



# 2025 Atlas of Impunity: Methodology

## Overview

This document provides a more technical overview of the methodology for constructing the Atlas of Impunity and describes some of the statistical characteristics of the Atlas scores. A non-technical summary of our methodology, as well as a full list of sources and indicators, can be found in the 2025 Atlas report in the section titled “Appendix 1: Impunity and its dimensions” and “Appendix 2: Changes to the data in 2025.”

In 2025, we made a series of revisions to the data to sharpen their focus on impunity as experienced by the people of a country. We also made a number of technical changes to improve the comparability, timeliness, and interpretability of the Atlas scores over time. These revisions build on work done with the Atlas of Impunity’s advisory board in 2021-2022 to define the most important dimensions of impunity, select relevant measures of each dimension, and devise a scoring and ranking system for the data. The changes complement our efforts in previous editions to expand the Atlas’s historical time series and refine the indicator selection to pursue a responsive and consistent measure of impunity over time. Beyond updates to the scoring and ranking system, the Atlas’s indicators and sources remain largely unchanged since the 2022 edition.

In devising the Atlas scoring system, the process of measuring impunity around the world proceeded in four phases. First, we reviewed existing literature from academics and civil society groups, compiled a range of quantitative data on impunity, and worked with an independent advisory board of human rights experts to refine our definition. Second, in consultation with the advisory board, we selected indicators that use existing, reputable, high-quality data while maximizing country coverage. Third, we normalized and combined the data into dimension scores and headline impunity scores, imputing missing data, and assigning rankings where the actual data were sufficiently complete. Fourth, we reviewed the data with the advisory board and Eurasia Group’s research platform to ensure high quality.

In 2025, as in previous editions of the Atlas, our scoring allows for no qualitative score adjustments by Eurasia Group analysts, the project’s sponsors, or the advisory board. Any implicit value judgments stem solely from indicator selection and subjective criteria embedded in the source data series, some of which incorporate expert assessments from NGOs, academic research projects, or other organizations.

## Methodological changes to the Atlas data

All methodological changes to the Atlas in 2025 are outlined below. Following the Atlas's publication, we plan to reconvene the advisory board to reassess our methodology on an ongoing basis.

### Data realignment

The publication date for the Atlas of Impunity 2025 was moved from March 2026 to June 2026. This change allowed us to realign the historical time series so that each year's impunity score captures as much contemporaneous information as possible, reducing the gap between when events occur and when they are reflected in the index.

For example, under the previous 31 October data cut-off, indicators published in November and December that looked back to the previous year effectively carried a lag of two years lag. The new alignment incorporates such indicators within the same index year, reducing the lag to one year in many cases, and for about a third of the Atlas's indicators, to none. Any remaining lag reflects the inherent timeline in data collection and analysis rather than a product of our methodology. A full list of indicators, sources, and the data years covered in the 2025 Atlas is provided in the table below.

### Data sources and coverage by dimension and indicator

Dimension	Indicator	Source	Data Year covered
UG	Electoral Process and Pluralism	Economist Intelligence Unit	2024
	Functioning of Government		
	Democracy and Political Culture		
	Political Participation		
	Global Score	Women Peace Security Index	2024
	External Intervention	Fragile States Index	2024
	State Legitimacy		
	Regulatory Enforcement	Rule of Law Index	2025
	Constraints on Government Power		
	Criminal Justice		
	Civil Justice	Varieties of Democracy	2025
	Freedom from political killings		
	Clientelism Index		
	Impartial public administration		
	World press freedom (glocal score)	World Press Freedom	2025
Freedom in the World (Total Score)	Freedom in the World	2025	
EE	Property Rights	Economic Freedom Index	06/2024 - 06/2025
	Government Integrity		
	Functioning of Government	Freedom in the World	2025
	Total score	Labor Rights Index	2023 & 2024
	Social class equality in respect to civil liberties	Varieties of Democracy	2025
	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	Sustainable Development Index	2024
	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		
	SDI Goal 1 - No Poverty		
	SDI Goal 2 - Zero Hunger	Open Budget Survey	2023
	Open Budley Survey (Total Score)		
	Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index	Total Score	2024
	Normalized Gini using most recent available from 2007-2022	Gini	2024

Dimension	Indicator	Source	Data Year covered
ED	Climate Action Goal (goal 13)	Sustainable Development Index	2024
	Life Below Water Goal (goal 14)		
	Life on Land Goal (goal 15)		
	Climate Change	Environmental Protection Index	2022 & 2023
	Air Quality		
	Waste Management		
	Agriculture		
	Acid rain	Ecological Footprint of Countries	2024
Ecological Footprint			
CV	Number of battles	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project	2025
	Number of riots		
	Total fatalities per capita		
	Violence against civilians (by nonstate)		
	Global Peace Index (Total Score)	Global Peace Index	2023 & 2024
	Community Safety Perception	Women Peace Security Index	2024
	Intimate Partner Violence		
	No. intentional homicides per 100K people in 2020	HOM	2024
	Group Grievance	Fragile States Index	2024
	(Sub) People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances	Rule of Law Index	2025
Total per capita	UNHCR Refugee Data Finder	2024	
AHR	State's consent to be bound by the 18 human rights treaties	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioners for Human Rights (OHCHR)	2024
	Civil Liberties	Economist Intelligence Unit	2024
	Human Rights and Rule of Law	Fragile States Index	2024
	Equal Treatment and No Discrimination	Rule of Law Index	2025
	Right to Life and Security		
	Due Process of the Accused		
	Politically motivated disappearances	Human Freedom Index	2024
	Freedom from torture		
	Political Terror Scale (Average of 3 main scores)	Political Terror Scale	2024
	Recorded executions and death penalties by year	Amnesty International Executions	2024
	Ethnic cleansing	Freedom in the World	2025
	Violence against civilians (by state)	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project	2025
Absence of Legal Discrimination	Women Peace Security Index	2024	

### Renormalization of the ACLED indicators

Several indicators in the Atlas exhibit highly right-skewed distributions, where a small number of countries have substantially larger values than the rest. In previous editions of the Atlas, most of these indicators were right-truncated at the 90th percentile to better capture variation among mid-range countries.

As the study team developed a deeper understanding of the behavior and substantive meaning of certain count-based indicators—including Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED) measures, intentional homicide, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) measures, and the Ecological Consumption Footprint—it became clear that countries at the extreme end of these distributions represent meaningful outliers whose variation should be preserved. These countries account for a disproportionate share of the underlying phenomena and are therefore central to interpreting the index.

Under the revised normalization approach, values below the 20th percentile are assigned the minimum score of 1, values above the 99th percentile receive the maximum score of 100, and intermediate values are scaled accordingly. This approach retains sensitivity to extremely high values while maintaining comparability within the time series.

### No imputation for count-based indicators

Some count-based indicators exhibit substantial year-to-year variation due to abrupt political, social, or conflict-related events rather than gradual trends, making historical values a poor predictor of future counts. Applying time-series imputation to these indicators risked smoothing out true spikes and declines, thereby introducing systematic bias into the index. For this reason, the 2025 Atlas does not impute missing values for ACLED conflict indicators, international executions, intentional homicides, or UNHCR refugee counts. A consequence of this decision is a reduction in the number of countries with sufficient data to be included in rankings for these indicators. We consider this trade-off preferable to introducing biased estimates that could misrepresent countries' true conditions.

### Data rescale

To facilitate interpretation and meaningful comparisons, the 2025 Atlas rescaled the impunity index and all source indicators to a 0-100 range, replacing the 0-5 scale used in previous editions. Countries where citizens faced the highest level of impunity were assigned a score of 100, while those with the greatest degree of accountability received a score of 0.

## Indicator weightings and headline impunity scores

To determine the country-specific impunity scores, each of the 60 indicators was normalized on a 0-to-100 scale.

Following normalization, the individual indicator scores were averaged within their respective dimensions, with each indicator contributing equally to the dimension score. The five dimension scores were averaged to formulate an overall impunity score. Each dimension carries a weight of 20%, underscoring the equal conceptual importance of each dimension in the Atlas. Viewed differently, the overall impunity score can also be described as a weighted average of the individual indicators, with weights determined by the number of other variables in that dimension.

Stated more formally, indicators in the dimension  $i^{th}$  contribute differently to the headline index according to the formula  $w_{i,t} = \left(\frac{0.2}{n_{i,t}}\right)$ . This is the individual indicator weight in year  $t^{th}$  where  $n_{i,t}$  is the number of indicators within the dimension  $i^{th}$  in year  $t^{th}$ . The overall impunity score for year  $t^{th}$  can then be written as follows:

$$impunity_t = \sum_{i=1}^5 \sum_{j=1}^{n_{i,t}} \left(\frac{0.2}{n_{i,t}}\right) * indicator_j$$

One important aspect of the time series calculation in the Atlas is the dynamic nature of the number of indicators within each dimension over time. With the increasing availability of data from multiple sources, the number of indicators has expanded over the last decade. For a detailed timeline of data availability by indicator, please consult the table below.

Updated frequencies for indicators

Dimension	Index	Indicator	Code	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Notes
Unaccountable Governance	Economist Intelligence Unit	Electoral process and pluralism	EIU_EP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	In 2026, EIU only published the aggregated scores.
		Functioning of government	EIU_GI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Democracy and political culture	EIU_PC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Political participation	EIU_PP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	World Press Freedom	Global score	WPF_Score		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Fragile State Index	External intervention	FSI_ei		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2012–2020: Israel/ West Bank reported together (discarded)
		State legitimacy	FSI_sl		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2021–2023: Israel and Palestine independently
	Rule of Law Index	Regulatory enforcement	RLI_RE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Constraints on government power	RLI_CP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Criminal justice	RLI_CJ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Civil justice	RLI_CI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Varieties of Democracy	Freedom from political killings	VOD_kill		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Clientelism Index	VOD_client		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Impartial public administration	VOD_imp		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Freedom in the World	Total score 2023	FIW_score		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Palestine/Gaza and Palestine/ West Bank: reported together (discarded)	
Economic Exploitation	Economic Freedom Index	Property rights	EFI_pr		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	In 2017, the freedom from corruption component was refined, incorporating additional sub-factors and underlying data sources that are significantly more comprehensive than those formerly used, and renamed "Government Integrity."	
		Government Integrity	EFI_gi		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Freedom in the World	Functioning of government	FIW_C		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Labor Rights Index	Total score	LRI_score									✓		✓					
	Varieties of Democracy	Social class equality in respect to civil liberties	VOD_social		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Sustainable Development Index	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	SDG8_slav		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				Has not been updated since 2012 (for most countries)
		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged five to 14)	SDG16_clabor		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
		SDI Goal 1: No Poverty	SDG_g1		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
		SDI Goal 2: Zero Hunger	SDG_g2		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Open Budget Survey	Total score	OBS_score	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reports were published every 2 years covering data from the previous 3 years	
Global Corruption Index	Total score	GCRI_score		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Gini	Normalized Gini using most recent available from 2007-2022	Gini_Norm		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Countries were updated at different times, used most recent data		

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Dimension	Index	Indicator	Code	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Notes	
Environmental Degradation	Sustainable Development Index	Climate action goal	SDG_g13		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
		Life below water goal	SDG_g14		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
		Life on land goal	SDG_g15		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Environmental Protection Index	Climate change	EPI_climate		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		A lot of changes from year to year with addition of new indicators and major categories (be careful when comparing year to year changes)
		Air quality	EPI_air		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
		Waste management	EPI_waste										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
		Agriculture	EPI_agr		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Ecological Footprint of Countries	Ecological footprint	EcoF_consumption		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Conflict and Violence	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data	Number of battles	ACLED_n_battles		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
		Number of riots	ACLED_n_riots		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Total fatalities per capita	ACLED_f_percapita		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Violence against civilians (by nonstate)	ACLED_v_nonstateforces		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Global Peace Index	Total Score	GPI_Score		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Women Peace Security Index	Community Safety Perception	WPS_safety						✓				✓				✓		✓	
		Intimate Partner Violence	WPS_partner						✓				✓				✓		✓	
	Intentional Homicides	No. intentional homicides per 100K people in 2020	HOM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
	Fragile States Index	Group Grievance	FSI_gg		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Rule of Law Index	(Sub) People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances	RLI_RV			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
UNHCR Refugee Data Finder	Total per capita	UNHCR_percapita	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Abuse of Human Rights	OHCHR	State's consent to be bound by the 18 human rights treaties	OHCHR_RS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Economist Intelligence Unit	Civil Liberties	EIU_CL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Fragile State Index	Human Rights and Rule of Law	FSI_hr		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Rule of Law Index	Equal Treatment and No Discrimination	RLI_ET			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Right to Life and Security	RLI_LS			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Due Process of the Accused	RLI_DP			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Human Freedom Index	Politically motivated disappearances	HFI_PMD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Reports published 2 years after data collection
		Freedom from torture	HFI_FT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Political Terror Scale	Average of 3 main scores	PTS_AVG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Amnesty International Executions	Recorded executions and death penalties by year	AI_exec		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Freedom in the World	Ethnic cleansing	FIW_ethnic		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Armed Conflict Location & Event Data	Violence against civilians (by state)	ACLED_v_stateforces		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Women Peace Security Index	Absence of Legal Discrimination	WPS_discrim						✓				✓		✓		✓				

## Challenges in integrating data from multiple sources

When integrating time series data from multiple sources, challenges arose owing to varying data availability, ranging from differences in indices among countries to fluctuations within the time series.

### Different update frequencies

Source data were published at different frequencies. For instance, indices such as the Economic Freedom Index and the Fragile State Index were updated annually since 2012, while the Open Budget Survey was published biennially.

### Incomplete and irregular updates

When data were published, not all covered countries were consistently updated. This discrepancy was observed in indicators such as the Gini index and the intentional homicide data. To address these challenges, when calculating the Atlas score for a specific year, we utilized the most recently available data where possible.

### Data skewness and normalization

To facilitate year-to-year comparisons of individual indicator scores, count data were normalized using ranges derived from the aggregate time series data. For most indicators with significant skewness, upper truncation was applied, assigning a maximum score of 100 to values above the truncation threshold. This adjustment aimed to mitigate the impact of extreme values, allowing for better observation of changes among most data points. For a subset of count-based indicators, a revised normalization approach was applied that preserves variation at the extremes, as previously described. Specific ranges associated with all indicators can be found in the table below.

Indicator	ReverseDirectionality	min	max
AHR_mean	FALSE	0	100
CV_mean	FALSE	0	100
UG_mean	FALSE	0	100
ED_mean	FALSE	0	100
EE_mean	FALSE	0	100
ACLED_f_percapita	FALSE	1.19e-7 (log-unit)	2.1e-4 (log-unit)
ACLED_n_battles	FALSE	0 (log-unit)	7.13 (log-unit)
ACLED_n_riots	FALSE	1.10 (log-unit)	6.00 (log-unit)
ACLED_v_nonstateforces	FALSE	0.69 (log-unit)	6.67 (log-unit)
ACLED_v_stateforces	FALSE	0 (log-unit)	6.54 (log-unit)
AI_exec	FALSE	0 (log-unit)	4.6 (log-unit)
EcoF_consumption	FALSE	0	8
EFI_gi	TRUE	0	100
EFI_pr	TRUE	0	100
EIU_CL	TRUE	0	10
EIU_EP	TRUE	0	10
EIU_GI	TRUE	0	10
EIU_PC	TRUE	0	10
EIU_PP	TRUE	0	10
EPI_acidrain	TRUE	0	100
EPI_agr	TRUE	0	100

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Indicator	ReverseDirectionality	min	max
EPI_air	TRUE	0	100
EPI_climate	TRUE	0	100
EPI_waste	TRUE	0	100
FIW_C	TRUE	0	12
FIW_ethnic	FALSE	0	4
FIW_score	TRUE	0	100
FSI_ei	FALSE	0	10
FSI_gg	FALSE	0	10
FSI_hr	FALSE	0	10
FSI_sl	FALSE	0	10
GCI_treaties	TRUE	0	100
GCRI_score	TRUE	0	100
Gini_Norm	FALSE	0	100
GPI_Score	FALSE	1	4
HFI_FT	TRUE	0	10
HFI_PMD	TRUE	0	10
HOM	FALSE	1.09 (log-unit)	3.74 (log-unit)
LRI_score	TRUE	0	100
OBS_score	TRUE	0	100
OHCHR_RS	TRUE	0	18
PTS_AVG	FALSE	1	5
RLI_CI	TRUE	0	1
RLI_CJ	TRUE	0	1
RLI_CP	TRUE	0	1
RLI_DP	TRUE	0	1
RLI_ET	TRUE	0	1
RLI_LS	TRUE	0	1
RLI_RE	TRUE	0	1
RLI_RV	TRUE	0	1
SDG_g1	TRUE	0	100
SDG_g13	TRUE	0	100
SDG_g14	TRUE	0	100
SDG_g15	TRUE	0	100
SDG_g2	TRUE	0	100
SDG16_clabor	TRUE	0	100
SDG8_slav	TRUE	0	100
UNHCR_percapita	FALSE	-9.9 (log-unit)	-2.41 (log-unit)
VOD_client	FALSE	0	1
VOD_imp	TRUE	0	4
VOD_kill	TRUE	0	4
VOD_social	TRUE	0	4
WPF_Score	TRUE	0	100
WPS_discrim	TRUE	0	100
WPS_partner	FALSE	0	100
WPS_safety	TRUE	0	100

### Missing data and data imputation

One of the inevitable challenges when combining data from multiple sources is non-random missing data. Reasons for missing data points may include a lack of UN recognition of a country or territory, disputed borders that lead to attribution difficulties, conflicts impeding data collection, or resource prioritization toward certain countries. For instance, the ACLED dataset prioritized coverage of countries with a greater degree of conflict in the project's early years; countries with few to no conflict events in a typical year were only added recently, most beginning in 2019.

Time series imputation poses additional complexity owing to autocorrelation among data points. Given the limited number of data points for each country, only a few time series were suitable for imputation. To maintain consistency and avoid disparate imputation techniques, no imputation was performed within the time series.

## Data ranking

### Overall rankings

As in previous years, we produce impunity rankings for countries only if they meet the 60% actual data threshold for score imputation. A total of 172 countries were ranked in the 2025 report. For countries with less than 60% of indicator data available, Atlas scores are calculated only from available data, and no imputation is performed. These countries receive no overall ranking, and their headline impunity scores should be interpreted as indicative, with less confidence than those based on more complete underlying data. Twenty-five countries and territories are scored but not ranked in the 2025 Atlas.

### Dimension rankings

The Atlas also assigns rankings for each of its dimensions. As with the headline score, countries with less than 60% of the actual data in any given dimension receive no ranking for that dimension.

For various reasons, missing data sometimes cluster in one or more dimensions. A few countries, therefore, fall short of the 60% threshold for ranking and imputation on the full dataset but do have 60% of data in at least one dimension. In these cases, the country does not get an overall ranking, but it does receive one for the dimension or dimensions that meet the 60% cutoff, allowing for partial comparisons to other countries.