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SOCIAL MOBILITY AROUND THE WORLD



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SOCIAL MOBILITY SNAPSHOT

What is Social Mobility?

Social mobility is the opportunity to achieve a better, richer, and fuller life. While it commonly refers to income or status, social mobility encapsulates human flourishing in all ways, including agency, purpose, fulfillment, and skills development.

BARRIERS TO SOCIAL MOBILITY

People face barriers to social mobility across their lifespans. Artificial barriers are imposed by external forces and can be addressed with public policy, while natural barriers occur at the individual level and often require different interventions.

SOCIAL MOBILITY AROUND THE WORLD

In this index, we rank 132 countries from best (#1) to worst (#132) based on their overall score for social mobility. Higher scores represent a better environment for social mobility and a better rank.

COMPARISONS TO OTHER MEASURES

We present evidence that our index correlates strongly with other measures of income mobility, education mobility, and poverty.

Three Pillars of Social Mobility

Our index captures the main barriers and leading indicators of social mobility, grouped into three pillars:

- I. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH
- II. INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW
- III. EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Overall Social Mobility Ranking

TOP TEN COUNTRIES

1	Switzerland
2	Denmark
3	Norway
4	United States of America
5	New Zealand
6	Luxembourg
7	Estonia
8	Germany
9	Australia
10	Japan

BOTTOM TEN COUNTRIES

123	Mauritania
124	Angola
125	Eswatini
126	Laos
127	Madagascar
128	Mozambique
129	Republic of the Congo
130	Nicaragua
131	Democratic Republic of the Congo
132	Central African Republic



INTRODUCTION

When people think about the ability to build a better life for themselves and their families, they are dreaming of social mobility. This aspiration is not unique to any one country; people across the world share the same underlying hope. It is the chance to improve one's circumstances and achieve one's goals, regardless of the conditions into which someone was born. In this report and underlying index, we examine how well a country's environment supports its citizens to pursue and reach their individual goals, through the lens of social mobility.

A concern for social mobility is shared across the entire political spectrum.[1] The idea that people's socio-economic position should not be fixed by birth finds little to no opposition. However, debates emerge when the time comes to measure social mobility and to define the policies that promote it.

While there are many ways to measure income mobility,[2] we still have a rudimentary understanding of the barriers that prevent social mobility. Here, we take social mobility to be a broader way of thinking about people's ability to improve their own lives and well-being, which includes but is not limited to income.

To create this index, we examined previous work on the topic[3] to gain a holistic understanding of the causes of mobility. Typically, researchers have focused on a particular topic within the mobility literature, so a broader assessment is needed. While we consider some areas broached by top scholars in the field, we also delve into some of the more under-researched aspects of mobility.

Understanding social mobility is essential to increasing human flourishing. Unfortunately, it is now routine to intertwine the concepts of economic mobility, poverty, and inequality. These issues are distinct from one another, and the responses to address them can vary widely. Conflating these concepts is not only misleading, but it can create negative long-term unintended consequences that undermine efforts to boost social mobility and alleviate poverty.

Let's take entrepreneurship as an example. Individuals from upper-middle and upper-class households may possess the ability (in terms of time, financial resources, and access to help) to navigate bureaucratic hurdles. They also tend to benefit from an extended network of family and social support that increases their likelihood of success. On the other hand, those who are disadvantaged have a harder time being able to perform all of the tasks needed to start a successful career, like obtaining an occupational license.[4] This leads us to ponder: Is the challenge fundamentally about time and resources, or is it rooted in the excessive barriers to entrepreneurship?

This example represents some of the issues with identifying and addressing the barriers to social mobility that can lead to inequality. There is a hole in the research related to this line of work precisely because many have focused on "band-aid" solutions instead of the root causes of immobility.

BARRIERS TO SOCIAL MOBILITY

One way of looking at barriers to social mobility is to identify artificial versus natural barriers.[5] Artificial barriers are imposed by an external authority and usually affect a class of people. Natural barriers, as their name suggests, occur naturally without any external imposition and typically exist at the individual level.

Sometimes these barriers can overlap or influence one another, but if we are to take the problem of social mobility seriously and discuss the best ways to remove these barriers, we must consider both types.

One of the main objectives of this index is to generate a satisfactory taxonomy on social mobility that can serve as a guide for future academic research, policy reform, and broad conversations around social mobility. Taxonomies help make sense of the world, and social mobility is one area in desperate need of some clarity.

Social mobility, and the ability of people to successfully climb the income ladder, can be described as a life cycle with two stages.[6] The first stage occurs before an individual enters the labor market. This stage is characterized by family environments and the growth and development of skills, including cognitive and soft skills. The second stage, which is often influenced by broader economic and institutional factors, occurs when an individual joins the labor market.

The main starting point of any discussion on the determinants of social mobility is the work of Gary Becker and Nigel Tomes.[7] Their work focuses on intergenerational mobility, comparing children in adulthood and their parents. They argue that intergenerational mobility is essentially a function of parental investments, endowment transmission, and market luck. Persistent inequality comes from the first two, whereas the latter is random. Each of these two non-random mechanisms allows us, in turn, to explain where natural and artificial barriers emerge.

Artificial and natural barriers

Examples of artificial barriers include licensing requirements, restrictive business and credit regulations, and burdensome tax policies that stifle the return on economic activity. All of these represent barriers to development and create disincentives in the labor market.

Natural barriers are those personal or cultural barriers that hinder an individual from pursuing a better and more fulfilling life. Some of the most significant natural barriers include living in a society with few educational opportunities and low-quality returns to education, fewer meaningful social connections to spur opportunities,[8] as well as troubles with substance abuse, physical or mental health issues, and unstable relationships.

These are the kinds of barriers that must be overcome on an individual level and are not likely to be solved (at least not in the long term) by top-down policy solutions. So, while there is certainly a role for the public and private sectors to play in helping individuals and families, the transformative effect of overcoming these natural barriers is likely to come from a context of personal agency, social support, and bottom-up solutions. Here, the roles of community, family, and local civic organizations are paramount.

Particularly across countries, it is easier to measure artificial barriers as they relate to mobility. While natural barriers play a critical role, particular amongst children, they cannot be easily accounted for in cross-country data. Nevertheless, we include measures of natural barriers when possible.

TABLE 1 | EXAMPLES OF BARRIERS TO SOCIAL MOBILITY

	CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH	ADULTHOOD
ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS	Education quality, hiring restrictions	Regulation, property rights, restrictions on civil society
NATURAL BARRIERS	Lack of parental engagement, gender equality	Charitable giving, participation rates in civil society

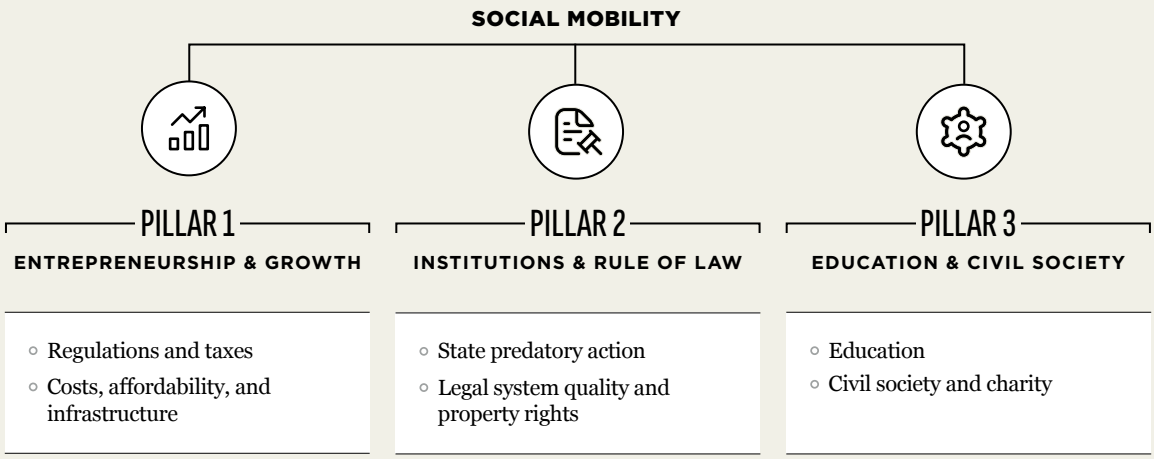


THREE PILLARS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY

While we briefly addressed the different types of barriers above, we now turn to some of the most robust indicators of mobility identified in the literature. When possible, we rely on measures of *policies* related to mobility rather than outcomes.

Motivated by the U.S. version of the Archbridge Institute's "Social Mobility in the 50 States" report,[9] we identified three pillars that support a better environment for social mobility: Entrepreneurship and Growth; Institutions and Rule of Law; and Education and Civil Society. The goal of the sections that follow is to create—based on the existing literature—a measure that allows us to rank and score 132 countries in their ability to produce environments that promote upward mobility.

FIGURE 1 | SOCIAL MOBILITY PILLARS AND VARIABLES



Entrepreneurship and growth

The most obvious and sustainable way to climb the income ladder is through employment. For the vast majority of people, a job provides their main source of income. Therefore, any meaningful discussion of social mobility must consider factors like economic development, job creation, entrepreneurship, business dynamism, and the labor market.

One major way to promote social mobility is to improve the climate for entrepreneurship and growth, thereby creating more jobs and better opportunities for people at all levels. Entrepreneurship not only improves mobility for the owner(s) of the firm but also its employees. One can increase entrepreneurship by decreasing barriers to entry and reducing the number of rules and regulations that make it harder to start and operate a business. Furthermore, freeing up access to capital makes providing funds to firms and individuals easier, allowing businesses to start and/or expand. Both are especially important for people without a college degree or formal credentials, as entrepreneurship provides an alternative avenue to earn a substantial living, and it is often the primary path in countries where formal-sector jobs are scarce.

Similarly, any regulation that deters employment (or delays it) can limit the chances of upward mobility by reducing income. As another example, high taxes can reduce incentives to acquire skills, experience, or diplomas. Because they reduce the after-tax returns of potentially risky investments, higher income taxes may discourage investments in education.[10] This is why there is a growing body of literature showing that social mobility is tied to greater economic freedom.[11] Greater economic freedom is the result of fewer artificial barriers.

Trade openness also plays an important role in mobility. Trade taxes function as a tax on imported goods, and that tax is regressive; lower income households spend a larger share of their income on tradeable goods like food, clothing, and basic manufactured goods.[12] Tariffs therefore erode purchasing power the most for those with the least room to absorb it.

There is no prerequisite to social mobility more important than consistent and sustained economic growth.[13] If we care about improving social mobility, in the words of Tyler Cowen from George Mason University, we need to have a "stubborn attachment" to economic growth.[14]

Moreover, greater economic freedom fosters economic dynamism, which is a key driver of income mobility. Societies with higher levels of economic freedom tend to experience faster growth, higher incomes, and more innovation,[15] which all create conditions for individuals to improve their standing. These come about from specialization; economic freedom encourages individuals and firms to focus on what they do best. The more specialization, the more numerous pathways to upward mobility.

Growth and dynamism can also flourish under a baseline of physical and economic capacity. A country's level of purchasing power, captured by measures like gross national income per capita (adjusted for purchasing power), shapes the entire opportunity set available to its citizens. Places with higher gross national income per person (adjusted for purchasing power), tell us how much the average person can afford *given the costs* in the country. Similarly, basic infrastructure like electricity, broadband, and internet access is a precondition for participating in modern economic life.[16]

For this index, we have identified several indicators relating to entrepreneurship and growth that can be compared across countries and serve as a starting point for future discussion. In our taxonomy, most of these variables represent artificial barriers occurring during the second stage of the life cycle.

TABLE 2 | VARIABLES FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH

REGULATION AND TAXES	COSTS, AFFORDABILITY, AND INFRASTRUCTURE
◦ Credit market regulations	◦ Gross national income (GNI) per capita
◦ Labor market regulations	◦ Infrastructure
◦ Business regulations	◦ Broadband access
◦ Freedom to compete	◦ Internet access
◦ Taxes (top marginal tax rate and tariff rates)	◦ Electricity access

Institutions and rule of law

It is well documented that excluding individuals from access to stable political, economic, and legal institutions is detrimental to economic development. This point has been researched and confirmed by many leading scholars, such as James Robinson and Daron Acemoglu, as well as late economists Douglass North and Ronald Coase.[17] Those insights are no less relevant when it comes to analyzing the issues of social mobility and income inequality. Every nation has some level of income inequality, but the reason for that inequality matters; inequalities resulting from disparities in effort and skill sets are vastly more tolerated than when inequalities are perceived to be a result of unfairness in the political system.[18]

An international survey of sixty countries, conducted by the Archbridge Institute in 2017,[19] confirms that most people believe it is more important to ensure everyone has a fair shot of pursuing mobility than to address income inequality. However, inequalities due to corruption, weak institutions, and cronyism are detrimental to societal stability and foster further social and economic exclusion of those at the bottom of the income ladder.

Recent work shows the relationship between the rule of law and property rights protections, economic mobility, and income inequality.[20] It shows that countries with better rule of law measures tend to have greater mobility and less inequality. Interestingly, the top performers in the rule of law pillar are Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, countries that are also—according to the academic literature—the four countries that perform the best on measures of social mobility and income inequality.[21]

Sound institutions are clearly an important piece of the puzzle, and a key indicator of institutional health is low levels of corruption. Corruption can benefit the well-connected atop of the income distribution, while harming those without such connections.[22] In recent work by Justin Callais and Vincent Geloso,[23] social mobility is found to be improved by economic freedom as a whole but particularly through the channel of legal system quality and the protection of property rights. Essentially, places with better legal systems have greater outcomes, and citizens are better able to take advantage of the educational opportunities provided to them.

Callais and Geloso find that there are two channels in which institutional quality plays a role in intergenerational income mobility. The direct channel is one in which countries with poor institutions (such as insecure property rights) "lock the poor into their socioeconomic conditions."[24] In places with judicial systems that marginalize those at the bottom, the poor have little to no opportunities to thrive. Economic activity and business opportunities are provided to those with political connections and the ability to navigate a convoluted bureaucracy, rather than to the people who are skilled at providing consumers with the goods and services that they demand. While this could hypothetically increase economic activity, it would do so in an unproductive manner.[25]

Beyond corruption in the narrow sense, predatory state action can take the form of direct constraints on personal liberty. Restrictions on freedom of movement—whether it be through domestic movement like internal passport systems, exit visas, or forced relocation[26]—can prevent individuals from migrating towards better economic opportunities, a channel of mobility that can be forgotten or taken for granted. Furthermore, the persistence of forced labor, servitude, and human trafficking in parts of the world represents another form of exclusion, essentially closing mobility for those impacted.

Where the state uses political violence to suppress dissent or target particular groups, the resulting climate discourages long-term investments in education, business formation, and asset accumulation, all of which are required

TABLE 3 | VARIABLES FOR INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW

PREDATORY STATE ACTION	LEGAL SYSTEM QUALITY & PROPERTY RIGHTS
◦ Corruption ◦ Access to justice and rule of law ◦ Freedom of movement; servitude; and political violence	◦ Property rights ◦ Judicial independence and accountability ◦ State ownership of the economy ◦ Contracts ◦ Real property

for mobility.[27] These dimensions of institutional quality can vary widely across societies and represent the most oppressive forms of state predatory action.

State ownership of the economy is another dimension of poor legal systems and property rights. When governments take direct control over large shares of production, economic opportunity becomes tied to political access[28] rather than through market forces. This crowds out private entrepreneurship and channels talent and capital toward what William Baumol termed "unproductive,"[29] echoing the dynamic described with weak property rights.

Other work has made similar links between institutions, mobility, and entrepreneurship. Christopher Boudreaux examined the role that the rule of law has on intergenerational mobility and entrepreneurship.[30] Boudreaux finds that mobility is higher in places with higher quality legal systems. He posits that entrepreneurship is one channel through which institutional quality can increase mobility. The institutional environment that allows entrepreneurs to take the risks associated with building a business and competing in the marketplace is an environment that can then allow those at the bottom to generate wealth.

In our index, we include indicators that capture the importance of these institutions at the country level. Similar to the above section, most of these variables represent artificial barriers during the second stage of the life cycle, although they can also impact the early stages of a person's life.

Education and civil society

One of the areas that has received the most attention and research in this field is education and skills development.[31] In this index, we focus on education as the primary way people build skills and become productive members of society. If labor markets and a job are the main way people climb the income ladder, then education is how people develop the necessary skills for employment.

Quality of education is an important consideration here, where education is defined broadly to include not only school quality but also the education that families and communities can produce. For example, there is a large body of literature documenting how parental attention[32] (e.g., number of words spoken, playtime) and the stability of family life (e.g., single parents vs. married) contribute to later life outcomes.[33] In this case, artificial and natural barriers interplay. This highlights much of the work done by Nobel laureate and University of Chicago economist James Heckman. We want to note the importance of these aspects of mobility, while acknowledging the difficulty in obtaining measures of soft skills and parental engagement across countries.

To measure a country's performance in this area, we consider formal education outcomes using Penn World Table's Human Capital index,[34] which considers the returns from education. Furthermore, we use the education equality measure from Varieties of Democracy[35] to measure how well those education opportunities are provided to all groups in a society. If the quality of education differs for those with poor and rich parents, then inequality persists and takes the form of low social mobility.

In this pillar, we also consider the importance of social capital and civil society in influencing social mobility. One issue with discussing civil society is variation in how it is defined. For our purposes, we incorporate some of the most important aspects identified by multidisciplinary experts in the field.[36] At its simplest form, we take social capital/civil society as a measure of the networks of relationships held by people in society. It proxies for the ability of individuals to come together to achieve certain goals or to connect with one another. Areas with higher levels of social capital/civil society can be expected to coordinate more easily.[37]

TABLE 4 | VARIABLES FOR EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY

EDUCATION	CIVIL SOCIETY
◦ Human capital ◦ Education equality	◦ Religion ◦ Women in civil society ◦ Civil society freedom ◦ Civil Society participation ◦ Charitable giving

Charities have long dedicated themselves to providing education and support at low cost to the poor. The goal, in most cases, is to increase investments in poor children to offset any initial disparity. This already provides a strong insight into the determinants of social mobility.

This community life is often tied to the concept of civil society in the academic literature. It not only means more resources flowing to the poor to finance investments through charity, but also that there is a strong correlation between civil society and widely shared cultural norms.[38] Through both mechanisms, greater civil society participation means fewer natural barriers.

Religion is one of the most durable sources of that shared cultural life, and it is included as its own indicator for that reason. Religious institutions are frequently among a society's most reliable providers of community, mutual aid, and charitable activity,[39] particularly where state welfare provision is limited. In particular, we consider *restrictions* on religious practice; they foreclose one of the primary channels through which people build the relationships and networks that facilitate mobility.

A related but distinct concern is the extent to which women are able to participate in civic and associational life. Legal restrictions on women's ability to hold leadership roles[40] or start their own civil society organizations effectively exclude half the population from the networks of trust and reciprocity that generate a robust civil society.

It is also useful to separate the legal freedom to participate in civil society from the extent to which people actually do so. Civil society freedom captures the artificial barriers governments erect that determine whether civic life is legally possible in the first place, and to what extent. Civil society participation, by contrast, captures the extent to which people take up that opportunity where it exists, through membership in associations, attendance at civic or religious gatherings, or engagement in collective action. A country can score well on freedom while still exhibiting low participation, just as meaningful participation can emerge in places with weaker formal protections; distinguishing the two lets the index separate the opportunity for civil society formation from its realization.

The variables in this section differ from the sections above because they reflect both formal rules and institutions (artificial barriers) and individuals' behavior, which often relate to natural barriers. Some of these measures may be less susceptible to public policy interventions, although they still matter for social mobility. Nevertheless, most of the variables included here have some direct policy relevance, such as the freedom to start civil society groups (which can encourage participation) or reducing barriers to charitable giving.

COUNTRY RANKINGS

Based on indicators compiled across these three pillars, we calculated a social mobility score for each country. These scores were then translated into a national score and ranking. Higher scores represent a better environment for social mobility, and rankings are compiled where 1 is the best, and 132 is the worst.

For each variable, the data is converted to a 0-10 index, where 10 corresponds to a better environment for mobility, and 0 is a worse environment. For most variables, higher raw scores already correspond to "better" environments. In some cases, for example certain measures of corruption, higher scores correspond to more corruption. In those cases, the highest score converts to a score of 0.

Each variable is averaged into a category (where some categories have multiple individual variables, and others have only one). Those categories are averaged into a sub-pillar (where each pillar has two). The two sub-pillars are averaged into the pillar score. The overall mobility score is a simple average of the three pillars. Explicit details on each variable are provided in Appendix C of this report.

In Appendix A, we provide the scores, rankings, and averages for each country in a given region. Appendix B contains a snapshot for every country showing its overall score and ranking with a breakdown across each pillar. The goal of our analysis is to provide countries with a more robust discussion about the barriers to social mobility in their polity and to highlight opportunities for potential policy reforms.

TABLE 5 | SOCIAL MOBILITY AROUND THE WORLD

Overall rank (1-132) in order from most (1) to least (132) socially mobile.

	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY		ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH		INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW		EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY	
COUNTRY	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
Switzerland	1	8.51	4	8.13	2	8.92	3	8.49
Denmark	2	8.46	11	7.73	1	9.07	2	8.59
Norway	3	8.32	17	7.47	6	8.60	1	8.89
United States of America	4	8.19	3	8.35	8	8.50	17	7.73
New Zealand	5	8.19	5	8.10	5	8.65	13	7.83
Luxembourg	6	8.14	10	7.74	11	8.43	5	8.25
Estonia	7	8.13	24	7.21	4	8.71	4	8.47
Germany	8	8.13	12	7.72	7	8.55	9	8.11
Australia	9	8.05	6	7.94	13	8.39	14	7.83
Japan	10	7.94	16	7.47	9	8.49	12	7.85
Sweden	11	7.90	25	7.15	3	8.74	16	7.81
Ireland	12	7.88	9	7.76	17	8.05	15	7.82
Canada	13	7.87	7	7.76	21	7.93	11	7.92
Iceland	14	7.76	15	7.49	10	8.45	25	7.34
Netherlands	15	7.72	13	7.68	15	8.26	28	7.22
Singapore	16	7.68	2	8.54	26	7.57	38	6.94
Finland	17	7.67	21	7.26	12	8.39	24	7.36
Czechia	18	7.63	31	6.78	19	7.97	8	8.14
Belgium	19	7.60	23	7.22	18	8.04	20	7.55
United Kingdom	20	7.60	14	7.63	24	7.67	22	7.50
Malta	21	7.48	20	7.31	39	6.89	6	8.24
Slovenia	22	7.36	43	6.42	28	7.50	7	8.15
Spain	23	7.35	26	7.12	22	7.91	34	7.02
South Korea	24	7.35	29	6.92	29	7.41	18	7.73
Austria	25	7.31	30	6.87	23	7.76	26	7.30
Hong Kong	26	7.31	1	8.76	38	6.93	55	6.24
Latvia	27	7.30	38	6.49	14	8.33	31	7.07
Lithuania	28	7.30	36	6.59	16	8.10	30	7.19
France	29	7.20	27	7.02	27	7.52	32	7.07
Italy	30	7.02	44	6.35	32	7.18	21	7.52
Israel	31	6.96	34	6.69	37	6.99	29	7.21
Cyprus	32	6.95	40	6.44	33	7.17	27	7.25
Greece	33	6.89	39	6.48	40	6.80	23	7.38
Costa Rica	34	6.84	51	6.07	25	7.62	40	6.84
Poland	35	6.82	41	6.43	36	7.02	35	7.02
Jamaica	36	6.78	52	6.05	31	7.25	33	7.04

OVERALL QUARTILE: Top Second Third Bottom

COUNTRY	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
Slovakia	37	6.76	47	6.23	34	7.07	37	6.97
Trinidad and Tobago	38	6.73	57	5.81	45	6.38	10	7.99
Chile	39	6.70	50	6.10	20	7.95	60	6.07
Croatia	40	6.68	56	5.82	42	6.66	19	7.57
Portugal	41	6.66	33	6.69	35	7.06	56	6.24
Uruguay	42	6.66	53	6.05	30	7.36	45	6.56
Malaysia	43	6.57	32	6.78	52	6.14	41	6.80
United Arab Emirates	44	6.41	8	7.76	71	5.65	67	5.83
Mauritius	45	6.38	37	6.59	53	6.12	50	6.44
Romania	46	6.37	48	6.21	43	6.48	51	6.43
Albania	47	6.35	42	6.42	56	6.07	44	6.57
Hungary	48	6.32	35	6.61	60	5.88	47	6.47
Bulgaria	49	6.21	45	6.28	57	6.01	52	6.33
Moldova	50	6.16	85	4.71	41	6.78	36	6.99
Armenia	51	6.15	69	5.43	46	6.38	42	6.65
Panama	52	6.14	46	6.26	49	6.29	66	5.87
Kuwait	53	5.93	28	6.92	64	5.82	86	5.05
Serbia	54	5.91	60	5.65	84	5.13	39	6.94
Guyana	55	5.88	61	5.63	75	5.43	43	6.58
Brazil	56	5.87	82	4.90	50	6.27	48	6.45
Jordan	57	5.85	49	6.20	51	6.15	83	5.20
Botswana	58	5.83	84	4.79	44	6.47	57	6.23
Dominican Republic	59	5.80	59	5.73	69	5.72	64	5.96
Qatar	60	5.78	19	7.34	85	5.11	90	4.88
Argentina	61	5.75	78	5.08	62	5.85	53	6.33
Colombia	62	5.70	63	5.55	55	6.09	76	5.46
Peru	63	5.66	65	5.52	59	5.99	75	5.49
Mongolia	64	5.65	70	5.39	72	5.63	65	5.92
Thailand	65	5.61	55	6.01	91	4.80	61	6.04
South Africa	66	5.59	74	5.12	54	6.09	72	5.57
Fiji	67	5.56	80	4.93	58	6.00	68	5.76
Saudi Arabia	68	5.52	18	7.43	94	4.66	101	4.48
Sri Lanka	69	5.47	90	4.58	70	5.72	59	6.10
Bahrain	70	5.45	22	7.24	99	4.60	100	4.50
Ukraine	71	5.40	87	4.64	87	5.06	46	6.50
Benin	72	5.36	111	3.69	48	6.29	58	6.10
Kazakhstan	73	5.34	64	5.53	92	4.77	70	5.72
The Gambia	74	5.33	93	4.43	47	6.32	82	5.24
Philippines	75	5.33	68	5.46	86	5.10	78	5.43
Kenya	76	5.32	106	3.94	74	5.58	49	6.44

OVERALL QUARTILE: Top Second Third Bottom

COUNTRY	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
Ghana	77	5.25	91	4.46	68	5.73	73	5.56
Paraguay	78	5.24	58	5.73	81	5.21	95	4.77
Ecuador	79	5.23	72	5.14	79	5.27	81	5.29
Kyrgyzstan	80	5.17	81	4.90	98	4.61	62	6.00
Mexico	81	5.15	67	5.47	90	4.83	84	5.15
Guatemala	82	5.13	66	5.51	80	5.27	96	4.61
Tunisia	83	5.06	92	4.45	61	5.87	92	4.85
Honduras	84	4.98	79	4.97	83	5.15	93	4.82
Tanzania	85	4.93	114	3.51	63	5.82	77	5.45
Senegal	86	4.92	98	4.22	73	5.61	87	4.94
Indonesia	87	4.89	86	4.67	96	4.64	80	5.37
Namibia	88	4.89	107	3.92	65	5.82	88	4.93
Nepal	89	4.87	83	4.89	82	5.19	99	4.53
Vietnam	90	4.87	76	5.11	93	4.72	94	4.78
Zambia	91	4.87	124	2.86	66	5.76	63	5.98
Lesotho	92	4.86	113	3.57	78	5.28	69	5.75
Morocco	93	4.84	71	5.20	76	5.42	110	3.89
Gabon	94	4.80	110	3.75	101	4.39	54	6.25
Türkiye	95	4.64	62	5.63	97	4.62	121	3.67
Bolivia	96	4.58	105	4.01	103	4.36	79	5.38
Russia	97	4.49	77	5.08	114	3.79	97	4.58
Nigeria	98	4.42	101	4.09	108	4.11	85	5.07
Ivory Coast	99	4.41	102	4.09	88	5.02	107	4.11
El Salvador	100	4.37	73	5.14	117	3.66	103	4.31
China	101	4.37	54	6.04	112	3.83	127	3.23
Iraq	102	4.31	88	4.64	122	3.38	89	4.91
Liberia	103	4.28	123	2.90	100	4.44	74	5.50
Togo	104	4.27	118	3.27	95	4.65	91	4.88
India	105	4.26	89	4.59	102	4.38	113	3.81
Niger	106	4.22	126	2.68	67	5.75	106	4.22
Rwanda	107	4.10	96	4.28	105	4.28	116	3.74
Malawi	108	3.99	129	2.38	77	5.31	104	4.29
Burkina Faso	109	3.97	116	3.32	89	4.92	122	3.67
Tajikistan	110	3.95	75	5.12	128	2.87	111	3.87
Uganda	111	3.92	120	3.16	107	4.19	102	4.42
Cameroon	112	3.89	108	3.83	123	3.28	98	4.54
Zimbabwe	113	3.88	130	2.37	118	3.60	71	5.66
Algeria	114	3.87	109	3.75	113	3.80	108	4.07
Bangladesh	115	3.81	99	4.14	127	3.01	105	4.27
Iran	116	3.80	104	4.03	121	3.46	109	3.92

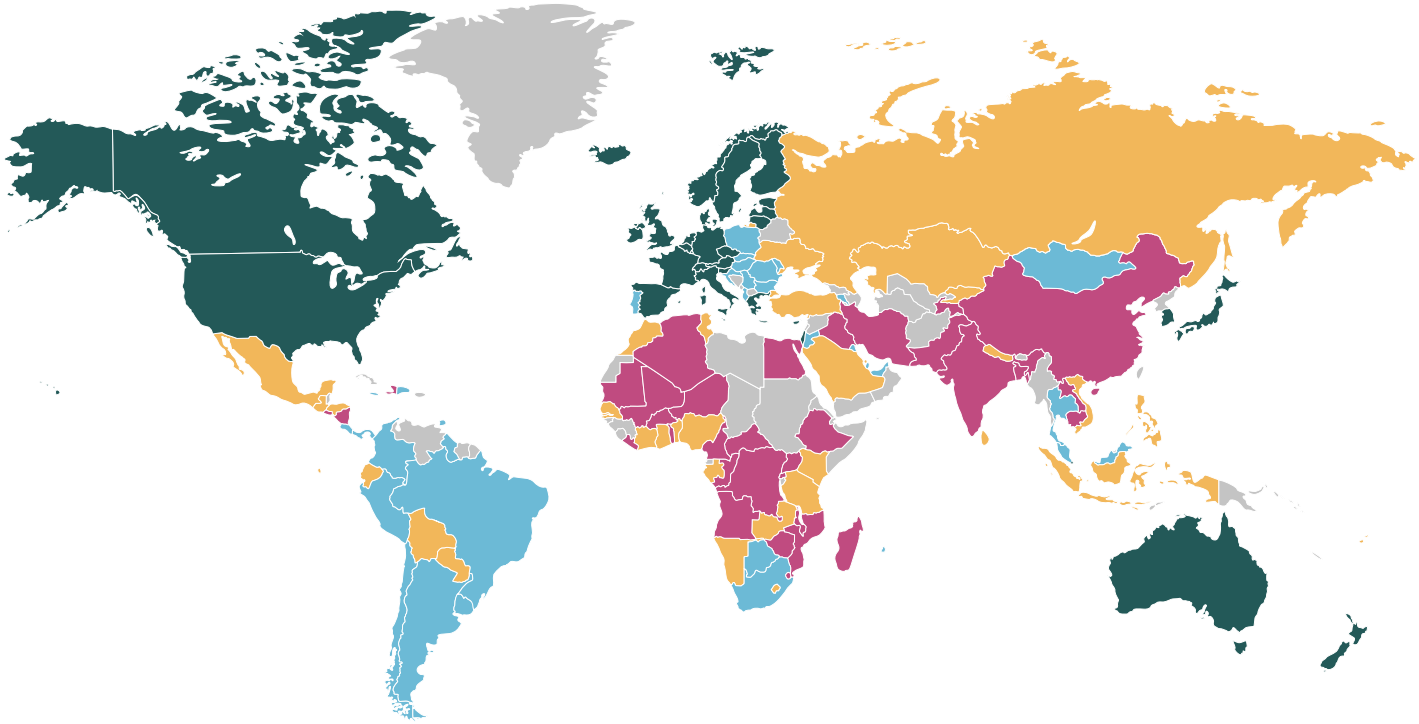
OVERALL QUARTILE: Top Second Third Bottom

COUNTRY	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
Pakistan	117	3.74	94	4.34	115	3.70	128	3.16
Mali	118	3.69	119	3.17	104	4.36	125	3.53
Egypt	119	3.69	112	3.66	106	4.25	129	3.15
Ethiopia	120	3.59	121	3.06	109	4.05	120	3.67
Cambodia	121	3.50	103	4.08	124	3.17	126	3.26
Haiti	122	3.49	117	3.30	120	3.50	119	3.68
Mauritania	123	3.47	115	3.33	119	3.56	124	3.54
Angola	124	3.46	125	2.77	110	3.91	117	3.72
Eswatini	125	3.43	97	4.23	125	3.06	131	2.99
Laos	126	3.40	95	4.34	126	3.03	132	2.82
Madagascar	127	3.33	127	2.57	116	3.68	114	3.75
Mozambique	128	3.30	128	2.42	111	3.91	123	3.57
Republic of the Congo	129	3.20	122	2.92	129	2.82	112	3.86
Nicaragua	130	3.15	100	4.11	132	2.26	130	3.09
Democratic Republic of the Congo	131	2.88	131	2.18	130	2.75	118	3.71
Central African Republic	132	2.75	132	1.85	131	2.66	115	3.75

OVERALL QUARTILE: Top Second Third Bottom

MAP | SOCIAL MOBILITY AROUND THE WORLD 2026

OVERALL QUARTILE: Top Second Third Bottom



COMPARISONS TO OTHER MEASURES

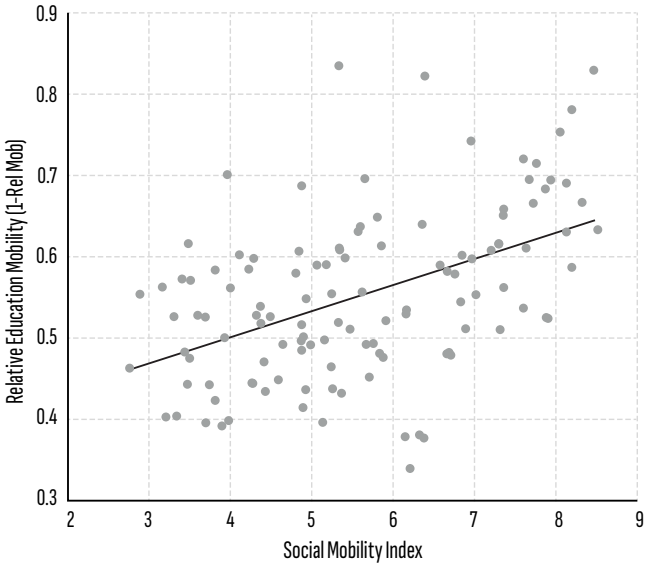
This index is not just an "economic freedom" index, although it uses many components of economic freedom that are important to mobility: namely, regulatory barriers and the protection of property rights. It is also not an average income ranking in disguise. Rich countries tend to be rich *because* they have strong property rights and high-quality legal systems, high levels of education opportunities, and low regulatory barriers. Similarly, rich countries can better afford some measures included in the index, like infrastructure.

To illustrate this, we compare our index across three variables: education mobility,[41] intergenerational income mobility,[42] and extreme poverty.[43] We do this for the overall index and its scores, as well as for the residual index after adjusting for a country's income per capita. Since this index is a measure of the environment for mobility today, we should expect some correlation, but not perfect since certain variables (such as income and education mobility) capture outcomes from people born over a generation ago.

Figures 2-5 summarize these results. The index is positively and strongly correlated to every measure of mobility. The correlation with relative education mobility, which is inverted so that higher scores of mobility indicate more mobility, is 0.48; the correlation with income mobility is slightly stronger, 0.52. Absolute education mobility, or the probability that a child surpasses their parent's education levels, is also positively correlated with our index. Finally, higher mobility scores are strongly and negatively correlated with extreme poverty levels.

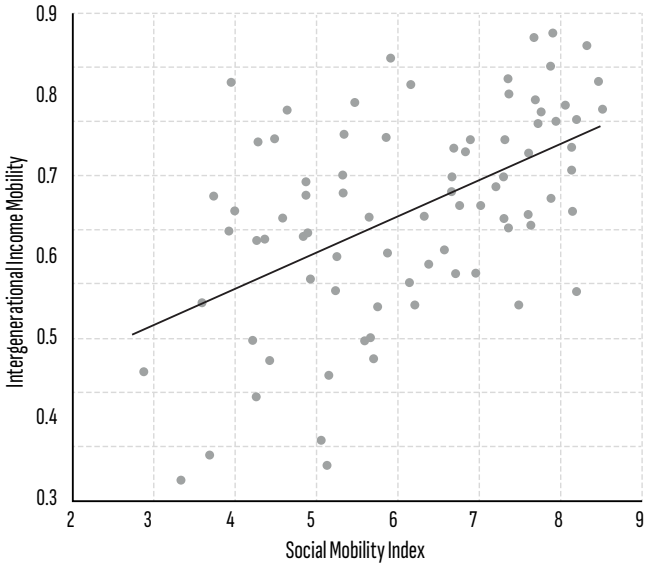
To ensure that this is not just a "high-income" ranking, we remove the part of the index and outcome that is explained by logged per capita incomes and correlate the residuals. The result is less strong, which is not surprising, but still positively correlated. We report this in Figures 6-7. The correlation is still meaningful for both education mobility (r=0.34) and income (r=0.29). This gives credence to the idea that aspects of this index matter for mobility for reasons *other* than those explained by incomes.

FIGURE 2 | SOCIAL MOBILITY & RELATIVE EDUCATION MOBILITY



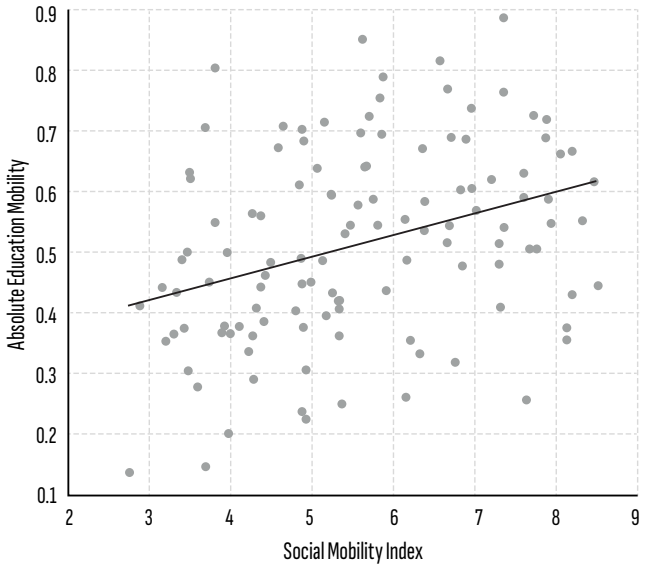
Sources: van der Weide, R., Lakner, C., Mahler, D. G., Narayan, A., & Gupta, R. (2024). Intergenerational mobility around the world: A new database. Journal of Development Economics, 166, 103167. Relative education mobility is the correlation between the child and parents' years of school. The relative education mobility measure is inverted so that higher scores indicate greater relative education mobility.

FIGURE 3 | SOCIAL MOBILITY & INTERGENERATIONAL INCOME MOBILITY



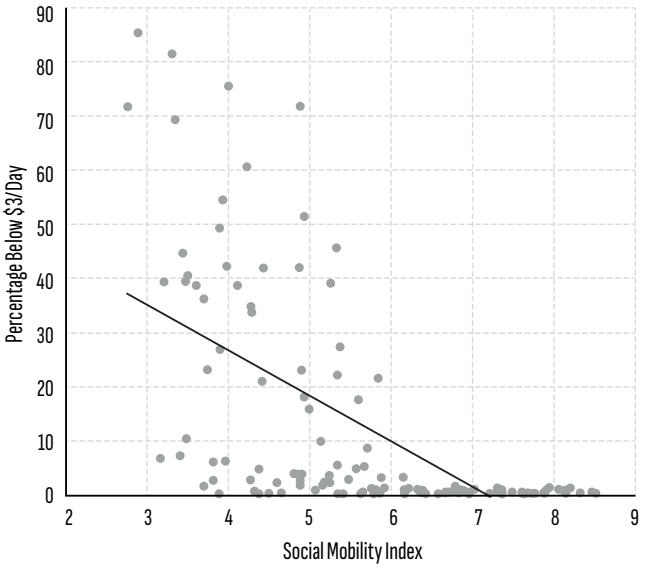
Sources: Muñoz, E., & van der Weide, R. (2025). Global database on intergenerational income mobility [Data set, June 2025 release]. World Bank. Intergenerational income mobility is the correlation between child and parental income. The income mobility measure is inverted so that higher scores indicate greater relative income mobility.

FIGURE 4 | SOCIAL MOBILITY & ABSOLUTE EDUCATION MOBILITY



Sources: van der Weide, R., Lakner, C., Mahler, D. G., Narayan, A., & Gupta, R. (2024). Intergenerational mobility around the world: A new database. Journal of Development Economics, 166, 103167. Absolute education mobility is the probability that a child surpasses their parent's education category, conditional on the parent not having a tertiary education.

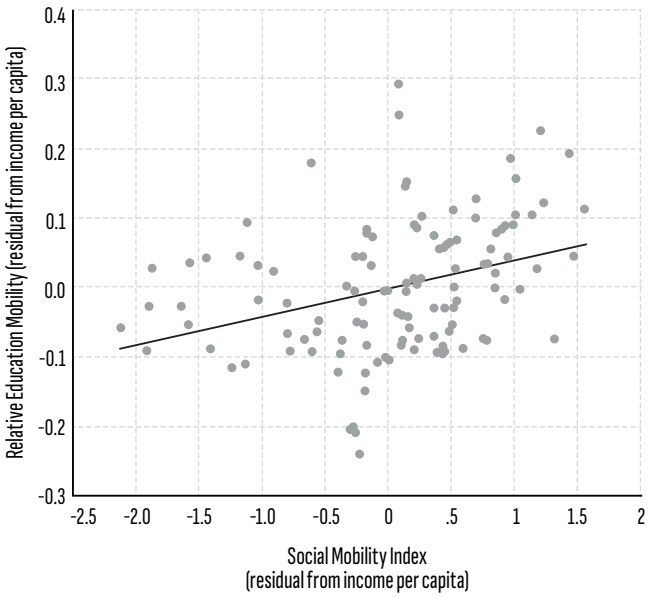
FIGURE 5 | SOCIAL MOBILITY & EXTREME POVERTY



Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators, indicator SI.POV.DDAY (poverty headcount ratio at $3.00 a day, 2021 PPP), most recent year available since 2010.

FIGURE 6 | SOCIAL MOBILITY & EDUCATION MOBILITY (RESIDUAL)

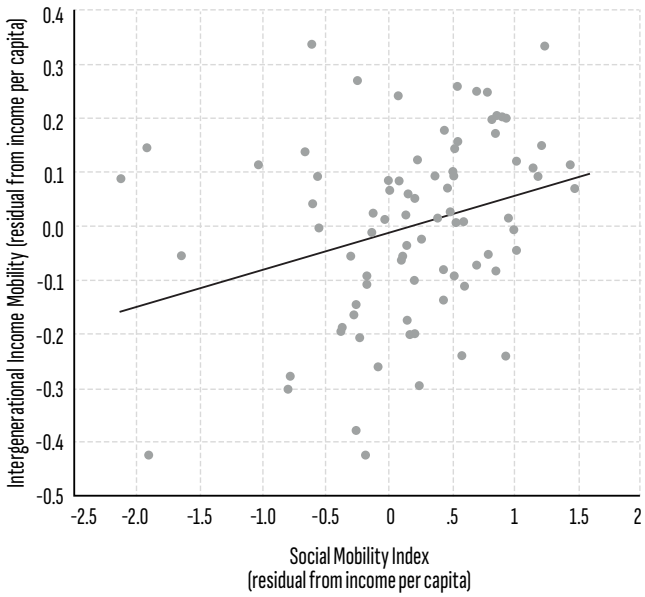
ADJUSTED FOR INCOME PER CAPITA



Sources: van der Weide, R., Lakner, C., Mahler, D. G., Narayan, A., & Gupta, R. (2024). Intergenerational mobility around the world: A new database. Journal of Development Economics, 166, 103167. Relative education mobility is the correlation between the child and parents' years of school. The relative education mobility measure is inverted so that higher scores indicate greater relative education mobility. Residuals are taken from a linear regression of social mobility and income per capita; similarly, residuals are taken from a linear regression of relative education mobility and income per capita.

FIGURE 7 | SOCIAL MOBILITY & INCOME MOBILITY (RESIDUAL)

ADJUSTED FOR INCOME PER CAPITA



Sources: Muñoz, E., & van der Weide, R. (2025). Global database on intergenerational income mobility [Data set, June 2025 release]. World Bank. Intergenerational income mobility is the correlation between child and parental income. Residuals are taken from a linear regression of social mobility and income per capita; similarly, residuals are taken from a linear regression of income mobility and income per capita.

Regional scores

Two regions drastically outperform the rest of the world. North America (8.03) and Western Europe (7.64) form a clear lead, scoring above 7.0 on all three pillars individually, while no other region has an average score of 7.0 on any single pillar. The third-highest performing region, Eastern Europe & Central Asia, trails Western Europe by more than a full point overall. Latin America & Caribbean, along with Middle East & North Africa, substantially beat out the bottom two regions: South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

East Asia & Pacific and the Middle East & North Africa all score *highest* on Pillar 1 (Entrepreneurship and Growth) relative to the other two pillars. For each of these regions, growth and business environment outpace their legal institutions and education scores.

By contrast, Western Europe, Eastern Europe & Central Asia, and Latin America & Caribbean all score *lowest* on Pillar 1, with their strengths instead lying in Pillar 2 (Legal Institutions and Rule of Law) or Pillar 3 (Education and Civil Society). Sub-Saharan Africa fits this second group as well, but far more extremely. This split implies that "what's holding a region back" is not a uniform story; social mobility is indeed multifaceted. For roughly half of the regions, the binding constraint is the entrepreneurial and regulatory climate, while for the other half, it is institutional quality or access to a quality education and civil society.

Sub-Saharan Africa, the worst-performing region, scores poorly on all three areas, but in particular with respect to Pillar 1, which sits more than 1 point below its Pillar 2 and Pillar 3 scores. Relative to its own scores, Sub-Saharan Africa's environment for entrepreneurship and growth is disproportionately weak. This points toward the business climate, regulatory burdens, and a lack of growth-oriented policies as a particularly acute constraint on mobility in the region; nevertheless, the other two pillars still score the lowest or second-lowest in the sample in absolute terms even as they are relatively less far behind.

The Middle East & North Africa tells a different story. Its Pillar 1 score (5.90) is nearly identical to Eastern Europe & Central Asia (5.91). But this region's overall score (5.35) trails Eastern Europe & Central Asia's (6.21) by nearly a full point, entirely because of weaker Pillar 2 and Pillar 3 scores. In other words, MENA's growth environment is competitive, but its comparative weakness is concentrated in institutions and education/civil society.

South Asia, on the other hand, is uniformly weak. Its three pillar scores have a less than half-point difference between them, so unlike Sub-Saharan Africa or MENA, no single pillar stands out as the primary constraint. Their main issue is that all three dimensions are underdeveloped, suggesting a more broad-based development challenge rather than one lagging area.

TABLE 9 | SOCIAL MOBILITY SCORES BY REGION

In order from highest to lowest social mobility scores.

REGION	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY SCORES	ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH SCORES	INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW SCORES	EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY SCORES
North America	8.03	8.06	8.22	7.82
Western Europe	7.64	7.26	8.03	7.62
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	6.21	5.91	6.18	6.54
East Asia & Pacific	6.02	6.28	5.91	5.86
Latin America & Caribbean	5.52	5.34	5.60	5.61
Middle East & North Africa	5.35	5.90	5.15	5.01
South Asia	4.43	4.51	4.40	4.37
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.32	3.52	4.69	4.74

TABLE 10 | SOCIAL MOBILITY SCORES FOR EACH PILLAR

By country in alphabetical order; most (1) to least (132) socially mobile.

	PILLAR 1 — ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH			PILLAR 2 — INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW			PILLAR 3 — EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY		
	A Regulation and taxes B Costs, affordability, and infrastructure			C State predatory action D Legal system quality and property rights			E Education F Civil society and charity		
COUNTRY	A	B	TOTAL	C	D	TOTAL	E	F	TOTAL
Albania	7.09	5.75	6.42	6.10	6.05	6.07	6.25	6.88	6.57
Algeria	2.99	4.52	3.75	4.03	3.57	3.80	5.18	2.97	4.07
Angola	3.64	1.90	2.77	4.68	3.13	3.91	1.37	6.06	3.72
Argentina	4.15	6.01	5.08	6.16	5.53	5.85	6.06	6.59	6.33
Armenia	5.54	5.32	5.43	6.56	6.19	6.38	6.53	6.77	6.65
Australia	7.73	8.14	7.94	8.47	8.31	8.39	7.82	7.83	7.83
Austria	5.96	7.79	6.87	8.09	7.44	7.76	7.32	7.28	7.30
Bahrain	7.53	6.95	7.24	3.80	5.40	4.60	5.62	3.37	4.50
Bangladesh	4.50	3.79	4.14	2.84	3.17	3.01	2.82	5.72	4.27
Belgium	5.90	8.53	7.22	8.99	7.09	8.04	7.45	7.64	7.55
Benin	5.29	2.09	3.69	7.56	5.02	6.29	5.40	6.80	6.10
Bolivia	3.37	4.65	4.01	4.64	4.09	4.36	4.70	6.06	5.38
Botswana	5.54	4.04	4.79	6.63	6.31	6.47	5.71	6.76	6.23
Brazil	3.83	5.96	4.90	6.16	6.38	6.27	5.48	7.41	6.45
Bulgaria	6.11	6.45	6.28	6.06	5.97	6.01	6.08	6.57	6.33
Burkina Faso	5.66	0.98	3.32	5.20	4.65	4.92	1.48	5.86	3.67
Cambodia	4.49	3.68	4.08	1.75	4.60	3.17	2.39	4.12	3.26
Cameroon	4.62	3.05	3.83	2.91	3.66	3.28	3.91	5.18	4.54
Canada	7.13	8.40	7.76	8.33	7.54	7.93	8.48	7.35	7.92
Central African Republic	2.80	0.91	1.85	2.25	3.06	2.66	1.79	5.71	3.75
Chile	6.08	6.12	6.10	7.99	7.90	7.95	4.88	7.25	6.07
China	4.35	7.73	6.04	3.26	4.39	3.83	4.03	2.42	3.23
Colombia	5.77	5.33	5.55	5.69	6.48	6.09	4.05	6.87	5.46
Costa Rica	6.39	5.75	6.07	8.05	7.20	7.62	6.20	7.47	6.84
Croatia	5.16	6.48	5.82	7.16	6.15	6.66	8.58	6.56	7.57
Cyprus	5.98	6.90	6.44	7.73	6.60	7.17	7.72	6.77	7.25
Czechia	6.53	7.03	6.78	8.80	7.14	7.97	8.79	7.49	8.14
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3.61	0.75	2.18	2.09	3.42	2.75	2.27	5.15	3.71
Denmark	6.71	8.75	7.73	9.52	8.62	9.07	9.08	8.09	8.59
Dominican Republic	6.16	5.29	5.73	5.33	6.12	5.72	4.58	7.33	5.96
Ecuador	4.78	5.50	5.14	4.70	5.85	5.27	4.16	6.41	5.29
Egypt	2.27	5.05	3.66	3.54	4.95	4.25	3.74	2.57	3.15

COUNTRY	A	B	TOTAL	C	D	TOTAL	E	F	TOTAL
El Salvador	6.08	4.20	5.14	2.83	4.48	3.66	2.63	5.99	4.31
Estonia	7.17	7.25	7.21	9.08	8.33	8.71	9.04	7.89	8.47
Eswatini	4.56	3.91	4.23	3.25	2.87	3.06	2.78	3.19	2.99
Ethiopia	4.51	1.60	3.06	3.80	4.30	4.05	2.10	5.24	3.67
Fiji	5.86	4.00	4.93	6.74	5.26	6.00	5.16	6.36	5.76
Finland	6.43	8.10	7.26	9.01	7.77	8.39	7.45	7.26	7.36
France	5.86	8.18	7.02	8.07	6.97	7.52	7.03	7.11	7.07
Gabon	3.54	3.95	3.75	4.94	3.83	4.39	6.29	6.22	6.25
Germany	6.74	8.71	7.72	9.10	7.99	8.55	8.81	7.42	8.11
Ghana	5.22	3.70	4.46	5.42	6.04	5.73	4.10	7.01	5.56
Greece	5.41	7.55	6.48	7.28	6.33	6.80	7.69	7.08	7.38
Guatemala	7.04	3.98	5.51	4.54	5.99	5.27	2.35	6.88	4.61
Guyana	5.21	6.06	5.63	5.32	5.54	5.43	5.41	7.75	6.58
Haiti	4.44	2.16	3.30	3.28	3.72	3.50	1.73	5.62	3.68
Honduras	6.04	3.90	4.97	4.74	5.56	5.15	2.76	6.89	4.82
Hong Kong	9.10	8.42	8.76	7.01	6.84	6.93	7.98	4.50	6.24
Hungary	6.16	7.06	6.61	6.14	5.61	5.88	6.87	6.06	6.47
Iceland	6.88	8.11	7.49	8.98	7.92	8.45	7.50	7.17	7.34
India	4.69	4.50	4.59	4.23	4.54	4.38	3.18	4.43	3.81
Indonesia	4.73	4.61	4.67	4.25	5.03	4.64	3.90	6.84	5.37
Iran	3.16	4.89	4.03	3.03	3.90	3.46	5.38	2.45	3.92
Iraq	4.48	4.81	4.64	2.94	3.83	3.38	3.92	5.89	4.91
Ireland	7.44	8.07	7.76	8.80	7.30	8.05	7.49	8.16	7.82
Israel	6.19	7.18	6.69	7.30	6.68	6.99	7.62	6.80	7.21
Italy	5.25	7.46	6.35	7.76	6.59	7.18	7.70	7.34	7.52
Ivory Coast	5.41	2.78	4.09	4.70	5.35	5.02	2.32	5.89	4.11
Jamaica	7.11	4.99	6.05	7.23	7.27	7.25	5.15	8.92	7.04
Japan	7.11	7.83	7.47	8.45	8.54	8.49	9.35	6.35	7.85
Jordan	6.97	5.42	6.20	6.41	5.90	6.15	5.42	4.98	5.20
Kazakhstan	5.49	5.56	5.53	3.82	5.71	4.77	6.83	4.61	5.72
Kenya	5.12	2.77	3.94	5.27	5.89	5.58	5.17	7.71	6.44
Kuwait	6.00	7.84	6.92	5.23	6.41	5.82	5.58	4.52	5.05
Kyrgyzstan	5.13	4.68	4.90	3.96	5.26	4.61	6.69	5.32	6.00
Laos	4.13	4.55	4.34	2.47	3.59	3.03	2.95	2.68	2.82
Latvia	6.35	6.63	6.49	8.58	8.09	8.33	6.92	7.22	7.07
Lesotho	4.66	2.47	3.57	5.69	4.87	5.28	4.16	7.33	5.75
Liberia	4.11	1.68	2.90	4.48	4.40	4.44	3.40	7.61	5.50
Lithuania	6.23	6.96	6.59	7.89	8.30	8.10	7.69	6.70	7.19
Luxembourg	6.82	8.66	7.74	8.90	7.96	8.43	8.83	7.67	8.25
Madagascar	4.17	0.98	2.57	3.10	4.25	3.68	0.85	6.65	3.75
Malawi	4.46	0.29	2.38	5.01	5.62	5.31	2.22	6.36	4.29

COUNTRY	A	B	TOTAL	C	D	TOTAL	E	F	TOTAL
Malaysia	7.18	6.37	6.78	6.28	5.99	6.14	7.18	6.42	6.80
Mali	4.21	2.13	3.17	3.92	4.80	4.36	1.88	5.17	3.53
Malta	6.62	8.00	7.31	7.62	6.17	6.89	8.69	7.79	8.24
Mauritania	4.74	1.91	3.33	2.22	4.90	3.56	1.81	5.27	3.54
Mauritius	7.59	5.60	6.59	5.63	6.61	6.12	6.16	6.71	6.44
Mexico	5.33	5.61	5.47	4.19	5.47	4.83	4.33	5.98	5.15
Moldova	4.35	5.06	4.71	6.82	6.75	6.78	7.60	6.37	6.99
Mongolia	5.85	4.93	5.39	4.92	6.34	5.63	5.73	6.11	5.92
Morocco	5.09	5.31	5.20	5.11	5.74	5.42	3.42	4.37	3.89
Mozambique	3.91	0.93	2.42	3.48	4.33	3.91	1.21	5.93	3.57
Namibia	4.64	3.19	3.92	6.78	4.85	5.82	3.14	6.72	4.93
Nepal	5.84	3.95	4.89	5.22	5.15	5.19	2.57	6.50	4.53
Netherlands	6.62	8.74	7.68	8.70	7.82	8.26	7.16	7.27	7.22
New Zealand	8.52	7.68	8.10	8.95	8.34	8.65	7.88	7.78	7.83
Nicaragua	4.93	3.29	4.11	0.95	3.58	2.26	3.92	2.27	3.09
Niger	5.03	0.33	2.68	5.68	5.82	5.75	1.29	7.14	4.22
Nigeria	5.85	2.34	4.09	3.51	4.71	4.11	2.52	7.62	5.07
Norway	5.92	9.01	7.47	8.95	8.24	8.60	9.58	8.21	8.89
Pakistan	4.82	3.86	4.34	2.96	4.45	3.70	2.09	4.23	3.16
Panama	6.25	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.32	6.29	5.33	6.42	5.87
Paraguay	6.02	5.45	5.73	4.22	6.20	5.21	3.33	6.21	4.77
Peru	6.29	4.74	5.52	5.25	6.72	5.99	4.29	6.69	5.49
Philippines	6.21	4.72	5.46	3.79	6.41	5.10	4.34	6.51	5.43
Poland	6.09	6.77	6.43	7.64	6.40	7.02	8.10	5.94	7.02
Portugal	5.71	7.67	6.69	7.55	6.57	7.06	5.63	6.85	6.24
Qatar	6.87	7.80	7.34	4.89	5.34	5.11	7.70	2.06	4.88
Republic of the Congo	3.36	2.48	2.92	2.58	3.07	2.82	3.54	4.17	3.86
Romania	5.62	6.80	6.21	6.35	6.62	6.48	6.24	6.61	6.43
Russia	3.81	6.36	5.08	2.59	5.00	3.79	6.52	2.63	4.58
Rwanda	6.07	2.49	4.28	3.87	4.70	4.28	3.86	3.63	3.74
Saudi Arabia	6.64	8.21	7.43	3.81	5.51	4.66	6.39	2.57	4.48
Senegal	5.02	3.42	4.22	6.14	5.08	5.61	2.96	6.92	4.94
Serbia	5.31	5.99	5.65	4.77	5.49	5.13	7.67	6.21	6.94
Singapore	8.06	9.01	8.54	7.80	7.33	7.57	8.16	5.73	6.94
Slovakia	5.49	6.96	6.23	7.16	6.97	7.07	7.88	6.06	6.97
Slovenia	5.47	7.37	6.42	8.41	6.60	7.50	9.20	7.10	8.15
South Africa	5.28	4.96	5.12	5.70	6.49	6.09	4.41	6.72	5.57
South Korea	5.31	8.52	6.92	7.52	7.30	7.41	8.88	6.58	7.73
Spain	6.41	7.84	7.12	8.61	7.21	7.91	6.87	7.18	7.02
Sri Lanka	5.17	4.00	4.58	5.82	5.61	5.72	5.69	6.51	6.10
Sweden	5.85	8.46	7.15	9.35	8.14	8.74	7.58	8.03	7.81

COUNTRY	A	B	TOTAL	C	D	TOTAL	E	F	TOTAL
Switzerland	7.10	9.16	8.13	9.10	8.73	8.92	9.36	7.61	8.49
Tajikistan	5.71	4.53	5.12	1.93	3.81	2.87	4.92	2.82	3.87
Tanzania	5.38	1.65	3.51	6.72	4.92	5.82	4.42	6.47	5.45
Thailand	5.88	6.13	6.01	3.57	6.03	4.80	5.52	6.56	6.04
The Gambia	6.35	2.52	4.43	7.09	5.55	6.32	2.68	7.81	5.24
Togo	4.38	2.15	3.27	3.70	5.61	4.65	4.58	5.17	4.88
Trinidad and Tobago	5.94	5.67	5.81	7.42	5.35	6.38	7.48	8.49	7.99
Tunisia	3.52	5.38	4.45	6.20	5.54	5.87	5.37	4.34	4.85
Türkiye	4.75	6.51	5.63	3.19	6.04	4.62	4.17	3.17	3.67
Uganda	5.22	1.11	3.16	3.12	5.26	4.19	4.28	4.55	4.42
Ukraine	4.09	5.20	4.64	4.47	5.65	5.06	6.43	6.57	6.50
United Arab Emirates	6.92	8.60	7.76	5.52	5.78	5.65	7.42	4.23	5.83
United Kingdom	7.31	7.94	7.63	7.73	7.60	7.67	8.13	6.87	7.50
United States of America	8.38	8.33	8.35	8.34	8.66	8.50	7.52	7.93	7.73
Uruguay	5.76	6.34	6.05	8.43	6.28	7.36	6.27	6.84	6.56
Vietnam	4.37	5.85	5.11	4.46	4.99	4.72	6.31	3.25	4.78
Zambia	4.36	1.36	2.86	6.02	5.50	5.76	4.68	7.28	5.98
Zimbabwe	2.35	2.40	2.37	3.39	3.81	3.60	6.15	5.17	5.66

Pillar scores

Countries can experience a similar divergence across pillars. Most countries in the index fit one of three stories: 1) uniformly strong, mid, or weak; 2) buoyed by market freedom; or 3) brought down by the economy.

Most of the countries in the top and bottom quartiles fit the first description. The second describes a group of countries that scored incredibly well on Pillar 1 (Entrepreneurship and Growth) while falling short elsewhere. In particular, the countries in Table 11 all received a "10" on the *top marginal tax rate* variable, indicating low taxes. However, each of these countries has a worse rank overall than in Pillar 1.

The gap is concentrated in two places. The first is the sub-pillar of civil society and charity (within Pillar 3), where Singapore, Hong Kong, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar all score 94th or worse. The second is poor performance with respect to predatory state action (within Pillar 2). UAE, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia are all in the bottom half of this sub-pillar. These countries have low taxes and an environment that is open for market activity, but they received poor marks on the other measures.

While not included in the table, China is another example of this pattern. They rank 54th on Pillar 1, but 112th on Pillar 2 and 127th on Pillar 3, which drops them to the bottom quartile (101st) overall.

It is worth highlighting five countries with the opposite story. Table 12 shows countries that scored well overall but performed poorly on the top marginal tax rate variable (i.e., high taxes). Each country is ranked 104th or worse on tax indicators. Yet, Denmark and Norway are ranked 2nd and 3rd overall because they do well in essentially every other category. Denmark has the highest score in the world for Pillar 2 (Institutions and Rule of Law), and Norway has the highest scores in Pillar 3 (Education and Civil Society). Even though Belgium received a "0" for income taxes, their scores on other measures still lifted them to 19th overall.

The final group reflects places that are being dragged down by their Pillar 1 scores. Each of the countries in Table 13 are below average in Pillar 1, and that pillar is their worst rank by a wide margin. Zambia, for example, is in the bottom ten for Pillar 1, yet it is in the middle of the pack for Pillar 2 and Pillar 3. This one key area drops them to 91st overall. These are countries whose institutions and civic life outrun their incomes. For them, the binding constraint, and the simplest barrier to unleash prosperity and mobility, is the cost of doing business.

TABLE 11 | MARKET FRIENDLY, POOR INSTITUTIONS AND CIVIL SOCIETY

COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY RANK	ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH RANK	INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW RANK	EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY RANK
Singapore	16	2	26	38
Hong Kong	26	1	38	55
United Arab Emirates	44	8	71	67
Kuwait	53	28	64	86
Qatar	60	19	85	90
Saudi Arabia	68	18	94	101

TABLE 12 | HIGH TAXES, HIGH MOBILITY

COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY RANK	MARGINAL INCOME TAX RANK	INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW RANK	EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY RANK
Denmark	2	126	1	2
Norway	3	104	6	1
Sweden	11	131	3	16
Finland	17	125	12	24
Belgium	19	131	18	20

TABLE 13 | POOR ECONOMIES, LOW MOBILITY

COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY RANK	ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH RANK	INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW RANK	EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY RANK
Moldova	50	85	41	36
Botswana	58	84	44	57
Benin	72	111	48	58
Kenya	76	106	74	49
Tanzania	85	114	63	77
Zambia	91	124	66	63



FINAL THOUGHTS

With this index, we have sought to provide a framework on how to think holistically about an environment that supports social mobility. We hope that this effort serves to broaden the conversation and inspire further research. We will certainly seek to improve this index in future editions based on newly available data and input from scholars in the field.

In these final thoughts, we are compelled to offer a few caveats. First, it is difficult to use our data to assess intergenerational mobility. Much of the data we have compiled can be seen as influencing mobility going forward rather than in the past.

However, this highlights an interesting dynamic in the literature where scholarship is more concerned with intergenerational mobility than intragenerational mobility. Intergenerational mobility compares past generations with future ones, while intragenerational mobility concerns itself with assessing how much an individual's income grows year after year. Intergenerational questions matter, as the family plays a crucial role in skills development. But intragenerational measurements also matter after a certain age, mostly after people join the labor market. Whatever skills they have developed at a younger age will continue to develop through adulthood and in the marketplace, which is why it is important to assess how conditions affect people year to year.

Measurement of all of these variables can provide guideposts to highlight potential problems, like stagnating or declining levels of social mobility or widening inequality gaps. But the main contribution of this index, we hope, will be to inspire the robust discussion and development of research and policy reforms that consider the root causes of upward mobility. In turn, these efforts can support reforms that lift barriers to social mobility and human flourishing and enable opportunities for people to achieve their fullest human potential.



OPPORTUNITY KNOWS NO BORDERS

Where we live shapes the opportunities available to us, but human potential exists everywhere. Understanding the conditions that support social mobility helps illuminate the barriers people face and the possibilities for creating a world where more individuals can flourish.

132 COUNTRIES, 8 REGIONS

The index examines social mobility across eight global regions.

NORTH AMERICA

The region leads with the highest average social mobility score.

WESTERN EUROPE

Switzerland, Denmark, and Norway are the top three countries for social mobility.

OPPORTUNITIES

There is no one-size-fits-all path to social mobility—every country has opportunities for reform.

LARGE GAP IN SOCIAL MOBILITY

A 3.71-point gap separates regions, with Sub-Saharan Africa at the bottom.



NORTH AMERICA

2 RANKED COUNTRIES

North America leads all eight regions with an average social mobility score of 8.03. The United States ranks 4th globally, while Canada ranks 13th. The region has the highest average scores in all three pillars, with its best score in Institutions and Rule of Law.



COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION BY OVERALL QUARTILE

2 Top quartile COUNTRIES

0 Second quartile COUNTRIES

0 Third quartile COUNTRIES

0 Bottom quartile COUNTRIES

AVERAGE REGIONAL SCORES

SCORE RANGE: 0 to 10

OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY
8.03

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH
8.06

INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW
8.22

EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY
7.82

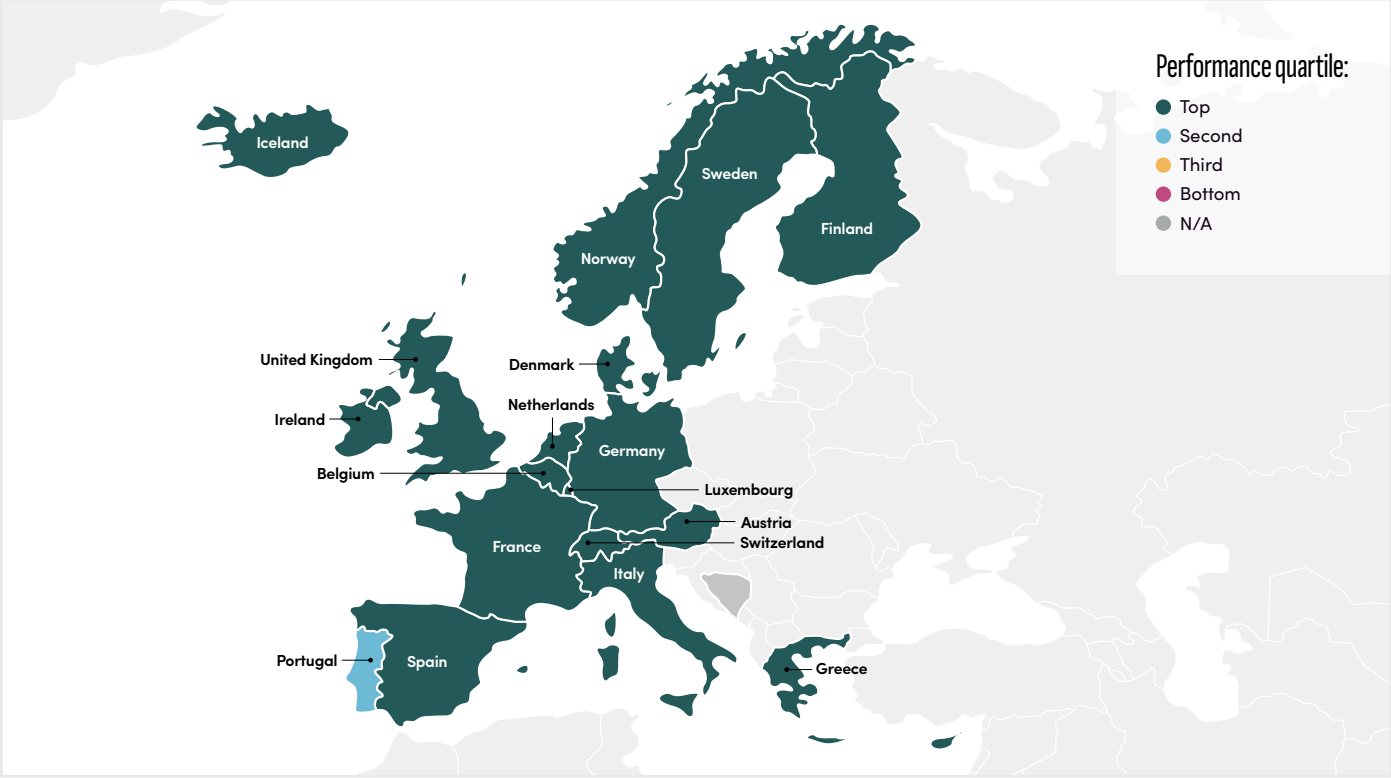
SOCIAL MOBILITY | NORTH AMERICA

REGIONAL RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY RANK	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY SCORE	ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH RANK	ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH SCORE	INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW RANK	INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW SCORE	EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY RANK	EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY SCORE
1	United States of America	4	8.19	3	8.35	8	8.50	17	7.73
2	Canada	13	7.87	7	7.76	21	7.93	11	7.92
		8.03		8.06		8.22		7.82	
		REGIONAL AVERAGES							

WESTERN EUROPE

19 RANKED COUNTRIES

Western Europe ranks second overall with an average social mobility score of 7.64. Switzerland, Denmark, and Norway occupy the top three global positions, while Portugal is the only country not in the top quartile; it ranks 41st globally. Institutions and Rule of Law is the region's strongest pillar.



COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION BY OVERALL QUARTILE

18 Top quartile COUNTRIES

1 Second quartile COUNTRIES

0 Third quartile COUNTRIES

0 Bottom quartile COUNTRIES

AVERAGE REGIONAL SCORES

SCORE RANGE: 0 to 10

OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY
7.64

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH
7.26

INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW
8.03

EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY
7.62

SOCIAL MOBILITY | WESTERN EUROPE

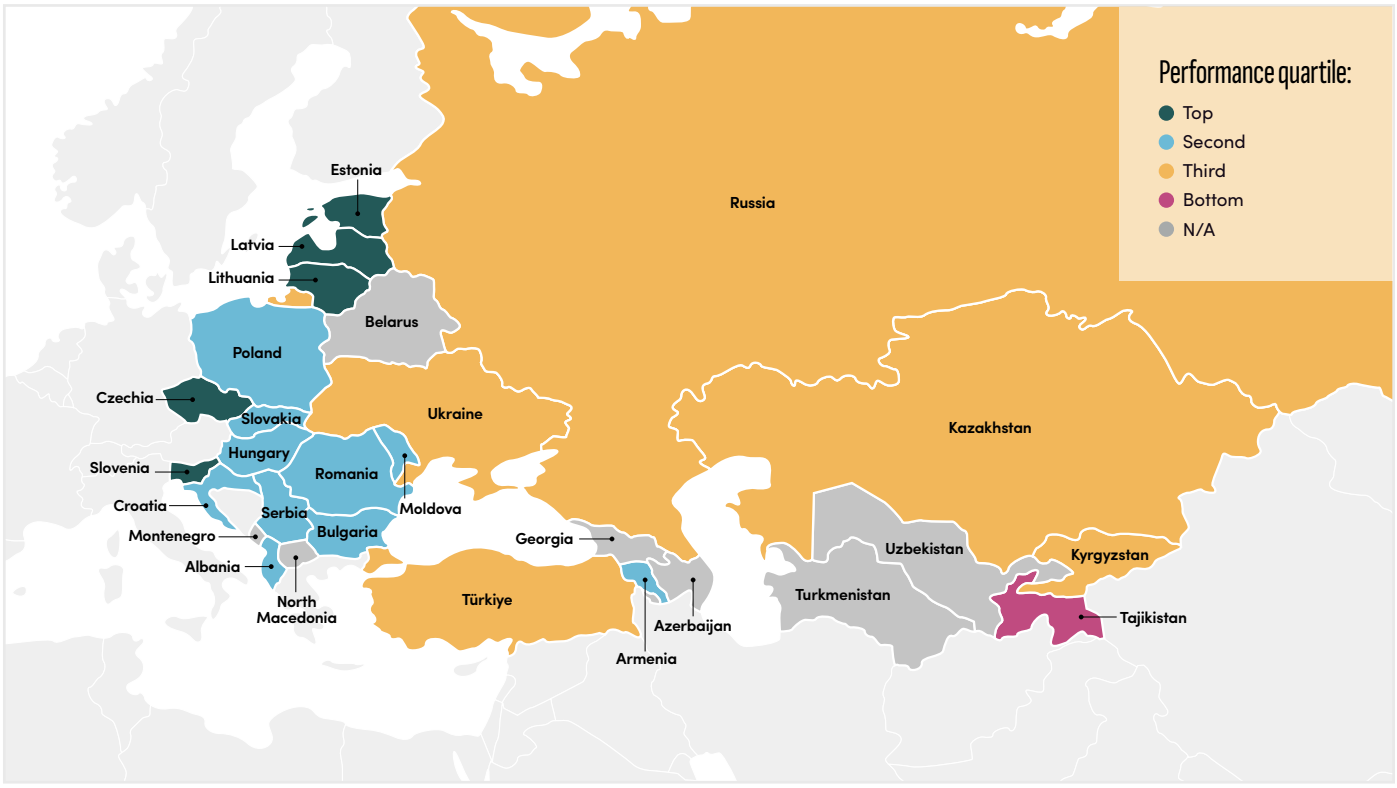
REGIONAL RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY		ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH		INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW		EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY	
		RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
1	Switzerland	1	8.51	4	8.13	2	8.92	3	8.49
2	Denmark	2	8.46	11	7.73	1	9.07	2	8.59
3	Norway	3	8.32	17	7.47	6	8.60	1	8.89
4	Luxembourg	6	8.14	10	7.74	11	8.43	5	8.25
5	Germany	8	8.13	12	7.72	7	8.55	9	8.11
6	Sweden	11	7.90	25	7.15	3	8.74	16	7.81
7	Ireland	12	7.88	9	7.76	17	8.05	15	7.82
8	Iceland	14	7.76	15	7.49	10	8.45	25	7.34
9	Netherlands	15	7.72	13	7.68	15	8.26	28	7.22
10	Finland	17	7.67	21	7.26	12	8.39	24	7.36
11	Belgium	19	7.60	23	7.22	18	8.04	20	7.55
12	United Kingdom	20	7.60	14	7.63	24	7.67	22	7.50
13	Spain	23	7.35	26	7.12	22	7.91	34	7.02
14	Austria	25	7.31	30	6.87	23	7.76	26	7.30
15	France	29	7.20	27	7.02	27	7.52	32	7.07
16	Italy	30	7.02	44	6.35	32	7.18	21	7.52
17	Cyprus	32	6.95	40	6.44	33	7.17	27	7.25
18	Greece	33	6.89	39	6.48	40	6.80	23	7.38
19	Portugal	41	6.66	33	6.69	35	7.06	56	6.24
		7.64		7.26		8.03		7.62	

REGIONAL AVERAGES

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

21 RANKED COUNTRIES

Eastern Europe and Central Asia ranks third overall with an average social mobility score of 6.21. Estonia leads at 7th globally, while Tajikistan ranks 110th. This wide variation highlights uneven outcomes across the region, despite comparatively stronger performance in Education and Civil Society.



COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION BY OVERALL QUARTILE

5 Top quartile COUNTRIES

10 Second quartile COUNTRIES

5 Third quartile COUNTRIES

1 Bottom quartile COUNTRIES

AVERAGE REGIONAL SCORES

SCORE RANGE: 0 to 10

OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY
6.21

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH
5.91

INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW
6.18

EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY
6.54

SOCIAL MOBILITY | EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

REGIONAL RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY		ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH		INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW		EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY	
		RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
1	Estonia	7	8.13	24	7.21	4	8.71	4	8.47
2	Czechia	18	7.63	31	6.78	19	7.97	8	8.14
3	Slovenia	22	7.36	43	6.42	28	7.50	7	8.15
4	Latvia	27	7.30	38	6.49	14	8.33	31	7.07
5	Lithuania	28	7.30	36	6.59	16	8.10	30	7.19
6	Poland	35	6.82	41	6.43	36	7.02	35	7.02
7	Slovakia	37	6.76	47	6.23	34	7.07	37	6.97
8	Croatia	40	6.68	56	5.82	42	6.66	19	7.57
9	Romania	46	6.37	48	6.21	43	6.48	51	6.43
10	Albania	47	6.35	42	6.42	56	6.07	44	6.57
11	Hungary	48	6.32	35	6.61	60	5.88	47	6.47
12	Bulgaria	49	6.21	45	6.28	57	6.01	52	6.33
13	Moldova	50	6.16	85	4.71	41	6.78	36	6.99
14	Armenia	51	6.15	69	5.43	46	6.38	42	6.65
15	Serbia	54	5.91	60	5.65	84	5.13	39	6.94
16	Ukraine	71	5.40	87	4.64	87	5.06	46	6.50
17	Kazakhstan	73	5.34	64	5.53	92	4.77	70	5.72
18	Kyrgyzstan	80	5.17	81	4.90	98	4.61	62	6.00
19	Türkiye	95	4.64	62	5.63	97	4.62	121	3.67
20	Russia	97	4.49	77	5.08	114	3.79	97	4.58
21	Tajikistan	110	3.95	75	5.12	128	2.87	111	3.87
		6.21		5.91		6.18		6.54	

REGIONAL AVERAGES

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

16 RANKED COUNTRIES

East Asia and Pacific ranks fourth overall with an average social mobility score of 6.02. New Zealand ranks 5th globally, while Laos ranks 126th. This substantial disparity underscores the region's varied outcomes. Entrepreneurship and Growth is the region's strongest pillar.



COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION BY OVERALL QUARTILE

6 Top quartile COUNTRIES

3 Second quartile COUNTRIES

4 Third quartile COUNTRIES

3 Bottom quartile COUNTRIES

AVERAGE REGIONAL SCORES

SCORE RANGE: 0 to 10

OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY
6.02

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH
6.28

INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW
5.91

EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY
5.86

SOCIAL MOBILITY | EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

REGIONAL RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY		ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH		INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW		EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY	
		RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
1	New Zealand	5	8.19	5	8.10	5	8.65	13	7.83
2	Australia	9	8.05	6	7.94	13	8.39	14	7.83
3	Japan	10	7.94	16	7.47	9	8.49	12	7.85
4	Singapore	16	7.68	2	8.54	26	7.57	38	6.94
5	South Korea	24	7.35	29	6.92	29	7.41	18	7.73
6	Hong Kong	26	7.31	1	8.76	38	6.93	55	6.24
7	Malaysia	43	6.57	32	6.78	52	6.14	41	6.80
8	Mongolia	64	5.65	70	5.39	72	5.63	65	5.92
9	Thailand	65	5.61	55	6.01	91	4.80	61	6.04
10	Fiji	67	5.56	80	4.93	58	6.00	68	5.76
11	Philippines	75	5.33	68	5.46	86	5.10	78	5.43
12	Indonesia	87	4.89	86	4.67	96	4.64	80	5.37
13	Vietnam	90	4.87	76	5.11	93	4.72	94	4.78
14	China	101	4.37	54	6.04	112	3.83	127	3.23
15	Cambodia	121	3.50	103	4.08	124	3.17	126	3.26
16	Laos	126	3.40	95	4.34	126	3.03	132	2.82
		6.02		6.28		5.91		5.86	

REGIONAL AVERAGES

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

21 RANKED COUNTRIES

Latin America and Caribbean ranks fifth overall with an average social mobility score of 5.52. Costa Rica leads at 34th globally, while Nicaragua ranks 130th. Regional pillar scores are closely grouped, suggesting that opportunities and challenges extend across all three pillar areas.



COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION BY OVERALL QUARTILE

0 Top quartile COUNTRIES

12 Second quartile COUNTRIES

6 Third quartile COUNTRIES

3 Bottom quartile COUNTRIES

AVERAGE REGIONAL SCORES

SCORE RANGE: 0 to 10

OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY
5.52

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH
5.34

INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW
5.60

EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY
5.61

SOCIAL MOBILITY | LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

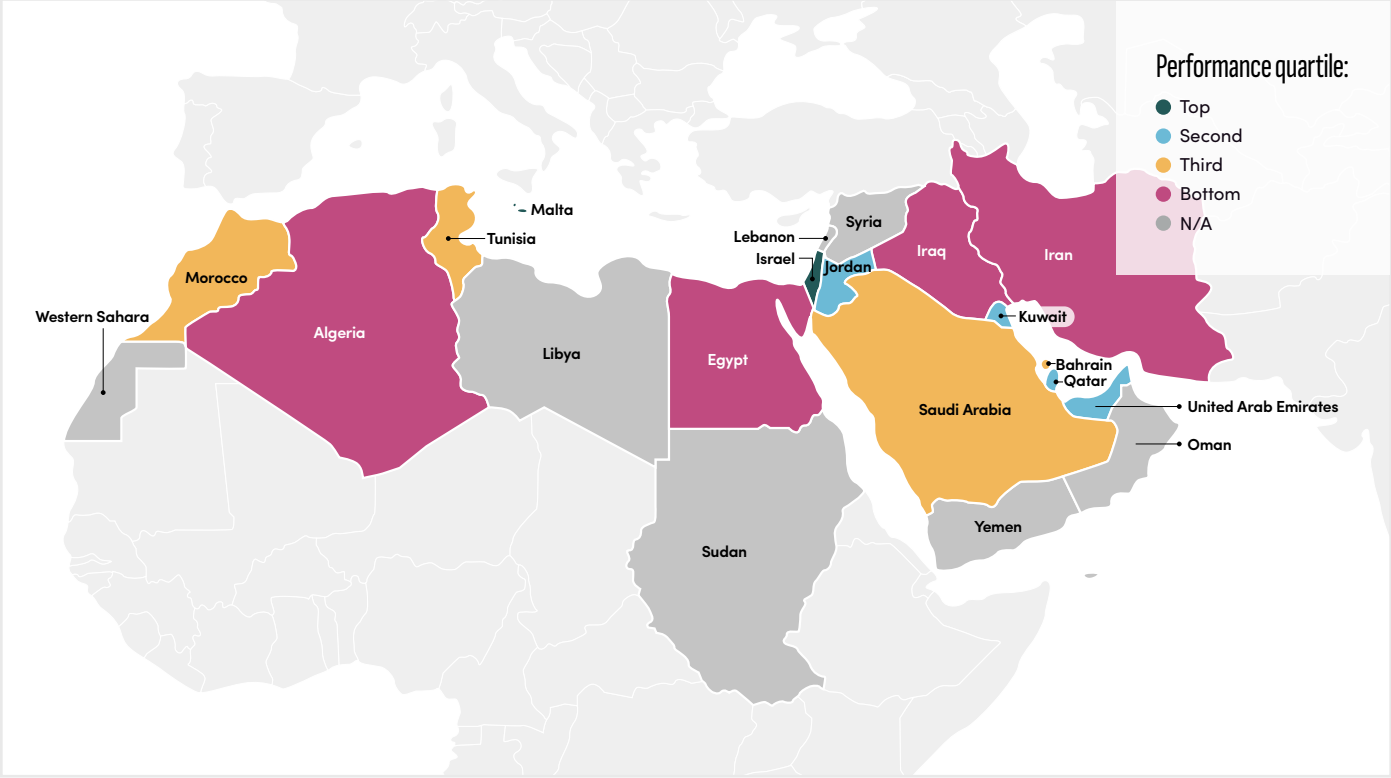
REGIONAL RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY		ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH		INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW		EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY	
		RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
1	Costa Rica	34	6.84	51	6.07	25	7.62	40	6.84
2	Jamaica	36	6.78	52	6.05	31	7.25	33	7.04
3	Trinidad and Tobago	38	6.73	57	5.81	45	6.38	10	7.99
4	Chile	39	6.70	50	6.10	20	7.95	60	6.07
5	Uruguay	42	6.66	53	6.05	30	7.36	45	6.56
6	Panama	52	6.14	46	6.26	49	6.29	66	5.87
7	Guyana	55	5.88	61	5.63	75	5.43	43	6.58
8	Brazil	56	5.87	82	4.90	50	6.27	48	6.45
9	Dominican Republic	59	5.80	59	5.73	69	5.72	64	5.96
10	Argentina	61	5.75	78	5.08	62	5.85	53	6.33
11	Colombia	62	5.70	63	5.55	55	6.09	76	5.46
12	Peru	63	5.66	65	5.52	59	5.99	75	5.49
13	Paraguay	78	5.24	58	5.73	81	5.21	95	4.77
14	Ecuador	79	5.23	72	5.14	79	5.27	81	5.29
15	Mexico	81	5.15	67	5.47	90	4.83	84	5.15
16	Guatemala	82	5.13	66	5.51	80	5.27	96	4.61
17	Honduras	84	4.98	79	4.97	83	5.15	93	4.82
18	Bolivia	96	4.58	105	4.01	103	4.36	79	5.38
19	El Salvador	100	4.37	73	5.14	117	3.66	103	4.31
20	Haiti	122	3.49	117	3.30	120	3.50	119	3.68
21	Nicaragua	130	3.15	100	4.11	132	2.26	130	3.09
		5.52		5.34		5.60		5.61	

REGIONAL AVERAGES

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

14 RANKED COUNTRIES

The Middle East and North Africa ranks sixth overall with an average social mobility score of 5.35. Malta leads at 21st globally, while Egypt ranks 119th. Entrepreneurship and Growth stands out as the region's strongest pillar, substantially outperforming Education and Civil Society.



COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION BY OVERALL QUARTILE

2 Top quartile COUNTRIES

4 Second quartile COUNTRIES

4 Third quartile COUNTRIES

4 Bottom quartile COUNTRIES

AVERAGE REGIONAL SCORES

SCORE RANGE: 0 to 10

OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY
5.35

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH
5.90

INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW
5.15

EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY
5.01

SOCIAL MOBILITY | MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

REGIONAL RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY		ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH		INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW		EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY	
		RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
1	Malta	21	7.48	20	7.31	39	6.89	6	8.24
2	Israel	31	6.96	34	6.69	37	6.99	29	7.21
3	United Arab Emirates	44	6.41	8	7.76	71	5.65	67	5.83
4	Kuwait	53	5.93	28	6.92	64	5.82	86	5.05
5	Jordan	57	5.85	49	6.20	51	6.15	83	5.20
6	Qatar	60	5.78	19	7.34	85	5.11	90	4.88
7	Saudi Arabia	68	5.52	18	7.43	94	4.66	101	4.48
8	Bahrain	70	5.45	22	7.24	99	4.60	100	4.50
9	Tunisia	83	5.06	92	4.45	61	5.87	92	4.85
10	Morocco	93	4.84	71	5.20	76	5.42	110	3.89
11	Iraq	102	4.31	88	4.64	122	3.38	89	4.91
12	Algeria	114	3.87	109	3.75	113	3.80	108	4.07
13	Iran	116	3.80	104	4.03	121	3.46	109	3.92
14	Egypt	119	3.69	112	3.66	106	4.25	129	3.15
		5.35		5.90		5.15		5.01	

REGIONAL AVERAGES

SOUTH ASIA

5 RANKED COUNTRIES

South Asia ranks seventh overall with an average social mobility score of 4.43. Sri Lanka leads at 69th globally, while Pakistan ranks 117th. All five countries fall within the bottom two quartiles, reflecting comparatively limited social mobility across the region.



COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION BY OVERALL QUARTILE

0 Top quartile COUNTRIES

0 Second quartile COUNTRIES

2 Third quartile COUNTRIES

3 Bottom quartile COUNTRIES

AVERAGE REGIONAL SCORES

SCORE RANGE: 0 to 10

OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY
4.43

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH
4.51

INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW
4.40

EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY
4.37

SOCIAL MOBILITY | SOUTH ASIA

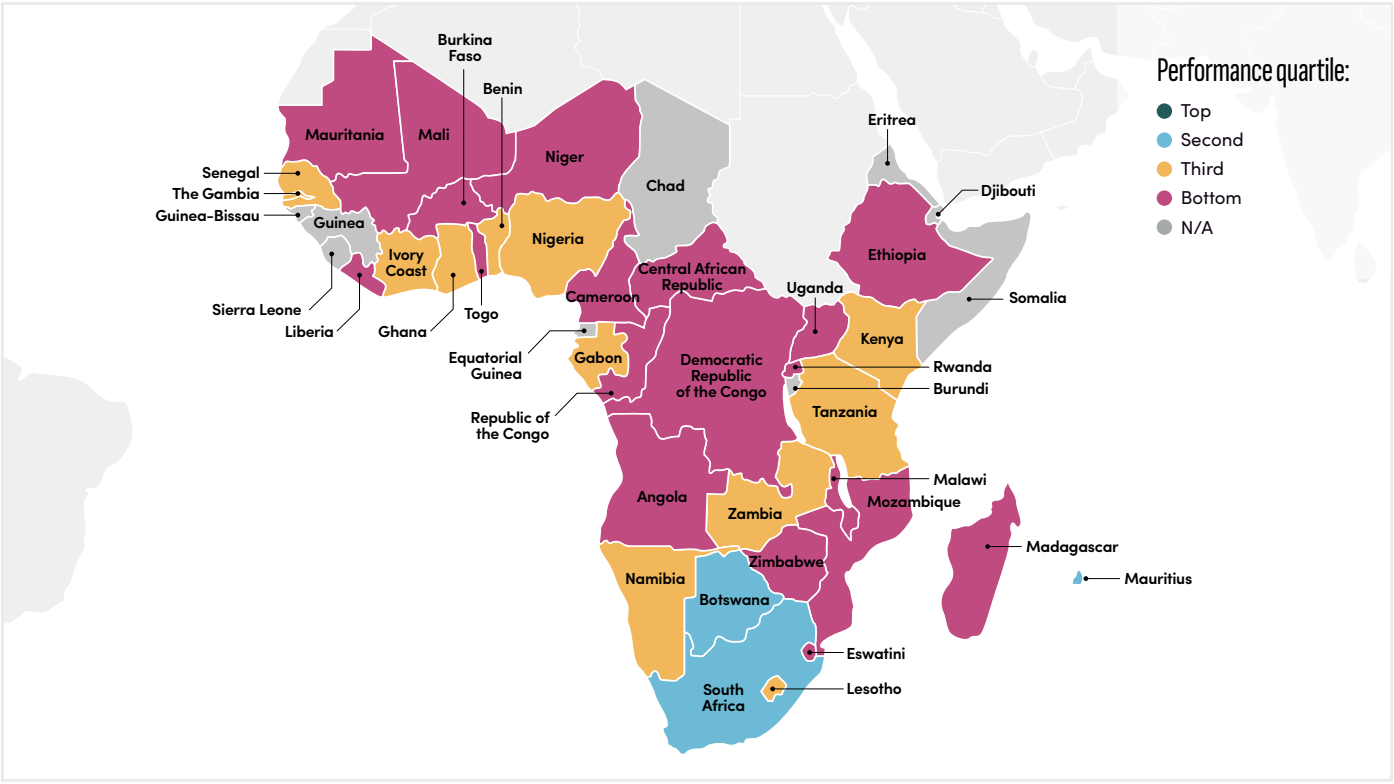
REGIONAL RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY		ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH		INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW		EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY	
		RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
1	Sri Lanka	69	5.47	90	4.58	70	5.72	59	6.10
2	Nepal	89	4.87	83	4.89	82	5.19	99	4.53
3	India	105	4.26	89	4.59	102	4.38	113	3.81
4	Bangladesh	115	3.81	99	4.14	127	3.01	105	4.27
5	Pakistan	117	3.74	94	4.34	115	3.70	128	3.16
		4.43		4.51		4.40		4.37	

REGIONAL AVERAGES

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

34 RANKED COUNTRIES

Sub-Saharan Africa is the worst-performing region with an average social mobility score of 4.32. Mauritius leads at 45th globally, while the Central African Republic ranks last. Entrepreneurship and Growth trails the region's other pillars, revealing a particularly pronounced gap in economic opportunity.



COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION BY OVERALL QUARTILE

0 Top quartile COUNTRIES

3 Second quartile COUNTRIES

12 Third quartile COUNTRIES

19 Bottom quartile COUNTRIES

AVERAGE REGIONAL SCORES

SCORE RANGE: 0 to 10

OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY
4.32

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH
3.52

INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW
4.69

EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY
4.74

SOCIAL MOBILITY | SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

REGIONAL RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL SOCIAL MOBILITY		ENTREPRENEURSHIP & GROWTH		INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW		EDUCATION & CIVIL SOCIETY	
		RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
1	Mauritius	45	6.38	37	6.59	53	6.12	50	6.44
2	Botswana	58	5.83	84	4.79	44	6.47	57	6.23
3	South Africa	66	5.59	74	5.12	54	6.09	72	5.57
4	Benin	72	5.36	111	3.69	48	6.29	58	6.10
5	The Gambia	74	5.33	93	4.43	47	6.32	82	5.24
6	Kenya	76	5.32	106	3.94	74	5.58	49	6.44
7	Ghana	77	5.25	91	4.46	68	5.73	73	5.56
8	Tanzania	85	4.93	114	3.51	63	5.82	77	5.45
9	Senegal	86	4.92	98	4.22	73	5.61	87	4.94
10	Namibia	88	4.89	107	3.92	65	5.82	88	4.93
11	Zambia	91	4.87	124	2.86	66	5.76	63	5.98
12	Lesotho	92	4.86	113	3.57	78	5.28	69	5.75
13	Gabon	94	4.80	110	3.75	101	4.39	54	6.25
14	Nigeria	98	4.42	101	4.09	108	4.11	85	5.07
15	Ivory Coast	99	4.41	102	4.09	88	5.02	107	4.11
16	Liberia	103	4.28	123	2.90	100	4.44	74	5.50
17	Togo	104	4.27	118	3.27	95	4.65	91	4.88
18	Niger	106	4.22	126	2.68	67	5.75	106	4.22
19	Rwanda	107	4.10	96	4.28	105	4.28	116	3.74
20	Malawi	108	3.99	129	2.38	77	5.31	104	4.29
21	Burkina Faso	109	3.97	116	3.32	89	4.92	122	3.67
22	Uganda	111	3.92	120	3.16	107	4.19	102	4.42
23	Cameroon	112	3.89	108	3.83	123	3.28	98	4.54
24	Zimbabwe	113	3.88	130	2.37	118	3.60	71	5.66
25	Mali	118	3.69	119	3.17	104	4.36	125	3.53
26	Ethiopia	120	3.59	121	3.06	109	4.05	120	3.67
27	Mauritania	123	3.47	115	3.33	119	3.56	124	3.54
28	Angola	124	3.46	125	2.77	110	3.91	117	3.72
29	Eswatini	125	3.43	97	4.23	125	3.06	131	2.99
30	Madagascar	127	3.33	127	2.57	116	3.68	114	3.75
31	Mozambique	128	3.30	128	2.42	111	3.91	123	3.57
32	Republic of the Congo	129	3.20	122	2.92	129	2.82	112	3.86
33	Democratic Republic of the Congo	131	2.88	131	2.18	130	2.75	118	3.71
34	Central African Republic	132	2.75	132	1.85	131	2.66	115	3.75
		4.32		3.52		4.69		4.74	

REGIONAL AVERAGES

APPENDIX B | COUNTRY PROFILES

The following pages present profiles of the 132 countries examined in the report, arranged alphabetically for easy reference. Here is a complete list of countries included in the index, grouped by region.

NORTH AMERICA
- Canada
- United States of America

WESTERN EUROPE
- Austria
- Belgium
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA
- Albania
- Armenia
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czechia
- Estonia
- Hungary
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Moldova
- Poland
- Romania
- Russia
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Tajikistan
- Türkiye
- Ukraine

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC
- Australia
- Cambodia
- China
- Fiji
- Hong Kong
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Laos
- Malaysia
- Mongolia
- New Zealand
- Philippines
- Singapore
- South Korea
- Thailand
- Vietnam

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN
- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Uruguay

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
- Algeria
- Bahrain
- Egypt
- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Malta
- Morocco
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Tunisia
- United Arab Emirates

SOUTH ASIA
- Bangladesh
- India
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
- Angola
- Benin
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Ghana
- Ivory Coast
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Republic of the Congo
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- The Gambia
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

ALBANIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
47TH

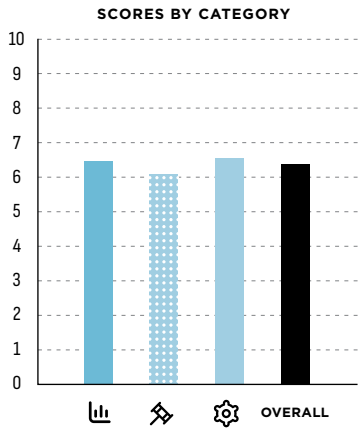
OVERALL SCORE
6.35

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
10 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	42	6.42
Institutions and Rule of Law	56	6.07
Education and Civil Society	44	6.57
OVERALL	47	6.35



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ALGERIA

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
114TH

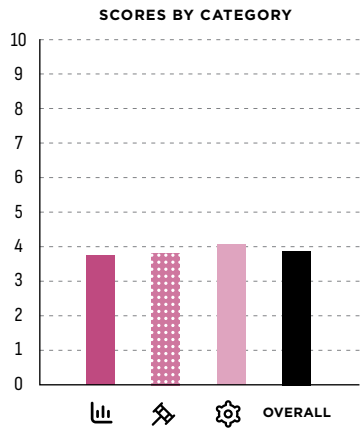
OVERALL SCORE
3.87

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
12 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	109	3.75
Institutions and Rule of Law	113	3.80
Education and Civil Society	108	4.07
OVERALL	114	3.87



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ANGOLA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
124TH

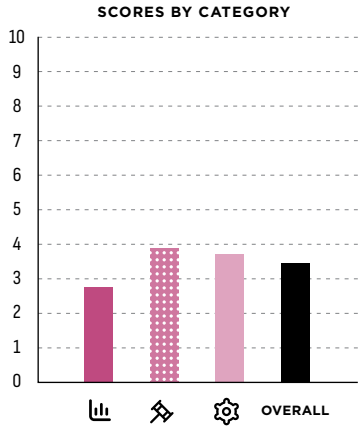
OVERALL SCORE
3.46

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
28 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	125	2.77
Institutions and Rule of Law	110	3.91
Education and Civil Society	117	3.72
OVERALL	124	3.46



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ARGENTINA

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
61ST

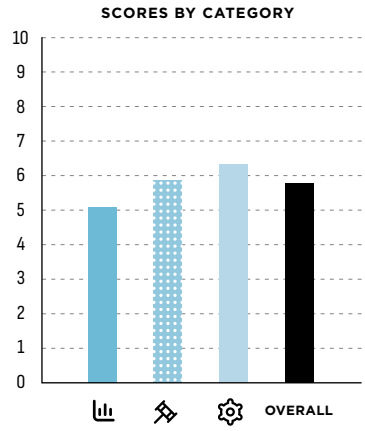
OVERALL SCORE
5.75

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
10 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	78	5.08
Institutions and Rule of Law	62	5.85
Education and Civil Society	53	6.33
OVERALL	61	5.75



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ARMENIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
51 ST

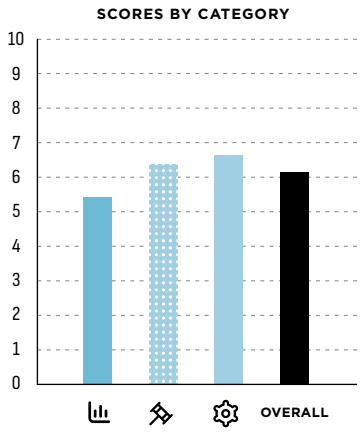
OVERALL SCORE
6.15

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
14 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	69	5.43
Institutions and Rule of Law	46	6.38
Education and Civil Society	42	6.65
OVERALL	51	6.15



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

AUSTRALIA

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
9TH

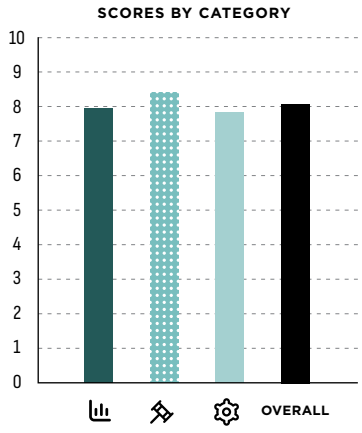
OVERALL SCORE
8.05

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
2 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	6	7.94
Institutions and Rule of Law	13	8.39
Education and Civil Society	14	7.83
OVERALL	9	8.05



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

AUSTRIA

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
25TH

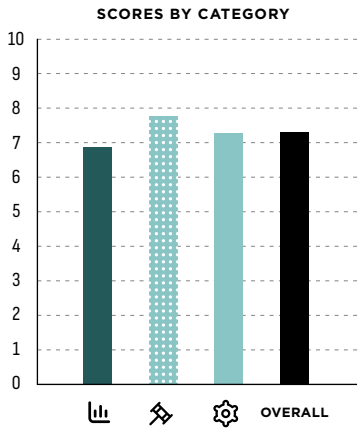
OVERALL SCORE
7.31

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
14 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	30	6.87
Institutions and Rule of Law	23	7.76
Education and Civil Society	26	7.30
OVERALL	25	7.31



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

BAHRAIN

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
70TH

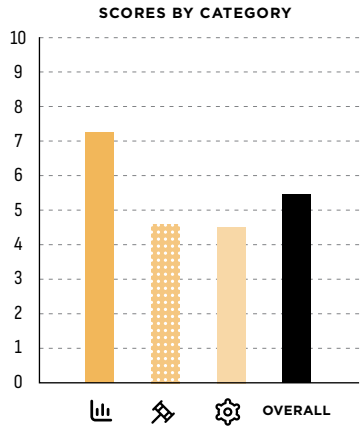
OVERALL SCORE
5.45

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
8 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	22	7.24
Institutions and Rule of Law	99	4.60
Education and Civil Society	100	4.50
OVERALL	70	5.45



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

BANGLADESH

SOUTH ASIA

OVERALL RANK
115TH

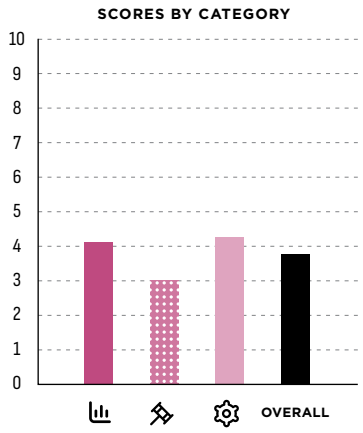
OVERALL SCORE
3.81

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
4 OUT OF 5

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	99	4.14
Institutions and Rule of Law	127	3.01
Education and Civil Society	105	4.27
OVERALL	115	3.81



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

BELGIUM

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
19TH

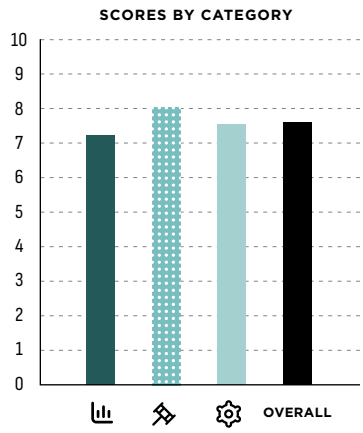
OVERALL SCORE
7.60

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
11 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	23	7.22
Institutions and Rule of Law	18	8.04
Education and Civil Society	20	7.55
OVERALL	19	7.60



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

BENIN

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
72ND

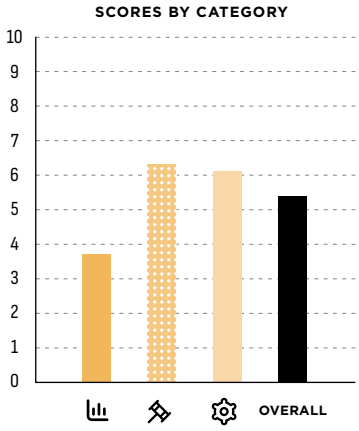
OVERALL SCORE
5.36

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
4 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	111	3.69
Institutions and Rule of Law	48	6.29
Education and Civil Society	58	6.10
OVERALL	72	5.36



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

BOLIVIA

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
96TH

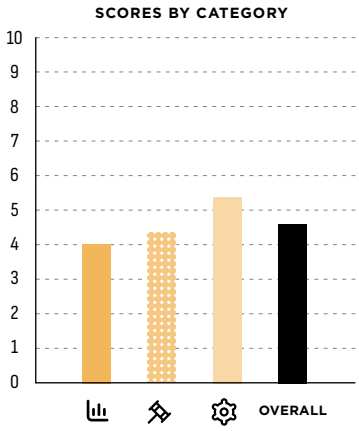
OVERALL SCORE
4.58

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
18 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	105	4.01
Institutions and Rule of Law	103	4.36
Education and Civil Society	79	5.38
OVERALL	96	4.58



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

BOTSWANA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
58TH

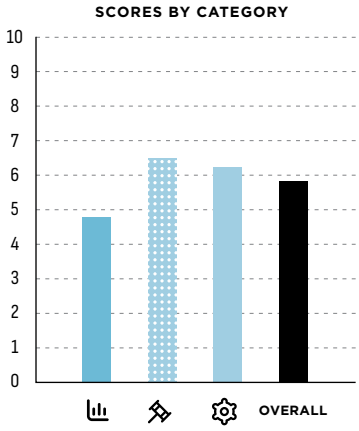
OVERALL SCORE
5.83

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
2 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	84	4.79
Institutions and Rule of Law	44	6.47
Education and Civil Society	57	6.23
OVERALL	58	5.83



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

BRAZIL

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
56TH

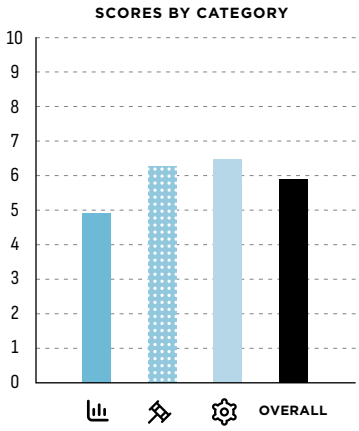
OVERALL SCORE
5.87

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
8 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	82	4.90
Institutions and Rule of Law	50	6.27
Education and Civil Society	48	6.45
OVERALL	56	5.87



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

BULGARIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
49TH

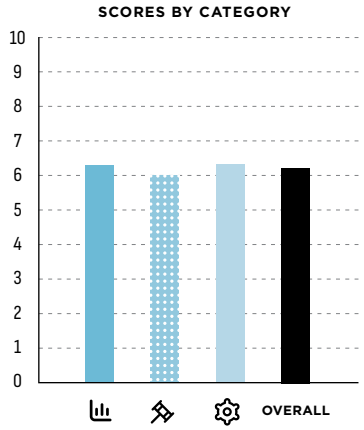
OVERALL SCORE
6.21

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
12 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	45	6.28
Institutions and Rule of Law	57	6.01
Education and Civil Society	52	6.33
OVERALL	49	6.21



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

BURKINA FASO

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
109TH

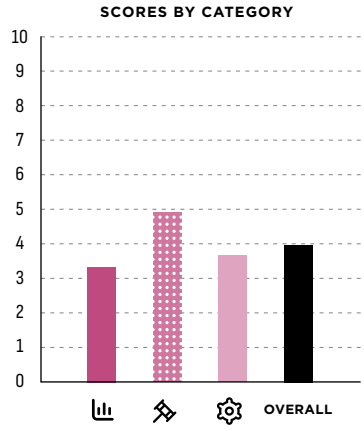
OVERALL SCORE
3.97

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
21 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	116	3.32
Institutions and Rule of Law	89	4.92
Education and Civil Society	122	3.67
OVERALL	109	3.97



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

CAMBODIA

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
121 ST

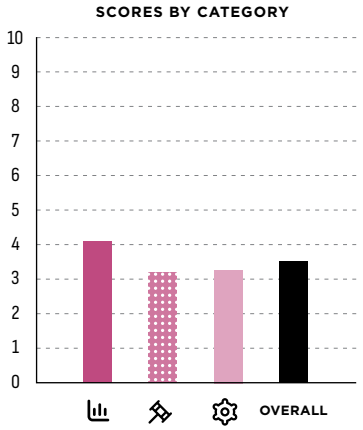
OVERALL SCORE
3.50

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
15 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	103	4.08
Institutions and Rule of Law	124	3.17
Education and Civil Society	126	3.26
OVERALL	121	3.50



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

CAMEROON

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
112 TH

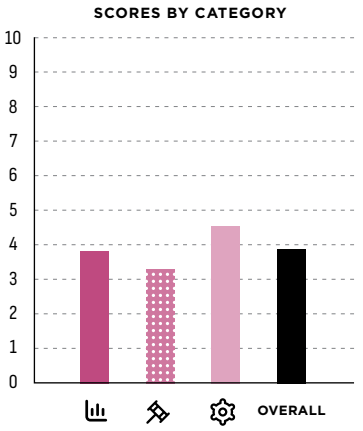
OVERALL SCORE
3.89

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
23 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	108	3.83
Institutions and Rule of Law	123	3.28
Education and Civil Society	98	4.54
OVERALL	112	3.89



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

CANADA

NORTH AMERICA

OVERALL RANK
13TH

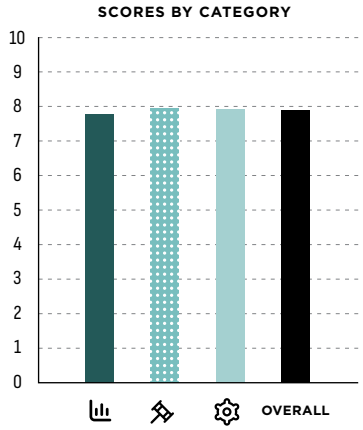
OVERALL SCORE
7.87

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
2 OUT OF 2

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	7	7.76
Institutions and Rule of Law	21	7.93
Education and Civil Society	11	7.92
OVERALL	13	7.87



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
132ND

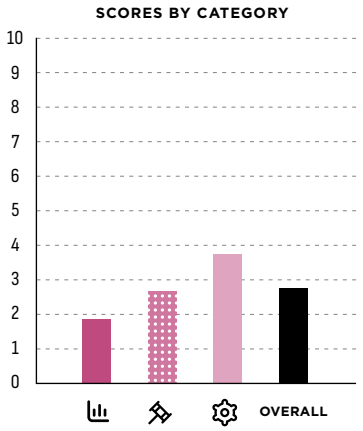
OVERALL SCORE
2.75

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
34 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	132	1.85
Institutions and Rule of Law	131	2.66
Education and Civil Society	115	3.75
OVERALL	132	2.75



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

CHILE

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
39TH

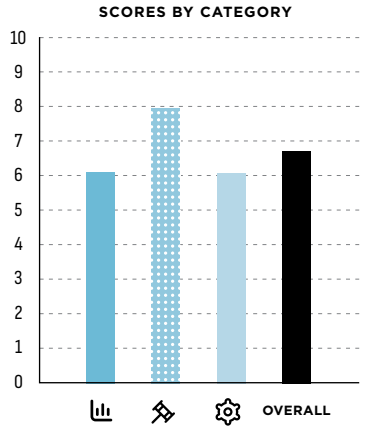
OVERALL SCORE
6.70

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
4 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	50	6.10
Institutions and Rule of Law	20	7.95
Education and Civil Society	60	6.07
OVERALL	39	6.70



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

CHINA

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
101ST

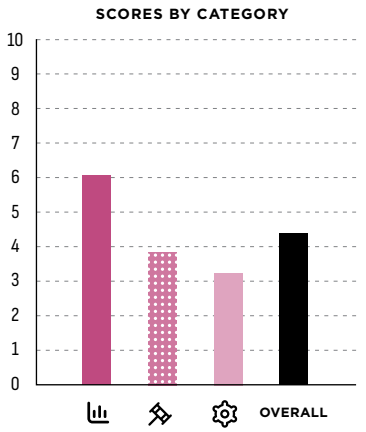
OVERALL SCORE
4.37

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
14 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	54	6.04
Institutions and Rule of Law	112	3.83
Education and Civil Society	127	3.23
OVERALL	101	4.37



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

COLOMBIA

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
62ND

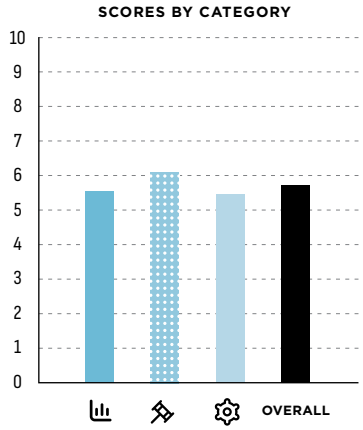
OVERALL SCORE
5.70

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
11 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	63	5.55
Institutions and Rule of Law	55	6.09
Education and Civil Society	76	5.46
OVERALL	62	5.70



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

COSTA RICA

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
34TH

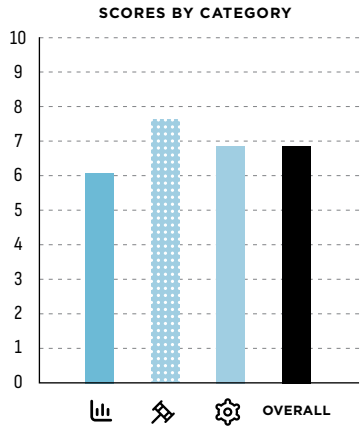
OVERALL SCORE
6.84

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
1 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	51	6.07
Institutions and Rule of Law	25	7.62
Education and Civil Society	40	6.84
OVERALL	34	6.84



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

CROATIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
40TH

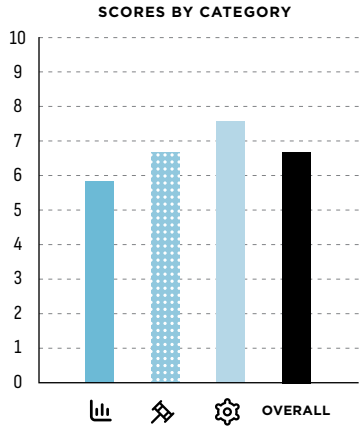
OVERALL SCORE
6.68

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
8 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	56	5.82
Institutions and Rule of Law	42	6.66
Education and Civil Society	19	7.57
OVERALL	40	6.68



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

CYPRUS

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
32ND

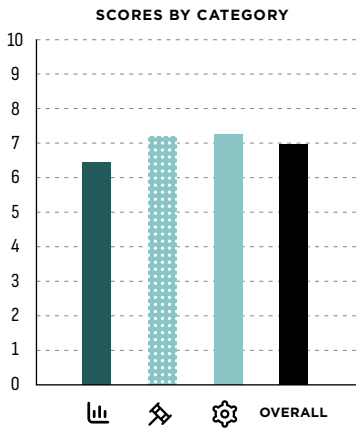
OVERALL SCORE
6.95

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
17 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	40	6.44
Institutions and Rule of Law	33	7.17
Education and Civil Society	27	7.25
OVERALL	32	6.95



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

CZECHIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
18TH

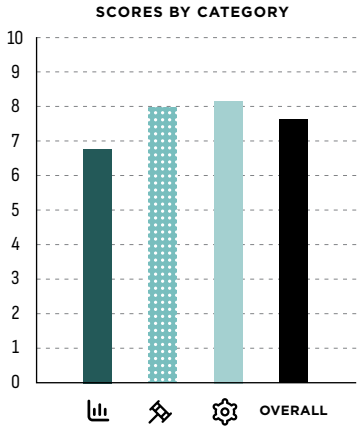
OVERALL SCORE
7.63

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
2 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	31	6.78
Institutions and Rule of Law	19	7.97
Education and Civil Society	8	8.14
OVERALL	18	7.63



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
131ST

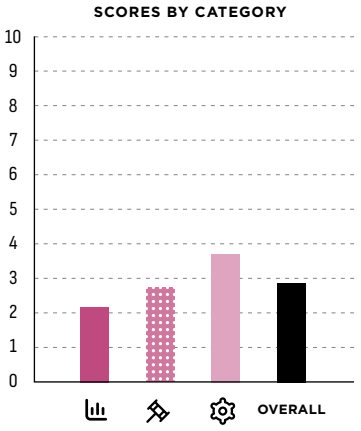
OVERALL SCORE
2.88

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
33 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	131	2.18
Institutions and Rule of Law	130	2.75
Education and Civil Society	118	3.71
OVERALL	131	2.88



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

DENMARK

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
2ND

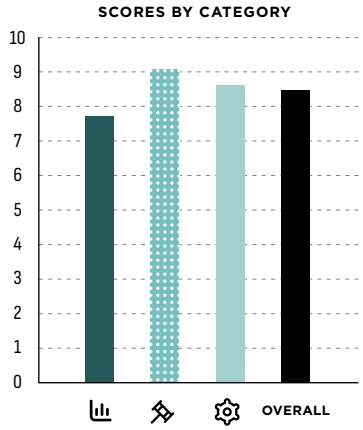
OVERALL SCORE
8.46

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
2 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	11	7.73
Institutions and Rule of Law	1	9.07
Education and Civil Society	2	8.59
OVERALL	2	8.46



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
59TH

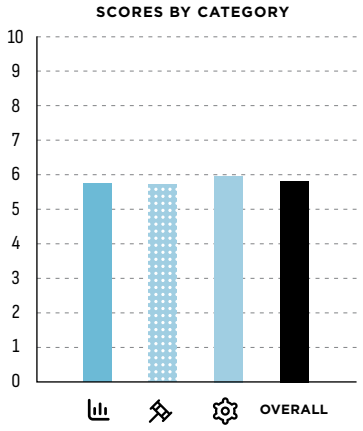
OVERALL SCORE
5.80

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
9 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	59	5.73
Institutions and Rule of Law	69	5.72
Education and Civil Society	64	5.96
OVERALL	59	5.80



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ECUADOR

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
79TH

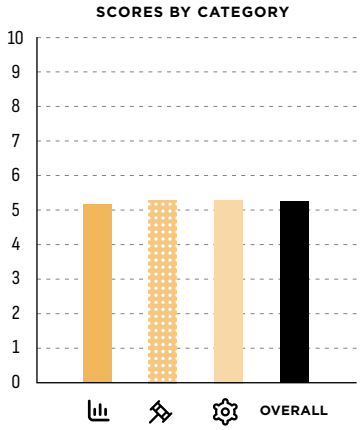
OVERALL SCORE
5.23

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
14 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	72	5.14
Institutions and Rule of Law	79	5.27
Education and Civil Society	81	5.29
OVERALL	79	5.23



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

EGYPT

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
119TH

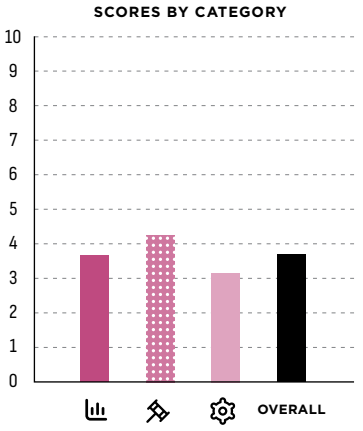
OVERALL SCORE
3.69

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
14 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	112	3.66
Institutions and Rule of Law	106	4.25
Education and Civil Society	129	3.15
OVERALL	119	3.69



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

EL SALVADOR

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
100TH

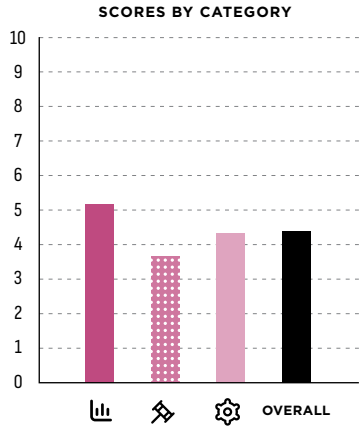
OVERALL SCORE
4.37

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
19 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	73	5.14
Institutions and Rule of Law	117	3.66
Education and Civil Society	103	4.31
OVERALL	100	4.37



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ESTONIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
7TH

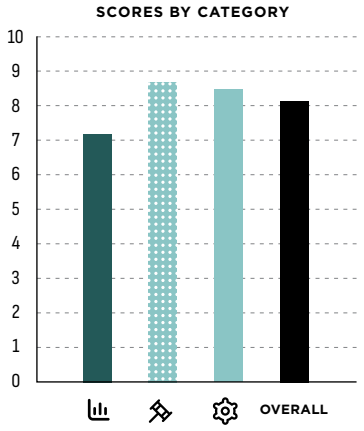
OVERALL SCORE
8.13

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
1 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	24	7.21
Institutions and Rule of Law	4	8.71
Education and Civil Society	4	8.47
OVERALL	7	8.13



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ESWATINI

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
125TH

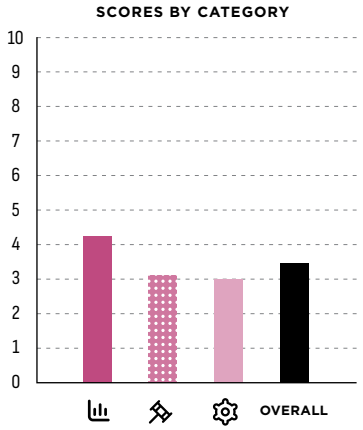
OVERALL SCORE
3.43

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
29 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	97	4.23
Institutions and Rule of Law	125	3.06
Education and Civil Society	131	2.99
OVERALL	125	3.43



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ETHIOPIA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
120TH

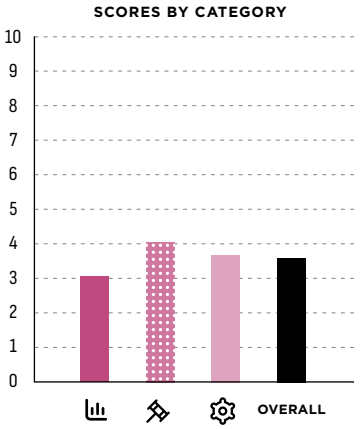
OVERALL SCORE
3.59

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
26 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	121	3.06
Institutions and Rule of Law	109	4.05
Education and Civil Society	120	3.67
OVERALL	120	3.59



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

FIJI

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
67TH

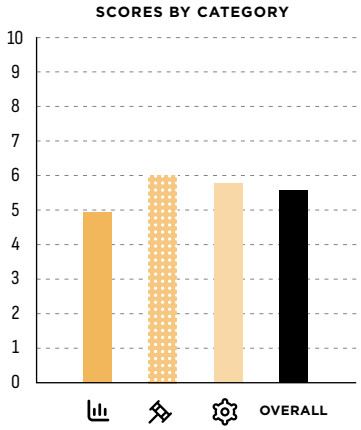
OVERALL SCORE
5.56

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
10 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	80	4.93
Institutions and Rule of Law	58	6.00
Education and Civil Society	68	5.76
OVERALL	67	5.56



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

FINLAND

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
17TH

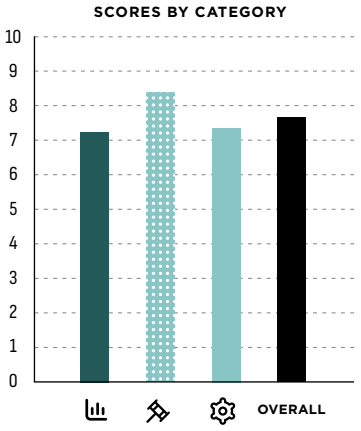
OVERALL SCORE
7.67

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
10 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	21	7.26
Institutions and Rule of Law	12	8.39
Education and Civil Society	24	7.36
OVERALL	17	7.67



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

FRANCE

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
29TH

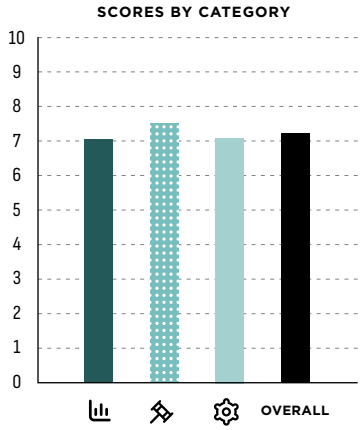
OVERALL SCORE
7.20

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
15 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	27	7.02
Institutions and Rule of Law	27	7.52
Education and Civil Society	32	7.07
OVERALL	29	7.20



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

GABON

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
94TH

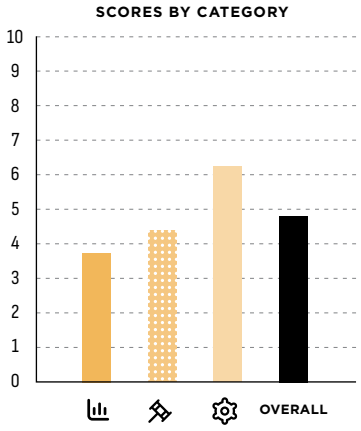
OVERALL SCORE
4.80

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
13 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	110	3.75
Institutions and Rule of Law	101	4.39
Education and Civil Society	54	6.25
OVERALL	94	4.80



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

GERMANY

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
8TH

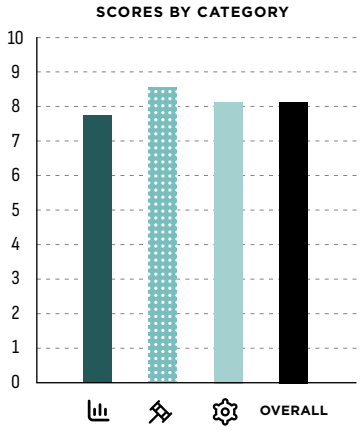
OVERALL SCORE
8.13

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
5 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	12	7.72
Institutions and Rule of Law	7	8.55
Education and Civil Society	9	8.11
OVERALL	8	8.13



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

GHANA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
77TH

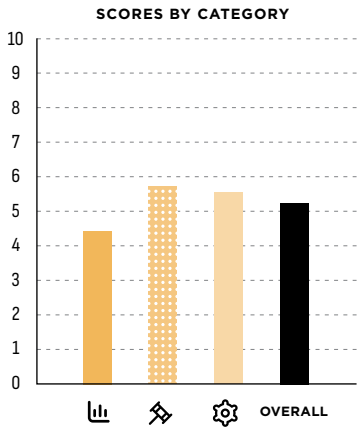
OVERALL SCORE
5.25

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
7 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	91	4.46
Institutions and Rule of Law	68	5.73
Education and Civil Society	73	5.56
OVERALL	77	5.25



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

GREECE

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
33RD

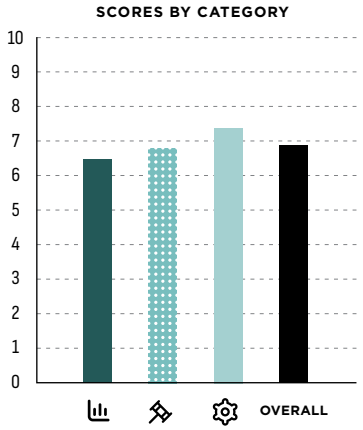
OVERALL SCORE
6.89

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
18 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	39	6.48
Institutions and Rule of Law	40	6.80
Education and Civil Society	23	7.38
OVERALL	33	6.89



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

GUATEMALA

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
82ND

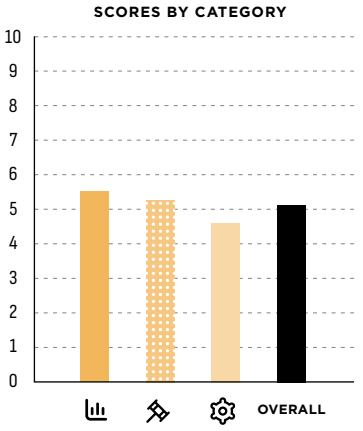
OVERALL SCORE
5.13

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
16 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	66	5.51
Institutions and Rule of Law	80	5.27
Education and Civil Society	96	4.61
OVERALL	82	5.13



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

GUYANA

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
55TH

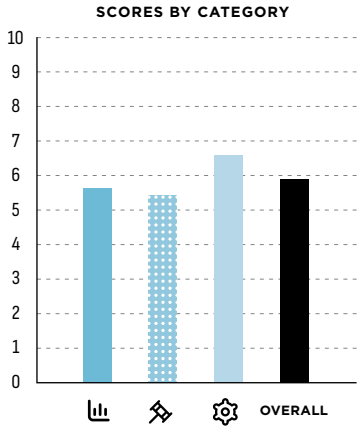
OVERALL SCORE
5.88

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
7 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	61	5.63
Institutions and Rule of Law	75	5.43
Education and Civil Society	43	6.58
OVERALL	55	5.88



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

HAITI

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
122ND

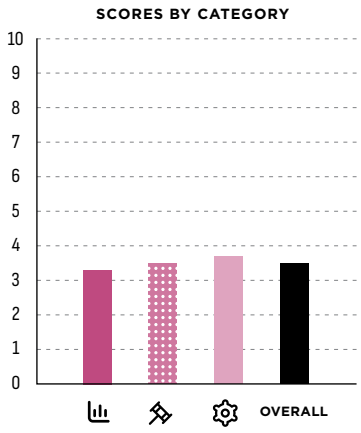
OVERALL SCORE
3.49

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
20 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	117	3.30
Institutions and Rule of Law	120	3.50
Education and Civil Society	119	3.68
OVERALL	122	3.49



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

HONDURAS

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
84TH

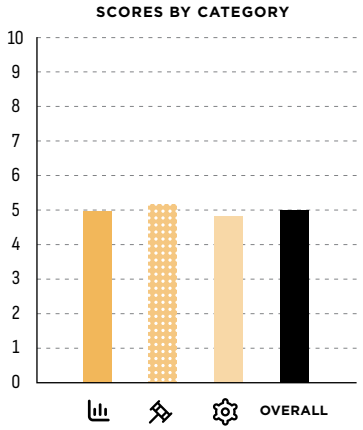
OVERALL SCORE
4.98

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
17 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	79	4.97
Institutions and Rule of Law	83	5.15
Education and Civil Society	93	4.82
OVERALL	84	4.98



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

HONG KONG

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
26TH

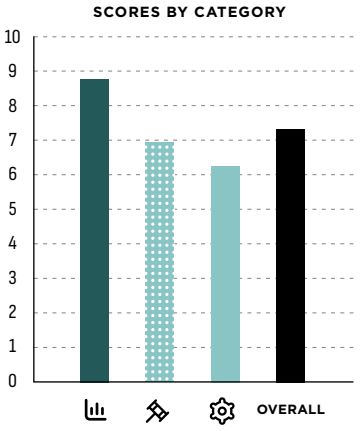
OVERALL SCORE
7.31

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
6 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	1	8.76
Institutions and Rule of Law	38	6.93
Education and Civil Society	55	6.24
OVERALL	26	7.31



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

HUNGARY

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
48TH

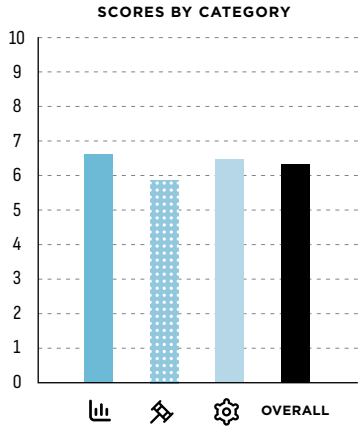
OVERALL SCORE
6.32

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
11 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	35	6.61
Institutions and Rule of Law	60	5.88
Education and Civil Society	47	6.47
OVERALL	48	6.32



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ICELAND

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
14TH

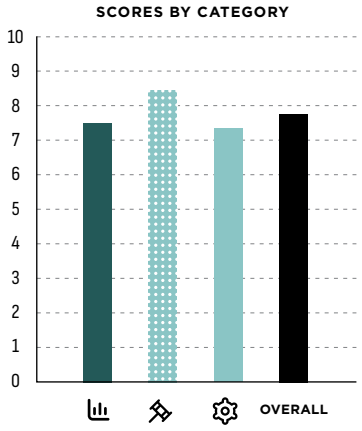
OVERALL SCORE
7.76

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
8 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	15	7.49
Institutions and Rule of Law	10	8.45
Education and Civil Society	25	7.34
OVERALL	14	7.76



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

INDIA

SOUTH ASIA

OVERALL RANK
105TH

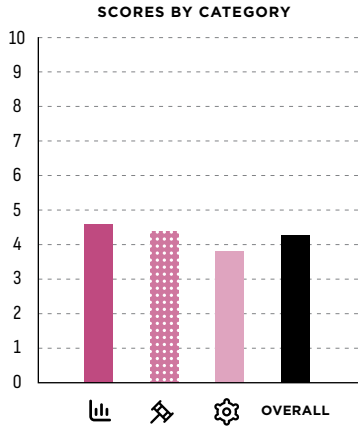
OVERALL SCORE
4.26

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
3 OUT OF 5

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	89	4.59
Institutions and Rule of Law	102	4.38
Education and Civil Society	113	3.81
OVERALL	105	4.26



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

INDONESIA

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
87TH

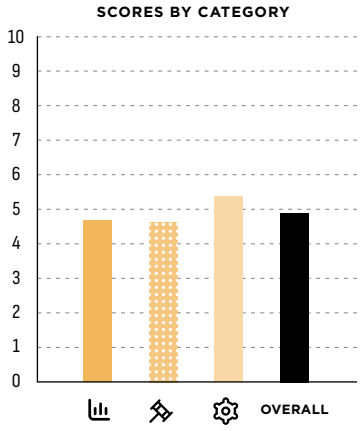
OVERALL SCORE
4.89

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
12 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	86	4.67
Institutions and Rule of Law	96	4.64
Education and Civil Society	80	5.37
OVERALL	87	4.89



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

IRAN

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
116TH

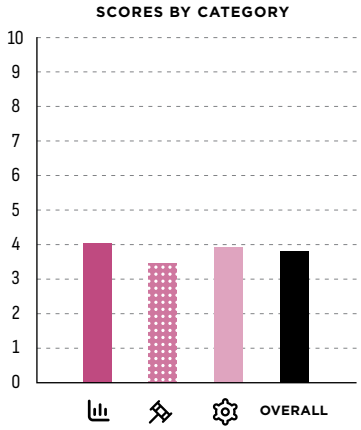
OVERALL SCORE
3.80

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
13 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	104	4.03
Institutions and Rule of Law	121	3.46
Education and Civil Society	109	3.92
OVERALL	116	3.80



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

IRAQ

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
102ND

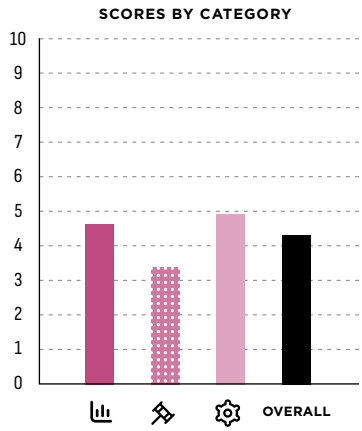
OVERALL SCORE
4.31

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
11 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	88	4.64
Institutions and Rule of Law	122	3.38
Education and Civil Society	89	4.91
OVERALL	102	4.31



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

IRELAND

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
12TH

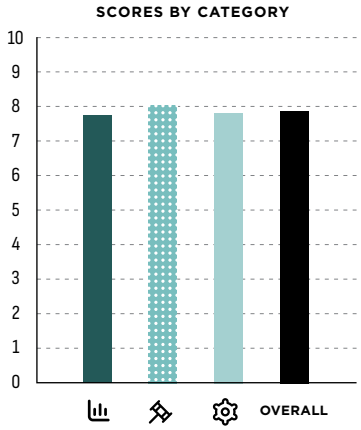
OVERALL SCORE
7.88

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
7 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	9	7.76
Institutions and Rule of Law	17	8.05
Education and Civil Society	15	7.82
OVERALL	12	7.88



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ISRAEL

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
31ST

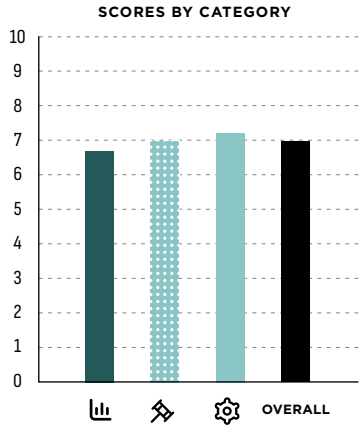
OVERALL SCORE
6.96

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
2 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	34	6.69
Institutions and Rule of Law	37	6.99
Education and Civil Society	29	7.21
OVERALL	31	6.96



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ITALY

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
30TH

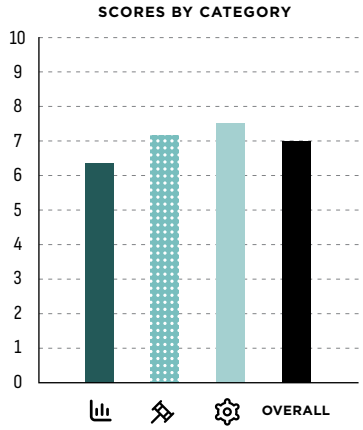
OVERALL SCORE
7.02

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
16 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	44	6.35
Institutions and Rule of Law	32	7.18
Education and Civil Society	21	7.52
OVERALL	30	7.02



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

IVORY COAST

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
99TH

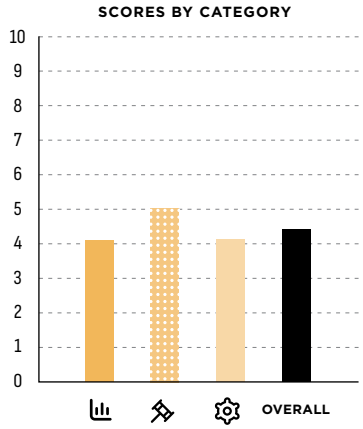
OVERALL SCORE
4.41

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
15 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	102	4.09
Institutions and Rule of Law	88	5.02
Education and Civil Society	107	4.11
OVERALL	99	4.41



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

JAMAICA

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
36TH

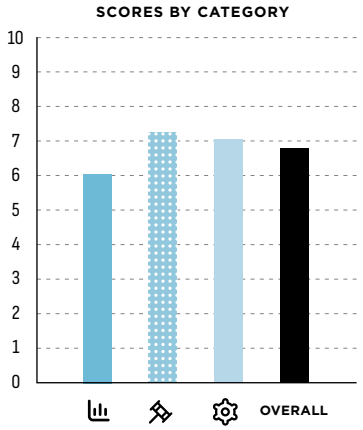
OVERALL SCORE
6.78

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
2 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	52	6.05
Institutions and Rule of Law	31	7.25
Education and Civil Society	33	7.04
OVERALL	36	6.78



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

JAPAN

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
10TH

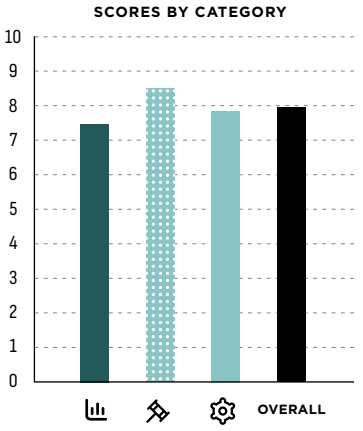
OVERALL SCORE
7.94

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
3 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	16	7.47
Institutions and Rule of Law	9	8.49
Education and Civil Society	12	7.85
OVERALL	10	7.94



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

JORDAN

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
57TH

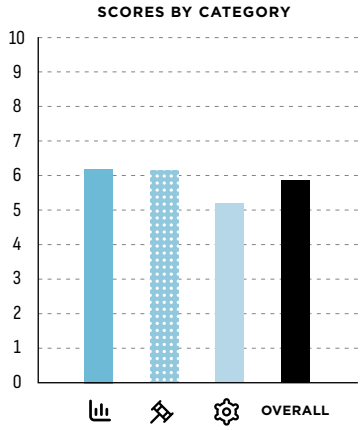
OVERALL SCORE
5.85

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
5 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	49	6.20
Institutions and Rule of Law	51	6.15
Education and Civil Society	83	5.20
OVERALL	57	5.85



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

KAZAKHSTAN

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
73RD

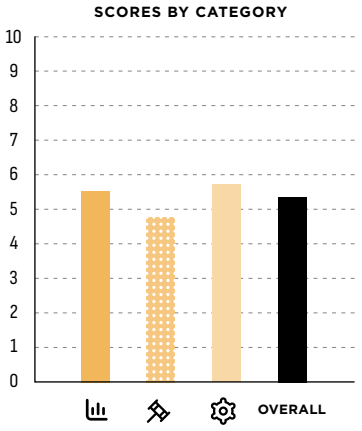
OVERALL SCORE
5.34

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
17 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	64	5.53
Institutions and Rule of Law	92	4.77
Education and Civil Society	70	5.72
OVERALL	73	5.34



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

KENYA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
76TH

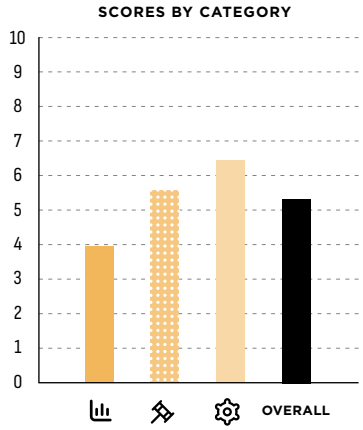
OVERALL SCORE
5.32

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
6 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	106	3.94
Institutions and Rule of Law	74	5.58
Education and Civil Society	49	6.44
OVERALL	76	5.32



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

KUWAIT

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
53RD

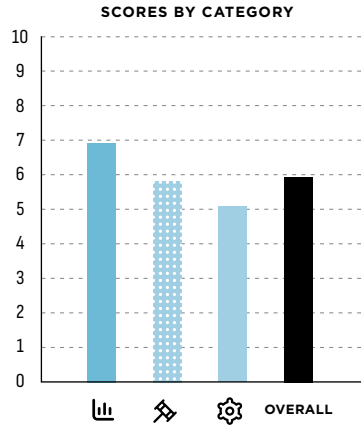
OVERALL SCORE
5.93

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
4 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	28	6.92
Institutions and Rule of Law	64	5.82
Education and Civil Society	86	5.05
OVERALL	53	5.93



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

KYRGYZSTAN

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
80TH

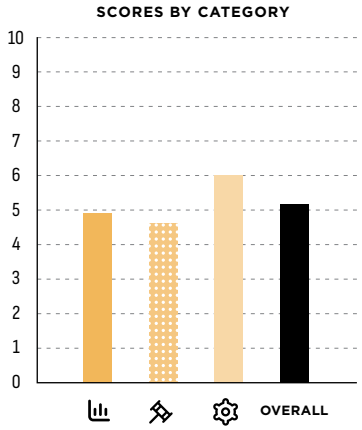
OVERALL SCORE
5.17

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
18 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	81	4.90
Institutions and Rule of Law	98	4.61
Education and Civil Society	62	6.00
OVERALL	80	5.17



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

LAOS

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
126TH

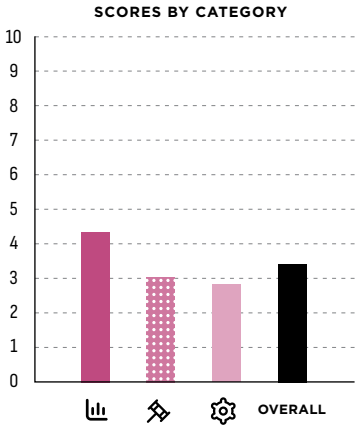
OVERALL SCORE
3.40

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
16 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	95	4.34
Institutions and Rule of Law	126	3.03
Education and Civil Society	132	2.82
OVERALL	126	3.40



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

LATVIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
27TH

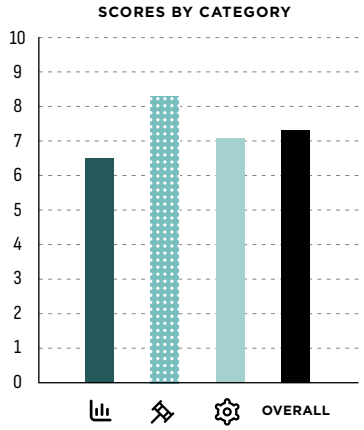
OVERALL SCORE
7.30

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
4 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	38	6.49
Institutions and Rule of Law	14	8.33
Education and Civil Society	31	7.07
OVERALL	27	7.30



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

LESOTHO

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
92ND

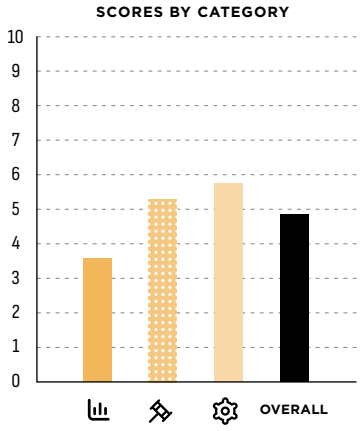
OVERALL SCORE
4.86

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
12 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	113	3.57
Institutions and Rule of Law	78	5.28
Education and Civil Society	69	5.75
OVERALL	92	4.86



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

LIBERIA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
103RD

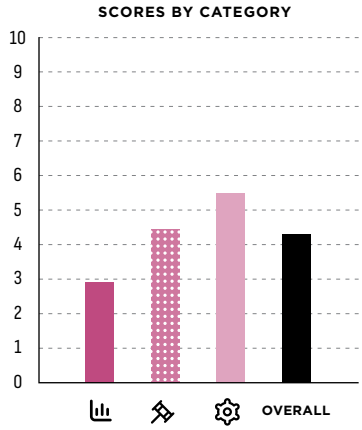
OVERALL SCORE
4.28

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
16 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	123	2.90
Institutions and Rule of Law	100	4.44
Education and Civil Society	74	5.50
OVERALL	103	4.28



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

LITHUANIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
28TH

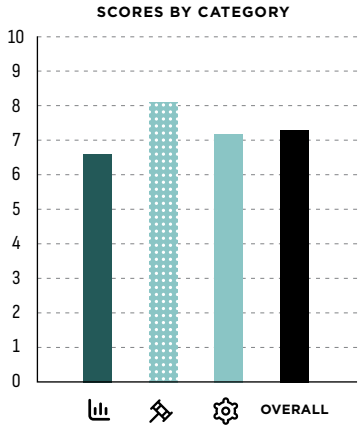
OVERALL SCORE
7.30

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
5 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	36	6.59
Institutions and Rule of Law	16	8.10
Education and Civil Society	30	7.19
OVERALL	28	7.30



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

LUXEMBOURG

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
6TH

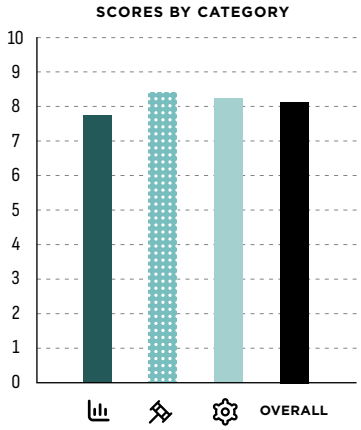
OVERALL SCORE
8.14

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
4 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	10	7.74
Institutions and Rule of Law	11	8.43
Education and Civil Society	5	8.25
OVERALL	6	8.14



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MADAGASCAR

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
127TH

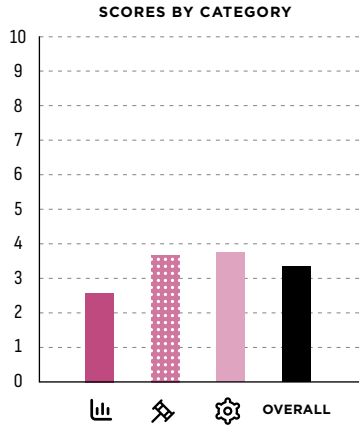
OVERALL SCORE
3.33

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
30 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	127	2.57
Institutions and Rule of Law	116	3.68
Education and Civil Society	114	3.75
OVERALL	127	3.33



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MALAWI

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
108TH

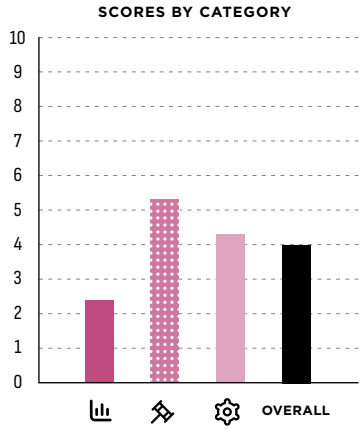
OVERALL SCORE
3.99

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
20 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	129	2.38
Institutions and Rule of Law	77	5.31
Education and Civil Society	104	4.29
OVERALL	108	3.99



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MALAYSIA

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
43RD

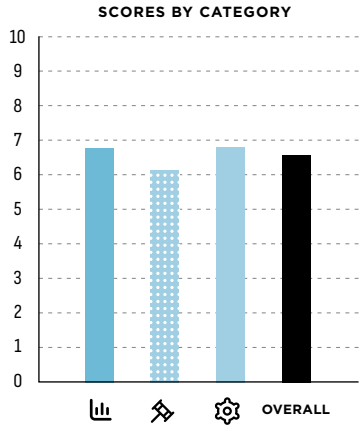
OVERALL SCORE
6.57

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
7 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	32	6.78
Institutions and Rule of Law	52	6.14
Education and Civil Society	41	6.80
OVERALL	43	6.57



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MALI

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
118TH

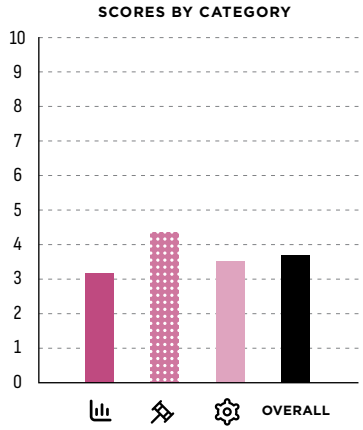
OVERALL SCORE
3.69

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
25 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	119	3.17
Institutions and Rule of Law	104	4.36
Education and Civil Society	125	3.53
OVERALL	118	3.69



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MALTA

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
21ST

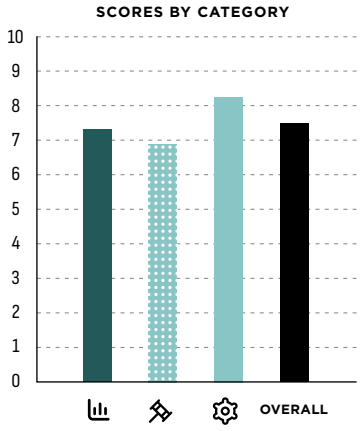
OVERALL SCORE
7.48

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
1 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	20	7.31
Institutions and Rule of Law	39	6.89
Education and Civil Society	6	8.24
OVERALL	21	7.48



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MAURITANIA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
123RD

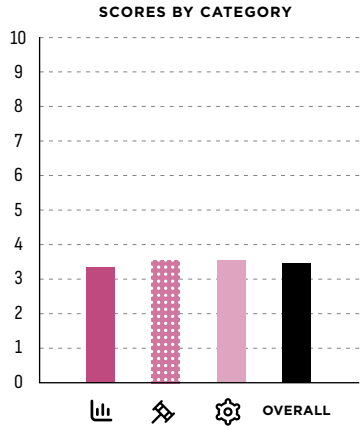
OVERALL SCORE
3.47

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
27 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	115	3.33
Institutions and Rule of Law	119	3.56
Education and Civil Society	124	3.54
OVERALL	123	3.47



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MAURITIUS

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
45TH

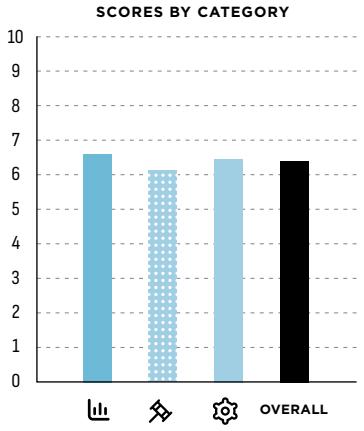
OVERALL SCORE
6.38

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
1 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	37	6.59
Institutions and Rule of Law	53	6.12
Education and Civil Society	50	6.44
OVERALL	45	6.38



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MEXICO

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
81ST

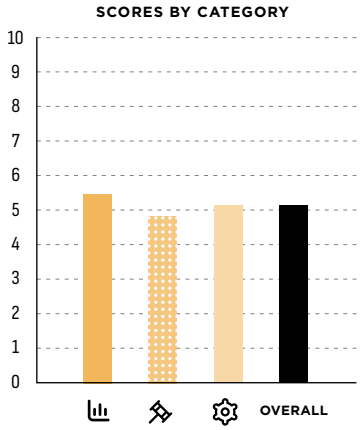
OVERALL SCORE
5.15

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
15 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	67	5.47
Institutions and Rule of Law	90	4.83
Education and Civil Society	84	5.15
OVERALL	81	5.15



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MOLDOVA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
50TH

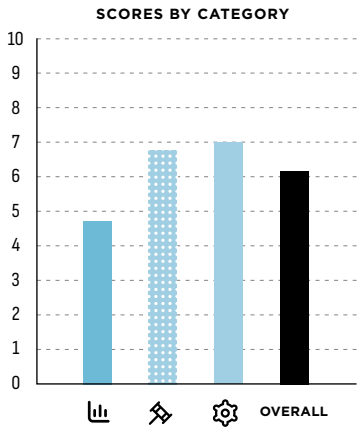
OVERALL SCORE
6.16

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
13 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	85	4.71
Institutions and Rule of Law	41	6.78
Education and Civil Society	36	6.99
OVERALL	50	6.16



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MONGOLIA

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
64TH

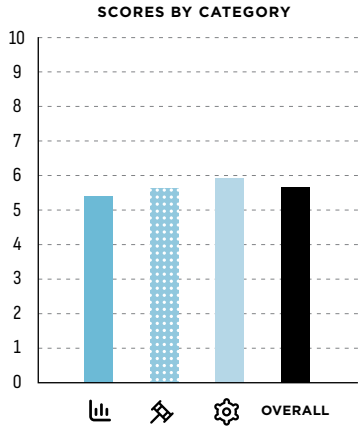
OVERALL SCORE
5.65

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
8 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	70	5.39
Institutions and Rule of Law	72	5.63
Education and Civil Society	65	5.92
OVERALL	64	5.65



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MOROCCO

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
93RD

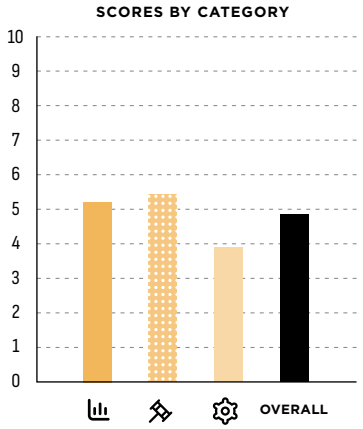
OVERALL SCORE
4.84

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
10 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	71	5.20
Institutions and Rule of Law	76	5.42
Education and Civil Society	110	3.89
OVERALL	93	4.84



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

MOZAMBIQUE

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
128TH

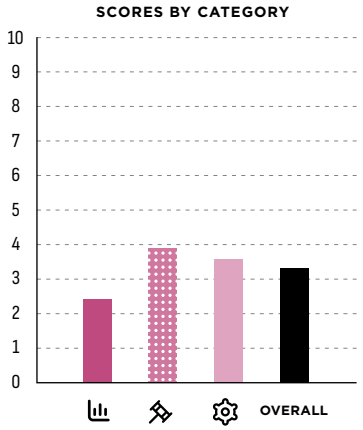
OVERALL SCORE
3.30

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
31 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	128	2.42
Institutions and Rule of Law	111	3.91
Education and Civil Society	123	3.57
OVERALL	128	3.30



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

NAMIBIA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
88TH

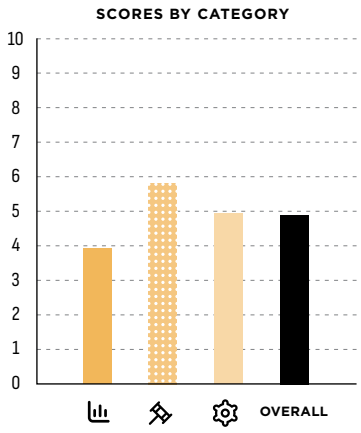
OVERALL SCORE
4.89

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
10 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	107	3.92
Institutions and Rule of Law	65	5.82
Education and Civil Society	88	4.93
OVERALL	88	4.89



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

NEPAL

SOUTH ASIA

OVERALL RANK
89TH

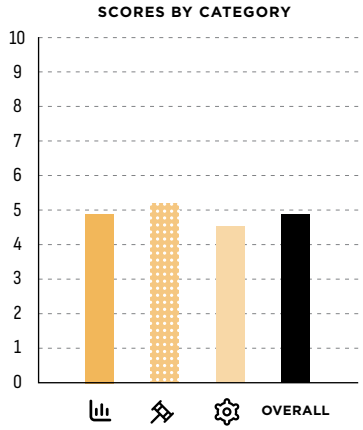
OVERALL SCORE
4.87

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
2 OUT OF 5

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	83	4.89
Institutions and Rule of Law	82	5.19
Education and Civil Society	99	4.53
OVERALL	89	4.87



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

NETHERLANDS

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
15TH

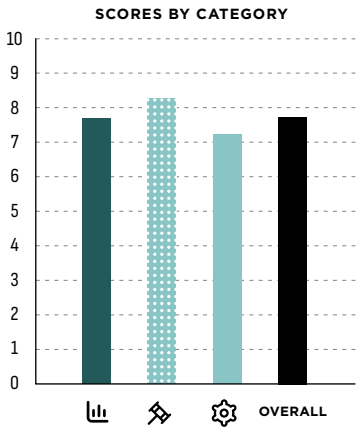
OVERALL SCORE
7.72

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
9 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	13	7.68
Institutions and Rule of Law	15	8.26
Education and Civil Society	28	7.22
OVERALL	15	7.72



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

NEW ZEALAND

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
5TH

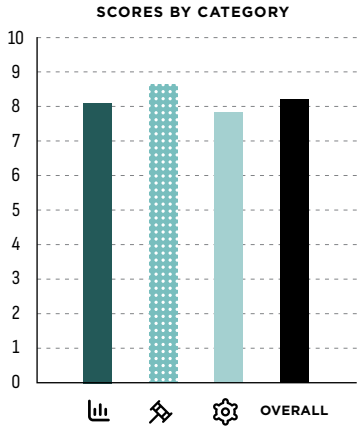
OVERALL SCORE
8.19

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
1 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	5	8.10
Institutions and Rule of Law	5	8.65
Education and Civil Society	13	7.83
OVERALL	5	8.19



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

NICARAGUA

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
130TH

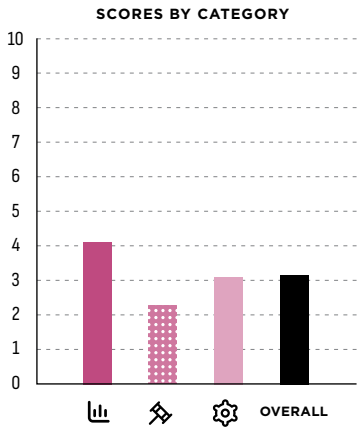
OVERALL SCORE
3.15

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
21 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	100	4.11
Institutions and Rule of Law	132	2.26
Education and Civil Society	130	3.09
OVERALL	130	3.15



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

NIGER

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
106TH

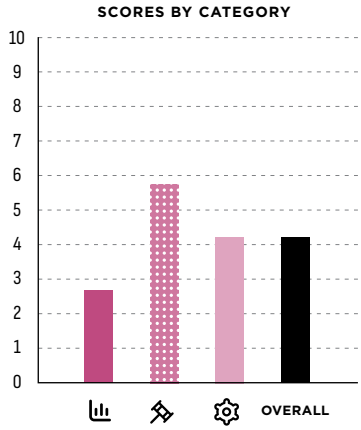
OVERALL SCORE
4.22

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
18 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	126	2.68
Institutions and Rule of Law	67	5.75
Education and Civil Society	106	4.22
OVERALL	106	4.22



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

NIGERIA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
98TH

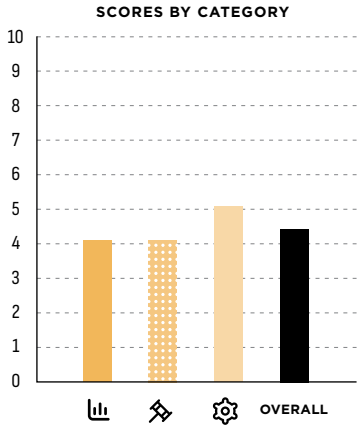
OVERALL SCORE
4.42

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
14 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	101	4.09
Institutions and Rule of Law	108	4.11
Education and Civil Society	85	5.07
OVERALL	98	4.42



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

NORWAY

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
3RD

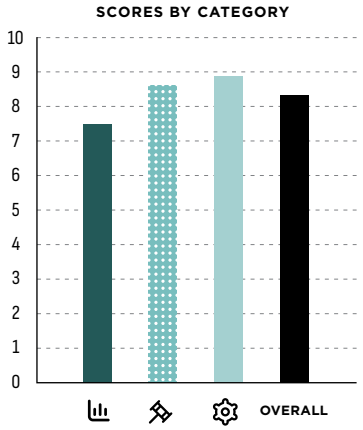
OVERALL SCORE
8.32

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
3 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	17	7.47
Institutions and Rule of Law	6	8.60
Education and Civil Society	1	8.89
OVERALL	3	8.32



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

PAKISTAN

SOUTH ASIA

OVERALL RANK
117TH

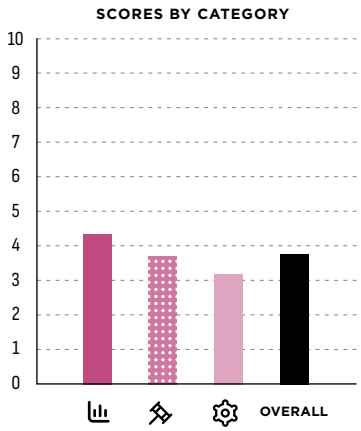
OVERALL SCORE
3.74

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
5 OUT OF 5

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	94	4.34
Institutions and Rule of Law	115	3.70
Education and Civil Society	128	3.16
OVERALL	117	3.74



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

PANAMA

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
52ND

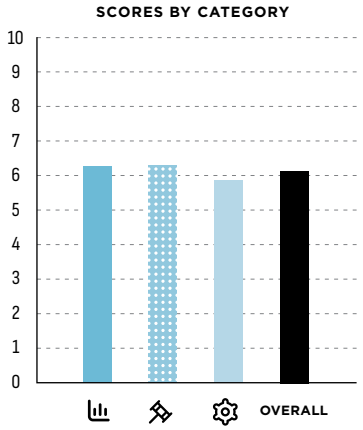
OVERALL SCORE
6.14

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
6 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	46	6.26
Institutions and Rule of Law	49	6.29
Education and Civil Society	66	5.87
OVERALL	52	6.14



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

PARAGUAY

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
78TH

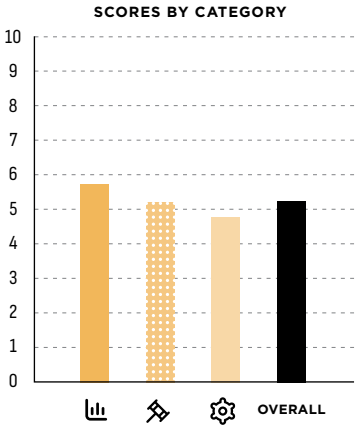
OVERALL SCORE
5.24

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
13 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	58	5.73
Institutions and Rule of Law	81	5.21
Education and Civil Society	95	4.77
OVERALL	78	5.24



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

PERU

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
63RD

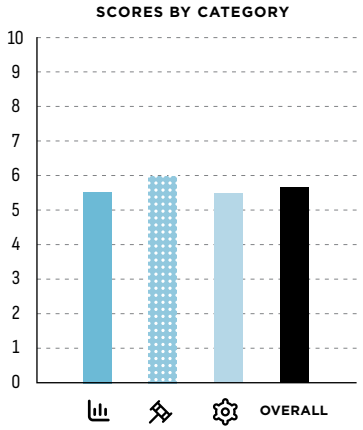
OVERALL SCORE
5.66

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
12 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	65	5.52
Institutions and Rule of Law	59	5.99
Education and Civil Society	75	5.49
OVERALL	63	5.66



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

PHILIPPINES

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
75TH

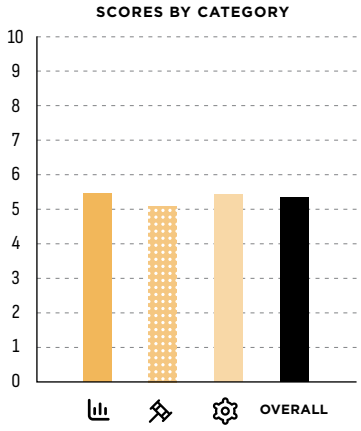
OVERALL SCORE
5.33

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
11 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	68	5.46
Institutions and Rule of Law	86	5.10
Education and Civil Society	78	5.43
OVERALL	75	5.33



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

POLAND

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
35TH

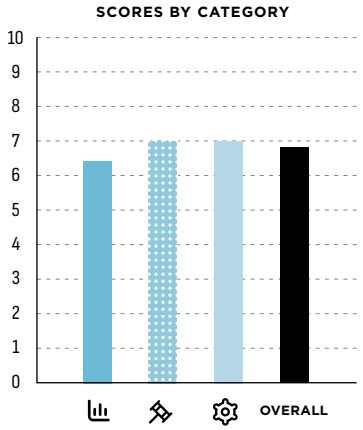
OVERALL SCORE
6.82

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
6 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	41	6.43
Institutions and Rule of Law	36	7.02
Education and Civil Society	35	7.02
OVERALL	35	6.82



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

PORTUGAL

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
41ST

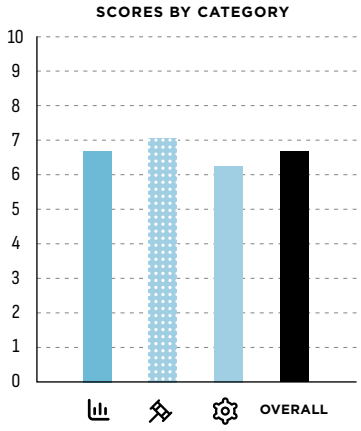
OVERALL SCORE
6.66

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
19 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	33	6.69
Institutions and Rule of Law	35	7.06
Education and Civil Society	56	6.24
OVERALL	41	6.66



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

QATAR

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
60TH

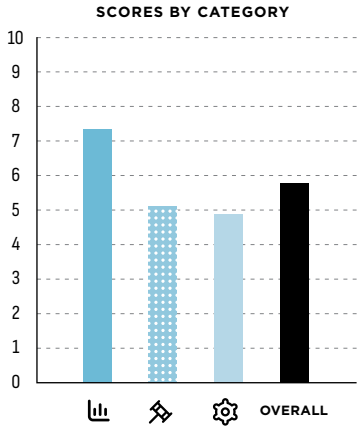
OVERALL SCORE
5.78

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
6 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	19	7.34
Institutions and Rule of Law	85	5.11
Education and Civil Society	90	4.88
OVERALL	60	5.78



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
129TH

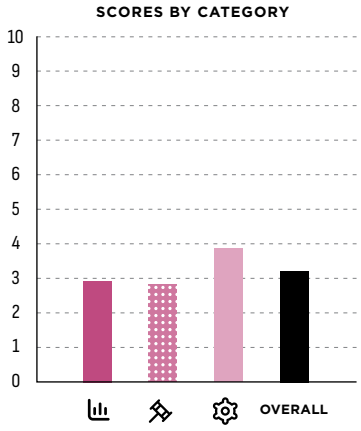
OVERALL SCORE
3.20

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
32 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	122	2.92
Institutions and Rule of Law	129	2.82
Education and Civil Society	112	3.86
OVERALL	129	3.20



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ROMANIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
46TH

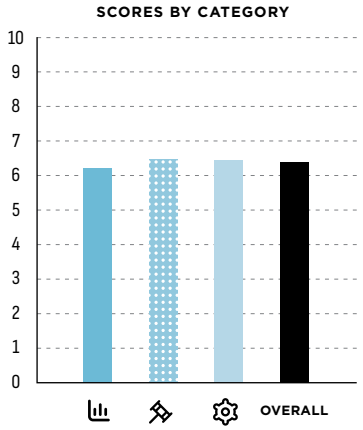
OVERALL SCORE
6.37

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
9 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	48	6.21
Institutions and Rule of Law	43	6.48
Education and Civil Society	51	6.43
OVERALL	46	6.37



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

RUSSIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
97TH

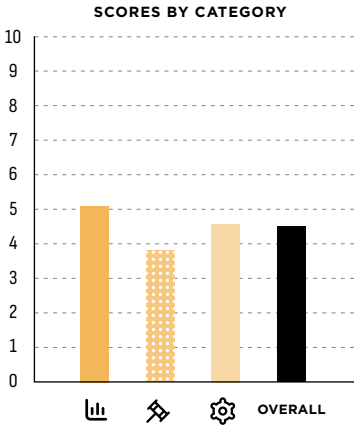
OVERALL SCORE
4.49

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
20 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	77	5.08
Institutions and Rule of Law	114	3.79
Education and Civil Society	97	4.58
OVERALL	97	4.49



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

RWANDA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
107TH

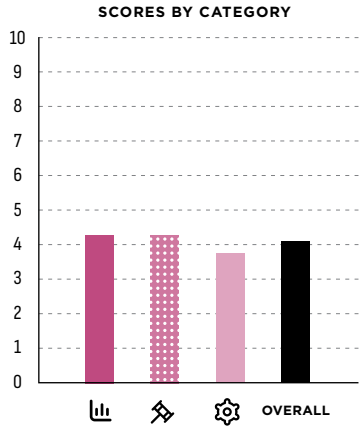
OVERALL SCORE
4.10

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
19 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	96	4.28
Institutions and Rule of Law	105	4.28
Education and Civil Society	116	3.74
OVERALL	107	4.10



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SAUDI ARABIA

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
68TH

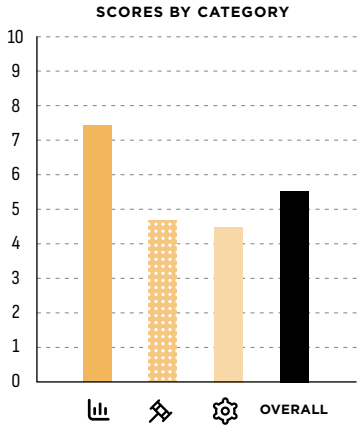
OVERALL SCORE
5.52

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
7 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	18	7.43
Institutions and Rule of Law	94	4.66
Education and Civil Society	101	4.48
OVERALL	68	5.52



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SENEGAL

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
86TH

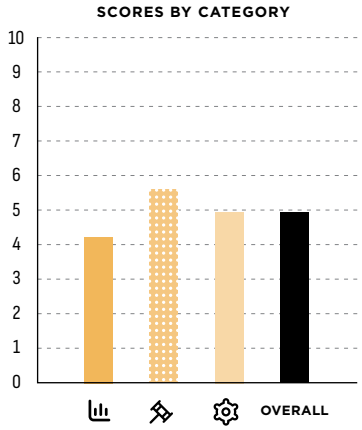
OVERALL SCORE
4.92

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
9 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	98	4.22
Institutions and Rule of Law	73	5.61
Education and Civil Society	87	4.94
OVERALL	86	4.92



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SERBIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
54TH

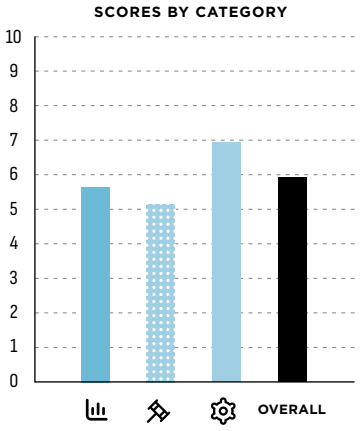
OVERALL SCORE
5.91

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
15 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	60	5.65
Institutions and Rule of Law	84	5.13
Education and Civil Society	39	6.94
OVERALL	54	5.91



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SINGAPORE

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
16TH

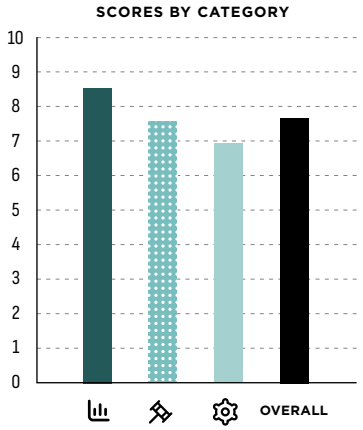
OVERALL SCORE
7.68

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
4 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	2	8.54
Institutions and Rule of Law	26	7.57
Education and Civil Society	38	6.94
OVERALL	16	7.68



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SLOVAKIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
37TH

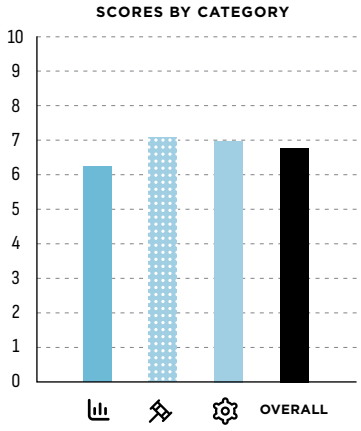
OVERALL SCORE
6.76

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
7 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	47	6.23
Institutions and Rule of Law	34	7.07
Education and Civil Society	37	6.97
OVERALL	37	6.76



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SLOVENIA

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
22ND

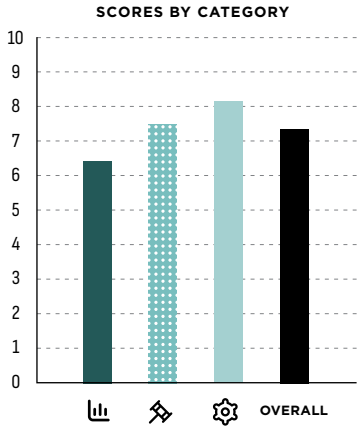
OVERALL SCORE
7.36

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
3 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	43	6.42
Institutions and Rule of Law	28	7.50
Education and Civil Society	7	8.15
OVERALL	22	7.36



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SOUTH AFRICA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
66TH

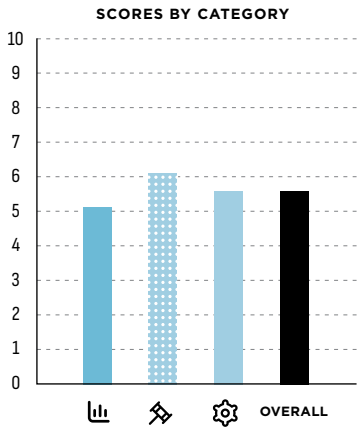
OVERALL SCORE
5.59

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
3 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	74	5.12
Institutions and Rule of Law	54	6.09
Education and Civil Society	72	5.57
OVERALL	66	5.59



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SOUTH KOREA

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
24TH

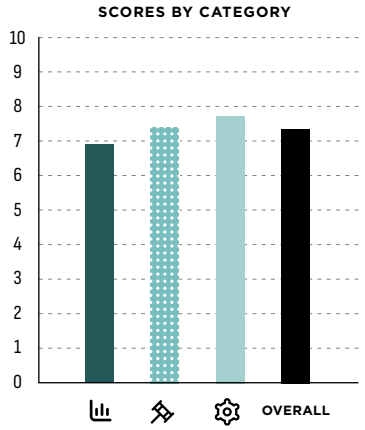
OVERALL SCORE
7.35

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
5 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	29	6.92
Institutions and Rule of Law	29	7.41
Education and Civil Society	18	7.73
OVERALL	24	7.35



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SPAIN

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
23RD

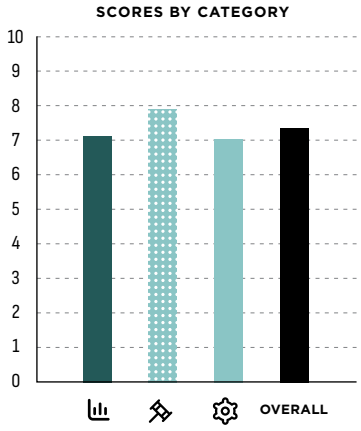
OVERALL SCORE
7.35

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
13 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	26	7.12
Institutions and Rule of Law	22	7.91
Education and Civil Society	34	7.02
OVERALL	23	7.35



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SRI LANKA

SOUTH ASIA

OVERALL RANK
69TH

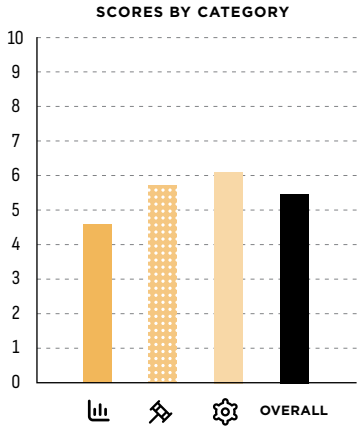
OVERALL SCORE
5.47

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
1 OUT OF 5

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	90	4.58
Institutions and Rule of Law	70	5.72
Education and Civil Society	59	6.10
OVERALL	69	5.47



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SWEDEN

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
11TH

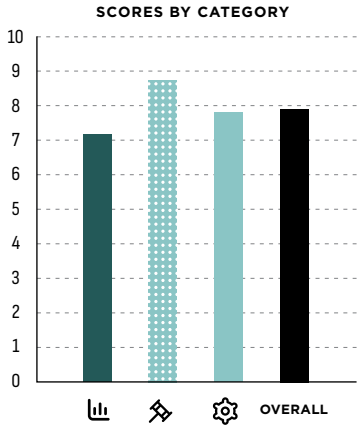
OVERALL SCORE
7.90

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
6 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	25	7.15
Institutions and Rule of Law	3	8.74
Education and Civil Society	16	7.81
OVERALL	11	7.90



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

SWITZERLAND

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
1ST

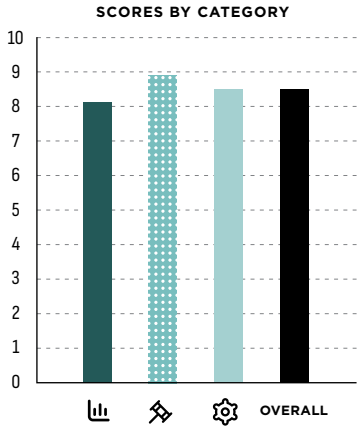
OVERALL SCORE
8.51

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
1 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	4	8.13
Institutions and Rule of Law	2	8.92
Education and Civil Society	3	8.49
OVERALL	1	8.51



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

TAJIKISTAN

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
110TH

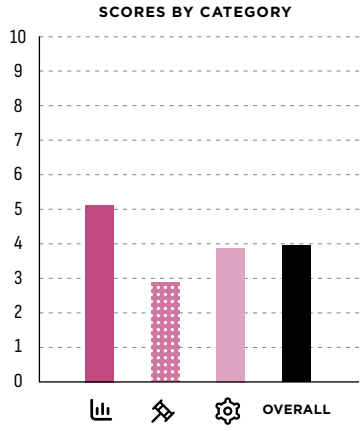
OVERALL SCORE
3.95

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
21 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	75	5.12
Institutions and Rule of Law	128	2.87
Education and Civil Society	111	3.87
OVERALL	110	3.95



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

TANZANIA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
85TH

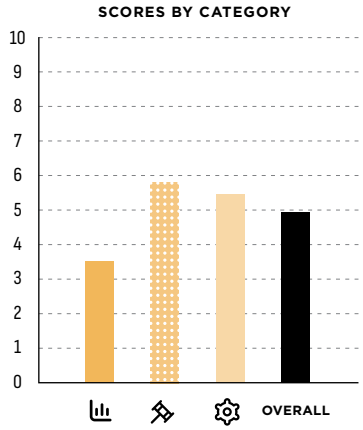
OVERALL SCORE
4.93

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
8 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	114	3.51
Institutions and Rule of Law	63	5.82
Education and Civil Society	77	5.45
OVERALL	85	4.93



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

THAILAND

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
65TH

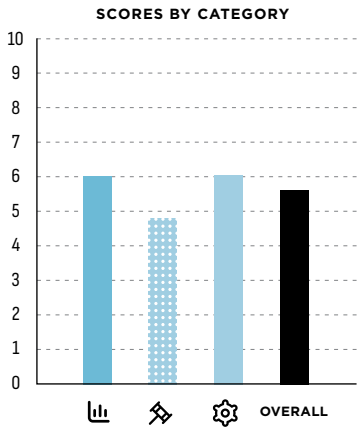
OVERALL SCORE
5.61

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
9 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	55	6.01
Institutions and Rule of Law	91	4.80
Education and Civil Society	61	6.04
OVERALL	65	5.61



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

THE GAMBIA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
74TH

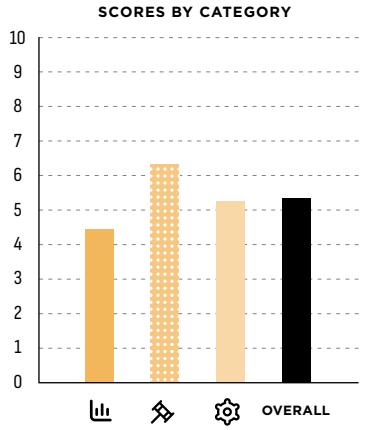
OVERALL SCORE
5.33

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
5 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	93	4.43
Institutions and Rule of Law	47	6.32
Education and Civil Society	82	5.24
OVERALL	74	5.33



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

TOGO

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
104TH

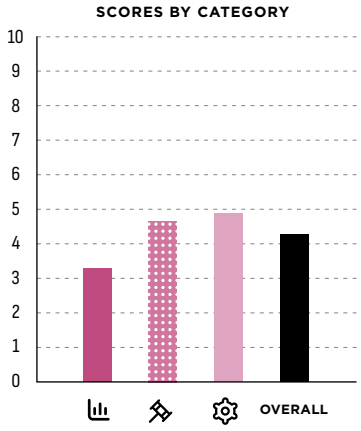
OVERALL SCORE
4.27

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
17 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	118	3.27
Institutions and Rule of Law	95	4.65
Education and Civil Society	91	4.88
OVERALL	104	4.27



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
38TH

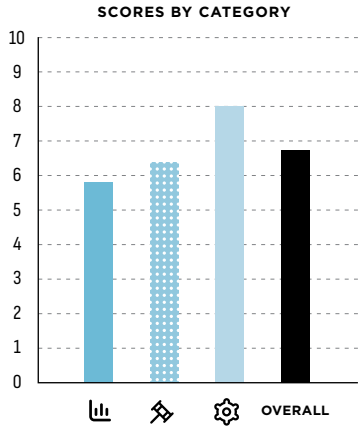
OVERALL SCORE
6.73

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
3 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	57	5.81
Institutions and Rule of Law	45	6.38
Education and Civil Society	10	7.99
OVERALL	38	6.73



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

TUNISIA

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
83RD

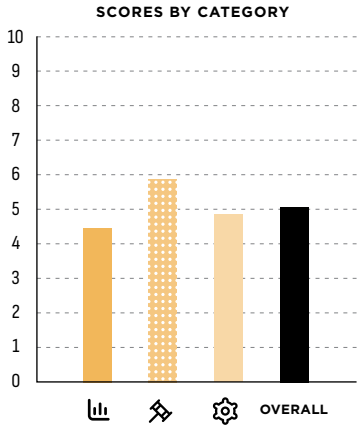
OVERALL SCORE
5.06

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
9 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	92	4.45
Institutions and Rule of Law	61	5.87
Education and Civil Society	92	4.85
OVERALL	83	5.06



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

TÜRKIYE

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
95TH

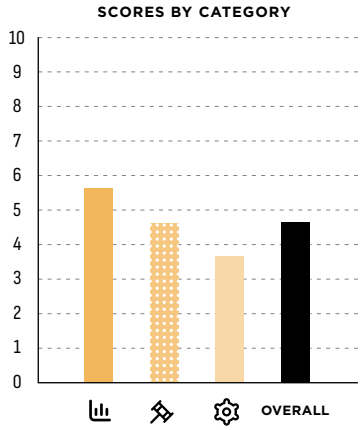
OVERALL SCORE
4.64

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
19 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	62	5.63
Institutions and Rule of Law	97	4.62
Education and Civil Society	121	3.67
OVERALL	95	4.64



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

UGANDA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
111TH

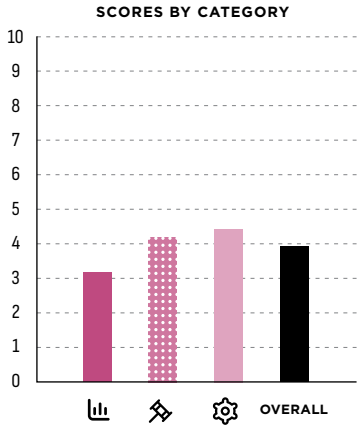
OVERALL SCORE
3.92

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
22 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	120	3.16
Institutions and Rule of Law	107	4.19
Education and Civil Society	102	4.42
OVERALL	111	3.92



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

UKRAINE

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL RANK
71ST

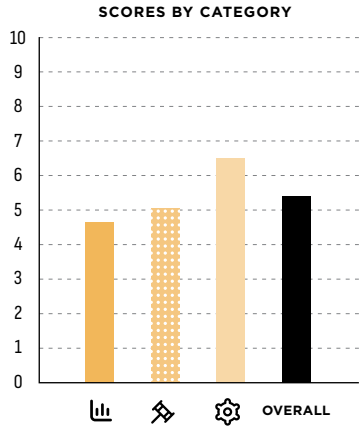
OVERALL SCORE
5.40

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
16 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	87	4.64
Institutions and Rule of Law	87	5.06
Education and Civil Society	46	6.50
OVERALL	71	5.40



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
44TH

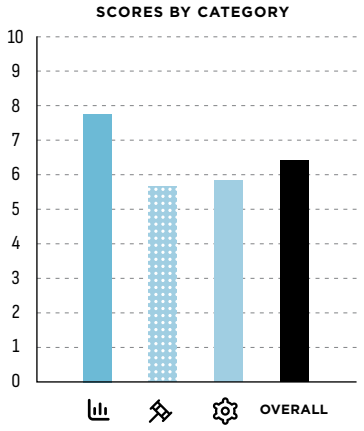
OVERALL SCORE
6.41

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
3 OUT OF 14

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	8	7.76
Institutions and Rule of Law	71	5.65
Education and Civil Society	67	5.83
OVERALL	44	6.41



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

UNITED KINGDOM

WESTERN EUROPE

OVERALL RANK
20TH

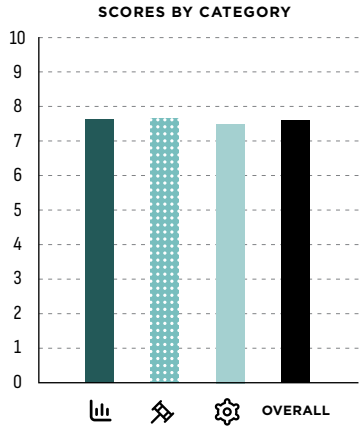
OVERALL SCORE
7.60

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
12 OUT OF 19

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	14	7.63
Institutions and Rule of Law	24	7.67
Education and Civil Society	22	7.50
OVERALL	20	7.60



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

OVERALL RANK
4TH

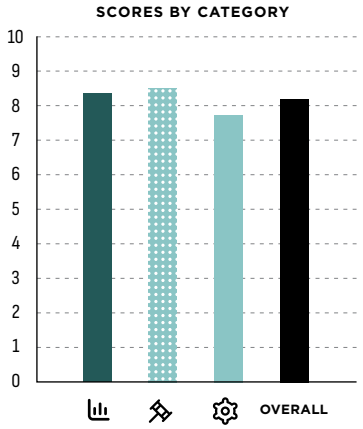
OVERALL SCORE
8.19

Top Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
1 OUT OF 2

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	3	8.35
Institutions and Rule of Law	8	8.50
Education and Civil Society	17	7.73
OVERALL	4	8.19



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

URUGUAY

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

OVERALL RANK
42ND

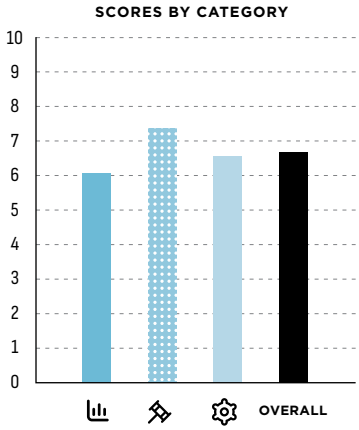
OVERALL SCORE
6.66

Second Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
5 OUT OF 21

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	53	6.05
Institutions and Rule of Law	30	7.36
Education and Civil Society	45	6.56
OVERALL	42	6.66



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

VIETNAM

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERALL RANK
90TH

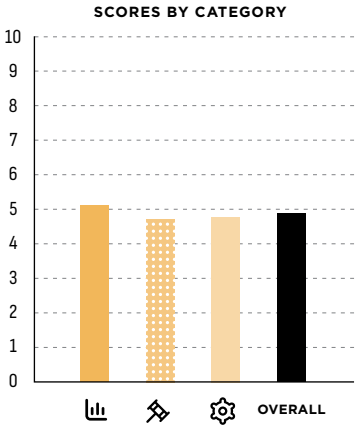
OVERALL SCORE
4.87

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
13 OUT OF 16

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	76	5.11
Institutions and Rule of Law	93	4.72
Education and Civil Society	94	4.78
OVERALL	90	4.87



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ZAMBIA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
91ST

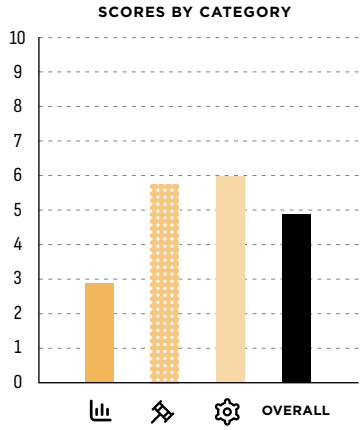
OVERALL SCORE
4.87

Third Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
11 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	124	2.86
Institutions and Rule of Law	66	5.76
Education and Civil Society	63	5.98
OVERALL	91	4.87



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10

ZIMBABWE

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OVERALL RANK
113TH

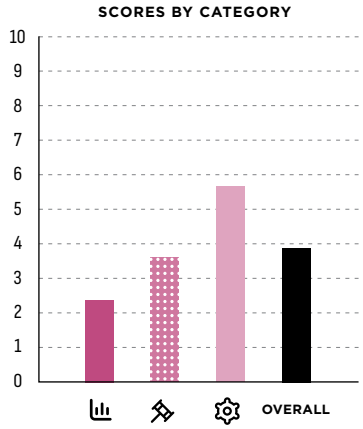
OVERALL SCORE
3.88

Bottom Quartile

REGIONAL RANK
24 OUT OF 34

2026 SOCIAL MOBILITY RANKINGS + SCORES

CATEGORY	RANK	SCORE
Entrepreneurship and Growth	130	2.37
Institutions and Rule of Law	118	3.60
Education and Civil Society	71	5.66
OVERALL	113	3.88



RANK: Out of 132 | SCORE: 0 to 10



The Social Mobility Around the World index (SMI) measures the environment for upward social mobility in 132 countries. The index is organized into three pillars, each of which is composed of two sub-pillars. Each sub-pillar is in turn built from a set of components, and several components are themselves averages of more granular sub-components.

Scaling of raw variables

We scale all of the raw variables into 0–10 indices, with higher scores indicating higher levels of social mobility. We largely group each variable into two categories: "good" variables, where larger numbers in the raw data correspond to higher mobility; and "bad" variables, where larger numbers in the raw data correspond to lower mobility.

The minimum and maximum values are taken across the countries in the sample, so that the best-performing country on each variable receives a 10 and the worst-performing country receives a 0. This is true even for source variables that already arrive on a 0–10 scale (such as the Fraser Institute's Economic Freedom of the World components): we re-scale them so that the top score within our sample is a 10 and the bottom score is a 0, which keeps every variable on comparable footing. Each variable in the sections below is labeled as either a "good" or "bad" variable.

If a "good" variable (larger number corresponds to higher mobility), then the index for country "x" is determined by:

$$[(Score_x - Score_{min})/(Score_{max}-Score_{min})]*10$$

If a "bad" variable (larger number corresponds to lower mobility), then the index for country "x" is determined by:

$$[(Score_{max} - Score_x)/(Score_{max}-Score_{min})]*10$$

Aggregation and weighting

We equally weight at every level of the index. Where a component is built from multiple sub-components, the sub-components are first scaled 0–10 and then averaged to create the component score. Components are then equally weighted to create each sub-pillar score; the two sub-pillars are equally weighted to create each pillar score; and the three pillars are equally weighted to create the overall index score. We equally weight for consistency across the entire index and to avoid imposing our own judgments about the relative importance of any one dimension of mobility. Overall scores and each pillar score are reported on the same 0–10 scale, and countries are ranked from highest to lowest.

Missing data and country coverage

The index covers every country for which data are available for all three pillars. In a small number of cases, a country is missing data for an individual sub-component (for example, the mean tariff rate, the infrastructure score, broadband subscriptions, legislative corruption for countries without a functioning legislature, or the three charitable-giving measures for countries not surveyed by the World Giving Index). In those cases, the parent component or sub-pillar score is calculated as the simple average of the sub-components that are available for that country, rather than imputing a value or dropping the country. No country is missing an entire sub-pillar.

Unless otherwise noted, all scores refer to the 2024 index year, using the most recent data available from each source. Measures drawn from the Fraser Institute's Economic Freedom of the World come from the 2026 annual report, which reports data for 2024. Measures drawn from the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project come from the most recent release of the V-Dem dataset v16 (2026) for the year 2024. World Bank indicators use 2024 values or, where 2024 is not yet reported, the most recent available year. The specific edition of every other source is noted in the sections that follow.

PILLAR 1

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH

Here, we consider the environment for entrepreneurship and economic growth. Entrepreneurship is one major way in which people can improve their own mobility. Similarly, broad-based economic growth can accomplish the same thing. When a country experiences economic growth, it typically increases across the income distribution, raising standards of living for all. This is especially seen through pro-market institutions. Across countries, the gap in living standards between the richest and poorest nations is overwhelmingly a story of differences in long-run growth, and the institutions that support growth are the same institutions that give people at the bottom a realistic path upward.

For Pillar 1, we measure regulation and taxes and costs, affordability, and infrastructure.

REGULATION AND TAXES

The regulation and taxes sub-pillar is measured using data sources for five components: credit market regulations, labor market regulations, business regulations, freedom to compete, and taxes (which averages the top marginal tax rate and the mean tariff rate).

Each of these measures comes from the Fraser Institute's Economic Freedom of the World (EFW) index, 2026 annual report, which reports data for 2024. The EFW index scores each country on a 0–10 scale, with higher scores indicating greater economic freedom. Because the EFW scores are already oriented so that higher is "freer," each of these is a good variable; we re-scale each EFW component so that the best score in our sample receives a 10 and the worst a 0, as outlined in the methodology.

Credit market regulations

Credit market regulations (EFW Area 5A) capture the extent to which the banking and credit system is privately owned and competitive, whether credit is allocated by markets rather than directed by government, and whether interest rates are market-determined. Access to credit is one of the most direct constraints on someone trying to start or expand a business, and credit markets that are dominated by state-owned lenders or that direct credit to politically favored borrowers leave fewer resources for new entrants.

Labor market regulations

Labor market regulations (EFW Area 5B) measure the burden of rules governing hiring and firing, centralized collective bargaining, hours regulations, mandated costs of worker dismissal, conscription, and foreign labor. Restrictive labor rules tend to protect those who already hold jobs at the expense of those who do not, making it harder for young people and workers with less experience to get a foothold in the formal labor market.

Business regulations

Business regulations (EFW Area 5C) capture the regulatory burden of operating a business, including the cost and time required to comply with regulations, bureaucratic costs, the ease of starting a business, licensing restrictions, and the costs of tax compliance. Burdensome business regulations function as a fixed cost that falls hardest on small and would-be entrepreneurs, who are disproportionately those seeking to move up.

Freedom to compete

Freedom to compete (EFW Area 5D) measures the degree to which markets are open to new competitors, including the extent of market openness, the absence of government-granted monopolies and protected incumbents, and whether regulation is applied impartially. Where incumbents are shielded from competition, the returns to effort and innovation are captured by those already at the top.

Taxes

Our tax component averages two EFW measures. The first is the top marginal tax rate (EFW Area 1D), which combines the top marginal income tax rate and the top marginal income and payroll tax rate, along with the income thresholds at which they apply. High marginal rates reduce the return to additional work, saving, and risk-taking. The second is the mean tariff rate (EFW Area 4A), which measures the average tariff applied to imports. Tariffs raise the cost of inputs for domestic producers and the cost of goods for consumers, and they are typically regressive, falling hardest on lower-income households. Both are scored by the Fraser Institute such that higher scores correspond to lower tax and tariff burdens, so both are good variables. We scale each on a 0–10 scale and then average them to create the "Taxes" component, so that taxes carry the same weight as each of the four regulatory components.

COSTS, AFFORDABILITY, AND INFRASTRUCTURES

The costs, affordability, and infrastructure sub-pillar is measured using data sources for five components: gross national income per capita (PPP-adjusted), infrastructure quality, broadband access, internet access, and access to electricity.

This sub-pillar captures the material and physical conditions that determine whether opportunity is reachable in practice. A country can have well-designed rules on paper, but if households cannot afford basic goods, reach markets, or connect to the modern economy, the path upward is closed in practice. We include a measure of overall income alongside four measures of the infrastructure that connects people to markets, jobs, and information.

Gross national income per capita (PPP)

We use gross national income (GNI) per capita, measured in purchasing-power-parity terms in current international dollars, from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. This is the broadest available measure of the resources available to the average resident of a country, adjusted for differences in the cost of living across countries. Higher income is associated with better mobility, so we use the good variable scaling as outlined in the methodology.

Infrastructure

To measure the quality of physical infrastructure, we use the infrastructure component of the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index, which scores the quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure (ports, railroads, roads, and information technology) on a 1–5 scale based on surveys of logistics professionals. Reliable infrastructure lowers the cost of moving goods and people, widens the set of jobs a worker can realistically reach, and lets producers in poorer regions access national and international markets. Higher scores indicate better infrastructure, so we use the good variable scaling. This measure is not available for every country in the sample; where it is missing, the sub-pillar score is the average of the remaining four components.

Broadband access

We use fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 people, from the World Development Indicators. Fixed broadband is a proxy for the depth of a country's digital infrastructure. Higher values indicate greater access, so we use the good variable scaling. Where this measure is missing, the sub-pillar score is the average of the remaining components.

Internet access

We use the share of individuals using the internet, from the World Development Indicators. Internet access is increasingly a precondition for education, job search, and access to financial services. Higher values indicate greater access, so we use the good variable scaling.

Access to electricity

We use the share of the population with access to electricity, from the World Development Indicators. Reliable electricity is a basic input into schooling, health, and nearly all forms of productive work. Higher values indicate greater access, so we use the good variable scaling.

PILLAR 2

INSTITUTIONS AND THE RULE OF LAW

Here, we consider the legal institutional environment. As such, we include variables that tell us the ways in which governments secure property rights and provide a legal structure that is fair and unbiased. People will not invest in themselves, their businesses, or their communities if the returns can be taken from them arbitrarily, and the people most exposed to such predation are those with the least ability to protect themselves. We also consider how corruption, denial of justice, and coercion can hinder opportunity, alongside the security of property and the independence of the courts.

For Pillar 2, we measure state predatory action and legal system quality and property rights.

STATE PREDATORY ACTION

The state predatory action sub-pillar is measured using data sources for three components: corruption; access to justice and the rule of law; and freedom of movement, freedom from servitude, and freedom from political violence.

The majority of the measures in this pillar come from the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project. Most V-Dem indicators are reported as interval-scale point estimates that are centered near zero and can take negative values; a handful (the corruption indices and the rule of law index) are reported on a 0–1 scale. In every case, we apply the min–max scaling outlined in the methodology to the V-Dem point estimate. Each measure is listed below with its V-Dem variable code.

Corruption

We consider four V-Dem measures of corruption across branches of government and equally weight them to create the "Corruption" component. Corruption is a direct tax on fair opportunity as it diverts public resources, forces ordinary people to pay for services they are owed, and rewards connections over effort. The first two are composite indices reported on a 0–1 scale where higher values indicate more corruption. The executive corruption index (V-Dem variable v2x_execorr) captures how routinely members of the executive or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes and embezzle public funds. The public sector corruption index (V-Dem variable v2x_pubcorr) captures the extent to which public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes and steal or misappropriate public resources. For both of these, higher scores correspond to worse corruption (and therefore lower mobility), so we use the bad variable scaling.

The second two measures are expert-coded ordinal questions, converted by V-Dem to interval point estimates, where higher values indicate less corruption. Legislature corrupt activities (V-Dem variable v2lgcrrpt) asks whether members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain, including accepting bribes, helping obtain government contracts on behalf of favored firms, and stealing public funds. Judicial corruption decision (V-Dem variable v2jucorrdc) asks how often individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay a judicial process or to obtain a favorable decision. Since higher scores indicate less corruption, we use the good variable scaling. The legislative measure is not available for countries without a functioning legislature; in those cases, the corruption component is the average of the remaining three measures.

Access to justice and the rule of law

This component averages two sub-components. The first, access to justice, is itself the average of two V-Dem measures: access to justice for men (V-Dem variable v2clacjstm) and access to justice for women (V-Dem variable v2clacjstw). Each asks whether citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice, meaning that they can bring cases before the courts without risk to their personal safety, trials are fair, and they have effective ability to

seek redress if public authorities violate their rights. We average the two so that the component reflects access to justice for the population as a whole. Higher scores indicate greater access, so we use the good variable scaling.

The second sub-component is V-Dem's rule of law index (V-Dem variable v2x_rule), a 0–1 composite measuring the extent to which laws are transparently, independently, predictably, impartially, and equally enforced, and the extent to which government officials comply with the law. Higher scores indicate stronger rule of law, so we use the good variable scaling. The access to justice sub-component and the rule of law sub-component are then equally weighted to create the "Access to Justice and Rule of Law" component.

Freedom of movement, from servitude, and from political violence

This component captures the most direct forms of state coercion against the person, and it is built from three equally weighted sub-components.

- **Freedom of movement** averages three V-Dem measures: freedom of domestic movement for men (V-Dem variable v2cldmovem), freedom of domestic movement for women (V-Dem variable v2cldmovew), and freedom of foreign movement (V-Dem variable v2clfmove). The ability to move toward opportunity, whether to another city or another country, is one of the oldest and most reliable routes to upward mobility, and governments that restrict it close that route.
- **Freedom from servitude** averages freedom from forced labor for men (V-Dem variable v2clslavem) and freedom from forced labor for women (V-Dem variable v2clslavef), which ask whether adults are free from servitude and other kinds of forced labor.
- **Freedom from political violence** averages freedom from torture (V-Dem variable v2cltort) and freedom from political killings (V-Dem variable v2clkill), which measure whether the state and its agents refrain from torturing and killing those under its control.

In each case, higher scores indicate greater freedom, so we use the good variable scaling. The three sub-components are then equally weighted to create this component, and the three components (corruption; access to justice and rule of law; and this one) are equally weighted to create the State Predatory Action sub-pillar.

LEGAL SYSTEM QUALITY AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

The legal system quality and property rights sub-pillar is measured using data sources for five components: property rights, judicial independence and accountability, state ownership of the economy, enforcement of contracts, and regulation of the sale of real property.

Most of the measures in this sub-pillar come from the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project and the Fraser Institute's Economic Freedom of the World (EFW) index, 2026 annual report, which uses data for 2024.

Property rights

We measure property rights using two sub-components that are equally weighted. The first comes from V-Dem and is the average of property rights for men (V-Dem variable v2clprptym) and property rights for women (V-Dem variable v2clprptyw), which ask whether men and women enjoy the right to private property, including the right to acquire, possess, inherit, and sell it. Including both allows the measure to reflect the many countries in which women's property rights are substantially more restricted than men's. The second comes from the EFW index's measure of protection of property rights (EFW Area 2C), which draws on survey assessments of how well property rights are protected in practice. Secure property rights are the foundation of mobility through saving and investment. There are disincentives to accumulate wealth that people expect to lose. Higher scores indicate stronger protection in both cases, so we use the good variable scaling.

Judicial independence and accountability

This component averages two sub-components. Judicial independence is the average of high court independence (V-Dem variable v2juhcind) and lower court indepen-

dence (V-Dem variable v2juncind), which ask how often the high court and the lower courts, respectively, make decisions that merely reflect the wishes of the government when a case is salient to it, rather than deciding on the merits. Judicial accountability (V-Dem variable v2juaccnt) asks how often judges who are found responsible for serious misconduct are removed from their posts or otherwise disciplined. Independent courts protect ordinary people from the powerful; accountable courts protect them from the judges themselves. Higher scores indicate more independent and more accountable judiciaries, so we use the good variable scaling.

State ownership of the economy

We use V-Dem's measure of state ownership of the economy (V-Dem variable v2clstown), which asks whether the state owns or directly controls important sectors of the economy. Where the state owns most valuable capital, economic advancement runs through political favor rather than through market success, and the returns to entrepreneurship accrue to the state rather than to the entrepreneur. V-Dem codes this measure so that higher values indicate less state ownership, so we use the good variable scaling.

Contracts

We use the EFW index's measure of legal enforcement of contracts (EFW Area 2F), which captures the time and monetary cost required to collect a clear-cut commercial debt through the courts. When contracts cannot be enforced cheaply and reliably, people transact only with those they already know and trust, which disadvantages newcomers and outsiders. Higher EFW scores indicate lower enforcement costs, so we use the good variable scaling.

Real property

We use the EFW index's measure of regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property (EFW Area 2G), which captures the time and cost of the procedures required to transfer ownership of property. Costly property transfers lock households into place and prevent assets from moving to their most productive use. Higher EFW scores indicate fewer restrictions, so we use the good variable scaling. The five components of this sub-pillar are then equally weighted to create the Legal System Quality and Property Rights sub-pillar.

PILLAR 3

EDUCATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY

In this pillar, we consider two aspects that shape mobility outside of the legal system and entrepreneurial settings. The first is education, or the accumulation of skills that make a person productive and the degree to which a basic quality education is available to everyone, rather than only to the well-off. The second is civil society, which encompasses the religious congregations, associations, and charitable networks through which people help one another, build trust, and solve problems together. Both are long-standing drivers of mobility, and both depend on governments leaving room for them to operate.

For Pillar 3, our measures cover two broad areas: education and civil society and charity.

EDUCATION

The education sub-pillar is measured using data sources for two components: human capital and educational equality.

Human capital

We use the human capital index from the Penn World Table (version 10.1, variable hc). The index is constructed from the average years of schooling in the population combined with an assumed rate of return to each year of schooling, so that it captures not just how long people stay in school but the economic value of that schooling. It is scaled such that higher values indicate more human capital. More human capital corresponds to greater productivity and greater mobility, so we use the good variable scaling.

Education equality

We use V-Dem's measure of educational equality (V-Dem variable v2peedueq), which asks to what extent high-quality basic education is guaranteed to all. This measure directly addresses whether education functions as an engine of mobility or as a mechanism for transmitting advantages to the well-connected. Higher scores indicate greater equality of access, so we use the good variable scaling. The two components are equally weighted to create the Education sub-pillar.

CIVIL SOCIETY AND CHARITY

The civil society and charity sub-pillar is measured using data sources for five components: religion, women in civil society, civil society repression, civil society participation, and charity.

Civil society institutions can be largely equated to social capital in a country. Religious congregations and civic associations are the places where people form the relationships and norms that let them come together to achieve goals, and charitable giving and volunteering are the most direct expressions of that social capital. We combine measures of the freedom civil society has to operate (from V-Dem), along with measures of civil society participation (also from V-Dem), and measures of charitable behavior (from the World Giving Index).

Religion

Our religion component is the average of two V-Dem measures. The first is religious organization repression (V-Dem variable v2csrlgrep), which asks whether the government attempts to repress religious communities and organizations. The second is freedom of religion (V-Dem variable v2clrelig), which asks whether individuals are free to practice their religion and whether the state refrains from imposing restrictions on worship. V-Dem codes both measures so that higher values indicate less repression and greater freedom, so we use the good variable scaling for both.

Women in civil society

We use V-Dem's measure of women's participation in civil society organizations (V-Dem variable v2csgender), which asks whether women are prevented from participating in civil society organizations. Where half of the population is excluded from associational life, the mobility-enhancing benefits of social capital are correspondingly limited. Higher scores indicate greater participation, so we use the good variable scaling.

Civil society repression

This component averages two V-Dem measures of the freedom civil society organizations (CSOs) have from government interference. CSO repression (V-Dem variable v2csreprss) asks whether the government attempts to repress civil society organizations, ranging from violent persecution to no repression at all. CSO entry and exit (V-Dem variable v2cseeorgs) asks to what extent the government achieves control over the entry and exit of CSOs into public life, through registration requirements, bans, etc. Higher scores indicate less repression and freer entry, so we use the good variable scaling.

Civil society participation

This component averages two V-Dem measures. CSO participatory environment (V-Dem variable v2csprtcpt) asks which of several descriptions best characterizes the involvement of people in civil society organizations, from most associations being state-sponsored with minimal popular involvement to a large diverse civil society with widespread popular participation.

CSO structure (V-Dem variable v2csstruc_ev) describes the structure of civil society, in particular whether CSOs are broad-based and organized from below rather than narrow and elite-controlled. Higher scores indicate a more participatory civil society, so we use the good variable scaling.

Charity

We measure charitable behavior using the three questions that make up the Charities Aid Foundation's World Giving Index 2024 Report, which draws on the Gallup World Poll. Respondents in each country are asked whether, in the past month, they (i) helped a stranger or someone they did not know who needed help, (ii) donated money to a charity, and (iii) volunteered their time to an organization. For each, the raw variable is the share of adults answering yes. Higher scores indicate greater charitable activity, so we use the good variable scaling. Each of the three is scaled 0–10 and then averaged to create the Charity component. The World Giving Index does not cover every country in our sample; for those not surveyed, the Civil Society and Charity sub-pillar is the average of the remaining four components.

SUMMARY OF VARIABLES AND SOURCES

The table below lists every variable in the index, its source, the series or variable code, and whether the good or bad scaling is applied. "Good" means a larger raw value corresponds to better mobility; "Bad" means a larger raw value corresponds to worse mobility.

PILLAR 1 | ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND GROWTH

SUB-PILLAR	COMPONENTS	VARIABLE	SOURCE	SERIES / CODE	SCALING
Regulation & taxes	Credit market regulations	Area 5A score	Fraser EFW 2026	5A	Good
	Labor market regulations	Area 5B score	Fraser EFW 2026	5B	Good
	Business regulations	Area 5C score	Fraser EFW 2026	5C	Good
	Freedom to compete	Area 5D score	Fraser EFW 2026	5D	Good
	Taxes (i)	Top marginal tax rate	Fraser EFW 2026	1D	Good
	Taxes (ii)	Mean tariff rate	Fraser EFW 2026	4Aii	Good
Costs, affordability, & infrastructure	GNI per capita (PPP)	GNI pc, PPP (current int'l $)	World Bank WDI	NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD	Good
	Infrastructure	LPI infrastructure score (1–5)	World Bank LPI 2023	LP.LPI.INFR.XQ	Good
	Broadband access	Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100	World Bank WDI (ITU)	IT.NET.BBND.P2	Good
	Internet access	Individuals using the internet (%)	World Bank WDI (ITU)	IT.NET.USER.ZS	Good
	Electricity access	Access to electricity (% of pop.)	World Bank WDI	EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS	Good

PILLAR 2 | INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW

SUB-PILLAR	COMPONENTS	VARIABLE	SOURCE	SERIES / CODE	SCALING
State predatory action	Executive corruption	Executive corruption index	V-Dem	v2x_execorr	Bad
	Public sector corruption	Public sector corruption index	V-Dem	v2x_pubcorr	Bad
	Legislature corruption	Legislature corrupt activities	V-Dem	v2lgcrrpt	Good
	Judicial corruption	Judicial corruption decision	V-Dem	v2jucorrdc	Good
	Access to justice	Access to justice for men/women	V-Dem	v2clacjstm; v2clacjstw	Good
	Rule of law	Rule of law index	V-Dem	v2x_rule	Good
	Freedom of movement	Domestic movement (men/women); foreign movement	V-Dem	v2cldmovem; v2cldmovew; v2clfmove	Good
	Freedom from servitude	Forced labor (men/women)	V-Dem	v2clslavem; v2clslavef	Good
	Freedom from political violence	Freedom from torture/political killings	V-Dem	v2cltort; v2clkill	Good
Legal system quality & property rights	Property rights (V-Dem)	Property rights for men; for women	V-Dem	v2clprptym; v2clprptyw	Good
	Property rights (EFW)	Protection of property rights	Fraser EFW 2026	2C	Good
	Judicial independence	High court independence; lower court independence	V-Dem	v2juhcind; v2juncind	Good
	Judicial accountability	Judicial accountability	V-Dem	v2juaccnt	Good
	State ownership of the economy	State ownership of the economy	V-Dem	v2clstown	Good
	Contracts	Legal enforcement of contracts	Fraser EFW 2026	2F	Good
	Real property	Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	Fraser EFW 2026	2G	Good

SUB-PILLAR	COMPONENTS	VARIABLE	SOURCE	SERIES / CODE	SCALING
Education	Human capital	Human capital index	Penn World Table 10.01	Hc	Good
	Education equality	Educational equality	V-Dem	v2peedueq	Good
Civil society & charity	No religious repression	Religious organization repression	V-Dem	v2csrlgrep	Good
	Freedom of religion	Freedom of religion	V-Dem	v2clrelig	Good
	Women in civil society	CSO women's participation	V-Dem	v2csgender	Good
	Civil society repression	CSO repression	V-Dem	v2csreprss	Good
	Civil society entry and exit	CSO entry and exit	V-Dem	v2cseeorgs	Good
	Civil society participation	CSO participatory environment	V-Dem	v2csprtcpt	Good
	Civil society structure	CSO structure	V-Dem	v2csstruc_ev	Good
	Helped a stranger	Share who helped a stranger (past month)	CAF World Giving Index	—	Good
	Donated money	Share who donated money (past month)	CAF World Giving Index	—	Good
	Volunteered	Share who volunteered time (past month)	CAF World Giving Index	—	Good

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