



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*<sup>TM</sup>  
2010

Mark D. Agrast  
Juan Carlos Botero  
Alejandro Ponce

The World Justice Project



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

**The World Justice Project**

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## The WJP Rule of Law Index™

The *WJP Rule of Law Index™* presents a comprehensive set of new indicators on the rule of law from the perspective of the lay citizen. It considers a number of practical situations in which a rule of law deficit may affect the daily lives of regular people. For instance, whether citizens can access public services without the need to bribe a government officer; whether a basic dispute among neighbors or companies may 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 ten 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 ten factors are further disaggregated into forty nine 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 in practice.

# Executive Summary<sup>1</sup>

*“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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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

For the World Justice Project, the rule of law refers to a rules-based system where 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 a powerful instrument to promote change. 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 make it stand 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 makes it stand out from other indices, which are based solely on data aggregated from third party sources, or are based on sources that are self-reported by governments or other interested parties.
- » **Rule of law in practice.** The *Index* does not measure the law on the books but how it is applied in practice.
- » **Anchored in actual experiences of lay people.** 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.
- » **Action oriented.** Findings are presented in disaggregated form, identifying strong and weak performances in various categories in each country.

Despite these methodological strengths, the findings need to be interpreted in light of certain inherent limitations. While the *Index* is helpful to tracking the “temperature” of the rule of law situation in the countries under study, it is not powerful enough to provide a full diagnosis or to dictate concrete priorities for action. No single index can 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 *WJP Rule of Law Index™* framework and summarizes the results and lessons learned during the WJP's implementation of the *Index* in 35 countries. This coverage will expand to 70 countries in 2011 and 100 countries by 2012. As the first in an annual series, the *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 can help these groups to identify trends, make arguments for action regarding important public policy issues, and place their country's performance at the center of the policy discourse.



## 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](http://www.worldjusticeproject.org)



# Part I: Constructing the *WJP Rule of Law Index*<sup>TM</sup>

Mark David Agrast, Juan Carlos Botero, and Alejandro Ponce

*The World Justice Project*



# Constructing the *WJP Rule of Law Index*<sup>TM</sup>

The *WJP Rule of Law Index*<sup>TM</sup> 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 lay citizen. It considers a number of practical situations in which a rule of law deficit may affect the daily lives of regular people. For instance, whether citizens can access public services without the need to bribe a government officer; whether a basic dispute among neighbors or companies may 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 ten 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 35,000 regular citizens and 900 experts from around the world have participated.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* 2010 culminates 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. The *Index* 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 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 that is scheduled for release in June 2011. 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 *Index*) were tested and refined through a series of 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.<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.’” Remarks at the World Justice Forum I, held in Vienna, Austria in July 2008.

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<sup>2</sup>. But given the impossibility of assessing adherence to the full panoply of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, 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 counsel and access to tribunals, 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.

<sup>2</sup> See, U.N. General Assembly, Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

## The *Index*, version 3.0

The new version of the *Index* is the product of three years of intensive developing and vetting. Version 3.0 is composed of ten factors derived from the WJP's universal principles. These factors are divided into forty nine sub-factors which incorporate essential elements of the rule of law. The complete list is the following:

### Factor 1: Limited Government Powers

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 1.1 | Government powers are defined in 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 | Independent auditing and review of government agencies       |
| 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 is subject to 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 entrusted public 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 | Absence of crime   |
| 4.2 | Absence of political violence (terrorism, internal conflict, political unrest) |
| 4.3 | People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances                |

### Factor 5: Fundamental Rights

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 5.1 | Equal treatment and absence of discrimination |
| 5.2 | Right to life and security of the person      |
| 5.3 | Due process of law and rights of the accused  |
| 5.4 | Freedom of opinion and expression             |
| 5.5 | Freedom of thought, conscience and religion   |
| 5.6 | Absence of arbitrary interference of privacy  |
| 5.7 | Freedom of assembly and association           |
| 5.8 | Fundamental labor rights                      |

### 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 requested is available                         |

### 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 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 not subject to unreasonable delays          |
| 8.7 | Civil justice is effectively enforced                        |
| 8.8 | ADRs are accessible, impartial, and effective                |

### Factor 9: Effective Criminal Justice

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 9.1 | Criminal investigation system is effective                     |
| 9.2 | Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective           |
| 9.3 | Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior |
| 9.4 | Criminal system is impartial                                   |
| 9.5 | Criminal system is free of improper influence                  |
| 9.6 | Due process of law and rights of the accused                   |

### Factor 10: Informal Justice

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 10.1 | Informal justice is timely and effective                     |
| 10.2 | Informal justice is impartial and free of improper influence |
| 10.3 | Informal justice respects and protects fundamental rights    |

The following pages provide a summary of the various components of the *Index* version 3.0<sup>3</sup>.

## Accountable Government (Factors 1 and 2)

Government accountability is the first component of the WJP definition of the rule of law embedded in its four universal principles. The *Index* version 3.0 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 whether 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 to distribute powers among organs of the government to ensure that each is held on check. Political systems around the world use a variety of methods to achieve this result. 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.<sup>4</sup>

Version 3.0 of the *Index* considers the following checks<sup>5</sup>: definition of government powers in the fundamental law, including amendments and suspensions of rights

<sup>3</sup> A detailed description of the questions is available at Botero, J and Ponce, A. (2010) "Measuring the Rule of Law". *WJP Working Paper No. 1*, available on-line at: [www.worldjusticeproject.org](http://www.worldjusticeproject.org).

<sup>4</sup> The *Index* does not address the further question of whether the laws are enacted by democratically elected representatives.

<sup>5</sup> These factors closely mirror the first five factors of the *Rule of Law Index 2.0*, which are described in greater detail in M. Agrast, J. Botero and A. Ponce, *The Rule of Law Index 2009*, Measuring Adherence to the Rule of Law. Available on-line at: [www.worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/](http://www.worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/)

and privileges guaranteed therein only in accordance with the rules and procedures provided in the same law; institutional checks on the government power by the legislature, the judiciary and other independent auditing and review agencies; effective sanctions for misconduct of government officers and agents in all branches of government; non-governmental checks on the government power; and compliance with international law.

The *Index* version 3.0 also concerns whether transition of power is subject to the law. However, relevant data has not been collected. This dimension will be included in country profiles starting with the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2011* report.

### Absence of Corruption

The second dimension of government accountability is the absence of corruption. The new version of the *Index* considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of entrusted public 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 of 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 WJP principle is developed in the *Index* version 3.0 through 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 in practice<sup>6</sup>.

## Order and Security

The WJP principles include the security of persons and property among the key dimensions of the protection of fundamental rights that characterize a rule of law society. More broadly, as it became apparent at WJP regional multidisciplinary meetings held around the world, the notion of “order and security” is generally recognized by different cultures as one of the basic components of the rule of law.

Version 3.0 of the *Index* covers the following three dimensions of order and security: 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 principles also address the extent to which a country protects fundamental human rights. It is 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 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 protection<sup>7</sup>; freedom of thought, religion, and expression; freedom of association (including the right to collective bargaining); the prohibition of forced and child labor<sup>8</sup>; 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 component of the WJP definition of the rule of law is measured in the *Index* version 3.0 by 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

<sup>7</sup> The 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> The notion of clear, publicized and stable laws is often referred to as “legal security”. It encompasses a wide variety of ideas, spanning from the basic economic notion of predictability of rules that is necessary for efficient planning and decision-making by various market participants (including workers, consumers and investors), to Gustav Radbruch’s post-Nazi concept of certainty of statutory law—which despite being a necessary attribute of a well-functioning legal regime, may nonetheless be disregarded by the judge when intolerably incompatible with the requirements of justice.

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 the due process of law in administrative procedures, and absence of government taking of private property without adequate compensation.

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.

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

Access to justice is the fourth component of the WJP definition of the rule of law embedded in its four universal principles. The *Index* version 3.0 measures access to justice by means of three factors:

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

In a nutshell, these factors measure whether regular citizens can peacefully and effectively resolve their personal grievances in accordance with generally accepted social norms, rather than resorting to violence or self-help.

For civil and informal justice, this implies a service that is affordable, effective, impartial, and culturally competent. For criminal justice, this implies a system 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 the formal dispute resolution systems. Access to justice also requires fair and effective enforcement of the decisions.

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 – for resolving disputes. These systems often play a large role in many cultures in which formal legal institutions fail to provide effective remedies for large segments of the population. 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*.

## 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 of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice.

### 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 ten factors and forty nine 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 common expressions by professionals.
3. The team identified, on average, more than 300 potential local experts per country to respond the qualified respondents' questionnaires, as well as a set of leading local polling companies.
4. Polling companies conducted pre-test pilot surveys to the general public in consultation with the WJP *Index* team, and launched the final survey.
5. The team sent the questionnaires to local experts and engaged in several rounds of interaction with them.
6. The *Index* team collected and mapped the data into the forty nine sub-factors.
7. The *Index* team constructed the final rankings using a five-step process:
  - a. Codified the questionnaire items as numeric values.
  - b. Produced country raw 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 several tests to identify possible biases and errors. For example, the *Index* team cross-checked all sub-factors with more than 60 third-party sources, including quantitative data and qualitative assessments drawn from local and international organizations.
9. The Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, in collaboration with the *Index* team, conducted a sensitivity analysis to assess the statistical reliability of the results.
10. Finally, the data were organized in 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 cross-country 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 summarized into numerical scores representing the extent to which societies adhere to the rule of law.

To date, 35,000 citizens and over 900 experts from 35 nations have contributed their knowledge and expertise to the *Index*. 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 measurement of rule of law and data collection effort is available in the final section of this report and in Botero and Ponce (2010).

## Scope of the WJP Rule of Law Index™

The *WJP Rule of Law Index™* is a product intended for multiple audiences. Some of these audiences may have a deeper understanding than others about a number of technical issues involved in creating and using indices and indicators. This section highlights some of the issues that various users shall take into account when interpreting the *WJP Rule of Law Index* data.

Indices and indicators are very useful tools. For instance, the systematic tracking of infant mortality rates during the last century has greatly contributed to improving health outcomes around the globe; consumer price

**Table 1: Countries indexed in 2009**

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

indices help governments and other actors to keep track of the pulse of the economy; and baseball statistics enable fans to appreciate the relative performance of players. However, indices and indicators may also be abused. Once released to the public, indicators may develop a life on their own and be used for purposes unanticipated by their creators. If data are taken out of context, indicators may lead to unintended or erroneous policy considerations or decisions.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* is a very powerful tool to raise the attention of the public about important policy issues and to promote change. It offers 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 lay citizen);
- » 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 make it stand 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 makes it stand out from other indices, which are based solely on data aggregated from third party sources, or are based on sources that are self-reported by governments or other interested parties.
- » **Rule of law in practice.** The *Index* does not measure the law on the books but how it is applied in practice.
- » **Anchored in actual experiences of lay people.** 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.
- » **Action oriented.** Findings are presented in disaggregated form, identifying areas of strength and weakness in various categories in each country.

These features may contribute to inform policy debate in and across countries. Yet the *Index's* findings must be interpreted in light of certain inherent limitations. More specifically:

1. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* does not provide specific recipes for reform.

2. The *Index* data are not sensitive enough to identify bottlenecks or binding constraints in specific countries, or to identify specific priorities for reform in countries or across the globe.
3. The *Index* data are not intended to establish causation or to ascertain the complex relation among different rule of law dimensions in various countries.
4. 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.
5. Adequate use of the *Index* for policy debate requires a sound understanding of the following two 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](http://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](http://www.worldjusticeproject.org)
6. The *Index* has been designed to measure the rule of law from the perspective of the lay citizen. While from the lay user's perspective basic rule of law concepts tend to be fairly uniform across countries (i.e., all citizens tend to agree on the advantages of public accountability and the disadvantages of governmental abuse), specific 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).
7. The *Index* may be used in multiple ways but it 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* is a useful tool to

track the "temperature" of the rule of law situation of countries in a manner that is both consistent and systematic, but it is not powerful enough to provide a full diagnosis or to dictate concrete priorities for action.

8. 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 will continue providing 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.

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.

# 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 1.

## Western Europe and North America

Countries in Western Europe and North America tend to outperform most 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



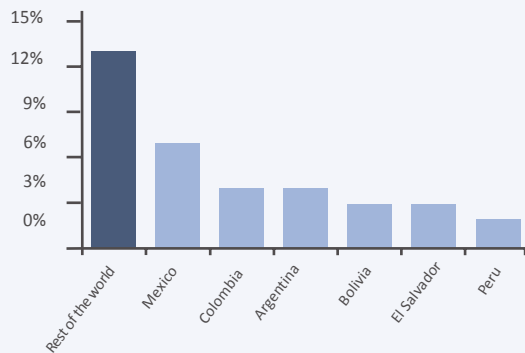
## Latin America and the Caribbean

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 this report: 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.

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).

## 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

## 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 diversity of performances, 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

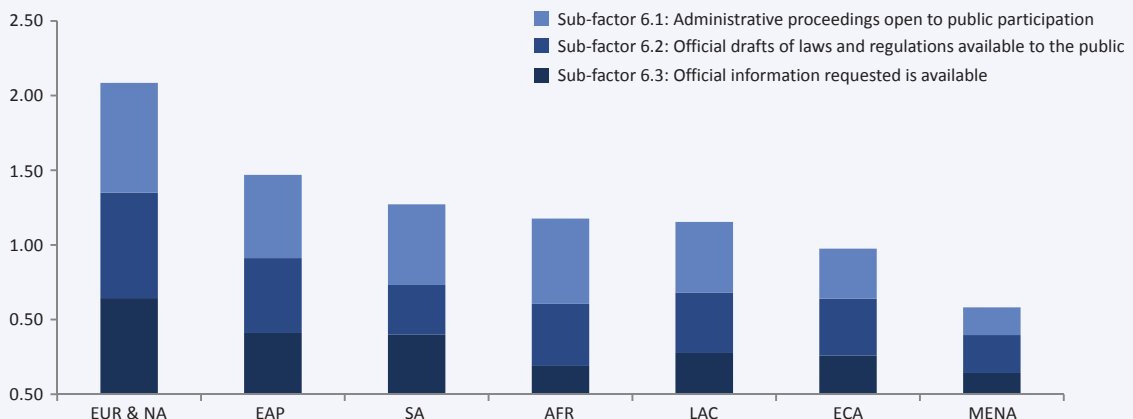
Open government is an essential aspect of the rule of law. It allows for a broader level of access, participation, and collaboration between the government and its citizens, and plays a crucial role in the promotion of accountability. Requesting information from public authorities is an important tool 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 being open for public participation, official drafts of laws and regulations being available to the public, and the availability of official information. One way the Index documents government openness is by looking at how it manifests itself in 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, for instance, 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, just like in other Sub-Saharan countries, violence is still one of the main vehicles to redress grievances. Finally, Kenya, Liberia, and Nigeria suffer from a rule of law deficit. Although the specifics vary in each country, Kenya, Liberia, and Nigeria must make

### 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 aspects 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 treatments by 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?

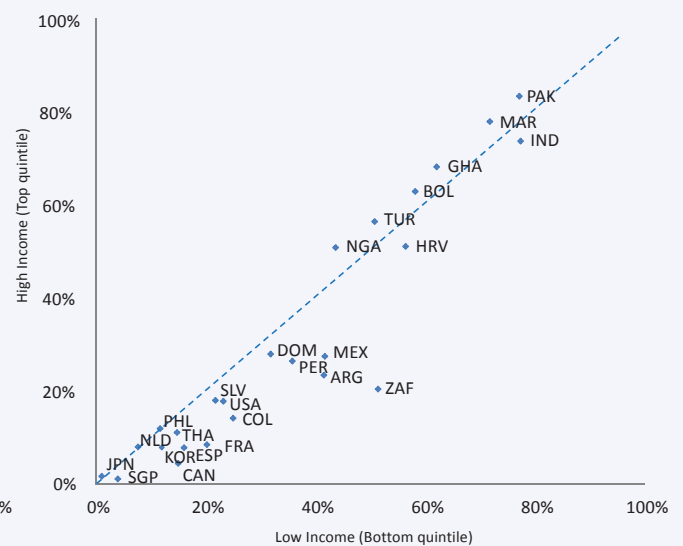
Percentage of respondents who were unfairly physically abused by the police in the last three years, by income quintile



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

important efforts to advance most rule 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 the 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 factor<sup>1</sup>, 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

<sup>1</sup> 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*<sup>2</sup>. 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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

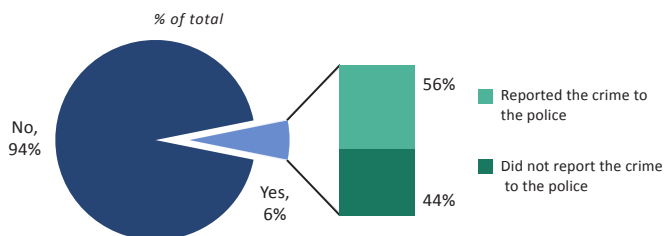
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

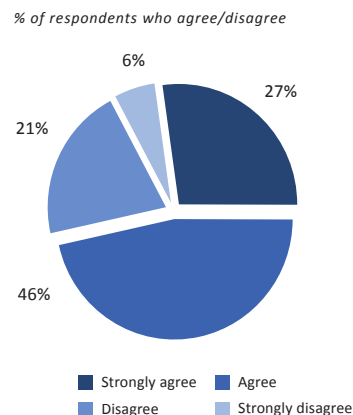
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

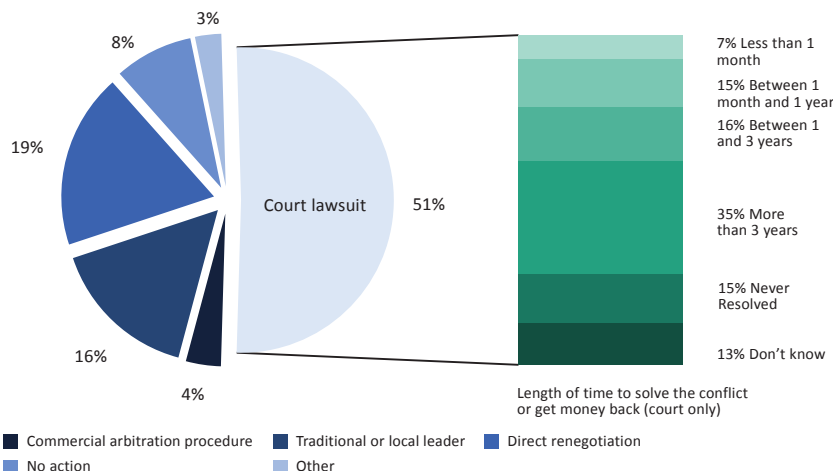


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

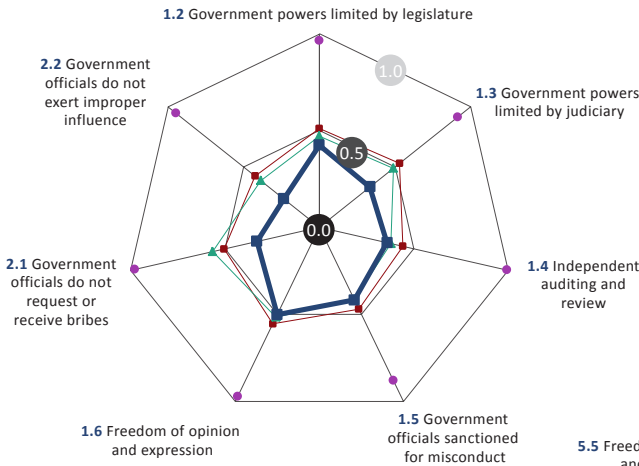


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

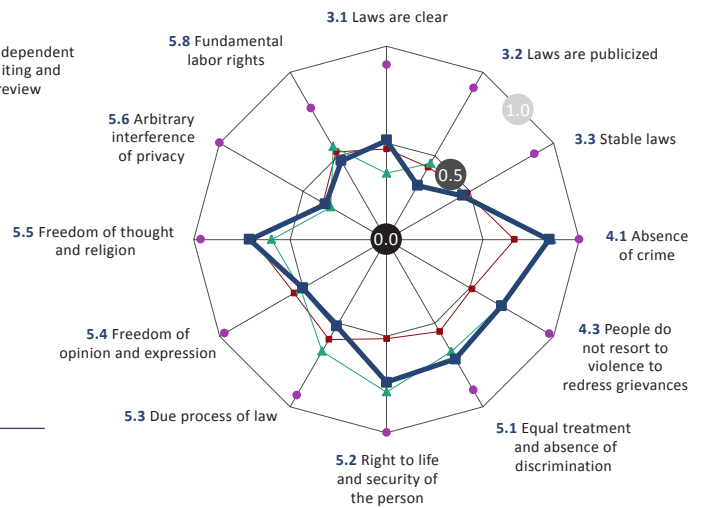
### Accountable Government



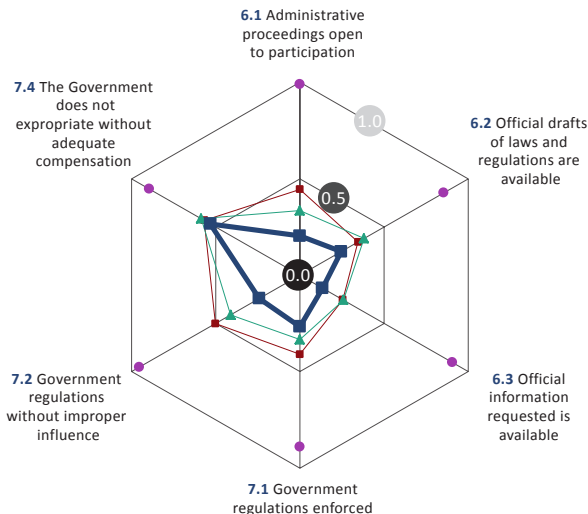
### Key



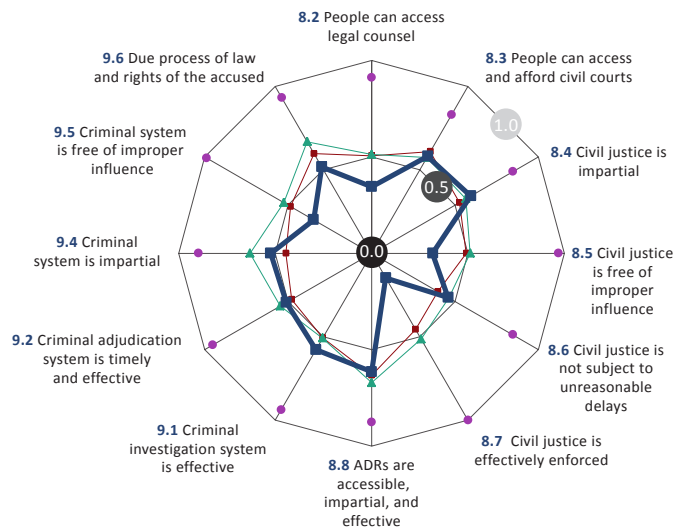
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

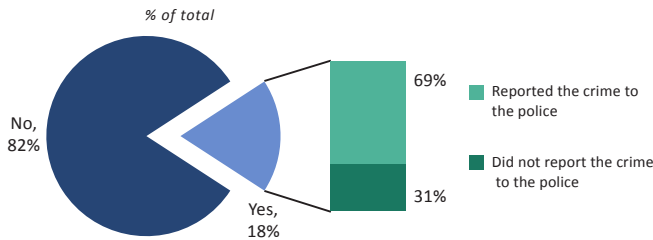
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.32	33/35	7/7	7/7
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.48	20/35	3/7	4/7
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.39	31/35	6/7	6/7
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.51	25/35	2/7	5/7
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	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.*

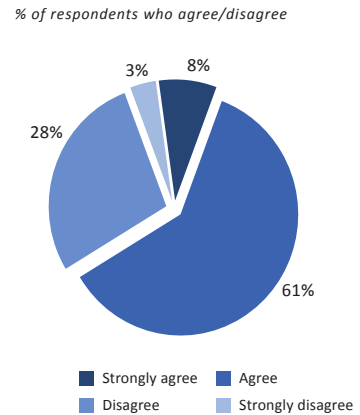
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

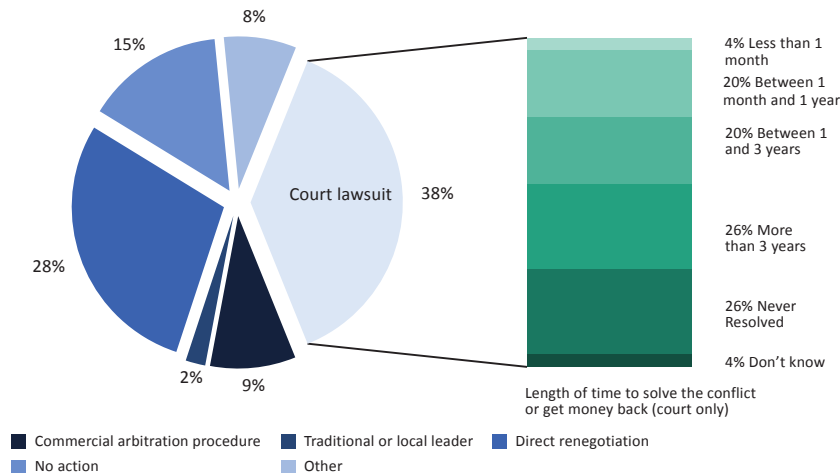


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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



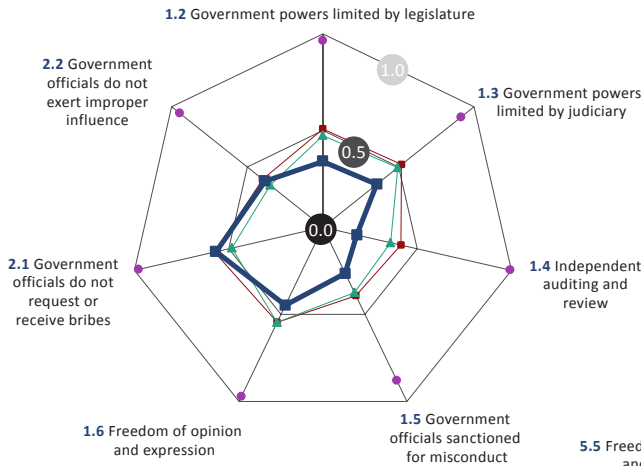
<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.



## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

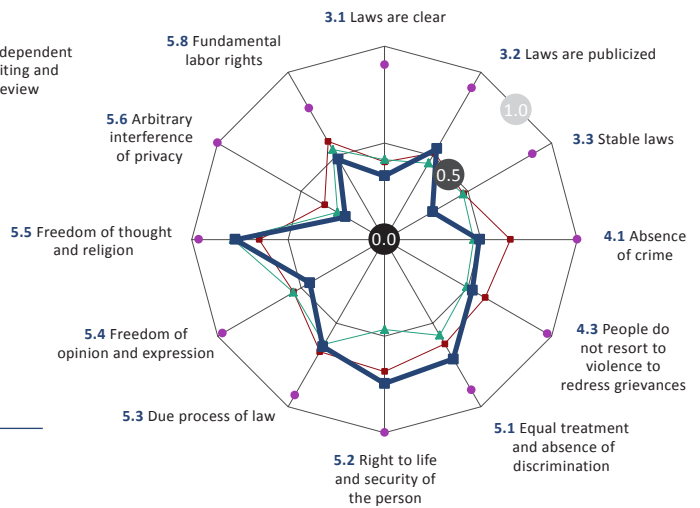
### Accountable Government



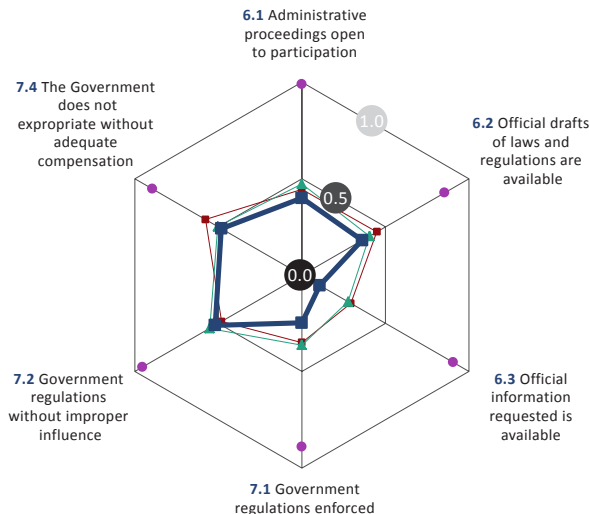
### Key



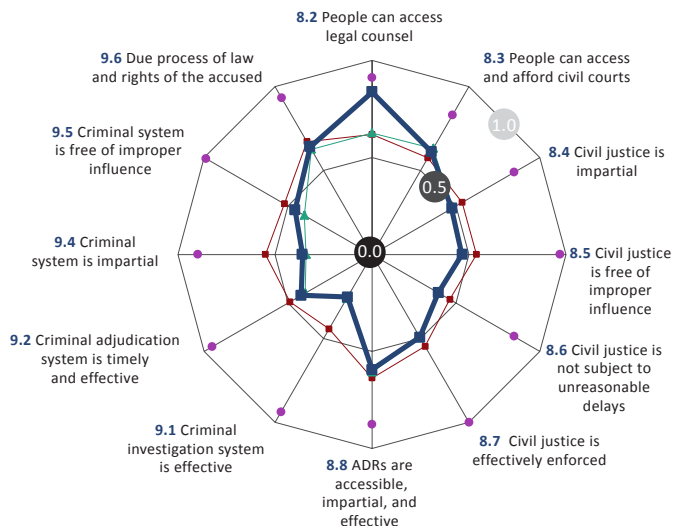
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

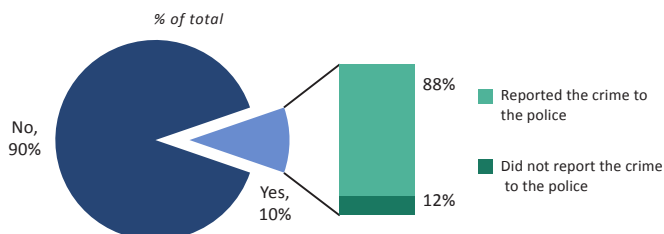
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.83	3/35	1/7	3/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.88	6/35	2/7	6/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.76	5/35	2/7	5/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.89	6/35	3/7	6/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	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.*

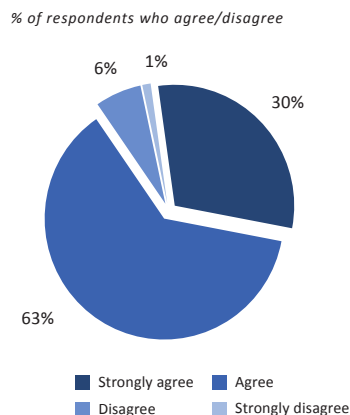
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

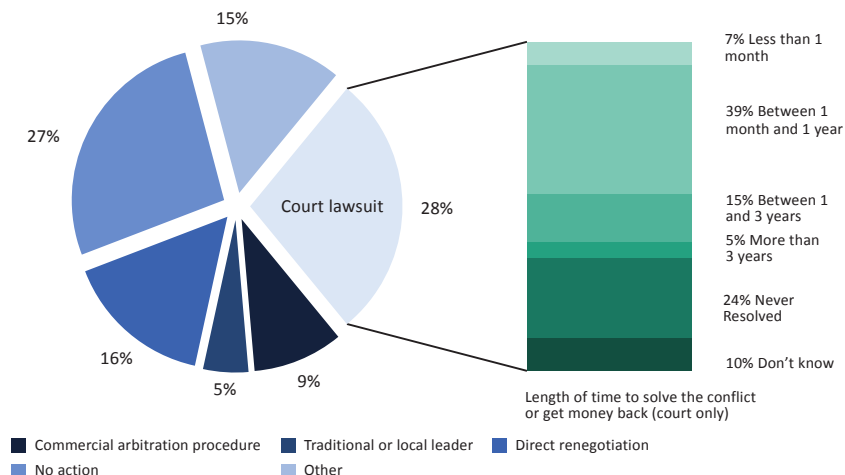


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

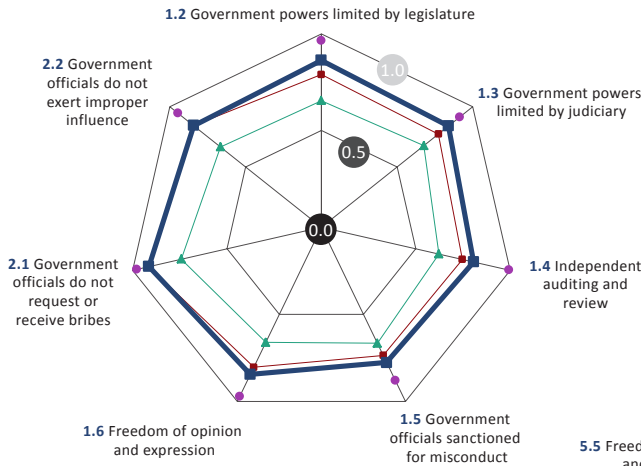


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

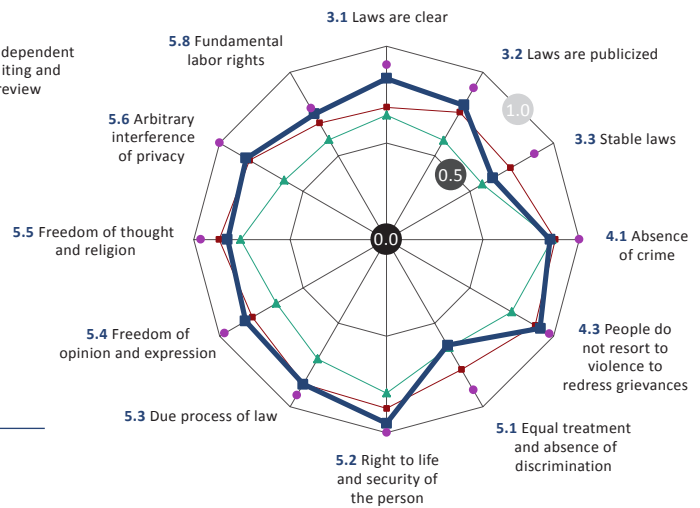
### Accountable Government



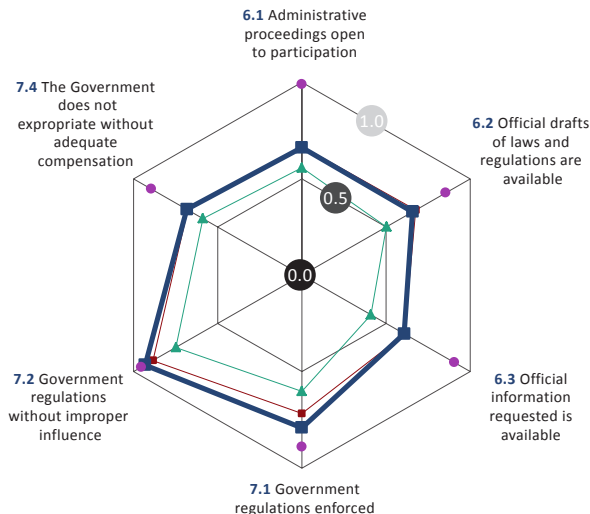
### Key



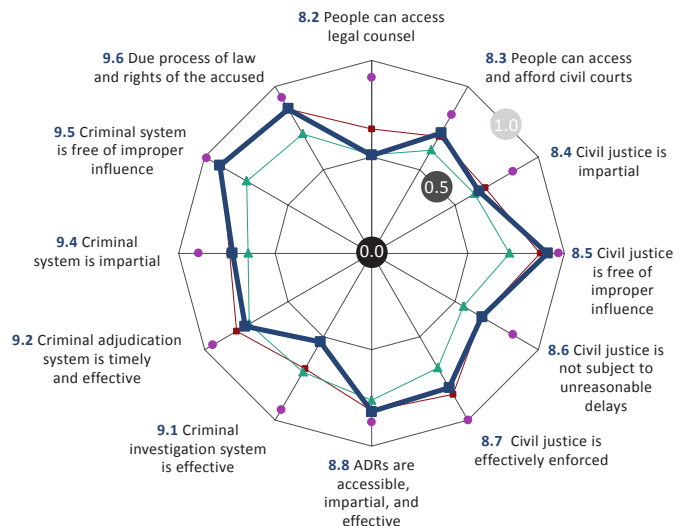
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

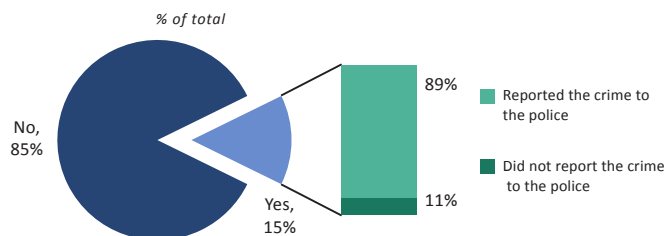
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.82	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

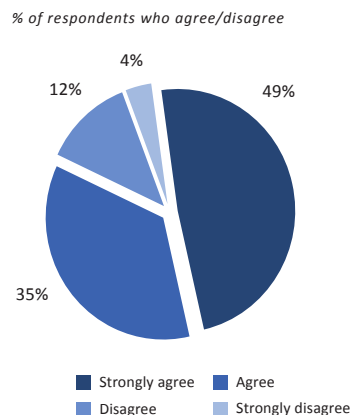
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

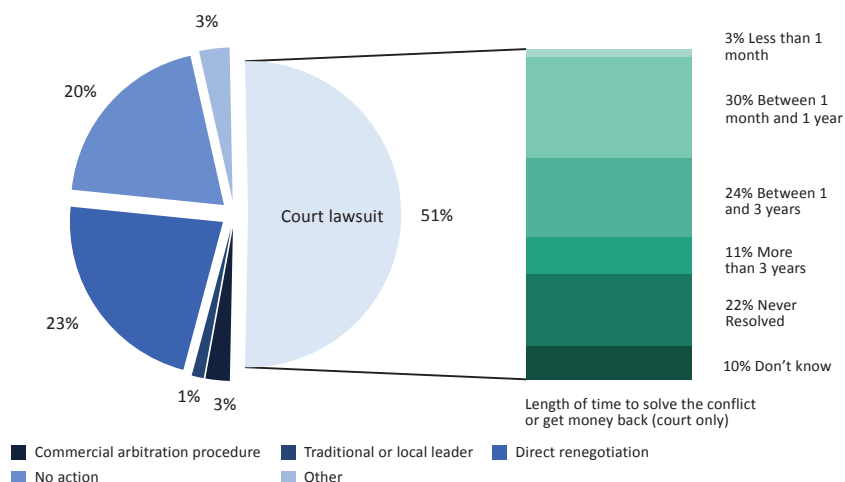


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

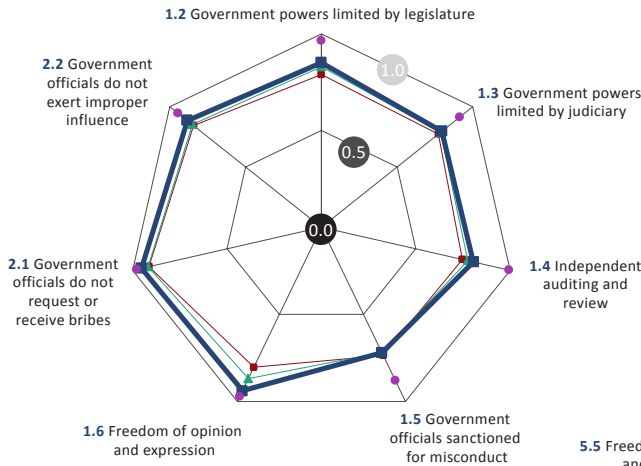


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

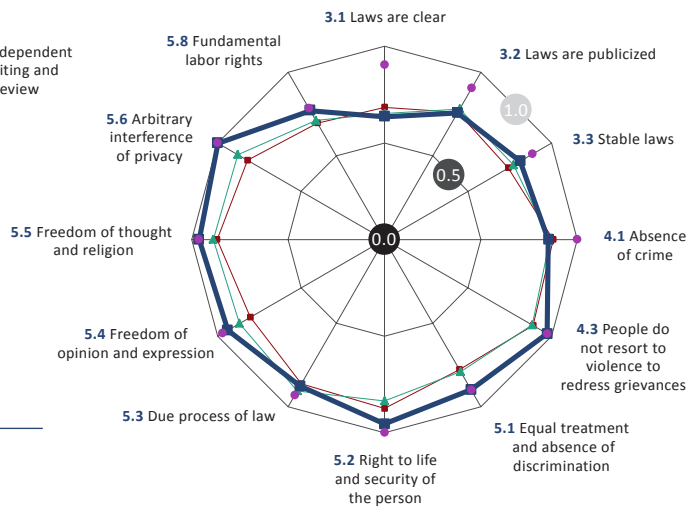
### Accountable Government



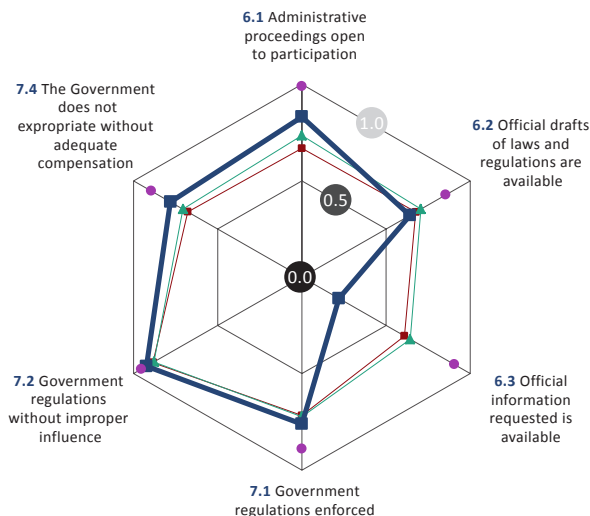
### Key

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

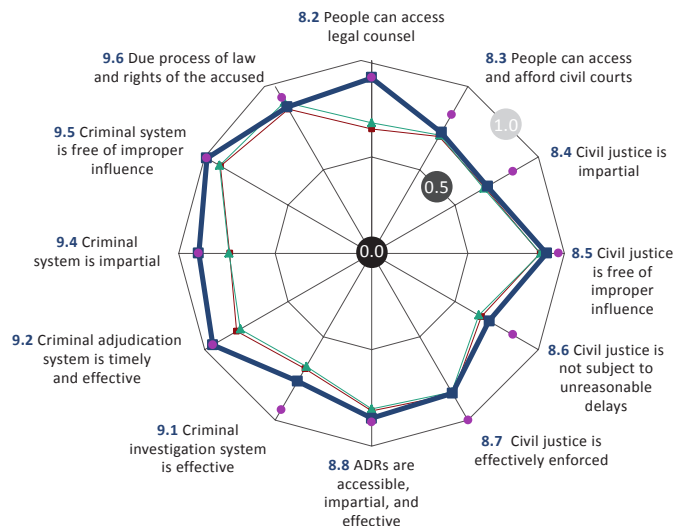
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

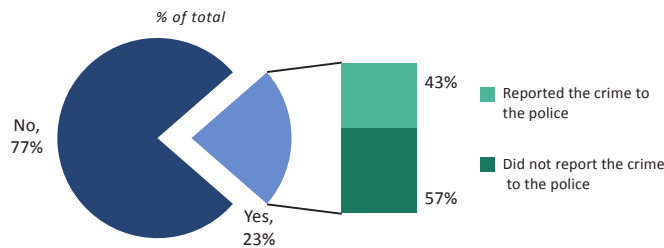
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.32	32/35	6/7	12/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.30	30/35	6/7	11/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.35	33/35	7/7	12/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.46	30/35	5/7	10/12
Factor 5: Fundamental 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.*

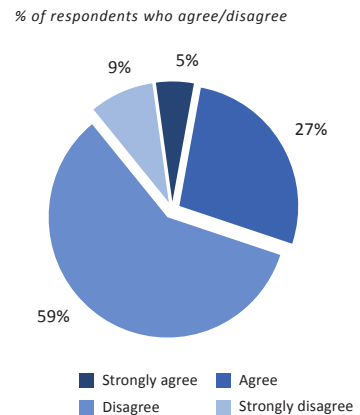
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

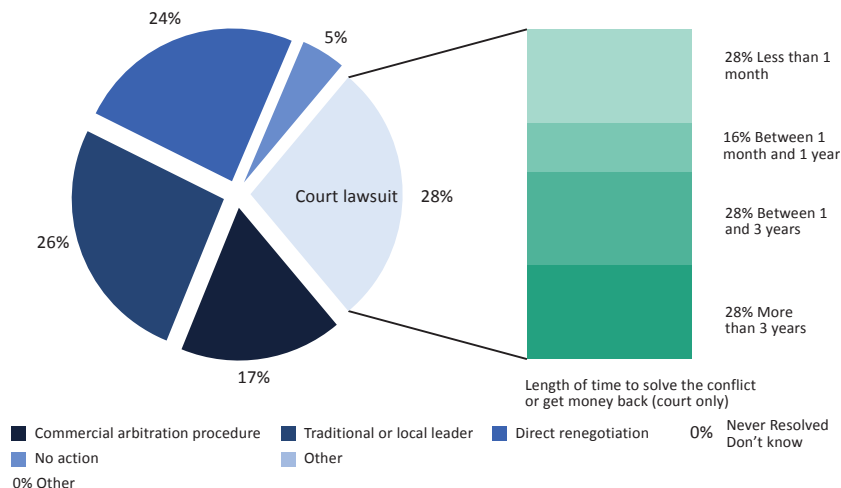


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

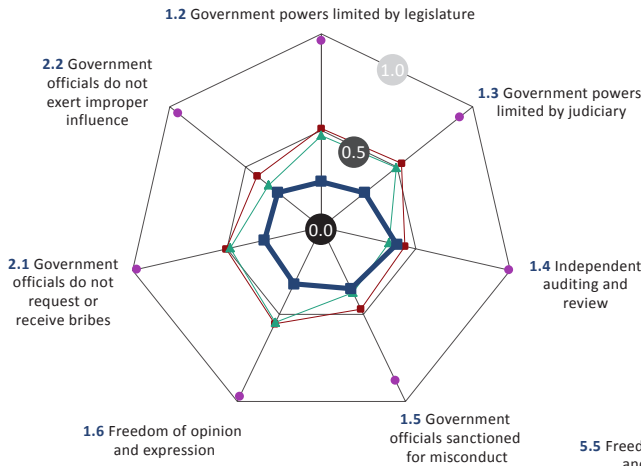


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Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the *Index*. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor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

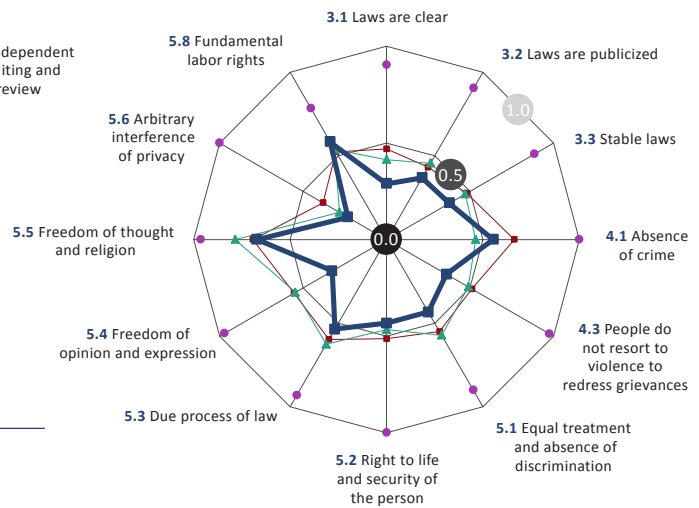
### Accountable Government



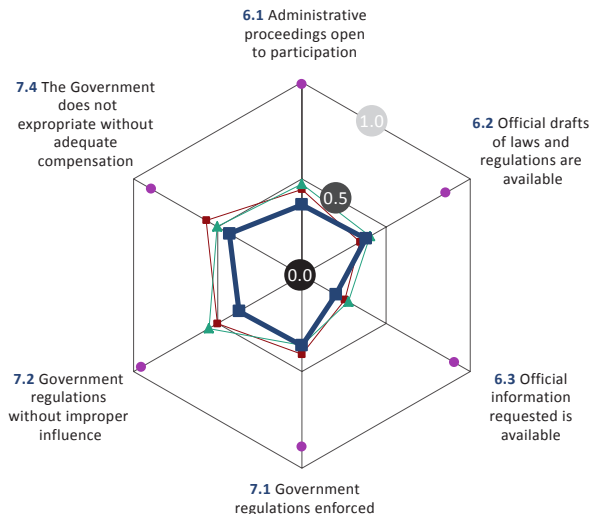
### Key

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

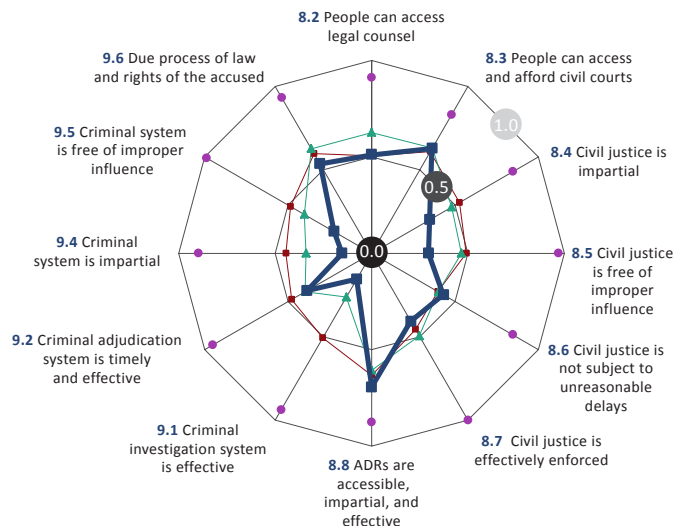
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

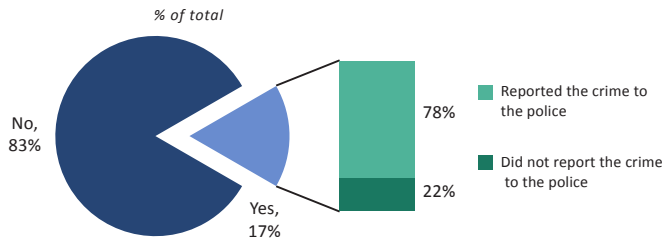
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

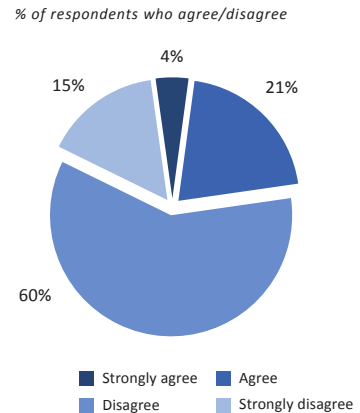
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

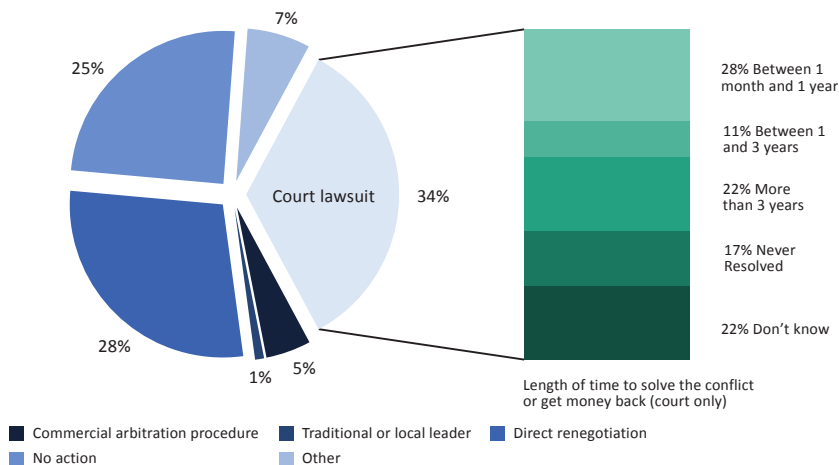


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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



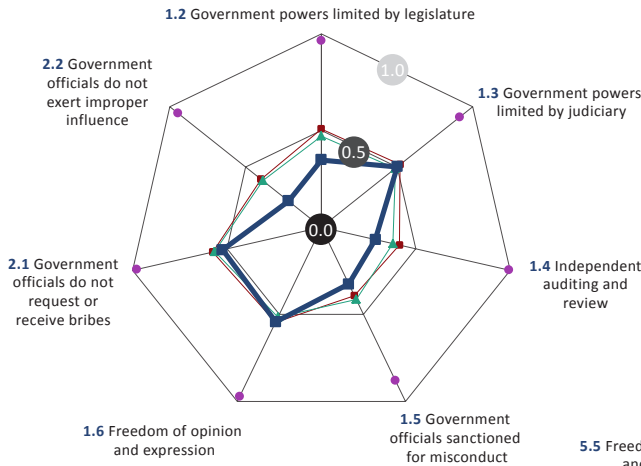
<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.



## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

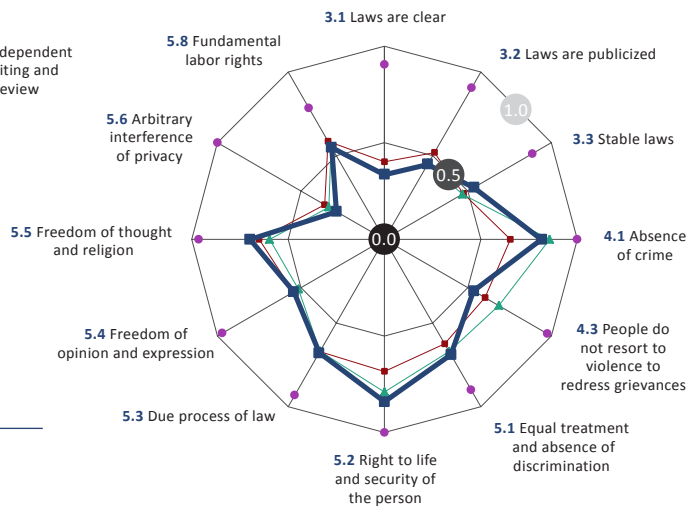
### Accountable Government



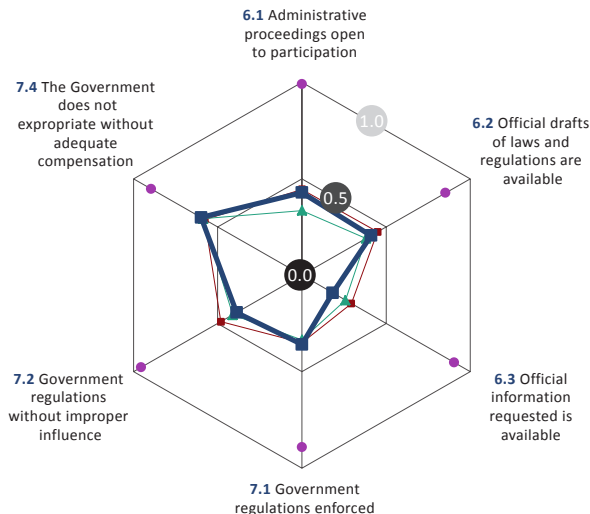
### Key

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

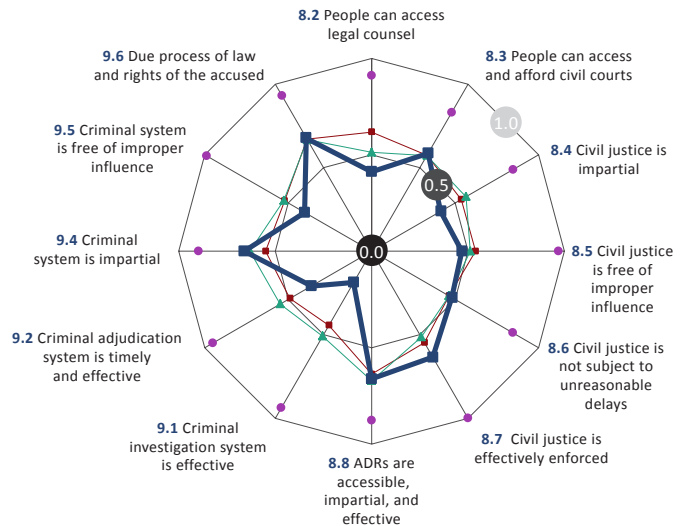
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

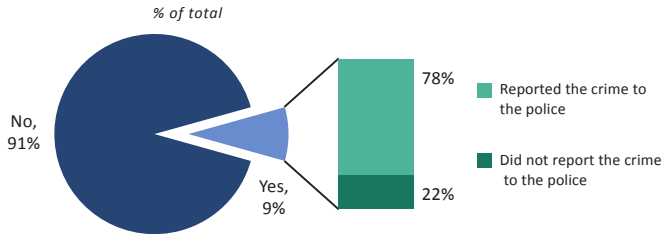
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.77	6/35	4/7	6/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.88	5/35	4/7	5/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.76	4/35	3/7	4/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.89	5/35	3/7	5/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	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.*

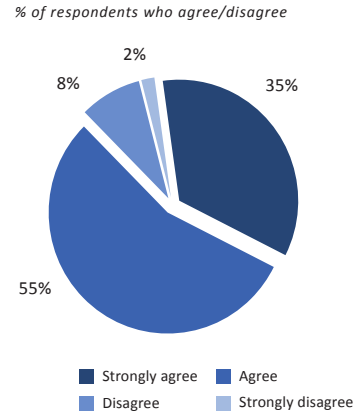
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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 Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver. 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

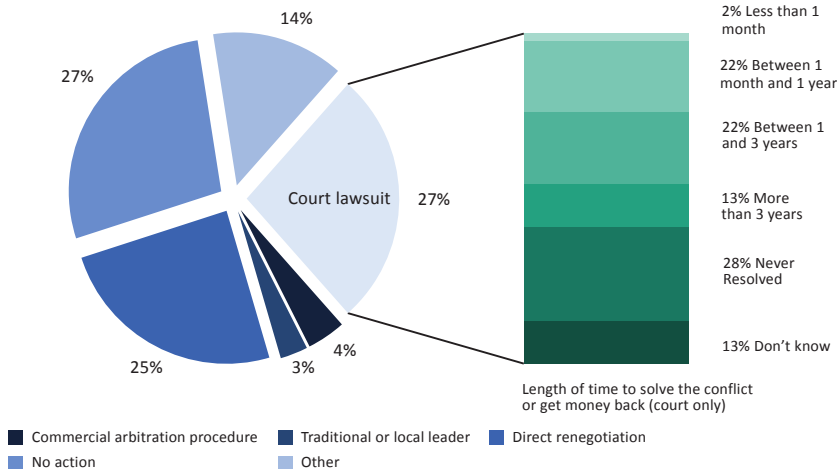


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

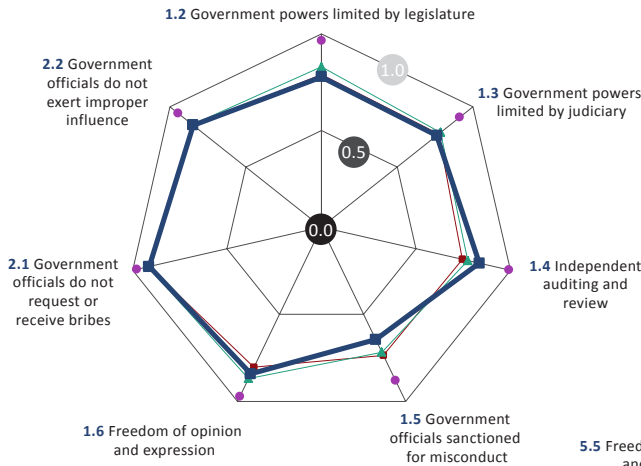


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

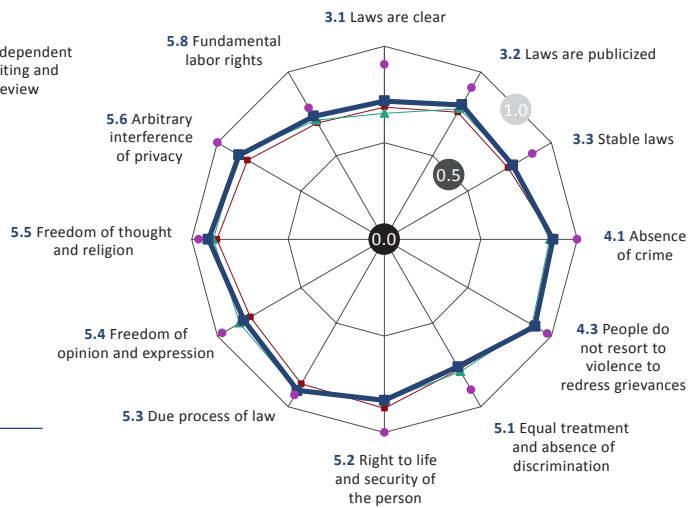
### Accountable Government



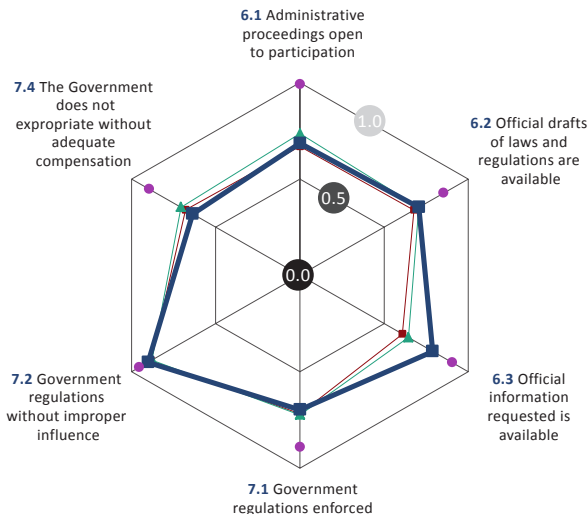
### Key

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

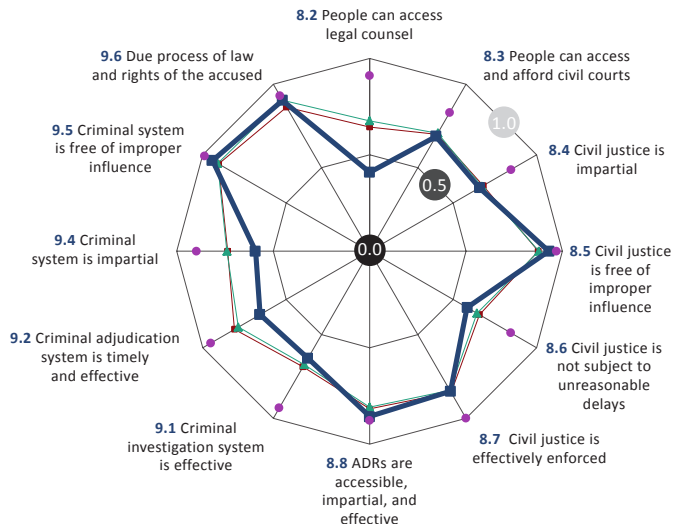
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

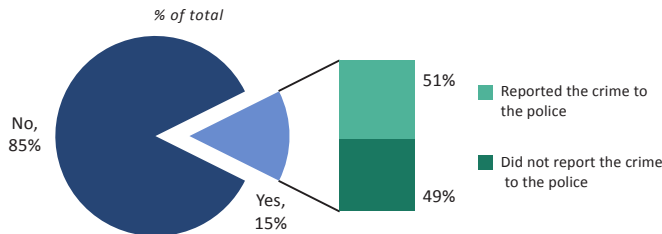
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

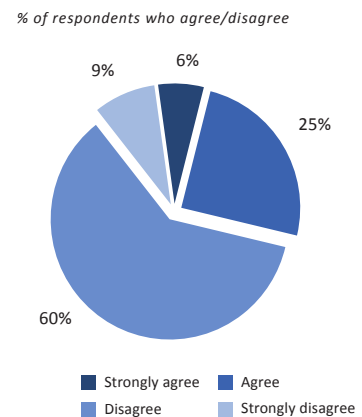
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

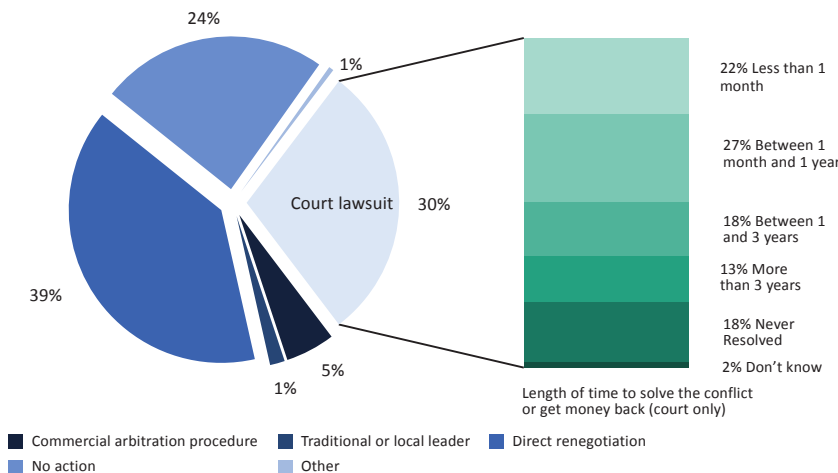


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

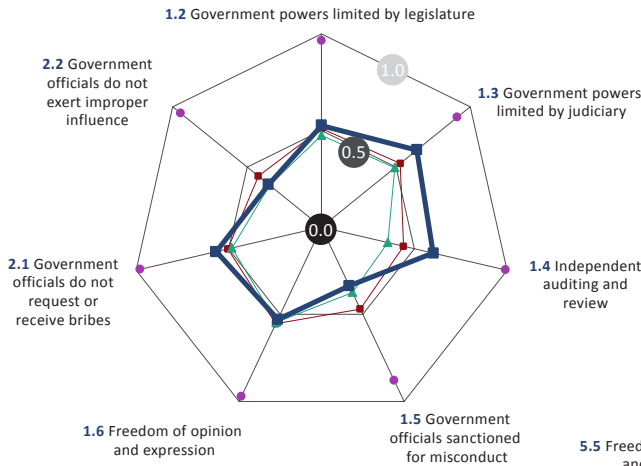


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

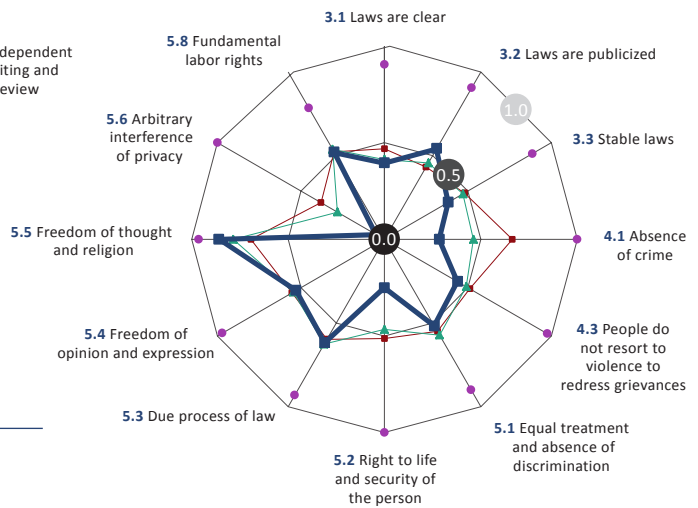
### Accountable Government



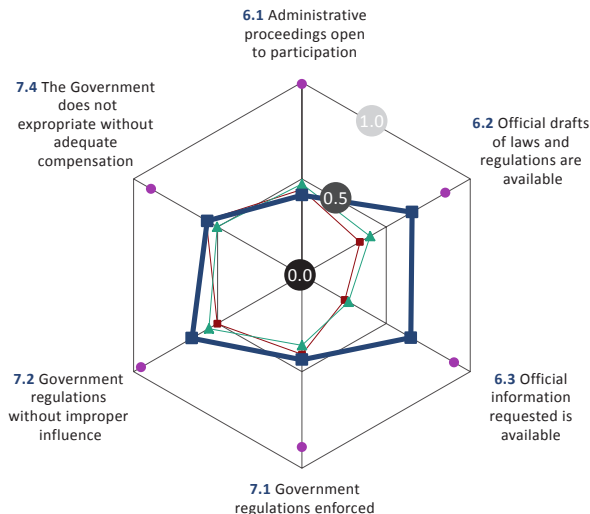
### Key

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

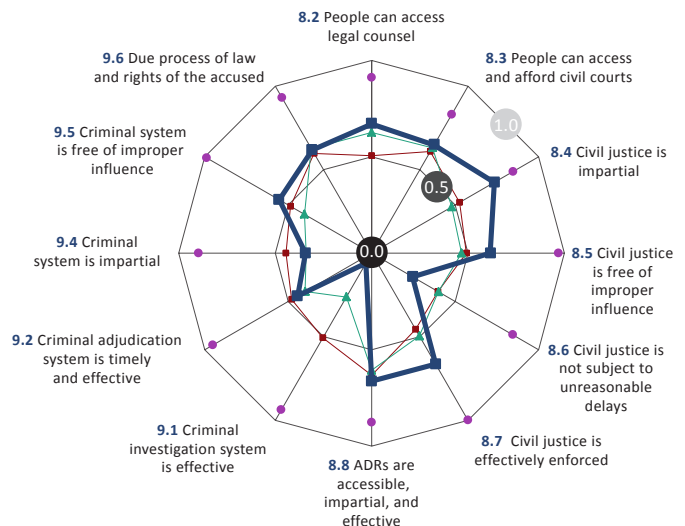
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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.*

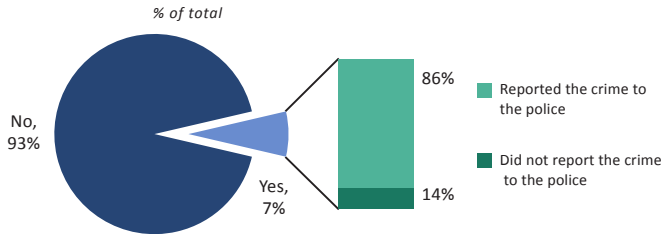
This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

	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

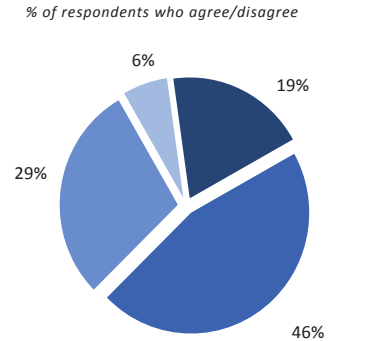
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

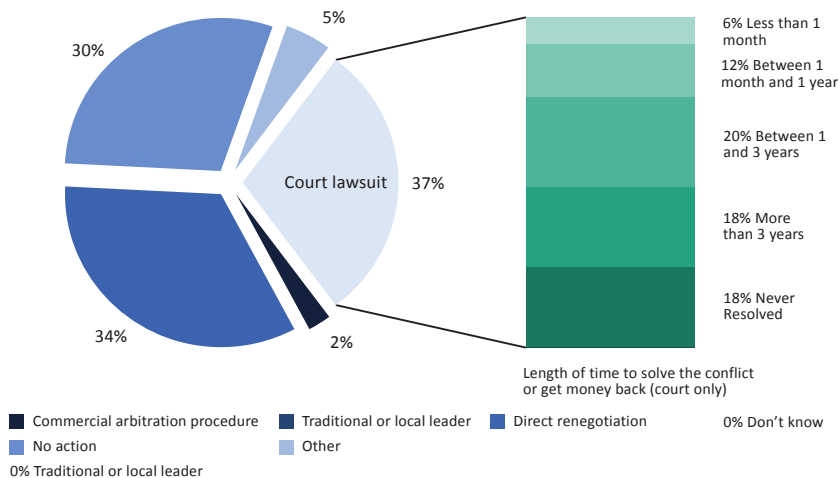


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

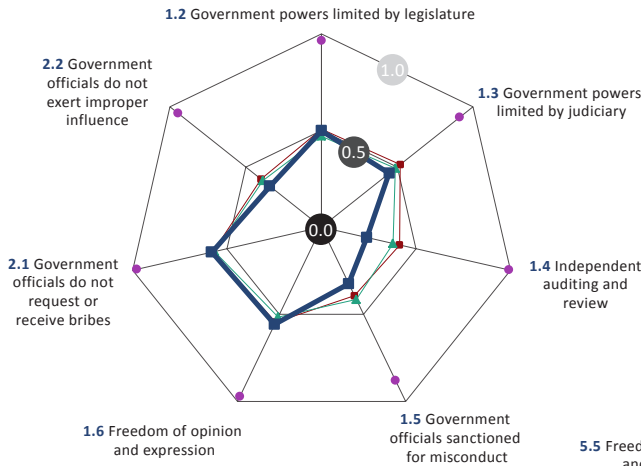


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

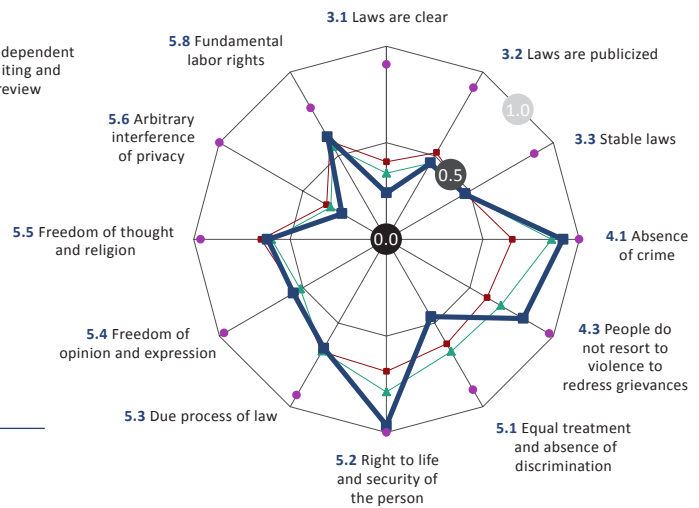
### Accountable Government



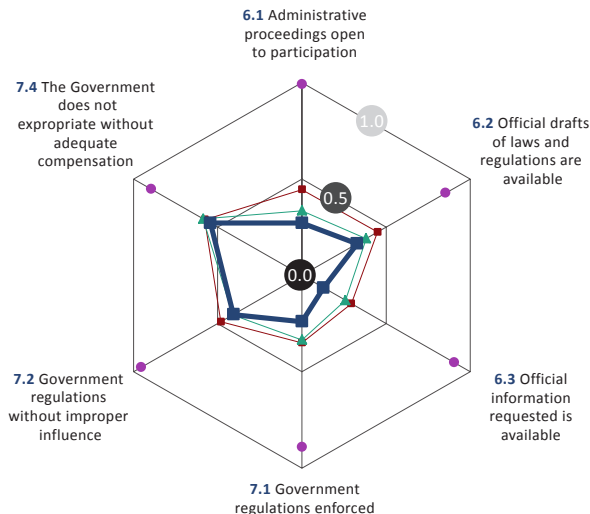
### Key

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

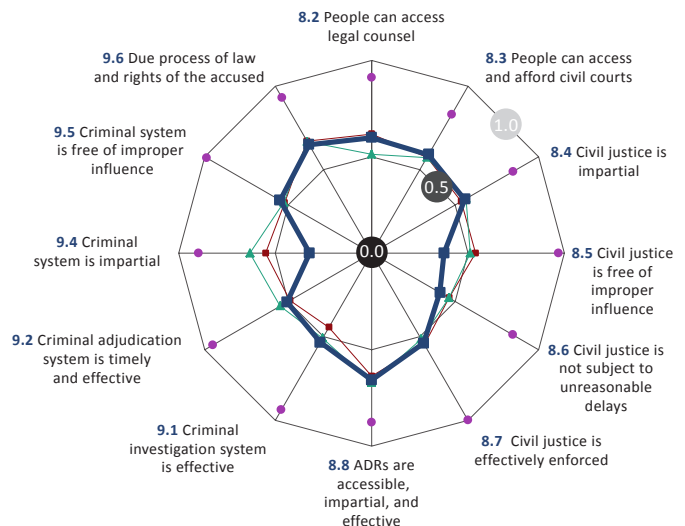
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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.*

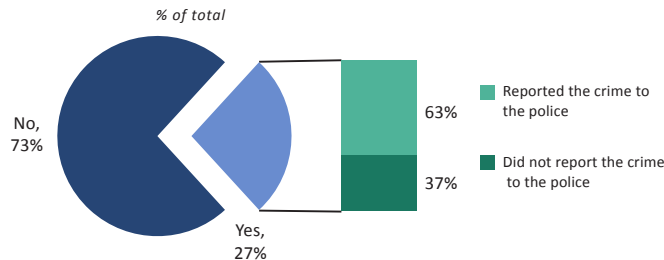
This table presents aggregate scores by factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

	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

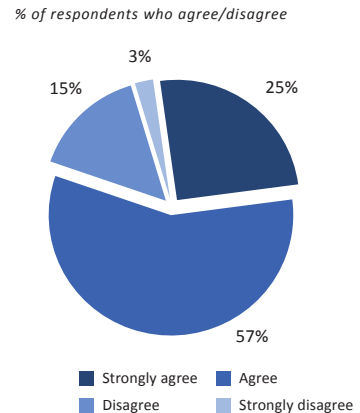
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

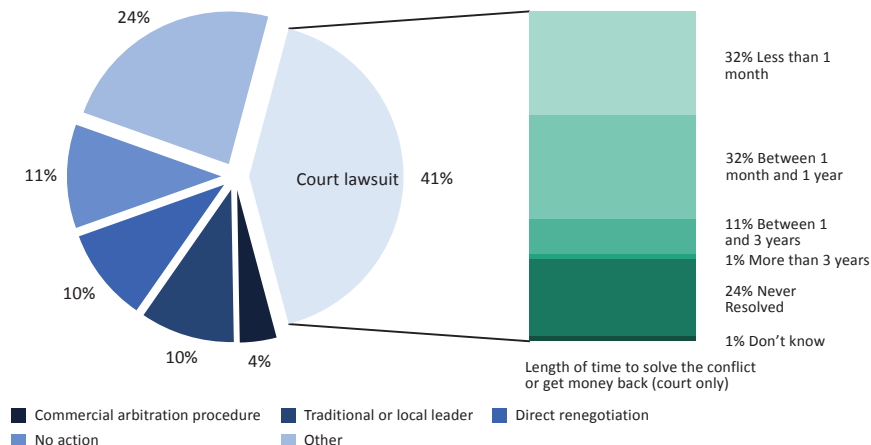


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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



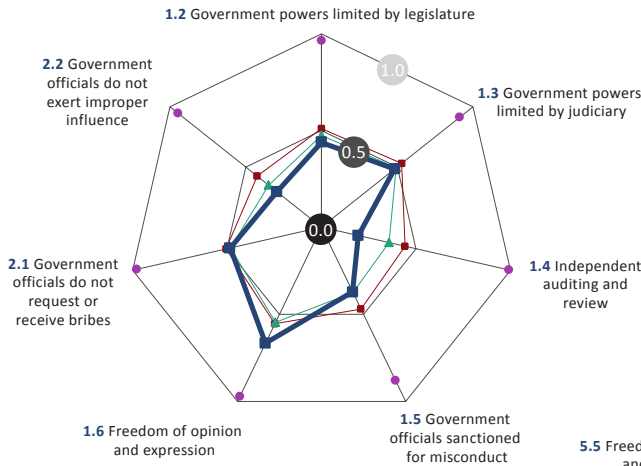
<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.



## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

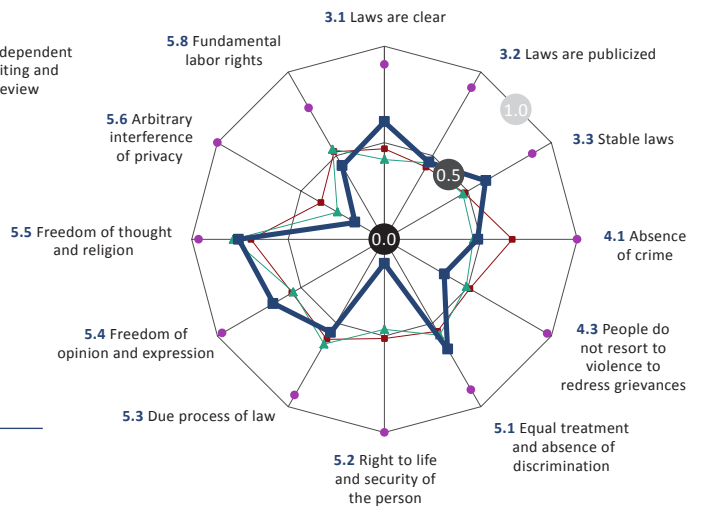
### Accountable Government



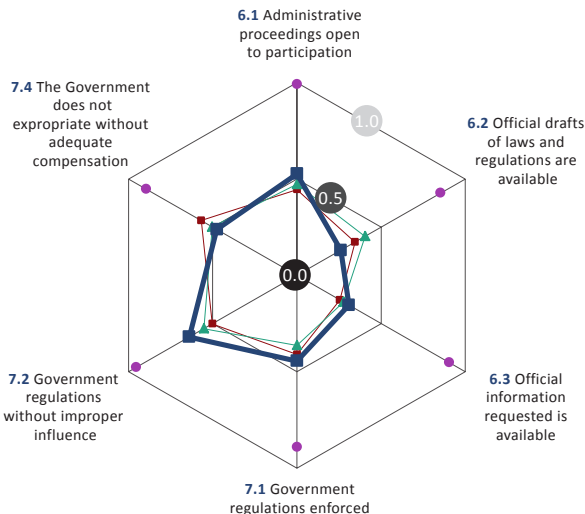
### Key

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

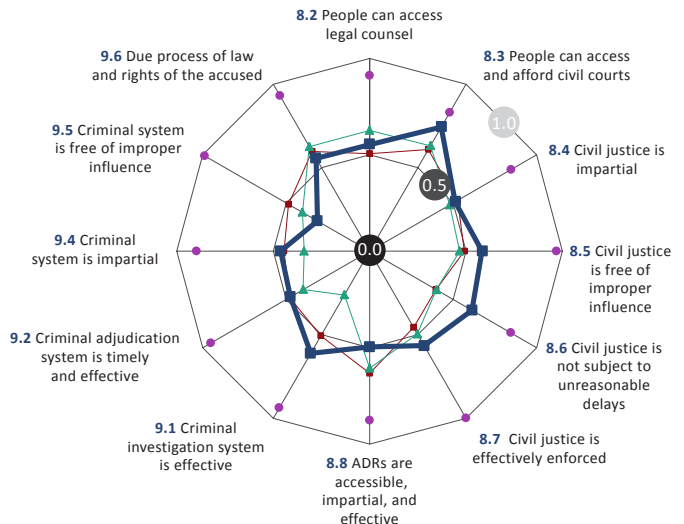
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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 Ana<sup>1</sup>

## 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

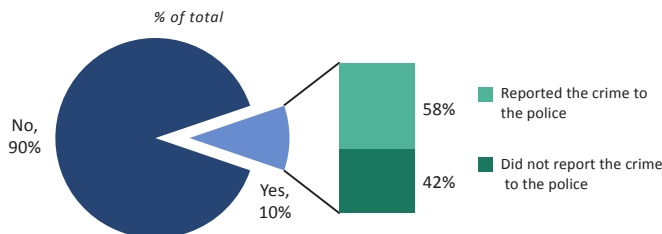
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.50	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

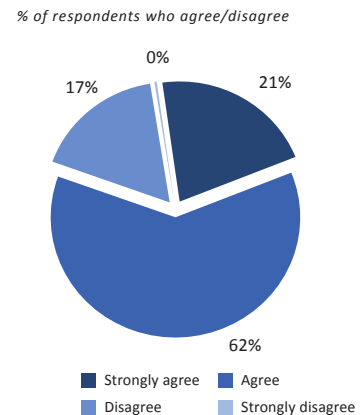
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

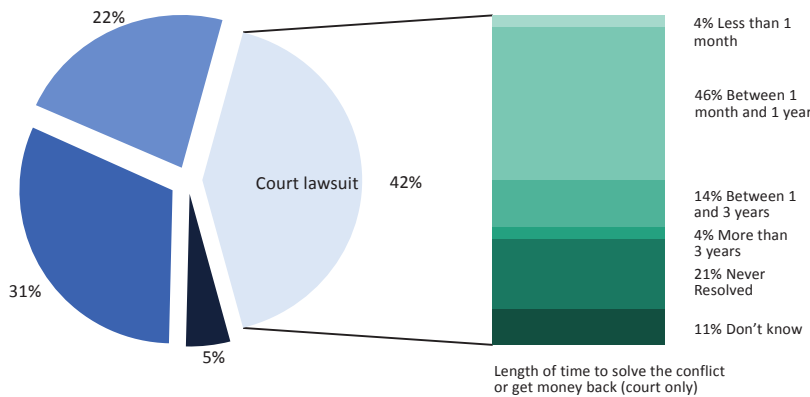


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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



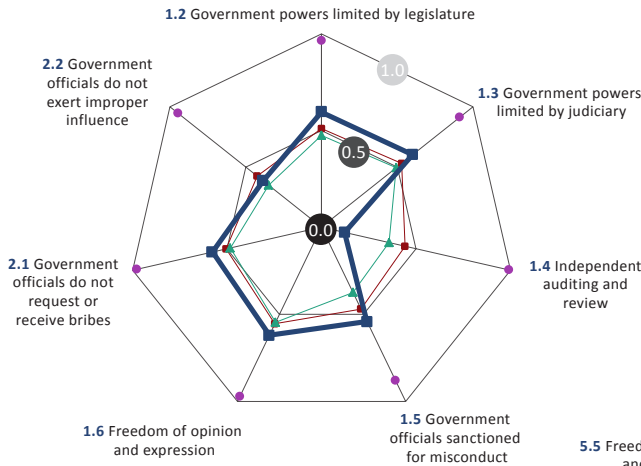
■ Commercial arbitration procedure  
■ Traditional or local leader  
■ Direct renegotiation  
■ No action  
■ Other  
 0% Traditional or local leader  
 0% Other

<sup>1</sup> 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-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

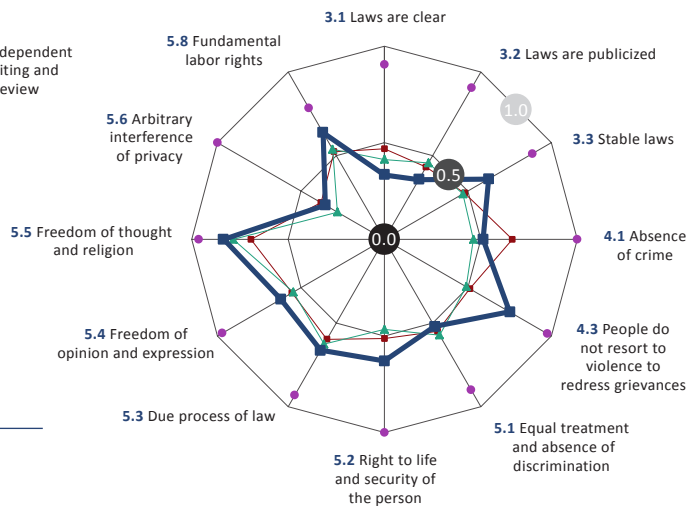
### Accountable Government



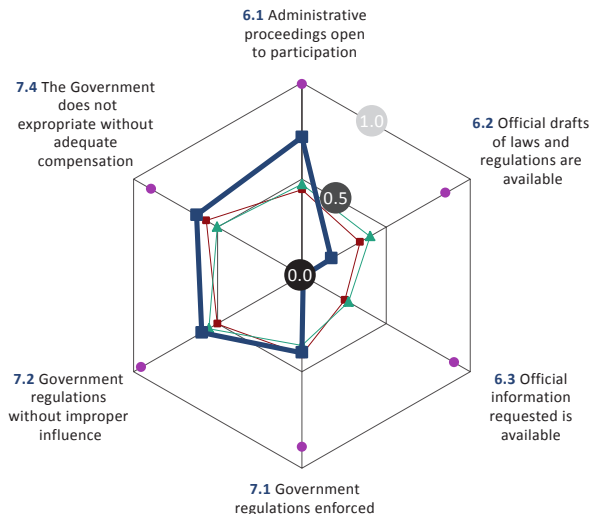
### Key

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

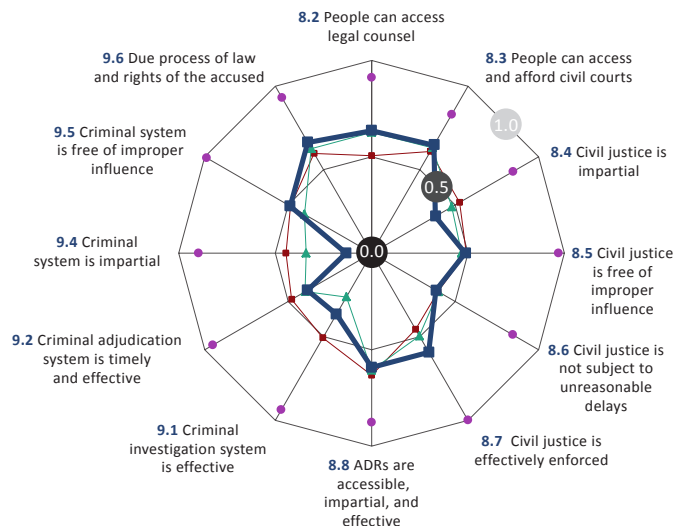
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

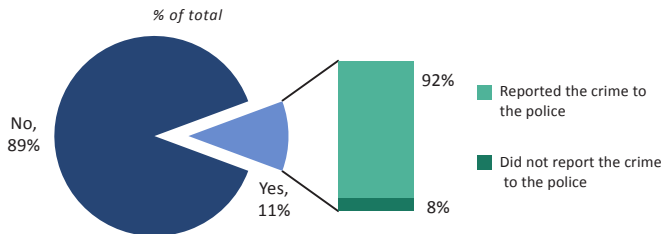
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

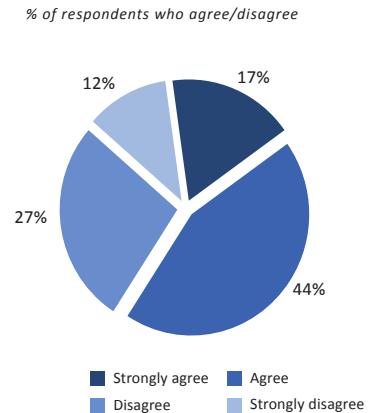
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

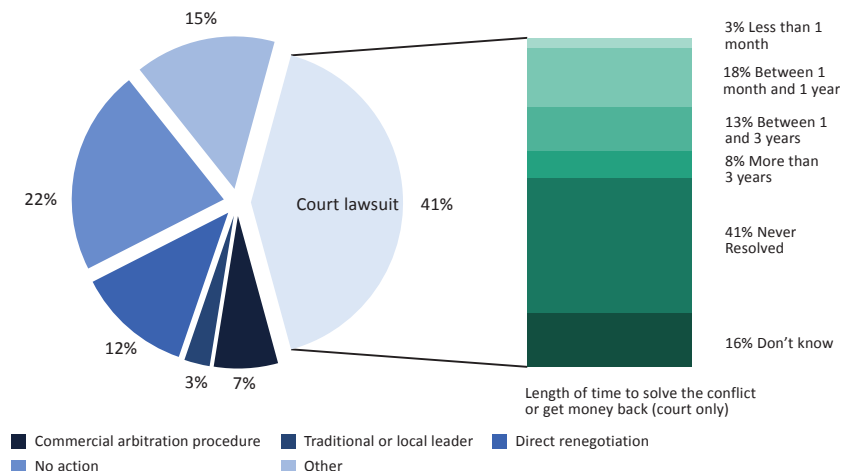


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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*

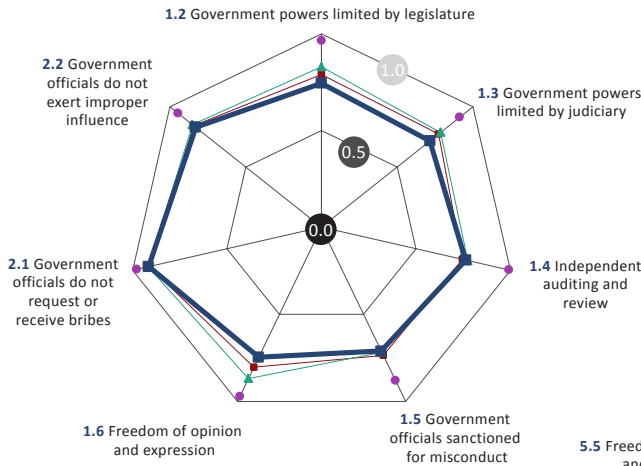


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

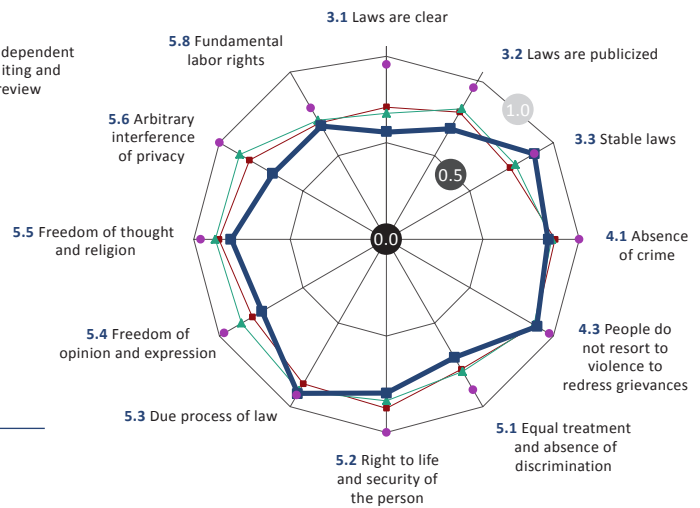
### Accountable Government



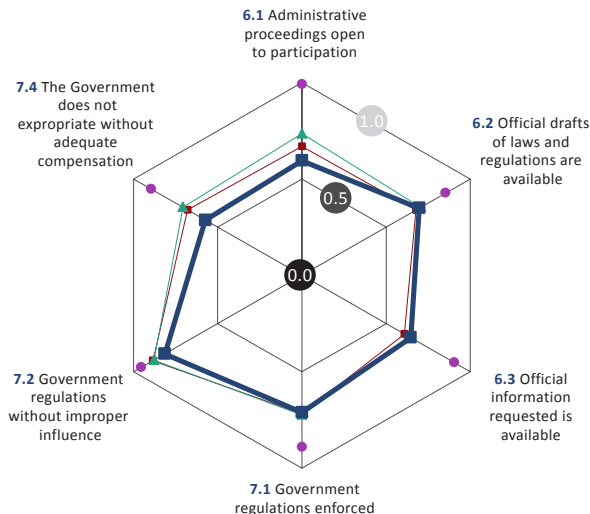
### Key

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

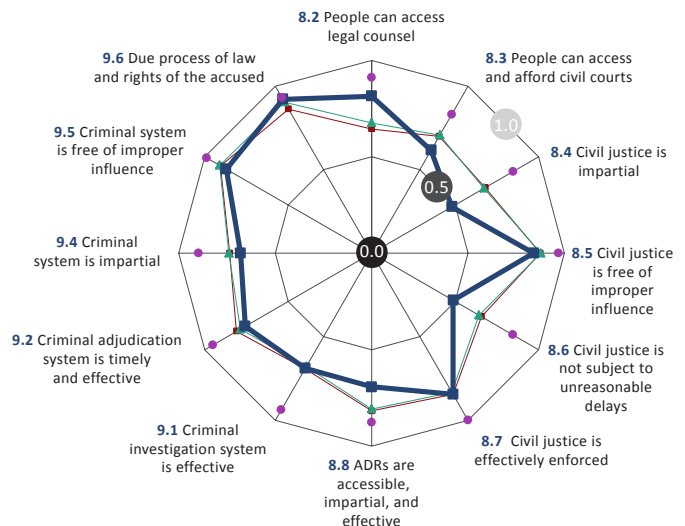
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

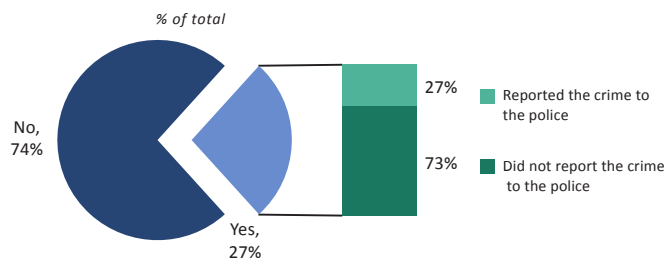
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.65	12/35	1/5	1/5
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.50	18/35	2/5	1/5
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.44	23/35	2/5	1/5
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.48	26/35	1/5	2/5
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	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

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

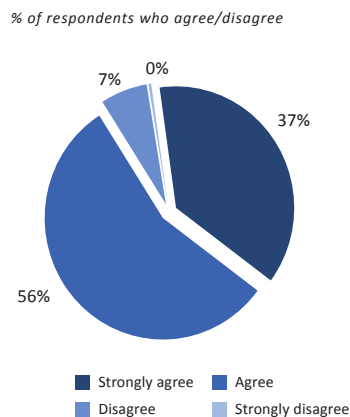
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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 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

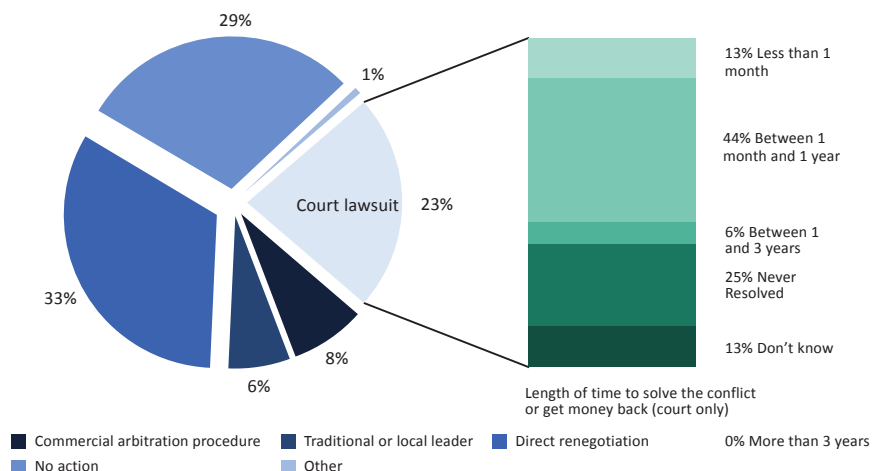


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Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

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

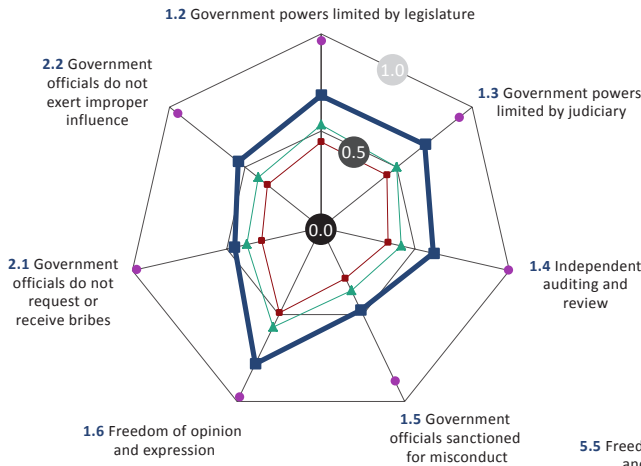


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

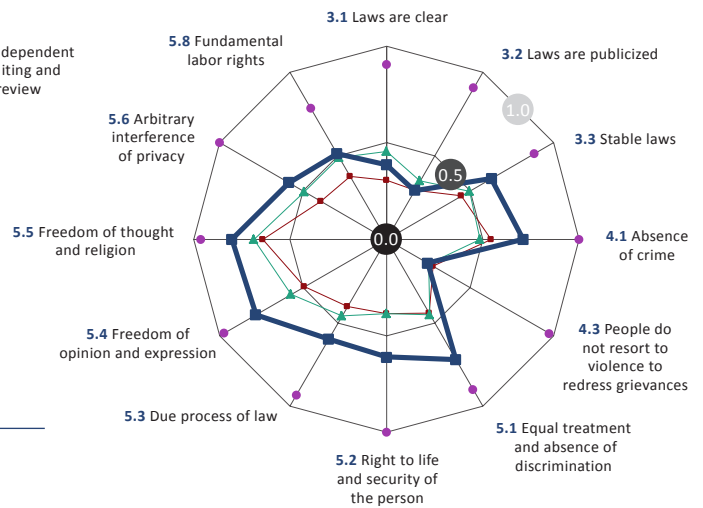
### Accountable Government



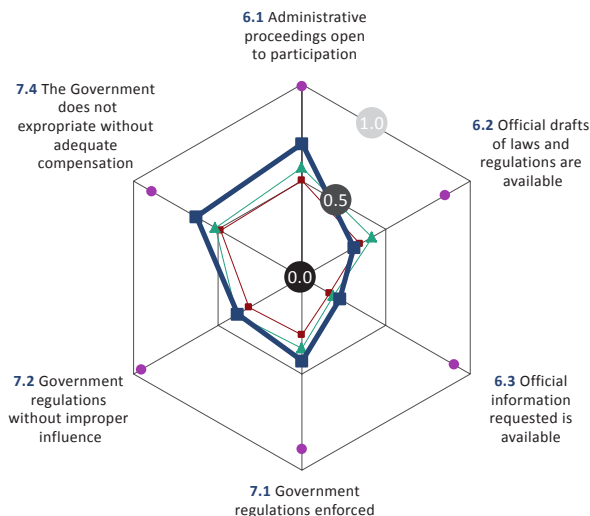
### Key



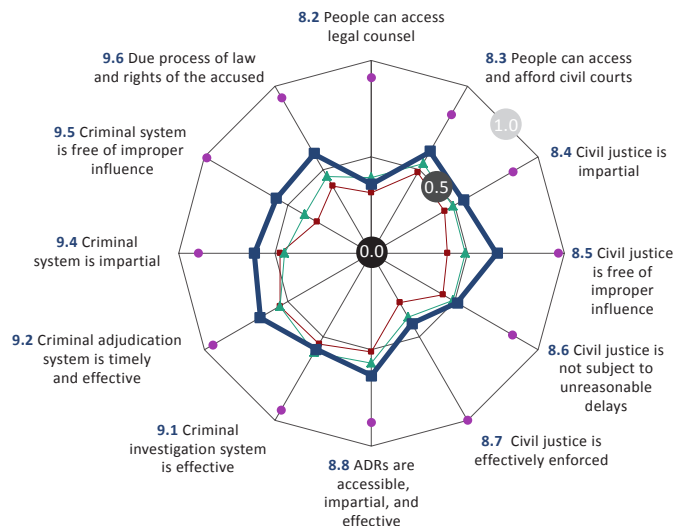
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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, Kolkata<sup>1</sup>

## 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

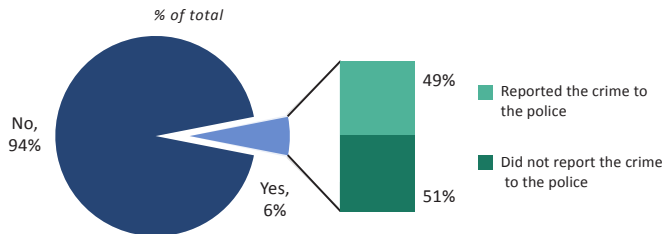
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.62	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

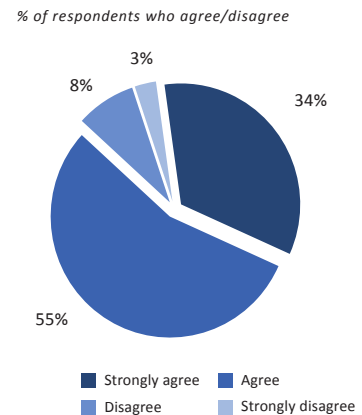
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

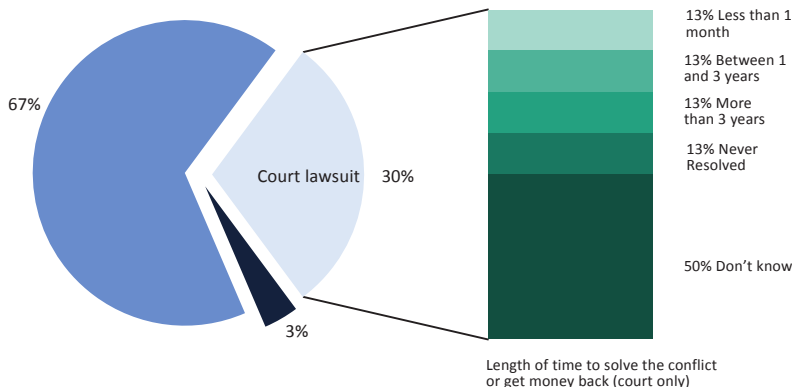


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Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

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



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

Traditional or local leader  
Other

Length of time to solve the conflict or get money back (court only)  
0% Between 1 month and 1 year

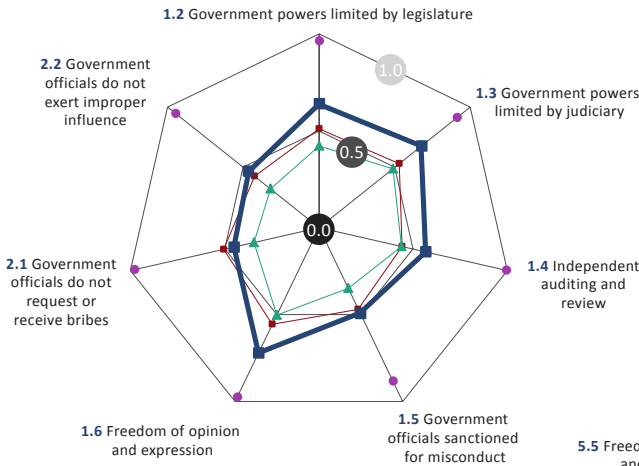
<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.



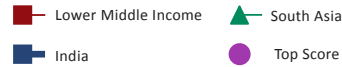
## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

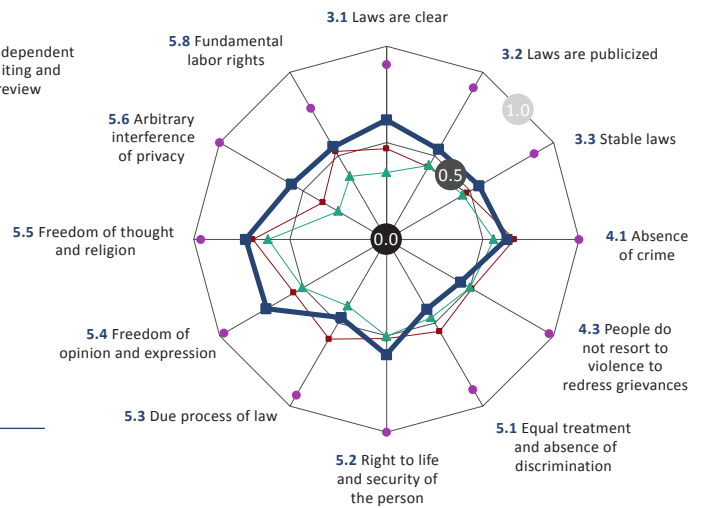
### Accountable Government



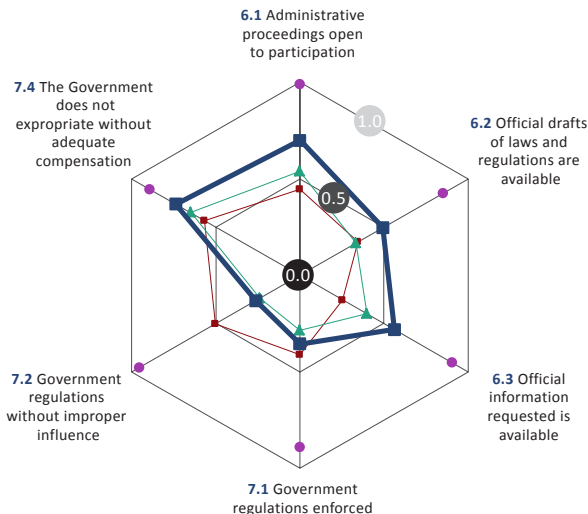
### Key



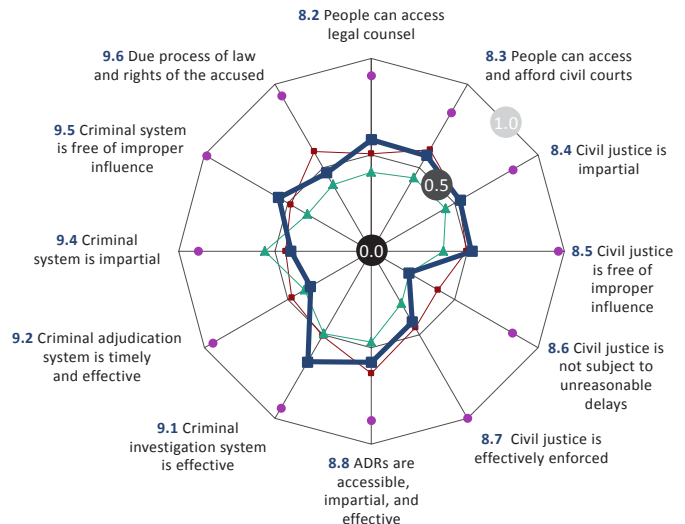
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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.

# Indonesia

Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung<sup>1</sup>

## 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

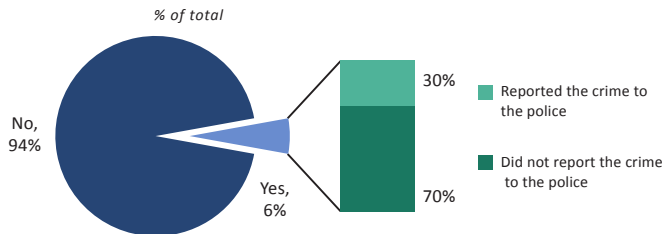
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.56	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

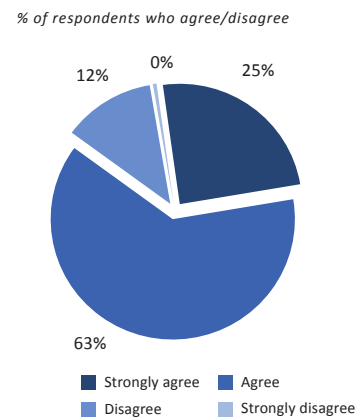
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

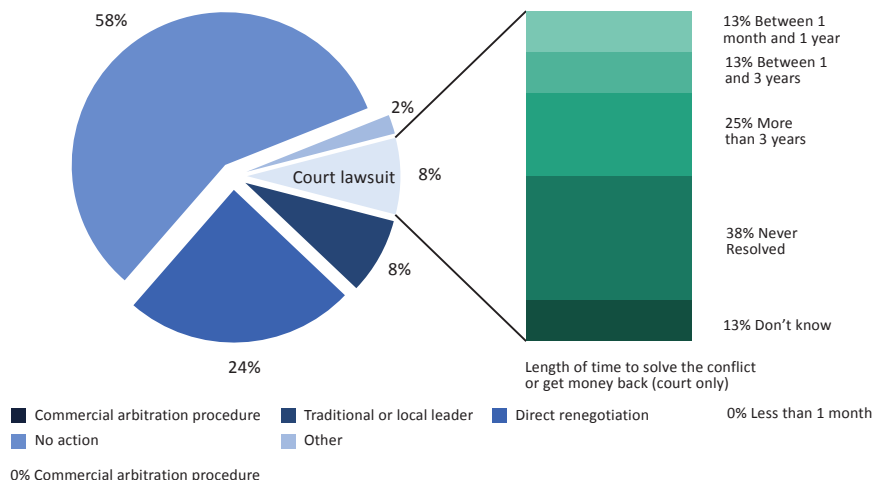


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Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

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

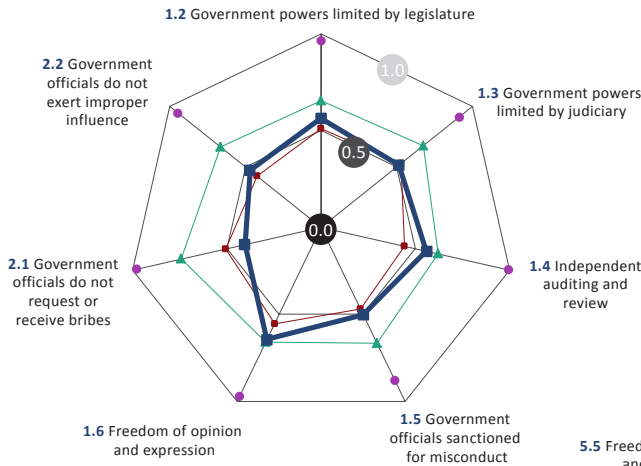


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

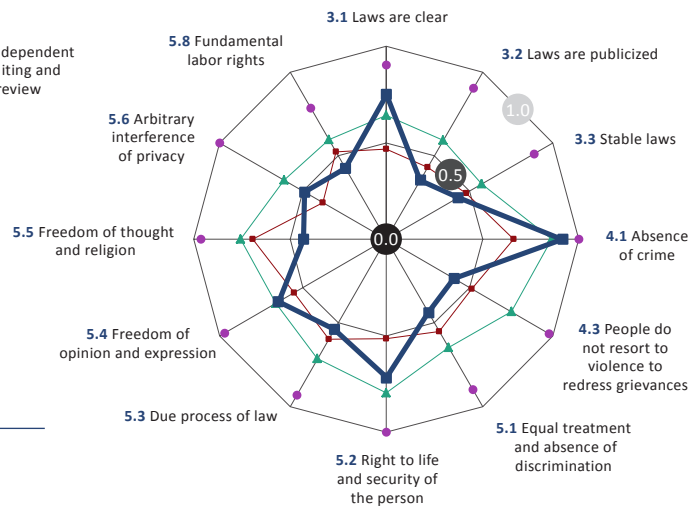
### Accountable Government



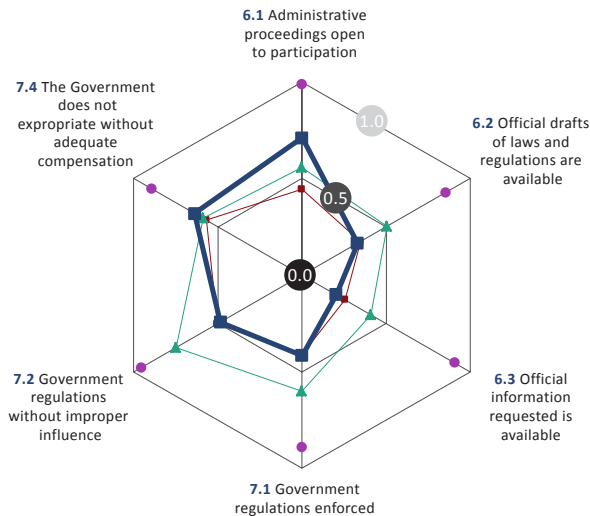
### Key

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

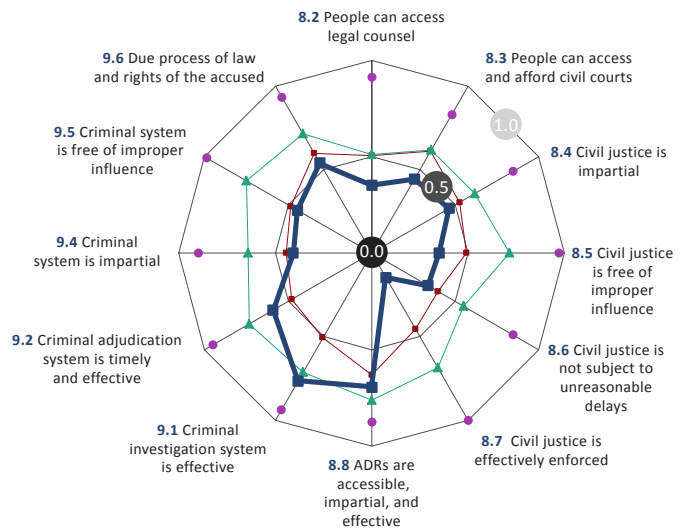
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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, Osaka<sup>1</sup>

## 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

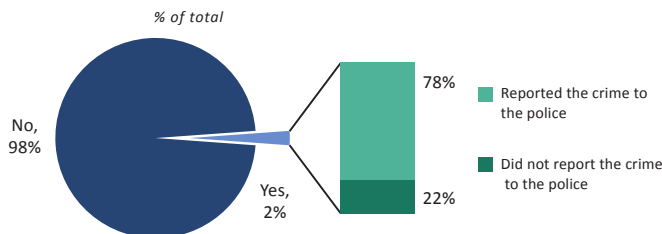
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

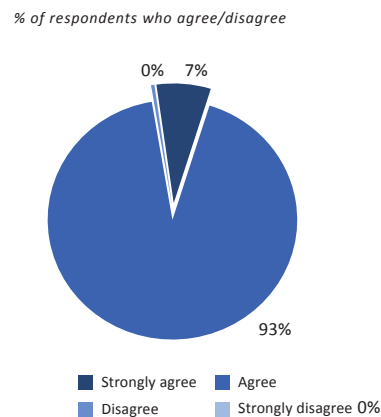
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

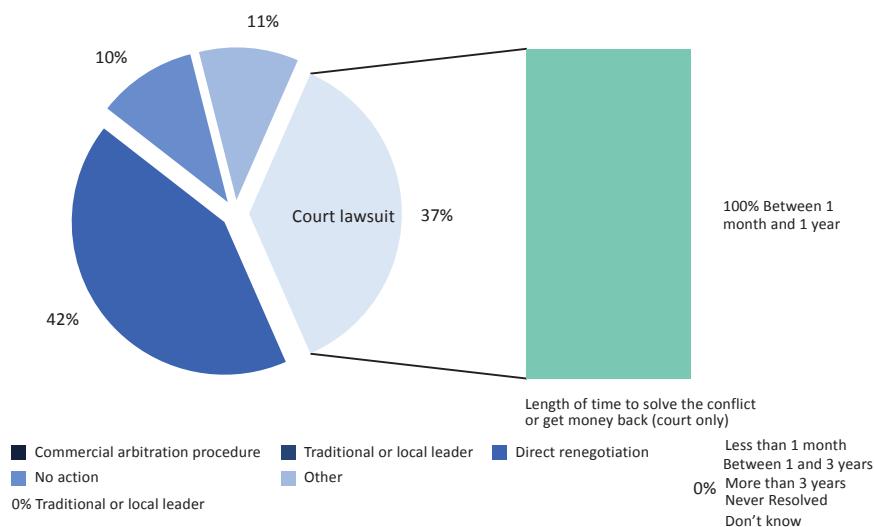


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

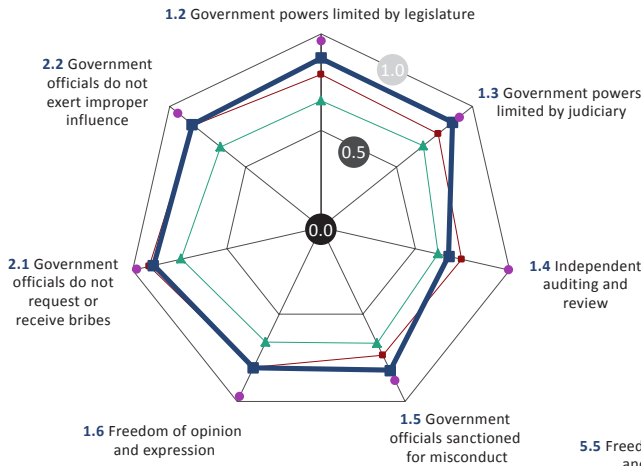


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

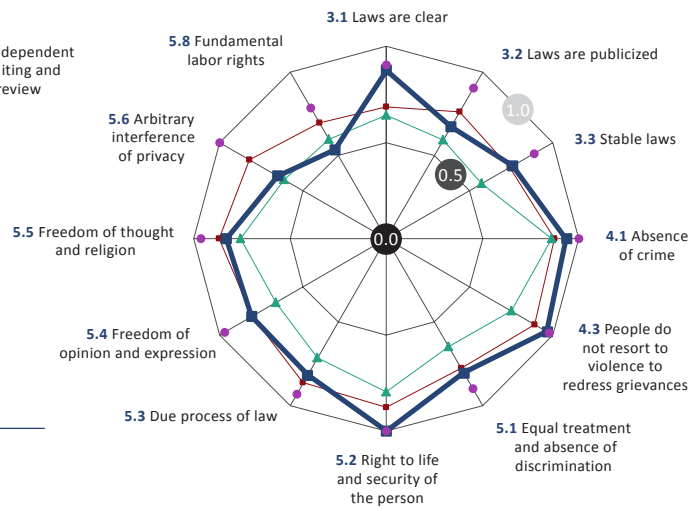
### Accountable Government



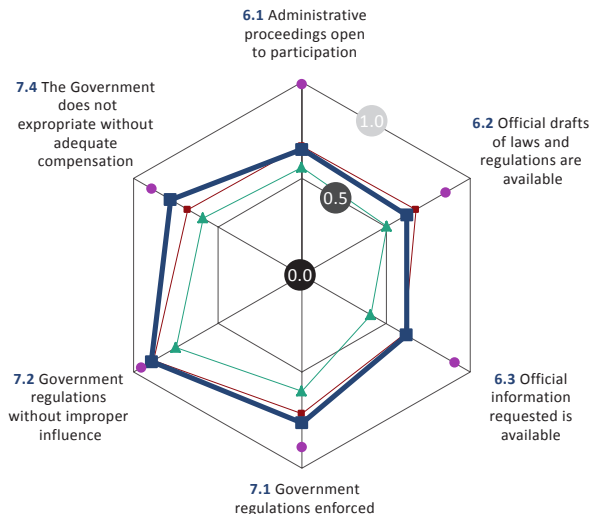
### Key

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

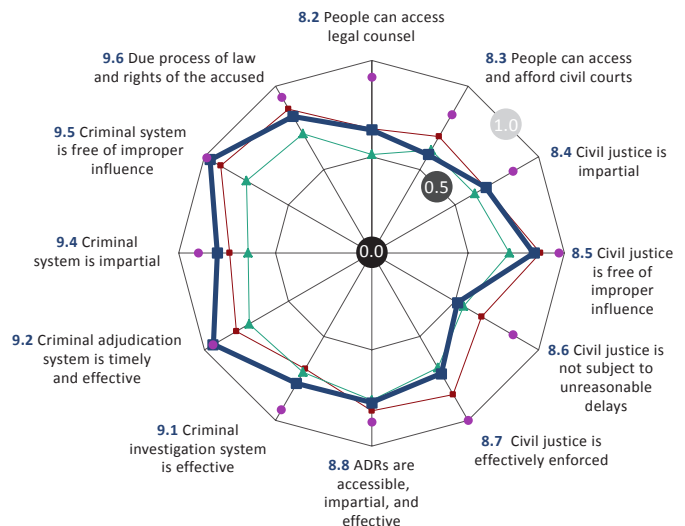
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

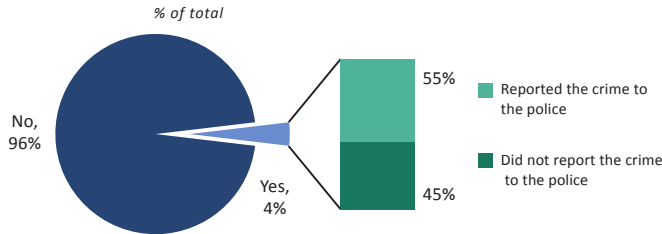
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.51	22/35	1/2	7/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.76	12/35	1/2	1/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.53	15/35	1/2	3/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.76	15/35	1/2	2/12
Factor 5: Fundamental 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.*

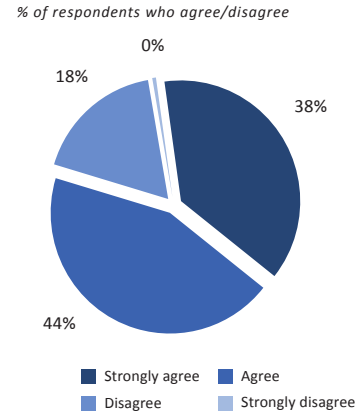
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

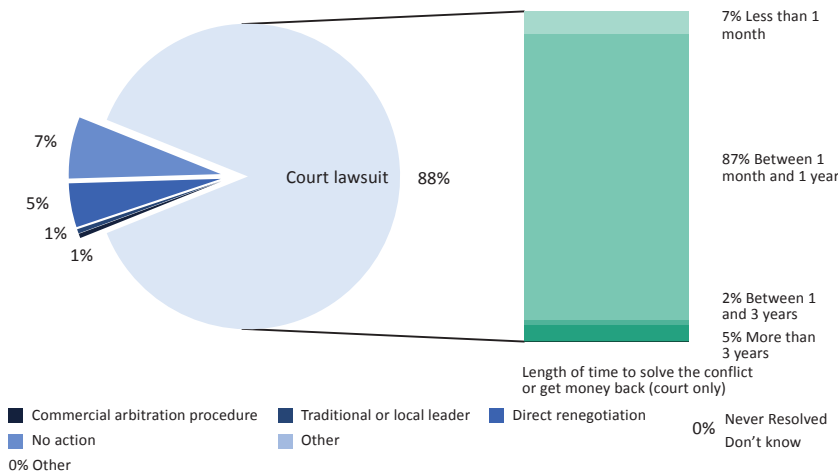


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

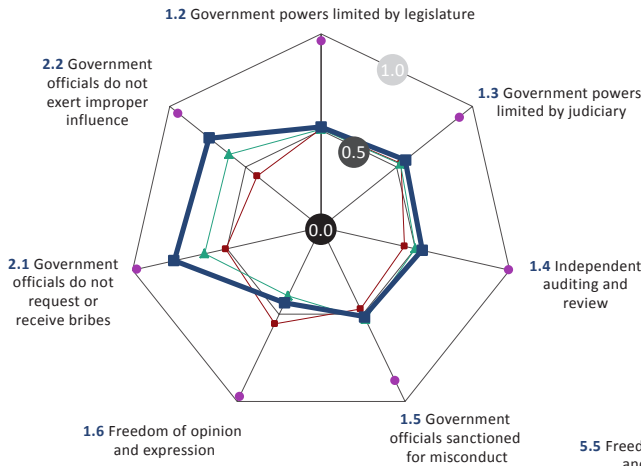


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

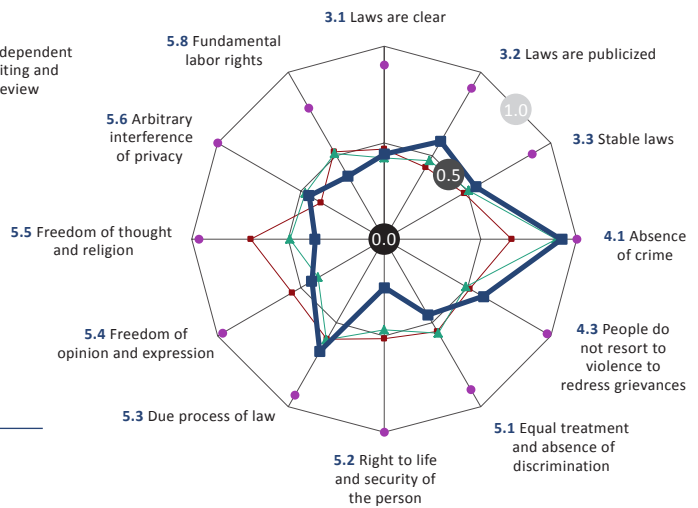
### Accountable Government



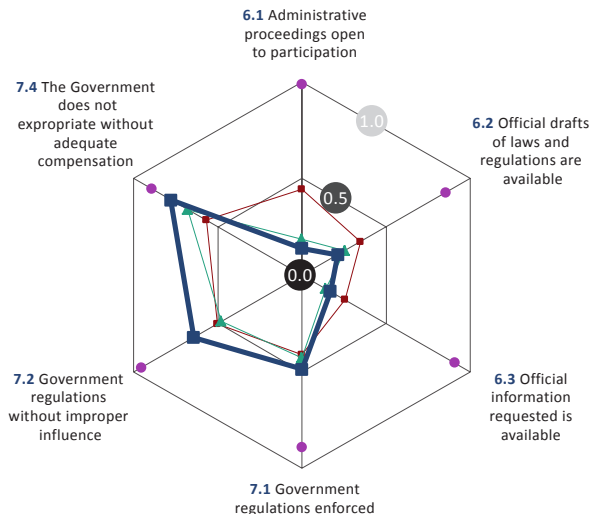
### Key

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

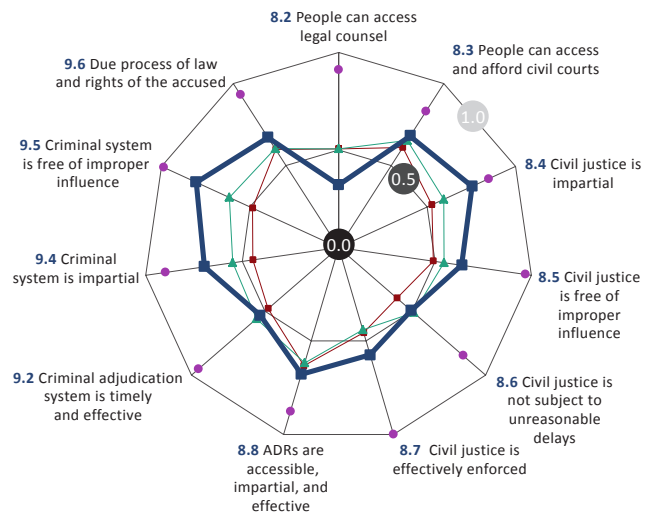
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

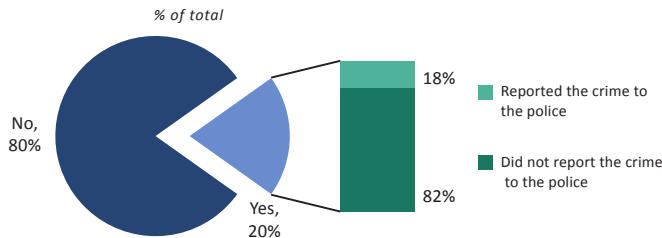
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.23	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

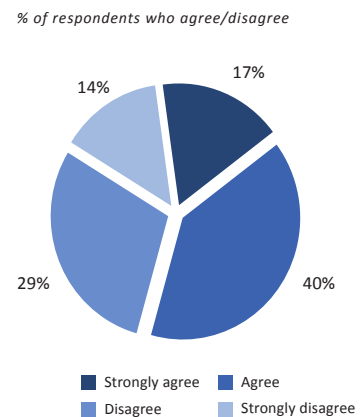
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

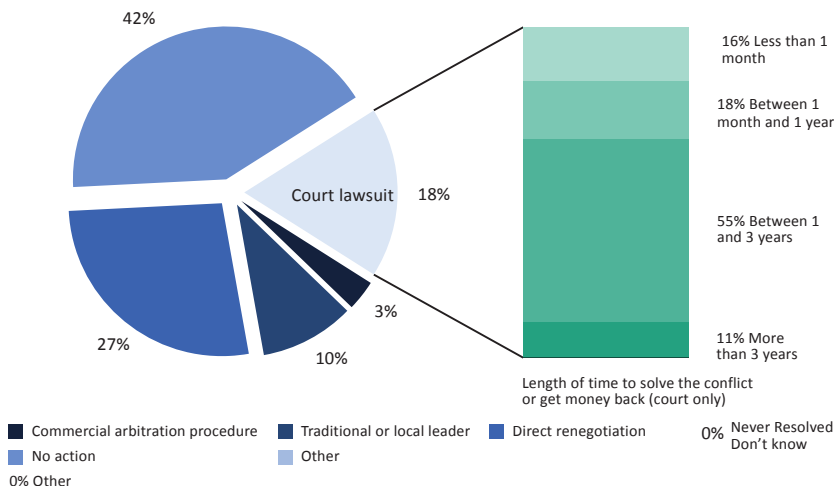


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Mechanisms selected to enforce a contract or to recover a debt (courts vs. other)

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



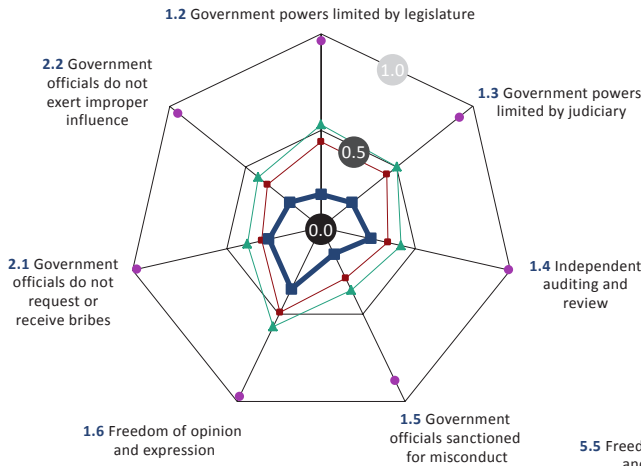
<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.



## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

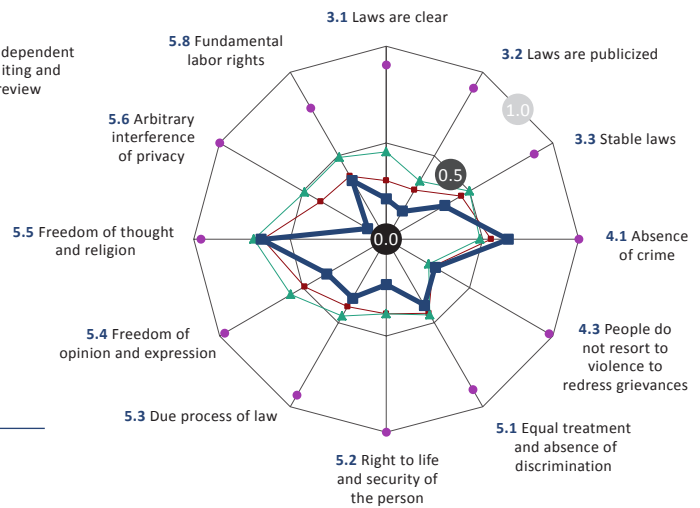
### Accountable Government



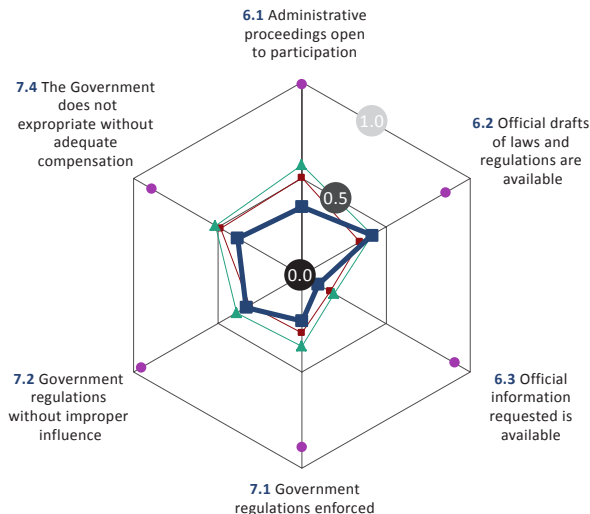
### Key

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

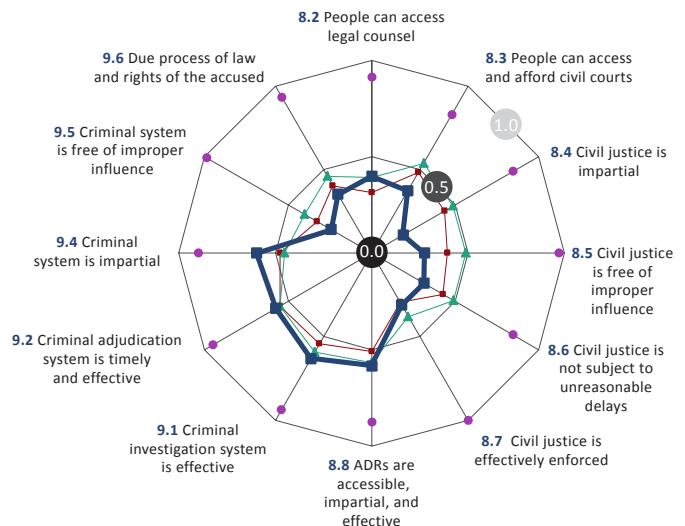
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

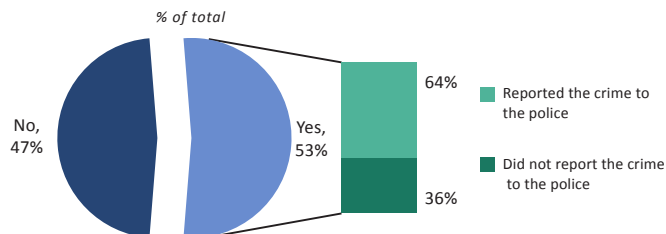
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

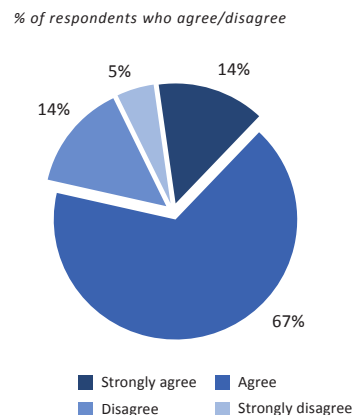
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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 Monrovia. 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

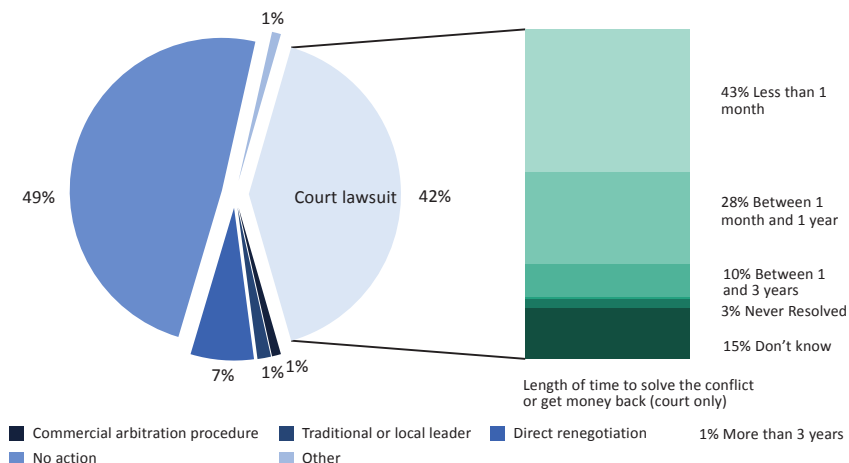


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

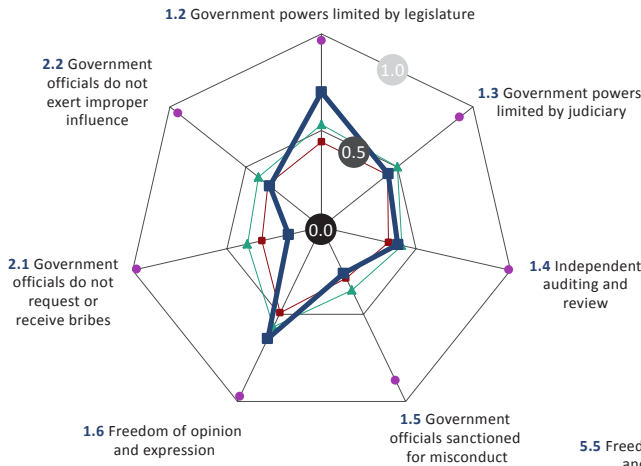


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

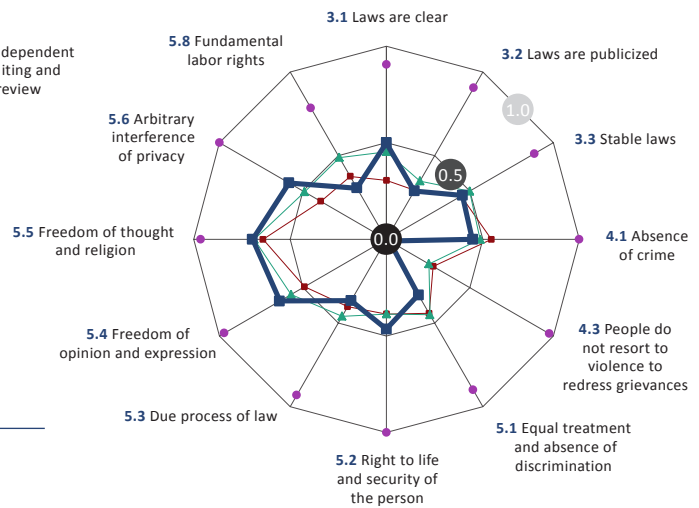
### Accountable Government



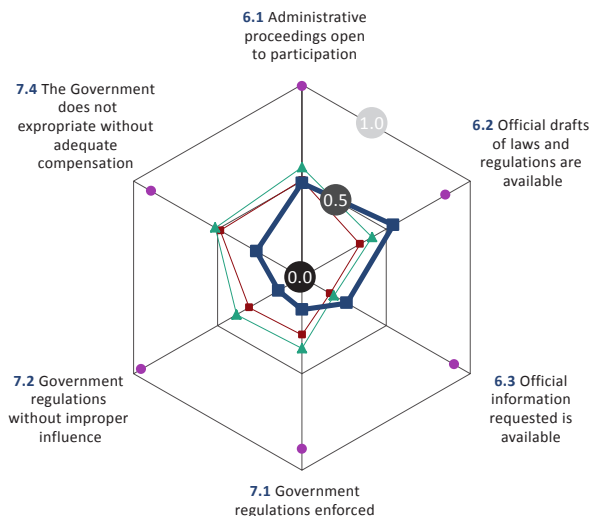
### Key



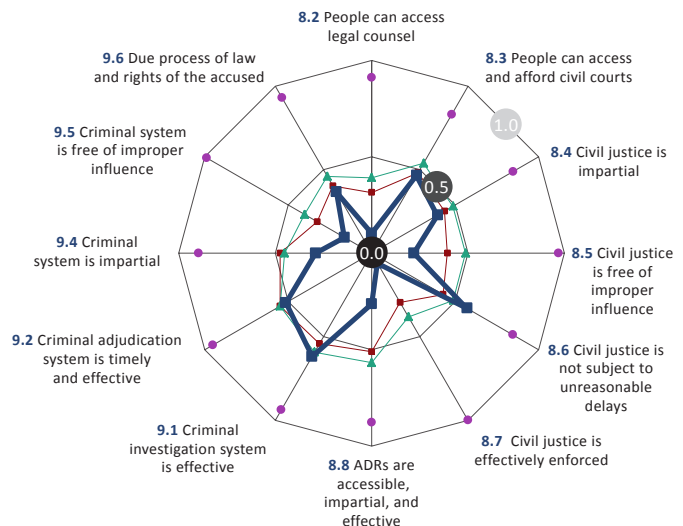
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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.

# Mexico México, D.F., Guadalajara, Monterrey<sup>1</sup>

## 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

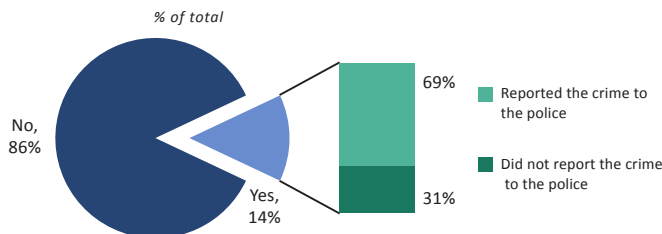
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.52	21/35	3/7	3/7
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.28	32/35	7/7	7/7
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.51	17/35	2/7	2/7
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.48	27/35	3/7	6/7
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	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.*

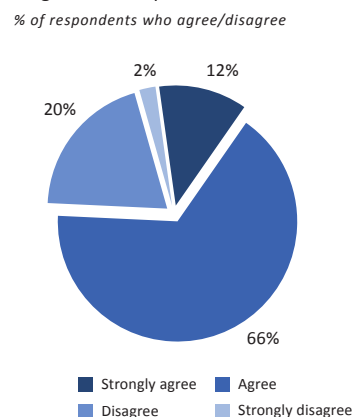
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

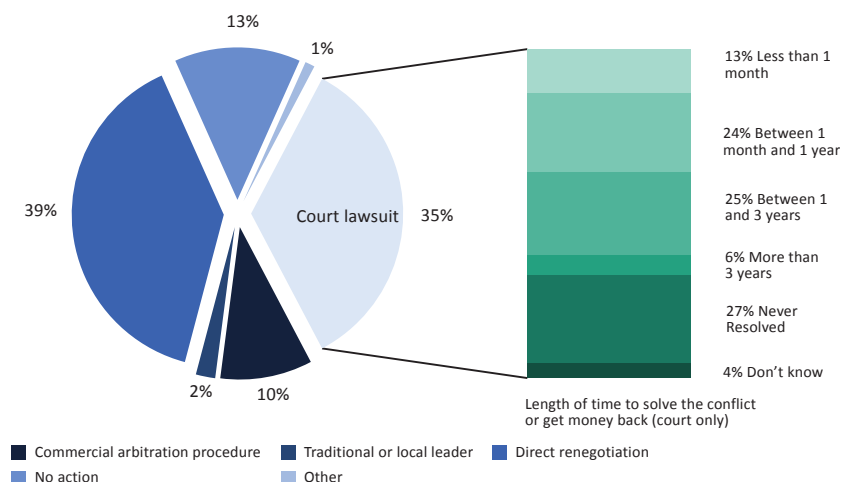


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

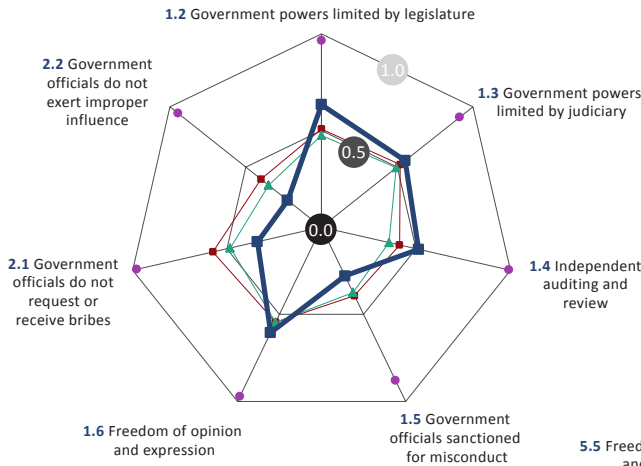


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

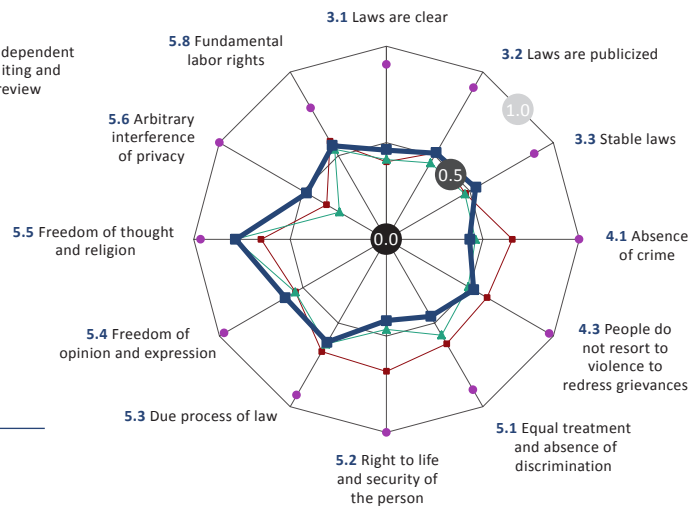
### Accountable Government



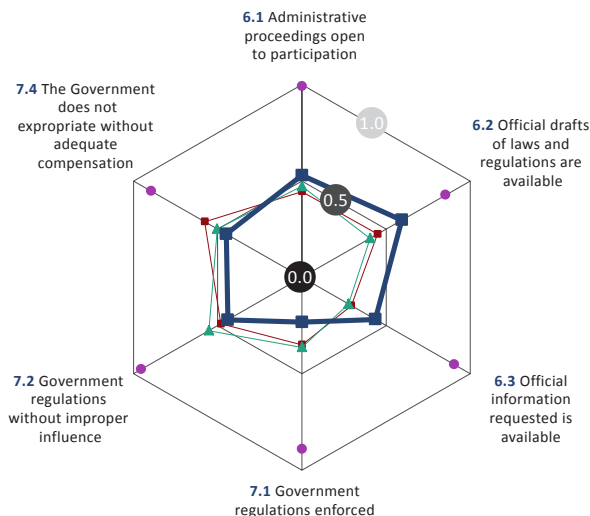
### Key



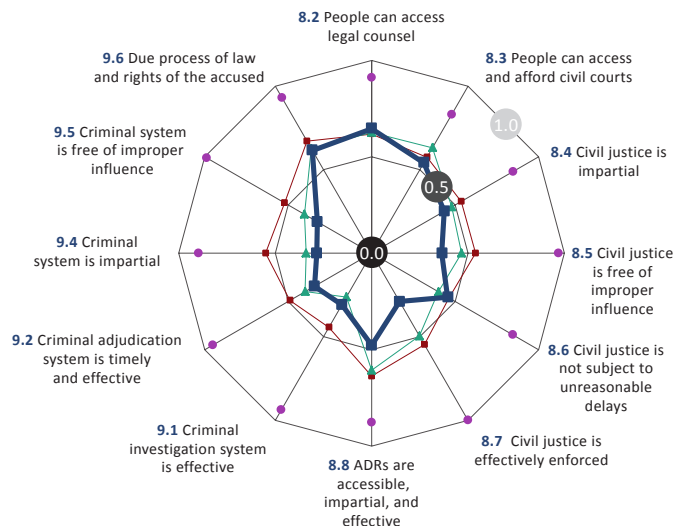
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

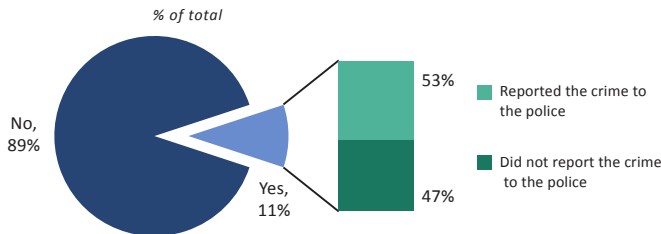
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

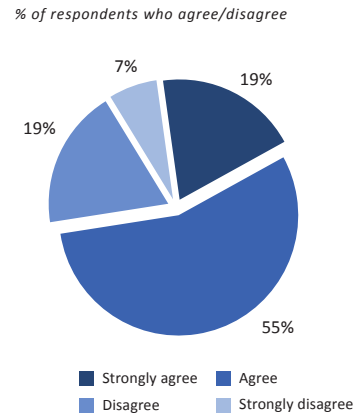
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

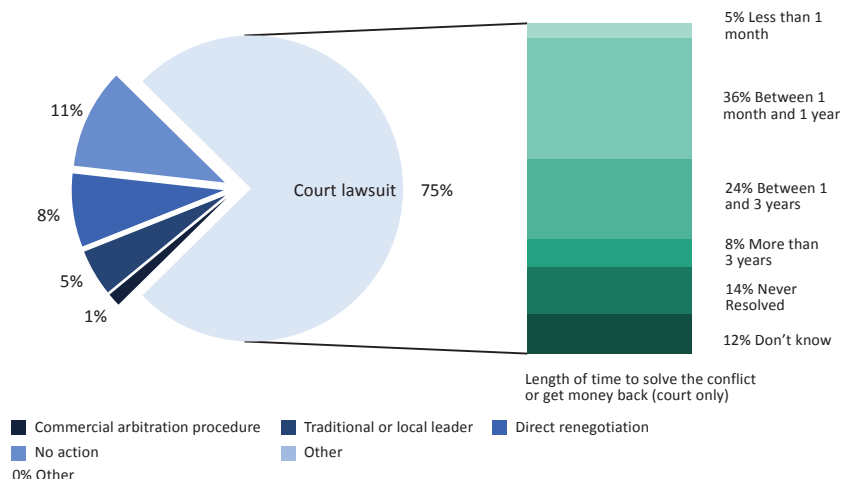


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

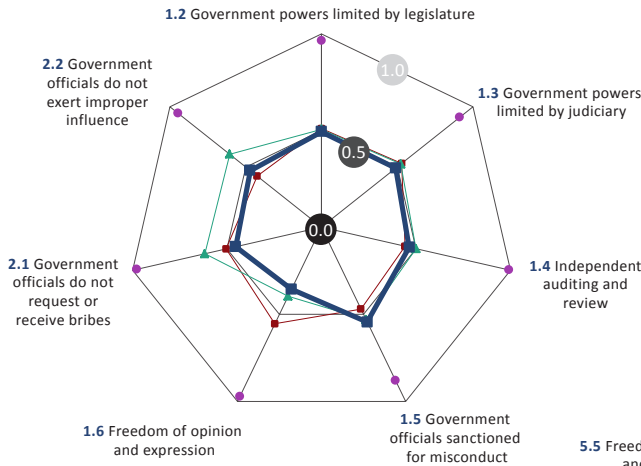


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

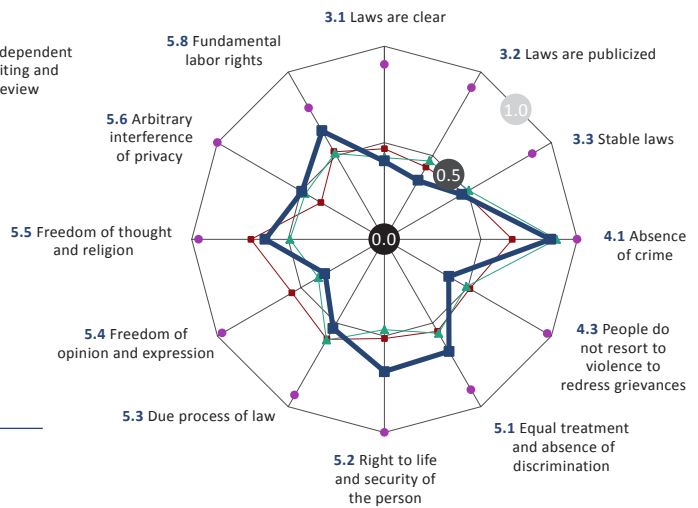
### Accountable Government



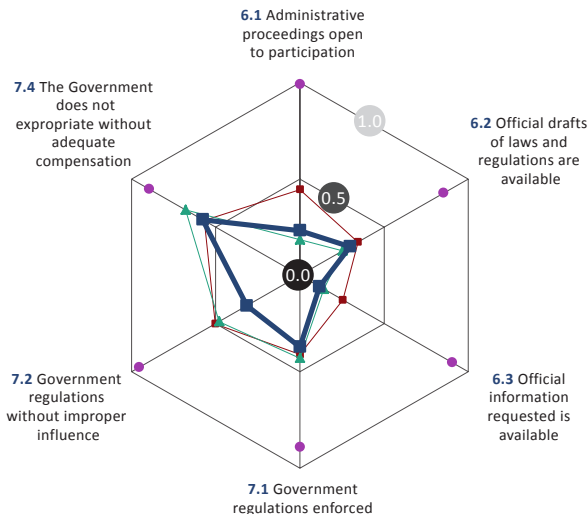
### Key

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

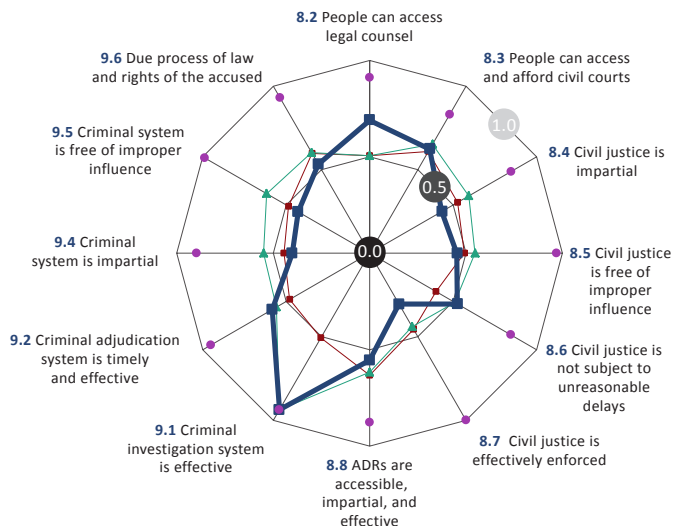
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

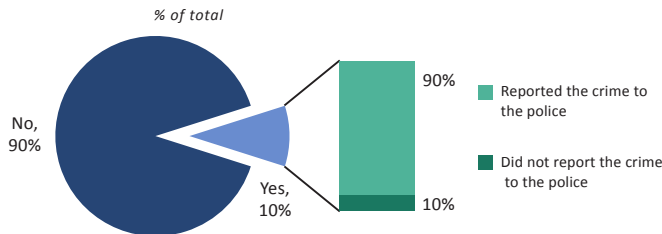
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

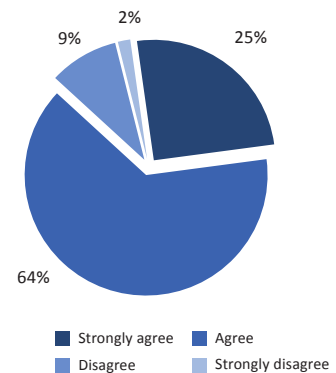
The following charts provide a snapshot of key rule of law outcomes as experienced by the people in their daily lives. The charts display data from a poll of 1,000 respondents in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and 's-Gravenhage. The poll was designed by the World Justice Project, and field-work was conducted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

Respondents who experienced a home burglary in the last three years



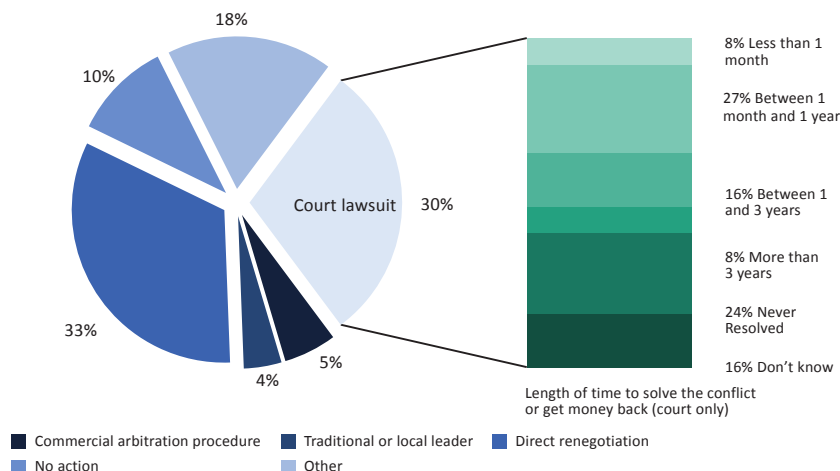
The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions

*% of respondents who agree/disagree*



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*



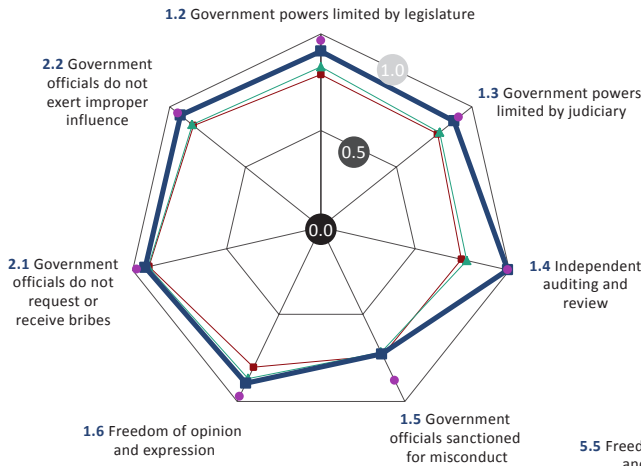
<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.



## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

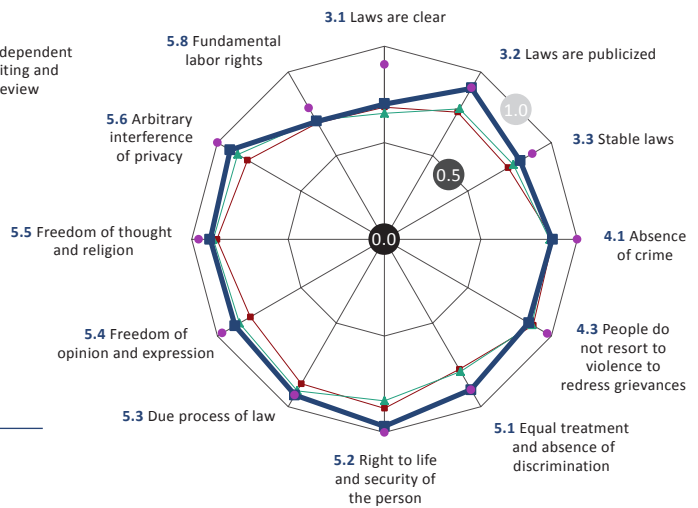
### Accountable Government



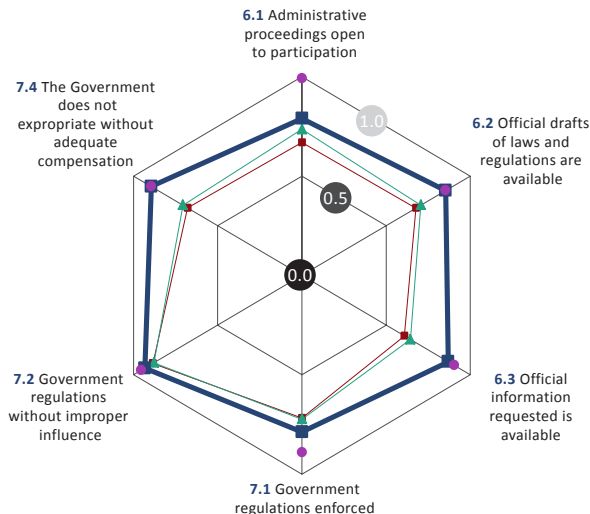
### Key

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

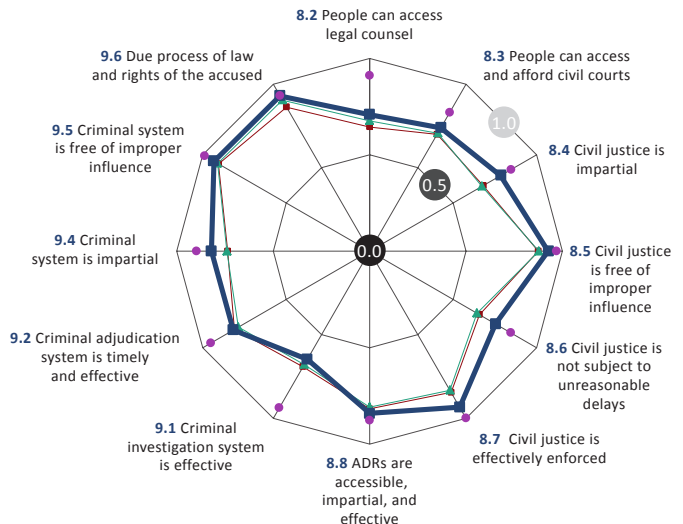
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

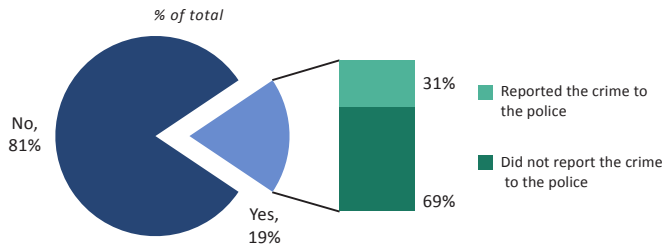
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

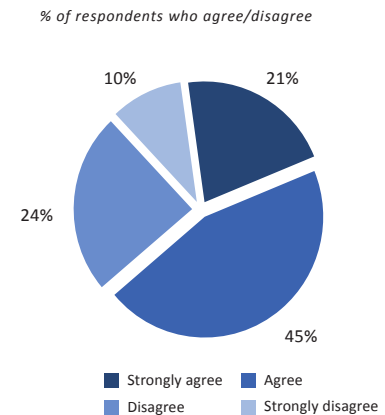
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

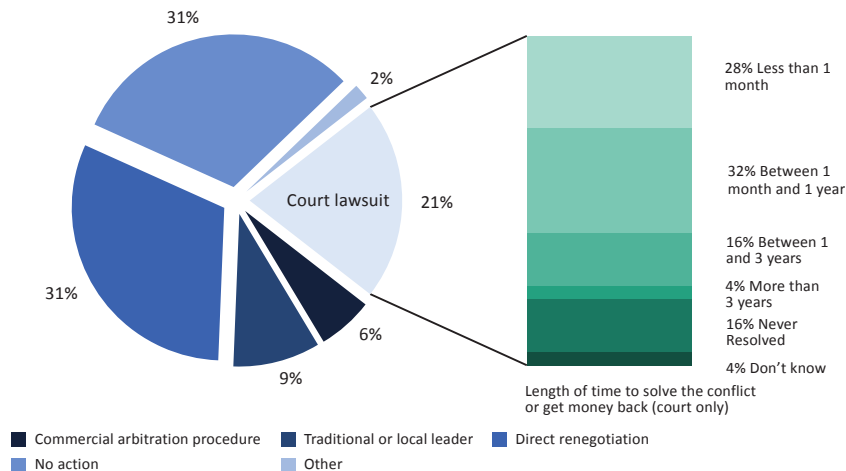


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

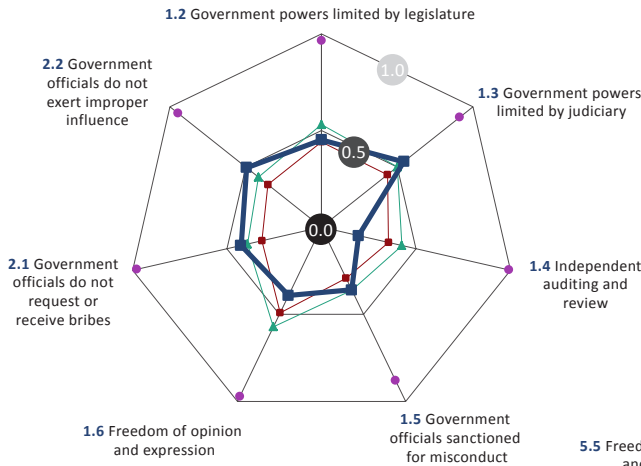


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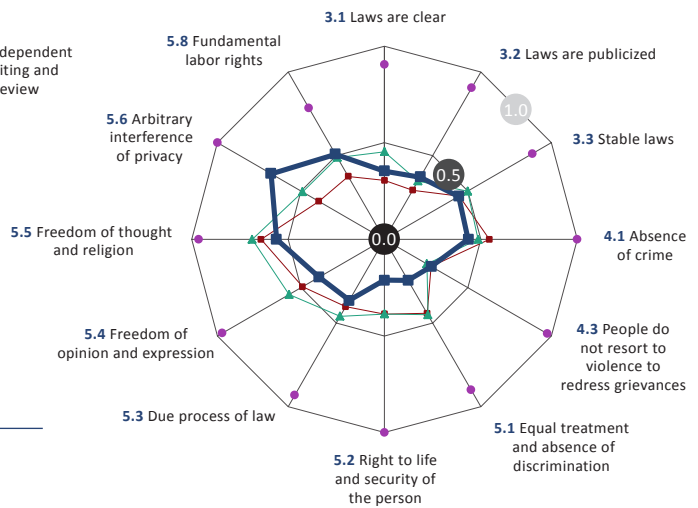
### Accountable Government



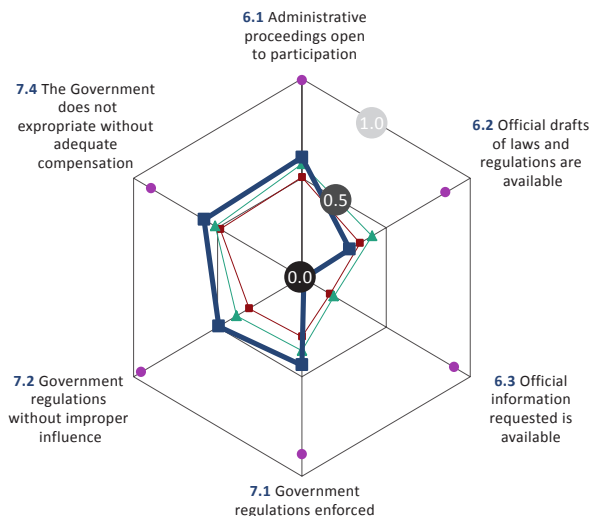
### Key



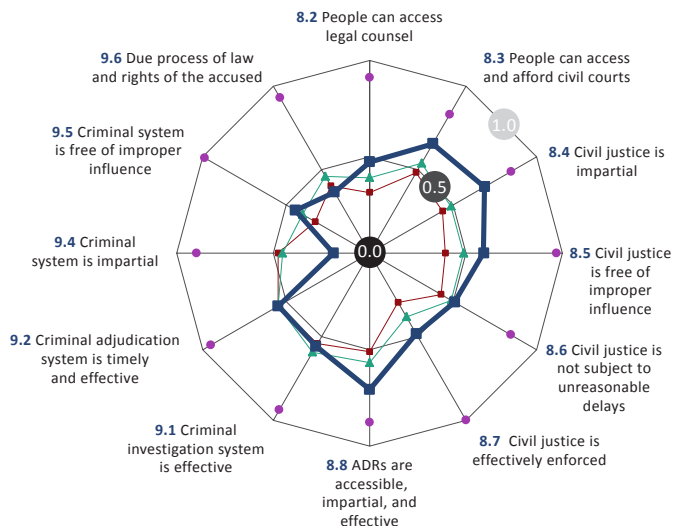
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

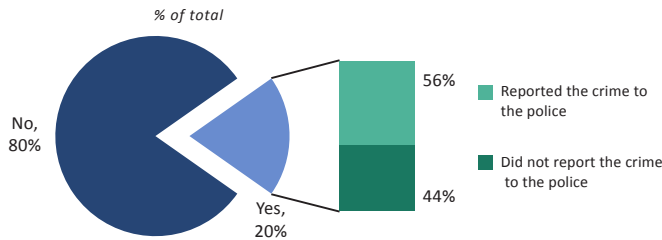
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

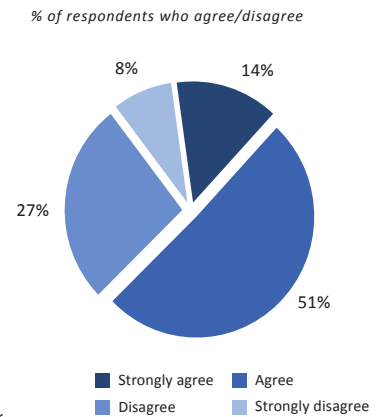
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

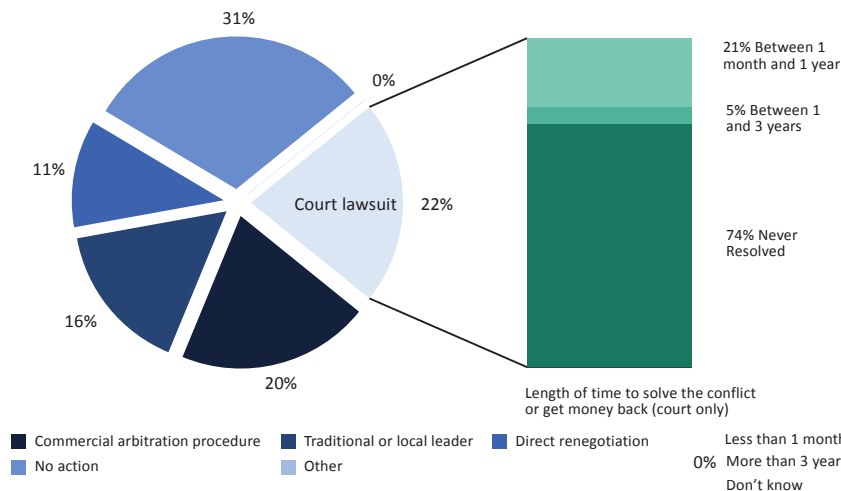


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

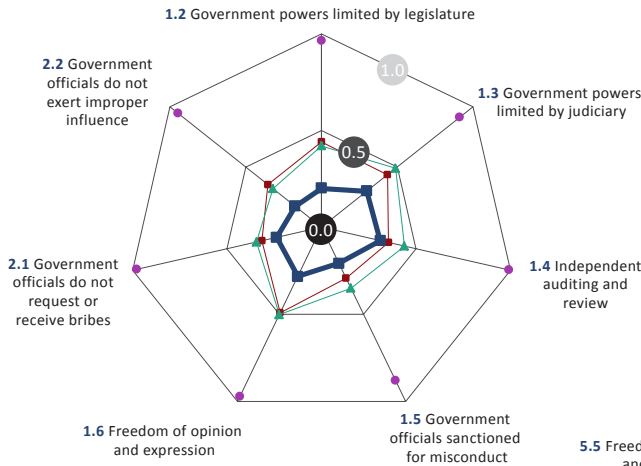


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

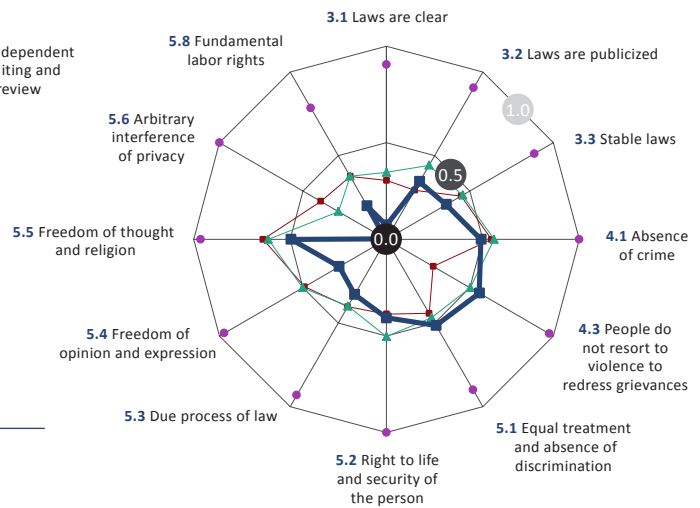
### Accountable Government



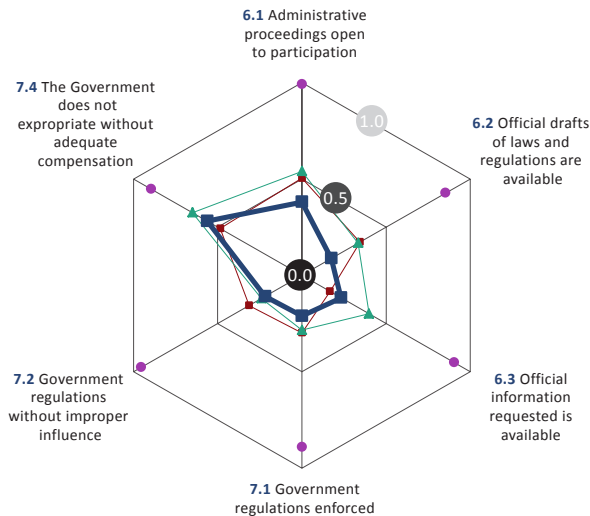
### Key



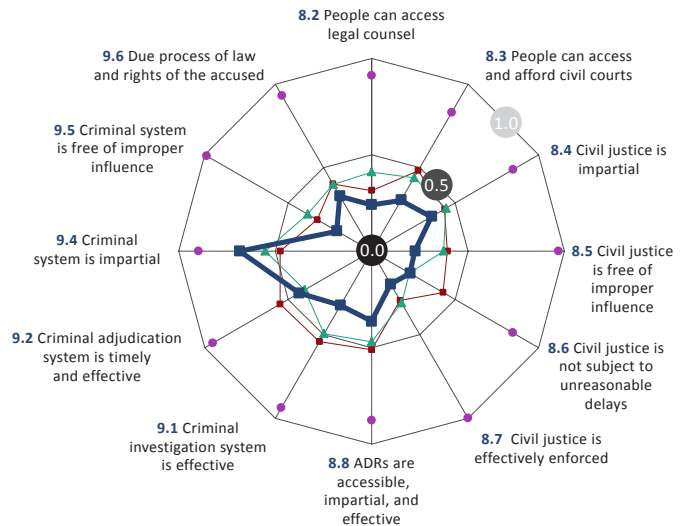
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

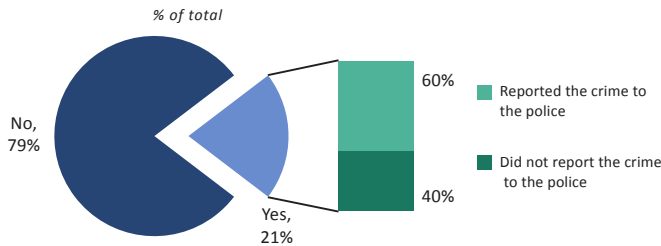
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.53	19/35	1/7	5/12
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.52	17/35	1/7	3/12
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.45	19/35	3/7	5/12
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.47	28/35	4/7	9/12
Factor 5: Fundamental 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.*

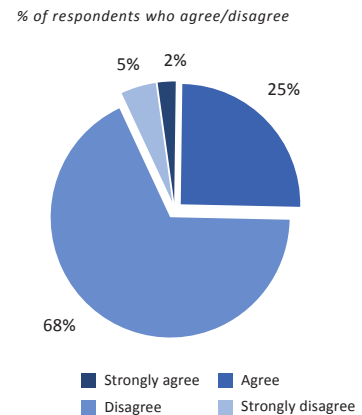
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

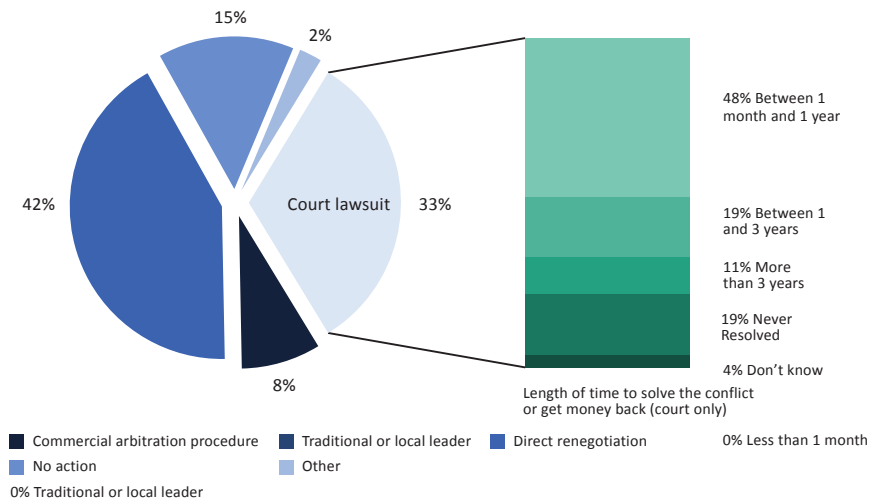


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

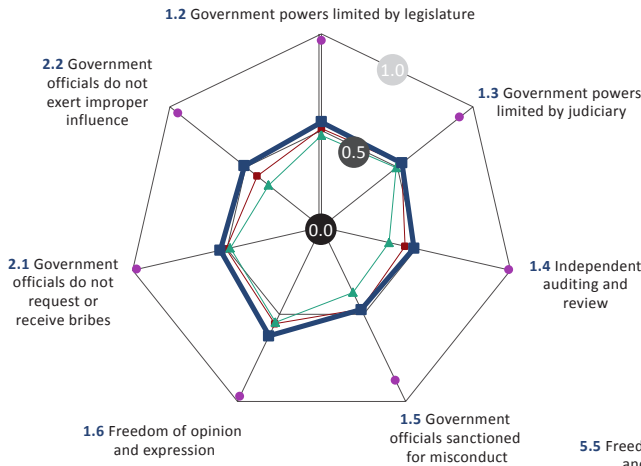


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

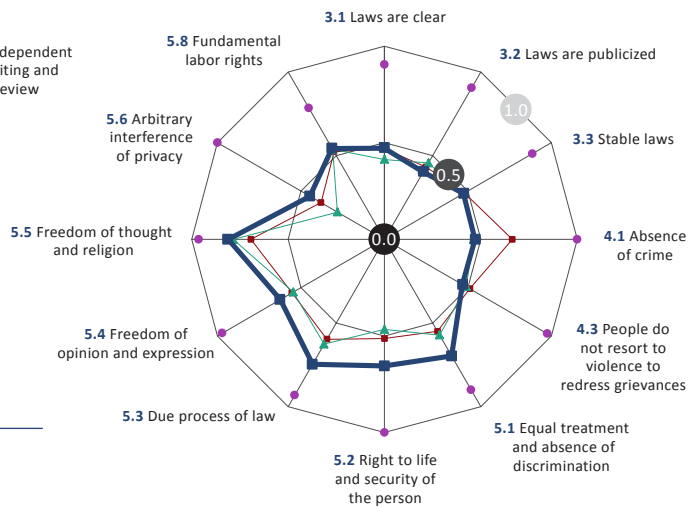
### Accountable Government



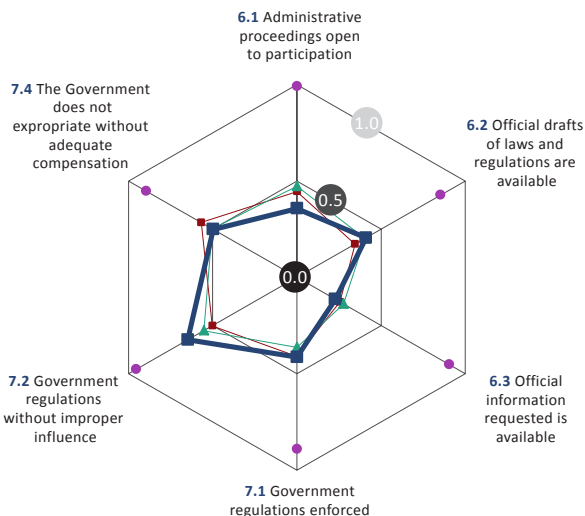
### Key

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

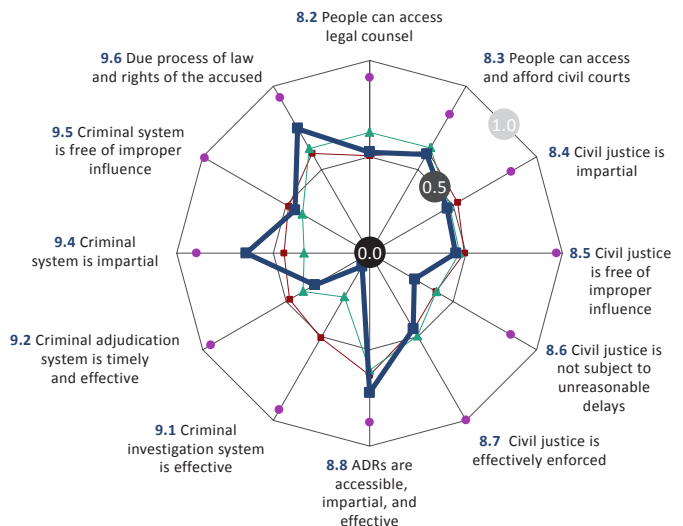
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

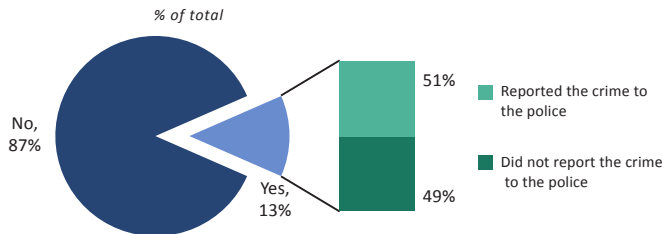
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

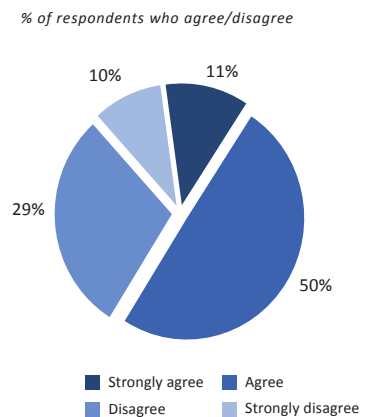
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

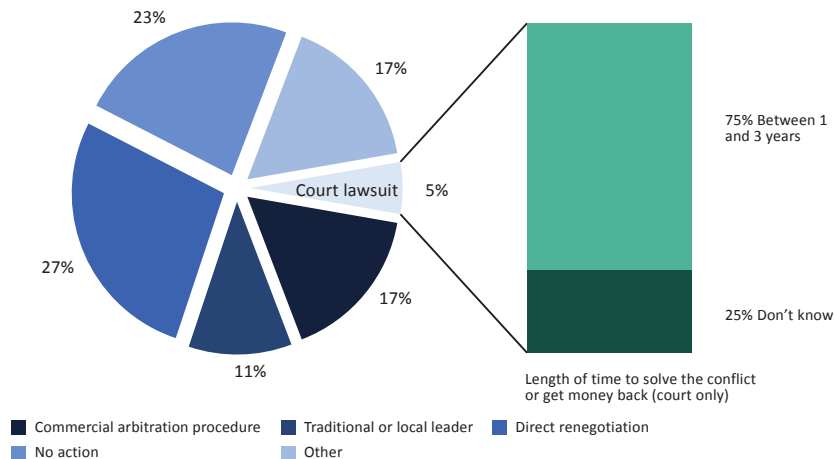


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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



Less than 1 month  
0%  
Between 1 month and 1 year  
More than 3 years  
Never Resolved

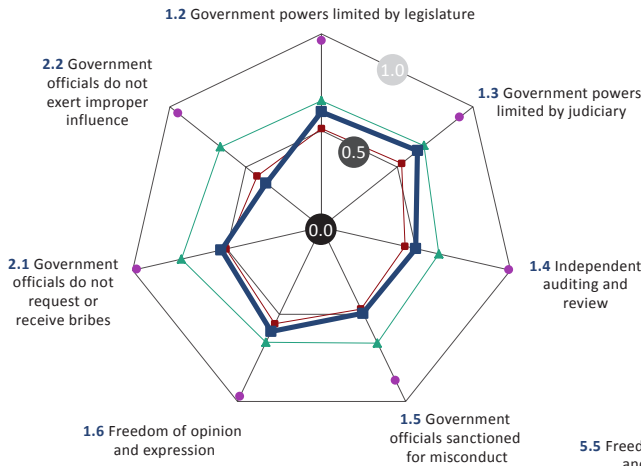
<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.



## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

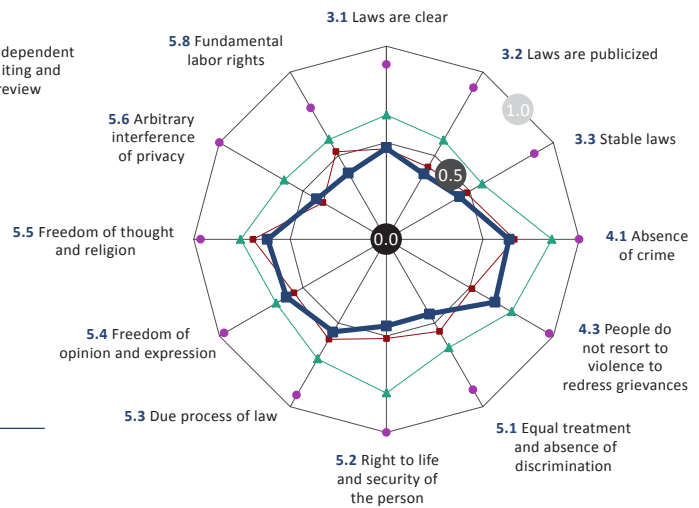
### Accountable Government



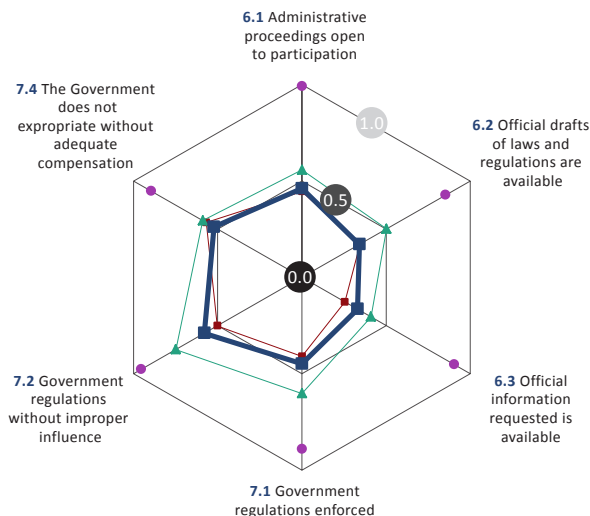
### Key

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

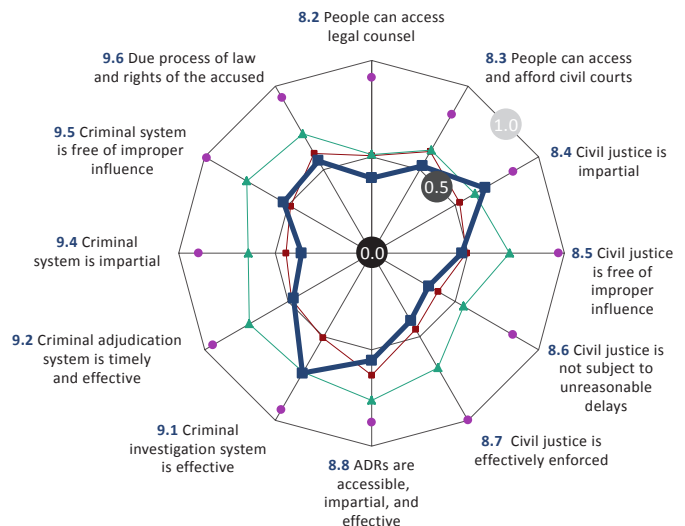
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

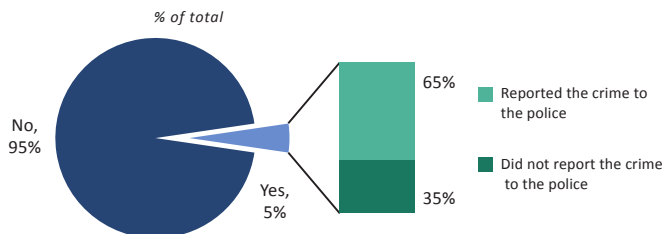
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

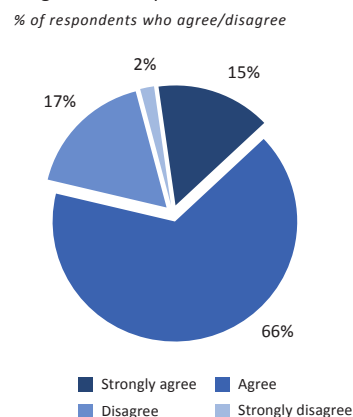
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

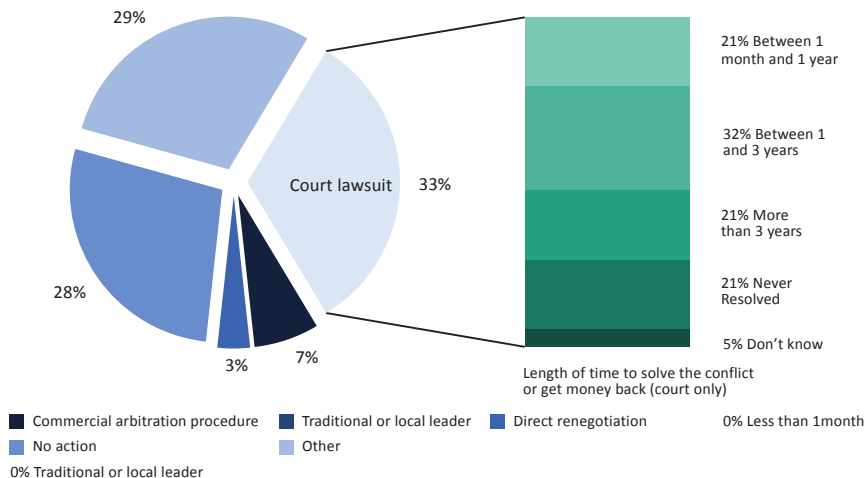


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

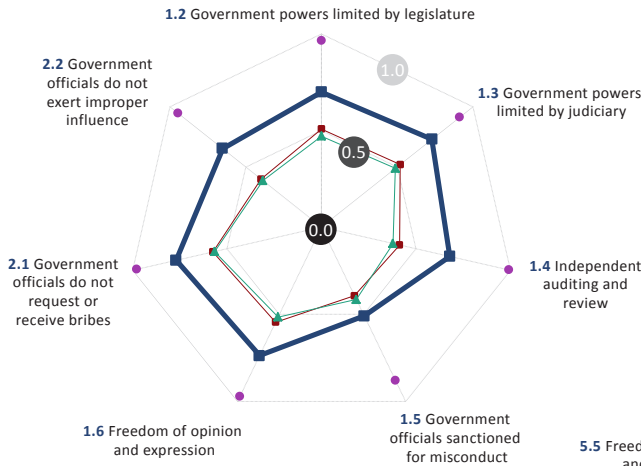


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

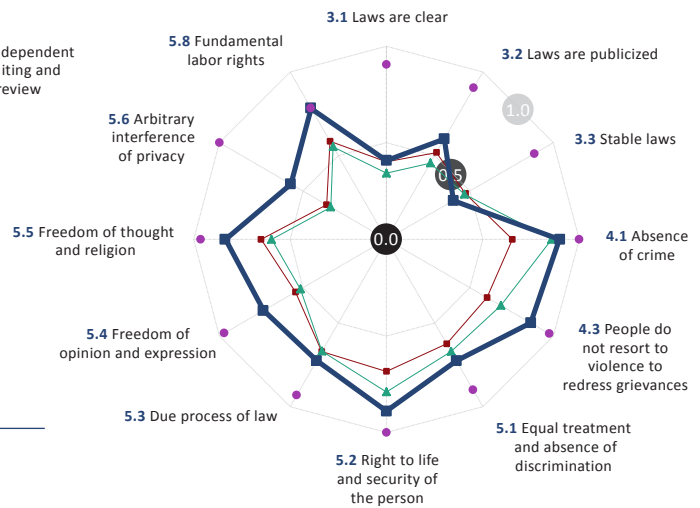
### Accountable Government



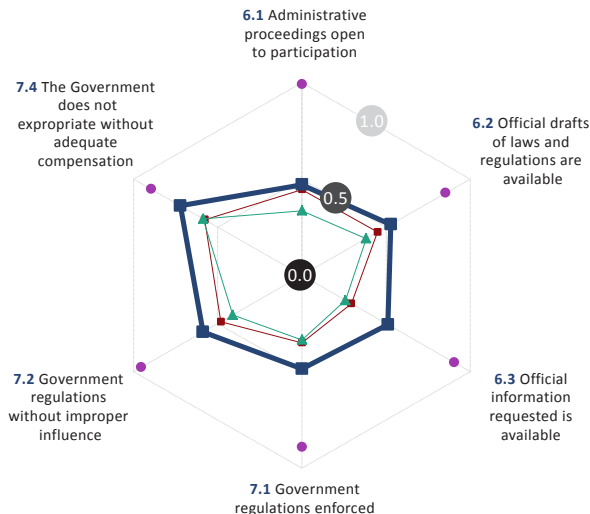
### Key

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

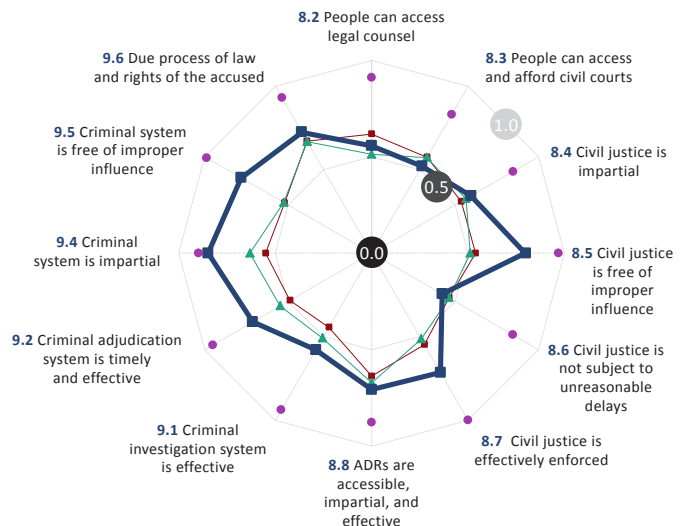
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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 Singapore<sup>1</sup>

## 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

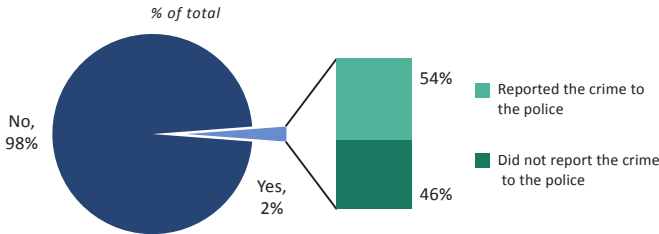
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.66	11/35	3/7	10/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.92	4/35	1/7	4/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.71	7/35	3/7	7/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.97	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 5: Fundamental 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.*

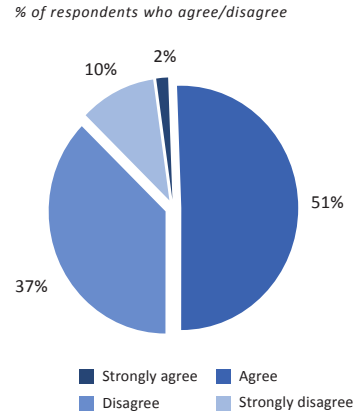
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

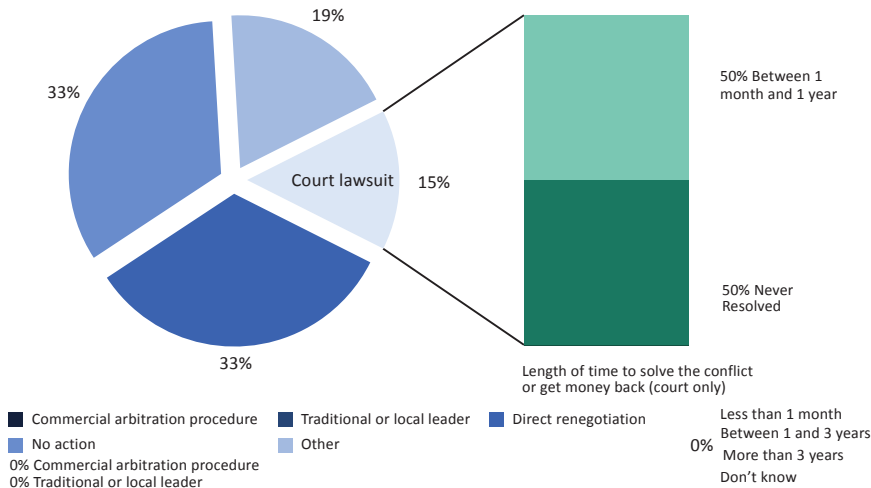


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

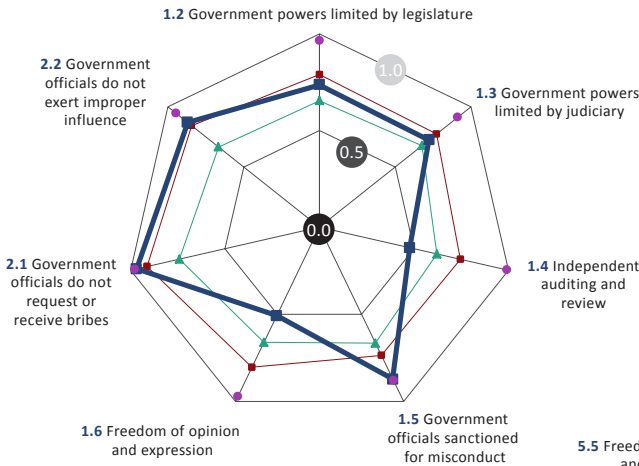


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

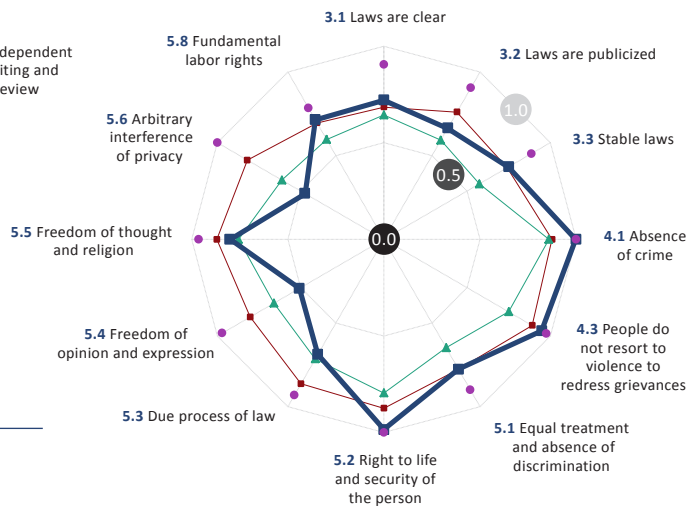
### Accountable Government



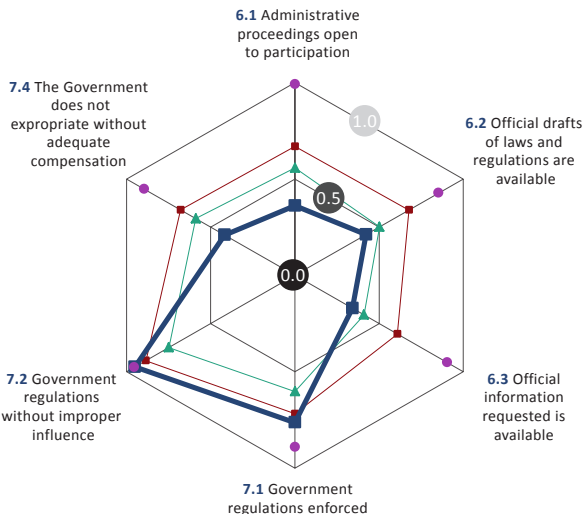
### Key

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

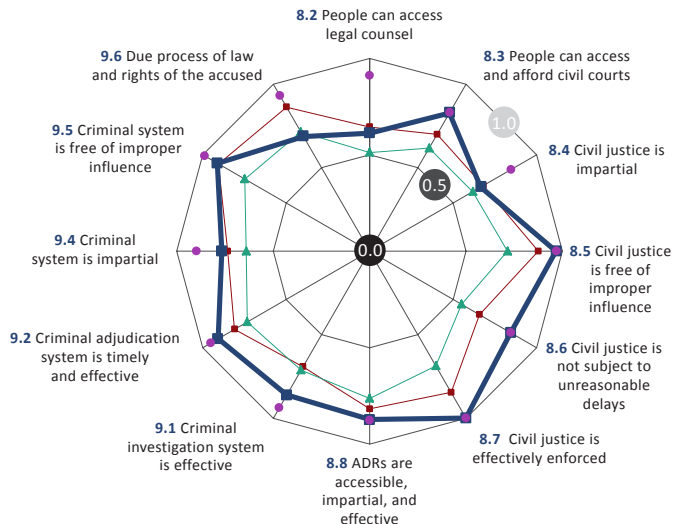
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

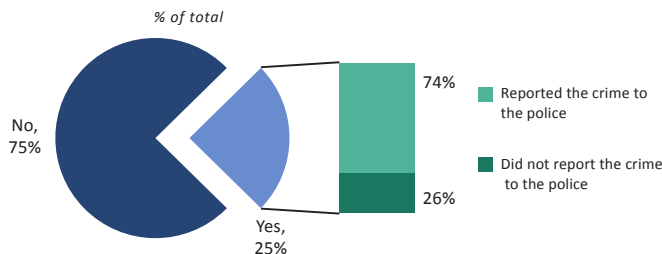
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

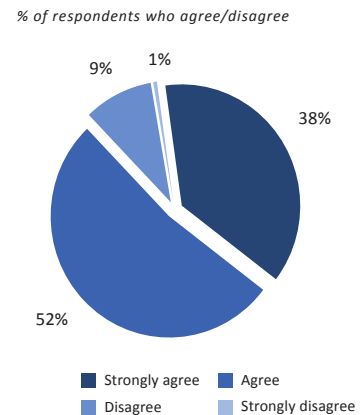
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

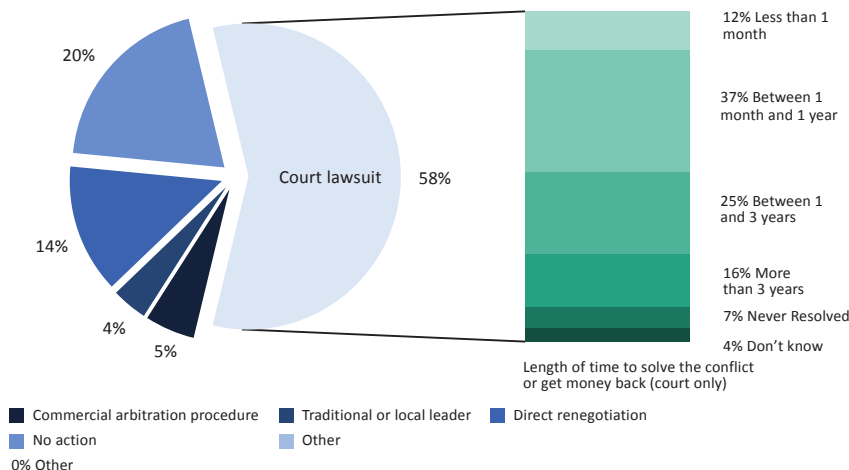


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

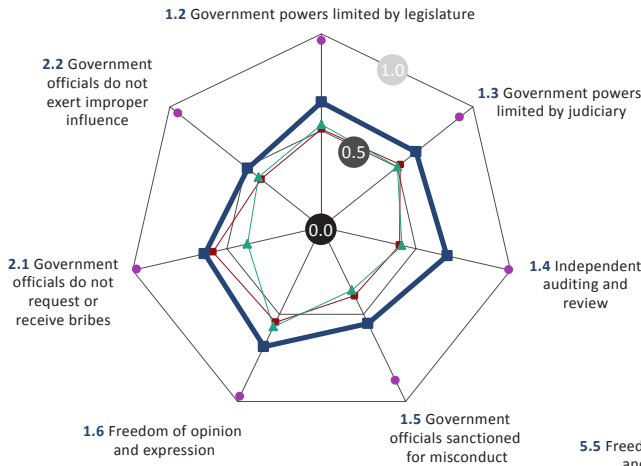


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

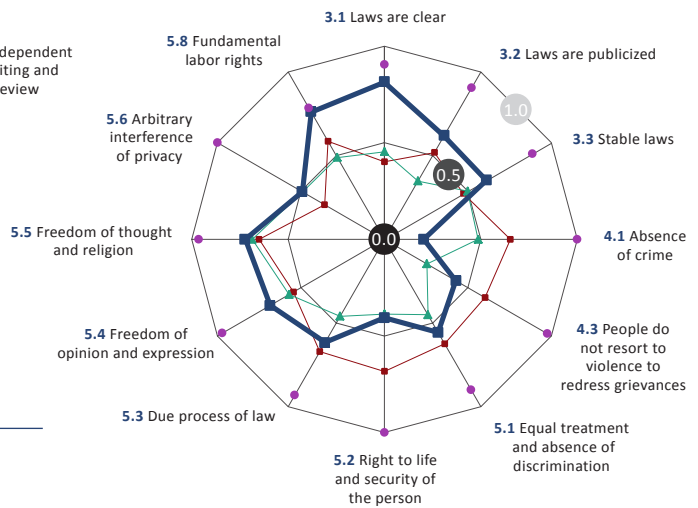
### Accountable Government



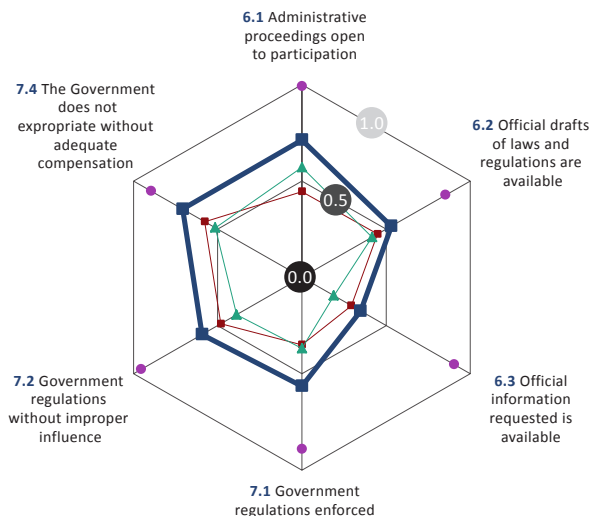
### Key

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

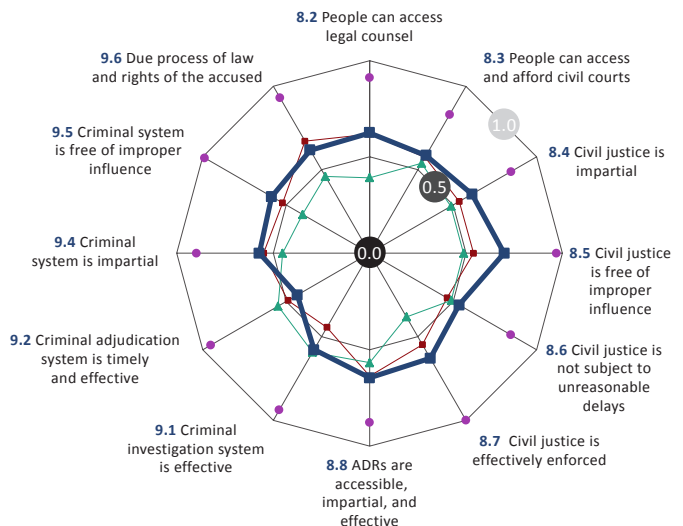
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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, Incheon<sup>1</sup>

## 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

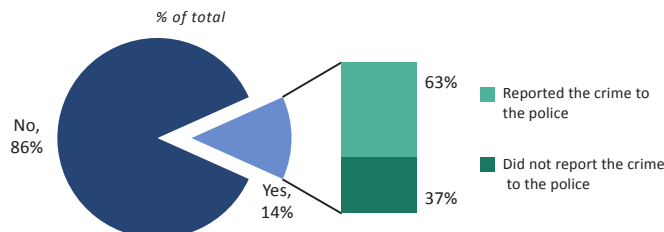
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

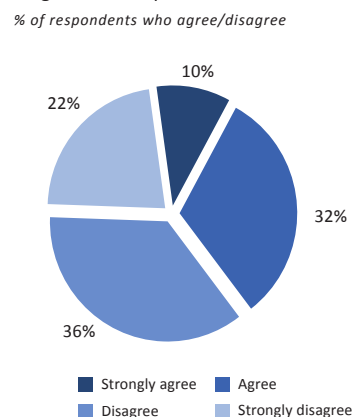
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

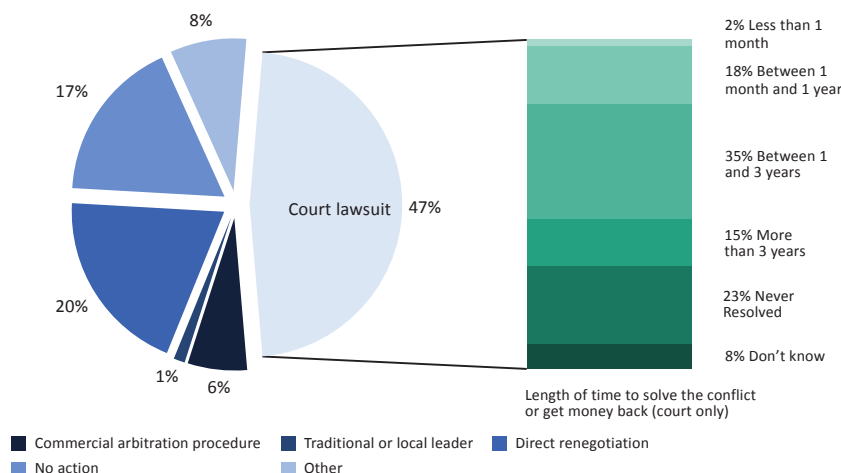


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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



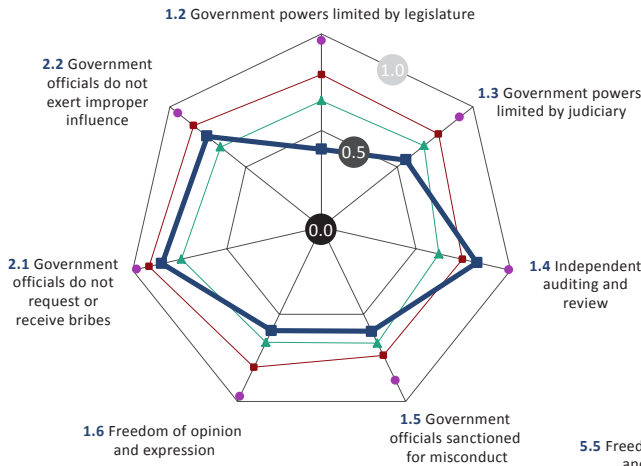
<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.



## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

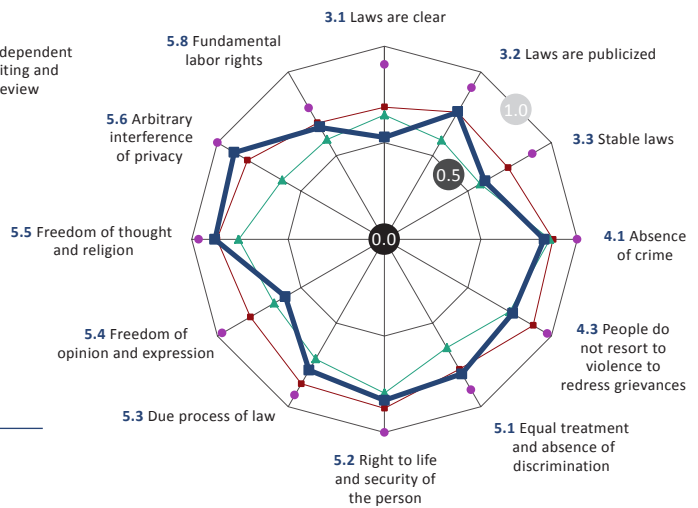
### Accountable Government



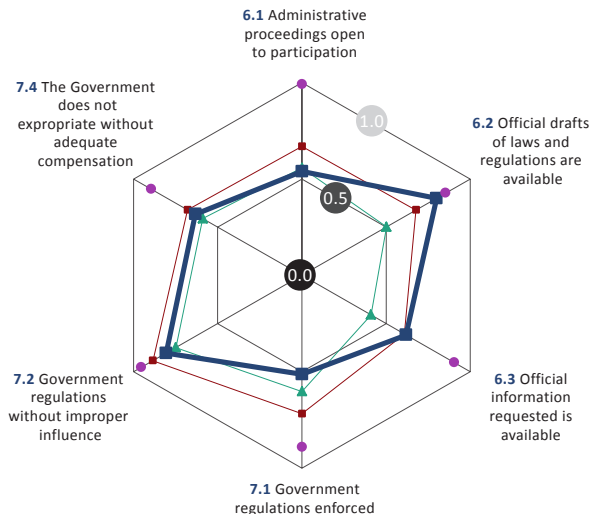
### Key

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

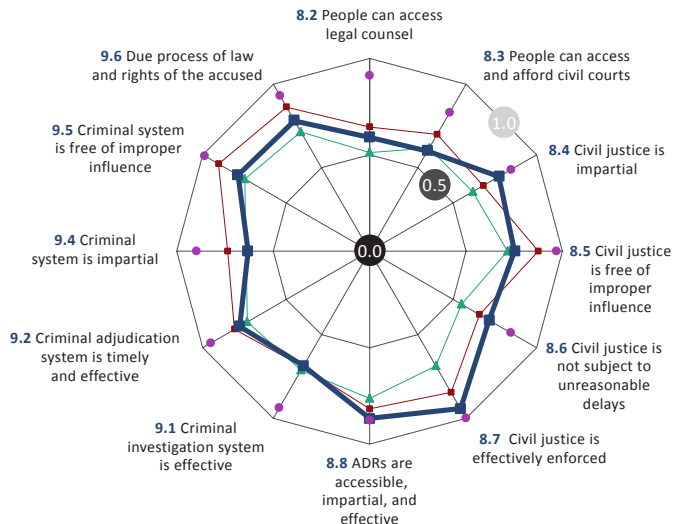
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

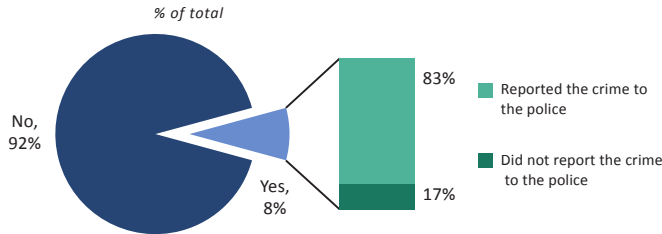
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

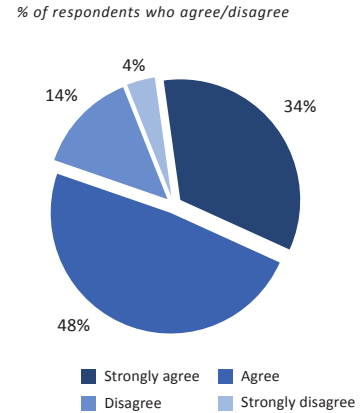
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

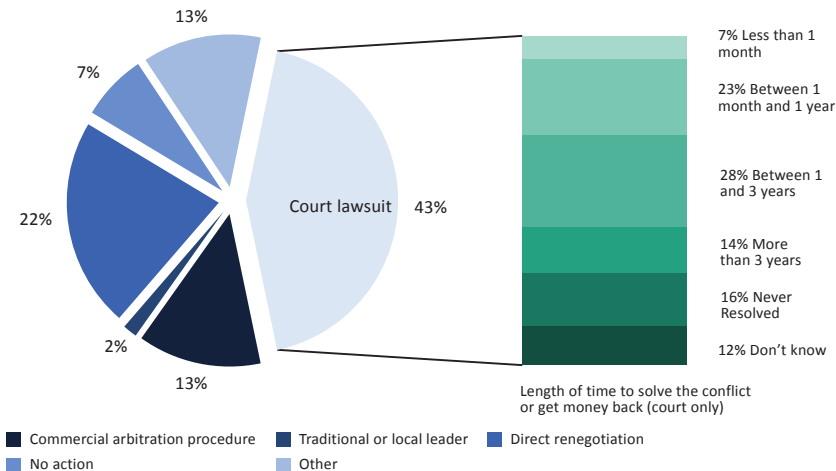


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

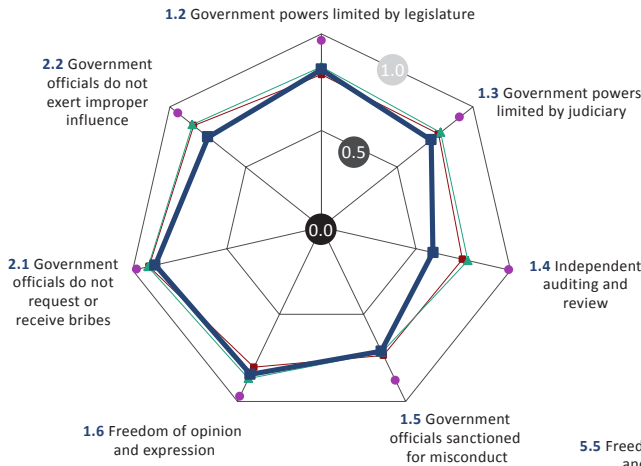


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

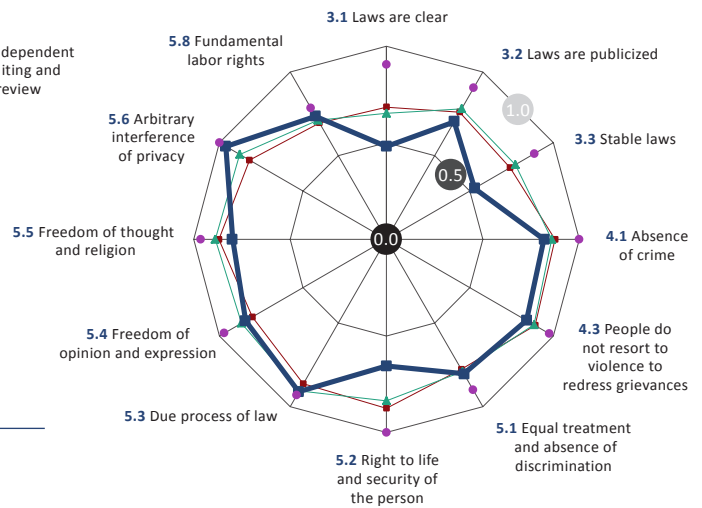
### Accountable Government



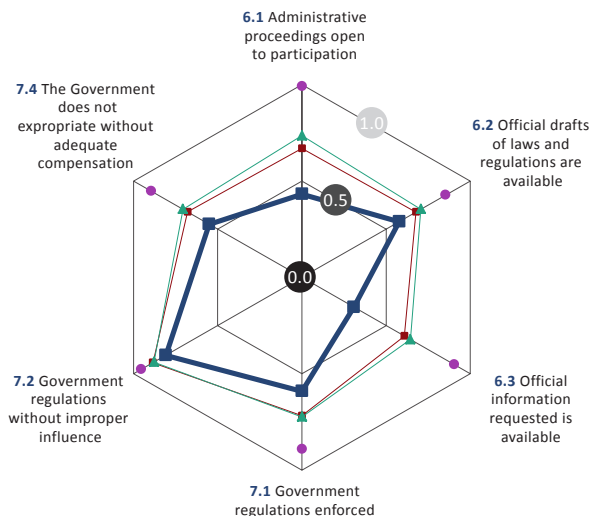
### Key

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

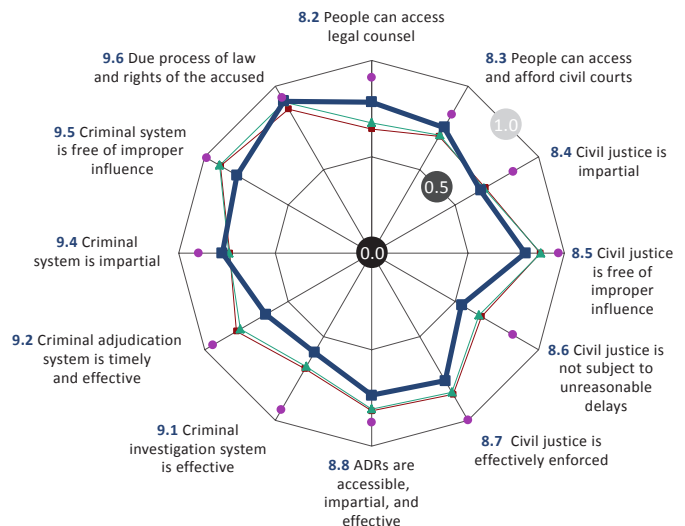
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

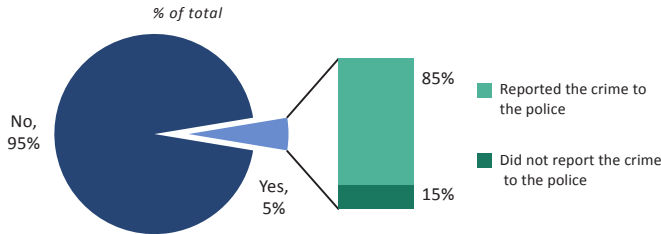
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.91	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.96	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.88	1/35	1/7	1/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.89	4/35	2/7	4/11
Factor 5: Fundamental Rights	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

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

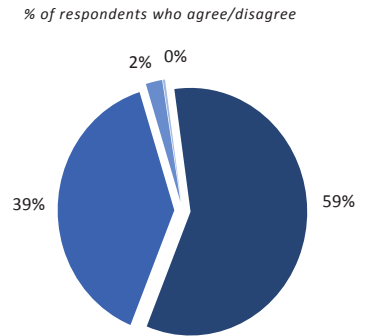
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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 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

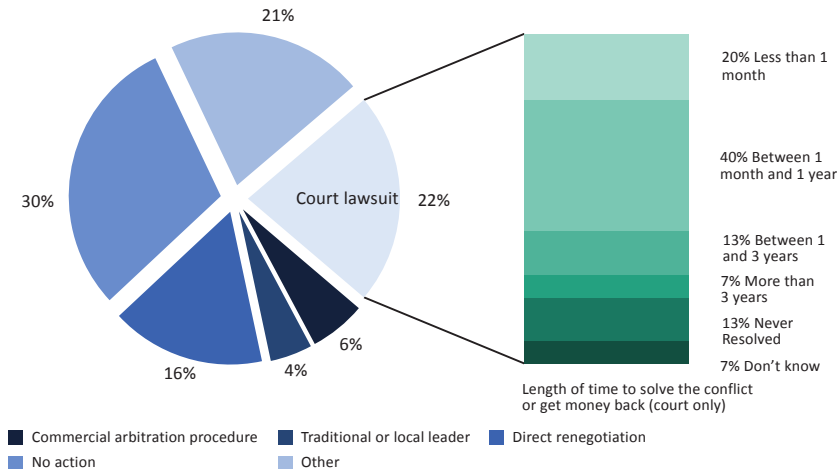


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

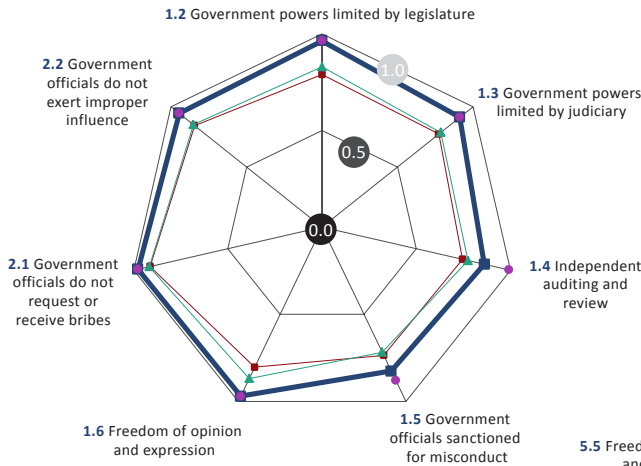


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

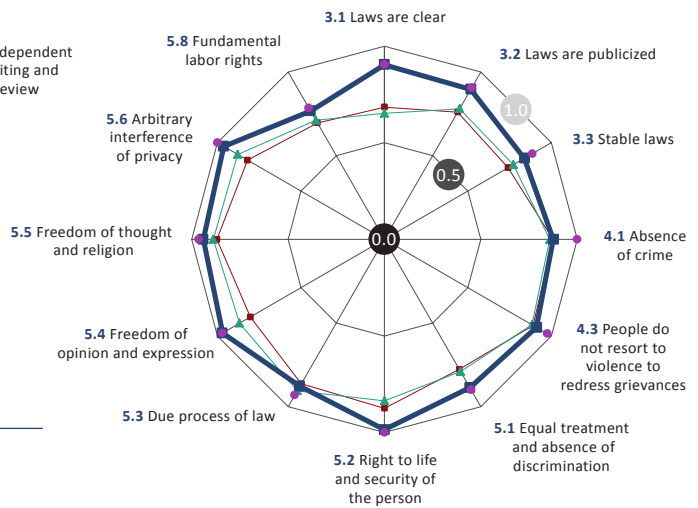
### Accountable Government



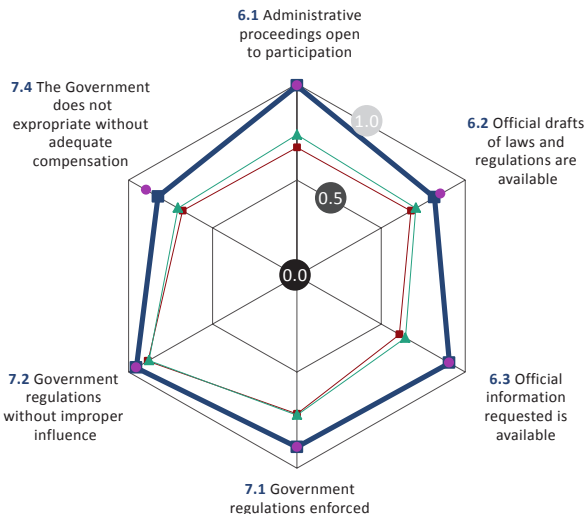
### Key

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

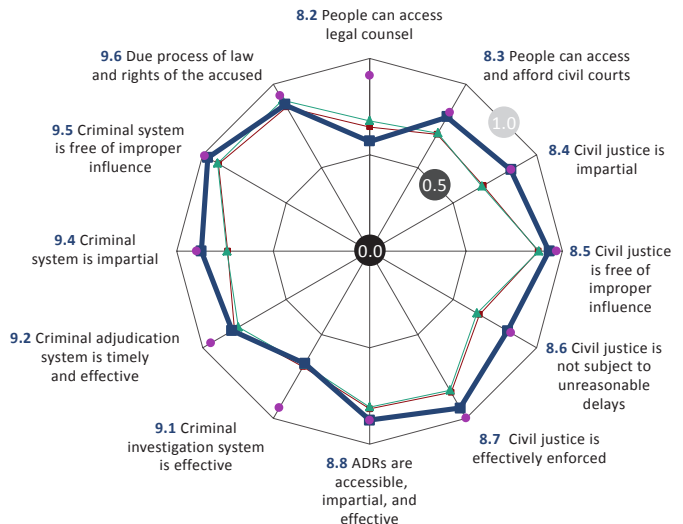
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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 Kret<sup>1</sup>

## 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

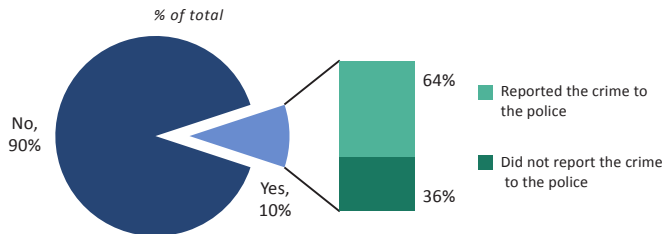
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

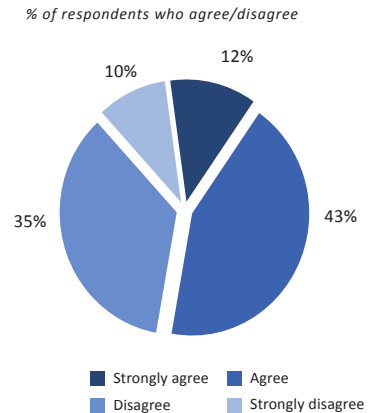
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

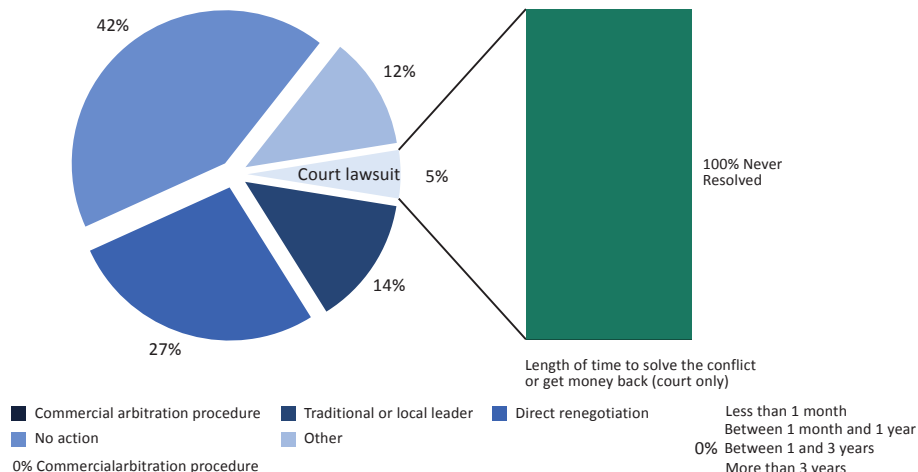


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

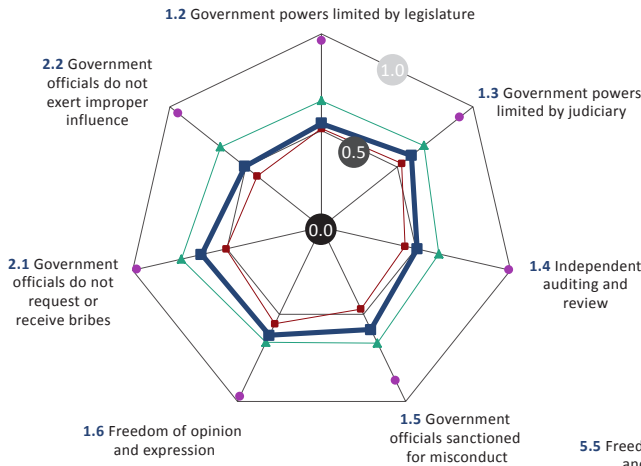


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

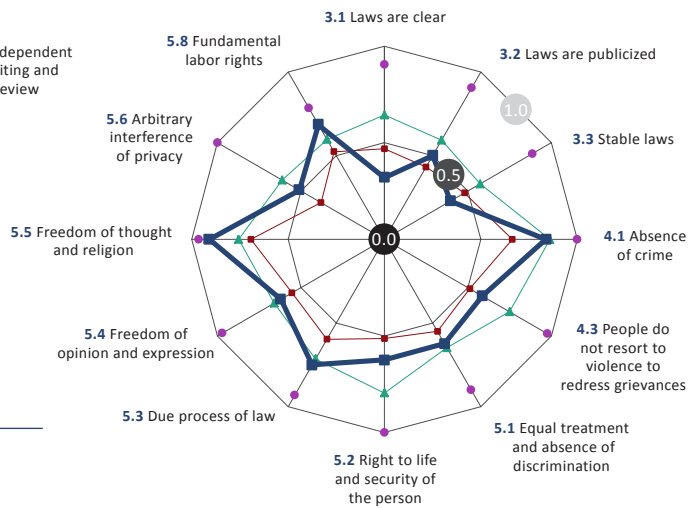
### Accountable Government



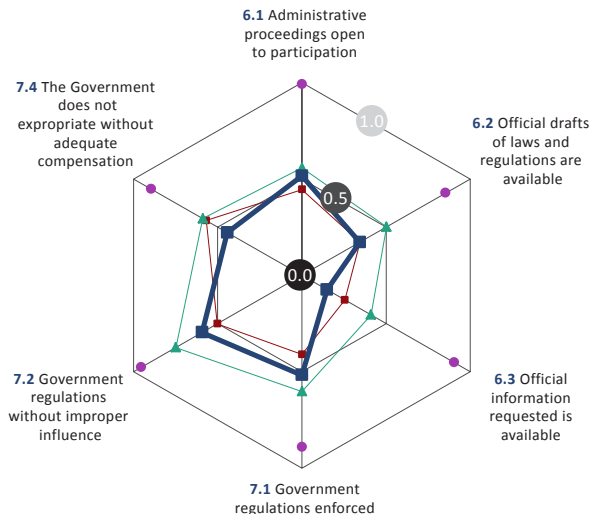
### Key

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

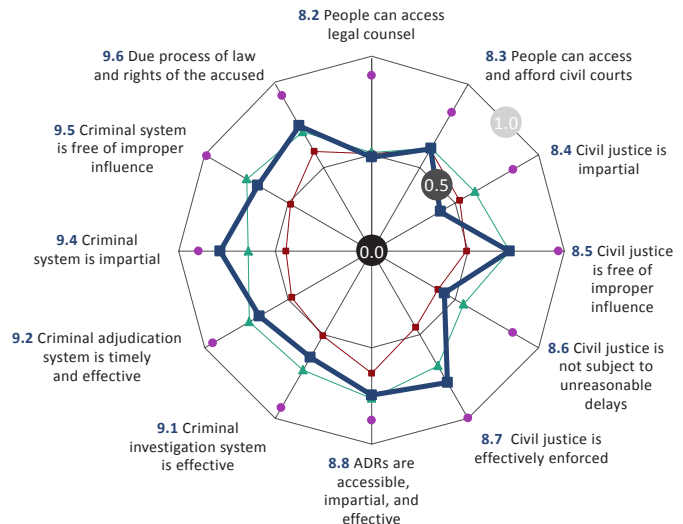
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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

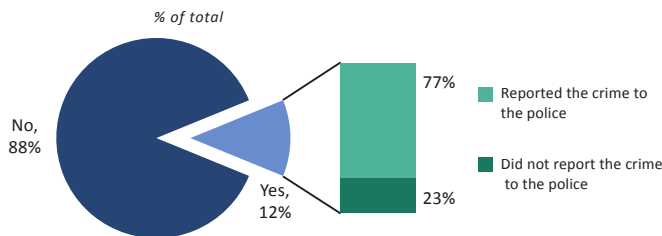
*The Rule of Law Index summarizes findings across the country's three largest urban centers.*

	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

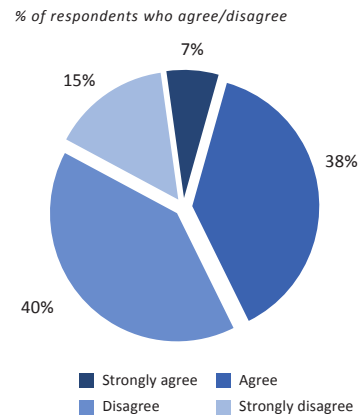
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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

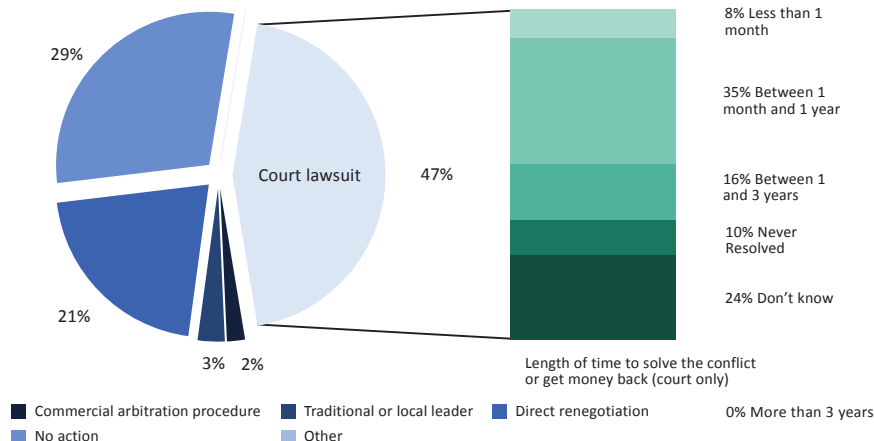


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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



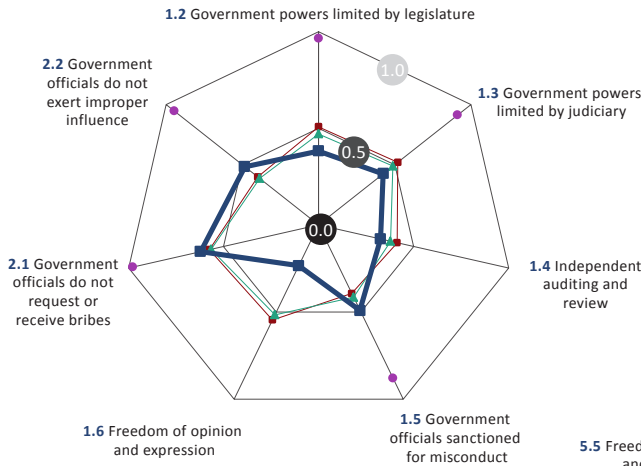
<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.



## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

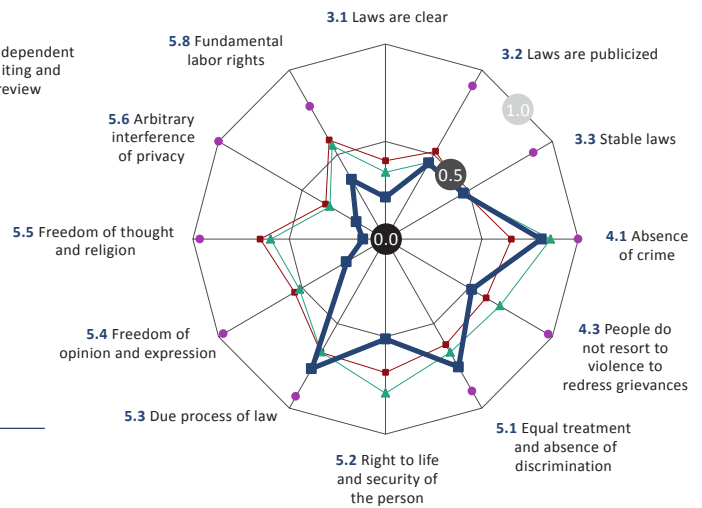
### Accountable Government



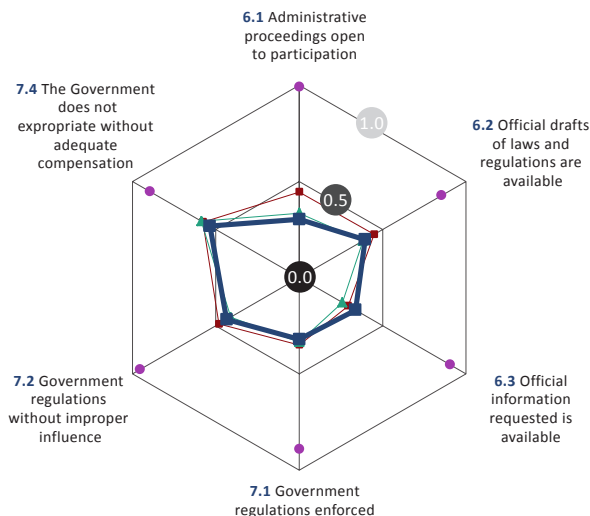
### Key



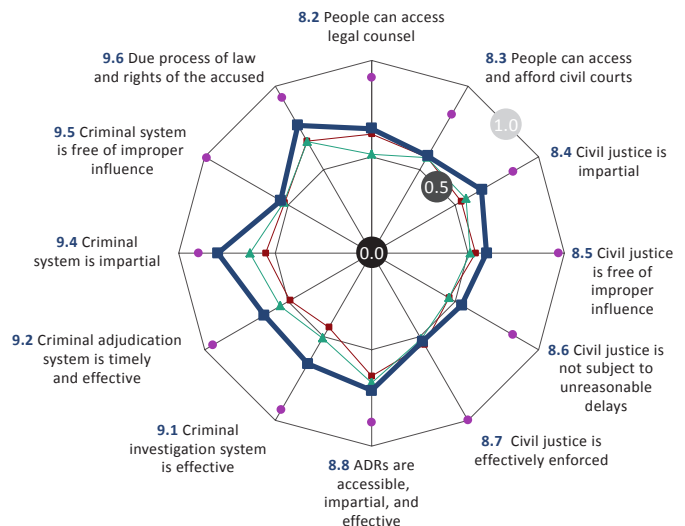
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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 304 Mil. (2008) 81% Urban 13% in three largest cities

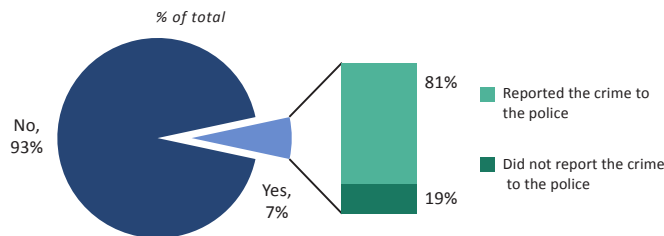
	Score	Global Ranking	Regional Ranking	Income Group Ranking
Factor 1: Limited Government Powers	0.71	9/35	7/7	9/11
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.81	10/35	7/7	10/11
Factor 3: Clear, Publicized, and Stable Laws	0.68	9/35	6/7	9/11
Factor 4: Order and Security	0.83	11/35	6/7	9/11
Factor 5: Fundamental 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

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

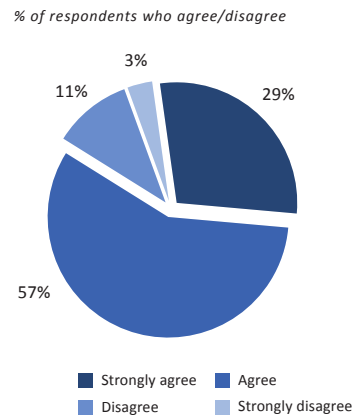
## 2. The rule of law as experienced by the people

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 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

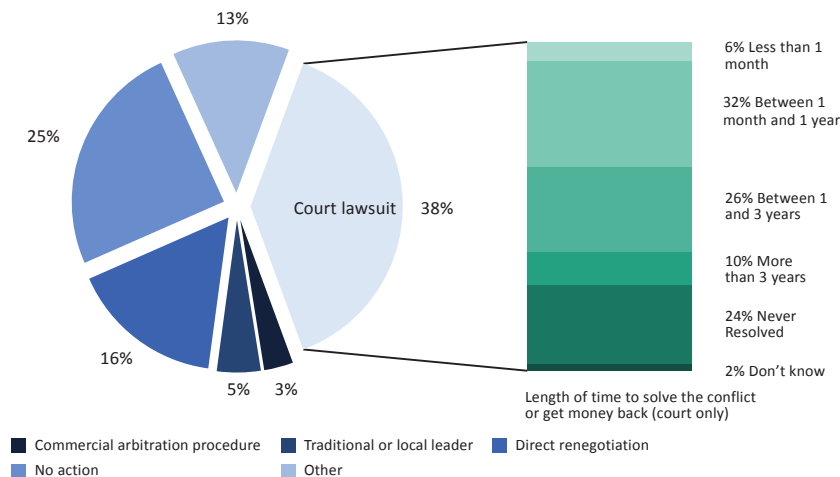


The media are free to express opinions against government policies and actions



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

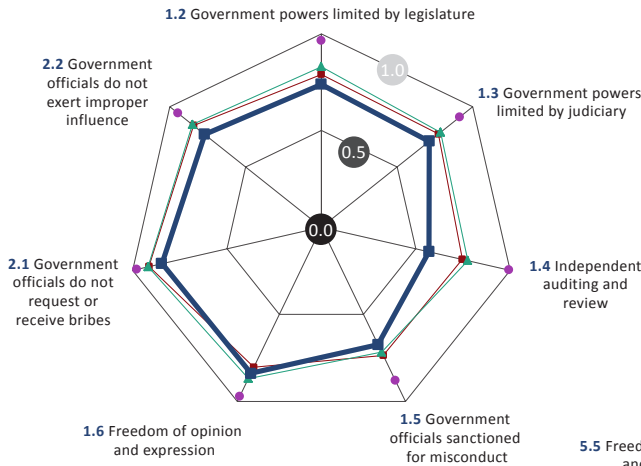


<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a description of the methodology, see the data notes of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

## 3. Scores for all WJP Rule of Law Index™ sub-factors<sup>2</sup>

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).

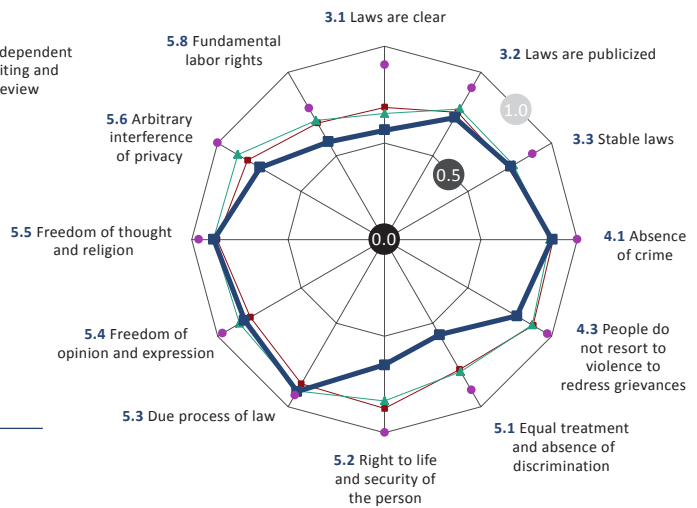
### Accountable Government



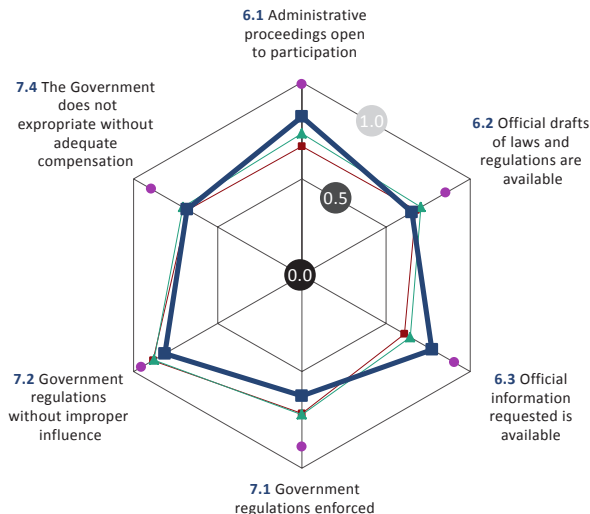
### Key

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

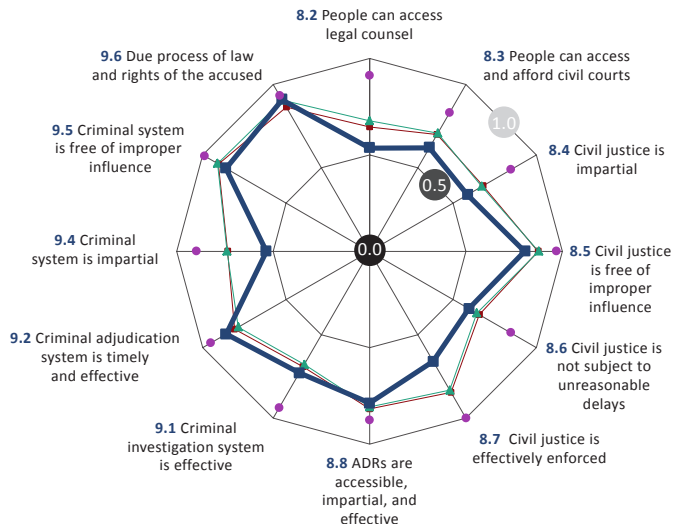
### Security and Fundamental Rights



### Open Government and Regulatory Enforcement



### Access to Justice



<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.worldjusticeproject.org)



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# Contributing Experts

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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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