

Creating Prosperity Through Economic Freedom



Why Economic Freedom is Important

Background

Components of the Economic Freedom of the World Index



- Size of government and taxation
- Private property and the rule of law
- Sound money
- Trade regulation and tariffs
- Regulation of business, labour and capital markets

What is the Economic Freedom of the World Index?



- An annual compilation of data representing factors which make a country economically free.
- Launched with a decade long research project in the mid-1980s, led by then Fraser Executive Director Michael Walker and Milton and Rose Friedman with active participation of Walter Block and Alvin Rabushka
- Authors: James Gwartney, Robert Lawson, Joshua Hall, and Ryan Murphy.
- A compendium of 42 government policies affecting economic freedom based on objective data or independent surveys.
- The survey includes a Gender Disparity Adjustment variable to recognize that women too often do not have the same level of freedom as men.
- A ranking of 161 countries plus Hong Kong, representing 95% of the world's population, according to the extent to which they permit their citizens to be economically free.
- Now a collaboration of Institutes in nearly 100 nations and territories.

Why is Economic Freedom Important?



- Economic rights are fundamental rights in the sense that without them there can be no political freedom or civil freedoms
- They are a prerequisite for growth and development
- They are a prerequisite for broader human development



Economic Freedom Benefits in the Real World

The Impact of Economic Freedom



The Age of Global Free Trade, Free Market Economies, and **Economic Freedom** Have Brought Huge Benefits to Humankind



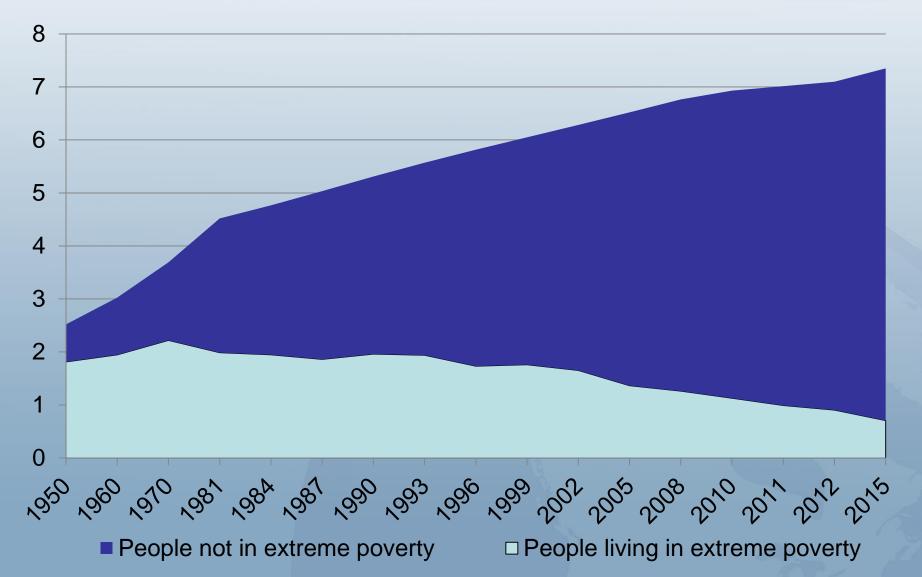
The human condition has improved immensely

But the gains were most achieved by those living in economically free areas

Escape from Global poverty

FRASER

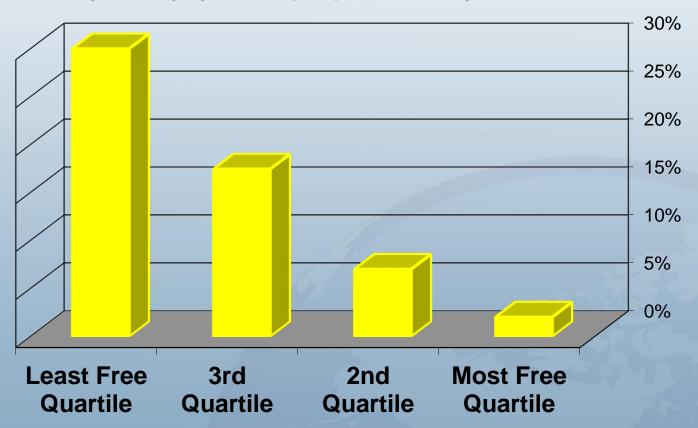
Billions



Extreme poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day



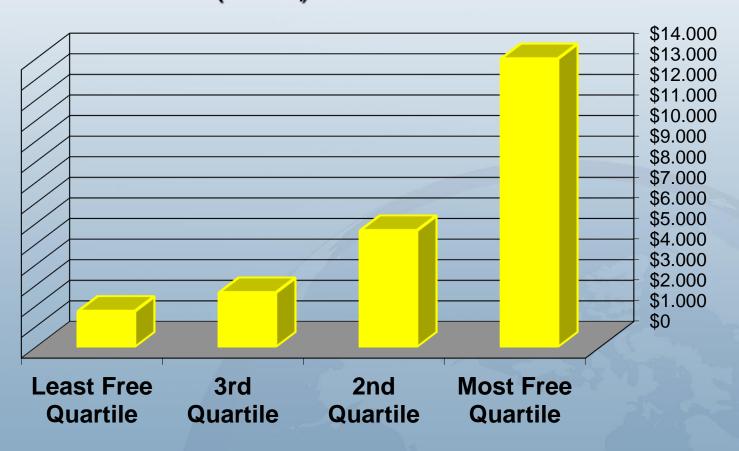
(PPP) (% of population)



Least Free Most Free

Income of the Poorest 10% and Economic Freedom (PPP)



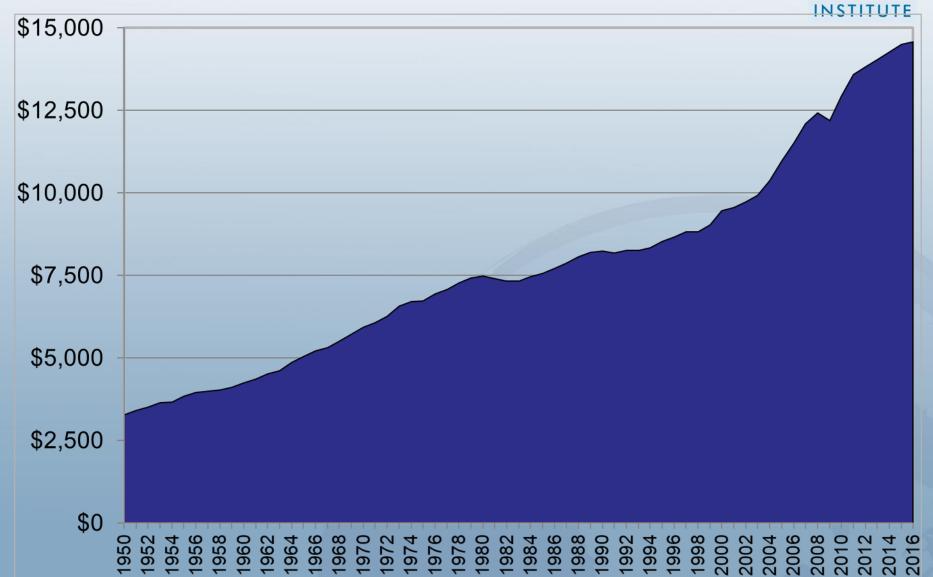


Least Free Most Free

Global Per capita GDP

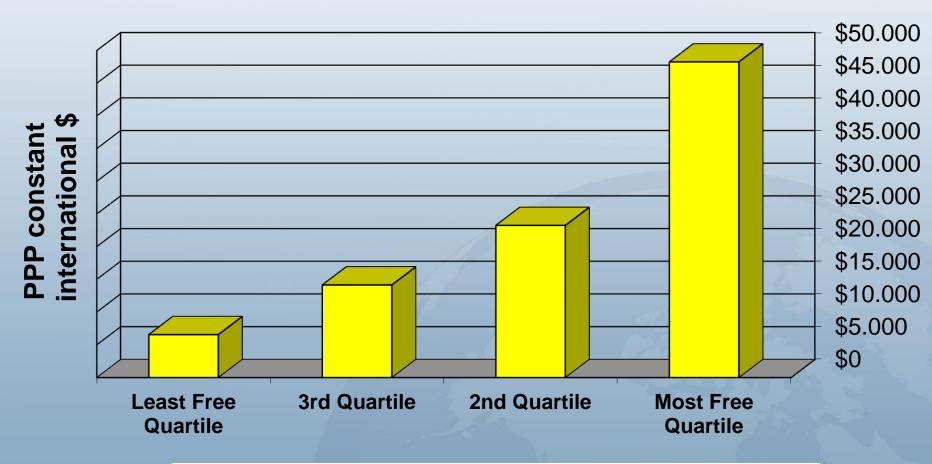
Constant US\$





Per Capita Income and Economic Freedom Quartile

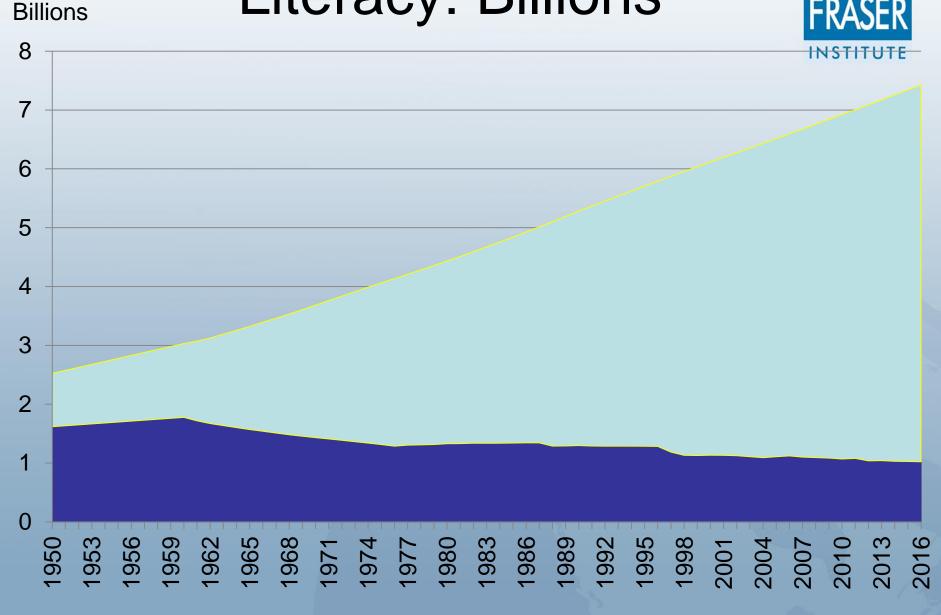




Least Free Most Free

Literacy: Billions





Illiterate

Literate

Literacy (% of population) Male Female

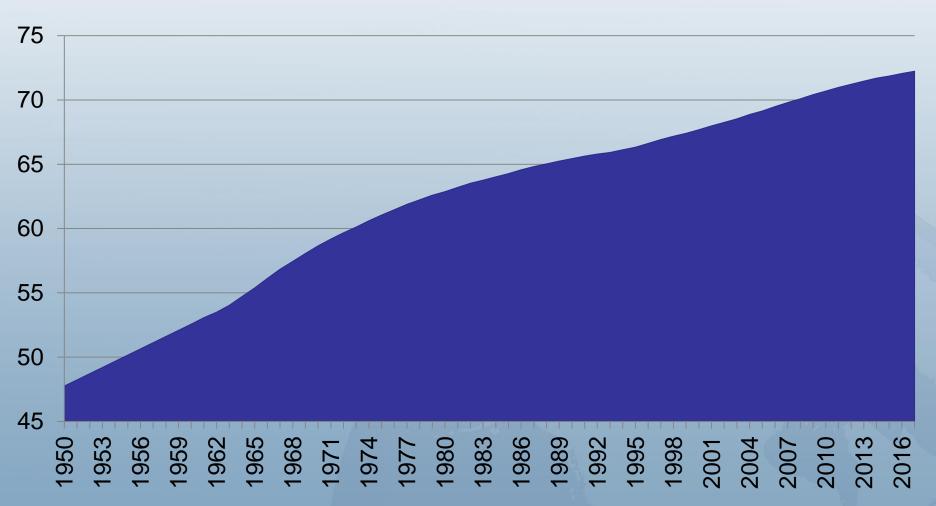




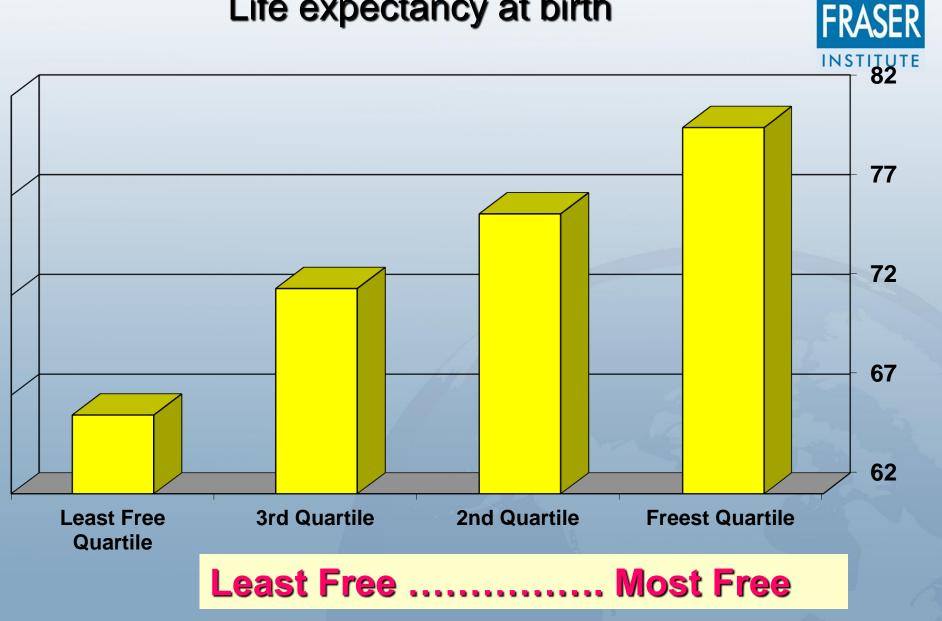
Sources: The Fraser Institute; World Development Indicators 2013

Life Expectancy: Years





Life expectancy at birth





Not just due to time

Economically Free Jurisdictions have Gained the Greatest Benefits

Not just due to time: 2 For Example



- In the economically freest nations, the top quarter, only 2% of the population live in extreme poverty (\$1.90 a day) compared to 31% in extreme poverty in the quarter least free nations.
- In the freest nations, the average income of the poorest 10% is \$14,204 (purchasing power parity adjusted US\$) annually compared to \$1,736 in the least free nations.
- Average per capita GDP in the freest nations is \$48,251 compared to \$6,542 in the least free nations.
- Life expectancy is 80 years in the freest nations compared to 66 in the least free nations.



A couple last things

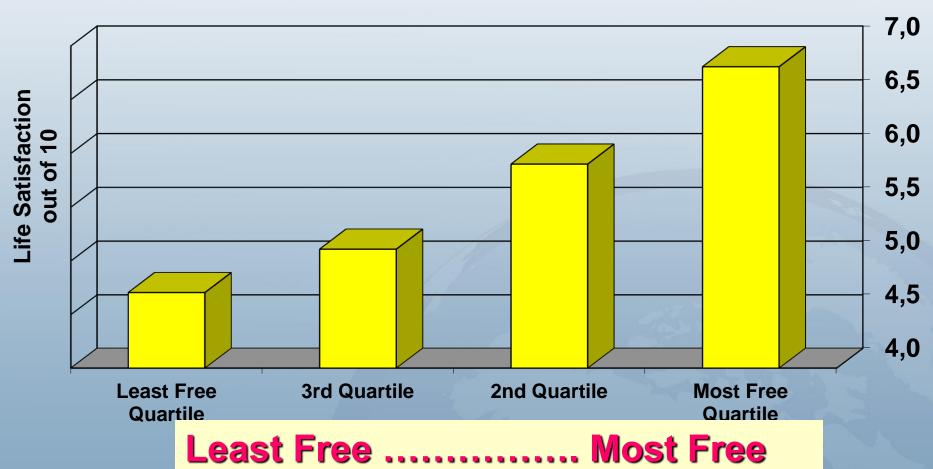
Political and Civil Rights 0 – 10 scale





Economic Freedom and Life Satisfaction/Happiness





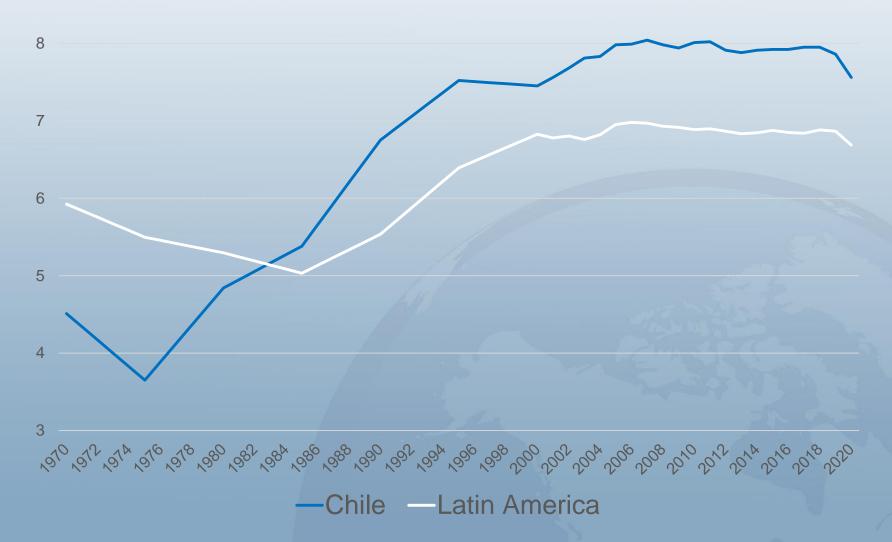


Rocket Nations

Economic Freedom has Propelled Prosperity on Every Continent

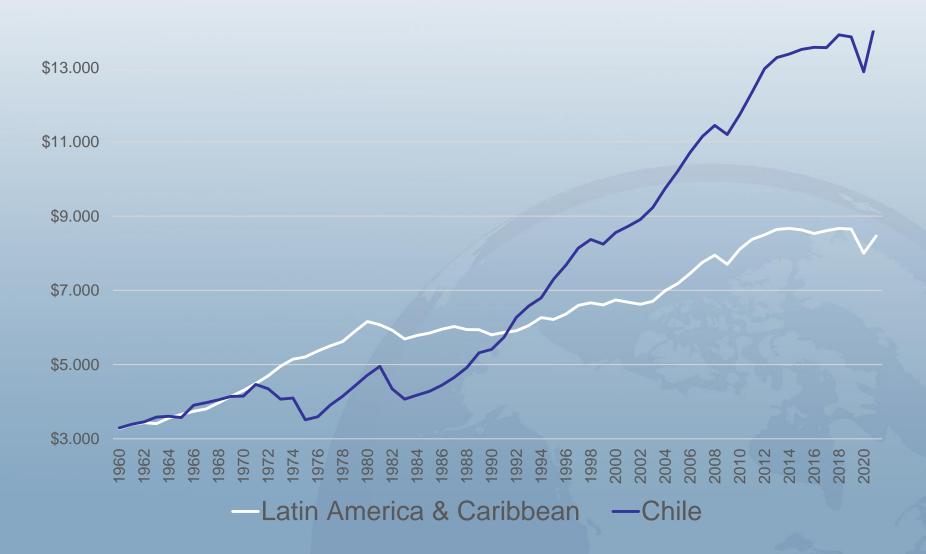
Economic Freedom Scores





Per capita GDP





Economic Freedom Scores FRASER





Per Capita GDP

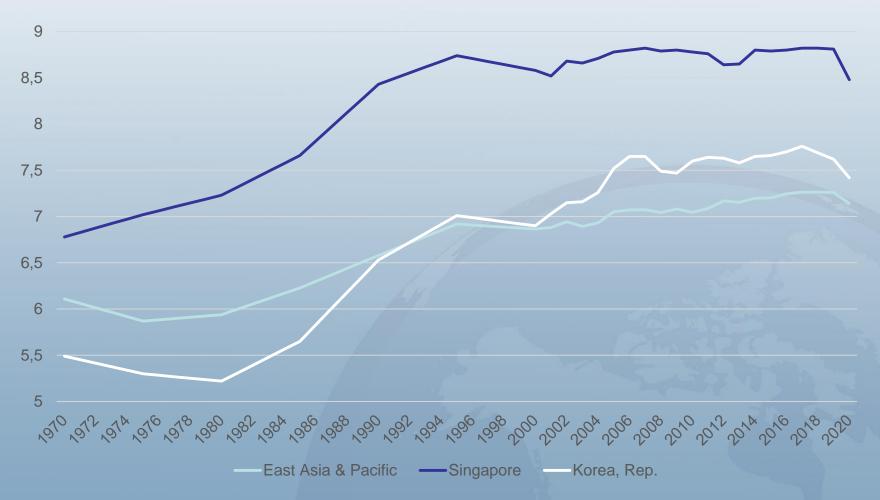




—Ireland — European Union

Economic Freedom





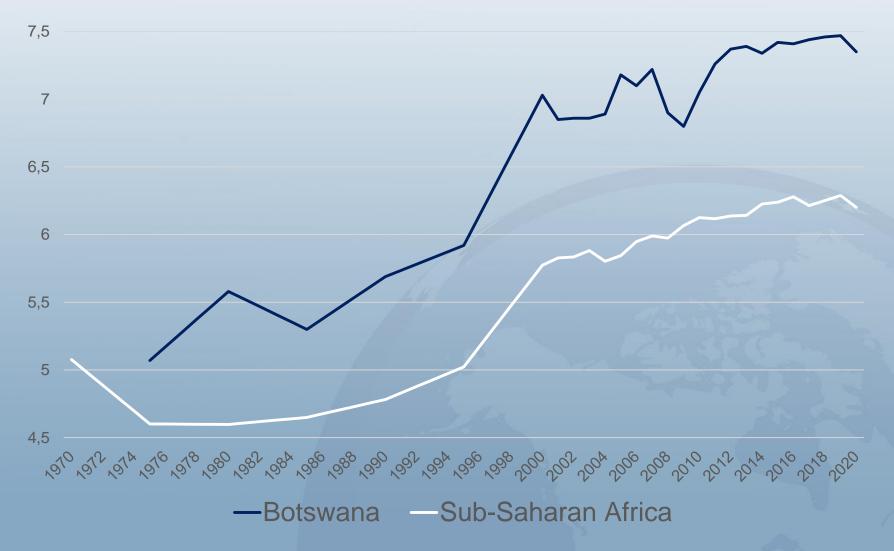
Per Capita GDP





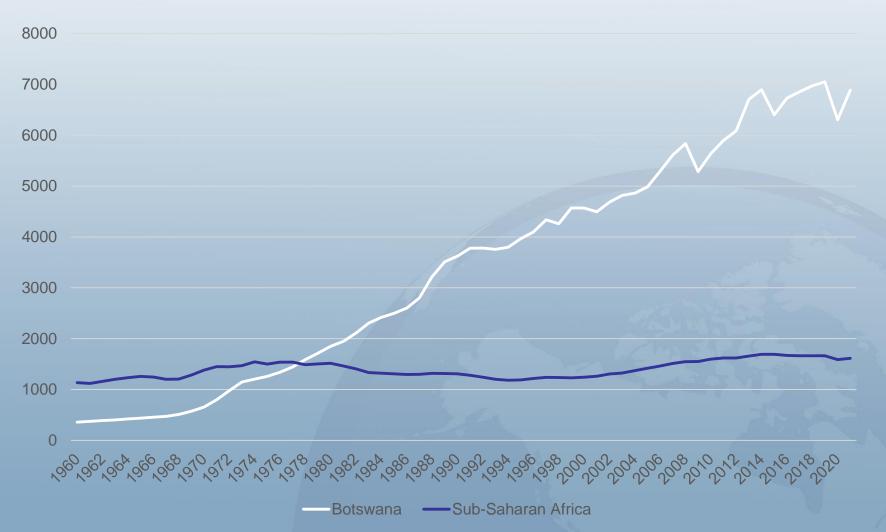
Economic Freedom Score FRASER





Per Capita GDP







Thank you!

All data and publications available for free at: www.fraserinstitute.org