I'm not a bot

Signing in allows you to change your location, ask questions in our community, contribute to our cost of living database, and more.San Marino is an enclave in Italy about 10 km from the Adriatic coast. The dwarf state has a total area of only 61 km (24 mi). This land area is about 1.8 times the size of Manhattan. San Marino is thus one of the smallest countries in Europe by area and ranked 231st worldwide. With 553 inhabitants per km, it is also one of the most densely populated countries.The highest elevation in the country (Monte Titano) is 755 meters. There is no access to the open sea. San Marino is fully enclosed by Italy. The distance between New York City and the Capital San Marino is about 6,780 km (4,213 mi).The currency in San Marino is the euro (EUR).1 Euro is divided into 100 Cent.Status: 07/25/20251 US dollar = 0.85 Euros1 Euro = 1.17 US dollarA moderate climate zone determines the weather in San Marino. As usual in the northern hemisphere, the days in the summer months are not only warmer but also longer. Depending on the season, the average daytime temperatures range between 5 and 27 degrees. In the colder months, the average night temperatures drop down to -1 C. Average daytime and nighttime temperaturesDetailed climate data for San MarinoMother tongueDistributionItalian100.0 %94% Urban areas:58 km17% Agricultural areas:10 km17% Forest:10 kmmore...With a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.915, San Marino counts as one of the high developed economies by UN definition. The IMF also shares this classification. Political indicatorsPolitical stability:Rule of law:Effectivity:Regulatory quality:Voice accountability:Death penalty:abolished in 1865AlliancesLatin UnionOSCEUN - United NationsUNESCOItaly: country data and statisticsItaly in numbers: demographics, economy, energy, climate, currency, religions, languages, time zone, holidays and more data and comparisons with other countries. Emigration is very fashionable, but life abroad is not always pleasant. This table compares the quality of life in 138 countries. The index is composed of seven sections that play a role in residing in each respective country.The table is led by Australia. At the bottom of the list, we see that the Democratic Republic of the Congo probably has the toughest living conditions.Thanks to its good civil rights and general popularity, the USA ranks 34th and still quite high up in the table, although the high cost of living and the climate in some areas are negative. Economic and political stability Indicators of medium- to long-term stability can be found in this area. In its "Worldwide Governance Indicators" project, the World Bank identifies a whole series of criteria for political consistency. From this, assessments of political stability and government effectiveness are made. Political stability also has the highest priority here.On the economic side, an inflation rate of 1.5% was considered a theoretical optimum. So the bigger the deviation, the less attractive it is. Additional risk factors were government debt and budget deficits (in relation to gross domestic product), which, with higher values, also carry higher long-term risks. However, a balanced budget, or even a surplus, was seen as a positive signal. The country's unemployment rate was also included, as it indirectly leads to higher social expenditure and long-term unemployment is also a risk to old-age pensions. The ratio of available money supply to currency reserves was also included as a longterm-safety criterion.Legal system and civil rights Political stability does not help if it comes from dictatorial principles and if the people have no influence. The laws passed must not only sound good, but must also be implemented and complied with by the government. This subject area therefore primarily includes compliance with the "rule of law" and the regulatory quality of a government. In addition, other factors include democratic participation by the population and, with less weight, measures to combat corruption. To assess not only the measures against corruption, but also how they're perceived by the population, the corruption index, based on Transparency.org, was also taken into account.Health services The most heavily weighted factor in the health sector is average life expectancy, which reflects other factors, such as regular and healthy nutrition. In addition, the drinking water supply, as well as the number of doctors and hospital beds in relation to the number of inhabitants were also taken into account in this sector.Safety Even the most beautiful country cannot satisfy anyone if their own life is in danger. The Global Peace Index for 2024 from the Institute for Economics & Peace plays the most important role in this section. We have also included the murder rate, as well as data on displaced persons, violent crime and ongoing wars.Climate For most emigrants, a pleasant climate is certainly the most obvious reason to leave home. The assessment of the climate is based on various studies that assume a maximum daily temperature of 25 C at 60 percent humidity as the optimum environment. So, the average temperature is a little lower. As higher temperatures lead to discomfort more quickly than lower temperatures, hot and humid periods were devalued more strongly under inclusion of the humidex. In terms of climate, this is not quite the dream of a Caribbean island, but from a medical point of view, most people feel particularly comfortable here. There should not be more or less than eight rainy days per month. For each calendar month, the deviations were calculated and added to this theoretical optimum climate. A higher number of hours of daily sunshine also makes the climate more pleasant.Costs and expenses Even the best conditions are useless if one can't afford them. The most important factor in this area by far is the national cost of living, as this is the most important factor for living in the respective country. In relation to the costs, the average annual income was also included. Since this is often inversely proportional to the cost of living, in some countries, these two individual factors are relativized. Therefore, the annual income was weakened by a lower weighting. On the expenditure side, however, the taxes to be paid are also important. The maximum corporate and income tax rates were therefore also taken into account. In addition, the World Bank's "Ease of Doing Business Index" was included in the table for non-expats with a lower weighting.Popularity Subjective evaluations should play a role, as long as they are present in a sufficiently large quantity. The general migration rate and the number of foreign tourists were therefore evaluated as indicators of a country's popularity. The United Nations World Happiness Report is also included here. A lower rating was also used to compare the refugee situation in the respective country. A higher number of foreign refugees results in higher popularity, while a high number of refugees fleeing reduces popularity.Overall indexTo arrive at an overall index for each country, the key figures for the seven sub-sectors were included in an overall index in different proportions: Stability: 15% Civil rights: 20% Health services: 15% Safety: 10% Climate: 15% Costs: 15% Popularity: 10%Continuous updates to this page The table above is updated continuously and is always based on the most current data available. The data does not have to come from the same year for all countries (as a rule, it is the last closed calendar year, currently 2024). If individual values for a country are not yet available, the most recent data from previous years are used. Tourist data from 2020 and 2021 were not used because many countries closed themselves off due to the Covid-19 pandemic and there would be no comparable situation. A total of 35 factors were used to calculate the quality of life. However, not all data are available for all countries. To avoid inaccuracies, no countries have been listed for which less than 23 individual factors exist.Data pool Data from the following organizations were used to produce the quality of life indicators: The World Bank Group, CIA Factbook, OECD, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Transparency.org, UNHCR, German Weather Service and independent research. * Dependent territoriesThe following countries are not sovereign states, but dependent territories or areas of other states:Hong Kong: special administrative region of ChinaMacao: special administrative region of China Further information on the definition of a country can be found in our article, What is a country?IQ: Intelligence by countryA worldwide comparison of the intelligence quotient. Perceptiveness and learning ability in relation to income, education expenditure and climate. The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) is a measure that combines three basic indicators of human well-being literacy rate, life expectancy, and infant mortality rate into a single index. It was developed by Morris David Morris, an American economist, in the late 1970s as an alternative to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a measure of a countrys progress and development. The PQLI seeks to capture the level of basic human development in a society and compares the well-being of people across different countries and regions.Read about: GDP of Indian StatesPhysical Quality of Life Index ComponentsThe Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) is an index developed by sociologist Morris David Morris that measures the quality of life in a country or region based on three basic components:Components of PQLIIndicatorLife expectancyThe number of years a newborn can expect to live, on averageInfant mortality rateThe number of infants who die before reaching the age of one, per 1,000 live birthsLiteracy rateThe percentage of people aged 15 and above who can read and writeThese three indicators are combined to create the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), which provides a comprehensive measure of basic human well-being in a society. The PQLI ranges from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better quality of life. The PQLI is often used as an alternative to GDP as a measure of development, as it captures aspects of human well-being that are not captured by economic measures alone.Read about: GDP DeflatorPhysical Quality of Life Index LimitationsWhile the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) provides a comprehensive measure of basic human well-being, it has several limitations, which include:Limited ScopeThe PQLI only captures three basic indicators of well-being life expectancy, infant mortality rate, and literacy rate and does not include other important aspects such as access to healthcare, education quality, income, and standard of living.Lack of Cultural SensitivityThe PQLI is a one-size-fits-all approach that does not take into account cultural differences and variations in lifestyle and social norms that can affect the well-being of people in different societies.Inadequate DataThe PQLI relies on data that may not be accurate or up-to-date, particularly in low-income countries where data collection systems may be weak.Lack of WeightageThe PQLI treats all three indicators as equally important and does not provide any weightage to indicate which of the three is more critical for well-being in a particular society.BiasesThe PQLI is based on the assumption that higher literacy rates, longer life expectancies, and lower infant mortality rates are always indicative of a better quality of life, which may not always be true.Overall, while the PQLI can provide a useful snapshot of basic human well-being, it should be used with caution, and in conjunction with other measures of development and well-being.Read about: Basel NormsPhysical Quality of Life Index UPSCThe Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) is an important topic for UPSC as it is a measure of basic human well-being and is relevant to topics in the UPSC Syllabus such as Human Development, Social Justice, and Poverty Alleviation. Understanding the components, limitations, and significance of PQLI can help aspirants prepare for UPSC Online Coaching and UPSC Mock Test related to these topics.Read More: Types of Inflation Schweiz / Suisse / Svizzera / SvizraSwitzerland is a landlocked country in the Central European Alps south of Germany, west of Austria and Liechtenstein, north of Italy and east of France. Switzerland's size of 41,290.40 km corresponds to about a tenth of the size of California. With 8.89 million Swiss inhabitants, this area has a comparatively high population density of 215.3 people per square kilometer. Most inhabitants live in the cities of Zurich, Geneva and Basel. In total, 74.2% of the population is urban.Switzerland lies in the center of the Alps, whose ridge runs east-west through the country. The Dufourspitze is the highest mountain peak at 4,634 meters. Lake Maggiore on the Italian border is the lowest point at 196 meters. With an average altitude of around 1350 meters above sea level, Switzerland is also one of the highest countries in the world.Due to its distinctive lake landscapes, Switzerland is known as the water castle of Europe. Lake Constance is located in the northern foothills of the Alps. The largest and best-known lakes in the basin of the Central Plateau are Lake Geneva, Lake Neuchtel and Lake Lucerne.The currency in Switzerland is the Swiss franc (CHF).1 Franc is divided into 100 Rappen.Status: 07/25/20251 US dollar = 0.80 Francs1 Franc = 1.26 US dollarA moderate climate zone determines the weather in Switzerland. As usual in the northern hemisphere, the days in the summer months are not only warmer but also longer. Depending on the season, the average daytime temperatures range between 5 and 26 degrees. In some parts of the country, the temperature rises to 28 C. In the colder months, and depending in the region, the temperature drops to -1 C in a month's average. Average daytime and nighttime temperaturesGerman, French, Italian, RomanshReligionDistributionRoman Catholics38.2%Protestants26.9%other Christs5.7%Muslims4.9%Jews0.2%nondenominational21.4%other2.7%Land use19% Urban areas:7,898 km38% Agricultural areas:15,765 km32% Forest:13,262 km4% Water areas:1,774 km7% Others:2,591 kmmore...TransportRoadways:83,131 kmRailways:5,296 kmWaterways:1,292 kmReg. vehicles:5,301,789 Airports:6 Apart from a few small city-states, Switzerland is the only country without a capital. The city of Bern was chosen in 1848 as the seat of the Federal Council and the Federal Assembly, but it was deliberately not formally established as the capital. Instead, Bern became a "federal city," which is not enshrined in the constitution. In 2004, the introduction of a federal city law was also abandoned. Although Bern today fulfills all the essential characteristics of a capital, and even calls itself (german) a capital, formally it is not. There are a total of 26 partially sovereign cantons in the Swiss Confederation.more...EconomyWith a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.970, Switzerland counts as one of the high developed economies by UN definition. The IMF also shares this classification. There is one of the lowest crime rates in the world. With an average annual income of 95,750 USD Switzerland is one of the high-income countries. Even considering purchasing power parity, it is still among the 10 richest countries in the world.Existing trade agreementsEFTA - European Free Trade AssociationPolitical indicatorsPolitical stability:Rule of law:Effectivity:Regulatory quality:Voice accountability:Democratic values:Death penalty:abolished in 1992AlliancesGermany: country data and statisticsGermany in numbers: demographics, economy, energy, climate, currency, religions, languages, time zone and more data and comparisons with other countries.Hong Kong: country data and statisticsHong Kong in numbers: demographics, economy, energy, climate, currency, religions, time zone, holidays and more data and comparisons with other countries. Presidential limited democracy (special administrative region of China)Hong Kong is a country in southern China and the Pearl River Delta. The small state has a total area of 1,110 km (429 mi) and a total coastline of 733 km (455.5 mi). This land area is about 1.4 times the size of New York City. Hong Kong is thus one of the smallest countries in Asia by area and ranked 187th worldwide. With 6,789 inhabitants per km, it is also one of the most densely populated countries. Urbanization in the country has progressed so far that all residents are now counted as part of the urban population.The highest elevation in the country (Tai Mo Shan) is 957 meters. The country has 263 partially uninhabited islands in the open sea. China is the only directly neighboring country of Hong Kong. The distance between New York City and the Capital Hong Kong is about 12,980 km (8,065 mi).The currency in Hong Kong is the Hong Kong dollar (HKD).1 Dollar is divided into 100 Cents.Status: 07/25/20251 US dollar = 7.85 Dollars1 Dollar = 0.13 US dollarIn Hong Kong, as in all equatorial countries, there is a tropical climate. Unlike in Europe or the USA, there is almost no difference between the seasons. The daylight hours vary little, and the temperature differences between summer and winter are also lower. Depending on the season, the average daytime temperatures range between 19 and 32 degrees. In the colder months, and depending in the region, the temperature drops to 14 C in a month's average. Average daytime and nighttime temperaturesDetailed climate data for Hong KongTyphoonsMother tongueDistributionChinese95.8 %English3.5 %other0.7 %ReligionDistributionBuddhists21.3%Local chinese beliefs49.0%Roman Catholics5.0%Protestants6.8%Taoists14.2%Hinduists0.5%Muslims3.1%other0.1%Land use81% Urban areas:902 km5% Agricultural areas:54 km5% Water areas:60 km9% Others:95 kmTransportRoadways:2,193 kmRailways:268 kmReg. vehicles:925,171 Airports:1 Strictly speaking, Hong Kong, like Macau, is a partially-administrated territory of China with a special status. Even in the United Nations, Hong Kong is not listed as a member country in its own right, but as a territory dependent on China.But Hong Kong has its own judiciary, executive (admittedly influenced by China) and legislature, its own tax system and by entering or leaving, one gets a Hong Kong stamp in their passport. Hong Kong has its own currency independent from China, its own telephone area code, a license plate number and an internet domain.Worlddata.info does not want to create or debate any international legal foundations. The mere existence of separate country codes according to ISO, STANAG, FIPS and even the United Nations is reason enough for us to list Hong Kong as a separate "country," which is not synonymous with a sovereign state.more...EconomyWith a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.955, Hong Kong counts as one of the high developed economies by UN definition. The IMF also shares this classification. With an average annual income of 54,910 USD Hong Kong is one of the high-income countries. Even considering purchasing power parity, it is still among the 20 richest countries in the world.Hong Kong is sometimes referred to as a tax haven. Existing trade agreementsAPEC - Asia-Pacific Economic CooperationPolitical indicatorsAlliancesADB - Asian Development BankWTO - World Trade OrganizationChina: country data and statisticsChina in numbers: demographics, economy, energy, climate, currency, religions, languages, time zones and more data and comparisons with other countries.Development of tourism in ThailandInternational travelers and tourism sector revenues from 1995-2021 in Thailand, including comparison with other countries in Southeast Asia Parliamentary democracy (under constitutional monarchy)Commonwealth of AustraliaAustralia is located in the southern hemisphere between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The country has an area of 7.74 million km and a total coastline of 25,760 km. These dimensions are almost 0.8 times the size of the USA. This makes Australia the sixth largest country in the world in terms of area. With only 3.4 inhabitants per km, it is also one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world. An exceptionally high proportion of the population (86.6%) is urban and has settled on the coasts. Large stretches of land in the interior are uninhabited.Due to its exceptionally large area, Australia is divided into numerous geographical, climatic and even temporal zones. On average, "Down Under" lies at an altitude of 330 meters above sea level. The highest mountain peak is Mount Kosciuszko in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales at 2,228 meters above sea level. The country also includes over 8,000 mostly uninhabited islands. There are no directly bordering neighboring countries.The currency in Australia is the Australian dollar (AUD).1 Dollar is divided into 100 Cents.Status: 07/25/20251 US dollar = 1.52 Dollars1 Dollar = 0.66 US dollarFor a country with a north-south extent of over 3600 km, it is not possible to describe the climate in general. In Australia, a subtropical climate dominates. In the summer months there is hardly any precipitation and the usual evaporation ensures a strong dryness. Depending on the season, the average daytime temperatures range between 18 and 30 degrees. In some parts of the country, the temperature rises to 36 C. In the colder months, and depending in the region, the temperature drops to 7 C in a month's average. Average daytime and nighttime temperaturesReligionDistributionBuddhists2.5%Presbyterians2.8%Baptists1.6%Lutherans1.2%Pentecostals1.1%Copts3.8%Roman Catholics25.1%Greek Catholics0.2%Anglicans17.1%other Protestants6.3%other Christs2.9%Hinduists1.3%Muslims2.2%Jews0.5%nondenominational22.3%Sikhs0.5%other8.6%Land use0% Urban areas:36,746 km48% Agricultural areas:3,687,143 km17% Forest:1,348,521 km1% Water areas:49,200 km34% Others:2,619,611 kmmore...TransportRoadways:873,573 kmRailways:32,606 kmWaterways:2,000 kmReg. vehicles:20,335,000 Airports:161 Due to its remote location on the world map, Australia is often referred to as an island. Depending on the map model, the two-dimensional representation also appears distorted. Without the relation to other parts of the world, the idea of an island is quite understandable. In fact, the 7.6 million km land mass of Australia's main island alone is around three times the size of Greenland.Depending on the definition and source, Australia is also considered a continent. However, this categorization has been increasingly rejected in recent decades and Australia is more and more often referred to as a country within Oceania. The United Nations combines Australia, its smaller island territories and New Zealand into one region "Australia and New Zealand" within the greater Oceania region. Often "Australia and New Zealand" are also located outside Oceania. In other variants, only New Zealand belongs to Oceania.An island is surrounded by water. However, as this ultimately applies to all land masses, continents have been excluded from this definition without further ado. So as soon as Australia is considered a continent, it is by definition no more an island than America.more...EconomyWith a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.958, Australia counts as one of the high developed economies by UN definition. The IMF also shares this classification. There is one of the lowest crime rates in the world. With an average annual income of 63,160 USD Australia is one of the high-income countries. Even considering purchasing power parity, it is among the 30 richest countries in the world.Existing trade agreementsPolitical indicatorsPolitical stability:Rule of law:Effectivity:Regulatory quality:Voice accountability:Democratic values:Death penalty:abolished in 1985AlliancesDependent territories Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. CEOWORLD magazine - Latest - Stats Gate - Ranked: Worlds Best Countries to Live in for Quality of Life, 2025 Deciding where to live is crucial, and finding the best country to live in is essential. Our 2025 Human Progress Index (HPI) rankings thoroughly analyze factors such as quality of life, life expectancy, education, political stability, per capita income, and opportunities. A country gets a higher score on the Human Progress Index (HPI) when its life expectancy, quality of life, education level, gross income per person, and work-life satisfaction are better.The driving force that makes a country a global leader is none other than its citizens. According to the 2024 Human Progress Index (HPI) report by CEOWORLD Magazine, Switzerland is the worlds best country for quality of life. Norway and Iceland are next. Hong Kong secured fourth place, leading ahead of Sweden, while Denmark and Germany ranked sixth and seventh, respectively. The top 10 best countries for citizens to live in are Ireland, Singapore, and Australia, holding the eighth, ninth, and tenth positions, respectively.Worlds Best Countries to Live in for Quality of Life RankCoutryHuman Progress Index (HPI)HPI TierRegionPopulation 1Switzerland97.9Very HighEurope8,981,565 2Norway97.87Very HighEurope5,562,363 3Iceland97.47Very HighEurope383,726 4Hong Kong (China)97.31Very HighAsia7,503,100 5Sweden97.28Very HighEurope10,548,261 6Denmark96.92Very HighEurope5,967,824 7Germany96.54Very HighEurope84,673,158 8Ireland96.08Very HighEurope5,281,600 9Singapore95.9Very HighAsia5,917,600 10Australia95.78Very HighOceania27,282,542 11Netherlands95.7Very HighEurope17,977,676 12Belgium95.18Very HighEurope11,828,948 13Finland95.12Very HighEurope5,583,284 14Monaco94.16Very HighEurope38,367 15Liechtenstein93.84Very HighEurope40,023 16United Kingdom93.82Very HighEurope67,596,281 17New Zealand93.74Very HighOceania5,338,900 18United Arab Emirates93.68Very HighAsia10,288,946 19Taiwan93.66Very HighAsia23,413,608 20South Korea93.23Very HighAsia51,285,153 21United States93.07Very HighAmericas335,893,238 22Luxembourg92.52Very HighEurope672,020 23Austria92.5Very HighEurope9,170,647 24Slovenia92.4Very HighEurope2,123,949 25Japan92.34Very HighAsia123,960,000 26Israel91.88Very HighAsia9,907,100 27Macao (China)91.49Very HighAsia686,400 28Malta90.78Very HighEurope542,051 29Spain90.37Very HighEurope48,692,804 30France90.22Very HighEurope68,449,000 31Cyprus90.1Very HighAsia918,100 32Italy89.76Very HighEurope58,968,501 33Estonia89.72Very HighEurope1,374,687 34Czech Republic (Czechia)89.56Very HighEurope10,859,532 35Greece89.44Very HighEurope10,413,982 36Bahrain89.21Very HighAsia1,577,059 37Andorra88.62Very HighEurope85,100 38Poland88.42Very HighEurope37,582,000 39Lithuania88.37Very HighEurope2,891,215 40Canada88.21Very HighAmericas41,012,563 41Latvia87.85Very HighEurope1,862,700 42Croatia87.47Very HighEurope3,855,641 43Saudi Arabia87.43Very HighAsia32,175,224 44Qatar87.22Very HighAsia2,857,822 45Portugal87Very HighEurope10,639,726 46San Marino86.89Very HighEurope33,950 47Chile86.69Very HighAmericas19,960,889 48Turkey (Trkiye)86.59Very HighAsia85,372,377 49Slovakia86.31Very HighEurope5,422,620 50Hungary86.04Very HighEurope9,584,627 51Argentina85.09Very HighAmericas47,067,441 52Kuwait84.54Very HighAsia4,913,271 53Montenegro84.23Very HighEurope616,695 54Saint Kitts and Nevis83.83Very HighAmericas51,320 55Uruguay83.59Very HighAmericas3,444,263 56Romania83.05Very HighEurope19,051,562 57Antigua and Barbuda82.98Very HighAmericas103,603 58Brunei Darussalam82.08Very HighAsia445,400 59Russia81.84Very HighEurope146,150,789 60Panama81.57Very HighAmericas4,064,780 61Bahamas81.24Very HighAmericas397,360 62Oman80.77Very HighAsia5,190,332 63Georgia80.55Very HighAsia3,694,600 64Trinidad and Tobago80.45Very HighAmericas1,367,510 65Barbados80.27Very HighAmericas267,800 66Malaysia79.53Very HighAsia33,980,600 67Costa Rica79.42Very HighAmericas5,309,625 68Serbia79.4Very HighEurope6,605,168 69Thailand79.33Very HighAsia65,990,480 70Kazakhstan79.32Very HighAsia20,118,478 71Seychelles79.29Very HighAfrica120,581 72Belarus78.97Very HighEurope9,155,978 73Bulgaria78.6HighEurope6,445,481 74Palau78.14HighOceania16,733 75Mauritius78.02HighAfrica1,260,379 76Albania77.27HighEurope46,700,000 77China77.25HighAsia1,409,670,000 78Armenia77.08HighAsia3,039,700 79Mexico77.04HighAmericas129,713,690 80Iran (Islamic Republic of)76.68HighAsia85,000,000 81Sri Lanka76.55HighAsia22,037,000 82Bosnia and Herzegovina76.5HighEurope3,264,873 83Saint Vincent and the Grenadines76.12HighAmericas110,872 84Dominican Republic75.93HighAmericas10,760,028 85Ecuador75.85HighAmericas16,938,986 86North Macedonia75.29HighEurope1,829,954 87Cuba75.16HighAmericas11,089,511 88Moldova75.08HighEurope2,423,300 89Peru74.87HighAmericas34,038,457 90Maldives74.67HighAsia515,132 91Brazil74.49HighAmericas203,080,756 92Azerbaijan74.32HighAsia10,151,517 93Colombia73.82HighAmericas52,695,952 94Libya73.81HighAfrica6,931,061 95Algeria73.66HighAfrica46,700,000 96Turkmenistan73.54HighAsia7,057,841 97Guyana73.28HighAmericas772,975 98Mongolia73.04HighAsia3,504,741 99Dominica72.91HighAmericas67,408 100Tonga72.45HighOceania100,179 101Jordan72.31HighAsia11,516,000 102Ukraine72.15HighEurope36,700,000 103Tunisia71.51HighAfrica11,850,232 104Paraguay71.45HighAmericas6,109,644 105Marshall Islands71.33HighOceania42,418 106Fiji71.27HighOceania893,468 107Egypt71.17HighAfrica105,914,499 108Uzbekistan70.94HighAsia36,963,262 109Vietnam70.72HighAsia100,300,000 110Saint Lucia70.19HighAmericas184,100 111Lebanon69.82HighAsia5,490,000 112South Africa69.74HighAfrica62,027,503 113Palestine69.27HighAsia5,483,450 114Indonesia68.68HighAsia281,603,800 115Philippines68.63HighAsia114,163,719 116Botswana68.53HighAfrica2,410,338 117Jamaica68.36HighAmericas2,825,544 118Samoa68.29HighOceania205,557 119Kyrgyzstan68.2HighAsia7,100,000 120Belize67.87HighAmericas397,483 121Venezuela67.69MediumAmericas28,302,000 122Morocco66.07MediumAfrica37,369,652 123Bolivia65.72MediumAmericas12,006,031 124Nauru64.93MediumOceania11,680 125Gabon64.84MediumAfrica2,408,586 126Suriname64.81MediumAmericas616,500 127Bhutan64.79MediumAsia777,224 128Tajikistan63.4MediumAsia10,077,600 129El Salvador63.27MediumAmericas6,884,888 130Iraq63.25MediumAsia44,414,800 131Bangladesh63.11MediumAsia169,828,911 132Nicaragua62.99MediumAmericas6,803,886 133Cabo Verde [Cape Verde]62.74MediumAfrica491,233 134Tuvalu62.73MediumOceania10,679 135Equatorial Guinea62.61MediumAfrica1,558,160 136India62.5MediumAsia1,404,910,000 137Micronesia62.43MediumOceania105,754 138Guatemala61.79MediumAmericas17,843,132 139Kiribati61.26MediumOceania120,740 140Honduras61.09MediumAmericas9,892,632 141Laos60.95MediumAsia7,443,000 142Vanuatu60.84MediumOceania301,295 143So Tom and Prncipe60.62MediumAfrica228,319 144Namibia60.54MediumAfrica3,022,401 145Eswatini [Swaziland]59.26MediumAfrica1,235,549 146Myanmar [Burma]59.16MediumAsia56,712,559 147Ghana59.02MediumAfrica30,832,019 148Kenya58.83MediumAfrica52,428,290 149Nepal58.47MediumAsia29,164,578 150Cambodia58.43MediumAsia17,336,307 151Angola58.05MediumAfrica35,121,734 152Cameroon57.58MediumAfrica28,758,503 153Comoros56.74MediumAfrica758,316 154Zambia56.56MediumAfrica19,610,769 155Papua New Guinea56.49MediumOceania11,781,559 156Timor Leste (East Timor)56.47MediumAsia1,373,024 157Solomon Islands56.23MediumOceania750,325 158Syria56.2MediumAsia22,923,000 159Haiti55.09MediumAmericas11,743,017 160Uganda54.73MediumAfrica45,935,046 161Zimbabwe54.72MediumAfrica15,178,979 162Nigeria54.69LowAfrica223,800,000 163Rwanda54.59LowAfrica13,246,394 164Togo54.46LowAfrica8,095,498 165Pakistan54.32LowAsia241,499,431 166Mauritania54.3LowAfrica4,475,683 167Ivory Coast (Cte d'Ivoire)53.78LowAfrica29,389,150 168Tanzania53.48LowAfrica65,070,448 169Lesotho52.89LowAfrica2,306,000 170Senegal52.83LowAfrica18,126,390 171Sudan52.66LowAfrica41,984,500 172Djibouti52.64LowAfrica1,001,454 173Malawi52.54LowAfrica22,245,431 174Benin52.37LowAfrica12,910,087 175Gambia52.27LowAfrica2,417,471 176Eritrea51.97LowAfrica3,748,902 177Ethiopia51.95LowAfrica109,499,000 178Madagascar50.87LowAfrica30,811,969 179Liberia50.67LowAfrica5,248,621 180Guinea-Bissau50.63LowAfrica1,781,308 181DR Congo [Democratic Republic of the Congo]50.22LowAfrica98,370,000 182Guinea50.17LowAfrica13,261,638 183Afghanistan49.47LowAsia34,262,840 184Mozambique49.39LowAfrica32,419,747 185Republic of the Congo49.36LowAfrica6,142,180 186North Korea49.08Asia25,660,000 187Sierra Leone48.14LowAfrica8,494,260 188Burkina Faso47.84LowAfrica23,409,015 189Yemen47.77LowAsia31,888,698 190Burundi47.62LowAfrica12,837,740 191Mali47.55LowAfrica22,395,489 192Niger46.15LowAfrica26,312,034 193Chad46.03LowAfrica18,675,547 194Central African Republic45.48LowAfrica5,633,412 195South Sudan45.16LowAfrica14,746,494 196Somalia45.09LowAfrica18,143,379 Detailed findings & methodology:To determine the rankings, researchers at the CEOWORLD magazine analyzed and compared 196 countries across three key categories: 1) Stability, 2) Satisfaction, and 3) Balance. To evaluate those dimensions, researchers looked at 23 indicators that fell into one of the three categories. Each attribute was graded on a 100-point scale.1) Stabilityeconomic growthIndirect tax ratecorporate tax rateThe personal income tax rateaverage life expectancyearnings and job securityhousing conditions and spendinghousehold income (after taxes and transfers) and net financial wealth2) Satisfactionsafetylevel of happinessquality of governancecorruption perceptionschild and maternal mortalityinfrastructure and transportefficacy of the public health systemOverall efficacy of the education system3) Balancehuman rightscivil libertiespolitical rightswork-life balancereligious freedomequality among gendersCare about the environmentRaw data for countries were normalized on a 1-100 scale according to the following: Each indicator was given equal weighting within each of the three categories, with some indicators comprising 2-3 sub-indicators also weighted equally. Each category was weighted equally to arrive at the overall index.Sources: CEOWORLD magazine put together a panel of experts to go over data points culled from sources like the EIU Index, World Economic Forum, Global Insight, the Global Gender Gap Index, Gini, and Gender Gap index, The Legatum Prosperity Index, Transparency International, Environmental Performance Index, Better Life Index, CIA World Factbook, World Bank, UNDP Annual Report, as well as CEOWORLD magazine research. They then used that information to compare the worlds countries for their citizens and residents. Based on a consensus from these sources, the final choice of cities was judged editorially, as was their position on the list. All data is for the most recent period available.So, these are some of the countries that have created a name for themselves in the citizenship arena. With the high quality of life practiced there, it can be easily concluded that citizens can enjoy a gala time in these nations! Have you read?The Worlds Best Medical Schools.The Worlds Best Universities.The Worlds Best International High Schools.The Worlds Best Business Schools.The Worlds Best Fashion Schools.The Worlds Best Hospitality And Hotel Management Schools. Tags :Business Leaders InsiderCapitalist InsiderChairwoman InsiderChief Academic Officer InsiderChief Data Security Officer InsiderChief Web Officer InsiderEconomy InsiderExecutive Chairman InsiderGeneral Counsel Insider Snapshot Numbeo's Quality of Life Index, the U.S. News Best Countries Report, and the United Nations' Human Development Index provide distinct methodologies to measure and rank countries' quality of life or standard of living. Norway, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, and Netherlands consistently ranked in the top 10 countries in terms of quality of life or standard of living according to the most recent data from all three mentioned institutions. Safety, health care, economic factors (including affordability), and education are factors commonly used in assessments by Numbeo, U.S. News, and the United Nations. Standard of living refers to the level of wealth, comfort, necessities, and material goods available to a particular geographic area. It is closely related to (and often used interchangeably with) quality of life, which is generally understood to include the same measures of prosperity as standard of living, but also incorporates physical and mental health and wellness. Because standard of living and quality of life are broad and slightly ambiguous terms, no universally agreed-upon technique exists for measuring them. So, statisticians invent all manner of interesting equations, systems, and surveys that attempt the unlikely task of boiling down quality of life (or on rarer occasions, standard of living) into a simple number.The Quality of Life indexOne of the most comprehensive equations is Numbeos Quality of Life Index, which measures eight indices:purchasing power (including rent)safetyhealth carecost of livingproperty price to income ratiotraffic commute timepollutionclimate.Purchasing power, cost of living, and property price to income ratio are measures of the average citizens financial wherewithal in a country, which connects directly to the standard of living. Traffic commute time is self-explanatory but vital (as any commuter will testify).The safety index covers concerns about robberies, car theft, and other crimes, as well as the prevalence of drugs, property crime, violent crimes, and corruption and bribery. The health care index estimates the overall quality of the health care system, starting with costs to the patient and moving on to quality of care, equipment, doctors, and staff. The pollution index estimates the overall pollution in the country. Air pollution is given the greatest weight, followed by water pollution and access to clean water. The climate index is the climate likability of a given country. Countries with a climate index of 100 have moderate temperatures, low humidity, and no significant weather events or conditions. Here is the ordered list of countries based on these indices.Top 10 Countries* with the Highest Quality of Life, mid-2024 - Numbeo *The full data for each list can be seen in the table further down this page. Clearly, Northern Europe is home to some very satisfied people. However, the Numbeo equation is far from the only one used to measure quality of life.Top 10 Countries with the Highest Quality of Life - U.S. News Best Countries Report 2023 The U.S. News and World Reports annual Best Countries Report, assembled in partnership with the BAV Group and The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, uses detailed surveys to track a similar, but different set of indicators. These include affordability, safety, the job market, level of income equality, economic and political stability, and the quality of public education and health systems. The Numbeo and the U.S. News lists include many of the same countries, but because of differences in either the survey questions or the methodologies, the countries are ordered differently on the two lists.Top 10 Countries with Highest Human Development Index, 2021/2022 Report - United Nations Despite its more academic name, the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) tracks many of the same factors as do Numbeo and the U.S. News to measure quality of life or standard of living. However, while most of the surveys on this page are based upon exactly thatsurveysthe HDI is based more on empirical data, such as life expectancy, years of schooling, and GNI per capita. Nonetheless, many of the same countries appear in the top 10.

Quality of life index by state. Index life quality. What is physical quality of life index. Quality of life index ranking. Physical quality of life index example. Life quality index 2022.

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