The Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015 Rankings

Covering 144 economies, the Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015 measures national competitiveness—defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity.

About the Global Competitiveness Index

Competitiveness is defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine a country’s level of productivity. The level of productivity, in turn, sets the level of prosperity that can be reached by an economy.

Since 2005, the World Economic Forum has based its competitiveness analysis on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), a comprehensive framework that measures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, grouped into 12 categories.
The Global Competitiveness Map

**Key Findings**

1. **Reforming for Prosperity**
   - Education remains a key driver of long-term growth. High-quality education and an atmosphere that promotes innovation is essential for productivity and competitiveness. Countries that have invested in education have seen significant improvements in rankings.

2. **Smart Investing**
   - Most investment in skills and innovations flows to countries that score highly on both metrics. This indicates that countries with robust innovation ecosystems and strong educational systems are more likely to attract and retain foreign investment.

3. **Public-Private Collaboration**
   - Effective collaboration between business, government, and civil society is essential. This includes implementing policies that encourage innovation, business sophistication, and competitiveness. Countries that have strong partnerships between these sectors are more likely to succeed.

**Most Problematic Factors for Doing Business**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Economies</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Critical for long-term growth and stability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging and Developing Economies</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Key to preparing a skilled workforce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging and Developing Economies</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Needed for transparency and predictability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, North Africa, and Pakistan</td>
<td>Tax rates</td>
<td>High rates discourage investment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>Inadequately educated workforce</td>
<td>制约着国家的竞争力。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regional Rankings**

- [Advanced Economies](#)
- [Emerging and Developing Economies](#)
- [Emerging and Developing Asia](#)
- [Middle East, North Africa, and Pakistan](#)
- [Latin America and the Caribbean](#)
- [Sub-Saharan Africa](#)

**The Global Competitiveness Map**

- Countries are categorized into Advanced, Emerging and Developing, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Global Competitiveness Index Percentile Rank**

- Rankings from 1 (highest) to 144 (lowest).
- Note: Unless otherwise mentioned, the ranks refer to the Global Competitiveness Index overall rank.