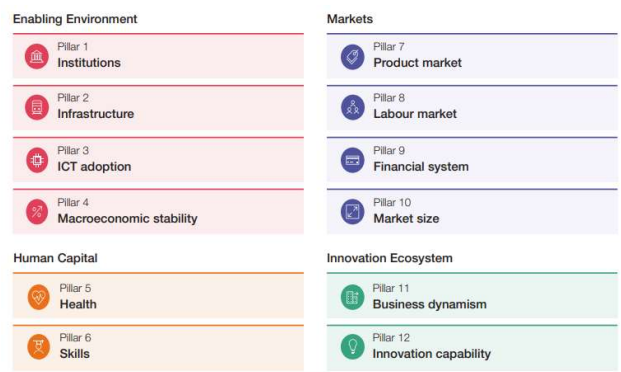


# FACTSHEET

## The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) 4.0

<b>Created by:</b>	World Economic Forum	<b>Publication Frequency:</b>	Annual
<b>Meaning:</b>	Tool that analyzes the microeconomic and macroeconomic environment of national competitiveness.	<b>Last year reported:</b>	2019

<b>Objective:</b>	Capture the complexity of national competitiveness, which can only be improved by focusing efforts on areas that impact the long-term productivity of a country, being a key driver for economic growth.
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<b>Data collected:</b>	Number of economies under study:	141
	Sources of two types: (1) statistics data from internationally recognized organizations like at (UNESCO, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), International Communications Union, WHO (World Health Organization) among other; (2) World Economic Forum's Annual Executive Opinion Survey (Survey) for more qualitative concepts or for data that are not statistically available for all countries.	
	<p>The <b>GCI 4.0</b> has re-considered what determines productivity and its measurement: 103 indicators organized into 12 themes. Each indicator, using a scale from 0 to 100, shows how close an economy is to the ideal state or “frontier” of competitiveness.</p> <p><b>GCI 4.0</b> reflects the extent and complexity of the drivers of productivity and the competitiveness ecosystem.</p> 	

<b>Methodology</b>	The development of the GCI 4.0 has been guided by the emergence of new fundamental changes in the functioning of economies with the advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR).	
	Of the 103 indicators composing the GCI 4.0 methodology, 47 are sourced from the Forum’s Executive Opinion Survey. The survey is a unique, global study that surveys every year approximately 15,000 business executives with the help of 150 Partner Institutes. The other indicators are based on statistics provided by reliable external sources suppliers. Opinion survey weighs 30% and statistical data 70%.	
	As well as redefining concepts and measures, the GCI 4.0 review updated the computation methodology, including how indicators are aggregated, scores are normalized, and missing data is treated.	

<b>Indicators measure:</b>	Pillars: 1 (Institutions), 2 (Infrastructure), 3 (ICT adoption), 4 (Macroeconomic stability), 5 (Health), 6 (Skills), 7 (Product market), 8 (Labour market), 9 (Financial system), 10 (Market size), 11 (Business Dynamism), 12 (Innovation capability).
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