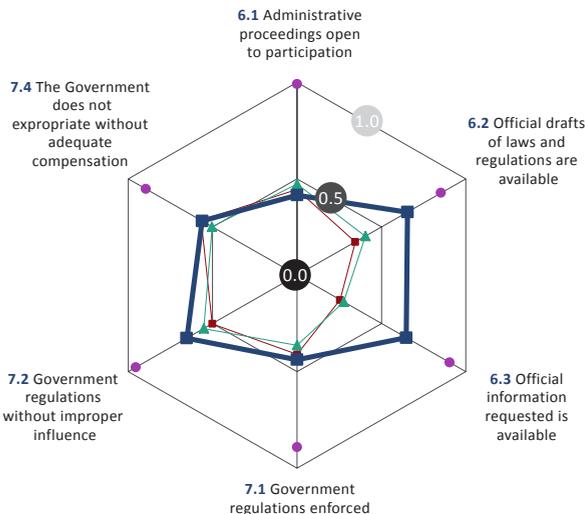
Key

- Lower Middle Income
- ▲ Latin America & the Caribbean
- Colombia
- Top Score

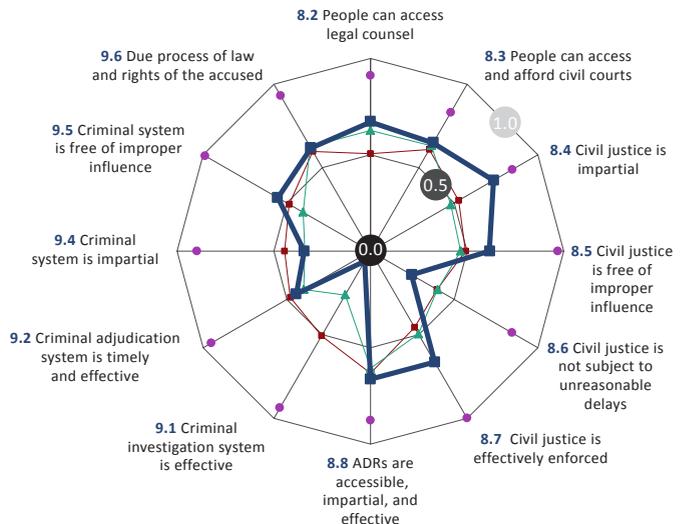
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Upper
Middle

Region
Eastern Europe
& Central Asia

Population
4 Mil. (2008)
57% Urban
35% in three
largest cities

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

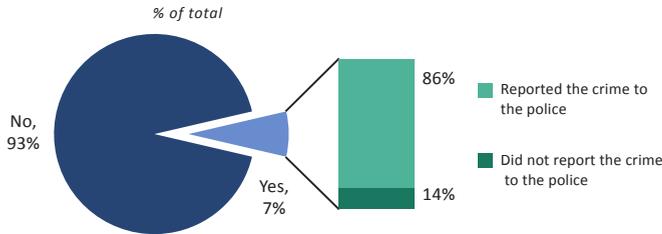
This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.41	27/35	2/5	4/7
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.46	23/35	3/5	5/7
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.39	30/35	4/5	5/7
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.87	10/35	2/5	2/7
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.59	19/35	3/5	4/7
Factor 6: Open Government	0.24	32/35	4/5	7/7
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.40	29/35	4/5	6/7
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.53	22/35	3/5	5/7
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.51	21/35	3/5	4/7

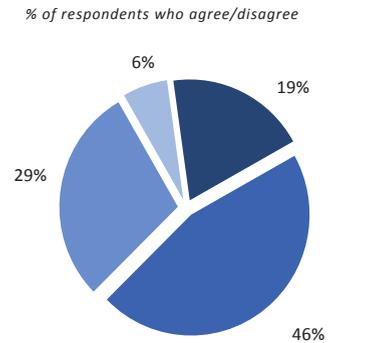
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Zagreb, Split, and Rijeka. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

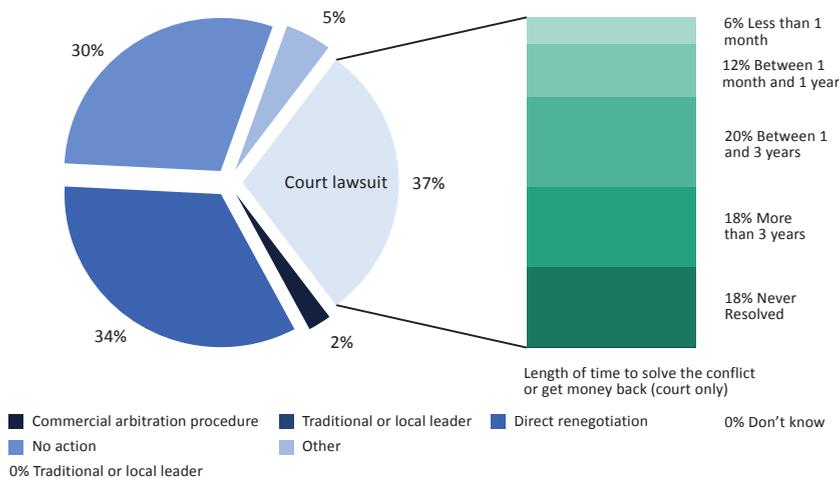


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

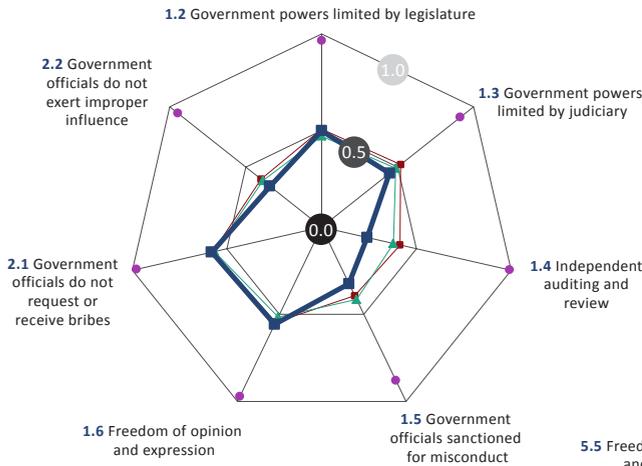


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

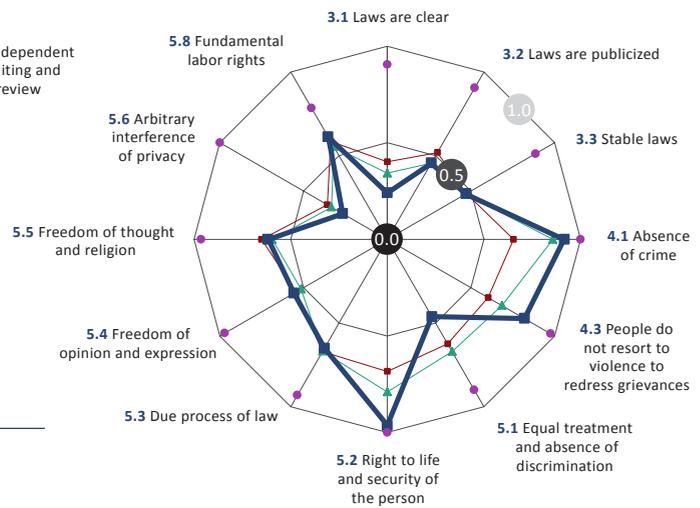
Accountable Government



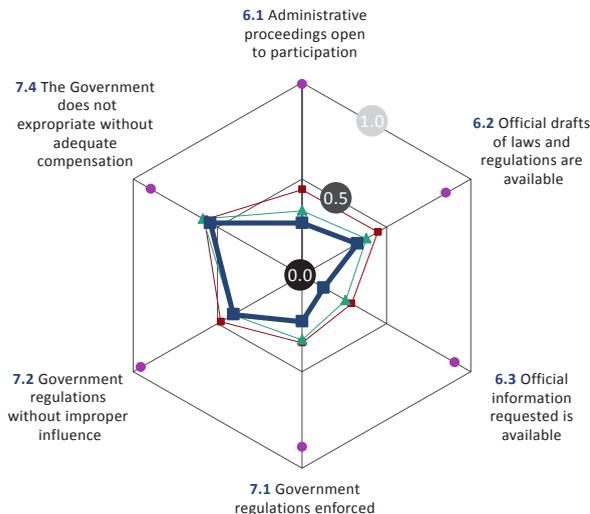
Key

- Upper Middle Income
- Croatia
- ▲ Eastern Europe & Central Asia
- Top Score

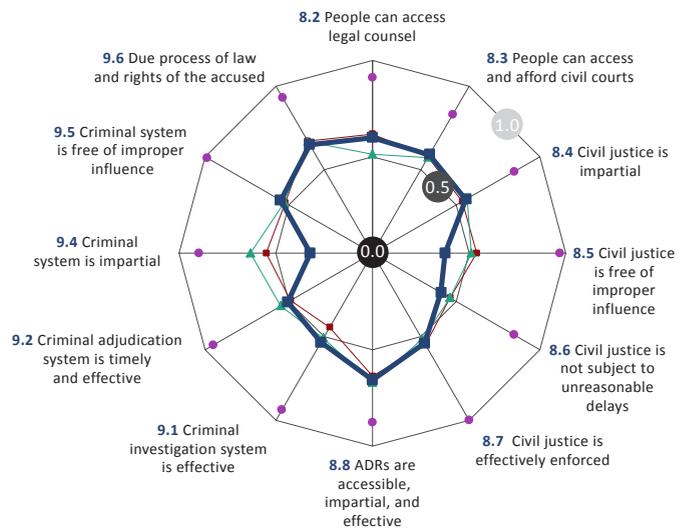
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

Region
Latin America & the Caribbean

Population
9 Mil. (2008)
68% Urban
31% in three largest cities

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

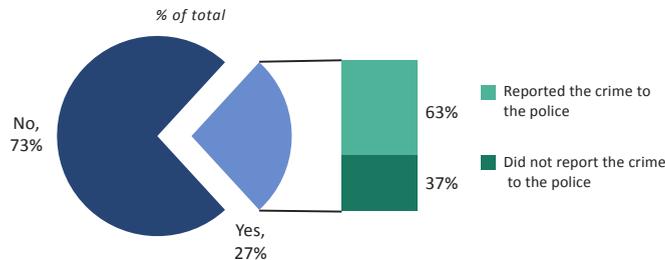
This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.43	26/35	5/7	10/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.39	28/35	5/7	10/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.56	14/35	1/7	2/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.42	31/35	6/7	11/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.48	28/35	5/7	9/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.36	21/35	3/7	5/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.52	17/35	3/7	4/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.58	19/35	2/7	4/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.48	24/35	1/7	8/12

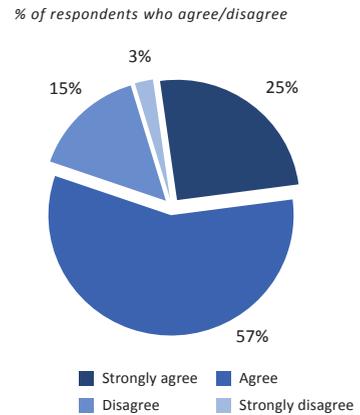
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Gran Santo Domingo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and San Cristobal. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

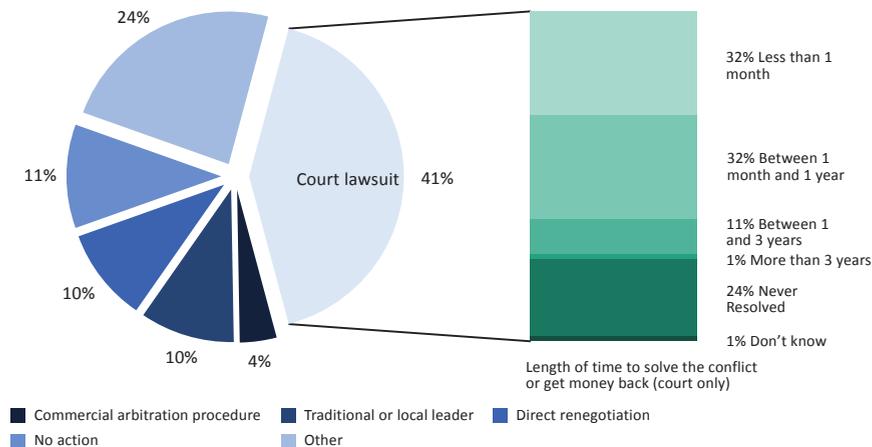


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

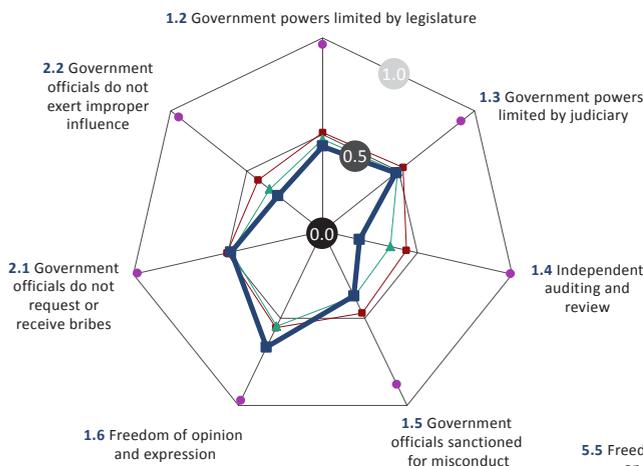


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

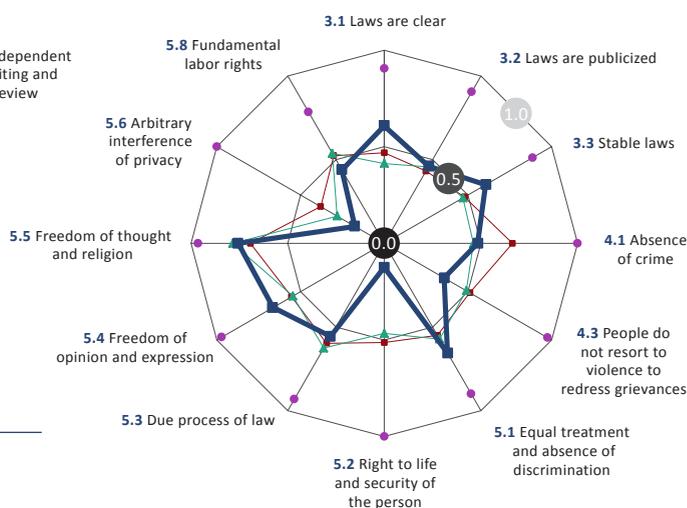
Accountable Government



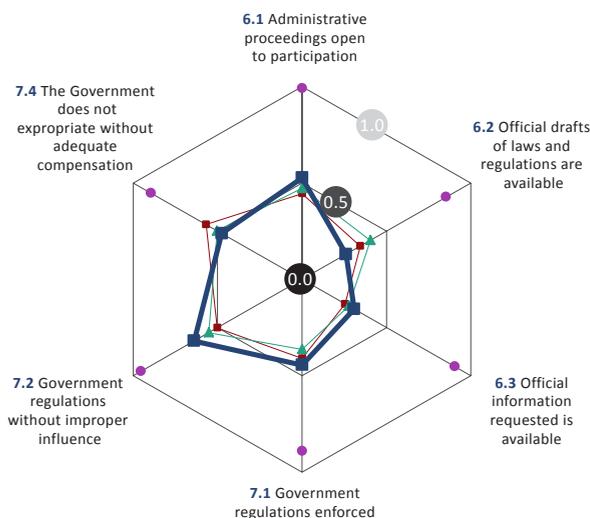
Key

- Lower Middle Income
- ▲ Latin America & the Caribbean
- Dominican Republic
- Top Score

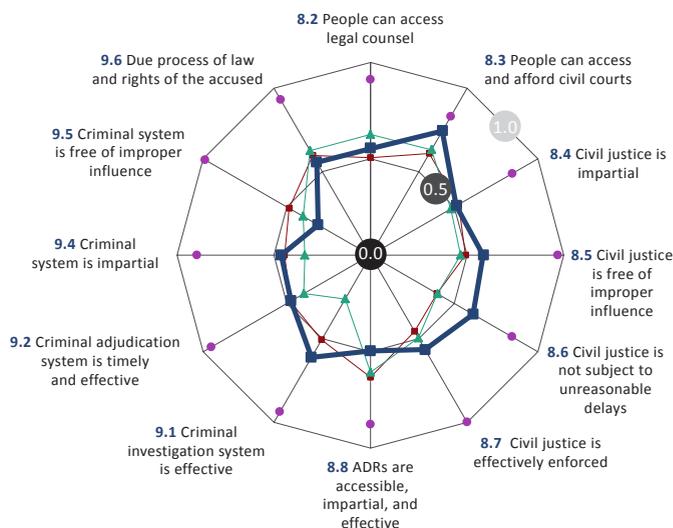
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

El Salvador San Salvador, Soyapango, Santa Ana¹

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Latin America & the Caribbean

Population
6 Mil. (2008)
60% Urban
32% in three largest cities

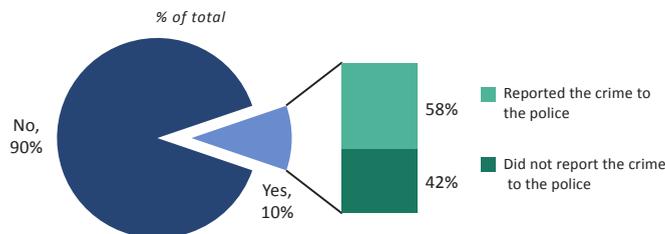
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.50	23/35	4/7	8/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.48	19/35	2/7	4/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.44	22/35	5/7	7/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.63	21/35	1/7	6/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.61	17/35	2/7	3/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.30	27/35	6/7	9/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.54	16/35	2/7	3/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.53	23/35	4/7	5/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.41	30/35	4/7	10/12

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

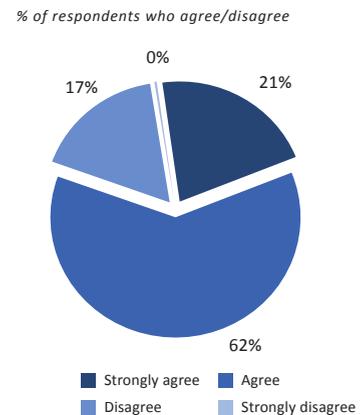
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in San Salvador, Soyapango, and Santa Ana. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

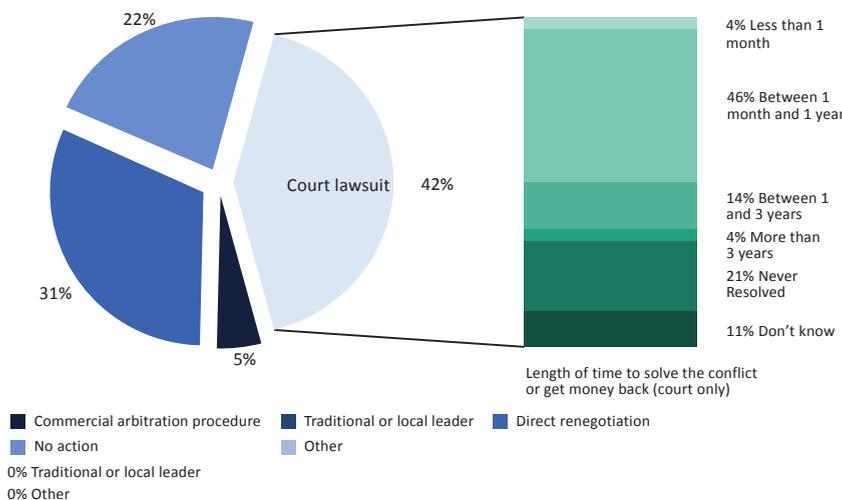


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

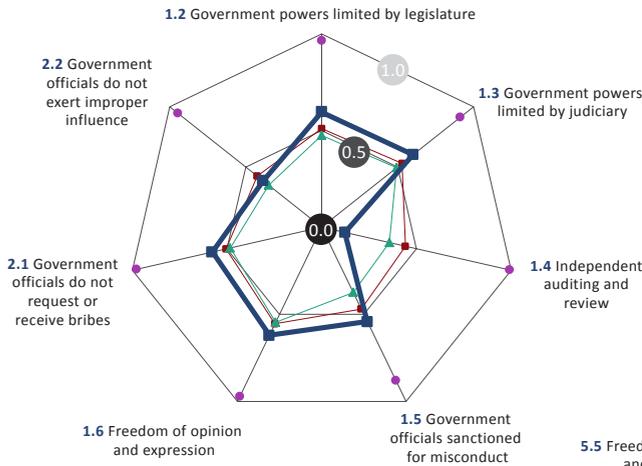


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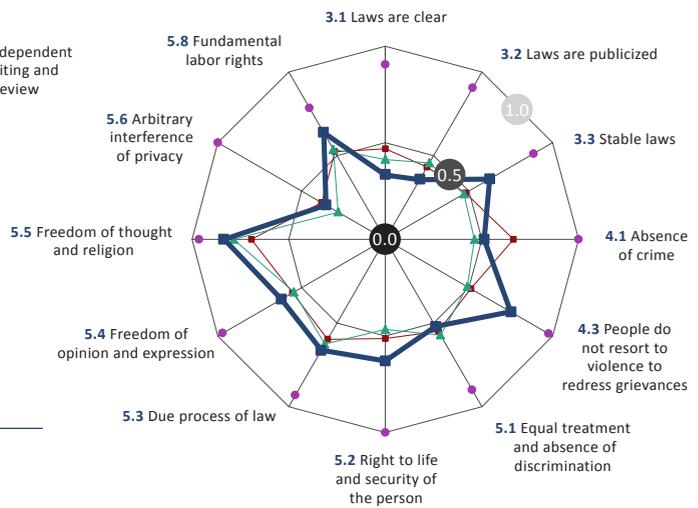
Accountable Government



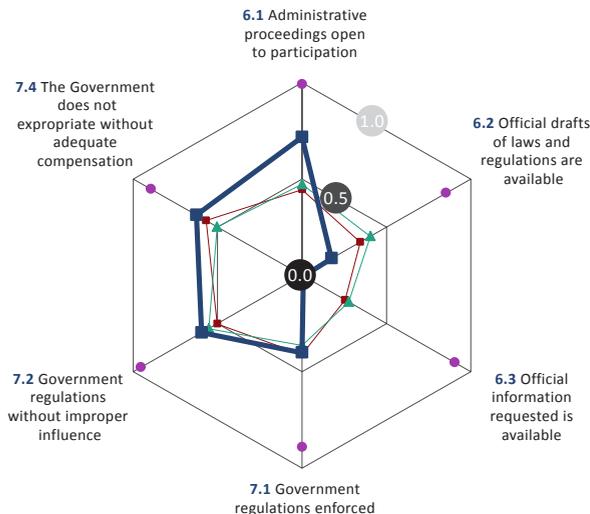
Key

- Lower Middle Income
- ▲ Latin America & the Caribbean
- El Salvador
- Top Score

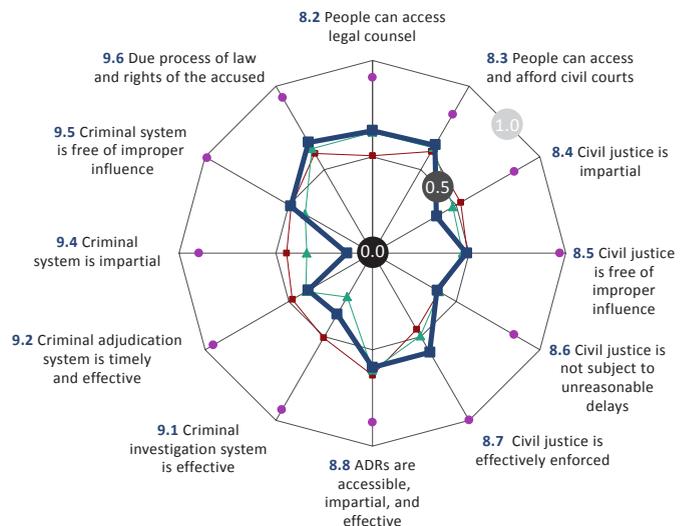
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Western Europe
& North America

Population
62 Mil. (2008)
77% Urban
20% in three
largest cities

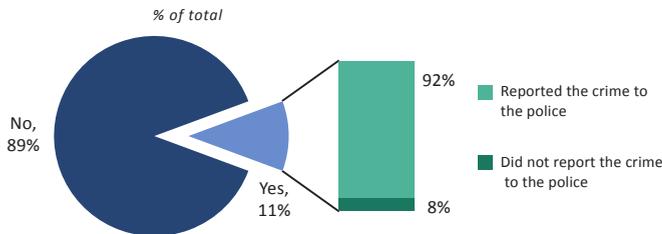
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.74	8/35	6/7	8/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.87	7/35	5/7	7/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.70	8/35	5/7	8/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.87	8/35	4/7	7/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.76	9/35	6/7	9/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.65	6/35	5/7	6/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.70	9/35	6/7	9/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.68	9/35	6/7	9/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.78	6/35	4/7	6/11

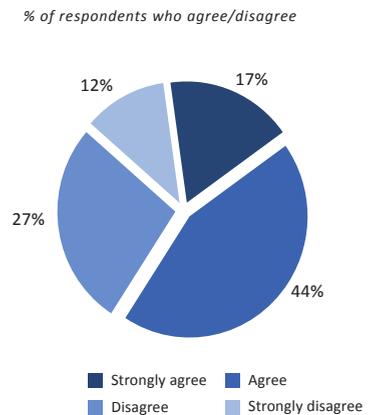
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Paris, Marseille, and Lyon. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

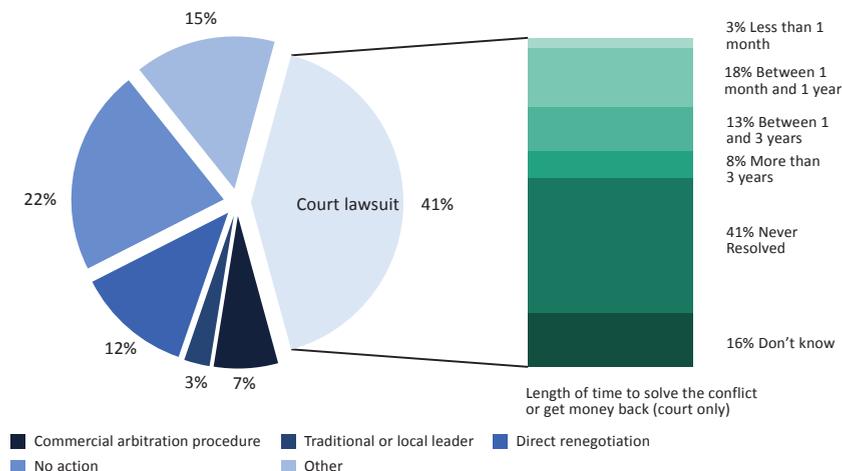


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

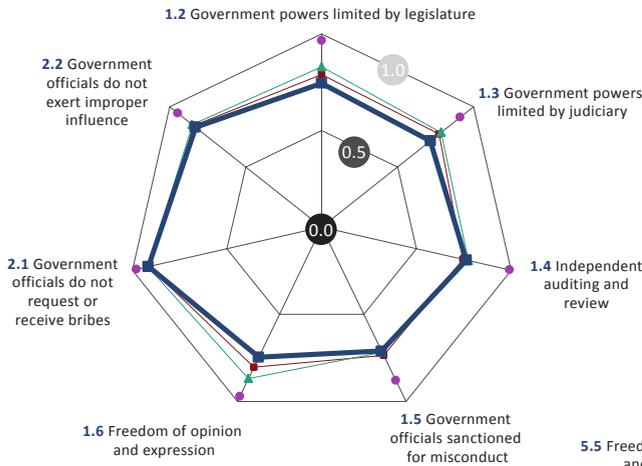


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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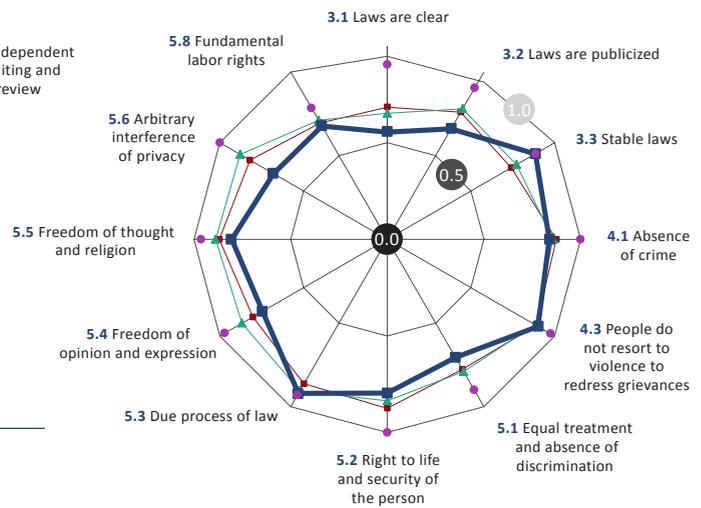
Accountable Government



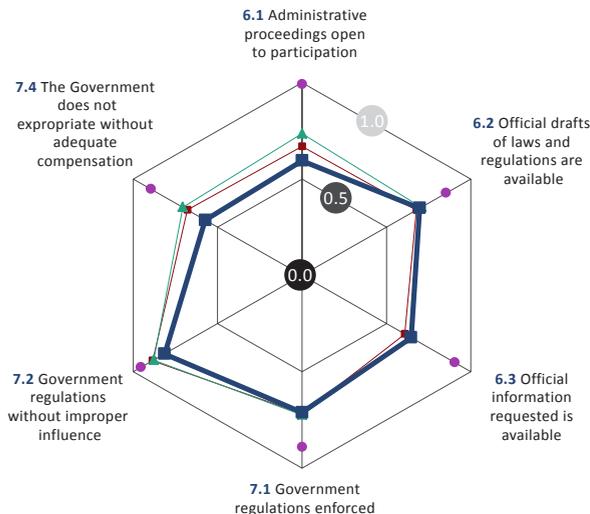
Key

- High Income
- France
- ▲ Western Europe & North America
- Top Score

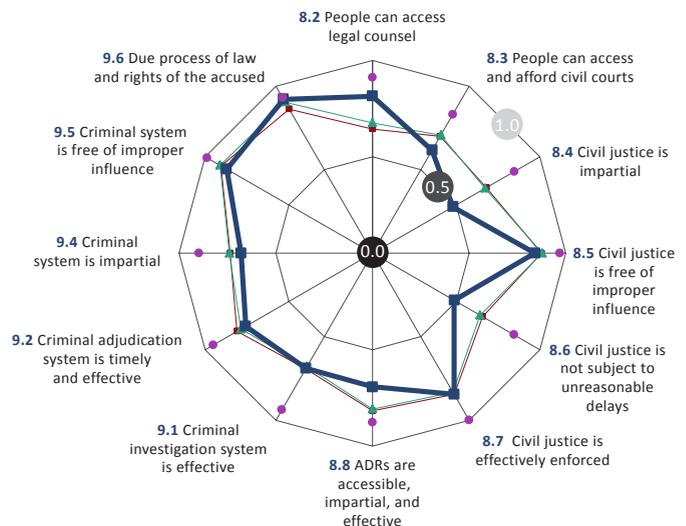
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Low

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Sub-Saharan
Africa

Population
23 Mil. (2008)
49% Urban
18% in three
largest cities

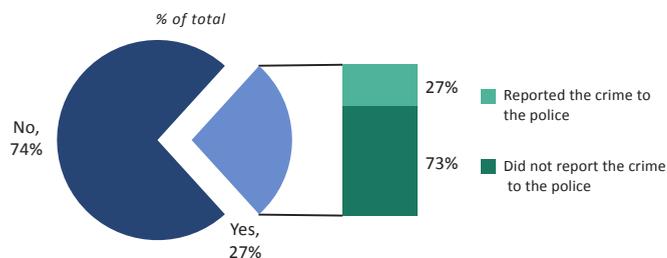
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.65	12/35	1/5	1/5
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.50	18/35	2/5	1/5
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.44	23/35	2/5	1/5
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.48	26/35	1/5	2/5
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.66	14/35	1/5	1/5
Factor 6: Open Government	0.41	18/35	3/5	2/5
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.48	23/35	3/5	2/5
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.53	21/35	3/5	2/5
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.60	16/35	1/5	1/5

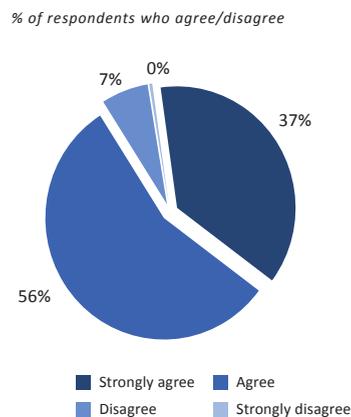
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Accra, Kumasi, and Tamale. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

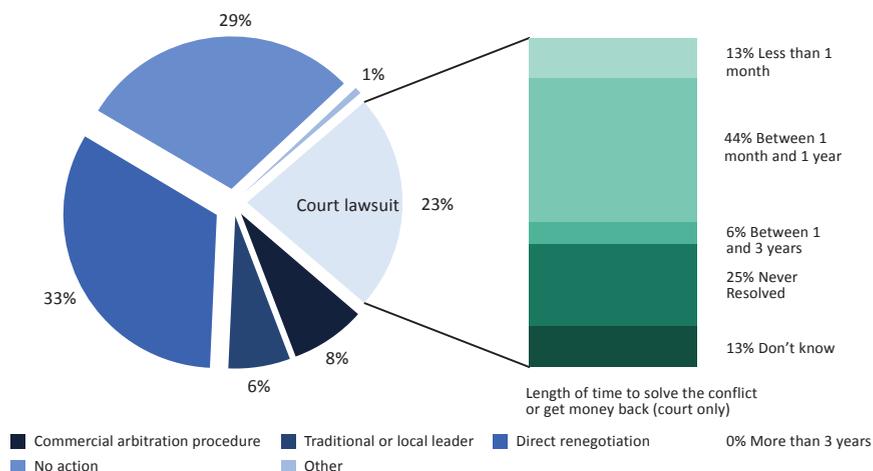


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

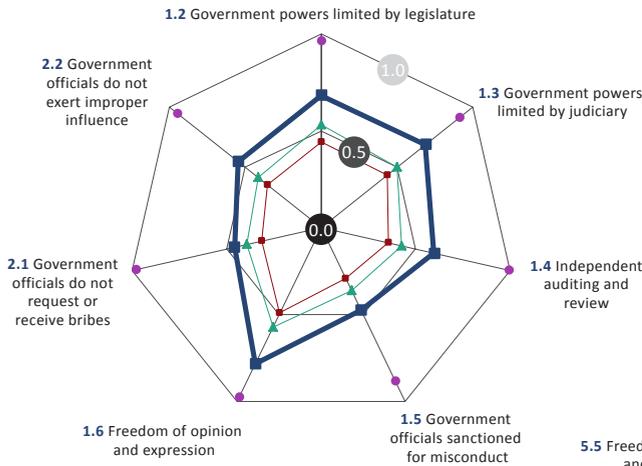


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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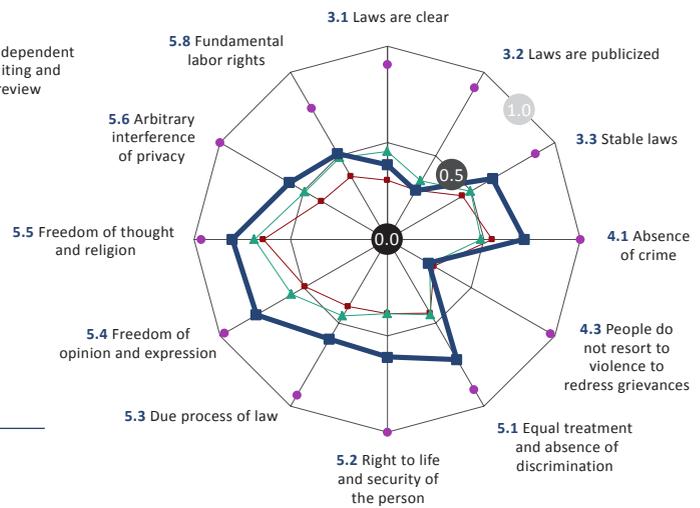
Accountable Government



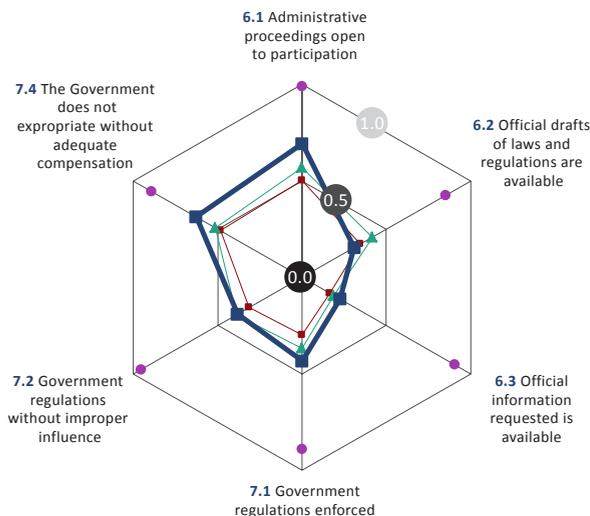
Key



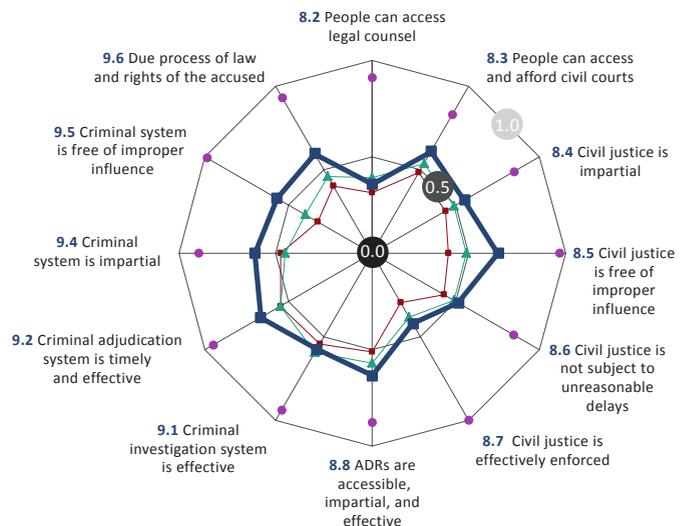
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

India

Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata¹

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
South Asia

Population
1,186 Mil. (2008)
29% Urban
4% in three largest cities

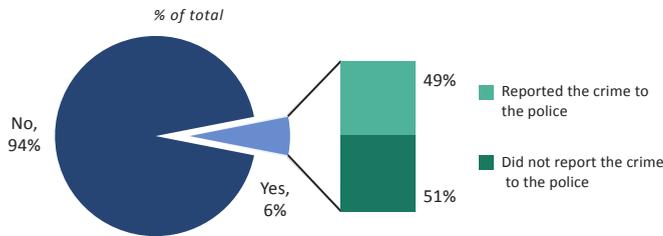
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.62	14/35	1/2	1/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.46	25/35	1/2	7/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.57	13/35	1/2	1/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.54	23/35	1/2	8/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.58	20/35	1/2	4/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.59	9/35	1/2	1/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.45	24/35	1/2	9/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.49	27/35	1/2	8/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.49	23/35	1/2	7/12

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

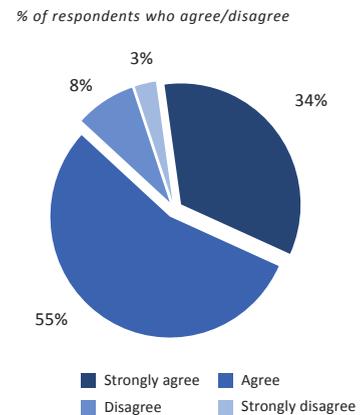
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

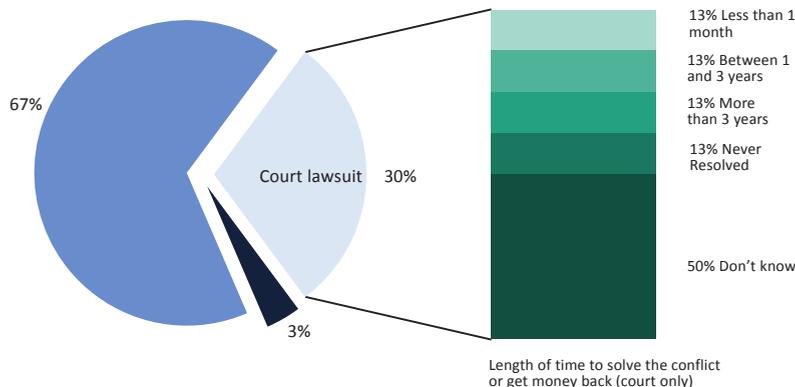


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years



Length of time to solve the conflict or get money back (court only)

Less than 1 month	13%
Between 1 and 3 years	13%
More than 3 years	13%
Never Resolved	13%
Don't know	50%

Commercial arbitration procedure
Traditional or local leader
Direct renegotiation
No action
0% Traditional or local leader
0% Direct renegotiation
0% Other

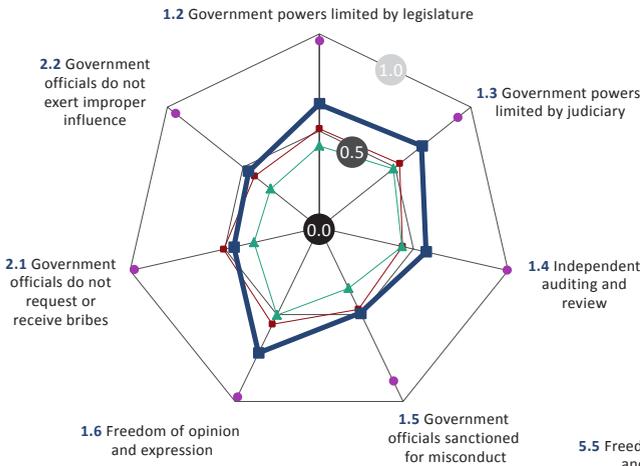
0% Between 1 month and 1 year

¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

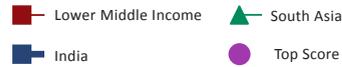
3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

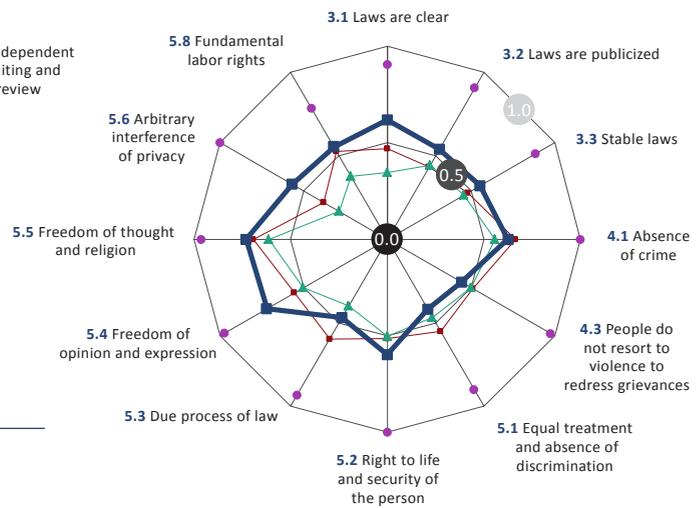
Accountable Government



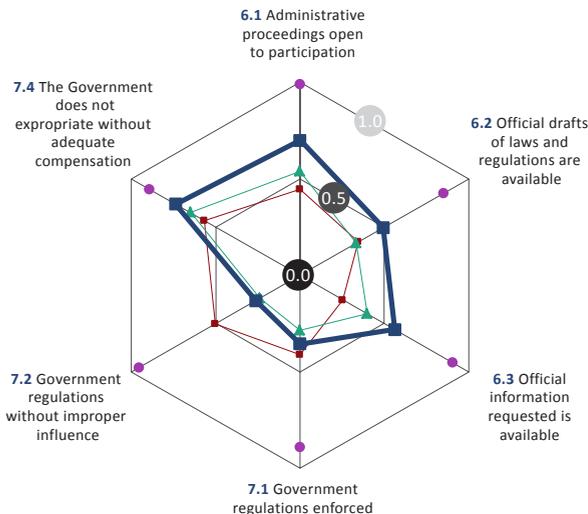
Key



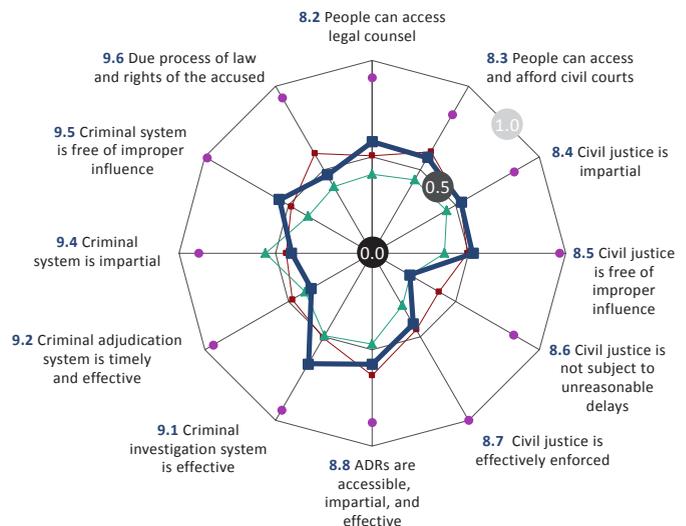
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
East Asia & Pacific

Population
229 Mil. (2008)
50% Urban
6% in three largest cities

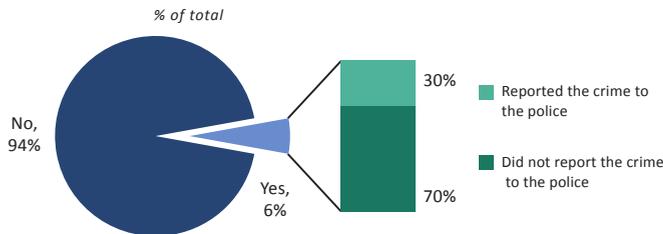
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.56	18/35	7/7	4/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.44	27/35	7/7	9/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.51	16/35	5/7	4/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.66	19/35	6/7	4/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.53	25/35	6/7	7/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.41	17/35	4/7	3/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.51	21/35	7/7	8/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.40	32/35	7/7	12/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.55	19/35	6/7	4/12

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

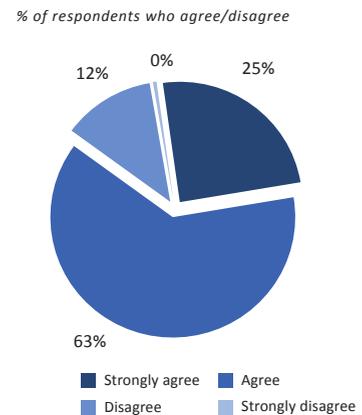
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

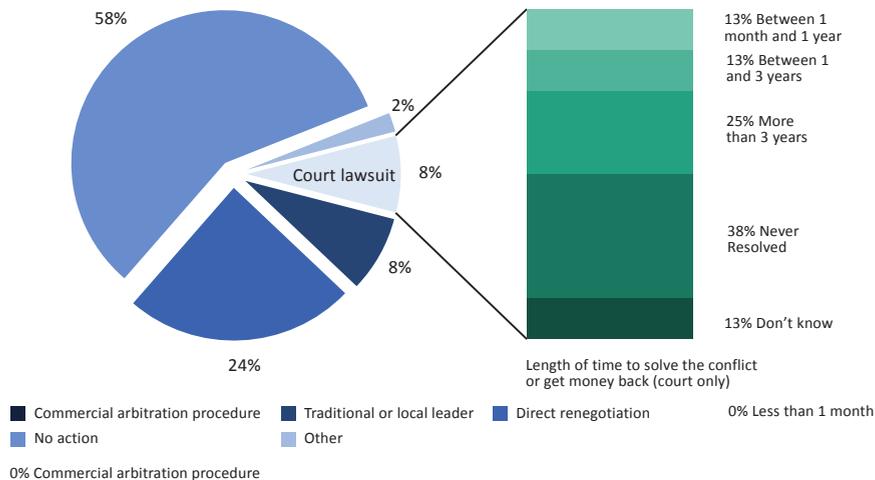


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

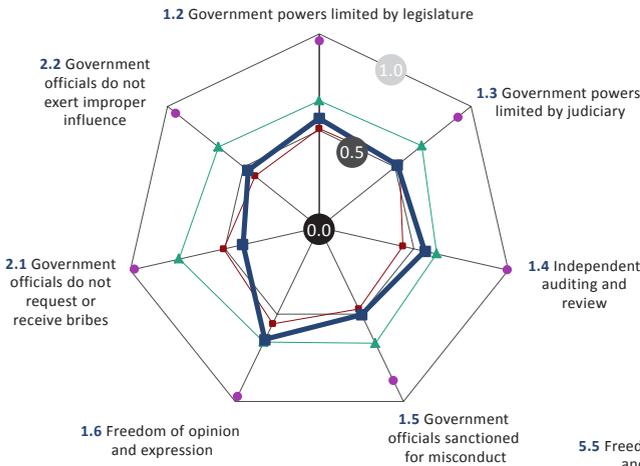


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

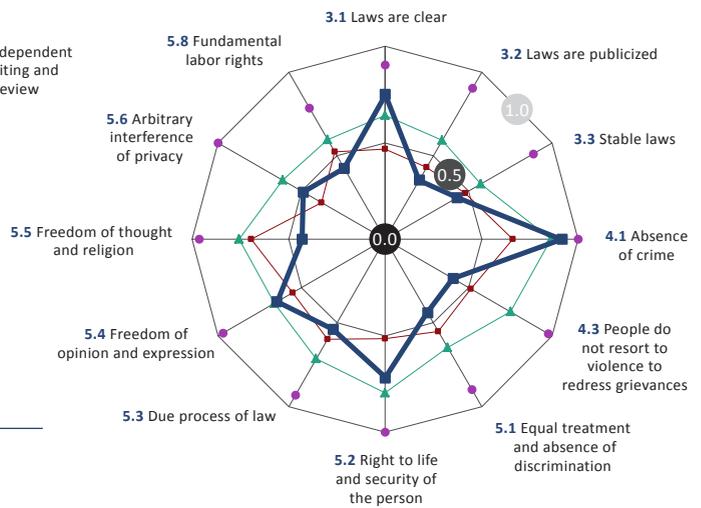
Accountable Government



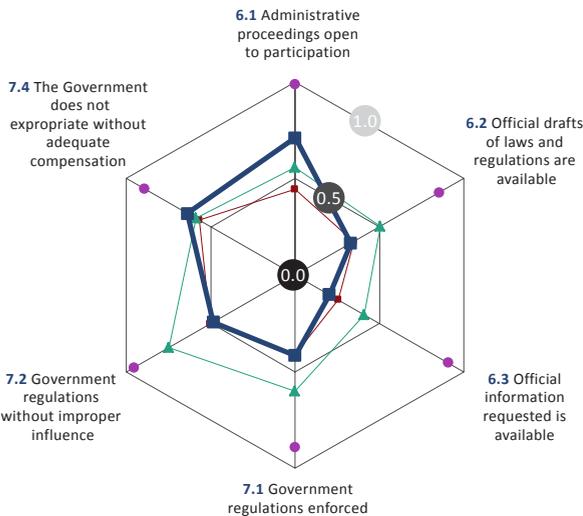
Key

- Lower Middle Income
- Indonesia
- East Asia & Pacific
- Top Score

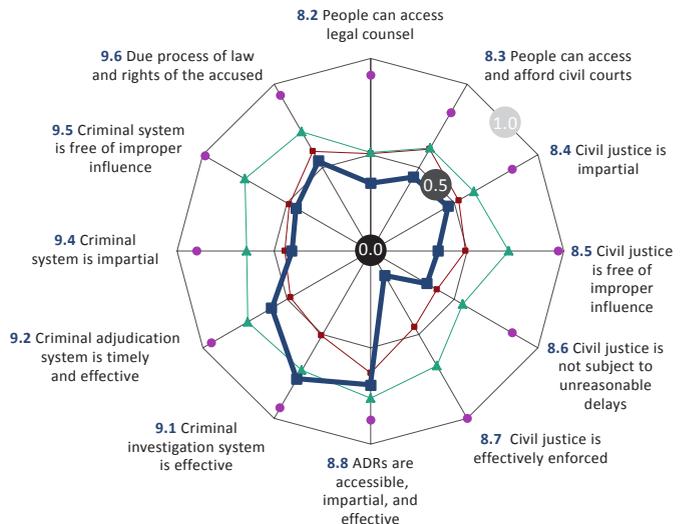
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

Japan Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka¹

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
East Asia & Pacific

Population
128 Mil. (2008)
66% Urban
37% in three largest cities

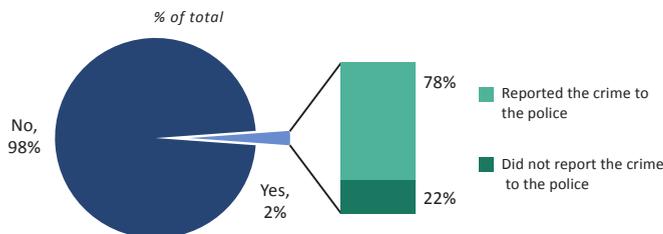
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.81	5/35	2/7	5/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.87	8/35	3/7	8/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.77	3/35	1/7	3/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.95	2/35	2/7	2/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.78	8/35	3/7	8/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.63	8/35	3/7	8/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.81	4/35	1/7	4/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.68	10/35	4/7	10/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.86	2/35	1/7	2/11

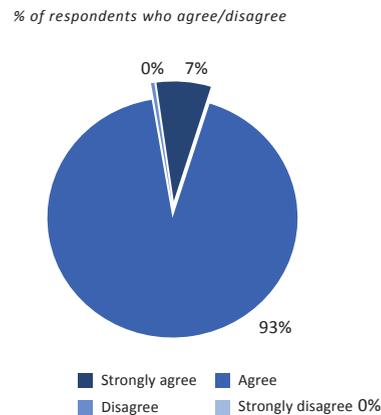
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

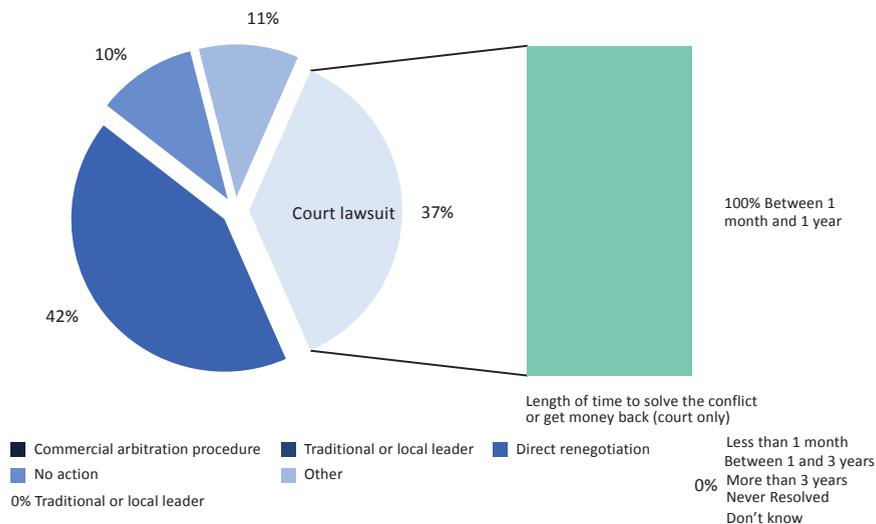


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

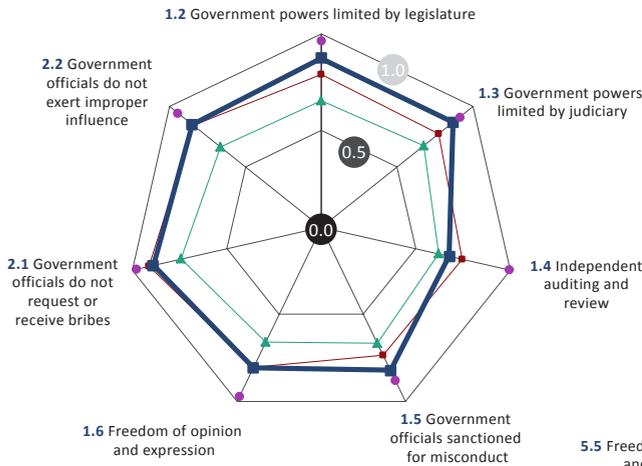


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

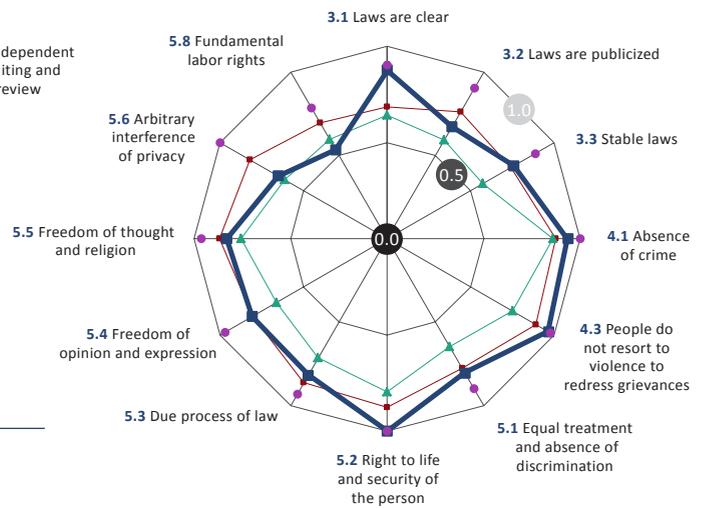
Accountable Government



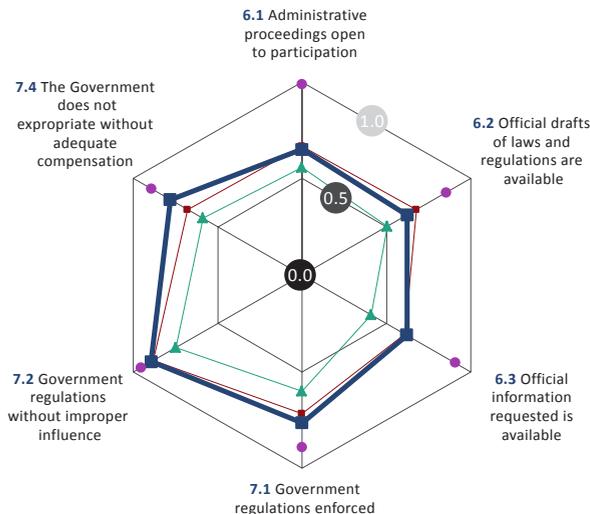
Key

- High Income
- Japan
- ▲ East Asia & Pacific
- Top Score

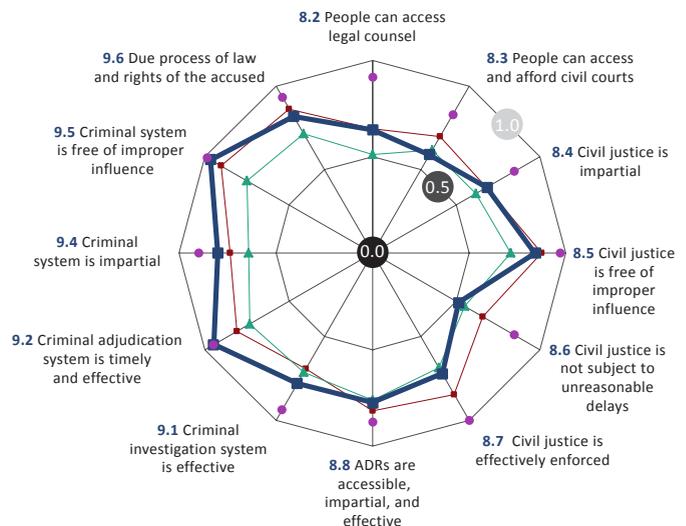
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Middle East & North Africa

Population
6 Mil. (2008)
78% Urban
29% in three largest cities

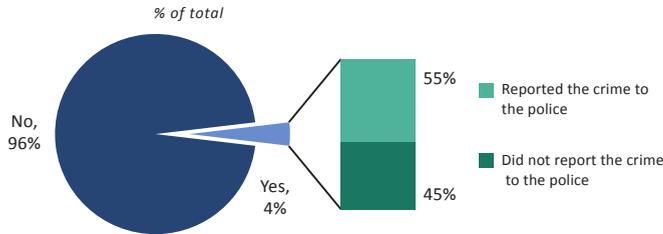
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.51	22/35	1/2	7/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.76	12/35	1/2	1/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.53	15/35	1/2	3/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.76	15/35	1/2	2/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.43	31/35	2/2	12/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.17	35/35	2/2	12/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.64	12/35	1/2	1/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.59	17/35	1/2	3/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.68	15/35	1/2	2/12

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

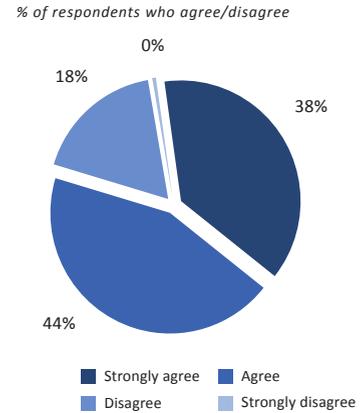
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Amman, Az Zarqa, and Irbid. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

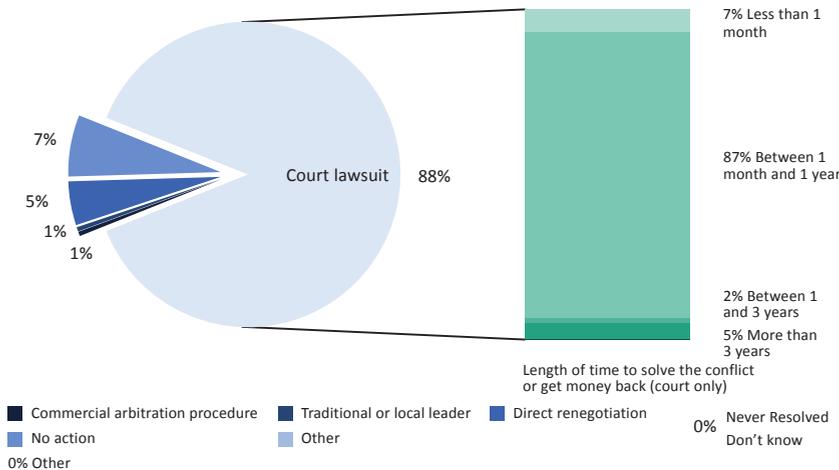


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

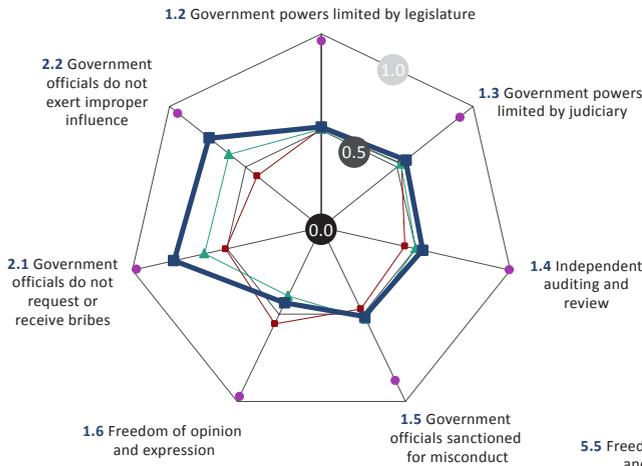


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

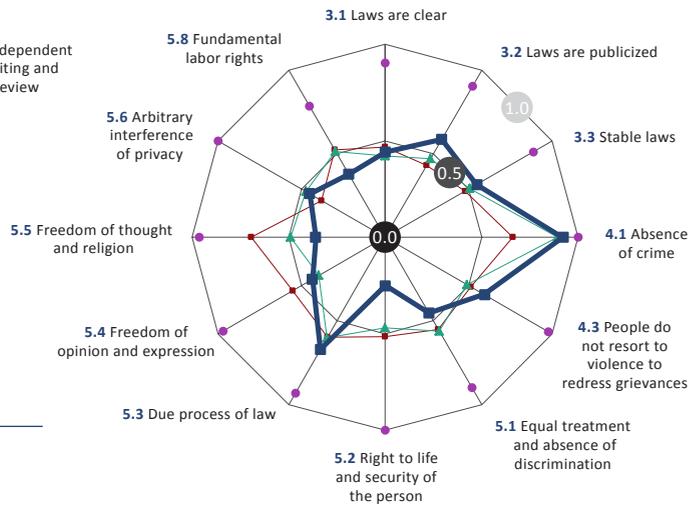
Accountable Government



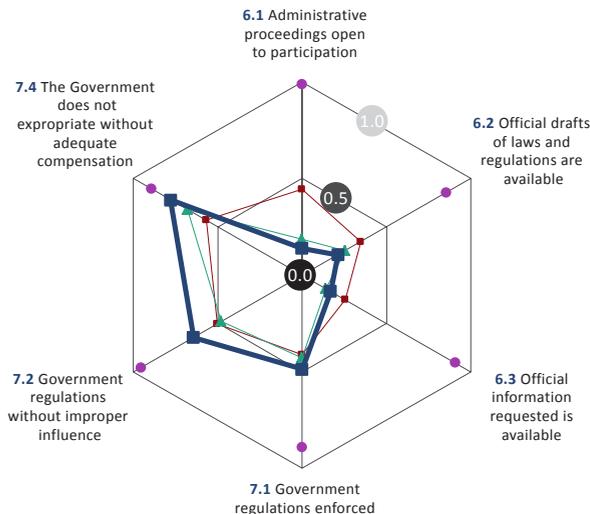
Key

- Lower Middle Income
- ▲ Middle East & North Africa
- Jordan
- Top Score

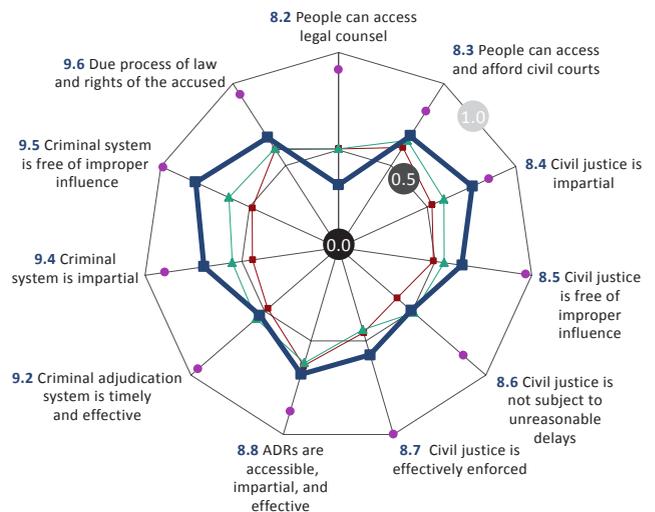
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Low

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Sub-Saharan Africa

Population
35 Mil. (2008)
21% Urban
11% in three largest cities

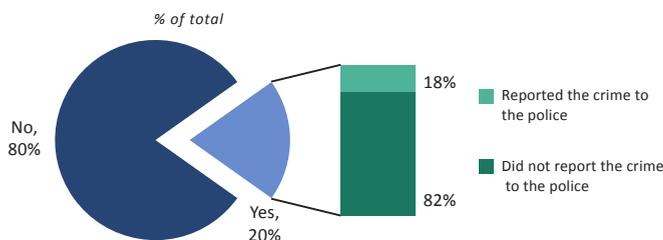
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.23	35/35	5/5	5/5
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.24	34/35	5/5	4/5
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.24	35/35	5/5	5/5
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.46	29/35	2/5	3/5
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.35	34/35	5/5	4/5
Factor 6: Open Government	0.29	30/35	5/5	4/5
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.32	34/35	4/5	4/5
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.35	33/35	4/5	3/5
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.48	25/35	3/5	2/5

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

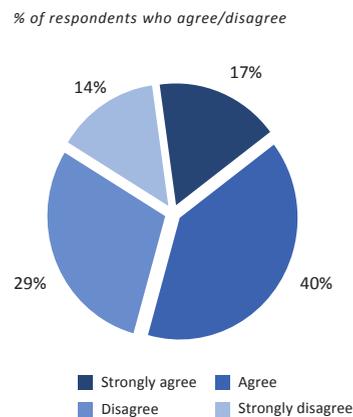
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Nakuru. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

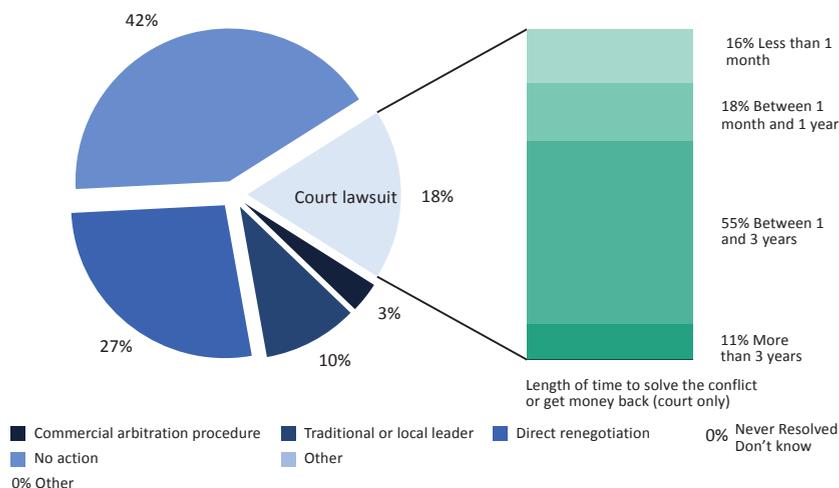


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

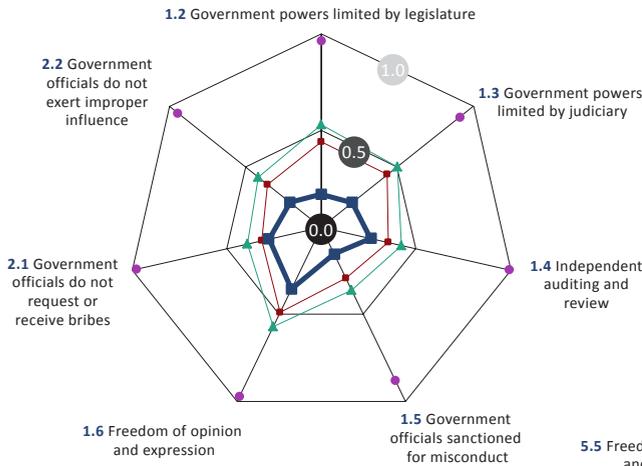


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

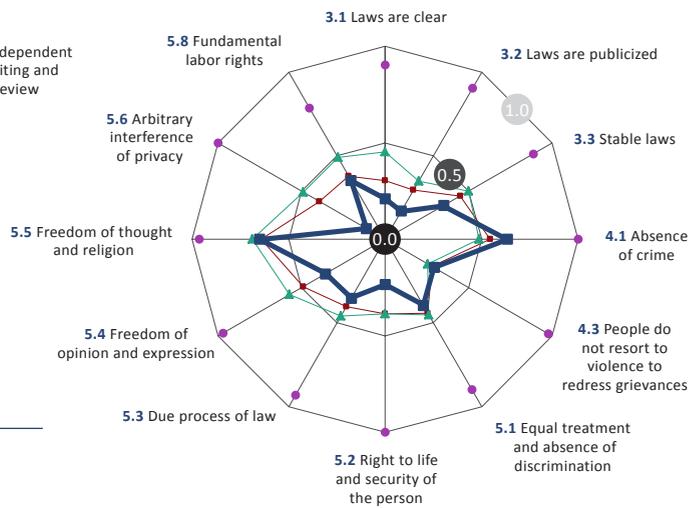
Accountable Government



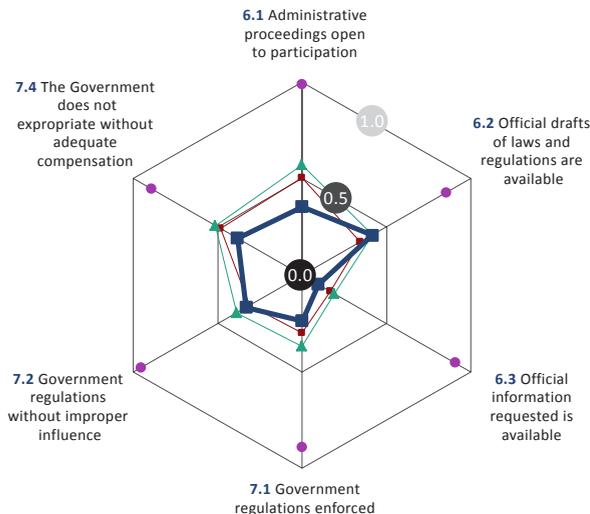
Key

- Low Income
- Kenya
- ▲ Sub-Saharan Africa
- Top Score

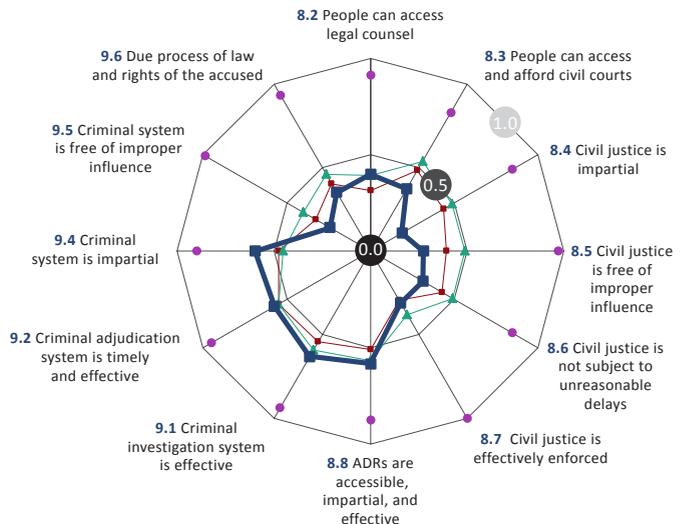
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Low

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Sub-Saharan Africa

Population
4 Mil. (2008)
60% Urban
26% in three largest cities

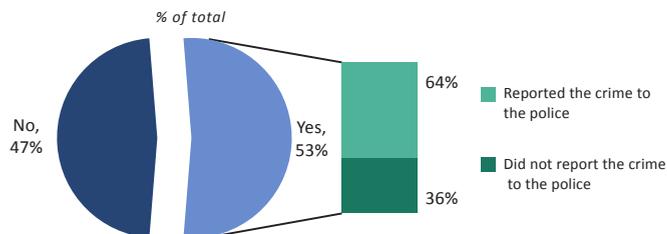
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.49	24/35	3/5	2/5
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.26	33/35	4/5	3/5
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.42	26/35	3/5	2/5
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.23	35/35	5/5	5/5
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.48	27/35	3/5	2/5
Factor 6: Open Government	0.43	16/35	2/5	1/5
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.19	35/35	5/5	5/5
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.30	34/35	5/5	4/5
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.39	33/35	5/5	5/5

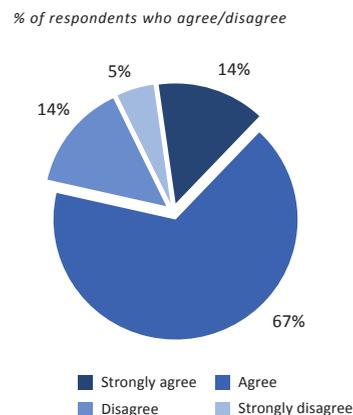
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

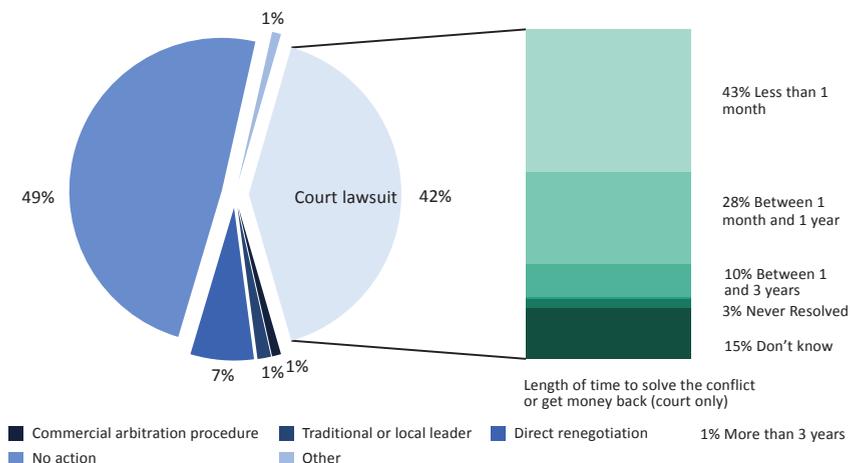


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

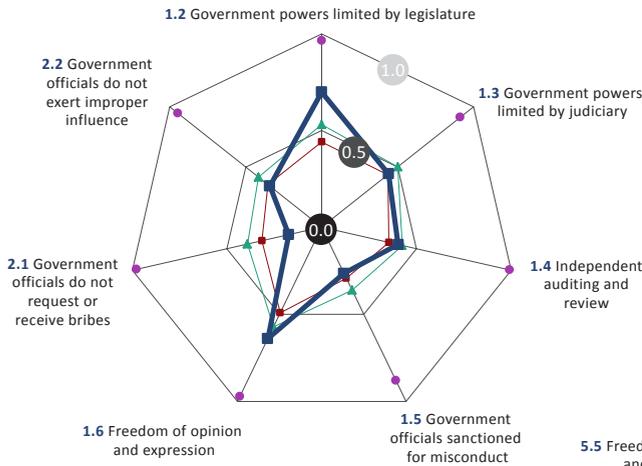


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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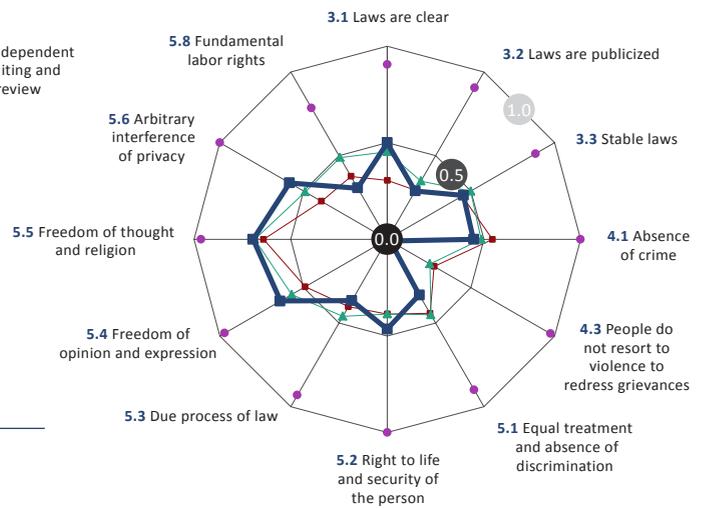
Accountable Government



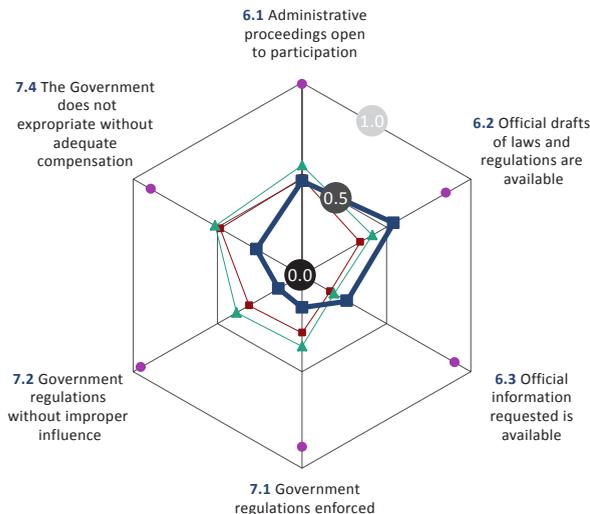
Key

- Low Income
- Liberia
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Top Score

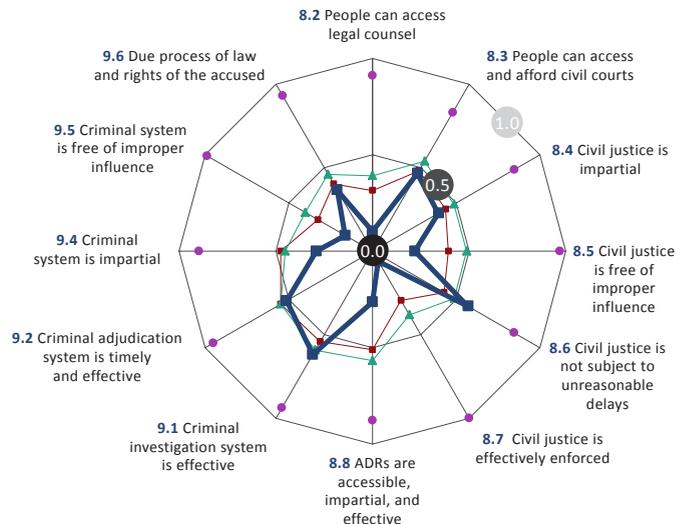
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Upper Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Latin America & the Caribbean

Population
110 Mil. (2008)
77% Urban
25% in three largest cities

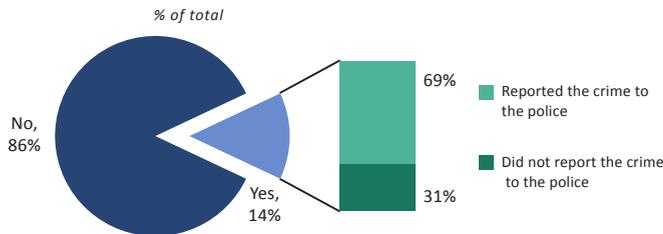
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.52	21/35	3/7	3/7
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.28	32/35	7/7	7/7
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.51	17/35	2/7	2/7
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.48	27/35	3/7	6/7
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.56	24/35	4/7	6/7
Factor 6: Open Government	0.52	13/35	2/7	2/7
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.37	31/35	7/7	7/7
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.46	30/35	7/7	7/7
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.38	34/35	6/7	7/7

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

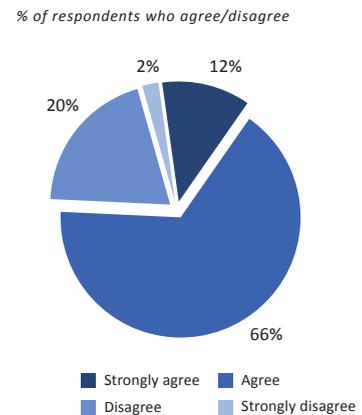
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in México, D.F., Guadalajara, and Monterrey. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

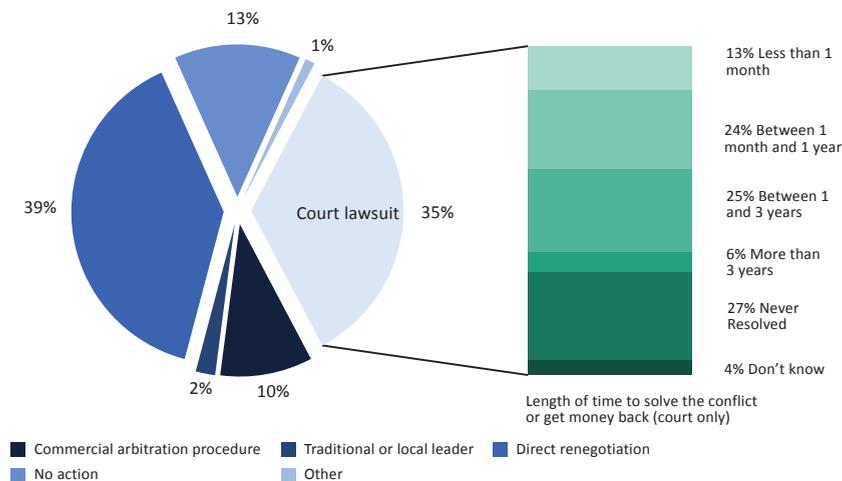


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

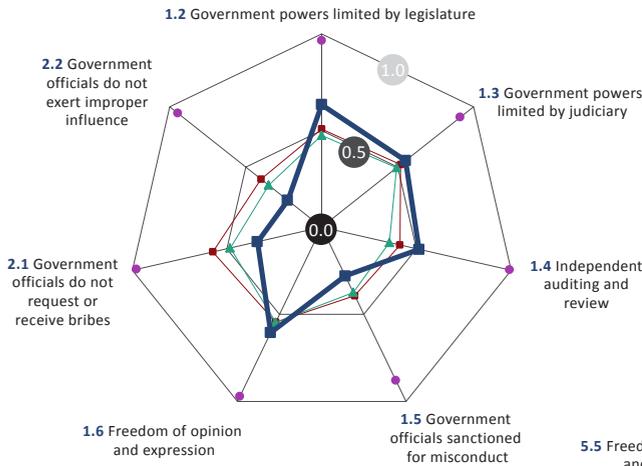


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

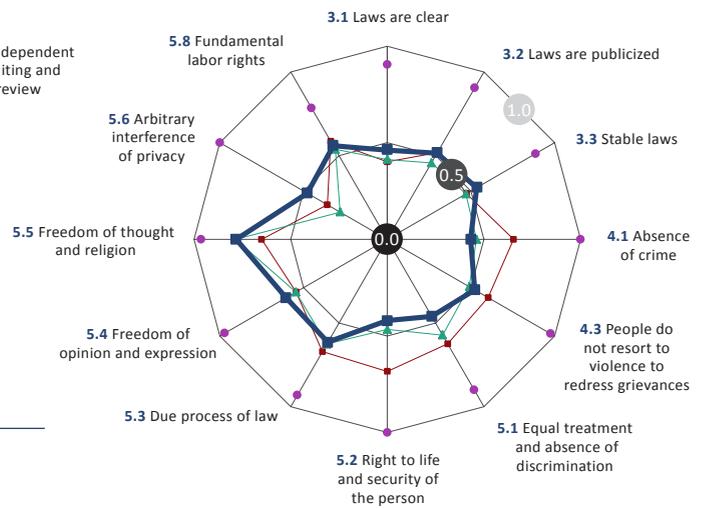
Accountable Government



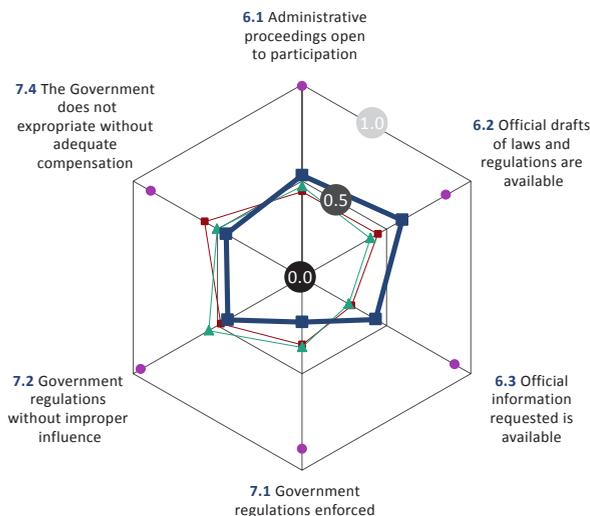
Key



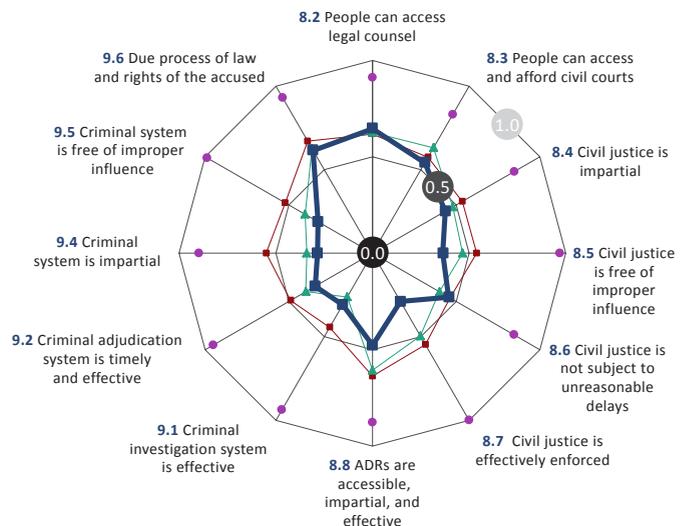
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Middle East & North Africa

Population
31 Mil. (2008)
56% Urban
19% in three largest cities

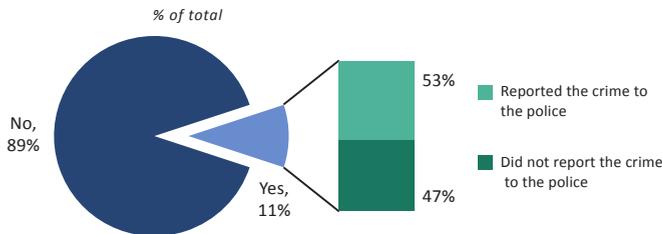
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.47	25/35	2/2	9/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.46	21/35	2/2	5/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.41	27/35	2/2	10/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.62	22/35	2/2	7/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.57	23/35	1/2	6/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.22	33/35	1/2	10/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.42	27/35	2/2	10/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.51	25/35	2/2	6/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.58	17/35	2/2	3/12

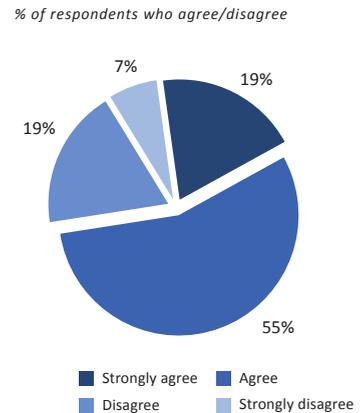
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Casablanca, Rabat, and Fes. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

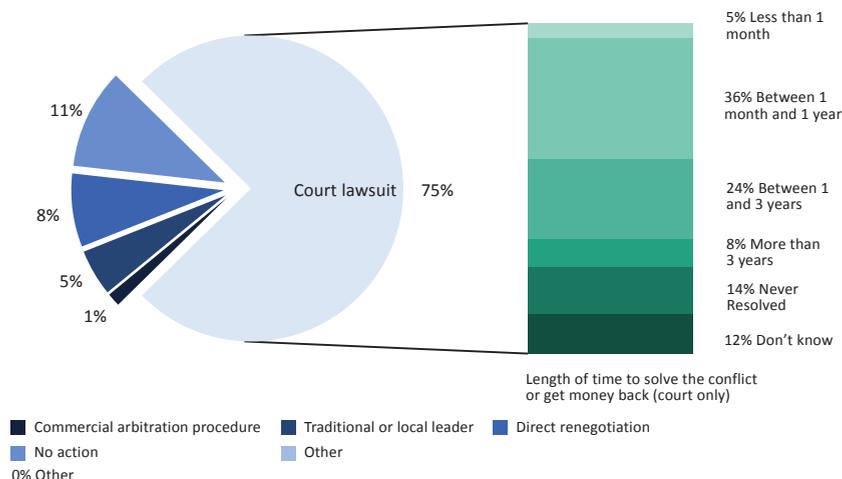


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

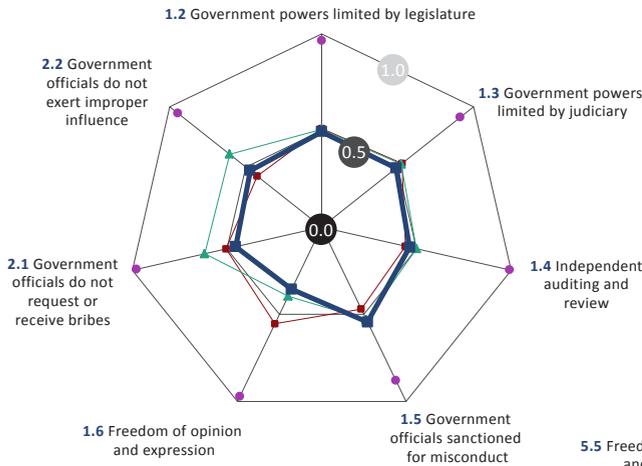


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

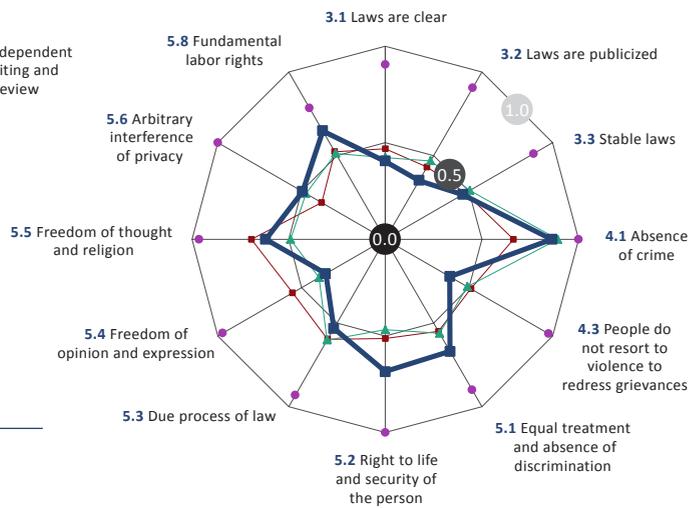
Accountable Government



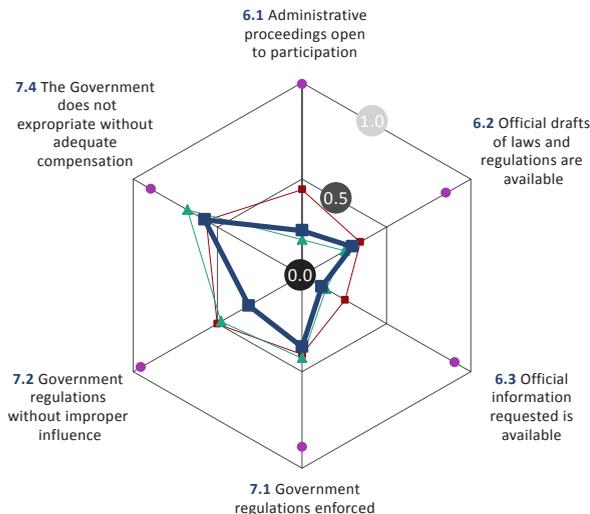
Key

- Lower Middle Income
- Morocco
- Middle East & North Africa
- Top Score

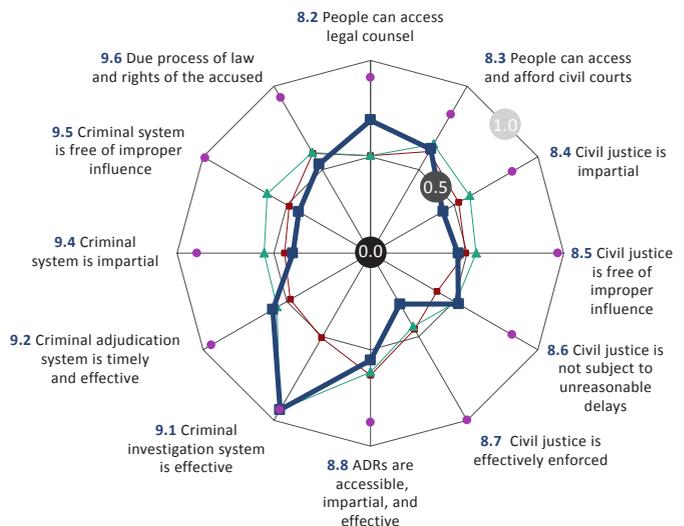
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the *WJP Rule of Law Index™*. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Western Europe
& North America

Population
17 Mil. (2008)
81% Urban
16% in three
largest cities

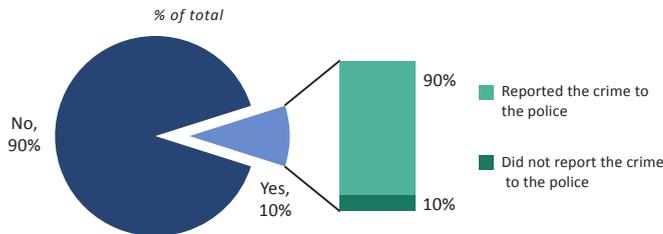
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.88	2/35	2/7	2/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.93	2/35	2/7	2/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.81	2/35	2/7	2/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.87	9/35	5/7	8/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.89	3/35	3/7	3/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.84	2/35	2/7	2/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.87	2/35	2/7	2/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.81	3/35	2/7	3/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.83	4/35	3/7	4/11

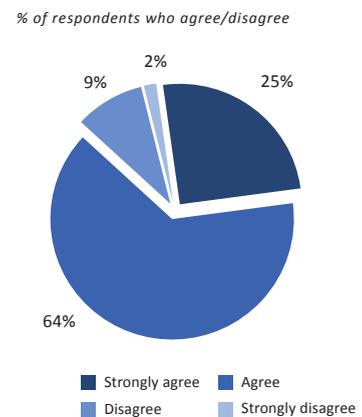
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and 's-Gravenhage. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

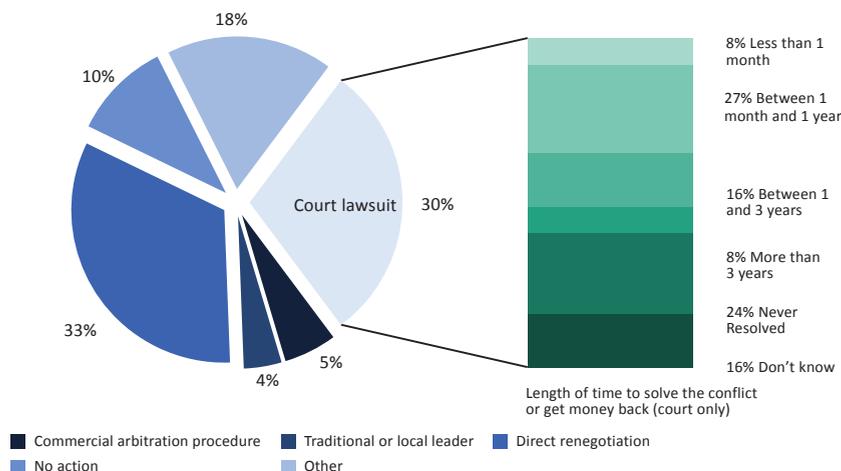


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

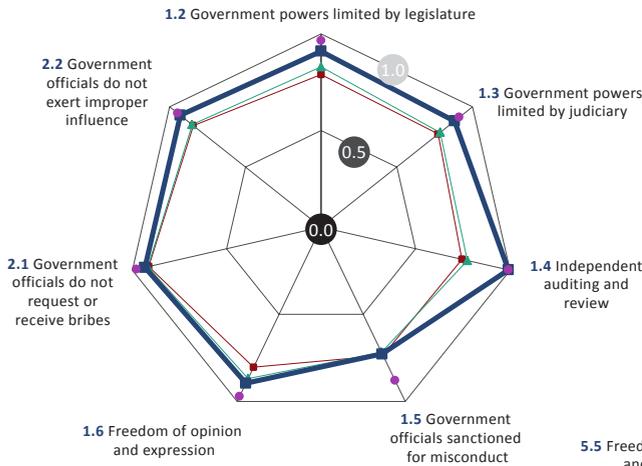


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

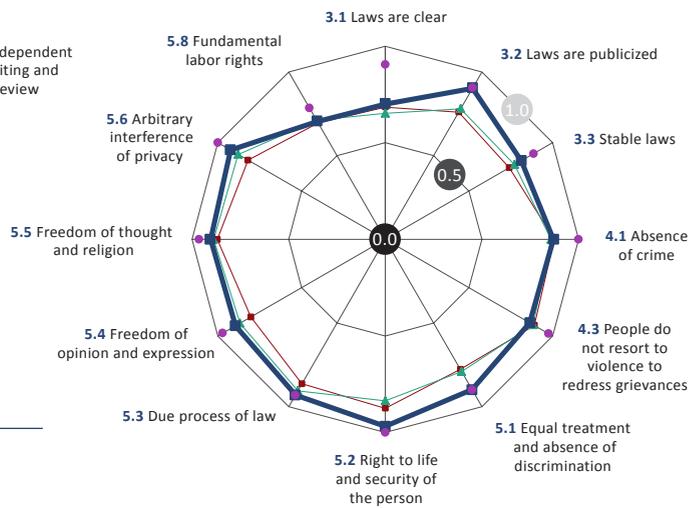
Accountable Government



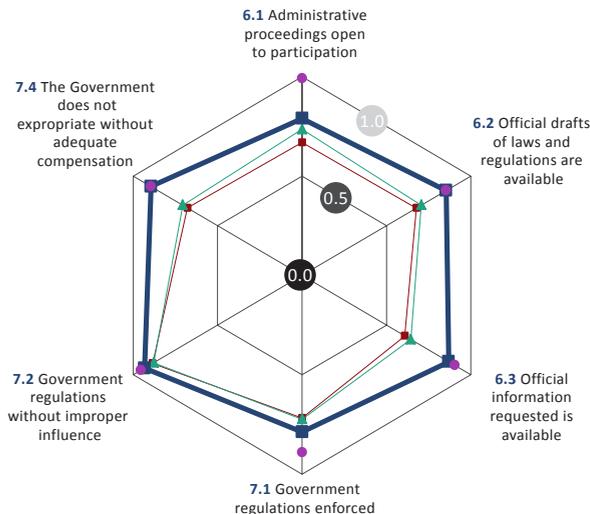
Key

- High Income
- Netherlands
- ▲ Western Europe & North America
- Top Score

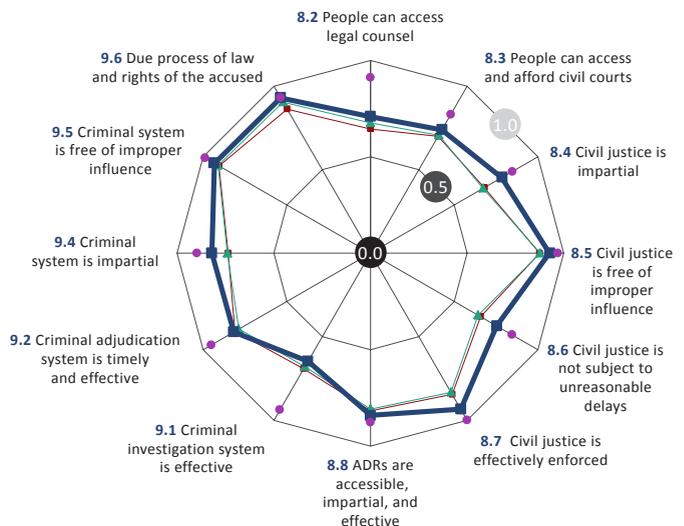
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Low

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Sub-Saharan
Africa

Population
148 Mil. (2008)
48% Urban
10% in three
largest cities

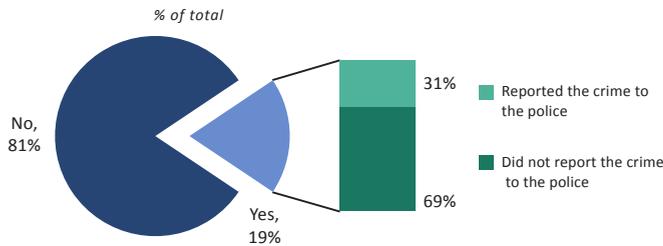
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.39	30/35	4/5	3/5
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.46	24/35	3/5	2/5
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.39	29/35	4/5	3/5
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.36	33/35	3/5	4/5
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.42	32/35	4/5	3/5
Factor 6: Open Government	0.30	28/35	4/5	3/5
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.51	22/35	2/5	1/5
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.59	18/35	2/5	1/5
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.42	29/35	4/5	3/5

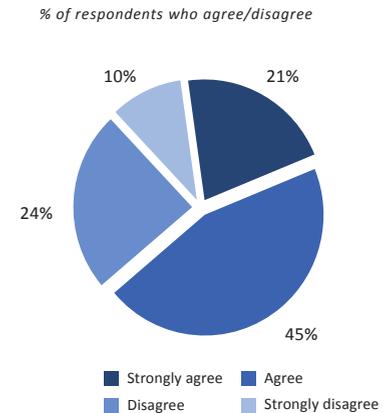
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Lagos, Kano, and Ibadan. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

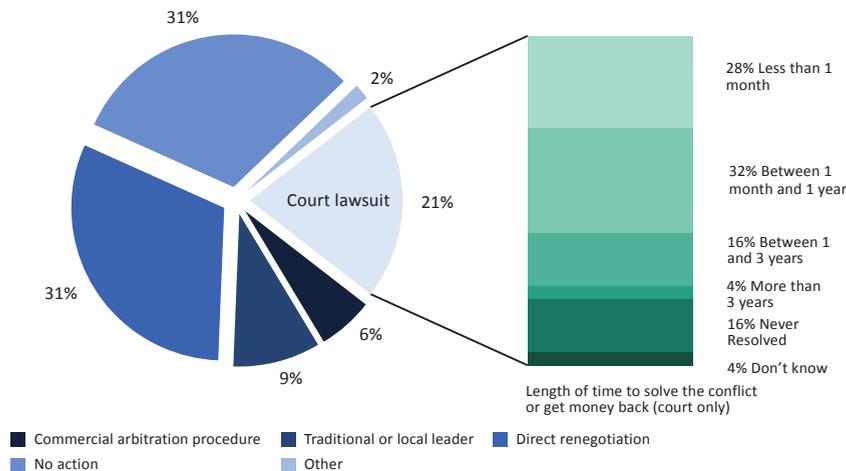


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

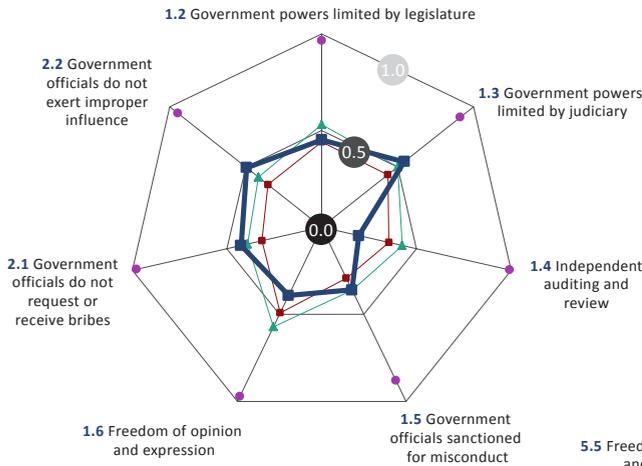


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

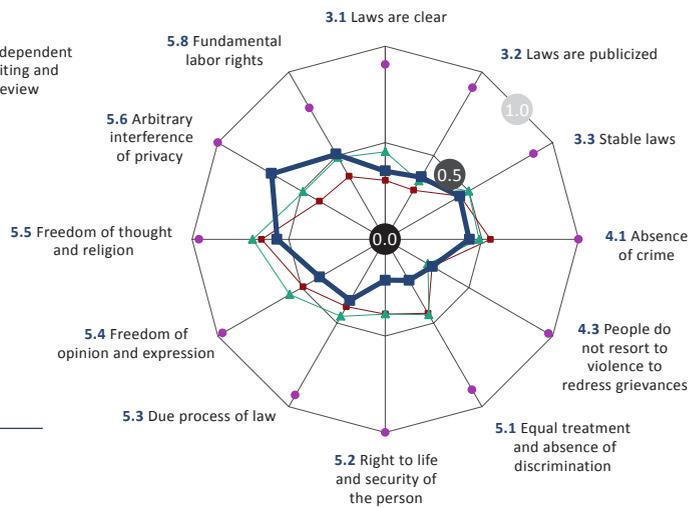
Accountable Government



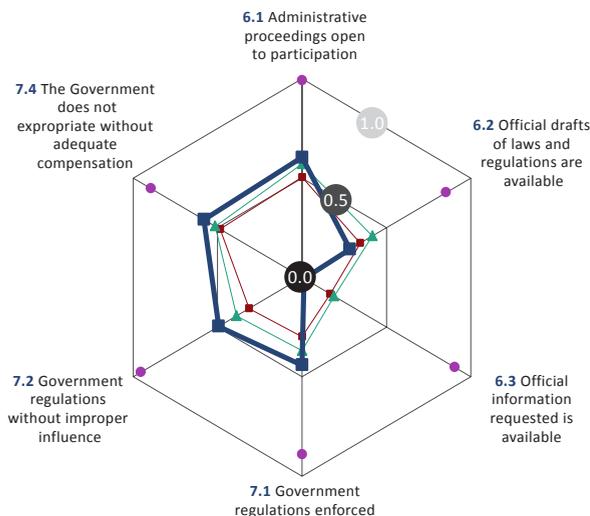
Key

- Low Income
- ▲ Sub-Saharan Africa
- Nigeria
- Top Score

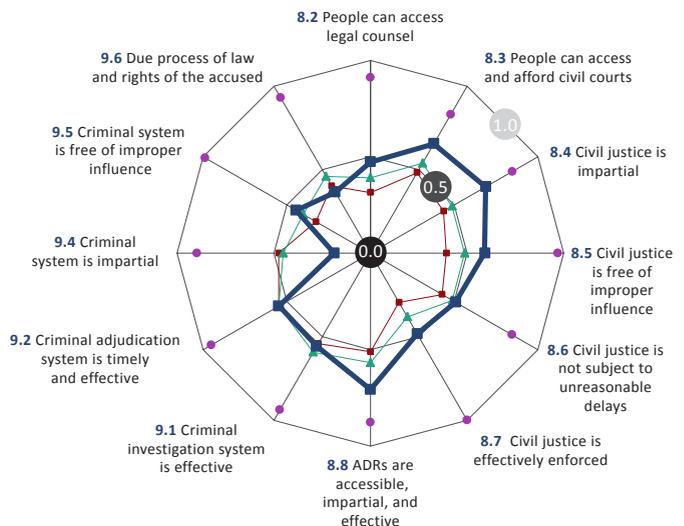
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Low

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
South Asia

Population
161 Mil. (2008)
36% Urban
13% in three largest cities

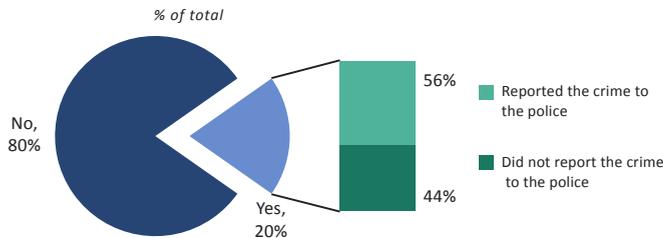
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.26	34/35	2/2	4/5
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.21	35/35	2/2	5/5
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.26	34/35	2/2	4/5
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.53	24/35	2/2	1/5
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.32	35/35	2/2	5/5
Factor 6: Open Government	0.26	31/35	2/2	5/5
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.33	33/35	2/2	3/5
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.28	35/35	2/2	5/5
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.40	32/35	2/2	4/5

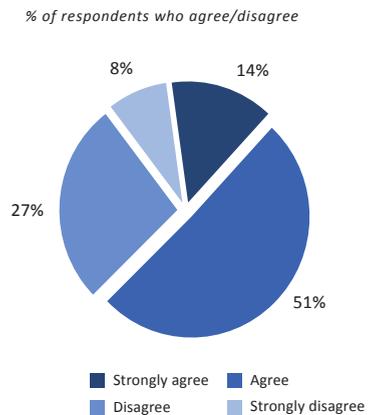
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Karachi, Lahore, and Faisalabad. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

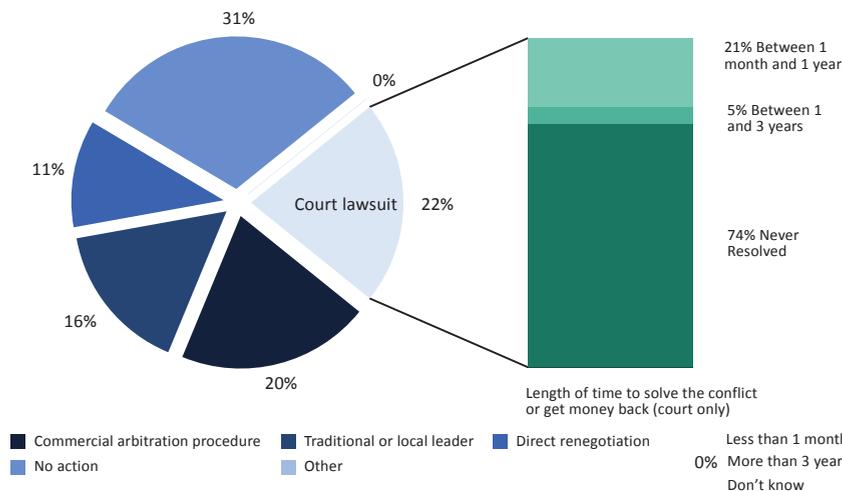


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

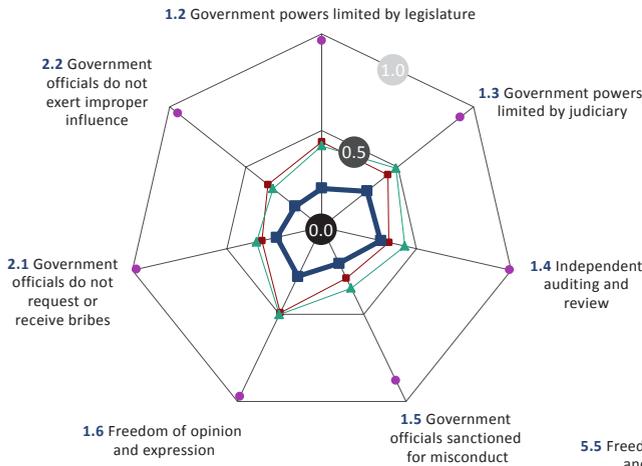


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

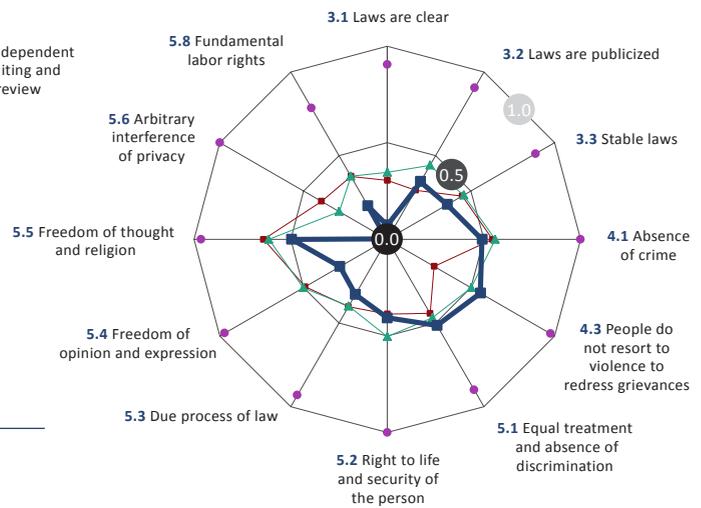
Accountable Government



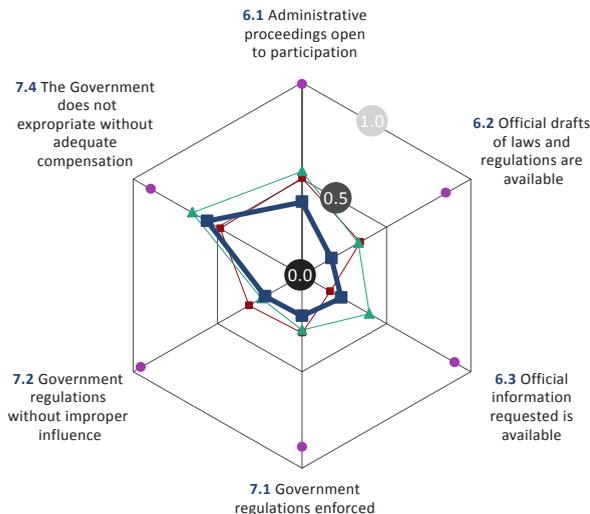
Key



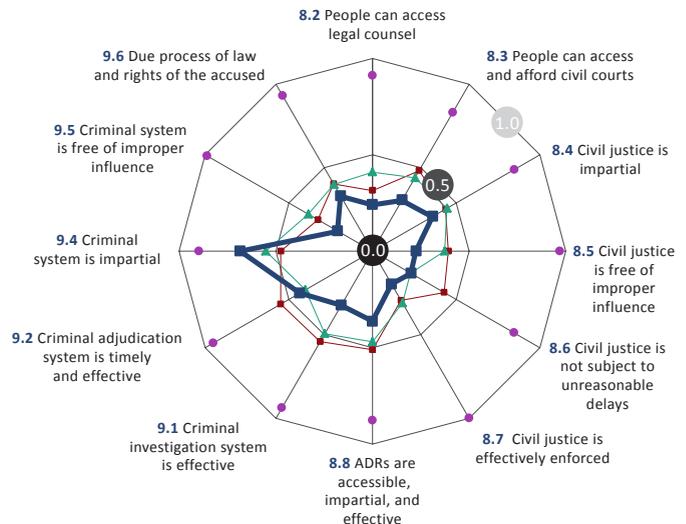
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Latin America & the Caribbean

Population
29 Mil. (2008)
71% Urban
32% in three largest cities

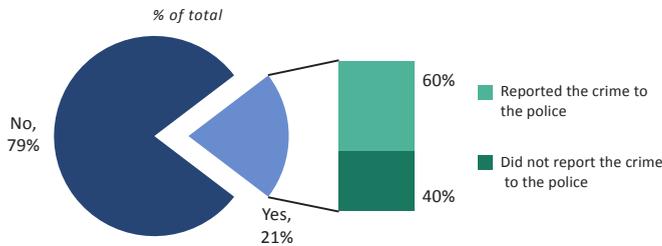
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.53	19/35	1/7	5/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.52	17/35	1/7	3/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.45	19/35	3/7	5/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.47	28/35	4/7	9/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.65	15/35	1/7	2/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.33	25/35	4/7	7/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.52	18/35	4/7	5/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.50	26/35	5/7	7/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.45	27/35	2/7	9/12

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

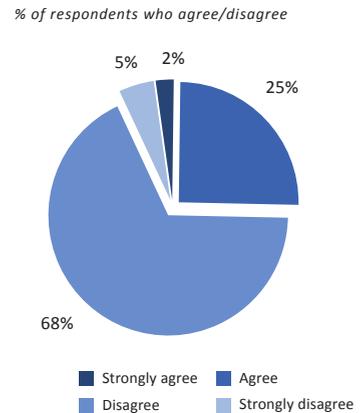
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Lima, Arequipa, and Trujillo. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

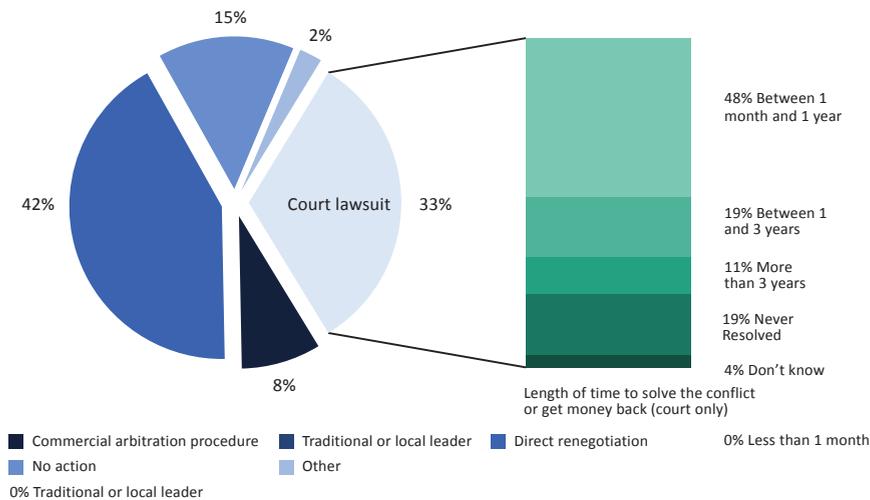


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

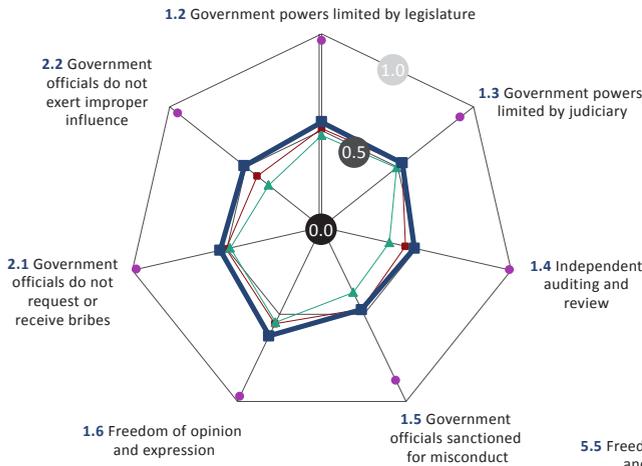


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

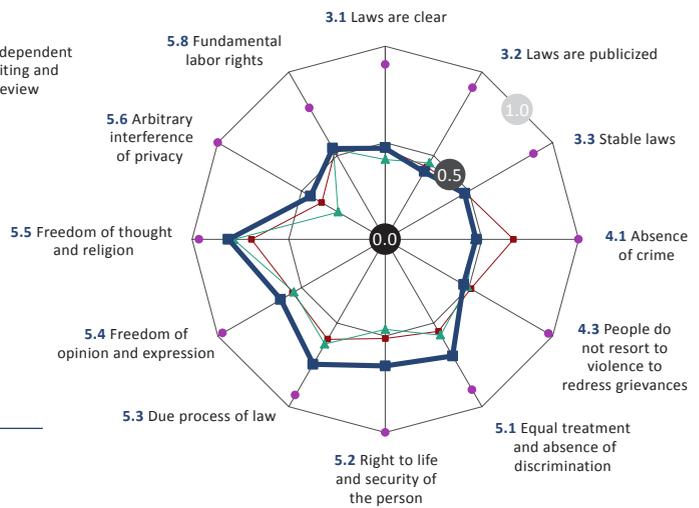
Accountable Government



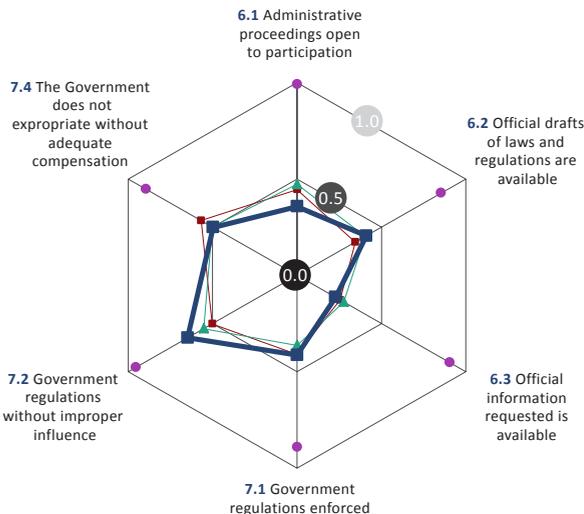
Key

- Lower Middle Income
- ▲ Latin America & the Caribbean
- Peru
- Top Score

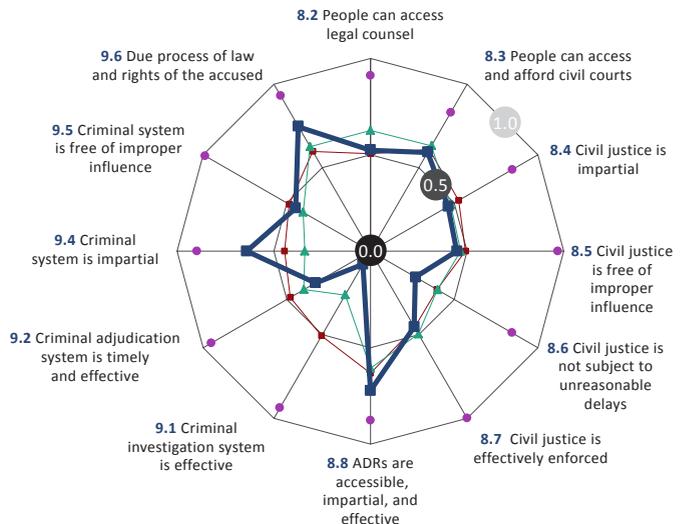
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
East Asia & Pacific

Population
90 Mil. (2008)
64% Urban
14% in three largest cities

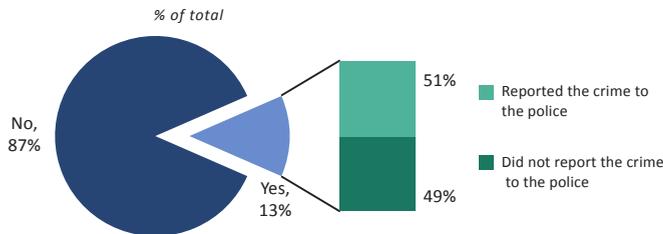
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.57	17/35	6/7	3/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.45	26/35	6/7	8/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.43	24/35	6/7	8/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.64	20/35	7/7	5/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.50	26/35	7/7	8/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.38	19/35	5/7	4/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.52	20/35	6/7	7/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.48	28/35	6/7	9/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.53	20/35	7/7	5/12

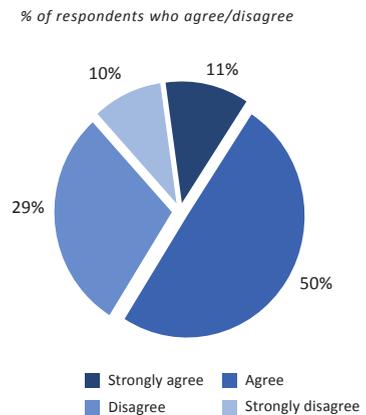
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Manila, Davao, and Cebu. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

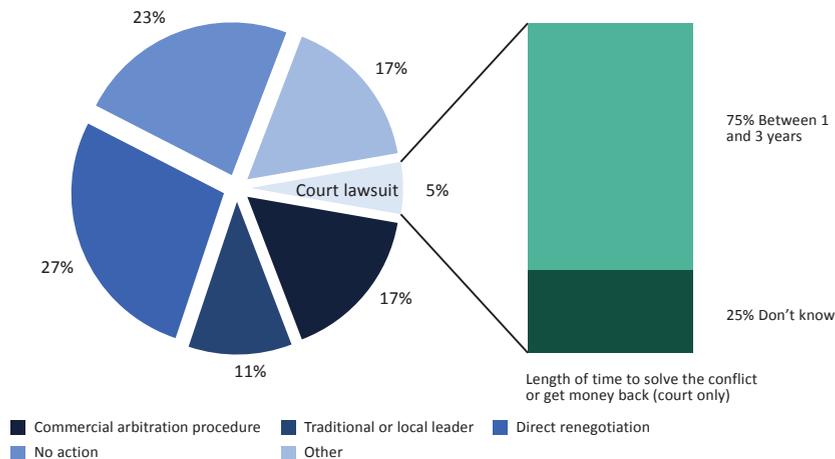


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years



Length of time to solve the conflict or get money back (court only)

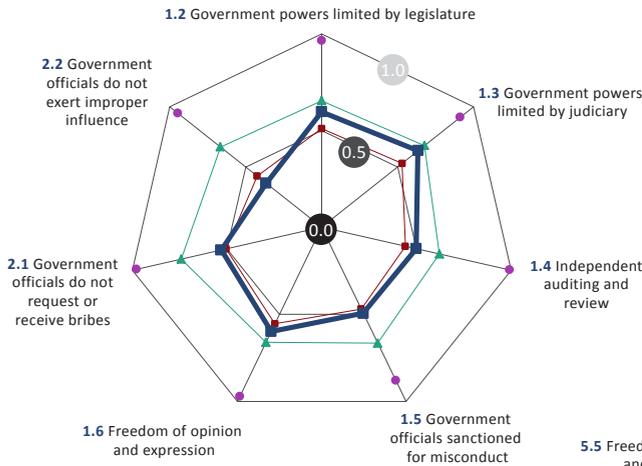
- 75% Between 1 and 3 years
- 25% Don't know

¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

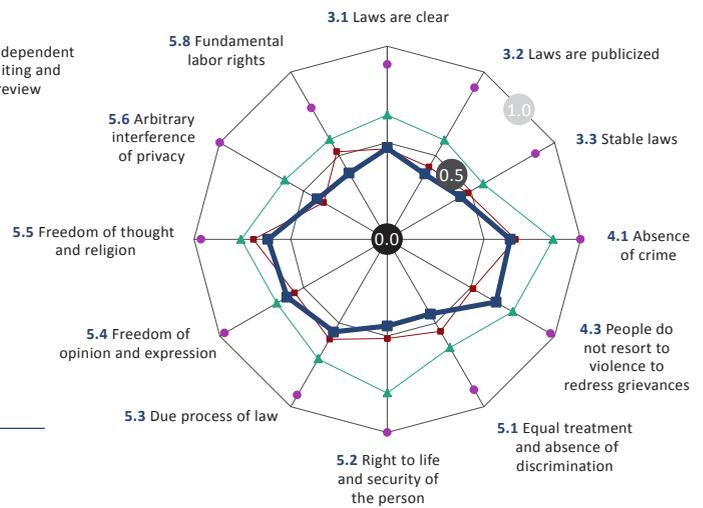
Accountable Government



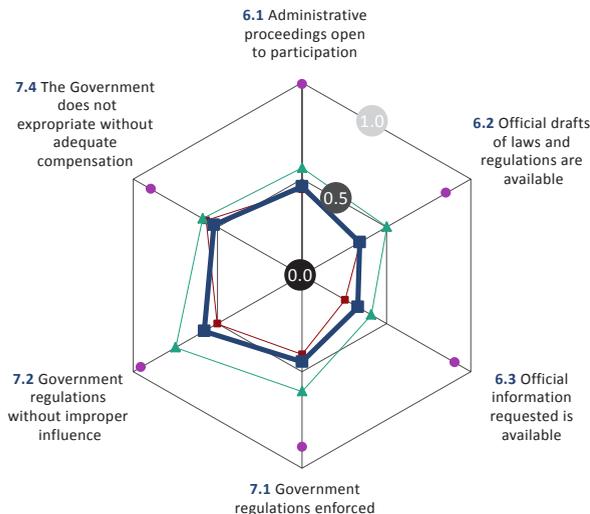
Key



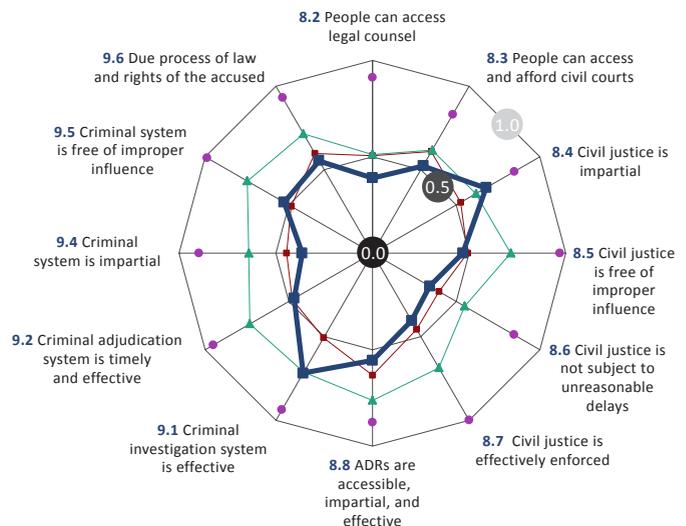
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Upper Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Eastern Europe
& Central Asia

Population
38 Mil. (2008)
61% Urban
8% in three
largest cities

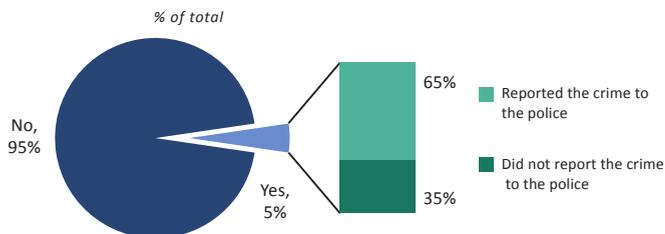
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.67	10/35	1/5	1/7
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.71	13/35	1/5	1/7
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.47	18/35	1/5	3/7
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.88	7/35	1/5	1/7
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.75	10/35	1/5	1/7
Factor 6: Open Government	0.50	14/35	1/5	3/7
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.60	14/35	1/5	2/7
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.62	13/35	1/5	2/7
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.73	12/35	1/5	1/7

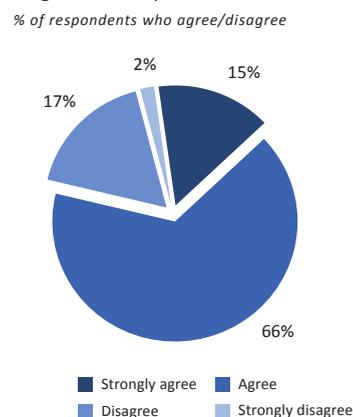
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Warsaw, Cracow, and Lodz. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

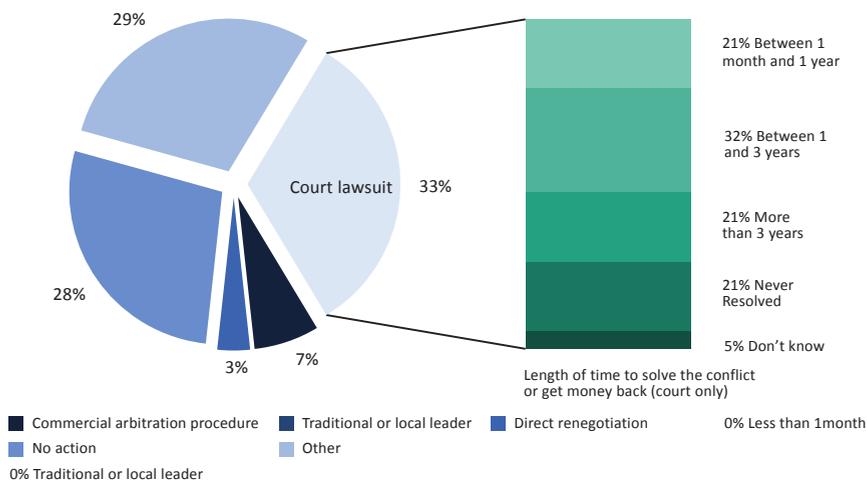


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

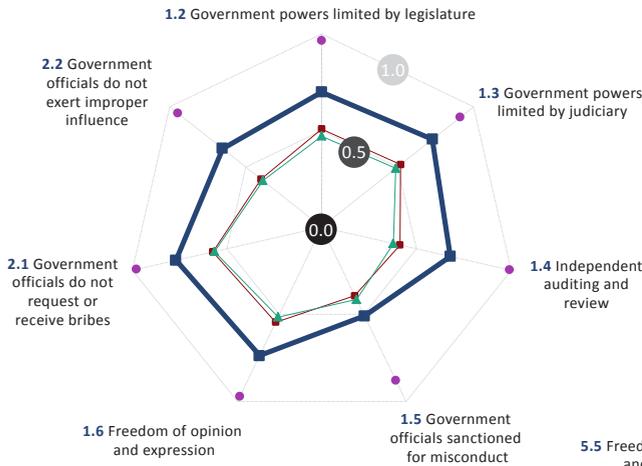


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

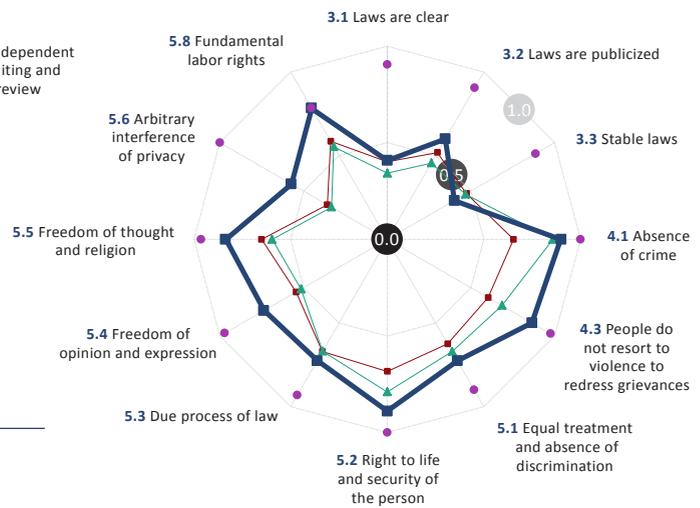
Accountable Government



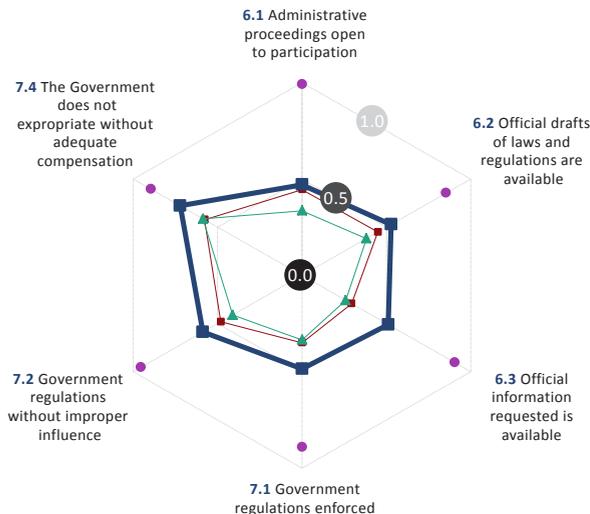
Key

- Upper Middle Income
- ▲ Eastern Europe & Central Asia
- Poland
- Top Score

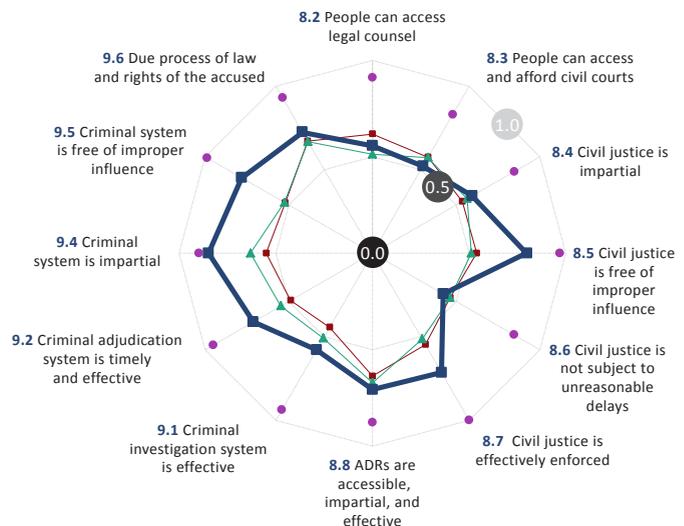
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the *WJP Rule of Law Index™*. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

Singapore Singapore¹

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
East Asia & Pacific

Population
5 Mil. (2008)
100% Urban
100% in three largest cities

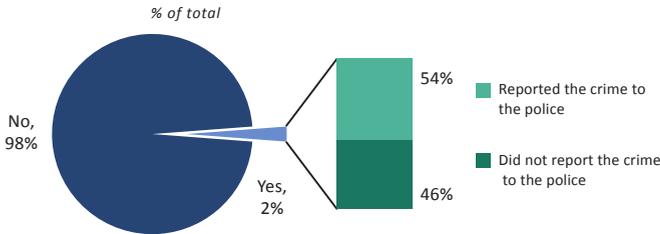
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.66	11/35	3/7	10/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.92	4/35	1/7	4/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.71	7/35	3/7	7/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.97	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.71	12/35	4/7	11/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.38	20/35	6/7	11/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.71	7/35	3/7	7/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.83	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.83	5/35	2/7	5/11

The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

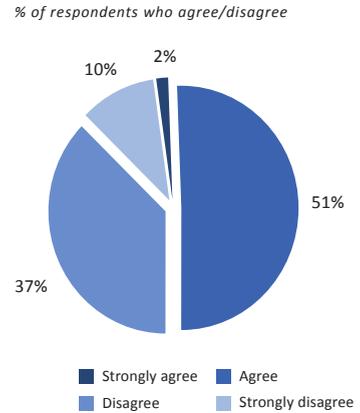
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Singapore. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

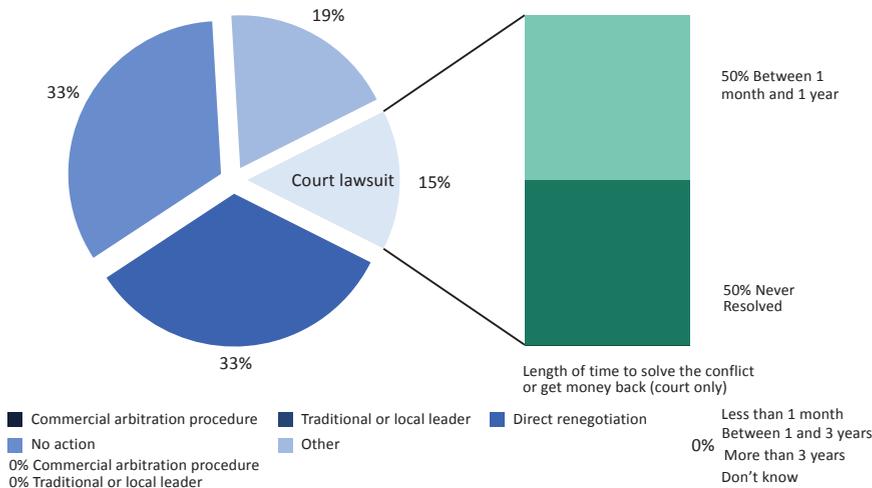


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

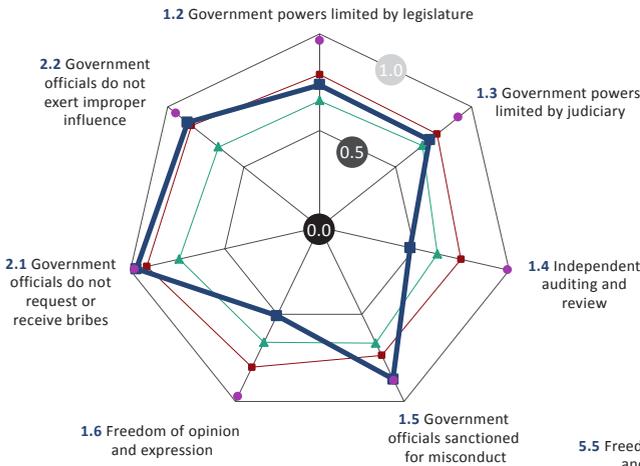


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

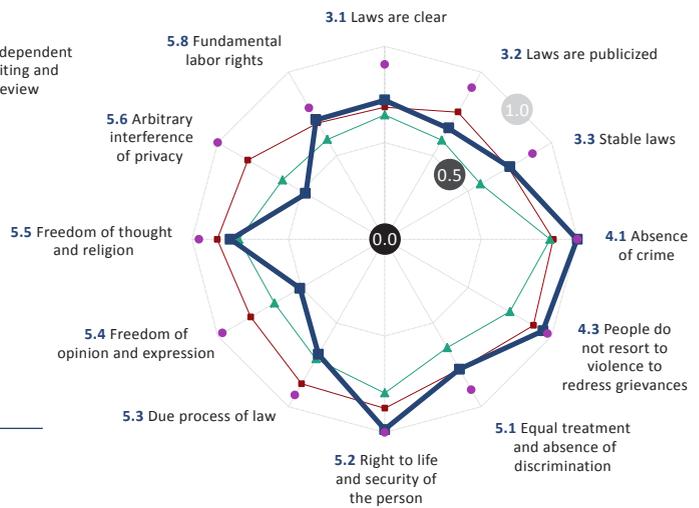
Accountable Government



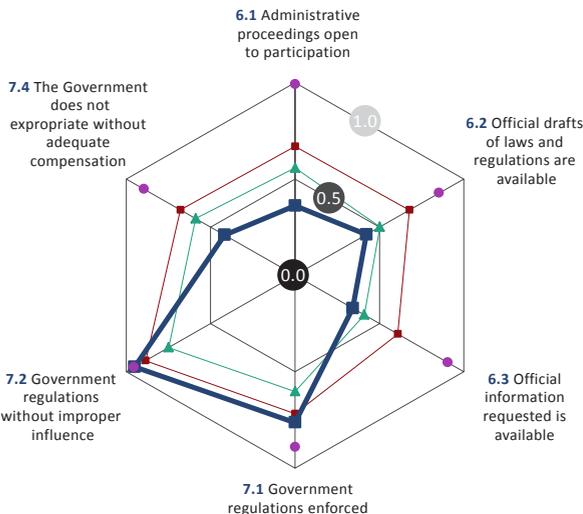
Key

- High Income
- Singapore
- East Asia & Pacific
- Top Score

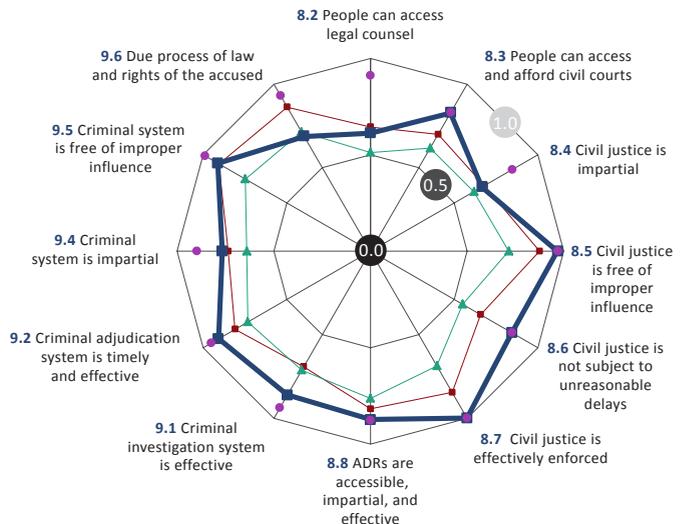
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Upper Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Sub-Saharan Africa

Population
49 Mil. (2008)
60% Urban
19% in three largest cities

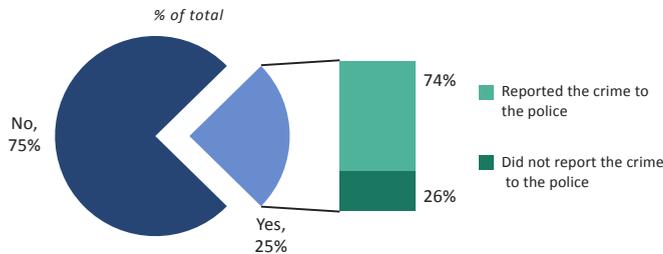
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.64	13/35	2/5	2/7
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.55	15/35	1/5	2/7
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.68	10/35	1/5	1/7
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.32	34/35	4/5	7/7
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.61	18/35	2/5	3/7
Factor 6: Open Government	0.53	12/35	1/5	1/7
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.62	13/35	1/5	1/7
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.62	12/35	1/5	1/7
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.56	18/35	2/5	3/7

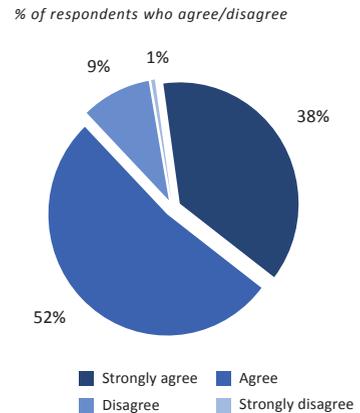
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Johannesburg, Cape Town, and Durban. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

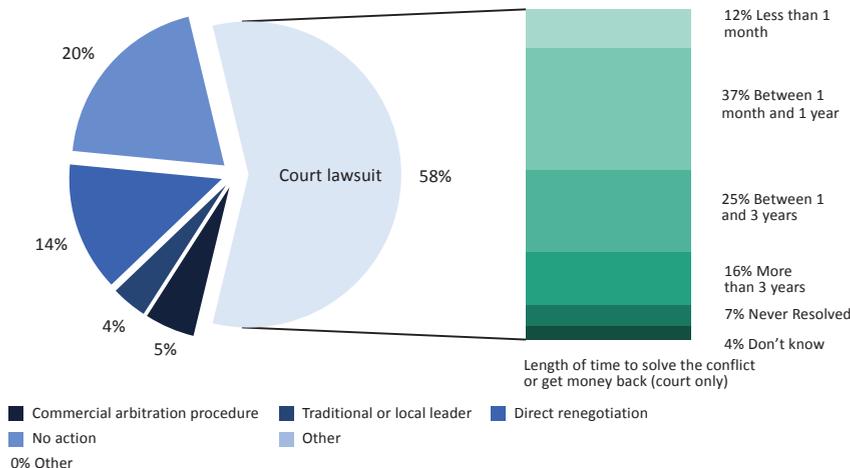


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

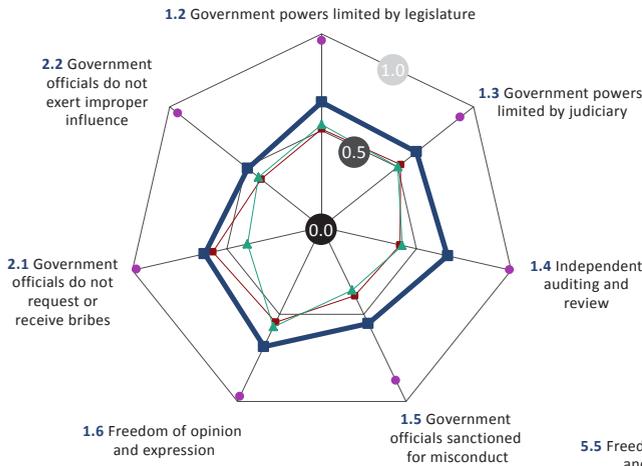


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

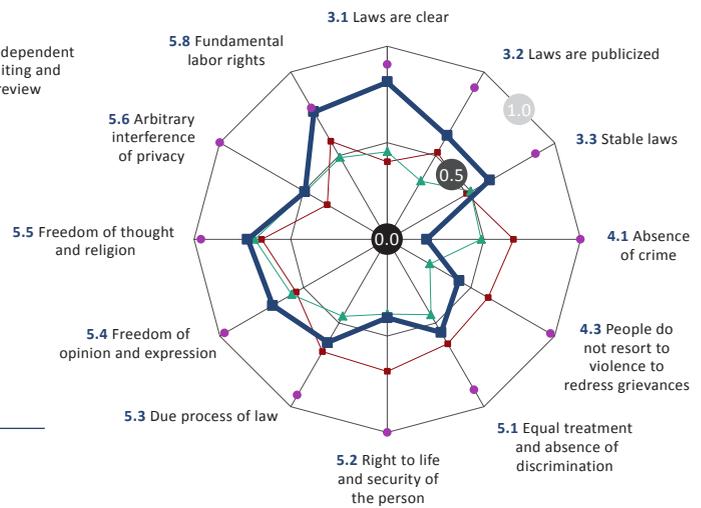
Accountable Government



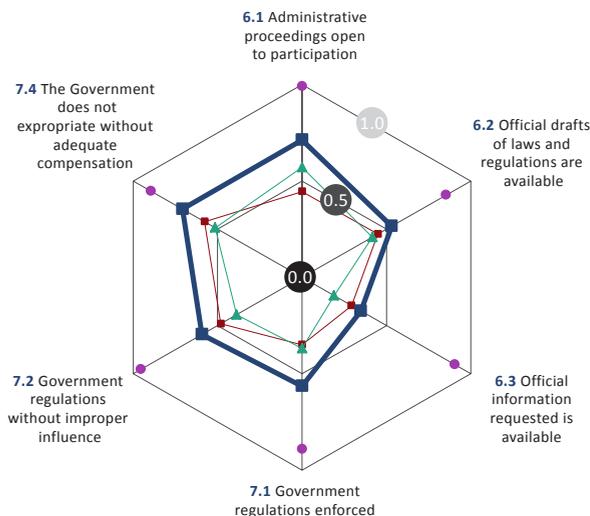
Key

- Upper Middle
- South Africa
- ▲ Sub-Saharan Africa
- Top Score

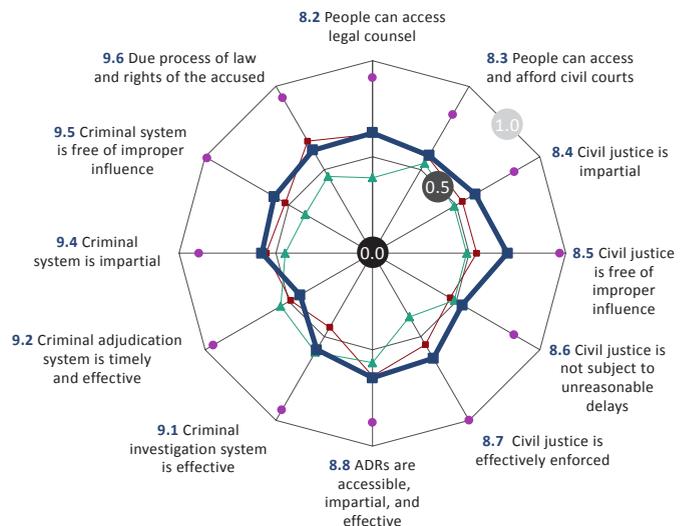
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

South Korea Seoul, Busan, Incheon¹

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
East Asia & Pacific

Population
49 Mil. (2008)
81% Urban
33% in three largest cities

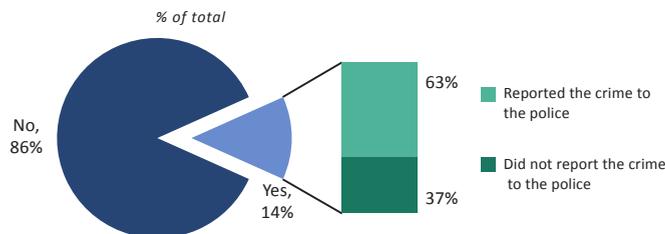
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.60	15/35	4/7	11/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.80	11/35	4/7	11/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.63	11/35	4/7	10/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.80	13/35	4/7	11/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.78	7/35	2/7	7/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.65	5/35	1/7	5/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.65	10/35	4/7	10/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.75	5/35	2/7	5/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.73	11/35	4/7	11/11

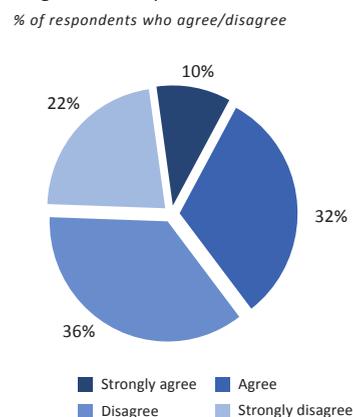
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Seoul, Busan, and Incheon. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

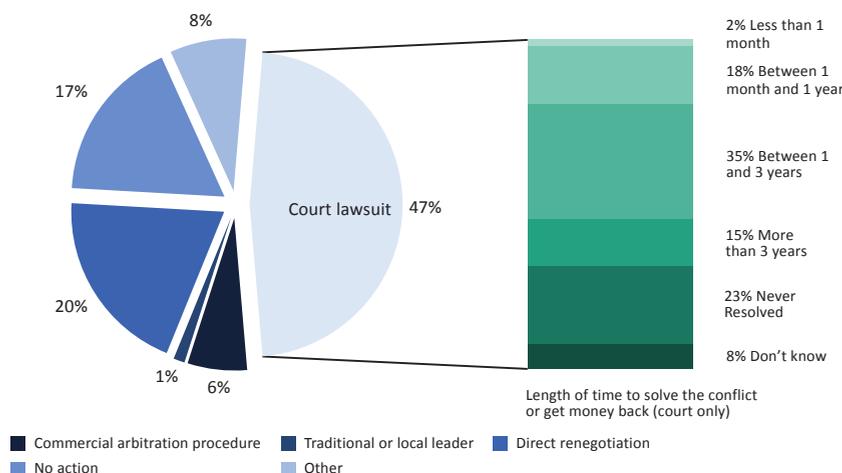


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

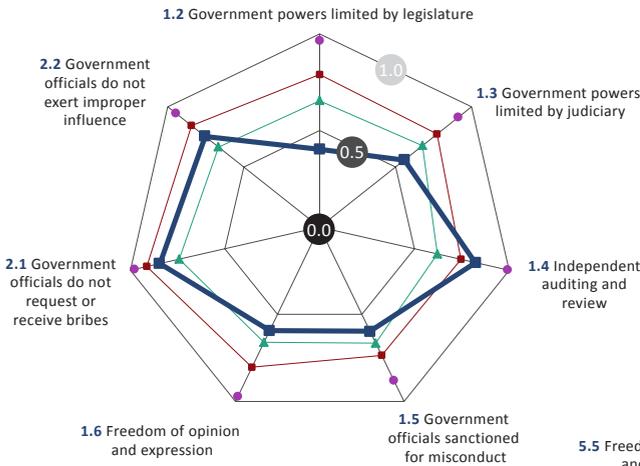


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

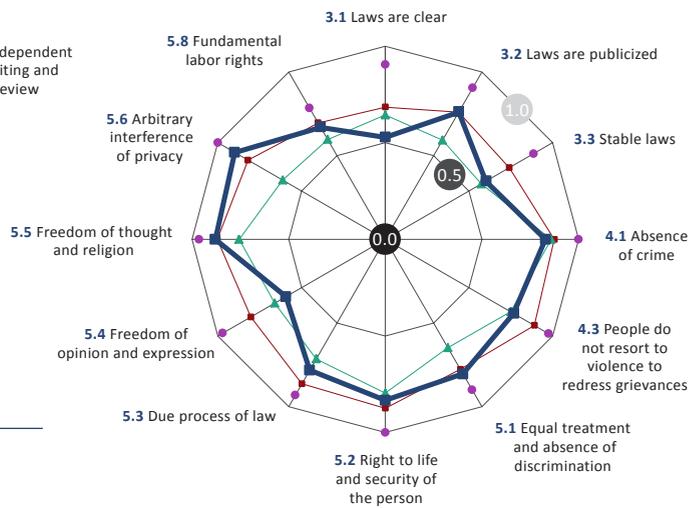
Accountable Government



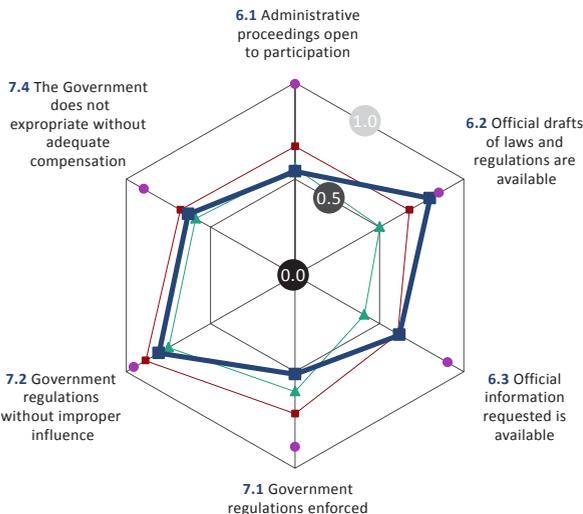
Key

- High Income
- South Korea
- ▲ East Asia & Pacific
- Top Score

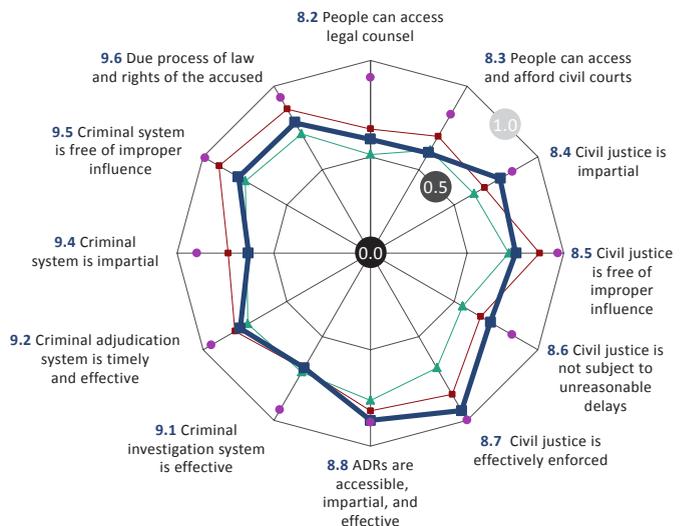
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Western Europe
& North America

Population
46 Mil. (2008)
77% Urban
25% in three
largest cities

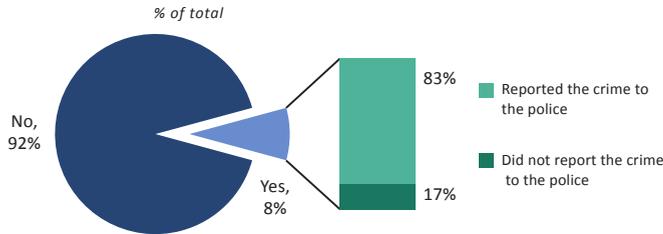
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.74	7/35	5/7	7/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.82	9/35	6/7	9/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.57	12/35	7/7	11/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.83	12/35	7/7	10/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.82	5/35	5/7	5/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.44	15/35	7/7	10/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.65	11/35	7/7	11/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.72	7/35	4/7	7/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.75	10/35	7/7	10/11

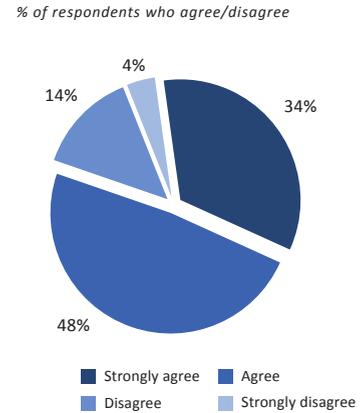
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

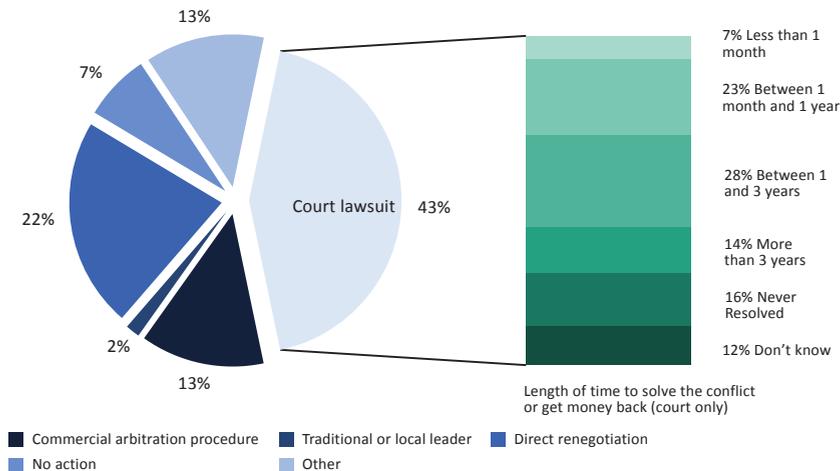


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

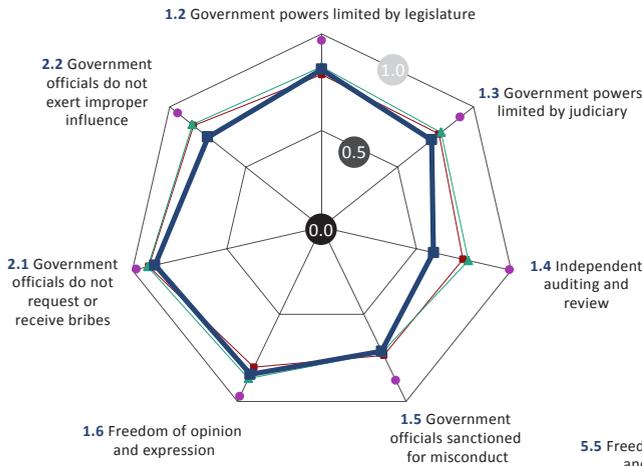


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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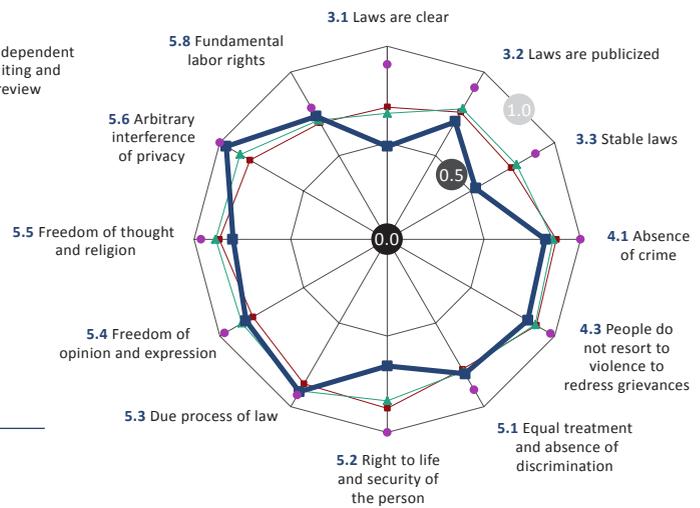
Accountable Government



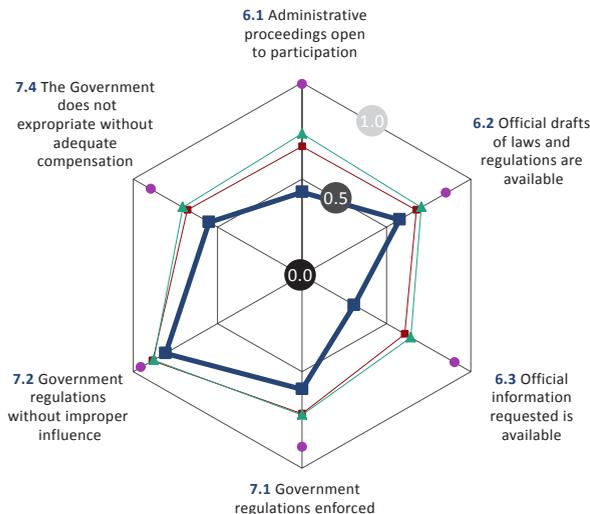
Key

- High Income
- Spain
- ▲ Western Europe & North America
- Top Score

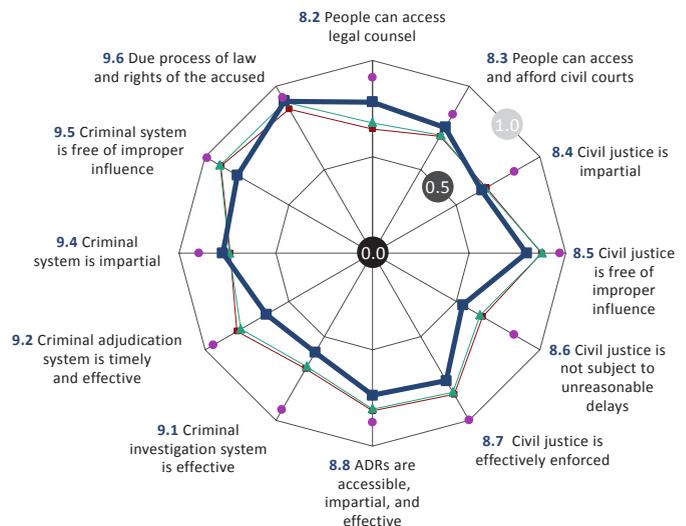
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Western Europe
& North America

Population
9 Mil. (2008)
84% Urban
22% in three
largest cities

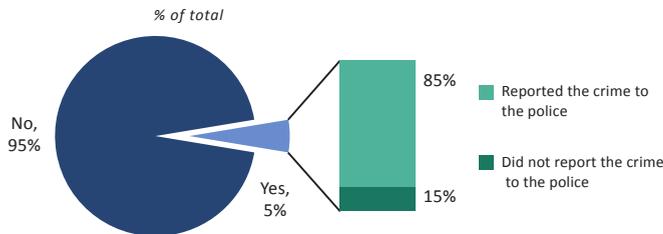
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.91	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.96	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.88	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.89	4/35	2/7	4/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.91	2/35	2/7	2/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.90	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.89	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.83	2/35	1/7	2/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.84	3/35	2/7	3/11

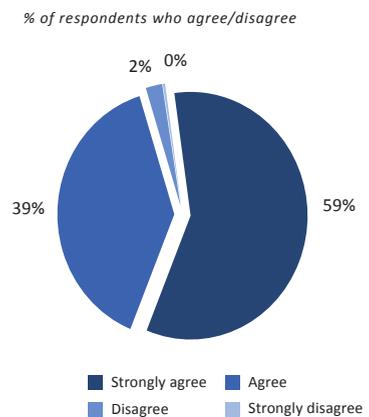
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmo. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

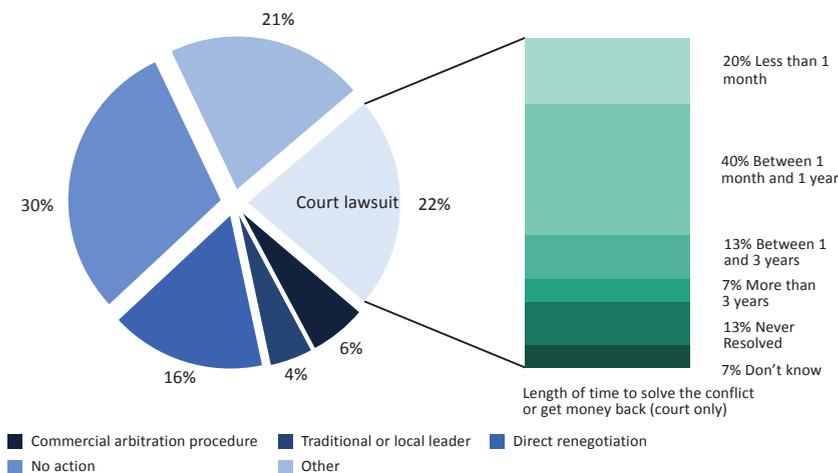


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

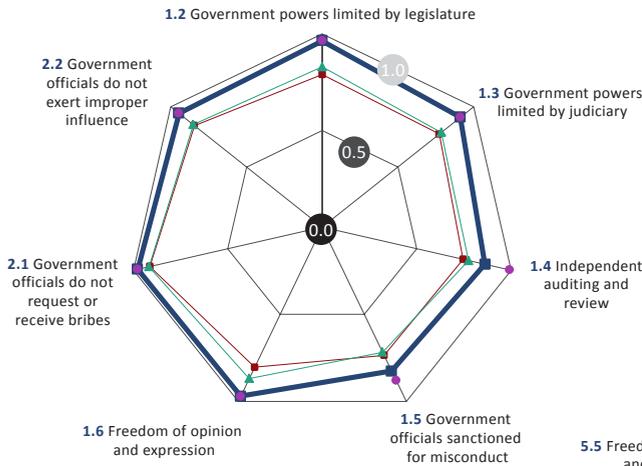


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

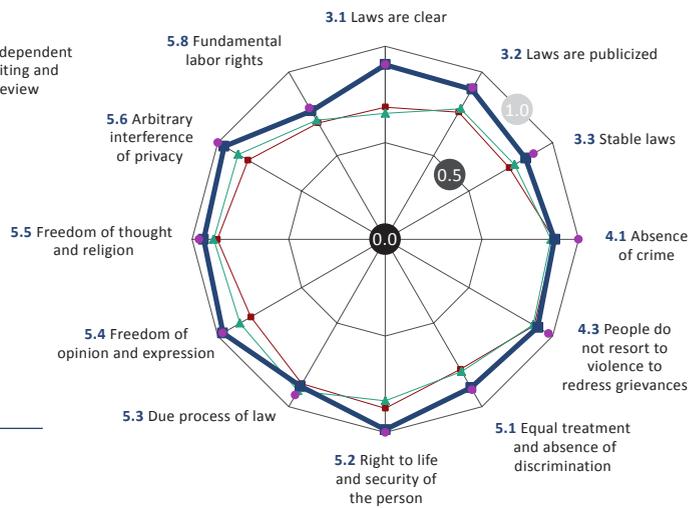
Accountable Government



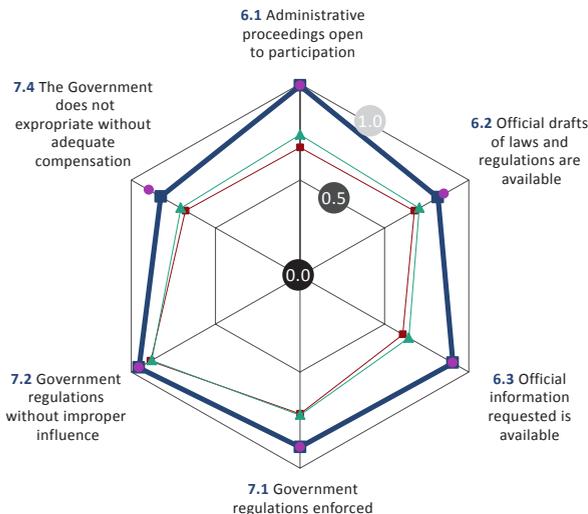
Key

- High Income
- ▲ Western Europe & North America
- Sweden
- Top Score

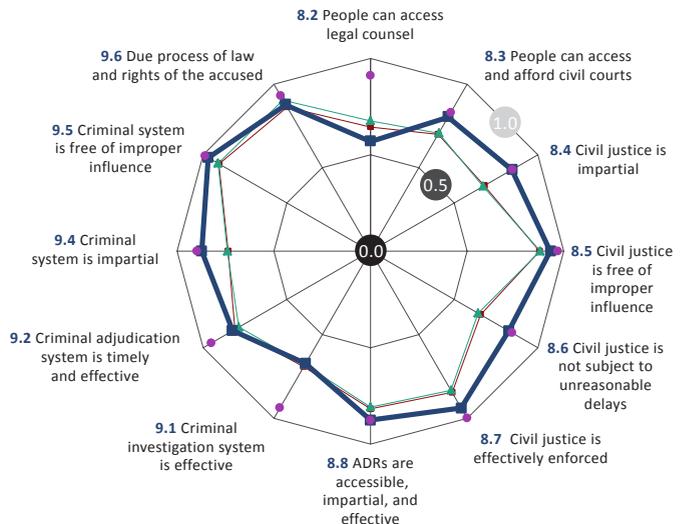
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

Thailand

Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pak Kret¹

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Lower Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
East Asia & Pacific

Population
66 Mil. (2008)
33% Urban
11% in three largest cities

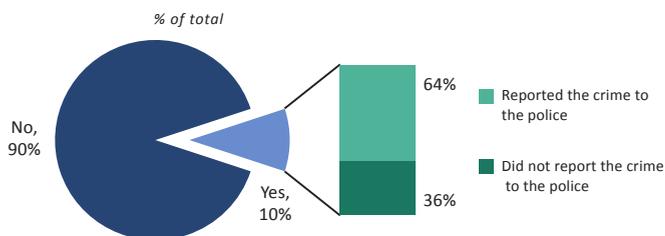
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.57	16/35	5/7	2/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.57	14/35	5/7	2/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.41	28/35	7/7	11/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.71	16/35	5/7	3/12
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.68	13/35	5/7	1/12
Factor 6: Open Government	0.34	24/35	7/7	6/12
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.52	19/35	5/7	6/12
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.60	16/35	5/7	2/12
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.71	13/35	5/7	1/12

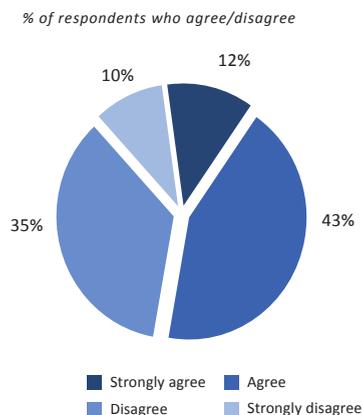
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Bangkok, Nonthaburi, and Pak Kret. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

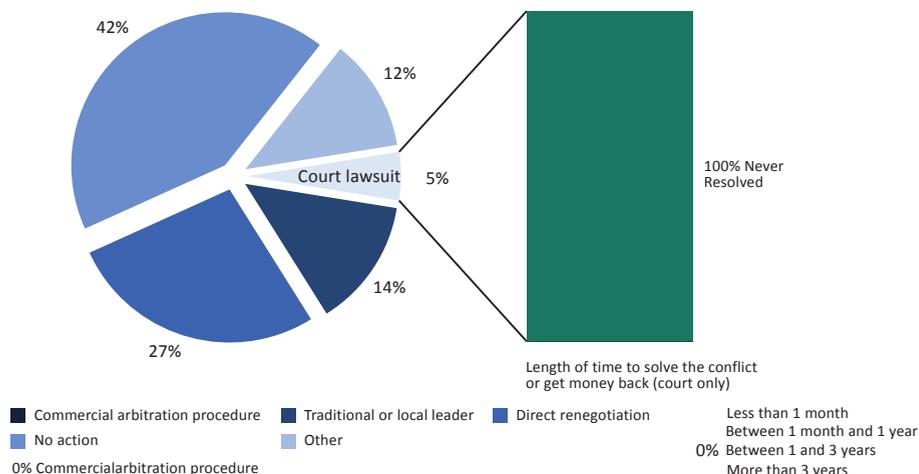


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

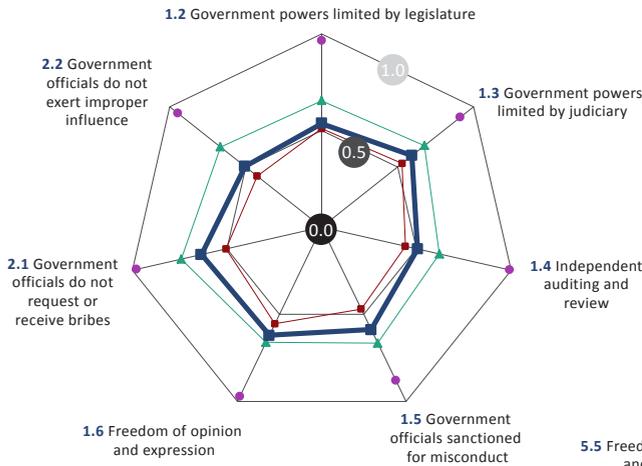


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors²

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

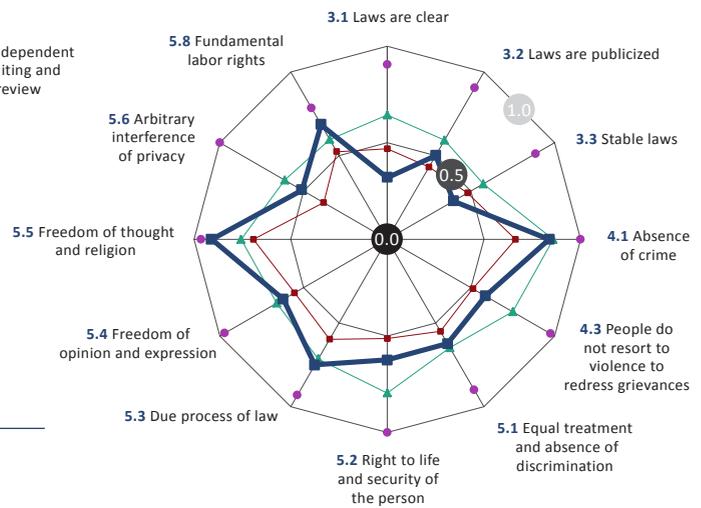
Accountable Government



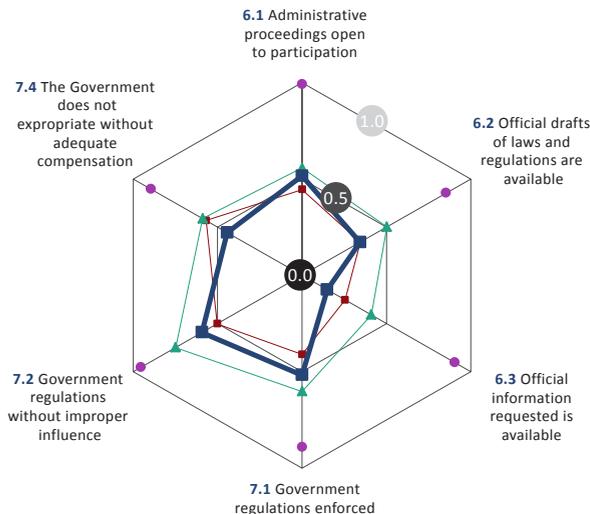
Key

- Lower Middle Income
- ▲ East Asia & Pacific
- Thailand
- Top Score

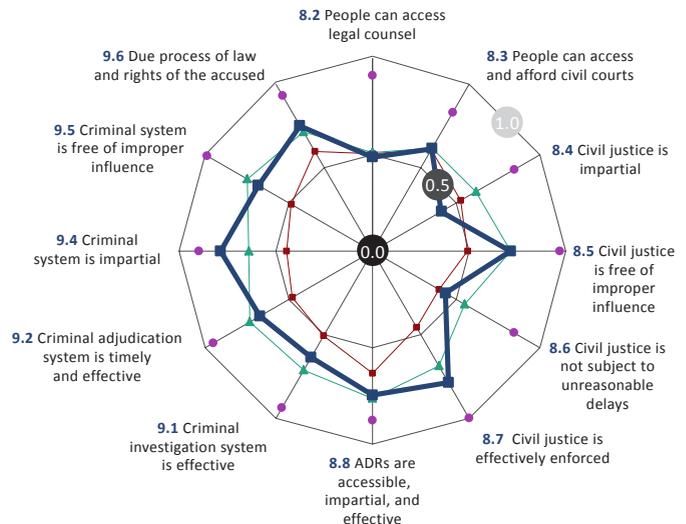
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
Upper Middle

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Eastern Europe
& Central Asia

Population
70 Mil. (2008)
68% Urban
23% in three
largest cities

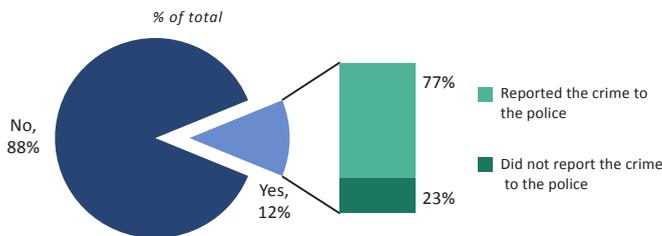
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.37	31/35	5/5	6/7
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.55	16/35	2/5	3/7
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.38	32/35	5/5	7/7
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.66	18/35	5/5	4/7
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.42	33/35	5/5	7/7
Factor 6: Open Government	0.34	22/35	2/5	4/7
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.43	26/35	3/5	4/7
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.61	14/35	2/5	3/7
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.68	14/35	2/5	2/7

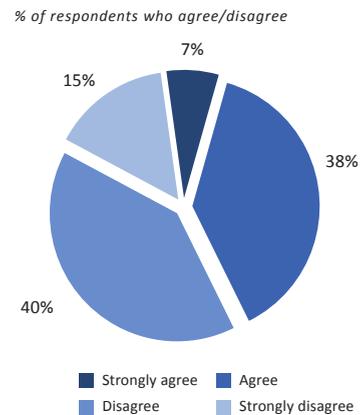
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

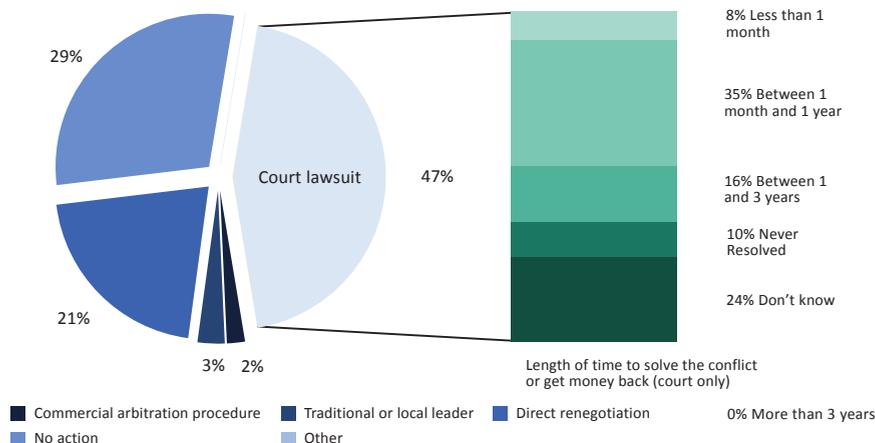


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

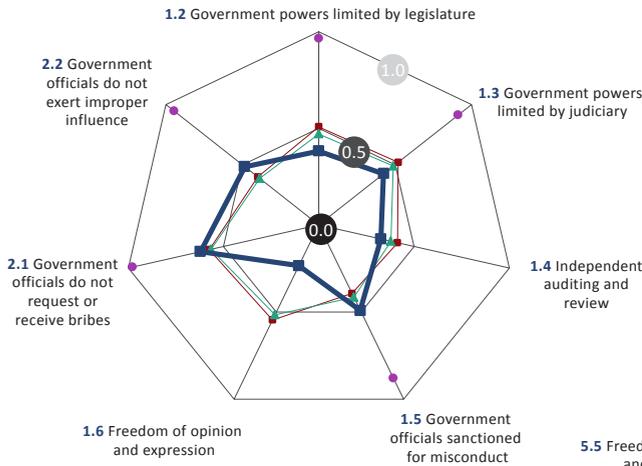


¹ This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

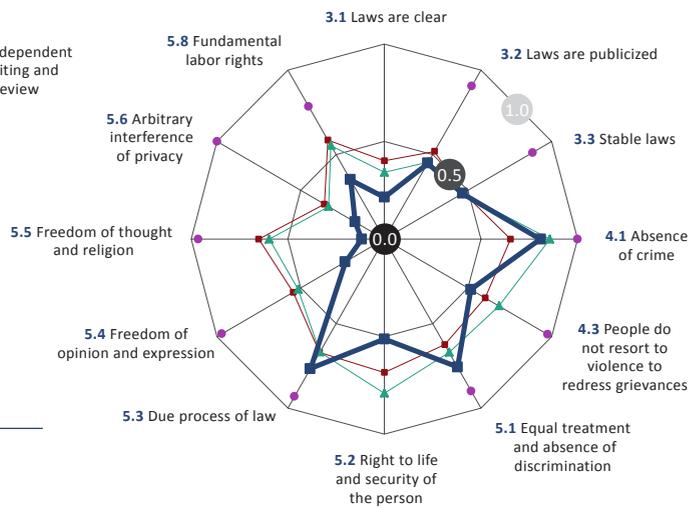
Accountable Government



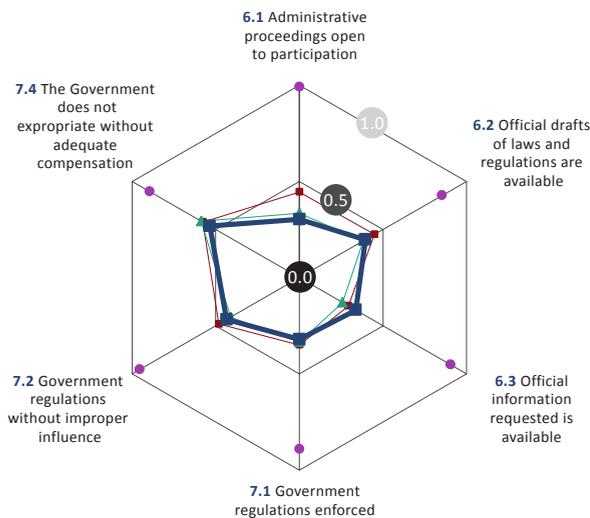
Key

- Upper Middle Income
- ▲ Eastern Europe & Central Asia
- Turkey
- Top Score

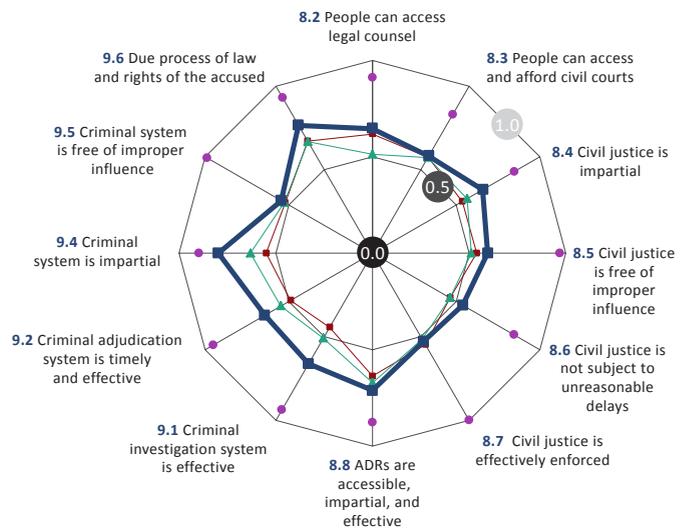
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

United States New York, Los Angeles, Chicago¹

1. WJP Rule of Law Index™

Income
High

This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

Region
Western Europe
& North America

Population
304 Mil. (2008)
81% Urban
13% in three
largest cities

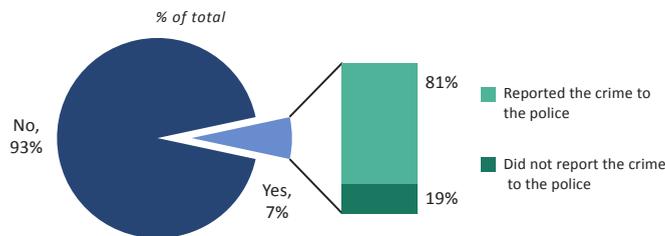
The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.71	9/35	7/7	9/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.81	10/35	7/7	10/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.68	9/35	6/7	9/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.83	11/35	6/7	9/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	0.74	11/35	7/7	10/11
Factor 6: Open Government	0.75	3/35	3/7	3/11
Factor 7: Regulatory Enforcement	0.71	8/35	5/7	8/11
Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice	0.66	11/35	7/7	11/11
Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice	0.78	7/35	5/7	7/11

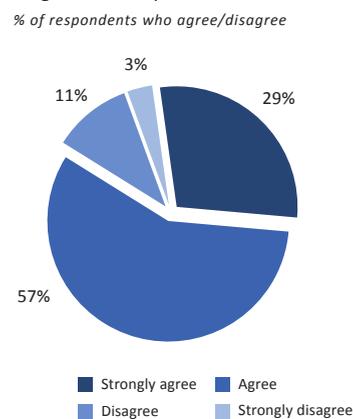
2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted by a leading local company during September 2009.

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years

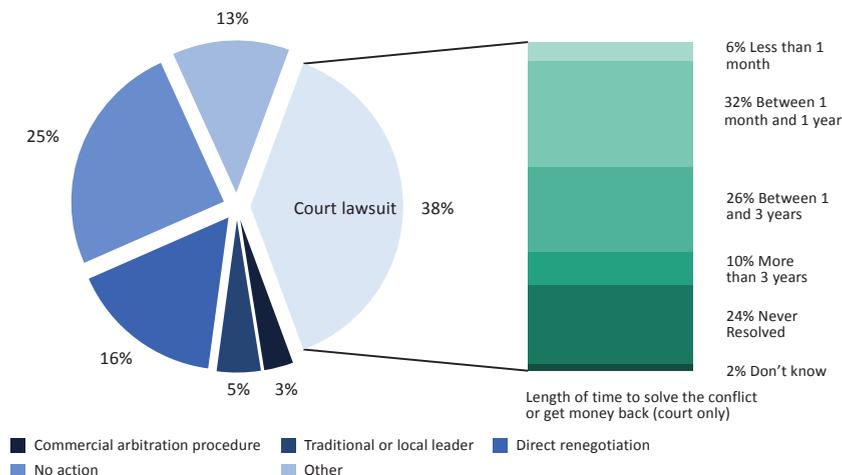


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

% of respondents having experienced a conflict involving a contract or debt in the last 3 years

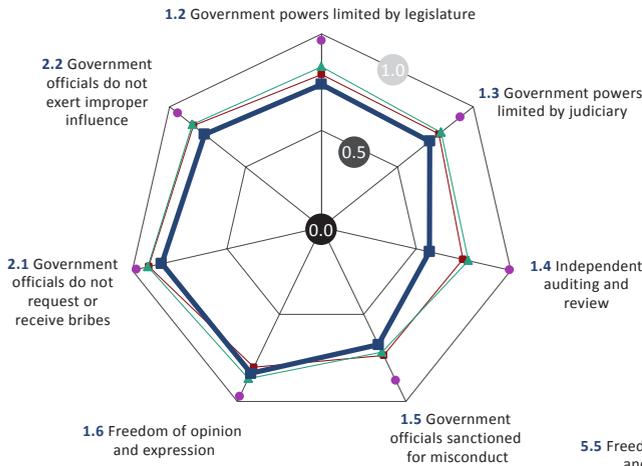


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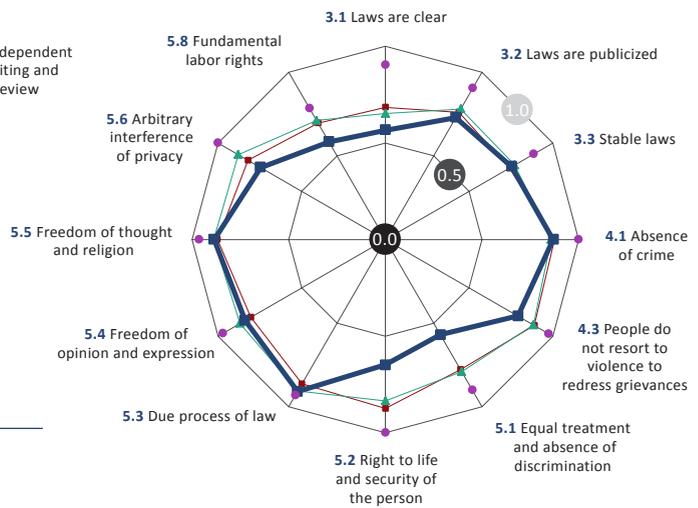
Accountable Government



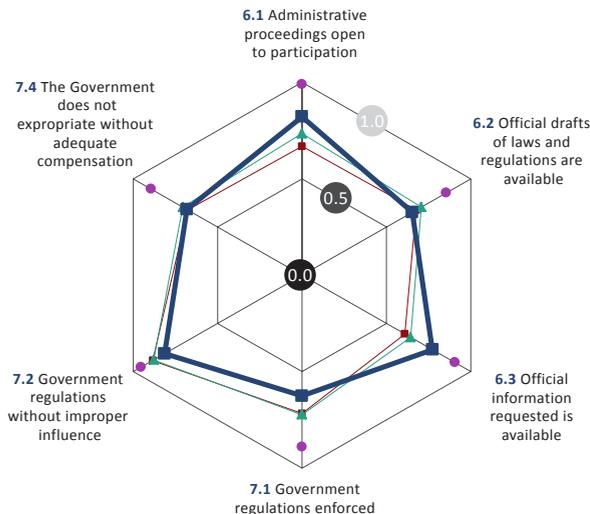
Key

- High Income
- United States
- ▲ Western Europe & North America
- Top Score

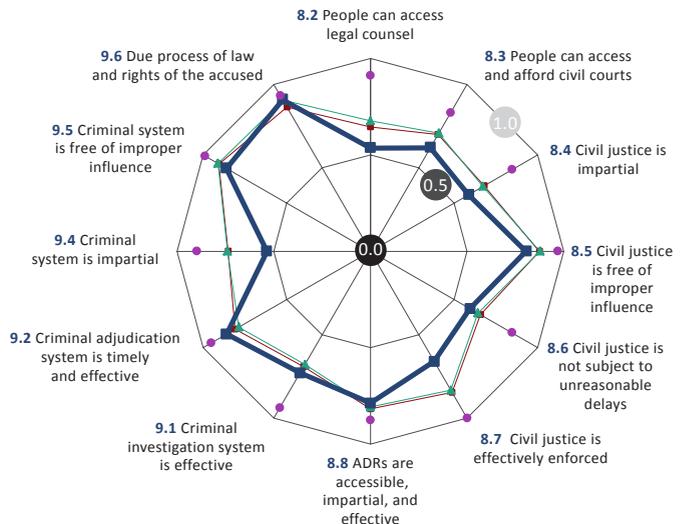
Security and Fundamental Rights



Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



Access to Justice



² These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the WJP Rule of Law Index™. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

Data Tables

This section presents data tables for the nine factors of the *WJP Rule of Law Index™* included in this report. Data tables are presented for each income level group and each regional group. Each table ranks the countries of the relevant group by factor score.

1. Groups by Income Level

1.1 High Income

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Region
1	Sweden	Western Europe & North America
2	Netherlands	Western Europe & North America
3	Australia	East Asia & Pacific
4	Austria	Western Europe & North America
5	Japan	East Asia & Pacific
6	Canada	Western Europe & North America
7	Spain	Western Europe & North America
8	France	Western Europe & North America
9	USA	Western Europe & North America
10	Singapore	East Asia & Pacific
11	South Korea	East Asia & Pacific

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Region
1	Sweden	Western Europe & North America
2	Netherlands	Western Europe & North America
3	Austria	Western Europe & North America
4	Singapore	East Asia & Pacific
5	Canada	Western Europe & North America
6	Australia	East Asia & Pacific
7	France	Western Europe & North America
8	Japan	East Asia & Pacific
9	Spain	Western Europe & North America
10	USA	Western Europe & North America
11	South Korea	East Asia & Pacific

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Region
1	Sweden	Western Europe & North America
2	Netherlands	Western Europe & North America
3	Japan	East Asia & Pacific
4	Canada	Western Europe & North America
5	Australia	East Asia & Pacific
6	Austria	Western Europe & North America
7	Singapore	East Asia & Pacific
8	France	Western Europe & North America
9	USA	Western Europe & North America
10	South Korea	East Asia & Pacific
11	Spain	Western Europe & North America

Factor 4: Order and Security

Rank	Country	Region
1	Singapore	East Asia & Pacific
2	Japan	East Asia & Pacific
3	Austria	Western Europe & North America
4	Sweden	Western Europe & North America
5	Canada	Western Europe & North America
6	Australia	East Asia & Pacific
7	France	Western Europe & North America
8	Netherlands	Western Europe & North America
9	USA	Western Europe & North America
10	Spain	Western Europe & North America
11	South Korea	East Asia & Pacific

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Region
1	Austria	Western Europe & North America
2	Sweden	Western Europe & North America
3	Netherlands	Western Europe & North America
4	Canada	Western Europe & North America
5	Spain	Western Europe & North America
6	Australia	East Asia & Pacific
7	South Korea	East Asia & Pacific
8	Japan	East Asia & Pacific
9	France	Western Europe & North America
10	USA	Western Europe & North America
11	Singapore	East Asia & Pacific

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Region
1	Sweden	Western Europe & North America
2	Netherlands	Western Europe & North America
3	USA	Western Europe & North America
4	Canada	Western Europe & North America
5	South Korea	East Asia & Pacific
6	France	Western Europe & North America
7	Australia	East Asia & Pacific
8	Japan	East Asia & Pacific
9	Austria	Western Europe & North America
10	Spain	Western Europe & North America
11	Singapore	East Asia & Pacific

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Region
1	Sweden	Western Europe & North America
2	Netherlands	Western Europe & North America
3	Austria	Western Europe & North America
4	Japan	East Asia & Pacific
5	Australia	East Asia & Pacific
6	Canada	Western Europe & North America
7	Singapore	East Asia & Pacific
8	USA	Western Europe & North America
9	France	Western Europe & North America
10	South Korea	East Asia & Pacific
11	Spain	Western Europe & North America

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Region
1	Singapore	East Asia & Pacific
2	Sweden	Western Europe & North America
3	Netherlands	Western Europe & North America
4	Austria	Western Europe & North America
5	South Korea	East Asia & Pacific
6	Australia	East Asia & Pacific
7	Spain	Western Europe & North America
8	Canada	Western Europe & North America
9	France	Western Europe & North America
10	Japan	East Asia & Pacific
11	USA	Western Europe & North America

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Region
1	Austria	Western Europe & North America
2	Japan	East Asia & Pacific
3	Sweden	Western Europe & North America
4	Netherlands	Western Europe & North America
5	Singapore	East Asia & Pacific
6	France	Western Europe & North America
7	USA	Western Europe & North America
8	Australia	East Asia & Pacific
9	Canada	Western Europe & North America
10	Spain	Western Europe & North America
11	South Korea	East Asia & Pacific

1.2 Upper Middle Income

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Region
1	Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
2	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Mexico	Latin America & the Caribbean
4	Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
5	Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
6	Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
7	Argentina	Latin America & the Caribbean

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Region
1	Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
2	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
4	Argentina	Latin America & the Caribbean
5	Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
6	Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
7	Mexico	Latin America & the Caribbean

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Region
1	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Mexico	Latin America & the Caribbean
3	Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
4	Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
5	Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
6	Argentina	Latin America & the Caribbean
7	Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Factor 4: Order and Security

Rank	Country	Region
1	Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
2	Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
3	Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
4	Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
5	Argentina	Latin America & the Caribbean
6	Mexico	Latin America & the Caribbean
7	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Region
1	Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
2	Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
3	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
5	Argentina	Latin America & the Caribbean
6	Mexico	Latin America & the Caribbean
7	Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Region
1	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Mexico	Latin America & the Caribbean
3	Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
4	Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
5	Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
6	Argentina	Latin America & the Caribbean
7	Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Region
1	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
3	Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
4	Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
5	Argentina	Latin America & the Caribbean
6	Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
7	Mexico	Latin America & the Caribbean

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Region
1	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
3	Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
4	Argentina	Latin America & the Caribbean
5	Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
6	Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
7	Mexico	Latin America & the Caribbean

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Region
1	Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
2	Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
3	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
5	Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
6	Argentina	Latin America & the Caribbean
7	Mexico	Latin America & the Caribbean

1.3 Lower Middle Income

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Region
1	India	South Asia
2	Thailand	East Asia & Pacific
3	Philippines	East Asia & Pacific
4	Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific
5	Peru	Latin America & the Caribbean
6	Colombia	Latin America & the Caribbean
7	Jordan	Middle East & North Africa
8	El Salvador	Latin America & the Caribbean
9	Morocco	Middle East & North Africa
10	Dominican Republic	Latin America & the Caribbean
11	Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
12	Bolivia	Latin America & the Caribbean

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Region
1	Jordan	Middle East & North Africa
2	Thailand	East Asia & Pacific
3	Peru	Latin America & the Caribbean
4	El Salvador	Latin America & the Caribbean
5	Morocco	Middle East & North Africa
6	Colombia	Latin America & the Caribbean
7	India	South Asia
8	Philippines	East Asia & Pacific
9	Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific
10	Dominican Republic	Latin America & the Caribbean
11	Bolivia	Latin America & the Caribbean
12	Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Region
1	India	South Asia
2	Dominican Republic	Latin America & the Caribbean
3	Jordan	Middle East & North Africa
4	Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific
5	Peru	Latin America & the Caribbean
6	Colombia	Latin America & the Caribbean
7	El Salvador	Latin America & the Caribbean
8	Philippines	East Asia & Pacific
9	Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
10	Morocco	Middle East & North Africa
11	Thailand	East Asia & Pacific
12	Bolivia	Latin America & the Caribbean

Factor 4: Open Government

Rank	Country	Region
1	Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
2	Jordan	Middle East & North Africa
3	Thailand	East Asia & Pacific
4	Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific
5	Philippines	East Asia & Pacific
6	El Salvador	Latin America & the Caribbean
7	Morocco	Middle East & North Africa
8	India	South Asia
9	Peru	Latin America & the Caribbean
10	Bolivia	Latin America & the Caribbean
11	Dominican Republic	Latin America & the Caribbean
12	Colombia	Latin America & the Caribbean

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Region
1	Thailand	East Asia & Pacific
2	Peru	Latin America & the Caribbean
3	El Salvador	Latin America & the Caribbean
4	India	South Asia
5	Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
6	Morocco	Middle East & North Africa
7	Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific
8	Philippines	East Asia & Pacific
9	Dominican Republic	Latin America & the Caribbean
10	Colombia	Latin America & the Caribbean
11	Bolivia	Latin America & the Caribbean
12	Jordan	Middle East & North Africa

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Region
1	Jordan	Middle East & North Africa
2	Colombia	Latin America & the Caribbean
3	El Salvador	Latin America & the Caribbean
4	Dominican Republic	Latin America & the Caribbean
5	Peru	Latin America & the Caribbean
6	Thailand	East Asia & Pacific
7	Philippines	East Asia & Pacific
8	Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific
9	India	South Asia
10	Morocco	Middle East & North Africa
11	Bolivia	Latin America & the Caribbean
12	Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Region
1	Thailand	East Asia & Pacific
2	Jordan	Middle East & North Africa
3	Morocco	Middle East & North Africa
4	Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific
5	Philippines	East Asia & Pacific
6	Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
7	India	South Asia
8	Dominican Republic	Latin America & the Caribbean
9	Peru	Latin America & the Caribbean
10	El Salvador	Latin America & the Caribbean
11	Colombia	Latin America & the Caribbean
12	Bolivia	Latin America & the Caribbean

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Region
1	India	South Asia
2	Colombia	Latin America & the Caribbean
3	Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific
4	Philippines	East Asia & Pacific
5	Dominican Republic	Latin America & the Caribbean
6	Thailand	East Asia & Pacific
7	Peru	Latin America & the Caribbean
8	Bolivia	Latin America & the Caribbean
9	El Salvador	Latin America & the Caribbean
10	Morocco	Middle East & North Africa
11	Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
12	Jordan	Middle East & North Africa

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Region
1	Colombia	Latin America & the Caribbean
2	Thailand	East Asia & Pacific
3	Jordan	Middle East & North Africa
4	Dominican Republic	Latin America & the Caribbean
5	El Salvador	Latin America & the Caribbean
6	Morocco	Middle East & North Africa
7	Peru	Latin America & the Caribbean
8	India	South Asia
9	Philippines	East Asia & Pacific
10	Bolivia	Latin America & the Caribbean
11	Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
12	Indonesia	East Asia & Pacific

1.4 Low Income

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Region
1	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	Pakistan	South Asia
5	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Region
1	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	Pakistan	South Asia
5	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Region
1	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa
5	Pakistan	South Asia

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Region
1	Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Pakistan	South Asia
4	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa
5	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Region
1	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	Pakistan	South Asia
5	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Region
1	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa
5	Pakistan	South Asia

Factor 4: Order and Security

Rank	Country	Region
1	Pakistan	South Asia
2	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa
5	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Region
1	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa
5	Pakistan	South Asia

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Region
1	Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa
2	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa
3	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa
5	Pakistan	South Asia

2. Groups by Region

2.1 East Asia & Pacific

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Australia	High
2	Japan	High
3	Singapore	High
4	South Korea	High
5	Thailand	Lower Middle
6	Philippines	Lower Middle
7	Indonesia	Lower Middle

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Japan	High
2	Australia	High
3	Singapore	High
4	South Korea	High
5	Indonesia	Lower Middle
6	Philippines	Lower Middle
7	Thailand	Lower Middle

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Australia	High
2	South Korea	High
3	Japan	High
4	Singapore	High
5	Thailand	Lower Middle
6	Indonesia	Lower Middle
7	Philippines	Lower Middle

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Japan	High
2	Australia	High
3	Singapore	High
4	South Korea	High
5	Thailand	Lower Middle
6	Philippines	Lower Middle
7	Indonesia	Lower Middle

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Singapore	High
2	Australia	High
3	Japan	High
4	South Korea	High
5	Thailand	Lower Middle
6	Philippines	Lower Middle
7	Indonesia	Lower Middle

Factor 4: Order and Security

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Singapore	High
2	Japan	High
3	Australia	High
4	South Korea	High
5	Thailand	Lower Middle
6	Indonesia	Lower Middle
7	Philippines	Lower Middle

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	South Korea	High
2	Australia	High
3	Japan	High
4	Indonesia	Lower Middle
5	Philippines	Lower Middle
6	Singapore	High
7	Thailand	Lower Middle

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Singapore	High
2	South Korea	High
3	Australia	High
4	Japan	High
5	Thailand	Lower Middle
6	Philippines	Lower Middle
7	Indonesia	Lower Middle

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Japan	High
2	Singapore	High
3	Australia	High
4	South Korea	High
5	Thailand	Lower Middle
6	Indonesia	Lower Middle
7	Philippines	Lower Middle

2.2 Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Poland	Upper Middle
2	Croatia	Upper Middle
3	Albania	Lower Middle
4	Bulgaria	Upper Middle
5	Turkey	Upper Middle

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Poland	Upper Middle
2	Bulgaria	Upper Middle
3	Albania	Lower Middle
4	Croatia	Upper Middle
5	Turkey	Upper Middle

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Poland	Upper Middle
2	Bulgaria	Upper Middle
3	Croatia	Upper Middle
4	Albania	Lower Middle
5	Turkey	Upper Middle

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Poland	Upper Middle
2	Bulgaria	Upper Middle
3	Turkey	Upper Middle
4	Croatia	Upper Middle
5	Albania	Lower Middle

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Poland	Upper Middle
2	Turkey	Upper Middle
3	Croatia	Upper Middle
4	Bulgaria	Upper Middle
5	Albania	Lower Middle

Factor 4: Order and Security

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Poland	Upper Middle
2	Croatia	Upper Middle
3	Albania	Lower Middle
4	Bulgaria	Upper Middle
5	Turkey	Upper Middle

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Poland	Upper Middle
2	Turkey	Upper Middle
3	Bulgaria	Upper Middle
4	Croatia	Upper Middle
5	Albania	Lower Middle

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Poland	Upper Middle
2	Turkey	Upper Middle
3	Croatia	Upper Middle
4	Bulgaria	Upper Middle
5	Albania	Lower Middle

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Poland	Upper Middle
2	Turkey	Upper Middle
3	Croatia	Upper Middle
4	Albania	Lower Middle
5	Bulgaria	Upper Middle

2.3 Latin America & the Caribbean

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Peru	Lower Middle
2	Colombia	Lower Middle
3	Mexico	Upper Middle
4	El Salvador	Lower Middle
5	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle
6	Bolivia	Lower Middle
7	Argentina	Upper Middle

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle
2	Mexico	Upper Middle
3	Peru	Lower Middle
4	Colombia	Lower Middle
5	El Salvador	Lower Middle
6	Argentina	Upper Middle
7	Bolivia	Lower Middle

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Peru	Lower Middle
2	El Salvador	Lower Middle
3	Argentina	Upper Middle
4	Mexico	Upper Middle
5	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle
6	Colombia	Lower Middle
7	Bolivia	Lower Middle

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Peru	Lower Middle
2	El Salvador	Lower Middle
3	Argentina	Upper Middle
4	Colombia	Lower Middle
5	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle
6	Bolivia	Lower Middle
7	Mexico	Upper Middle

Factor 4: Order and Security

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	El Salvador	Lower Middle
2	Argentina	Upper Middle
3	Mexico	Upper Middle
4	Peru	Lower Middle
5	Bolivia	Lower Middle
6	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle
7	Colombia	Lower Middle

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Colombia	Lower Middle
2	Mexico	Upper Middle
3	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle
4	Peru	Lower Middle
5	Bolivia	Lower Middle
6	El Salvador	Lower Middle
7	Argentina	Upper Middle

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Colombia	Lower Middle
2	El Salvador	Lower Middle
3	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle
4	Peru	Lower Middle
5	Argentina	Upper Middle
6	Bolivia	Lower Middle
7	Mexico	Upper Middle

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Colombia	Lower Middle
2	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle
3	Argentina	Upper Middle
4	El Salvador	Lower Middle
5	Peru	Lower Middle
6	Bolivia	Lower Middle
7	Mexico	Upper Middle

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle
2	Peru	Lower Middle
3	Argentina	Upper Middle
4	El Salvador	Lower Middle
5	Colombia	Lower Middle
6	Mexico	Upper Middle
7	Bolivia	Lower Middle

2.4 Middle East & North Africa

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Jordan	Lower Middle
2	Morocco	Lower Middle

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Jordan	Lower Middle
2	Morocco	Lower Middle

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Jordan	Lower Middle
2	Morocco	Lower Middle

Factor 4: Order and Security

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Jordan	Lower Middle
2	Morocco	Lower Middle

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Morocco	Lower Middle
2	Jordan	Lower Middle

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Morocco	Lower Middle
2	Jordan	Lower Middle

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Jordan	Lower Middle
2	Morocco	Lower Middle

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Jordan	Lower Middle
2	Morocco	Lower Middle

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Jordan	Lower Middle
2	Morocco	Lower Middle

2.5 South Asia

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	India	Lower Middle
2	Pakistan	Low

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	India	Lower Middle
2	Pakistan	Low

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	India	Lower Middle
2	Pakistan	Low

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	India	Lower Middle
2	Pakistan	Low

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	India	Lower Middle
2	Pakistan	Low

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	India	Lower Middle
2	Pakistan	Low

Factor 4: Order and Security

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	India	Lower Middle
2	Pakistan	Low

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	India	Lower Middle
2	Pakistan	Low

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	India	Lower Middle
2	Pakistan	Low

2.6 Sub-Saharan Africa

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Ghana	Low
2	South Africa	Upper Middle
3	Liberia	Low
4	Nigeria	Low
5	Kenya	Low

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	South Africa	Upper Middle
2	Ghana	Low
3	Nigeria	Low
4	Liberia	Low
5	Kenya	Low

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	South Africa	Upper Middle
2	Ghana	Low
3	Liberia	Low
4	Nigeria	Low
5	Kenya	Low

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Ghana	Low
2	South Africa	Upper Middle
3	Liberia	Low
4	Nigeria	Low
5	Kenya	Low

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	South Africa	Upper Middle
2	Nigeria	Low
3	Ghana	Low
4	Kenya	Low
5	Liberia	Low

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Ghana	Low
2	South Africa	Upper Middle
3	Kenya	Low
4	Nigeria	Low
5	Liberia	Low

Factor 4: Order and Security

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Ghana	Low
2	Kenya	Low
3	Nigeria	Low
4	South Africa	Upper Middle
5	Liberia	Low

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	South Africa	Upper Middle
2	Liberia	Low
3	Ghana	Low
4	Nigeria	Low
5	Kenya	Low

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	South Africa	Upper Middle
2	Nigeria	Low
3	Ghana	Low
4	Kenya	Low
5	Liberia	Low

2.7 Western Europe & North America

Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Sweden	High
2	Netherlands	High
3	Austria	High
4	Canada	High
5	Spain	High
6	France	High
7	USA	High

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Sweden	High
2	Netherlands	High
3	Austria	High
4	Canada	High
5	France	High
6	Spain	High
7	USA	High

Factor 3: Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Sweden	High
2	Netherlands	High
3	Canada	High
4	Austria	High
5	France	High
6	USA	High
7	Spain	High

Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Austria	High
2	Sweden	High
3	Netherlands	High
4	Canada	High
5	Spain	High
6	France	High
7	USA	High

Factor 7: Effective Regulation/Administration

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Sweden	High
2	Netherlands	High
3	Austria	High
4	Canada	High
5	USA	High
6	France	High
7	Spain	High

Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Austria	High
2	Sweden	High
3	Netherlands	High
4	France	High
5	USA	High
6	Canada	High
7	Spain	High

Factor 4: Order and Security

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Austria	High
2	Sweden	High
3	Canada	High
4	France	High
5	Netherlands	High
6	USA	High
7	Spain	High

Factor 6: Open Government

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Sweden	High
2	Netherlands	High
3	USA	High
4	Canada	High
5	France	High
6	Austria	High
7	Spain	High

Factor 8: Access to Civil Justice

Rank	Country	Income Level
1	Sweden	High
2	Netherlands	High
3	Austria	High
4	Spain	High
5	Canada	High
6	France	High
7	USA	High

Data Notes

The concept of rule of law is notoriously difficult to measure. One way to approach it is in terms of the outcomes that the rule of law brings to societies – for instance, the effective protection of the freedom of association of workers or the successful indictment and prosecution of people responsible for criminal acts. These outcomes, however, are wide ranging and embrace a large number of situations. The *WJP Rule of Law Index™* is a first attempt to systematically and comprehensively quantify these outcomes by linking the conceptual definitions to concrete questions. These questions are then administered to a representative sample of the general public, and to local experts, and then are analyzed and cross-checked pursuant to a rigorous triangulation methodology. The outcome of this exercise is one of the world's most comprehensive data sets of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice.

The 2010 *Rule of Law Index* builds on more than 700 variables drawn from the assessments of more than 35,000 people and 900 local experts in 35 countries.

Outcomes vs. inputs

The *WJP Rule of Law Index™* 2010 measures outcomes rather than inputs. More specifically, our aim is to provide a picture of where countries stand with regard to a number of widely accepted outcomes that rule of law societies seek to achieve, as opposed to the institutional means, such as the legal and regulatory frameworks, to attain them. Some examples of outcomes measured by the *Index* include respect for fundamental rights, absence of corruption, and access to justice for the people. Examples of inputs include number of courts, number of police officers, and judicial budget.

Measuring outcomes improves accuracy while reducing the risk of misdiagnosing the causes of problems and bottlenecks. For instance, police resources are just one of the many inputs of effective policing (an outcome), and it may or may not be the driving reason behind crime

rates. Since the *Index* does not contain all the elements to diagnose the root causes of the multiple rule of law weaknesses, we focus on outcomes which, in the end, are the goals policy-makers want to address. Relevant inputs will continue to be captured by the methodology, as they are essential for policy analysis, and will be incorporated in the *Index's* spin-off products which will complement the *Index* framework and provide a solid basis for policy analysis and discussion.

Law in practice vs. law on the books

In order to evaluate the rule of law in a given country, it is necessary to look not only at the laws as written (*de jure*), but also at how they are actually implemented in practice and experienced by those who are subject to them (*de facto*). Unlike other indices, the *WJP Rule of Law Index™* methodology focuses entirely on adherence to the rule of law in practice.

A new data set

The *WJP's Rule of Law Index* is based on the premise that it is necessary to use different but complementary data sources to best approximate the concept of the rule of law. Currently, there is no comparable data that fully covers all dimensions of the rule of law. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* addresses this gap by constructing a new set of indicators drawn from two novel data sources:

- » A general population poll (GPP) conducted by leading local polling companies using a probability sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities of each country.
- » Qualified respondents' questionnaires (QRQ) completed by in-country experts in civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health.

The general population poll (GPP) is a key component of the *Index* as it provides information on how the rule of law is experienced by the people, including marginalized segments of the society. The GPP questionnaire was designed to provide information on the experiences and the perceptions of ordinary people about their dealings with the government, the police, and the courts; the openness and accountability of the State; the extent of

corruption; and the magnitude of common crimes to which the general public is exposed. The questionnaire includes 48 perception-based questions and 10 experienced-based questions. In addition, socio-demographic information was also collected. In all countries, the questionnaire was translated into local languages and adapted to common expressions. The poll was carried out on a probability sample of 1,000 respondents drawn from the three largest cities in each country, and was conducted by leading local polling companies on behalf of the World Justice Project. Depending on the particular situation of each country, three different polling methodologies were used: CATI, Online, or F2F. The cities covered, the polling company, and the polling methodology employed in all 35 countries are presented in Table 3. All data was gathered in September 2009.

The Qualified Respondents' Questionnaire (QRQ) was designed to complement polling data with expert opinion on a variety of dimensions relevant to the rule of law. The expert questionnaires were tailored to four areas of expertise: civil and commercial law, criminal justice (due process); labor law, and public health. The questionnaires were designed to cover different aspects of the majority of factors, but tailored to suit the knowledge and expertise of each type of respondent. The QRQ respondents were selected through a two-stage procedure. The questionnaires include close-ended perception questions and several hypothetical scenarios with highly detailed factual assumptions aimed at ensuring comparability across countries. Data collection was conducted from September 2009 through February 2010.

Table 3: City coverage and polling methodology in the 35 indexed countries

Country	Cities covered	Local researcher	Methodology	Sample
Albania	Tirane, Durres, Elbasan	Strategic Puls Group	F2F	1096
Argentina	Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario	Navarro Mkt Research	CATI	1000
Australia	Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane	IPSOS Public Affairs Pty Ltd.	ONLINE	1030
Austria	Wien, Graz, Linz	Market Institut	ONLINE	1000
Bolivia	La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba	Encuestas y Estudios	F2F	1003
Bulgaria	Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna	Alpha Research	F2F	1024
Canada	Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver	Leger Marketing	ONLINE	1047
Colombia	Bogota, Medellin, Cali	Centro Nacional de Consultoria (CNC)	CATI	1009
Croatia	Zagreb, Split, Rijeka	Puls - Marketing, Media and Public Opinion	CATI	1006
Dominican Republic	Gran Santo Domingo, Santiago de los Caballeros, San Cristóbal	Asisa Research Group Inc.	F2F	1000
El Salvador	San Salvador, Soyapango, Santa Ana	Borge y Asociados	F2F	1020
France	Paris, Marseille, Lyon	Leger Marketing with local partner	ONLINE	1000
Ghana	Accra, Kumasi, Tamale	The Steadman Group (Synovate)	F2F	1006
India	Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata	Hinduston Thompson Associates Pvt Ltd Division IMRB International	F2F	1004
Indonesia	Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung	Synovate Indonesia	F2F	1067
Japan	Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka	IBI Partners	CATI	1000
Jordan	Amman, AzZarqa, Irbid	WJP in collaboration with local partner	F2F	1011
Kenya	Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru	Synovate Kenya	F2F	1012
Liberia	Monrovia	WJP in collaboration with local partner	F2F	200
Mexico	Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey	Brand Investigation, S.A. de C.V.	CATI	1057
Morocco	Casablanca, Rabat, Fes	WJP in collaboration with local partner	F2F	1000
Netherlands	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, s'Gravenhage	RenMMatrix	ONLINE	1004
Nigeria	Lagos, Kano, Ibadan	The Steadman Group (Synovate)	F2F	1001
Pakistan	Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad	SB&B Marketing Research	F2F	1000
Peru	Lima, Arequipa, Trujillo	IPSOS APOYO Opinion y Mercado S.A.	F2F	1009
Philippines	Manila, Davao, Cebu	IBI Partners	F2F	1000
Poland	Warsaw, Cracow, Lodz	SynovateSpolka z ograniczonaodpowiedzialnoscia	F2F	1000
Singapore	Singapore	IBI Partners	CATI	1000
South Africa	Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban	Quest Research Services	F2F	1000
South Korea	Seoul, Busan, Incheon	Nice Research and Consulting, Inc.	ONLINE	1000
Spain	Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia	Leger Marketing with local partner	ONLINE	1018
Sweden	Stockholm, Goteborg, Malmo	NORSTAT	ONLINE	1003
Thailand	Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pak Kret	IBI Partners Thailand	F2F	1000
Turkey	Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir	Yontem Research Consultancy Ltd.	F2F	1000
USA	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago	Leger Marketing	ONLINE	1011

The *Index* is thus based on data from experts and data from the general public. The intent in using these two data sources is twofold - the first is to complement the information provided by the experts' assessments (specialized knowledge of certain processes, actors, and circumstances) with that of the general public (different rule of law problems as experienced by the people). The underlying concept is that experts and lay people are knowledgeable about different rule of law situations. For instance, while experts are familiar with the duration of cases in courts, they might not comprehend factors such as crime in different neighborhoods, which is a problem experienced on a daily basis by the general public. The second goal is to validate our findings by providing different perspectives on the same issue (see Data validation and cross-checks section below). In this way, the *Index* anchors expert opinion on rigorous polling of the general public to ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population, including marginalized sectors of society.

Combining several questions to measure a complex concept

No single question can tap all of the dimensions of the concepts described by the different factors and sub-factors, therefore, the *WJP's Rule of Law Index* measures each of the concepts with several variables. By combining a series of questions, with each one reflecting different aspects of a particular concept, it is possible to create composite indicators that capture better the reality of a complex state, such as the rule of law. For instance, sub-factor 7.2 measures whether government regulations are applied and enforced without the exercise of bribery or improper influence. Given the large number of regulations emerging from different governmental bodies in each country, it is clear that no single question can adequately encompass this concept. The *Index* thus incorporates a series of twenty-five questions falling under different regulatory areas, such as labor, environment, public health, education, public registries, and procurement. With all this information, we create a composite measure that conveys more precisely the extent of bribery and corruption in regulatory implementation. Overall, the *Index* combines more than 700 detailed questions to measure the concepts represented in the different sub-factors of the *WJP's Rule of Law Index*.

Building indicators

All variables included in the *Rule of Law Index* were normalized using the Max-Min method, so that all variables are expressed in a scale from 0 (low rule of law) to 1 (high rule of law). Individual variables tapping the same concept were averaged and then aggregated into sub-factors, and factors, using simple averages. These scores are the basis of the final rankings. In all cases, the base level of aggregation for each sub-factor is calculated with a weight of 50% for the QRQ variables, and 50% for the GPP variables.

Data validation and cross-checks

Another distinguishing feature of the *WJP's Rule of Law Index* is that it approaches the measurement of rule of law from various angles so as to improve the validity and reliability of the resultant scores - a method known as triangulation. The *Rule of Law Index* triangulates information across data sources and also across types of questions. This approach not only enables accounting for different perspectives on the rule of law, but it also helps to reduce possible bias that might be introduced by any one particular data collection method. In addition, the *Index* employs both a qualitative and quantitative methodology for cross-checking its findings in order to identify discrepancies between the *Index* and other data sources.

Limitations

With the aforementioned methodological strengths come a number of limitations. First, the data will shed light on rule of law dimensions that appear comparatively strong or weak, but will not be specific enough to establish causation. Thus, it will be necessary to use the *Index* in combination with other analytical tools to provide a full picture of causes and possible solutions.

Second, the methodology has been applied only in three major urban areas in each of the indexed countries. As the project evolves, the WJP intends to extend the application of the methodology to other urban areas, and eventually to rural areas as well.

Other methodological considerations

A detailed presentation of the methodology, including a description of the more than 700 variables used to construct the *Index* scores, are available in Botero, J and Ponce, A. (2010) “Measuring the Rule of Law”. *WJP Working Paper No. 1*, available on-line at www.worldjusticeproject.org

The Joint Research Centre audit on the *WJP Rule of Law Index*

The Joint Research Centre audit on the *WJP Rule of Law Index*

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Quantifying the complex concepts underlying the rule of law, such as order and security, open government,

In brief The JRC auditing suggests that the *WJP Rule of Law Index* is statistically and conceptually coherent and that almost all nine factors are well balanced in their underlying sub-factors, as conceptualized. A slight mismatch between the weights and the actual importance of the underlying sub-factors was found for three factors – Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws, Access to Civil Justice, and Effective Criminal Justice. Country classifications across the nine factors are also fairly robust to methodological changes related to the estimation of missing data, weighting or aggregation rule (90 percent of the countries shift less than ± 1 position). Finally, in case the *WJP Rule of Law Index* team decided to build an overall *Index* by simply averaging the nine factors, this choice would have been statistically supported with a small reservation on the contribution of order and security, and open government, whose weights should be slightly greater than the weights of the remaining factors in order to guarantee equal contribution to the overall *Index* country classification.

effective regulation and administration and others, with single index numbers as attempted by the World Justice Project (WJP) in the *Rule of Law Index*, raises several practical challenges. These challenges include the selection of indicators, the quality of data, and the statistical combination of these into a model. Yet, if done properly, the exercise could yield a useful tool capable of assessing nations' efforts in delivering the rule of law to their citizens. The tool could be used for benchmarking purposes across space and time, monitoring changes, identifying problems, and contributing to priority setting and policy formulation.

The assessment of conceptual and statistical coherence of the WJP Rule of Law framework and the estimation

of the impact of the modeling assumptions on a country's performance are necessary steps to ensure the transparency and reliability of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* and enable policymakers to derive more accurate and meaningful conclusions. The Unit of Econometrics and Applied Statistics at the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) in Ispra (Italy) has experience in auditing composite indicators¹ and has authored – together with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User Guide, whose methodology has been used for the present analysis.

The JRC audit on the *WJP Rule of Law Index* addresses two key questions:

- I. Is the *Index* conceptually and statistically coherent?
- II. What is the impact of key modeling assumptions on the *Rule of Law Index* results?

Conceptual and statistical coherence of the Rule of Law framework

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* 2010 framework (version 3.0) is populated with data on a set of nine factors²: 1. Limited Government Powers (5 sub-factors, 65 variables); 2. Absence of Corruption (2 sub, 59 var); 3. Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws (3 sub, 22 var); 4. Order and Security (2 sub, 18 var); 5. Fundamental Rights (7 sub, 79 var); 6. Open Government (3 sub, 13 var); 7. Regulatory Enforcement (3 sub, 57 var); 8. Access to Civil Justice (7 sub, 94 var); 9. Effective Criminal Justice (5 sub, 66 var), and ten. Informal Justice (available in 2011).

Statistical quality features of the *Index* have been assessed through univariate and multivariate analyses, and global sensitivity analysis. Univariate analysis has been carried out at the variable level and focused on the presence of

¹ JRC auditing studies of composite indicators are available at <http://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/> (almost all audits were carried upon request of the *Index* developers).

² The conceptual framework for the *WJP Rule of Law Index* 2010 comprises a tenth factor on Informal justice. These ten factors are further disaggregated into 49 sub-factors. The scores of these sub-factors are built from over 700 variables (survey items) drawn from assessments of the general public (1,000 respondents per country) and local legal experts.

missing data, outliers, and potentially problematic variables due to highly asymmetric distributions (skewness). The raw data delivered to the JRC were already scaled in [0, 1] and they represented average scores of public or expert opinion on 473 variables. Most of these variables are not affected by outliers or skewed distributions, except for 15 variables spread across six dimensions of the rule of law. Given the high number of variables combined in building each of the factors, the skewed distributions of those 15 variables do not bias the results. Other data quality tests focused on missing data. The 2010 dataset is characterized by excellent data coverage (99.96 percent in a matrix of 473 variables \times 35 countries). Data coverage per factor is very good or excellent for most countries, except for four countries that miss more than 25 percent of the values on some factors or sub-factors (Indonesia, Liberia, Singapore and South Korea on Fundamental labor rights (sub 5.8), Regulatory Enforcement (F.7), and Access to Civil Justice (F.8)) and Liberia and Indonesia on Equal treatment and absence of discrimination (sub 5.1). Hence, those factor/sub-factor scores for the aforementioned countries should be interpreted with caution. A further data quality issue relates to the treatment of missing values. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* team opted not to impute missing data, but instead to calculate country scores per sub-factor and factor by a weighted average of available variable scores for a given country. Although this approach can be a good starting point, it has notable shortcomings, as in essence it implies replacing missing variable scores per country with the weighted average of the available variable scores for the given country. We tested the implications of “no imputation” versus the hot-deck imputation method and discuss this below in the second part of the assessment together with the other modeling assumptions.

Principal component analysis (PCA) was used to assess to which extent the conceptual framework is confirmed by statistical approaches and to identify eventual pitfalls. PCA was applied at the sub-factor level. Overall, the analysis confirms the *WJP Rule of Law Index* structure, as within each of the nine dimensions a single latent factor is identified, which captures more than 65 percent of the variance (best result for Limited government powers, where the single latent factor summarizes 83 percent of the data variance). A more detailed analysis of the correlation structure within and across the nine WJP dimensions confirms the expectation that the sub-factors are more correlated to their own dimension than to any other dimension and all correlations are strong and positive. Hence, no-reallocation of sub-factors is needed.

An eventual refinement of the framework concerns three pairs of sub-factors that represent strong collinearity ($r > .90$): sub-factor 1.2 with 1.3, sub-factor 7.1 with 7.2, and sub-factor 8.5 with 8.7. It is recommended that these pairs sub-factors are combined together (this implies assigning them 0.5 weight each when all other sub-factors underlying a factor receive a weight of 1 each).

Were the *WJP Rule of Law Index* team attempted to further aggregate the nine factors into an overall *Index*, its statistical properties would be excellent: PCA shows that the nine factors share a single latent factor that captures more than 80 percent of the total variance. Hence the development of an overall *Index* using a weighted arithmetic average of the nine dimensions would be justified. When deciding on equal or non-equal weighting for the nine dimensions, one should bear in mind two points: (a) that most of the factors are strongly correlated to each, and (b) that two factors – order and security, and open government– appear to describe slightly different aspects of rule of law than the remaining (and highly correlated) factors. These remarks suggest that an equal weighting scheme would not guarantee equal contribution of those two factors with respect to the remaining factors on the overall *Index* classification.

Global sensitivity analysis has been employed in order to evaluate a sub-factor’s contribution to the variance of the factor scores. The assumption made by the *WJP Rule of Law Index* team was that all sub-factors receive equal weights in building the respective factor (calculated as a simple average of the underlying sub-factors). Our tests focused herein on identifying whether a factor is statistically well-balanced in its sub-factors. There are several approaches to test this, such as eliminating one sub-factor at a time and comparing the resulting ranking with the original factor ranking, or using a simple (e.g., Pearson or Spearman rank) correlation coefficient. A more appropriate measure aptly named ‘importance measure’ (henceforth S_i) has been applied here, also known as correlation ratio or first order sensitivity measure (Saltelli et al., 2008). The S_i describes ‘the expected reduction in the variance of factor scores that would be obtained if a given sub-factor could be fixed’. Estimating the S_i ’s for the sub-factors within each factor, the results are rather reassuring: all sub-factors are important in classifying countries across the concept represented by the relevant factor, though some sub-factors are slightly more important than others. Three exceptions are shown in Table 1. For the Regulatory Enforcement, one can question the contribution of sub-

factor 7.4 on the basis of its low S_i (=0.472) compared to that of the other sub-factors (>0.872). Similar for the Access to Civil Justice, where the contribution of sub-factor 8.2 is just 0.346 when for sub-factors 8.5 and 8.7 the contribution is greater than 0.85. Finally, on Effective Criminal Justice, the contribution of sub-factor 9.1 is low compared to the contribution of the other sub-factors.

Table 1. Importance measures (variance-based) for the three WJP Rule of Law Index sub-factors

WJP Rule of Law factors and sub-factors	Importance measure (S_i)
Regulatory enforcement	
Government regulations are effectively enforced (7.1)	0.920
Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence (7.2)	0.872
Government does not expropriate without adequate compensation (7.4)	0.472 (*)
Access to civil justice	
People can access and afford legal advice and representation (8.2)	0.346 (*)
People can access and afford civil courts (8.3)	0.665
Civil justice is impartial (8.4)	0.548
Civil justice is free of improper influence (8.5)	0.889
Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delays (8.6)	0.522
Civil justice is effectively enforced (8.7)	0.852
ADRs are accessible, impartial, and effective (8.8)	0.689
Effective criminal justice	
Criminal investigation system is effective (9.1)	0.438 (*)
Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective (9.2)	0.849
Criminal system is impartial (9.4)	0.629
Criminal system is free of improper influence (9.5)	0.842
Due process of law and rights of the accused (9.6)	0.615

Source: European Commission Joint Research Centre; *WJP Rule of Law Index 2010*
Notes: (*) sub-factors that have much lower contribution to the variance of the relevant factor scores than the equal weighting expectation.

In case *WJP Rule of Law Index* team decided to summarize the nine factors with an overall *Index* by simply averaging them, the S_i values would have been comparable to each other, ranging between 0.61 and 0.93 (Table 2). The most influential factors would have been absence of corruption, and regulatory enforcement. The least influential factors would have been order and security, and open government

(as already anticipated in the previous paragraphs given the lower correlation of those factors with the remaining).

Table 2. Importance measures (variance-based) for the nine WJP Rule of Law Index factors

WJP Rule of Law factors	Importance measure (S_i)
Limited government powers	0.880
Absence of corruption	0.934
Clear, publicized and stable laws	0.845
Order and security	0.734
Fundamental rights	0.852
Open government	0.610
Regulatory enforcement	0.929
Access to civil justice	0.859
Effective criminal justice	0.865

Source: European Commission Joint Research Centre; *WJP Rule of Law Index 2010*

Impact of modeling assumptions on the *WJP Rule of Law Index* results

Every *WJP Rule of Law Index* factor is the outcome of a number of choices: the framework (driven by theoretical models and expert opinion), the variables included, the estimation or not of missing data, the normalization of the variables, the weights assigned to the variables and sub-factors, and the aggregation method, among other elements. Some of these choices are based on expert opinion, or common practice, driven by statistical analysis or mathematical simplicity. The aim of the robust analysis is to assess to what extent these choices might affect country classification. We have dealt with these uncertainties in order to check their simultaneous and joint influence on the results, with a view to better understand their implications. In the present exercise the data are assumed to be error-free and already normalised. The complete JRC auditing study will relax these assumptions.

The robust assessment of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* was based on a combination of a Monte Carlo experiment and a multi-modelling approach. This type of assessment respects the fact that the country scores or ranks associated with composite indicators are generally not calculated under conditions of certainty, even if they are frequently presented as such (Saisana et al., 2005; Saisana et al., 2010). The Monte Carlo experiment was based on some

hundreds of “complete” datasets built upon estimation of missing data with hot-deck imputation (single imputation) or multiple imputation. The original dataset (without any imputation) was also included. The multi-modelling approach involved exploring plausible combinations the two key assumptions needed to build the index: the weighting issue and the aggregation formula. We simulated a total of nine models that could have been used to build the WJP factors. Assumption on the weighting scheme: The WJP Rule of Law factors are built assuming equally weighted sub-factors. We tested two alternative and legitimate weighting schemes: factor analysis derived weights (upon factor rotation and squared factor loadings, as described in Nicoletti et al., 2000); or cross-efficiency data envelopment analysis (Sexton et al., 1986). Practitioners use this approach to counter stakeholder objections that a given weighting scheme is not fair to a country because it does not reflect certain stakeholders priorities (Cherchye et al., 2008). Assumption on the aggregation rule: The WJP Rule of Law factors are built using an arithmetic average (a linear aggregation rule) of the sub-factors. Decision-theory practitioners have challenged aggregations based on additive models because of inherent theoretical inconsistencies and because of the fully compensatory nature of linear aggregation, in which a comparative high advantage on few indicators can compensate a comparative disadvantage on many indicators (Munda, 2008). Besides the arithmetic average, we considered three different approaches to aggregate the sub-factors: a geometric average, a Borda rule, and a Copeland rule (Munda, 2008). In the geometric average, sub-factor scores are multiplied as opposed to summed in the arithmetic average. In the models where geometric averaging was used, we re-scaled the normalised data onto a 1-100 range for technical reasons. The Borda rule is the following: given N countries, if a country is ranked last, it receives no points; it receives 1 point if it is ranked next to the last. The scoring process continues like this up to N-1 points awarded to the country ranked first. The Copeland rule is a non-compensatory multi-criteria method and is summarised as follows: compare country A with every other country B. Score +1 if a majority of the sub-factors prefers A to B, -1 if a majority prefers B to A, and 0 if it is a tie. Summing up those scores over all countries B (B≠A), yields the Copeland score of country A.

Uncertainty analysis results. The Monte Carlo simulation comprises 1500 runs (combining assumptions on missing data estimation, weighting and aggregation approach). Table 3 reports the original country ranks and the 95

percent confidence interval for the simulated median rank for all nine factors. Our intention is to assess for which countries the simulated interval does not include the WJP factor rank, or is too wide to allow for a reasonable inference. Overall, all country ranks on all 9 factors lay within the simulated intervals. Few exceptions are found for factor 4 (Ghana ranks 26, slightly better than expected [28, 30]), for factor 5 (Bulgaria ranks 16, slightly better than expected [18, 19]), for factor 6 (El Salvador ranks 27, slightly better than expected [29, 35]), for factor 7 (Dominican Republic ranks 17, slightly better than expected [19, 22]). Confidence intervals for the median rank are narrow enough for all countries (less than 3 positions) to allow for meaningful inferences to be drawn. Exceptionally, few countries have slightly wider intervals: El Salvador (4-6 positions on factor 1 and factor 6), Croatia (4 positions on factor 2), Ghana (4 positions on factor 3), Thailand (4 positions on factor 3 and factor 8), Colombia (5 positions on factor 5), Nigeria, Indonesia and Kenya (4-5 positions on factor 6), and India (4 positions on factor 7). Results are extremely robust for factor 1 and factor 2, where 16-19 of the 35 countries have an exact simulated median rank (zero interval) that coincides with the relevant WJP factor rank. All things considered, the majority of the countries just sees ± 1 positions shift due to the methodological assumptions.

Sensitivity analysis results. Complementary to the uncertainty analysis, sensitivity analysis has been used to identify which of the modeling assumptions have the highest impact on country classification. Almost all combinations of modeling assumptions lead to similar country classifications (90 percent of the countries shift up to ± 1 position). The choice of factor analysis derived weights versus equal weights for the sub-factors underlying a factor is non-influential, and neither is the choice of arithmetic versus geometric average. Allowing for country-specific weights (cross-efficiency DEA) also does not influence significantly the results. The highest impact is due the assumption of a non-compensatory aggregation (Copeland rule). Assuming no other change compared to the WJP methodology, but for the use of Copeland rule, Indonesia would lose 16 positions (move from 16 to 32) on factor 3 (see Figure 1). Currently, Indonesia is ranked 16 because it offsets low scores on sub-factors 3.2 and 3.3 (rank 29, 28 respectively) with an excellent performance on sub-factor 3.1 (rank 5). Similarly, Ghana would move from rank 18 to 25 on factor 6, if compensation had not been allowed (currently Ghana compensates for low performance on sub-factors 6.2 (rank 28) and 6.3 (rank

Table 3. WJP factor rank and simulated 95% confidence interval for the median rank

Country	F.1	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.9
Albania	28 [26,29]	31 [31,31]	25 [23,25]	14 [14,15]	22 [23,24]	34 [33,35]	32 [32,32]	31 [31,31]	22 [21,24]
Argentina	33 [32,33]	20 [20,20]	31 [31,32]	25 [24,25]	21 [20,23]	29 [28,29]	28 [28,29]	20 [20,23]	28 [27,29]
Australia	3 [3,4]	6 [6,8]	5 [5,6]	6 [6,9]	6 [5,6]	7 [7,7]	5 [3,5]	6 [6,7]	8 [8,9]
Austria	4 [4,4]	3 [4,4]	6 [5,6]	3 [3,4]	1 [1,1]	11 [11,12]	3 [3,5]	4 [3,4]	1 [1,1]
Bolivia	32 [32,33]	30 [30,32]	33 [33,33]	30 [28,30]	30 [30,32]	26 [25,26]	30 [29,30]	29 [29,29]	35 [34,35]
Bulgaria	29 [29,30]	29 [29,29]	20 [20,21]	17 [17,17]	16 [18,19]	23 [22,23]	25 [24,25]	24 [21,24]	26 [25,27]
Canada	6 [6,6]	5 [5,5]	4 [3,4]	5 [5,6]	4 [4,4]	4 [3,4]	6 [6,6]	8 [6,8]	9 [9,10]
Colombia	20 [20,20]	22 [22,24]	21 [22,25]	32 [32,32]	29 [27,31]	10 [9,10]	15 [15,15]	15 [13,16]	31 [29,31]
Croatia	27 [27,28]	23 [21,25]	30 [27,30]	10 [7,10]	19 [19,21]	32 [30,32]	29 [29,30]	22 [22,24]	21 [20,21]
Dominican Rep.	26 [26,27]	28 [28,28]	14 [13,14]	31 [31,31]	28 [28,30]	21 [22,22]	17 [19,22]	19 [18,19]	24 [23,24]
El Salvador	23 [20,23]	19 [18,19]	22 [22,24]	21 [20,21]	17 [16,17]	27 [29,35]	16 [16,17]	23 [22,23]	30 [30,30]
France	8 [8,8]	7 [7,8]	8 [7,8]	8 [8,11]	9 [9,10]	6 [5,6]	9 [8,9]	9 [9,10]	6 [6,6]
Ghana	12 [12,12]	18 [18,19]	23 [21,25]	26 [28,30]	14 [14,15]	18 [19,21]	23 [23,23]	21 [20,22]	16 [15,16]
India	14 [14,14]	25 [25,27]	13 [12,12]	23 [23,25]	20 [19,21]	9 [10,11]	24 [24,28]	27 [27,28]	23 [22,23]
Indonesia	18 [18,18]	27 [27,27]	16 [17,18]	19 [19,21]	25 [23,25]	17 [17,21]	21 [20,22]	32 [32,32]	19 [18,19]
Japan	5 [5,5]	8 [8,8]	3 [3,5]	2 [2,2]	8 [8,9]	8 [8,8]	4 [4,4]	10 [9,10]	2 [2,2]
Jordan	22 [22,23]	12 [12,12]	15 [15,15]	15 [12,15]	31 [30,31]	35 [33,35]	12 [12,14]	17 [15,17]	15 [15,17]
Kenya	35 [35,35]	34 [34,34]	35 [34,35]	29 [29,30]	34 [34,34]	30 [27,31]	34 [33,34]	33 [33,34]	25 [23,25]
Liberia	24 [24,24]	33 [33,34]	26 [26,27]	35 [35,35]	27 [26,28]	16 [16,16]	35 [35,35]	34 [33,34]	33 [32,33]
Mexico	21 [21,22]	32 [32,32]	17 [16,16]	27 [26,28]	24 [23,24]	13 [11,13]	31 [31,32]	30 [30,31]	34 [32,34]
Morocco	25 [24,25]	21 [21,24]	27 [26,27]	22 [22,22]	23 [21,22]	33 [31,33]	27 [26,27]	25 [23,26]	17 [17,18]
Netherlands	2 [2,2]	2 [2,4]	2 [2,2]	9 [9,9]	3 [3,3]	2 [2,2]	2 [2,2]	3 [2,3]	4 [4,4]
Nigeria	30 [28,30]	24 [23,25]	29 [29,31]	33 [33,35]	32 [31,33]	28 [29,34]	22 [18,21]	18 [16,19]	29 [28,31]
Pakistan	34 [34,34]	35 [35,35]	34 [34,34]	24 [23,24]	35 [35,35]	31 [31,31]	33 [33,34]	35 [34,35]	32 [32,33]
Peru	19 [19,20]	17 [17,17]	19 [18,19]	28 [26,27]	15 [14,15]	25 [23,24]	18 [18,20]	26 [25,26]	27 [26,29]
Philippines	17 [17,17]	26 [24,26]	24 [21,24]	20 [18,20]	26 [27,27]	19 [18,20]	20 [18,20]	28 [28,30]	20 [20,21]
Poland	10 [10,10]	13 [13,13]	18 [18,19]	7 [6,7]	10 [10,10]	14 [13,14]	14 [13,14]	13 [13,16]	12 [12,12]
Singapore	11 [11,13]	4 [3,4]	7 [7,8]	1 [1,2]	12 [12,12]	20 [17,19]	7 [7,10]	1 [2,4]	5 [5,5]
South Africa	13 [13,13]	15 [15,16]	10 [10,10]	34 [34,34]	18 [16,18]	12 [12,13]	13 [12,13]	12 [13,16]	18 [16,19]
South Korea	15 [15,15]	11 [11,11]	11 [11,11]	13 [13,15]	7 [7,7]	5 [5,6]	10 [10,11]	5 [5,7]	11 [10,11]
Spain	7 [7,8]	9 [9,11]	12 [13,14]	12 [12,13]	5 [5,6]	15 [15,16]	11 [10,12]	7 [6,8]	10 [10,10]
Sweden	1 [1,1]	1 [1,1]	1 [1,1]	4 [3,4]	2 [2,2]	1 [1,1]	1 [1,1]	2 [1,2]	3 [3,3]
Thailand	16 [16,16]	14 [14,14]	28 [28,32]	16 [16,16]	13 [13,13]	24 [25,26]	19 [17,19]	16 [13,17]	13 [13,14]
Turkey	31 [31,31]	16 [16,16]	32 [29,32]	18 [18,19]	33 [33,33]	22 [20,22]	26 [26,27]	14 [14,16]	14 [14,14]
USA	9 [9,9]	10 [10,11]	9 [8,9]	11 [11,12]	11 [11,11]	3 [3,4]	8 [7,9]	11 [11,11]	7 [7,7]

Source: European Commission Joint Research Centre; WJP Rule of Law 2010

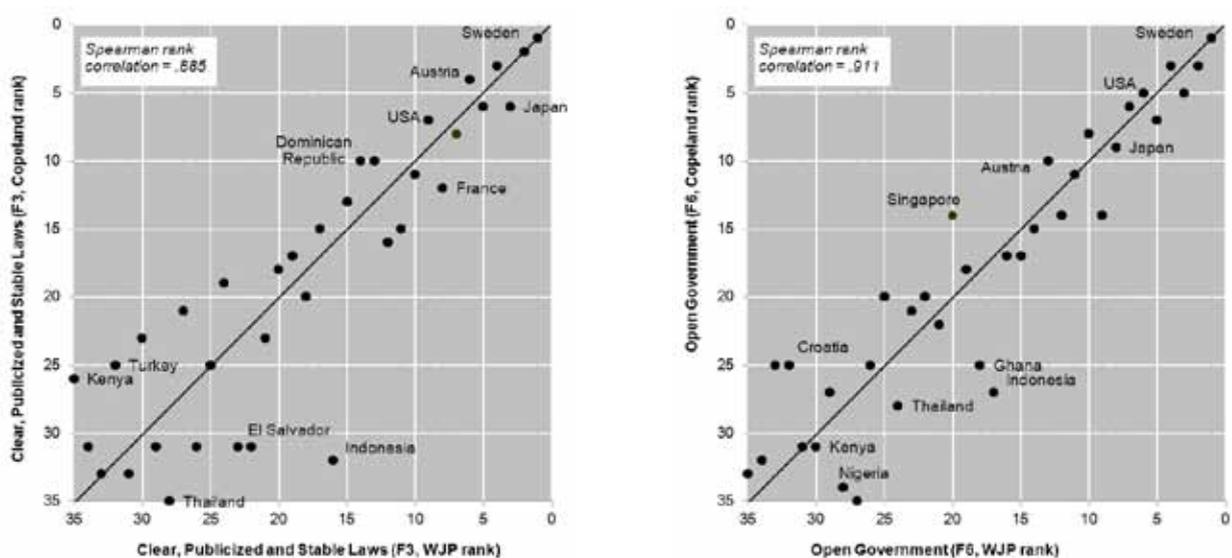
22) with a very good performance on sub-factor 6.1 (rank 9) (see Figure 1). Interestingly, when combining the Copeland rule with the use of hot-deck imputation, the impact of the non-compensatory aggregation rule is less pronounced. Under this assumption, Indonesia for example would lose only nine positions (move from 16 to 25) on factor 3 because after imputation its rank on sub-factor 3.3 improves significantly (from 28 to 20),

although its rank on sub-factor 3.2 slightly deteriorates (from 29 to 34). This analysis, by assessing the impact of the modeling choices, gives more transparency in the entire process and can help to appreciate the *WJP Rule of Law Index* results with respect to the assumptions made during the development phase.

The JRC auditing suggests that the *WJP Rule of Law Index*

is statistically and conceptually coherent and that almost all nine factors are well balanced in their underlying sub-factors, as conceptualized. A slight mismatch between the weights and the actual importance of the underlying sub-factors was found for three factors – Clear, Publicized and Stable Laws, Access to Civil Justice, and Effective Criminal Justice. Country classifications across the nine factors are also fairly robust to methodological changes related to the estimation of missing data, weighting or aggregation rule (90 percent of the countries shift less than ± 1 position). Finally, in case the *WJP Rule of Law Index* team decided to build an overall *Index* by simply averaging the nine factors, this choice would have been statistically supported with a small reservation on the contribution of Order and Security, and Open Government, whose weights should be slightly greater than the weights of the remaining factors in order to guarantee equal contribution to the overall *Index* country classification.

Figure 1. Compensability: WJP ranks vs. ranks obtained by a non-compensatory approach (Copeland rule)



Source: European Commission Joint Research Centre; WJP Rule of Law 2010

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The World Justice Project is a multinational, multidisciplinary initiative to strengthen the rule of law for the development of communities of opportunity and equity. In addition to the creation of a comprehensive *Rule of Law Index*, the WJP's work is being carried out through the convening of global and regional meetings of world leaders, the provision of seed grants for rule of law projects, and the origination of new scholarship on rule of law issues. The Project's efforts are dedicated to developing practical programs in support of the rule of law around the world.

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“Laws of justice which Hammurabi, the wise king, established... That the strong might not injure the weak, in order to protect the widows and orphans..., in order to declare justice in the land, to settle all disputes, and heal all injuries.”

Codex Hammurabi

“I could adjudicate lawsuits as well as anyone. But I would prefer to make lawsuits unnecessary.”

Analects of Confucius

“The Law of Nations, however, is common to the entire human race, for all nations have established for themselves certain regulations exacted by custom and human necessity.”

Corpus Juris Civilis

“Treat the people equally in your court and give them equal attention, so that the noble shall not aspire to your partiality, nor the humble despair of your justice.”

Judicial guidelines from ‘Umar bin al-Khattab, the second Khalifa of Islam

“No freeman is to be taken or imprisoned or disseised of his free tenement or of his liberties or free customs, or outlawed or exiled or in any way ruined, nor will we go against such a man or send against him save by lawful judgement of his peers or by the law of the land. To no-one will we sell or deny or delay right or justice.”

Magna Carta

“Good civil laws are the greatest good that men can give and receive. They are the source of morals, the palladium of property, and the guarantee of all public and private peace. If they are not the foundation of government, they are its supports; they moderate power and help ensure respect for it, as though power were justice itself. They affect every individual; they mingle with the primary activities of his life; they follow him everywhere. They are often the sole moral code of a people, and they are always part of its freedom. Finally, good civil laws are the consolation of every citizen for the sacrifices that political law demands of him for the city, protecting, when necessary, his person and his property as though he alone were the whole city.”

Jean-Étienne-Marie Portalis. Discours préliminaire du premier projet de Code civil

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights... Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



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