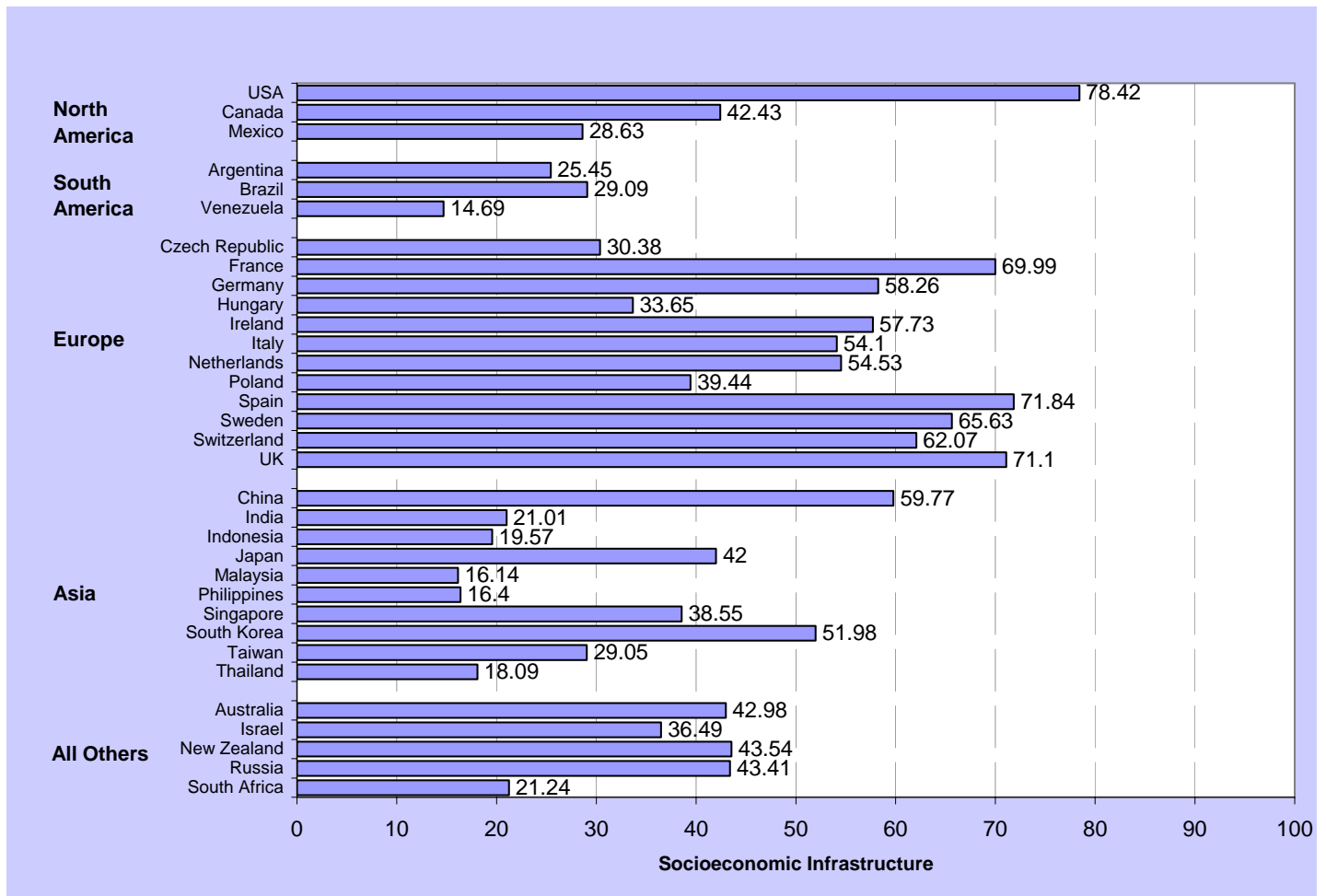


Figure 12: Socio-economic Infrastructure 2005 Statistics-only – SE-05 (S)



Socio-economic Infrastructure, recalling Figure 10, is a substantial contributor to most countries' INPUT status. The SE (S) formulation is considerably changed from the SE (T) version, which paints a more uniform picture. See also Figures 5 and 21. [France and Spain are the two countries that gain in the switch from (T) to (S).]

The SE-05 chart shows significant variation, except that it does not show singular outliers. The mean (42.1; median is 42.0) exceeds that of Technological Infrastructure and Productive Capacity. This indicator ranges from 14.7 to 78.4, with a standard deviation of 18.6. South America and some Asian countries (including India) score poorly on this indicator, while Europe overall fares well relative to the mean of all 33 countries.

SE (S) combines three components (see the Appendix), addressing:

- Educational attainment (HMHS – tertiary and secondary school participation)
[Laggards include India, Indonesia, South Africa.]
- Foreign direct investment (FDI)
[Dramatically led by China, followed by France and the U.S. – this is a particularly volatile measure; laggards include 16 countries (half of the sample) scoring less than 10 on the S-scale to 100.]
- Market attractiveness – (PatApNon – patent applications by non-residents)
[Western Europe and the U.S. score notably highly; strikingly low are Venezuela, Thailand, Malaysia, Argentina, and The Philippines.]