

A benchmarking tool like the IDI allows for meaningful comparisons among peers and against relevant group averages. Figure 8 shows the distribution of IDI scores by region and by selected group of interest: least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS).⁴ For each group (and region), the red line corresponds to the group average IDI score. But this result conceals extreme disparities among the Arab States, for example: this grouping includes countries with the highest (98.2) and second-lowest IDI score (21.4) among the 169 economies studied. Among the 10 economies with an IDI score above 95, four are from the Arab States, three are from Europe, two are from Asia-Pacific, and one is from the Americas. Likewise, in the Asia-Pacific grouping there is a 69-point gap between the best (98.4) and worst-performing (28.9) country. Wave crests indicate denser concentrations of countries.