

# SUSTAINABLE TRADE INDEX 2022



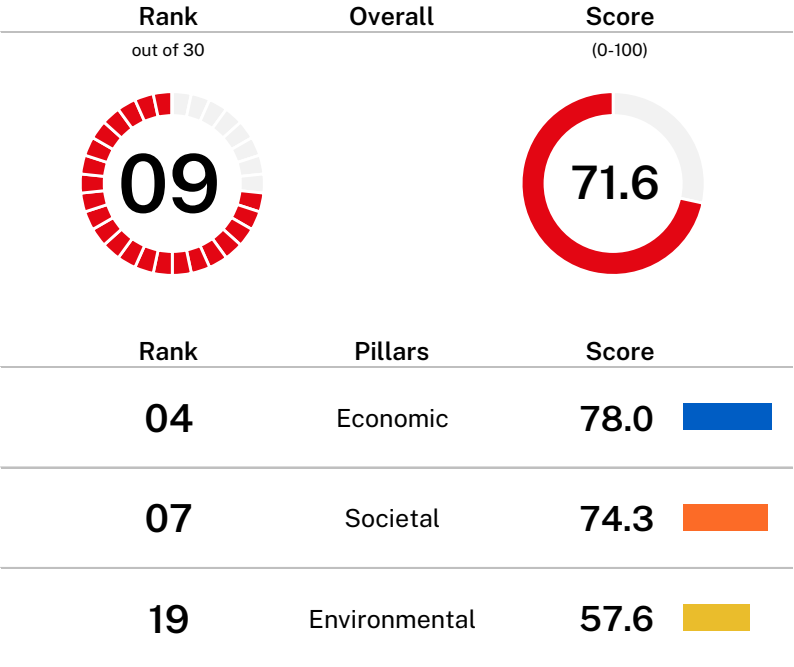
**United States**

# United States

## Sustainable Trade Index

The Hinrich-IMD Sustainable Trade Index measures each economy’s readiness and capacity to participate in the global trading system in a manner that supports the long-term goals of economic growth, environmental protection, and societal development.

### OVERALL AND PILLARS



### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Population, millions	332.18	Large
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	68,980	High
Membership	APEC	

# Economic pillar

The Economic pillar measures an economy's ability to ensure and promote economic growth through international trade. In this category, economies receive scores for indicators that demonstrate a link between the trading system and economic growth.

Some indicators capture the quality of trade infrastructure, while others measure the ease of conducting international trade. We measure export diversification by evaluating an economy's bilateral trade destinations and how heavily its exports are concentrated by sector. Furthermore, we consider the technological infrastructure and innovation capabilities of an economy by assessing its emphasis on research and development investments and digital technologies.

## INDICATORS

		Rank	Value	Year	Score	
1.01	Consumer price inflation	24	4.69	2021	46.0	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	09	5.38	2021	92.2	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	18	0.48	2021	16.6	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	22	1.01	2020	12.7	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	19	21.38	2020	49.8	
1.06	<b>Tariff &amp; non-tariff barriers</b>	<b>29</b>	-	-	<b>0.0</b>	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	26	-	-	16.7	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	28	4,957	2021	0.0	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2021	28	462.00	2021	0.0	
1.06.01.c	Percentage of trade affected by tariff barrier (up to 2018)	13	12.18	2018	76.6	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	29	-	-	0.0	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	28	84,498	2021	-0.0	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2021	28	6,329	2021	0.0	
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	26	81.04	2018	0.0	
1.07	<b>Trade liberalization</b>	<b>05</b>	-	-	<b>75.7</b>	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	14	14.00	2022	27.3	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	01	2.32	2019	100.0	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	01	85.00	2022	100.0	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2020/2018	07	0.03	2021	89.9	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	02	215.95	2020	82.4	
1.10	<b>Foreign trade and payments risk</b>	<b>16</b>	-	-	<b>60.5</b>	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	07	71.00	2022	90.9	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	28	132.63	2021	49.9	
1.11	<b>Trade costs</b>	<b>08</b>	-	-	<b>83.8</b>	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	05	3.89	2018	92.5	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	09	67.00	2021	67.7	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	08	88.46	2020	88.0	
1.12	<b>Monetary policy intervention</b>	<b>15</b>	-	-	<b>37.1</b>	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	06	-3.51	2021	52.4	
1.12.02	Total reserves (includes gold)1 year change, % GDP	19	0.11	2021	39.9	
1.13	<b>Export concentration</b>	<b>04</b>	-	-	<b>87.2</b>	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	07	50.02	2021	76.5	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	02	42.33	2021	92.0	
1.14	<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>01</b>	-	-	<b>100.0</b>	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	02	1,754,578	2021	88.0	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	01	747,882	2021	100.0	
1.15	<b>Technological innovation</b>	<b>06</b>	-	-	<b>58.9</b>	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	03	3.45	2020	71.5	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	06	4.82	2019	55.2	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	04	1,497.80	2020	29.8	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	13	19.48	2020	26.7	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	08	1,376.23	2020	58.0	
1.16	<b>Technological infrastructure</b>	<b>05</b>	-	-	<b>77.0</b>	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	03	154.93	2021	80.2	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	08	90.90	2020	92.9	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions	05	36.61	2020	84.0	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	23	106.19	2020	24.0	

# Societal pillar

The Societal pillar captures social factors that contribute to an economy's long-term capacity to conduct trade. Economies are measured against yardsticks for the development of human capital, such as education levels and labor standards.

This pillar also captures factors that support a population's tolerance for trade expansion given the costs and benefits of economic growth. These include inequality, political stability, and exploitative practices such as child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking used in an economy's imports and exports.

## INDICATORS

		Rank	Value	Year	Score	
2.01	<b>Inequality (Gini coefficient)</b>	18	41.50	2021	27.23	
2.02	<b>Educational attainment</b>	01	-	-	100.00	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	01	13.41	2019	100.00	
2.02.02	University education Index	01	128.16	2021	100.00	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	06	87.89	2019	74.21	
2.03	<b>Labor standards</b>	05	-	-	93.30	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	01	100.00	2022	100.00	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	05	0.76	2021	86.61	
2.04	<b>Political stability and absence of violence</b>	14	46.23	2020	44.39	
2.05	<b>Goods produced by forced labor or child labor</b>	06	-	-	97.36	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	06	-	-	95.83	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	01	0.00	2021	100.00	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	07	1.26	2018	94.11	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	01	0.00	2021	100.00	
2.06	<b>Government response to human trafficking</b>	04	-	-	87.50	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	15	5.00	2021	60.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	01	71.73	2018	100.00	
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	01	1.00	2021	100.00	
2.07	<b>Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery</b>	18	-	-	45.67	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	30	138,779	2020	0.00	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	01	0	2020	100.00	
2.08	<b>Social mobility, Index</b>	08	70.40	2020	85.53	
2.09	<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>	13	77.20	2021	58.71	

# Environmental pillar

The Environmental pillar measures the extent to which an economy's trade supports sustainable resources. The factors include measurements of non-renewable natural resources in trade and the management of externalities that arise from economic growth and participation in the global trading system.

While an economy's capacity to participate in the global trading system is dependent on economic development, achieving sustainable trade requires prudent stewardship of natural resources and limiting externalities in an economy's economic calculus to promote its overall environmental capital. The indicators chosen in this section measure an economy's environmental capital and include indicators for air and water pollution. In terms of future impact, we measure national environmental standards, carbon emissions, and share of natural resources in exports.

## INDICATORS

		Rank	Value	Year	Score	
3.01	Air pollution, PM2.5 micrograms per cubic metre	04	7.68	2019	97.90	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	09	0.01	2020	33.83	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	05	91.06	2020	90.92	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	07	74.32	2019	81.80	
3.05	Ecological footprint	28	8.12	2018	0.00	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	20	7.90	2019	13.52	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	29	-	-	0.00	
3.07.01	Convention: Hazardous Wastes	30	1	2021	0.00	
3.07.02	Convention: Prevention of Marine Pollution	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.07.03	Convention: Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna)	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.07.04	Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto)	27	1	2021	50.00	
3.07.05	The International Timber Agreement	20	0	2021	0.00	
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	23	0	2021	0.00	
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	25	1	2021	50.00	
3.08	Transfer emissions, export emissions % of total	01	-100.97	2019	100.00	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	17	10.62	2020	75.29	
3.10	Carbon	28	-	-	5.77	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	11	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	27	15.52	2019	10.45	

# About us

Global trade has helped lift hundreds of millions of people around the world out of poverty, but the benefits of trade do not come without their risks. If an economy is unprepared for the consequences of trade growth, it may result in labor disruption, environmental degradation, and worsening inequality. Proactive and responsible government policy and farsighted corporate decision-making can harness the benefits of trade and mitigate its excesses.

The Hinrich Foundation and the IMD World Competitiveness Center have combined their expertise to build the Hinrich-IMD Sustainable Trade Index, a framework for policy makers, business executives, and civil society leaders to understand and advance sustainable global trade.

## **hinrich** foundation

**advancing sustainable global trade**

The Hinrich Foundation is a unique Asia-based philanthropic organization that works to advance mutually beneficial and sustainable global trade.

We believe sustainable global trade strengthens relationships between nations and improves people's lives. We support original research and education programs that build understanding and leadership in global trade. Our approach is independent, fact-based and objective. We are an authoritative source of knowledge, sharp analysis and fresh thinking for policymakers, business, media and scholars engaged in global trade.

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Center

IMD is an independent academic institution with Swiss roots and global reach, founded over 75 years ago by business leaders for business leaders. Since its creation, IMD has been a pioneering force in developing leaders who transform organizations and contribute to society.

The IMD World Competitiveness Center is dedicated to the advancement of knowledge on world competitiveness and offers benchmarking services for countries and companies using the latest and most relevant data on the subject. The Center has pioneered research on how nations and enterprises compete to lay the foundations for future prosperity.

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