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Insight Report

The Global Social Mobility Report 2020

Equality, Opportunity and a New Economic Imperative

Platform for Shaping the Future of the New Economy and Society

January 2020

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Preface

Klaus Schwab

Globalization and the Fourth Industrial Revolution have generated great benefits to society, raising the living standards of billions and lifting millions out of poverty. But they have also exacerbated inequalities in our societies. Inequality is rising even in those countries that have experienced rapid growth. The social and economic consequences of inequality are profound and far-reaching: a growing sense of unfairness, precarity, perceived loss of identity and dignity, weakening social fabric, eroding trust in institutions, disenchantment with political processes, and an erosion of the social contract. The response must include a concerted effort to create new pathways to socioeconomic mobility, ensuring everyone has fair opportunities for success.

In this context, the World Economic Forum launches The *Global Social Mobility Report 2020* to provide a much-needed assessment of the current state of the paths to social mobility around the world. Traditionally, social mobility is measured across generations, thus only capturing the effect of measures taken decades ago. The Global Social Mobility Index focuses on those policies, practices and institutions that collectively determine the extent to which everyone in society has a fair chance to fulfil their potential, regardless of their socio-economic background, the origin of their parents, or the place where they were born.

The launch of the report coincides with the 50th anniversary of the Forum's Annual Meeting taking place this year under the theme "Stakeholders for a Cohesive and Sustainable World" and the start of a decade of delivery towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 development agenda. The results of the inaugural edition reveal that, on average, most economies are far from providing fair conditions to thrive to all their citizens. An individual's chances in life remain disproportionately influenced by their starting point—their socio-economic status at birth—resulting in economies and societies that too often reproduce rather than reduce historic inequalities.

It is the calling of this new decade—one in which there is more transparency than ever before on who has opportunity and who does not—to make progress on the pathways to social mobility. At the World Economic Forum's Platform for Shaping the Future of the New Economy and Society over 200 leaders from business, government and civil society work together to deepen their understanding of complex issues, shape new standards, and drive collaborative action for systemic change on three deeply interconnected areas which all impact social mobility: growth and competitiveness; education, skills and work; and equality and inclusion. We invite more leaders to join us to co-shape new solutions to the challenges highlighted in this report, working together with the urgency and ambition that the current context demands of us.

On behalf of the Forum, I want to express my gratitude to the core project team involved in the production of this report: Thierry Geiger, Guillaume Hingel, Vesselina Ratcheva, Saadia Zahidi, as well as other colleagues from the Platform for Shaping the Future of the New Economy and Society. My gratitude also goes to the experts consulted in the course of this project, as well as LinkedIn, Burning Glass Technologies and ADP LLC for providing unique data sets and expertise to create this report.

The *Global Social Mobility Report 2020* is designed to help policy-makers, business leaders and other stakeholders shape their socio-economic strategies in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. We hope it will also serve as a call to action to engage in the visionary and bold leadership required to build a new social mobility agenda for growing, sustainable and inclusive economies that provide opportunity for all.

Key Findings

The World Economic Forum's Global Social Mobility Index provides a new, holistic assessment of 82 global economies according to their performance on five key dimensions of social mobility distributed over 10 pillars: 1. Health; 2. Education (access, quality and equity, lifelong learning); 3. Technology; 4. Work (opportunities, wages, conditions); 5. Protection and Institutions (social protection and inclusive institutions).

Economies with greater social mobility provide more equally shared opportunities—namely, an equal and meritocratic footing irrespective of socio-economic background, geographic location, gender or origin. There is a direct and linear relationship between a country's income inequality and its social mobility score on the index. Low social mobility entrenches historical inequalities and higher income inequalities fuel lower social mobility. Enhancing social mobility can convert this vicious cycle into a virtuous one and has positive benefits on broader economic growth.

The Global Social Mobility Index equips policy-makers with a tool to identify areas for improving social mobility and promoting equally shared opportunities for the entirety of their citizens, regardless of their development stage. The index is supplemented by a deep dive into the situation in the United States, through innovative metrics developed in partnership between the World Economic Forum and three private sector companies which hold unique data sets and provide new insights into the distribution of advantages and disadvantages across the population.

Key findings include:

Global momentum is needed on tackling inequality through a new social mobility agenda. The Global Social Mobility Index shows that very few economies have the right conditions to foster social mobility and consequently income inequalities have become entrenched. On average, across key developed and developing economies, the top 10% of earners have nearly 3.5 times the income of the bottom 40%.

The Nordics and parts of Europe outperform the rest of the world. The countries that provide their populations with most equally shared opportunities are mostly Nordic economies: Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland. Among the 82 economies ranked by our index, Germany ranks 11th, France ranks 12th, Canada ranks 14th, Australia ranks 16th, Japan ranks 15th, the United Kingdom ranks 21st, the United States ranks 27th, the Russian Federation ranks 39th, China ranks 45th , Saudi Arabia ranks 52nd, Turkey ranks 64th, Mexico ranks 58th, India ranks 76th and South Africa ranks 77th.

Low wages, lack of social protection and poor lifelong learning systems are the greatest challenges globally. Most countries underperform on three critical dimensions. The average score of the Fair Wages pillar is 52.5 out of 100, the lowest average among all pillars of the index, with these results underscored by particularly poor performance in prevalence of low pay. The average score of the Social Protection pillar is 58.2 out of 100, which highlights deficiencies in coverage and limited funding of social safety mechanisms across countries covered in our ranking. The average score of the Lifelong Learning pillar is 57.0, underscored by a relatively low percentage of firms offering formal training and poor access to training for unemployed workers.

The economic and social returns from investing in the right mix of social mobility factors are substantial. If countries included in this report were to increase their social mobility index score by 10 points, this would result in an additional GDP growth of 4.41% by 2030 in addition to vast social cohesion benefits. The existence of pockets of over- and under-performance in each region suggests that there is little determinism across regional and income groups. Proactive efforts by government and business can enhance the ability of economies to foster social mobility and ensure that every child, young person and adult has a reason to believe in the prospect of a better future. Countries that adhere to the "stakeholder capitalism" model tend to perform better than countries with a focus on "shareholder value maximization" or "state capitalism".

A new financing model for social mobility is necessary through taxation but must be complemented by a new mix of spending and tailored approaches. Many policies designed to address social mobility require both additional public resources through taxation and a different mix of public spending on the key drivers of social mobility. Fiscal policy can maximize the impact of redistribution through careful design of how resources are allocated to different groups, geographical areas and types of spending. Improving tax progressivity on personal income, policies that address wealth accumulation and broadly re-balancing the sources of taxation can support the social mobility agenda.

Improving access to education opportunities throughout an individual's life is a critical factor for all economies. Education is a powerful 'equalizer' of chances. Ensuring that individuals have equal opportunities to access the best schools is essential to reviving social mobility. In addition to a new focus on the availability, quality and distribution of education programmes aimed at disadvantaged children and youth, there is an urgent need for a wholly new agenda around promoting and financing skills development throughout workers' careers due to technology-driven disruption to jobs and skills.

Forging a new social contract that provides adequate social protection beyond full-time employment contracts is important across economies. In addition to existing self-employment, as globalization and digitalization continue to reshape work, workers and employers are entering into more flexible work relationships. A new policy agenda aimed at creating holistic protections and support for all individuals irrespective of their status in employment is urgently needed.

Businesses must be a core stakeholder in the efforts around social mobility for their own employees, workers in their value chains and their communities broadly. Companies can contribute to improving social mobility by a set of inter-connected priorities: a focus on promoting a culture of meritocracy in hiring; active participation in vocational and technical education programmes; providing timely and comprehensive reskilling and upskilling curricula to employees; and paying fair wages that allow employees to meet their basic needs.

A combination of technological change, economic trends and talent demand is changing income inequality outcomes within different industries. Metrics from ADP demonstrate the inequalities workers are likely to face on the basis of the industry in which they're employed. The Media, Entertainment and Information (MEI) industry is the most unequal in the United States. The Financial Services (FS) industry is similarly unequal but has seen a reduction in those inequalities in the period between 2014 and 2018. In contrast, the MEI Industry and the Information and Communication Technologies industry have seen increasing inequalities between 2014 and 2018.

Professional networks, an implicit driver of social mobility, are affected by geography and socio-economic background. LinkedIn data reveals that individuals in rural areas of the United States face more limited professional networks as do those who grew up in low-income households. The locations where individuals have the most diverse social network in the United States are urbanized states such as the District of Columbia, which houses the country's capital Washington D.C. It is followed by Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and California. At the opposite end of the scale are a set of less urbanized states, namely Kansas, West Virginia, Mississippi and Arkansas in ascending order.

The geography of social mobility is in part determined by an individual's profession. Metrics from Burning Glass data reveal that different professionals employed in different occupations are more or less "rooted" in particular geographic locales. Higher paid and skilled professions are more likely to retain their value across different locations. Professionals such as Chief Executives, Dentists, Computer Research Scientist and Human Resources Mangers are offered similarly (high) wages across different parts of the United States. On the other hand, Judges and Magistrates, Specialized Teachers, Transportation Workers, Gaming Managers and Agricultural Engineers face more unequal prospects around the United States.

Table 1 The Global Social Mobility Index 2020 rankings

Rank	Country	Score
1	Denmark	85.2
2	Norway	83.6
3	Finland	83.6
4	Sweden	83.5
5	Iceland	82.7
6	Netherlands	82.4
7	Switzerland	82.1
9	Austria	80.1
8	Belgium	80.1
10	Luxembourg	79.8
11	Germany	78.8
12	France	76.7
13	Slovenia	76.4
14	Canada	76.1
15	Japan	76.1
16	Australia	75.1
17	Malta	75.0
18	Ireland	75.0
19	Czech Republic	74.7
20	Singapore	74.6
21	United Kingdom	74.4
22	New Zealand	74.3
23	Estonia	73.5
24	Portugal	72.0
25	Korea. Rep.	71.4
26	Lithuania	70.5
27	United States	70.4
28	Spain	70.0
29	Cyprus	69.4
30	Poland	69.1
31	Latvia	69.0
32	Slovak Republic	68.5
33	Israel	68.1
34	Italy	67.4
35	Uruguay	67.1
36	Croatia	66.7
37	Hungary	65.8
38	Kazakhstan	64.8
39	Russian Federation	64.7
40	Bulgaria	63.8
41	Serbia	63.8

Rank	Country	Score
42	Romania	63.1
43	Malaysia	62.0
44	Costa Rica	61.6
45	China	61.5
46	Ukraine	61.2
47	Chile	60.3
48	Greece	59.8
49	Moldova	59.6
50	Viet Nam	57.8
51	Argentina	57.3
52	Saudi Arabia	57.1
53	Georgia	55.6
54	Albania	55.6
55	Thailand	55.4
57	Armenia	53.9
56	Ecuador	53.9
58	Mexico	52.6
59	Sri Lanka	52.3
60	Brazil	52.1
61	Philippines	51.7
62	Tunisia	51.7
63	Panama	51.4
64	Turkey	51.3
65	Colombia	50.3
66	Peru	49.9
67	Indonesia	49.3
68	El Salvador	47.4
69	Paraguay	46.8
70	Ghana	45.5
71	Egypt	44.8
72	Lao PDR	43.8
74	Morocco	43.7
73	Honduras	43.5
75	Guatemala	43.5
76	India	42.7
77	South Africa	41.4
78	Bangladesh	40.2
79	Pakistan	36.7
81	Cameroon	36.0
80	Senegal	36.0
82	Côte d'Ivoire	34.5

- Europe and North America
- Eurasia
- East Asia and the Pacific
- Middle East and North Africa
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

Sources

World Economic Forum

The Global Social Mobility Report
Introduction

The Fourth Industrial Revolution is triggering fundamental changes in our economic, social and political systems.[1] These rapid changes are presenting economies and societies globally with new opportunities but also challenges. For example, the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty decreased from 44% in 1980 to less than 8.6% today;[2] but despite significant progress in living standards, there is also severe polarization of income inequalities.[3]

Across the first three industrial revolutions, increasing equality of opportunity brought about by each subsequent industrial revolution's reconfiguration of economic forces has been a major driver of social mobility, leading to more inclusive and dynamic economies and societies over the long term. For example, industrial modernization during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries had a significant impact on the economic and social participation opportunities of women across the global economy.[4] Expanding equality of opportunity has traditionally created a virtuous cycle promoting social mobility across societies, not least because there were commensurate investments such as in widespread primary and secondary education to provide a societal ecosystem where people could leverage new opportunities. However, in recent years, this cycle has increasingly come under strain due to the underlying impact of both evolving economic and technological forces as well as recent policy choices.

Over the past 40 years, a number of countries have deregulated labour markets[5] and financial systems,[6] changed tax codes[7] and reduced public investments—often with insufficient attention to the consequences on income distribution and to potentially negative social externalities. Insufficient policy attention was also granted to preparing workers and entrepreneurs to embrace the Fourth Industrial Revolution and to mitigate the effects of globalization for those parts of society that have not fully benefited from it.

Increasingly, an individual's chances in life are determined by their starting point (socio-economic status at birth, where they were born, etc.), resulting in economies and societies that too often reproduce rather than reduce historic inequalities. Across most socio-economic systems today—a person's background often predetermines the level of education they will attain, the type of work they will do and the level of income they will earn. This "lock-in" from birth has consequences for growth, cohesion and innovation across societies.

For more people to thrive in the Fourth Industrial Revolution and navigate the transition towards a more inclusive economy, the present state of social mobility is not economically or socially desirable, nor sustainable. As demonstrated in this report, achieving higher levels of social mobility is a crucial element of a more general move toward a genuinely stakeholder-based model of capitalism, to the long-term benefit of all economies and societies globally. It is crucial to promote policies and business practices which ensure that everyone has a fair opportunity to achieve their potential and fulfil their aspirations, and to re-think the structure of our socio-economic systems, as they too often reproduce rather than reduce inequalities. Effective policies and business practices can ensure that every child, young person and adult has a reason to believe in the prospect of a better future.

The economic dynamics of digital platforms, big data and automation are increasingly promoting market concentration and 'winner-takes-all' markets. The main beneficiaries of these changes have been owners of technology or intellectual or physical capital—innovators, investors and shareholders—which has contributed to the rising wealth and income gap between those who depend on their labour and those who own capital.[8] Therefore, 'business-as-usual' approaches for creating equality of opportunity that were characteristic of previous industrial revolutions are in urgent need of an update for the new economic age.

In response to these challenges—and as a stepping stone toward creating engagement on a new, multistakeholder collaboration agenda for promoting social mobility in the new economy—the World Economic Forum has created a new tool: The Global Social Mobility Index.

The index benchmarks a country's ability to foster social mobility across its population. It measures the extent to which fundamental drivers—both old and new—of equality of opportunity are in place as well as the enabling environment factors that help translate these drivers into actual social mobility outcomes. Covering 82 economies and 51 indicators in this first edition, the index identifies the best-performing economies globally when it comes to creating equally shared opportunities, regardless of socio-economic background, gender, origin and other factors.

The Global Social Mobility Index is designed to equip policy-makers and other leaders seeking to take informed action on a reinvigorated social mobility agenda with a useful tool to identify areas for improving social mobility and promoting equally shared opportunities in their economies and societies. Ultimately, the index aims to point the way toward the need for establishing a new standard to identify priority policy actions and business practices focused on improving social mobility, as part of a global shift towards stakeholder capitalism and equitable and sustainable economies.

Social Mobility: What It Is and Why it Matters

The concept of social mobility is a broad one. It can be understood in relative or in absolute terms between generations. Further, while the discussion in this section is largely confined to the economic, it can be measured in reference to a wide range of outcomes—such as health or educational achievement—in addition to income levels. Social mobility can also be understood as moving 'upward' and 'downward', whereby people see their circumstances become better or worse off than those of their parents or within their own lifetimes (see Box 1).

Box 1 The different dimensions of social mobility

- **Intragenerational mobility**
  The ability for an individual to move between socio-economic classes within their own lifetime.
- **Intergenerational mobility**
  The ability for a family group to move up or down the socio-economic ladder across the span of one or more generations.
- **Absolute income mobility**
  The ability for an individual to earn, in real terms, as much as or more than their parents at the same age.
- **Absolute educational mobility**
  The ability for an individual to attain higher education levels than their parents.
- **Relative income mobility**
  How much of an individual's income is determined by their parents' income.
- **Relative educational mobility**
  How much of an individual's educational attainment is determined by their parents' educational attainment.

The notion of absolute upward social mobility refers to the ability for children to experience a better life than their parents. This can be the result of an increase in affluence within any one country or region as much as a decrease in inequality. In an economy such as the United States, overall economic growth has meant the previous generation saw great improvements in their lives in contrast to their parents even if inequalities persisted. However, many situations exist where, despite high levels of absolute income mobility, relative social mobility remains low. For example, in economies such as China and India, economic growth can lift entire populations upward in terms of absolute income, but an individual's status in society relative to others remains the same.

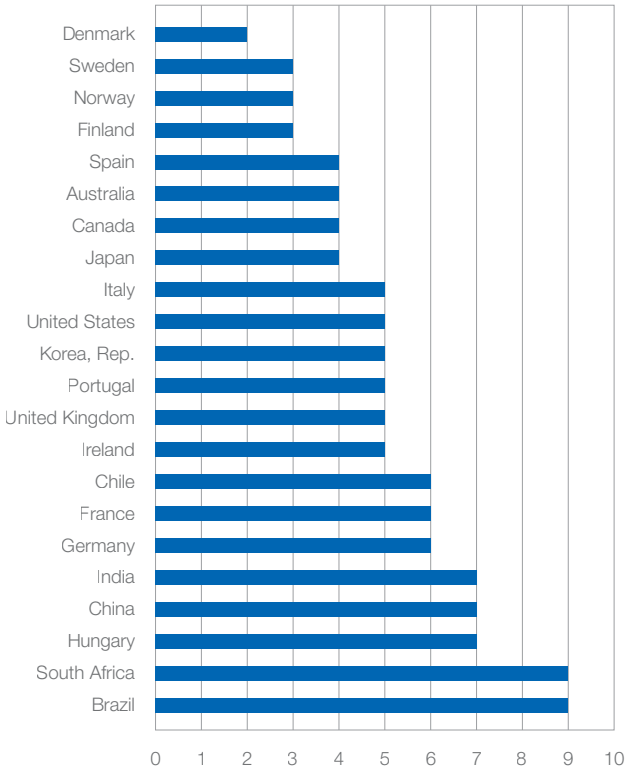
The notion of relative social mobility is more closely related to the social and economic status of an individual relative to their parents. In a country with a society with perfect relative mobility, a child born in a low-income family would have as much chance to earn a high income as a child born to parents who earn a high income. Relative social mobility focuses on the social and economic standing of individuals at any one point in time. In economic terms, it is often approximated by looking at the measure of intergenerational income elasticity.[9] If the intergenerational income elasticity is equal to zero there is no relationship between family background and the adult income outcomes of children. A child born into poverty would have exactly the same likelihood of earning a high income in adulthood as a child born into a rich family. At the other extreme, if intergenerational income elasticity is equal to 1, all poor children would become poor adults and all rich children would become rich adults.

Empirically, in countries with high levels of relative income mobility, there is still an advantage to being born into a high-income family; however, its impact on children's future income is relatively small. In Denmark or Finland, for example, if one's parent earns 100% more than another, it is estimated that the impact on a child's future income is around 15%, compared to about 50% in the United States, and 60% in China.[10] In high-income countries, since the 1990s, research has shown stagnation at both the bottom and the top end of the income distribution—a phenomenon which social mobility experts describe as 'sticky floors' and 'sticky ceilings'.[11]

By extrapolating existing social mobility levels, one can evaluate both the speed (how long it takes for individuals at the bottom of the scale to catch up with those at the top) and intensity (how many steps it takes for an individual to move up the ladder in a given period) of social mobility.[12] As illustrated in Figure 1, the number of generations it takes for a low-income family to reach median income differs significantly in different countries. For example, assuming constant relative social mobility levels in these countries, it would take six generations to reach median income in France, in comparison to just two in Denmark or three in Sweden, Finland and Norway. In South Africa or Brazil, the number of generations necessary to reach median income jumps to nine generations.[13]

Figure 1 Income Mobility Across Generations

Number of generations it would take for those born in a low-income family to approach mean income



Across economies, children born in less affluent families tend to experience greater barriers to success than those born in more affluent families. These inequalities of opportunity may become entrenched and foster long-term economic inequalities as well as deep economic and social cleavages. Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between a leading measure of economic inequality (the Gini coefficient[14]) and the degree to which one's parents' income predicts one's own income (i.e. intergenerational income elasticity). This graphic, also known as "The Great Gatsby Curve", reveals a strong linear relationship in which countries with high levels of relative social mobility—such as Finland, Norway or Denmark—also exhibit lower levels of income inequality. Conversely, countries with low relative social mobility—such as China or Brazil—also exhibit high levels of economic inequality. As highlighted by thinkers such as John Rawls and Amartya Sen, in an ideal world, individuals would have the capabilities to prosper, irrespective of their background or personal characteristics.[15]

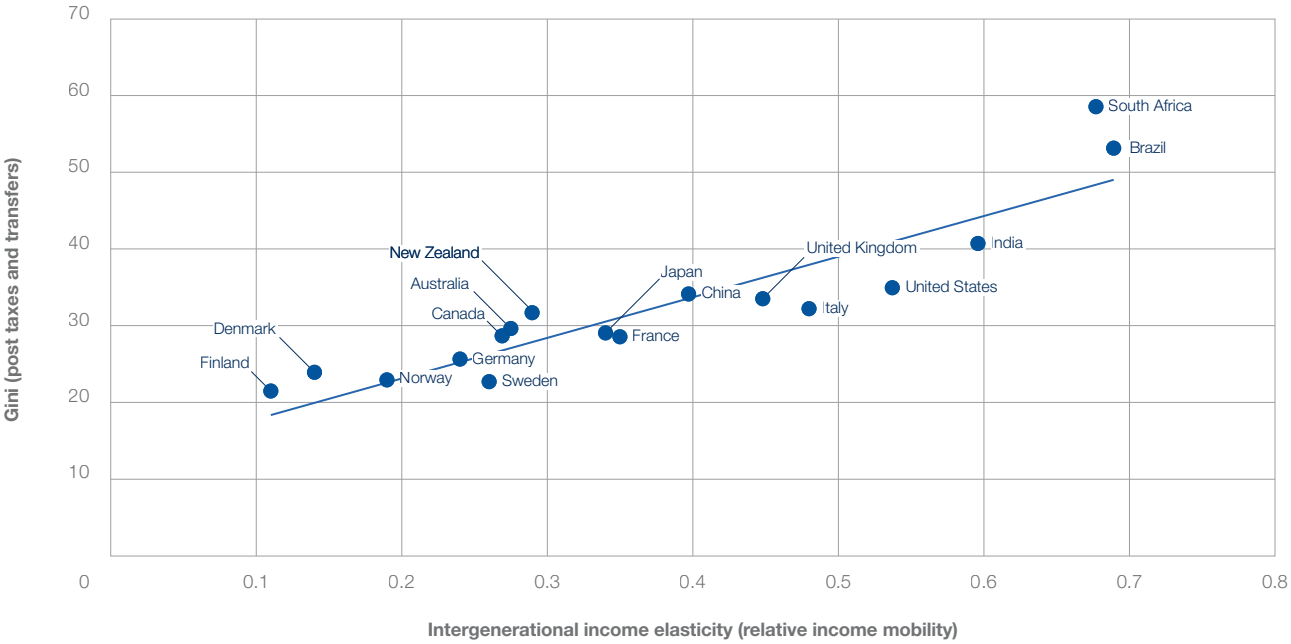
Sources

World Economic Forum; *OECD, A Broken Social Elevator? How to Promote Social Mobility,* 2018.

Notes

Number of generations refers to the number of generations needed for those born in low-income families (bottom 10% of the income distribution) to approach mean income in their society.

Figure 2 The Great Gatsby Curve



R^2=0.8572

Source

IGE from 1970's cohort based on *Global Database on Intergenerational Mobility*, World Bank.

Notes

Average Gini 1990-1995 from *Standardized World Income Inequality Database* (SWIID).

Furthermore, while the above analysis holds true across countries and generations, it is important to recognize that, in most countries, individuals from certain groups—whether defined by gender, religion, ethnicity, race, socio-economic background or geographic location—are historically disadvantaged, and low social mobility perpetuates and deepens those inequalities. These circumstances contribute to less cohesive economies and societies, in which much human potential continues to be tragically wasted.

The Negative Impact of Low Social Mobility on Economic Growth, Inequality and Social Cohesion

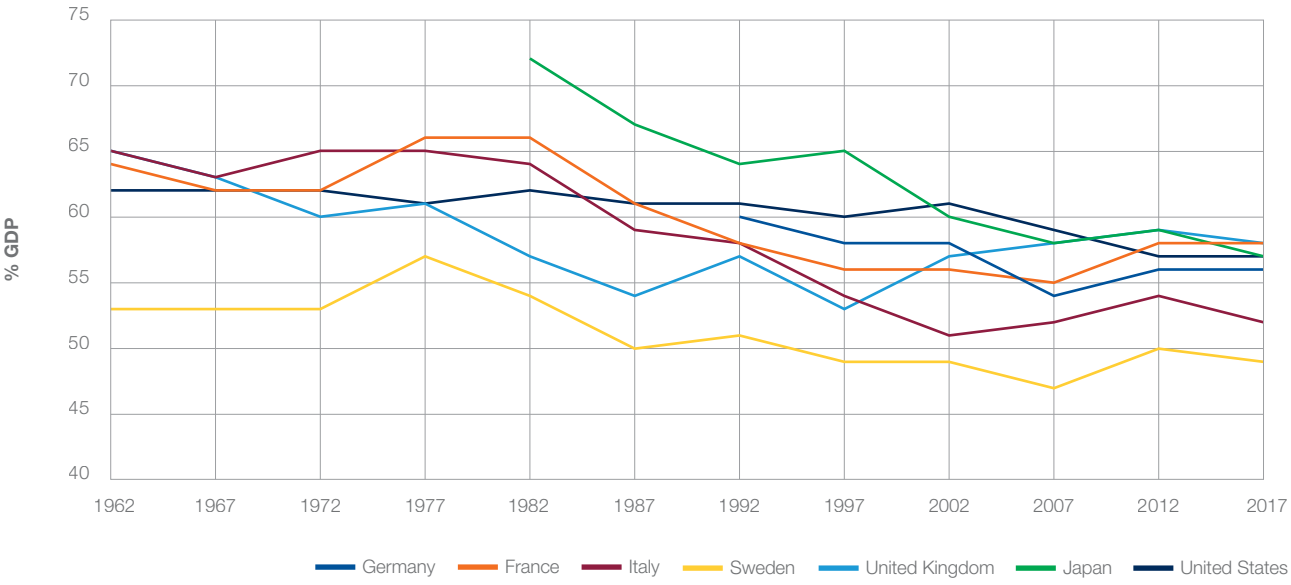
In the Fourth Industrial Revolution, human capital is the driving force of economic growth, and frictions that prevent the best allocation of talent and impede the accumulation of human capital may significantly limit growth.[16] Inequalities of opportunity and low social mobility underpin such frictions, and also hinder the drivers of productivity.[17] For example, a recent impact assessment estimates the cost of low levels of social mobility on the economic growth of the United Kingdom. According to this analysis, low social mobility will cost the UK economy £140 billion a year over the period to 2050, amounting to £1.3 trillion in lost GDP over the next 40 years. The same study also estimates that even modest increases in social mobility could increase the UK's GDP growth by 2–4% a year.[18] In high-income economies, increasing the level of social mobility could therefore act as an important lever to relaunch economic growth in a context of stagnating productivity growth and median income growth as well as the technological and climate transitions underway.

Moreover, recent research suggests that low social mobility is an important component of the negative relationship between income inequality and economic growth, whereby low levels of equality of opportunity may act as a magnifier of the negative impact of income inequalities on the rate of economic growth. Low social mobility entrenches those inequalities and acts as a drag on economic growth.[19]

Globally, a significant driver of economic inequality and declining equality of opportunity within economies has been the declining income share of labour—the proportion of the benefits of economic growth accruing to workers in the form of wages—relative to an increase in the income share of capital over the past several decades (Figure 3).[20] In parallel, the total share of the gains of economic growth going to those at the top of the global income distribution has increased significantly over the same period. In the United States, for example, the top 1% of income earners in 2018 earn 158% more than in 1979, in comparison to a mere 24% for the bottom 90% (Figure 4).[21]

The two most frequently-cited causes of this polarization

Figure 3 Trend in labour shares, 1962-2017



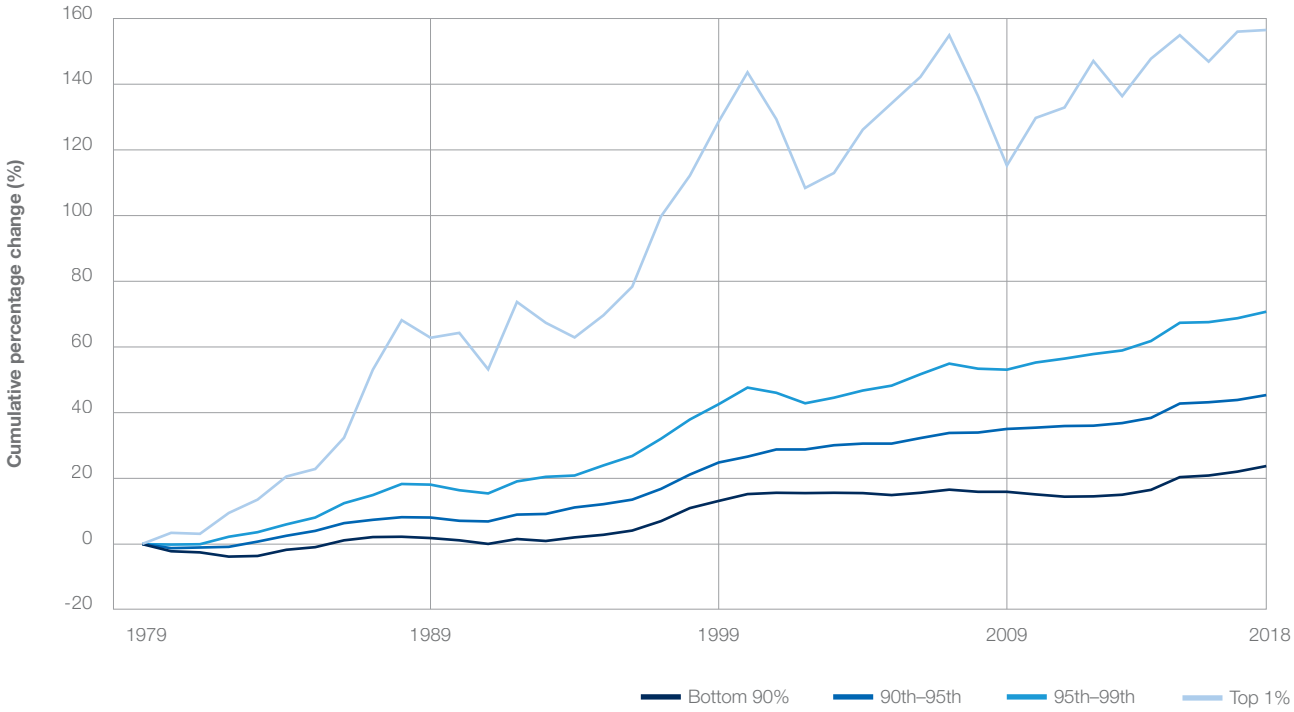
Source

European Commission, *AMECO* database.

Notes

Labour shares are defined as compensation per employee as a percentage of GDP at market prices per person employed in total economy.

Figure 4 Cumulative percent change in real annual wages, by wage group, 1979–2018



Sources

Economic Policy Institute analysis of Kopczuk, Saez and Song (2010, Table A3) and Social Security Administration wage statistics.

of economic inequalities are globalization and technology. Globalization has increased inequality within countries by transferring low-skilled jobs in high-productivity sectors from high-income economies to lower-income ones and, consequently, penalized workers in specific locations and jobs.[22] Technology has impacted inequality by reducing demand for low-skilled jobs and rewarding high-skilled jobs disproportionately.[23] In addition, recent research has found that an important contribution to the decline of the labour share of income and polarization of economic opportunity has been the impact increasingly played by a small group of the most productive firms in each industry, as markets are increasingly dominated by 'superstar' firms with high profits and a low share of labour in firm value-added.[24] Many of the underlying elements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution—such as the economic dynamics of digital platforms, big data and automation, promoting market concentration—risk further accelerating these trends, without proactive measures to enhance opportunity for all. The economic shifts necessary to move towards a greener economy may further exacerbate the burden on low income individuals and further entrench or worsen mobility patterns.

Whatever the exact combination of factors that has recently led to low social mobility outcomes in various economies and geographies, it is clear that the corresponding inability for individuals to fulfil their potential and aspirations has been provoking an increasing erosion of social cohesion globally. The resulting sentiment is a growing pessimism by individuals about their ability to improve their own economic and social situation defined by these systemic trends, rather than individual merit or effort. Such perceptions may have a profound impact on people's well-being and life satisfaction, as well as affecting an individual's engagement with social, political and economic life. In fact, empirical behavioural economic studies have revealed that when people believe that income and opportunity distribution is unfair, they disengage from social and economic life.[25] This, in turn, may contribute to societal polarization, the weakening of social fabric and a rise of extremist sentiment. In a world where information is ubiquitous, people are increasingly aware of the distribution of wealth not just within their own communities but across their countries and globally. Dissatisfaction with inequality and social immobility are now a global concern.

Given these concerns, one conclusion from the Global Social Mobility Index stands out: economies that follow a model of stakeholder capitalism perform better on the index than those focused on either shareholder capitalism or state capitalism. For example, the Nordic countries have succeeded in combining an extensive social system with a flattened pay scale and a competitive environment for individuals and companies to thrive in. The index thus calls for global policies that more optimally combine a drive for economic growth, social mobility and environmental sustainability.

Structure of this Report

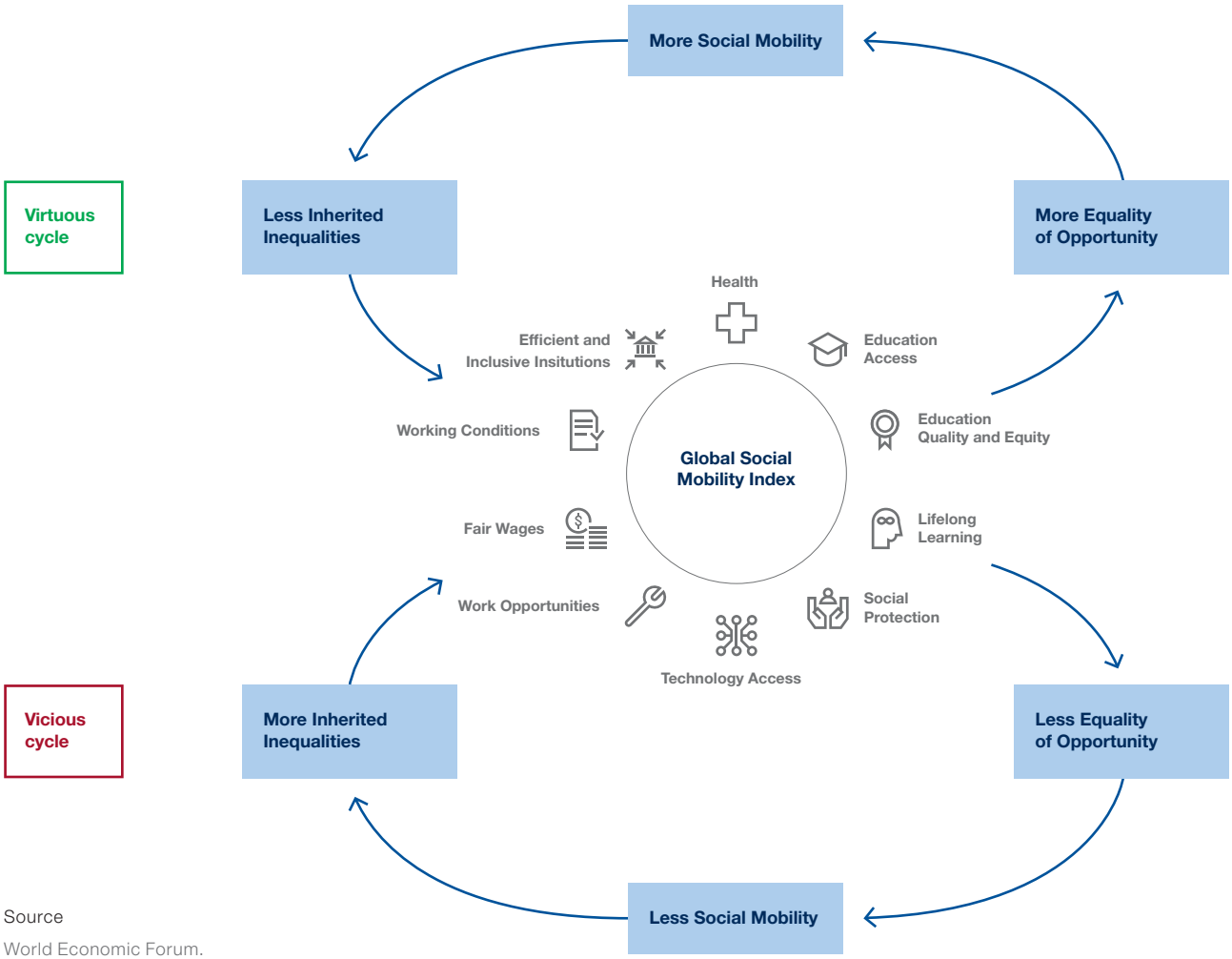
This report is structured as follows: The first part of the report reviews the underlying concepts employed in creating the Global Social Mobility Index and briefly outlines the methods used to calculate it. It then presents the 2020 rankings, overall trends and commentaries for selected countries. In addition, an in-focus section provides a big data-driven exploration of wages across various industries and job categories in the United States as well as a key component of social mobility, the extent of professional networks, based on research conducted in collaboration with LinkedIn, ADP and Burning Glass Technologies. The Economy Profiles contained in the second part of the report give a more detailed picture of the relative strengths and weaknesses of each country's performance. Interactive versions of the Economy Profiles are available on the report website (wef.ch/smr2020).

Benchmarking Social Mobility: The Global Social Mobility Index

Conceptual Framework

Low social mobility is both a cause and a consequence of rising inequalities (Figure 5) and has adverse consequences for social cohesion and inclusive growth.[26] Inequality of opportunity and inequality of outcomes appear to be causally and circularly correlated. Leading experts on social mobility have noted that the circular nature of this relationship has far-reaching consequences for future generations: "today's outcomes shape tomorrow's opportunities: large income gaps between today's parents are likely to imply bigger gaps in the quality of education, or access to labour market opportunities, among tomorrow's children and today's circumstances will clearly affect tomorrow's outcomes".[27] If nothing is done, economies risk getting locked into a vicious cycle that combines rising inequality and low social mobility (Figure 5).[28] To date, studies have analysed social mobility outcomes mostly by comparing the earnings of children

Figure 5 The World Economic Forum's Global Social Mobility Index Framework



Source
World Economic Forum.

to the earnings of their parents. While such analysis has played an important role in spotlighting challenges faced by economies today, this approach has meant that data on intergenerational income mobility only becomes available with significant time lags and thus misses timely insights into progress on social mobility of the current generation. In addition, most academic research has focused on tracking income inequality, obscuring, perhaps, some of the additional dimensions of inequalities that people experience.

The central tenet of this index is to focus on drivers of relative social mobility. Using the conceptual framework outlined in this section, the Global Social Mobility Index benchmarks progress on social mobility based on "conversion factors" and enablers of social mobility rather than intergenerational outcomes.[29] It applies the latest theory and evidence about the factors currently influencing future social mobility across economies and societies.

The index will enable effective comparisons across regions as well as across generations. It will provide a forward-looking composite indicator which can serve as a basis for time-series analysis that allows economies to track progress and identify priority policy areas. Accordingly, this index is organized around 10 distinct pillars, which can be broken down in four crucial determinants of social mobility. The section below delves deeper in the relationship between these determinants and social mobility. Figure 6 depicts the 10 pillars featured in the index.

Figure 6 Pillars of the Global Social Mobility Index

Pillar 1 Health

The **Health** pillar measures the ability of countries to provide high-quality healthcare to their populations. Access to high-quality healthcare is a crucial factor which has a lifelong impact on the ability to experience social mobility. The determinants of health throughout and individual's life cycle start during the early years but can have lifelong consequences. Within countries, the availability of health services can differ widely, and health inequalities can have a direct impact on the ability to access employment.

Those inequalities can also be witnessed in the difference in healthy life expectancy between different wealth quintiles. For example, in the United States, the gap in life expectancy between the richest 1% and poorest 1% of individuals is nearly 15 years for men and 10 years for women.[30] Despite an extensive social safety net, France also experiences the same disparities, with a 13-year life expectancy gap between the top and bottom 5% wealth quintiles.[31] According to the OECD, across the EU the average life expectancy gap between individuals with a low level of education and those with a high level of education is, on average, six years.[32]

Several health economists believe that access to high-quality healthcare is not the only cause of the health-wealth gap. One of these rising causes is what Ann Case refers to as "Death of despairs".[33] Many of these factors are related to mental health, suicide or drug addiction. The opioid crisis in the United States is a good example of a health issue that has become a social crisis. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which conducted research across the country, between 2007 and 2017 the number of drug-related deaths increased 108% among adults aged 18–34, and suicides increased 35%. Academic research also highlights that individuals who experience downward mobility are also more prone to cause-specific premature death.[34] Chronic diseases during youth can have a determinant impact on socio-economic outcomes. For each chronic condition at the age of 16, the probability of being in gainful employment is reduced by five percentage points.[35]

Low-quality healthcare disproportionately impacts the most disadvantaged and has a lifelong impact on the ability for people to achieve social mobility. We included adolescent birth rate, malnourishment among youth and adolescents (underweight or obese), and an inequality-adjusted measure of healthy life expectancy.

Pillars 2–4 Education (Access, Quality and Equity and Lifelong Learning)

These three pillars—**Education Access, Education Quality & Equity**, and **Lifelong Learning**—measure the ability of countries to give access to education and ensure that high-quality education is available throughout life to all its citizens, regardless of their socio-economic backgrounds.

Education and human capital development strategies have traditionally been considered central factors favouring social mobility.[36] The lifelong development and deployment of human capital is a critical element of economic growth and social inclusion. Governments should engage in human capital development strategies aimed at tackling the multiple structural problems (such as inadequate school funding in poor areas, low-quality teaching, high student teacher ratios, etc.) which currently prevent children from disadvantaged backgrounds from achieving their educational potential.

The first 1,000 days of a child's life represent an enormous opportunity as parental capital represents the bedrock of the development of children's educational attainment and future employment.[37] Parental involvement in children's education can counter-balance the effects of a child's socio-economic background assuming parents with low income are not held back from contributing their time by structural barriers. It is therefore crucial to provide inclusive family policies as well as ensuring that parents have time to contribute to their children's development throughout their lifetime.

As highlighted by several academics, early childhood education can yield significantly higher return on investment than investments later in life.[38] In recent years, a number of countries have focused their efforts on early childhood education and care as a policy priority in order to: lay the foundations for future education pathways; limit the risk of early school leaving; and favour social integration, personal development and capacity for employment.[39] Numerous policy responses and experiments have been carried out all over the world in favour of a fairer and more equal education system to remedy this complex set of obstacles which hamper social mobility.[40] These must be expanded and scaled.

In the present context of rapid technological change, it is also critical that the development of human capital is a lifelong endeavour. Since low- and medium-skilled occupations are the most affected by technological changes and prone to automation, it is crucial for economies to look at methods of delivering and incentivizing learning across the lifespan. Education spending by governments is strongly linked to intergenerational educational mobility.[41] Underinvestment in access and quality of education systems results in lifelong consequences on the ability to achieve social mobility.

In our Education Access pillar, we included indicators on the level of preschool enrolment among children, the percentage of adolescent and young adults not in education, employment or training, the quality of vocational training, the percentage of out-of-school children, and an inequality-adjusted measure of expected years of schooling.

In terms of Education Equity and Quality, we included indicators on the percentage of children below minimum proficiency by age 10, pupil-to-teacher ratios in pre-school, primary and upper secondary education. Furthermore, we included indicators on social diversity within schools, the lack of educational material among disadvantaged children, and the quality of education through the harmonized learning outcome measures produced by the World Bank. We also looked at the quality and access of lifelong learning, through measures of the extent of staff training, the availability of training for the unemployed, and the percentage of firms offering formal training.

Pillar 5 Technology Access

The Technology Access pillar measures the level of technology access and adoption among the population. As highlighted in the previous section, enhancing access to education throughout life is crucial to foster social mobility. But the ability to access those opportunities can often be unequal and perpetuate historical inequalities. Access to technology has the potential to act as a further equalizer, by providing information to everyone irrespective of their socio-economic background. Technology has the potential to ignore such distinctions and provide unrestricted access to knowledge. The emergence of online learning has lowered the barriers to learning resources. Alongside formal education structures, online learning is instrumental in providing access to lifelong learning.

This is particularly imperative in the new economy because of the virtuous cycle between adoption of technology and upskilling. New technology adoption drives business growth, new job creation and augmentation of existing jobs, provided it can fully leverage the talents of a motivated and agile workforce who are equipped with future-proof skills to take advantage of new opportunities through continuous retraining and upskilling.[42] Similarly, access to technology can vastly expand the earning opportunities available to people by enhancing the market available to them to find roles, deploy their skills or share their assets.

In our Technology Access pillar, we included indicators looking at the percentage of internet users among the population, the quality and penetration of fixed and broadband internet access, the availability of rural electricity in rural areas and the percentage of schools offering internet access to their students.

Pillars 6–8 Fair Work Opportunities

These three pillars—**Work Opportunities, Fair Wages**, and **Working Conditions**—measure the ability for economies to provide access to work opportunities, ensure good working conditions and provide fair wages to its citizens regardless, of their education level and socioeconomic background.

Social mobility outcomes are heavily dependent on education, but they are also directly related to labour market factors.[43] Skills must be converted into earnings to enable income mobility. Such a process of conversion needs to rely on appropriate labour market factors. For instance, in a number of countries in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, income mobility has progressed more slowly than education mobility due to labour market obstacles.[44]

Technology, globalization and the emerging green transition in the global economy are resulting in shifting occupational structures and changes in skill and competency requirements. The occupations of lower- and middle-income individuals are most at risk of automation and adoption of new technologies across various industries will eventually also result in a widespread transformation of almost all currently established job roles.[45]

In a number of developed economies, a slower growth rate and the severe issue of long-term unemployment and inactivity, especially among the youth, is a consequence of the inability to convert education into a job opportunity—especially for job categories with little 'social capital'. Across OECD countries, there has been a stagnation in wage increases between 2008–2015 for the bottom 50% of the income distribution.[46]

A number of labour market dimensions are important to social mobility. School-to-work transitions are crucial, especially for a growing number of NEETs (individuals not in employment, education or training). Measures to help could include apprenticeship programmes combining formal teaching with work practice in companies, specific devices for tackling the training and entry into the labour market of the early school drop-outs. Additionally, equitable access to job opportunities is critical. Obstacles to employment can include ethnicity, age, gender, disability, skills and employment history as well as practices that promote specific socio-economic backgrounds such as for those who have attended elite institutions. These may be further entrenched if new technologies reproduce the patterns of the past and therefore require proactive measures. For the unemployed, sufficient unemployment benefits are needed to prevent a downward economic spiral alongside active labour market policies. Job placement offices and retraining programmes leading to employment are also essential.

The nature of employment contracts also has consequences for social mobility. Though short-term contracts do provide a chance to enter the labour market, having a succession of short-term contracts can hamper an individual's mobility; permanent contracts are a favourable asset for social mobility.[47] Finally, legislation favouring job mobility in the labour market (between sectors or between jobs in the same sector), by providing more security to individuals (through portable rights), is also an effective social mobility incentive.[48]

In our Work Opportunities pillar, we included indicators measuring the level of unemployment among workers with basic, intermediate and advanced education, as well as the level of unemployment in rural areas, the female labour participation ratio, and the percentage of workers in vulnerable employment. Within our Fair Wages pillar, we featured indicators looking at the incidence of low pay among workers, the adjusted labour income share, the mean income of the bottom 40% as a percentage of mean income, the ratio of the bottom 40% to the top 10% of labour income as well as the ratio of the bottom 50% to the top 50% of labour income,. Finally, in our Working Conditions pillar, we used benchmarks of the level of workers' rights, collective bargaining coverage, meritocracy at work, labour-employer cooperation, as well as the percentage of workers working longer than 48 hours per week.

Pillars 9–10 Social Protection & Inclusive Institutions

These two pillars—**Social Protection and Inclusive Institutions**—measure the ability of economies to provide social protection, and inclusive institutions and efficient public services to their population

Evidence suggests that job volatility is poised to increase with shifts in skill needs and might increase the frequency of job changes in one's career. These social resilience mechanisms measured in these pillars are crucial to help transition from one job to another. They level the playing field between those with high expandable income and those whose lives might be heavily impacted by a change of circumstance. Such mechanisms moderate the changes that those who are already most vulnerable and might be experiencing downward social mobility during times of economic transition. Social protection alongside fair and efficient institutions can mitigate the impact of career transitions on individual's lives.

These social safety nets contribute to lowering disparities in living standards across specific regions or groups and provide support for job transition to be less damaging to people's long-term prospects. Across developed economies, today fewer than one-in-three unemployed, and fewer than one-in-four job-seekers have access to unemployment benefits through relevant support in job transitions and reskilling.[49] Across economies, the level of social protection is limited in terms of coverage and scope. Many of the most vulnerable workers—those who are self-employed or out of formal labour markets—are currently excluded from social protections.

Our Social Protection pillar includes indicators which measures the effective social protection coverage, the adequacy of guaranteed minimum income benefits, the level of social protection spending as a percentage of gross

domestic product and the quality of the social safety net protection. The Inclusive Institutions pillar features indicators benchmarking inclusiveness of institutions, government and public services efficiency, political stability and protection from violence as well as the incidence of corruption.

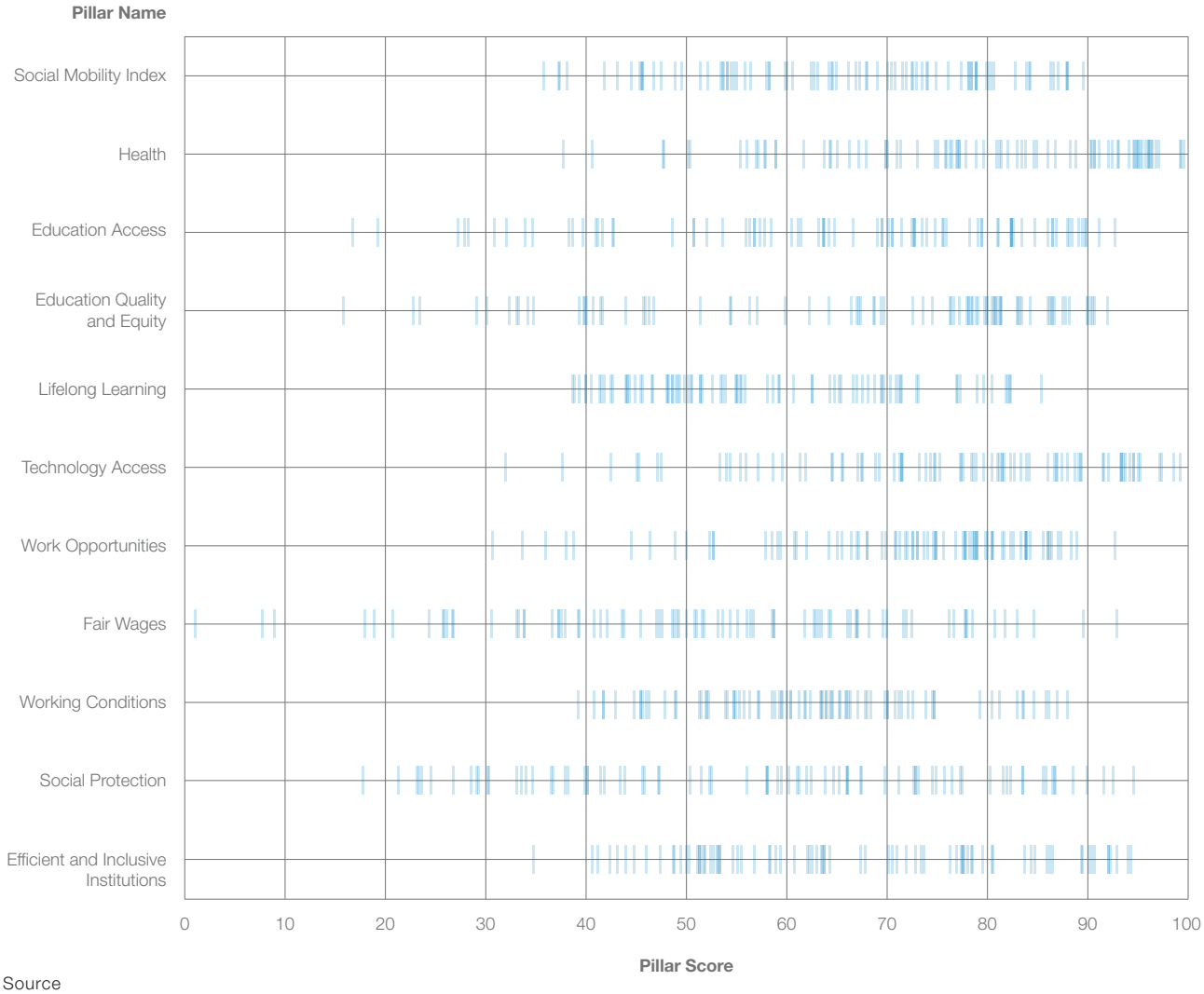
Institutions are often designed in such a way that they don't serve everyone equally. An inclusive society must provide fair and equitable access to its justice system and its institutions, and provide safeguards against the persecution of historically excluded groups. Corruption has a high social cost; it enables higher levels of opportunity hoarding, both in terms of access to higher education and access to work opportunities.

Global Findings

A. Overall Global Findings

How to foster social mobility is a question that economies will have to contend with as a key economic imperative in the 2020s. By benchmarking the level of social mobility across 82 economies, the Global Social Mobility Index can point towards areas for improvement and help respond to critical questions about the drivers of social mobility in today's economic, technological and social context. This section distils the findings from the inaugural edition of the index.

Figure 7 Distribution of Global Social Mobility Index pillar scores



Source
World Economic Forum.

Most economies still need to bridge their social mobility gap.

The countries that provide their populations with the most equally shared opportunities are mostly Nordic (Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland). Despite high levels of absolute social mobility, developing economies still lack the ability to equally share those opportunities across their population.

Countries which promote the 'stakeholder' model tend to perform better than countries which have a focus on shareholder value maximization. The existence of pockets of over- and under-performance in each region suggests that there is little determinism and proactive efforts can enhance the ability of economies to foster social mobility. Figure 7 illustrates the range of scores for each pillar for the countries in this year's index.

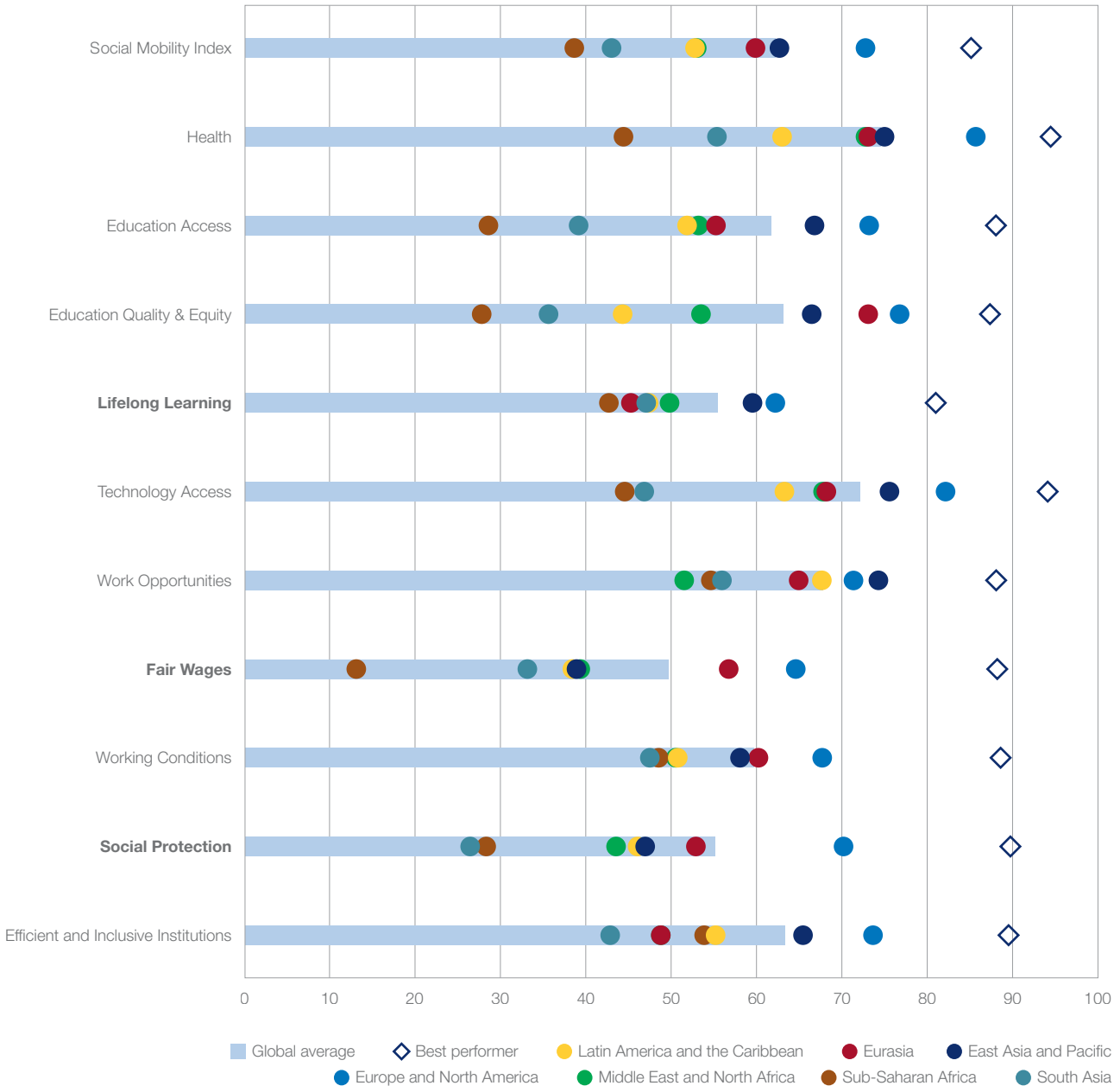
There are deep divides between countries when it comes to social mobility.

Denmark (with a score of 85.2), Norway (83.6), Finland (83.6), Sweden (83.5) and Iceland (82.7) are the closest economies to the ideal state, as described by the concepts included in the Global Social Mobility Index (GSMI). They combine access, quality and equity in education, at the same time as providing work opportunities and good working conditions, while also providing quality social protection and inclusive institutions.

The GSMI reflects this growing complexity in policy prioritization by equally weighting each of the 10 pillars of the index; regardless of a country's stage of development, any pillar can be considered a potential priority. This is supported by the GSMI results: a country's overall level of social mobility depends to a large extent on the country's performance on the relatively basic drivers of social mobility.

Figure 8 The state of social mobility in 2019

Average Global Social Mobility Index score, 0-100



Source

World Economic Forum.

The social mobility gap runs deep across regions (Figure 8). Europe is home to 17 of the top 20 economies ranked in the index. There are only two from Asia Pacific (Japan and Australia) and one from North America (Canada). Other regions lag significantly behind—particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, which has an average score of 38.4, and includes five of the bottom 10 countries in the rankings. Additionally, regional averages conceal vast disparities within them.

Analysing the global pillar averages can help identify areas of improvement for many economies. A number of countries fail at providing fair wages; the global average of the Fair Wages pillar is 52.5, the lowest average among all pillars of the index. Incidence of low pay remains high among several countries, reducing both relative mobility within an economy and unlikely to support growth, investment and competitiveness strategies in the new economy. The average Social Protection score is 58.2, which highlights deficiencies in coverage and limited funding of social safety mechanisms across several countries covered in our ranking. Another pillar where improvement is needed across all countries is Lifelong Learning, with an average score of 57.0. The percentage of firms offering formal training is still low and improving access to training for unemployed workers is a crucial tool which will be instrumental in upskilling and reskilling workers. As highlighted by employers surveyed in the World Economic Forum's most recent *Future of Jobs Report*, by 2022 alone,

Figure 9 Correlation between Inequality of Opportunity and Global Social Mobility Index

R^2=0.76522

Source

World Economic Forum and *The World Database on Equality of Opportunity and Social Mobility.*

no less than 54% of all employees will require significant reskilling and upskilling.

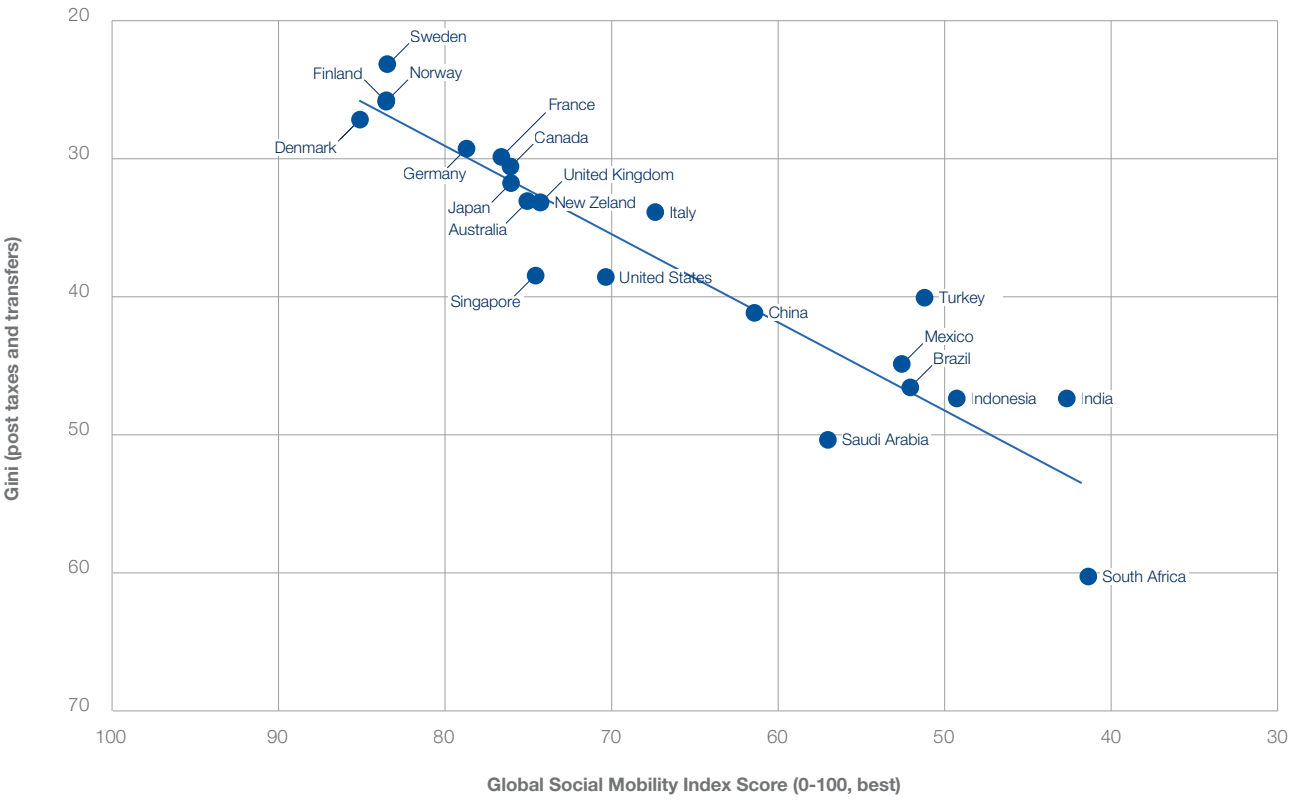
The Fourth Industrial Revolution and the ongoing and future disruption to labour markets will likely compound those differences in levels of social mobility for countries that are unprepared to leverage new opportunities. This may result in a further polarized society, and increasingly segregate workforces into "low-skill/low-pay" and "high-skill/high pay" groups, which could exacerbate inequalities and social tensions. Governments must play a more proactive role in order to level the playing field for all their citizens, regardless of their socio-economic background.

In addition, the overall, global results of the GSMI have a strong correlation with levels of inequality of opportunity as modelled by the World Bank. This highlights the ability for this index to capture the drivers of equally shared opportunities across different countries (Figure 9).

The Social Mobility Report Great Gatsby curve.

The GSMI also displays very similar dynamics to the Great Gatsby curve, which looks at the correlation between intergenerational income elasticity and GINI. As suggested earlier in this report, levels of social mobility and income inequality are deeply interconnected. In replacing intergenerational income elasticity with overall GSMI scores,

Figure 10 Global Social Mobility Index results vs Gini for G20 countries



R^2=0.86333

Sources

Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) and World Economic Forum.

Note

Gini data is 2017 or latest available.
Countries included: G20 and top 3 countries in the Global Social Mobility index

the results reveal a similar correlation in between those circularly correlated factors (Figure 10). GSMI results also reveal that there are only a handful of countries with the right conditions to foster social mobility. In contrast with the results of the World Economic Forum's Global Competitive Index (GCI), one can observe that several countries have focused on improving their competitiveness but haven't prioritized providing everyone with a fair opportunity to contribute, regardless of their socio-economic background.

The promise of leveraging technology for social mobility leapfrogging remains largely unfulfilled.

Analysis of the GSMI makes clear that, in many countries, the root cause of low social mobility is related to economic development issues that go beyond income—namely, quality of and access to education, access to work, poor working conditions and health disparities. Digital leapfrogging will not happen unless these issues are addressed decisively. However, technology could in the future play the role of a powerful equalizer by lowering barriers to entry to knowledge.

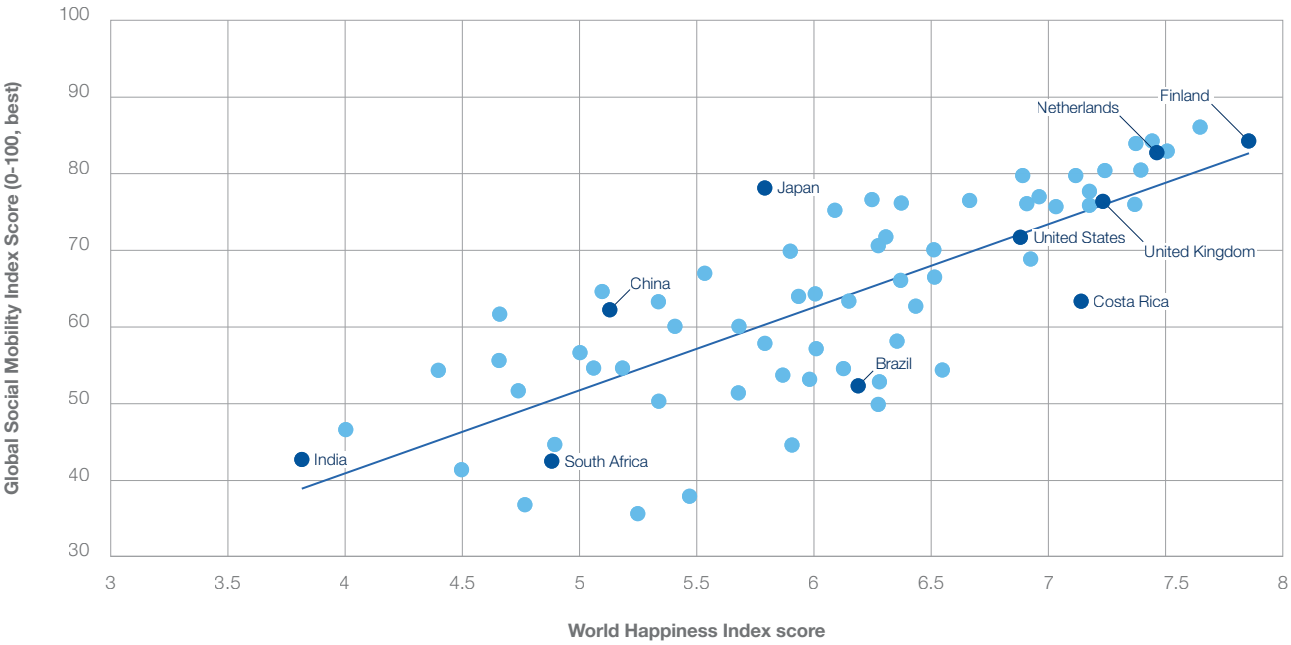
Social mobility is closely correlated with life satisfactions.

As illustrated by figure 11, providing further relative social mobility to individuals is conducive to more productivity of workers as well as increased perception of life satisfaction. By improving social mobility, economies can improve life satisfaction of its citizens, but also increase productivity. A growing body of literature also suggests that there is a positive correlation between life satisfaction and productivity of workers.[50]

Fostering social mobility requires a holistic strategy that most economies have yet to master.

Achieving higher levels of social mobility needs to be perceived as a critical policy goal. So far one of the difficulties in fostering social mobility has been the difficulty to find appropriate KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) to address the breadth of the issue. As mentioned earlier, data on intergenerational social mobility often comes with large time lags that make it difficult to assess short-term success of national policies in fostering social mobility. The report's Conclusions (page 30) offer policy recommendations and highlights existing policies that have been successful at alleviating poverty and fostering social mobility.

Figure 11 Global Social Mobility Index vs World Happiness Index



Source

United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, World Economic Forum.

R^2=0.61795

B. Selected Country Analysis (in alphabetical order)

Australia ranks 16th in the overall index with an overall score of 75.1. Its highest scores are on the Technology Access (88.7), Health (87.4) and Inclusive Institutions (81.9) pillars. Its education system has a low pupil-to-teacher ratio across its pre-primary, primary and upper secondary schools, and a high pre-school enrolment ratio. Despite relatively low unemployment levels for workers with advanced and intermediate education, unemployment for workers with basic education stands at 8.6%, which could be improved by providing more access to lifelong opportunities.

Brazil ranks 60th globally, with an overall score of 52.1. The country scores 54.2 on the Education Access pillar despite a high preschool enrolment ratio (86.5%), and scores 42.2 on the Education Quality and Equity pillar. Brazil has a high level of children below minimum proficiency by age 10 (46.9%); thus, decreasing pupil-to-teacher ratios in pre-primary, primary and upper secondary education could be a pathway to reducing learning poverty. Brazil also has a high NEET ratio among young adults (24.1%). Additional efforts could be made to decrease unemployment levels among workers with basic (15.3%) and intermediate (14.1%) education. Improving access to lifelong learning opportunities could be conducive to reducing levels of unemployment. With a score of 35.9 on our Fair Wages pillar, the incidence of low pay stands at 21.5%, and 27.4% of workers are in vulnerable employment conditions.

Canada ranks 14th on the overall ranking with a score of 76.1. Canada displays a good performance across a majority of pillars, but specifically on the Health (87.7)Technology Access (84.8), and Education Quality and Equity (82.4) pillars. Despite the country's success in providing equally shared education opportunities, there is still room for improvement in providing fair work opportunities. Its lowest score is on the Fair Wages pillar (62.7) and is the consequence of a high incidence of low pay (22%) among its working population, among other factors. The level of unemployment among workers with basic education is also above average (12.9%).

With a score 61.5, **China** ranks 45th on the Global Social Mobility Index. Its highest scores are on the Health (80.5), Technology Access (75.0), and Education Access (72.0) pillars. It performs less well on Education Quality and Equity (63.3). Despite China's high-quality education in urban centers, a large disparity in terms of education quality remains across its regions, and the country scores low in terms of social diversity within and across its schools (31.9). China also displays low levels of unemployment and has a high score in terms of work opportunities (70.1). However, the Fair Wages pillar (32.0) highlights the disparities in distribution of labour income: the bottom 50% of labour income represents only 12.9% of the top 50% of labour income and the incidence of low pay among the population is still high (21.9%).

Denmark ranks 1st on the index with an overall score of 85.2. The country ranks first on the Social Protection pillar with a score of 89.8 and on the Technology Access pillar with a score of 94.1. Denmark also ranks second globally on the Working Conditions pillar with a score of 82.7 and third on the Fair Wages pillar with a score of 80.7. Denmark combines a high-quality and equitable

education system with fair wages as well as good working conditions, combined with a thorough social safety net. An area for improvement could be to improve access to lifelong learning which is the pillar in which Denmark scores the lowest (75.1), and which could also improve employment levels among workers with basic education.

France ranks 12th overall with a score of 76.7. Despite high scores for Social Protection (82.2), Fair Wages (74.9) and Working Conditions (76.6), access to work opportunities remains a central problem in France's labour market. With high unemployment among people with basic and intermediate education, France's lowest performance across the index is on the Work Opportunities pillar, where it has a score of 68.4. On the education side, despite very high pre-school enrolment (99.5%), the pupil-to-teacher ratio for pre-school is still high in comparison with its regional peers (21.8). France also suffers from a high NEET ratio (11.07) in comparison with other European countries. More could be done to improve lifelong learning by encouraging companies to offer more training and skills development opportunities to its workers and extend access to active labour market policies.

Germany ranks 11th overall with a score of 78.8. Its highest performances across the index are on the Social Protection (85.4), Work Opportunities (84.0) and the Education Access (85.4) pillars. Despite high education access and quality (with low pupil-to-teacher ratios across pre-primary, primary and secondary education), there is limited variation of student socio-economic status within certain schools. With a score of 59.7 on the Fair Wages pillar, there is room for improvement, perhaps by decreasing the high incidence of low pay across its labour force, which currently stands at 19.3%. Another area where progress could be made is within the Lifelong Learning pillar (69.6) by increasing the availability of training for the unemployed, which could contribute to decreasing the percentage of unemployed among workers with basic education (9.4%).

India ranks 76th on the index with a score of 42.7. Despite a significant decrease in the percentage of people living in absolute poverty, there are several areas for improvement for India to provide more equally shared opportunity to its population. First, because of low life expectancy and a low health access and quality performance, it scores 54.6 on the Health pillar. On the education front, it scores 41.1 on the Education Access pillar and 31.3 on Education Quality and Equity, due to its pupil-to-teacher ratios, which are still very high across pre-primary, primary and secondary levels, among other factors. In terms of work opportunities, India has the second-highest level of workers in vulnerable employment in the ranking (76.2%), behind Saudi Arabia and a low female labour participation rate (29.8% of the male labour participation). Another area where real structural reform needs to take place is in terms of fair wages. Social protection coverage is also very low in comparison with its regional peers, and overall social protection expenditure is very low (2.68% of GDP). The combination of these factors is detrimental to the social mobility of its population.

Indonesia ranks 67th with an overall score of 49.3. Improvements could be made to its Education Access pillar (51.4) by increasing its preschool enrolment (40.5), and to its Education Quality and Equity pillar (54.5) by decreasing the percentage of children below minimum proficiency ratio (33.8%). Indonesia performs well on the Work Opportunities pillar (66.5), with a low level of unemployment across its population, but could improve its score by increasing female labour participation. The country scores fairly low, however, on the Fair Wages pillar with a score of 26.3, due to strong polarization of its labour income share structure, but also because of a high incidence of low pay among its workers (22.2%). Social protection coverage could also be improved; currently only 1.1% of GDP is being spent on social protection. The country also scores 56.2 on the Health pillar, with a Health Access and Quality index score of 44.5.

With a score of 67.4, Italy ranks 34th on the index. **Italy**'s highest performance is on the Health pillar (90.1). In terms of education access (68.0) and quality and equity (79.1), Italy suffers from a high NEET ratio among young adults (19.2%); and, despite a low pupil-to-teacher ratio, there is a lack of social diversity in its schools. With a score of 40.2 on the Lifelong Learning pillar, there are also limited learning opportunities for workers later in life. Only 12.6% of companies offer formal training and there is limited access to reskilling for the unemployed.

Japan ranks 15th with a score of 76.1. Its highest performances are on the Health (94.2), Technology Access (87.0) and Work Opportunities (82.7) pillars. With only 1% of children below minimum proficiency by age 10, and a high harmonized learning outcome score, it scores 73.0 on the Education Quality and Equity pillar. However, more progress could be made in improving social diversity among its schools. Japan scores 52.0 on the Fair Wages pillar, which the country could improve by decreasing the incidence of low pay among its workers, which currently affects 12.3% of its workers.

Korea, Rep. ranks 25th on the index with a score of 71.4. The pillars on which Korea performs best are Technology Access (92.4) and Health (91.1). The country also has a high preschool enrolment ratio (94.9%), a low level of children below minimum proficiency by age 10 (0.3%), and relatively low pupil-to-teacher ratio across its entire education system. It provides work opportunities for a majority of its population and has a low unemployment rate but has a relatively high level of workers in vulnerable employment (23.4%). Korea does rank lower on the Social Protection pillar (55.4). Social protection coverage could be improved (65.7%), as could its score on the adequacy of guaranteed minimum income benefits (57.7). Its lowest pillar score is on the Fair Wages pillar with a score of 41.7, related to the high incidence of low pay (22.3%) among its workers.

Mexico ranks 58th with a score of 52.6. There is room for improvement in terms of Education Access (61.8)—the

country has a high ratio of young adults not in employment or in training (18.4%)—but also when it comes to Education Quality and Equity (39.1) Pupil-to-teacher ratios are still high across pre-primary, primary and upper secondary levels, and 42.5% of children remain below minimum proficiency by age 10. Despite a strong score on the Work Opportunities pillar (74.4), mainly due to low unemployment across its labour force, the ratio of female labour participation remains relatively low. Working Conditions (46.8) could also be enhanced; Mexico has a ratio of 28.2% of workers working more than 48 hours per week, and 26.7% of labourers work in vulnerable employment sectors. Social protection could also be improved by increasing the effective social protection coverage, which currently only covers 50.3% of the workforce. Finally, with a score of 37.1 on the Fair Wages pillar, Mexico could strive to decrease the incidence of low pay, which is currently at 16.1% of its workforce.

The **Russian Federation** ranks 39th on the index with a score of 64.7. The country scores 70.4 on the Education Access pillar, with a high preschool enrolment ratio of 85%, despite a high percentage of young adults not in employment or in training (12.4%). In terms of Education Quality and Equity, the Russian Federation scores 75.0 because of its low level of children below minimum proficiency by age 10 (0.9%) despite persistently high pupil-to-teacher ratios in primary school (21.1%). The Russian Federation has low levels of unemployment across all workers with intermediate/advanced education, but unemployment among workers with basic education remains high (13.5%) and results in a score of 74.0 on the Work Opportunities pillar. This ratio could be improved by enhancing lifelong learning opportunities; on this pillar the Russian Federation scores 46.1, with only 11.8% of firms offering formal training and a limited access to training for the unemployed.

Saudi Arabia ranks 52nd on the global rankings with a score of 57.1. The highest pillar score is on the Technology Access pillar (75.7). Progress remains to be made on the Education Access pillar (53.4), which is mainly due to its low level of preschool enrolment and high level of young adults not in employment or in training (19.7%). Saudi Arabia scores 64.2 on the Education Quality & Equity pillar, due primarily to the high level of children below minimum proficiency by age 10 (36.7%) and a high number of teachers reporting a lack of educational material for disadvantaged students (50.5%). Saudi Arabia's labour market also suffers from limited female labour participation, and an unemployment level among workers with advanced education of 10.6%. The pillar where the most improvement is needed is Fair Wages (29.6), which includes a polarized income distribution and one of the lowest adjusted labour income shares in our ranking (31.5%).

With a score of 74.6 on the overall index, **Singapore** ranks 20th, the highest performance among Southeast Asian countries. Singapore ranks within the top 10 globally on the Education Access (83.7) and Education Quality and Equity (85.8) pillars. Improvement could be made by expanding the social diversity within schools. Singapore's labour market has a low unemployment rate for workers with basic/intermediate and advanced education, which translates into a score of 81.8 on the Work Opportunities pillar. However, there is room for significant improvement on the Fair Wages pillar, in which Singapore score 45.1. The income share of the bottom 50% of the population only represents 25.7% of the labour share of the top 50% of the population.

South Africa ranks 77th with an overall score of 41.4. Healthy life expectancy is only 57.1 years, and its health access and quality index score (49.7) is one of the lowest of the countries featured in the rankings, resulting in a score of 48.1 on the Health pillar. With a score of 26.5, access to education is also a major problem, with 8.4% of children of primary school age out of the education system, and very limited access to pre-school education across the country (only 14.9% of children are enrolled). On the Education Quality and Equity pillar, the average pupil-to-teacher ratio is still very high across its education system. It also suffers from a low score on the Inclusive Institutions pillar (60.8), due to low scores on incidence of corruption (43.0) and on government and public services efficiency (59.6). South Africa suffers from the highest unemployment levels in the rankings, with a rate of 33.3% for citizens who have a basic education, and 28.5% for those with an intermediate education. The country also scores low on the Fair Wages pillar (26.0), and the incidence of low pay is also high, with 32.4% of workers being paid less than two-thirds of the country's gross median earnings.

Turkey ranks 64th on the global index with a score of 51.3. Despite a low pupil-to-teacher ratio in upper secondary education, progress remains to be made on the Education Access pillar (39.6), mostly due to a high number of young adults not in employment or in training (24.4%), and a low preschool enrolment ratio (32.7%). With a score of 50.1 on the Work Opportunities pillar, access to employment opportunities could also be improved as there are relatively high levels of unemployment across the country's working population, a low female labour participation score (32.8), more than one-quarter of workers in vulnerable employment (27.8%) and a large percentage of workers working more than 48 hours per week (29.4%).

With a score of 74.4, the **United Kingdom** ranks 21st on the index. Despite a high score on the Education Access pillar (82.5), it lags behind its regional peers in overall Education Quality and Equity (69.1) because of high pupil-to-teacher ratios (especially in pre-primary education where the ratio is among the highest in the OECD). The United Kingdom has significant disparities in educational quality between schools, and limited social diversity within schools. Despite a high score on social protection access (79.4), one strategy for further improvement could be providing additional active labour market policies which could help the long-term unemployed population gain entry back into regular employment. Another area for improvement concerns the country's score on the Fair Wages pillar (53.1), where it ranks relatively low in comparison with its European peers, with an incidence of low pay of 19.3%.

The **United States** ranks 27th on the global index with a score of 70.4. Despite scoring high on the Work Opportunities (83.0) pillar—because of its low unemployment rate—as well as on the Technology Access pillar (90.2), it has the lowest score in the region on the Fair Wages pillar (43.8 against an average of 64.6 for the region). With an incidence of low pay (less than two-thirds of median wages) at 24.9, it has one of the shares of low-paid workers among OECD countries. The lack of effective social protection in the United States also translates into a low score on the Social Protection pillar (61.7). The minimum guaranteed income benefits for a family with two children (where one partner is out of work) is only 20% of median income. The United States could also improve on the Health pillar, where it performs quite poorly compared to peers in its region (75.8) due to a low healthy life expectancy at birth (66.6 years).

Using Big Data to Track Inequalities

New data sources and innovative metrics can offer fresh opportunities to measure and track inequalities. This section presents new metrics collaborations with three private sector companies. ADP LLC, LinkedIn and Burning Glass Technologies offer fresh insights into new and under-measured inequalities. The critical opportunity presented by such new measurement efforts is that of more granular and timely insights that can dynamically inform the direction of action by public and private sector actors.

Addressing Unequal Footing in Social Capital

Professional networks are a key aspect of social capital—the non-financial, relational assets that individuals have at their disposal. They describe the collection of individuals with whom an individual collaborates in their working lives and those who individuals seek out for professional advice or guidance. Networks are measured according to their strength, assessing not only who one knows but also who their connections know.

Strong networks are key to professional success. Individuals with stronger networks report that their careers progress at a better pace than their peers. They experience smoother job transitions and steeper increases in personal income. Networks help establish trust, spread relevant information and consolidate individual status. Iterative inter-personal connections increase trust and confidence in people's abilities and decrease the perception of risk in future partnerships.[51] Connections act as social proof—a cue for estimating individual capabilities.[52]

While strong networks are critical for success, individuals who come from lower-income households or were raised in distinctive geographic locales may start with a disadvantage. Data gathered by IPSOS on behalf of LinkedIn shows that individuals in the United States labour market who grew up in a high-income household are three times more likely to report having a strong network than those who grew up in a low-income household.[53] This means those individuals experience a double advantage in both social and financial capital.

Individuals with stronger networks have access to greater sets of information, making them aware of more opportunities that, in turn, make them more productive and innovative.[54] LinkedIn data scientists tracked the network strength and the seniority of individuals employed in the United States who were active on their platform between 2011 and 2019. They identified a trend: individuals with the strongest networks were 9.6% more likely to be employed in management positions than those with weaker networks.[55]

Complementary measures reveal that individuals living in more urban states in the United States tend to acquire an advantage in the strength of their networks. The locations where individuals have the strongest social networks in the United States are urbanized states such as the District of Columbia, which is the country's capital, as well as Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and California. At the opposite end of the scale are a set of rural states—namely, Kansas, West Virginia, Mississippi and Arkansas in ascending order. The findings call for a renewed focus on the geography of equality and opportunity.

Fair Work Across Industries and Occupations

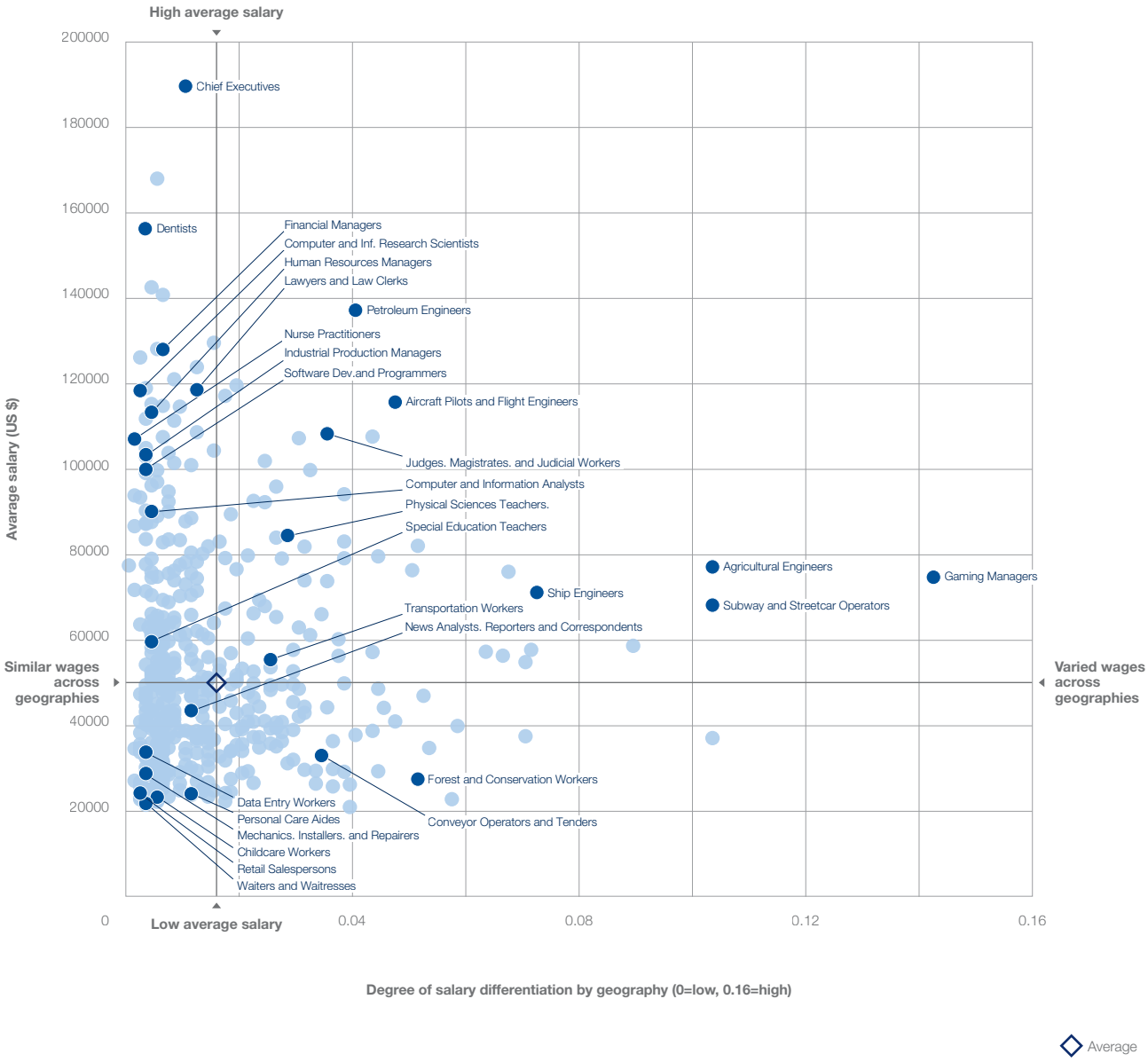
The nature, availability and renumeration of work opportunities can be obscured by aggregate averages which fail to reflect the dynamic circumstances that shape the livelihoods and social mobility of individuals.

Fully understanding the nature of opportunities across labour markets requires more granular insights into the labour market available to each worker.[56] It is commonplace to assume that individuals are likely to stay within the boundaries of their profession or their current geographic location. Yet workers' true labour market encompasses their current profession as well as the range of job transitions within reach upon reskilling, upskilling or relocation. The size of those additional options determines the bargaining power of employees in wage negotiations and, ultimately, the ability to prosper on the basis one's skills.

A metric provided by Burning Glass Technologies shares new insights into the wage differentials by location in the United States. By calculating the Theil's Index of salaries by location and occupation, it is possible to identify the occupations in which workers can command a similar wage across different states of the United States in contrast to those where wages diverge.[57] Figure 12 illustrates these differentials. Professionals such as Chief Executives, Dentists, Computer Research Scientist and Human Resources Managers are offered similarly (high) wages across different parts of the United States. On the other hand, Judges and Magistrates, Specialized Teachers, Transportation Workers, Gaming Managers and Agricultural Engineers face more unequal prospects around the United States. Such data indicates that some workers in the labour market are more bounded to one location and one occupation than others. The data also reveals that higher paid and higher skilled professions are more likely to retain their value across different locations. These findings call for more nuanced approaches to supporting workers through professional and geographic mobility transitions, particularly in the face of trends in the labour market driven by technological change.

Human Capital Management services provider ADP, LLC (ADP) also provides a metric that reveals the dynamics of changing income by industry. The metric examines the ratio of income earned by those at the top 10% of the industry contrasted with the ratio of the income earned by those at the

Figure 12 Differences in salary by geography and average income in the United States



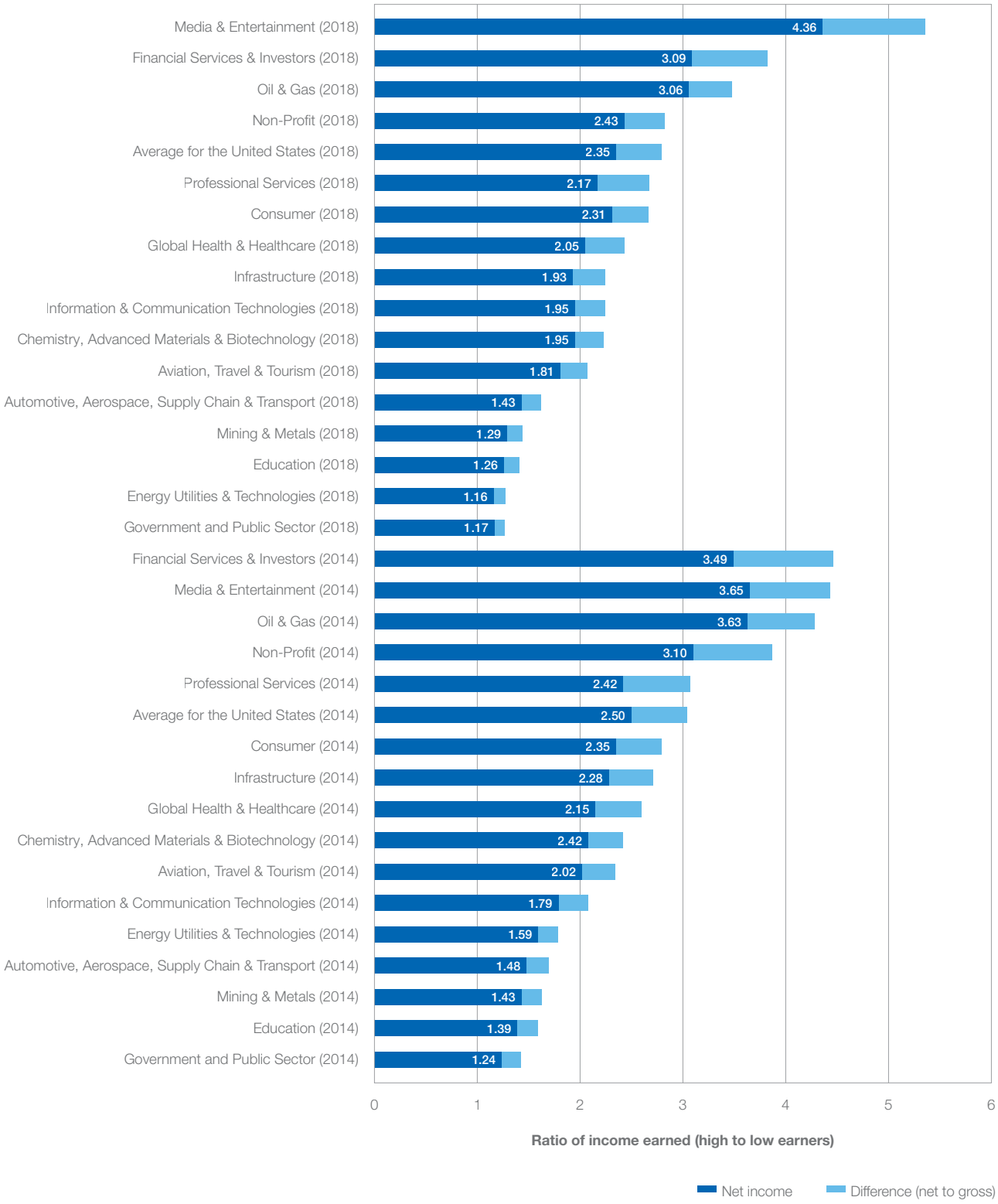
Source

Burning Glass Technologies.

bottom 40% of the industry. It also demonstrates the share of gross income that is deducted to arrive at approximate net pay.[58] Figure 13 presents the scale of those inequalities. This metric reveals that the Media and Entertainment Industry (MEI) remains the most unequal despite gains between 2014 and 2018. On average in the United States, those at the top 10% of the income distribution can command more than two times the income of those at the bottom 40%. In fact, professions at the top 10% of the MEI industry earn more than four times the income of those at the bottom 40% of the industry. The Government and Public Sector and the Education sector are among the best-performing sectors in this measure of income equality, but median wages in the sector remain low. Among the industries reviewed, the Energy and Utilities sector demonstrates notably strong outcomes when it comes to equality of wages while retaining a large median wage.

The majority of industries in the United States that are measured using this method show narrowing inequalities in the years between 2014 and 2018. One of the most unequal industries, the Financial Services Industry, is one such industry. There are two exceptions. The Information and Communication industry and the Media and Communications Industries have seen a notable increase in wage inequality since 2014. Current taxation does not appear to have a consequential effect on those income inequalities. These findings also suggest more tailored approaches to workforce transitions that take into account wage structures across industries are needed.

Figure 13 Income inequality in the United States by industry and year



Source

ADP Research Institute.

Notes

The ratio of income earned represents the ratio of income earned by workers at the top 10% to bottom 40% of the income distribution. Net income is calculated by subtracting from gross pay federal tax, state tax, social security tax, Medicare tax and unemployment/disability insurance, etc. This provisional adjustment is subject to further refinement in annual tax returns.

Conclusions: Implications for a New Economic Agenda

There is nothing inevitable about inequality and social immobility. They are the products of decades of focus on maximization of profit and the pursuit of economic growth without a commensurate focus on equity and inclusion. Reversing the current trends is a daunting challenge that requires political will, concerted efforts and time. The large differences revealed by the Global Social Mobility Index suggest that it is possible to make societies more socially mobile and more resilient, without compromising on economic performance.[59]

Increasing social mobility implies levelling the playing field for individuals throughout life, from birth to adulthood. This short section is not meant to provide a comprehensive overview of all relevant policies. The priorities and the optimal policy mix will necessarily vary across countries. However, the need for a comprehensive approach to social mobility is unquestionable. While some areas may be prioritized, no area can be neglected, regardless of a country's stage of development.

Improving Health Outcomes

Empirical evidence suggests that spending more on health leads to higher level of social mobility across society.[60] The earlier in life some policies are pursued, the less interventions may be needed through other policies which may prove more costly and less effective later in life. Public investment in health has the potential to improve social mobility over the life course and across generations—for example, by cushioning income losses or necessary labour market changes when health issues arise. What matters is to not only spend more, but to also ensure spending is effective and targeted. For instance, a strategy based on greater investment in children targeting those from lower socio-economic backgrounds holds the promise of breaking the cycle of intergenerational disadvantages. To this end, an obvious policy response is universal health insurance coverage, allowing access to high-quality health care (there is no true universality without quality).[61] This should be complemented with special policies, as well as cost-effective prevention campaigns and early detection programmes targeted at specific population groups and areas.[62] For example, preventing various forms of malnourishment, namely undernourishment (mainly in developing countries) and obesity (mainly in advanced economies) is critical given the adverse impacts, including stunting and cognitive disabilities for the former, and poorer physical and mental health for the latter.[63]

Improving Education Access and Quality, and Embracing Lifelong Learning

Like health, education is a powerful 'equalizer' of chances. Given the substantial returns that come from prioritizing education, countries should consider increasing their spending on education focusing on programmes targeted on disadvantaged children and the youth. Overall, it has been shown that larger spending on education is associated with more social mobility.[64]

Supporting the early development of cognitive, social and emotional skills has long-lasting positive effects on educational attainment, employment and income. Evidence shows that intervening early on in children's lives is one of the most effective ways to prevent inequalities from accumulating or becoming entrenched later in life.[65]

Universal enrolment is a necessary but not sufficient condition; quality is of the essence.[66] Policies could target high-quality learning opportunities from early childhood for children from less privileged socio-economic backgrounds. This implies targeting schools in disadvantaged areas that typically suffer from a lack of investment and highly competent staff. School budgets might consider prioritizing spending as well as investing in high-quality human resources, using various incentives to attract qualified personnel to underserved areas.

Vocational and tertiary education policies could focus on fostering youth skills and competencies, including through well-designed apprenticeship programmes. More attention could also be given to ensuring effective access and swift completion of tertiary education by the worst-off individuals.

When it comes to lifelong learning, government, business and workers would need to agree on new ways to promote and finance skills development throughout workers' careers.[67] It's important that talent development —the continual process of learning and upskilling— becomes an integral part of employment relationships, with new actors, financing and delivery models brought to bear. Ensuring workers have the opportunity and the right to upskill throughout their careers will be essential to meet future skills demands and to prevent workers falling out of the labour market. Moving beyond siloed policy-making—whereby public responsibility for learning and training policy sits predominantly with education ministries—together with public investments in education technology, can help deliver

talent development that is lifelong and blended with careers.

Beyond compulsory education, education systems must also provide continuous learning and skill development opportunities for adults and remove barriers to adult education by targeting financial assistance to those most in need.[68]

Enhancing Social Protection

Traditionally, policy has been focused overwhelmingly on legislating to protect and promote full-time permanent jobs. In high-income economies this focus persists even as non-standard work increases without recourse to similar benefits and protections. Low- and middle-income economies have focused on promoting formal work, formalizing employment in line with development objectives. Today, however, there needs to be a change of policy mindset that focuses on protecting people rather than jobs.

A policy programme that looks holistically at the protections and support that individuals need throughout their working lives, regardless of their status, is likely to be more effective in the current context. As globalization and digitalization continue to reshape work, policy-makers are challenged to facilitate more flexible work relationships and job transitions without sacrificing rights. Such a move away from policies promoting job security in isolation towards dynamic work security is necessary to support the resilience of workers and labour markets.[69] Previous attempts to liberalize labour markets to increase opportunities for freelance work have often kept the legal status of standard jobs largely unchanged. This can create an incentive for employers to offer more 'atypical' work, and has widened the gap in rights and social support offered between those in full-time standard employment and those in non-standard employment. Similarly, policy targeted at specific categories of jobs—for example, legislation to restrict the operation of digital labour platforms or to create a new status of worker—may also prove to be time-limited as work continues to transform.

Facilitating effective transitions into and within changing labour markets will be a major determinant of an economy's and society's success. One recent estimate suggests that 75 million people worldwide will need to switch occupations by 2030 in selected developed and emerging markets.[70] In addition, there is an ongoing need to integrate workers following periods of inactivity such as long-term care responsibilities, protracted unemployment or migration.

Enabling positive transitions should become a significant short-term mission of labour policy, essential for inclusion and for meeting changing demands for talent. Meeting this challenge will require labour policy that takes account of the broader mission and adopts a cross-domain, collaborative approach, bringing in initiatives from other areas of policy, including education, social protection and public services.

Reforming Taxation and the Mix of Public Spending

Many policies designed to address social mobility require both additional public resources through taxation and a different mix of public spending on the key elements that help address inequalities of opportunities.

The top marginal personal income tax rate has tended to decline in both developed and developing countries over the past few decades. Corporate income taxes, too, have also fallen since 1990 in both developed and developing countries. From the perspective of fiscal effort, many countries have the scope to increase redistribution by increasing tax revenues. A recent study on whether personal income tax rates are optimal for maximizing revenues found that tax rates were significantly below optimal levels in all the countries examined, implying that they could raise tax rates and still increase revenue.[71]

In addition to income taxes, policies that affect wealth accumulation are also an important tool for enhancing social mobility. Wealth influences intergenerational mobility, as parents often use their wealth to support their children by investing in their education or by transmitting part of their wealth to their children. However, wealth is much more unequally distributed than income, and wealth deprivation often goes hand in hand with income poverty. Wealth inequality is therefore likely to entrench social immobility. Wealth taxes are another potential lever to both increase revenue and lower inequality. The advantage of taxing wealth is that the most privileged can own a lot of wealth while reporting little taxable income. Wealth taxation has an important role to play in addressing the rise of wealth concentration and could help to restore tax progressivity among the top of the distribution.

In addition to progressivity of taxes, progressivity of expenditure is an important lever to promote social mobility. Fiscal policy can maximize the impact of redistribution through careful design of how resources are allocated to different groups, geographical areas and types of spending. Fiscal policy should therefore tilt towards greater spending on disadvantaged groups and communities and areas, through more direct and in-kind transfers and targeted programmes.

Finally, when it comes to corporate taxes, solutions need to consider the complexity of international tax architecture, the increasing importance of intangible assets and the digital economy that allows for greater profit-shifting opportunities by multinationals. In this context, it has proven harder to enforce high tax rates on corporate income as demonstrated by decreasingly effective tax rates and a higher share of corporate profits generated in tax havens. Against this backdrop, greater international coordination is essential.

The Role of Businesses

Businesses of all sizes, as societal stakeholders, face risks from systemic challenges, including inequality, social unrest and climate change. As employers, purchasers, investors and providers of goods and services, businesses have a critical role in promoting social mobility.

There is not only a moral imperative but also an economic rationale for companies to contribute to creating opportunities for all and ultimately more equitable societies. More inclusive businesses can rely on a more educated, engaged and diverse workforce that drives innovation; are more representative of and better able to understand their customers; and can foster a corporate culture of acceptance and respect from customers and stakeholders. Overall, it has been shown that companies putting purpose over profits perform better in the long run.

As employers, businesses can contribute to facilitating youth access to working life—for example, by enrolling more young people into vocational and education training (VET) schemes. This would typically imply hiring apprentices and providing them with on-the-job training and, often, a minimal wage. It is widely acknowledged that VET programmes represent effective routes into professional life and a real alternative to the graduate track.

Businesses should promote a culture of meritocracy based on performance, aptitude, potential and interest, and prevent any form of discrimination when hiring, developing and promoting talent. Blind interviews, training for hiring and recruitment managers, and CV anonymisation—typically by omitting name, age and location of the candidates—can support this effort. For graduates, businesses should expand their pool of candidates to beyond a country's top universities and outside traditional networks.

While labour institutions typically set the minimal standards for wages, businesses have extensive leeway in setting wages and benefits beyond those. In addition, the minimum wage, does not always correspond to the living wage and can be significantly lower. Paying fair wages that allow employees to meet their basic needs is an effective way to combat vulnerable employment and contributes to upward social mobility. In addition, eliminating the gender pay gap enhances women's economic empowerment and increases social mobility. Even where equal pay is a legal obligation, enforcement is too often lax or the notion of 'equality' applied loosely. Whether or not there is a legal obligation to do so, businesses should spontaneously, systematically and strictly apply gender pay equality.

Across industries, employees from disadvantaged backgrounds are disproportionately represented in occupations vulnerable to technological innovation (automation and AI) and globalization. By providing adequate on-the-job training, employers can ensure that employees in roles set to become redundant are retained. In addition, reskilling and upskilling are likely to make employees more productive and their income should therefore increase commensurately, which is positive for social mobility. To encourage and reward companies' efforts, governments should consider providing incentives such as tax credits for investment in significant and meaningful training programmes. These credits could compensate (at least partly) for training costs and time off. Finally, companies 'practicing' social mobility should incentivize and support the same from their suppliers along the value chain—and encourage their peers to follow their lead.

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Economy Profiles

How to Read the Economy Profiles

The Economy Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 82 economies covered in *The Global Social Mobility Report 2020*.

Performance overview

This section details the economy's performance on the main components of the Global Social Mobility Index (GSMI). The bar chart in this section presents an economy's score on the overall GSMI and on each of its ten pillars. The economy's rank (out of 82 economies) on each pillar is displayed at the bottom of the chart. At the top of the chart, the three-letter code (ISO-3) of the best performer is displayed. To the right of each bar the performance of relevant benchmarks is displayed: the economy's score in the index edition (circle) and the average score of the economy's income group, based on the World Bank's classification (triangle).

Contextual indicators

This section presents a selection of contextual indicators as well as selected indicators of social and environmental performance, to complement the GCI. These include: population (millions, 2018 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); GDP per capita (US$, 2018 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); 10-year average annual GDP growth (% real terms, 2009–2018 or most recent years available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); share of GDP in world total (%, 2018 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); Income Gini coefficient (0–1, 2015 or most recent year available, source: World Bank, Development Research Group, via the *World Bank's World Development Indicators database*).

The Global Social Mobility Index in detail

These pages detail the economy's performance on each of the 51 indicators that compose the GSMI. Indicators are organized by pillar. Refer to Appendix B for the detailed structure of the GSMI, the definition of each indicator and computation methodology. For each indicator, the following information is displayed:

- Number, title and unit of measurement
- The value for the economy under review, if available.
- The economy's progress score on a 0 to 100 scale following normalization
- Economy's rank out of 82 (or rank among the subset of economies for which data are available)
- The name of the economy attaining the highest progress score or the number of economies if there are multiple best performers

Online resources

Interactive profiles and sortable rankings with detailed meta information (such as the period and source for each data point), as well as downloadable datasets, are available at http://reports.weforum.org/social-mobility-report-2020/

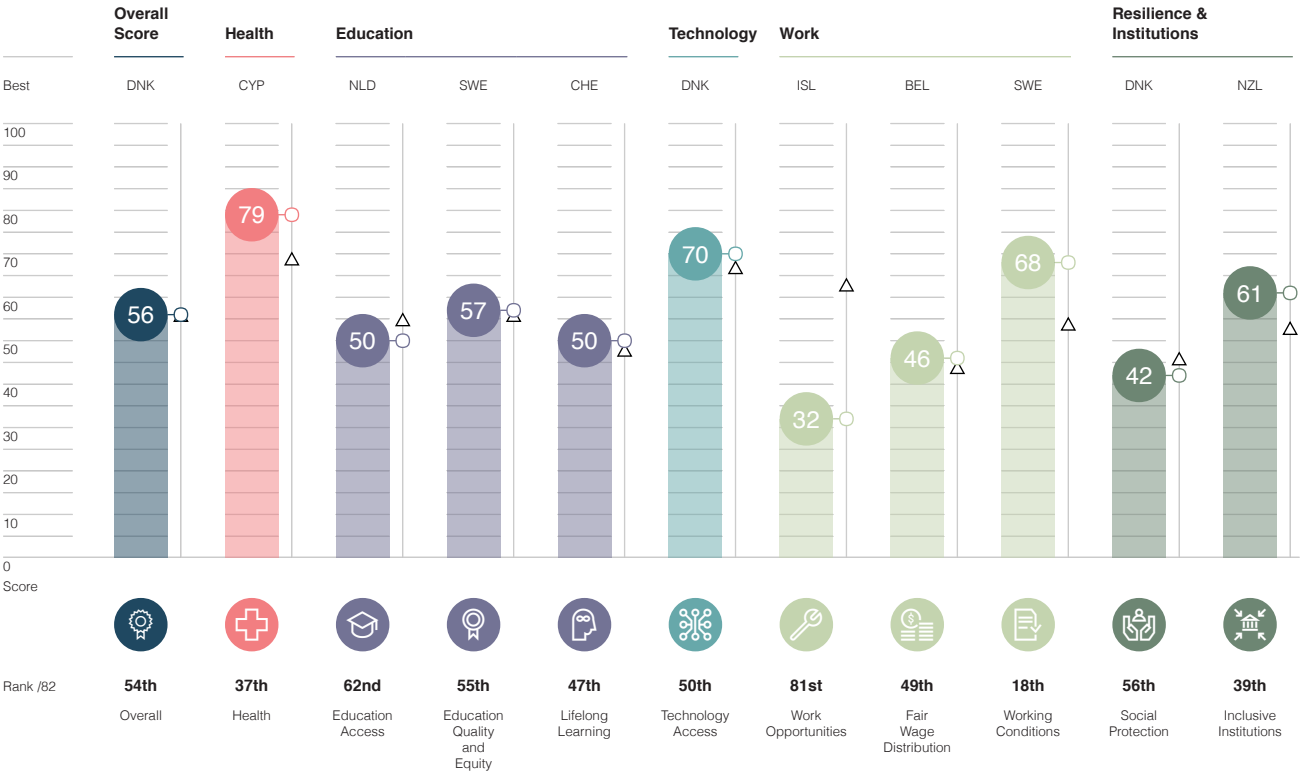
Albania

54th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP US$ billions	13.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	29.0
GDP per capita US$	5,288.9	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.4

Albania

54th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**78.9**	**37**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	19.6	80.4	41	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.2	81.7	25	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	75.4	75.4	43	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	78.0	44	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**49.8**	**62**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	76.5	76.5	33	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.3	54.7	43	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	32.8	0.0	74	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	68.1	46	Germany

Albania

54th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**57.1**	**55**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	17.6	74.8	50	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.4	71.9	41	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	445.0	61.3	51	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	70.0	48.3	43	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	70.7	29.3	56	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**50.3**	**47**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.6	59.2	28	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.9	31.0	62	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.0	49.9	67	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	46.2	61.6	13	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.0	49.9	62	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**70.3**	**50**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	71.8	71.8	47	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	12.5	25.0	56	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	62.8	52.3	63	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.2	99.2	34	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.5	18	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**32.5**	**81**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	13.8	44.8	66	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	20.4	18.5	80	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	19.1	23.6	79	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	72.7	65.9	52	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	54.3	9.5	74	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**45.6**	**49**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	38.9	32.1	56	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	27.0	42.4	44	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	53.1	62.4	33	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**68.1**	**18**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	79.0	79.0	34	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.0	65.9	26	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.5	59.0	25	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	10.8	78.4	38	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	58	58.0	20	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**42.2**	**56**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	11.9	47.5	49	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.2	36.8	72	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**61.3**	**39**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	36.0	36.0	59	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.1	54.8	50	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.5	80.1	15	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.4	74.5	37	New Zealand

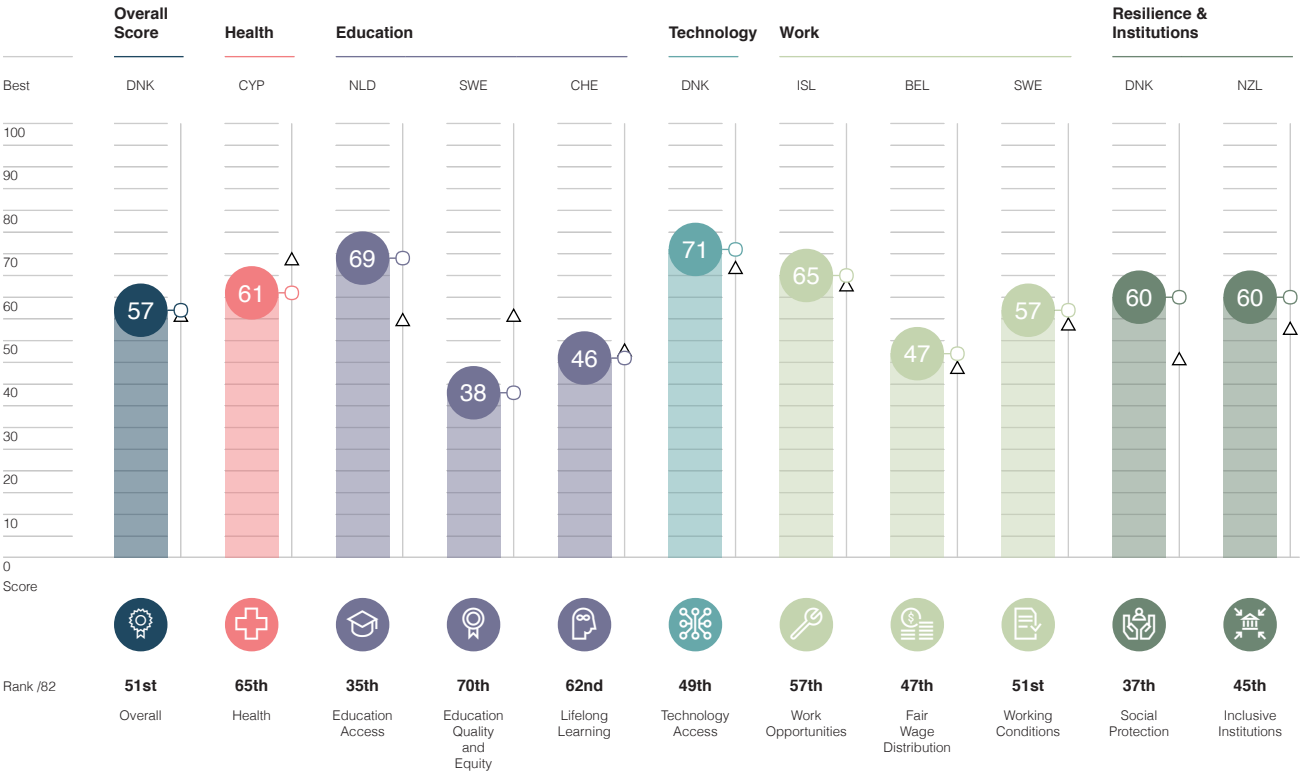
Argentina

51st/82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	44.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.68
GDP US$ billions	637.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.2
GDP per capita US$	11,626.9	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.5

Argentina

51st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**61.4**	**65**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	62.8	37.2	68	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	17.8	64.4	73	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	68.1	68.1	57	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	75.8	49	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**69.2**	**35**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	75.9	75.9	35	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.8	62.9	24	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	19.0	36.6	55	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.6	94.0	17	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	76.5	32	Germany

Argentina

51st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**38.4**	**70**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	53.6	23.4	54	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	420.9	55.2	59	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	63.7	33.1	49	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	58.2	41.8	47	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**46.1**	**62**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.8	46.9	61	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.9	30.9	63	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.9	48.6	72	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	40.2	53.6	19	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.0	50.2	61	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**70.8**	**49**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	74.3	74.3	42	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	19.1	38.2	43	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	80.7	67.2	45	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	95.0	95.0	58	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0	59	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**64.8**	**57**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	10.5	58.0	53	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	10.7	57.2	66	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.6	85.4	30	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	67.2	58.9	62	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	21.4	64.3	44	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**47.0**	**47**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	23.5	32.9	45	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	51.1	45.7	37	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	28.5	46.2	40	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	37.5	35.8	54	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	58.5	74.4	15	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**56.6**	**51**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	73.0	73.0	41	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	3.8	46.4	76	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.5	41.9	68	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	15.1	69.7	47	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	52	51.8	25	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**59.6**	**37**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	66.1	66.1	37	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.2	53.1	40	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**59.7**	**45**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	40.0	40.0	53	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.0	52.9	53	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.5	79.4	16	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.0	66.5	48	New Zealand

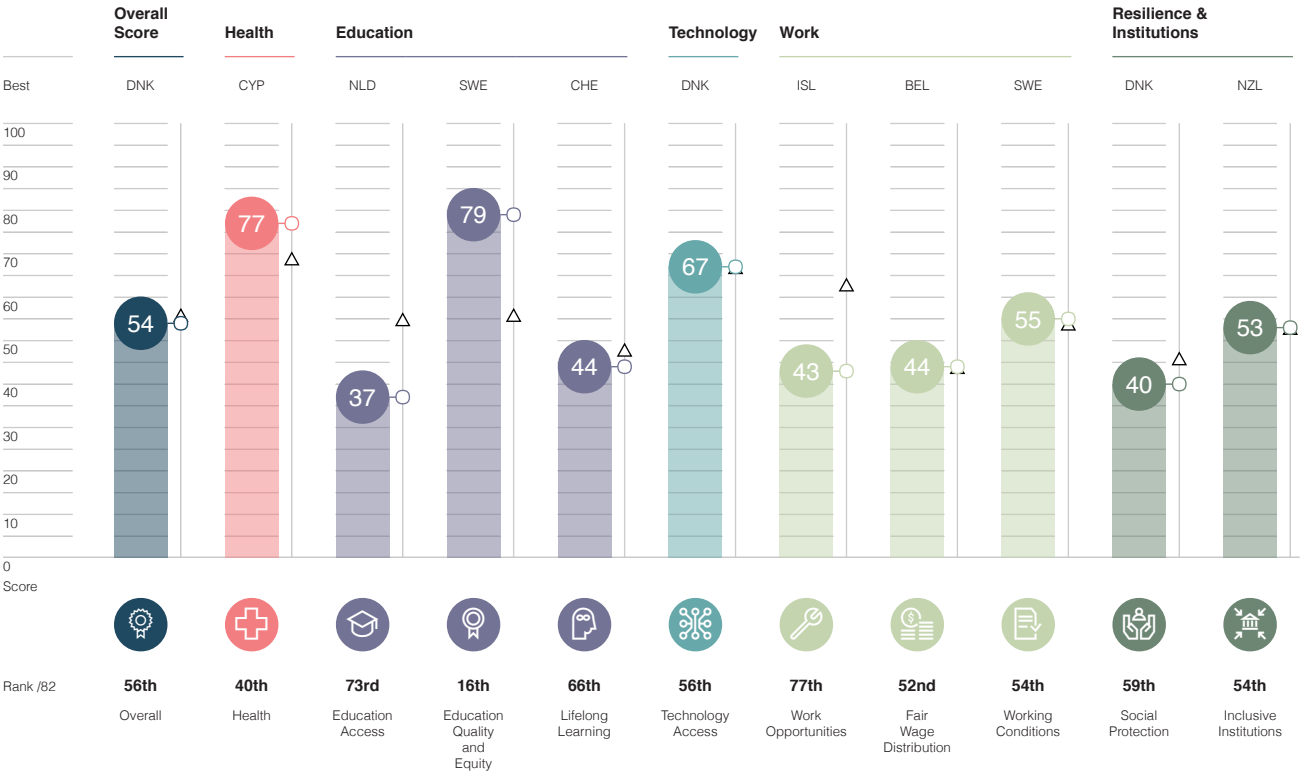
Armenia

56th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP US$ billions	11.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.6
GDP per capita US$	4,149.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.6

Armenia

56th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**77.3**	**40**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	21.5	78.5	45	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	6.8	86.4	11	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	70.7	70.7	50	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	73.5	51	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**36.8**	**73**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	35.1	35.1	62	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.9	48.3	59	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	36.6	0.0	77	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	7.2	28.0	62	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	72.7	39	Germany

Armenia

56th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**79.4**	**16**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	30.0	57.1	45	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	6.3	95.8	3	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	15.4	81.9	35	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	4.5	100.0	1	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	447.7	61.9	49	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**43.6**	**66**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.7	44.8	64	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.2	36.9	54	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.3	55.8	51	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	16.2	21.6	43	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.5	59.0	38	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**67.3**	**56**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	64.7	64.7	58	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	11.8	23.5	58	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	75.9	63.2	52	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.5	54	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**42.8**	**77**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	17.4	30.4	71	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	17.7	29.3	78	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	17.8	28.7	77	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	7.3	70.9	47	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	71.0	63.8	56	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	39.9	33.5	63	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**44.5**	**52**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	25.8	26.3	49	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	41.5	35.0	53	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	24.9	37.2	50	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	51.8	76.6	21	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	46.3	47.3	58	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**54.7**	**54**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.9	65.4	27	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.2	53.5	41	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	12.5	75.0	42	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	25	24.9	42	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**39.8**	**59**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	47.3	47.3	44	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	7.6	30.4	58	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.5	41.8	60	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**53.0**	**54**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	35.0	35.0	63	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.0	51.8	58	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.1	68.5	44	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.4	56.9	61	New Zealand

Australia

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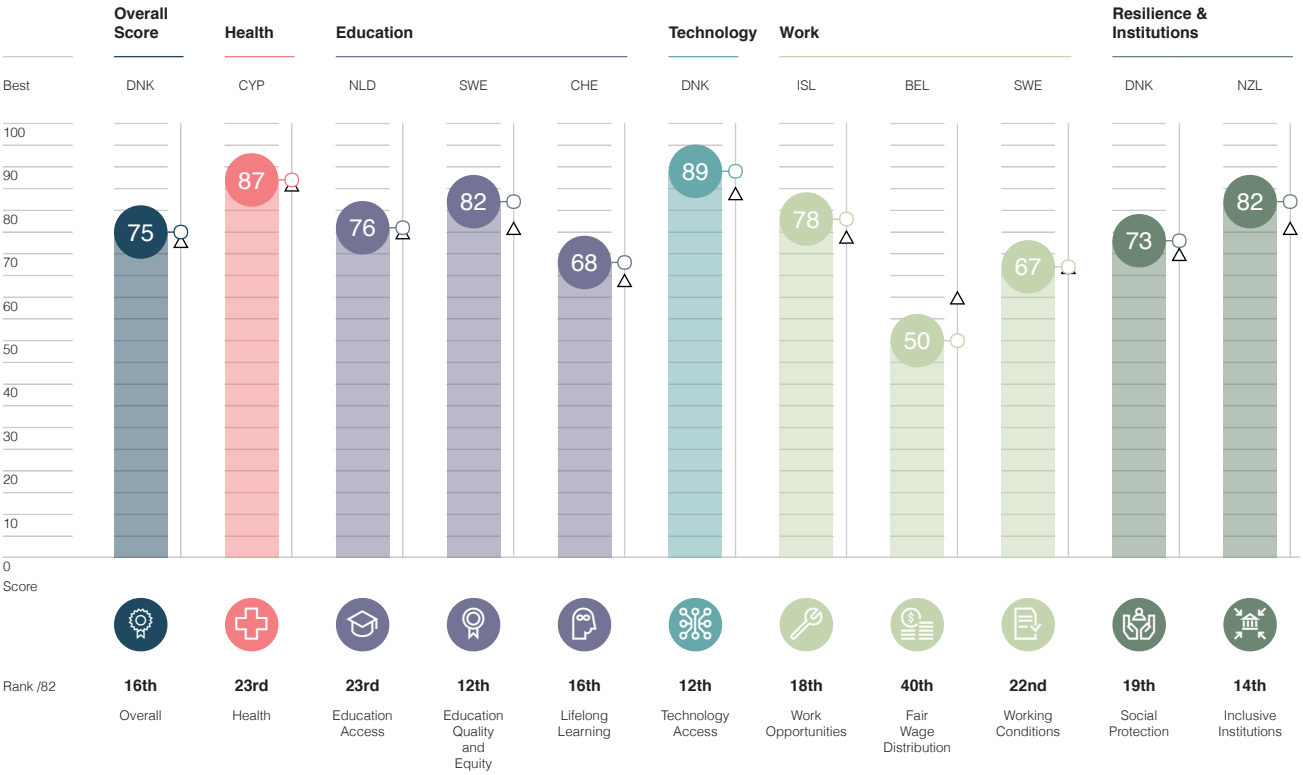
Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	25.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.98
GDP US$ billions	1,379.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.8
GDP per capita US$	56,351.6	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.4

Australia

16th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**87.4**	**23**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	11.7	88.3	32	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	13.0	74.0	56	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	95.9	95.9	5	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	91.5	15	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**75.6**	**23**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	85.4	85.4	25	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.8	63.8	22	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	8.9	70.2	20	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	3.2	68.0	48	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	90.4	2	Germany

Australia

16th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**82.1**	**12**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	5.5	92.1	28	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	4.8	100.0	1	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	15.1	82.9	30	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	12.0	76.7	28	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	528.4	82.1	17	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	75.6	61.9	30	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	20.9	79.1	10	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**67.8**	**16**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.8	63.5	19	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.9	64.5	16	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.6	76.1	22	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.0	67.0	18	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**88.7**	**12**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	86.5	86.5	20	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	32.2	64.4	20	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	134.1	100.0	8	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.4	99.4	30	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.7	7	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**78.3**	**18**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	8.6	65.5	39	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.9	76.5	37	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.4	86.3	24	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.7	80.9	17	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	10.7	82.1	28	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**50.3**	**40**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	15.7	55.1	24	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	44.8	38.6	45	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	24.4	36.1	53	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	57.2	71.6	22	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**66.7**	**22**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	82.0	82.0	28	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.6	59.7	38	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.5	58.1	30	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	13.1	73.8	43	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	60	60.0	18	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**72.7**	**19**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	42.0	56.0	14	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	82.0	82.0	28	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	18.8	75.2	29	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.7	77.7	11	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**81.7**	**14**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	77.0	77.0	13	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.6	86.4	13	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.3	75.6	27	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.0	87.6	14	New Zealand

Austria

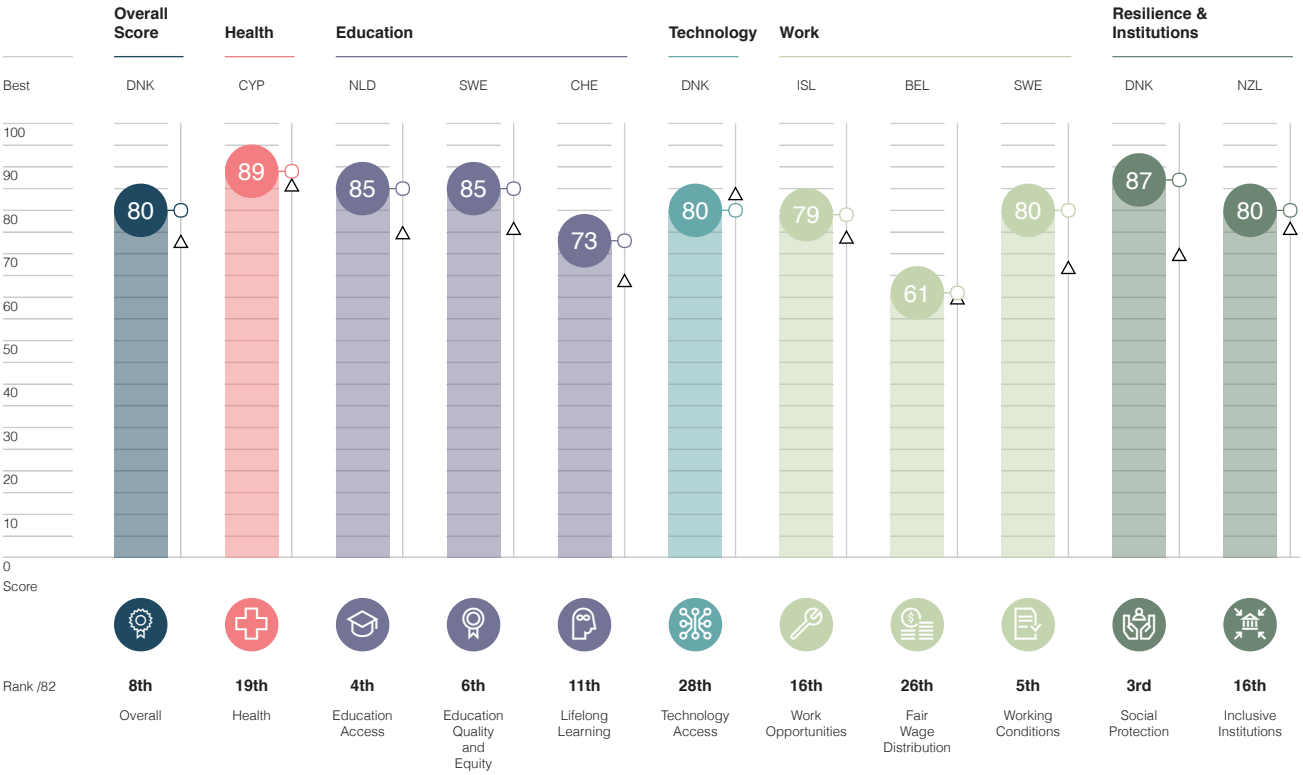
8th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	8.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.34
GDP US$ billions	416.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	30.5
GDP per capita US$	51,509.0	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.4

Austria

8th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**89.4**	**19**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	7.3	92.7	19	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	10.6	78.7	38	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	93.9	93.9	12	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	92.3	12	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**85.3**	**4**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	87.3	87.3	22	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.7	78.9	2	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	6.8	77.2	12	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.0	100.0	1	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	83.0	21	Germany

Austria

8th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**85.4**	**6**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	2.4	96.6	14	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	13.8	70.7	32	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	11.3	95.8	10	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	10.1	83.0	15	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	524.0	81.0	20	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**73.2**	**11**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.1	68.4	11	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.7	79.0	2	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.9	82.3	14	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.8	63.0	30	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**80.0**	**28**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	87.7	87.7	18	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	28.4	56.7	30	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	88.0	73.3	38	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	98.0	98.0	48	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1	34	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**79.2**	**16**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	12.9	48.3	62	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.2	83.0	17	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.2	87.1	23	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	2.5	90.1	12	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	83.4	79.2	26	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	7.6	87.3	13	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**61.1**	**26**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	15.4	55.9	23	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	47.9	42.1	40	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	29.6	48.9	36	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	52.6	78.9	17	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	60.9	79.8	10	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**80.5**	**5**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.5	75.4	9	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.6	60.3	22	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	5.9	88.2	22	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	98	98.0	2	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**87.0**	**3**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	48.0	64.0	9	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	98.6	98.6	9	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	28.0	100.0	6	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	6.1	85.5	4	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**80.2**	**16**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	76.0	76.0	14	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.5	83.4	17	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.3	75.0	30	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.9	86.3	17	New Zealand

Bangladesh

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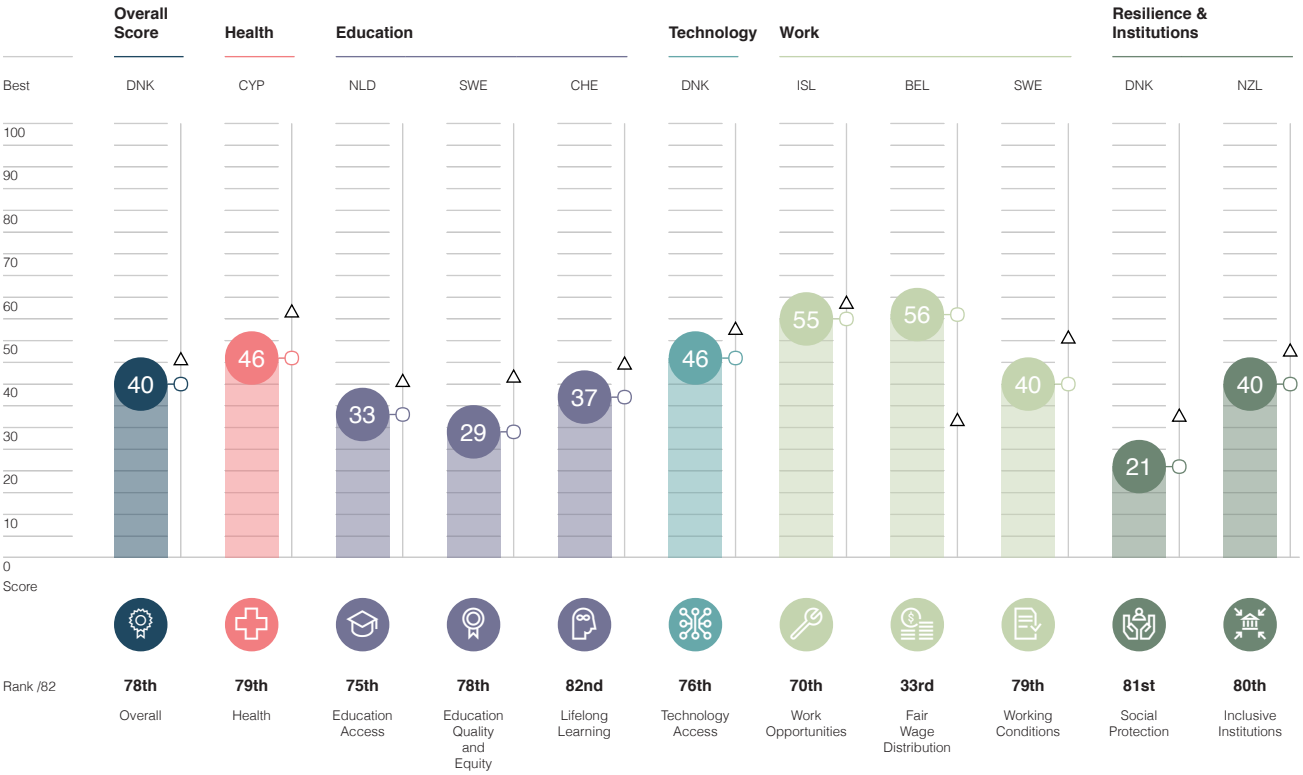
Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	164.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.56
GDP US$ billions	261.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.4
GDP per capita US$	1,744.5	10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.9

Bangladesh

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**45.7**	**79**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	83.0	17.0	80	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	20.6	58.7	78	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	47.6	47.6	73	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	59.6	72	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**32.7**	**75**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.4	39.4	77	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	27.4	8.7	68	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	4.9	51.0	54	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.3	31.9	78	Germany

Bangladesh

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**29.2**	**78**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	56.0	20.0	57	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	30.1	33.2	75	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	28.7	21.1	69	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	369.8	42.5	74	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**37.3**	**82**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.3	38.7	80	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.6	27.3	70	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.9	48.5	73	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	21.9	29.2	37	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.5	42.5	74	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**45.5**	**76**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	15.0	15.0	82	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	6.3	12.7	67	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	37.6	31.3	77	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	95.2	95.2	57	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	81.3	81.3	75	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6	75	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**55.3**	**70**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	3.5	86.2	15	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	8.5	66.1	57	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	10.7	57.1	67	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.1	83.6	26	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	44.5	30.6	76	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	54.9	8.4	75	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**55.9**	**33**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	56.0	51.1	31	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	32.2	55.4	29	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	52.6	78.8	18	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	42.2	38.2	65	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**40.1**	**79**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	61.0	61.0	70	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.1	52.4	66	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.8	47.0	57	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	58.8	0.0	75	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**20.9**	**81**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	28.4	28.4	52	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	1.7	6.6	78	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	2.7	27.8	82	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**39.6**	**80**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	26.0	26.0	81	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.7	36.3	81	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.5	52.6	65	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-1.0	43.4	75	New Zealand

Belgium

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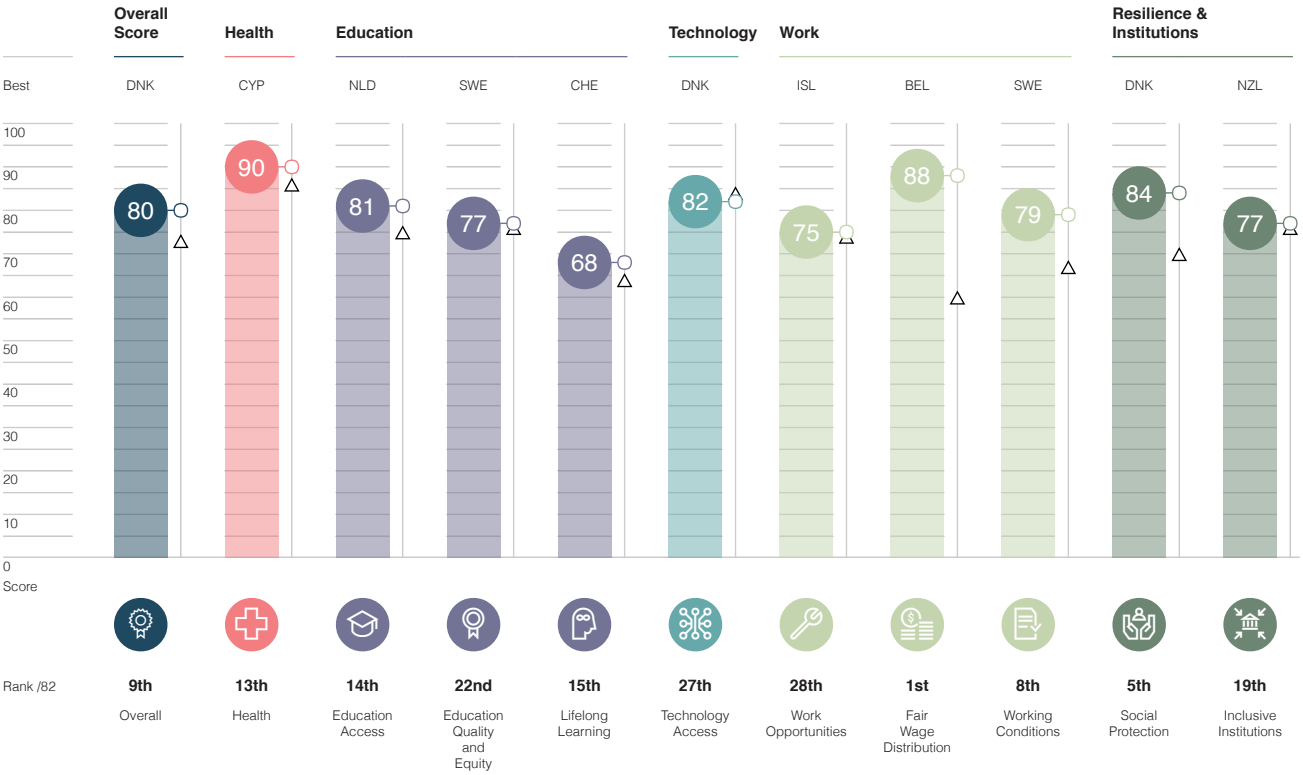
Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.41
GDP US$ billions	494.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.7
GDP per capita US$	46,724.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.2

Belgium

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**90.4**	**13**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	4.7	95.3	9	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	7.9	84.1	13	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	92.9	92.9	14	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	89.2	25	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**80.6**	**14**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	97.0	97.0	4	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.1	67.8	13	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	9.1	69.5	21	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.3	87.0	27	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	81.5	25	Germany

Belgium

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**77.3**	**22**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	5.1	92.7	26	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	14.7	67.7	38	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	12.9	90.4	19	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	9.7	84.3	12	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	517.5	79.4	29	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	76.1	63.0	28	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	36.7	63.3	25	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**68.0**	**15**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.0	66.6	13	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.6	59.2	25	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.9	82.3	15	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.8	63.8	27	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**81.7**	**27**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	88.7	88.7	16	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	39.2	78.4	11	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	75.7	63.1	53	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2	39	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**75.1**	**28**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	13.8	44.8	67	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	6.0	76.2	39	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.4	86.2	25	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.2	83.2	28	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	81.6	77.0	31	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	10.2	83.0	25	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**88.4**	**1**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	4.1	88.3	6	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	94.7	94.1	4	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	44.8	87.1	2	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	56.2	89.3	12	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	62.5	83.3	4	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**78.9**	**8**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	89.0	89.0	18	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.6	60.5	37	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.4	56.8	32	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	3.9	92.2	8	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	96	96.0	3	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**84.1**	**5**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	38.0	50.7	20	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	29.2	100.0	3	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	6.2	85.9	3	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**76.5**	**19**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	75.0	75.0	16	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.2	77.4	24	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.5	78.5	17	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.4	75.2	36	New Zealand

Brazil

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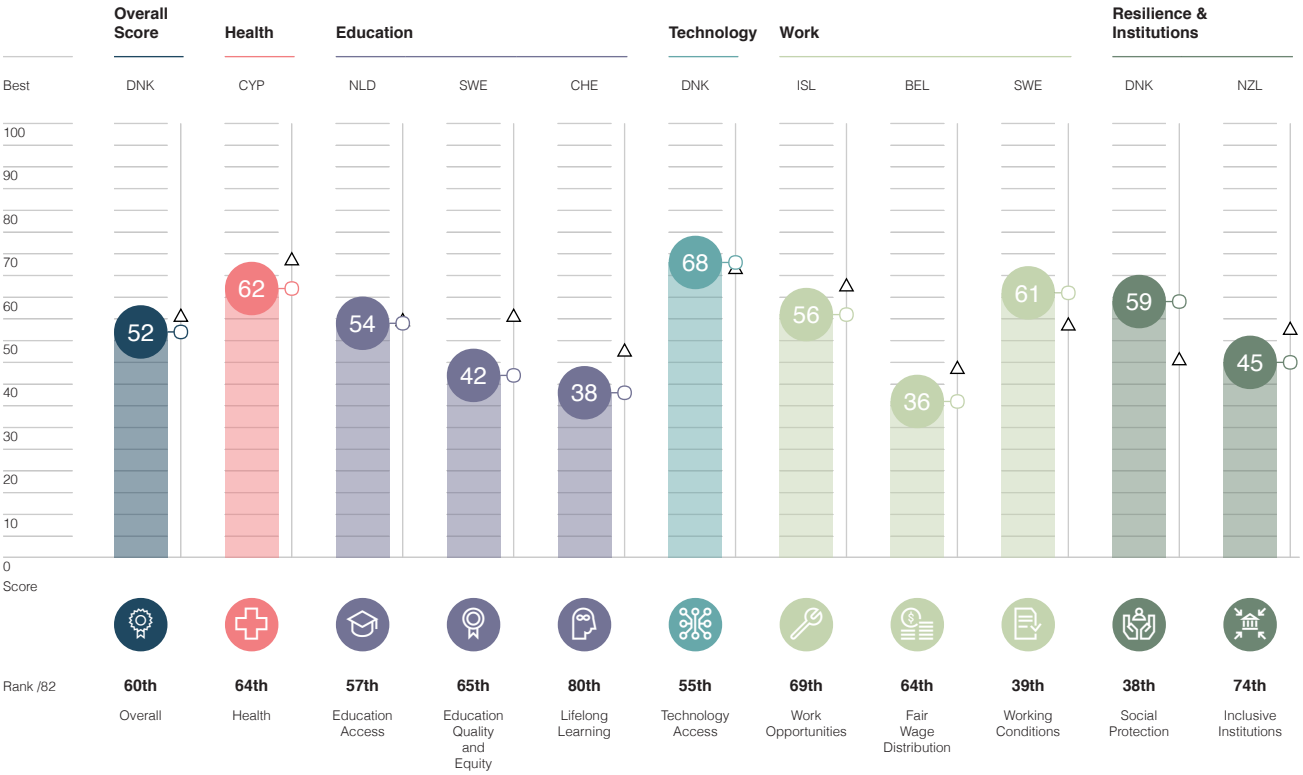
Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	208.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	2.49
GDP US$ billions	2,055.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	53.3
GDP per capita US$	8,967.7	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.2

Brazil

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**62.0**	**64**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	59.1	40.9	66	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	13.7	72.6	59	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	63.8	63.8	63	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	70.8	59	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**54.2**	**57**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	86.5	86.5	24	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.3	38.6	78	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	24.1	19.5	60	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.7	73.0	43	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.5	53.5	65	Germany

Brazil

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**42.2**	**65**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	46.9	33.0	53	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	20.7	47.7	58	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	24.3	52.5	67	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	24.1	36.2	65	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	408.5	52.1	61	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	60.8	26.0	59	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	52.0	48.0	38	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**37.9**	**80**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.8	47.1	58	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.6	27.4	69	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.5	42.1	78	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.1	34.8	81	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**67.8**	**55**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	67.5	67.5	52	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	14.9	29.8	50	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	88.1	73.4	35	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	95.5	95.5	56	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.8	72	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**55.9**	**69**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	15.3	38.6	68	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	14.1	43.6	74	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	6.9	72.6	57	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	9.8	60.8	58	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	72.6	65.7	53	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	27.4	54.3	54	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**35.9**	**64**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	21.5	38.6	37	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	29.9	22.1	65	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	21.8	29.5	60	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	28.8	10.8	65	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	60.4	78.7	11	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**60.6**	**39**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	62.0	62.0	65	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	3.6	44.1	78	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.4	40.4	73	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	6.9	86.2	28	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	71	70.5	17	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**59.2**	**38**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	61.5	61.5	39	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	18.3	73.1	31	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.6	42.9	58	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**45.4**	**74**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	35.0	35.0	63	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.4	42.8	72	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.8	45.6	75	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.4	58.2	60	New Zealand

Bulgaria

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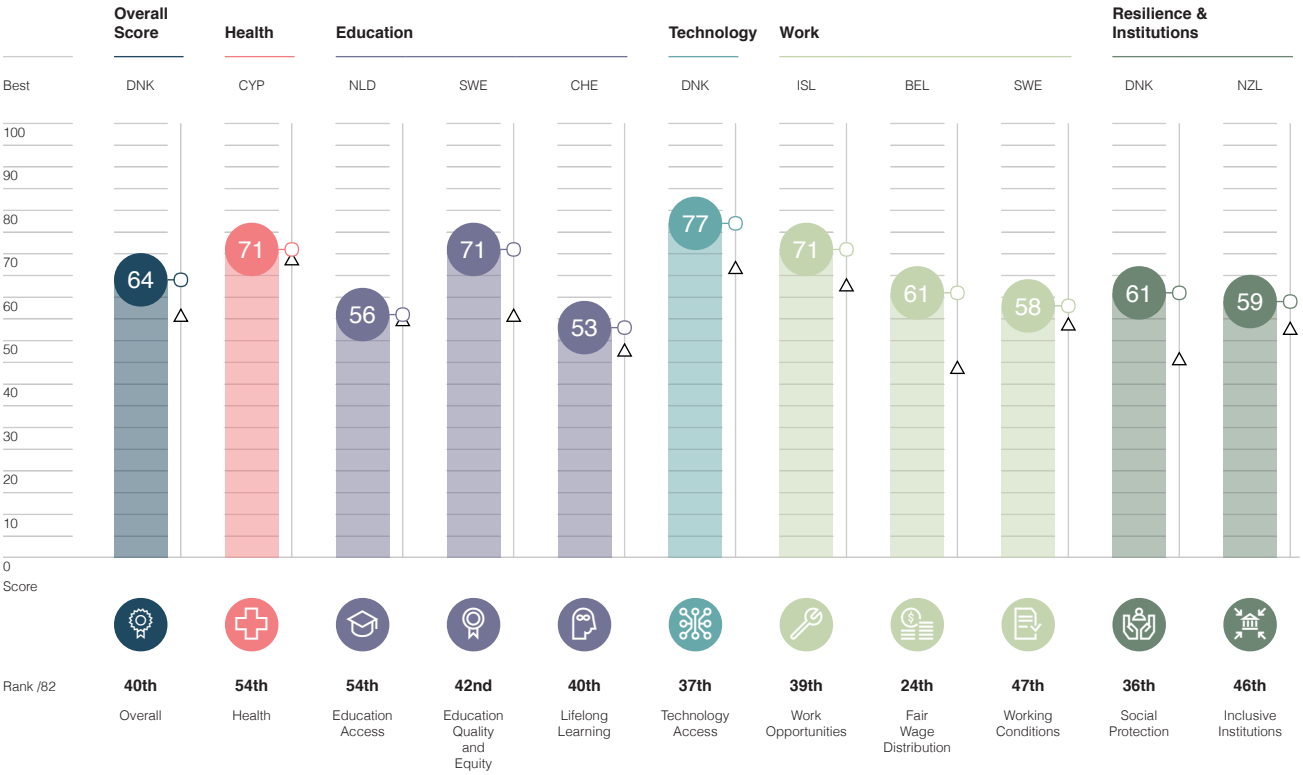
WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.12
GDP US$ billions	56.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.4
GDP per capita US$	9,267.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0

Bulgaria

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**71.2**	**54**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	39.9	60.1	56	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	12.5	74.9	52	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	77.2	77.2	41	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	72.5	54	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**55.8**	**54**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	75.1	75.1	39	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.8	46.7	62	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	15.0	49.9	42	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	6.8	32.0	58	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	75.3	35	Germany

Bulgaria

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**70.9**	**42**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	5.2	92.6	27	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	12.3	75.7	24	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	17.6	74.6	51	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	12.4	75.3	30	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	506.2	76.5	34	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	62.9	31.1	54	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	29.5	70.5	22	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**52.9**	**40**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.8	47.0	59	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.5	42.3	49	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.4	57.3	47	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	42.7	56.9	15	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.7	60.9	36	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**77.1**	**37**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	64.8	64.8	57	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	26.6	53.2	37	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	102.3	85.3	21	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1	44	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**71.2**	**39**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	17.5	29.8	72	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.5	82.0	21	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.3	90.7	10	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	9.2	63.1	54	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	80.4	75.5	35	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	8.2	86.3	17	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**61.2**	**24**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	14.0	60.0	18	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	66.1	62.4	22	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	37.8	69.6	14	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	44.4	55.6	38	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	51.4	58.7	40	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**57.6**	**47**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	80.0	80.0	32	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.0	49.4	72	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.0	49.2	53	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	0.7	98.6	1	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	11	10.8	56	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**60.9**	**36**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	30.0	40.0	30	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	88.3	88.3	25	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	18.5	74.0	30	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.5	41.2	62	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**59.4**	**46**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	42.0	42.0	49	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.3	58.1	48	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.2	62.1	54	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.4	75.3	34	New Zealand

Cameroon

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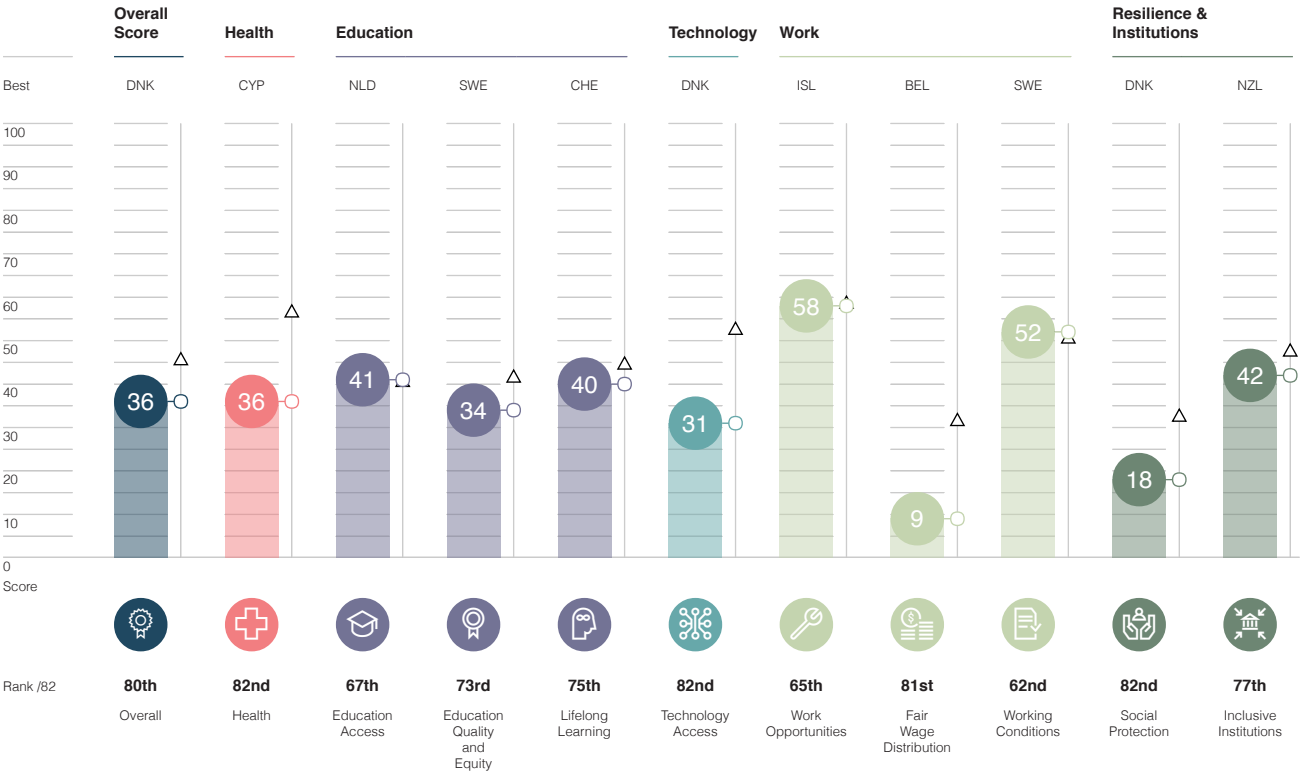
Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	24.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP US$ billions	34.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	46.6
GDP per capita US$	1,548.0	10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.0

Cameroon

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**36.4**	**82**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	105.8	0.0	81	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	8.2	83.5	18	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	31.9	31.9	80	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	30.0	81	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**40.9**	**67**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	25.3	25.3	65	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.1	51.4	53	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	17.0	43.3	48	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	5.2	48.0	56	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.4	36.7	73	Germany

Cameroon

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**33.6**	**73**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	75.9	0.0	68	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	20.3	49.1	56	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	44.8	0.0	81	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.1	73.0	37	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	382.8	45.7	70	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**39.9**	**75**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.5	41.7	77	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.5	24.2	74	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.1	35.2	82	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	37.6	50.1	22	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.9	48.3	64	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**30.9**	**82**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	23.2	23.2	80	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	0.1	0.1	82	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	23.7	19.7	81	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	77.3	77.3	79	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	21.3	21.3	82	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8	68	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**58.2**	**65**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	2.6	89.7	10	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	7.4	70.2	49	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	13.3	46.8	73	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	87.4	84.3	9	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	73.5	0.0	80	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**9.2**	**81**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	31.0	11.5	53	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	6.3	0.0	80	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	7.0	0.0	80	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	36.4	25.3	74	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**51.7**	**62**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	67.0	67.0	55	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	3.8	47.0	75	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.5	41.0	72	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**17.6**	**82**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	8.7	8.7	56	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	2.3	9.3	75	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.1	34.7	76	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**42.2**	**77**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	25.0	25.0	82	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.8	35.2	82	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.2	72.6	34	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-1.4	35.8	79	New Zealand

Canada

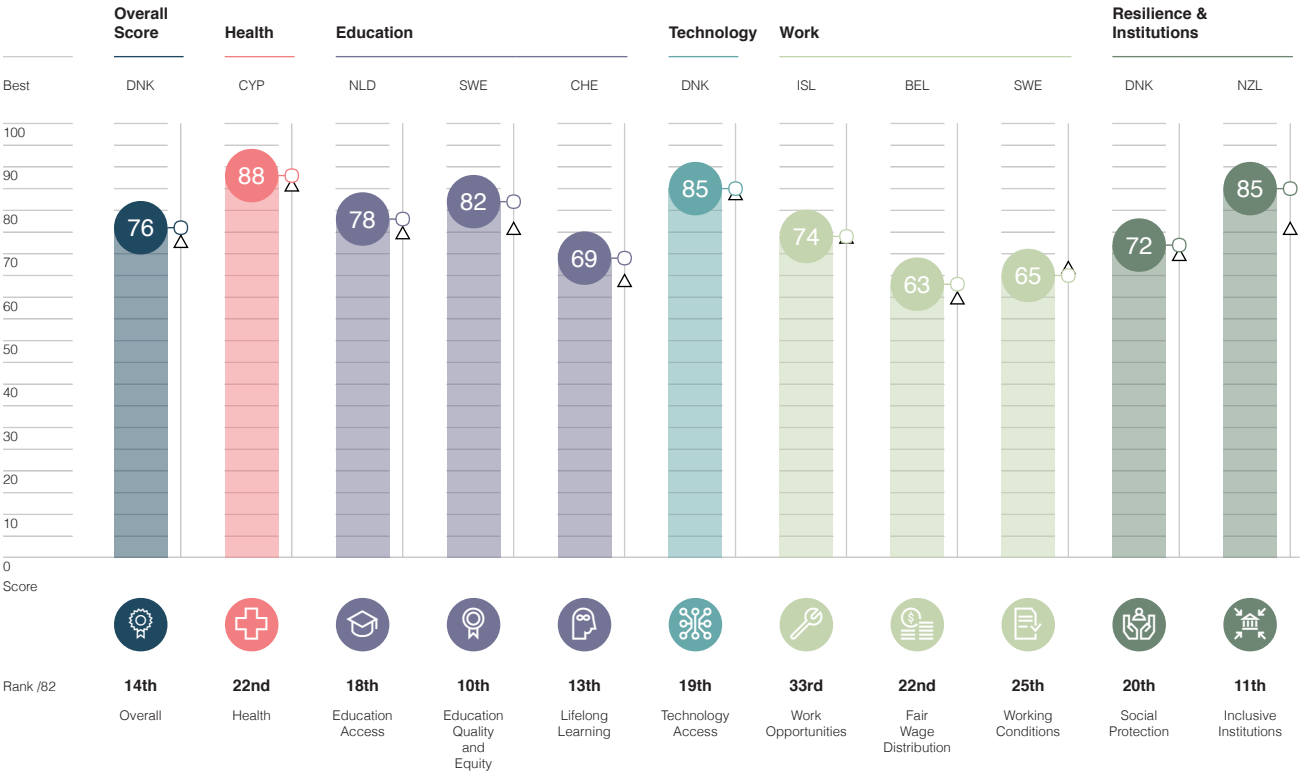
14th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	37.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.36
GDP US$ billions	1,652.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	34.0
GDP per capita US$	46,260.7	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0

Canada

14th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**87.7**	**22**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	8.4	91.6	27	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	12.9	74.3	55	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	93.8	93.8	13	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	91.2	18	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**78.4**	**18**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.1	67.6	14	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	12.8	57.2	34	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.0	100.0	1	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	88.7	6	Germany

Canada

14th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**82.4**	**10**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	4.3	93.9	25	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	16.2	79.3	38	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.1	73.0	35	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	539.1	84.8	10	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	84.9	84.3	7	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	21.1	78.9	12	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**69.5**	**13**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.9	64.4	18	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.8	63.3	19	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.9	82.3	13	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.1	67.9	15	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**84.8**	**19**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	91.0	91.0	10	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	38.6	77.1	13	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	76.7	63.9	49	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.4	99.4	30	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.5	15	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**74.1**	**33**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	12.9	48.2	63	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	7.0	72.2	46	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.6	81.5	45	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	5.9	76.3	44	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	87.4	84.2	10	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	10.7	82.1	27	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**62.7**	**22**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	22.0	37.2	40	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	73.8	70.9	15	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	34.7	61.8	23	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	47.3	63.8	33	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	61.0	80.0	8	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**64.8**	**25**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	79.0	79.0	34	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.1	67.5	20	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.9	65.0	8	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	7.8	84.5	32	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	28	28.1	37	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**72.1**	**20**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	36.0	48.0	23	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	99.8	99.8	7	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	17.2	68.9	34	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.3	71.6	17	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**84.9**	**11**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	81.0	81.0	9	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.7	89.0	9	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.6	81.6	9	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.0	87.9	13	New Zealand

Chile

47th /82

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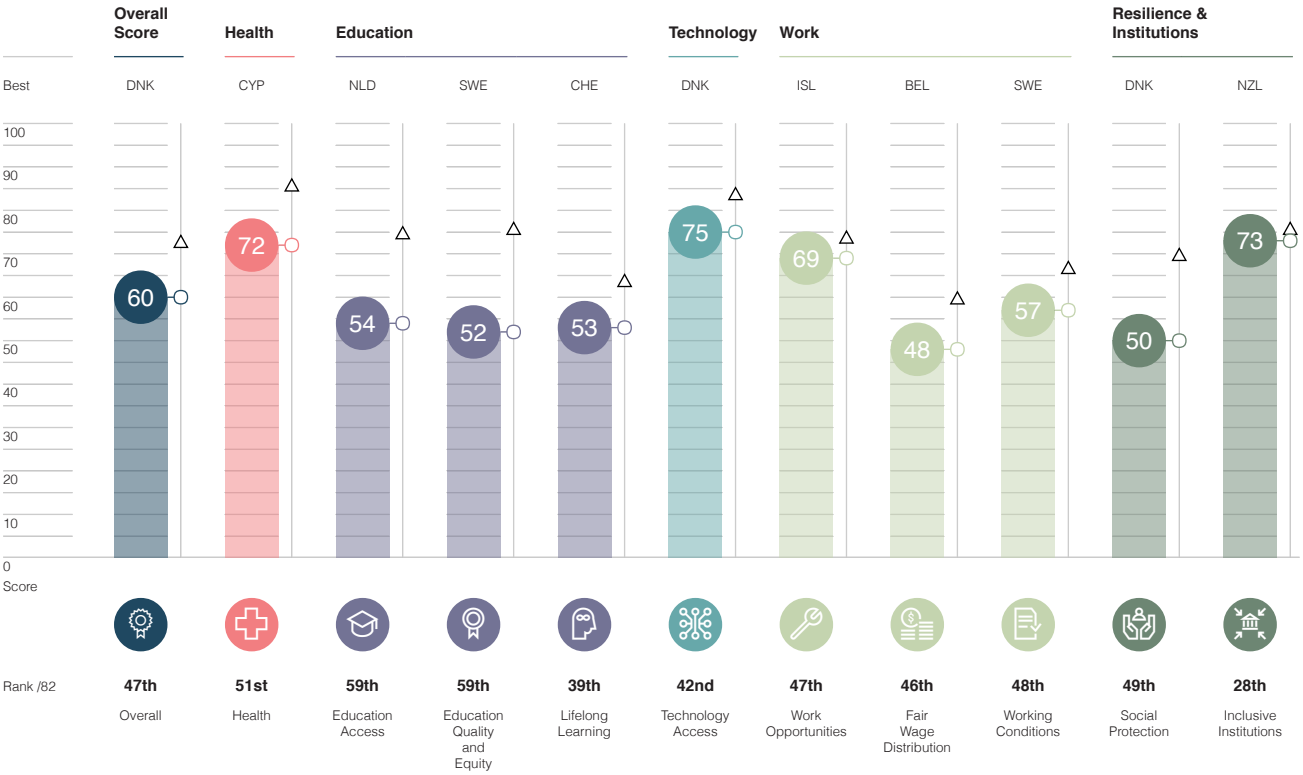
WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	18.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.36
GDP US$ billions	277.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	46.6
GDP per capita US$	16,078.7	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.2

Chile

47th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**72.2**	**51**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	41.1	58.9	57	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	16.1	67.8	67	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	77.9	77.9	39	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	84.2	30	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**53.8**	**59**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	75.5	75.5	36	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.9	65.3	17	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	15.9	47.1	43	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	9.3	7.0	64	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	74.1	37	Germany

Chile

47th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**52.0**	**59**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	30.3	56.7	46	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	23.6	37.9	61	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	19.8	67.4	57	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	21.2	46.1	61	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	464.7	66.2	45	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	56.3	15.2	61	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	25.6	74.4	17	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**53.1**	**39**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.1	52.1	42	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.1	34.4	58	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.3	71.3	30	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.3	54.4	49	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**74.6**	**42**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	82.3	82.3	26	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	17.4	34.7	45	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	91.6	76.3	33	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	95.0	95.0	58	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0	46	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**69.1**	**47**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	6.3	74.8	29	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	7.8	68.7	51	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	7.0	71.9	59	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	5.5	78.2	41	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	68.9	61.2	59	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	24.0	60.1	48	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**47.6**	**46**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	11.9	65.9	14	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	32.4	24.9	59	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	23.5	33.7	55	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	35.9	31.1	57	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	62.1	82.4	5	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**57.3**	**48**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	70.0	70.0	50	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.6	59.3	41	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.4	56.0	33	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	9.2	81.6	35	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	20	19.6	45	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**50.1**	**49**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	14.0	18.7	38	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	69.2	69.2	34	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	15.3	61.4	41	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.1	51.1	45	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**73.2**	**28**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	67.0	67.0	23	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.1	75.5	26	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.3	74.7	32	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.4	75.5	32	New Zealand

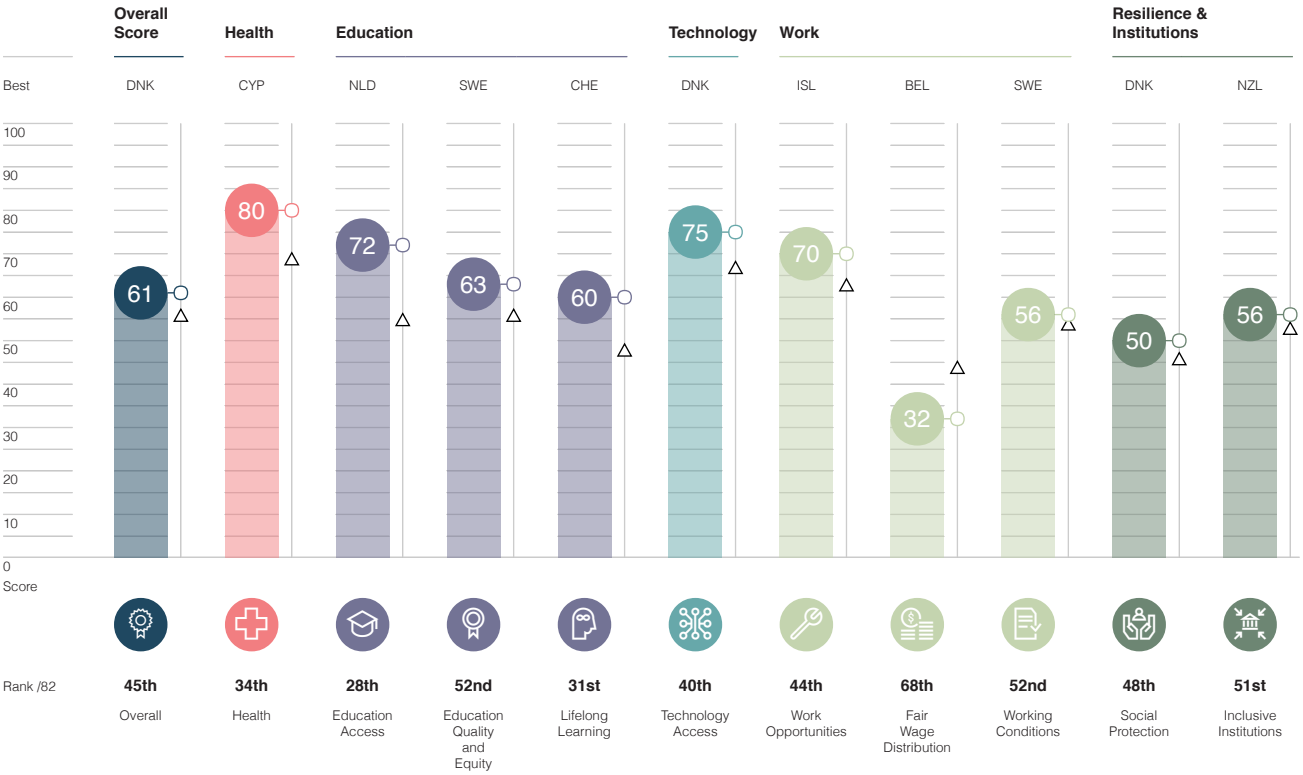
China

45th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1,395.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	18.69
GDP US$ billions	12,014.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.6
GDP per capita US$	9,608.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.7

China

45th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**80.5**	**34**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	7.6	92.4	21	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	14.6	70.8	63	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	77.9	77.9	39	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	80.9	37	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**72.0**	**28**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.5	58.9	33	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.0	100.0	1	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	57.1	62	Germany

China

45th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**63.3**	**52**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	18.2	74.0	42	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	17.4	58.7	48	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	16.4	78.6	40	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	14.5	68.4	48	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	456.0	64.0	48	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	63.2	31.9	51	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	32.4	67.6	23	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**59.7**	**31**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.5	58.3	31	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.5	58.2	27	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.7	61.3	39	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.7	61.0	35	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**75.0**	**40**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	54.3	54.3	68	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	28.5	57.1	29	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	95.4	79.5	28	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.4	99.4	30	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	64	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7	42	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**70.1**	**44**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	4.4	82.4	22	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.4	82.4	20	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.4	82.4	43	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	80.4	75.5	34	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	43.3	27.9	65	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**32.0**	**68**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	21.9	37.4	39	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	16.0	6.7	74	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	12.9	7.3	73	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	42.6	50.2	47	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	51.3	58.4	41	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**56.2**	**52**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	64.0	64.0	57	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.6	59.6	39	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.6	60.5	20	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	41	40.6	31	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**50.3**	**48**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	67.4	67.4	35	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	6.3	25.1	63	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.5	58.2	32	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**55.7**	**51**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	39.0	39.0	54	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.5	62.5	39	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.2	61.1	58	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.3	60.4	55	New Zealand

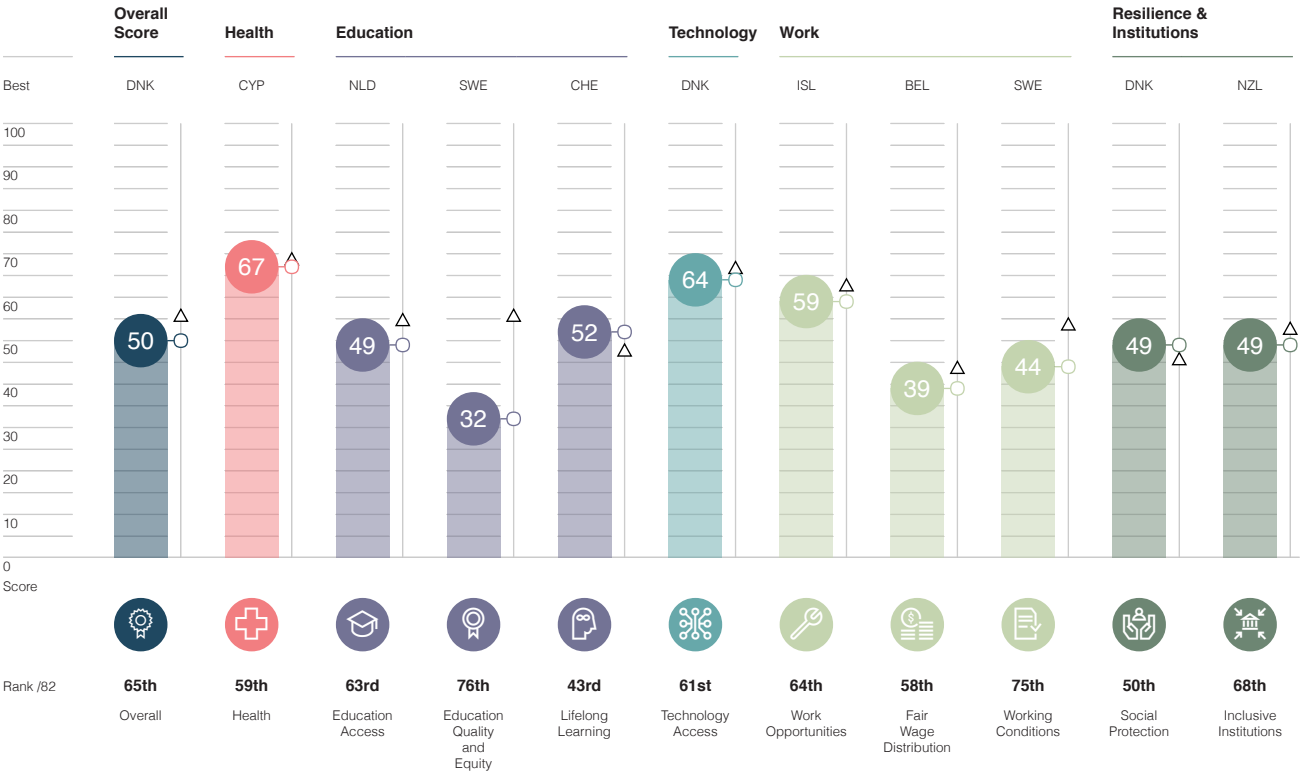
Colombia

65th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	49.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.55
GDP US$ billions	309.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	49.7
GDP per capita US$	6,684.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3

Colombia

65th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**66.6**	**59**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	66.7	33.3	71	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.0	82.0	22	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	68.5	68.5	55	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	82.4	32	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**48.6**	**63**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	75.1	75.1	38	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.5	57.7	38	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	22.6	24.7	59	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	6.9	31.0	59	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.5	54.5	64	Germany

Colombia

65th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**32.0**	**76**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	44.7	36.1	52	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	33.0	6.6	71	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	23.6	54.7	64	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	25.1	33.1	66	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	422.6	55.7	57	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	59.5	22.9	60	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	85.2	14.8	62	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**52.5**	**43**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.7	44.3	67	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.9	32.2	60	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.3	55.2	53	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	63.0	84.0	4	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.8	46.6	66	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**64.0**	**61**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	62.3	62.3	61	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	13.4	26.9	53	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	52.3	43.6	72	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	97.9	97.9	67	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2	51	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**59.1**	**64**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	6.5	74.0	30	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	10.7	57.0	67	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	11.2	55.1	69	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.5	81.9	34	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	71.5	64.4	55	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	46.6	22.3	67	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**38.9**	**58**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	14.9	57.5	21	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	33.2	25.8	58	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	23.0	32.5	57	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	30.8	16.6	63	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	53.0	62.2	34	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**43.6**	**75**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	55.0	55.0	73	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.5	58.1	47	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.6	44.0	65	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	27.5	45.1	60	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	16	15.7	50	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**49.3**	**50**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	40.8	40.8	46	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	14.1	56.3	45	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.0	50.8	46	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**48.9**	**68**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	36.0	36.0	59	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.1	50.5	60	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.2	61.0	59	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.8	48.2	70	New Zealand

Costa Rica

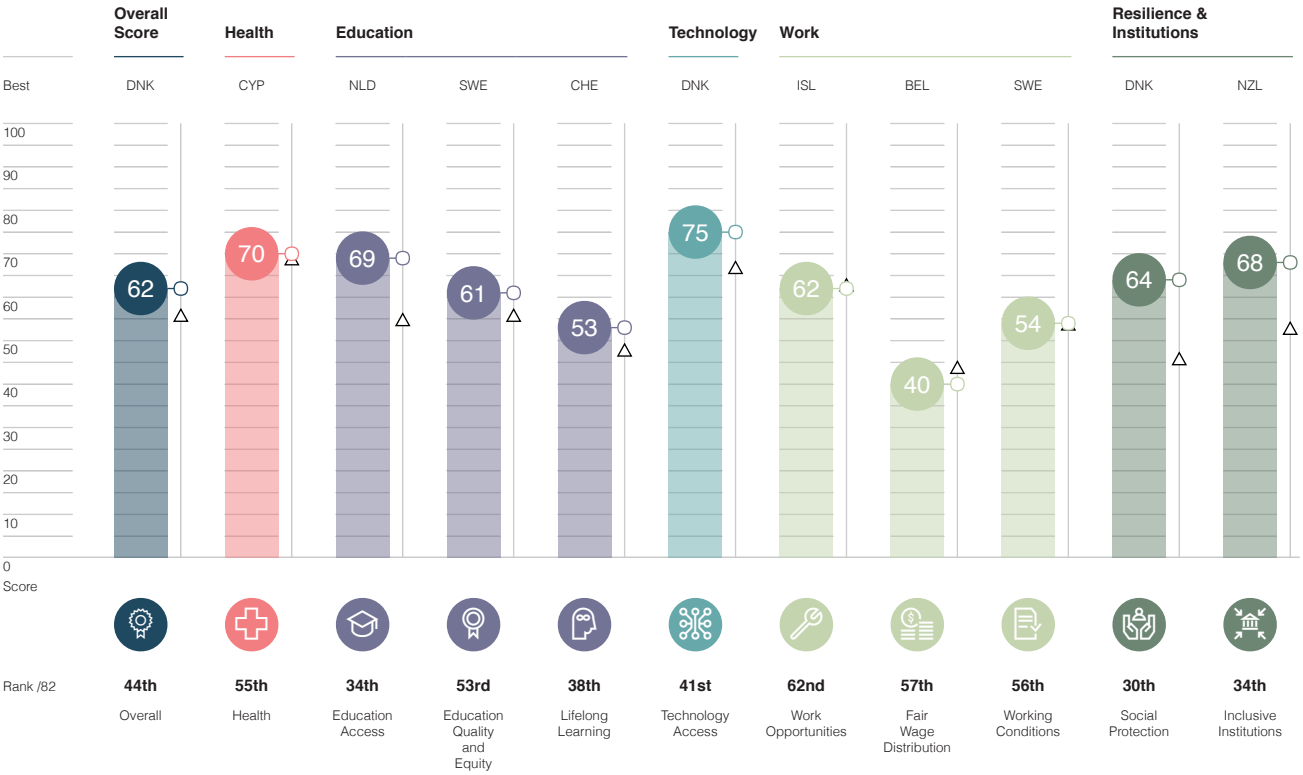
44th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP US$ billions	58.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	48.3
GDP per capita US$	11,744.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3

Costa Rica

44th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**69.5**	**55**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	53.5	46.5	61	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	14.2	71.7	61	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	73.7	73.7	48	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	86.2	29	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**69.2**	**34**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	90.5	90.5	16	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.0	66.7	15	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	19.0	36.6	54	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.1	89.0	24	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	63.4	53	Germany

Costa Rica

44th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**61.2**	**53**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	31.7	54.7	47	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	12.3	75.8	23	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	11.6	94.5	11	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.4	71.9	42	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	426.2	56.5	56	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	63.1	31.7	52	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	56.7	43.3	45	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**53.4**	**38**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.3	55.1	37	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.8	29.6	67	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.8	64.0	35	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.9	64.8	24	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**74.8**	**41**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	74.1	74.1	43	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	16.6	33.2	47	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	97.2	81.0	26	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	97.3	97.3	53	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	98.9	98.9	65	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3	33	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**62.1**	**62**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	8.9	64.4	41	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	12.7	49.2	71	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	5.3	78.7	50	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	9.7	61.3	55	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	61.6	52.0	68	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	19.9	66.8	41	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**40.0**	**57**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	13.9	60.3	17	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	29.9	22.1	64	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	21.6	28.9	61	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	32.0	20.0	62	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	56.0	68.9	25	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**53.8**	**56**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	86.0	86.0	23	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.2	69.6	17	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.3	54.6	38	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	25.8	48.4	56	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	11	10.6	57	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**64.2**	**30**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	72.0	72.0	33	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	13.6	54.2	46	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.0	66.3	25	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**67.6**	**34**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	56.0	56.0	35	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.4	60.4	42	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.4	77.3	18	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.5	76.8	30	New Zealand

Côte d'Ivoire

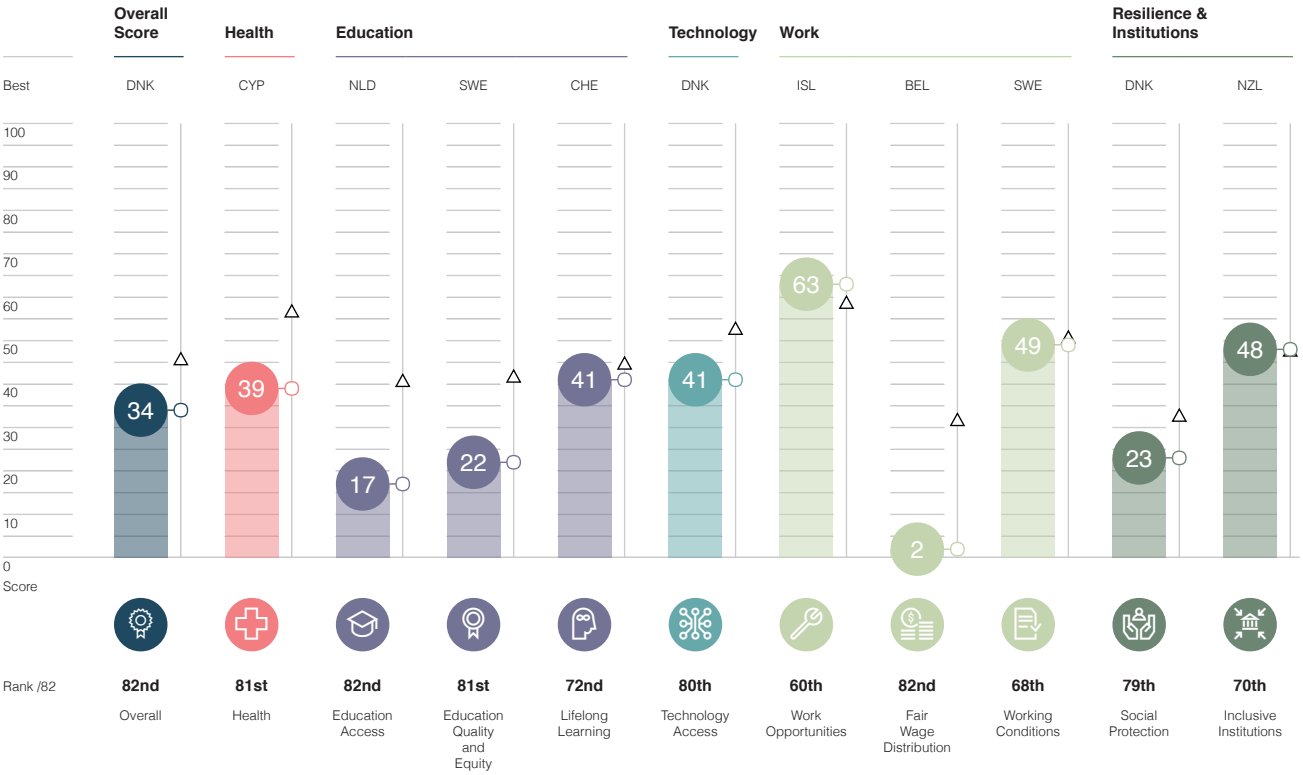
82nd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	25.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.08
GDP US$ billions	40.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.5
GDP per capita US$	1,680.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.5

Côte d'Ivoire

82nd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**39.1**	**81**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	117.6	0.0	82	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	0.1	99.8	2	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	27.3	27.3	82	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	29.1	82	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**16.6**	**82**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	7.6	7.6	69	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.2	53.4	50	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	34.8	0.0	75	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	21.1	0.0	68	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.2	22.3	79	Germany

Côte d'Ivoire

82nd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**22.3**	**81**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	77.6	0.0	69	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	21.1	46.3	59	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	41.8	0.0	79	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	371.2	42.8	73	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**40.9**	**72**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.0	50.5	46	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.3	21.0	78	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.4	39.4	80	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	35.5	47.3	24	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.8	46.4	67	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**40.8**	**80**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	46.8	46.8	71	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	0.7	1.4	79	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	61.6	51.3	64	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	70.0	70.0	82	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	36.6	36.6	80	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.7	74	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**63.4**	**60**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	2.2	91.0	9	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	6.4	74.4	43	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	12.4	50.4	72	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	0.6	97.5	2	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	73.4	66.7	50	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	72.0	0.0	79	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**1.9**	**82**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	3.2	0.0	82	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	4.0	0.0	82	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	27.5	5.6	81	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**49.1**	**68**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	73.0	73.0	41	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.8	63.4	31	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.3	38.9	77	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	39.4	21.3	72	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**22.8**	**79**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	2.0	8.0	77	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.3	37.6	71	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**47.8**	**70**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	35.0	35.0	63	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.6	40.1	75	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.2	70.6	38	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.9	45.6	72	New Zealand

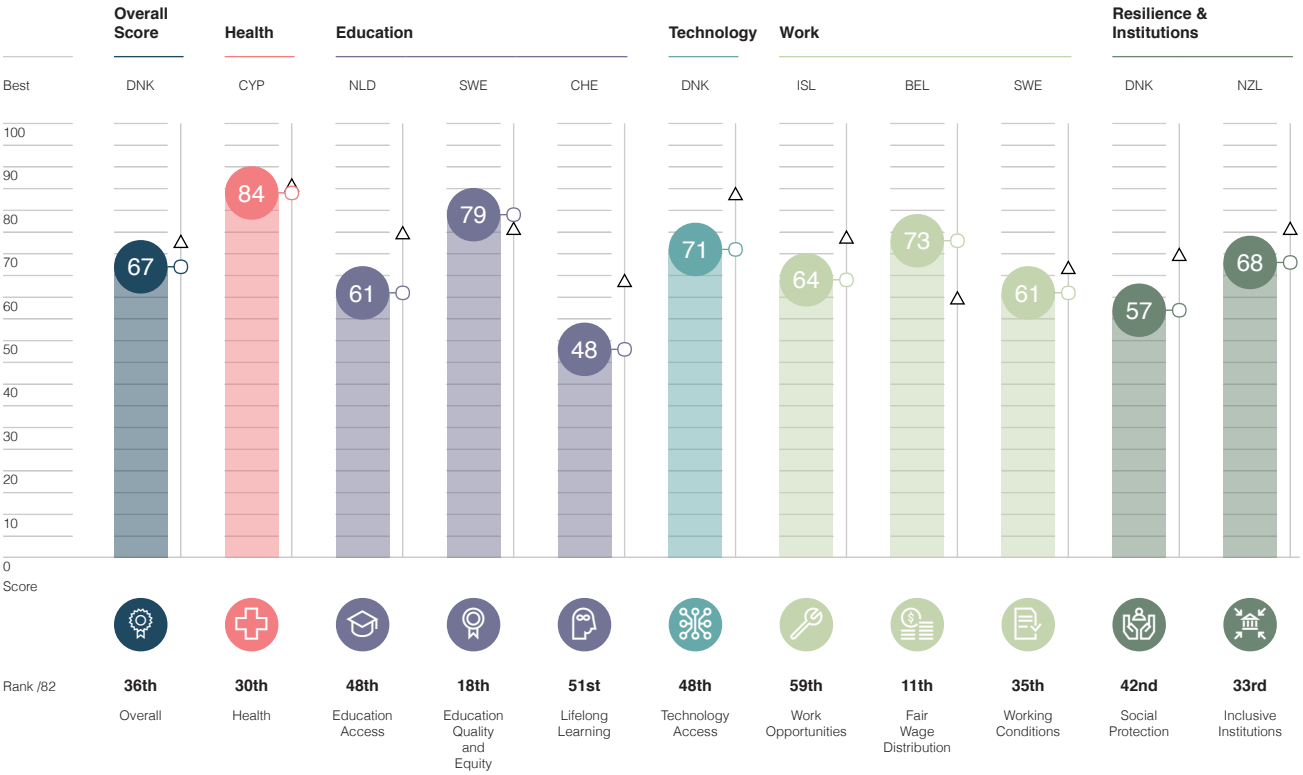
Croatia

36th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.08
GDP US$ billions	54.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.1
GDP per capita US$	14,815.9	10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.7

Croatia

36th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**83.9**	**30**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	8.7	91.3	28	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	12.5	75.1	51	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	86.9	86.9	29	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	82.2	33	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**60.7**	**48**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	62.5	62.5	50	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.5	41.2	75	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	13.6	54.8	36	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	3.0	70.0	46	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	75.2	36	Germany

Croatia

36th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**78.9**	**18**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	1.0	98.6	4	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	12.9	73.5	28	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	13.5	88.3	23	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	6.1	96.5	2	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	503.3	75.8	37	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	81.5	76.1	12	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	56.2	43.8	44	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**48.4**	**51**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.3	37.8	81	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.3	38.4	53	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.3	54.9	56	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	49.3	65.7	10	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.7	45.3	71	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**71.1**	**48**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	72.7	72.7	46	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	27.0	53.9	36	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	79.5	66.2	46	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.4	99.4	30	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5	80	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**63.8**	**59**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	19.6	21.7	76	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	9.1	63.5	61	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	6.0	75.9	55	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	9.7	61.0	56	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	78.8	73.5	37	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	7.5	87.5	12	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**72.9**	**11**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	75.4	72.7	13	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	38.7	71.7	13	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	50.8	73.6	24	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	58.1	73.6	18	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**61.5**	**35**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	90.0	90.0	14	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	3.4	39.8	80	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.4	39.8	76	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	4.5	91.0	14	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	47	46.7	27	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**56.8**	**42**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	34.0	45.3	26	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	21.6	86.4	20	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.3	38.5	68	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**68.5**	**33**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	48.0	48.0	40	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.5	62.1	40	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.5	80.8	12	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.8	83.0	21	New Zealand

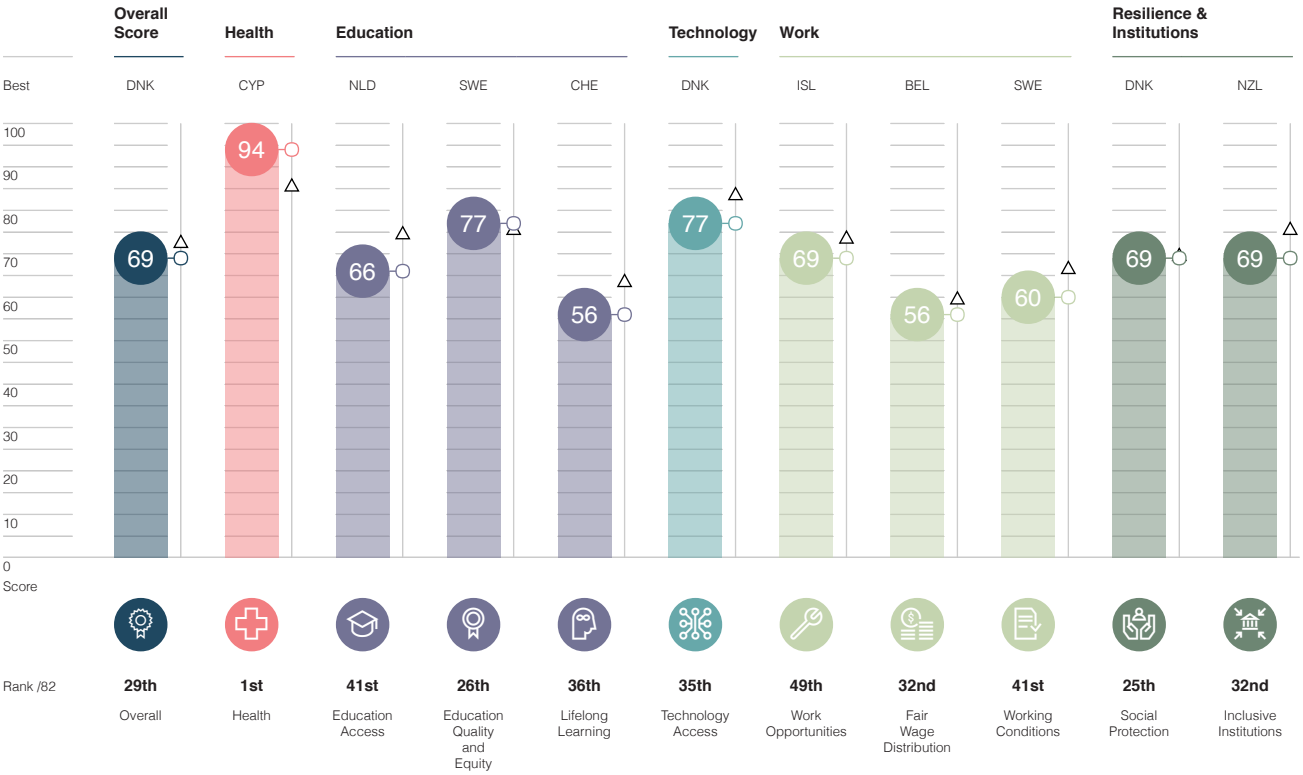
Cyprus

29th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP US$ billions	21.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	34.0
GDP per capita US$	28,339.9	10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.6

Cyprus

29th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**94.5**	**1**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	4.6	95.4	8	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	0.1	99.7	5	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	90.3	90.3	24	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	92.4	11	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**66.2**	**41**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	70.0	70.0	45	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.3	55.7	40	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	13.2	56.0	35	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.2	78.0	36	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	71.4	41	Germany

Cyprus

29th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**76.7**	**26**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	14.3	79.6	40	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	12.6	74.7	26	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	11.9	93.6	15	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	10.2	82.6	17	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	500.5	75.1	39	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	84.9	84.3	6	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	53.4	46.6	41	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**56.0**	**36**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.1	52.3	40	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.8	46.6	39	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.7	60.8	41	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.9	64.3	25	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**77.5**	**35**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	84.4	84.4	24	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	26.4	52.7	38	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	80.8	67.3	44	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	16	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3	38	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**68.5**	**49**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	9.6	61.7	48	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	8.8	64.7	59	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	7.6	69.7	62	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	12.1	51.7	61	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	85.5	81.9	13	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	11.1	81.5	30	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**56.0**	**32**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	54.6	49.5	34	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	30.1	50.3	33	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	49.9	71.2	28	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	48.9	53.1	50	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**60.5**	**41**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.8	62.7	32	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.9	48.8	54	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	8.7	82.7	34	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	48	47.7	26	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**69.3**	**25**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	61.2	61.2	40	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	23.0	92.0	15	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.3	54.8	37	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**69.3**	**32**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	59.0	59.0	28	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.9	72.0	33	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.1	68.3	45	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.5	78.1	29	New Zealand

Czech Republic

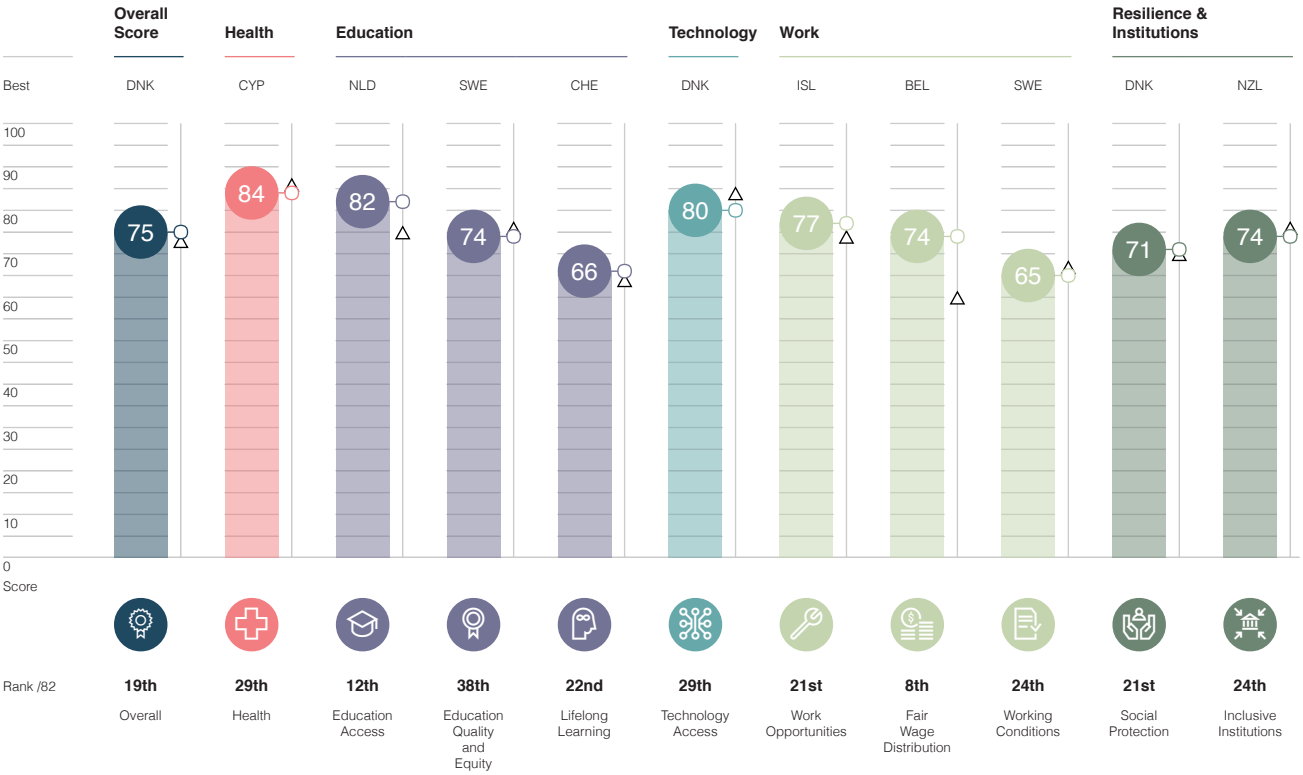
19th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.29
GDP US$ billions	213.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	25.9
GDP per capita US$	22,850.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0

Czech Republic

19th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**84.3**	**29**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	12.0	88.0	33	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	11.2	77.5	47	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	89.0	89.0	27	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	82.8	31	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**82.2**	**12**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	83.5	83.5	27	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.5	58.1	36	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	5.6	81.2	7	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.0	100.0	1	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	87.9	10	Germany

Czech Republic

19th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**73.5**	**38**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	3.0	95.7	19	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	13.2	72.8	31	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	19.1	69.5	53	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	11.1	79.6	22	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	523.5	80.9	21	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	72.3	53.9	38	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	37.9	62.1	27	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**65.5**	**22**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.5	58.0	32	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.0	66.4	10	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.0	66.7	32	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	55.1	73.5	7	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.8	63.0	31	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**79.7**	**29**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	80.7	80.7	32	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	29.9	59.9	25	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	88.1	73.4	36	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.8	99.8	23	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7	32	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**76.6**	**21**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	13.0	48.0	64	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	2.1	91.8	2	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	1.2	95.3	1	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	76.9	71.1	42	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	13.8	76.9	37	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**74.3**	**8**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	20.3	42.0	35	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	90.8	89.8	6	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	43.3	83.3	5	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	60.8	100.0	2	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	50.4	56.4	44	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**65.2**	**24**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	90.0	90.0	14	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.7	61.7	35	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.4	56.8	31	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	6.5	87.1	26	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	30	30.4	34	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**71.3**	**21**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	39.0	52.0	18	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	88.8	88.8	24	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	19.5	77.9	25	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.0	66.4	24	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**73.9**	**24**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	59.0	59.0	28	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.9	72.0	32	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.4	75.7	26	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.0	89.0	11	New Zealand

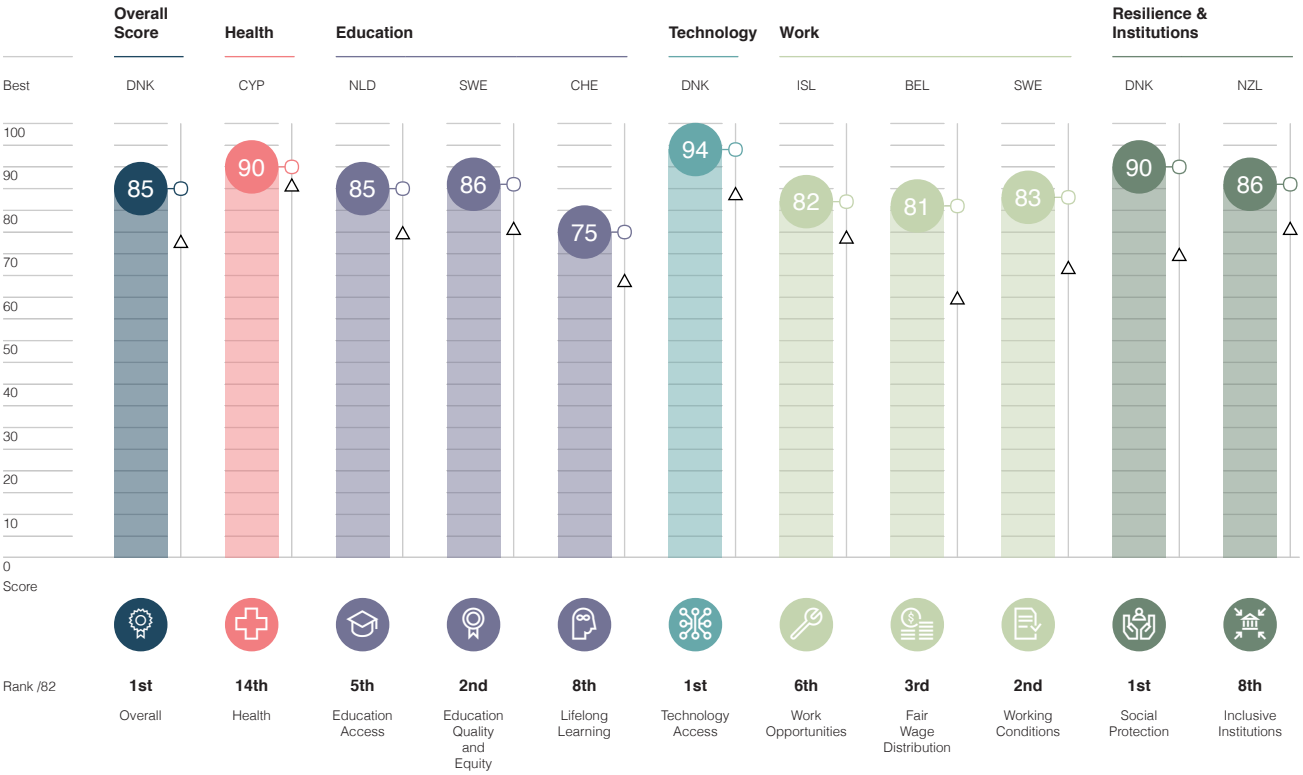
Denmark

1st/82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.22
GDP US$ billions	324.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	28.2
GDP per capita US$	60,692.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.4

Denmark

1st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**90.2**	**14**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	4.1	95.9	7	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	8.2	83.6	17	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	92.1	92.1	16	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	89.4	24	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**85.0**	**5**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	93.1	93.1	14	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.6	76.8	4	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	6.8	77.2	12	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.0	90.0	23	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	88.0	8	Germany

Denmark 1st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**86.1**	**2**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	2.6	96.3	15	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	9.7	84.5	12	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	11.9	93.8	14	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.1	73.0	36	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	532.2	83.1	13	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	85.6	85.8	5	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	13.9	86.1	5	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**75.1**	**8**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.3	71.2	7	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.2	70.6	6	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.1	85.1	9	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.4	73.6	9	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**94.1**	**1**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	97.6	97.6	2	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	44.1	88.1	3	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	136.7	100.0	7	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.0	13	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**82.1**	**6**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	9.0	64.0	42	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	3.9	84.3	13	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.1	83.8	37	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.1	83.8	25	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.1	85.1	8	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	5.1	91.5	4	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**80.7**	**3**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	8.2	76.5	9	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	82.0	80.0	9	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	42.5	81.2	7	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	57.4	92.5	9	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	58.1	73.6	18	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**82.7**	**2**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	95.0	95.0	8	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.9	81.0	3	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.9	65.1	7	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	4.9	90.2	15	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	82	82.0	9	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**89.8**	**1**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	64.0	85.3	1	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	89.5	89.5	23	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	28.8	100.0	5	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	6.1	84.4	6	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**85.8**	**8**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	88.0	88.0	1	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.9	92.3	5	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.4	75.8	25	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.0	87.2	15	New Zealand

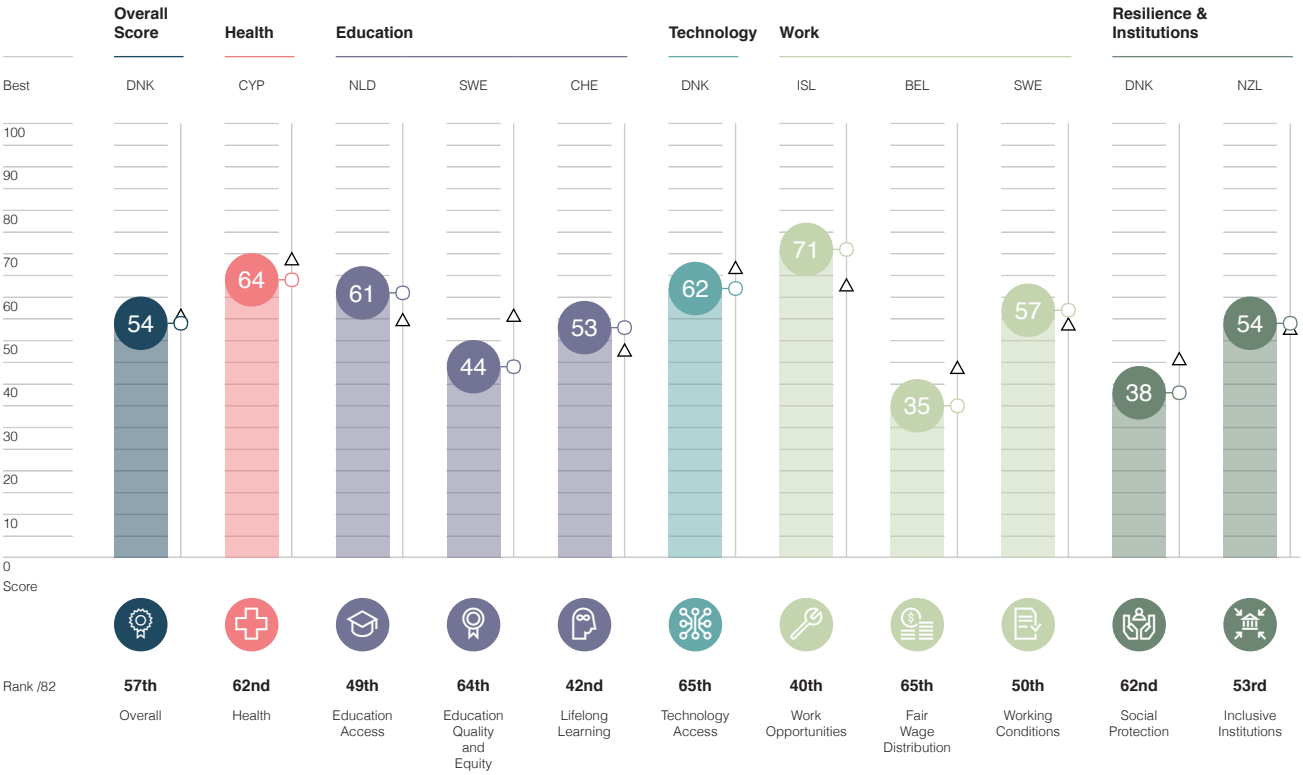
Ecuador

57th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	17.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.15
GDP US$ billions	102.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	44.7
GDP per capita US$	6,315.5	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.7

Ecuador

57th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**64.0**	**62**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	79.3	20.7	78	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	0.1	99.8	3	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	62.2	62.2	65	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	73.2	53	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**60.7**	**49**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	67.2	67.2	46	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.2	54.2	45	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	17.7	41.1	49	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.9	81.0	33	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	60.1	57	Germany

Ecuador

57th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**43.8**	**64**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	62.1	11.3	58	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	20.4	48.7	57	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	24.5	51.7	68	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	19.4	52.1	59	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	421.2	55.3	58	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**52.6**	**42**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.6	43.4	72	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.3	21.2	77	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.2	54.1	60	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	73.7	98.3	1	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.8	46.0	69	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**61.5**	**65**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	57.3	57.3	65	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	11.4	22.9	59	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	54.7	45.6	70	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	93.0	93.0	66	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3	58	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**71.2**	**40**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	2.0	91.9	5	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.7	77.4	34	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	5.3	78.9	49	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	1.5	94.0	4	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	69.3	61.6	58	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	45.9	23.5	66	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**35.3**	**65**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	17.2	50.9	29	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	26.1	17.8	70	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	17.4	18.4	70	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	35.3	29.3	59	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	52.1	60.2	38	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**56.8**	**50**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	64.0	64.0	57	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.4	56.3	55	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.5	41.8	69	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	17.5	65.0	48	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**38.4**	**62**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	31.7	31.7	49	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	7.8	31.1	57	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.1	52.4	42	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**54.3**	**53**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	34.0	34.0	69	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.3	46.7	68	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.2	71.9	35	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.1	64.5	50	New Zealand

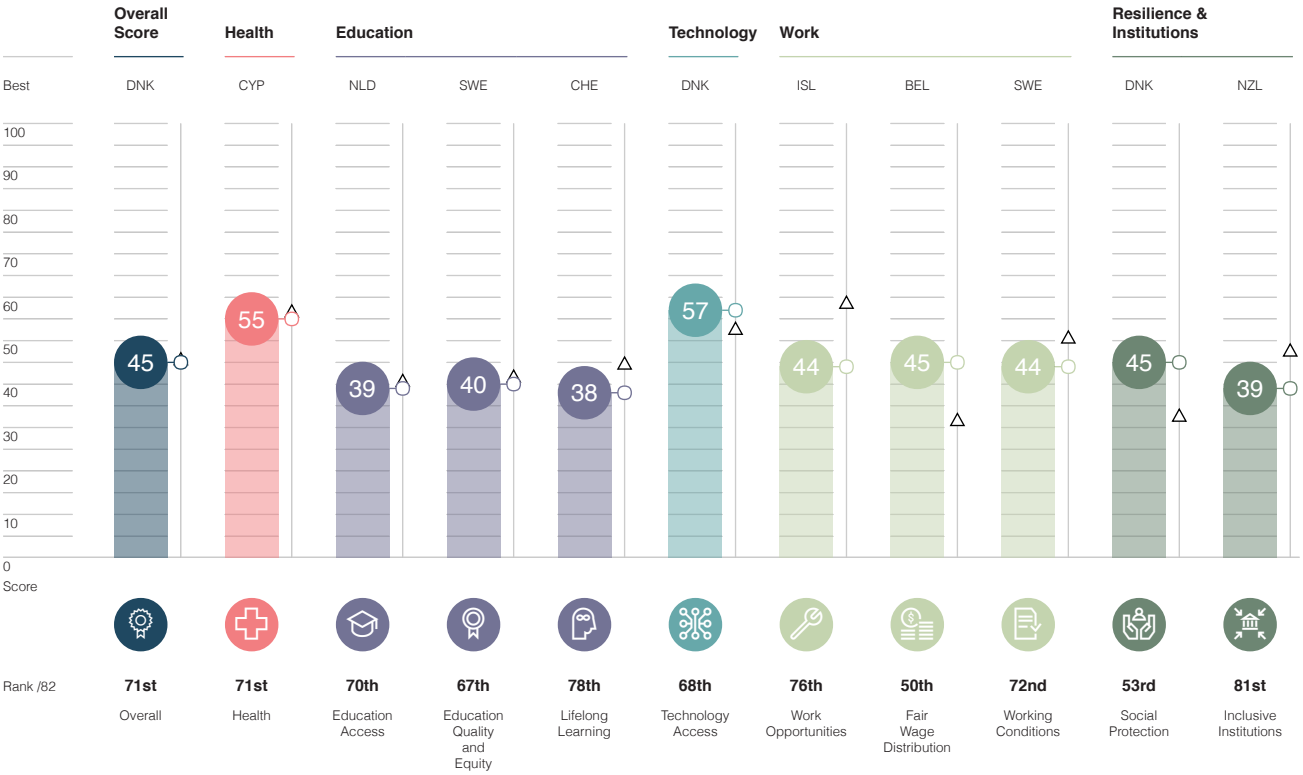
Egypt

71st/82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	97.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.96
GDP US$ billions	237.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.8
GDP per capita US$	2,573.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3

Egypt

71st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**55.3**	**71**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	53.8	46.2	62	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	20.2	59.7	76	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	58.0	58.0	67	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	57.5	73	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**39.4**	**70**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	25.6	25.6	64	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.2	36.7	80	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	26.9	10.4	64	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.4	86.0	28	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.4	38.1	72	Germany

Egypt

71st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**39.9**	**67**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	69.2	1.1	65	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	26.0	29.9	65	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	23.7	54.4	65	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.4	71.8	43	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	368.1	42.0	75	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**38.4**	**78**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.9	48.4	53	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.6	27.1	71	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.9	48.7	71	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	5.2	6.9	49	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.7	61.0	34	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**56.9**	**68**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	46.9	46.9	70	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	6.7	13.4	66	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	53.9	44.9	71	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	98.7	98.7	44	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.3	76	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**44.5**	**76**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	6.8	72.6	34	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	15.6	37.4	76	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	20.7	17.0	80	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	9.8	60.9	57	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	31.3	14.2	78	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	21.1	64.8	43	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**45.3**	**50**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	43.3	37.0	48	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	24.8	37.1	51	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	54.8	85.2	13	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	34.9	22.0	76	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**44.4**	**72**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	62.0	62.0	65	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.7	62.4	33	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.2	52.6	44	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	29.3	41.4	63	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	4	3.5	64	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**45.2**	**53**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	36.9	36.9	48	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	11.2	44.8	51	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.2	53.9	38	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**39.0**	**81**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	35.0	35.0	63	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.6	39.8	76	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-1.0	40.8	76	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-1.2	40.5	77	New Zealand

El Salvador

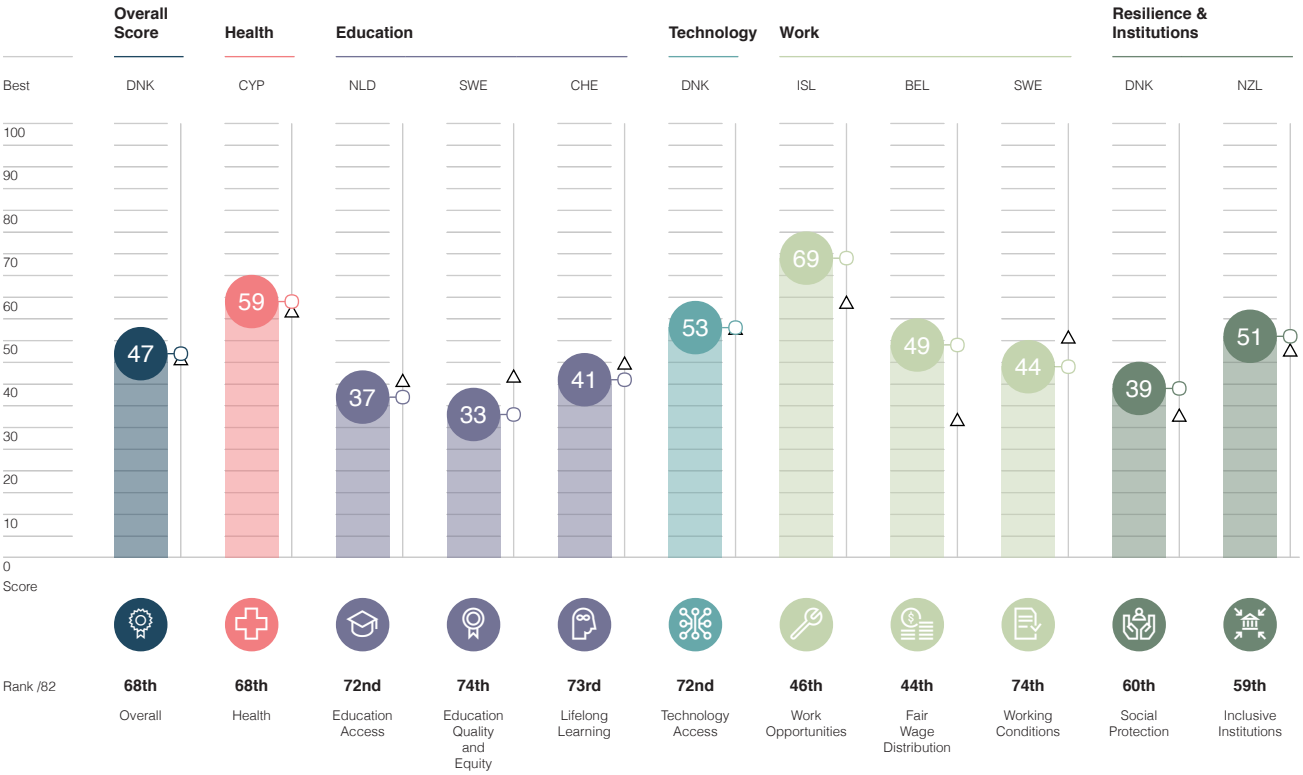
68th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP US$ billions	28.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.0
GDP per capita US$	3,923.7	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.2

El Salvador

68th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**58.8**	**68**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	69.5	30.5	73	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	13.5	73.0	58	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	63.2	63.2	64	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	68.6	61	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**37.2**	**72**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	54.6	54.6	54	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.7	44.2	67	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	27.1	9.5	66	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.4	40.4	70	Germany

El Salvador

68th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**33.0**	**74**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	27.3	25.7	67	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	28.3	39.1	73	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	26.4	28.8	67	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	354.0	38.5	78	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**40.8**	**73**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.6	43.1	75	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	1.8	13.6	82	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.4	39.6	79	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	53.8	71.7	8	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.2	36.0	80	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**52.9**	**72**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	33.8	33.8	77	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	7.7	15.3	63	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	55.8	46.5	69	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	85.0	85.0	74	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7	78	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**69.5**	**46**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	3.7	85.2	19	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	6.0	76.1	40	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	5.0	80.1	48	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	3.3	87.0	21	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	58.6	48.3	70	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	35.8	40.3	60	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**48.7**	**44**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	54.4	49.4	36	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	29.2	48.0	38	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	43.5	52.9	43	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	45.0	44.4	61	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**43.8**	**74**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	81.0	81.0	31	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.3	54.9	59	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.1	35.3	82	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	28.7	42.6	62	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	5	5.0	61	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**38.6**	**60**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	11.6	46.4	50	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	2.9	30.9	79	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**50.8**	**59**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	35.0	35.0	63	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.4	42.8	71	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.0	66.9	48	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.3	58.7	58	New Zealand

Estonia

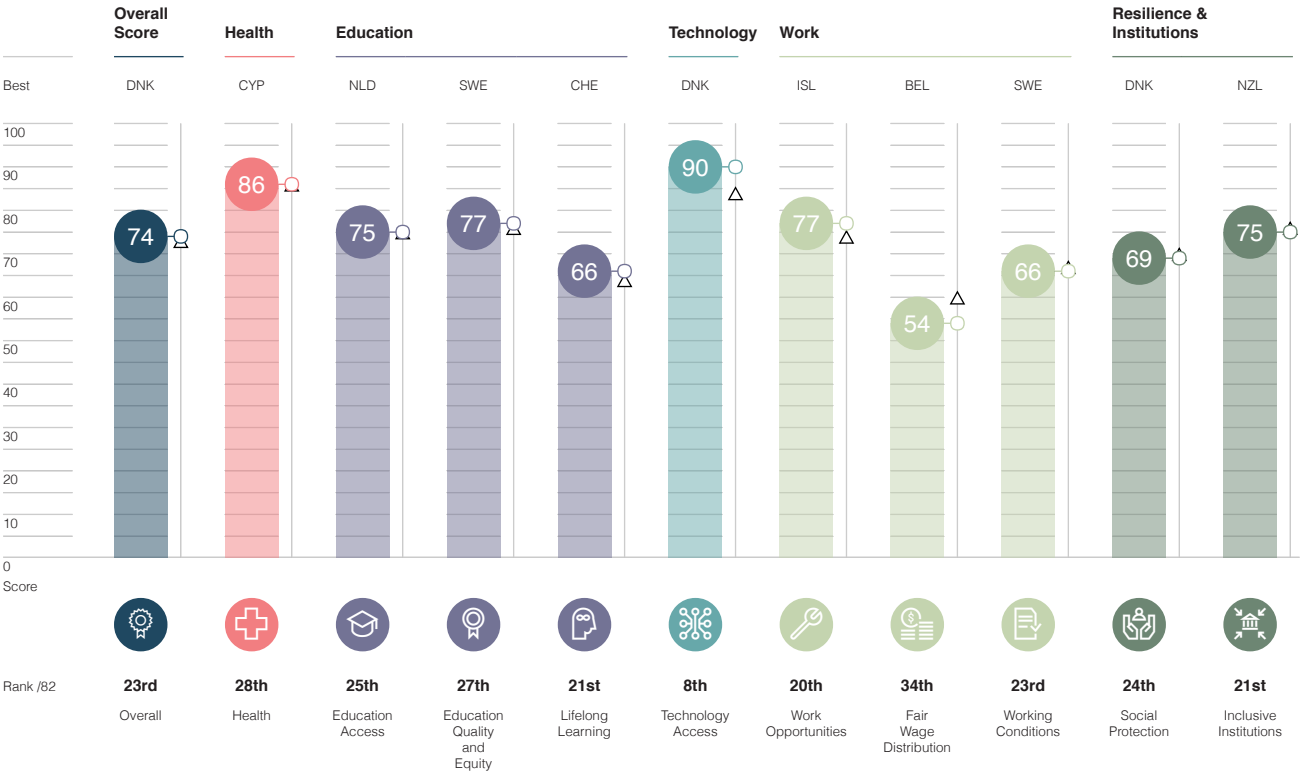
23rd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP US$ billions	26.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.7
GDP per capita US$	22,989.9	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.2

Estonia

23rd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**85.8**	**28**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	7.7	92.3	22	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	8.0	84.0	14	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	85.9	85.9	30	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	80.8	38	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**75.2**	**25**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	87.2	87.2	23	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.7	61.7	27	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	9.9	67.2	24	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	84.9	17	Germany

Estonia

23rd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**76.5**	**27**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	8.8	87.4	6	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	13.2	89.4	22	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	15.8	64.1	51	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	545.2	86.3	5	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	79.5	71.3	15	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	39.3	60.7	28	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**66.1**	**21**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.7	62.2	25	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.0	66.2	11	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.9	81.5	16	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	35.2	46.9	25	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.4	73.8	8	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**89.8**	**8**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	89.4	89.4	14	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	33.3	66.7	19	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	146.7	100.0	4	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.6	5	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**77.4**	**20**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	10.8	56.6	54	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.8	76.8	36	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.6	85.8	27	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	5.3	79.0	40	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	80.5	75.6	33	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	5.5	90.9	6	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**53.9**	**34**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	22.1	36.9	41	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	47.7	41.9	41	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	28.5	46.2	39	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	49.7	70.6	29	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	58.2	73.8	17	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**66.4**	**23**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	89.0	89.0	18	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.3	72.3	13	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.8	63.5	11	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	5.6	88.8	21	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	19	18.6	46	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**69.4**	**24**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	41.0	54.7	16	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	98.4	98.4	10	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	17.0	68.1	35	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.4	56.2	33	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**74.7**	**21**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	73.0	73.0	17	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.2	77.8	22	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.1	68.7	42	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.6	79.3	26	New Zealand

Finland

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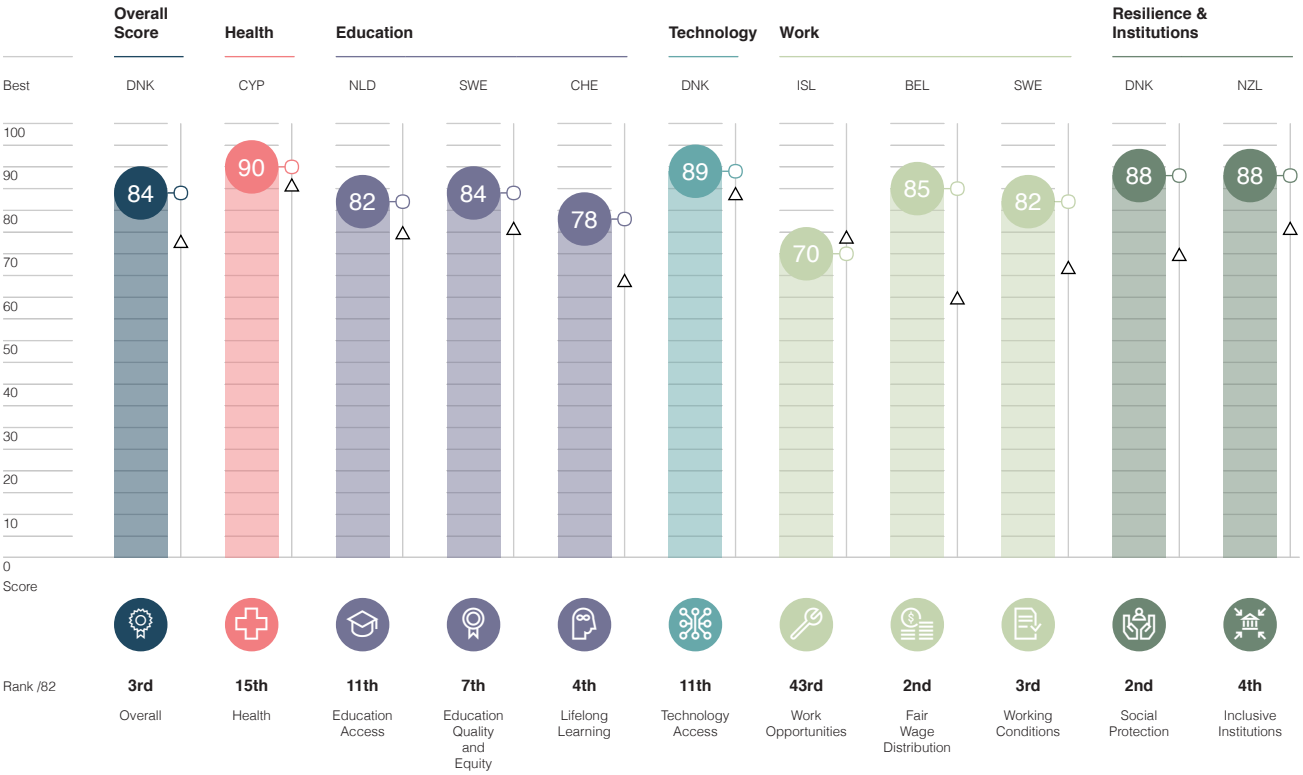
Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.19
GDP US$ billions	253.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.1
GDP per capita US$	49,845.0	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.0

Finland

3rd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**90.2**	**15**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	5.8	94.2	15	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.9	80.1	34	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	95.9	95.9	5	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	90.4	19	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**82.2**	**11**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	83.3	83.3	29	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.6	76.4	5	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	8.5	71.6	18	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.9	91.0	20	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	88.7	6	Germany

Finland

3rd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**83.8**	**7**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	1.7	97.6	8	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	9.7	84.3	13	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	13.7	87.8	25	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	18.2	56.0	57	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	558.3	89.6	4	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	87.5	90.5	2	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	19.2	80.8	9	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**78.0**	**4**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.5	75.3	2	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.2	69.5	9	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.2	86.7	5	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.8	80.5	1	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**88.8**	**11**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	88.9	88.9	15	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	31.5	62.9	24	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	156.4	100.0	3	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.9	99.9	18	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.2	9	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**70.5**	**43**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	17.9	28.3	73	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	8.3	66.9	56	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.2	83.3	41	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	6.5	74.2	46	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.5	85.6	6	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	9.2	84.6	20	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**85.1**	**2**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	7.1	79.8	7	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	95.5	95.0	3	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	44.2	85.4	4	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	58.5	95.8	5	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	56.3	69.6	23	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**81.9**	**3**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	97.0	97.0	6	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.3	71.8	14	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.7	61.6	16	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	5.2	89.7	17	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	89	89.3	7	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**87.9**	**2**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	49.0	65.3	8	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	30.6	100.0	2	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	6.2	86.2	2	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**87.6**	**4**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	85.0	85.0	3	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	2.0	94.7	3	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.7	84.3	4	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.9	86.5	16	New Zealand

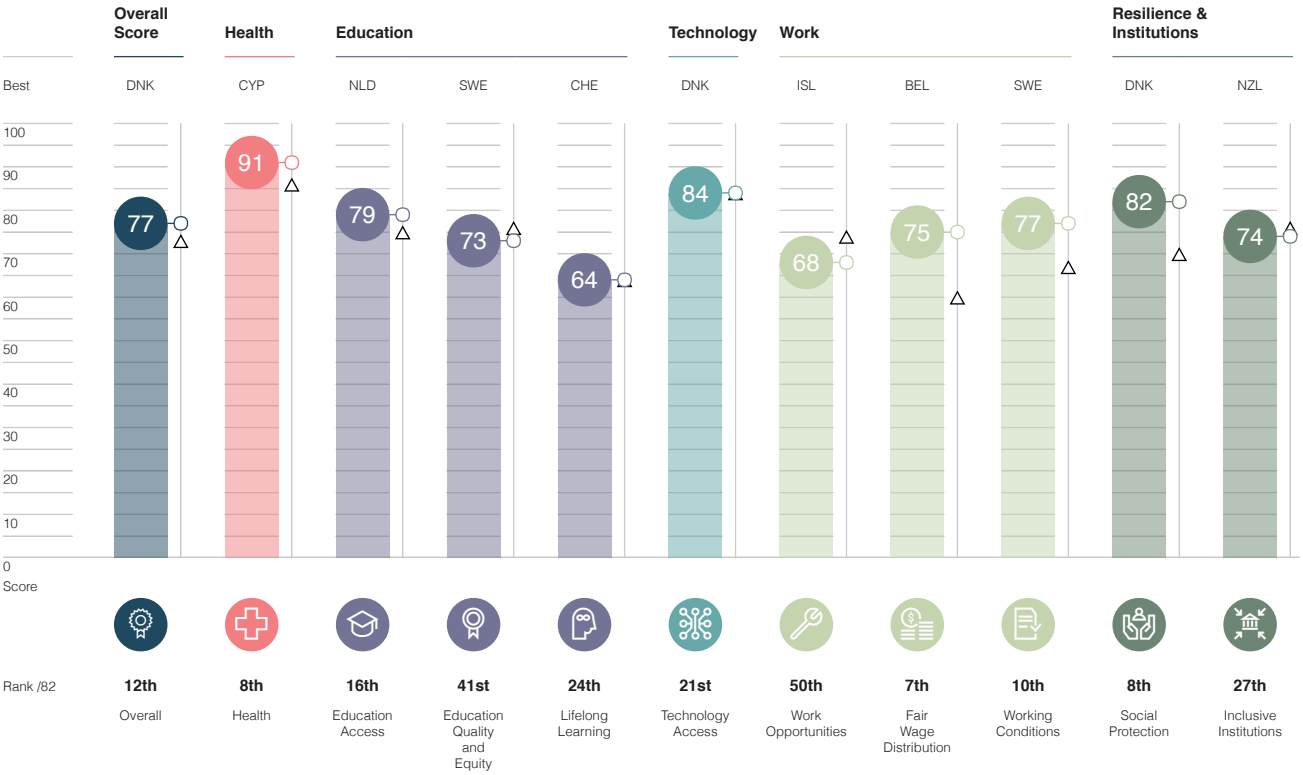
France

12th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	64.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	2.19
GDP US$ billions	2,583.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.7
GDP per capita US$	42,877.6	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.2

France

12th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**91.3**	**8**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	4.7	95.3	10	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	8.7	82.6	20	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	91.7	91.7	19	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	95.6	7	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**78.5**	**16**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	99.5	99.5	3	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.7	62.1	26	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	11.1	63.1	29	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.9	91.0	20	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	76.8	30	Germany

France

12th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**72.6**	**41**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	6.3	91.0	31	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	21.8	44.1	60	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	19.6	67.9	55	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	11.1	79.7	21	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	508.2	77.1	33	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	76.8	64.7	24	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	16.3	83.7	6	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**64.4**	**24**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.8	62.8	22	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.5	58.6	26	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.7	77.8	21	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.5	58.2	42	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**84.3**	**21**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	82.0	82.0	27	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	44.8	89.5	2	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	91.6	76.3	32	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.0	99.0	37	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0	47	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**68.4**	**50**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	16.9	32.4	70	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	9.7	61.2	62	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	5.4	78.3	52	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	7.3	70.9	47	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.1	80.1	23	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	7.4	87.6	11	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**74.9**	**7**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	9.1	74.0	10	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	75.6	72.9	12	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	38.8	72.0	11	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	51.5	75.6	23	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	61.0	80.0	8	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**76.6**	**10**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	91.0	91.0	12	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.2	54.1	62	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.1	52.0	46	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	6.5	87.1	25	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	99	98.5	1	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**82.2**	**8**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	39.0	52.0	18	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	31.7	100.0	1	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.6	76.7	13	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**73.7**	**27**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	72.0	72.0	20	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.5	84.0	15	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.1	70.2	39	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.1	68.5	43	New Zealand

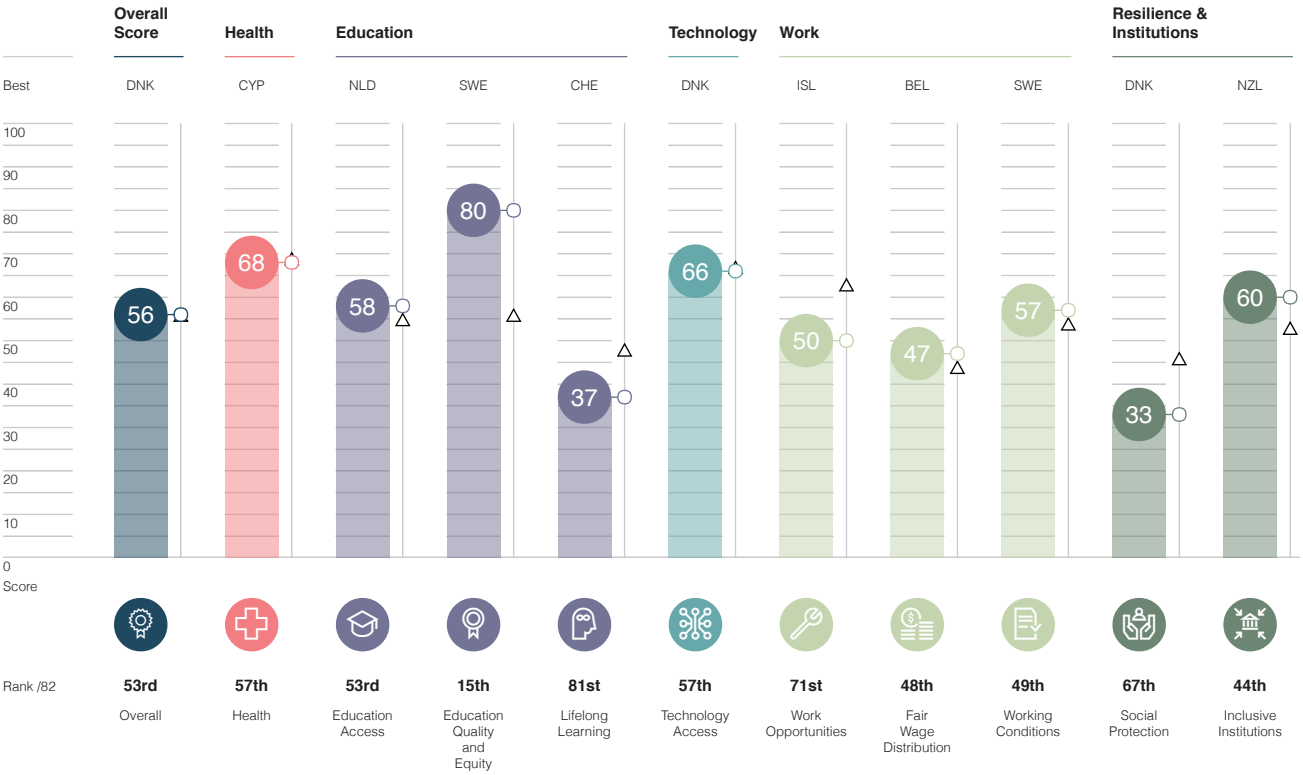
Georgia

53rd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP US$ billions	15.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.9
GDP per capita US$	4,400.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.2

Georgia

53rd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**67.6**	**57**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	46.4	53.6	59	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.3	81.5	27	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	67.1	67.1	60	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	68.4	62	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**57.7**	**53**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.1	34.9	82	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	24.8	17.5	62	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.4	96.0	13	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	82.6	22	Germany

Georgia

53rd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**80.1**	**15**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	13.5	80.7	37	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	9.0	100.0	1	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	6.9	93.6	3	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	80.7	74.0	13	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	47.8	52.2	35	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**37.4**	**81**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.5	41.1	79	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.9	30.9	64	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.4	56.5	48	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	10.5	14.0	47	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.7	44.3	72	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**65.9**	**57**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	64.0	64.0	60	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	21.0	42.0	42	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	45.3	37.7	73	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	15	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8	55	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**50.4**	**71**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	10.9	56.3	57	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	13.5	46.0	72	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	15.4	38.2	76	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	5.8	76.7	43	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	73.5	66.9	49	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	48.9	18.6	71	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**46.5**	**48**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	41.7	35.3	51	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	27.7	44.2	41	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	43.3	52.2	46	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	49.5	54.4	47	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**56.9**	**49**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	82.0	82.0	28	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.2	53.4	64	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.7	44.6	62	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	26.2	47.5	57	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**33.4**	**67**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	28.6	28.6	51	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	10.6	42.6	52	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	2.7	29.1	81	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**60.1**	**44**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	58.0	58.0	31	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.6	65.5	36	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.2	60.4	60	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.4	56.7	62	New Zealand

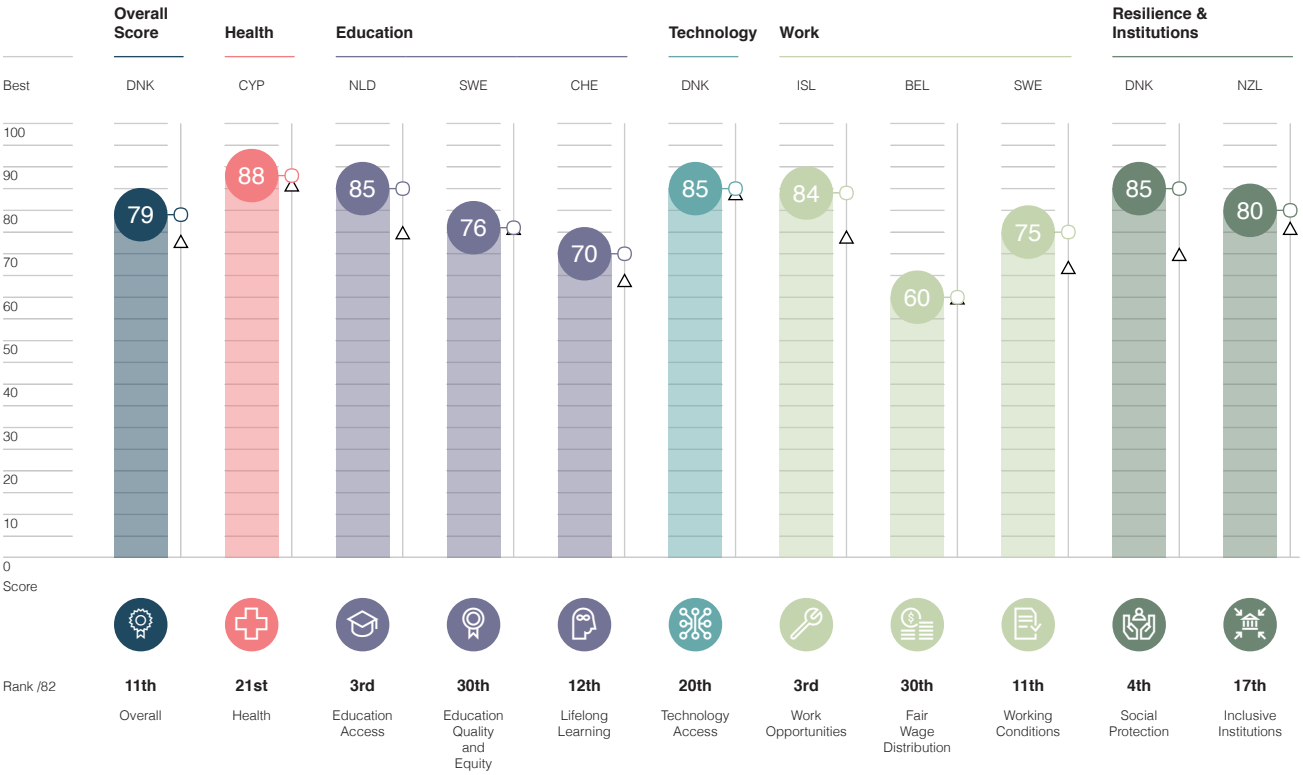
Germany

11th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	82.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	3.22
GDP US$ billions	3,684.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.7
GDP per capita US$	48,264.0	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.8

Germany

11th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**88.3**	**21**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	8.1	91.9	25	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	10.2	79.7	36	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	92.0	92.0	17	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	89.6	22	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**85.4**	**3**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.3	71.7	7	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	5.9	80.3	8	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.2	98.0	7	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	91.5	1	Germany

Germany

11th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**75.8**	**30**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	5.5	92.1	28	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	9.5	85.0	10	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	15.4	82.0	34	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	12.7	74.3	32	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	528.6	82.1	16	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	74.0	57.8	37	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	42.9	57.1	34	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**69.6**	**12**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.9	65.3	17	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.9	65.6	13	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.8	79.9	18	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.1	67.8	16	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**84.6**	**20**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	89.7	89.7	12	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	41.1	82.2	8	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	81.6	68.0	43	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	97.5	97.5	52	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.5	24	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**84.0**	**3**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	9.4	62.2	45	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	2.9	88.5	4	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	1.9	92.5	5	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	2.3	90.7	10	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	83.6	79.6	25	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	5.8	90.3	8	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**59.7**	**30**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	19.3	44.9	33	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	54.6	49.5	35	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	29.6	49.0	35	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	51.8	76.5	22	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	60.3	78.4	12	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**75.4**	**11**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	95.0	95.0	8	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.0	66.8	22	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	5.2	69.8	5	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	5.3	89.4	18	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	56	56.0	23	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**85.4**	**4**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	54.0	72.0	6	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	99.5	99.5	8	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	25.0	99.9	10	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.2	70.4	19	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**79.5**	**17**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	80.0	80.0	11	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.6	86.9	12	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.2	71.8	36	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.6	79.4	25	New Zealand

Ghana

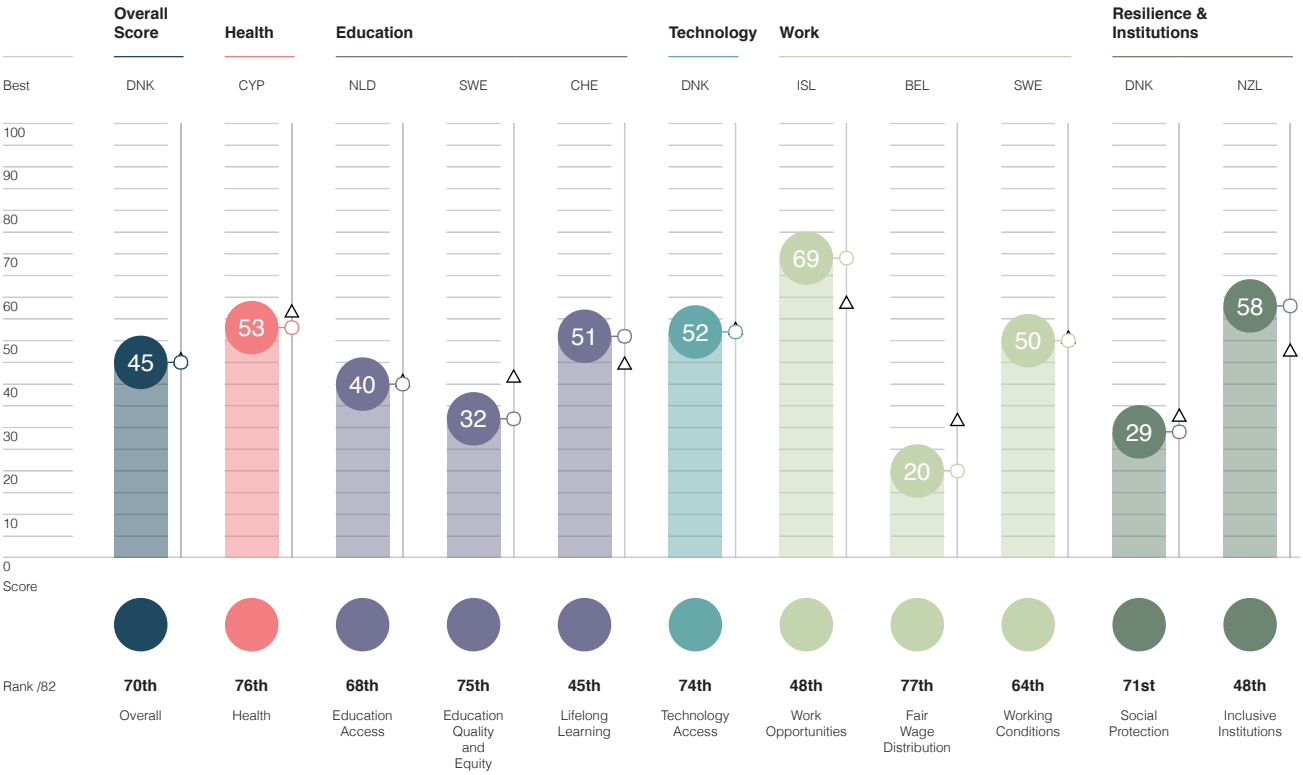
70th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	29.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.14
GDP US$ billions	47.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.5
GDP per capita US$	2,205.8	10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.2

Ghana

70th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**53.0**	**76**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	66.6	33.4	70	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	0.1	99.8	1	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	39.3	39.3	77	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	39.3	79	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**40.0**	**68**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	73.5	73.5	41	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.0	50.1	55	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	30.5	0.0	71	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.4	36.3	74	Germany

Ghana

70th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**32.1**	**75**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	28.8	20.7	68	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	27.2	42.5	72	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	23.4	38.8	64	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	306.1	26.5	80	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**51.2**	**45**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.3	54.9	39	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.7	44.2	45	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.0	50.2	66	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	40.1	53.5	20	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.2	53.5	54	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**51.6**	**74**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	39.0	39.0	74	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	0.2	0.4	81	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	91.8	76.5	31	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	80.0	80.0	75	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	65.3	65.3	78	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6	61	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**69.1**	**48**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	3.5	86.2	16	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	7.6	69.6	50	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.6	81.8	44	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	2.2	91.2	9	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.9	86.1	5	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	68.5	0.0	78	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**20.3**	**77**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	7.7	0.0	79	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	7.5	0.0	79	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	35.7	30.7	58	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	47.8	50.7	54	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**50.0**	**64**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	79.0	79.0	34	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.5	58.4	45	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.0	50.7	50	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	26.4	47.2	58	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	15	14.7	52	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**29.4**	**71**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	18.3	18.3	54	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	5.4	21.6	65	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.9	48.3	50	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**58.0**	**48**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	41.0	41.0	50	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.2	47.8	64	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.4	76.5	21	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.0	66.8	47	New Zealand

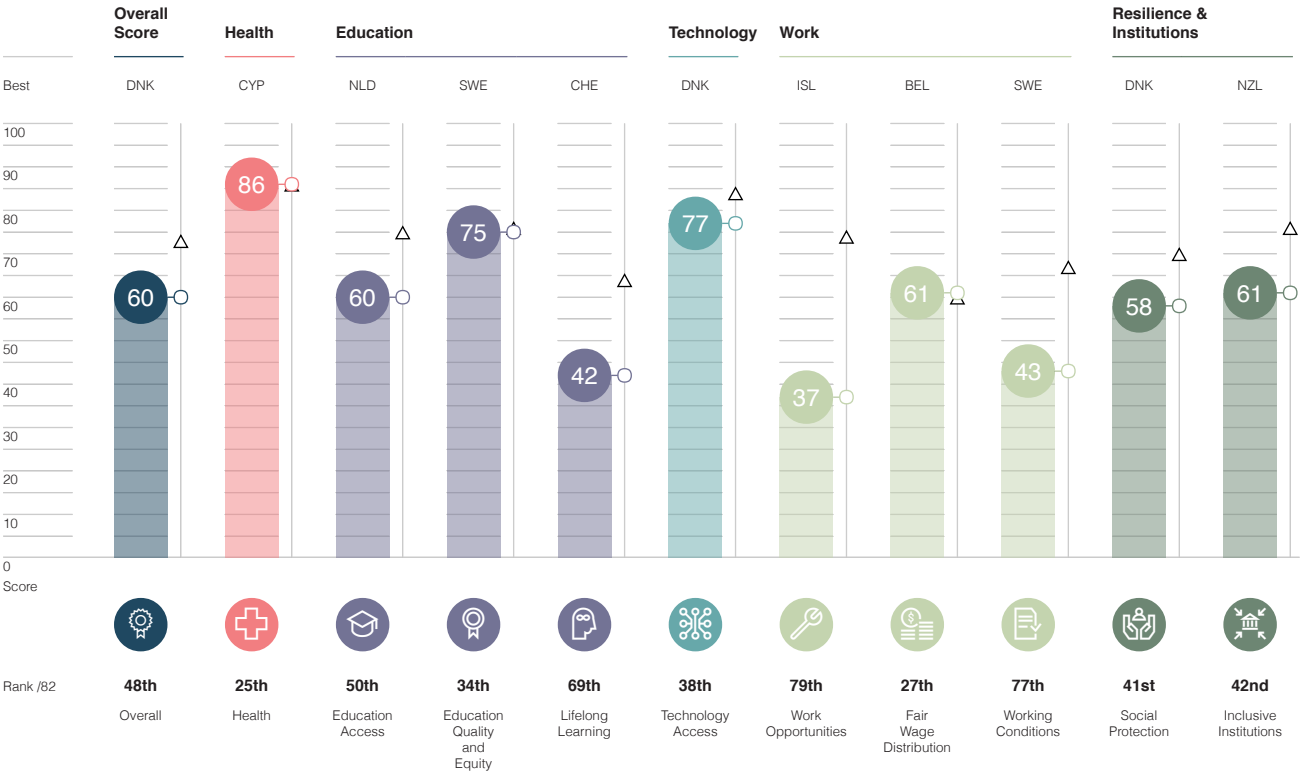
Greece

48th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.23
GDP US$ billions	200.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.0
GDP per capita US$	20,407.9	10-year average annual GDP growth %	-2.2

Greece

48th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**86.2**	**25**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	7.2	92.8	17	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	14.4	71.2	62	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	90.4	90.4	23	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	90.3	20	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**60.2**	**50**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	72.7	72.7	42	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.5	42.4	71	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	14.1	53.0	38	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	72.8	38	Germany

Greece

48th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**74.6**	**34**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	10.4	81.9	15	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	9.4	100.0	3	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	8.1	89.8	6	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	481.8	70.5	43	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	78.2	68.0	19	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	62.6	37.4	48	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**42.4**	**69**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.6	43.3	73	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.9	32.4	59	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.3	55.7	52	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	21.6	28.8	38	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.1	51.8	59	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**76.5**	**38**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	73.0	73.0	45	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	37.7	75.3	14	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	82.0	68.3	42	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.7	99.7	24	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0	70	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**36.6**	**79**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	23.9	4.6	78	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	21.8	12.8	81	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	14.2	43.1	74	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	16.3	34.9	65	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	74.8	68.5	45	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	26.5	55.8	51	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**60.6**	**27**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	15.9	54.6	25	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	74.1	71.2	14	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	37.2	68.0	16	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	43.5	52.8	45	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	50.3	56.2	45	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**43.0**	**77**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	10.0	10.0	74	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.0	50.3	71	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.5	41.4	70	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	6.0	87.9	23	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	26	25.5	40	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**57.5**	**41**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	28.0	37.3	31	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	26.4	100.0	8	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.1	35.2	74	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**60.7**	**42**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	45.0	45.0	44	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.3	59.6	45	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.1	69.9	40	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.1	68.1	44	New Zealand

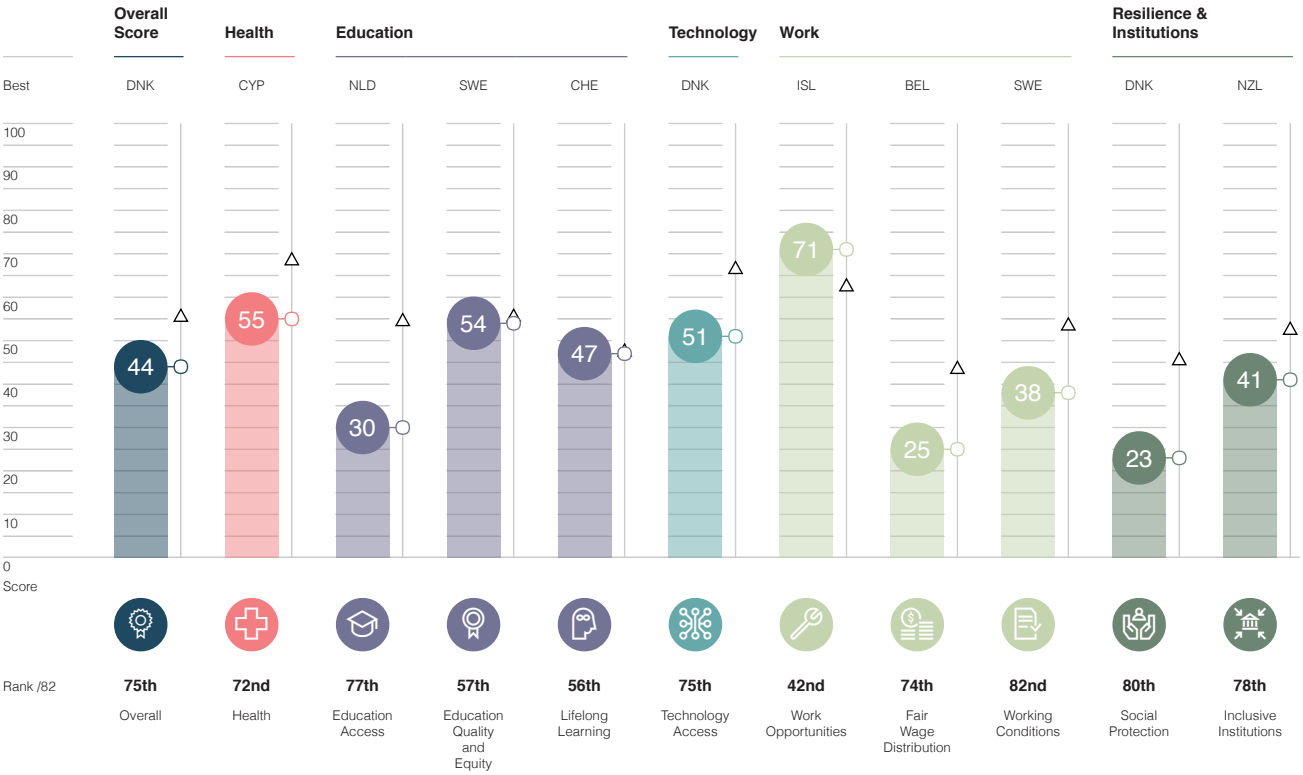
Guatemala

75th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	17.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.11
GDP US$ billions	75.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	48.3
GDP per capita US$	4,575.1	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0

Guatemala

75th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**55.2**	**72**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	70.9	29.1	75	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	11.0	78.1	43	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	51.5	51.5	70	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	62.1	69	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**29.9**	**77**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	49.0	49.0	56	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.5	57.7	39	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	27.3	9.1	67	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	10.1	0.0	65	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.3	33.5	76	Germany

Guatemala

75th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**53.8**	**57**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	63.6	9.1	59	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	19.2	52.6	52	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	20.3	65.8	58	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	8.2	89.5	8	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	408.1	52.0	63	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**47.1**	**56**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.3	55.3	35	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	1.9	15.7	81	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.1	51.3	64	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	55.7	74.3	6	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.3	39.1	78	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**51.0**	**75**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	65.0	65.0	54	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	3.1	6.3	74	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	16.5	13.7	82	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	95.0	95.0	58	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	89.3	89.3	72	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.8	77	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**71.0**	**42**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	3.1	87.8	12	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.5	78.1	29	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.9	88.4	17	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	1.6	93.7	6	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	48.3	35.3	74	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	34.4	42.7	59	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**25.4**	**74**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	30.5	22.8	62	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	19.1	22.8	67	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	38.8	30.7	70	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**37.7**	**82**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	3.0	3.0	76	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.0	66.2	24	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.8	47.1	56	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	32.7	34.5	69	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**22.6**	**80**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	10.3	10.3	55	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	4.4	17.6	68	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.4	40.0	64	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**41.4**	**78**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	27.0	27.0	80	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.7	37.8	80	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.7	46.8	71	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.5	54.2	66	New Zealand

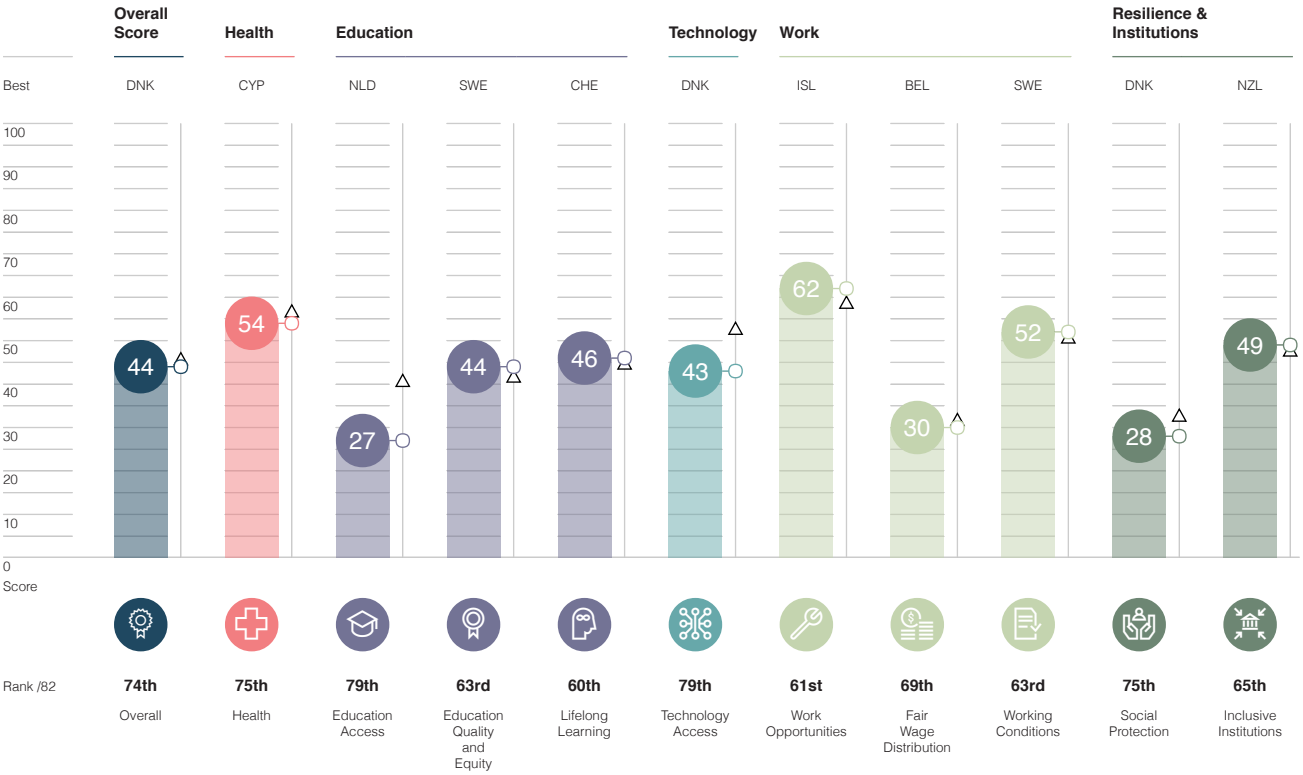
Honduras

74th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	9.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP US$ billions	23.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	50.5
GDP per capita US$	2,521.2	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3

Honduras

74th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**53.5**	**75**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	72.9	27.1	77	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	11.7	76.7	48	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	46.5	46.5	74	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	63.7	66	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**27.1**	**79**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	36.8	36.8	61	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.9	48.9	56	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	26.7	11.1	63	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	17.1	0.0	67	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.4	38.8	71	Germany

Honduras

74th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**44.0**	**63**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	69.4	0.9	66	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	19.3	52.2	53	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	25.6	48.0	69	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	14.2	69.2	47	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	398.8	49.7	66	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**46.2**	**60**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.1	52.1	41	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.4	24.0	75	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.9	47.7	74	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	47.7	63.6	11	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.6	43.9	73	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**43.3**	**79**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	31.7	31.7	78	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	3.7	7.4	71	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	32.1	26.8	79	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	78.4	78.4	76	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	71.8	71.8	76	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5	69	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**62.5**	**61**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	5.3	78.9	26	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	10.3	58.6	65	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	7.6	69.4	63	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	2.7	89.2	15	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	56.6	45.8	71	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	40.2	32.9	64	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**30.2**	**69**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	33.4	4.6	55	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	31.5	23.9	61	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	19.9	24.9	64	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	27.5	7.3	66	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	65.7	90.4	2	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**51.5**	**63**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	63.0	63.0	64	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.7	62.0	34	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.8	47.3	55	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	33.1	33.7	70	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**27.7**	**75**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	4.4	17.6	68	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.3	37.9	70	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**49.3**	**65**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	29.0	29.0	75	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.6	39.1	77	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.3	75.1	29	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.6	54.0	67	New Zealand

Hungary

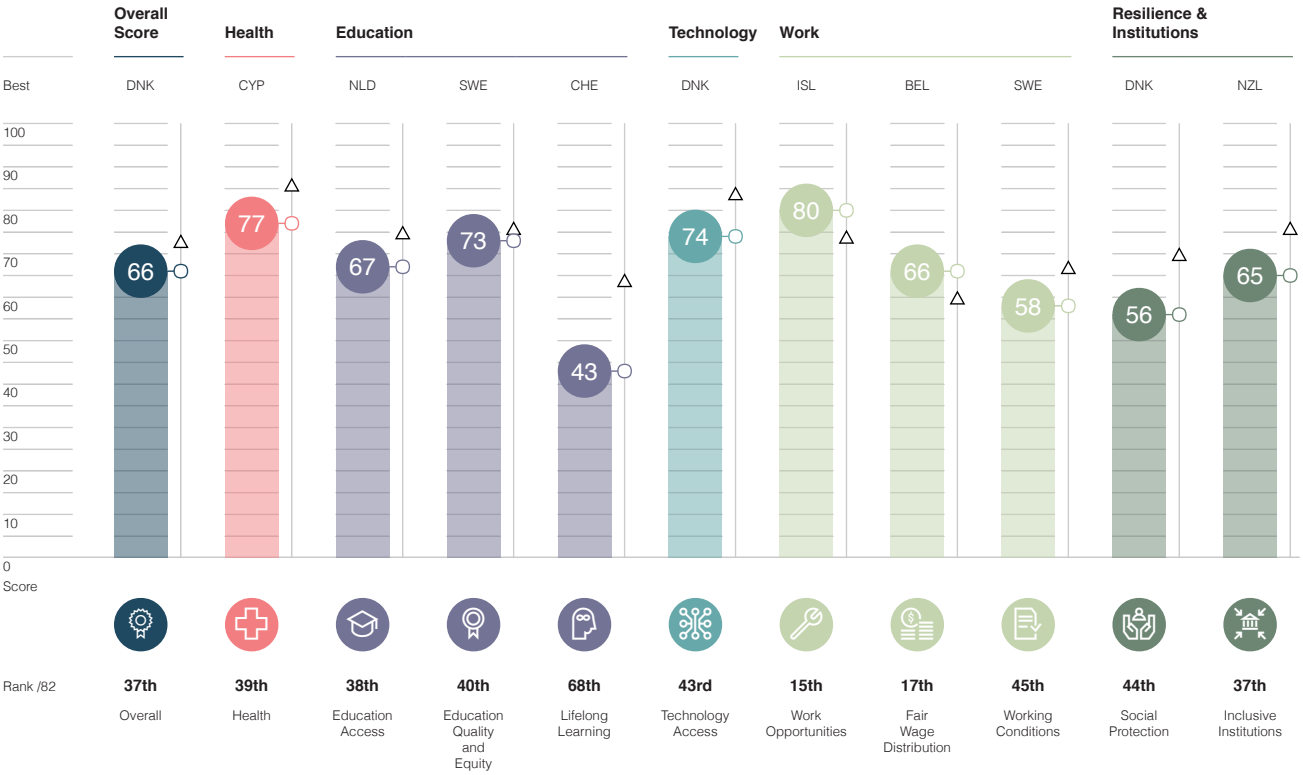
37th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	9.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.23
GDP US$ billions	152.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	30.4
GDP per capita US$	15,923.8	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.1

Hungary

37th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**77.4**	**39**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	24.0	76.0	48	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	12.7	74.5	53	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	82.1	82.1	35	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	76.8	46	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**67.2**	**38**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	81.3	81.3	30	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.6	42.6	70	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	10.7	64.2	28	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	3.1	69.0	47	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	78.9	28	Germany

Hungary

37th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**72.6**	**40**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	2.9	95.9	18	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	11.8	77.3	19	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	10.8	97.3	7	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	11.5	78.5	25	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	517.3	79.3	30	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	63.6	32.8	50	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	52.6	47.4	39	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**42.6**	**68**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.7	44.6	66	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.4	39.8	52	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.5	57.8	45	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	15.8	21.1	44	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.0	49.5	63	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**73.8**	**43**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	76.1	76.1	39	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	31.7	63.4	23	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	67.8	56.5	61	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.2	99.2	34	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6	64	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**79.6**	**15**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	11.1	55.7	59	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	3.3	86.6	9	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	1.5	94.2	2	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.4	82.5	33	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	74.5	68.2	47	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	5.7	90.5	7	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**66.3**	**17**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	19.6	44.1	34	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	85.4	83.8	7	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	40.1	75.1	9	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	52.5	78.5	19	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	47.6	50.2	55	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**58.4**	**45**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	82.0	82.0	28	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.2	53.8	63	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.5	41.0	71	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	3.7	92.6	7	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	23	22.8	43	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**55.5**	**44**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	17.0	22.7	36	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	86.2	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	20.7	82.7	22	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	2.8	30.5	80	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**64.7**	**37**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	46.0	46.0	43	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.5	62.7	38	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.0	67.2	47	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.8	82.7	22	New Zealand

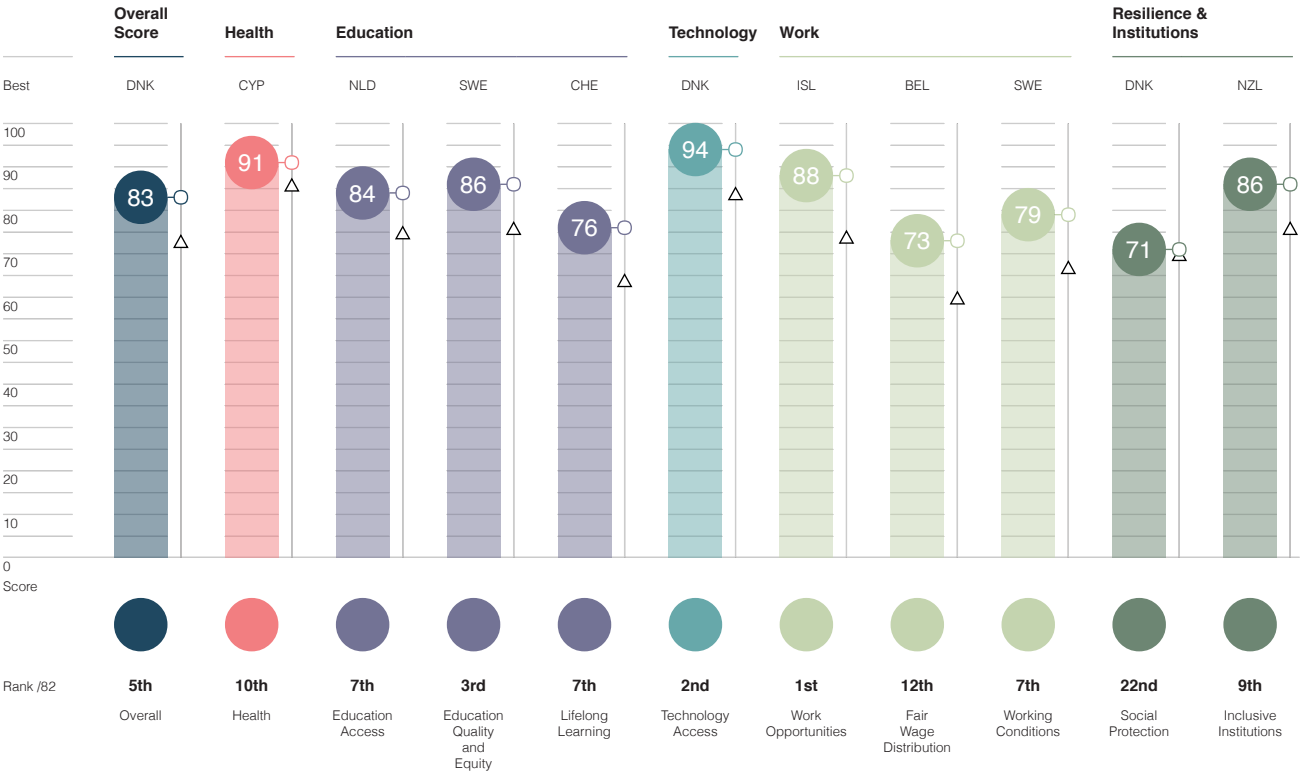
Iceland

5th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP US$ billions	23.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.8
GDP per capita US$	74,278.2	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.6

Iceland

5th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**91.1**	**10**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	6.3	93.7	16	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	10.8	78.4	40	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	97.1	97.1	1	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	95.3	8	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**84.0**	**7**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	94.0	94.0	10	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.2	69.3	11	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	4.9	83.8	5	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	88.9	5	Germany

Iceland

5th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**85.9**	**3**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	5.2	99.3	2	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	11.1	96.4	9	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	12.5	75.2	31	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	504.5	76.1	36	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	87.3	90.1	3	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	21.6	78.4	13	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**75.7**	**7**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.9	65.3	16	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.4	73.2	5	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.2	86.5	7	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.7	77.9	2	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**93.6**	**2**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	99.0	99.0	1	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	40.6	81.1	9	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	125.5	100.0	10	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.0	99.0	37	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.9	82.4	6	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**88.1**	**1**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	4.7	81.0	24	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	2.3	90.9	3	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	1.9	92.6	4	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	2.4	90.4	11	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	89.5	86.9	4	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	7.9	86.8	15	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**72.6**	**12**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	14.9	57.4	22	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	69.5	66.1	20	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	35.8	64.6	21	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	57.9	94.0	7	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	61.3	80.7	6	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**79.4**	**7**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	99.0	99.0	3	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.4	74.1	10	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.6	60.8	18	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	14.4	71.2	46	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	92	92.0	5	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**70.9**	**22**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	53.0	70.7	7	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	15.7	62.7	39	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.8	79.4	9	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**85.6**	**9**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	76.0	76.0	14	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.5	83.6	16	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.4	97.2	3	New Zealand

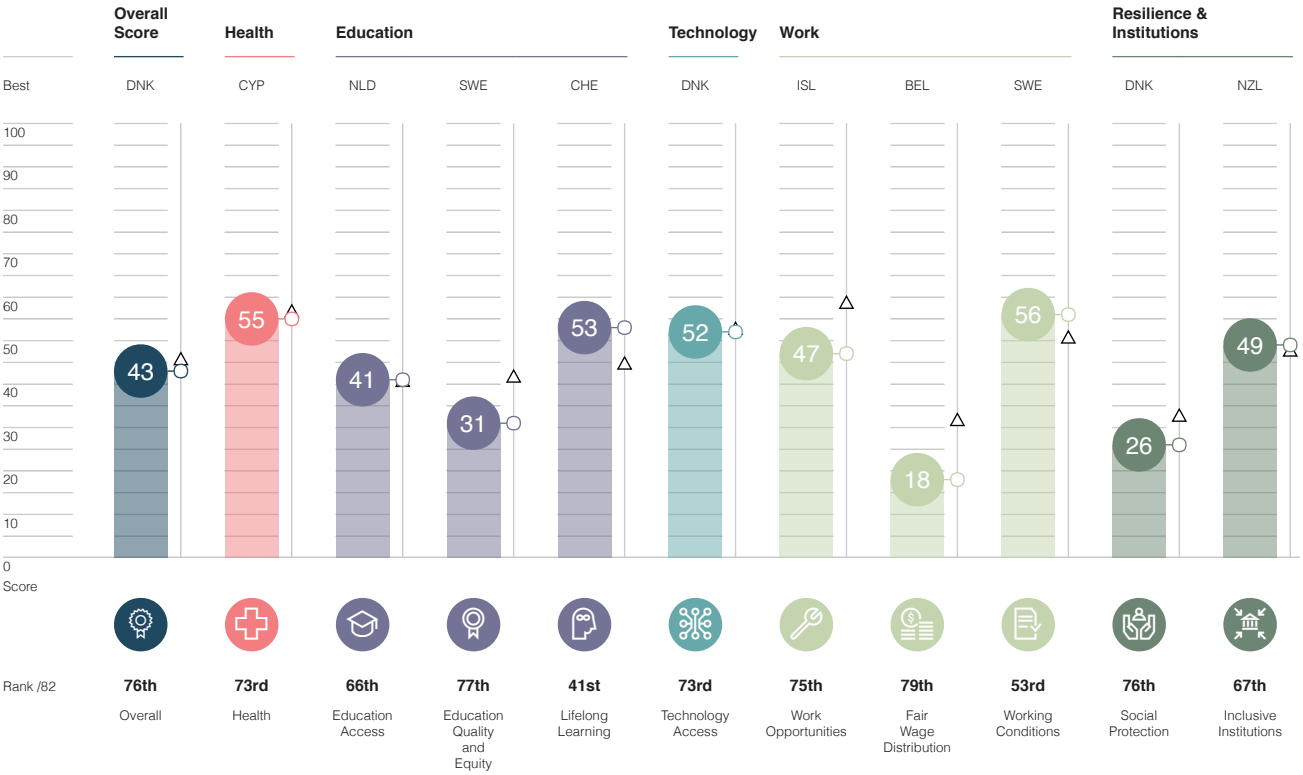
India

76th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1,334.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	7.77
GDP US$ billions	2,611.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.7
GDP per capita US$	2,036.2	10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.4

India

76th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**54.6**	**73**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	13.2	86.8	35	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	28.7	42.6	82	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	41.2	41.2	76	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	47.6	75	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**41.1**	**66**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.2	53.3	51	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	30.4	0.0	70	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.3	77.0	38	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.3	34.1	75	Germany

India

76th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**31.3**	**77**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	53.7	23.3	55	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	20.1	49.7	55	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	32.7	24.2	77	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	29.3	19.0	71	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	361.8	40.4	76	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**52.6**	**41**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.3	55.1	38	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.5	41.8	50	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.7	61.2	40	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	35.9	47.9	23	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.4	57.2	46	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**52.0**	**73**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	34.5	34.5	75	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	1.3	2.7	76	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	37.5	31.3	78	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	94.0	94.0	64	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	89.3	89.3	73	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2	40	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**46.9**	**75**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	2.1	91.7	6	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	10.8	56.9	68	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	15.3	39.0	75	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.7	81.4	36	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	29.8	12.2	80	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	76.2	0.0	81	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**17.8**	**79**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	4.6	0.0	81	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	5.4	0.0	81	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	49.0	53.3	49	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**55.9**	**53**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	58.0	58.0	72	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.5	58.4	46	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.1	51.3	49	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**26.0**	**76**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	22.0	22.0	53	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	2.7	10.7	74	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.7	45.3	56	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**49.1**	**67**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	41.0	41.0	50	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.3	58.4	47	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.5	51.9	67	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-1.0	45.0	74	New Zealand

Indonesia

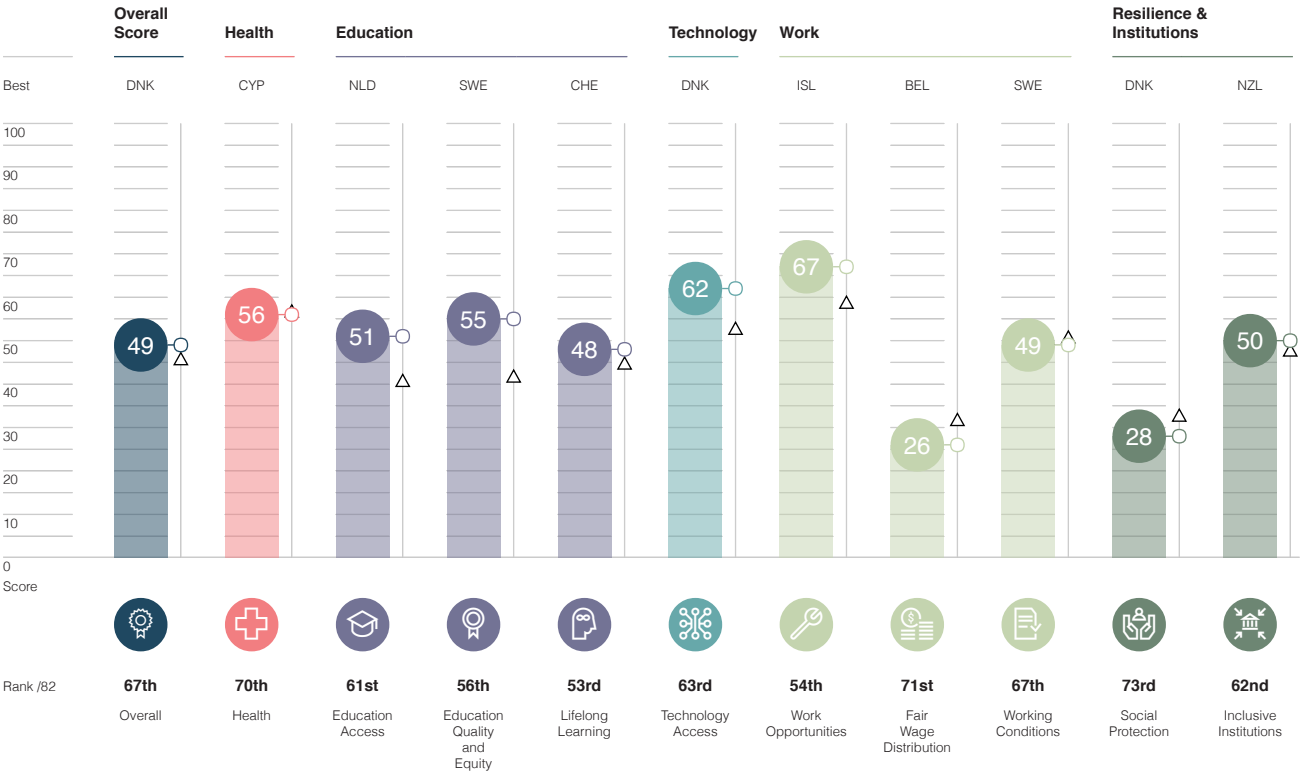
67th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	264.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	2.59
GDP US$ billions	1,015.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.1
GDP per capita US$	3,870.6	10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8

Indonesia

67th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**56.2**	**70**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	47.4	52.6	60	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	16.3	67.5	68	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	44.5	44.5	75	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	60.3	71	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**51.3**	**61**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	40.5	40.5	59	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.6	60.1	30	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	21.7	27.6	58	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.4	76.0	39	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.5	52.0	67	Germany

Indonesia

67th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**54.5**	**56**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	33.8	51.7	48	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	12.7	74.4	27	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	17.0	76.6	47	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	15.0	66.8	49	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	407.8	51.9	64	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	62.3	29.6	55	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	69.4	30.6	54	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**48.1**	**53**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.6	60.3	27	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.0	49.6	35	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.7	61.7	38	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	7.7	10.3	48	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.5	58.5	40	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**62.5**	**63**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	39.8	39.8	73	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	3.3	6.6	72	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	87.2	72.7	40	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	93.4	93.4	65	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	95.7	95.7	69	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.9	28	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**66.5**	**54**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	2.9	88.4	11	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	7.9	68.6	52	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	5.5	78.0	53	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	3.2	87.1	19	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	63.9	54.9	66	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	46.7	22.2	68	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**26.3**	**71**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	22.2	36.6	42	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	15.5	6.1	75	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	12.1	5.4	77	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	44.1	54.5	41	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	38.1	29.1	71	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**49.3**	**67**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	64.0	64.0	57	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.5	58.0	48	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.6	60.4	21	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	23.0	54.0	55	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	10	10.0	58	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**28.4**	**73**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	1.1	4.5	80	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.1	52.3	43	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**50.2**	**62**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	38.0	38.0	56	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.2	56.2	49	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.5	52.1	66	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.5	54.4	65	New Zealand

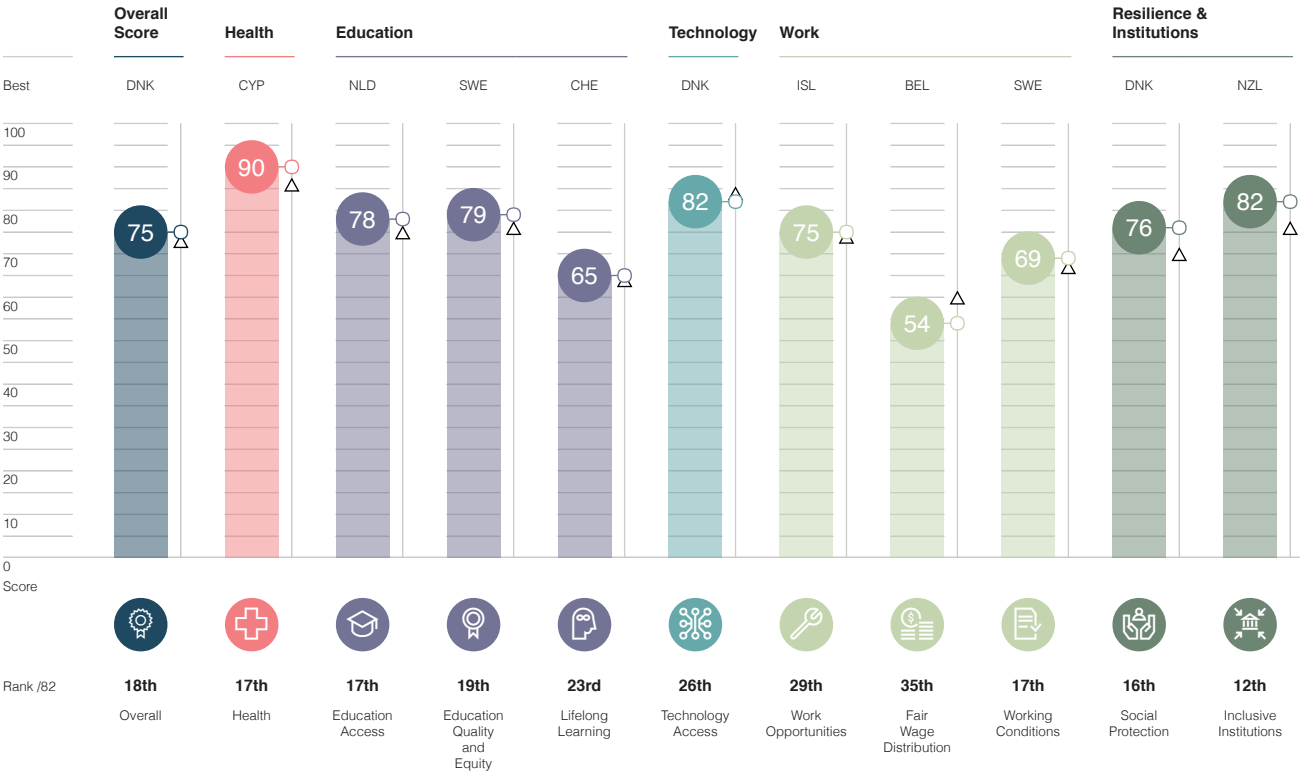
Ireland

18th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.29
GDP US$ billions	334.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.8
GDP per capita US$	76,098.6	10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.6

Ireland

18th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**89.9**	**17**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	7.5	92.5	20	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.8	80.3	33	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	94.6	94.6	10	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	92.2	13	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**78.4**	**17**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	72.3	72.3	43	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.8	64.1	20	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	10.1	66.4	25	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.0	100.0	1	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	89.1	4	Germany

Ireland

18th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**78.8**	**19**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	2.3	96.7	13	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	15.7	81.2	36	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.4	72.0	40	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	537.4	84.4	12	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	83.0	79.6	8	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	40.9	59.1	32	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**64.9**	**23**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.0	66.3	14	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.7	61.4	22	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.9	65.4	34	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.0	66.5	20	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**82.3**	**26**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	84.5	84.5	23	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	29.7	59.4	26	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	103.8	86.5	20	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	95.0	95.0	58	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.7	27	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**74.9**	**29**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	11.3	54.8	60	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	6.9	72.3	45	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.8	84.8	34	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	5.2	79.0	39	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	81.2	76.4	32	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	10.8	82.0	29	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**53.8**	**35**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	24.0	31.4	46	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	70.6	67.3	18	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	36.8	67.1	17	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	52.1	77.5	20	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	36.6	25.8	73	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**68.6**	**17**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	92.0	92.0	11	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.2	69.6	16	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.7	62.4	14	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	6.7	86.7	27	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	33	32.5	33	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**76.4**	**16**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	60.0	80.0	4	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	90.1	90.1	21	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	17.0	67.9	37	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.0	67.5	22	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**82.2**	**12**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	73.0	73.0	17	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.4	82.7	18	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.7	84.3	3	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.0	88.8	12	New Zealand

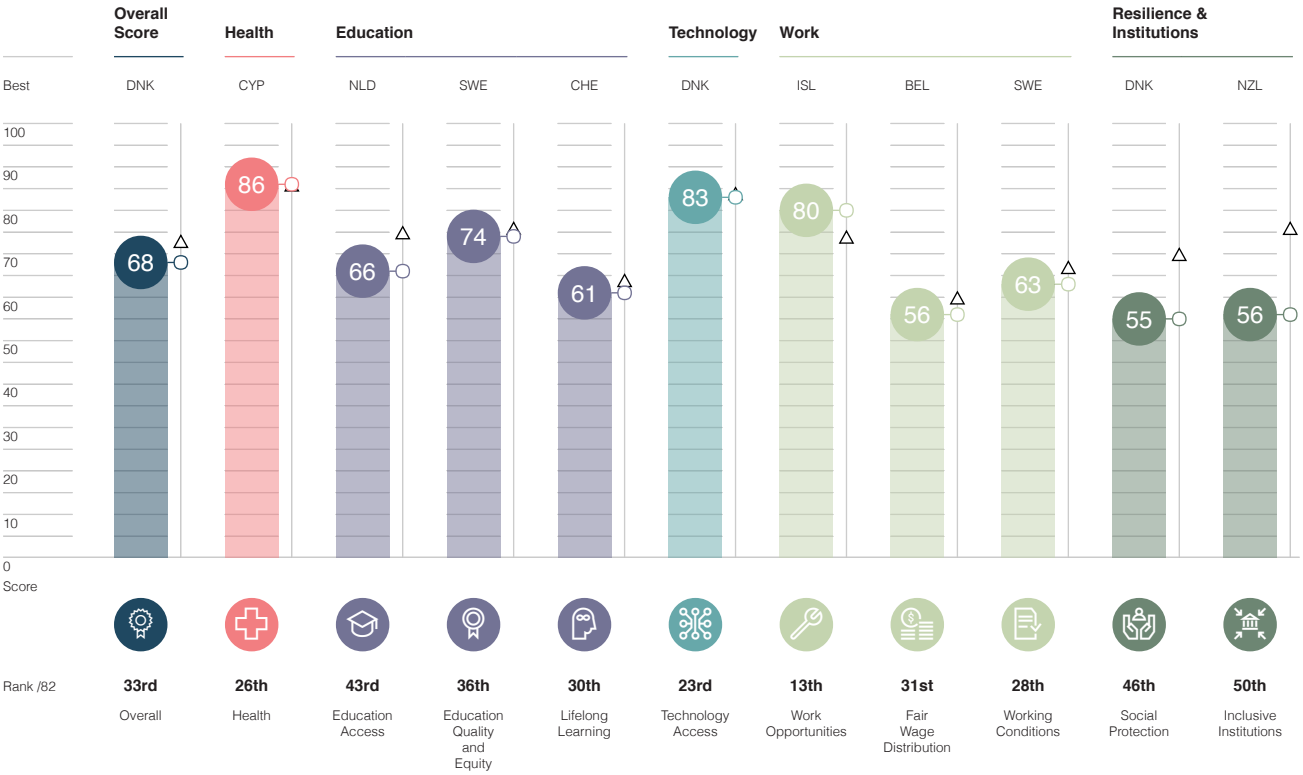
Israel

33rd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	8.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.25
GDP US$ billions	350.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.9
GDP per capita US$	41,644.1	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.4

Israel

33rd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**86.1**	**26**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	9.6	90.4	29	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	12.8	74.4	54	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	84.8	84.8	32	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	94.8	9	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**65.7**	**43**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.6	59.6	32	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	14.7	51.1	40	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.9	71.0	45	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	81.3	27	Germany

Israel

33rd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**74.3**	**36**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	9.0	87.1	34	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	15.2	82.8	31	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	9.6	84.5	11	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	506.2	76.5	35	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	71.6	52.1	41	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	37.2	62.8	26	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**61.3**	**30**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.7	62.5	24	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.5	57.8	28	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.2	86.5	6	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	18.6	24.8	39	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.5	75.0	6	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**83.0**	**23**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	81.6	81.6	28	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	28.8	57.5	28	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	106.1	88.4	18	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.0	99.0	37	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.6	23	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**79.7**	**13**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	9.6	61.7	49	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.0	79.8	26	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.9	88.3	18	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	85.8	82.3	11	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	8.2	86.4	16	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**56.1**	**31**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	24.6	29.7	47	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	70.2	66.8	19	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	36.1	65.3	19	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	53.2	62.7	32	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**63.2**	**28**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	83.0	83.0	26	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.0	66.5	23	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.8	62.7	13	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	11.1	77.7	39	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	26	26.1	39	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**55.4**	**46**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	31.0	41.3	29	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	54.9	54.9	41	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	16.0	64.2	38	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.7	61.1	29	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**56.3**	**50**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	61.0	61.0	25	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.2	78.1	21	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-1.0	40.4	77	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.9	45.6	73	New Zealand

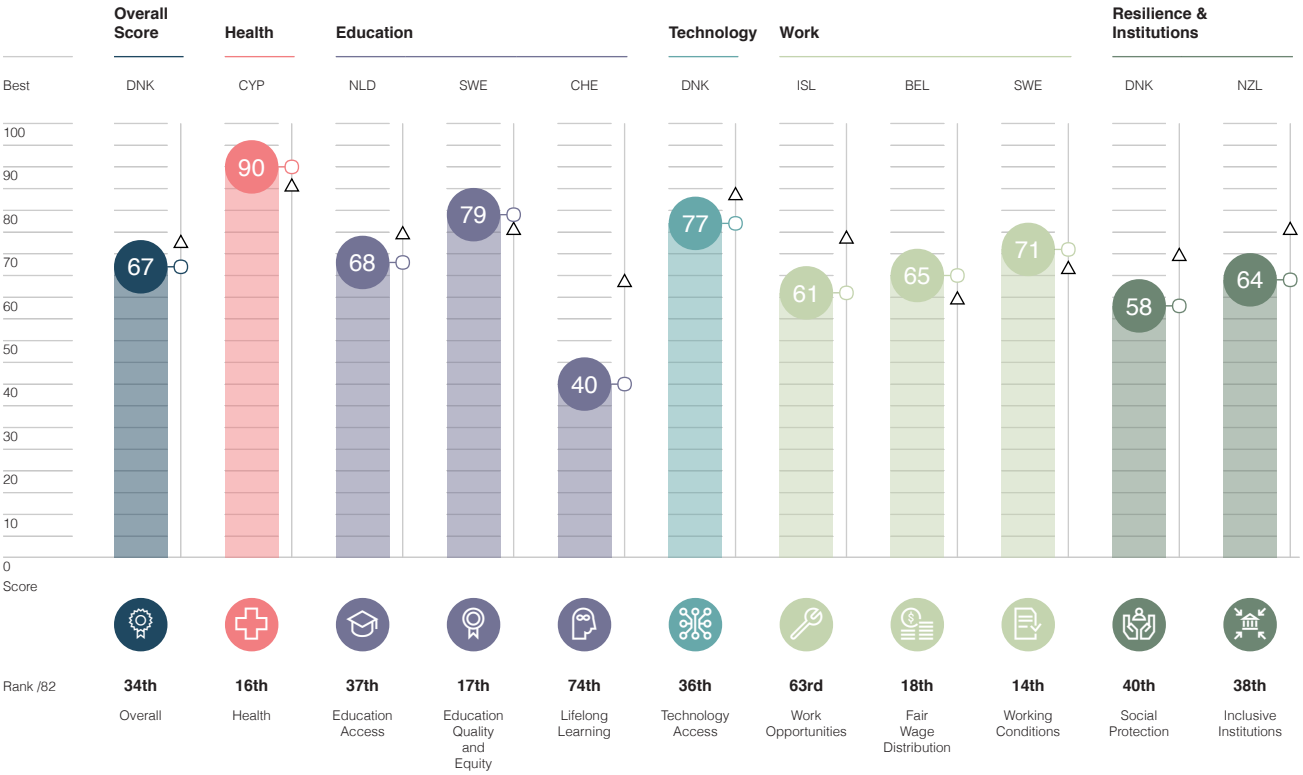
Italy

34th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	60.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.77
GDP US$ billions	1,937.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.4
GDP per capita US$	34,260.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.2

Italy

34th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**90.1**	**16**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	5.2	94.8	14	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	13.1	73.9	57	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	94.9	94.9	9	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	96.7	4	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**68.0**	**37**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	88.8	88.8	19	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.5	58.4	35	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	19.2	36.0	56	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.4	86.0	28	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	70.8	44	Germany

Italy

34th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**79.1**	**17**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	2.1	97.0	12	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	12.4	75.2	25	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	11.7	94.5	12	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	10.4	82.2	18	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	511.3	77.8	32	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	78.1	67.7	21	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	40.8	59.2	31	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**40.2**	**74**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.6	43.6	70	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.8	30.4	66	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.4	57.5	46	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	12.6	16.8	45	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.2	52.9	56	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**77.2**	**36**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	74.4	74.4	41	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	28.0	56.1	33	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	94.5	78.8	29	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2	50	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**61.2**	**63**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	15.4	38.6	69	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	10.1	59.5	64	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	5.9	76.3	54	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	10.0	60.2	59	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	68.7	60.9	60	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	17.0	71.7	40	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**65.2**	**18**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	7.6	78.2	8	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	62.2	58.0	26	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	34.8	62.0	22	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	44.4	55.5	39	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	57.5	72.2	21	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**70.9**	**14**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	98.0	98.0	5	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.0	49.4	73	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.1	35.5	81	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	4.2	91.6	9	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	80	80.0	10	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**58.3**	**40**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	15.0	20.0	37	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	28.9	100.0	4	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.3	54.8	36	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**64.2**	**38**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	52.0	52.0	37	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.4	61.2	41	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.2	70.7	37	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.3	72.9	38	New Zealand

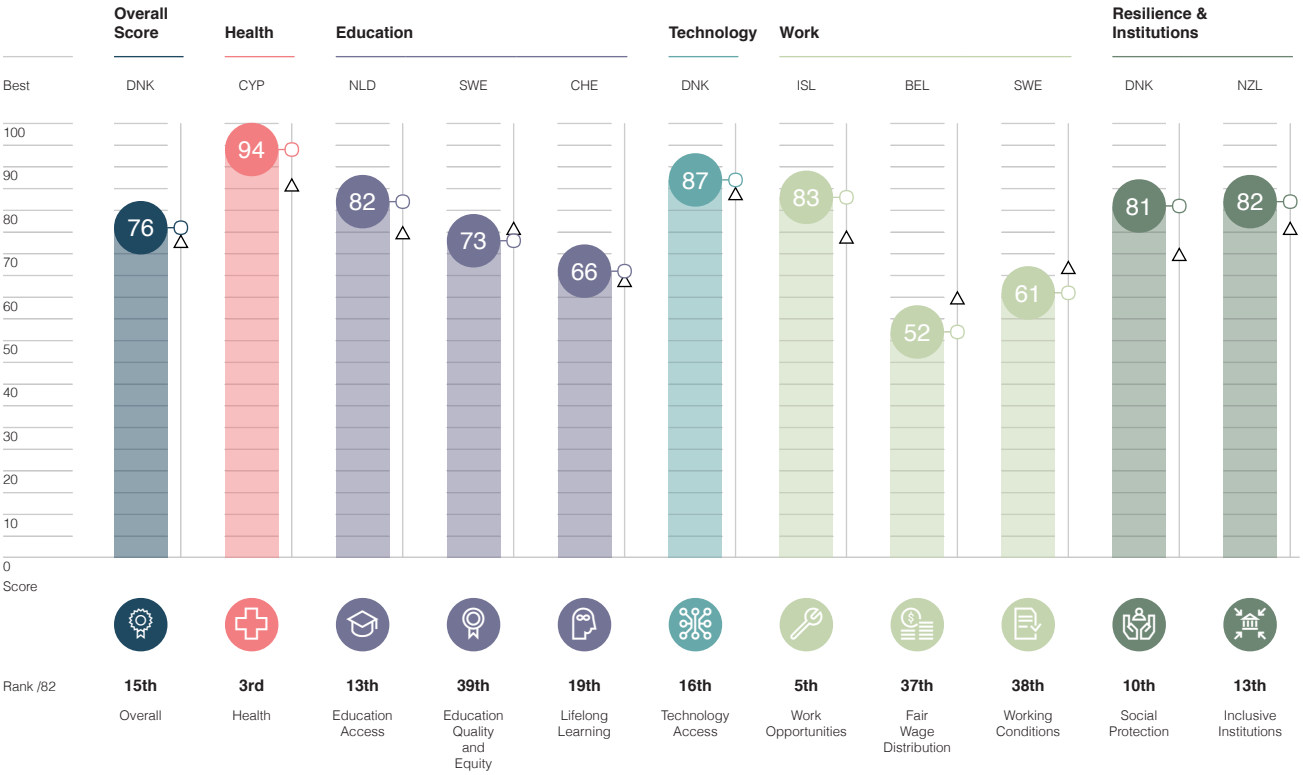
Japan

15th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	126.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	4.14
GDP US$ billions	4,872.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.1
GDP per capita US$	39,305.8	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.2

Japan

15th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**94.2**	**3**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	3.8	96.2	5	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	5.3	89.3	9	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	94.1	94.1	11	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	97.1	2	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**81.8**	**13**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.9	65.3	16	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	2.9	90.2	1	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.2	88.0	25	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	83.5	19	Germany

Japan

15th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**73.0**	**39**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	1.0	98.6	4	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	14.5	68.3	36	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	16.4	78.6	41	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	11.8	77.4	27	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	562.0	90.5	3	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	76.8	64.8	23	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	67.4	32.6	51	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**66.4**	**19**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.3	71.0	9	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.7	62.0	20	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.5	75.2	25	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.4	57.2	45	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**87.0**	**16**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	84.6	84.6	22	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	32.2	64.3	21	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	188.9	100.0	1	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.9	99.9	18	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.1	20	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**82.7**	**5**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	3.1	87.6	7	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.3	90.8	9	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	73.0	66.2	51	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	8.4	86.1	18	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**52.0**	**37**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	12.3	64.8	16	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	47.0	41.1	43	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	24.8	37.0	52	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	54.2	64.9	28	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**60.9**	**38**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	90.0	90.0	14	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.8	79.9	5	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.5	58.9	26	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	20.4	59.2	53	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	17	16.7	49	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**81.3**	**10**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	64.0	85.3	1	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	75.4	75.4	31	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	23.1	92.2	14	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.3	72.2	16	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**81.9**	**13**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	73.0	73.0	17	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.7	88.1	10	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.4	77.0	20	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.1	89.4	9	New Zealand

Kazakhstan

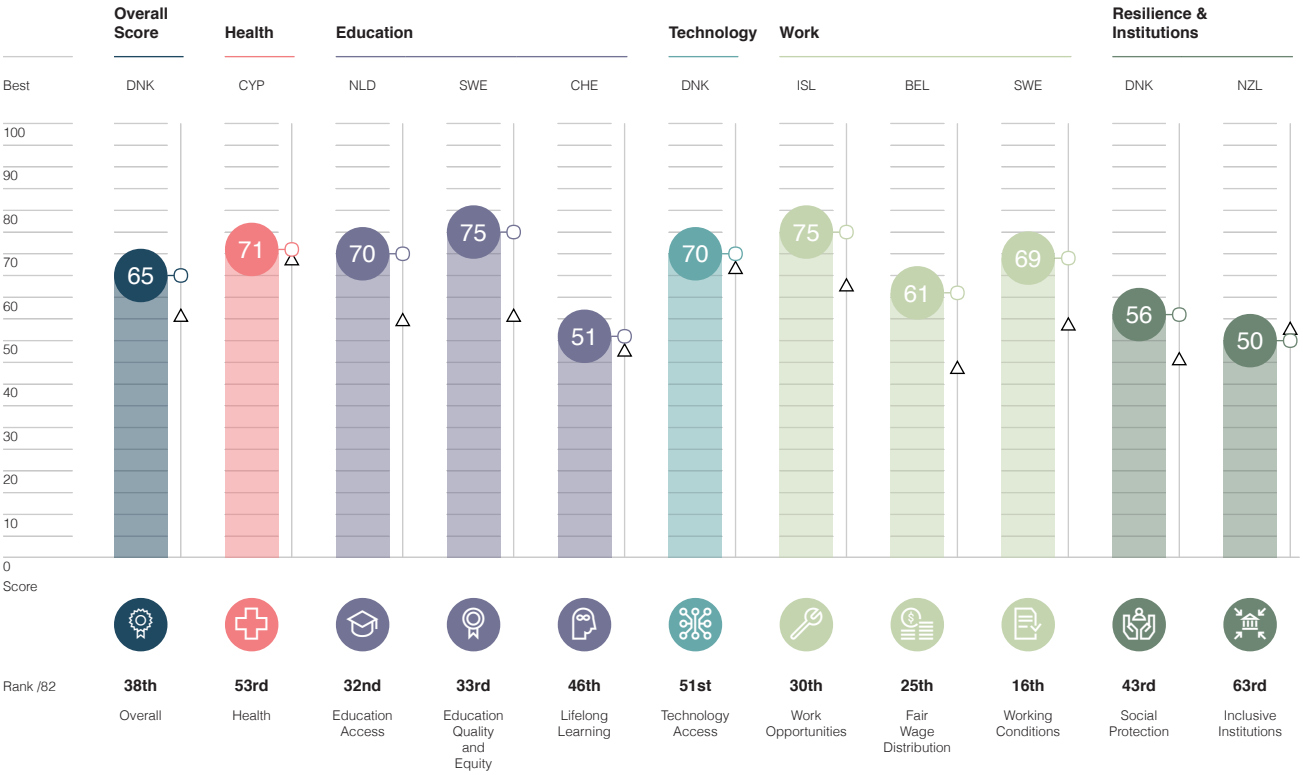
38th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	18.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.38
GDP US$ billions	160.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.5
GDP per capita US$	9,237.0	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.9

Kazakhstan

38th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**71.4**	**53**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	29.8	70.3	51	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	8.7	82.6	19	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	69.1	69.1	54	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	63.8	65	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**69.9**	**32**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	58.7	58.7	53	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.8	46.8	61	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	9.5	68.4	22	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.3	97.0	10	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	78.8	29	Germany

Kazakhstan

38th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**74.7**	**33**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	1.9	97.3	9	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	9.3	85.5	9	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	19.6	67.9	56	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	541.5	85.4	6	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	78.7	69.3	17	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	57.4	42.6	46	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**51.1**	**46**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.9	48.3	54	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.2	52.9	32	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.3	55.0	55	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	28.3	37.7	31	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.7	61.5	33	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**69.7**	**51**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	78.9	78.9	36	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	13.4	26.9	54	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	77.6	64.6	48	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	87.9	87.9	73	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8	41	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**74.9**	**30**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	6.6	73.4	33	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.4	78.5	28	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.7	85.2	33	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.3	80.4	22	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	25.9	56.8	50	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**61.2**	**25**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	59.6	55.1	27	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	33.5	58.8	24	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	58.4	95.4	6	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	41.0	35.6	68	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**69.1**	**16**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	64.0	64.0	57	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.5	57.7	49	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.3	55.3	36	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	3.1	93.7	6	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	75	74.7	12	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**56.5**	**43**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	5.4	21.5	66	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.9	47.9	51	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**49.7**	**63**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	31.0	31.0	74	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.0	52.8	54	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.7	48.7	70	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.0	66.1	49	New Zealand

Korea, Rep.

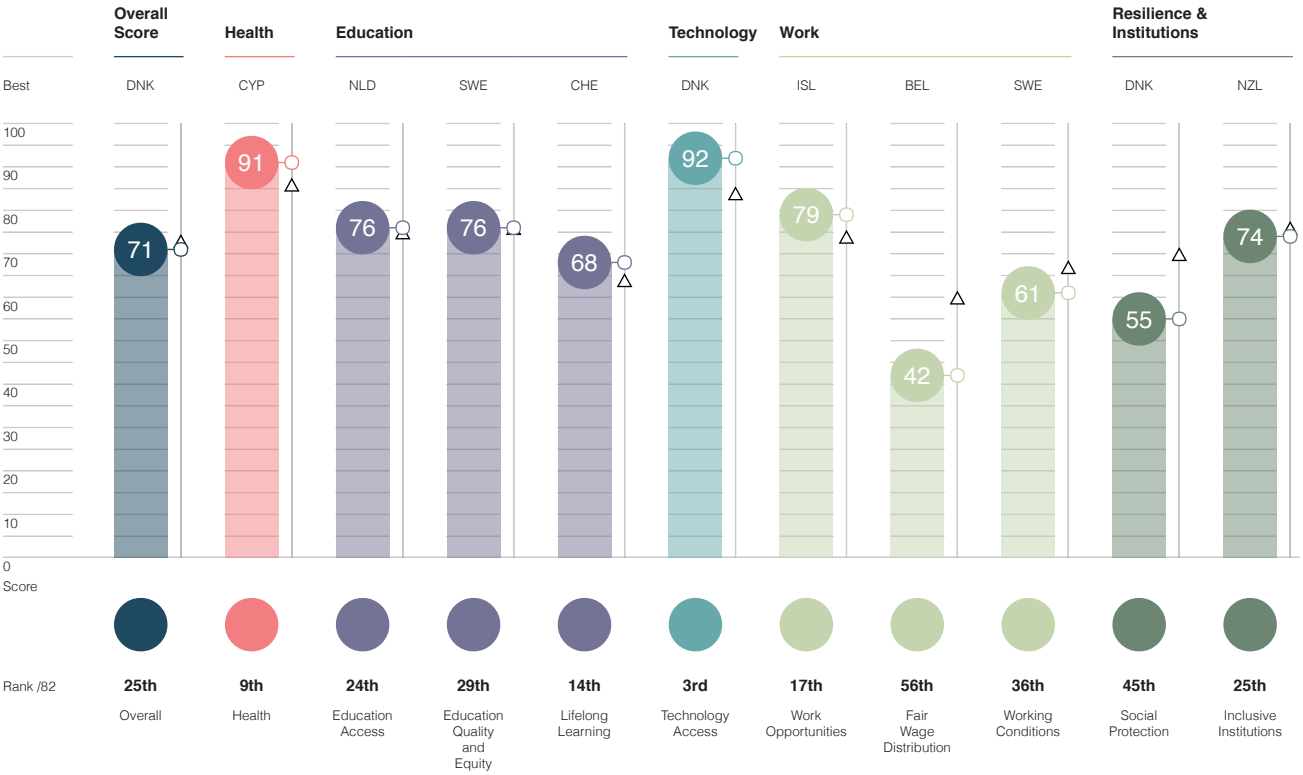
25th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	51.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.58
GDP US$ billions	1,538.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.6
GDP per capita US$	31,345.6	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0

Korea, Rep. — 25th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**91.1**	**9**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	1.4	98.6	1	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	10.1	79.8	35	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	90.3	90.3	24	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	95.8	6	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**75.5**	**24**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	94.9	94.9	8	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.8	63.9	21	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.7	73.0	43	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	70.2	45	Germany

Korea, Rep.

25th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**76.0**	**29**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	0.3	99.6	1	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	13.0	73.2	30	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	16.4	78.6	39	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.2	72.7	38	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	566.7	91.7	2	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	78.9	69.9	16	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	53.7	46.3	42	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**68.1**	**14**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.5	59.2	29	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.8	64.1	18	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.9	82.4	12	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.0	66.5	19	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**92.4**	**3**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	95.9	95.9	5	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	41.6	83.2	6	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	113.6	94.7	15	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.9	99.9	18	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.9	80.9	10	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**78.6**	**17**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	3.7	85.2	20	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	3.7	85.2	12	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.7	85.2	32	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	2.6	89.8	14	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	71.9	64.9	54	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	23.4	61.0	46	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**41.7**	**56**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	22.3	36.3	44	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	40.2	33.6	54	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	23.1	32.9	56	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	53.8	64.0	30	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**61.3**	**36**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	64.0	64.0	57	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	3.6	43.2	79	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.8	63.8	10	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	19.1	61.9	52	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	74	73.9	13	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**55.4**	**45**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	43.0	57.3	13	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	65.7	65.7	38	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	10.1	40.4	55	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.5	58.2	31	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**73.8**	**25**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	57.0	57.0	34	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.2	77.6	23	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.6	82.4	7	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.5	78.1	28	New Zealand

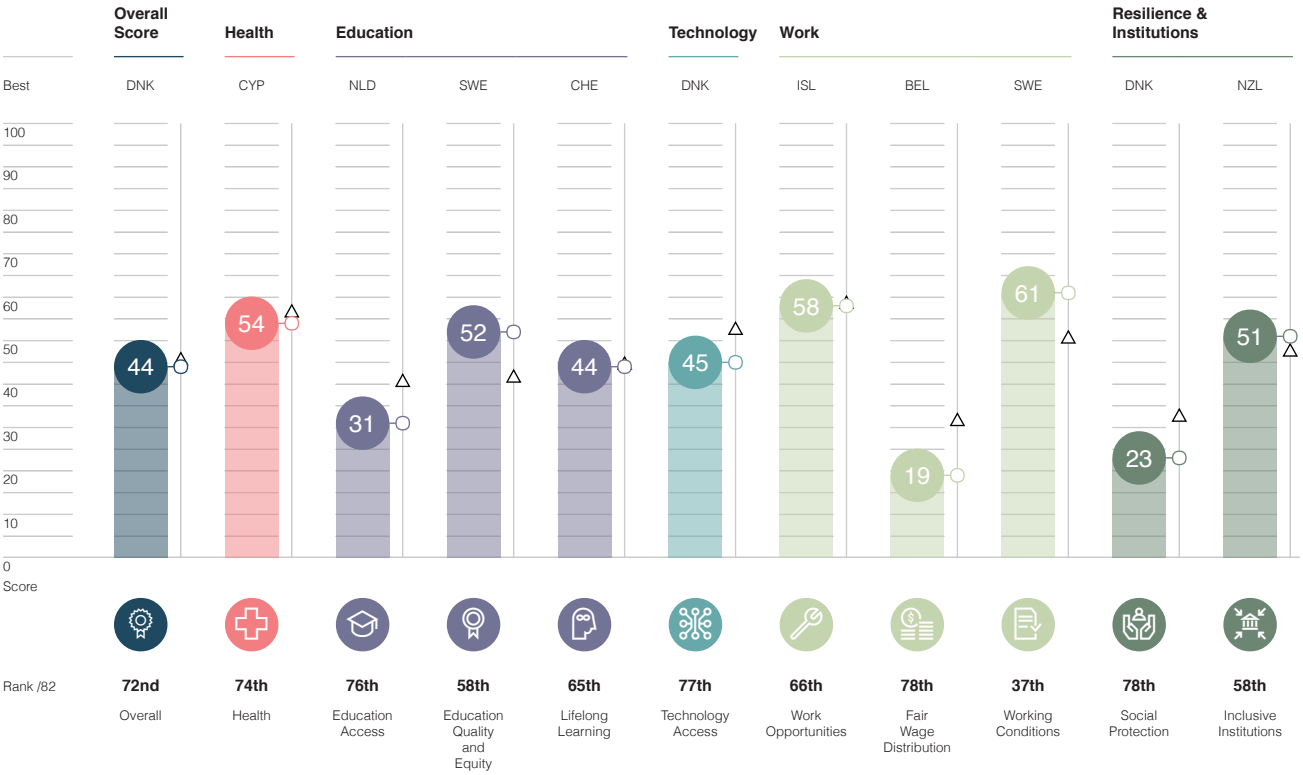
Lao PDR

72nd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP US$ billions	17.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.4
GDP per capita US$	2,720.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.5

Lao PDR

72nd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**54.4**	**74**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	65.4	34.6	69	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	0.1	99.7	6	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	36.6	36.6	79	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	46.8	76	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**31.0**	**76**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	46.5	46.5	58	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.7	45.7	64	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	42.1	0.0	78	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.3	32.0	77	Germany

Lao PDR

72nd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**52.0**	**58**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	18.2	55.9	51	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	22.3	58.9	62	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	20.0	49.9	60	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	373.6	43.4	72	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**43.7**	**65**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.0	49.9	49	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.2	36.8	55	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.8	47.2	76	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	24.4	32.5	34	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.1	52.3	58	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**45.1**	**77**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	25.5	25.5	79	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	0.6	1.3	80	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	42.0	35.0	75	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	78.0	78.0	77	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	90.5	90.5	70	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5	73	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**58.0**	**66**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	11.0	55.9	58	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	6.5	74.1	44	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	6.9	72.4	58	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	12.4	50.4	62	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	96.3	95.3	1	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	79.5	0.0	82	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**18.7**	**78**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	10.6	0.7	78	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	10.2	0.4	78	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	49.7	54.9	46	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**61.0**	**37**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	62.0	62.0	65	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.7	61.0	36	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.4	55.9	34	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	17.5	64.9	49	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**23.1**	**78**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	1.2	4.8	79	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.5	41.4	61	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**51.0**	**58**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	29.0	29.0	75	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.7	38.0	79	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.2	61.8	55	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.4	75.2	35	New Zealand

Latvia

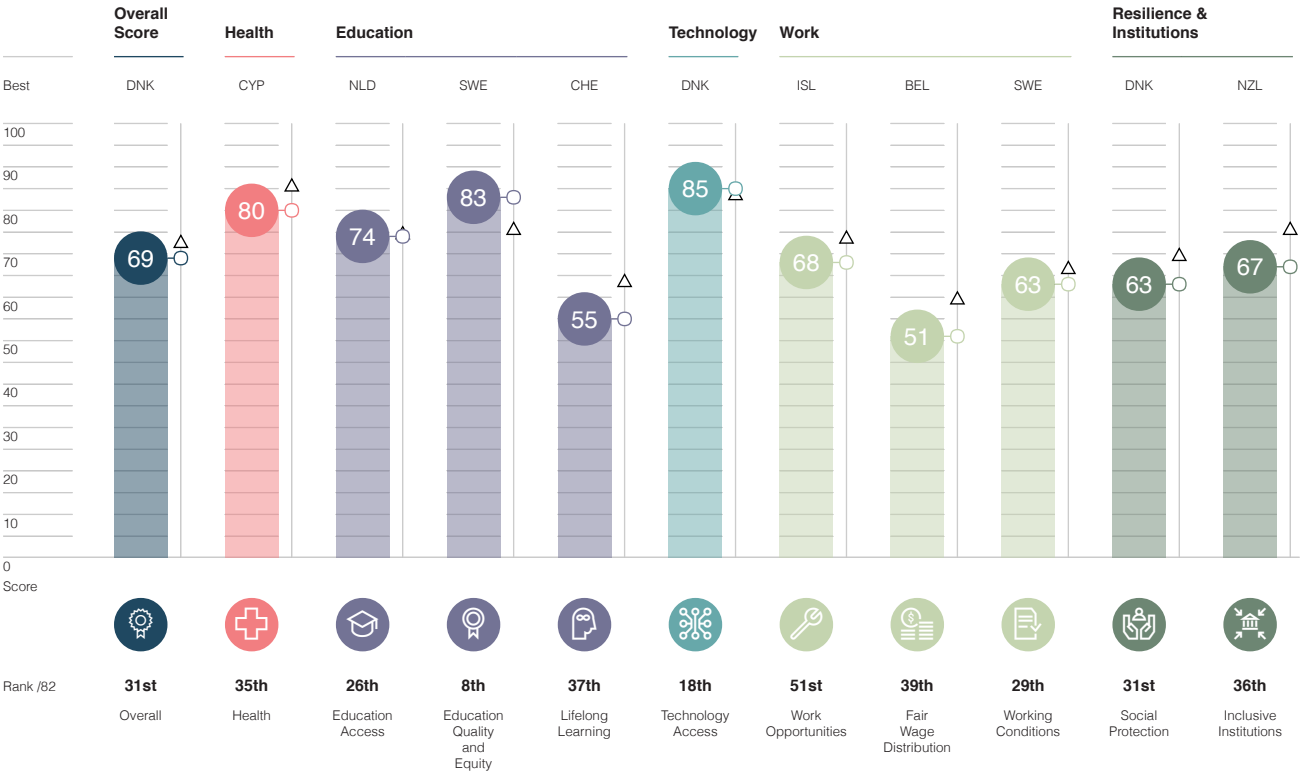
31st/82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP US$ billions	30.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	34.2
GDP per capita US$	18,032.0	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.5

Latvia

31st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**79.7**	**35**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	16.2	83.8	39	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.0	81.9	24	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	80.7	80.7	36	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	72.3	55	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**74.5**	**26**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	93.5	93.5	11	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.2	53.5	48	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	7.8	73.9	15	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	3.2	68.0	48	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	83.4	20	Germany

Latvia

31st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**83.4**	**8**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	0.8	98.9	2	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	10.3	82.4	14	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	12.1	93.1	16	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	10.4	81.9	19	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	539.1	84.8	9	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	77.1	65.4	22	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	22.8	77.2	15	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**55.5**	**37**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.4	57.1	34	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.4	57.3	29	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.0	66.3	33	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	25.2	33.6	33	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.8	63.1	29	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**84.9**	**18**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	83.6	83.6	25	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	27.3	54.6	35	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	130.2	100.0	9	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.0	99.0	37	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.1	22	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**67.9**	**51**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	18.5	25.9	75	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	8.5	66.0	58	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.7	85.4	31	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	8.5	66.0	51	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	81.7	77.1	30	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	7.9	86.9	14	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**51.1**	**39**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	26.0	25.6	50	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	54.7	49.6	33	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	30.6	51.4	32	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	48.0	65.6	30	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	53.4	63.1	31	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**63.1**	**29**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	86.0	86.0	23	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.9	64.9	29	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.2	54.1	39	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	1.8	96.5	3	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	14	13.8	53	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**63.0**	**31**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	33.0	44.0	28	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	96.5	96.5	12	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	14.4	57.7	44	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.2	53.9	39	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**66.8**	**36**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	58.0	58.0	31	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.0	74.6	29	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.3	59.3	61	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.4	75.4	33	New Zealand

Lithuania

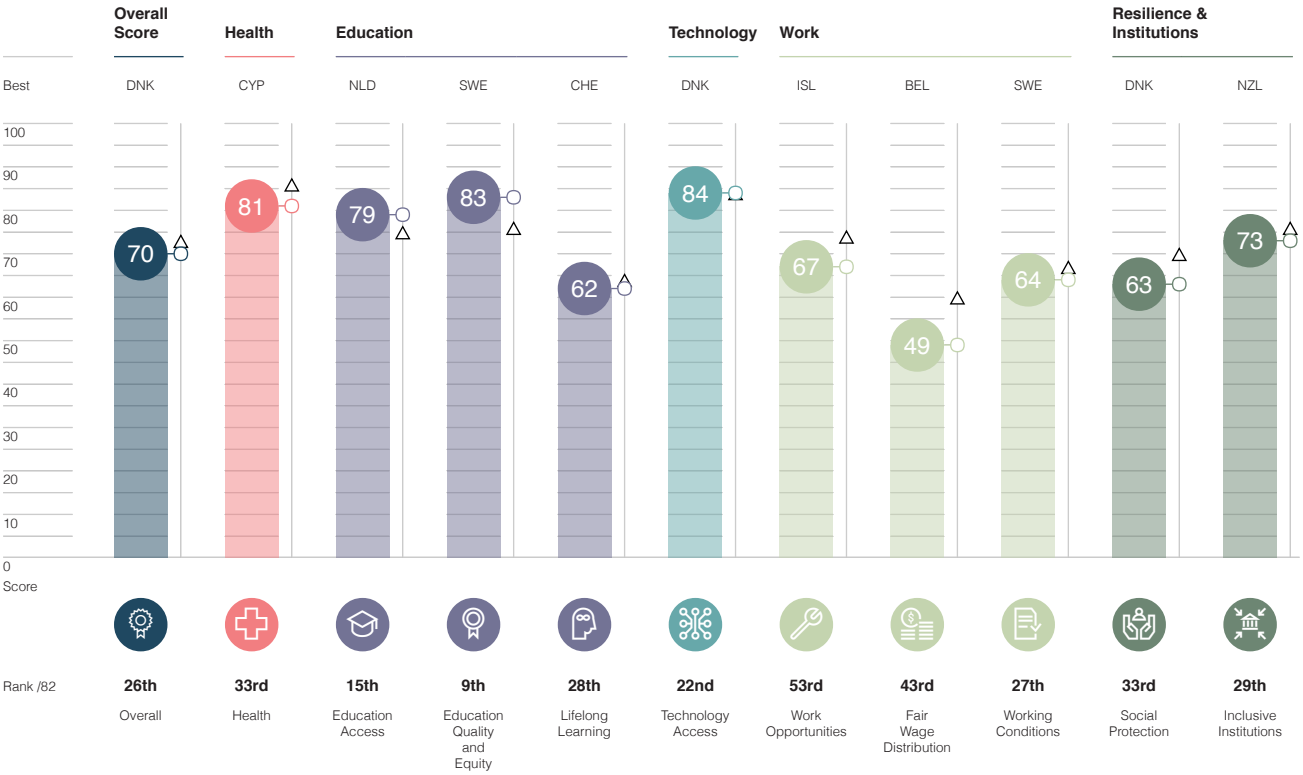
26th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP US$ billions	47.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.4
GDP per capita US$	19,143.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0

Lithuania

26th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**80.7**	**33**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	10.9	89.1	31	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.4	81.1	31	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	80.5	80.5	37	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	71.9	57	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**79.3**	**15**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	88.0	88.0	21	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.2	54.2	44	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	8.0	73.2	16	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.3	97.0	10	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	84.0	18	Germany

Lithuania

26th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**83.2**	**9**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	2.7	96.1	16	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	10.8	80.5	16	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	10.6	97.9	5	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	8.0	90.1	5	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	520.3	80.1	25	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	74.6	59.5	35	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	21.9	78.1	14	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**62.2**	**28**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.8	63.0	20	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.3	54.7	31	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.4	73.1	29	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	42.0	56.0	16	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.9	64.2	26	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**83.5**	**22**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	79.7	79.7	35	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	28.2	56.3	32	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	100.6	83.8	22	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	14	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.4	8	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**67.4**	**53**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	20.2	19.2	77	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	8.0	68.0	53	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.8	88.8	16	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	9.1	63.7	52	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.6	80.7	19	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	9.5	84.2	21	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**48.7**	**43**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	21.3	39.2	36	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	55.4	50.5	32	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	29.8	49.6	34	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	44.0	54.3	42	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	47.6	50.2	55	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**63.9**	**27**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	91.0	91.0	12	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.9	64.2	30	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.6	60.0	24	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	1.4	97.3	2	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	7	7.1	59	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**62.9**	**33**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	42.0	56.0	14	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	92.7	92.7	17	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	14.7	58.8	43	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.7	44.2	57	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**72.6**	**29**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	59.0	59.0	28	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.1	75.2	28	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.3	73.5	33	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.8	82.7	23	New Zealand

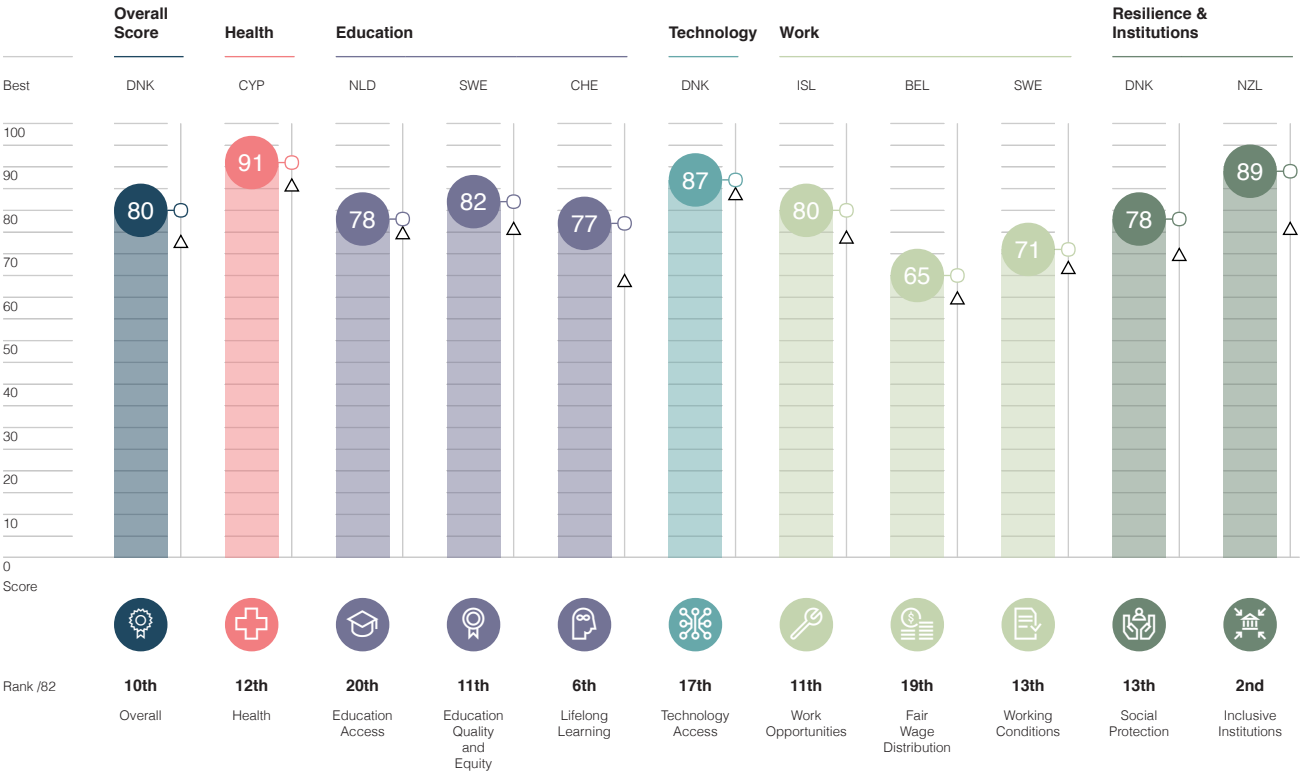
Luxembourg

10th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.05
GDP US$ billions	62.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.8
GDP per capita US$	114,234.2	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.5

Luxembourg

10th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**90.6**	**12**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	4.7	95.3	10	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.4	81.3	30	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	96.0	96.0	4	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	89.7	21	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**78.3**	**20**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	88.4	88.4	20	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.2	70.6	9	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	5.3	82.4	6	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	71.8	40	Germany

Luxembourg

10th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**82.2**	**11**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	11.5	78.5	17	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	9.0	100.0	2	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	9.2	86.2	9	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	499.8	75.0	40	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	72.2	53.5	39	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	0.0	100.0	1	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**76.5**	**6**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.5	75.1	3	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.5	75.4	4	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.1	85.7	8	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.2	69.8	14	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**86.9**	**17**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	97.1	97.1	3	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	37.1	74.2	15	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	94.0	78.3	30	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.0	99.0	37	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.8	21	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**80.1**	**11**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	8.8	64.7	40	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.6	77.7	32	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.2	83.0	42	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.2	83.4	27	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	85.5	81.9	12	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	6.2	89.7	9	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**64.8**	**19**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	12.2	65.3	15	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	69.3	65.9	21	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	33.5	58.7	25	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	47.7	65.0	32	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	56.2	69.3	24	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**71.1**	**13**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.7	78.3	6	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.6	60.8	17	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	7.0	86.1	29	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	59	59.0	19	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**78.3**	**13**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	47.0	62.7	10	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	22.2	88.7	19	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	6.0	83.4	7	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**89.2**	**2**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	81.0	81.0	9	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.8	90.3	8	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.4	96.3	4	New Zealand

Malaysia

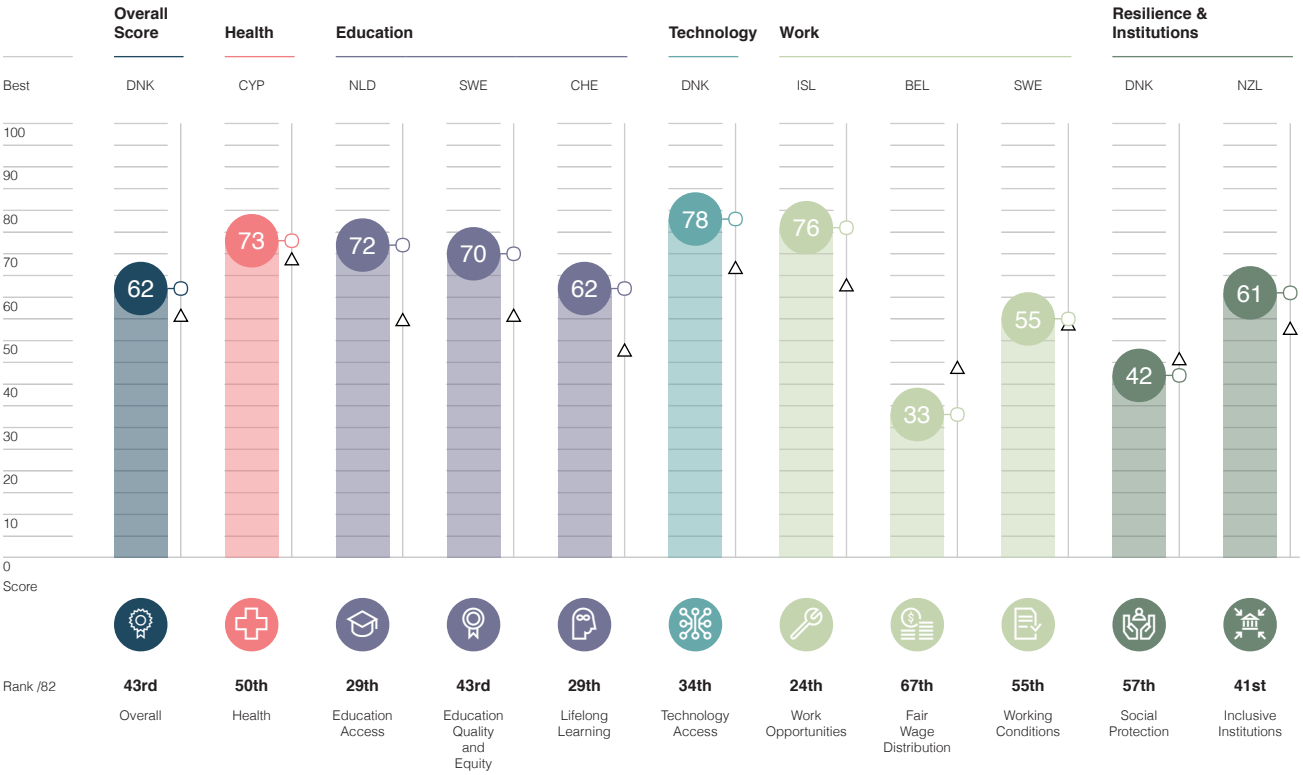
43rd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	32.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.74
GDP US$ billions	314.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.0
GDP per capita US$	10,941.7	10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8

Malaysia

43rd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**72.6**	**50**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	13.4	86.6	37	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	20.4	59.2	77	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	68.1	68.1	57	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	76.4	47	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**71.9**	**29**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	83.4	83.4	28	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.1	68.1	12	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	11.7	61.0	30	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.4	86.0	28	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	60.7	54	Germany

Malaysia

43rd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**70.1**	**43**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	11.7	83.3	36	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	18.1	56.3	49	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	11.7	94.5	13	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	472.9	68.2	44	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	69.0	45.9	44	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	27.8	72.2	21	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**61.8**	**29**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.3	71.0	8	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.9	64.7	15	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.5	75.7	24	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	18.5	24.7	40	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.4	72.8	10	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**77.5**	**34**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	81.2	81.2	30	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	8.6	17.1	62	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	116.7	97.3	13	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	96.3	96.3	55	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2	19	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**76.1**	**24**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	2.1	91.7	7	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.1	83.6	15	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.1	83.8	36	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	65.9	57.3	63	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	21.6	64.0	45	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**32.6**	**67**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	28.3	19.1	51	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	39.1	32.4	55	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	22.6	31.6	58	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	39.9	42.4	50	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	41.8	37.3	67	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**54.6**	**55**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	73.0	73.0	41	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.4	72.6	11	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	5.2	70.3	4	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	22.0	55.9	54	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	1	1.3	67	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**41.7**	**57**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	3.8	15.1	71	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.1	68.3	20	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**60.8**	**41**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	47.0	47.0	41	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.1	75.3	27	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.6	49.4	68	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.2	71.3	41	New Zealand

Malta

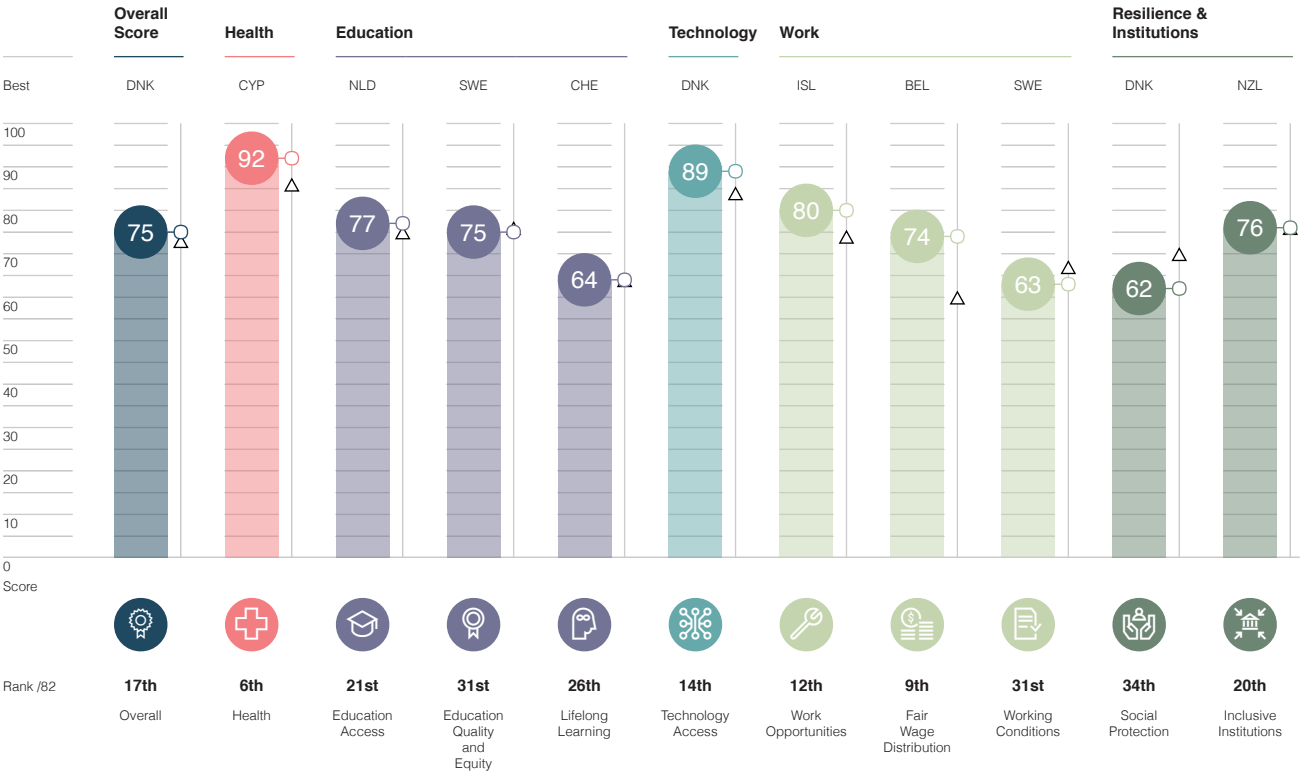
17th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP US$ billions	12.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	29.4
GDP per capita US$	31,058.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8

Malta

17th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**91.5**	**6**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	12.9	87.1	34	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	0.1	99.7	7	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	89.9	89.9	26	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	89.4	23	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**77.1**	**21**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	99.8	99.8	1	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.5	57.8	37	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	7.3	75.8	14	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.4	76.0	39	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	76.2	34	Germany

Malta

17th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**75.2**	**31**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	26.8	61.7	44	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	12.1	76.5	22	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	13.0	89.9	21	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	7.6	91.2	4	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	482.7	70.7	42	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	81.9	76.9	11	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	40.6	59.4	30	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**63.5**	**26**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.1	50.9	44	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.9	65.1	14	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.6	76.1	23	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.7	62.0	32	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**88.5**	**14**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	81.4	81.4	29	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	43.7	87.3	4	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	110.5	92.1	17	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3	25	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**79.7**	**12**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	5.6	77.7	27	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	3.2	87.3	8	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	1.9	92.3	6	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.9	80.6	38	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	65.5	56.9	64	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	9.8	83.6	24	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**74.1**	**9**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	83.7	81.9	8	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	40.8	77.0	8	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	54.7	84.9	15	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	48.6	52.4	51	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**62.8**	**31**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.0	67.0	21	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.3	55.1	37	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	6.4	87.2	24	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	42	41.8	30	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**62.2**	**34**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	36.0	48.0	23	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	18.2	72.8	32	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.0	65.9	26	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**75.7**	**20**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	54.0	54.0	36	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.0	73.0	31	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.6	81.1	11	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.3	94.6	6	New Zealand

Mexico

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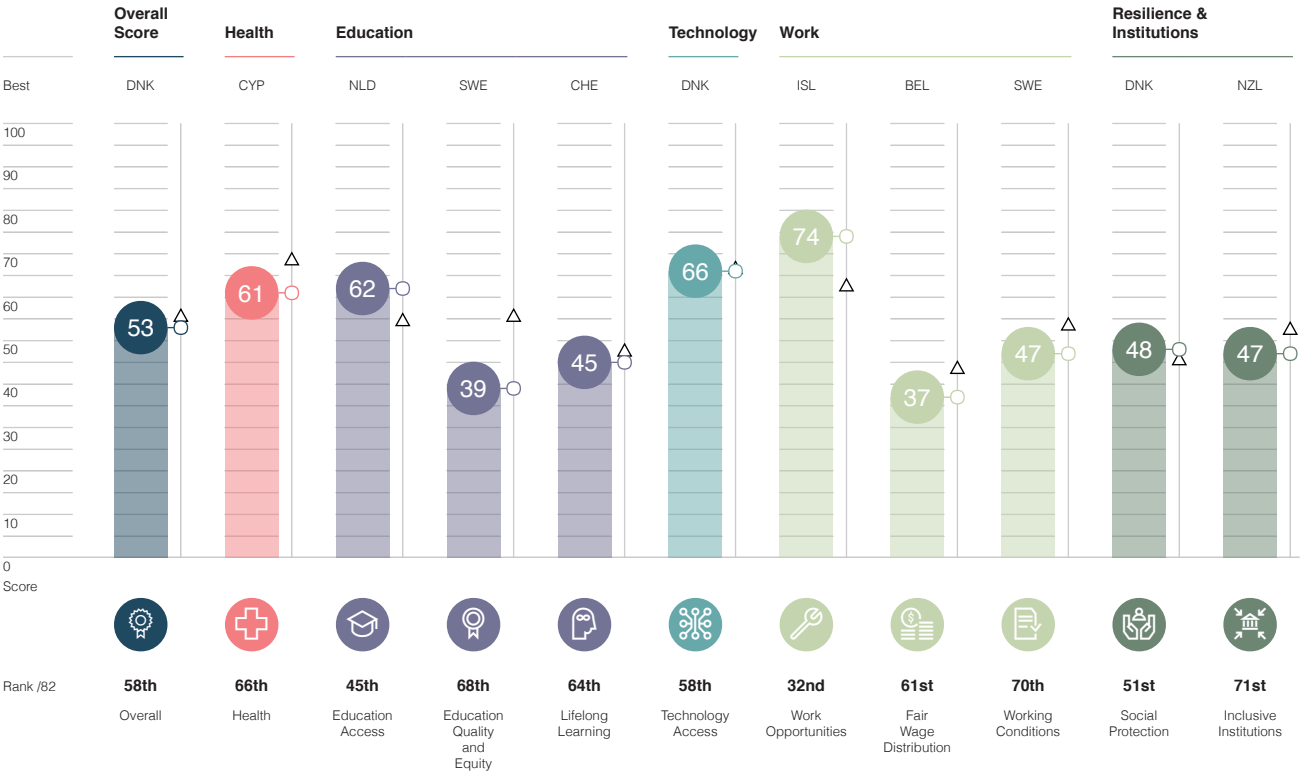
Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	124.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.90
GDP US$ billions	1,149.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	48.3
GDP per capita US$	9,807.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.6

Mexico

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**61.3**	**66**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	60.4	39.6	67	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	16.3	67.3	69	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	66.3	66.3	61	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	71.9	58	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**61.8**	**45**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	72.2	72.2	44	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.2	53.9	46	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	18.4	38.6	53	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.2	88.0	25	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	56.2	63	Germany

Mexico

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**39.1**	**68**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	42.5	39.3	51	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	25.0	33.3	64	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	26.6	44.8	70	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	23.0	40.1	63	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	429.4	57.4	55	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	61.7	28.3	57	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	69.2	30.8	53	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**44.6**	**64**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.8	47.0	60	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.8	29.3	68	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.4	56.1	50	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.8	46.0	70	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**65.6**	**58**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	65.8	65.8	53	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	14.6	29.3	51	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	70.0	58.3	59	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	91.4	91.4	69	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1	60	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**74.4**	**32**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	3.2	87.2	14	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.0	84.0	14	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.1	83.4	40	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	2.0	91.9	8	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	55.7	44.6	72	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	26.7	55.4	52	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**37.1**	**61**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	16.1	54.0	26	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	47.1	41.3	42	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	27.6	44.0	42	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	33.7	24.9	60	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	34.6	21.3	77	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**46.8**	**70**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	71.0	71.0	48	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.5	59.1	42	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.8	46.4	58	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	28.2	43.7	61	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	14	13.8	53	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**48.2**	**51**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	50.3	50.3	42	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	12.0	47.8	48	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.8	46.6	55	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**47.3**	**71**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	28.0	28.0	78	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.2	49.1	62	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.3	58.8	63	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.6	53.5	68	New Zealand

Moldova

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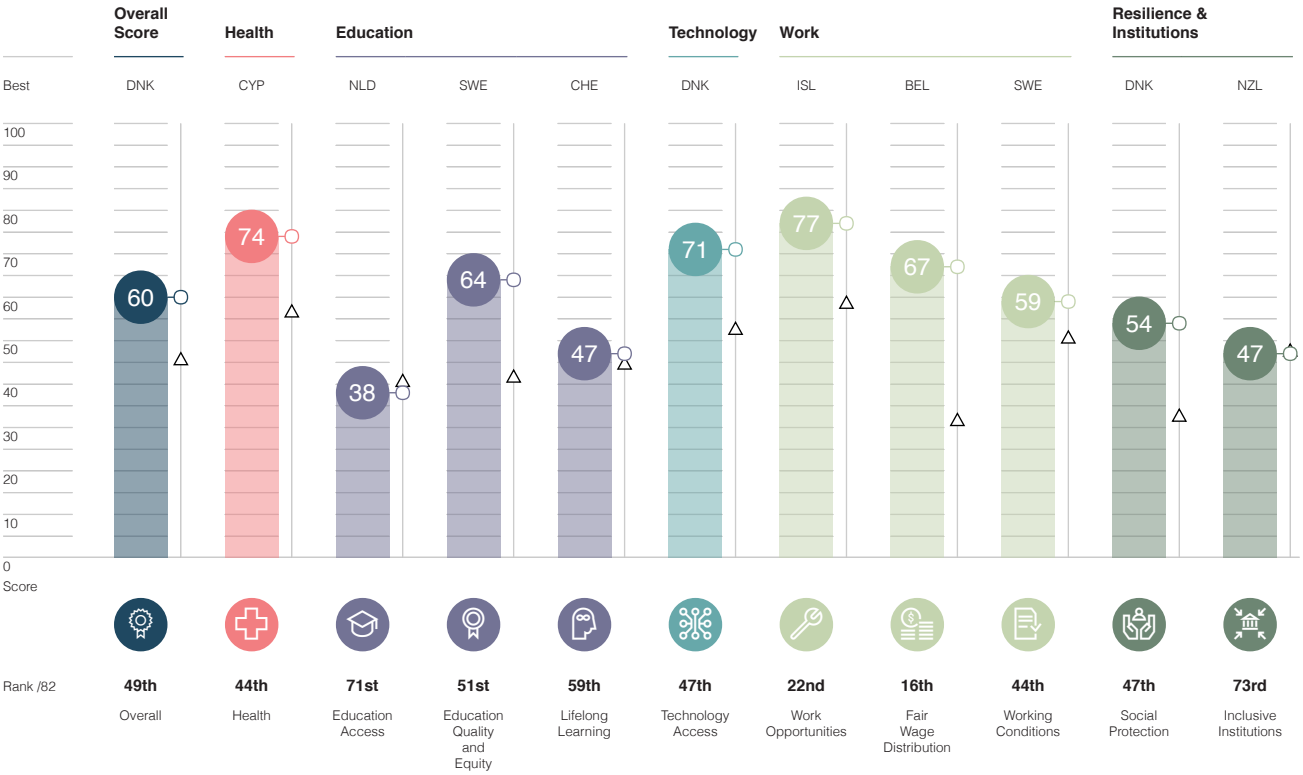
Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP US$ billions	8.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	25.9
GDP per capita US$	3,217.7	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.8

Moldova

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Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**74.1**	**44**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	22.4	77.6	46	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	6.9	86.3	12	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	67.4	67.4	59	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	65.0	64	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**38.2**	**71**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.5	41.6	74	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	27.8	7.2	69	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	65.8	50	Germany

Moldova

49th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**63.9**	**51**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	11.9	77.1	20	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	17.9	73.6	52	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	10.1	83.0	14	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	445.7	61.4	50	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	72.1	53.4	40	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	65.3	34.7	50	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**46.5**	**59**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.6	42.8	76	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.1	34.7	57	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.3	54.4	58	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	32.4	43.2	27	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.5	57.6	43	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**71.2**	**47**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	76.1	76.1	38	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	15.4	30.8	49	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	72.8	60.6	56	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.5	43	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**76.5**	**22**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	4.2	83.3	21	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	3.1	87.7	6	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.1	87.6	21	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.6	80.8	18	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	34.0	43.3	58	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**66.6**	**16**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	49.2	43.5	38	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	29.3	48.2	37	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	60.2	100.0	4	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	58.7	74.9	13	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**59.0**	**44**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	83.0	83.0	26	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.4	57.5	50	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.1	52.4	45	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	43	43.0	29	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**53.6**	**47**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	18.1	72.6	33	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.1	34.5	77	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**46.6**	**73**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	33.0	33.0	70	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.5	42.4	73	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.5	52.8	64	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.3	58.4	59	New Zealand

Morocco

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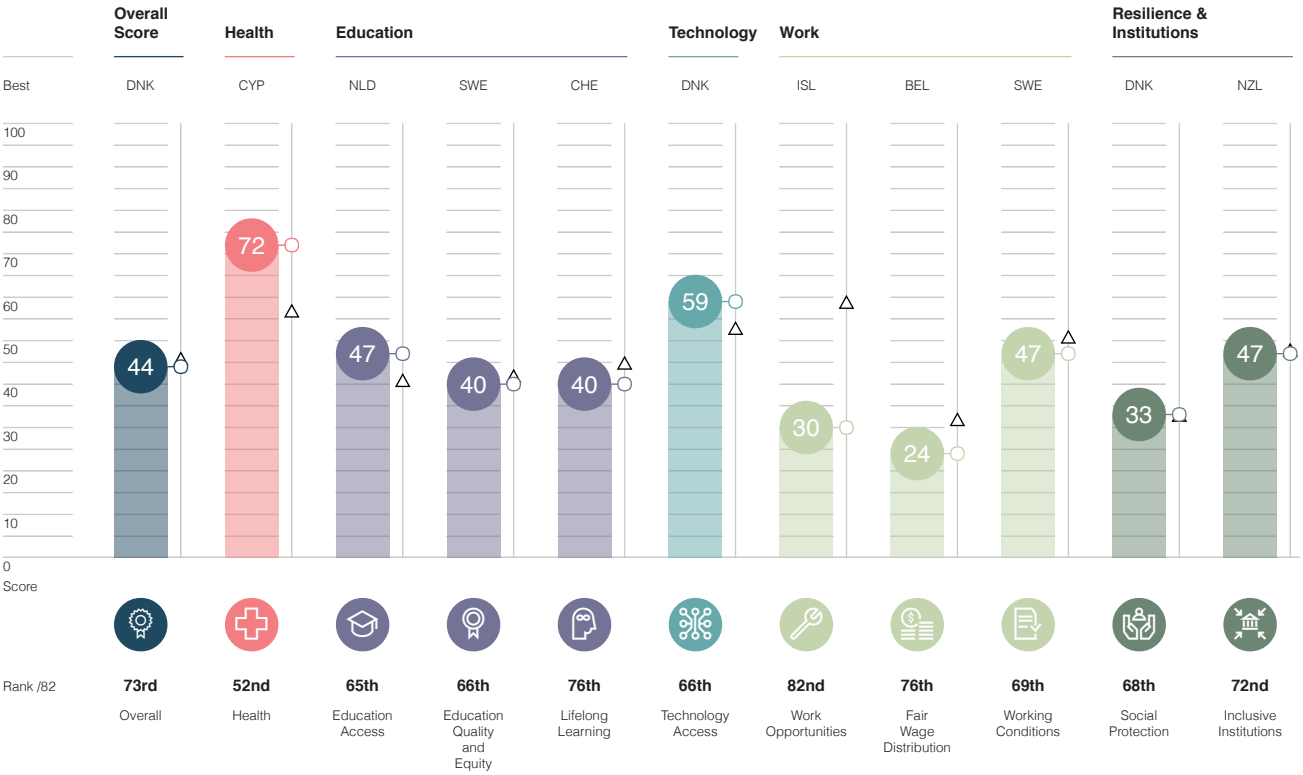
WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	35.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.23
GDP US$ billions	109.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.5
GDP per capita US$	3,359.1	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.1

Morocco

73rd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**72.1**	**52**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	31.0	69.0	53	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	0.2	99.7	8	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	57.6	57.6	68	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	62.2	68	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**46.5**	**65**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	47.4	47.4	57	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.8	46.2	63	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	5.4	46.0	57	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Germany

Morocco

73rd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**40.0**	**66**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	63.8	8.9	60	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	18.1	56.2	50	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	26.8	44.0	71	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	15.8	63.9	52	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	375.7	43.9	71	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	66.0	38.6	47	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	75.1	24.9	59	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**39.8**	**76**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.6	43.6	71	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.4	23.5	76	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.9	48.8	70	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	26.3	35.1	32	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.9	48.0	65	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**59.1**	**66**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	64.8	64.8	56	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	4.3	8.6	70	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	59.1	49.2	66	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	98.0	98.0	48	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8	81	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**29.7**	**82**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	10.3	58.7	52	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	18.1	27.7	79	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	30.4	13.0	79	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	48.4	19.4	70	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**23.8**	**76**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	21.3	12.6	72	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	17.0	17.6	71	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	43.5	41.1	63	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**46.9**	**69**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	75.0	75.0	39	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.1	52.0	68	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.7	45.5	60	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	42.5	15.0	73	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**32.9**	**68**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	6.6	26.3	59	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.4	39.5	65	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**46.7**	**72**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	43.0	43.0	46	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.2	47.9	63	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-1.1	37.2	80	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.3	58.8	57	New Zealand

Netherlands

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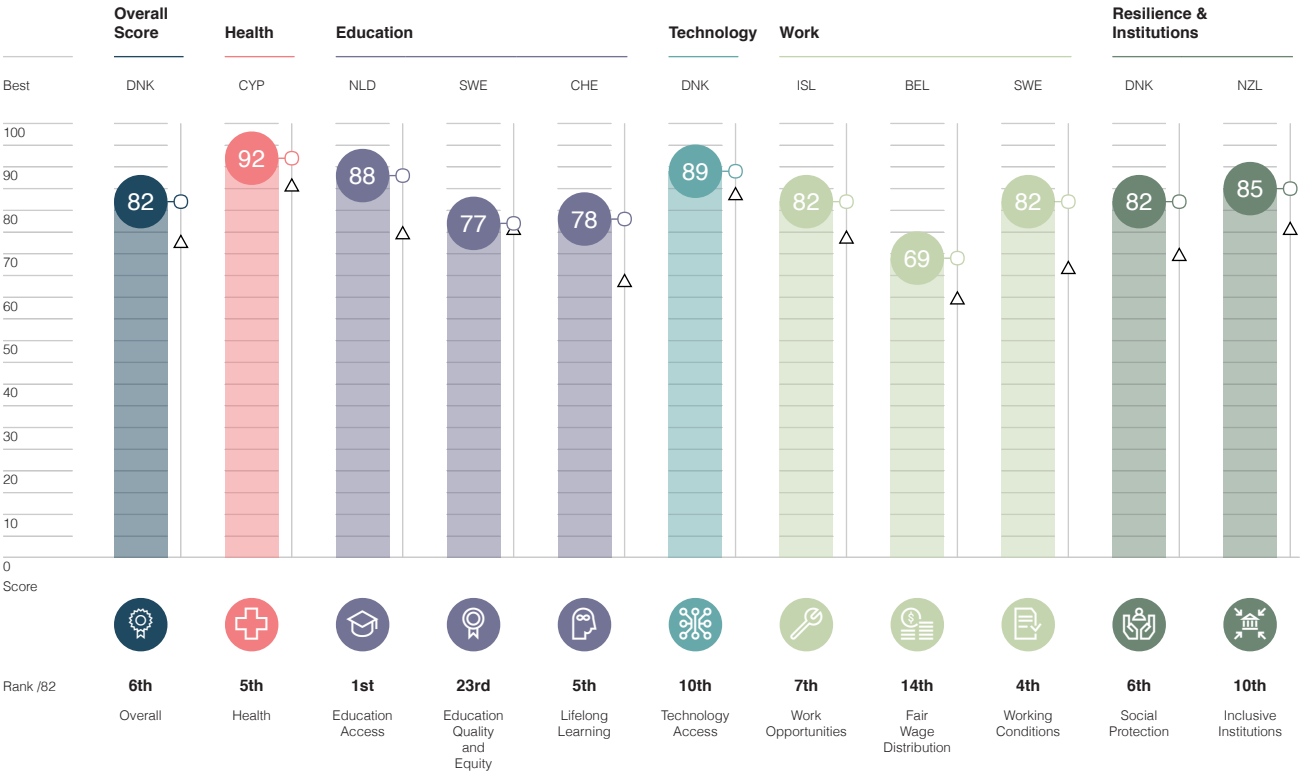
Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	17.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.72
GDP US$ billions	825.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	28.2
GDP per capita US$	53,106.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.3

Netherlands

6th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**91.9**	**5**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	3.8	96.2	6	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	8.0	83.9	16	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	96.1	96.1	3	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	91.4	17	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**88.1**	**1**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	94.3	94.3	9	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.6	77.1	3	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	4.2	86.1	3	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.3	97.0	10	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	85.8	15	Germany

Netherlands

6th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**77.0**	**23**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	1.3	98.1	7	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	16.2	62.6	44	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	16.7	77.8	42	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	18.0	56.6	56	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	531.8	83.0	14	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	78.2	68.0	20	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	7.1	92.9	3	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**77.8**	**5**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.3	72.4	5	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.2	70.1	7	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.5	91.4	2	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.6	77.1	4	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**89.0**	**10**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	94.7	94.7	7	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	42.4	84.7	5	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	90.9	75.7	34	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.0	99.0	37	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.9	11	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**81.9**	**7**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	8.2	67.1	37	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	3.6	85.4	11	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.5	90.1	13	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	2.7	89.2	16	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.4	80.5	20	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	12.6	79.0	35	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**68.9**	**14**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	14.5	58.6	20	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	58.8	54.3	28	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	32.4	55.9	27	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	56.3	89.5	11	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	63.9	86.4	3	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**81.6**	**4**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	95.0	95.0	8	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.8	80.8	4	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.8	63.5	12	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	4.9	90.2	16	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	79	78.6	11	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**82.5**	**6**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	46.0	61.3	11	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	97.5	97.5	11	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	22.3	89.3	17	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.9	81.8	8	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**84.9**	**10**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	82.0	82.0	8	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.9	91.9	6	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.5	80.7	13	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.9	85.2	20	New Zealand

New Zealand

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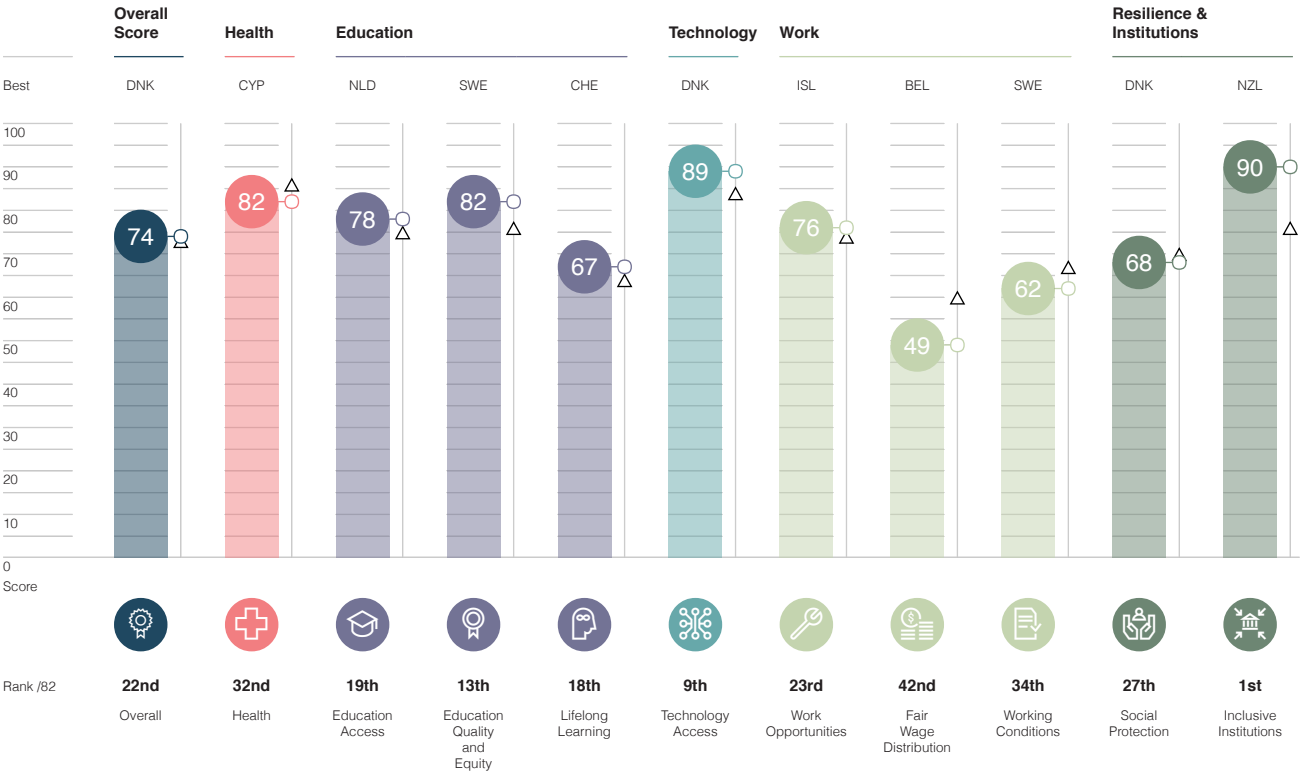
Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.15
GDP US$ billions	201.5	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.5
GDP per capita US$	41,266.8		

New Zealand

22nd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**81.7**	**32**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	19.3	80.7	40	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	16.6	66.9	71	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	92.4	92.4	15	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	86.9	28	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**78.3**	**19**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	93.1	93.1	13	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.8	63.2	23	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	11.9	60.3	31	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.5	85.0	31	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	90.1	3	Germany

New Zealand

22nd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**81.9**	**13**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	10.0	85.7	35	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	6.3	95.6	5	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	16.9	77.0	45	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.0	73.4	34	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	521.5	80.4	24	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	82.4	78.2	9	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	16.7	83.3	7	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**67.0**	**18**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.8	62.9	21	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.7	61.4	21	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.7	78.2	20	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.9	65.5	23	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**89.4**	**9**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	90.8	90.8	11	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	34.7	69.4	18	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	114.5	95.4	14	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	98.0	98.0	48	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.8	4	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**76.5**	**23**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	9.4	62.2	46	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	6.3	74.9	42	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.0	84.1	35	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	85.4	81.7	14	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	12.3	79.5	34	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**49.5**	**42**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	11.2	68.0	12	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	43.2	36.9	49	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	23.9	34.7	54	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	51.2	58.2	42	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**61.6**	**34**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	89.0	89.0	18	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.1	67.9	19	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.6	60.5	19	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	12.5	75.0	41	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	15	15.3	51	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**67.8**	**27**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	38.0	50.7	20	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	66.6	66.6	36	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	19.7	78.7	23	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.5	75.2	14	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**89.5**	**1**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	87.0	87.0	2	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.7	88.0	11	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.6	83.0	6	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.5	100.0	1	New Zealand

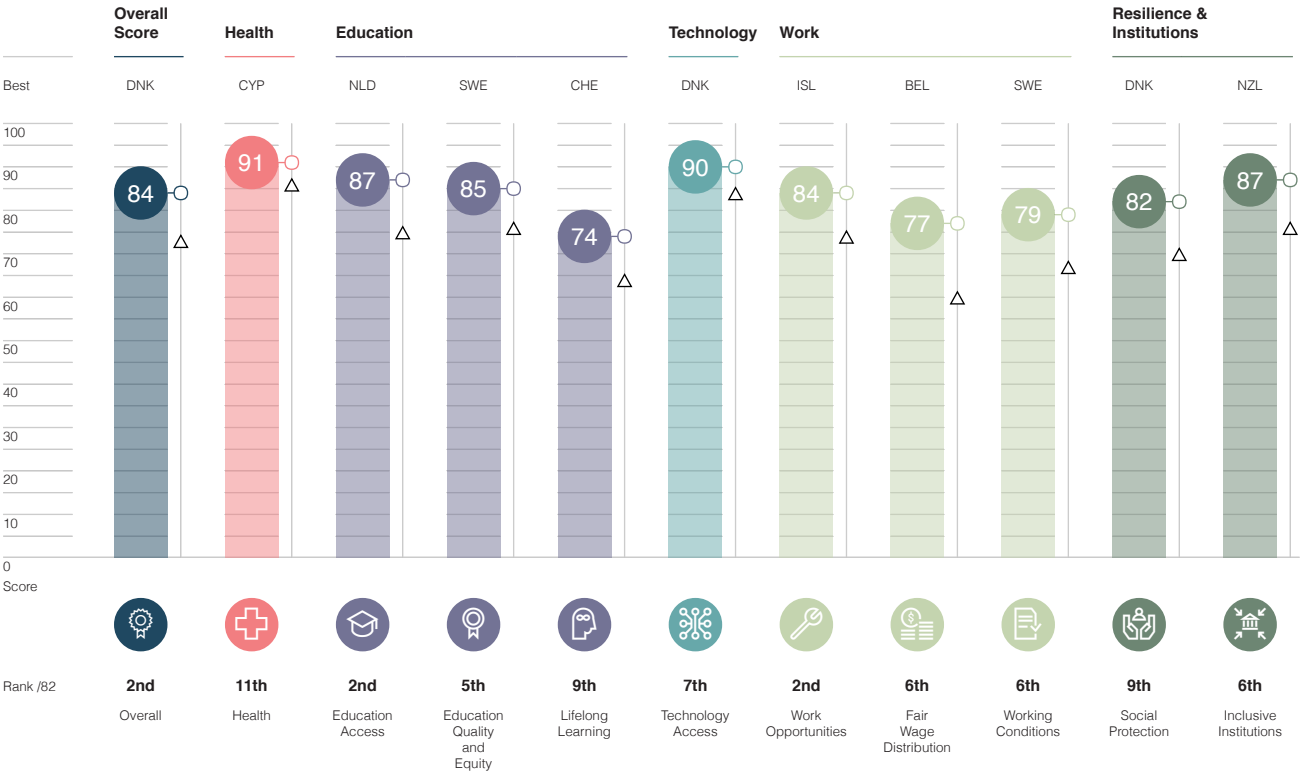
Norway

2nd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.29
GDP US$ billions	396.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.5
GDP per capita US$	81,694.6	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.4

Norway

2nd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**90.9**	**11**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	5.1	94.9	13	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.8	80.4	32	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	96.6	96.6	2	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	91.9	14	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**86.5**	**2**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	95.2	95.2	7	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.2	69.8	10	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	4.8	83.8	4	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.2	98.0	7	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	85.9	14	Germany

Norway

2nd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**85.5**	**5**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	5.8	91.7	30	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	14.4	68.8	34	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	10.2	99.5	4	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	10.1	83.0	16	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	517.9	79.5	28	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	91.4	100.0	1	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	24.0	76.0	16	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**73.6**	**9**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.1	68.2	12	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.2	69.5	8	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.1	85.0	10	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.3	71.6	13	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**89.8**	**7**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	96.5	96.5	4	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	41.3	82.7	7	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	99.7	83.1	23	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.9	99.9	18	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.5	17	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**84.5**	**2**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	9.4	62.5	43	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	3.5	86.0	10	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.3	90.7	11	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	3.2	87.2	18	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	90.5	88.2	3	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	4.7	92.1	3	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**76.7**	**6**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	81.8	79.8	10	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	39.4	73.6	10	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	57.2	92.0	10	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	52.7	61.6	35	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**79.5**	**6**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	97.0	97.0	6	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.7	77.5	8	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.5	58.8	29	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	4.2	91.6	9	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	73	72.5	14	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**81.5**	**9**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	36.0	48.0	23	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	95.8	95.8	13	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	23.9	95.6	12	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	6.2	86.7	1	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**87.4**	**6**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	84.0	84.0	7	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.9	92.6	4	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.6	81.6	10	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.2	91.5	7	New Zealand

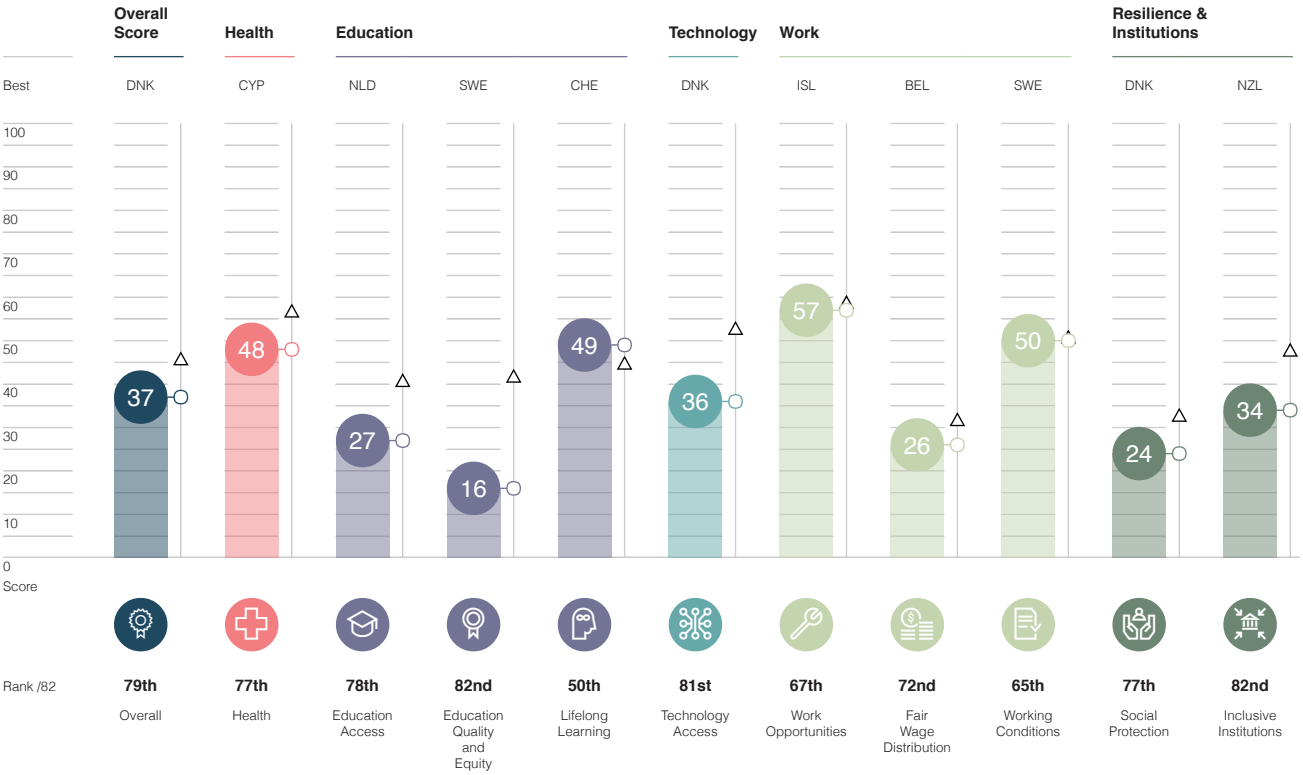
Pakistan

79th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	201.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.84
GDP US$ billions	304.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.5
GDP per capita US$	1,555.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.6

Pakistan

79th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**48.3**	**77**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	38.8	61.2	55	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	22.3	55.4	80	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	37.6	37.6	78	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	38.8	80	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**27.4**	**78**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	66.4	66.4	47	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.9	48.6	58	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	31.0	0.0	72	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	27.3	0.0	70	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.2	22.1	80	Germany

Pakistan

79th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**15.7**	**82**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	65.0	7.1	62	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	44.3	0.0	80	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	29.0	20.0	70	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	342.9	35.7	79	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**49.1**	**50**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.0	50.2	48	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.8	46.2	42	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.3	54.2	59	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	32.0	42.7	28	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.1	52.4	57	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**36.3**	**81**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	15.5	15.5	81	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	0.9	1.7	77	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	29.2	24.3	80	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	74.0	74.0	80	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	54.1	54.1	79	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0	63	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**56.7**	**67**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	2.2	91.2	8	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.6	77.6	33	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	7.1	71.4	60	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	3.5	86.2	23	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	29.6	12.0	81	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	58.9	1.9	76	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**26.0**	**72**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	37.5	0.0	56	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	15.5	6.1	76	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	12.7	6.8	74	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	52.6	78.9	16	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	42.2	38.2	65	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**49.8**	**65**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	66.0	66.0	56	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.1	52.0	67	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.1	51.6	48	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	35.2	29.6	71	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**24.0**	**77**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	0.2	0.7	81	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.8	47.3	52	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**33.5**	**82**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	33.0	33.0	70	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.6	38.8	78	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.8	46.2	74	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-2.3	16.2	81	New Zealand

Panama

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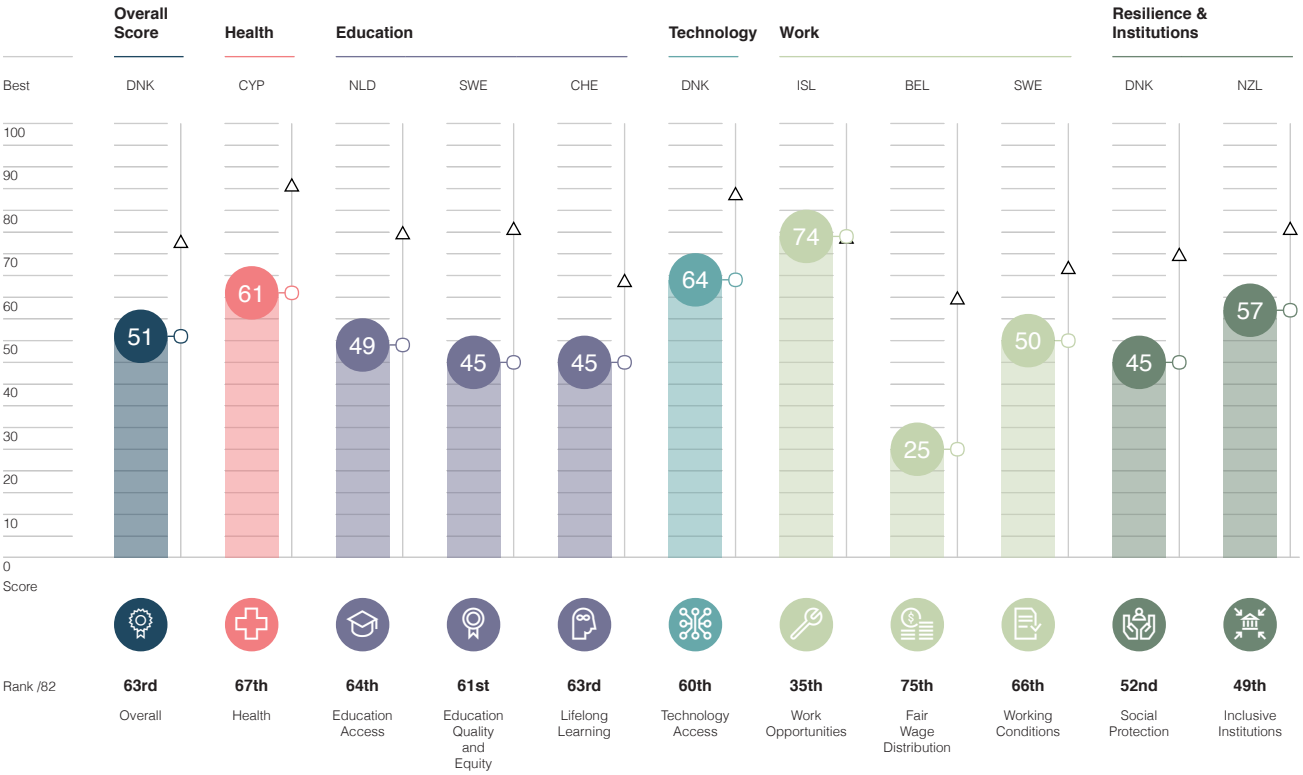
Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.08
GDP US$ billions	61.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	49.9
GDP per capita US$	15,679.0	10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.7

Panama

63rd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**60.8**	**67**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	81.8	18.2	79	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	12.3	75.3	50	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	68.3	68.3	56	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	81.4	35	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**48.6**	**64**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	62.2	62.2	51	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.7	45.6	65	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	16.4	45.4	45	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	7.1	29.0	61	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	60.5	56	Germany

Panama

63rd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**44.8**	**61**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	64.1	8.4	61	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	15.4	65.4	41	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	22.0	60.1	61	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	12.1	76.3	29	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	392.0	48.0	67	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	61.0	26.6	58	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	71.3	28.7	57	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**44.8**	**63**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.8	46.1	62	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.9	31.8	61	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.6	59.2	43	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.5	42.0	76	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**64.3**	**60**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	57.9	57.9	64	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	10.8	21.7	60	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	70.3	58.6	58	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	95.0	95.0	58	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8	52	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**74.0**	**35**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	3.7	85.3	18	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.5	78.0	31	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.2	87.2	22	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	2.5	90.0	13	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	65.3	56.7	65	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	31.9	46.8	56	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**24.9**	**75**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	11.6	66.9	13	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	22.8	14.2	71	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	18.2	20.6	69	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	28.9	11.3	64	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	30.3	11.8	80	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**49.7**	**66**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	71.0	71.0	48	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.3	55.4	57	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.3	37.6	79	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	8.2	83.6	33	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	1	1.0	68	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**45.3**	**52**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	9.8	39.2	56	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.1	51.5	44	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**56.7**	**49**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	37.0	37.0	58	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.0	51.9	57	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.0	65.7	50	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.3	72.2	39	New Zealand

Paraguay

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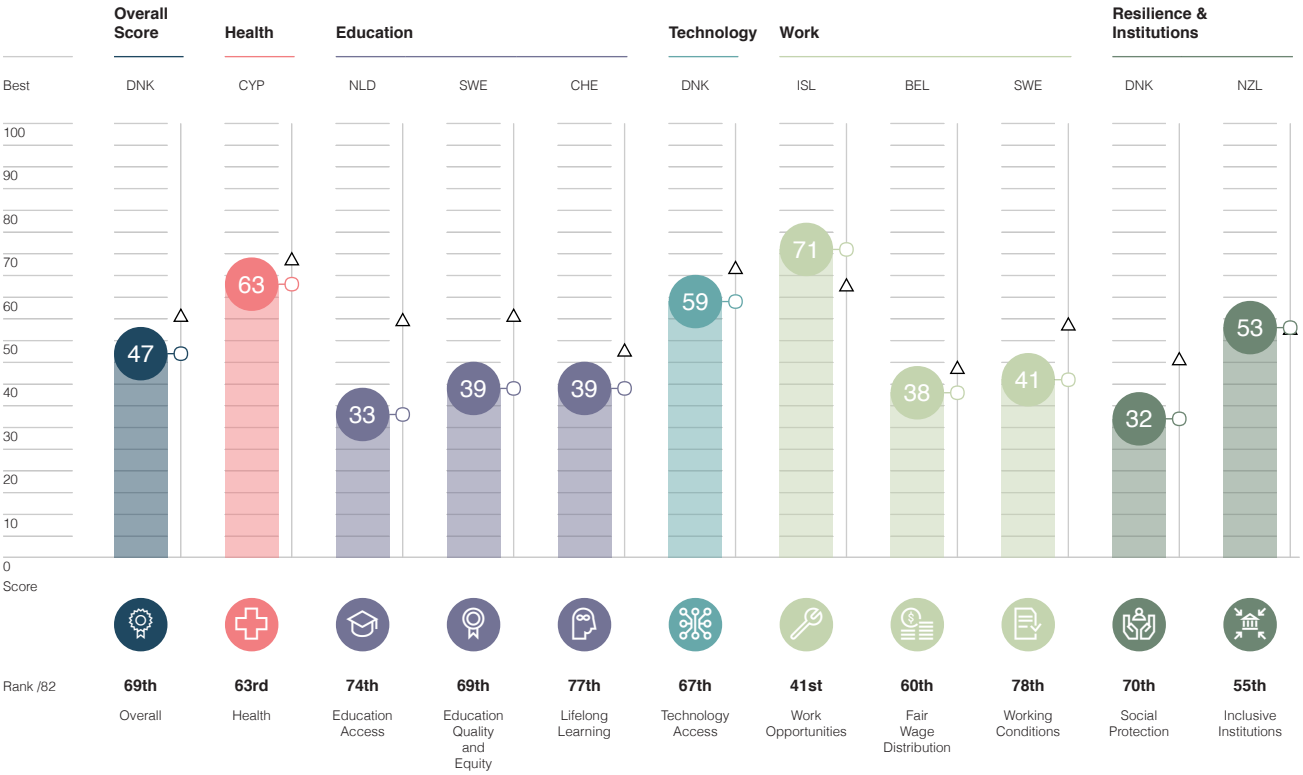
Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP US$ billions	29.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	48.8
GDP per capita US$	5,898.8	10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.3

Paraguay

69th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**63.2**	**63**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	70.5	29.5	74	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	0.1	99.8	4	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	56.7	56.7	69	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	66.7	63	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**33.5**	**74**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	39.4	39.4	60	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.1	35.6	81	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	18.1	39.8	52	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	10.8	0.0	66	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.5	52.5	66	Germany

Paraguay

69th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**38.6**	**69**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	71.3	0.0	67	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	24.1	36.4	62	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	24.2	52.8	66	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	17.6	58.0	54	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	382.8	45.7	69	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**39.0**	**77**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.6	43.9	68	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.1	18.3	80	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.3	39.1	81	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	46.4	61.9	12	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	2.9	31.8	82	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**58.5**	**67**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	65.0	65.0	55	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	4.6	9.2	69	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	57.7	48.1	68	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	97.0	97.0	54	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	98.5	98.5	66	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.4	82	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**71.2**	**41**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	5.0	80.0	25	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.9	76.3	38	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.8	89.0	15	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	3.6	85.6	24	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	68.1	60.1	61	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	38.3	36.2	61	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**37.8**	**60**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	14.5	58.7	19	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	29.7	21.9	67	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	19.8	24.6	66	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	33.0	22.9	61	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	52.3	60.7	37	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**41.2**	**78**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	73.0	73.0	41	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.4	57.0	53	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.4	40.3	74	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	32.5	35.1	68	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	1	0.7	69	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**31.9**	**70**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	6.4	25.4	61	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.3	38.5	69	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**52.7**	**55**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	29.0	29.0	75	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.5	41.3	74	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.4	77.0	19	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.1	63.5	52	New Zealand

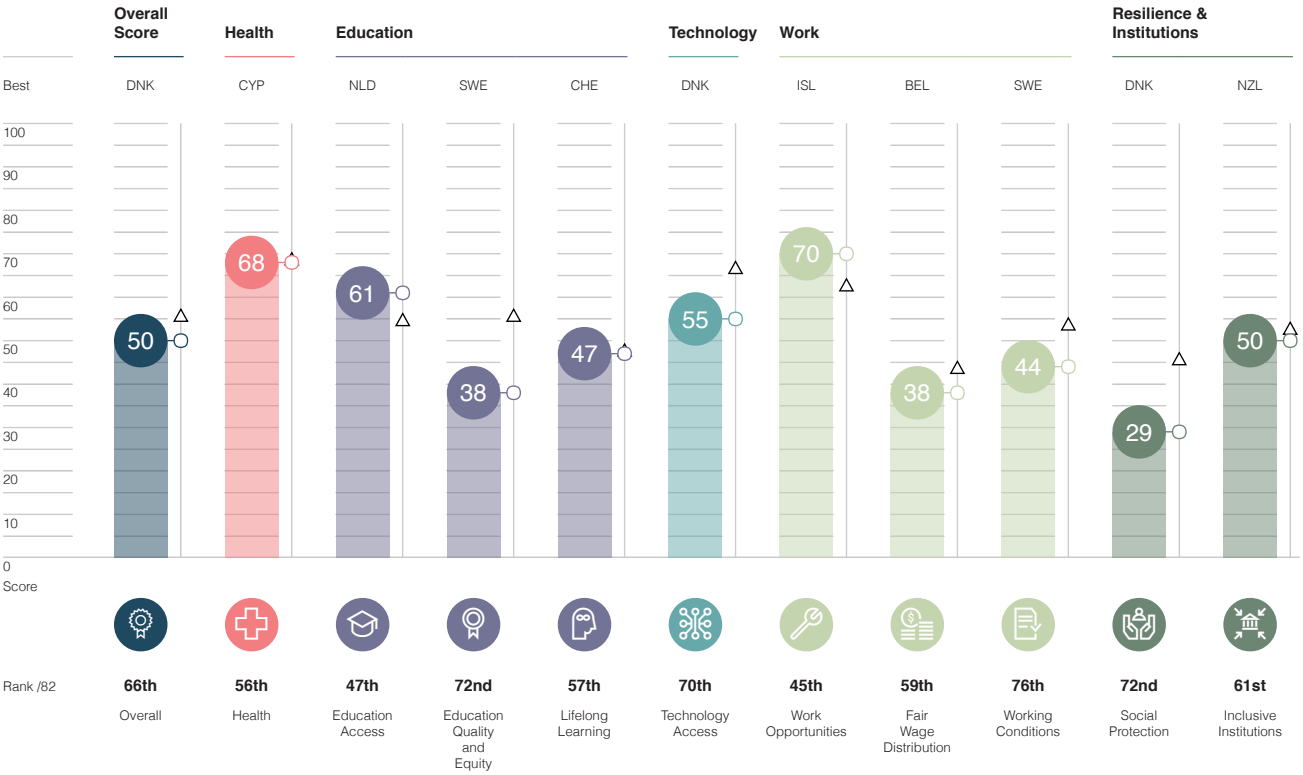
Peru

66th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	32.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.34
GDP US$ billions	215.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.3
GDP per capita US$	7,002.1	10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.2

Peru

66th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**68.0**	**56**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	56.9	43.1	64	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	8.9	82.2	21	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	64.3	64.3	62	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	82.1	34	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**60.8**	**47**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	99.7	99.7	2	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.8	47.0	60	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	17.7	41.1	50	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	4.2	58.0	52	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	58.3	60	Germany

Peru

66th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**37.8**	**72**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	53.7	23.3	55	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	19.5	51.5	54	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	17.4	75.4	48	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	404.6	51.2	65	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	48.8	0.0	62	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	74.6	25.4	58	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**46.9**	**57**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.3	37.6	82	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.2	20.5	79	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.0	49.4	69	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	65.9	87.9	3	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.4	39.3	77	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**54.6**	**70**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	52.5	52.5	69	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	7.3	14.7	64	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	65.7	54.7	62	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	73.9	73.9	81	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	83.7	83.7	74	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1	62	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**69.5**	**45**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	5.9	76.3	28	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	8.0	68.0	54	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.8	80.8	47	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	0.4	98.3	1	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	82.8	78.4	27	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	50.7	15.5	72	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**37.9**	**59**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	0.7	98.1	3	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	16.3	7.1	73	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	12.2	5.5	76	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	36.1	31.7	56	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	46.1	46.9	59	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**43.6**	**76**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	73.0	73.0	41	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.0	50.7	70	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.5	42.1	67	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	26.4	47.2	58	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	5	4.8	62	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**29.2**	**72**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	5.5	21.9	64	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.2	36.6	73	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**50.4**	**61**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	35.0	35.0	63	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.2	47.1	66	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.3	59.1	62	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.3	60.4	54	New Zealand

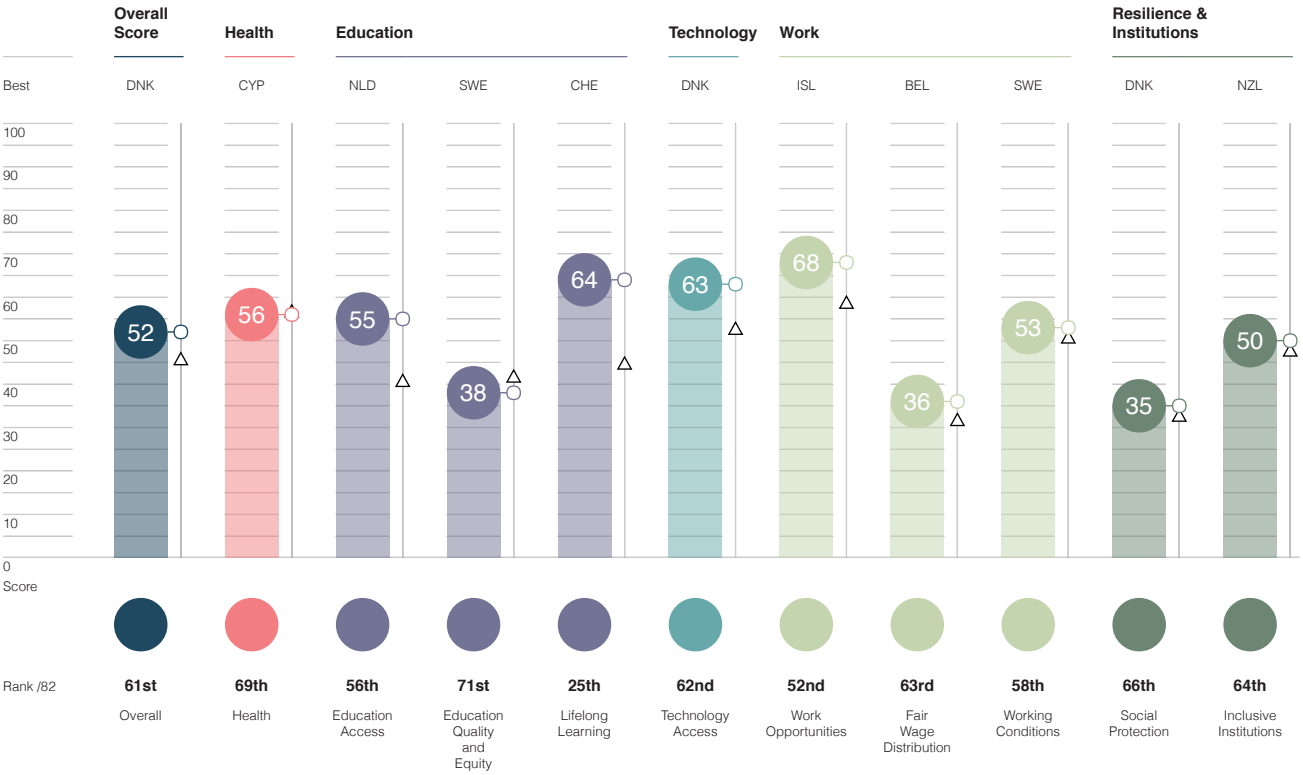
Philippines

61st/82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	106.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.71
GDP US$ billions	313.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	44.4
GDP per capita US$	3,103.6	10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.5

Philippines

61st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**56.3**	**69**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	54.2	45.8	63	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	14.0	71.9	60	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	51.2	51.2	71	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	56.1	74	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**54.8**	**56**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	64.5	64.5	49	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.7	62.4	25	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	19.9	33.7	57	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	58.4	59	Germany

Philippines

61st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**38.3**	**71**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	27.1	26.4	66	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	29.1	36.4	74	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	22.4	41.9	62	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	418.2	54.6	60	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	66.8	40.6	46	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	70.0	30.0	55	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**63.9**	**25**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.9	65.7	15	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.8	46.9	38	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.6	59.4	42	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	59.8	79.7	5	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.1	67.7	17	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**62.6**	**62**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	60.1	60.1	62	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	3.2	6.5	73	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	68.4	57.0	60	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	93.0	93.0	67	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	90.0	90.0	71	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.8	26	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**67.5**	**52**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	4.5	82.2	23	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	9.0	63.9	60	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	7.5	70.0	61	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	1.8	92.6	7	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	62.0	52.5	67	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	33.6	44.0	57	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**35.9**	**63**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	0.0	99.9	1	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	27.6	19.5	68	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	18.5	21.3	68	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	37.4	35.4	55	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	26.6	3.6	82	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**52.8**	**58**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	62.0	62.0	65	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.4	72.6	12	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.9	64.9	9	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	18.5	63.0	51	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	2	1.6	66	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**35.2**	**66**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	47.1	47.1	45	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	2.2	8.8	76	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.0	49.8	48	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**49.6**	**64**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	36.0	36.0	59	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.0	53.4	52	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.0	67.4	46	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-1.1	41.4	76	New Zealand

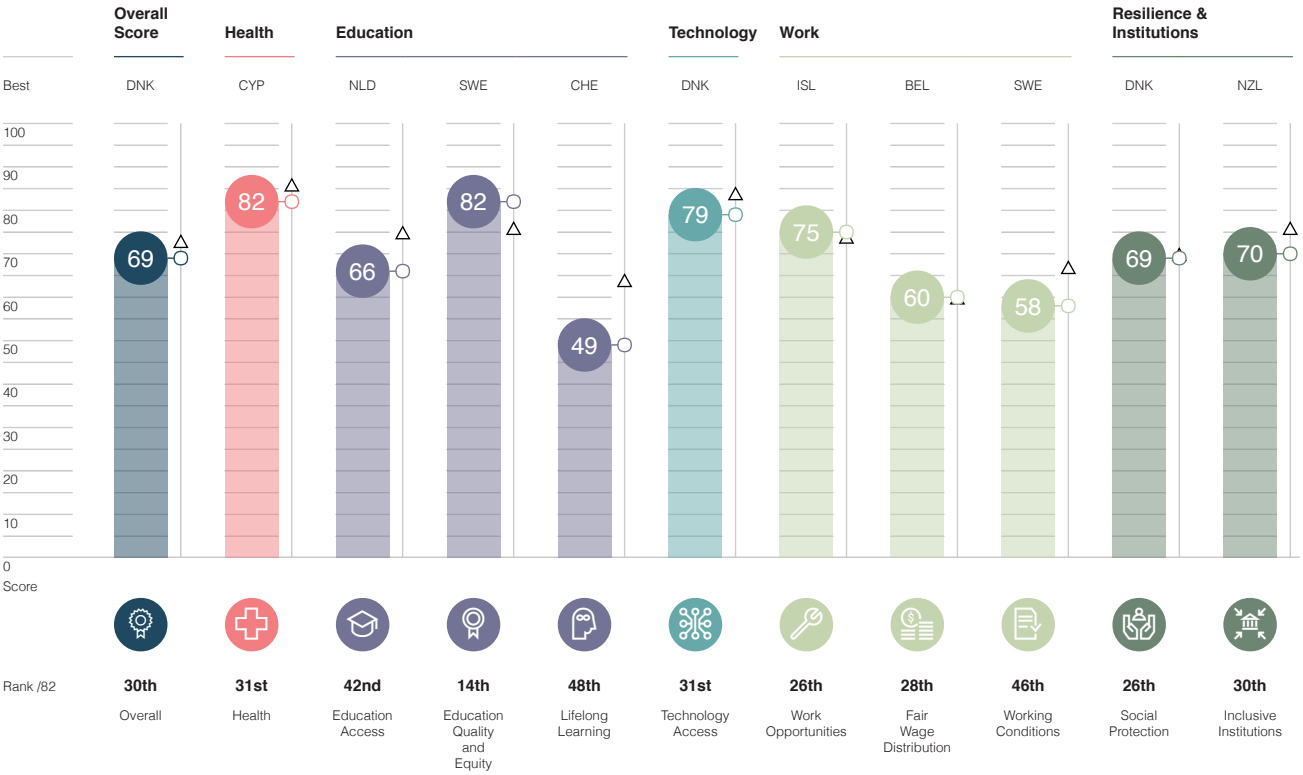
Poland

30th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	38.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.90
GDP US$ billions	524.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.8
GDP per capita US$	15,430.9	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.1

Poland

30th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**82.5**	**31**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	10.5	89.5	30	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	10.9	78.1	42	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	82.4	82.4	34	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	79.9	40	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**66.2**	**42**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	79.2	79.2	31	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.5	42.2	72	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	8.7	71.1	19	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	4.4	56.0	53	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	82.5	23	Germany

Poland

30th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**81.8**	**14**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	2.0	97.1	11	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	14.5	68.3	37	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	10.7	97.5	6	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	10.0	83.3	13	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	539.9	85.0	8	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	78.3	68.3	18	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	27.2	72.8	20	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**49.4**	**48**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.0	49.7	50	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.6	43.1	48	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.2	53.4	61	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	34.6	46.1	26	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.3	54.5	48	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**78.6**	**31**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	77.5	77.5	37	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	18.9	37.7	44	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	171.7	100.0	2	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.5	49	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**75.2**	**26**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	11.9	52.3	61	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.4	82.4	19	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.0	92.0	7	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.3	82.8	31	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	74.7	68.4	46	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	16.1	73.1	39	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**60.0**	**28**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	21.7	38.1	38	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	72.8	69.7	16	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	37.3	68.2	15	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	50.4	72.7	26	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	48.1	51.3	53	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**57.7**	**46**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	74.0	74.0	40	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.3	55.1	58	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.2	53.0	43	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	5.5	89.1	19	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	17	17.2	48	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**69.2**	**26**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	61.0	81.3	3	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	84.9	84.9	27	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	19.4	77.7	26	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.0	32.8	78	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**70.2**	**30**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	60.0	60.0	26	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.7	66.5	35	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.4	76.1	24	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.5	78.1	27	New Zealand

Portugal

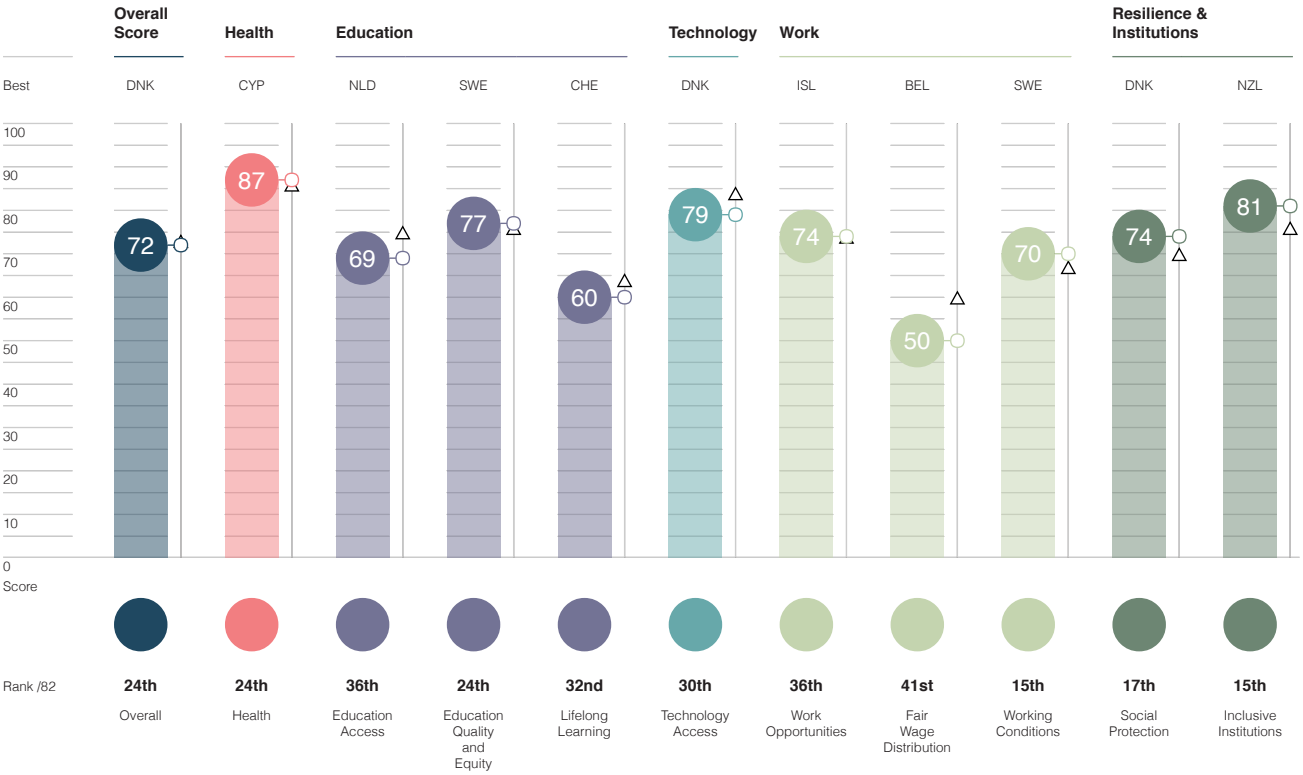
24th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.24
GDP US$ billions	218.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.5
GDP per capita US$	23,186.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.4

Portugal

24th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**86.6**	**24**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	8.4	91.6	26	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	11.2	77.6	46	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	85.7	85.7	31	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	91.4	16	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**69.0**	**36**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	90.2	90.2	17	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.3	55.3	41	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	8.4	72.1	17	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	3.6	64.0	50	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	63.5	52	Germany

Portugal

24th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**76.9**	**24**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	3.0	95.7	19	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	16.8	60.8	45	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	12.7	91.1	17	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	9.2	86.0	10	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	518.6	79.6	26	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	76.7	64.4	25	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	39.7	60.3	29	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**59.7**	**32**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.1	50.9	45	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.0	50.8	34	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.7	78.2	19	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.5	58.7	39	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**79.2**	**30**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	74.7	74.7	40	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	36.9	73.8	16	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	73.8	61.5	55	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.2	99.2	34	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1	30	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**73.8**	**36**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	9.5	62.0	47	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	8.2	67.1	55	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	5.4	78.5	51	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	6.1	75.4	45	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.0	80.0	24	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	12.2	79.6	33	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**50.2**	**41**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	30.1	14.0	52	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	58.4	53.8	29	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	32.1	55.3	30	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	46.8	62.2	35	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	54.5	65.6	27	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**70.3**	**15**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	90.0	90.0	14	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.5	58.8	43	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.7	44.8	61	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	7.2	85.6	31	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	72	72.3	15	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**73.7**	**17**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	34.0	45.3	26	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	90.2	90.2	20	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	24.1	96.4	11	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.8	63.0	28	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**80.5**	**15**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	64.0	64.0	24	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.2	78.2	20	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.8	88.8	1	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.1	91.2	8	New Zealand

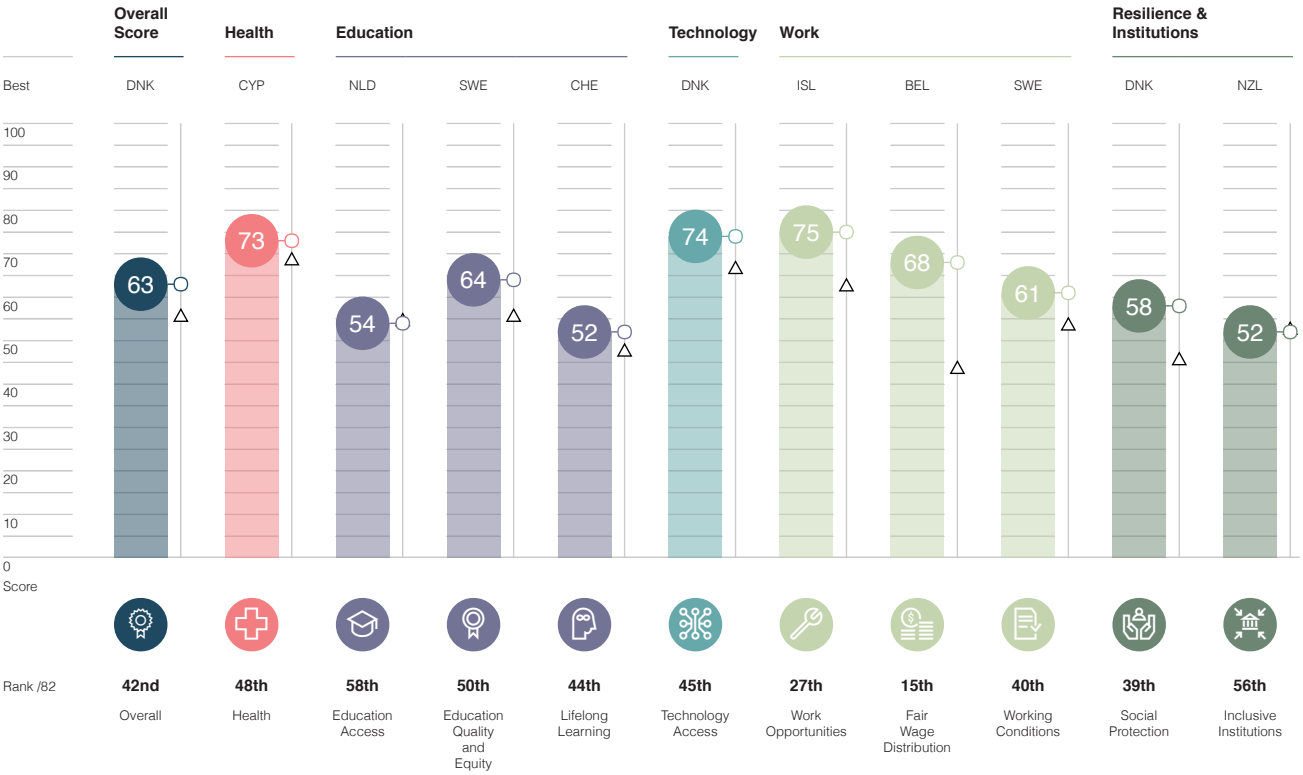
Romania

42nd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	19.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.38
GDP US$ billions	211.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.9
GDP per capita US$	12,285.2	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.6

Romania

42nd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**73.2**	**48**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	36.2	63.8	54	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	10.7	78.7	39	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	78.3	78.3	38	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	72.0	56	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**54.2**	**58**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	74.9	74.9	40	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.5	42.2	73	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	14.5	51.6	39	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	6.9	31.0	59	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	71.4	41	Germany

Romania

42nd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**64.0**	**50**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	14.1	79.9	39	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	15.5	65.1	42	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	19.3	68.9	54	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.3	72.3	39	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	456.1	64.0	47	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	70.5	49.4	42	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	51.6	48.4	37	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**51.5**	**44**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.7	44.8	65	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.7	45.4	44	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.3	55.0	54	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	40.7	54.3	18	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.5	58.2	41	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**73.6**	**45**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	70.7	70.7	49	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	26.1	52.1	39	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	88.0	73.3	37	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	17	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4	65	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**75.1**	**27**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	6.6	73.7	32	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.3	82.6	18	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.1	91.4	8	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.7	81.1	37	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	70.7	63.4	57	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	25.1	58.1	49	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**68.5**	**15**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	97.0	96.6	2	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	44.5	86.2	3	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	41.5	47.1	48	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	44.8	44.0	62	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**60.5**	**40**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	73.0	73.0	41	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.3	54.7	61	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.7	44.6	63	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	2.3	95.3	5	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	35	35.0	32	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**58.4**	**39**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	18.0	24.0	35	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	95.0	95.0	14	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	14.8	59.2	42	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.3	55.4	35	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**52.2**	**56**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	47.0	47.0	41	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.3	46.9	67	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.1	62.7	53	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	New Zealand

Russian Federation

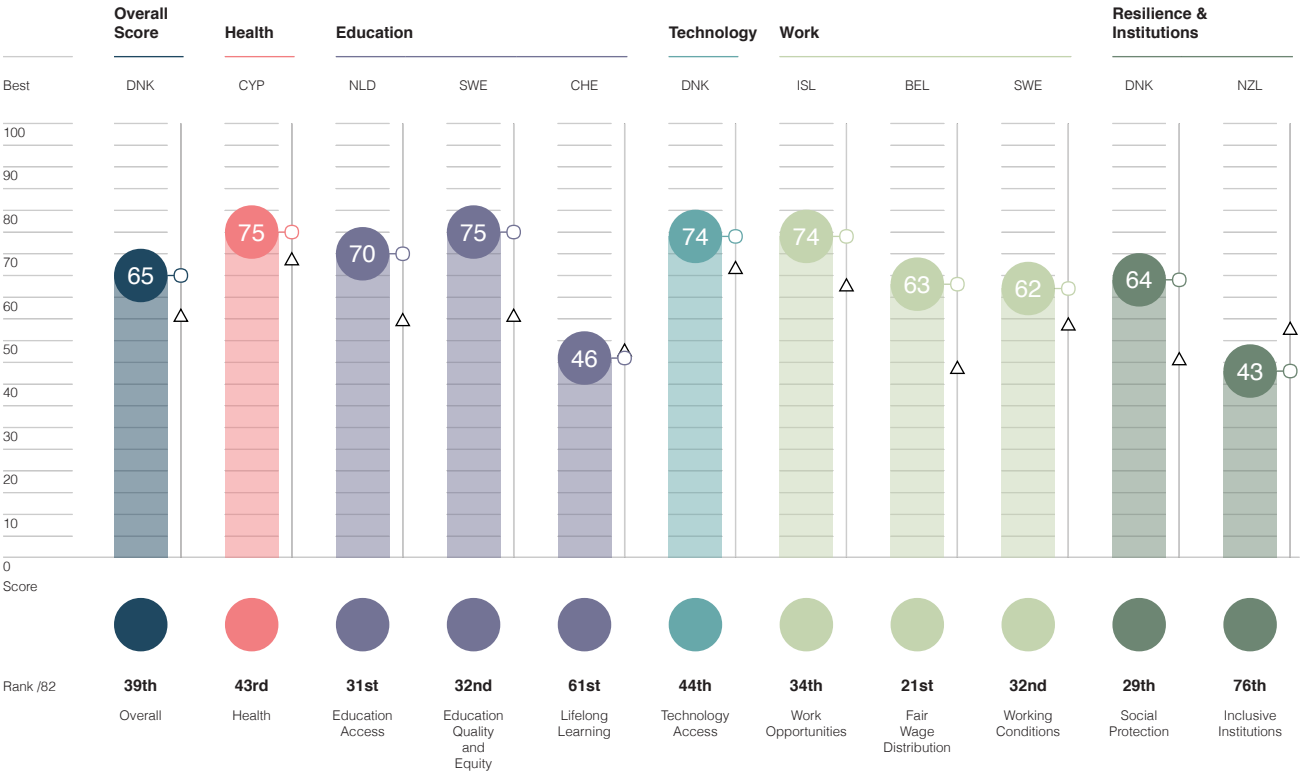
39th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	144.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	3.12
GDP US$ billions	1,527.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.7
GDP per capita US$	11,326.8	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.7

Russian Federation

39th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**75.0**	**43**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	20.7	79.3	43	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.0	82.0	23	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	75.1	75.1	44	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	63.7	67	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**70.4**	**31**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	85.0	85.0	26	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.1	50.9	54	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	12.4	58.6	32	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.4	76.0	39	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	81.4	26	Germany

Russian Federation

39th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**75.0**	**32**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	0.9	98.7	3	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	9.6	84.7	11	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	21.1	63.0	60	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	540.3	85.1	7	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	80.6	73.8	14	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	55.0	45.0	43	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**46.1**	**61**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.9	48.7	52	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.6	44.0	46	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.4	56.3	49	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	11.8	15.7	46	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.9	65.8	21	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**73.6**	**44**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	80.9	80.9	31	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	22.2	44.4	41	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	87.3	72.7	39	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	78.0	78.0	77	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.8	31	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**74.0**	**34**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	13.5	46.0	65	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.2	83.1	16	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.8	80.8	46	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	7.4	70.6	49	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	77.8	72.3	41	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	5.2	91.3	5	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**63.0**	**21**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	72.5	69.4	17	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	36.2	65.4	18	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	45.0	57.2	37	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	52.0	60.0	39	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**62.3**	**32**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	77.0	77.0	38	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.4	56.5	54	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.5	58.9	28	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	1.9	96.2	4	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	23	22.8	43	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**64.3**	**29**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	90.1	90.1	21	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	15.6	62.2	40	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.4	40.7	63	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**43.0**	**76**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	28.0	28.0	78	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.1	51.0	59	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-1.1	37.8	79	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.5	55.0	63	New Zealand

Saudi Arabia

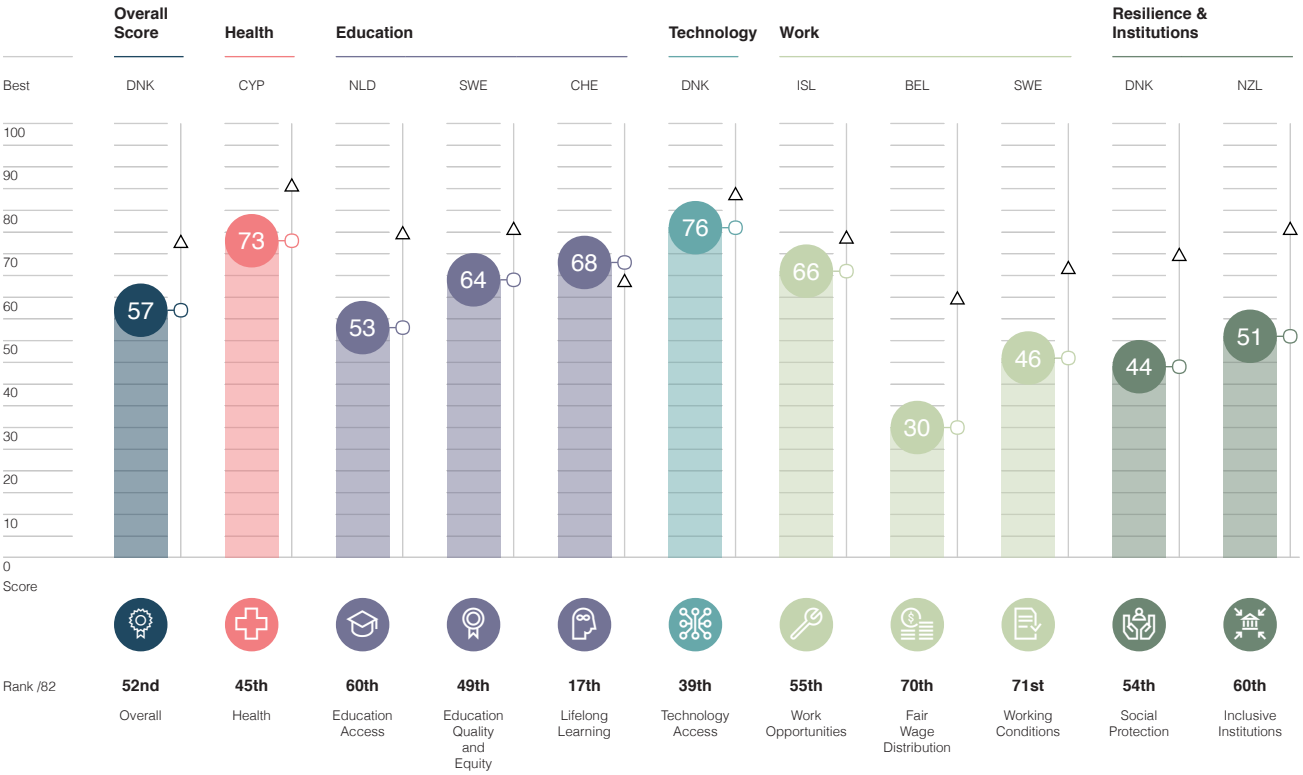
52nd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	33.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.37
GDP US$ billions	683.8	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3
GDP per capita US$	23,566.4		

Saudi Arabia

52nd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**73.4**	**45**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	7.3	92.7	18	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	24.4	51.3	81	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	74.9	74.9	45	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	74.9	50	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**53.4**	**60**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	19.7	19.7	66	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.6	60.2	29	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	16.1	46.3	44	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.5	75.0	42	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	66.0	49	Germany

Saudi Arabia

52nd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**64.2**	**49**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	36.7	47.6	49	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	15.0	66.5	39	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	13.8	87.3	26	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	11.4	78.6	24	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	436.4	59.1	54	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	75.1	60.6	33	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	50.5	49.5	36	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**67.5**	**17**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.6	60.5	26	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.8	64.1	17	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.4	73.2	28	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.3	72.1	12	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**75.7**	**39**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	93.3	93.3	8	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	5.6	11.3	68	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	111.1	92.6	16	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	98.1	98.1	47	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0	45	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**66.2**	**55**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	1.2	95.3	3	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	7.1	71.5	48	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	10.6	57.4	66	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	29.5	11.9	82	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	3.0	95.1	1	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**29.6**	**70**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	41.5	35.0	52	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	25.8	39.4	48	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	31.5	14.4	79	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**45.9**	**71**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	10.0	10.0	74	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.1	68.0	18	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	5.0	65.9	6	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	30.2	39.6	66	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**43.9**	**54**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	3.6	14.6	73	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.4	73.3	15	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**50.7**	**60**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	49.0	49.0	39	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.3	59.2	46	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-1.0	40.0	78	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.5	54.7	64	New Zealand

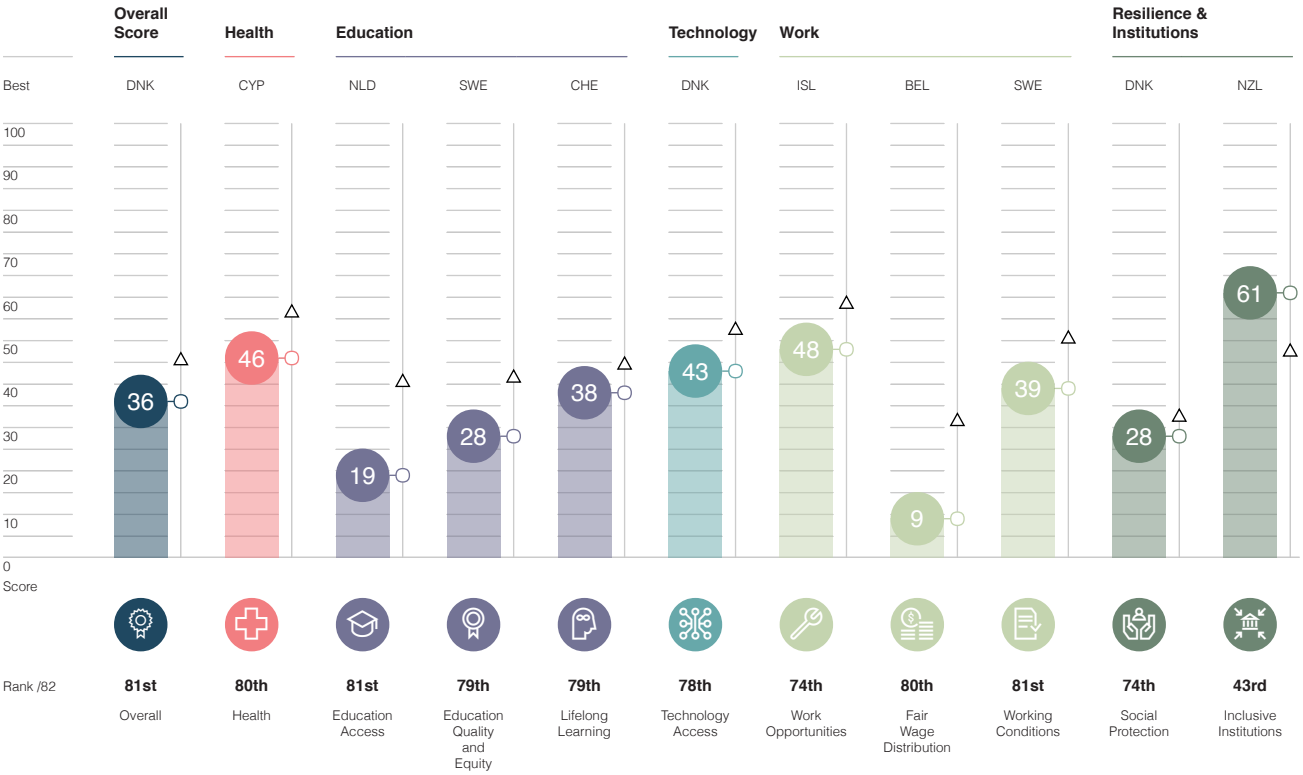
Senegal

81st/82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	16.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP US$ billions	16.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	40.3
GDP per capita US$	1,473.8	10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.4

Senegal

81st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**45.7**	**80**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	72.7	27.3	76	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	11.1	77.8	45	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	31.1	31.1	81	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	46.5	77	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**18.9**	**81**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	14.6	14.6	68	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.6	60.4	28	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	36.2	0.0	76	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	25.7	0.0	69	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.2	19.7	81	Germany

Senegal

81st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**28.2**	**79**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	65.2	6.9	64	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	29.8	17.3	70	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	36.3	12.3	78	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	19.3	52.5	58	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	408.2	52.1	62	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**38.4**	**79**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.6	43.2	74	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.5	25.0	72	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.8	47.3	75	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	17.4	23.2	42	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.2	53.4	55	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**43.5**	**78**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	46.0	46.0	72	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	0.8	1.6	78	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	41.5	34.6	76	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	92.2	92.2	68	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	35.4	35.4	81	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0	56	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**47.9**	**74**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	8.4	66.4	38	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	11.2	55.2	69	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	17.8	28.7	78	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	3.3	86.7	22	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	60.3	50.3	69	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	64.8	0.0	77	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**9.3**	**80**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	14.0	4.5	77	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	12.7	6.7	75	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	32.5	16.7	78	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**39.2**	**81**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	69.0	69.0	52	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.4	57.3	51	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.4	40.0	75	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	50.3	0.0	74	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	30	29.8	36	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**28.2**	**74**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	5.3	21.3	67	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.1	35.0	75	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**60.6**	**43**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	45.0	45.0	44	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.3	46.6	69	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.8	86.5	2	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.1	64.1	51	New Zealand

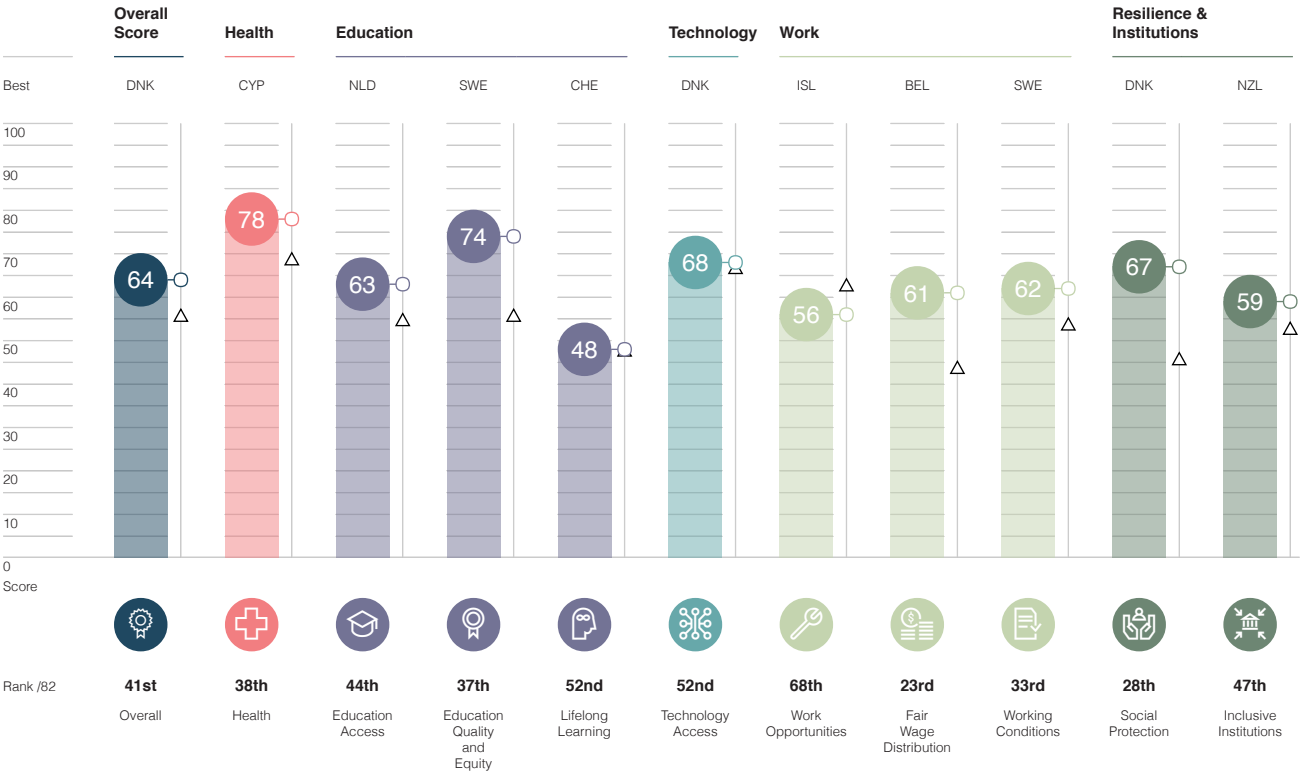
Serbia

41st/82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.09
GDP US$ billions	41.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.6
GDP per capita US$	7,243.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.5

Serbia

41st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**78.0**	**38**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	14.7	85.3	38	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	11.9	76.1	49	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	77.2	77.2	41	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	73.4	52	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**63.5**	**44**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	61.9	61.9	52	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.9	48.7	57	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	17.0	43.4	47	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.8	92.0	19	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	71.4	41	Germany

Serbia

41st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**74.2**	**37**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	7.4	89.4	33	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	11.6	77.9	18	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	14.3	85.7	27	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	8.1	89.6	7	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	522.8	80.7	23	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	76.6	64.1	27	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	68.3	31.7	52	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**48.3**	**52**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.6	43.6	69	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.5	41.1	51	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.3	54.8	57	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	37.8	50.4	21	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.1	51.5	60	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**68.1**	**52**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	73.4	73.4	44	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	16.8	33.5	46	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	60.7	50.6	65	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	98.7	98.7	45	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7	53	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**56.4**	**68**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	10.9	56.4	56	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	13.7	45.1	73	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	10.8	56.7	68	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	10.9	56.3	60	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	75.3	69.2	44	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	27.0	55.0	53	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**61.4**	**23**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	78.0	75.5	11	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	38.7	71.8	12	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	38.0	37.1	53	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	52.5	61.1	36	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**62.2**	**33**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	69.0	69.0	52	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.1	51.4	69	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.0	49.6	51	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	7.1	85.8	30	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	55	55.0	24	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**66.5**	**28**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	23.4	93.6	13	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.4	39.4	66	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**59.2**	**47**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	39.0	39.0	54	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.1	54.7	51	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.3	75.2	28	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.1	67.9	45	New Zealand

Singapore

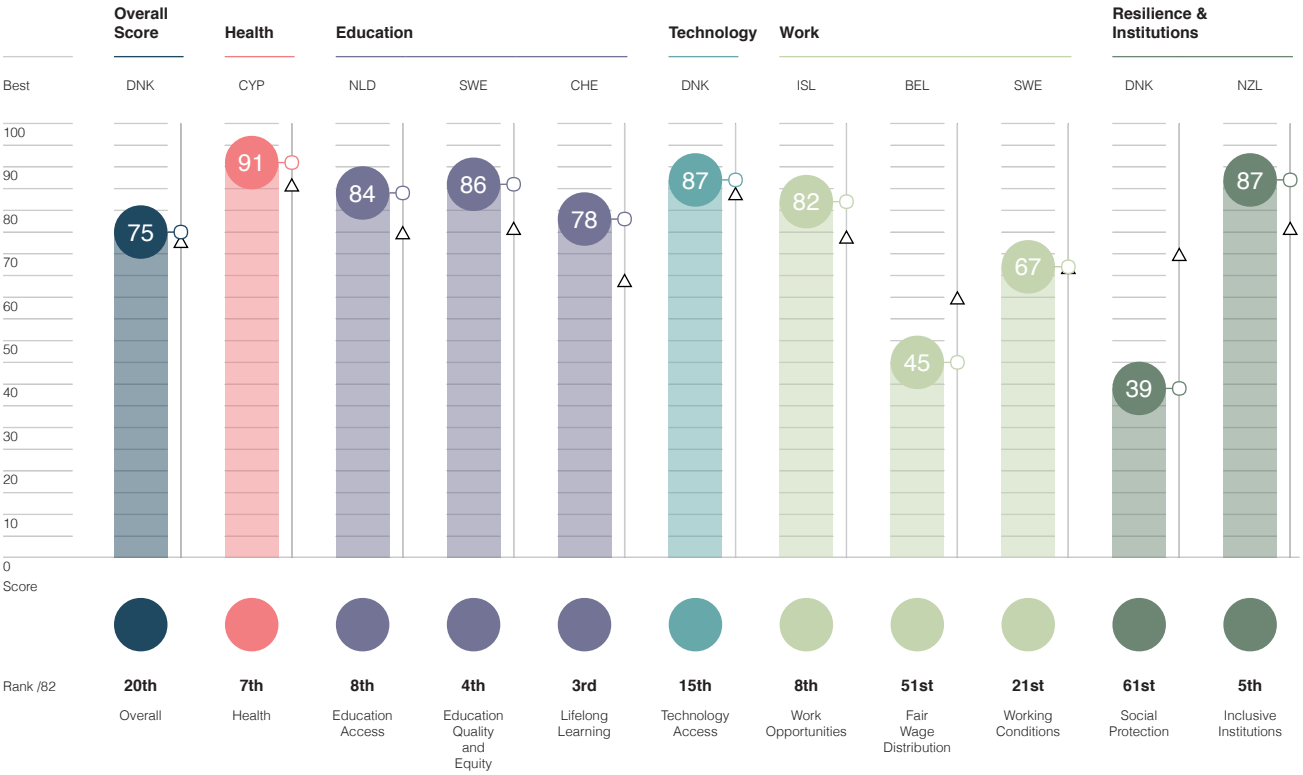
20th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.42
GDP US$ billions	323.9	10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.6
GDP per capita US$	64,041.4		

Singapore

20th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**91.5**	**7**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	3.5	96.5	3	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.3	81.4	29	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	90.6	90.6	21	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	97.4	1	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**83.7**	**8**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.4	73.3	6	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	4.1	86.2	2	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.1	99.0	6	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	76.4	33	Germany

Singapore

20th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**85.8**	**4**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	2.7	96.1	16	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	14.7	84.4	29	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	11.6	78.0	26	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	584.6	96.2	1	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	74.9	60.1	34	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	0.0	100.0	1	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**78.2**	**3**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.4	73.3	4	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.5	75.5	3	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.3	87.5	4	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.6	76.4	5	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**87.4**	**15**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	88.2	88.2	17	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	25.9	51.8	40	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	145.7	100.0	5	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.5	1	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**81.8**	**8**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	3.5	85.9	17	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.6	81.5	24	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.1	83.5	39	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	79.3	74.2	36	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	9.7	83.8	23	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**45.1**	**51**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	48.0	42.2	39	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	25.7	39.2	49	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	49.2	53.8	48	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**66.7**	**21**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	89.0	89.0	18	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	6.1	85.3	1	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	5.5	74.6	2	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	18	18.1	47	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**38.6**	**61**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	4.2	16.6	70	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.6	60.6	30	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**87.5**	**5**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	85.0	85.0	3	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	2.2	100.0	1	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.0	65.5	51	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.5	99.3	2	New Zealand

Slovak Republic

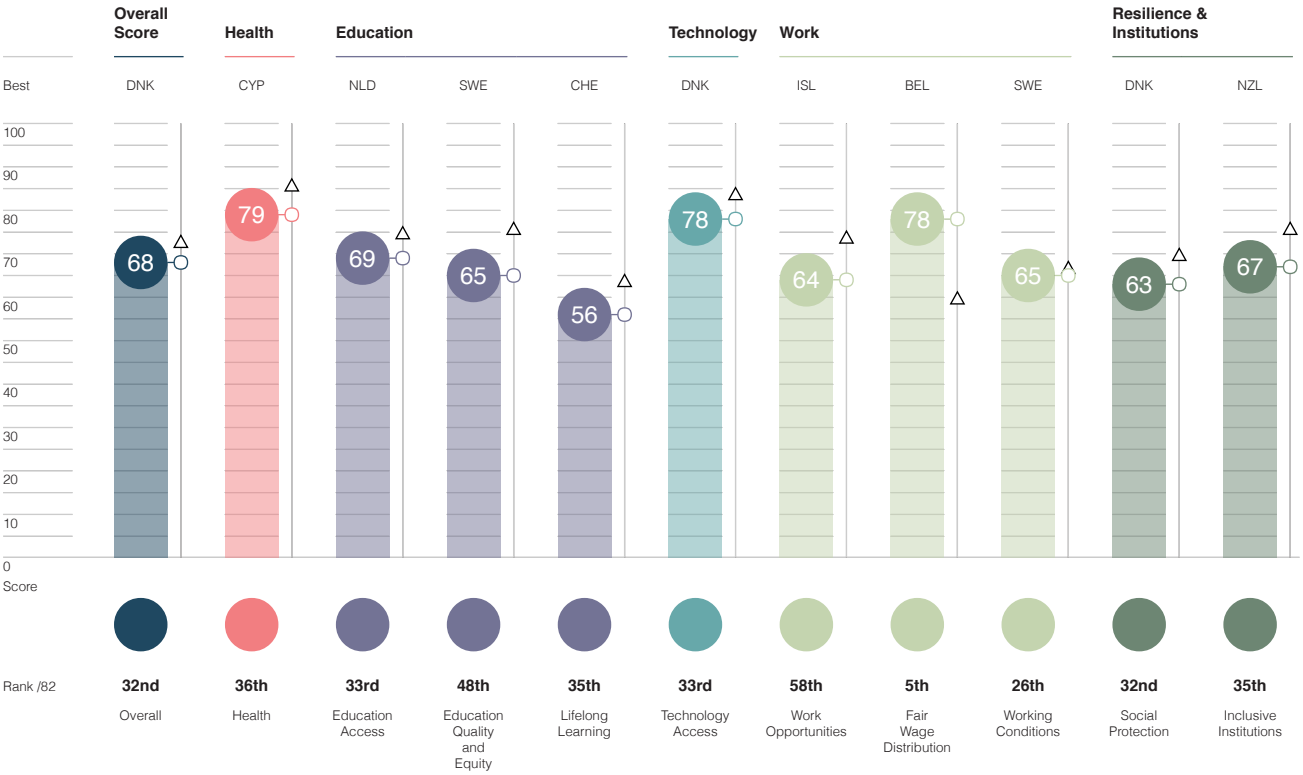
32nd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.14
GDP US$ billions	95.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	26.5
GDP per capita US$	19,581.6	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.8

Slovak Republic

32nd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**79.3**	**36**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	25.7	74.3	49	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.3	81.5	28	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	83.3	83.3	33	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	78.0	43	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**69.2**	**33**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	75.4	75.4	37	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.6	43.9	69	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	10.2	66.0	26	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.1	79.0	35	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	81.9	24	Germany

Slovak Republic

32nd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**65.4**	**48**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	6.6	90.6	32	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	12.0	76.7	21	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	17.4	75.3	49	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.6	71.5	44	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	502.9	75.7	38	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	63.0	31.4	53	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	63.2	36.8	49	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**56.5**	**35**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.1	51.7	43	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.1	51.2	33	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.7	61.8	37	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	43.5	58.0	14	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.6	59.8	37	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**77.7**	**33**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	80.7	80.7	33	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	27.7	55.3	34	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	86.0	71.7	41	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	95.0	95.0	58	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4	36	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**64.0**	**58**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	29.8	0.0	80	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.8	76.9	35	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.1	87.7	20	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	8.4	66.6	50	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	78.3	72.9	38	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	11.9	80.2	32	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**77.8**	**5**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	18.6	46.8	30	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	102.3	100.0	1	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	46.7	91.7	1	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	57.4	92.6	8	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	51.0	57.8	43	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**64.6**	**26**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.2	53.0	65	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.2	53.6	40	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	4.3	91.4	12	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	25	25.0	41	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**63.0**	**32**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	22.0	29.3	33	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	92.1	92.1	19	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	19.4	77.6	27	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.2	52.7	41	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**67.1**	**35**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	50.0	50.0	38	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.7	67.4	34	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.1	68.5	43	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.8	82.6	24	New Zealand

Slovenia

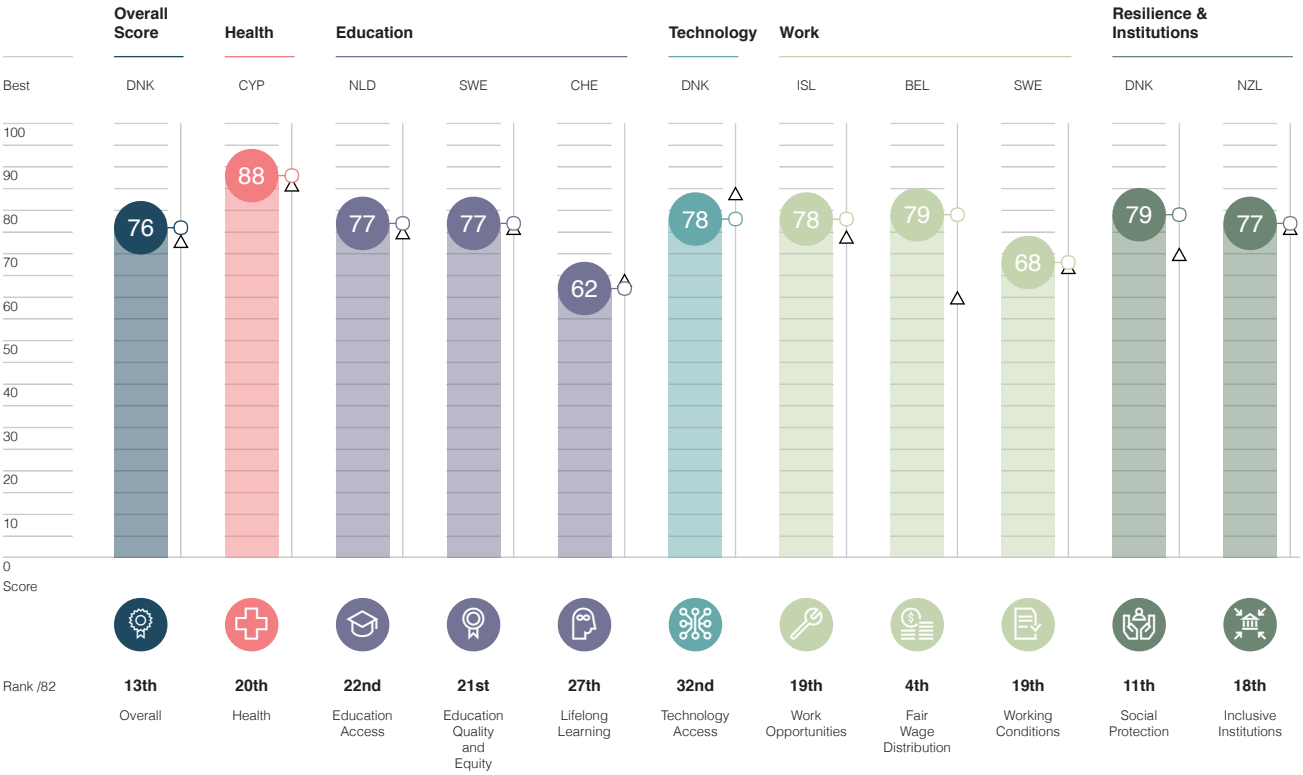
13th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.06
GDP US$ billions	48.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	25.4
GDP per capita US$	26,234.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.5

Slovenia

13th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**88.4**	**20**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	3.8	96.2	4	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	10.4	79.3	37	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	90.8	90.8	20	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	87.1	27	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**77.0**	**22**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	88.9	88.9	18	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.2	53.5	47	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	6.6	77.9	11	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.2	78.0	36	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	86.6	13	Germany

Slovenia

13th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**77.3**	**21**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	3.7	94.7	23	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	9.1	86.2	7	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	14.5	85.2	28	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	14.1	69.8	46	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	537.9	84.5	11	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	75.5	61.5	31	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	41.0	59.0	33	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**62.3**	**27**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.5	58.4	30	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.6	59.3	24	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.5	74.9	26	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	41.5	55.3	17	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.8	63.8	28	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**78.3**	**32**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	79.7	79.7	34	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	29.5	59.0	27	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	77.7	64.7	47	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.5	99.5	29	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7	29	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**77.7**	**19**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	10.9	56.4	55	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.5	78.1	30	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.6	85.5	29	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.6	81.7	35	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	85.3	81.6	15	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	10.4	82.6	26	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**78.9**	**4**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	19.2	45.1	31	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	94.1	93.4	5	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	42.8	82.0	6	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	60.2	100.0	3	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	58.4	74.2	16	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**67.8**	**19**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.6	59.4	40	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.1	51.8	47	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	5.5	88.9	20	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	71	70.9	16	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**79.4**	**11**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	46.0	61.3	11	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	22.4	89.4	16	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.0	66.9	23	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**76.6**	**18**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	60.0	60.0	26	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.1	76.4	25	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.7	83.9	5	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.9	86.2	19	New Zealand

South Africa

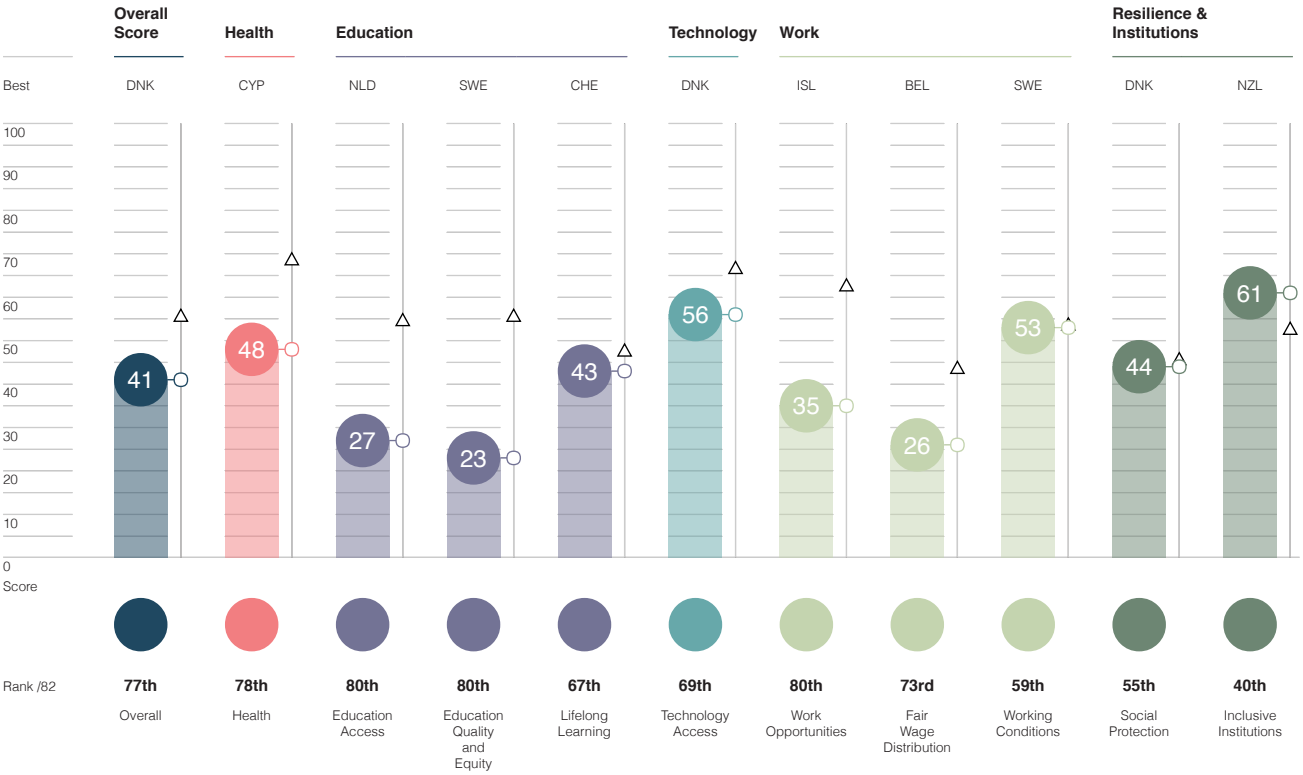
77th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	57.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.58
GDP US$ billions	349.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	63.0
GDP per capita US$	6,377.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.6

South Africa

77th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**48.1**	**78**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	67.9	32.1	72	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	16.0	68.0	66	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	49.7	49.7	72	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	42.5	78	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**26.5**	**80**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	14.9	14.9	67	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.5	41.0	76	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	31.6	0.0	73	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	8.4	16.0	63	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	60.7	54	Germany

South Africa

77th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**22.9**	**80**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	77.9	0.0	70	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	29.6	17.9	69	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	30.3	32.2	76	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	27.6	24.8	68	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	358.8	39.7	77	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**43.1**	**67**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.5	58.0	33	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.5	24.9	73	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.1	51.6	62	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.3	37.9	79	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**56.0**	**69**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	56.2	56.2	67	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	2.4	4.8	75	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	76.0	63.3	51	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.5	99.5	28	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	66.9	66.9	77	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2	66	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**34.7**	**80**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	33.3	0.0	81	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	28.5	0.0	82	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	12.0	51.9	70	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	30.1	0.0	66	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	77.9	72.4	40	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	9.7	83.8	22	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**26.0**	**73**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	32.4	7.4	54	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	34.0	26.7	57	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	22.4	31.0	59	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	17.8	0.0	67	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	54.1	64.7	29	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**52.5**	**59**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	86.0	86.0	23	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	3.2	36.4	82	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.8	46.0	59	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	17.9	64.2	50	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	30	29.9	35	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**43.7**	**55**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	48.0	48.0	43	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	10.1	40.6	54	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.6	42.6	59	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**60.8**	**40**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	43.0	43.0	46	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.3	59.6	44	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.5	80.6	14	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.3	60.0	56	New Zealand

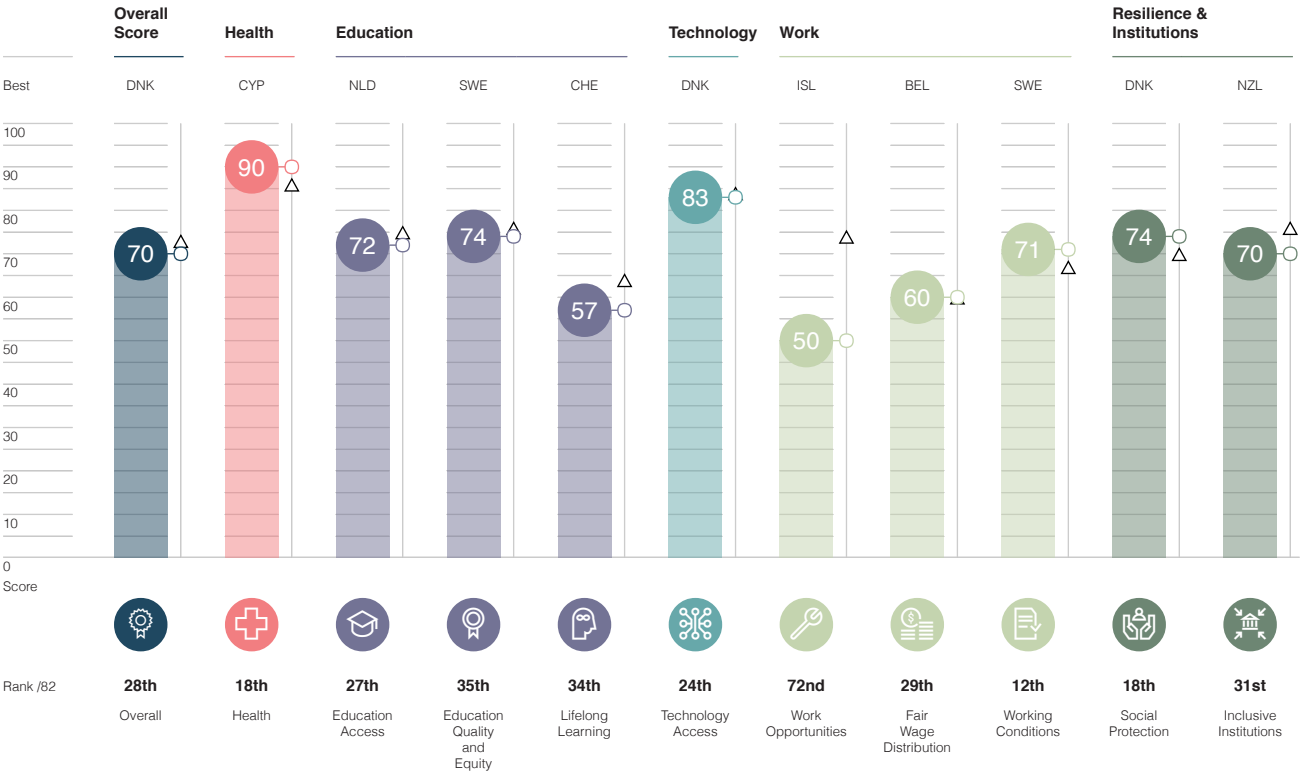
Spain

28th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	46.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.38
GDP US$ billions	1,314.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.2
GDP per capita US$	30,697.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.8

Spain

28th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**89.7**	**18**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	7.7	92.3	23	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	11.1	77.8	44	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	91.9	91.9	18	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	97.0	3	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**72.3**	**27**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	92.2	92.2	15	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.5	58.5	34	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	12.4	58.5	33	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	1.5	85.0	31	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	67.1	48	Germany

Spain

28th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**74.4**	**35**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	3.4	95.1	22	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	14.4	68.8	35	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	13.6	87.8	24	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	10.7	81.1	20	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	513.4	78.4	31	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	75.8	62.2	29	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	53.0	47.0	40	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**56.6**	**34**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.9	48.1	56	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.9	48.4	37	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.4	74.1	27	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.3	55.7	47	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**82.6**	**24**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	86.1	86.1	21	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	32.0	64.1	22	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	98.5	82.1	24	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.7	99.7	24	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9	35	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**50.4**	**72**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	24.5	1.9	79	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	15.5	38.1	75	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	8.9	64.4	65	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	15.1	39.4	64	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	81.8	77.2	29	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	11.3	81.1	31	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**59.9**	**29**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	16.7	52.3	27	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	62.4	58.2	24	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	32.3	55.8	28	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	43.5	52.8	44	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	61.2	80.4	7	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**71.1**	**12**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	79.0	79.0	34	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.4	57.2	52	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.7	44.3	64	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	4.3	91.4	13	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	84	83.6	8	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**73.6**	**18**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	27.0	36.0	32	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	80.9	80.9	29	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	25.4	100.0	9	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.6	77.4	12	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**69.9**	**31**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	58.0	58.0	31	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.0	73.7	30	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.4	76.2	23	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.3	71.7	40	New Zealand

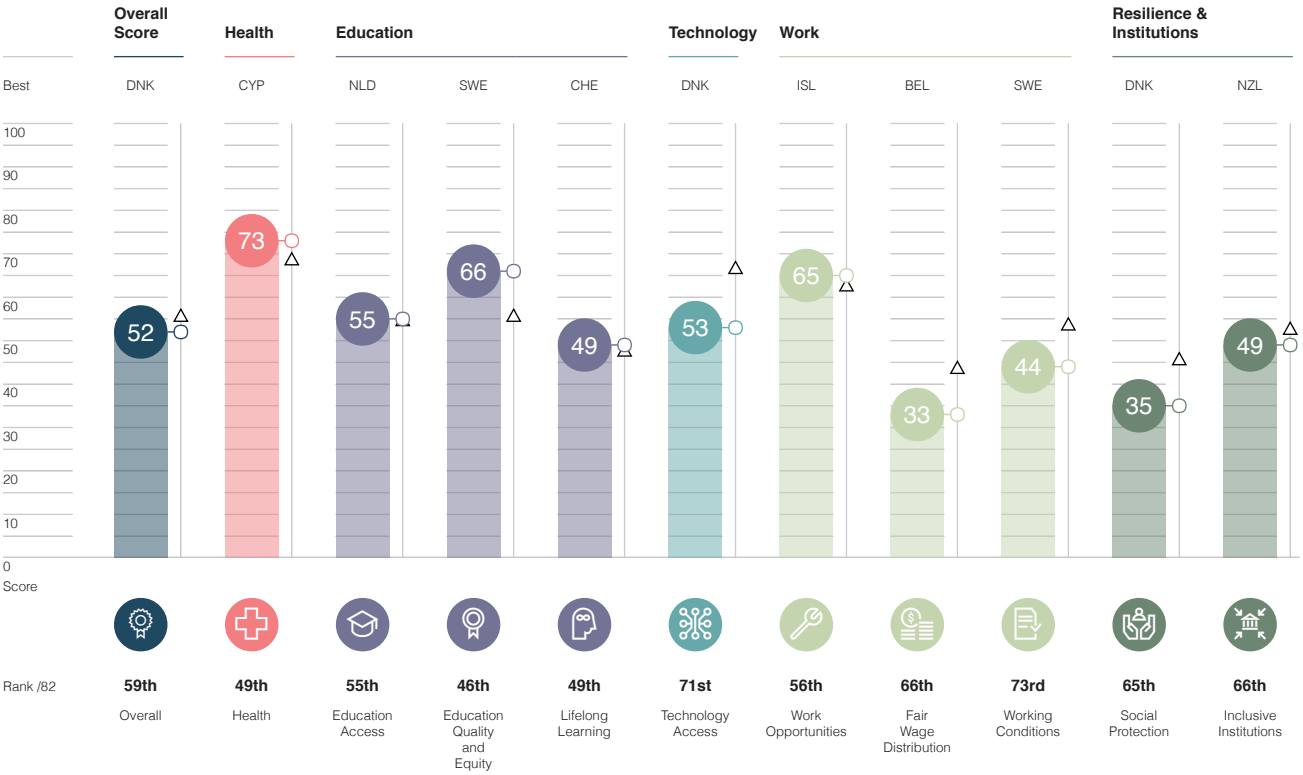
Sri Lanka

59th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	21.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.22
GDP US$ billions	87.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.8
GDP per capita US$	4,067.9	10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8

Sri Lanka

59th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**72.8**	**49**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	20.9	79.1	44	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	19.7	60.5	75	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	70.6	70.6	51	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	80.9	36	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**55.2**	**55**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.3	54.8	42	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	27.1	9.7	65	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.9	91.0	20	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	65.3	51	Germany

Sri Lanka

59th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**66.1**	**46**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	14.0	80.0	38	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	13.8	70.6	33	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	22.9	56.9	63	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	17.9	57.1	55	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**49.1**	**49**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.9	48.2	55	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.6	43.6	47	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.1	51.0	65	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.2	53.8	53	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**53.5**	**71**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	34.1	34.1	76	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	7.2	14.4	65	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	58.8	49.0	67	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	91.0	91.0	70	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	97.0	97.0	68	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3	79	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**64.8**	**56**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	3.1	87.8	13	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	7.1	71.8	47	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	6.2	75.1	56	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.3	82.8	30	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	48.4	35.5	73	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	38.5	35.9	62	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**32.7**	**66**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	32.0	24.4	60	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	19.9	24.7	65	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	44.2	54.9	40	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	37.1	26.9	72	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**44.1**	**73**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	70.0	70.0	50	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.5	58.8	44	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.0	49.4	52	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	31.3	37.5	67	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	5	4.8	62	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**35.4**	**65**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	30.4	30.4	50	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	6.5	26.0	60	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.0	49.8	49	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**49.1**	**66**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	38.0	38.0	56	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.2	47.3	65	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.7	49.0	69	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.2	62.1	53	New Zealand

Sweden

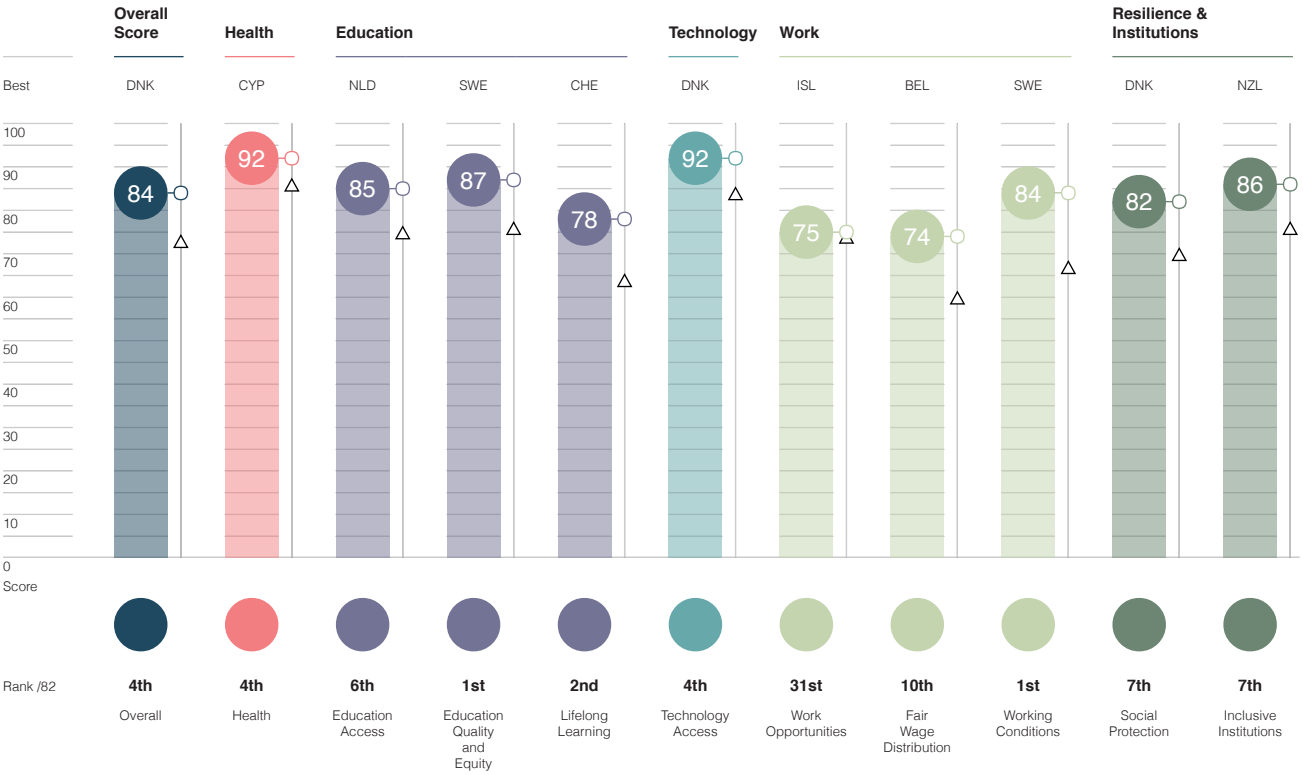
4th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.40
GDP US$ billions	538.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	29.2
GDP per capita US$	53,873.4	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.3

Sweden

4th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**92.1**	**4**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	5.1	94.9	12	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	8.0	84.0	15	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	95.5	95.5	8	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	94.0	10	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**84.6**	**6**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	95.8	95.8	6	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.9	64.6	19	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	6.1	79.6	10	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.4	96.0	13	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	87.0	12	Germany

Sweden

4th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**87.4**	**1**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	1.9	97.3	9	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	6.3	95.6	4	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	12.8	90.6	18	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	13.7	71.0	45	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	531.1	82.8	15	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	85.6	86.0	4	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	11.6	88.4	4	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**78.3**	**2**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.2	70.7	10	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.6	60.8	23	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.3	88.3	3	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	70.3	93.7	2	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.7	77.8	3	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**92.2**	**4**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	92.1	92.1	9	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	39.1	78.3	12	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	123.0	100.0	12	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.9	2	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**74.7**	**31**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	18.5	25.9	74	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.5	81.9	22	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.6	85.7	28	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	5.8	77.0	42	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	90.5	88.2	2	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	6.2	89.6	10	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**74.0**	**10**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	3.0	91.4	5	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	65.0	61.1	23	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	35.9	64.8	20	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	54.8	85.0	14	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	55.4	67.6	26	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**83.6**	**1**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.7	77.7	7	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.5	58.9	27	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	4.3	91.5	11	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	90	90.0	6	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**82.3**	**7**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	38.0	50.7	20	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	26.7	100.0	7	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.7	78.7	10	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**86.1**	**7**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	85.0	85.0	3	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.8	91.4	7	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.6	81.7	8	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.9	86.2	18	New Zealand

Switzerland

7th /82

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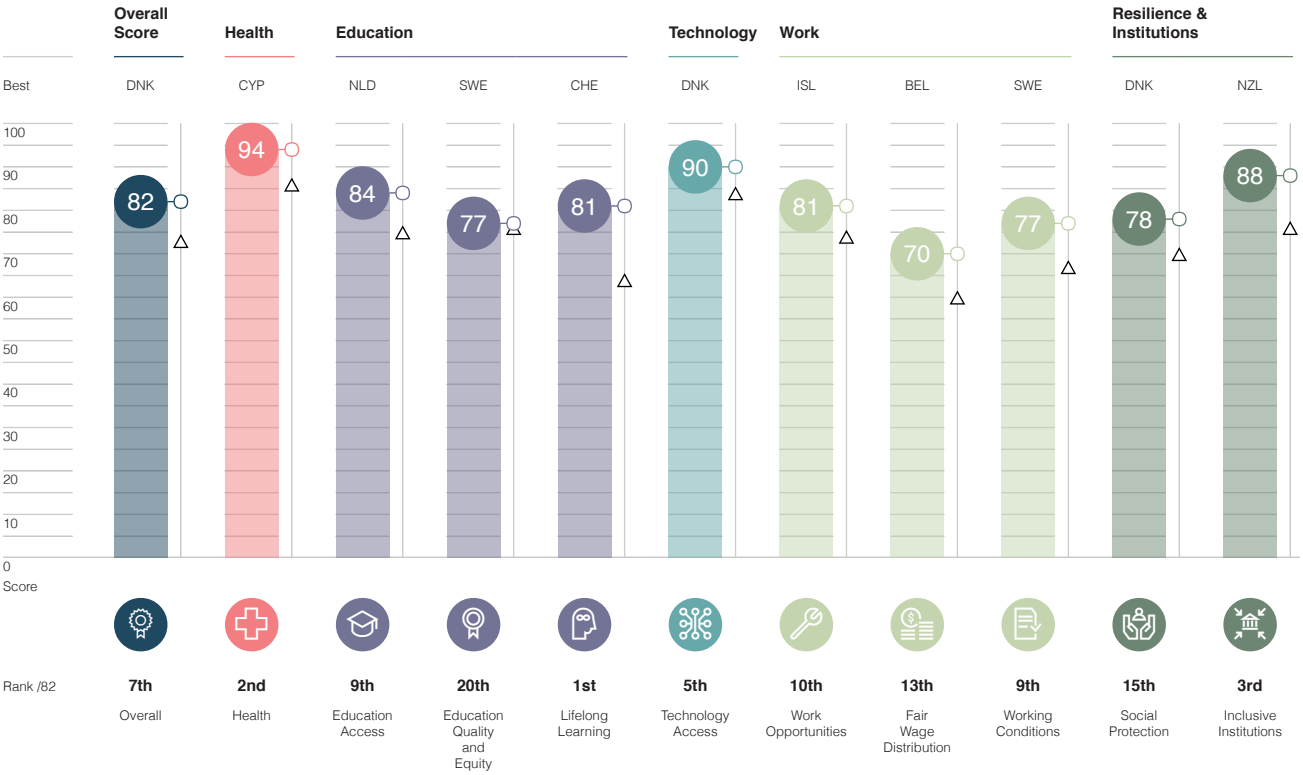
WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	8.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.41
GDP US$ billions	678.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.3
GDP per capita US$	82,950.3	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.7

Switzerland

7th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**94.2**	**2**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	2.8	97.2	2	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	6.2	87.6	10	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	95.6	95.6	7	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	96.4	5	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**83.5**	**9**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	75.9	75.9	34	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	6.4	90.8	1	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	6.0	79.9	9	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	87.6	11	Germany

Switzerland 7th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**77.4**	**20**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	15.7	64.5	43	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	15.3	82.3	33	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	11.2	79.4	23	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	524.6	81.2	18	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	82.3	77.9	10	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	21.0	79.0	11	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**81.1**	**1**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.7	79.0	1	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	5.8	79.2	1	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.5	91.8	1	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.5	74.4	7	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**90.4**	**5**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	89.7	89.7	13	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	46.3	92.7	1	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	98.2	81.9	25	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.4	14	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**81.3**	**10**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	8.2	67.3	36	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.7	81.2	25	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.5	86.1	26	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	3.2	87.0	20	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.8	81.0	16	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	9.0	85.1	19	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**69.7**	**13**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	10.2	71.0	11	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	56.4	51.6	30	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	31.2	52.9	31	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	50.6	73.2	25	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	70.7	100.0	1	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**77.2**	**9**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	89.0	89.0	18	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	6.1	85.2	2	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	5.5	74.6	1	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	10.3	79.5	37	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	58	57.9	21	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**77.6**	**15**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	41.0	54.7	16	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	92.7	92.7	17	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	19.6	78.4	24	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	6.1	84.6	5	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**88.2**	**3**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	85.0	85.0	3	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	2.0	95.9	2	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.4	76.2	22	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.3	95.7	5	New Zealand

Thailand

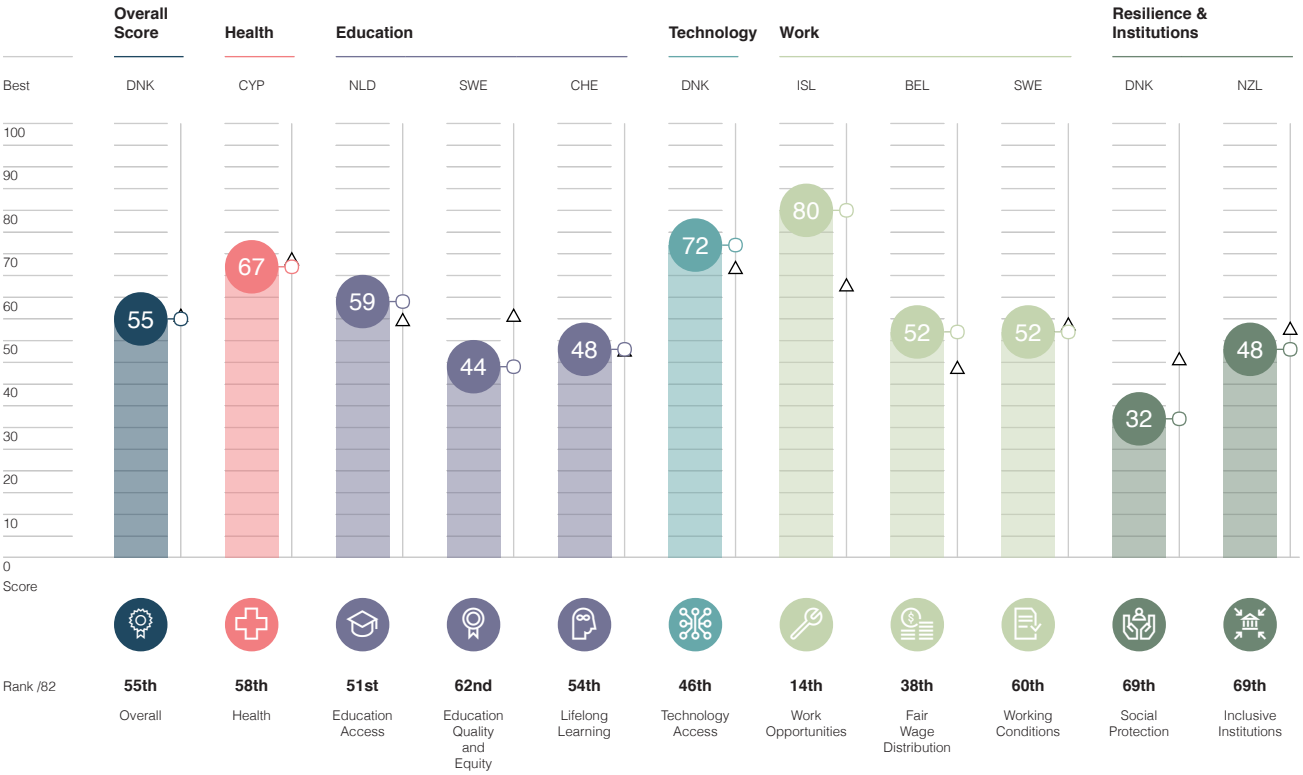
55th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	67.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.98
GDP US$ billions	455.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.5
GDP per capita US$	7,187.2	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3

Thailand

55th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**66.8**	**58**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	44.9	55.1	58	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	19.1	61.7	74	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	69.5	69.5	52	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	80.7	39	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**58.6**	**51**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	53.2	53.2	55	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.1	51.6	52	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	14.8	50.7	41	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	2.0	80.0	34	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	57.3	61	Germany

Thailand

55th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**44.4**	**62**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	21.9	68.7	43	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	16.2	79.3	37	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	31.2	12.6	72	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	443.9	61.0	53	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	62.1	29.3	56	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	84.3	15.7	61	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**47.7**	**54**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.3	55.1	36	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.8	46.3	41	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.5	58.7	44	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	18.0	24.0	41	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.3	54.3	51	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**71.6**	**46**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	56.8	56.8	66	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	13.2	26.5	55	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	104.7	87.2	19	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	98.0	98.0	48	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.2	37	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**79.7**	**14**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	0.6	97.4	1	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	1.1	95.6	1	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	1.6	93.7	3	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	0.7	97.1	3	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	78.0	72.5	39	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	46.9	21.8	69	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**52.0**	**38**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	0.0	99.9	2	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	30.3	22.6	63	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	20.4	26.0	63	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	45.9	59.8	36	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	48.2	51.6	52	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**52.3**	**60**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	62.0	62.0	65	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.9	64.9	28	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.6	60.1	23	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	14.2	71.5	45	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	3	3.1	65	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**32.5**	**69**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	3.7	14.8	72	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.0	50.1	47	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**48.1**	**69**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	36.0	36.0	59	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.3	59.8	43	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.7	46.7	72	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.7	50.0	69	New Zealand

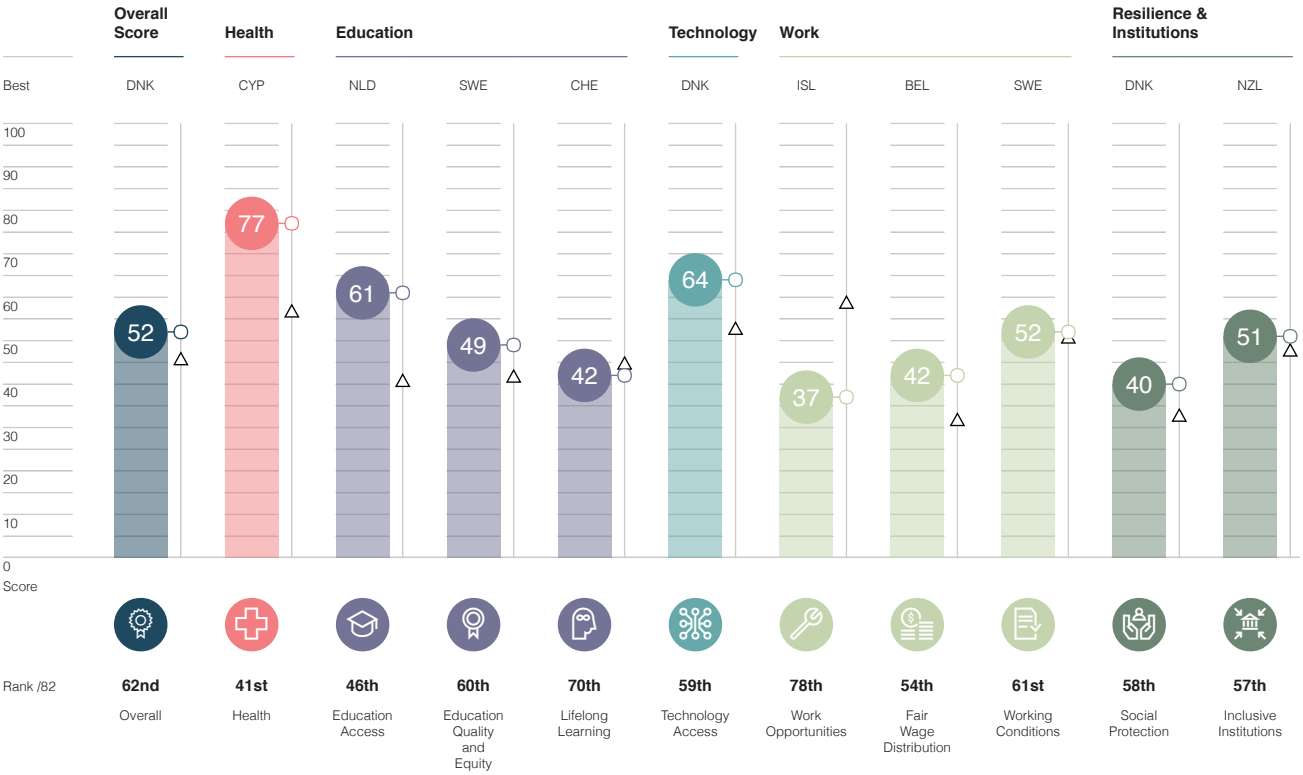
Tunisia

62nd /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.11
GDP US$ billions	40.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.8
GDP per capita US$	3,423.2	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.8

Tunisia

62nd /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**77.0**	**41**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	7.8	92.2	24	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	15.0	70.1	64	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	69.4	69.4	53	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	76.2	48	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**61.2**	**46**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.7	44.6	66	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.4	96.0	13	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.4	43.1	69	Germany

Tunisia

62nd/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**49.1**	**60**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	65.1	7.0	63	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	15.2	65.9	40	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	16.9	77.1	43	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	386.3	46.6	68	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**42.3**	**70**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.7	45.5	63	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	2.8	30.7	65	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	3.6	42.7	77	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	28.9	38.5	30	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.2	53.9	52	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**64.3**	**59**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	64.2	64.2	59	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	8.8	17.5	61	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	76.1	63.4	50	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.0	99.0	37	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9	71	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**37.3**	**78**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	9.9	60.4	51	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	16.2	35.0	77	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	30.2	0.0	81	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	13.9	44.5	63	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	34.3	17.9	77	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	20.5	65.8	42	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**42.0**	**54**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	29.9	22.1	66	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	20.9	27.2	62	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	50.3	72.3	27	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	45.9	46.4	60	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**52.3**	**61**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	72.0	72.0	47	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	3.7	44.2	77	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.2	36.1	80	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	57	56.9	22	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**40.2**	**58**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	10.4	41.6	53	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.3	38.8	67	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**51.0**	**57**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	43.0	43.0	46	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.1	50.1	61	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.1	64.8	52	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-0.9	46.2	71	New Zealand

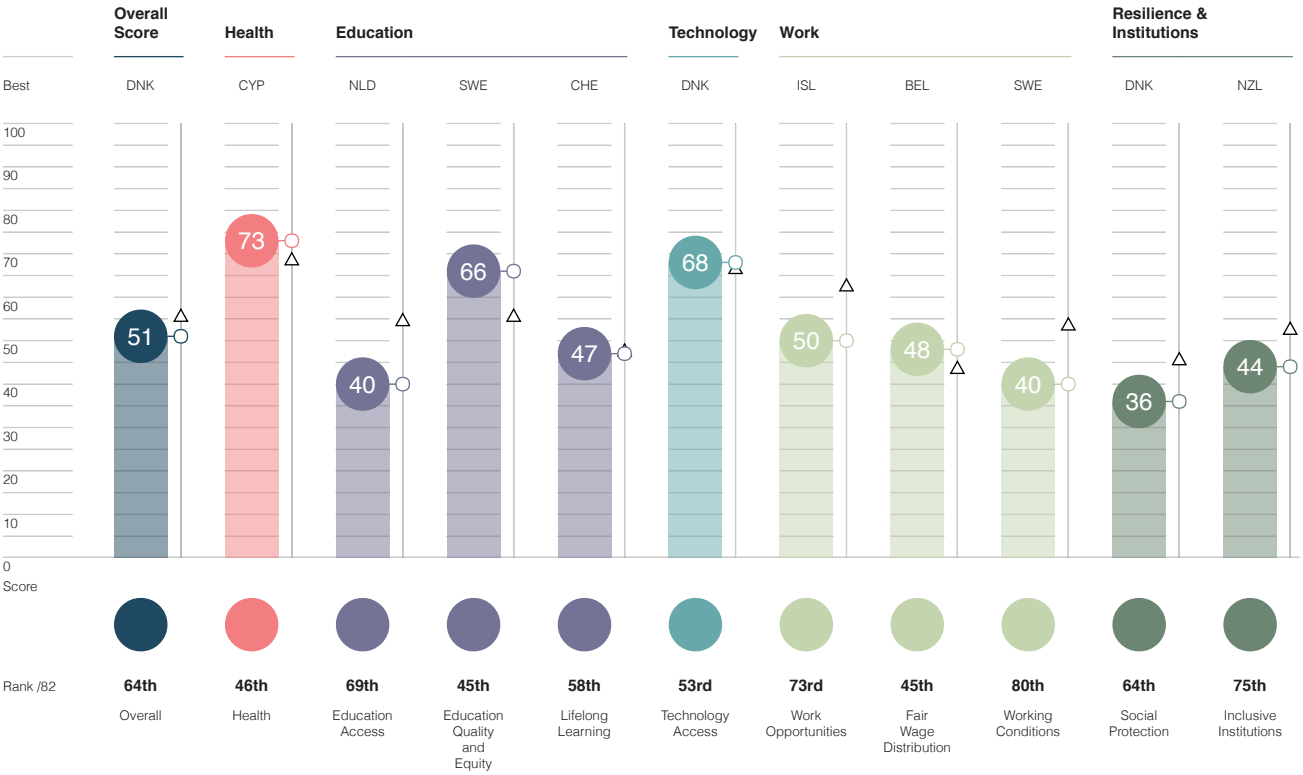
Turkey

64th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Upper-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	82.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.70
GDP US$ billions	849.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.9
GDP per capita US$	9,346.2	10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.5

Turkey

64th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**73.4**	**46**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	26.6	73.4	50	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	16.4	67.2	70	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	74.4	74.4	47	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	78.8	41	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**39.6**	**69**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	32.7	32.7	63	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.2	36.9	79	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	24.4	18.6	61	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	5.0	50.0	55	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.6	59.5	58	Germany

Turkey

64th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**66.4**	**45**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	17.6	74.9	41	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	17.2	59.3	46	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	17.0	76.7	46	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	12.9	73.7	33	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	463.2	65.8	46	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	67.2	41.4	45	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	27.0	73.0	19	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**46.5**	**58**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.5	41.3	78	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.8	46.1	43	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.7	62.3	36	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	30.7	40.9	29	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.5	42.1	75	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**68.0**	**53**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	71.0	71.0	48	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	16.3	32.6	48	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	74.2	61.8	54	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	98.3	98.3	46	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5	67	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**50.1**	**73**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	9.7	61.3	50	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	12.1	51.4	70	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	12.2	51.2	71	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	46.2	32.8	75	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	27.8	53.6	55	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**47.9**	**45**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	0.8	97.8	4	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	43.4	37.1	47	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	25.8	39.4	47	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	39.1	40.3	51	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	36.2	24.9	75	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**40.1**	**80**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	61.0	61.0	70	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	3.8	47.3	74	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.6	43.7	66	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	29.4	41.3	64	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	7	7.0	60	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**36.5**	**64**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	0.0	0.0	39	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	13.5	54.0	47	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.3	55.5	34	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**44.1**	**75**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	41.0	41.0	50	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.0	52.5	55	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.8	46.2	73	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-1.3	36.8	78	New Zealand

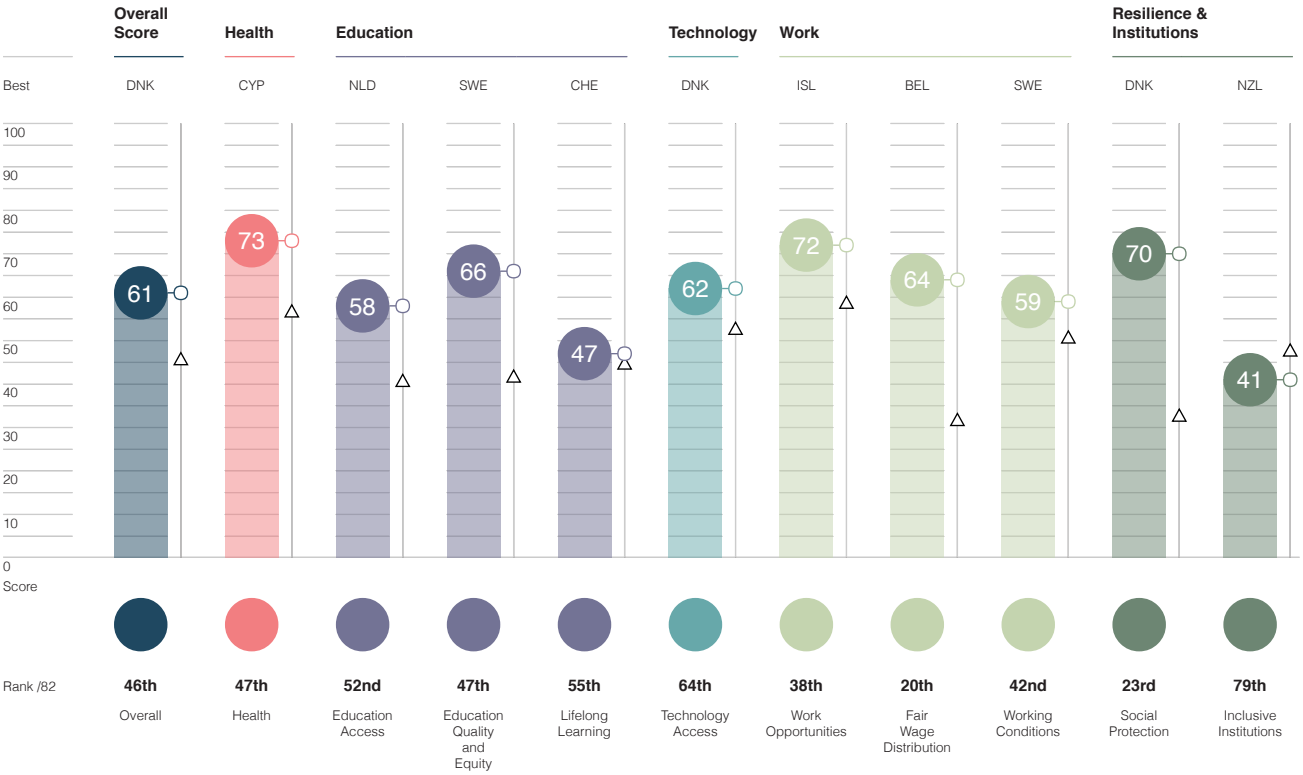
Ukraine

46th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	42.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.29
GDP US$ billions	109.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	25.0
GDP per capita US$	2,963.5	10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.1

Ukraine

46th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**73.3**	**47**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	23.7	76.3	47	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	9.2	81.7	26	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	74.6	74.6	46	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	60.7	70	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**58.4**	**52**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.2	53.4	49	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	16.5	45.1	46	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.8	76.6	31	Germany

Ukraine

46th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	**-**	**65.5**	**47**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	9.3	85.5	8	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	13.0	90.1	20	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	488.3	72.1	41	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	75.2	60.9	32	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	80.8	19.2	60	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	**-**	**47.2**	**55**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.0	50.4	47	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.8	46.5	40	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.1	51.5	63	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	22.6	30.1	35	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.5	57.5	44	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**61.6**	**64**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	58.9	58.9	63	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	12.3	24.6	57	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	45.2	37.7	74	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	90.0	90.0	72	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5	48	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	**-**	**71.9**	**38**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	1.1	95.7	2	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	9.9	60.5	63	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	7.7	69.2	64	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	9.2	63.2	53	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	74.2	67.7	48	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	14.8	75.3	38	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	**-**	**63.8**	**20**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	62.3	58.1	25	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	33.0	57.4	26	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	61.2	100.0	1	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	42.8	39.6	64	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	**-**	**59.5**	**42**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	64.0	64.0	57	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.3	54.8	60	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.3	55.6	35	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	11.5	77.0	40	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	46	45.9	28	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	**-**	**69.6**	**23**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	73.0	73.0	32	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	22.2	88.9	18	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.8	46.8	54	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	**-**	**40.7**	**79**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	32.0	32.0	73	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	-0.4	43.5	70	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.2	61.6	56	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	-1.8	25.9	80	New Zealand

United Kingdom

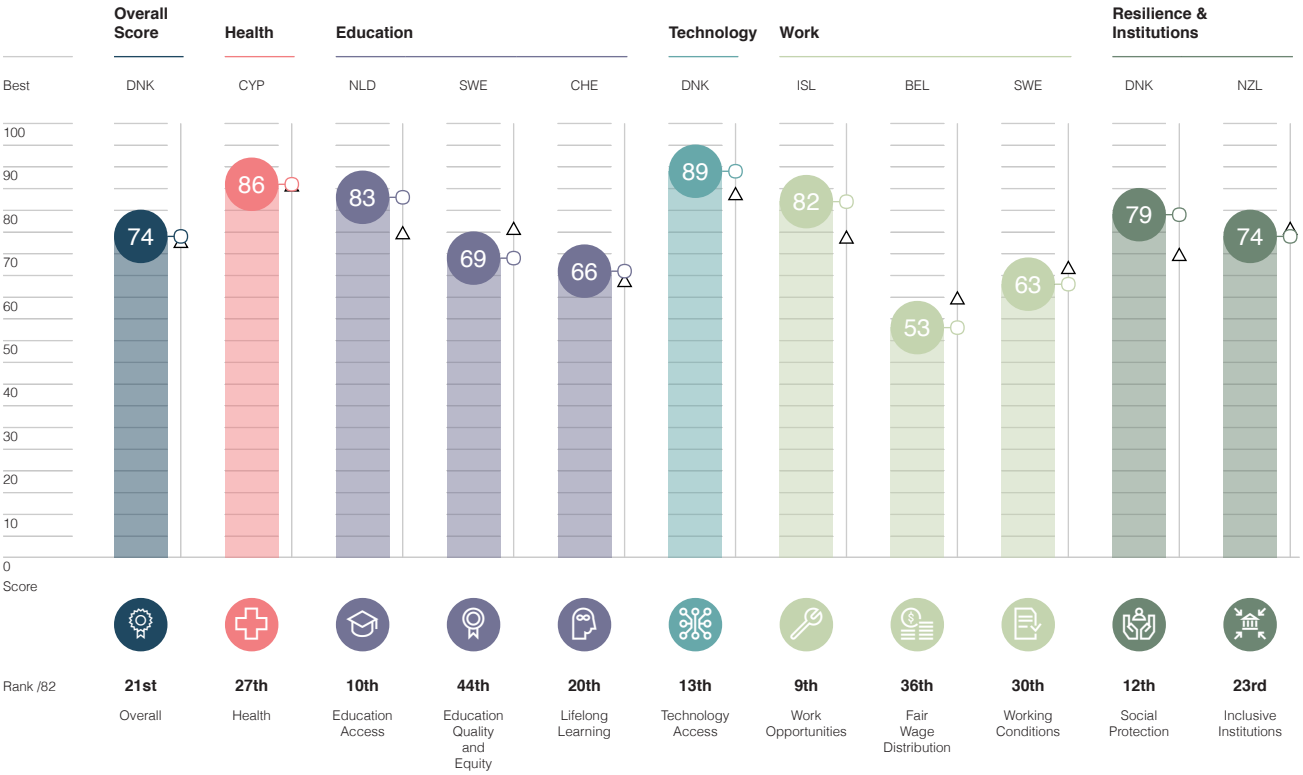
21st/82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	66.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	2.25
GDP US$ billions	2,624.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.2
GDP per capita US$	42,558.0	10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.7

United Kingdom

21st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**85.8**	**27**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	13.4	86.6	36	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	10.8	78.3	41	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	90.5	90.5	22	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	87.9	26	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**82.5**	**10**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	96.6	96.6	5	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.9	64.7	18	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	10.4	65.2	27	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.2	98.0	7	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	88.0	8	Germany

United Kingdom

21st/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**69.1**	**44**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	3.2	95.4	21	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	24.8	34.1	63	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	16.9	77.0	44	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	17.2	59.5	53	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	518.2	79.6	27	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	76.6	64.2	26	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	26.3	73.7	18	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**66.2**	**20**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.8	62.7	23	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.3	55.1	30	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.9	81.5	17	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.9	65.6	22	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**88.6**	**13**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	94.9	94.9	6	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	39.6	79.2	10	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	96.9	80.7	27	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.7	99.7	24	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.2	16	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**81.8**	**9**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	7.2	71.3	35	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	4.6	81.5	23	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.5	90.0	14	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	2.8	88.7	17	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.4	80.5	21	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	12.9	78.6	36	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**53.1**	**36**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	19.3	44.9	32	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	45.0	38.8	44	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	27.2	43.0	43	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	47.8	65.2	31	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	58.0	73.3	20	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**62.9**	**30**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	80.0	80.0	32	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.0	66.1	25	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.7	62.2	15	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	10.2	79.7	36	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	26	26.3	38	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**79.4**	**12**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	56.0	74.7	5	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	93.5	93.5	16	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	21.5	86.0	21	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	4.8	63.4	27	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**74.3**	**23**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	80.0	80.0	11	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.3	81.0	19	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.1	68.9	41	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.0	67.2	46	New Zealand

United States

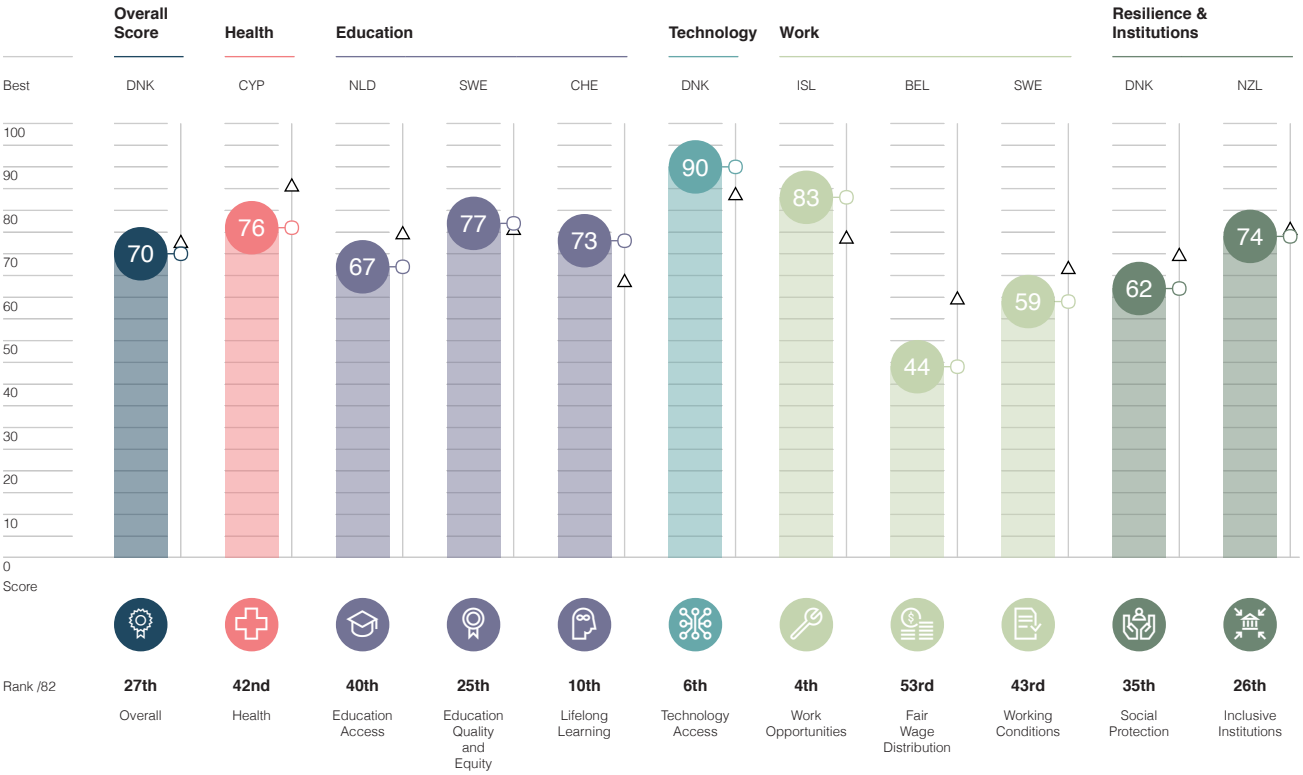
27th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	327.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	15.16
GDP US$ billions	19,390.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.5
GDP per capita US$	62,605.6	10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0

United States

27th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**75.8**	**42**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	19.9	80.1	42	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	22.1	55.8	79	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	88.7	88.7	28	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	78.4	42	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**66.8**	**40**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	64.6	64.6	48	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	5.2	70.7	8	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	13.7	54.5	37	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	4.1	59.0	51	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.9	85.3	16	Germany

United States

27th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**76.8**	**25**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	3.9	94.4	24	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	13.0	73.4	29	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	15.2	82.7	32	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	15.4	65.2	50	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	523.4	80.8	22	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	74.2	58.4	36	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	17.6	82.4	8	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**73.3**	**10**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	5.3	72.3	6	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.9	65.7	12	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	6.0	83.0	11	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	5.3	72.2	11	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**90.2**	**6**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	87.3	87.3	19	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	35.6	71.2	17	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	142.5	100.0	6	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.9	99.9	18	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.9	3	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**83.0**	**4**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	6.6	73.8	31	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	5.2	79.3	27	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	2.5	90.2	12	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.2	83.2	29	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	82.1	77.6	28	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	3.7	93.8	2	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**43.8**	**53**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	24.9	28.8	48	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	42.9	36.5	50	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	26.4	41.1	46	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	38.2	37.8	52	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	58.6	74.7	14	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**59.1**	**43**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	69.0	69.0	52	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	5.2	70.6	15	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	5.3	71.1	3	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	13.5	73.0	44	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	12	11.5	55	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**61.7**	**35**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	20.0	26.7	34	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	76.1	76.1	30	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	19.0	75.8	28	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.1	68.2	21	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**73.7**	**26**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	71.0	71.0	21	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	1.6	86.0	14	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	-0.2	61.2	57	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.5	76.6	31	New Zealand

Uruguay

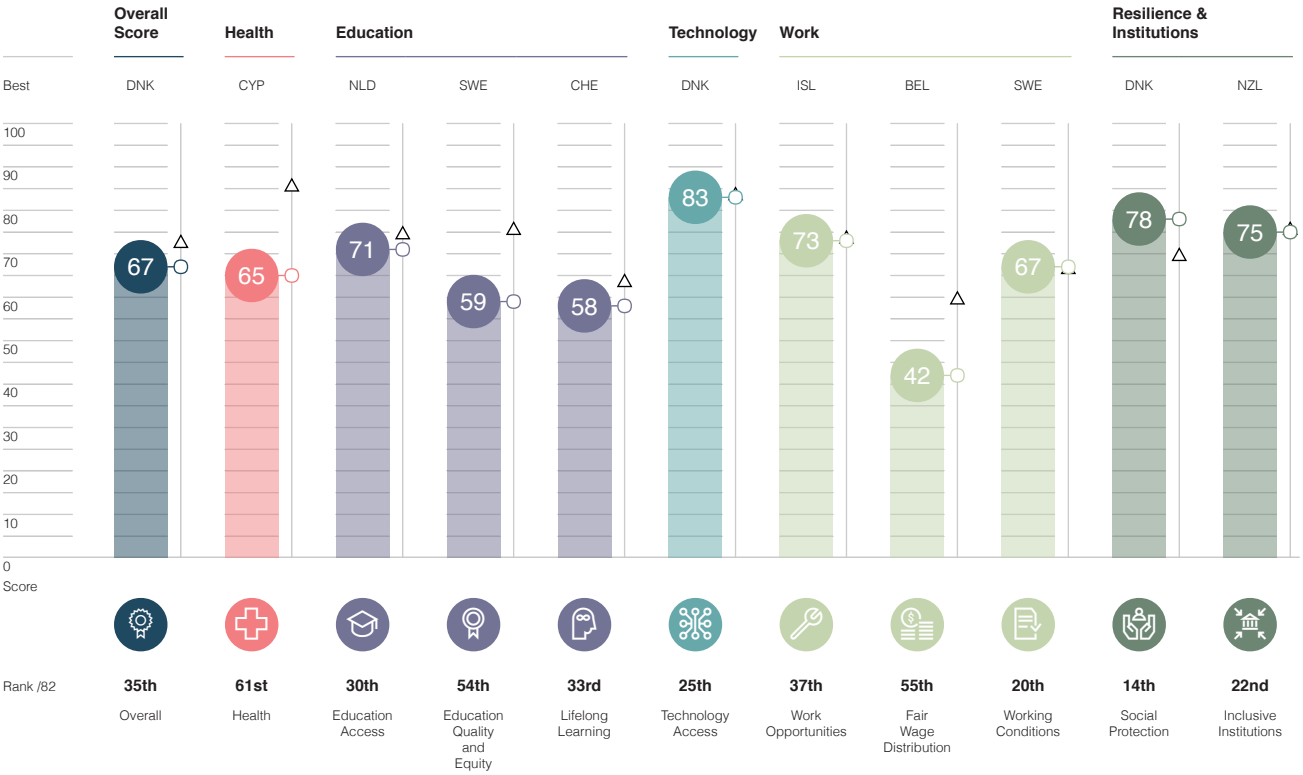
35th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.06
GDP US$ billions	58.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.5
GDP per capita US$	17,164.9	10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0

Uruguay

35th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	**-**	**64.7**	**61**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	58.7	41.3	65	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	15.3	69.3	65	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	71.0	71.0	49	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	77.4	45	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	**-**	**71.2**	**30**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	93.3	93.3	12	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	4.6	59.6	31	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	18.0	40.2	51	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.5	95.0	16	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.7	67.9	47	Germany

Uruguay

35th/82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**59.4**	**54**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	41.4	40.9	50	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	11.0	96.6	8	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	444.3	61.1	52	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	64.2	34.4	48	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	35.8	64.2	24	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**57.9**	**33**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	3.9	47.8	57	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	4.0	49.3	36	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	5.0	66.9	31	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	53.3	71.1	9	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	4.3	54.4	50	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**82.5**	**25**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	68.3	68.3	51	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	28.3	56.7	31	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	123.8	100.0	11	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	91.0	91.0	70	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.2	12	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**73.1**	**37**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	9.4	62.4	44	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	6.2	75.3	41	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	3.0	88.0	19	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	4.3	82.8	31	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	75.8	69.7	43	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	23.8	60.3	47	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**41.9**	**55**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	22.3	36.3	43	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	43.4	37.2	46	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	26.6	41.5	45	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	41.2	46.2	49	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	46.7	48.2	57	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**67.5**	**20**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	99.0	99.0	3	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	3.2	37.4	81	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	3.3	38.9	78	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	95	94.6	4	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**77.9**	**14**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	94.5	94.5	15	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	17.0	67.9	36	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	5.3	71.4	18	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**74.5**	**22**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	70.0	70.0	22	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.6	64.3	37	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.3	74.8	31	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.0	89.1	10	New Zealand

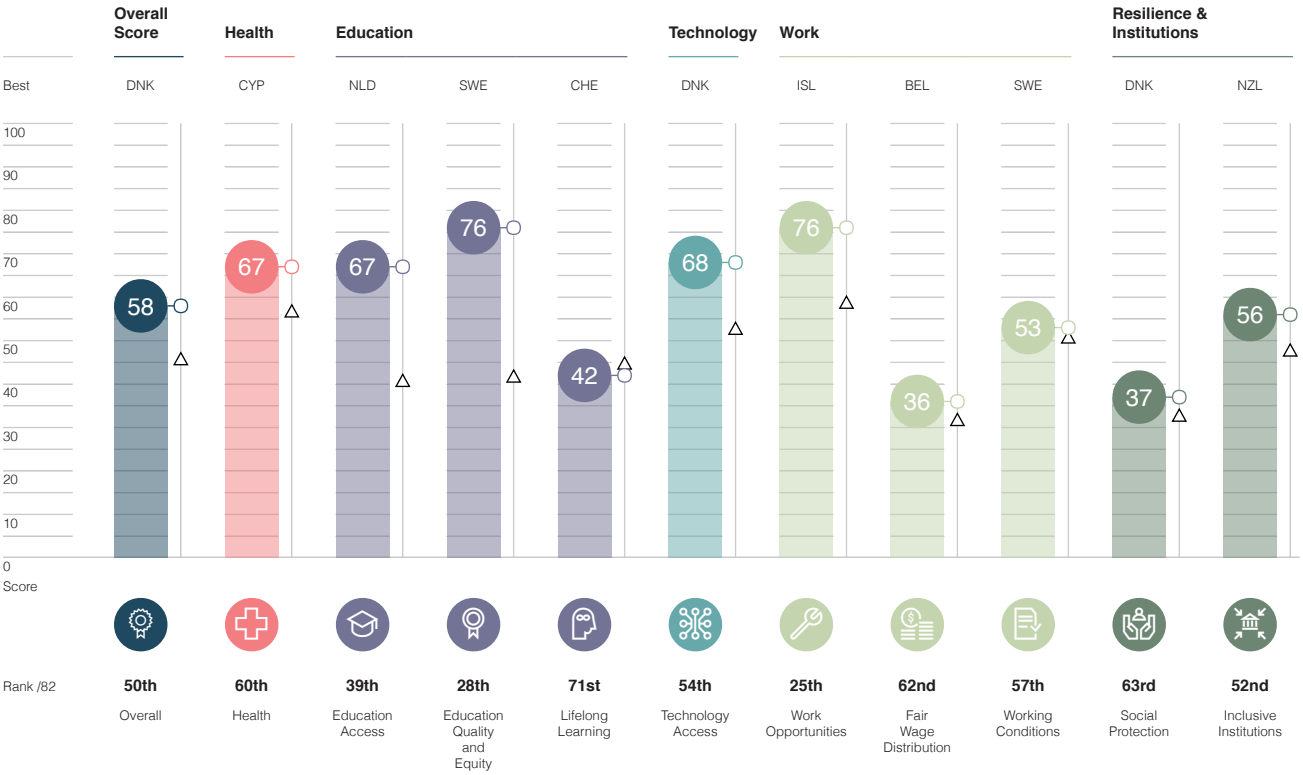
Viet Nam

50th /82

Social Mobility Index 2020 edition

Performance Overview 2020

Key △ Lower-middle-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	94.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.53
GDP US$ billions	220.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.3
GDP per capita US$	2,551.1	10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.4

Viet Nam

50th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Health (0–100 best)	-	**66.5**	**60**	**Cyprus**
1.01 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	30.9	69.1	52	Korea, Rep.
1.02 Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	16.8	66.5	72	Ghana
1.03 Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	60.3	60.3	66	Iceland
1.04 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	-	70.3	60	Singapore
Pillar 2: Education Access (0–100 best)	-	**67.1**	**39**	**Netherlands**
2.01 Pre-primary enrolment (%)	78.5	78.5	32	Malta
2.02 Quality of vocational training (1–7)	3.6	44.0	68	Switzerland
2.03 NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	9.7	67.7	23	Japan
2.04 Out-of-school children (%)	0.6	94.0	17	Multiple (5)
2.05 Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	0.5	51.5	68	Germany

Viet Nam

50th /82

Index Component	Value	Score	Rank/82	Best Performer
Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	-	**76.1**	**28**	**Sweden**
3.01 Children below minimum proficiency (%)	1.1	98.4	6	Korea, Rep.
3.02 Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	17.3	59.1	47	Australia
3.03 Pupils per teacher in primary education	20.3	65.7	59	Multiple (3)
3.04 Pupils per teacher in secondary education	n/a	n/a	n/a	Armenia
3.05 Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	524.2	81.0	19	Singapore
3.06 Social diversity in schools (score)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Norway
3.07 Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	-	**42.2**	**71**	**Switzerland**
4.01 Extent of staff training (1–7)	4.0	49.4	51	Switzerland
4.02 Active labour market policies (1–7)	3.2	36.0	56	Switzerland
4.03 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services, 1-7	4.0	49.7	68	Switzerland
4.04 Percentage of firms offering formal training	22.2	29.6	36	Ecuador
4.05 Digital skills among active population (1–7)	3.8	46.1	68	Finland
Pillar 5: Technology Access (0–100 best)	-	**68.0**	**54**	**Denmark**
5.01 Internet users (% of adult population)	70.3	70.3	50	Iceland
5.02 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	13.6	27.2	52	Switzerland
5.03 Mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	71.9	59.9	57	Multiple (12)
5.04 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.6	99.6	27	Multiple (13)
5.05 Rural population with electricity access (%)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (63)
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0	57	Singapore
Pillar 6: Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	-	**75.9**	**25**	**Iceland**
6.01 Unemployment among labor force with basic education (%)	1.5	94.1	4	Thailand
6.03 Unemployment among labor forcet with intermediate education (%)	2.9	88.4	5	Thailand
6.02 Unemployment among labor force with advanced education (%)	4.1	83.7	38	Czech Republic
6.04 Unemployment in rural areas (%)	1.5	93.9	5	Peru
6.05 Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.1	85.2	7	Lao PDR
6.06 Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	54.0	10.0	73	Saudi Arabia
Pillar 7: Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	-	**36.4**	**62**	**Belgium**
7.01 Low pay incidence (% of workers)	17.1	51.1	28	Philippines
7.02 Ratio of bottom 40% to top10% labour income share	27.5	19.4	69	Slovak Republic
7.03 Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	15.6	14.1	72	Slovak Republic
7.04 Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	46.9	62.7	34	Multiple (4)
7.05 Adjusted labour income share (%)	40.5	34.4	69	Switzerland
Pillar 8: Working Conditions (0–100 best)	-	**53.3**	**57**	**Sweden**
8.01 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	64.0	64.0	57	Multiple (2)
8.02 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7)	4.3	55.6	56	Singapore
8.03 Pay and productivity (1–7)	4.2	53.1	42	Switzerland
8.04 Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	29.8	40.4	65	Bulgaria
8.05 Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	France
Pillar 9: Social Protection (0–100 best)	-	**36.8**	**63**	**Denmark**
9.01 Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.02 Social protection coverage (% of population)	37.9	37.9	47	Multiple (6)
9.03 Social protection spending (% of GDP)	6.3	25.3	62	Multiple (9)
9.04 Social safety net protection, 1-7	3.8	47.2	53	Norway
Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	-	**55.7**	**52**	**New Zealand**
10.01 Corruption Perceptions Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	33.0	33.0	70	Denmark
10.02 Government and public services efficiency (score)	0.0	52.3	56	Singapore
10.03 Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	0.0	66.8	49	Portugal
10.04 Political stability and protection from violence (score)	0.2	70.6	42	New Zealand

Appendix A. Estimating the Opportunity Cost of Low Social Mobility

In order to make the impact of social mobility tangible, we estimate the impact of social mobility on economic growth which we use as a basis to turn social mobility into a dollar value. The idea is to quantify the value of the missed opportunities of lacking social mobility in monetary terms. As we do not claim to estimate a causal effect, we use a framework that allows us to approximate the potential increase in GDP growth associated with a social mobility score increase.

To do so, we follow the logic of Hall and Jones (1999) who suggest that social infrastructure has an impact on output per worker in part directly (via the quality of input [human capital]) and in part indirectly (through productivity). While these authors interpret social infrastructure mainly in terms of openness and lack of rent-seeking, we argue that the drivers of social mobility measured by the GSMI include many aspects that matter for fostering human capital such as meritocracy, education quality, adequate safety nets, appropriate reward of talent, quality of institutions etc. As such it is a broader measure of "social infrastructure" than the one proposed by Hall and Jones, yet it shares many of the underlying ideas. A good social infrastructure does not only impact human capital directly but may also encourage "the adoption of new ideas and new technologies".

An obvious methodological problem to estimate the impact of social mobility in an economic growth framework is endogeneity. Clearly, there is a simultaneous effect going from social mobility to economic growth and from economic growth to social mobility.

Good institutions that drive economic outcomes are not randomly assigned to countries, but they are determined endogenously by many factors, including the wealth of a country itself.

Despite these complications, our hypothesis is that relative social mobility is a fundamental determinant of economic growth and follow the general idea of Hall and Jones to relate "social infrastructure" with GDP per capita. However, instead of using instrumental variable regression, we simply control for the initial level of income of countries and estimate the following cross-country linear regression:

$$GDPpcGrowth_{i(2017-2024)} = \beta_1 GDPpc2017_i + \beta_2 SMI_i + \varepsilon_i \qquad (1)$$

Although the inclusion of the initial level of income does not solve the endogeneity problem, it makes sure that the estimate of the relation between of GSMI on growth is conditional to the current level of income of countries.

The coefficient of the variable social mobility index is positive and significant at 95%. The marginal effect of social mobility on GDP per capita growth is 0.003 over seven years, or 0.04% per year for each unit, which means that an increase of 10 units in the index (i.e. from 50 to 60) would increase growth by 0.4% per year. For instance, a country that is growing at 1% would grow at 1.4% if it manages to increase its social mobility by 10 points. The results are the following:

Dependent variable	GDPpc growth
Social mobility index	0.0031** (0.002)
GDPpc	-0.117*** (0.025)
Constant	1.283*** (0.174)
Observations	**82**

You can find below an estimate of the opportunity costs of low social mobility each year and to each economy ranked in the GSMI and to the global economy. All else being equal, if all countries increased their GSMI performance by 10 points, the resulting growth would convert into an additional $514 billion for the global economy each year (in PPP terms). This would represent an extra 4.41% GDP growth for the global economy by 2030.

Current GSMI Rank	Economy	Total additional GDP growth per year, attributable to +10 points in GSMI by 2030 (Million USD $)	Cumulative additional GDP growth by 2030, attributable to +10 points in GSMI in Social Mobility (Million USD $)
54	Albania	158	1,585
51	Argentina	4,090	40,901
56	Armenia	124	1,244
16	Australia	5,616	56,157
8	Austria	1,959	19,590
78	Bangladesh	3,079	30,786
9	Belgium	2,349	23,492
60	Brazil	14,459	144,594
40	Bulgaria	673	6,730
80	Cameroon	404	4,044
14	Canada	7,881	78,805
47	Chile	2,032	20,317
45	China	102,577	1,025,769
65	Colombia	3,160	31,605
44	Costa Rica	374	3,744
82	Côte d'Ivoire	440	4,404
36	Croatia	447	4,467
29	Cyprus	145	1,449
19	Czech Republic	1,663	16,625
1	Denmark	1,290	12,901
57	Ecuador	863	8,632
71	Egypt	5,421	54,209
68	El Salvador	227	2,265
23	Estonia	185	1,854
3	Finland	1,091	10,905
12	France	12,600	126,001
53	Georgia	176	1,755
11	Germany	18,483	184,831
70	Ghana	794	7,943
48	Greece	1,316	13,164
75	Guatemala	621	6,211
74	Honduras	208	2,078
37	Hungary	1,278	12,784
5	Iceland	82	824
76	India	42,845	428,452
67	Indonesia	14,473	144,734
18	Ireland	1,567	15,667
33	Israel	1,433	14,329
34	Italy	10,232	102,320
15	Japan	23,869	238,691
38	Kazakhstan	2,133	21,333
25	Korea, Rep.	9,418	94,175
72	Lao P.D.R.	221	2,207
31	Latvia	236	2,359
26	Lithuania	401	4,009
10	Luxembourg	274	2,740
43	Malaysia	4,218	42,177
17	Malta	90	896
58	Mexico	10,969	109,689
49	Moldova	107	1,072

Current GSMI Rank	Economy	Total additional GDP growth per year, attributable to +10 points in GSMI by 2030 (Million USD $)	Cumulative additional GDP growth by 2030, attributable to +10 points in GSMI in Social Mobility (Million USD $)
73	Morocco	1,330	13,300
6	Netherlands	4,099	40,989
22	New Zealand	843	8,429
2	Norway	1,694	16,944
79	Pakistan	4,755	47,551
63	Panama	449	4,494
69	Paraguay	398	3,981
66	Peru	1,917	19,175
61	Philippines	3,927	39,272
30	Poland	4,980	49,801
24	Portugal	1,398	13,981
42	Romania	2,124	21,238
39	Russia	17,798	177,976
52	Saudi Arabia	8,024	80,237
81	Senegal	249	2,486
41	Serbia	505	5,049
20	Singapore	2,399	23,992
32	Slovak Republic	792	7,925
13	Slovenia	315	3,146
77	South Africa	3,425	34,251
28	Spain	7,843	78,432
59	Sri Lanka	1,231	12,308
4	Sweden	2,336	23,358
7	Switzerland	2,330	23,299
55	Thailand	5,476	54,759
62	Tunisia	614	6,136
64	Turkey	9,777	97,770
46	Ukraine	1,622	16,216
21	United Kingdom	12,988	129,880
27	United States	86,673	866,727
35	Uruguay	345	3,454
50	Viet Nam	2,887	28,871
	Grand Total	**514,294**	**5,142,945**

Appendix B. Methodology and Technical Notes

Section A of this appendix presents the methodology and detailed structure of the Global Social Mobility Index. Section B presents the methodology used to compute progress scores. Finally, Section C provides detailed descriptions and sources for each indicator included in the index.

A. Computation and Composition of the Social Mobility Index

The computation of the Global Social Mobility Index is based on successive aggregations of scores, from the indicator level (the most disaggregated level) to the overall Social Mobility Index (the highest level). At every aggregation level, each aggregated measure is computed by taking the average (i.e. arithmetic mean) of each score, each indicator is given equal weights within their pillar. The overall Social Mobility Index score is the average of the scores of the 10 pillars. Each pillar, therefore, accounts for 10% of the overall score.

For individual indicators, prior to aggregation, raw values are transformed into a progress score ranging from 0 to 100, with 100 being the ideal state, as described in Section B.

Complete Indicator List and Index Components

Pillar I	Health (0–100 best)	(10%)
1.1	Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	
1.2	Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	
1.3	Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	
1.4	Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	

Pillar II	Education Access (0–100 best)	(10%)
2.1	Pre-primary enrolment (%)	
2.2	Quality of vocational training (1–7 best)	
2.3	NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	
2.4	Out-of-school children (%)	
2.5	Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	

Pillar III	Education Quality and Equity (0–100 best)	(10%)
3.1	Children below minimum proficiency (%)	
3.2	Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education (%)	
3.3	Pupils per teacher in primary education (%)	
3.4	Pupils per teacher in secondary education (%)	
3.5	Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	
3.6	Social diversity in schools (score)	
3.7	Lack of education material among disadvantaged children (%)	

Pillar IV	Lifelong Learning (0–100 best)	(10%)
4.1	Extent of staff training (1–7 best)	
4.2	Active labour market policies (1–7 best)	
4.3	Access to basic services through ICTs (1–7 best)	
4.4	Percentage of firms offering formal training	
4.5	Digital skills among active population (1–7 best)	

Pillar V	Technology Access (0–100 best)	(10%)
5.1	Internet users (%)	
5.2	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	
5.3	Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	
5.4	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	
5.5	Rural population with electricity access (%)	
5.6	Internet access in schools (1–7 best)	

Pillar VI	Work Opportunities (0–100 best)	(10%)
6.1	Unemployment among labour force with basic education (%)	
6.2	Unemployment among labour force with intermediate education (%)	
6.3	Unemployment among labour force with advanced education (%)	
6.4	Unemployment in rural areas (%)	
6.5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	
6.6	Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	

Pillar VII	Fair Wage Distribution (0–100 best)	(10%)
7.1	Low pay incidence (% of workers)	
7.2	Ratio of bottom 40% to top 10% labour income share (%)	
7.3	Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share (%)	
7.4	Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	
7.5	Adjusted labour income share (%)	

Pillar VIII	Working Conditions (0–100 best)	(10%)
8.1	Workers' Rights Index (0–100 best)	
8.2	Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7 best)	
8.3	Meritocracy at work (1–7 best)	
8.4	Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	
8.5	Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	

Pillar IX	Social Protection (0–100 best)	(10%)
9.1	Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	
9.2	Social protection coverage (% of population)	
9.3	Social protection spending (% of GDP)	
9.4	Social safety net protection (1–7 best)	

Pillar X	Inclusive Institutions (0–100 best)	(10%)
10.1	Corruption Perceptions Index (0–100 best)	
10.2	Government and public services efficiency (score)	
10.3	Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	
10.4	Political stability and protection from violence (score)	

B. Computation of Progress Scores and Frontier Values

To allow the aggregation of indicators of different nature and magnitude, each indicator entering the Global Social Mobility Index is converted into a unit-less score, called "progress score", ranging from 0 to 100 using a min-max transformation. Formally, each indicator is re-scaled according to the following formula:

$$score_{i,c} = \left(\frac{value_{i,c} - wp_i}{frontier_i - wp_i} \right) \times 100$$

where $value_{i,c}$ is the "raw" value of country c for indicator i, worst performance (wp_i) is the lowest acceptable value for indicator i and frontier i corresponds to the best possible outcome. Depending on the indicator, the frontier may be a policy target or aspiration, the maximum possible value, or a number derived from statistical analysis of the distribution (e.g. 90th or 95th percentile). If a value is below the worst performance value, its score is 0; if a value is above the frontier value, its score is capped at 100.

In the case of indicators derived from the Executive Opinion Survey, $frontier_i$ and wp_i values are always 7 and 1, respectively. These values correspond to the two extreme answers of any questions. Table 1 below provides the actual floor and frontier values used for the normalization of each individual indicator.

Indicator titles and units		Frontier	Worst performance	Guiding principle
1.01	Adolescent birth rate per 1.000 women	100	0	95th percentile rounded up to 100
1.02	Prevalence of malnourishment (% of 5-19 year olds)	50	0	Arbitrary min max
1.03	Health Access and Quality Index (0–100 best)	100	0	Extreme values of the IHME Index
1.04	Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy index (0–100 best)	72	40	Health adjusted life expectancy score based on Human Development Report 2016 Practice
2.01	Pre-primary enrolment (%)	100	0	Range of possible values
2.02	Quality of vocational training (1–7 best)	7	1	Range of possible values
2.03	NEET ratio (% of 15–24 year olds)	30	0	Natural min and arbitrary maximum
2.04	Out-of-school children (%)	10	0	Natural min. 95th percentile rounded
2.05	Inequality-adjusted education index (0–100 best)	1	0	Natural min. round 95th percentile
3.01	Children below minimum proficiency (%)	70	0	Natural min. round 95th percentile
3.02	Pupils per teacher in pre-primary education	35	5	5th percentile rounded/arbitrary max
3.03	Pupils per teacher in primary education	40	10	Arbitrary min/arbitrary max
3.04	Pupils per teacher in secondary education	35	5	Arbitrary min/arbitrary max
3.05	Harmonized learning outcomes (score)	600	200	Natural min/arbitrary max
3.06	Social diversity in schools (score)	91	50	Min rounded to 50/arbitrary max
3.07	Percentage of disadvantaged students in schools which report a lack of education material	100	0	Arbitratry min/arbitraty max
4.01	Extent of staff training (1–7 best)	7	1	Range of possible values
4.02	Active labour market policies (1–7 best)	7	1	Range of possible values
4.03	Access to basic services through ICTs (1–7 best)	7	1	Range of possible values
4.04	Percentage of firms offering formal training	75	0	Both extremes rounded
4.05	Digital skills among active population (1–7 best)	7	1	Range of possible values
5.01	Internet users (%)	100	0	GCI 4.0 2019 value
5.02	Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	50	0	GCI 4.0 2019 value
5.03	Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	120	0	120 is the value above which mobile broadband technology is considered sufficiently widespread not to constitute a constraint for the average user
5.04	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	100	0	Range of possible values
5.05	Rural population with electricity access (%)	100	0	Range of possible values
5.06	Internet access in schools (1–7 best)	7	1	Range of possible values

Indicator titles and units		Frontier	Worst performance	Guiding principle
6.01	Unemployment among labour force with basic education (%)	25	0	Natural min/arbitrary max
6.02	Unemployment among labour force with intermediate education (%)	25	0	Natural min/arbitrary max
6.03	Unemployment among labour force with advanced education (%)	25	0	Natural min/arbitrary max
6.04	Unemployment in rural areas (%)	25	0	Natural min/arbitrary max
6.05	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	100	20	Rounded min value/Aspirational parity
6.06	Workers in vulnerable employment (%)	60	0	Natural min/arbitrary max
7.01	Low pay incidence (% of workers)	35	0	Arbitrary min/95th percentile rounded to 35
7.02	Ratio of bottom 40% to top 10% labour income share	100	10	Rounded 5th percentile / fair distribution
7.03	Ratio of bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share	50	10	Rounded 5th percentile / arbitrary sense of fairness: bottom 50 earns half of top 50
7.04	Mean income of bottom 40% (% of national mean income)	60	25	Rounded 5th/rounded 95th percentile
7.05	Adjusted labour income share (%)	70	25	Rounded 5th/rounded best performer
8.01	Workers' Rights Index (0–100 best)	100	0	Range of possible values
8.02	Cooperation in labour-employer relations (1–7 best)	7	1	Range of possible values
8.03	Meritocracy at work (1-7 best)	7	1	Range of possible values
8.04	Employees working more than 48 hours per week (%)	50	0	Natural min/arbitrary max
8.05	Collective bargaining coverage ratio (%)	100	0	Natural min/arbitrary max
9.01	Guaranteed min. income benefits (% of median income)	75	0	Natural min/arbitrary max
9.02	Social protection coverage (% of population)	100	0	Range of possible values
9.03	Social protection spending (% of GDP)	25	0	Natural min/95th percentile rounded
9.04	Social safety net protection (1–7 best)	7	1	Range of possible values
10.01	Corruption Perceptions Index (0–100 best)	100	0	Range of possible values
10.02	Government and public services efficiency (score)	2.23	-2.45	Extremes of WGI governance indicators
10.03	Inclusiveness of institutions (score)	1.26	-2.50	Extremes of the Haas Inclusiveness Index
10.04	Political stability and protection from violence (score)	1.54	-3.00	Extremes of WGI governance indicators

C. Indicator Definitions and Sources

The following pages provide sources for all the individual indicators included in the Global Social Mobility Index 2020 (GSMI). The title of each indicator appears on the first line, preceded by its number to allow for quick reference. Underneath is a description of each indicator or, in the case of indicators derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey, the full question and associated answers. If necessary, additional information is provided below that. For more information about indicators derived from the Executive Opinion Survey, refer to Appendix B of the World Economic Forum's *Global Competitiveness Report 2019*.

The interactive ranking tables at www.weforum.org/smr2020/rankings provide information about the source and period for each individual data point. Select the indicator of interest from the selector and click on the "info" icon next to each economy to access the information. For indicators not sourced from the World Economic Forum, users are urged to refer to the original source for any additional information and exceptions for certain economies and/or data points. "Terms of Use and Disclaimer" on page ii provide information about using the data. The data used in the computation of the GSMI represents the most recent and best data available at the time when it was collected (September–December 2019). It is possible that data was updated or revised subsequently.

Pillar 1 Health

1.1 Adolescent birth rate

Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 | 2017

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects*.

1.2 Prevalence of malnourishment among youth

Prevalence of moderate or severe underweight or obesity among youth and adolescent (5–19 years) population | 2016

Moderate or severe underweight is defined as more than 2 standard deviations below the median of the WHO growth reference for children and adolescents. Obesity is defined as more than 2 standard deviations above the median WHO growth reference.

Source: NCDRisc, based on "Worldwide trends in body-mass index, underweight, overweight, and obesity from 1975 to 2016: A pooled analysis of 2416 population-based measurement studies in 128.9 million children, adolescents, and adults", *Lancet*, 2018.

1.3 Health access and quality

Health Access and Quality Index score as defined by the IHME, based on the Global Burden of Disease dataset | 2017

Drawing from established methods and updated estimates from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2016, we used 32 causes that should not result in death in the presence of effective care to approximate personal healthcare access and quality by location and over time. To better isolate potential effects of personal healthcare access and quality from underlying risk factor patterns, we risk-standardized cause-specific deaths due to non-cancers by location-year, replacing the local joint exposure of environmental and behavioural risks with the global level of exposure. Supported by the expansion of cancer registry data in the *Global Burden of Diseases 2016*, we used mortality-to-incidence ratios for cancers instead of risk-standardized death rates to provide a stronger signal of the effects of personal healthcare and access on cancer survival. We transformed each cause to a scale of 0–100, with 0 as the first percentile (worst) observed between 1990 and 2016, and 100 as the 99th percentile (best). We set these thresholds at the country level, and then applied them to subnational locations. We applied a principal components analysis to construct the Health Access and Quality (HAQ) Index using all scaled cause values, providing an overall score of 0–100 of personal healthcare access and quality by location over time. We then compared HAQ Index levels and trends by quintiles on the Socio-demographic Index (SDI), a summary measure of overall development.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, *Global Burden of Diseases 2017*.

1.4 Inequality-adjusted healthy life expectancy

Inequality-adjusted Healthy life expectancy at birth | 2017

Healthy Life expectancy Index adjusted for inequality in life expectancy as defined by UNDP's *Human Development Report 2018*.

Sources: Forum calculations, UNDP and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation's *Global Burden of Disease 2017*.

Pillar 2: Education Access

2.1 Pre-primary enrolment

Enrolment in pre-primary education; population of the age group corresponding to the given level of education | 2018 or most recent period available

This data set is based on school register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by age; population census or estimates for school-age population.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

2.2 Quality of vocational training

Response to the survey question "In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training?" [1 = extremely poor, among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent, among the best in the world]. | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

2.3 NEET ratio

Youth (age 15–24) not in education, employment or training | 2018 or most recent period available

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

2.4 Out-of-school children

Out-of-school children as a share of children of primary school age | 2016

Source: World Bank, *Ending Learning Poverty: What Will It Take?*, 2019.

2.5 Inequality-adjusted education access

Inequality-adjusted average between mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling | 2017

Mean and expected years of schooling are based on household surveys data harmonized in international databases, including the Luxembourg Income Study; Eurostat's European Union Survey of Income and Living Conditions; the World Bank's International Income Distribution Data-

base; ICF Macro Demographic and Health Surveys; the United Nations Children's Fund Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey; the Center for Distributive, Labor and Social Studies; the World Bank's Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean; and the United Nations University's World Income Inequality Database.

Source: UNDP, Human Development Index, 2018 Edition.

Pillar 3: Education Quality and Equity

3.1 Children below minimum proficiency by age 10

Share of children at the end of primary school who read at below the minimum proficiency level, as defined by the Global Alliance to Monitor Learning (GAML), in the context of Sustainable Development Goal 4.1.1 monitoring | 2016

Source: World Bank, *Ending Learning Poverty: What Will It Take?*, 2019.

3.2 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in pre-primary education

Average number of pupils per teacher in pre-primary school | 2018 or most recent period available

The pupil-teacher ratio is calculated by dividing the number of students at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level of education. Data on education is collected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from official responses to its annual education survey.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

3.3 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education

Average number of pupils per teacher in primary school | 2018 or most recent period available

The pupil-teacher ratio is calculated by dividing the number of students at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level of education. Data on education is collected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from official responses to its annual education survey.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

3.4 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in secondary education

Average number of pupils per teacher in secondary school | 2018 or most recent period available

The pupil-teacher ratio is calculated by dividing the number of students at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level of education. Data on education is collected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from official responses to its annual education survey.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

3.5 Harmonized learning outcomes

Composite score representing achievement on 7 international and regional achievement tests | 2018

Harmonized learning outcomes are produced using a conversion factor to compare international and regional standardized achievement tests. These tests include PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS, SACMEQ, LLECE, and PASEC. The harmonized learning outcomes score highlights levels of student learning in reading, mathematics and science in over 100 countries based on data from four international learning assessments and three regional learning assessments. All mean scores were calculated on a scale with a center point of 500 except 2004–2010 PASEC (0 to 100 scale), 1997 LLECE (250 centre point), and PIAAC (0 to 500 scale).

Source: World Bank Harmonised Learning Outcome Dashboard.

3.6 Social diversity in schools

Score on the PISA index of social inclusion | 2018

The PISA index of social inclusion is calculated as 100*(1-rho), where rho stands for the intra-class correlation of socio-economic status. The intra-class correlation, in turn, is the variation in student socio-economic status between schools, divided by the sum of the variation in student socio-economic status between schools and the variation in student socio-economic status within schools, and multiplied by 100.

Source: OECD, *PISA 2018* Database.

3.07 Lack of education materials among disadvantaged students

Proportion of students in schools whose principal reported a lack in educational material | 2018

Source: OECD, *PISA 2018* Database.

Pillar 4: Lifelong Learning

4.1 Extent of staff training

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do companies invest in training and employee development?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

4.2 Active labour market policies

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do labour market policies help unemployed people to reskill and find new employment (including skills matching, retraining, etc.)?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

4.3 Access to basic services through ICTs

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do information and communication technologies (ICTs) enable access for all individuals to basic services (e.g. health, education, financial services, etc.)?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

4.4 Firms offering formal training

Percentage of firms offering formal training programmes for their permanent, full-time employees | 2018 or most recent period available

Source: World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/).

4.5 Digital skills among active population

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent does the active population possess sufficient digital skills (e.g. computer skills, basic coding, digital reading)?" [1 = not all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

Pillar 5: Technology Access

5.1 Internet users

Internet users as a percentage of the population based on household surveys | 2019

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database (June 2019 edition).

5.2 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions

Number of fixed-broadband internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2018 or most recent period available

This indicator refers to the number of subscriptions for high-speed access to the public internet (a TCP/IP connection), including cable modem, DSL, fibre, and other fixed (wired)-broadband technologies—such as Ethernet, LAN and broadband over powerline communications.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database (June 2019 edition).

5.3 Mobile-broadband subscriptions

Number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 population | 2018 or most recent period available

This indicator includes standard mobile-broadband subscriptions and dedicated mobile-broadband data subscriptions to the public internet.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database (June 2019 edition).

5.4 3G mobile network coverage

Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network | 2018 or most recent period available

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database (June 2019 edition).

5.5 Rural electricity access

Percentage of rural population with access to electricity | 2017 or most recent period available

Source: World Bank, *Sustainable Energy for All* (SE4ALL) database from the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework, led jointly by the World Bank, International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program.

5.6 Internet access in schools

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent is the Internet used in schools for learning purposes?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

Pillar 6: Work Opportunities

6.1 Unemployment among labour force with basic education

Percentage of the labour force with a basic level of education who are unemployed | 2018 or most recent period available

Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

6.2 Unemployment among labour force with intermediate education

Percentage of the labour force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed | 2018 or most recent period available

Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

6.3 Unemployment among labour force with advanced education

Percentage of the labour force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed | 2018 or most recent period available

Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

6.4 Unemployment in rural areas

Number of persons who are unemployed as a percentage of the total number of employed and unemployed persons (i.e., the labour force) in rural areas | 2017 or most recent period available

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

6.5 Female labour force participation

Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate, calculated by dividing female labour force participation rate by male labour force participation rate, and multiplying by 100 | 2019

Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older who are economically active: all people who supply labour for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

6.6 Workers in vulnerable employment

Contributing family workers or own-account workers as a percentage of total employment | 2019

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

Pillar 7: Fair Wages Distribution

7.1 Incidence of low pay

Percentage of workers earning less than two-thirds of gross median earnings of all full-time workers | 2018 or most recent period available

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

7.2 Bottom 40% to top 10% of labour income share

Ratio in between the labour income share of the decile (1–4) to the top 10th decile | 2017

Source: International Labour Organization, *The Global Labour Income Share and Distribution*, 2019

7.3 Bottom 50% to top 50% labour income share

Ratio in between the labour income share of the decile (1-5) to the top 5 deciles (5-10) | 2017

Source: International Labour Organization, *The Global Labour Income Share and Distribution*, 2021.

7.4 Mean income/consumption of bottom 40% as a percentage of national mean income/consumption

Based on real mean per capita consumption or income measured at 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) using the PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet) | 2012-2017

Source: World Bank, Global Database of Shared Prosperity and Median Income/Consumption.

7.5 Adjusted labour income share

Labour share of income as a % of GDP, including own-account workers and contributing family workers | 2017

For more information on the methodology used, please visit https://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/Labour%20income%20share%20and%20distribution.pdf

Source: International Labour Organization, *The Global Labour Income Share and Distribution*, 2021.

Pillar 8: Working Conditions

8.1 Workers' rights

Score adapted from the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) Global Rights Index, which measures the level of protection of internationally recognized core labour standards. The scale of this indicator ranges from 0 (no protection) to 100 (high protection) | 2019

Dimensions of labour protection include civil rights, the right to bargain collectively, the right to strike, the right to associate freely, and access to due process rights. The indicator does not consider firing regulations. We distinguish between countries where workers have "non-access to rights" (Greece, Hong Kong SAR, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates) and countries experiencing "breakdown of institution" (Afghanistan, Libya) or murders (Guatemala). We assign a score of 10 to the former case and 3 to the latter. More details about the methodology of the Global Rights Index can be found at https://survey.ituc-csi.org/ITUC-Global-Rights-Index.html.

Source: World Economic Forum calculations based on International Trade Union Confederation, 2019 Global Rights Index (https://www.ituc-csi.org/rights-index-2019).

8.2 Labour-employer cooperation

Response to the survey question "In your country, how do you characterize labour-employer relations?" [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

8.3 Meritocracy at work

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent is pay related to employee productivity?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

8.4 Employees working more than 48 hours per week

Share of workers working more than 48 hours per week (full-time and part time contracts) based on national labour surveys | 2017 or most recent period available

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

8.5 Collective bargaining coverage

The number of employees whose pay and/or conditions of employment are determined by one or more collective agreement(s) as a percentage of the total number of employees | 2016 or most recent period available

Collective bargaining coverage includes, to the extent possible, workers covered by collective agreements in virtue of their extension. Collective bargaining coverage rates are adjusted for the possibility that some workers do not have the right to bargain collectively over wages (e.g. workers in the public services who have their wages determined by state regulation or other methods involving consultation), unless otherwise stated in the notes. The statistics presented result from an ILO data compilation effort (including an annual questionnaire and numerous special enquiries), with contributions from J. Visser.

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

Pillar 9: Social Protection

9.1 Adequacy of guaranteed minimum income benefits

The income of jobless families relying on minimum-income safety-net benefits as a percentage of the median disposable income for a couple with two children (with one partner is out of work). | 2018 or most recent period available

This can be compared with a poverty line defined as a fixed percentage of median income. For instance, if the poverty threshold is 50% of median income, a value of 30% means that benefit entitlements alleviate poverty risks of 60%. This ratio includes housing benefits.

Source: OECD.

9.02 Social protection effective coverage

Share of the population effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors | 2016 or most recent period available

This indicator also provides the coverage rates of the main components of social protection: child and maternity

benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries, and older persons.

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

9.3 Social protection spending

Total public social protection expenditure [all functions] as a percent of GDP (%) | 2015 or most recent period available

Source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database.

9.4 Social safety net protection

Response to the survey question: "In your country, to what extent does a formal social safety net provide adequate protection to the general population (e.g., protection against job loss, disability, old age, poverty)?" [1 = not at all—it doesn't provide any protection; 7 = to the full extent—it provides full protection] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

Pillar 10: Inclusive Institutions

10.1 Incidence of corruption

Score on the Corruption Perceptions Index, which measures perceptions of corruption in the public sector, where the scale ranges from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean) | 2018 edition

This is a composite indicator and the index aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business executives and country experts of the level of corruption in the public sector. More details about the methodology can be found at https://www.transparency.org/cpi.

Source: Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index 2018 (https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018).

10.2 Government and public services efficiency

Score on the Government Effectiveness pillar from the World Bank's World Governance Indicators | 2018 edition

For more information, see https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/

Source: World Bank, *World Governance Indicators 2019* database.

10.3 Inclusiveness of institutions (gender, race & religion)

Score based on three pillars from the Haas Inclusiveness Index score of each country | 2018 edition

The Inclusiveness Index is an annual equity index that identifies and captures the degree of inclusion and marginality. The index is a diagnostic instrument intended to help us redefine the ways in which we think about a true democratic and inclusive society. More details on this index can be found at https://haasinstitute.berkeley.edu/.

Source: Haas Institute for a Fair and Inclusive Society (UC Berkeley), Inclusiveness Index.

10.04 Political stability and protection from violence

Score on the Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism pillar from the World Bank World Governance Indicators | 2018 edition

For more information, see https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/.

Source: World Bank, World Governance Indicators 2019.

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To learn more about the Platform for Shaping the Future of the New Economy and Society, please refer to the following website:
https://www.weforum.org/platforms/shaping-the-future-of-the-new-economy-and-society.

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