The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) is one of the main indicators used to evaluate Social Progress and Social Resilience. It is a project of the World Economic Forum (WEF) and its aim is to analyse the economic resilience of societies. All efforts are made to ensure that each country’s competitiveness for achieving sustained economic productivity, growth and prosperity (WEF 2019).

This GCI is a composite index calculated by the World Economic Forum. The GCI is calculated by adding up 11 “drivers” of economic competitiveness:

- Institutions
- Infrastructure
- Macroeconomic stability
- Health & primary education
- Higher education & training
- Goods & market efficiency
- Labour market efficiency
- Financial market development
- Technological readiness
- Market size
- Business sophistication
- Innovation

**HOW WAS IT MEASURED?**

The most current GCI scores are based on measures of Social Progress and Resilience for the Global Livelihoods and Economic Resilience. The main drivers, which range from 1 to 7, are used in a 6 to 7 scale for assessing all other measures used in the field. The main drivers serve as an indication of how well and how efficiently a country performs in each of the GCI.

All processes are repeated for the differing effects on different goals. For each goal, the effect of each pressure is weighted then summed in a 1 to 7 scale for assessing overall performance. The total process is repeated for each pressure goal combination. The sum of these values divided by 7 times the overall pressure goal value represents the total effect of pressure on the goal.

GCI is used as an indicator of resilience and pressure for the Livelihoods & Economic Resilience (both the Livelihoods and Economic Resilience subindices).

See More Data →

**REFERENCES**