INDICATORS OF THE FUTURE POTENTIAL INDEX (FPI) 2026

The FPI comprises 22 indicators.The classification below reflects the 2026 edition: each indicator is assigned to a normative standard and dimension, with its evaluation direction, definition, unit of measure and source information.

1. Global Peace Index

Direction: negative; **normative standard:** Peace & Order; **dimension:** Safety.

Definition: The Global Peace Index is a composite index calculated using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators and measures the state of peace across three domains: (a) the level of Societal Safety and Security, (b) the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, and (c) the degree of Militarisation.

Unit of measure: index (1 to 5)

Source of data: Vision of Humanity

2. Energy import dependency

Direction: negative; **normative standard:** Peace & Order; **dimension:** Safety.

Definition: Energy import dependency is estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents and divided by final energy consumption.

Unit of measure: percent of energy use

Source of data: Eurostat energy dependency data; UN Energy Statistics Database

3. Ecological balance

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Peace & Order; **dimension:** Safety.

Definition: The ecological balance is the difference between a population's Ecological Footprint and a country's biocapacity. If a country's demand exceeds its biocapacity, it has an ecological deficit. If a country's biocapacity exceeds its Ecological Footprint, it has an ecological reserve.

Unit of measure: global hectare

Source of data: Global Footprint Network

4. Renewable water resources

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Peace & Order; **dimension:** Assets.

Definition: Total annual actual renewable water resources per inhabitant [total water resources per capita] = [total renewable water resources] × 1,000,000 / [total population].

Unit of measure: cubic meter/inhabitant

Source of data: FAO AQUASTAT

5. Government debt

Direction: negative; **normative standard:** Peace & Order; **dimension:** Assets.

Definition: The general government debt-to-GDP ratio measures the gross debt of the general government as a percentage of GDP.

Unit of measure: percent of GDP

Source of data: OECD

6. Investment rate

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Peace & Order; **dimension:** Assets.

Definition: The investment rate is defined as gross investment (gross fixed capital formation) divided by GDP.

Unit of measure: percent of GDP

Source of data: OECD

7. Gross National Income (GNI)

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Peace & Order; **dimension:** Functionality.

Definition: Gross National Income (GNI) is an indicator derived from GDP, taking into account primary income received from abroad and paid abroad. Unlike gross domestic product, it excludes income of foreign ownership generated by foreign capital operating in the country and income of foreign workers in the country, but includes income earned abroad by investors and workers in the country and the balance of subsidies received and taxes paid from abroad.

Unit of measure: USD per capita (constant 2021 international dollars, PPP)

Source of data: World Bank

8. Global Innovation Index

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Peace & Order; **dimension:** Functionality.

Definition: The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multidimensional facets of innovation.

Unit of measure: score (0 to 100)

Source of data: WIPO Global Innovation Index 2025

9. Internet users as a share of individuals

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Peace& Order; **dimension:** Functionality.

Definition: Internet users as a share of individuals measures Internet uptake by the adult population, who have used the Internet over the past three months prior to being surveyed.

Unit of measure: percent of individuals aged 16–74

Source of data: World Bank

10. Share of single person households

Direction: negative; **normative standard:** Attachment & Community; **dimension:** Family.

Definition: Share of single-person households among all households.

Unit of measure: percent of all households

Source of data: Eurostat household statistics; Our World in Data; UNECE

11. Fertility rate

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Attachment & Community; **dimension:** Family.

Definition: The total fertility rate is the total number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and give birth in line with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates. **Unit of measure:** number of children

Source of data: World Bank

12. Registered voters who actually voted

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Attachment & Community; **dimension:** Belonging.

Definition: The total number of votes cast (valid or invalid) divided by the number of names on the voters' register, expressed as a percentage. Parliamentary elections in the Voter Turnout Database are elections to a country's or territory's national legislative body. If the legislative body has two chambers, only the lower chamber is included. If elections are carried out in two rounds, only the second round is included.

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: International IDEA Voter Turnout Database

13. Self-reported religiousness

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Attachment & Community; **dimension:** Belonging.

Definition: The share of respondents who identify as a religious person in response to the question: "You are: (1) A religious person, (2) Not a religious person, (3) A convinced atheist."

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: World Values Survey; European Social Survey variable catalogue

14. Average wages

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Care & Generativity; **dimension:** Material Advancement.

Definition: Average annual wages per full-time and full-year equivalent employee in the total economy. Average annual wages per full-time-equivalent dependent employee are obtained by dividing the national-accounts-based total wage bill by the average number of employees in the total economy, then multiplying by the ratio of average usual weekly hours per full-time employee to average usual weekly hours for all employees.

Unit of measure: USD (constant prices 2022 and PPPs)

Source of data: OECD

15. Labor productivity

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Care & Generativity; **dimension:** Material Advancement.

Definition: GDP per hour worked is a measure of labour productivity. It measures how efficiently labour input is combined with other factors of production and used in the production process. Labour input is defined as total hours worked of all persons engaged in production. Labour productivity only partially reflects the productivity of labour in terms of workers' personal capacities or the intensity of their effort. The ratio between output and labour input depends to a large degree on the presence or use of other inputs, such as capital, intermediate inputs, technical, organisational and efficiency change, and economies of scale.

Unit of measure: USD

Source of data: OECD

16. Gini-coefficient (wealth)

Direction: negative; **normative standard:** Care & Generativity; **dimension:** Material Advancement.

Definition: The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality in the distribution of net wealth in a population. Higher values indicate a higher level of inequality.

Unit of measure: Gini coefficient × 100

Source of data: UBS Global Wealth Report and Databooks; World Inequality Database

17. Employment rate

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Care & Generativity; **dimension:** Self-Reliance.

Definition: Employment rates measure the extent to which available labour resources (people available to work) are being used. They are calculated as the ratio of the employed population to the working-age population.

Unit of measure: percent of working-age population

Source of data: OECD

18. Old age dependency

Direction: negative; **normative standard:** Care & Generativity; **dimension:** Self-Reliance.

Definition: The ratio of dependents older than 64 to the working-age population (15–64).

Unit of measure: percent of working-age population

Source of data: World Bank

19. Population with tertiary education

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Care & Generativity; **dimension:** Self-Reliance.

Definition: Population with tertiary education is defined as those having completed the highest level of education. This includes both theoretical programmes leading to advanced research or high-skill professions, such as medicine, and more vocational programmes leading to the labour market. The measure is the percentage of the same-age population. As globalisation and technology continue to reshape labour-market needs, the demand for individuals with a broader knowledge base and more specialised skills continues to rise. **Unit of measure:** 25–64 year-olds, % in same age group

Source of data: OECD

20. Life expectancy

Direction: positive; **normative standard:** Balance & Health; **dimension:** Life prospects.

Definition: Life expectancy at birth is defined as how long, on average, a newborn can expect to live if current death rates do not change.

Unit of measure: years

Source of data: OECD

21. Alcohol use disorder

Direction: negative; **normative standard:** Balance & Health; **dimension:** Life prospects.

Definition: Alcohol dependence is defined by the International Classification of Diseases as the presence of three or more indicators of dependence for at least a month within the previous year. To allow comparisons between countries and over time, this metric is age-standardised.

Unit of measure: percent

Source of data: Our World in Data

22. Anti-depressant usage

Direction: negative; **normative standard:** Balance & Health; **dimension:** Life prospects.

Definition: Antidepressant drug consumption in defined daily doses (DDD). A defined daily dose is the assumed average maintenance dose per day for a drug used for its main indication in adults.

Unit of measure: Defined daily dosage (DDD) per 1,000 people per day

Source of data: OECD