



STABILITY INDEX

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WHAT REALLY HOLDS A NATION
TOGETHER? FIVE PILLARS. FIFTEEN
COUNTRIES. ONE HONEST SCORE.

PREMISE

We built a Stability Index that scores 15 nations across 5 pillars – a wider lens than GDP or military might alone.

- Institutional/Governance Efficiency
- Economic Score
- Hard Power
- Social Indicator Score
- Climate Control Efficiency

Weightage and Methodology

1. Each pillar gets a weight that reflects its real-world impact on stability.
2. Score every pillar on a comparable 0-1 scale.
3. Break each pillar into transparent sub-indicators.
4. Sample 15 nations to capture a wide global picture.
5. Balanced mix: 5 developed, 5 emerging, 5 fragile economies.



HARD POWER 0.15



SOCIAL 0.20



GOVERNANCE 0.25



CLIMATE RESILIENCE 0.15



ECONOMIC 0.25

Note :Spanning 5 developed, 5 emerging, and 5 fragile economies, the dataset draws on a sample of 15 countries. Rather than producing a global ranking of every nation, the aim is to contrast distinct models of national stability. Selection prioritized geographic and developmental breadth while preserving analytical simplicity.

Pillar 1 : Economic

How healthy is the economy for the average citizen? We weigh income, prices, jobs, debt, and trade to see if growth is real and sustainable.

Top 3 countries : Norway 0.21 ,Singapore 0.20,Canada 0.16

GDP per capita **0.20**

Productivity **0.20**

Debt/GDP **0.15**

Inflation **0.15**

Unemployment **0.10**

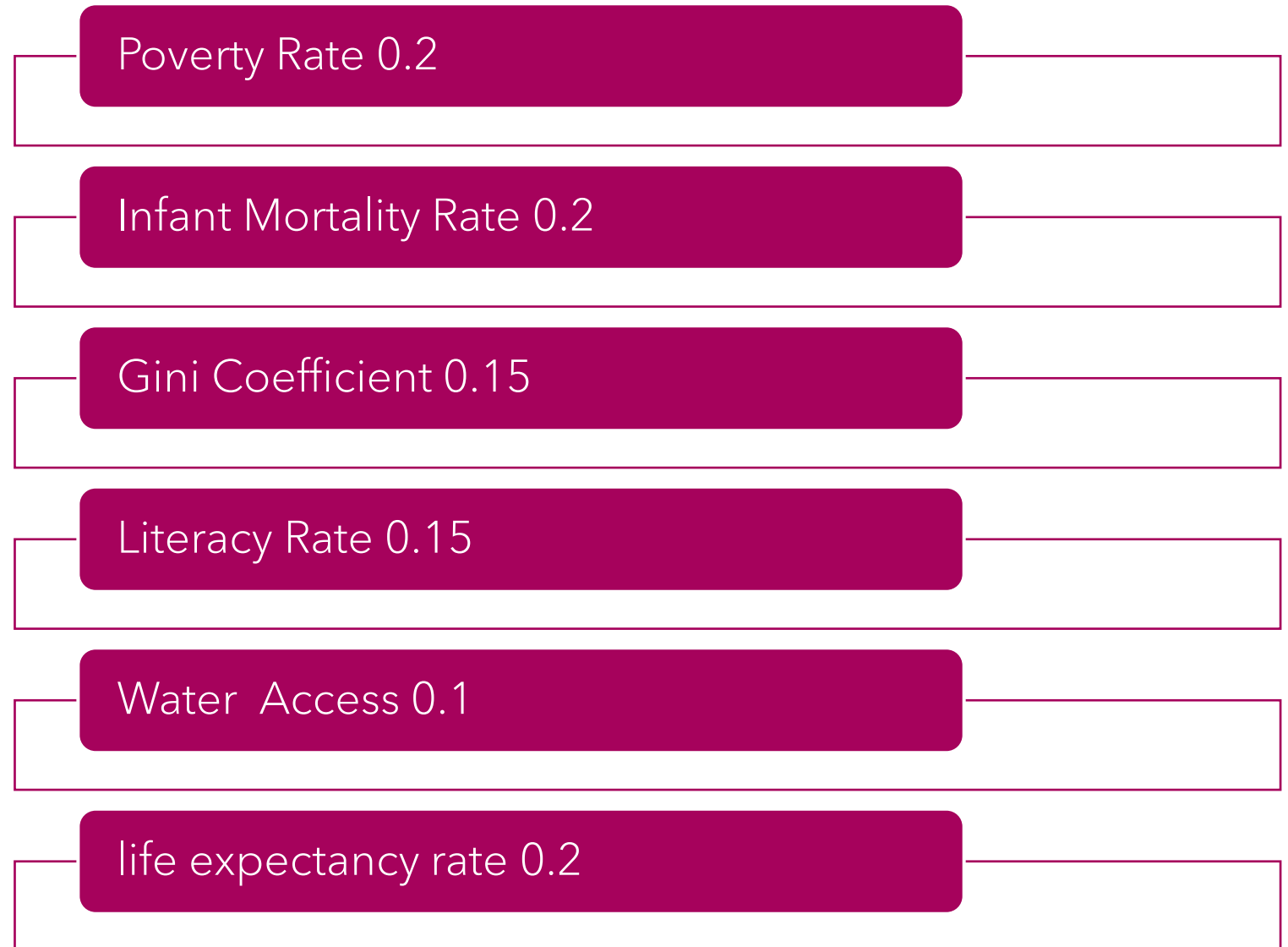
FDI **0.10**

Current account **0.10**

Pillar 2: Social

Are basic human needs met?
Indicators like literacy, poverty, imr (infant mortality) and clean water access reveal whether everyday life is dignified, not just GDP-rich.

Top 3 Nations Norway
0.196, Finland 0.191 ,Canada
0.18



Pillar 3: Hard Power

- How far can a nation defend its interests? Measured through defence spending, military capability and overall power projection.

TOP HARD POWER PERFORMERS

#1 INDIA

0.1365

Hard Power score

#2 CANADA

0.099

Hard Power score

#3 BRAZIL

0.090

Hard Power score

Pillar 4: Governance/Institutional Efficiency

Do institutions deliver? We look at rule of law, accountability, corruption control and how smoothly the state machinery actually runs.

Top 3 Nations : Finland 0.244
,Norway 0.243 ,Singapore
0.234

Rule of Law 0.2

Corruption Control 0.20

Voice & Accountability 0.1

Government Effectiveness 0.25

Political Stability 0.1

Regulatory Quality 0.15

Pillar 5: Climate Control Efficiency

- Can a nation absorb climate shocks? Captures mitigation efforts, disaster readiness and the systems that keep people safe when nature strikes.

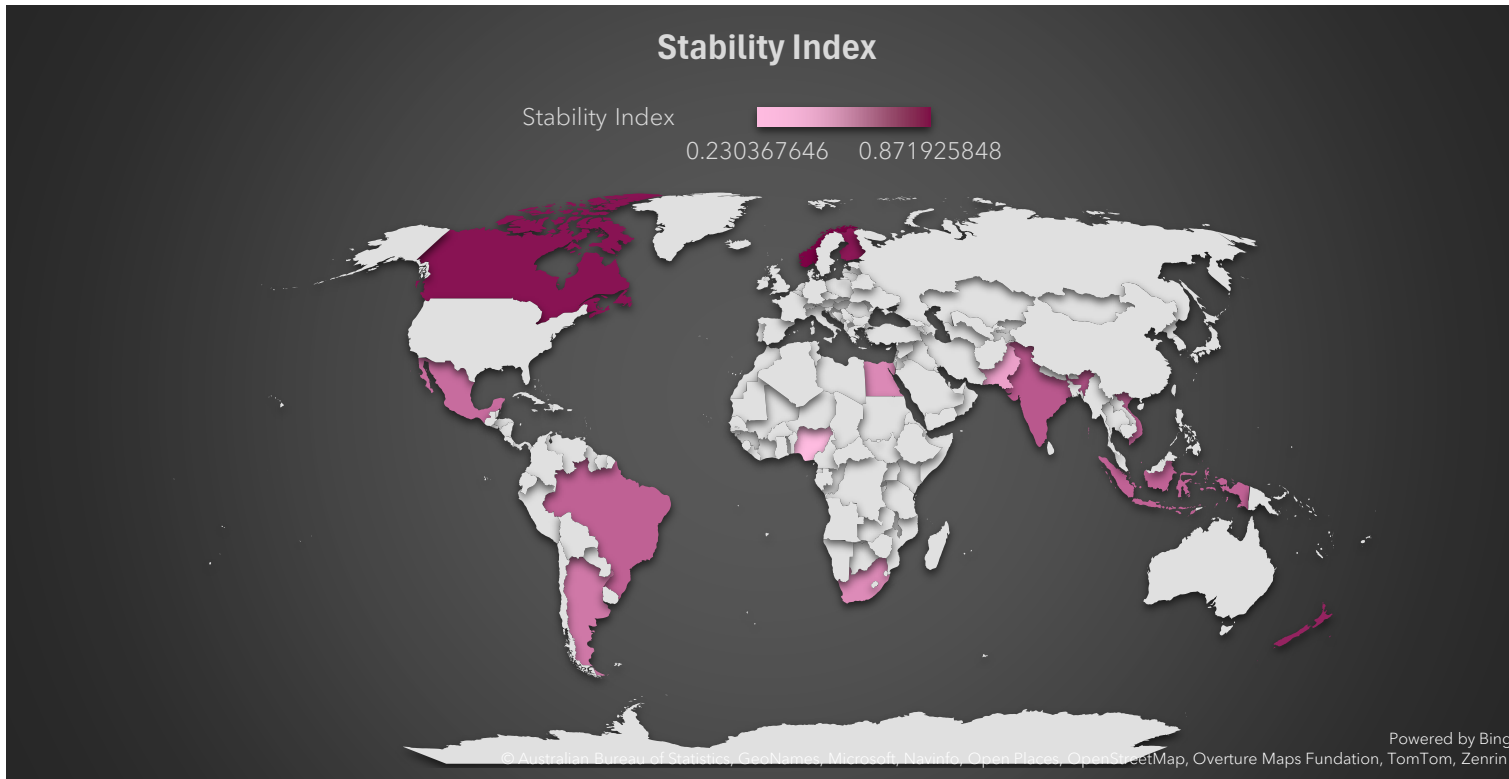
TOP CLIMATE RESILIENCE PERFORMERS

#1 NORWAY
0.1395
Climate resilience

#2 CANADA
0.129
Climate resilience

#3 FINLAND
0.129
Climate resilience

Final Score



Norway, Finland and Singapore lead the index – small in size, big on stability.

Nigeria, Pakistan and South Africa sit at the bottom – fragile across multiple pillars at once.

On the map, darker pink = more stable; lighter pink = more fragile.

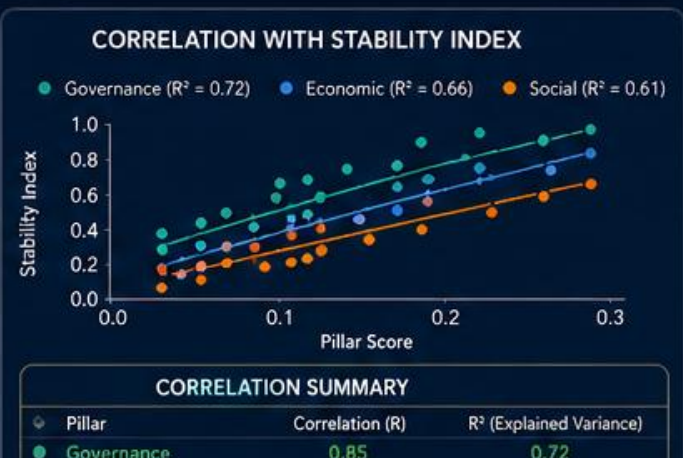
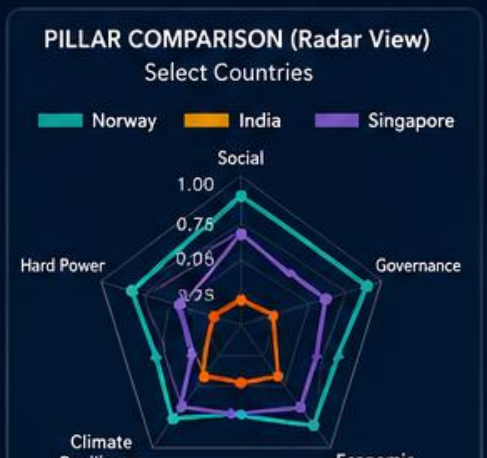
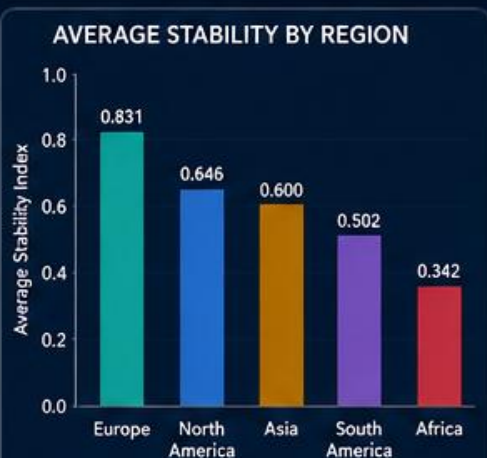
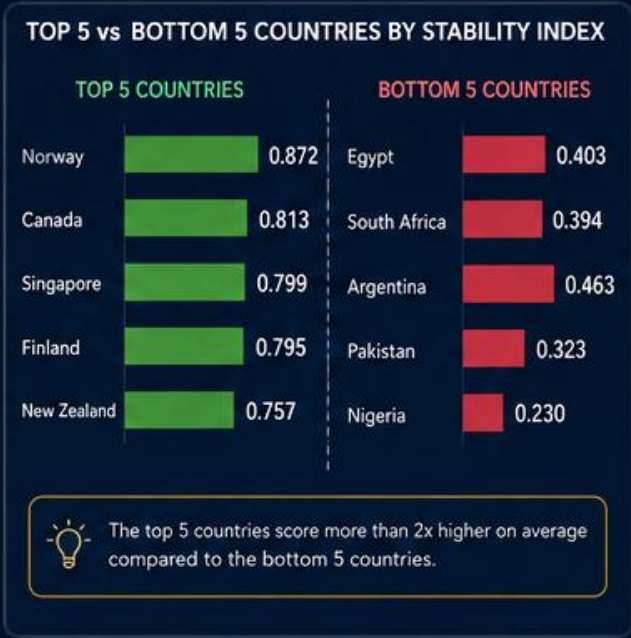
Note: All indicators were normalized to a common 0-1 scale before weighting to ensure comparability across different units and datasets.

GLOBAL STABILITY INDEX DASHBOARD

Measuring National Stability Across 5 Pillars

Stability Index is a weighted composite score across Social, Governance, Economic, Climate Resilience and Hard Power pillars.

Analysis of 15 Countries



Conclusion

Stability is built, not bought – governance and people matter more than guns or GDP alone.

- **Small can be mighty:** Norway, Finland and Singapore prove that strong institutions beat sheer size.
- **Hard power is not the whole story:** military strength alone doesn't translate into a stable society.
- **Fragility is compounding:** bottom-ranked nations lag on several pillars at once, not just one.
- **Climate is the new frontier:** resilience to climate shocks is fast becoming a core test of national strength.
- **For policy & people:** invest in governance, education, health and climate – that's where lasting stability is made.

Note : Large advanced economies such as the United States, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom were excluded to preserve balance between developed, emerging, and fragile country groups. Developed-country representation was instead focused on smaller, high-performing nations such as Norway, Finland, Denmark, and New Zealand, which consistently rank among global leaders in governance, social development, institutional quality, and quality of life.